



# REPORT Police Services Board

For Information

File Class: 1-01-02-01

Cross-Reference File Class: \_\_\_\_\_

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DATE: March 18, 2019

SUBJECT: **2018 CORPORATE RISK MANAGEMENT ANNUAL PUBLIC REPORT**

FROM: Chief of Police, Chris McCord

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## **RECOMMENDATION**

**It is recommended that this document be received as the 2018 Corporate Risk Management Annual Public Report**

### **REPORT HIGHLIGHTS**

- Civil Actions Against the Police
- Investigative Support Bureau
- Police Service Act Discipline Offenses
- Public Complaints
- Suspect Apprehension (Police Pursuits)
- Use of Force Reports

### **CIVIL ACTIONS INITIATED AGAINST THE POLICE**

Statements of Claim are managed by the Civil Litigation Coordinator working under the umbrella of Professional Standards. When a civil action is served upon the Peel Regional Police, it is forwarded to the Officer-in-Charge of Professional Standards who assigns it to the Civil Litigation Coordinator. A copy of the action is immediately forwarded to the Region of Peel, Corporate Finance Division, Loss Management section.

The Civil Litigation Coordinator opens and maintains a case file specific to each civil action and these claims are divided into two categories for statistical purposes: Civil Claims and Fleet Claims. The pertinent information is gathered and it is forwarded to the assigned counsel as the circumstances dictate. The coordinator assists both the Claims Analyst at the Region of Peel and legal counsel in managing the claim throughout the duration of the case, which can include conducting follow-up investigation as well as ensuring officers are available for consultation with legal counsel and to testify in civil court when necessary.

## Civil Claims – Statistics

The number of *Statements of Claim received* over the past 5 years has remained steady with an average of 22.8 claims per year. In 2018, the number of *Statement of Claims* increased significantly compared to the previous year, and the number of *outstanding claims* at year-end decreased.

<b>Civil Claims</b>					
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Civil Actions Received	29	15	24	21	26
Outstanding Civil Actions Year-end	77	80	85	81	74
Total Value Outstanding Claims Year End	\$590,288,628.16	\$404,677,568.16	\$443,172,255.16	\$543,592,569.16	\$657,881,290.00
Resolved Cases	32	20	20	16	19
Total Damages Paid	\$233,500.00	\$167,700.00	\$5,000.00	\$28,500.00	\$413,000.00

In 2018, twenty-nine (29) new civil actions were initiated against the Peel Regional Police.

As of December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018, there were seventy-seven (77) civil actions outstanding from the years 2006 through 2018. The total face value of these outstanding actions (as claimed by the plaintiffs) is \$590,288,628.16.

In 2018, the number of civil matters "*resolved*" increased significantly from the previous four years and the "*total damages paid*" were higher than the previous year but on average over the past five years. This was the result of an increase in the negotiated settlements with moderate amounts of damages paid.

There were thirty-two (32) civil actions resolved in 2018 with "*Total Damages Paid*" by Peel Regional Police in the amount of \$235,500.00. Fourteen (14) of these claims were settled by damages paid out. Within two of these claims, larger damage amounts were paid out by other parties. All other claims were closed as dismissed without costs, abandoned, dismissed for delay, dismissed and discontinued..

<b>Resolved Civil Claims</b>		
<b>File Name</b>	<b>Damages Paid by PRP</b>	<b>Damages Paid by Other</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$233,500.00</b>	<b>\$407,500.00</b>

## Fleet Claims - 2018

The number of Fleet claims received in 2018 increased from last year and the amount of total damages paid increased.

<b>Fleet Claims</b>					
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Fleet Claims Received</b>	7	6	5	7	11
<b>Outstanding Fleet Actions Year-end</b>	23	24	24	22	20
<b>Total Value Outstanding Claims Year End</b>	\$37,280,000.00	\$39,230,000.00	\$44,480,000.00	\$41,215,000.00	\$38,615,000.00
<b>Resolved Cases</b>	8	6	3	5	12
<b>Total Damages Paid</b>	\$281,000.00	\$113,000.00	\$267,000.00	\$102,000.00	\$343,391.82

There were seven new fleet claims initiated against the Peel Regional Police in 2018. As of December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018 there were twenty-three (23) fleet claims outstanding from the years 2013 through 2018. The total face value of these outstanding actions (the total value as claimed by the plaintiffs) is \$37,280,000.00.

In 2018, eight fleet claims were resolved with *Total Damages Paid* by Peel Regional Police in the amount of \$281,000.00. This is double the amount paid compared to last year. This is due two large and other moderate settlement amounts. In one large settlement, there was an even larger settlement amount paid by another party in the claim.

<b>Resolved Fleet Claims</b>		
	<b>Damages Paid by PRP</b>	<b>Damages Paid by Other</b>
<b>Total:</b>	\$281,000.00	\$950,000.00
	<b>Disposition</b>	
	Dismissed without costs	20,000.00
<b>Total:</b>		\$20,000.00

### **Notice of Intent (Non Claims) - 2018**

There were two (2) Notice of Intent files in 2018 which were reported settled by the Claim Analyst at the Region of Peel. This was a pro-active approach to settling the Notice of Intent prior to the claims being issued and counsel being assigned, which resulted in a decrease of costs.

