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EDMONTON POLICE SERVICE

REPORT TO THE EDMONTON POLICE COMMISSION

DATE: July 23, 2013

SUBJECT: Edmonton Police Service Control Tactics Statistics
2013 January – June Report

RECOMMENDATION(S):

That this report be received for information.

INTRODUCTION:

The Edmonton Police Service (EPS) submits two reports annually to the Edmonton Police Commission (EPC) that outline all instances of reported use of force. One report provides a statistical summary of use of force events that occurred during the first half of a year, and the second report provides a statistical summary of the entire year.

The information contained in this report was generated using statistical data captured from electronic control tactics reports for occurrences with reported dates between 2013 Jan 01 and 2013 Jun 30. This report will also include a comparison of the current use of force data with five years of previous data.

BACKGROUND:

The EPS captures use of force data through its electronic control tactics reports. Control tactics reports are submitted after a police officer utilizes force where one or more of the following circumstances are present:

1. Injury resulting to any person;
2. Force used was higher than empty hand (soft) control which is used for cooperative handcuffing;
3. Use of control tactics such as stunning techniques, direct mechanical techniques, chemical agents (O.C. spray), conducted energy weapon (CEW), control instruments, impact weapons, special impact munitions;

4. Firearm was drawn, displayed or pointed;
5. In the opinion of the investigating member and/or supervisor, unusual circumstances exist that necessitate the submission of the report.

This report contains the following information:

1. A 2012 vs. 2013 comparison of the first six months of the various control tactics that were utilized;
2. A table depicting the ascending order of the control tactics utilized over a six month period;
3. A monthly comparison depicting the geographical location of the various control tactics occurrences. This is a comparison of the geographical location of the use of force and is not a reflection of the use of force by individual Divisions, Sections, Units, etc.
4. The top ten EPS event types (dispatched and self initiated) where force was used;
5. A five year comparison of the of the control tactics utilized over the first six months.

COMMENTS/DISCUSSION:

There were 943 control tactics occurrences in the first half of 2013, slightly lower than 2012 and significantly lower than 2009 and 2010. 1739 control tactics forms were submitted in 2013 as compared to 1788 in 2012.

Every officer that uses force at an occurrence is required to submit a control tactics form. This requirement results in the difference in totals between occurrences and control tactics reports.

Jan - Jun	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percentage Change 2012-2013
Occurrences	1579	1644	1020	978	943	-3.58%
Control Tactics Forms	2798	3237	1837	1788	1739	-2.674%

There were eleven control tactics categories which showed either no change or a decrease over the first six months of 2013 when compared to 2012.

Type of Force Jan-Jun	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percentage Change 2011-2012 Jan/Jan
CEW Stun	3	2	11	7	5	-28.6%
Firearm, Low Ready	556	589	411	379	349	-7.9%
Firearm, Pointed	204	206	105	135	119	-11.9%
Baton Deployed	27	21	16	10	5	-50.0%
Impact, Other	6	7	5	4	3	-25.0%
OC Spray Deployed	16	15	12	9	9	0.0%
Takedown	441	536	336	306	281	-8.2%
Holding Technique	729	796	380	372	339	-8.9%
Joint Manipulation	425	437	198	169	167	-1.2%
Strike	171	279	196	193	170	-11.9%
Stun /Distraction	302	315	166	142	128	-9.9%

There were six control tactics categories which increased over the first six months of 2013 when compared to 2012 and two of those were the use of the presence of a CEW or Canine to gain control of the situation.

Type of Force used	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percentage Change 2011-2012
Canine Contact	21	10	7	17	21	23.5%
Canine Presence	28	34	82	84	117	39.3%
CEW Presence/Laser	259	202	151	130	138	6.2%
CEW Probes	12	15	18	13	18	38.5%
Impact, Specialty Munitions	2	2	0	0	1	NA
Disarming Technique	12	8	8	0	3	NA

Although 2013 canine contacts showed a 23.5% increase this equates to only 4 more events compared to the same period in previous year and is overshadowed by the 39.3% increase in occurrences where the presence of the canine was used to gain compliance. Canine Unit continues to conduct a thorough review of all canine contacts and all of these contacts were lawful. Verbal challenges continue to be the first course of action by Canine members and canine contact is used only as a last resort.

As well in 2013 CEW Probes showed a 38.5% increase an increase of only 5 more events compared to the same period in previous year and is partially offset by a reduction of 2 CEW stun events. As all CEW deployments continue to be closely monitored there is no concern with this increase.

Specialty Impact Munitions and Disarming techniques also showed an increase, even though they are some of the least used methods of control the increase can be mainly attributed to the fact neither was used during the same period of 2012.

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.

In June of 2012 the EPS revised the Use of Force Policy and further defined the Use of Force oversight process.

It is believed that the significant reductions in the use of force from 2008 - 2011 were attributed to the professional awareness of Edmonton Police Service members in relation to the use of force along with thorough reporting and supervisory oversight. When the EPS presented the 2011 and 2012 year end reports it was projected that the decreases in use of force as seen from 2008 – 2011 would likely not continue and the numbers would be expected to level off. The analysis of first six months of 2013 continues to support this projection with minor fluctuations amongst the different control tactics options available to the members

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ATTACHED:

- Attachment 1 2013 (January – June) EPS Control Tactics Statistics
- Attachment 2 Monthly Comparisons Charts 2009-2013 Jan-June

Written by: Larry Snidal
Training Section

Reviewed by: A/Inspector James Clover
Professional Development Branch



Approved by: Superintendent Darren Eastcott
Human Resources Division

Date:

- Good report / No issues

Approved by: Deputy Chief David Korol
Corporate Services Bureau



Date: 26 July 2013

A/Chief of Police: J. CAMPBELL



Date: 2013 August 1

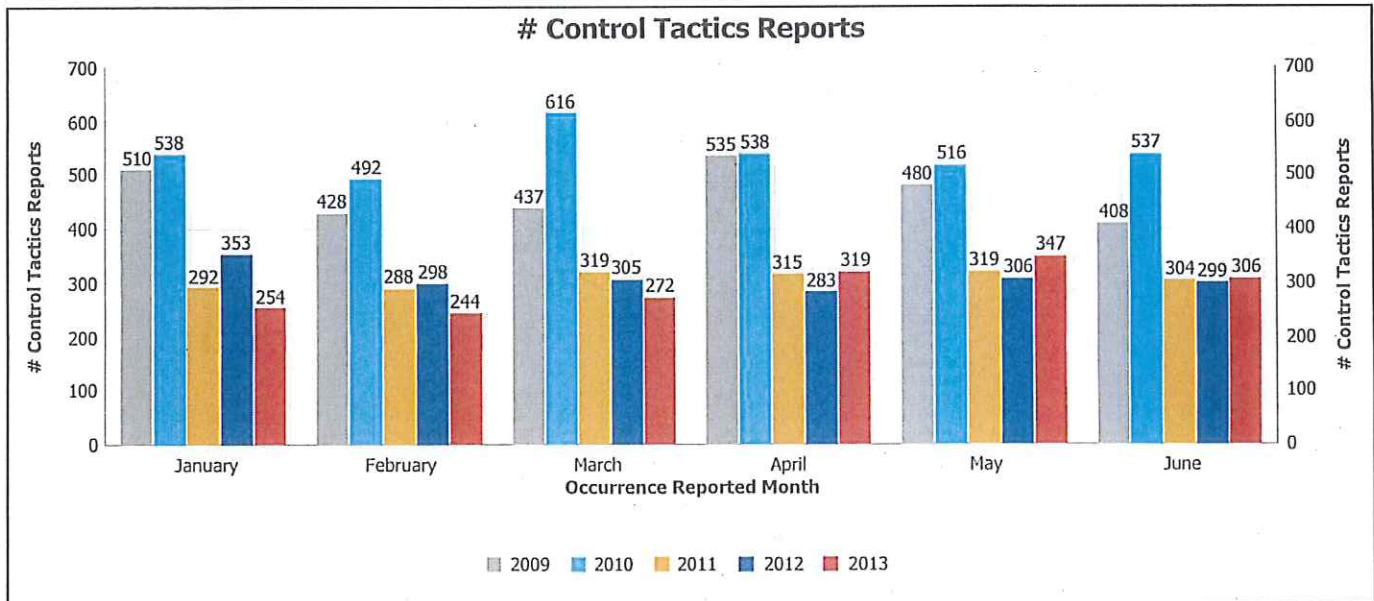
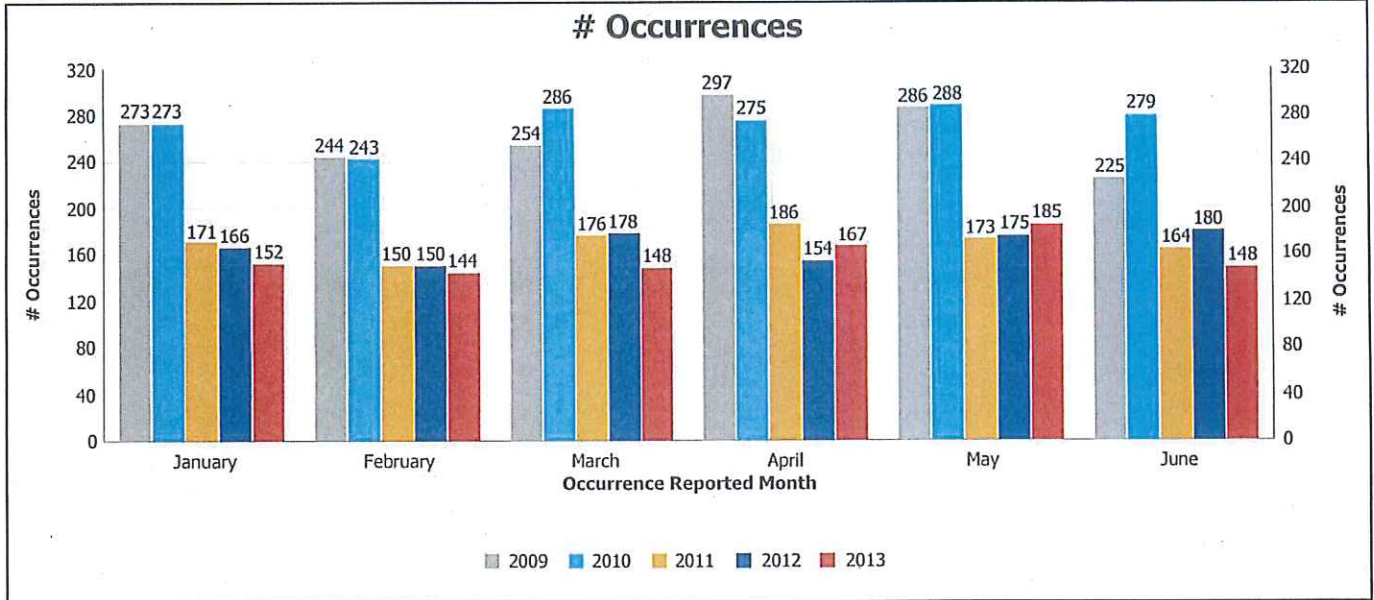


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2013 Jun

Report Source:
EPROS Control Tactics
Run By: Larry Snidal

Geographic Division: City Wide District: All Districts
Report Type: Person and Tactical Entry Team
Based on Occurrence Reported Date

Information as at Date:
22 Jul 2013 23:59



Please Note: In order to present the most accurate and up to date information on Use of Force incidents and deployments, the report will contain all data entered previous to the report. Delays in approving reports mean that information may be received 2 months or more after the incident. This information will be included in future updates and will be reflected in changes to the numbers as reports are received and entered.

