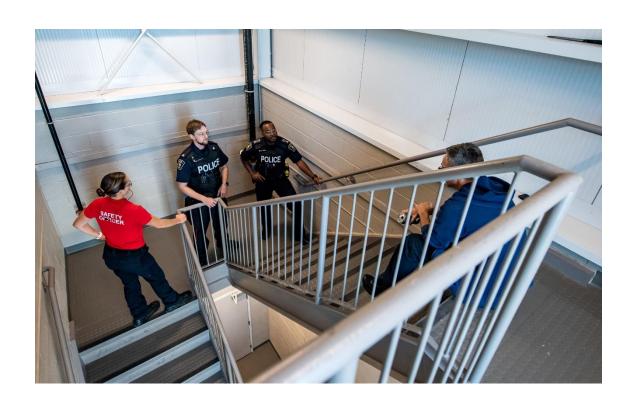


2022 Annual Use of Force Report



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Training and Education Bureau Corporate Development Services

April 26, 2023







Presentation Outline

- Use of Force Reporting
- York Regional Police Use of Force Training
- Building the 2022 Use of Force Report
- Key highlights from the data
- Looking ahead to 2023 and beyond

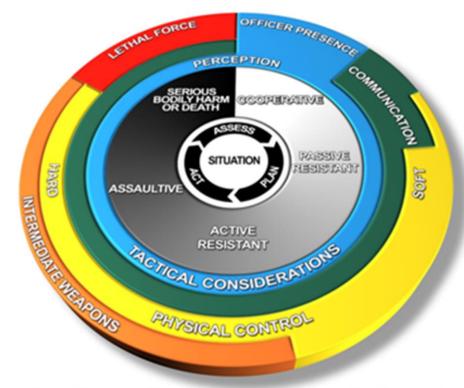


Mandatory Use of Force Reporting

- Regulation 926 of the Police Services Act addresses reporting requirements when a police officer applies force:
 - Handgun is drawn in the presence of a member of the public, points or discharges a firearm;
 - A member uses a weapon other than a firearm on another person;
 - A member uses physical force on another person, that results in injury requiring medical attention;
 - A member deploys or displays a Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) on a person or an animal or displays the CEW in Demonstrated Force Mode;
- The circumstances of the application of force are recorded on a Ministry Form, the Use of Force Report



Use of Force Reporting



The officer continuously assesses the situation and selects the most reasonable option relative to those circumstances as perceived at that point in time.

Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General						Use of Force Report Police Services Act				
Fields marked with an	asterisk (*)	are ma	andato	ry. Che	ck more th	nan one box in	each section, wh	ere approp	riate.	
Police Service *						Location Code (if applicable)				
York Regional Police	ŧ							1		
Part A							T=		1 (0.41	
Date (yyyy/mm/dd) * Time Incident Commenced (24 hour) *							Time Incident	rerminated	1 (24 nou	II) -
Report Type *	-						-			
Individual Length of Service (years completed)							Rank			
Team Type of Team						Number of Police Officers Involved				
Type of Assignment *	·									
Drugs Foot	Patrol		Gene	ral Patr	ol	Investigati	ion Off-duty	TT	affic	
Other (specify)										
Type of Incident *										
Alarm Brea	k and Ente	er	Dome	stic Dis	sturbance	Homicide	Other Dis	sturbance		
Robbery Serio	ous Injury		Suspi	cious P	erson	Traffic	Weapons	s Call		
Other (specify)										
Police Presence at Ti	me of Inci	dent *	Attir	-			ubject(s) Involv			
Alone Civilian Clothes					_	subject (e.g., un				
Police Assisted (specify #) Uniform Perceived Subject Race * Type of					One Force Used *	Two Three	Other	r (specify	/#)	
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South Asian						rm – pointed a	t person		닏	
White						gun – drawn			님	
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Reason for Use of Fo										
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Protect Public	Protect Se				specify)	I Tevenii Comi	nission of Offerio	116	VEHI LSC	ape
Type of Firearm Used				Dulei (Specify_	Distance * (b	etween you and	subject/ani	mal at the	e time the
.,,	Number	,	nds Dis	charge	ed	decision was	made to use force			
Revolver				_		# ^ -		Animal	1 2	3
Rifle					_	Less than 2 n 2 to 3 metres				
					_	3 to 5 metres				
Semi-automatic										
Semi-automatic Shotgun						5 to 7 metres				
					_	5 to 7 metres 7 to 10 metre				