<b>Notice of Intent (Non Claims)</b>	
	<b>Settlement Paid</b>
<b>Total:</b>	\$5,000.00
	<b>Disposition</b>
	Notice of Application - Closed

### Costs of Defending Claims

The costs of defending the Statements of Claim against Peel Regional Police in 2018, as reported by the Region of Peel, Corporate Finance Division, Loss Management section are as follows:

<b>Costs of Defence</b>					
<b>Type</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Civil Litigation Files	----	\$715,258.19	\$478,785.00	\$565,758.28	\$439,213.59
Fleet Files	----	\$277,283.82	\$152,055.08	\$ 90,939.13	\$140,596.23
<b>TOTAL</b>	----	<b>\$992,542.01</b>	<b>\$630,840.08</b>	<b>\$656,697.41</b>	<b>\$579,809.82</b>

*The data in Table 5 is exclusive of any negotiated settlement payments or payments made by Order of the Court. Region of Peel Corporate Finance Division, Loss Management section only began reporting on the Costs of Defence in 2010.*

*\*2018 figures are not yet available.*

### **CONCLUSION**

In 2018, there were a total of thirty-six (36) new Statement of Claims filed against Peel Regional Police. At year end, 100 files were outstanding. The “total amount claimed” outstanding at the end of the year, for all files, was \$627,568,628.16. The “total damages paid” by Peel Regional Police, for the combined claims in 2018, was \$514,500.00. The “total cost of defending” both Civil and Fleet claims for 2018 **are not yet available**.

### **INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT BUREAU**

The following statistics relate to incidents involving members of Peel Regional Police in which the Special Investigations Unit became involved. These statistics are shown in comparison with those captured at year end in 2017 and 2016.

<b>Investigations</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
S.I.U. Investigations	25	32	32
Subject Officers Designations	15	32	27
Witness Officers Designations	26	89	91
<b>Total Legal Expenses</b>	<b>\$100,390.35</b>	<b>\$233,397.35*</b>	<b>\$58,685.61</b>
<b>Disposition of Cases</b>			
Case closed: No further action	32	5	1
Cases involving other police services	0	1	0
Investigations terminated	17	7	9
Cases where charges laid	0	1	2
Investigations ongoing	14	38	20

\* Business Process for paying legal fees changed Fall 2017. Legal fees relating to the 9 most recent cases of the 38 open investigations are **not** included.

## CONCLUSION

The Special Investigations Unit became involved in a total of twenty five (25) Peel Regional Police incidents in 2018. The S.I.U. closed thirty two (32) investigations indicating that there would be "No Further Action" as the officers were cleared of any criminal liability. They terminated seventeen (17) investigations based on evidence showing that the injuries were not as serious as first believed, or that the Peel Regional Police member was not directly involved. Fourteen (14) investigations are currently ongoing. There were no incidents where a member of the Peel Regional Police was designated as a witness officer for an incident involving an officer employed by another Police Service.

A total of 41 officers were designated in 2017: fifteen (15) as subject officers and twenty six (26) as witness officers. Legal representation was requested by and provided for the designated officers.

The total legal expenses incurred to date are \$110,785.35.

## POLICE SERVICE ACT DISCIPLINE OFFENCES

The *Police Services Act of Ontario* governs all police services across the province. Section 80 of the Act defines police misconduct. Misconduct includes any violation of the code of conduct described in Ontario Regulation 268/10. The code of conduct categorizes misconduct as discreditable conduct, insubordination, neglect of duty, deceit, breach of confidence, corrupt practices, unlawful or unnecessary exercise of authority, damage to clothing or equipment and consuming drugs or alcohol in a manner prejudicial to duty.

A total of eight (8) *Police Services Act* investigations were resolved during the course of 2018. The following is the disposition of these matters:

1. Summary of Offence: Count 1 – Officer found guilty Discreditable Conduct. Officer conducted unauthorized CPIC queries.  
Disposition: Forfeiture of three (3), eight (8) hour days (24 hours in total).
2. Summary Offence: Count 1 – Officer involved in a physical altercation resulting in charges.  
Disposition: Forfeiture of five (5), eight (8) hour days (40 hours in total).
3. Summary of Offence: Count 1 – Officer found guilty of Impaired Operation of a Motor Vehicle.  
Disposition: A reduction in rank from First Class Constable to Second Class Constable for a period of nine (9) months, following which the officer will be returned to the rank of First Class Constable on the basis of satisfactory work performance.
4. Summary of offence: Count 1 – Officer found guilty of Discreditable Conduct. Officer attempted to have a parking ticket rescinded. Count 2 – Officer found guilty of Deceit. In an attempt to have a parking ticket rescinded, the officer lied about who the ticket was issued to.  
Disposition: A reduction in rank to Third Class Constable for a twelve (12) month period followed by a return to the rank of Second Class Constable for a twelve (12) month period followed by a return to the rank of First Class Constable. All reclassifications are

subject to the recommendation of the officer's Area Commander on the basis of satisfactory work performance.

5. Summary of offence: Count 1 – Officer found guilty of Discreditable Conduct. Officer conducted unauthorized CPIC queries.  
Disposition: Forfeiture of three (3), eight (8) hour days (24 hours in total) to be served (worked) at the discretion of the Divisional Commander.
6. Summary of offence: Count 1 – Officer found guilty of Discreditable Conduct. Officer found guilty of Excess Blood alcohol.  
Disposition: A reduction in rank from First Class Constable to Second Class Constable for a period of six (6) months, following which the officer will be returned to the rank of First Class Constable on the basis of satisfactory work performance to be determined by the officer's Divisional Commander.
7. Summary of Offence: Count 1 - Officer found guilty of Discreditable Conduct. Officer found guilty of assault.  
Disposition: Forfeiture of two (2) days (16 hours) pay by either working without pay or applying the penalty to his vacation or other entitlement.
8. Summary of offence: Officer found guilty of Neglect of Duty. Officer failed to properly conduct a domestic assault investigation, and then lied in his memo regarding the investigation.  
Disposition: Reduction in rank from First Class Constable to Second Class Constable for a period of three (3) months, following which the officer will be returned to the rank of First Class Constable on the basis of satisfactory work performance to be determined by his Divisional Commander.

