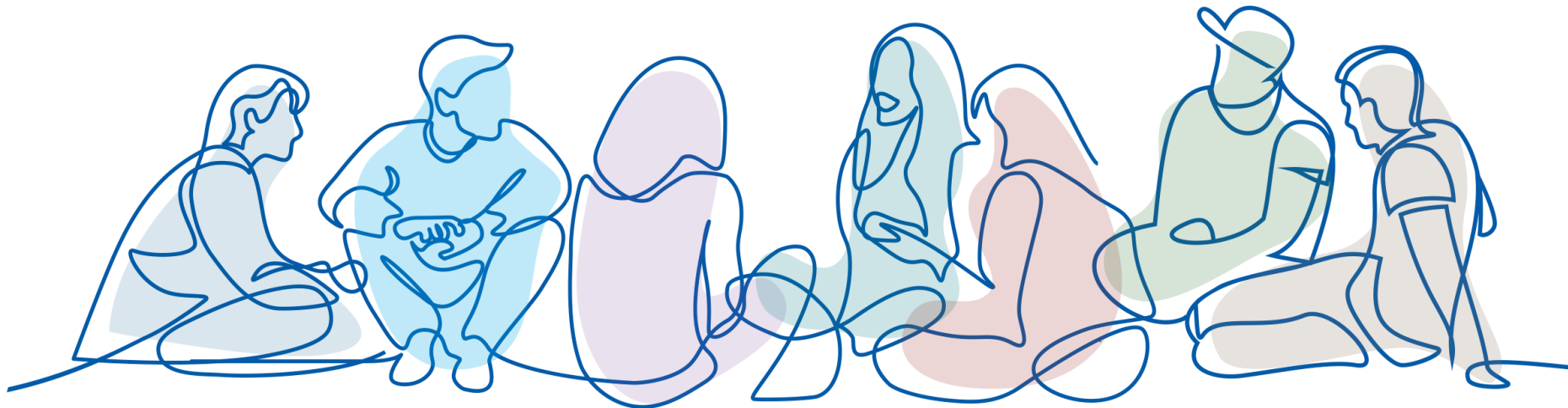


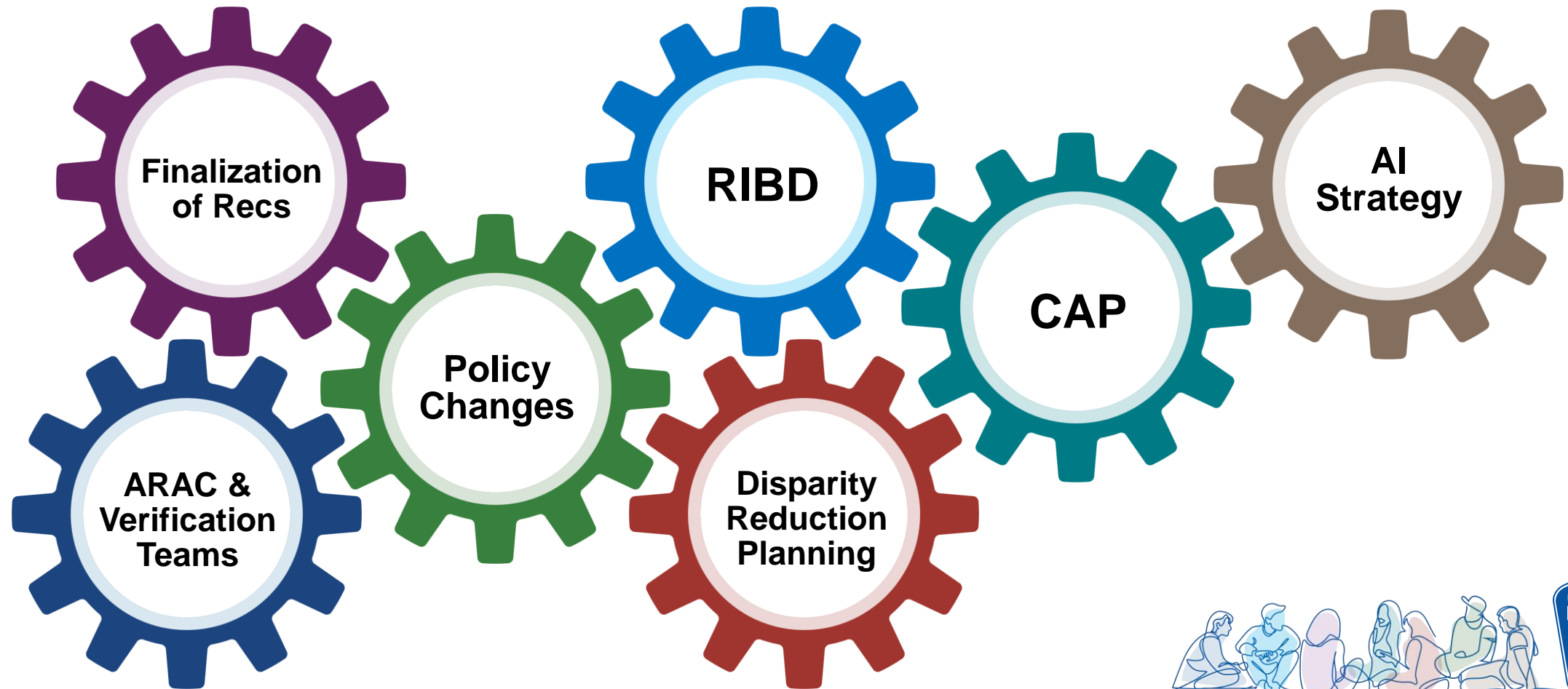


Committed to Action

2023 Progress Report:
Human Rights Project & Use of Force



Highlights



Factors Impacting Use of Force Reporting



57%

increase in weapons calls
compared to 2022.



165%

increase in stolen vehicle calls
compared to 2022.



Population, crime trends, civil unrest
and calls for service = report fluctuations.

Population



20%

increase in
Use of Force reports
compared to 2022.



Civil
Unrest

Crime
Trends

Calls for
Service

53%

decrease in injuries from UoF
compared to 2022.

74%

decrease in all injuries from UoF
compared to start of HRP.



Accountability Through Data

The following elements and principles set the initial foundation for the critical work of an RIBD strategy.



2023 Findings in Race & Identity-Based Data & Use of Force

Total events:



276,444

72%



of all Use of Force front line.

33%

decrease in all types
of force used since
the HRP began.

- ▼ **52%** decrease in physical control.
- ▼ **11%** decrease in firearm use.
- ▼ **100%** decrease in discharge of firearm.
- ▼ **37%** decrease in discharge of Taser.



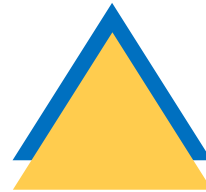
2023 Findings in Race & Identity-Based Data & Use of Force

2023



30,000+
people in custody.

Total of **14** strip searches on adults.



