



WATERLOO REGIONAL  
POLICE SERVICES  
BOARD

Report: 2023-032

---

**Subject:** 2022 Quarterly Use of Force Statistical Report – Q4 and Annual Summary

**From:** Professional Development and Respect in the Workplace Division  
Training and Education Branch

**To:** The Chair and Members of the Waterloo Regional Police Services Board

**Date:** March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2023

---

## Recommendation

For information only.

## Summary

This report provides a statistical summary of interactions with Waterloo Regional Police Service (WRPS) officers and the public where intervention with an individual or individuals met the requirements for the completion of a *Use of Force Report* by regulation or procedure. This report presents the Q4 Use of Force incidents in the format used to present data from Q1-Q3 2022. To align Use of Force reporting with WRPS' Race-Based Data Collection Strategy (RBDCS), race will be centered in the analyses related to the annual data.

This report provides statistics on incidents meeting the reporting requirement outlined in the Police Services Act (PSA), Reg. 926. Additionally, the WRPS significantly expands upon the PSA requirements for reporting in its Use of Force Procedure, criteria for both are set out in Appendix A. This is done in an effort to better capture incidents in which intervention techniques were required in order to evaluate these and determine if there is need for further individual or Service-wide training. The combined total of incidents for which a report is required both by the PSA and WRPS procedure are herein referred to as *reportable incidents*.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> A *reportable incident* may generate several *Use of Force Reports* as multiple officers respond, each of which are required to complete a *Use of Force Report*. Further, as officers transition from one use of force option to another in response to changes in a subjects profiled behaviour this will further generate an additional use of force 'incident' (e.g., transition from a firearm to a CEW will result in a firearms 'incident' and a CEW 'incident' being generated for this report. The Emergency Response Team (ERT) is the only unit permitted to complete a *Team Use of Force Report*. Numbers captured in

## Overview of Q4 Use of Force Incidents

During the fourth quarter of 2022, including incidents involving the humane dispatch of animals, 88 *reportable incidents* occurred which resulted in 143 *Use of Force Reports*. Each report is reviewed and the actions of the reporting officer are analyzed by the platoon Staff Sergeant, the Divisional or Branch/Unit Inspector then members of the Training and Education Branch. From this review, officers were found to be utilizing good judgment and de-escalation techniques when required and intervention methods were found to be in compliance with regulation and procedure.

The total number of police occurrences in the fourth quarter of 2022 were down from the third quarter of 2022: 81,832 versus 87,441. Arrest during this period similarly decreased to 3,387 in Q4 from 3,810 in Q3. *Use of Force Incidents* were also down to 88 in Q4 from 96 in Q3. However, corresponding *Use of Force Reports* increased to 143 in Q4 from 135 in Q3. That there are more *Use of Force Reports* submitted for fewer *reportable incidents* in Q4 (as compared to Q3) is reflective of multiple officers responding to single incidents.

There were 27 team *Use of Force Reports* completed by the Emergency Response Team versus 31 in the third quarter of 2022. Two of these incidents involved providing assistance to another agencies.

It is important to consider these numbers within the context of legislative and/or WRPS procedural requirements to complete a report. Reports are required, in the case of firearms and Conducted Energy Weapons (CEWs), for every incident when these are drawn and/or demonstrated in the presence of a member of the public. Handguns drawn increased to 23 (Q4) from 14 (Q3) and pointed decreased to 16 (Q4) from 19 (Q3). Deployment of CEWs has decreased to 56 (Q4) from 71 (Q3). Officers did not discharge their firearms during this quarter.

There were no injuries to officers and 8 minor injuries to subjects this quarter.

Beginning on January 1, 2020, officer perception of subject race became a reportable category in Use of Force incidents. The collection and analysis of this data is part of the provincial and the WRPS commitment to transparency and accountability and supports our Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan (2019-2022). The annual data from 2022 is integrated into the comprehensive WRPS Race-Based Data Collection Strategy, and presented in the current report.

---

Figure 6 represent those incidents where an officer arrived on scene and located a subject. Appendix C contains a summary of all incidents which necessitated a Use of Force report including those where a subject was not located where subject race was identified through Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) information from callers or a police data base (Niche) where a subject was identified but not located wherever possible.

The Training and Education Branch will continue to monitor submissions of *Use of Force Reports* to ensure the accuracy of our statistics. De-escalation training will remain a cornerstone feature of our intervention training.

## Report

### 1. Police Response

Officer intervention is governed in the Province of Ontario by the *Ontario Use of Force Model (2004)*. Appendix B provides a copy of the Model and some discussion. This model is the foundation of intervention training provided to officers and officers are tested on it annually. While this model is referred to as the *Use of Force Model*, it governs all interventions with members of our community and includes officer responses which are present in all interactions, specifically Officer Presence and Communication. These elements form the foundation of de-escalation. In the period covered by this report, WRPS officers were involved in 81,832 occurrences resulting in 3,387 arrests and, of these, 88 reportable incidents (13 of which included the humane destruction of animals). Of note, the *Use of Force Incidents* (total) is not the sum of *Patrol* plus *Team* plus *Animals* incidents as some incidents will involve both Patrol and Team; the total removes this duplication.

While de-escalation has been the cornerstone for police interaction for some time, the WRPS increased the ongoing emphasis on this element in annual In-Service Training and associated intervention scenarios. In 2016, the Service purchased a computer aided simulation tool to further reinforce and refine these skills.

**Figure 1.** Summary of 2022 Q4 Use of Force Reports and incidents.

Figure 1	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2022
	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
<b>Use of Force Reports and Incidents compared to Occurrences and Arrests</b>							
CAD Occurrences <sup>1</sup>	304,082	305,818	284,782	303,809	323,730	87,441	81,832
Arrests <sup>1</sup>	16,868	16,366	12,437	14,587	14,746	3,810	3,387
<b>Use of Force Reports<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>199</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>143</b>
Patrol	126	170	311	317	413	102	103
Team (Special Response) <sup>3</sup>	55	67	72	94	111	31	27
Animals	18	19	32	30	35	2	13
<b>Use of Force Incidents<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>172</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>88</b>
Patrol	99	130	200	199	250	68	55
Team (Special Response) <sup>3</sup>	55	67	68	93	111	31	27
Animals	18	20	33	30	35	2	13

<sup>1</sup> Data provided by WRPS Strategic Services Branch, Planning and Project Management.

<sup>2</sup> Since some incidents require the attendance of more than one officer and each officer must submit their own Use of Force report, there are more reports than there are incidents.

<sup>3</sup> Team reports represent specialized teams which submit one Use of Force report for one coordinated incident (e.g. The Emergency Response Team)