York Regional Police – Use of Force Training

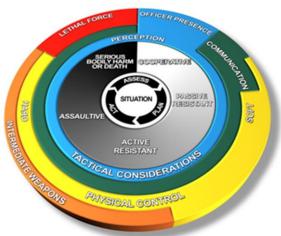
- Cadet Training (YRP & OPC)
- Annual In-Service Training:
 - Instruction on the Use of Force Model and Use of Force Options;
 - Use of Force training is focused on subject behaviour (Officer is assessing the behaviour) and appropriately assessing situational factors;
 - De-escalation, crisis intervention and communication are the foundation of all of our training and de-escalation techniques and are interwoven in all use of force training;
 - Since 2015, all sworn members take part in a stand alone, one week course on crisis intervention
- Decision making model to support officer decision making in critical situations
- Make decisions on risk necessity, effectiveness and acceptability of the action (legally and morally)

York Regional Police Training – Anti-Racism Training

- Perception can be influenced by ones implicit or subconscious bias
- Anti-Racism training can help eliminate unconscious biases

York Regional Police has implemented a robust Anti-Racism Training Strategy which further

supports our Use of Force and Crisis Intervention Training



The officer continuously assesses the situation and selects the most reasonable option relative to those circumstances as perceived at that point in time.











Building and Enhancing the 2022 Annual Use of Force Report

- Community consultation and education
- Data transparency
- Providing context to the analysis
- Listening to feedback for continuous improvement





2022 Use of Force Report – Breakdown of the numbers

401,400 Police -Public Interactions

199 Use of Force Incidents

358 Individual Use of Force Reports

260 Subjects involved in use of force incidents



2022 Use of Force Incidents



199 Use of Force Incidents for 401,400 Police-Public Interactions



13.5 % decrease compared to 2021



99.5% of all police interactions were resolved without the application of force



Use of Force Options



Firearm – pointed (151 reports)
(Figure #6A, p.12)



CEW – 84 (53 reports displayed and 31 deployed)





Physical Control – (41 reports)

(Figure #8, p.15)



Aerosol Weapon – (6 reports)

(Figure #9, p.16)

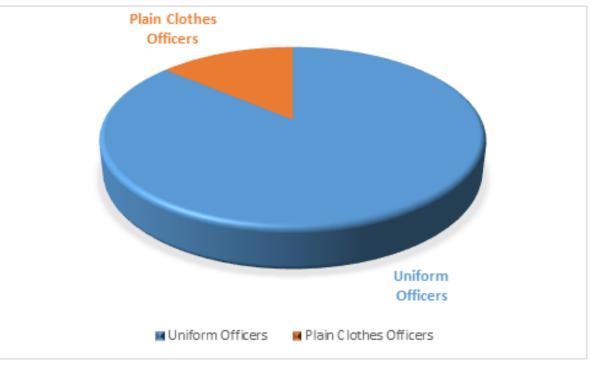


Police Service Dogs – (6 reports)
(Figure #10, p.17)



