



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: August 11, 2014

SUBJECT: Edmonton Police Service Control Tactics Statistics
2014 January – June Report

RECOMMENDATION(S):

That this report be received for information.

INTRODUCTION:

The Edmonton Police Service submits two reports annually to the Edmonton Police Commission 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 2014 Jan 01 and 2014 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 has attachments containing the following information:

1. Graphs showing trends based on the last six years of data
2. A 2013 vs. 2014 comparison of the various control tactics utilized;
3. A table depicting the ascending order of the control tactics utilized over a six month period;
4. A monthly comparison depicting the geographical location of the various control tactics occurrences as a percentage of occurrence numbers. 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.
5. The top ten EPS event types (dispatched and self-initiated) where force was used;

COMMENTS/DISCUSSION:

There were 981 control tactics occurrences in the first half of 2014, slightly higher than 2013 but lower than previous years. 1631 control tactics forms were submitted in the first six months of 2014, the lowest since the Edmonton Police Service began electronic use of force reporting in 2008.

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	2014	Percentage Change 2013-2014
Occurrences	1593	1655	1034	1016	965	981	1.7%
Control Tactics Forms	2813	3250	1859	1858	1791	1631	-8.9%

In 2010, the EPS recognized that the need for engaged supervision is a critical link in the Reasonable Officer Response process and implemented a service wide system to ensure supervisory oversight and review of all reportable use of force events. This process divided use of force events into two categories for review.

Generally, Category I reviews involve reportable uses of force of a minor nature and Category II reviews are those involving a higher level or those circumstances where a supervisor decides a Category II review may be warranted.

Note: Events that require a 46.1 notification to ASIRT are investigated or reviewed based on ASIRTs' direction.

Comparative Analysis of Category I and Category II Occurrences

Occurrences	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2013-2014
Category I	938	883	567	580	559	594	6.3%
Category II	655	772	467	436	406	387	-4.7%
Category II %	41.1%	46.6%	45.2%	42.9%	42.1%	39.4%	

Comparative Analysis of Category I and Category II Control Tactics Reports

Control Tactics Reports	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2013-2014
Category I	1894	2116	1175	1255	1229	1081	-12.0%
Category II	919	1134	684	603	562	550	-2.1%
Category II %	32.7%	34.9%	36.8%	32.5%	31.4%	33.7%	

The tables above show that the majority of Occurrences are Category I occurrences which consist of displays of force, (Canine Presence ,CEW Presence or Firearms Low Ready) and the lowest levels of hands on control such as holding/escort positions and joint locks.

They also show that 66.3% of Control Tactics Reports in the first six months of 2014 did not rise above the threshold for a Category I review

By grouping use of force events into Category I and Category II we can see that overall the level of force used has remained relatively consistent since the implementation of the Reasonable Office Response framework and supervisory reviews

In reviewing each of the Control Tactics categories there were no operational or statistical issues identified, although two items may stand out because of their higher profile (Canine and CEW).

Canine Presence was involved in 39 more use of force events (158 vs 119) and Canine Contact increased by 4 events (25 vs 21). The increase in Canine Presence can be explained by more calls requiring assistance from Canine Unit and a conscious effort to assist patrol members in a support capacity during their daily activities.

CEWs used in the Stun mode increased by 3 occurrences, all of which were reviewed. It should be noted at any given time approximately 350 members are issued CEWs and of those approximately 1 in 14 used it in either the Probe or Stun mode in the first 6 months of 2014

CONCLUSION:

In January of 2009, the Edmonton Police Service introduced Reasonable Officer Response to assist in providing the most professional and appropriate use of force framework. This is premised on basing the use of force 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.

EPS recognized that the need for engaged supervision involving use of force events is critical. Supervisory reviews are necessary not only for the Reasonable Officer Response process but also in guiding and mentoring the membership. This resulted in the implementation in 2011 of service wide protocols following all EPS reportable use of force events that included professional awareness, thorough reporting and supervisory oversight review. These protocols are believed to be responsible for the significant reductions in the use of force the EPS has seen over the last 3 year period. In addition a full day of scenario based mental health training was provided to all members of patrol in 2011. Mental health training will again be the focus of patrol training for the fall 2014 GDM training day.

When the 2011 year-end report was presented, it was anticipated that uses of force in general were expected to level off and that changes would primarily be due to the volume of interactions. The analysis of use of force data since then supports the projection, in that use of force trending has remained consistent.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ATTACHED:

- Attachment 1 2014 (January – June) EPS Control Tactics Statistics
- Attachment 2 Monthly Comparisons Charts 2009-2014 Jan-June

Written by: Larry Snidal
Training Section



Approved by: Inspector David Christoffel
Professional Development Branch



Approved by: T/A Superintendent Darlene Savoie
Human Resources Division

 14 Aug 12

Approved by: T/A Deputy Chief Darren Eastcott
Corporate Services Bureau
BRIAN KISTLEWICH
FOR

 Aug 14/14

Chief of Police: 