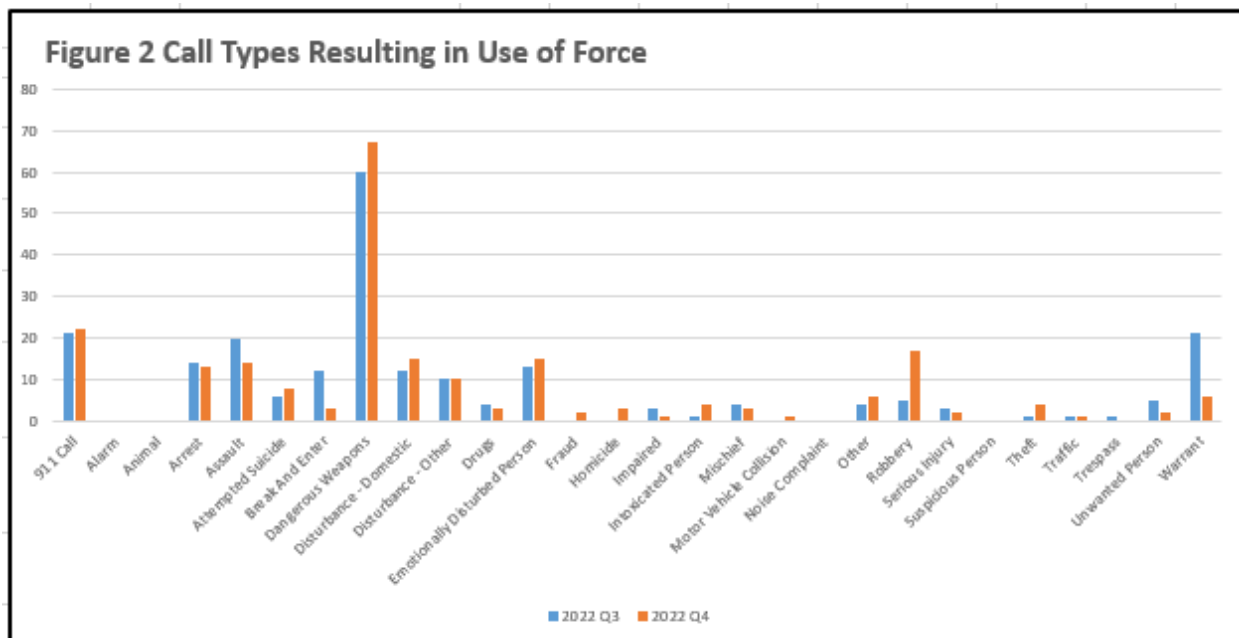
In comparison to the third quarter of 2022, there were 5,609 fewer police occurrences, and 423 fewer arrests.

The number of *Use of Force Reports* submitted by officers in this quarter increased by 8 as compared to the third quarter of 2022. Use of Force Reports increased considerably between 2019 and 2020, primarily due to an increased emphasis during In Service Training to complete a *Use of Force Report* each time the CEW is removed from its holster in the presence of the public, clearing up some ambiguity which may have existed around the procedural language of a ‘demonstrated force presence’ (see Figure 4 for an overview of CEW deployment).

While it is believed that these factors affected reporting and incidents, it is important to recognize that during this period, these incidents occurred in only about 0.1% of police occurrences. Due to this small number, it is expected that percentage changes over time may fluctuate, sometimes significantly, for reasons which defy systematic explanation and be attributable solely to the variability of situations encountered during a specified time period.

#### Q4 Use of Force Report Analysis

Officers interacted with members of the public in 81,832 occurrences during the fourth quarter of 2022. As a result, 3,387 arrests were made. During these interactions, reportable incidents occurred 88 times (patrol and team incidents combined, and not including animal calls). Of these, 13 incidents involved the humane destruction of animals and are not included in subsequent analyses.



**Figure 2.** This graph displays the type of occurrences attended by patrol officers in the fourth quarter of 2022, which resulted in the generation of a *Use of Force Report* versus the third quarter of 2022. “Dangerous Weapons” calls for service resulted in the greatest need for use of force in each period, however the frequency decreased this quarter over last.

**Use of Force Options**

**Figure 3.** This figure provides a summary of the reported application of each individual use of force option. Special Response Team Reports and the humane destruction of an animal are not included in these numbers.

Figure 3	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2022
	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
<b>Use of Force Options</b>							
<b>Handgun</b>							
Drawn	22	6	36	50	59	14	23
Pointed	18	40	90	53	81	19	16
Discharged	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
<b>Carbine Rifle</b>							
Deployed	10	28	33	39	60	15	19
Pointed	9	4	45	21	34	6	11
Discharged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Oleoresin Capsicum (OC)</b>							
	1	2	1	3	2	2	0
<b>Baton</b>							
	5	1	2	1	2	0	0
<b>Physical Control</b>							
	51	73	89	57	73	16	12
<b>Canine</b>							
			6	2	5	1	1

**Figure 4.** Includes Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) statistics.

Figure 4	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2022
	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
<b>Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW)</b>							
Drawn only	5	2	106	99	111	31	23
Pointed only	60	60	105	112	121	30	22
Arc displayed	8	6	3	6	7	1	0
Deployed probes	22	30	29	31	41	9	7
Three Point contact	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Drive stun	1	10	16	8	14	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>56</b>

**a. Firearms**

Handguns drawn increased from 14 (Q3) to 23 (Q4) relative to the last quarter with handguns pointed decreasing from 19 (Q3) to 16 (Q4). Carbine rifles deployed increased from 15 (Q3) to 19 (Q4) relative to the last quarter with carbine rifles pointed increasing from 6 (Q3) to 11 (Q4). There is a general increase in the deployment (drawn, pointed) of both handguns and carbine rifles year over year. Although continued examination of this trend is required over time, it is important to note that there has been a significant increase in reportable incidents stemming from Dangerous Weapons calls over time. Officers did not discharge either their handguns or carbine rifle during this quarter.

**b. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC)**

The minimal use of OC continues over the past several years. In the fourth quarter of 2022, there were no applications of OC spray. The lack of OC use by patrol officers is expected and directly related to the increased use of the conducted energy weapon (CEW) as an intermediate use of force option.

**c. Baton**

The baton was not used in the fourth quarter of 2022. Again, as above, this is expected due to officer preference towards CEW use as an intermediate use of force option.

**d. Physical Control**

Reported incidents of officers using physical control to effect the arrest of a subject has remained relatively low and consistent over time, decreasing from 16 (Q3) to 12 (Q4). This can be attributed to officers using soft physical control techniques (i.e., effective holds and grappling), in conjunction with the use of the CEW to safely control and arrest a subject.

**e. Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)**

The CEW is frequently used as a means to de-escalate a situation and often negates the need to use other use of force options. It also creates safe and advantageous space away from a violent or potentially deadly subject. A marked increase was noted in the reporting of CEWs being drawn from their holster between 2019 and 2020. It is believed that this is due to an increased emphasis during In Service Training to complete a report each time the CEW is displayed in the presence of the public, which clears up some ambiguity that may have existed around the procedural language of a 'demonstrated force presence'.

**f. Canine**

In the fourth quarter of 2022, there was one occurrence involving Canine use of force.

## 2. Injuries During Intervention

**Figure 5.** Summary of injuries resulting from officers’ intervention.

Figure 5	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2022
	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
<b>Injuries</b>						
Officer (minor)	4	8	12	4	0	0
Officer (serious)	0	0	0	4	1	0
Subject (minor)	5	38	20	26	4	8
Subject (serious)	1	2	1	1	0	0

There were also no officer injuries during this quarter, down from 1 the previous quarter. There were 8 minor injuries to subjects reported as a result of force being applied in the fourth quarter of 2022, which is an increase from 4 in the previous quarter. Minor injuries increased considerably from 2019 to 2020 due to instruction from the Training and Education Branch to categorize CEW application where probes are deployed into the subject’s skin as a ‘minor injury’, as ROW Paramedic Services are required to remove the CEW probes. There were no serious injuries to subjects during this reporting period.

## 3. Officer Perception of Subject Race

**Figure 6.** This figure displays the perceived race of subjects in the Use of Force incidents since January 1<sup>st</sup> 2020 when the collection of this data began.

Perceived Race of Subject based on reportable incidents										
Figure 6	2020		2021		2022		2022		2022	
	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Annual Statistics	Third Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Black	51	17%	38	11%	75	18%	25	20%	22	25%
East Asian	8	3%	4	1%	10	2%	1	1%	4	4%
Indigenous	5	2%	7	2%	4	1%	1	1%	0	0%
Latino	8	3%	5	1%	9	2%	2	2%	1	1%
Middle Eastern	26	8%	14	4%	35	8%	3	2%	5	6%
South Asian	8	3%	15	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
White	200	65%	256	76%	295	69%	90	74%	57	64%
Total	306		339		428		122		89	

Each incident that necessitates the submission of a Use of Force report is evaluated on a case-by-case basis (Appendix C). **Figure 2** on page 4 illustrates the type of occurrences in the fourth quarter of 2022 attended by patrol officers which resulted in the generation of a *Use of Force Report*. As stated previously, it is important to understand that several Use of Force Reports may be generated by one *reportable incident*.