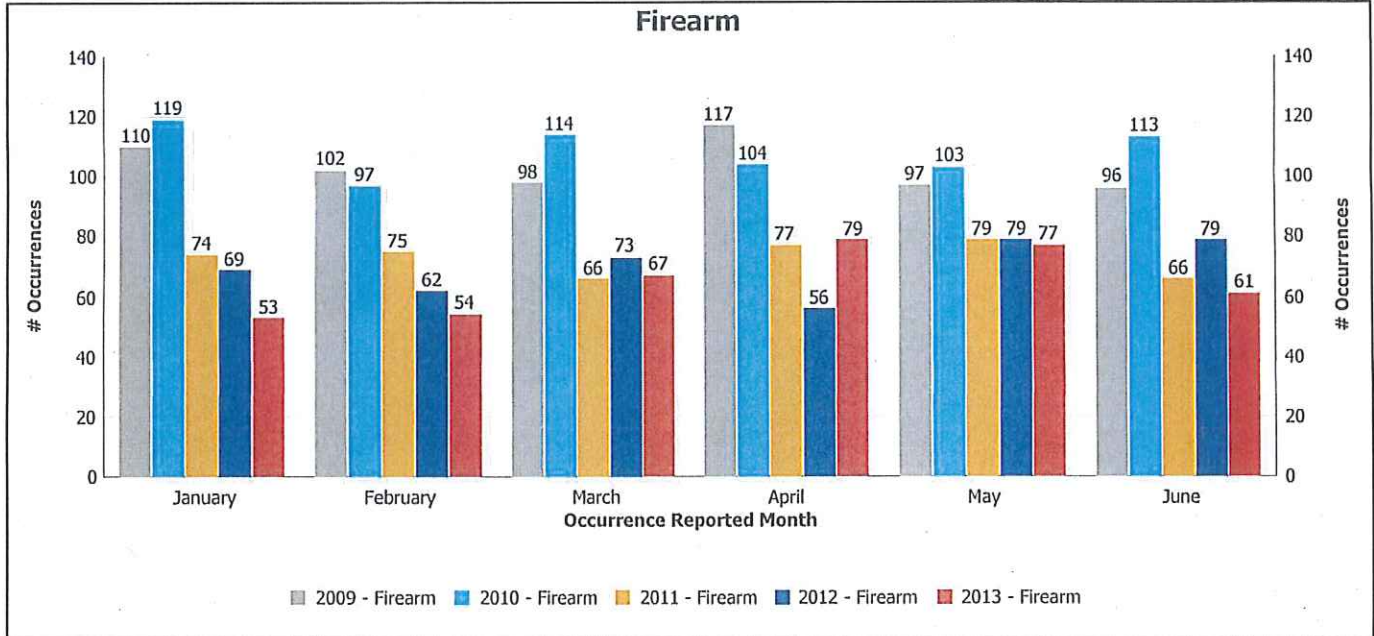


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2013 Jun

Report Source:
EPROS Control Tactics
Run By: Larry Snidal

Geographic Division: City Wide District: All Districts
Report Type: Person and Tactical Entry Team
Based on Occurrence Reported Date

Information as at Date:
22 Jul 2013 23:59



"Firearm" encompasses the following Police issued firearms: Handguns, Carbines, Shotguns, Rifles, and Tactical Firearms.

"Occurrences" refers to one specific situation where officers responded and utilized their firearm in one of the following methods: low ready position, pointed or fired.