## Findings

The following Police Service Act investigation statistics provides an annual comparison.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
15	13	14	10	8
12 avg.				

## PUBLIC COMPLAINTS

The public complaint process in 2018 was governed under Part V of the *Police Services Act of Ontario* as enacted through Section 10 of Bill 103 in the fall of 2009. The administration of this process is governed by rules established by the Office of Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD). This makes 2018 the ninth full year for statistics in which the public complaint process has been governed by the OIPRD. Statistics for this year's complaints are categorized as follows:

- Conduct of officers;
- Policies of the police service or;
- Services provided by the police service

## ANALYSIS

The Public Complaints Investigation Bureau received a total of 86 complaints from the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD) in 2018. This represents a 17% decrease from the 104 complaints received in 2017. The five year average for complaints from 2014 to 2018 was 91 complaints. Therefore, there was no change for the five year average.

The OIPRD retained 6 complaints for investigation in 2018, compared to 10 in 2017. This calculated to a 40% decrease from the previous year. There were no conduct complaint investigations which resulted in discipline in 2018 compared to 5 in 2017.

There were 4 service complaints in 2018, compared to 8 in 2017.

There was a total of 90 “Administrative Files” sent to Peel Regional Police from the OIPRD in 2018, compared to 92 in 2017. These are complaint files sent to the Peel Regional Police by the OIPRD that have been deemed by them as being frivolous, vexatious, made in bad faith, or more appropriately dealt with by another act or law, or are past the legislative time limit to be investigated.

There were 14 “Local Resolutions” in 2018, compared to 17 in 2017. A Local Resolution is when a citizen chooses to go directly to the police service with a complaint and between them they came to an agreement about how to resolve the complaint informally.

In 2013, Peel Regional Police was selected by the OIPRD to participate in a new mediation pilot project, Customer Service Resolution. The Customer Service Resolution program provides an opportunity for complainants and respondent officers to voluntarily resolve complaints before they are formally screened under the *Police Service Act*. In 2018, there were a total of 23 Customer Service Resolution agreements compared to 25 matters in 2017.

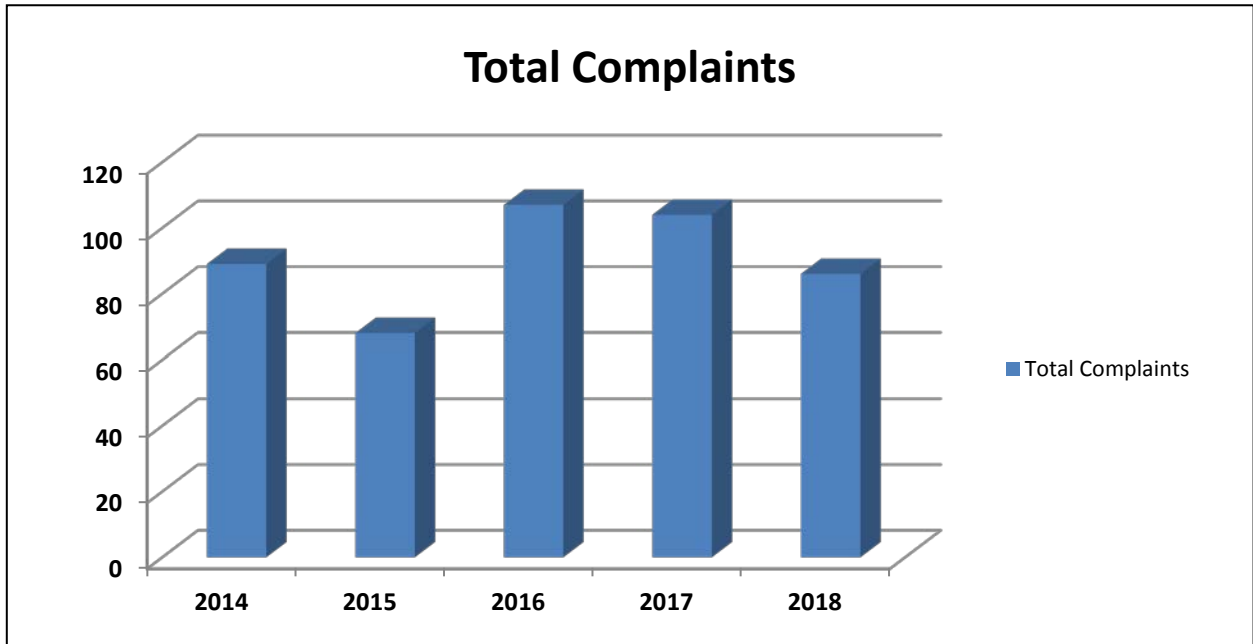
In 2017, the OIPRD introduced another new pilot project called the Enhanced Mediation Program (EMP). This program identified complaints that were screened in for investigation but prior to the investigative process; the OIPRD would recommend informal resolution via mediation. If all parties agree, then a third party mediation service would facilitate the informal resolution process. However, should one of the parties not agree to informally resolve the complaint, the complaint is re-screened and assigned for investigation. There were 4 EMP complaints assigned for informal resolution in 2018 compared to 14 in 2017. In 2018, 1 was informally resolved via the EMP process and 2 were resolved in 2017. The rest were either re-screened as investigations or the complainant chose to withdraw from the complaint process entirely.

