



NORTH BAY POLICE SERVICE

2009 Annual Report Use of Force Analysis

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A. Overview

The number and nature of Use of Force Reports has changed over the past few years. Training methods, the type of calls for service and use of force options available to front-line officers have all influenced these changes. The following information is gathered through reports submitted by the involved officers and is used primarily to identify training needs.

B. Use of force reports by type

The total number of occurrences requiring the submission of a Use of Force Report in 2009 has increased from the previous year. A total of 69 occurrences were reported, up by 14 occurrences from 2008. A total of 71 reports were submitted in 2009, 14 more than 2008. The increase is in the use of Firearms (7) ASP baton (1) and the Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) (4).

REPORT TYPE	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Occurrences (Number of Occurrences Involving Use of Force)	81	56	55	69
Total Reports (Reports submitted by each Officer at Occurrence)	89	61	57	71
Reports Involving Firearms	43	34	35	42
Reports Involving Capsicum Spray	10	7	7	6
Reports Involving Asp	1	3	0	1
Reports Involving Empty Hand Tech.	5	2	3	3
Reports Involving CEW (Taser X26)	30	20	15	19

Reports involving firearms have increased as there were more animals destroyed due to injury. Nineteen (19) of the reports were as a result of gun point arrests.

Reports involving the CEW have also increased due to a change in the gathering of statistical data. Officers are now submitting reports when the CEW is used in a demonstrative manner.

The types of occurrences involved in 2009 were similar to last year's occurrences. Examples include Robberies, Break and Enters in progress, Mental Health Act apprehensions and disturbances where weapons are present or reported to be present. Officers will draw their firearms when responding to this type of call. This is consistent with the training received

at the Ontario Police College and during annual Use of Force Training, which stress and promote officer safety as well as community safety.

Emergency Response Team (ERT) call outs for serious occurrences and drug warrant execution has decreased, as ERT was utilized less in 2009 than 2008 as a full team.

FIREARMS	OCCURRENCES			NUMBER OF OFFICERS INVOLVED		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Discharged to destroy animals	16	25	19	20	29	34
Discharged Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pointing to Effect Arrest	13	7	17	56	46	58
Drawing to Effect Arrest	5	7	2	7	7	9

The number of reported uses of capsicum spray and the ASP baton were again very low. Spray use decreased by 1 to 6 in 2009. There were no problems with cross contamination of officers or members of the public reported. The ASP baton has increased as it was used once in 2009. Empty hand techniques remained the same at 3 for 2009.

C. Injuries

No serious injuries were reported in 2009. Five minor injuries were reported to the subject or persons other than police officers while 1 report pertained to a police officer. This is an increase of 5 injuries to subjects and 1 to officer in 2009. Subject's injuries are as a result from the use of the CEW. Using the CEW in a "Drive Stun" mode will leave small blisters or burns. The subject can also receive injuries from falling to the ground, which is unavoidable when deploying the CEW.

PERSON INJURED	TOTAL			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Police Officer	3	2	0	1
Subject	7	9	2	5
Third Party	0	0	0	0

D. Use of force equipment and training

The Service has purchased 4 new Colt Canada C8 CQB 5.56mm carbines as well as an additional 4 pelican cases to add to the ERT inventory of firearms, which began in 2008. The service is now in possession of 6 C8's and 12 pelican cases.

The Service purchased two (2) Tikka T3 Tactical 308 cal. sniper rifles and two pelican cases, in order to provide the ERT members assigned to sniper duty with their own personal issue rifle. These rifles are stored in the gun room and secured with pad locks.

In the fall of 2009 56 Glock G22 were inspected and cleaned. One of the pistols was found to have a broken locking block pin. All others were functioning properly. The remaining 44 will be inspected in the spring of 2010.

In the spring of 2009, 88 officers participated in Use of Force and .40 cal pistol re-qualification. Fifteen Special Constables were qualified in Use of Force.

In the fall of 2009, 72 officers participated in Benelli Nova 12 ga. Shotgun re-qualification.

There are currently 34 members of the service who have been trained and are qualified to carry the Conducted Energy Weapon (Taser X26). This included all 12 members of the Emergency Response Team. They are all scheduled for re-qualification in 2010.

E. Analysis of occurrences by time

In addition to looking at the type of force required to be used, an analysis of the occurrences by time and day of week is conducted. Of the 69 occurrences reported, 34.8% occurred during the day shift (07:00 hours to 19:00 hours). 29% occur during the night shift (19:00 hours to 07:00) and 36.2% occurred between the hours of (22:00 and 04:00) resulting in a total of 65.2% during night time hours.

OCCURRENCES BY TIME OF DAY

TIME	2006	2007	2008	2009
07:00 – 19:00	28	22	19	24
19:01 – 06:59	14	13	18	20
22:00 – 04:00	39	21	18	25

In reviewing the days of week analysis, there was an increase in occurrences on weekends as they rose from 31 to 33. The weekday occurrences also increased considerably from 24 to 36. Statistically, the likelihood of an occurrence requiring use of force by option is greater

during the week than on the weekend, with 25 occurrences happening during the 6 hour period of 22:00hrs and 04:00hrs.

OCCURRENCES BY DAY OF WEEK

DAY	2006	2007	2008	2009
Friday to Sunday	35	17	31	33
Monday to Thursday	46	39	24	36

F. Conclusion

The careful review of Use of Force reports and the circumstances that warrant this type of response from front-line officers is critical not only to identify training needs but also to measure the effectiveness of use of force options and in the strategic deployment of our personnel. Ensuring the appropriate level of staffing is available at the right time is needed to not only ensure the safety of the officers but the community as well.