# **ARCHIVED - Archiving Content**

# **Archived Content**

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

#### ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

## Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.





# EDMONTON POLICE SERVICE



# REPORT TO THE EDMONTON POLICE COMMISSION

DATE:

2012 January 25

SUBJECT: 2011 Edmonton Police Service Control Tactics Year-End Report

### RECOMMENDATION:

That this report be received for information.

#### INTRODUCTION:

On an annual basis the Edmonton Police Service (EPS) provides a statistical summary of use of force events. The information compiled for this report was generated using statistical data captured from control tactics occurrences reported between 2011 January 01 and 2011 December 31.

The EPS began capturing use of force data electronically in August of 2008. Electronic data capture has allowed for a more detailed analysis of our use of force events. This year-end report includes a quarterly comparative analysis of use of force for the years 2010 and 2011.

#### **BACKGROUND:**

The EPS captures use of force data via an electronic control tactics report data process. Control tactics reports are submitted whenever a police officer utilizes force where one or more of the following circumstances are present:

- 1. Injury resulting to any person;
- 2. The force used was higher than empty hand (soft) control which is used for cooperative handcuffing;
- 3. Use of control tactics such as strikes, joint manipulations, chemical agents, Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW), holding techniques, impact weapons, special impact munitions;
- 4. Firearm was drawn, displayed, pointed or discharged;
- 5. In the opinion of the investigating member and/or supervisor, unusual circumstances exist that necessitate the submission of the report.

The inception of electronic use of force data collection has resulted in a more thorough collection of our use of force information. Attachment 1 contains the following information:

- 1. A 2010 vs. 2011 quarterly comparison of the various control tactics that were utilized;
- 2. A table depicting the ascending order of the control tactics utilized;
- 3. A monthly comparison depicting the geographical location of the various control tactics occurrences. This is not a reflection of the use of force by individual Divisions, Sections, Units, etc.
- 4. The top ten types of dispatched events where force was used. This is the classification of the event as it was initially evaluated;
- 5. The top ten actual event types where force was used. This categorizes the type of call by finalized event disposition or classification.

#### COMMENTS/DISCUSSION:

There were thirteen control tactics categories which showed a decrease when compared to 2010.

Type of Force Used	Percentage Decrease	Number of Events 2010	Number of Events 2011				
Canine contacts	- 13%	23	20				
Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) presence	-28%	347	250				
Firearm, Low Ready	-29%	1064	751				
Firearm, Pointed	-50%	368	182				
Baton Deployed	-23%	35	27				
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) deployed	-26%	27 and an	20				
Takedown	-40%	1062	638				
Disarming techniques	-30%	13	9				
Strikes	-22%	484	378				
Joint Manipulation	-51%	795	392				
Holding techniques	-49%	1485	751				

#### Table continued from page 2

Type of Force Used	Percentage Decrease	Number of Events 2010	Number of Events 2011				
Stun/Distraction	-44%	571	318				
Impact – Specialty Munitions	-100%	6	0				

There were four control tactics categories which increased when compared to the same time period in 2010:

Type of Force Used	Percentage Increase	Number of Events 2010	Number of Events 2011				
Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) probes	26%	27	34				
Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) stuns	467 %	3	17				
Canine Presence	100%	83	166				
Firearm, Fired	50%	2	3				

The incidents relative to Conducted Energy Weapon use were examined and it was determined that of the 17 stuns that were reported 11 of them occurred immediately following the ineffective deployment of probes. In essence the CEW was deployed but one or both probes failed to connect resulting in the member following up, making direct contact with the CEW onto the subject in accordance with training. Based on a review of the files all deployments were justified and there are no concerns with this increase. In consultation with Professional Standards Branch it was determined that although there has been an increase in 2011 CEW deployments, there was only 1 formal complaint and 2 informal complaints in relation to CEW deployment. This is consistent with 2010.

In relation to Canine Presence there was a significant increase in events from 2010 to 2011. This was attributed to increased response by canine members to assist operations. Even though canine presence had doubled from 2010 to 2011 the number of canine contacts over the same period saw a decline of 13%.

The incidents in relation to firearms fired all relate to matters in which an EPS Officer fired a firearm at a subject. These matters were subject of ASIRT investigations.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

In January of 2009, the Edmonton Police Service introduced Reasonable Officer Response (ROR) as a use of force framework. ROR is premised on the standard of 'objective reasonableness' and includes a supporting foundation based upon:

- 1. Lawful and Professional Presence,
- 2. Tactical Communications, and
- 3. Tactical Considerations.