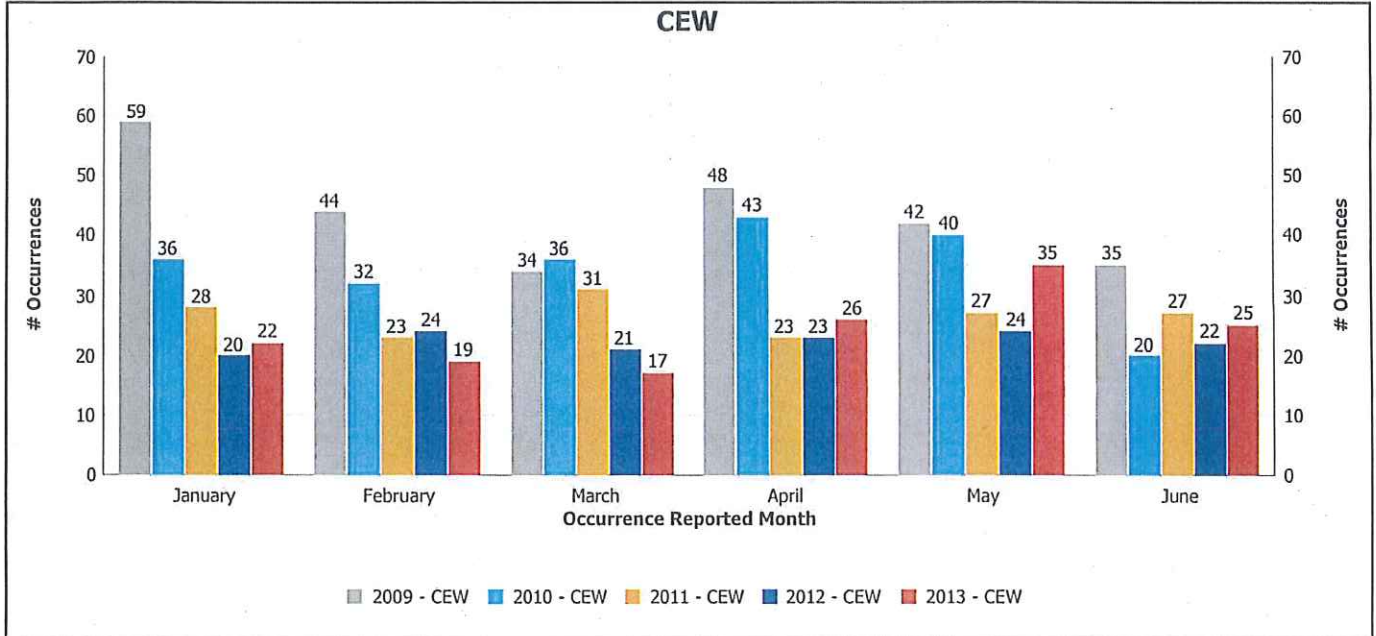


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2013 Jun

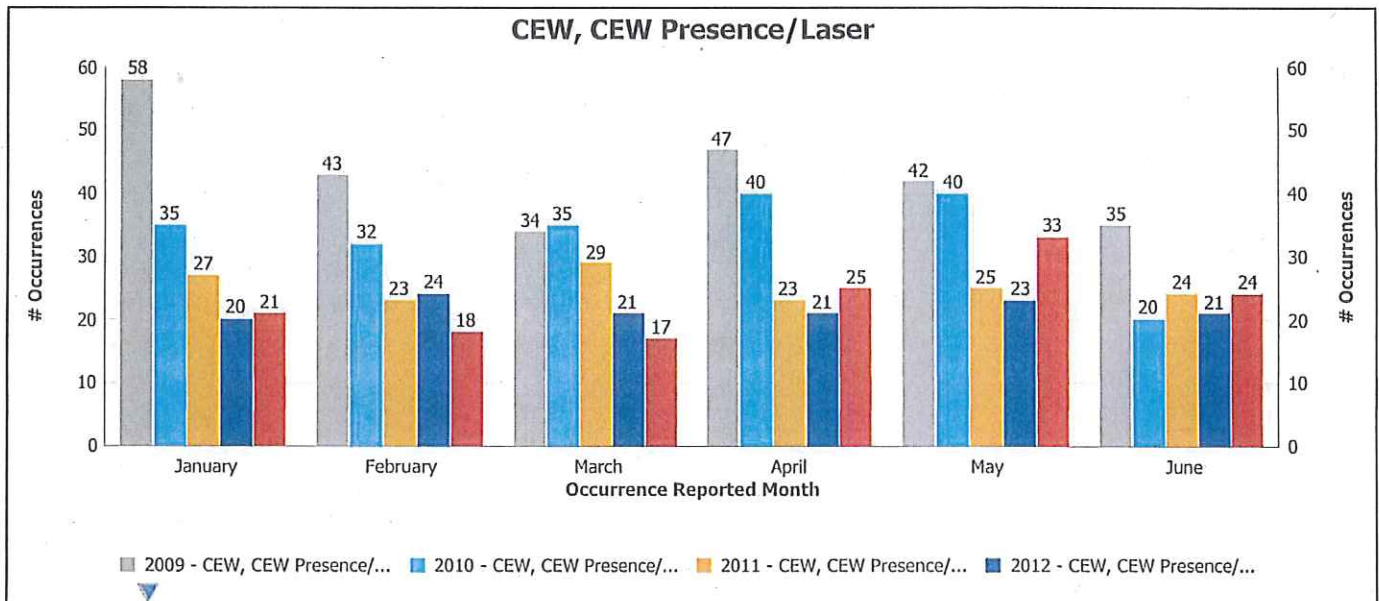
Report Source:
EPROS Control Tactics
Run By: Larry Snidal

Geographic Division: City Wide District: All Districts
Report Type: Person and Tactical Entry Team
Based on Occurrence Reported Date

Information as at Date:
22 Jul 2013 23:59



"CEW" refers to the TASER X26 the current model that the Edmonton Police Service issues: CEW is classified as an Intermediate Weapon

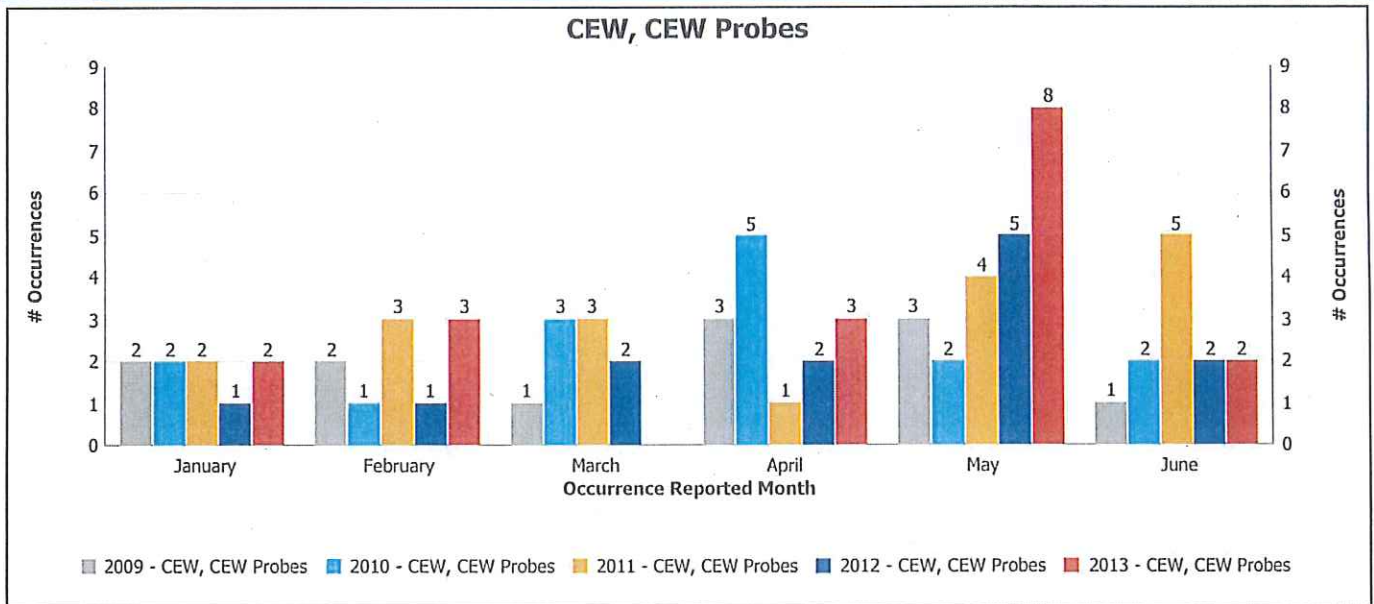


"Presence/Laser" refers to when the CEW is removed from the holster and displayed either by mere presence, or with the laser sight activated and pointed at a subject (no actual deployment of the weapon occurs in this fashion).