2022

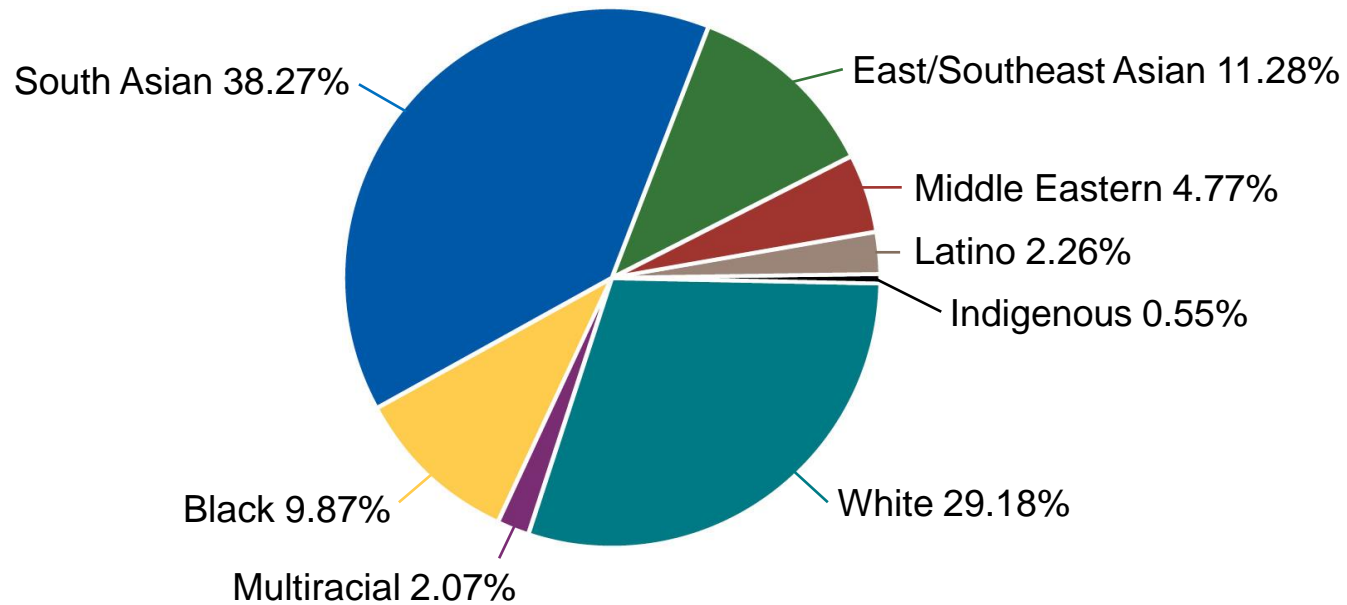
25,000+
people in custody.

Total of **15** strip searches on adults.



2023 Findings in Race & Identity-Based Data & Use of Force

Peel Region Population



Representation of Black People in U o F

2020 ► **35%**

2021 ► **32%**

2022 ► **34%**

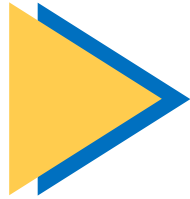
2023 ► 31.5%



2023 Findings in Race & Identity-Based Data & Use of Force

7,176

calls for persons
in crisis.



84

Use of Force
incidents involving
persons in crisis or

1.2%

7

people in crisis
experienced minor
injuries or

0.1%

75%

decrease in number of persons
in crisis experiencing injury from
U o F compared to 2022.

58%

decrease in officers injured
from a U of F incident since
the HRP began.



2023 Findings in Race & Identity-Based Data & Use of Force



46%

decrease in police
initiated UoF contacts
with Black community.



92%

decrease in reported
injury to Black
people in crisis.



80%

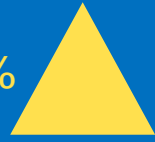
decrease in reported
injury to South Asian
people in crisis.



2023 Findings in Race & Identity-Based Data & Use of Force

2023

De-escalation increased 9.3% from 88% to



97.3%

of all use of force interactions.

De-escalation by Race

Black	98.6%	<div></div>
White	98%	<div></div>
South Asian	90.7%	<div></div>
Indigenous	100%	<div></div>
East South Asian	88.9%	<div></div>

2022

De-escalation increased 8% from 88% to



96%

of all use of force interactions.

De-escalation by Race

Black	96.9%	<div></div>
White	95.7%	<div></div>
South Asian	97.2%	<div></div>
Indigenous	100%	<div></div>
East South Asian	85.7%	<div></div>

2021

De-escalation strategies were used as an alternative measure in

88%

of all use of force interactions.

De-escalation by Race

Black	89.2%	<div></div>
White	90.5%	<div></div>
South Asian	83.6%	<div></div>
Indigenous	100%	<div></div>
East South Asian	83.7%	<div></div>

Data shows little variation in de-escalation, applications of force and number of officers involved in a UoF incident across racial groups.