The OIPRD received 1 complaint about another service that they requested our service investigate.

The Ontario Civilian Police Commission (formally OCCPS) did not forward any complaints to be investigated in 2018 or 2017.

Finally, as of December 31, 2018, the Public Complaints Investigation Bureau had a total of 38 active investigations and there were 9 complaints being investigated by the Office of the Independent Police Review Director.

### Total Number of Public Complaints



Year	Total Complaints	Growth % +/-
2014	89	0
2015	68	-23
2016	107	57
2017	104	-4
2018	86	-17

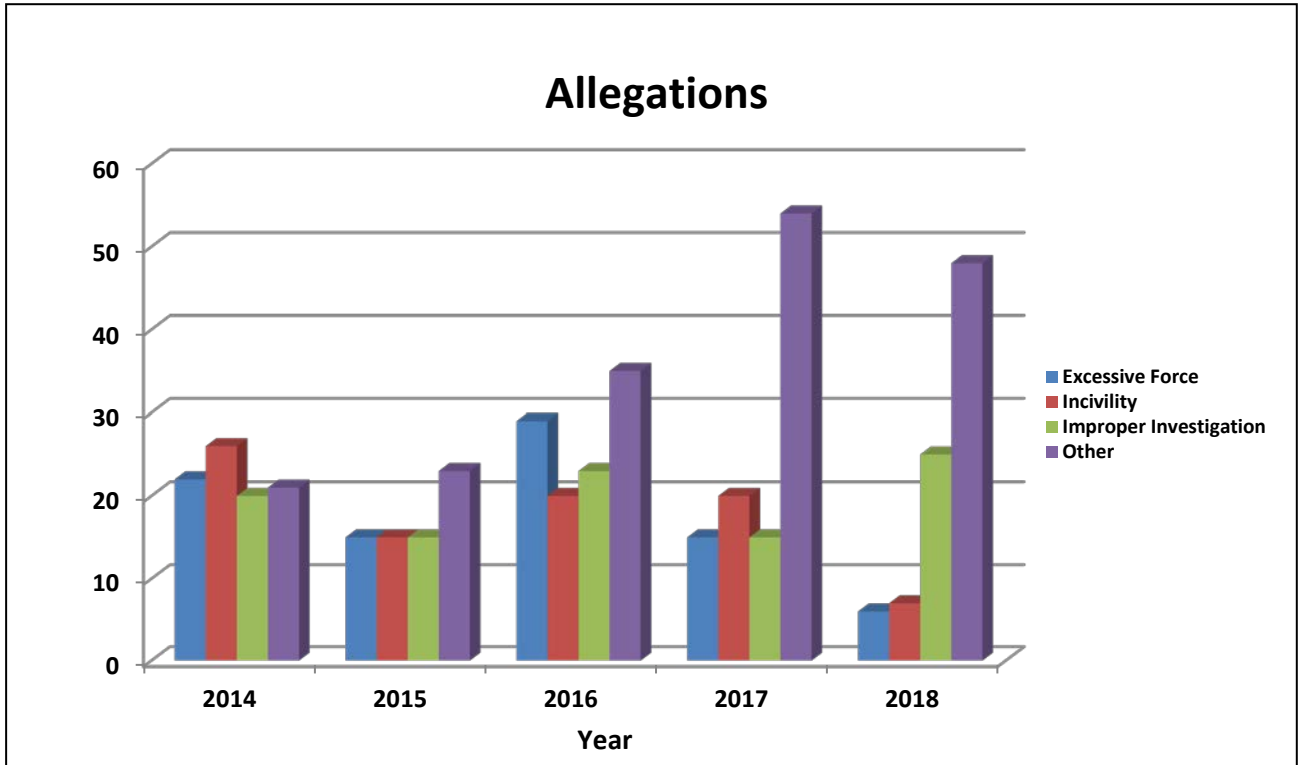
The number of complaints decreased by 23% from 2014 to 2015.

The number of complaints increased by 57% from 2015 to 2016.

The number of complaints decreased by 4% from 2016 to 2017.

The number of complaints decreased by 17% from 2017 to 2018.