Date: 2014 09 14



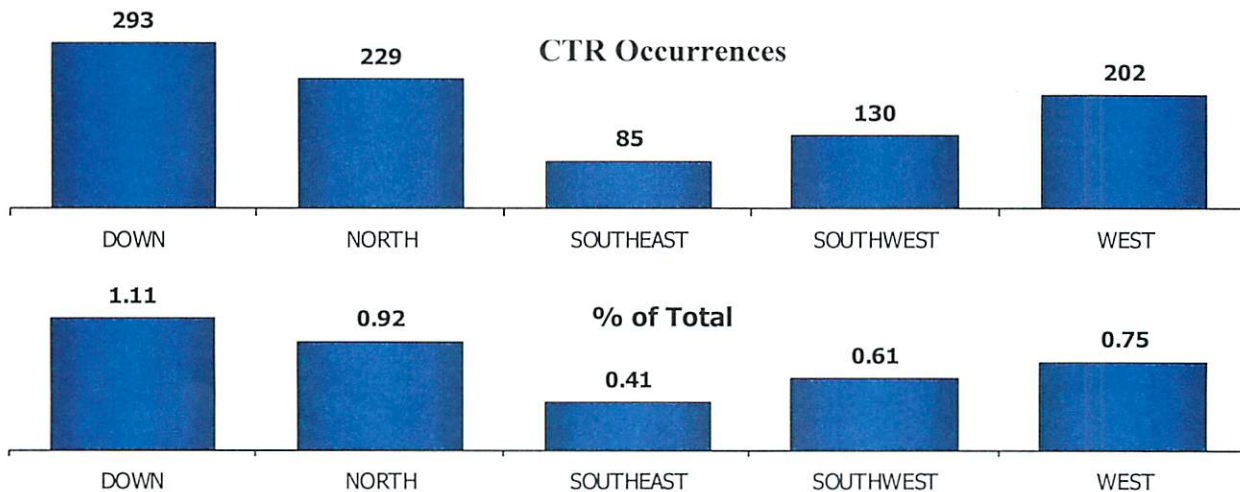
# Occurrences (Control Tactics)		January	February	March	April	May	June	Totals
Canine Contact	2013	6	4	4	2	2	3	21
	2014	2	5	2	4	5	7	25
	Change	-4	1	-2	2	3	4	4
	% Change	-66.7%	25.0%	-50.0%	100.0%	150.0%	133.3%	19.0%
Canine Presence	2013	27	15	17	22	24	14	119
	2014	16	16	26	31	36	33	158
	Change	-11	1	9	9	12	19	39
	% Change	-40.7%	6.7%	52.9%	40.9%	50.0%	135.7%	32.8%
Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) Presence/Laser	2013	21	18	17	26	33	24	139
	2014	23	23	19	24	13	18	120
	Change	2	5	2	-2	-20	-6	-19
	% Change	9.5%	27.8%	11.8%	-7.7%	-60.6%	-25.0%	-13.7%
Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) Probes	2013	2	3	0	3	8	2	18
	2014	4	5	3	1	2	2	17
	Change	2	2	3	-2	-6	0	-1
	% Change	100.0%	66.7%	NA	-66.7%	-75.0%	0.0%	-5.6%
Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) Stun	2013	0	1	0	2	2	0	5
	2014	2	2	1	1	1	1	8
	Change	2	1	1	-1	-1	1	3
	% Change	NA	100.0%	NA	-50.0%	-50.0%	NA	60.0%
Firearm, Low Ready	2013	52	45	63	71	70	59	360
	2014	52	55	68	52	47	50	324
	Change	0	10	5	-19	-23	-9	-36
	% Change	0.0%	22.2%	7.9%	-26.8%	-32.9%	-15.3%	-10.0%
Firearm, Pointed	2013	11	20	19	25	25	21	121
	2014	14	14	16	10	16	12	82
	Change	3	-6	-3	-15	-9	-9	-39
	% Change	27.3%	-30.0%	-15.8%	-60.0%	-36.0%	-42.9%	-32.2%
Impact, Baton Deployed	2013	1	1	2	0	1	0	5
	2014	0	1	1	0	1	3	6
	Change	1	0	-1	0	0	3	1
	% Change	-100%	0.0%	-50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	20.0%
Impact, Other	2013	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
	2014	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
	Change	-1	0	0	1	1	-1	0
	% Change	-100%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	100.0%	-100%	0.0%

# Occurrences (Control Tactics)		January	February	March	April	May	June	Totals
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray	2013	2	1	0	1	3	2	9
	2014	2	4	0	0	3	2	11
	Change	0	3	0	-1	0	0	2
	% Change	0.0%	300.0%	0.0%	-100%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%
Takedown	2013	42	55	43	40	61	46	287
	2014	56	40	52	54	42	38	282
	Change	14	-15	9	14	-19	-8	-5
	% Change	33.3%	-27.3%	20.9%	35.0%	-31.1%	-17.4%	-1.7%
Disarming Technique	2013	2	0	0	1	0	1	4
	2014	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
	Change	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-2
	% Change	-200%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-50.0%
Holding Technique	2013	55	58	53	43	74	59	342
	2014	53	54	62	56	56	41	322
	Change	-2	-4	9	13	-18	-18	-20
	% Change	-3.6%	-6.9%	17.0%	30.2%	-24.3%	-30.5%	-5.8%
Joint Manipulation	2013	25	29	25	25	40	28	172
	2014	18	20	20	26	27	31	142
	Change	-7	-9	-5	1	-13	3	-30
	% Change	-28.0%	-31.0%	-20.0%	4.0%	-32.5%	10.7%	-17.4%
Strike	2013	38	25	26	28	29	27	173
	2014	33	31	42	32	27	22	187
	Change	-5	6	16	4	-2	-5	14
	% Change	-13.2%	24.0%	61.5%	14.3%	-6.9%	-18.5%	8.1%
Stun/Distraction	2013	29	15	24	23	23	17	131
	2014	23	14	18	14	16	12	97
	Change	-6	-1	-6	-9	-7	-5	-34
	% Change	-20.7%	-6.7%	-25.0%	-39.1%	-30.4%	-29.4%	-26.0%
Communication	2013	137	130	133	148	176	148	872
	2014	140	137	164	141	134	129	845
	Change	3	7	31	-7	-42	-19	-27
	% Change	2.2%	5.4%	23.3%	-4.7%	-23.9%	-12.8%	-3.1%
Control Tactics Reports	2013	257	247	273	323	353	338	1791
	2014	265	245	326	273	267	255	1631
	Change	8	-2	53	-50	-86	-83	-160
	% Change	3.1%	-0.8%	19.4%	-15.5%	-24.4%	-24.6%	-8.9%
Control Tactics Occurrences	2013	154	146	149	169	189	158	965
	2014	156	153	179	171	163	159	981
	Change	2	7	30	2	-26	1	16
	% Change	1.3%	4.8%	20.1%	1.2%	-13.8%	0.6%	1.7%

