



NORTH BAY POLICE SERVICE

2010 Annual Report Use of Force

**Report Date: 2011/01/03
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A. Mandate

The proper completion of the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services Form 1 "Use of Force Report" assists police services in instituting or adapting training to best prepare their officers and ultimately serve their communities. The reports also contains information that assist management in addressing scheduling and equipment issues; for example, times of the week when it would be beneficial to have more officers working or whether a certain use of force option (weapon) is or isn't effective.

In addition to ensuring that the training received by the members of the North Bay Police Service meet Ministry standards, the Service's Training Unit analyses all Use of Force Reports submitted to identify any trends.

B. Executive Summary

North Bay Police Service officers responded to a variety of calls in 2010, some of which required an application of some form of use of force on member(s) of the public. Robberies, domestic disputes, suicides, *Mental Health Act* apprehensions and licensed establishment disturbances are just a few examples of the types of calls for service where a variety of use of force options may be deployed.

The North Bay Police Service has formally adopted, through Standard Operating Procedure, the Ontario Use of Force Model (2001) as its template to assist in determining proper responses to threats against members of the public and against police officers.

In 2010 the total number of occurrences that required the submission of a Use of Force Report was fifty three (53). This is a noticeable decrease from 2009 when sixty nine (69) occurrences required submission of a form. Statistical data, on file, as far back as 2006, depicts that in the year 2010, the North Bay Police Service incurred the fewest number of occurrences that had a requirement to complete a Use of Force Report.

C. Analysis

The chart on the following page illustrates an analysis of the Use of Force Reports submitted by sworn personnel for the last five (5) years.

Report Type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total occurrences	81	56	55	69	53
Total reports	89	61	57	71	64
Reports involving firearms (animals and public)	43	61	35	42	39
Reports involving firearms (public only)	--	34	--	19	15
Reports involving aerosol weapons	10	--	7	6	0
Reports involving baton	1	7	0	1	1
Reports involving empty hand techniques	5	3	3	3	3
Reports involving * CEW (demonstrative and fired)	30	20	15	19	10
Reports involving CEW (fired only)	--	--		--	3

*CEW is the acronym for Conducted Energy Weapon or more commonly referred to as Taser

Most noticeable are the decreases in the number of occurrences involving the use of aerosol weapons (six in 2009 down to zero in 2010) and the conducted energy weapons (19 in 2009 down to 10 in 2010).

A possible explanation for this could be the newer Ministry legislation that limited the CEW to be deployed only on people displaying “assaultive” behaviour rather than those which behaviour was classified as “actively resistant”.

Baton use and reports resulting from empty hand techniques has remained relatively constant since 2006.

D. Injuries

Based on the information from the Form 1 reports, there were no serious injuries to either members of the public or to our officers in 2010. Also in that year three (3) subjects received minor injuries during the course of their arrest (down two from 2009). Subject injuries consisted of bruises and minor lacerations from empty hand techniques. According to the 2010 reports, only one officer suffered a minor injury and one (third party) member of the public was injured by a subject fleeing from the police.

Person injured	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Police officer	3	2	0	1	1
Subject	7	9	2	5	3
Third party	0	0	0	0	1

D. Analysis of Occurrences by Time of Day for 2010

The Form 1 report also details the date and time of the occurrence where use of force transpired. This information is important as it assists managers in determining manpower or equipment needs. As previously explained, this report will focus on occurrences that involve the Use of Force on members of the public rather than the destruction of injured animals.

Time	Number of occurrences involving use of force on member of the public
07:00-19:00	8
19:01-06:59	15
02:00-04:00	9

The numbers obtained from the 2010 Form 1 reports depict that in the evening and early morning, officers are involved in nearly twice the number of occurrences where force on a subject is required. The chart also shows that the majority of the evening occurrences happen between 02:00 hours and 04:00 hours, which coincides with the closing of licensed establishments.

E. Analysis of Occurrences by Days of the Week for 2010

The following chart depicts number of occurrences in relation to the days of the week where force was used on a member of the public.

Time	Number of occurrences involving use of force on member of the public
Monday - Thursday	5
Friday - Sunday	21

An analysis of the Use of Force Reports clearly showed that officers were involved in more than four times the number of violent occurrences over the weekend than during the week. A continued analysis showed that the majority of these violent encounters occurred on Fridays during the late evening until shortly after bar close Saturday morning. Late Saturday evenings until shortly after bar close on Sunday mornings were the second most active time frame.

F. Use of Force Equipment Purchases and Training Accomplishments

In 2010 the Service purchased an additional three (3) Glock 17T "Simunition" training pistols. These pistols will be used to create more realistic training scenarios for the officers as required by Ministry Use of Force guidelines. All other information regarding the Service's firearms (arsenal and maintenance) can be found in the report titled "2010 Armourer's Report".

In the spring of 2010, eighty eight (88) sworn officers and fourteen (14) Special Constables completed their annual Use of Force/Firearms training.

Throughout 2010 four (4) newly hired Special Constables received initial Use of Force certification by our Service instructors and four (4) newly hired Cadets also received initial Use of Force training prior to attending the Ontario Police College. Three of the cadets, who are now constables, received their North Bay Police qualifications in the summer of 2010.

In the Fall of 2010, 77 sworn officers completed the annual shotgun requalification. During 2010, four officers who had received their acting sergeant designation were qualified on the use of Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW). The Service presently has thirty eight (38) officers trained to carry this weapon.

G. Conclusions

The proper completion and subsequent analysis of the Form 1 - Use of Force Report is beneficial to both front line officers and to management. The information that is documented, analysed and acted upon not only can be used to enhance community safety but officer safety as well.

The review of the 2010 reports indicated that the majority of our violent encounters occurred in the evening. For this reason, the Use of Force training scheduled for early 2011 will incorporate low-light shooting, flashlight shooting as well as a judgement training scenario in low-light conditions. As other trends are recognised they too shall be addressed in either the annual training or during roll-call training sessions.