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REPORT

For Information

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DATE: April 14, 2020
SUBJECT: 2019 CORPORATE RISK MANAGEMENT ANNUAL PUBLIC REPORT
FROM: Chief of Police, Nishan Duraiappah

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that this document be received as the 2019 Corporate Risk Management Annual Public Report.

- REPORT HIGHLIGHTS**
- Civil Actions Initiated 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, and 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.

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Civil Claims – Statistics

The number of *Statements of Claim* received over the past 5 years has remained steady with an average of 21.4 claims per year. In 2019, the number of *Statement of Claims* received decreased significantly compared to the previous year, and the number of *outstanding claims* at year-end decreased (Refer to Table 1).

Civil Claims					
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Civil Actions Received	18	29	15	24	21
Outstanding Civil Actions Year-end	71	77	80	85	81
Total Value Outstanding Claims Year End	\$632,665,279.16	\$590,289,628.16	\$404,677,568.16	\$443,172,255.16	\$543,592,569.16
Resolved Cases	22	32	20	20	16
Total Damages Paid	\$151,429.30	\$233,500.00	\$167,700.00	\$5,000.00	\$28,500.00

(Table 1)

In 2019, eighteen (18) new civil actions were initiated against the Peel Regional Police.

As of December 31st, 2019, there were seventy-one (71) civil actions outstanding from the years 2006 through 2019. The total face value of these outstanding actions (as claimed by the plaintiffs) is \$632,665,279.16.

In 2019, the number of civil matters "*resolved*" decreased significantly from the previous four years. The "*total damages paid*" were significantly lower than the previous year. This was the result of an increase in the negotiated settlements with moderate amounts of damages paid.

There were twenty-two (22) civil actions resolved in 2019 with "*Total Damages Paid*" by Peel Regional Police in the amount of \$151,429.30. (Refer to Table 2). Ten (10) of these claims were settled by damages paid out. Within one of these claims, damage amounts were also paid out by another party. Furthermore, there was one "unofficial" claim that was settled. All other claims were closed as follow; six (6) were dismissed without costs, two were dismissed for delay, two (2) were dismissed and two (2) were discontinued

Resolved Civil Claims		
	Damages Paid by PRP	Damages Paid by Other
Total:	\$151,429.30	\$29,000.00

(Table 2)

Fleet Claims - 2019

The number of Fleet claims received in 2019 decreased significantly from last year and the amount of total damages paid increased significantly. There were two (2) new fleet claims initiated against the Peel Regional Police in 2019. As of December 31st, 2019 there were nineteen (19) fleet claims outstanding from the years 2013 through 2019. The total face value of these outstanding actions (the total value as claimed by the plaintiffs) is \$34,315,000.00 (Refer to Table 3).

Fleet Claims					
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Fleet Claims Received	2	7	8	5	7
Outstanding Fleet Actions Year-end	19	23	24	24	22
Total Value Outstanding Claims Year End	\$34,315,000.00	\$37,280,000.00	\$39,230,000.00	\$44,480,000.00	\$41,215,000.00
Resolved Cases	6	8	6	3	5
Total Damages Paid	\$696,566.66	\$281,000.00	\$113,000.00	\$267,000.00	\$102,000.00

(Table 3)

In 2019, six fleet claims were resolved with *Total Damages Paid* by Peel Regional Police in the amount of \$696,566.66. This is a significant increase to the amount paid compared to the previous five years. This is due to three large and other moderate settlement amounts. In one large settlement, there was also a settlement amount paid by another party in the claim (Refer to table 4).

Resolved Fleet Claims		
	Damages Paid by PRP	Damages Paid by Other
Total:	\$696,566.66	\$50,000.00

(Table 4)

Costs of Defending Claims

The costs of defending the Statements of Claim against Peel Regional Police in 2019, as reported by the Region of Peel, Corporate Finance Division, and Loss Management section are as follows:

Costs of Defence					
Type	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Civil Litigation Files	\$494,686.52	\$573,134.09	\$715,258.19	\$478,785.00	\$565,758.28
Fleet Files	\$182,967.23	\$202,026.32	\$277,283.82	\$152,055.08	\$ 90,939.13
TOTAL	\$677,653.75	\$775,160.41	\$992,542.01	\$630,840.08	\$656,697.41

(Table 5)

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.