Control Used

Least to Most

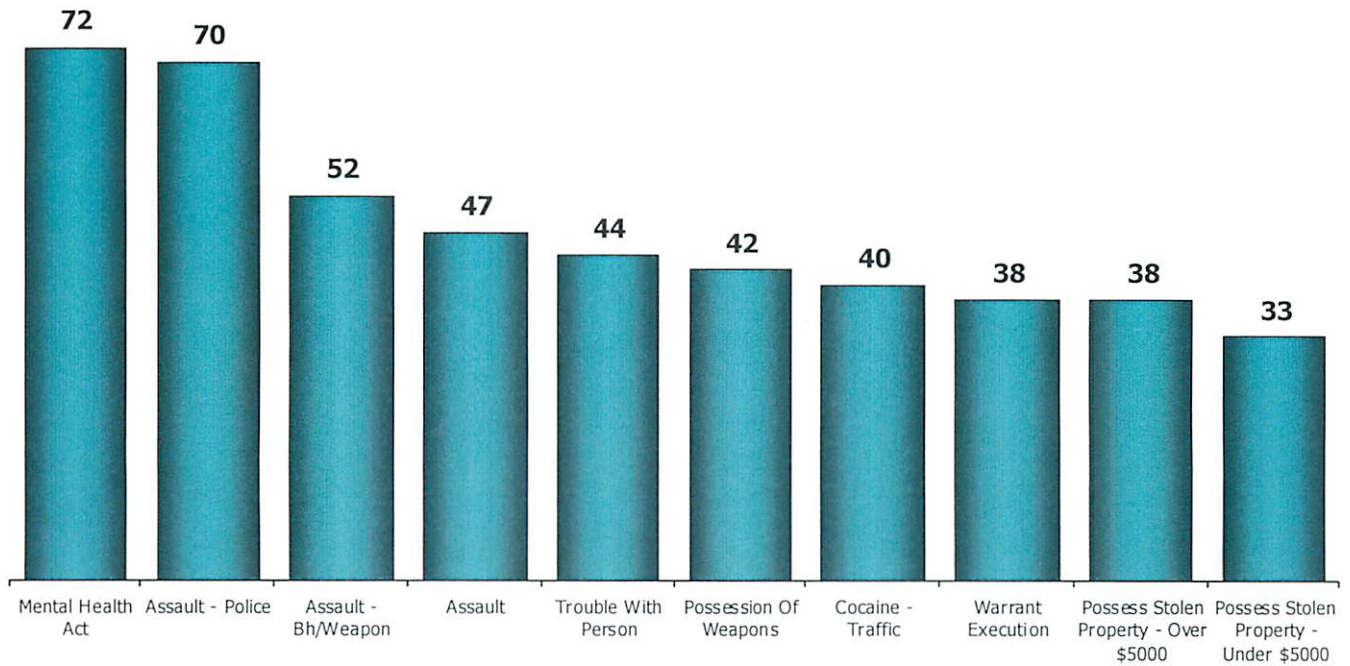
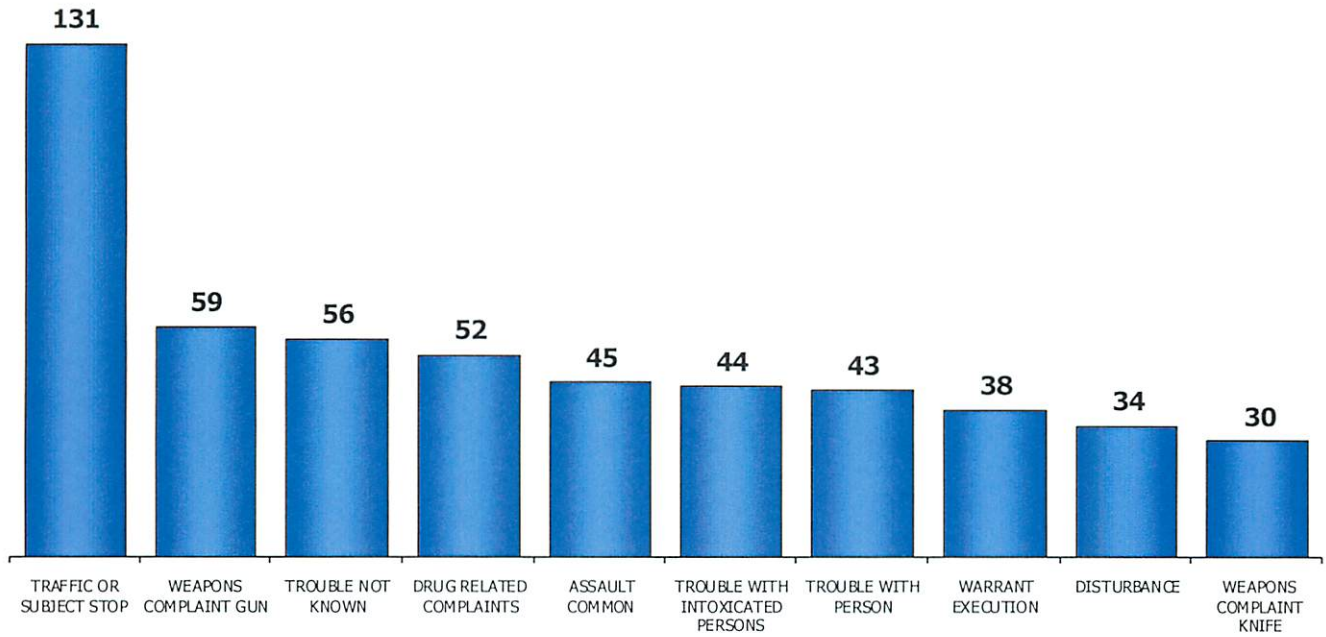
# Occurrences	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Firearm, Fired					1		1
Specialty Munition	1						1
Disarming Technique				1		1	2
Impact, Other				1	2		3
Baton Deployed		1	1		1	3	6
CEW Stun	2	2	1	1	1	1	8
OC Deployed	2	4			3	2	11
CEW Probes	4	5	3	1	2	2	17
Canine Contact	2	5	2	4	5	7	25
Pointed	14	14	16	10	16	12	82
Stun Technique	23	14	18	14	16	12	97
CEW Presence/Laser	23	23	19	24	13	17	119
Joint Manipulation	18	20	20	26	27	31	142
Canine Presence	16	16	26	31	36	33	158
Strike	33	31	42	32	27	22	187
Takedown	56	40	52	54	42	38	282
Firearm, Low Ready	52	55	68	52	47	50	324
Holding Technique	53	54	62	56	56	41	322
Communication	140	137	164	141	134	129	845
Officer Presence	144	134	160	150	136	132	856



# Occurrences	Total	CTR	Percentage of Total
DOWN	26415	293	1.11%
NORTH	24790	229	0.92%
SOUTHEAST	20548	85	0.41%
SOUTHWEST	21278	130	0.61%
WEST	26956	202	0.75%