Given the proportionately small number of overall occurrences that involve a reportable Use of Force incidence per quarter, a more detailed analyses centering person characteristics (including race) was conducted on the 2022 annual data and is presented below.

#### 4. Analysis and Future Action

The provincially mandated *Use of Force Report*, remains a valuable tool in analysing officers' actions during *reportable incidents* relative to legislative or procedural requirements.

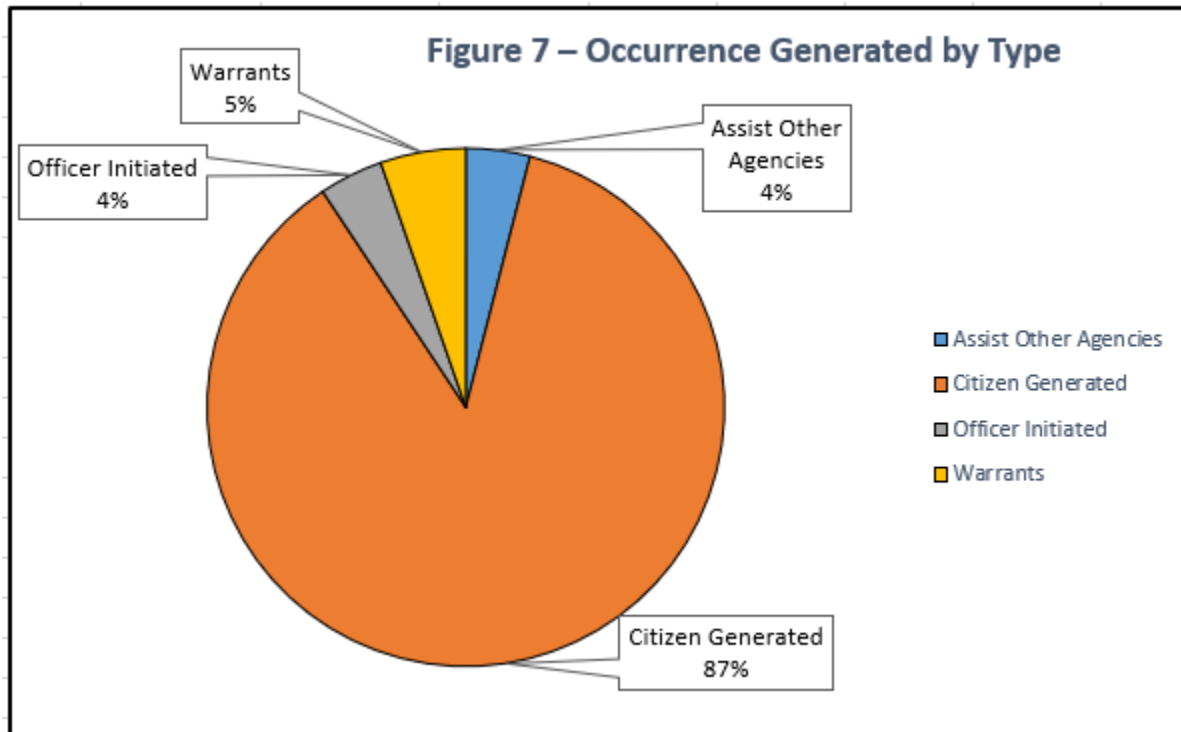
While aggregate analysis is important and illuminating, it remains crucial for individual encounters to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. **Appendix C** provides a catalogue of 2022 Q4 *reportable* incidents in chronological order. Each row represents a police-generated occurrence and lists (a) the subjects' perceived race (where OR is shown this indicates discrepancy of perceived race by different responding officers) (b) how the occurrence was generated (c) the type of incident (d) the subjects' behaviour as profiled by the officer (see Appendix B) and (e) the officer response based on this behaviour.

To assist in understanding how officers came to interact with subjects which resulted in a reportable incident, the following chart (Figure 8) is provided. This chart is broken down into four categories.

Percentages for Q4 relative to Q3 of 2022 are:

- (i) Incidents in which police responded after a complaint by a citizen (87% vs. 77%);
- (ii) Arrest or search warrants for which judicial authorization has been granted (5% vs. 16%);
- (iii) Officer generated incidents which are those initiated by an officer observation or action such as a traffic stop (4% vs. 5%); and
- (iv) Assisting other agencies (2% vs. 4%).





## Race-Based Analyses of 2022 Annual Data

To meet the requirements of Ontario's Anti-Racism Act (2017), Data Standards for the Identification and Monitoring of Systemic Racism (Data Standards), and WRPS' Race-Based Data Collection Strategy (RBDCS), intersectional analyses centering contextual factors and race have been used for the purpose of identifying racial disparities.

The Data Standards outlines two analytic approaches that can be used for identifying concerning representation. Racial disproportion is the metric commonly used in the police sector. Here the proportion of individuals from racialized groups are compared to (benchmarked) against the proportion of representation within the Census data. The second metric is racial disparity where police data is used as the benchmark. Specifically, the proportion of individuals from racialized groups are compared to the proportion of individuals within police data.

Disproportion and Disparity indices differ in their benchmark – the comparison point. The defining characteristic of an appropriate benchmark is that it captures the number of individuals deemed at-risk for a particular police interaction. There is little consensus as to which benchmark is most appropriate for Use of Force incidents (e.g., Geller et al., 2020; Neil & Winship, 2019; Smith et al., 2021; Tregle et al., 2019), however, there are at least two considerations when calculating racial disproportion based on population benchmarks for Use of Force reportable incidents. First, these benchmarks are likely to return over-inflated disproportion indices due to Census data underestimating the number of racialized people in Waterloo Region due to both population growth and

visitors to the Region y. Second, population benchmarks rest on the unverified assumption that every person in the Region is at equal risk of being involved in a Use of Force incident.<sup>2</sup>

For this reason, WRPS' RBDCS will not focus on racial disproportions. Our analysis will instead focus on examining whether racial disparities exist within Use of Force deployment. This decision aligns the analytic framework with a Human Rights approach and is supported by the RBDCS academic partners (Dr. Lorne Foster and Dr. Les Jacobs). Thus, the intersectional analyses will address the following question: When in similar circumstances, do racialized and White individuals experience similar outcomes?

A caveat around this analysis must be made. The Use of Force data is limited by the proportionately small number of incidents as compared to the total number of occurrences police respond to over a given time period, particularly when disaggregated by race. Where meaningful, disparity indices were calculated to compare the proportion of racialized individuals against the proportion of White individuals in similar circumstances. Ratio values less than 1 indicate underrepresentation and values greater than 1 indicate overrepresentation. In line with standard practice, cut-offs of  $\leq .67$  and  $\geq 1.5$  were used to identify concerning underrepresentation and overrepresentation, respectively (Lamberth, 1996; Police Foundation, 2003; Withrow et al., 2008).

## Report of Race-Based Analysis of 2022 Incidents

Over 2022, officers interacted with members of the public in 323,730 occurrences. As a result, 14,746 arrests were made. During these interactions, reportable Use of Force incidents occurred 374 times. Of these, 34 incidents involved the humane destruction of animals and 15 incidents did not involve a person subject. Incidents not involving person subjects were removed and the analyses below focused on the 325 reportable Use of Force incidents involving person subjects.

