

# Use of Force



2020 Use of Force Report



Use of Force Race Data - External Review

Ottawa Police Services Board

Policy and Governance

May 12<sup>th</sup> 2022

# Use of Force Report



Ottawa Police Service  
Board Meeting  
May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022



2020 Use of Force Report



Race Data Collection (context)



What the data tells us



Closing data gaps



Use of Force and Equity work at OPS



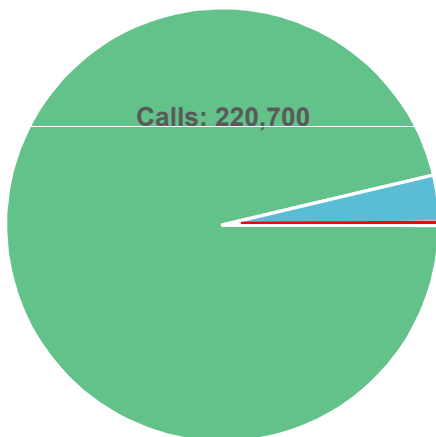
The Path Forward: Recommendations

# Use of Force 2020



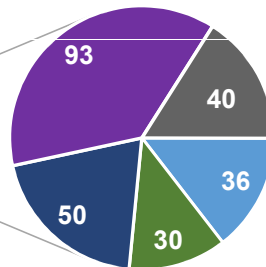
Calls received ~645,000	Entered into dispatch ~314,000	Police presence ~220,700	Reports taken ~88,000	Arrests ~8,000
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2020 Calls Requiring Police Presence

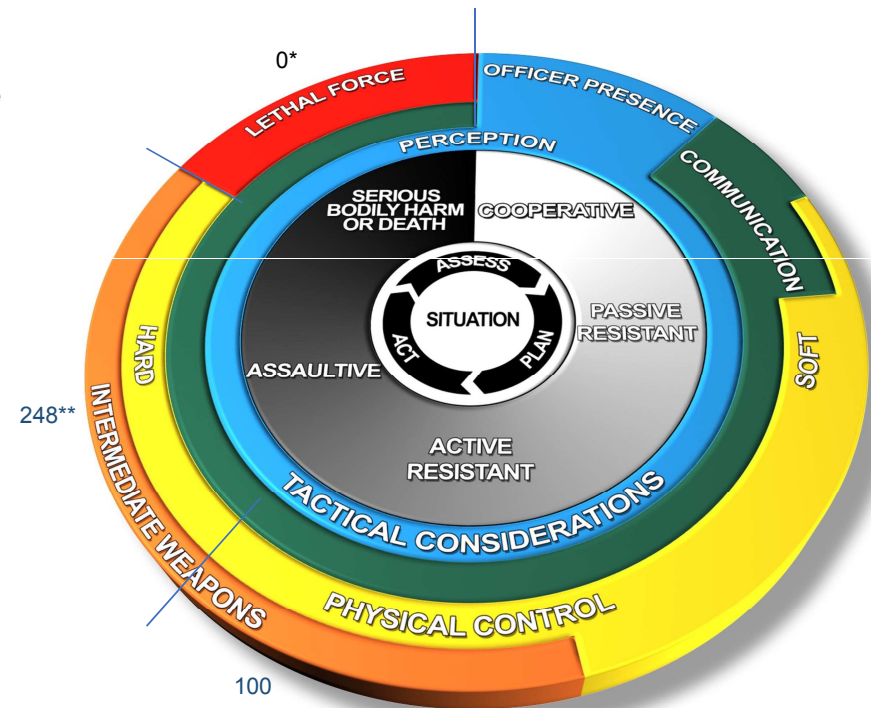


- Total calls
- Arrests
- Use of Force Calls

Responses Involving Use of Force (call type)



- Weapons
- Disturbance
- Suspicious
- Warrants
- Mental Health



\* In 2020 there were 23 firearm discharges, all involved animals  
 \*\* Includes: Firearm pointed and CEW discharges

## New Reporting Requirements: Race Data



- Ontario's *Data Standards for the Identification and Monitoring of Systemic Racism* came into effect on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020 - governs the collection of disaggregated race-based data for police interventions requiring Use of Force reports.
- Impact of use of force on racialized communities is a critical issue. In alignment with our commitment to Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) OPS engaged experts in data collection and research to inform data analysis. (*Dr. Jacobs and Dr. Foster – York University/Ontario Tech research team*)