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

Top Ten Dispatched Events Based on Initial Information



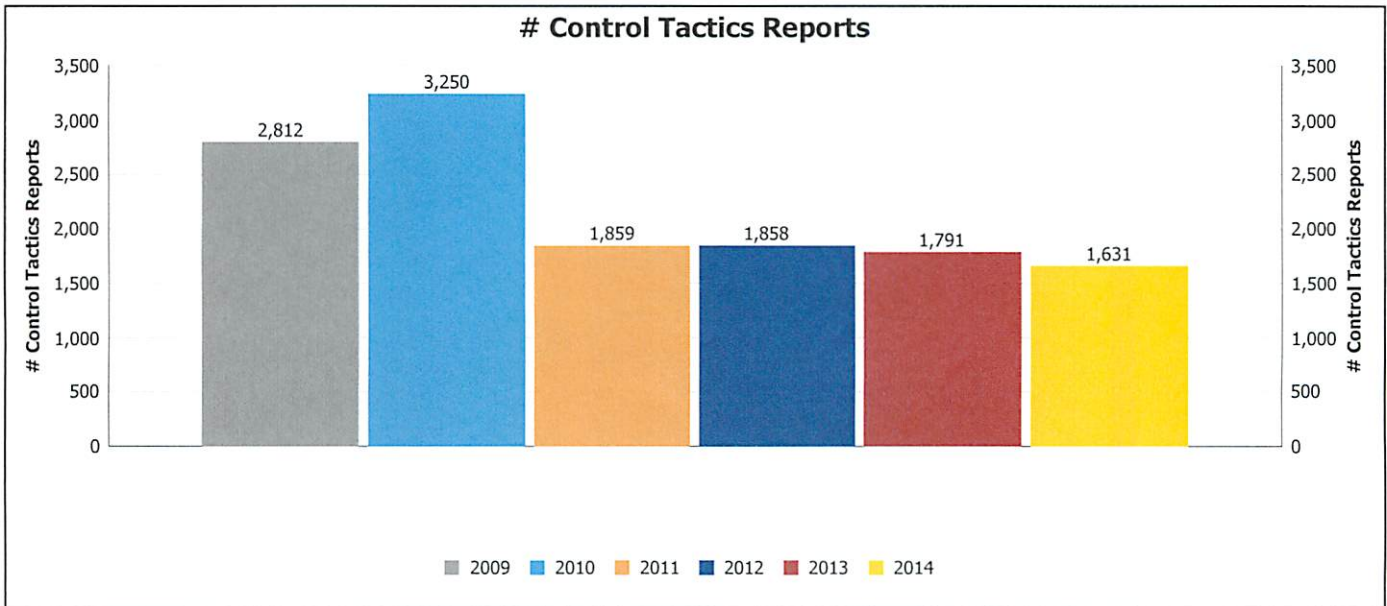
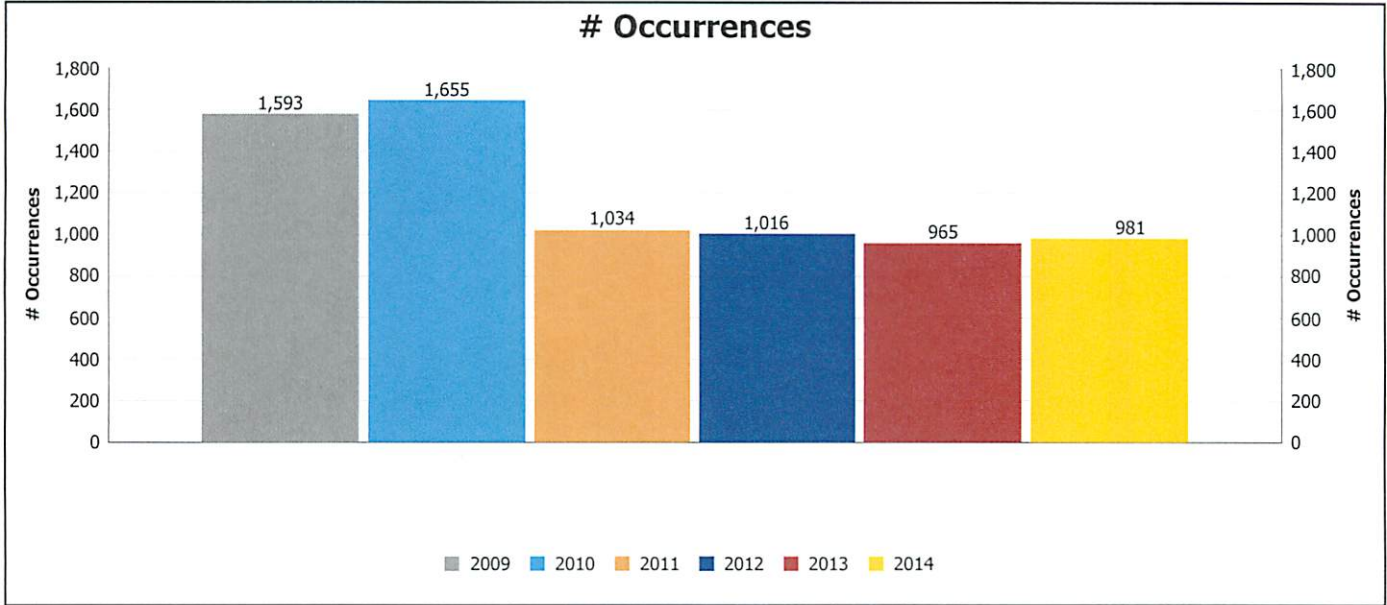


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2014 Jun

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:
13 Jul 2014 23:59



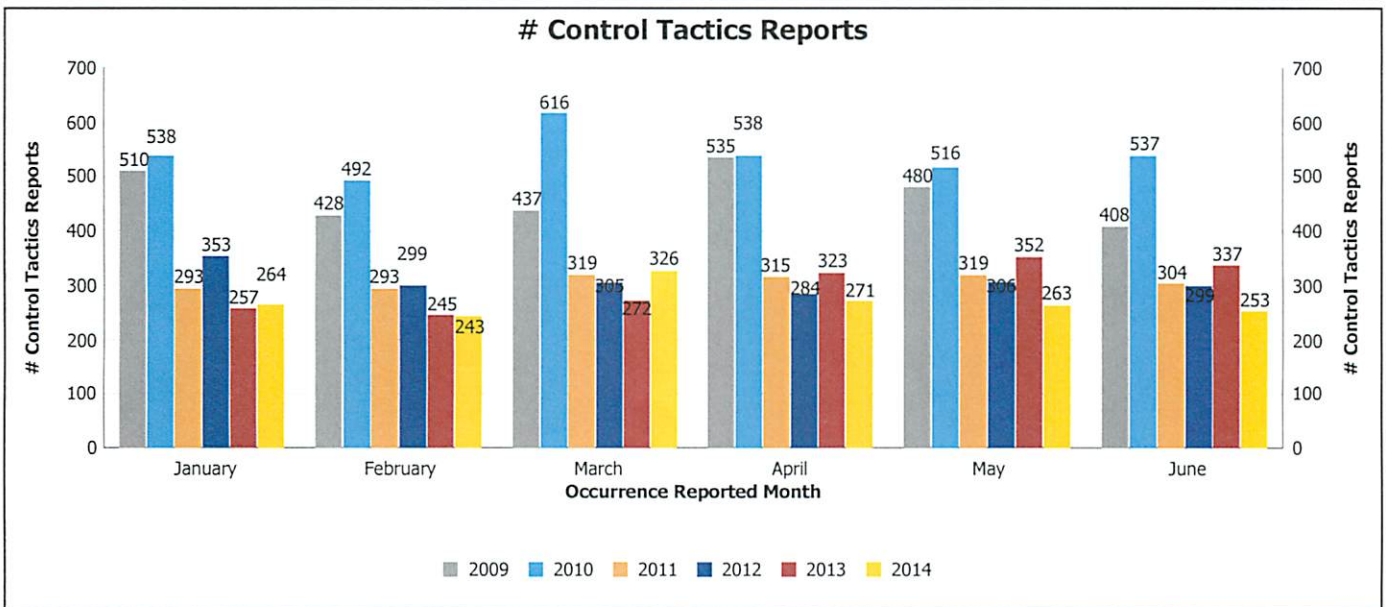
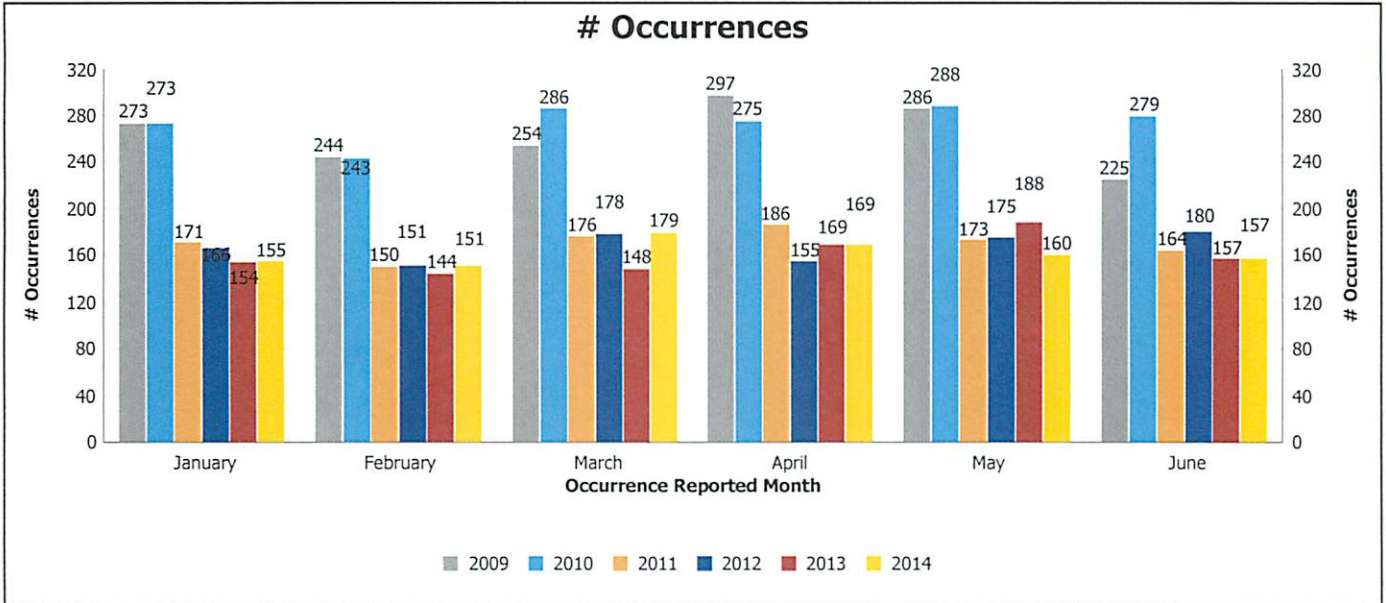