The 325 reportable incidents were coded along the following dimensions to simplify analyses:

**Perceived Race:** The majority of reportable incidents involved individuals (266, 82%) as compared to groups (59, 18%). Groups ranged in size from 2 to 7 people, consisting of 3 people on average. The majority of groups (47) were composed of individuals perceived to belong to the same racial group, for example all White individuals. In terms of the analyses of reportable incidents, no distinction was made between individuals and mono-racial groups - both were included in the relevant perceived race category. Twelve (12) groups composed of individuals belonging to different perceived race groups. For example, a multiple race group could consist of two East/Southeast Asian individuals and a White individual. These are coded as "Multiple Race Groups" and

---

<sup>2</sup> To address this gap, the Race-Based Data Collection Strategy will explore appropriate benchmarks for examining racial disproportion in Use of Force incidents.

treated as a separate category in the analyses of reportable incidents. In three (3) reportable incidents, reports submitted by different officers for the same occurrence presented conflicting information regarding the perceived race of the subject person. These were coded as “Undetermined” and removed from race-base analyses where noted.

Collapsing across contextual information, there was no evidence of disparate overrepresentation in the deployment of Use of Force on racialized reportable incidents. (all disparity ratios < .67, Figure 8). In the absence of additional information, there was no evidence that Use of Force options were deployed more frequently on racialized individuals as compared to White individuals.

Figure 8. Perceived Race and Racial Disparity Ratios for Reportable Incidents in 2022

	Perceived Race						
	Black	East/ Southeast Asian	Indigenous	Latino	Middle Eastern	White	Multiple Race
Number (%*)	47 (14%)	4 (1%)	4 (1%)	5 (2%)	19 (6%)	231 (71%)	12 (4%)
Disparity Ratio	.20	.01	.01	.03	.08		.06

\* Percentage calculated based on the cumulative total of 325 reportable incidents

† The three “undetermined race” reportable incidents were not included in the table.

*Type of Force:* Reportable Incidents were coded by the most severe Type of Force used across all officers involved in the same incident (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Type of Force by Perceived Race for Reportable Incidents in 2022

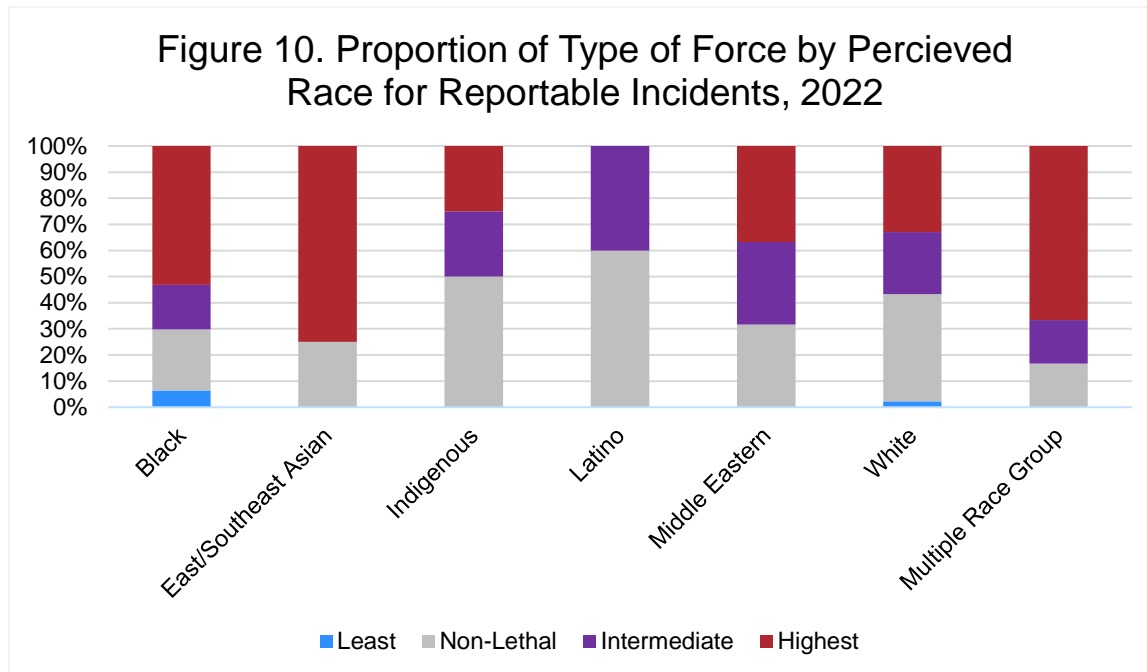
Type of Force		Perceived Race							Total
		Black	East/ Southeast Asian	Indigenous	Latino	Middle Eastern	White	Multiple Race	
Least	OC Deployed	2							8
	Impact Weapon (expandable baton)	1							
	Police Animal (dog)						2		
	Physical Control						3		
Non- Lethal	CEW – Drawn	2				1	11		120
	CEW – Pointed	5	1	1	2	2	45	2	
	CEW – Deployed	2		1		1	23		
	ARWEN – Pointed	2			1	2	16		
	ARWEN – Deployed								
Inter- mediate	Firearm – Drawn	8		1	2	6	55	2	74
Highest	Firearm – Pointed	24	3	1		7	76	8	120
	Firearm – Deployed	1							
<b>Total (%)*</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>322†</b>

\* Percentage calculated based on the cumulative total of 325 reportable incidents

† The three “undetermined race” reportable incidents were not included in the table.

Disparity ratios were calculated by first determining the proportion of Type of Force used within each racial group (Figure 10). Next, the proportion of racialized individuals was compared to the proportion of White individuals for each category of Type of Force. Comparisons based on a few incidents (East/Southeast Asian, Indigenous, Latino, and Multiple Race Groups) were not included due to issues related to small numbers.

Without considering other contextual factors, when compared to White individuals, Black individuals were overrepresented in incidents where Least (ratio of 2.91) and Highest (ratio of 1.62) Types of Force were deployed. Black individuals were underrepresented in incidents where Intermediate Types of Force were deployed (ratio of .57). No other comparisons fell beyond the critical cut-off values.



**Subject Behaviour:** In alignment with *Ontario’s Use of Force Model*, officers continually assess their situation to act in a reasonable manner to ensure public and officer safety. Perceptions of person subject behaviour is paramount to the reasonable deployment of Use of Force options. WRPS reviews perceptions of subject behaviour for Training and Education purposes; in 2022 subject behaviour during the reportable incidents included cooperative (1, .3%), at risk for self-harm (1, .3%), active resistance (6, 2%), assaultive (65, 20%), or presenting risk of significant bodily harm or death due to perceived weapons (252, 78%). For brevity, this data has been recoded to capture reportable incidents involving a perceived weapon (252 incidents, Figure 11) or not (73 incidents).

Disparity ratios were calculated by first determining the proportion of Type of Perceived Weapon within each racial group (Figure 12). Next, to calculate racial disparity the proportion of racialized individuals was compared to the proportion of White individuals for each Type of Perceived Weapon. Comparisons based on a few incidents (East/Southeast Asian, Indigenous, Latino, Multiple Race Groups, Blunt Objects, Unknown Weapons, etc.) were not included due to issues related to small numbers.