Conclusion

In 2019, there were a total of twenty (20) new Statement of Claims filed against Peel Regional Police. At year end, 90 files were outstanding. The "total amount claimed" outstanding at the end of the year, for all files, was \$666,980,279.16. The "total damages paid" by Peel Regional Police, for the combined claims in 2019, was \$847,995.96. The "total cost of defending" both Civil and Fleet claims for 2019 was \$677,653.75.

INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT BUREAU

The Special Investigations Unit is a civilian law enforcement agency that investigates incidents involving police officers where there has been death, serious injury or allegations of sexual assault. The Unit's jurisdiction covers more than 50 municipal, regional and provincial police services across Ontario.

Under the *Police Services Act*, the Director of the SIU must determine based on the evidence gathered in an investigation whether an officer has committed a criminal offence in connection with the incident under investigation. If, after an investigation, there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offence was committed, the Director has the authority to lay a criminal charge against the officer. Alternatively, in all cases where no reasonable grounds exist, the Director does not lay criminal charges but files a report with the Attorney General communicating the results of an investigation.

The Investigative Support Bureau shall:

- (a) be designated as the policy centre for S.I.U. matters in order to maximize efficiency and consistency of operation;
- (b) conduct the administrative investigation for the purpose of reviewing procedures, processes and practices of P.R.P. in relation to all incidents under investigation by the S.I.U.; and,
- (c) direct the investigation into the criminal conduct of any person injured in the Occurrence, who forms the basis of the S.I.U. investigation.

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 2018.

Investigations	2019	2018	2017
S.I.U. Investigations	36	25	32
Subject Officers Designations	34	15	32
Witness Officers Designations	71	26	89
Total Legal Expenses	\$100,331.55	\$100,390.35	\$233,397.35*
Disposition of Cases			
Case closed: No further action	17	32	5
Cases involving other police services	0	0	1

Investigations terminated	11	17	7
Cases where charges laid	2	1	1
Investigations ongoing	19	14	38

* The business process for paying legal fees changed in 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 thirty six (36) Peel Regional Police incidents in 2019. The S.I.U. closed seventeen (17) investigations indicating that there would be "No Further Action" as the officers were cleared of any criminal liability. They terminated eleven (11) 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.

Twenty-three (23) 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 one hundred five (105) officers were designated in 2019: thirty four (34) as subject officers and seventy one (71) as witness officers. Legal representation was requested by and provided for the designated officers.

The total legal expenses incurred to date are \$100,331.55.

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 five (5) *Police Services Act* disciplinary hearings were resolved during 2019 with the following dispositions:

1. Summary of Offence: Count 1 – Officer found guilty of Neglect of Duty regarding a meeting with a person connected to criminal activity. Count 2 – Officer found guilty of Neglect of Duty in relation to the improper handling of an investigation. Count 3 – Officer found guilty of Discreditable Conduct. Officer engaged in a business relationship with a witness of an ongoing investigation. Count 4 – Officer found guilty of Discreditable Conduct. Officer entered into a business relationship with and provided access to police.

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.

2. Summary Offence: Count 1 – Officer found guilty of Discreditable Conduct. Officer attempted to cause the destruction of evidence in a criminal investigation.

Disposition: Forfeiture of one (1), eight (8) hour day (8 hours in total) to be served (worked) at the discretion of the Unit Commander, in addition to mandatory participation in Ethics Training to be arranged through the Corporate Learning Bureau.

3. Summary of Offence: Count 1 – Officer found guilty of Impaired Operation of a Motor Vehicle and Refuse to Comply with Breath Demand.

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 to be determined by the officer's Divisional Commander.

4. Summary of Offence: Count 1 – Officer found guilty of Discreditable Conduct due to actions taken during a hockey game.