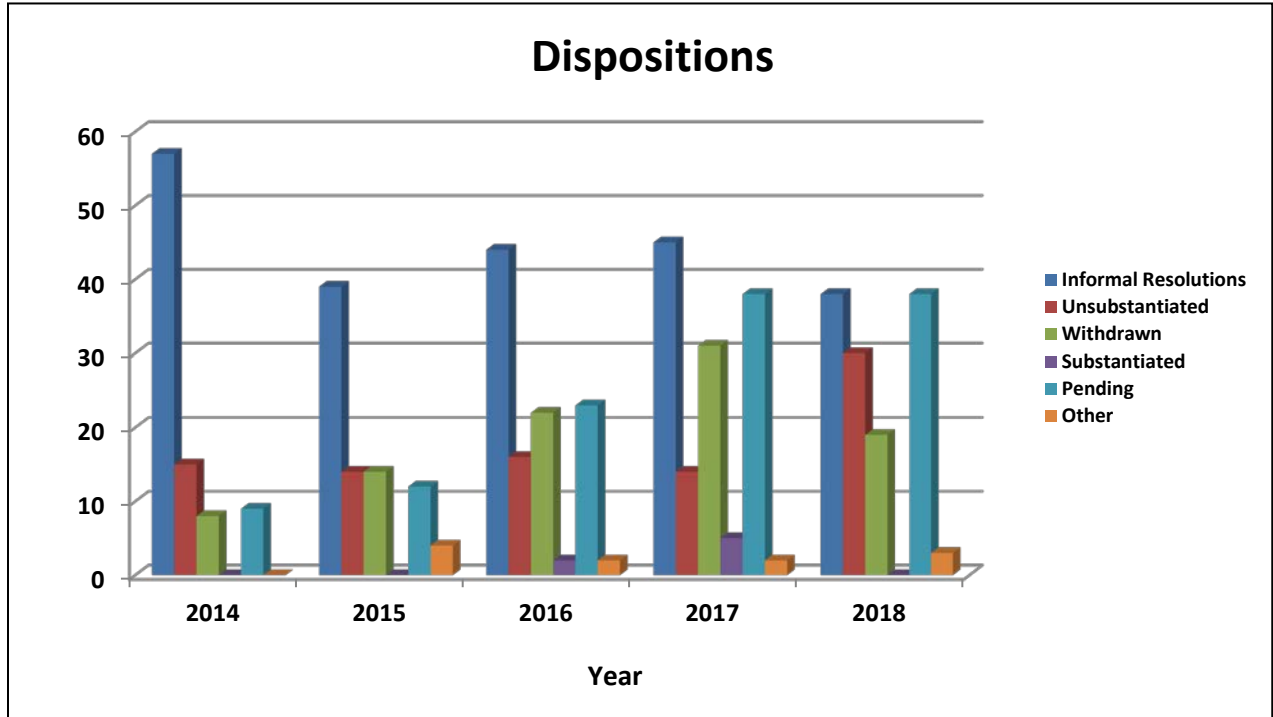


Allegations	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	% of Total
<b>Excessive Force</b>	22	15	29	15	6	87	19%
<b>Incivility</b>	26	15	20	20	7	88	19%
<b>Improper Invest.</b>	20	15	23	15	25	92	21%
<b>Other</b>	21	23	35	54	48	187	41%
<b>Total</b>	89	68	107	104	86	454	100%

### 5 Year Trend

From 2013 to 2017 the most common allegation was Improper Investigation (21%), followed by Excessive Force and Incivility (19%).

The "Other" category includes; Abuse of Authority, Improper Conduct, Harassment, Neglect of Duty, Improper Entry/Search, Failure to Identify, etc.



Disposition	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Informal Resolutions	57	39	44	45	38
Unsubstantiated	15	14	16	14	30
Withdrawn	8	14	22	31	19
Substantiated	0	0	2	5	0
Pending	9	12	23	38	38
Other	0	4	2	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>128</b>

### 5 Year Trend

68% of 2018 Public Complaints were; Informal Resolutions, Unsubstantiated, or Withdrawn.

The “Other” category includes; Frivolous, Abandoned, Loss of Jurisdiction, and Past Time Limit.

## SUSPECT APPREHENSION (Police Pursuits)

### DISCUSSION

#### Background

The purpose of this report is to provide the board with a summary of information related to SAP incidents that have occurred within the Region of Peel in 2018. This report also provides a five (5) year statistical analysis of these incidents related to compliance, training and service policies/legislation.

#### Findings

The following pursuit statistics provide an annual comparison of SAP incidents.

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
40	15	24	27	16
20.5 avg.				

The following pursuit statistics provide an overview of 2018 compliance with legislation and service policy.

STATUS	2018	DEBRIEFING	REMEDIAL TRAINING
COMPLIANT	31	31	0
NON-COMPLIANT	9	9	9

#### Risk Management

Every Suspect Apprehension Pursuit (SAP) incident initiates a risk mitigation process that provides specific details of the incident to a series of evaluators that can initiate service improvements towards training practices and service policies with the goal of reducing the number of SAP incidents.

Following each SAP, an investigation is commenced by a Supervisor not involved in the incident. That investigative report is reviewed by a Divisional Command Team and then forwarded to the Driver Training Bureau where the reports are maintained for training purposes.

The Driver Training Bureau conducts debriefings of all Primary Officers who have been involved in SAP incidents. This process provides an opportunity to both reinforce existing SAP training, while providing valuable feedback and verification on training effectiveness and opportunities for the enhancement of training practices.

The Driver Training Bureau forwards the investigative reports to the SAP Review Committee that is comprised of members from:

- Field Operations
- Field Operations Command
- Communications Bureau
- Driver Training Bureau

The committee reviews each investigative report and the comments of the Divisional Command Team regarding compliance with legislation and service policy.

If the committee confirms that the Divisional Command Team has found an Officer to be non-compliant then the committee will forward notification that the Officer will undergo remedial SAP training.

On a quarterly basis the Suspect Apprehension Committee will forward a detailed report regarding SAP incidents to the Chiefs Management Group (CMG) through the Deputy Chief Field Operations Command.

### **Observable Trends**

In addition to training recommendations the Suspect Apprehension Committee is also tasked with reviewing investigative reports in order to determine causal trends for SAP incidents.

2018 statistical data demonstrated a marked increase in the number of SAP incidents from the previous year and a total number of incidents higher than the five (5) year average. Observable trends reported in the investigative reports and not observed in previous years included the following:

- a) Four (4) SAP incidents resulted from Officers responding to active thefts of tractor trailer units from commercial premises.
- b) Seven (7) SAP incidents resulted when Officers responding to calls for service were intentionally rammed by culprits as the Officers arrived on the scene.

### **Communication Issues**

To mitigate risk and reinforce training a series of training bulletins were created and distributed service wide. The first bulletin in September of 2018 highlighted the Officer decision process to consider “not” becoming involved in a pursuit and was titled “*Is It Necessary*”. A subsequent bulletin addressed the danger of pursuing “*Large Trucks*”

In addition to reinforcing training these bulletins were designed to bring awareness to the observable trends and to remind officers that the decision to “*not pursue*” should be a primary consideration.