Figure 11. Type of Perceived Weapon for Reportable Incidents

Perceived Weapon	Number of Incidents (%)*	Example Descriptions
Blunt Object	14 (4%)	Bat Hammer
Bow	3 (1%)	Cross bow Compound bow
Edged Weapon	92 (28%)	Knife Pick Axe
Firearm	108 (33%)	Semi-automatic Firearm Replica Firearm Revolver
Motor Vehicle	8 (3%)	
Unknown Weapons	15 (5%)	
Various Weapons	9 (3%)	Firearm and Motor Vehicle
Other Object	3 (1%)	Glass drug pipe Loaded Needle Flaming Object

\* Based on cumulative total of 325 reportable incidents

Figure 12. Type of Perceived Weapon by Perceived Race for Reportable Incidents, 2022

	Perceived Race						
	Black	East/ Southeast Asian	Indigenous	Latino	Middle Eastern	White	Multiple Race Group
<b>No Perceived Weapon</b>							
Active Restraint						6 (3%)	
Assaultive	7 (15%)		1 (25%)	2 (40%)	2 (11%)	52 (23%)	1 (8%)
Concern for Well-being						1 (1%)	
Cooperative	1 (2%)						
<b>Perceived Weapon</b>							
Blunt Object	1 (2%)	1 (25%)				10 (4%)	1 (8%)
Bow	1 (2%)					2 (1%)	
Edged Weapon	10 (21%)		1 (25%)	1 (20%)	7 (47%)	69 (30%)	1 (8%)
Firearm	22 (49%)	2 (50%)	1 (25%)	2 (40%)	6 (32%)	67 (29%)	7 (58%)
Motor Vehicle	2 (4%)					5 (2%)	1 (8%)
Other Object						3 (1%)	
Unknown Weapons	1 (2%)	1 (25%)			2 (11%)	11 (5%)	
Various Weapons	2 (4%)		1 (25%)			5 (2%)	1 (8%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>12</b>

\* Percentage represented the proportion of incidents involving a particular type of weapon within perceived racial group

† The three “undetermined race” reportable incidents were not included in the table.

Without considering other contextual factors, when compared to White individuals, both Black (ratio of .65) and Middle Eastern (ratio of .47) individuals were proportionately less likely to be perceived as assaultive (not in possession of a weapon). Instead, Middle Eastern individuals were proportionately more likely to be perceived as being in possession of an edged weapon (ratio of 1.57) and Black individuals were proportionately more likely to be perceived as being in possession of a firearm (ratio of 1.69). No other comparisons fell beyond the critical cut-off values.

**Incident Characteristics:** The nature and source of the call can also factor into an Officer’s assessment of the situation, in line with *Ontario’s Use of Force Model*. To simplify analyses, the nature of the incident was grouped. In addition, how the incident was generated was coded as stemming from citizen (citizen complaints, 259 (80%) reportable incidents in 2022) or police (Assist Other Agencies [8, 3% of reportable

incidents in 2022], Officer Initiated [20, 6%], and Warrants [38, 12%]) sources. These fields were intersected with perceived race (Figure 13).

Where numbers allow, disparity ratios were calculated to compare the frequency with which Use of Force options were deployed across racialized groups, collapsing across how the incident was generated and taking into consideration the nature of the incident (Figure 14). Incidents were coded in a manner that balanced the reporting need for grouped categories that contained a sufficient number of reportable incidents for analytic purposes and meaningful distinction between the categories. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was used to group incidents into “Crimes against the Person” (i.e., assault, robbery, homicide) or “Crimes against Property” (i.e., break & enter, theft, mischief). The exception was subgroups that were created when incidents could not be meaningfully aligned to UCR coding (i.e., “Administration of Justice” which included incidents related to breaches of court orders, parole violation arrests) and/or contained enough cases to meaningful (i.e., “Domestic Disturbance;” “Emotionally Disturbed Person”<sup>3</sup>).

Both Black (ratio of .44) and Middle Eastern (ratio of .54) individuals were under-represented in reportable incidents that occurred in response to Emotionally Disturbed Persons. Middle Eastern individuals were overrepresented in reportable incidents that occurred in response to Impaired Drivers/Persons (ratio of 3.12) and during the execution of warrants (ratio of 1.89). Black individuals were overrepresented in reportable incidents that occurred in response to Crimes against the Person (ratio of 2.26). It should be noted that these disparity ratios do not take into consideration subject behaviour, which is a critical component in Officers’ decisions on to deploy a Use of Force option.

---

<sup>3</sup> The term “Emotionally Disturbed Person” is used formally and interchangeably with the term “Mentally Ill Person” within the police sector and is retained here for consistency with previous Use of Force reporting (see also OReg 3/99).



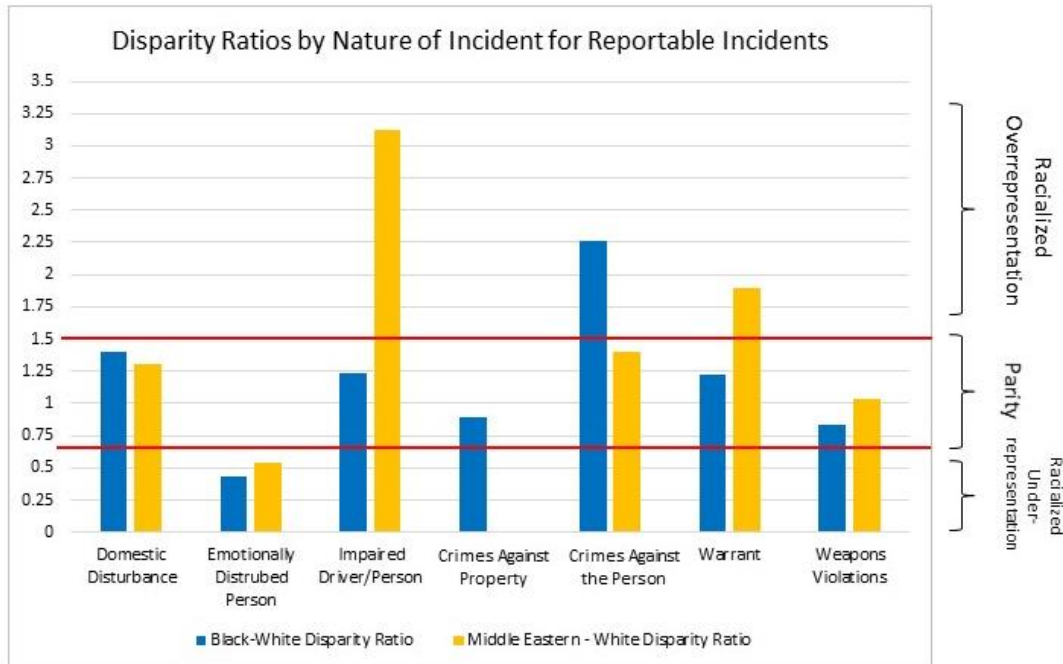
Figure 13. Nature of the Incident by Source and Perceived Race for Reportable Incidents, 2022

		Perceived Race							Total
		Black	East/ Southeast Asian	Indigenous	Latino	Middle Eastern	White	Multiple Race Group	
<b>Citizen Generated</b>									
Nature of Incident	Administration of Justice						2 (1%)		<b>2</b>
	Disturbance				1 (20%)		7 (3%)	1 (8%)	<b>9</b>
	Domestic Disturbance	8 (17%)		1 (25%)	1 (20%)	3 (16%)	26 (11%)	1 (8%)	<b>40</b>
	Emotionally Disturbed Person	4 (9%)		1 (25%)	1 (20%)	2 (11%)	45 (19%)		<b>53</b>
	Impaired Driver/Person	1 (2%)				1 (5%)	4 (2%)	1 (8%)	<b>7</b>
	Crimes Against Property	3 (6%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)			20 (9%)	1 (8%)	<b>26</b>
	Suspicious/Unwanted Person				1 (20%)		3 (1%)		<b>4</b>
	Crimes Against the Person	11 (23%)	1 (25%)			2 (11%)	22 (10%)		<b>36</b>
	Warrant						1 (<1%)		<b>1</b>
	Weapons Violations	9 (19%)		1 (25%)	1 (20%)	5 (26%)	56 (24%)	6 (50%)	<b>78</b>
<b>Police Generated</b>									
Nature of Incident	Domestic Disturbance						2 (1%)		<b>2</b>
	Crimes Against Property	1 (2%)					2 (1%)		<b>3</b>
	Suspicious/Unwanted Person						1 (<1%)		<b>1</b>
	Traffic Stop						2 (1%)		<b>2</b>
	Crimes Against the Person	1 (2%)	1 (25%)			1 (5%)	4 (2%)	2 (17%)	<b>9</b>
	Warrant	8 (17%)	1 (25%)			5 (26%)	31 (13%)		<b>45</b>
	Weapons Violations	1 (2%)					3 (1%)		<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>322<sup>†</sup></b>	

\* Percentage represented the proportion of incidents involving a particular type of weapon within perceived racial group

† The three “undetermined race” reportable incidents were not included in the table.