In 2011, the EPS recognized that the need for engaged supervision involving use of force events is a critical link in the ROR process and implemented a service wide system to ensure supervisory oversight and review of all use of force events.

Overall there were 1969 Edmonton Police Service occurrences in 2011 in which force was used. This was a 36% reduction from the 3096 occurrences in 2010. In addition to the overall reduction of use of force events there has been a 41% decrease in use of force complaints. In 2010 there were 53 complaints and in 2011 there were 31.

It is believed that this reduction can be attributed to the professional awareness of Edmonton Police Service members in relation to the use of force along with thorough reporting and supervisory oversight.

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ATTACHED:**

Attachment 1 - 2011 EPS Control Tactics Statistics

Written by: Inspector Kevin Kobi

Professional Development Branch

Approved by: Superintendent Darren Eastcott

**Human Resources Division** 

A/Chief of Police:



# 2011 Control Tactics

# Occurrences		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year Totals
	2010	6	4	9	4	23
Canine Contact	2011	3	4	8	5	20
Carine Cortact	Change	-3	0	-1	1	-3
	% Change	-50%	0%	-11%	25%	-13%
	2010	15	19	29	20	83
Canine Presence	2011	37	45	43	41	166
Carinic Presence	Change	22	26	14	21	83
	% Change	147%	137%	48%	105%	100%
CEM	2010	102	100	81	64	347
CEW	2011	79	72	51	48	250
Presence/Laser	Change	-23	-28	-30	-16	-97
	% Change	-23%	-28%	-37%	-25%	-28%
	2010	6	9	8	4	27
CEW Probes	2011	8	10	4	12	34
0211110000	Change	2	1	-4	8	7
	% Change	33%	11%	-50%	200%	26%
	2010	1	1	1	0	3
CEW Stun	2011	4	7	3	3	17
	Change	3	6	2	3	14
	% Change	300%	600%	200%	N/A	467%
	2010	289	296	259	220	1064
Low Ready	2011	207	203	174	167	751
	Change % Change	-82 -28%	-93	-85	-53	-313
			-31%	-33%	-24%	-29%
	2010 2011	115	90	106	57	368
Pointed	Change	-71	61	42	35	182
	% Change	-62%	-29 -32%	-64	-22	-186
	2010		-32%	-60%	-39%	-51%
Time d	2010	2 2				2
Fired	Change	2		1		3
(Subject Involved Shooting)	% Change	0%		N/A		1
	2010	14	7			50%
	2010	8	8	8	6	35
Baton	Change	-6	1	-2	5 -1	-8
	% Change	-43%	14%	-25%	-17%	-23%
	2010	2	5	4	3	
	2011	AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF		STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	MONTH PRODUCTION OF THE PARTY O	14
Impact, Other	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	2	3	1	2	8
	Change	0	-2	-3	-1	-6
	% Change	0%	-40%	-75%	-33%	-43%
Chasialt.	2010	1	1	3	1	6
Specialty	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Munition	Change	-1	-1	-3	-1	-6
	% Change	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%