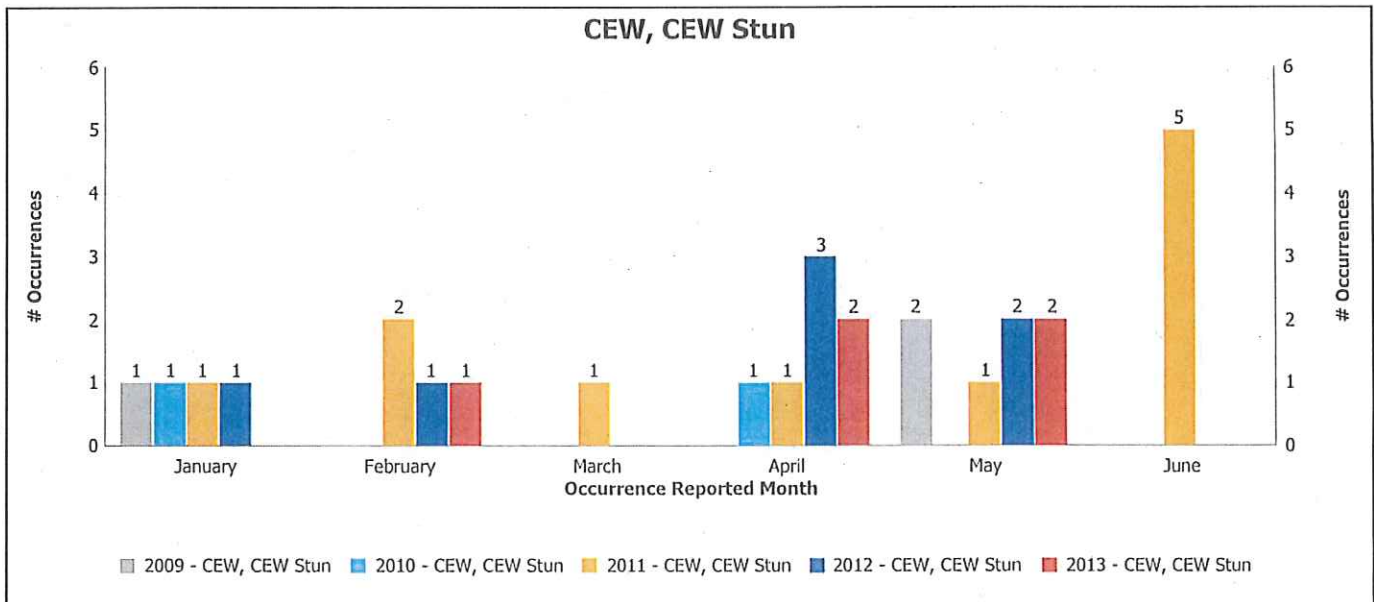


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2013 Jun

Report Source:
EPROS Control Tactics
Run By: Larry Snidal



"Probes" refers to when 2 barbed probes are discharged from the CEW cartridge at a suspect.



"Stun" refers to when the CEW is deployed directly against the subject as a pain compliance technique.

This also encompasses a situation where there may be more than one deployment (ie. Presence is ineffective, with Probes subsequently deployed).

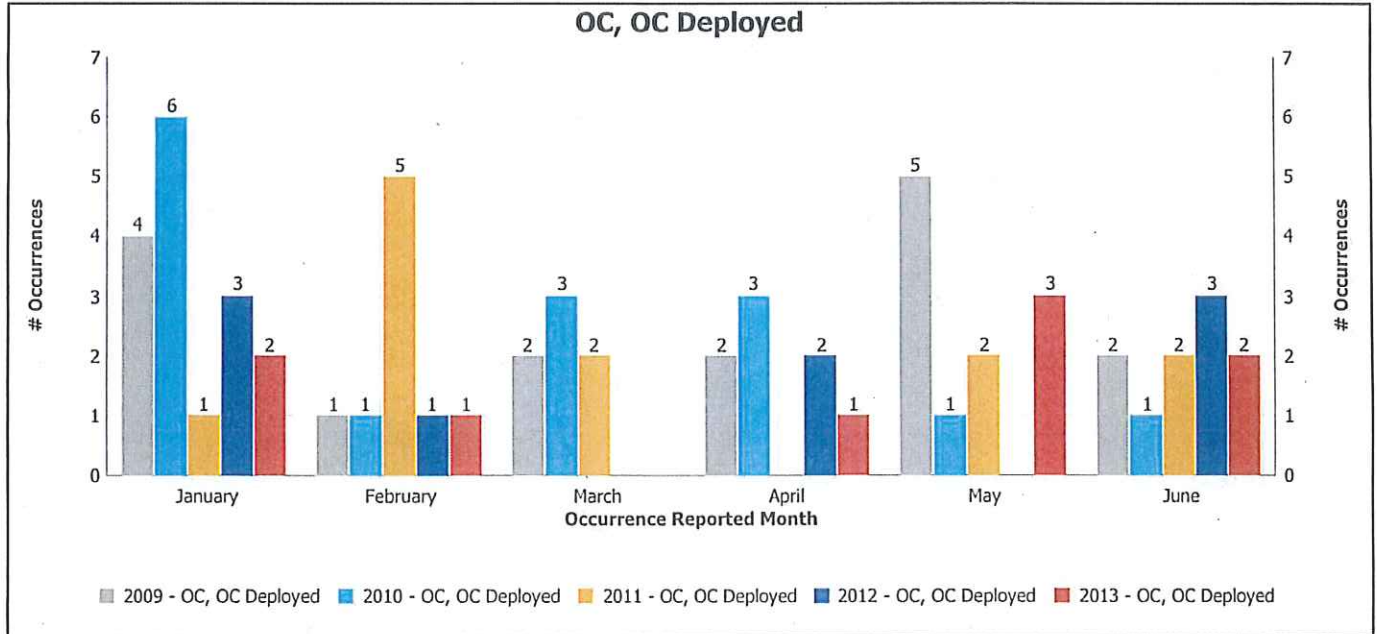


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2013 Jun

Report Source:
EPROS Control Tactics
Run By: Larry Snidal

Geographic Division: City Wide District: All Districts
Report Type: Person and Tactical Entry Team
Based on Occurrence Reported Date