Disposition: Forfeiture of three (3), eight (8) hour days (24 hours in total) to be served (worked) at the discretion of the Divisional Commander.

5. Summary of Offence: Count 1 – Officer received a Memorandum of Agreement for Discreditable Conduct. Officer had improper conduct with a fellow officer.

Disposition: Forfeiture of five (5), eight (8) hour days (40 hours in total)

Findings

The following Police Service Hearing statistics provides an annual comparison.

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
13	14	10	8	5
Five year average = 10				

PUBLIC COMPLAINTS

Discussion

The public complaint process in 2019 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 2019 the tenth 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 ninety five (95) conduct complaints from the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD) in 2019. This represents a 10.5% increase from the eighty six (86) complaints received in 2018. Compared to a five year average of ninety two (92) complaints per calendar year, 2019 marked an increase of 3.3% over the previous five year average.

The OIPRD retained eleven (11) complaints for investigation in 2019, compared to six (6) in 2018. This calculated to an 83% increase from the previous year.

There were zero conduct complaint investigations which resulted in discipline in 2019 compared to zero (0) in 2018.

There were three service complaints in 2019, compared to four in 2018.

There was a total of one hundred two (102) "Administrative Files" sent to Peel Regional Police from OIPRD in 2019, compared to ninety (90) in 2018. 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; are more appropriately dealt with by another Act or law; or are past the legislative time limit to be investigated; are not in the public interest to proceed.

There were eight (8) "Local Resolutions" in 2019, compared to fourteen (14) in 2018. A Local Resolution is when a citizen chooses to go directly to the police service with a complaint and has come 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 (CSR). The CSR program provides an opportunity for complainants and respondent officers to voluntarily resolve complaints before they are formally screened under the *Police Service Act*. In 2019, there were a total of twenty two (22) CSR agreements compared to twenty three (23) matters in 2018.

In 2017, the OIPRD introduced another new pilot project called the Enhanced Mediation Program (EMP). This program identifies complaints that can be screened in for investigation however prior to the investigative process, the OIPRD deems them as suitable for participation in informal resolution via mediation. If all parties agree, a third party mediation service facilitates 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 four EMP complaints assigned for informal resolution in 2019. Two were informally resolved via the EMP process. The remaining two were unsuccessful and were re-screened as investigations.

The Ontario Civilian Police Commission (formally OCCPS) did not forward any complaints to be investigated in 2019.

Finally, as of December 31, 2019, the Public Complaints Investigation Bureau had a total of thirty two (32) active investigations from 2019 and there were five retained complaint investigations continuing by the Office of the Independent Police Review Director.

5 Year Trend

69% of 2019 Public Complaints were; Informal Resolutions, Unsubstantiated, or Withdrawn. The "Other" category includes; Frivolous, Abandoned, Loss of Jurisdiction, and Past Time Limit.

Disposition	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Informal Resolutions	39	44	45	38	46
Unsubstantiated	14	16	14	30	23
Withdrawn	14	22	31	24	24
Substantiated	0	2	5	0	0
Pending	12	23	38	38	37
Other	4	2	2	3	4
Total	83	109	135	133	134

SUSPECT APPREHENSION PURSUITS (SAP)

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 2019. This report also provides a five 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:

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
29	40	15	24	27
Five year average = 25				

The following pursuit statistics provide an overview of 2019 compliance with legislation and service policy.:

STATUS	2019	DEBRIEFING	REMEDIAL TRAINING
COMPLIANT	21	21	0
NON-COMPLIANT	8	8	8

Risk Management

Every police pursuit incident initiates a risk mitigation process that provides specific details of the incident to a series of evaluators that can initiate improvement 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.