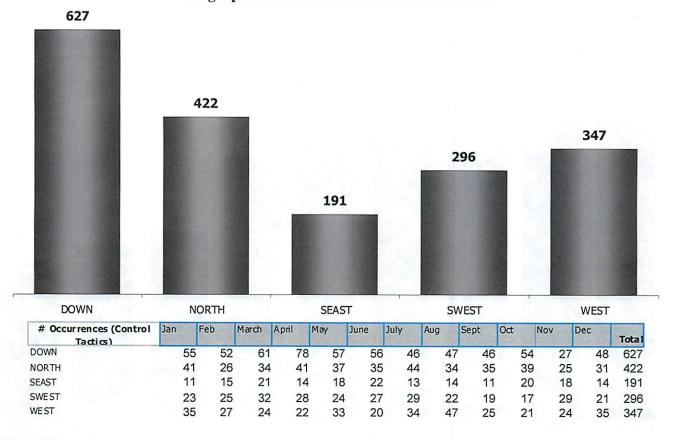
# Occurrences	041 2	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year Totals
	2010	10	5	6	6	27
OC Deployed	2011	8	4	5	3	20
oc beployed	Change	-2	-1	-1	-3	-7
	% Change	-20%	-20%	-17%	-50%	-26%
	2010	271	265	293	233	1062
Takedown	2011	157	178	155	148	638
Takeuowii	Change	-114	-87	-138	-85	-424
	% Change	-42%	-33%	-47%	-36%	-40%
	2010	3	5	2	3	13
Disarming	2011	5	3	0	1	9
Technique	Change	2	-2	-2	-2	-4
	% Change	67%	-40%	-100%	-67%	-31%
north maner and summer	2010	401	395	398	291	1485
Holding	2011	187	193	186	185	751
Technique	Change	-214	-202	-212	-106	-734
. cominque	% Change	-53%	-51%	-53%	-36%	-49%
	2010	216	221	214	144	795
Joint Manipulation	2011	93	105	99	95	392
	Change	-123	-116	-115	-49	-403
riampaideon	% Change	-57%	-52%	-54%	-34%	-51%
	2010	153	126	122	83	484
Chailes	2011	99	96	100	83	378
Strike	Change	-54	-30	-22	0	-106
	% Change	-35%	-24%	-18%	0%	-22%
	2010	164	151	163	93	571
Characterismo	2011	72	94	83	69	318
Stun Technique	Change	-92	-57	-80	-24	-253
	% Change	-56%	-38%	-49%	-26%	-44%
	2010	1653	1597	1595	1219	6064
Control tactics	2011	910	942	824	746	3422
Reports	Change	-743	-655	-771	-473	-2642
Кероге	% Change	-45%	-41%	-48%	-39%	-44%
	2010	807	848	810	631	3096
0	2011	506	527	484	452	1969
Occurrences	Change	-301	-321	-326	-179	-1127
	% Change	-37%	-38%	-40%	-28%	-36%

# Control Used

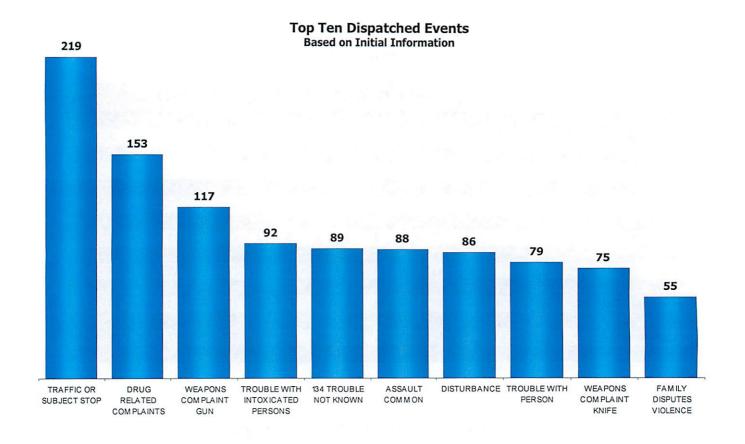
Least to Most

# Occurrences (Control Tactics)	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Firearms Fired		NAME OF											3
Impact, Other		1	1 1	. 1	. 2	2			1				2 8
Disarming Technique		Wast.	3 2	2	1	. 2					1		9
CEW, CEW Stun	1		2 1	. 1	. 1	. 5	2	2		1		2	1 17
Canine Contact		1	2 1	1	2	2 1		5		3	2		3 20
OC Deployed	1		5 2	2	2	2 2	. 2	2 2	2 :	1	1	1	1 20
Baton	2	2 !	5 1	1		2 5		3 2	2 :	1	1	1	3 27
CEW, CEW Probes	2	2 3	3 3	3 1		1 5	2	2 2	2		3	4	5 34
Canine Presence	11	1 10	16	5 24	8	13	17	7 12	2 1	1 1	7 1	0 1	4 166
Firearm, Pointed	13	3 17	7 14	1 20	22	19	16	5 17	7 9	9 1	0 1	2 1	3 182
CEW Presence/Laser	27	7 23	3 29	23	25	5 24	16	5 23	3 1:	2 2	0 1	4 1	4 250
Stun Technique/Distraction	20	) 27	7 25	27	33	3 34	34	1 25	5 24	1 2	3 2	1 2	5 318
Strike	35	30	34	1 26	32	2 38	31	42	2 2	7 2	6 2	1 3	6 378
Joint Manipulation	32	2 30	31	28	3 40	37	39	30	0 30	3	2 2	4 3	9 392
Balance Displacement/Takedown	51	1 48	3 58	3 60	64	54	54	1 54	4 4	7 5	0 4	3 5	5 638

# Geographic Breakdown of CTR Occurrences



<sup>\*</sup>Out of town or unverified addresses are not captured in the chart above



# Top Ten Actual Event Types Based on Uniform Crime Reporting Evaluation