Information as at Date:
22 Jul 2013 23:59



OC Spray is classified as an Intermediate Weapon

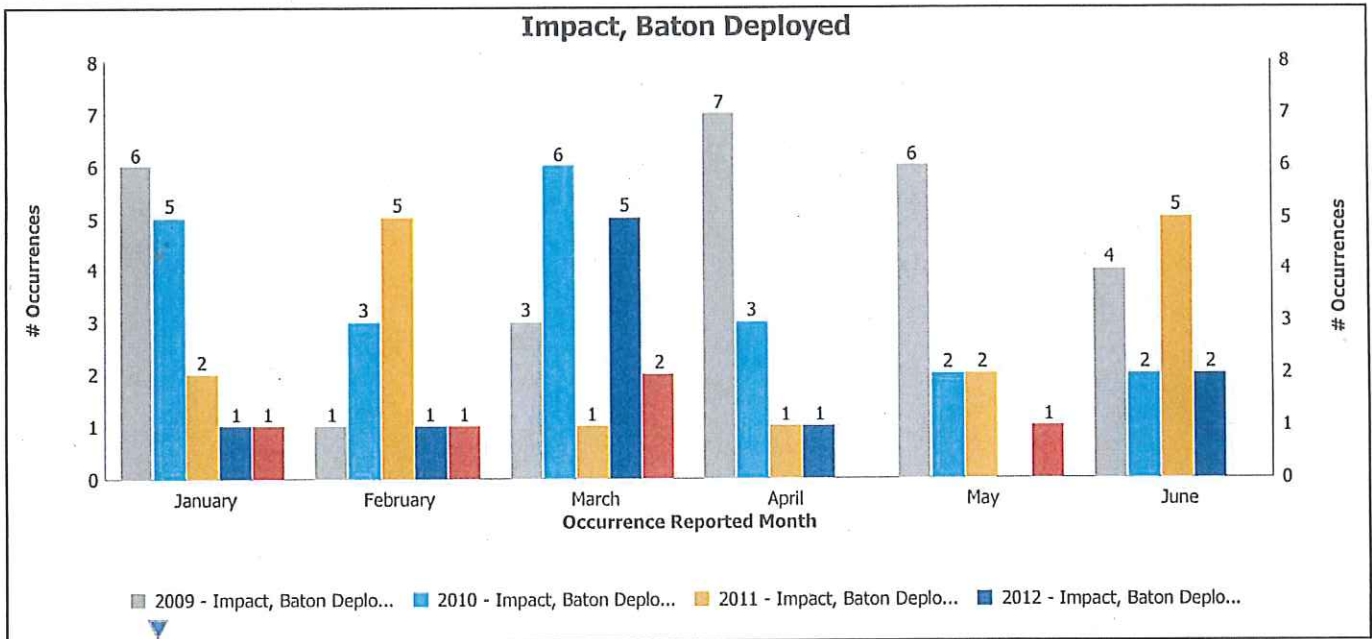


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2013 Jun

Report Source:
EPROS Control Tactics
Run By: Larry Snidal

Geographic Division: City Wide District: All Districts
Report Type: Person and Tactical Entry Team
Based on Occurrence Reported Date

Information as at Date:
22 Jul 2013 23:59



Batons are classified as an Intermediate Weapon

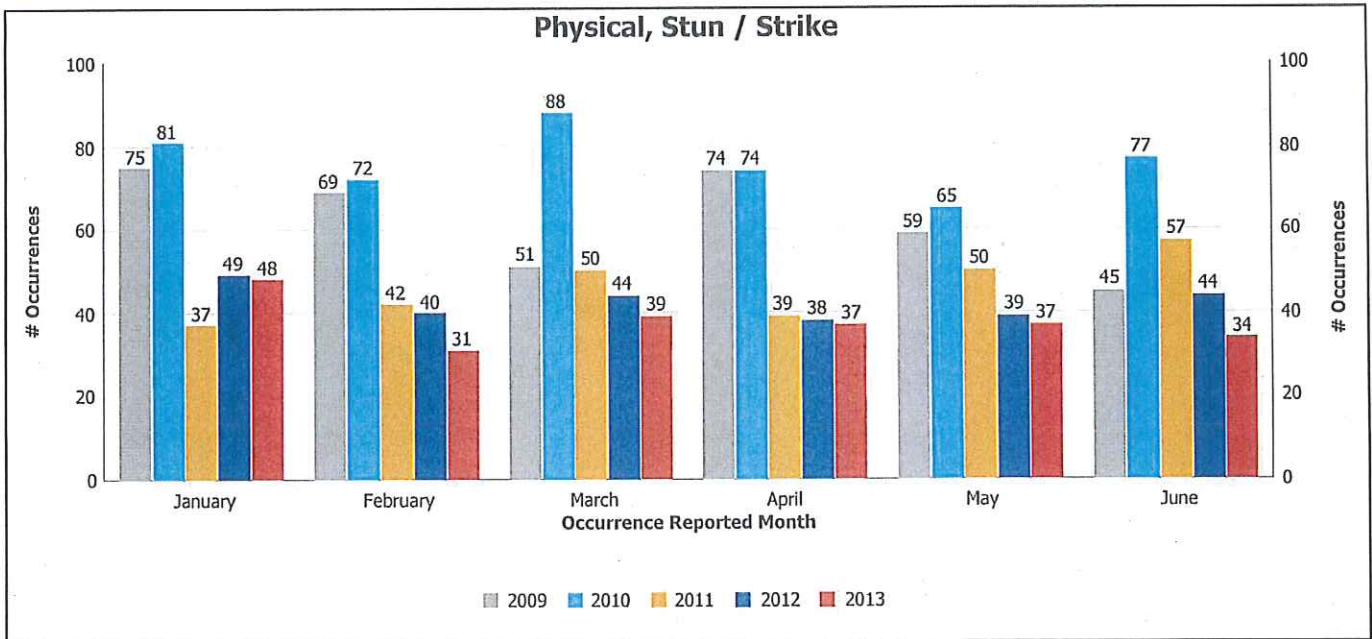


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2013 Jun

Report Source:
EPROS Control Tactics
Run By: Larry Snidal

Geographic Division: City Wide District: All Districts
Report Type: Person and Tactical Entry Team
Based on Occurrence Reported Date

Information as at Date:
22 Jul 2013 23:59



"**Stunning**" refers to a technique that temporarily distracts a suspect during the attempt of gaining physical control; open hand strike and a knee strike. For the purposes of this report Stuns and Strikes are combined

"**Strike**" refers to the following: punch, kick, elbow, and knee strikes.