Initiatives

- a) The Police vehicle Operations Bureau has increased mandated "on road pursuit training" for all Officers in specialized units who may become involved in vehicle pursuits e.g.: Street Crime Unit members.
- b) Pursuit debriefing sessions now include all Officers involved in vehicle pursuits and not just the primary pursuit Officers. This includes, Supervisors and Dispatchers as well.
- c) Additional vehicle containment training has now been added to mandated pursuit training days.
- d) Communication Bureau dispatchers have all received enhanced pursuit training in 2019 and it has also been embedded into all new dispatcher training courses.

- e) In 2019, pursuit prevention devices (ex: Piranha, terminator, barracuda) have been added to all front line police vehicles. All uniform patrol vehicles are also outfitted with stop sticks.

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.

2019 statistical data showed a decrease in the number of SAP incidents from the previous year for a total closer to the five year average. Observable trends reported in the 2019 investigative reports included the following:

- a) Nineteen of the pursuits (65.5 %) began as a result of either a criminal driving offence or a Highway traffic Act offence. Nine (9) of the pursuits were for impaired driving.
- b) Four (4) of the pursuits (13.7 %) were for property offences; Five (5) pursuits (17.3 %) were for violent offences including firearm offences and one (3.4 %) was for a violation of the Trespass Act.
- c) Nine (9) pursuits were terminated by a Supervisor; Nine (9) pursuits were terminated by the pursuing Officer; Seven (7) pursuits were terminated by "pursuit intervention techniques" and four (4) pursuits concluded as a result of the culprit vehicle becoming involved in a collision.
- d) In twenty one (21) pursuits the culprits were either arrested at the scene or later identified and an arrest warrant issued. In eight (8) of the pursuits the culprits have not been identified.

Communication Issues

To mitigate risk and reinforce training a series of training bulletins were created and distributed service wide. The first bulletin in 2019 addressed the danger of pursuing large trucks. This bulletin was had a positive impact as there were no large truck pursuits in 2019. In 2018, there were several pursuits involving large commercial 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. The decrease in pursuits from 2018-2019 suggests that these educational initiatives have provided beneficial results.

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

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 to use reasonable force when necessary to carry out their duties. Regulations issued by the Solicitor General 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 2019 involving the Peel Regional Police (PRP).

Reporting Requirements

Peel Regional Police Directive I-B-102(F) specifies when an officer shall submit a Use of Force Report as required by the *Ontario Police Services Act, Regulation 926* Section 14.5(1). PRP Directive I-B-102 (F), section T (1) states:

T. Provincial Use of Force Reports

1. *Any force applied to a subject that results in injury, a complaint, or the anticipation of a complaint shall be reported to an immediate Supervisor on the P.R.P. #296 (as set out in the Equipment and Use of Force Regulation 926) within three days of the incident. If the member is incapacitated, the Provincial Use of Force Report shall be completed by the member's immediate Supervisor **within three days of the incident**. Regardless of injury or complaint, a Provincial Use of Force Report shall be submitted if a member uses any weapon, including:*
 - (a) *A handgun - drawn in the presence of a member of the public, excluding a member of P.R.P. who is on duty;*
 - (b) *A firearm – points a firearm at a person, or discharges a firearm and includes all negligent discharges regardless of circumstance;*
 - (c) *A weapon, other than a firearm, including a weapon of opportunity;*
 - (d) *Physical force on another person that results in an injury requiring medical attention;*

Note: The leader of a specialist team (Tactical Unit or Public Safety Unit only) may submit a team report.
 - (e) *A baton – whenever a person is authorized to use force uses the baton against a person, regardless of whether any injury is sustained, or a complaint is received;*
 - (f) *A Conducted Energy Weapon (C.E.W.) – in cartridge/probe mode, three point contact, and drive/push stun mode, regardless of whether there is an injury sustained or a complaint received; or as demonstrated force presence; or,*

- (g) *An Oleoresin Capsicum (O.C.) Spray – when used independently, or with any other use of force method, regardless of whether any injury is sustained or a complaint is received.*

Training Requirements

Ontario Policing Standards (OPS) AI-012 Use of Force Guidelines and the Equipment and Use of Force Regulation (Ontario Regulation 926/90), outlines standards regarding training, equipment, qualifications and re-qualifications.