Figure 14. Disparity Ratios by Nature of the Incident for Reportable Incidents, 2022



**Intersecting Incident and Person Characteristics**

The analyses above presented a summary of Use of Force reportable incidents where perceived race was considered in relation to one other piece of contextual information. A better understanding will come when looking at the intersection between multiple contextual factors and perceived race. That is to say, conclusions drawn up to this point should be treated with caution as they will not reflect the complex nature of Use of Force incidents. The final section of the race-based analyses attempts to fill this gap by taking into consideration multiple contextual pieces. In doing so we are able to ask: “Do we see racial disparity in the deployment of force options across similar situations?”

In an attempt to avoid issues related to small numbers, only three fields were intersected in any given analysis. First, we examined whether the Type of Force deployed was consistent across racialized individuals presenting similar behaviour. This was achieved by intersecting the Type of Force, Perceived Weapons, and Perceived Race fields (Figure 15).

In the absence of perceived weapons, Black individuals were overrepresented in Least Type of Force (i.e., OC Deployed, Physical Control; see Figure 9) incidents (ratio of 3.0). Both Black and Middle Eastern individuals (ratios of .48) were underrepresented in Intermediate Type of Force incidents (i.e., Firearms Drawn). When weapons were perceived to be present, Black individuals (ratio of 1.61) were overrepresented in Highest Type of Force incidents (i.e., Firearms Pointed, Firearms Deployed). No other ratios exceeded critical cutoffs.

Taken together, in the absence of perceived weapons less severe force options were deployed on Black and Middle Eastern individuals as compared to White individuals. However, when weapons were perceived to be present, the Highest force options (firearms pointed and discharged) were more likely to be deployed on Black as compared to White individuals. It should be noted that firearms were the most frequently perceived weapon when the highest type of force was deployed for reportable incidents involving both Black (16/25 incidents, 64%) and White (40/76 incidents, 53%) individuals.

Figure 15. Type of Force and Presence of Perceived Weapons by Perceived Race for Reportable Incidents, 2022

		Perceived Race						
		Black	East/ Southeast Asian	Indigenous	Latino	Middle Eastern	White	Multiple Race Group
<b>No Perceived Weapon</b>								
Type of Force	Least	3 (6%)					4 (2%)	
	Non-Lethal	5 (11%)			2 (40%)	2 (11%)	53 (23%)	1 (1%)
	Intermediate			1 (25%)			1 (1%)	
	Highest							
<b>Perceived Weapon</b>								
Type of Force	Least						1 (1%)	
	Non-Lethal	6 (13%)	1 (25%)	2 (50%)	1 (20%)	4 (21%)	42 (18%)	1 (1%)
	Intermediate	8 (17%)			2 (40%)	6 (32%)	54 (23%)	2 (2%)
	Highest	25 (53%)	3 (75%)	1 (25%)		7 (37%)	76 (33%)	8 (67%)
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>12</b>

\* Percentages are based on number of reportable incidents per respective racial group (and not the cumulative total of incidents) and used to calculate racial disparity

† The three “undetermined race” reportable incidents were not included in the table.

Second, we examined whether the frequency with which Use of Force options were deployed was consistent across the nature of the incident and subject behaviour. To do so, we intersected Nature of the Incident, Perceived Weapons, and Perceived Race fields (Figure 16).

Using the critical cut-off values, no racial disparities were observed when intersecting the absence of perceived weapons, nature of the incident, and perceived race. However, racial disparities were observed when intersecting the presence perceived of weapons, nature of the incident, and perceived race. Specifically, when weapons were present Black (ratio of 1.57) and Middle Eastern (ratio of 2.29) individuals were

overrepresented in reportable incidents related to Domestic Disturbances; Black individuals (ratio of 2.63) were overrepresented in reportable incidents related to Crimes Against the Person, and Middle Eastern individuals (ratio 2.60) were overrepresented in incidents related to the execution of warrants. Black individuals (ratio of .64) were underrepresented in reportable incidents related to emotionally disturbed persons.

Figure 16. Nature of Incident by Perceived Weapon and Perceived Race for Reportable Incidents, 2022

		Perceived Race						
		Black	East/ Southeast Asian	Indigenous	Latino	Middle Eastern	White	Multiple Race Group
<b>No Perceived Weapon</b>								
Nature of Incident	Administration of Justice						2 (1%)	
	Domestic Disturbance	3 (6%)			1 (20%)		12 (5%)	
	Emotionally Disturbed Person						13 (6%)	
	Impaired Driver/Person					1 (11%)	3 (1%)	
	Crimes Against Property	1 (2%)		1 (25%)			7 (3%)	
	Suspicious/Unwanted Person				1 (20%)		3 (1%)	
	Traffic Stop						1 (<1%)	
	Crimes Against the Person	2 (4%)				1 (11%)	8 (3%)	
	Warrant	2 (4%)					8 (3%)	
	Weapons Violations						2 (1%)	
<b>Perceived Weapon</b>								
Nature of Incident	Disturbance				1 (20%)		7 (3%)	1 (8%)
	Domestic Disturbance	5 (11%)		1 (25%)		3 (16%)	16 (7%)	1 (8%)
	Emotionally Disturbed Person	4 (9%)		1 (25%)	1 (20%)	2 (11%)	32 (14%)	
	Impaired Driver/Person	1 (2%)					1 (<1%)	
	Crimes Against Property	3 (6%)	1 (25%)				15 (6%)	1 (8%)
	Suspicious/Unwanted Person						1 (<1%)	
	Traffic Stop						1 (<1%)	
	Crimes Against the Person	10 (21%)	2 (50%)			2 (11%)	18 (8%)	2 (17%)
	Warrant	6 (13%)	1 (25%)			5 (26%)	24 (10%)	
	Weapons Violations	10 (21%)		1 (25%)	1 (20%)	5 (26%)	57 (25%)	6 (50%)

\* Percentages are based on number of reportable incidents per respective racial group (and not the cumulative total of incidents) and used to calculate racial disparity

† The three “undetermined race” reportable incidents were not included in the table.

## Summary

This analytic framework provides a layering of information to better understand the factors that feed into decisions related to Use of Force deployment. Specifically, perceived race was intersected with Type of Force deployed, Subject Behavior (coded as perceived weapons), and Nature of the Incident. Future reporting via the Modernized Use of Force Report will further contribute to the examination of equity in Use of Force deployment.

When ignoring all other contextual factors, there was no evidence of racial disparity in Use of Force reportable incidents in 2022. A disaggregated and layered analysis will assist in drilling into this pattern.

When focusing on the intersection between perceived race and Type of Force deployed, Black individuals were overrepresented in reportable incidents involving Least Type of Force (i.e., OC deployment, physical control) and Highest Type of Force (firearms pointed or discharged). Black individuals were underrepresented in reportable incidents involving Intermediate Types of Force (firearms drawn). There was no evidence of racial disparity for reportable incidents involving non-lethal Types of Force (i.e., involving CEWs, ARWENs).