Uniform vs. Plain Clothes Officers

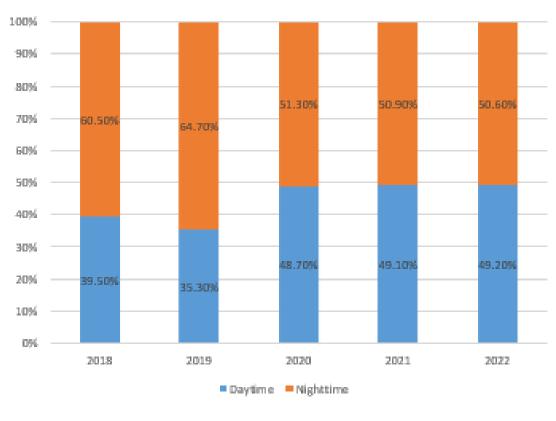






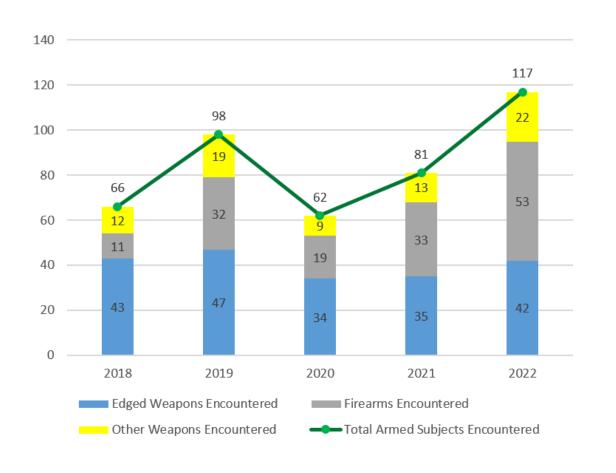
Nighttime vs. Daytime







Incidents with Armed Subjects





Incidents with Armed Subjects increased by 44%



Firearms 45.2%

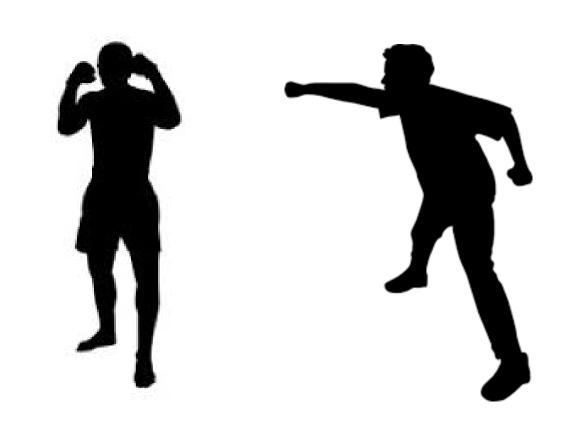


Edged Weapons – 35.8%



Incidents with Unarmed Subjects

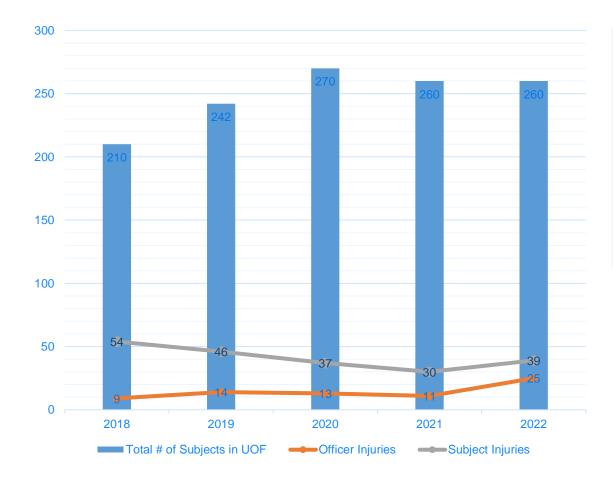
- 143 unarmed subjects were involved in use of force incidents
- Examples of interactions with unarmed subjects include: assaultive subjects, subjects believed to have a weapon but later found to be unarmed or the documented history of the subject
- The demonstration of force options represents (90) 63% of the reportable use of force for unarmed subjects
- 53 (37%) unarmed subjects had actual physical force applied to them





Injuries – Officer and Subject

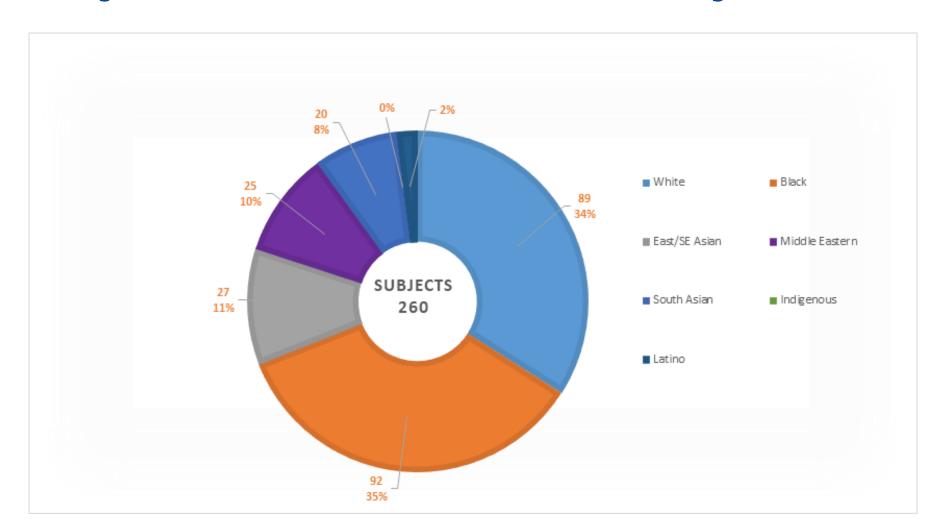






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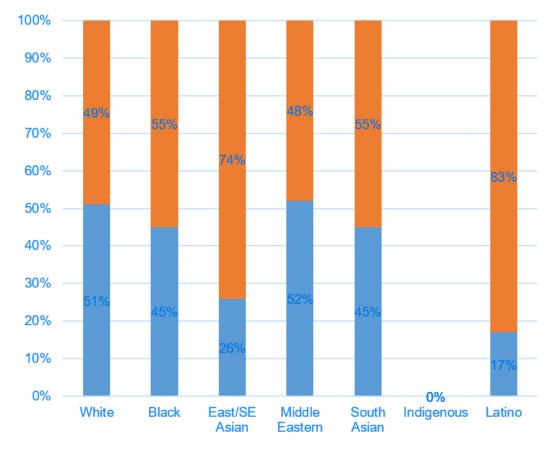
Subjects and Perceived Subject Race