This regulation prohibits a member of a police service from using force on another person unless the member has successfully completed the prescribed training course. Use of force re-qualification is mandatory for every member who uses, or may be required to use force or carry a weapon. The use of force training courses provided by PRP meet, and in some cases exceeds, the requirements that are set out by the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services. Each member is required to pass the requalification course every twelve months.

Annual Use of Force Training

The design and delivery of Use of Force training is subject to an internal review on an annual basis. In identifying trends, the objective is to provide officers with the knowledge, skills and abilities to appropriately deal with situations they may encounter during the course of their duties. The Learning and Development Bureau conducts annual environmental scans related to police reviews and use of force encounters, including those involving armed individuals in crisis. As a result of these activities, specific training scenarios were designed to assist officers encountering emotionally disturbed persons (EDP) who are in crisis.

In June 2017, the Chief's Management Group (CMG) approved the name change of the Use of Force Training Unit to the Incident Response Training Unit (IRTU), which more accurately reflects the nature of training being provided to officers. Included in this rebranding was the addition of two days to the provincially mandated annual use of force training.

Statistical Data and Analysis

The data used to prepare this report is compiled from PRP Use of Force Reports from 2017 to 2019.

The report captures statistics in the following areas:

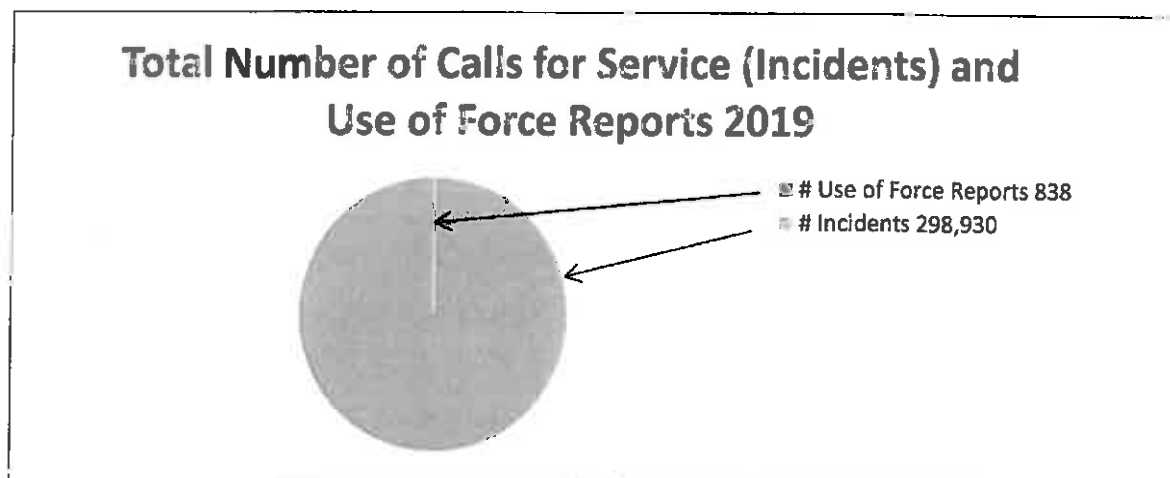
- Total number of use of force incidents;
- Breakdown of types of calls for service;
- Injuries to subjects and officers;
- Number of incidents and types of weapons carried / used by the subject;
- Officer assignments at time of incident;
- Number of Police present at time of incident; and
- Number of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

Use of Force Report Per Number of Total Incidents			
Year	Incidents	Number of Use of Force Incidents	Percentage of Incidents vs. UOF Incidents
2017	278,780	755	0.27%
2018	282,496	808	0.29%
2019	298,930	838	0.28%
3 Year Average	286,735	800	0.28%



Call for Service Types

When an officer completes a Use of Force Report, they have the option of selecting from multiple types of "Call for Service" or incident types. Therefore, the total number of Use of Force reports may exceed the total number of types of "Call for Service." For example, in 2019 there were one thousand three hundred five (1,305) different selected "calls for service" but only eight hundred thirty-eight (838) Use of Force reports completed.