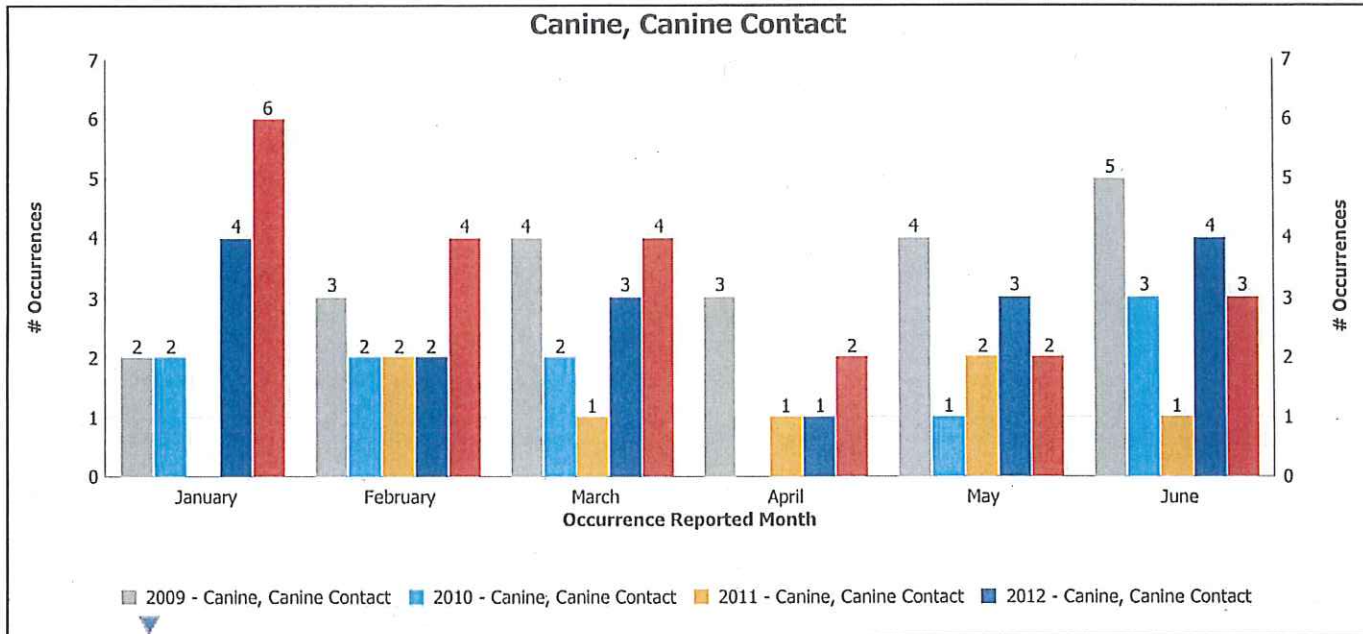


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2013 Jun

Report Source:
EPROS Control Tactics
Run By: Larry Snidal

Geographic Division: City Wide District: All Districts
Report Type: Person and Tactical Entry Team
Based on Occurrence Reported Date

Information as at Date:
22 Jul 2013 23:59



"Canine" refers to all Edmonton Police Service approved handler/dog partnerships that are deployed at the street-level. Canine is classified as a Intermediate Weapon

"Contact" refers to when a Canine Unit successfully apprehends a suspect using physical force by the dog.



2013 Control Tactics

January-June

# Occurrences (Control Tactics)		January	February	March	April	May	June	Totals
Canine Contact	2012	4	2	3	1	3	4	17
	2013	6	4	4	2	2	3	21
	Change	2	2	1	1	-1	-1	4
	% Change	50.0%	100.0%	33.3%	100.0%	-33.3%	-25.0%	23.5%
Canine Presence	2012	10	11	18	15	10	20	84
	2013	27	15	17	20	24	14	117
	Change	17	4	-1	5	14	-6	33
	% Change	170.0%	36.4%	-5.6%	33.3%	140.0%	-30.0%	39.3%
Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) Presence/Laser	2012	20	24	21	21	23	21	130
	2013	21	18	17	25	33	24	138
	Change	1	-6	-4	4	10	3	8
	% Change	5.0%	-25.0%	-19.0%	19.0%	43.5%	14.3%	6.2%
Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) Probes	2012	1	1	2	2	5	2	13
	2013	2	3	0	3	8	2	18
	Change	1	2	-2	1	3	0	5
	% Change	100.0%	200.0%	-100%	50.0%	60.0%	0.0%	38.5%
Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) Stun	2012	1	1	0	3	2	0	7
	2013	0	1	0	2	2	0	5
	Change	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	-2
	% Change	-100%	0.0%	0.0%	-33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-28.6%
Firearm, Low Ready	2012	64	57	64	52	70	72	379
	2013	50	45	63	71	68	52	349
	Change	-14	-12	-1	19	-2	-20	-30
	% Change	-21.9%	-21.1%	-1.6%	36.5%	-2.9%	-27.8%	-7.9%
Firearm, Pointed	2012	21	26	25	17	22	24	135
	2013	11	20	19	25	24	20	119
	Change	-10	-6	-6	8	2	-4	-16
	% Change	-47.6%	-23.1%	-24.0%	47.1%	9.1%	-16.7%	-11.9%
Firearm, Fired (Subject Involved Shooting)	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	% Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	0.0%	NA
Impact, Baton Deployed	2012	1	1	5	1	0	2	10
	2013	1	1	2	0	1	0	5
	Change	0	0	-3	-1	1	-2	-5
	% Change	0.0%	0.0%	-60.0%	-100.0%	NA	-100.0%	-50.0%
Impact, Other	2012	0	0	3	0	0	1	4
	2013	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
	Change	1	0	-3	0	1	0	-1
	% Change	100.0%	0%	-100.0%	0%	NA	0.0%	-25.0%