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2014 Jun

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:
13 Jul 2014 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.

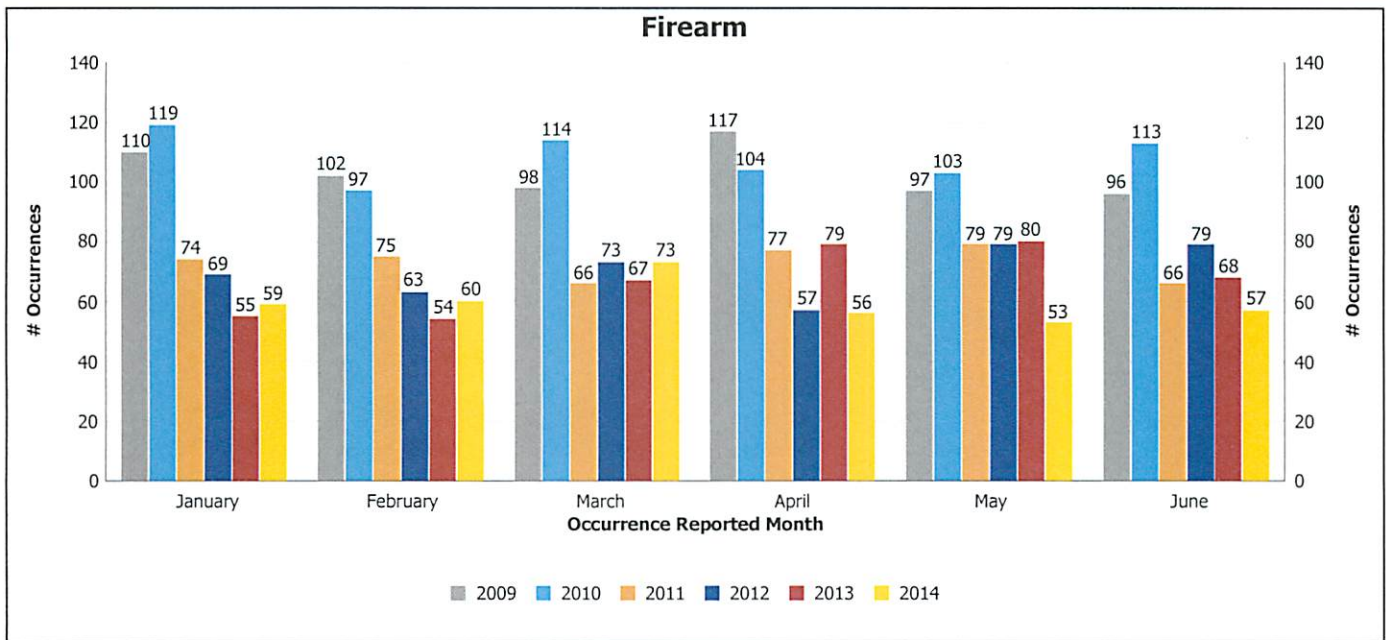


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2014 Jun

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:
13 Jul 2014 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.