"9-1-1 Calls" made up the most frequently reported "Calls for Service" type at two hundred fifty-four (254), followed by "Arrests" at one hundred eleven (111), "Weapons Dangerous" at one hundred forty-six (146), and calls involving "Emotionally Disturbed Persons" (EDP) at ninety two (92).

Injuries to Subjects & Officers

Officers are required to record injuries sustained by any party in a use of force incident and whether medical attention was required.

For the purpose of Use of Force reporting, only injuries requiring medical attention are recorded. Provincial reporting guidelines direct that if Police have a Use of Force encounter, injuries requiring medical attention, sustained by a citizen prior to the arrival or involvement of police must be noted on the report. These injuries could include either self-inflicted wounds or injuries caused by a third person. Statistical analysis of the data must be mindful of the effect of this reporting obligation. For the purposes of this report, data relating to injuries not caused by a police action or simple wounds caused by CEW probes have been removed. Reportable injuries resulting directly or indirectly from CEW deployment accounted for one hundred two (102) of the total two hundred twenty-three (223) injuries acquired during use of force encounters. The majority of injuries resulted from subjects resisting in a physical confrontation and were relatively minor.

USE OF FORCE INJURIES			
Subject Injuries	2017	2018	2019
Total Use of Force Incidents	755	808	838
Number of Report Injuries	138	169	223
Officer Injuries			
Total Use of Force Incidents	755	808	838
Number of Report Injuries	50	44	46

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

Officers are trained to complete a Use of Force Report identifying the weapons they perceived at the time force was used. There were two hundred fifty-seven (257) incidents where a subject carried or used a weapon, compared to 2018 where there were a total of three hundred eleven (311) incidents. The types of weapons carried by subjects in 2019 included:

- Firearms – 28 Handguns, 5 Long Guns, 23 Replicas;
- Edged Weapon – 103;
- Bat / Club-like Weapon – 24;
- Motor Vehicle – 43; and
- Other Weapon – 31.

Use of Force Options

The most frequent use of force option reported was pointing a firearm, which is similar to 2018. The second most used option was the Conducted Energy Weapon – drawn/displayed only. Due to the expansion of the CEW program, an increase in CEW deployment was predictable as officers may choose the CEW over physical force or other options as a safer alternative.

TYPE OF FORCE USED	2017	2018	2019	Average
Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)				
Drawn/Displayed Not Deployed	371	331	382	361
Drive Stun and/or Probes Deployed	201	286	330	272
Physical Control				
Physical Control Soft Only	265	282	296	281
Physical Control Hard Only	272	277	293	280
Firearm				
Firearm Pointed at Person	685	664	590	646
Handgun - Drawn Only	127	114	104	115
Firearm Discharge - Intentional	18	35	30	28
Other Types of Force				
Oleoresin Capsicum Spray	32	29	33	31
Impact Weapons	3	8	9	7
Arwen	5	8	0	4
Police Service Dog	11	12	27	17
Other Types of Force	5	4	5	5

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 five hundred twenty-four (524) incidents, an increase over 2018 in which there were four hundred ninety-two (492) 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 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 utilized in 2019. In the 2019 reporting period there were twenty-nine (29) incidents where thirty (30) officers discharged their firearm, a decrease compared to 2018, when there were thirty-three (33) incidents involving thirty-four (34) officers.

It is believed that the decrease in reports of pointing firearms at a subject is related to an increase response from the Tactical & Rescue Unit, who in 2019 commenced providing 24 hour coverage. 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.

The breakdown of the Incidents of firearm discharges in 2019 is as follows:

- 25 incidents of injured/suffering animals (includes an attack by a dog);
- 3 incidents involving armed persons; and
- 2 incidents involving a suspect vehicle.