### **CONCLUSION**

SAP incidents are a priority within the PRP risk mitigation process and initiatives to enhance Officers’ training and reduce the number of SAP incidents are continuously reviewed for implementation by the SAP Review Committee.

## USE OF FORCE REPORT

### BACKGROUND

Police officers may be required to use force to protect the public and themselves, and as such, are granted authority by the Criminal Code of Canada to use reasonable force when necessary to carry out their duties. Regulations issued by the Ontario Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services specifically address the reporting requirements of these events. Reported information is focused on identifying and evaluating training needs in general terms and/or specific to individual officers. This annual report provides a summary of all Use of Force incidents during 2018 involving the Peel Regional Police (PRP).

### STATISTICAL DATA AND ANALYSIS

The data used to prepare this report is compiled from PRP Use of Force Reports from 2016 to 2018.

The report captures statistics in the following areas:

- Total number of use of force incidents
- Breakdown of types of calls for service
- Injuries to subjects and officers
- Number of incidents and types of weapons carried / used by the subject
- Officer assignments at time of the use of force incident
- Number of subjects involved per incident

It should be noted that some categories in the Use of Force report allows for multiple entries within a particular classification, including categories such as: “Types of Calls for Service” and “Use of Force Options Utilized”. For this reason, the sum of all category entries may exceed the number of actual Use of Force reports.

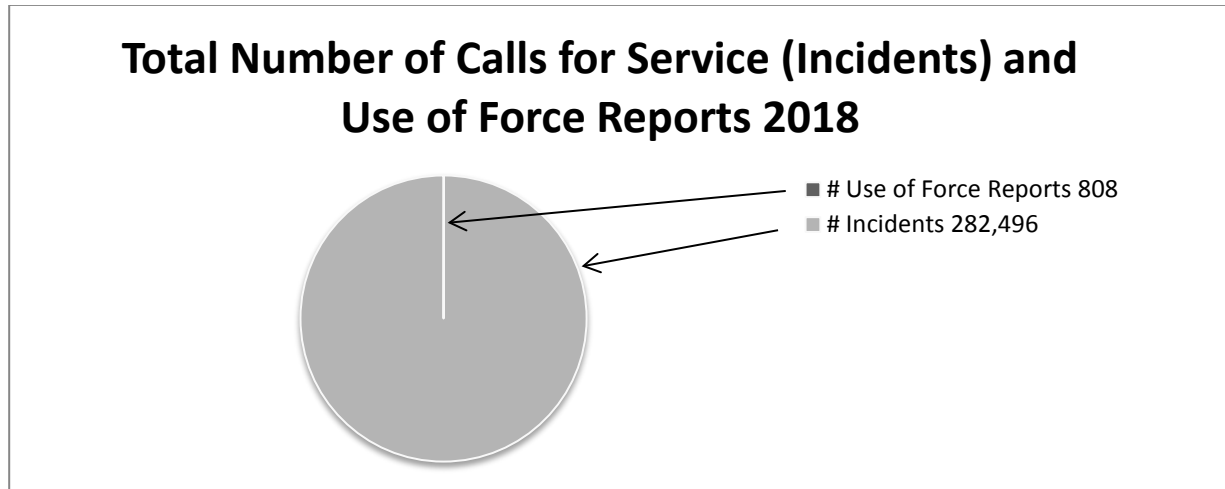
### Total Number of Use of Force Incidents

For this section, “incidents” refers to the total number of calls for service combined with total number of officer initiated traffic stops. The number of use of force incidents reflects the number of incidents where a level of force was used requiring a report to be submitted.

<b>Use of Force Report Per Number of Total Incidents</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Number of Use of Force Incidents</b>	<b>Percentage of Incidents vs. UOF Incidents</b>
2016	280,023	654	0.23%
2017	278,780	755	0.27%
2018	282,496	808	0.28%
3 Year Average	280,433	739	0.26%

There was a 6.6% increase in the total Use of Force incidents in 2018 compared to 2017. There was also a slight increase in number of incidents in 2018 compared to 2017. The increase can be directly attributed to the CEW expansion and reporting requirements. It should

be noted that the number of Use of Force Incidents include when the CEW is “drawn/displayed/armed only” in addition to the number of incidents involving the CEW being used on a subject.



### Call for Service Types

When an officer completes a Use of Force Report, they have the option of selecting from multiple types of “Calls for Service” or incident types. Therefore, the total number of “Calls for Service” may exceed the total number of Use of Force Reports, as was the case in 2018 with 1,257 different Use of Force report types described in the 808 Use of Force Reports.

“9-1-1 Calls” made up the most frequently reported “Call for Service” type at 204 (25.2%), followed by “Arrests” at 130 (16%), “Weapons Dangerous” at 122 (15%), and calls involving “Emotionally Disturbed Persons” (EDP) at 74 (9%). Reported Use of Force incidents involving EDPs decreased by 8 incidents from 2017.

In 2018, officers responded to 236,288 Calls for Service and 46,208 Traffic Stops. Incidents coded as involving Emotionally Disturbed Persons accounted for 6,267 of these incidents. As a result of these encounters 74 Use of Force reports were submitted for 1.18% of all incidents coded as involving an EDP. This is a reduction compared to the 1.39% reported in 2017. This may be an indication that the continued focus on mental health awareness, crisis intervention, and officer stress resilience training are achieving the desired outcomes.