When focusing on the intersection between perceived race and subject behaviour (coded as the perceived presence of weapons), Black and Middle Eastern individuals were underrepresented in reportable incidents where no weapon was present. When we layer Type of Force into this, it is revealed that in 2022, police officers did not deploy Intermediate (firearms drawn) or Highest (firearms pointed or deployed) Types of Force on unarmed Black and Middle Eastern individuals.

When weapons were perceived to be present racial disparities were observed. Middle Eastern individuals were overrepresented in reportable incidents involving perceived edged weapons (i.e., knives, pick axe) and Black individuals were overrepresented in reportable incidents involving perceived firearms (i.e., revolver, replica firearm). When we layer Type of Force into this, it is revealed that in 2022 Highest (firearms pointed or deployed) Types of Force were more likely to be deployed on Black as compared to White individuals.

The nature of the incident was another context factor that was examined. The vast majority of reportable incidents occurred in response to calls for service generated by citizens, leaving the reportable incidents that occurred in response to police generated calls too few to be meaningful for quantitative purposes. To address this, incidents were grouped together regardless of source. In 2022, Black and Middle Eastern individuals were underrepresented in reportable incidents occurring during calls related to Emotionally Disturbed Persons. However, Middle Eastern individuals were overrepresented in reportable incidents that occurred in response to Impaired Drivers/Persons and during the execution of warrants. Black individuals were

overrepresented in reportable incidents that occurred in response to Crimes Against the Person (e.g., assault, robbery, arrest, etc.).

All of these analyses provide the foundation to understand the pattern that emerges when all the contextual factors are layered together. The intersectional analysis revealed that in those reportable incidents where firearms were drawn (Intermediate Type of Force), pointed or discharged (Highest Type of Force) Black individuals (10 reportable incidents, 21% of all incidents involving Black individuals) were overrepresented as compared to White individuals (18 reportable incidents, 8% of all incidents involving White individuals). These incidents occurred when responding to citizens' calls for service related to Crimes against the Person where firearms were perceived to be present in 9 out of 10 of the reportable incidents. For comparison, in similar reportable incidents involving White individuals, firearms were perceived to be present 7 out of 18 times, and for Middle Eastern individuals, firearms were perceived to be present 1 out of 2 times.

## **Conclusion**

The analytic framework adopted a Human Rights approach and set out to answer one simple question: "When in similar circumstances, do racialized and White individuals experience similar outcomes?" By intersecting the contextual fields (Nature of the Incident, Subject Behavior), we can begin to approximate the circumstances that might feed into Use of Force decisions (Type of Force) to examine whether Use of Force deployment was equitable (Perceived Race of reportable incidents). Interpreting the patterns together, it seems likely that there were inequities in the contextual factors that fed-forward into inequities in Use of Force deployment. In line with the RBDCS, and guided by our academic partners who are Human Rights experts, WRPS will continue to work towards better identifying and addressing the systemic issues that drive such patterns.

This is the first report to delve into race-based analysis of Use of Force reportable incidents, therefore the stability of any observed patterns is not known. In addition, quantitative data is but one indicator of a fuller picture. Under the framework of the RBDCS, community and Service members will be brought together so that WRPS can improve our understanding of the impacts of Use of Force deployment, with the goal of identifying potential recommended practice and targeting problem areas. A modernized *Use of Force Report* has been released by the Ministry of the Solicitor General. In line with these new provincial mandates WRPS will provide additional contextual information, particularly at the individual level. Both of these initiatives will be paramount in gaining a better understanding of Use of Force deployment and the impact this tool has on the community. Insights from these initiatives will be integrated into future reports.

## **Future Direction**

A number of initiatives directly connected to the Use of Force reporting are currently underway. These include the following:

1. Cultural Awareness Training was delivered during Inservice Training 2022 to support a culture of diversity competent members. Training on the Ontario Data Standard's Perceived Race fields is currently being delivered in 2023 In-Service Training.
2. A new reporting tool – the Modernized Use of Force Report – has been developed by the Ministry of the Solicitor General. This form collects additional contextual information underlying Use of Force incidents that will be integrated into reporting for 2023 and onwards.
3. Future quarterly reports will be aligned with the WRPS Race-Based Data Collection Strategy. In collaboration with WRPS' external academic partners
  - a. Research investigating the conditions surrounding Use of Force and equitable service delivery will be conducted.
  - b. Statistical techniques (e.g., benchmark analyses, regression modelling) will be explored as tools to provide a better understanding of racial disproportion and disparities, where these exist.

## **Strategic Business Plan**

Consistent with our values of continuous improvement and accountability, our Service is committed to striving to achieve excellence in every aspect of policing. Effective intervention by WRPS officers is a testament to how the Training and Education Branch is offering the tools and training to facilitate a high standard of public service and to support a safe community.

## **Financial and/or Risk Implications**

Nil

## **Attachments**

- Appendix A: Use of Force Report Requirement
- Appendix B: Use of Force Framework
- Appendix C: Raw Data for Occurrence Type, Q4 2022
- 2022 Quarterly Use of Force Statistical Report – Q4 & Annual

**Prepared By:** Jason Boutcher, Inspector, Training and Education Branch  
Dr. Amanda Williams, Data Analyst EDI, Strategic Services Branch

**Approved By:** Mark Crowell, Chief of Police



## Appendix A

### **Use of Force Report Requirement**

**Police Services Act, R.R.O. 1990, Regulation 926** states:

14.5(1) A member of a police force shall submit a report whenever the member,

- a) draws a handgun in the presence of a member of the public, excluding a member of the police force who is on duty, points a firearm at a person or discharges a firearm;
- b) uses a weapon other than a firearm on another person; or
- c) uses physical force on another person that results in an injury requiring medical attention.

**WRPS Use of Force Procedure, Q. Use of Force Reporting – Members.** In addition to what is stated in the Police Services Act, the Service requires members to submit reports for the following:

- 1) Drawing a firearm in the presence of a member of the public, excluding a member of the Service.
- 2) Deploying a CEW on another person:
  - a. As demonstrated force presence (i.e., overt display of the CEW with the intent to achieve compliance); and
  - b. In cartridge/probe mode, three-point contact, and drive/push stun mode;
- 3) A police canine has inflicted injury on another person
- 4) This includes use of the ARWEN (Anti-Riot Weapon Enfield) by SRU

**Officers are exempt from reporting use of force if performed in a training exercise, target practice at an authorized range or ordinary weapon maintenance in accordance with service procedures.**

## Appendix B

### Use of Force Framework

The Ontario Use of Force Model is a graphical representation of the various elements involved in the process by which a police officer assesses a situation and acts in a reasonable manner to ensure officer and public safety. The Model assists officers and the public to understand why and in what manner an officer may respond with force.

Use of Force Reports have been received from officers dealing with subjects they have profiled as:

- Active Resistant
- Assaultive; and
- Serious Bodily Harm or Death

Use of Force Options available to officers' fall into the following categories:

#### Physical Control:

- Soft (joint manipulation)
- Hard (Strikes, i.e. punches/kicks)

#### Intermediate Weapons:

- Oleoresin Capsicum (OC)
- Baton
- CEW
- Arwen (SRU)

#### Lethal Force:

- Pistol
- Carbine

### Ontario Use of Force Model (2004)



The officer continuously assesses the situation and selects the most reasonable option relative to those circumstances as perceived at that point in time.



**Active Resistant:** The subject uses non-assaultive physical action to resist, or while resisting an officer's lawful direction. Examples would include pulling away to prevent or escape control, or overt movements such as walking toward, or away from an officer. Running away is another example of active resistant.



**Assaultive:** The subject attempts to apply, or applies force to any person; attempts or threatens by an act or gesture, to apply force to another person, if he/she has, or causes that person to believe upon reasonable grounds that he/she has, present ability to effect his/her purpose.