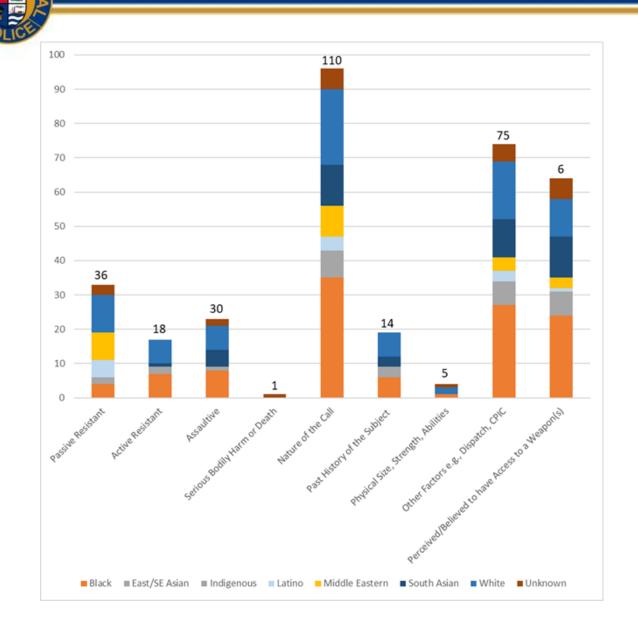
Perceived Subject Race – Further Investigation

- Each incident is unique with its own set of circumstances (subject armed vs unarmed, subject behaviour, witness information or call type)
- Each incident was independently reviewed (general occurrence reports and involved officers notes)



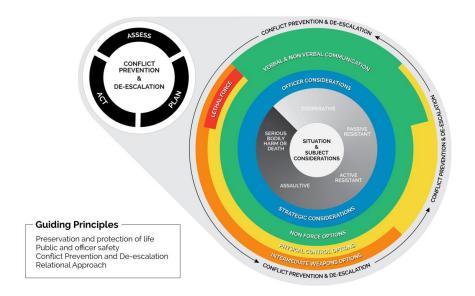
Perceived Subject Race – Further Investigation

- Each incident involving an unarmed subject was reviewed and subject behaviour and other influencing factors were reviewed and categorized
- Once categorized, another member cross-referenced subject race to ensure the initial review limited any bias
- This review found that the officers responses were consistent regardless of race when faced with similar subject behaviour and similar factors



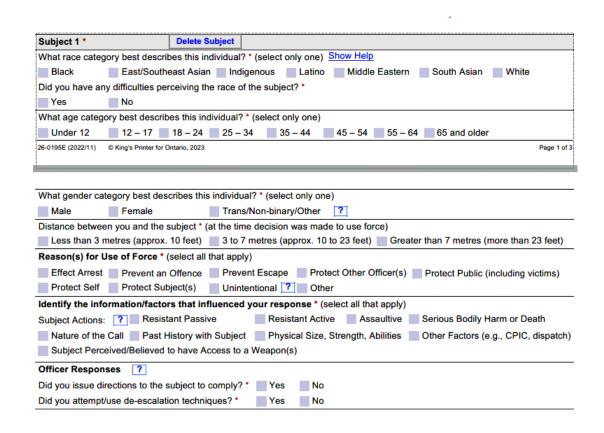


Looking Ahead to 2023 and Beyond



The officer continuously assesses the interactions and selects the most reasonable option(s) relative to the subject and circumstances given available resources and time.







Conclusions from the 2022 Use of Force Data





Use of force incidents involving York Regional Police remain rare



Majority of use of force reports (80.5%) involved demonstration of force only



Officers are encountering more armed subjects.

Firearms and edged weapons are the most common weapons being encountered



Regardless of race, officers responded similarly to subjects based on similar subject behaviours and similar situational factors



Police training remains focused on subject behavior, de-escalation and bias free policing



Thank you! Questions?



yrp.ca

Deeds Speak