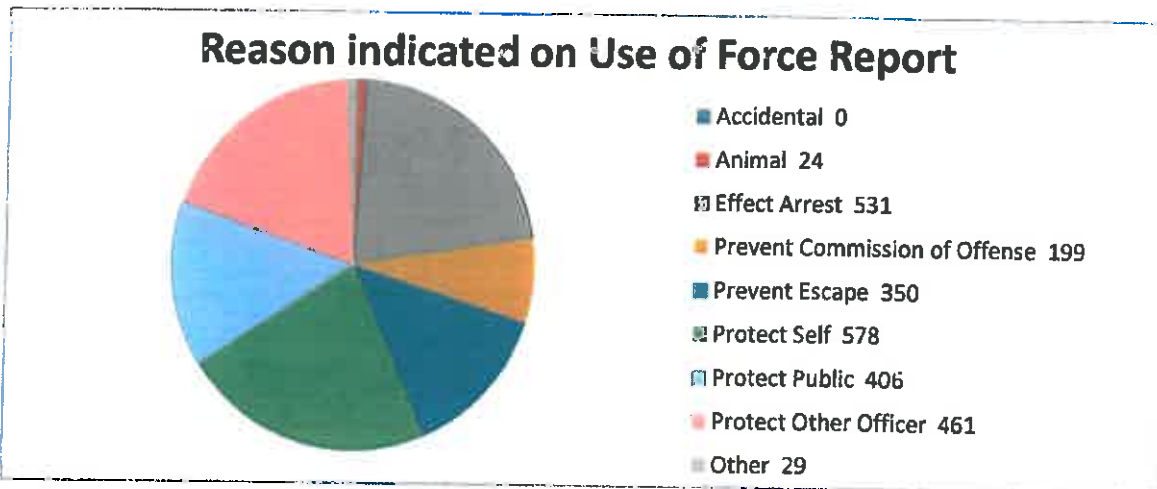
Physical Control as a Use of Force Option

There was a slight increase in officers submitting reports relating to the use of "Physical Control - Soft Only" and 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. The Ontario Use of Force model indicates that officer safety is essential to ensuring the primary objectives of using force, which is public safety.

In 2019, the reasons for using force are as follows:



Note: Members may have several reasons for the use of force during a single incident. As such, the total number of reasons exceeds the total number of use of force reports in a year. The above chart reflects the varied reasons as to why a member used force.

Officer Assignments

Officers assigned to uniform patrol accounted for 68.6% Use of Force incidents.

Officer Assignment	2017	2018	2019	Average
Uniform Patrol	483	492	576	517
Tactical	163	182	152	166
Canine	51	49	54	51
Investigation - CIB	32	59	54	48
Other	22	19	13	18
Courts	9	6	6	7
Investigation - Drugs	17	22	7	15
Paid Duty	12	17	14	14
Traffic	7	12	9	9
Station Duty	9	6	4	6
Off Duty	0	0	1	0.3

Police Presence at Time of Incident

In 84.4% of the Use of Force incidents, more than one officer was present, up 0.8% from 2018. By comparison, more than one officer is dispatched to a Call for Service 70.86% of the time. This is consistent with statistical observations relating to "Call for Service" types and supports a continued focus on officer communication skills during Use of Force training.

Number of Subjects Involved per Incident

There was a significant change in the ratio of involved subjects per Use of Force incident in 2019. Incidents involving a single subject being 80%, an increase of 15% compared to in 2018; two subjects at 12%, a decrease of 7% compared to 2018; and three or more subjects at 5% a decrease of 6% when compared to 2018.

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 intelligence will be integrated into various training scenarios to ensure members are properly prepared to respond to emergent situations.

Priority is given to educating and training officers in de-escalating situations involving people 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; implicit 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.

PRP is in compliance with the Ontario Policing Standards Manual, the Ontario Police Services Act and PRP Directive 1-B-102 (F) Incident Response.

Upon receipt by CMG, this report will be provided to the Police Services Board as an information item.

Approved for Submission:

Chief of Police
Nishan Duraiappah

For further information regarding this report, please contact Superintendent Don Cousineau at extension 4004 or via e-mail at 1590@peelpolice.ca.

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