Next Steps

Finalizing the
Recommendations



67 recommendations
with 264 sub-
recommendations

Disparity Reduction
and Well-Being Planning



**Analysis on drivers of disparity
and multi-sectoral collaboration**

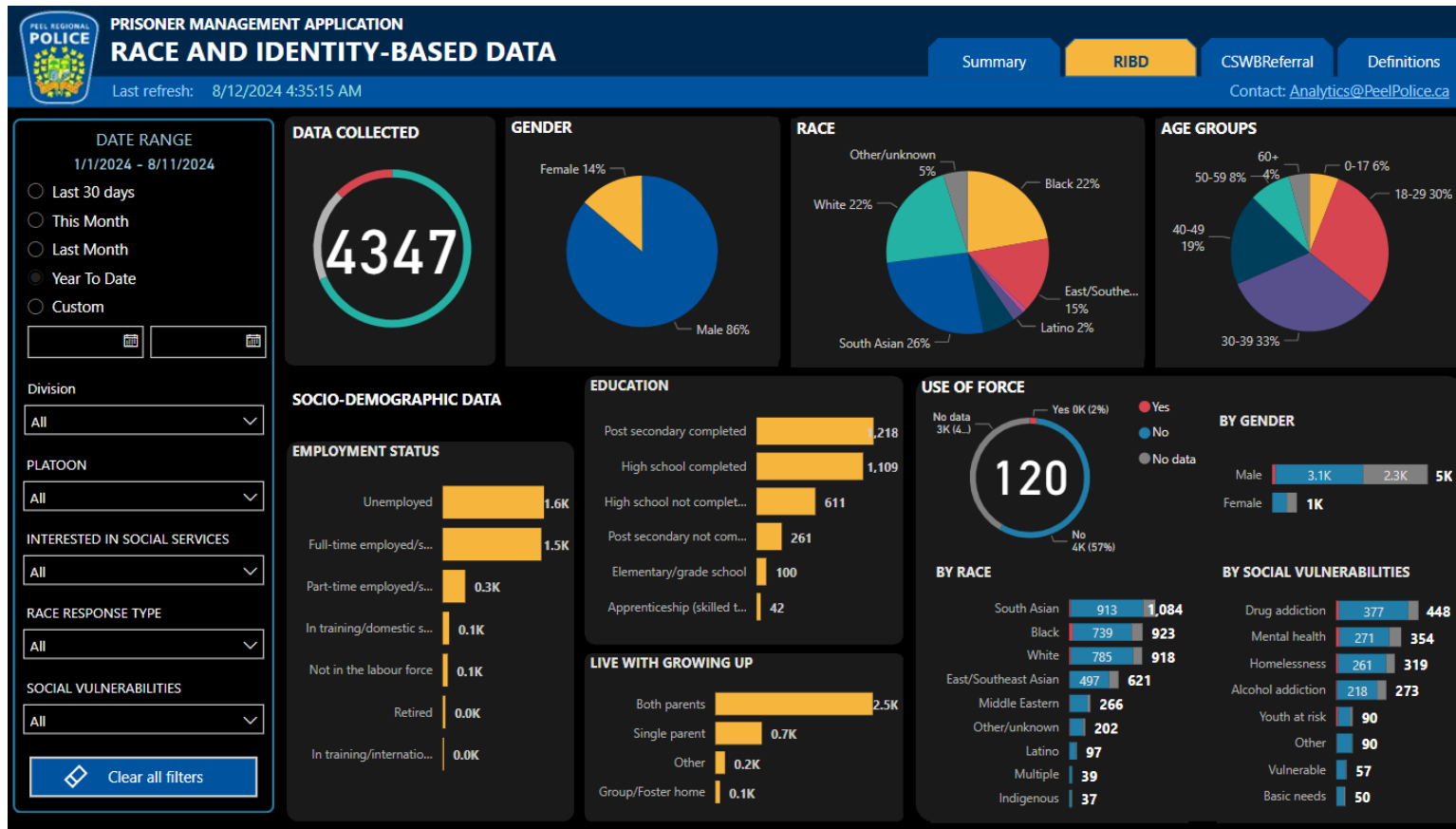
ARAC



**Verification
Teams**



Next Steps – Disparity Analysis



Data collected on risk factors that contribute to disparity:

- Employment Status
- Economic status
- Education
- Early family situation
- Vulnerabilities-Alcohol/Drug/Mental Health

Goal is to develop CSWB based strategies to reduce disparity



Thank you. Questions?