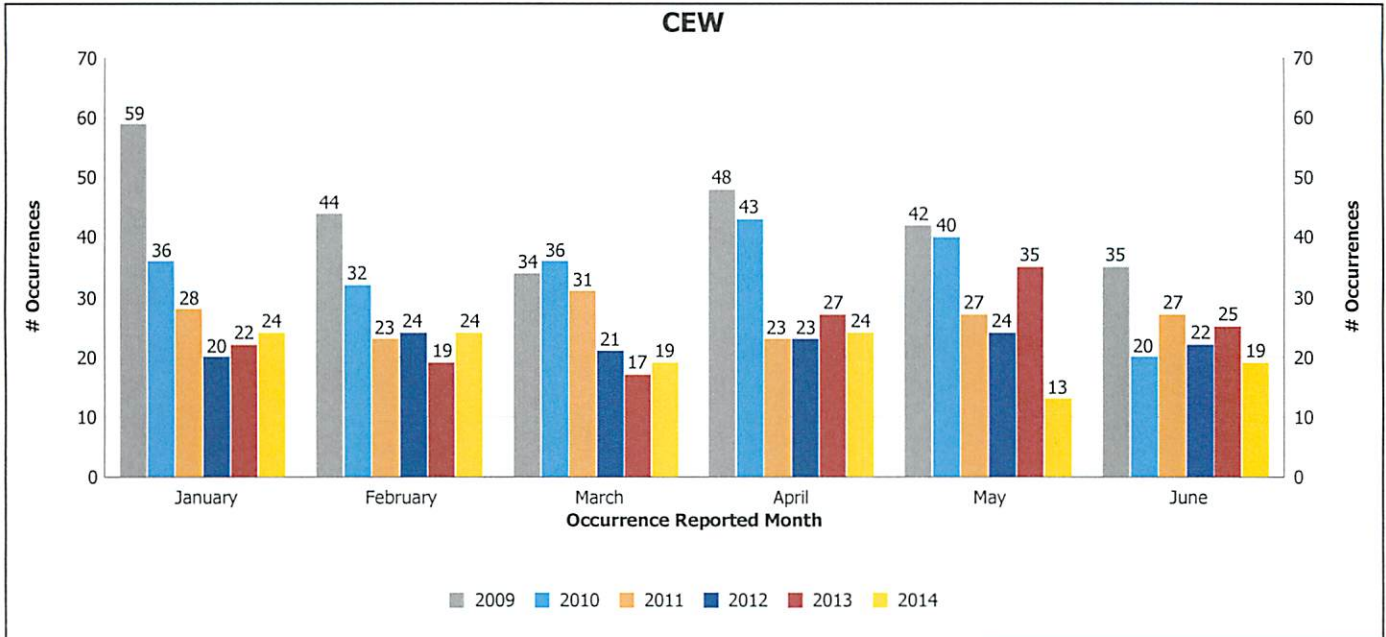


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2014 Jun

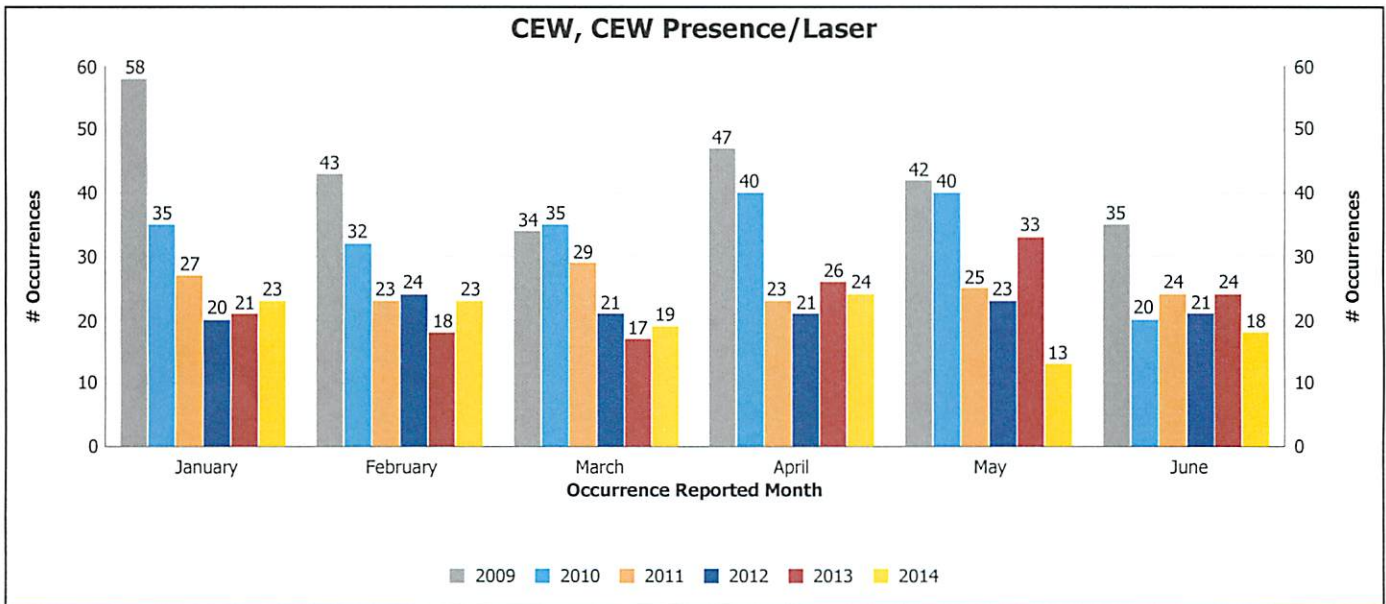
Report Source:
EPROS Control Tactics
Run By: Larry Snidal

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

Information as at Date:
13 Jul 2014 23:59



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

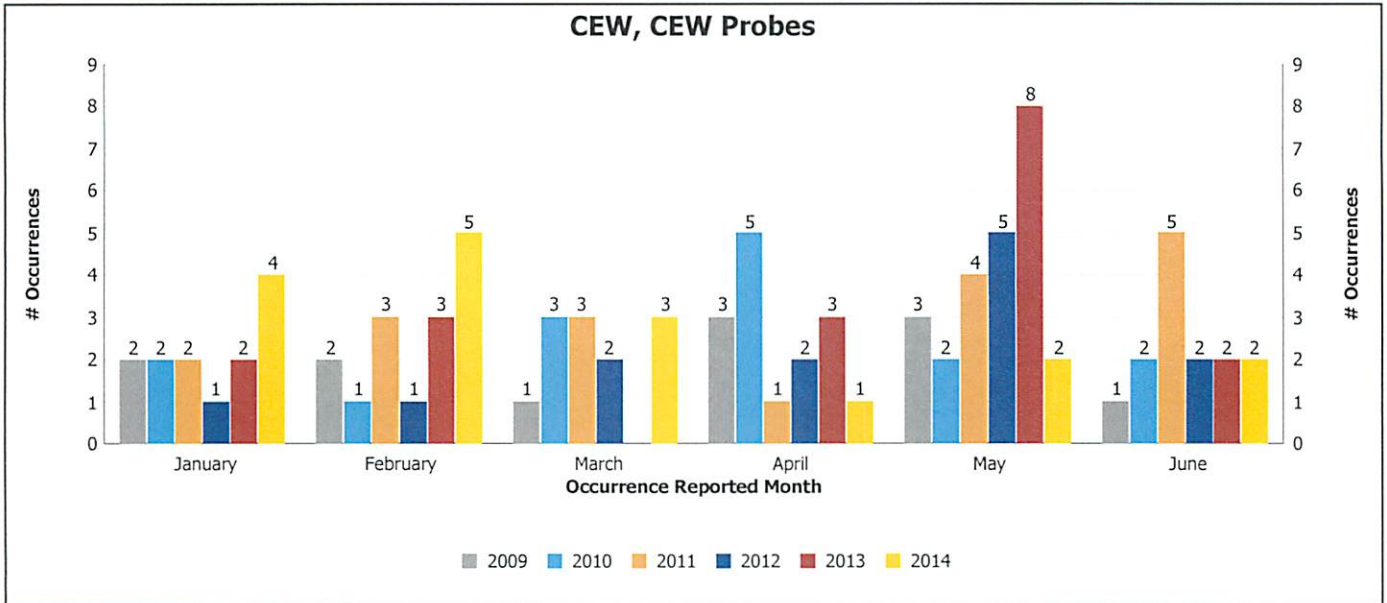


"Presence/Laser" refers to when the CEW is removed from the holster and displayed either by mere presence, or with the laser sight activated and pointed at a subject (no actual deployment of the weapon occurs in this fashion).