### Injuries to Subjects & Officers

Provincial reporting guidelines direct police to report when there are injuries sustained by any party in a use of force incident and when medical attention is required as a result. This also includes when there are injuries sustained by a citizen prior to the arrival or involvement of police. These injuries could include either self-inflicted wounds or injuries caused by a third person. Police are also required to report when CEW probes have punctured the skin whether an injury has occurred or not. In these circumstances the probes are required to be removed by paramedics.

Statistical analysis of the data must be mindful of the effect of these reporting obligations. For the purposes of this report, data relating to the above two injury reporting requirements has been removed.

Reportable injuries resulting directly or indirectly from CEW deployment accounted for 121 of the total injuries acquired during use of force encounters. The majority of injuries resulted from subjects resisting in a physical confrontation and were relatively minor in nature.

<b>Injuries Per Use of Force Incidents</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Use Of Force Incidents</b>	<b>Subject Injuries*</b>	<b>Officer Injuries</b>
2016	654	115 (17.6%)	78 (11.9%)
2017	755	138 (18.3%)	50 (6.6%)
2018	808	169 (20.9%)	44 (5.4%)
<b>3 Year Avg.</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>141 (19%)</b>	<b>57 (7.7%)</b>

\*Data relating to injuries not caused by a police action and simple wounds caused by CEW probes have been removed.

### **Number of Incidents and Type of Weapons Carried/Used by Subject**

Officers are trained to complete a Use of Force Report identifying what weapons they perceived at the time force was applied. In 2018 there was a 24% increase in incidents where officers encountered subjects carrying or using a weapon. Subjects may be perceived to be carrying multiple weapons in single incidents.

There were **311** incidents where a subject carried or used a weapon, compared to 2017 where there were a total of **235** incidents. The types of weapons carried by subjects in 2018 included:

- Firearms - **40** Handgun, **9** Long Gun, **30** Replica
- Edged Weapon - **100**
- Bat / Club-like Weapon - **24**
- Motor Vehicle - **70**
- Other Weapon - **38**

### **Use of Force Options**

The most frequent use of force option reported was pointing a firearm, which is similar to 2017. The second most used option was the CEW – drawn/displayed only. Due to the expansion of the CEW program, an increase in CEW deployment is predictable as officers may choose the CEW over and above physical force or other options as a safer alternative in some situations.

TYPE OF FORCE USED	2016	2017	2018	3 yr. Average
<b>Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)</b>				
Drawn/Displayed Not Deployed	231	371	331	311
Drive Stun and/or Probes Deployed	133	201	286	207
<b>Physical Control</b>				
Physical Control Soft Only	370	265	282	306
Physical Control Hard Only	286	272	277	278
<b>Firearm</b>				
Firearm Pointed at Person	548	685	664	632
Handgun - Drawn Only	90	127	114	110
Firearm Discharge - Intentional	21	18	35	25
<b>Other Types of Force</b>				
Oleoresin Capsicum Spray	42	32	29	34
Impact Weapons	10	3	8	7
Arwen	8	5	8	7
Police Service Dog	12	11	12	12
Other Types of Force	8	5	4	6

Note: Members may employ multiple force options in a single use of force incident. As such, the total number of force options used exceeds the number of use of force incidents in a year. The above chart reflects the number of times a type of force option was used in relation to the number of use of force reports.

### **Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) as a Use of Force Option**

The CEW was utilized in 492 incidents, a decrease over 2017 in which there were 527 incidents. The number of deployments reflected in the chart is greater than the number of incidents due to multiple officer deployments reported in a single incident.

In April 2016, the Police Services Board approved a strategic expansion of the CEW program and user group to take place over a five year period, 2016 through to 2020 inclusive. As of 2020 all front line officers will be trained and issued a CEW.

### **Firearms as a Use of Force Option**

Pointing a firearm was the single most frequently reported use of force option used during 2018. It is believed that the increase in reports of pointing firearms at a subject is related to an increase in requests for the Tactical Unit to support high risk events. Officers are also being trained to support the less lethal option of a CEW with a lethal backup, should the situation warrant it while employing crisis intervention strategies.



In 2018 there were 33 incidents where 35 officers discharged their firearm, an increase when compared to 2017, where there were 18 incidents involving 18 officers. The most common incident cited when an officer discharges their firearm is when responding to incidents of injured/suffering animals.

The breakdown of the Incidents of firearm discharges in 2018 is as follows:

- 18 incidents of injured/suffering animals.
- 4 incidents involving attacks by dogs.
- 7 incidents involving armed persons.
- 2 incidents involving a suspect vehicle.
- 2 accidental discharges.