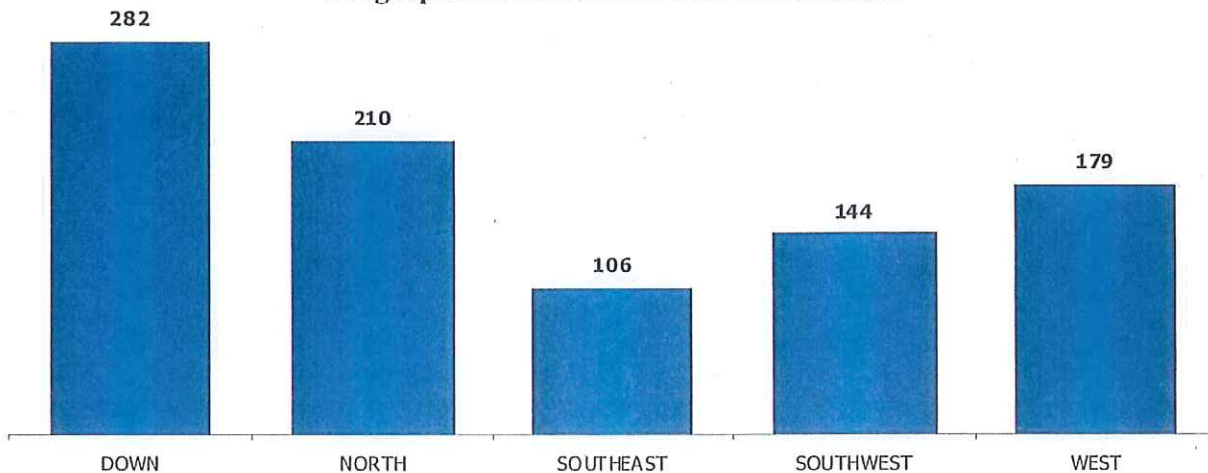
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray	2012	3	1	0	2	0	3	9
	2013	2	1	0	1	3	2	9
	Change	-1	0	0	-1	3	-1	0
	% Change	-33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-50.0%	NA	-33.3%	0.0%
Takedown	2012	48	49	48	66	48	47	306
	2013	42	55	43	39	60	42	281
	Change	-6	6	-5	-27	12	-5	-25
	% Change	-12.5%	12.2%	-10.4%	-40.9%	25.0%	-10.6%	-8.2%
Disarming Technique	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
	Change	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
	% Change	NA	0.0%	0.0%	NA	0.0%	0.0%	NA
Holding Technique	2012	64	58	65	66	54	65	372
	2013	55	58	53	43	73	57	339
	Change	-9	0	-12	-23	19	-8	-33
	% Change	-14.1%	0.0%	-18.5%	-34.8%	35.2%	-12.3%	-8.9%
Joint Manipulation	2012	35	23	22	29	28	32	169
	2013	25	28	25	24	40	25	167
	Change	-10	5	3	-5	12	-7	-2
	% Change	-28.6%	21.7%	13.6%	-17.2%	42.9%	-21.9%	-1.2%
Strike	2012	38	30	32	28	31	34	193
	2013	37	25	26	28	29	25	170
	Change	-1	-5	-6	0	-2	-9	-23
	% Change	-2.6%	-16.7%	-18.8%	0.0%	-6.5%	-26.5%	-11.9%
Stun/Distracton	2012	29	20	24	26	21	22	142
	2013	29	14	24	23	22	16	128
	Change	0	-6	0	-3	1	-6	-14
	% Change	0.0%	-30.0%	0.0%	-11.5%	4.8%	-27.3%	-9.9%
Communication	2012	154	138	160	132	152	154	890
	2013	135	130	133	145	173	140	856
	Change	-19	-8	-27	13	21	-14	-34
	% Change	-12.3%	-5.8%	-16.9%	9.8%	13.8%	-9.1%	-3.8%
Control Tactics Reports	2012	350	295	302	281	297	263	1788
	2013	254	244	272	319	347	303	1,739
	Change	-96	-51	-30	38	50	40	-49
	% Change	-27.43%	-17.29%	-9.93%	13.52%	16.84%	15.21%	-2.74%
Control Tactics Occurrences	2012	165	148	177	152	171	165	978
	2013	152	144	148	167	185	147	943
	Change	-13	-4	-29	15	14	-18	-35
	% Change	-7.88%	-2.70%	-16.38%	9.87%	8.19%	-10.91%	-3.58%

Control Used

Least to Most

	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Firearm, Fired					<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>
Impact, Specialty Munition		<u>1</u>					<u>1</u>
Impact, Other	<u>1</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Disarming Technique	<u>2</u>			<u>1</u>			<u>3</u>
CEW Stun		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>5</u>
Baton Deployed	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>5</u>
OC Deployed	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>
CEW Probes	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>18</u>
Canine Contact	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>21</u>
Firearm, Pointed	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>118</u>
Canine Presence	<u>27</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>117</u>
Stun Technique/Distracton	<u>29</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>128</u>
CEW Presence/Laser	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>138</u>
Joint Manipulation	<u>25</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>167</u>
Strike	<u>37</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>170</u>
Takedown	<u>42</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>281</u>
Firearm, Low Ready	<u>50</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>348</u>
Holding Technique	<u>55</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>339</u>
Communication	<u>135</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>855</u>

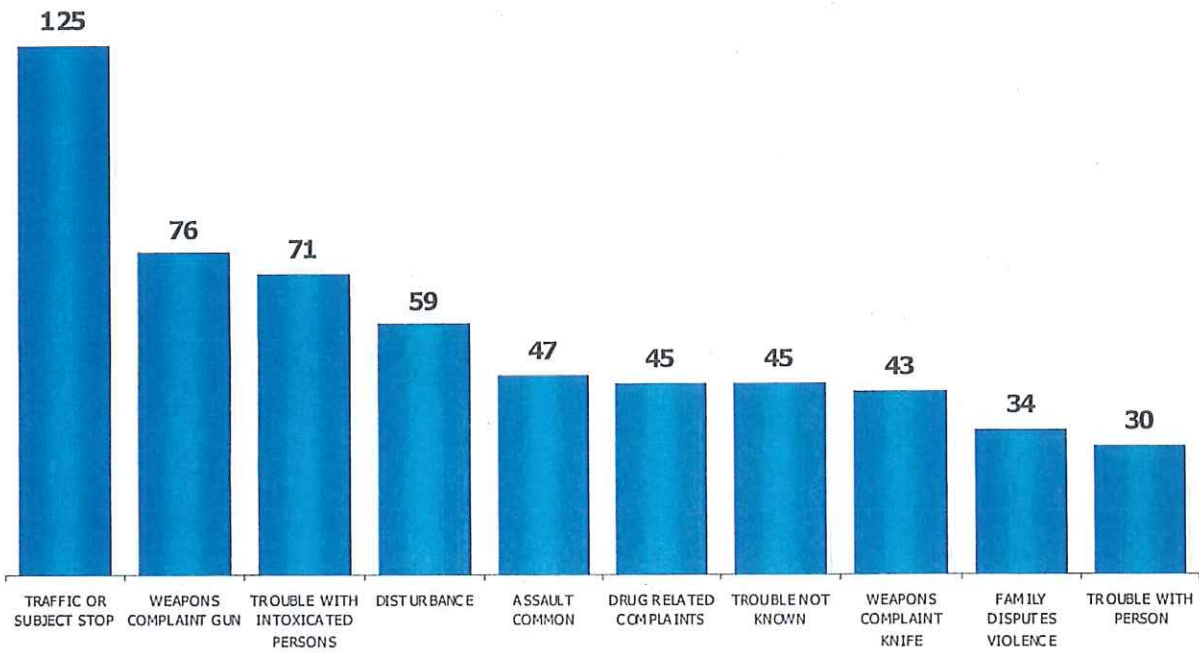
Geographic Breakdown of CTR Occurrences



# Occurrences	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	Total
DOWN	<u>44</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>282</u>
NORTH	<u>37</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>210</u>
SOUTHEAST	<u>22</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>106</u>
SOUTHWEST	<u>17</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>144</u>
WEST	<u>28</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>179</u>

*Out of town or unverified addresses are not captured in the chart above

**Top Ten Dispatched Events
Based on Initial Information**



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