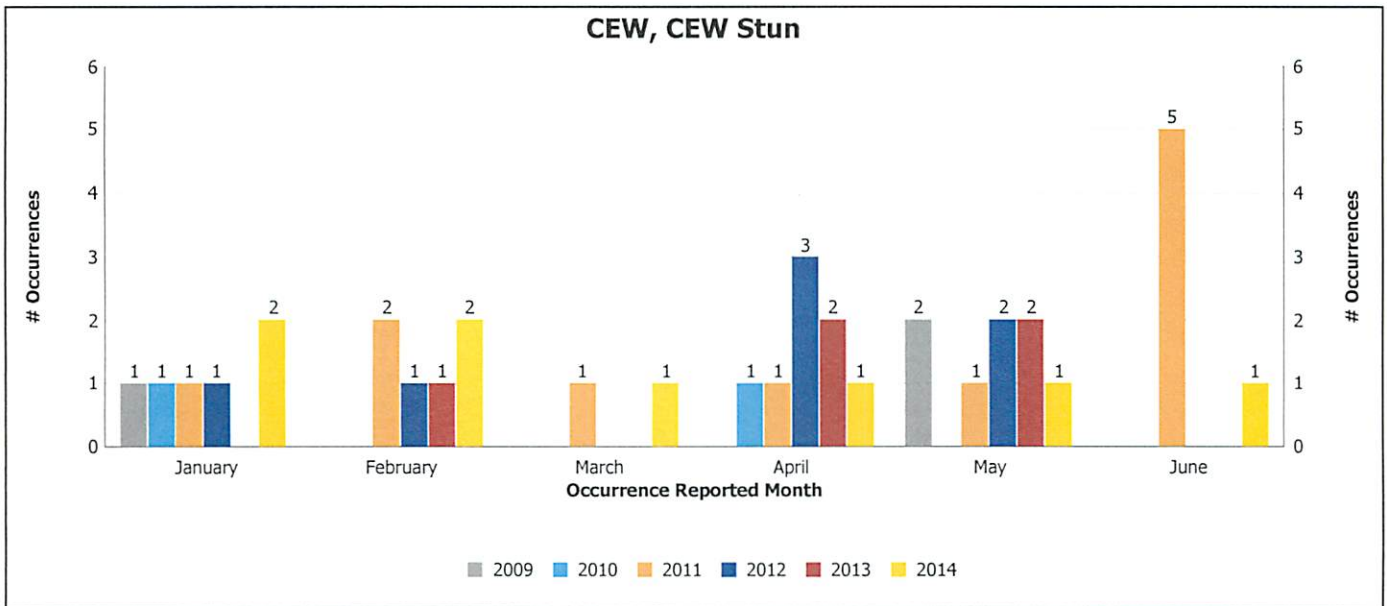


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2014 Jun

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).