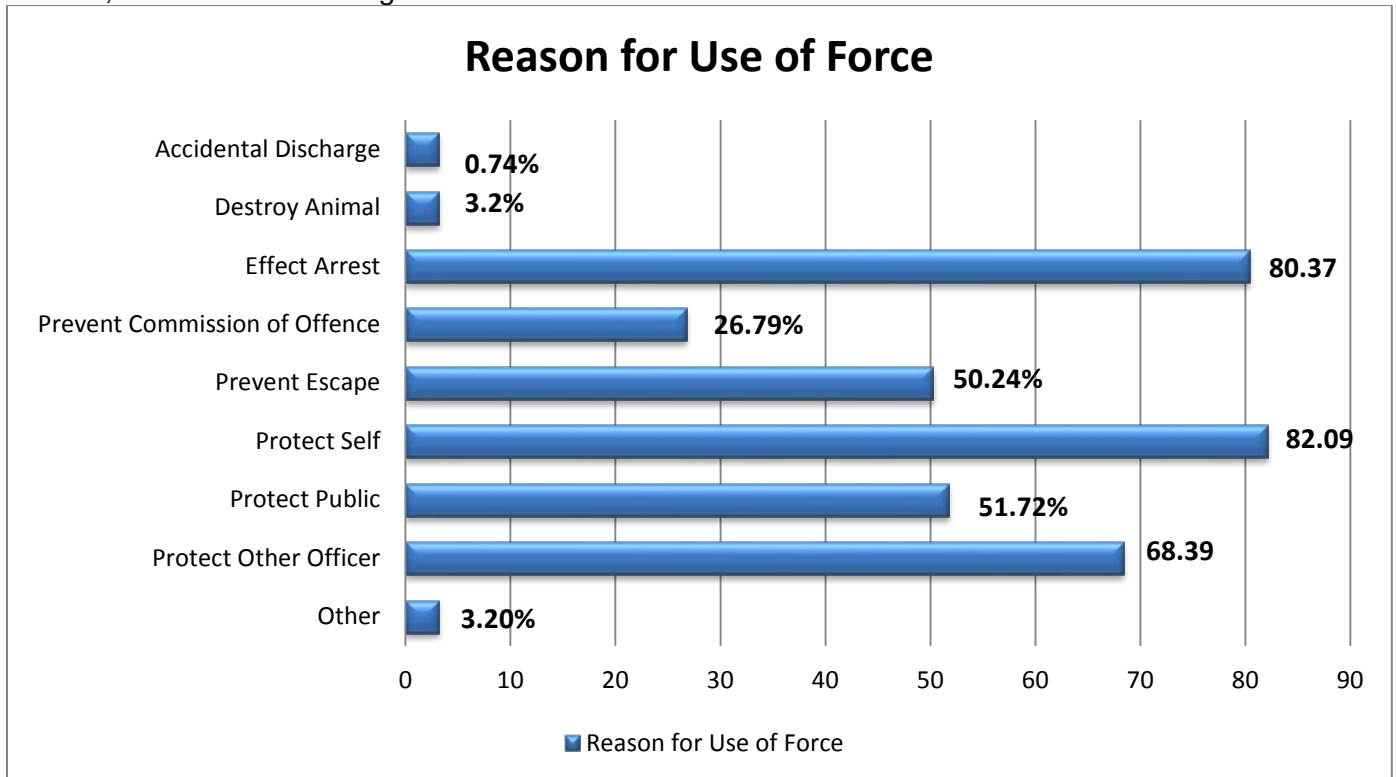
### Physical Control as a Use of Force Option

There was a downward trend in officers submitting reports relating to the use of “Physical Control - Soft Only” and no significant change relating to the use of “Physical Control - Hard Only”.

### Reason Force was Used

The use of force report issued by the Ministry of Community and Safety and Correctional Services permits the selection of multiple reasons for the use of force.

In 2018, the reasons for using force are as follows:



\*Note: Officers can select more than one reason per incident.

## Officer Assignments

Officers assigned to uniform patrol accounted for 492 Use of Force incidents, a slight increase from 2017. Assignment areas reporting an increase in Use of Force incidents in 2018 included the Tactical and Rescue Unit, Traffic, Investigation - Drugs, and Paid Duty.

Officer Assignment	2016	2017	2018	3 yr. Average
Uniform Patrol	416	483	492	464
Tactical	142	163	182	162
Canine	29	51	49	43
Investigation - CIB	33	32	59	41
Other	13	22	19	18
Courts	19	9	6	11
Investigation - Drugs	13	17	22	17
Paid Duty	3	12	17	11
Traffic	15	7	12	11
Station Duty	14	9	6	10
Off Duty	1	0	0	0

During the last two years there has been an increase in the demand for the Tactical Unit to support high risk incidents and investigations. The increase in Tactical Use of Force reports is related to the increase in these events and the changes to CEW reporting criteria. Likewise the Canine Unit frequently attends the same high risk events; however Canine Unit officers are not included in Tactical Unit Team Use of Force reports. In these cases Canine Unit officers submit their own individual Use of Force reports as required. The Canine Units moved to 24 hour coverage in June of 2015 and subsequent personal issue of CEWs in 2017 also contributed to the increase in their Use of Force reporting.

## Number of Subjects Involved per Incident

There was a significant change in the ratio of involved subjects per Use of Force incident. Incidents involving a single subject being 65% (down 12% from 2017), two subjects at 19% (up 8% from 2017), three subjects 8% and more than 3 subjects at 11% (up 1% from 2017).

## CONCLUSION

Peel Regional Police has procedures in place that ensure the regular review of Use of Force Reports by supervisors and trainers. Additionally the PRP Incident Response Review Committee will continue to review all Use of Force Reports and assess the circumstances and outcomes for trends and patterns. This information will be integrated into various training scenarios to ensure members are properly prepared to deal with situations that arise requiring the appropriate incident response.

There is a priority on providing education and training to officers in relation to de-escalating situations involving individuals in crisis. These efforts have included activities such as specific training scenarios designed around officers encountering an individual in crisis and living with a possible mental health illness; intrinsic bias training delivered through Fair and Impartial Policing; our Mental Health Awareness training program and strategies designed to increase an officer's stress resiliency.

The Peel Regional Police provides its officers with training that meets and exceeds legislative standards as set out by the Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services. By continuing to identify and evaluate our training needs we have committed to evolve and deliver our training programs to ensure our officers are prepared to meet the needs and concerns of the community with professionalism.

In conclusion, PRP is in compliance with the Ontario Policing Standards Manual, the Ontario Police Services Act and PRP Directive 1-B-102 (F) Use of Force.

**Approved for Submission:**

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Chief of Police  
Chris McCord

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