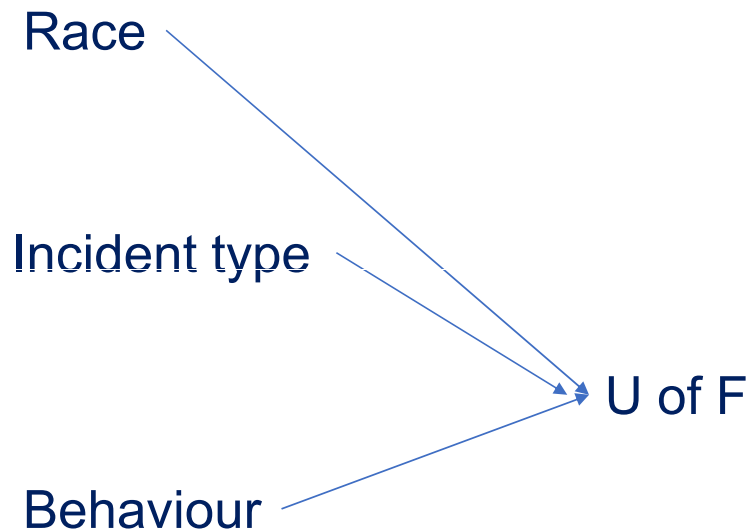
## Use of Force Race Data Report



- The Report explores racial disparities and the magnitude of the variances in outcomes pertaining to UoF incidents.
- Race-based data is required for systemic changes that address inequality and discriminatory policies and practices.
- OPS is committed to developing more robust data collection to contextualize the frequency and magnitude of UoF, the factors influencing UoF decisions, the safety and effectiveness of UoF intervention options, and the development of best-practice officer training in de-escalation.

## What the data tells us

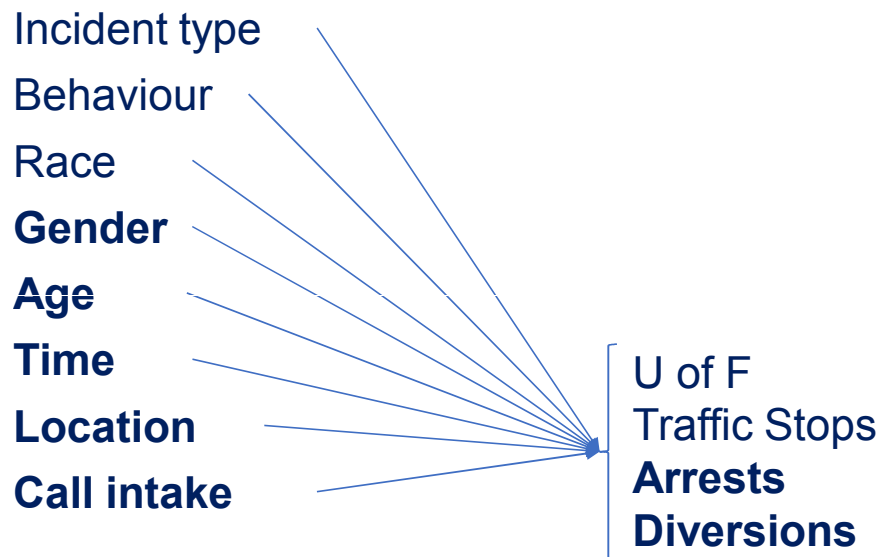
Research Team  
Dr. Jacobs & Dr. Foster



- There are disproportionately high incidences in Use of Force involving Black, Middle Eastern, and Indigenous subjects.
- Black subjects have the highest disproportionalities in UoF incidents, they are the least likely to be involved in the types of incidences most often associated with Use of Force.
- While white subjects are more likely to be actively resistant or assaultive, they are less likely to experience serious UoF outcomes

## A more comprehensive data set

Research Team  
Dr. Jacobs & Dr. Foster



- Data beyond what is required by the Ministry is needed to deepen our understanding of UoF incidents to allow for intersectional and root cause analysis.
- Data collection for the wider range of police-civilian interactions, including UoF, traffic-stops, diversions, arrests, and the variables influencing these...is vital to identifying relevant policy interventions and action needed within the OPS and the broader community to affect systemic change.

**\*Additional data elements**

# UoF Training and Equity work at OPS



- Use of Force and De-escalation Training: 500 hours (new recruits) + 10 hours annually for members
- Human Rights and EDI Learning (underway or upcoming)
  - Anti-Indigenous racism and Indigenous cultural awareness 5-part learning series (mandatory)
  - Understanding Systemic Racism training module from the Human Rights Commission (mandatory)
  - Trauma informed awareness training
  - Anti-Black Racism learning sessions
  - Bystander training
- Continued implementation of the 3-year EDI Action Plan (2020-2022)
- EDI Lens Toolkit developed to improve decision-making for internal and external processes/programs
- Hiring of a Senior Data Analyst Equity and Social Identity
- Continued support & resourcing as we co-lead the Community Equity Council (CEC). The CEC and its various Committees are advising on the priority equity and community action items, assisting in identifying target outcomes and success indicators.

# Moving forward: Recommendations

Research Team  
Dr. Jacobs & Dr. Foster



Community  
Equity Council

## Improve Race Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

1. Develop, in partnership with the community, a Race Data Collection Strategy which includes:
  - a. Policy directives for a user-friendly, integrated approach that supports the collection of race data (and other demographics and variables) for the full range of OPS–community member interactions.
  - b. Prompt and transparent public reporting by the OPS of race-related findings.
  - c. Collaborative analysis and problem solving to respond to areas needing improvement.
  - d. Performance targets to reduce racial disparities in OPS service responses.
2. Increase data type/sources beyond what is required by the Ministry of the Solicitor General to deepen our understanding of UoF incidents.
3. Improve the links between UoF data and other OPS databases for reporting and analysis
4. Leverage UoF race data analysis findings to promote equitable and value-based decision making, policies and practices.

These recommendations were developed through a collaborative process between the Ontario Tech/York University Research Team, the Ottawa Police Services and the community members of the Community Equity Council.

# Backup Slides