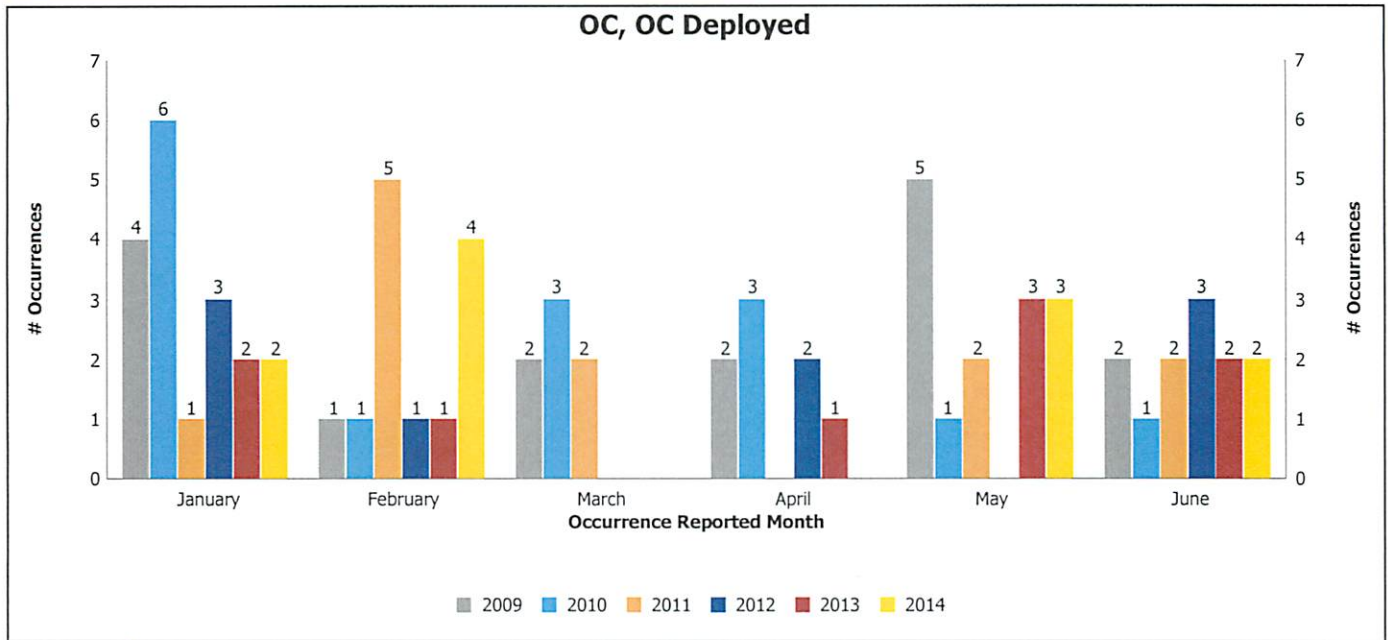


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2014 Jun

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:
13 Jul 2014 23:59



OC Spray is classified as an Intermediate Weapon

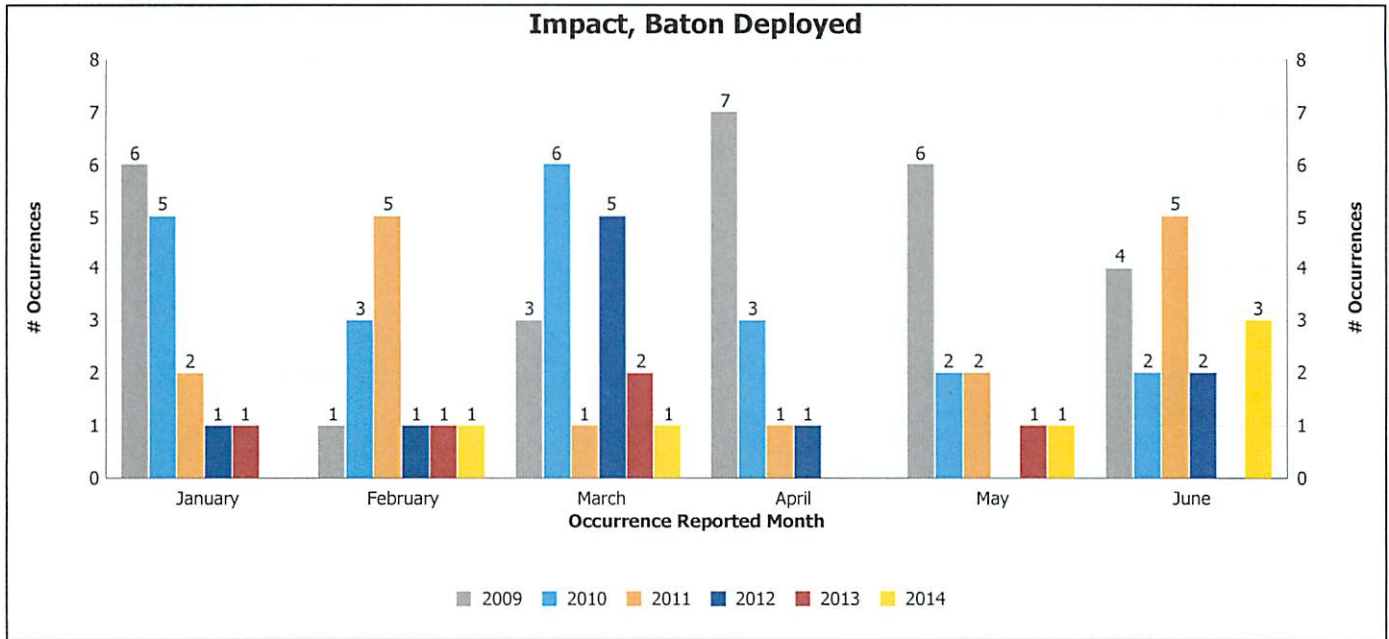


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2014 Jun

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:
13 Jul 2014 23:59



Batons are classified as an Intermediate Weapon

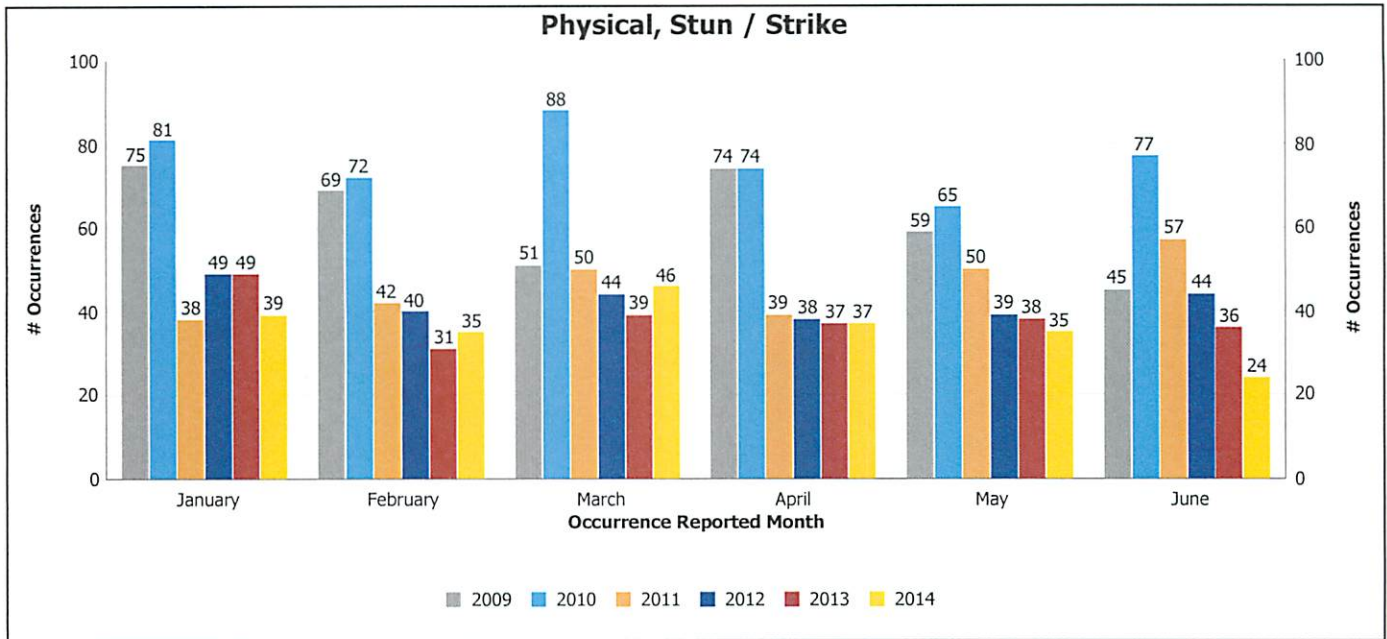


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2014 Jun

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:
13 Jul 2014 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.

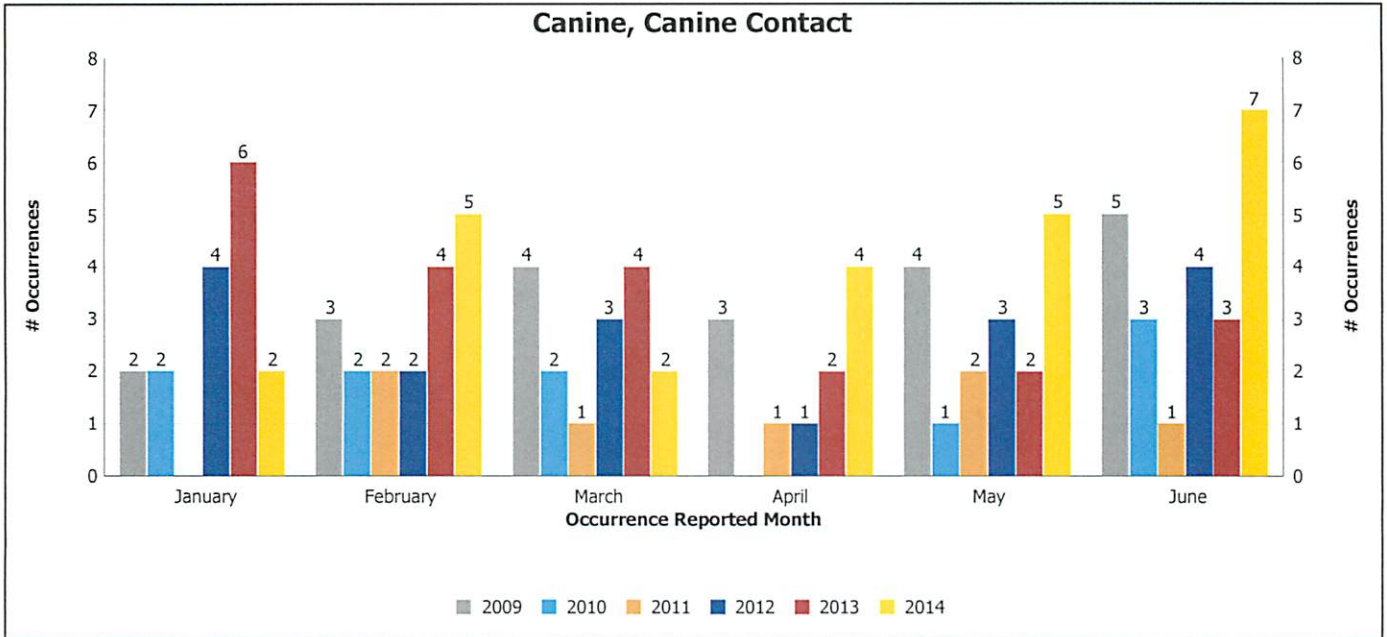


Control Tactics Reports Use of Force Monthly Report 2014 Jun

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:
13 Jul 2014 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.