**Serious Bodily Harm or Death:** The subject exhibits actions that the officer reasonably believes are intended to, or likely to cause serious bodily harm or death to any person.

<b>Appendix C</b>					
<b>Occurrence #</b>	<b>Subject Perceived Race</b>	<b>Generated By</b>	<b>Occurrence Type</b>	<b>Subject Behavior</b>	<b>Officer Response</b>
1	Black	Citizen Complaint	Theft	SBHD - Unknown weapons	Pistol - Pointed
2	Black	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Edged weapon	CEW - Discharged
3	White	Assist Other Service	Warrant	SBHD - Firearm	Pistol - Pointed
4	White	Citizen Complaint	Emotionally Disturbed Person	SBHD - Edged weapon	Carbine, Pistol, ARWEN - Pointed, CEW drawn
5	Black (3)	Citizen Complaint	Robbery	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine, Pistol, CEW - Pointed
6	White	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine, Pistol, ARWEN, CEW - Drawn
7	White	Officer Initiated	Robbery	Assaultive	CEW - Discharged
8	White (2)	Assist Other Service	Warrant	SBHD - Various weapons	Carbine, Pistol, ARWEN, CEW - Pointed
9	White (3)	Citizen Complaint	Stolen Vehicle	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine, Pistol, ARWEN, CEW - Drawn
10	Black	Citizen Complaint	Emotionally Disturbed Person	SBHD - Broken Bottle	CEW - Pointed
11	Black (2)	Officer Initiated	Robbery	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine, Pistol, CEW Pointed
12	White	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Edged weapon	ARWEN - Drawn
13	White	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Edged weapon	CEW - Drawn
14	White	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD -Firearm	Carbine - Drawn
15	White	Assist Other Service	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Bow	Carbine, Pistol, ARWEN - Drawn
16	Middle Eastern	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Edged weapon	CEW - Discharged
17	White (5)	Citizen Complaint	Break and Enter	Assaultive	CEW - Drawn

18	Middle Eastern	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Edged weapon	Pistol, Arwen - Pointed
19	White	Warrant	Fraud	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine, CEW - Pointed
20	White	Citizen Complaint	Disturbance - Domestic	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine, Pistol, ARWEN, CEW - Pointed
21	White	Citizen Complaint	Disturbance - Domestic	SBHD - Firearm	ARWEN, Carbine - Drawn
22	White	Citizen Complaint	Disturbance - Domestic	SBHD - Firearm	Pistol, Carbine - Drawn
23	White	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine, Pistol - Drawn
24	Black	Citizen Complaint	Disturbance - Domestic	Assaultive	CEW - pointed
25	White	Citizen Complaint	Theft	SBHD - Edged weapon	CEW - Pointed
26	Black (2)	Citizen Complaint	Robbery	SBHD - Baton	Pistol, CEW pointed
27	White	Citizen Complaint	Emotionally Disturbed Person	SBHD - Edged weapon	Pistol - Drawn, CEW Pointed
28	East/Southeast Asian	Citizen Complaint	Abduction	SBHD - Unknow weapons	Carbine, Pistol - Pointed
29	White	Citizen Complaint	Attempt Suicide	SBHD - Firearm	Pistol, CEW - Pointed
30	White	Citizen Complaint	Attempt Suicide	SBHD - Edged weapon	ARWEN - Drawn
31	None	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Firearm present	Carbine - Drawn
32	White	Officer Initiated	Warrant	Assaultive	CEW - Drawn
33	Middle Eastern	Citizen Complaint	Assault	Assaultive	CEW - Drawn
34	Middle Eastern	Citizen Complaint	Emotionally Disturbed Person	SBHD - Edged weapon	ARWEN - Drawn
35	White	Citizen Complaint	Homicide	SBHD - Edged weapon	Carbine, Pistol - Drawn
36	White	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Edged weapon	Carbine, Pistol, ARWEN, CEW - Drawn
37	Black	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Firearm	Pistol, CEW - Pointed

38	Black (3)	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine, Pistol - Pointed
39	Black	Citizen Complaint	Disturbance - Domestic	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine, Pistol - Pointed
40	White	Citizen Complaint	Stolen Vehicle	Assaultive	CEW - Pointed
41	White	Citizen Complaint	Emotionally Disturbed Person	Assaultive	CEW - Discharged
42	White	Citizen Complaint	Emotionally Disturbed Person	SBHD - Edged weapon	Carbine, Pistol, ARWEN, CEW - Pointed
43	White	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Edged weapon	Carbine - Pointed
44	White	Citizen Complaint	Assault	SBHD - Bat	Carbine, Pistol, ARWEN - Pointed
45	Unknown	Citizen Complaint	robbery	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine - Drawn
46	White	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine - Drawn
47	white	Citizen Complaint	Arrest	SBHD - Bat	CEW - Discharged
48	Black (1) white (1)	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine, ARWEN - pointed
49	White	Citizen Complaint	Emotionally Disturbed Person	SBHD - Bat	Pistol - Drawn
50	White	Warrant	Disturbance - Domestic	SBHD - Edged weapon	Carbine, Pistol, CEEW - Pointed
51	Unknown	Citizen Complaint	Break and Enter	SBHD - Edged weapon	Carbine - Drawn
52	East/Southeast Asian (1) White (1)	Citizen Complaint	Disturbance - Domestic	SBHD - Edged weapon	Carbine - Pointed
53	White	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Edged weapon	Pistol, CEW - Pointed
54	White (2)	Citizen Complaint	Robbery	SBHD - Edged weapon	Carbine, Pistol, ARWEN - Drawn
55	White	Citizen Complaint	Disturbance - Domestic	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine, Pistol, CEW - Pointed
56	White (2)	Warrant	Firearms	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine, Pistol, ARWEN - Pointed
57	Black	Citizen Complaint	Robbery	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine - Pointed, K-9
58	Middle Eastern	Citizen Complaint	Intoxicated Person	Assaultive	CEW - Pointed

59	Black	Citizen Complaint	Disturbance - Domestic	SBHD - Pick axe	Pistol, CEW - Drawn
60	White	Citizen Complaint	Emotionally Disturbed Person	SBHD - Edged weapon	CEW - Discharged, Pistol, ARWEN pointed
61	Black	Citizen Complaint	Robbery	SBHD - Firearm	Pistol - Pointed
62	East/Southeast Asian	Warrant	Drugs	SBHD - Firearms	Carbine, Pistol, ARWEN - pointed
63	White	Citizen Complaint	Emotionally Disturbed Person	Assaultive	CEW - discharged
64	Black	Citizen Complaint	Homicide	SBHD - Firearms	Carbine, Pistol - Drawn
65	White	Citizen Complaint	weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Firearms	Pistol, CEW - Pointed
66	Black (2)	Citizen Complaint	weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Edged weapon	Pistol - Pointed
67	White	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Edged weapon	Pistol, CEW - Pointed
68	White	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - flaming object	Pistol - Pointed
69	White	Citizen Complaint	Weapons Dangerous	SBHD - Firearm	Carbine - Drawn
70	White	Citizen Complaint	Break and Enter	Assaultive	CEW - Pointed
71	White	Citizen Complaint	Disturbance - Domestic	Active resistant	Physical Control Soft
72	East/Southeast Asian	Citizen Complaint	Mischief	SBHD - Rock	CEW - Pointed
73	White	Citizen Complaint	Impaired Driver	Assaultive	CEW - Discharged
74	White	Citizen Complaint	Disturbance - Domestic	Assaultive	ARWEN - Drawn
75	White	Citizen Complaint	Disturbance - Other	SBHD - Wrench	CEW - Pointed