



The Regional Municipality of York Police Service Board

Public Board Meeting
May 20, 2026
For Information

Report of the Chief of Police

2025 Use of Force Annual Report

1. Recommendation

That the Board receive this annual report pursuant to Use of Force Board Policy No. 01/14.

2. Purpose

In accordance with the Board's Use of Force Policy No. 01/14, this report includes the 2025 annual use of force statistics provided to the Board for their information.

3. Background

This report summarizes all York Regional Police (YRP) interactions with members of the public between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025, which involved officers using or displaying force.

Under the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 (CSPA)* Use of Force and Weapons Regulation (O. Reg. 391/23), officers must submit a report following any public-police interaction in which force is used or displayed. Since January 1, 2020, Ontario police services must also report the perceived race of individuals involved in use-of-force incidents under the *Anti-Racism Act, 2017*.

This 2025 Annual Use of Force Report summarizes all reportable use-of-force incidents involving York Regional Police officers. It presents text, graphics, and tables designed to allow quick access to and clearly understand key parameters, trends, patterns, and contextual considerations.

POLICE USE OF FORCE

Police use of force is a complex social phenomenon that sits at the intersection of public safety, individual rights, and the execution of legal authority. In this context, the report focuses on those interactions between the public and York Regional Police in 2025, which progressed to a point where officers displayed or applied force. As the data presented here will show, use of force is exceptionally rare relative to all public-police interactions. However, the consequences of all use of force can be disproportionately significant not only to involved members of the public but to our community at large and society as a whole.

All these considerations make use of force a central public trust issue. This report promotes transparency and accountability, ensuring the community can hold York Regional Police to account as we strive to lead in policing and meet the evolving public safety needs of today and tomorrow.

REGULATORY CONTEXT OF POLICE USE OF FORCE

Canadian criminal law recognizes that officers acting on reasonable grounds may use only as much force as is necessary to carry out lawful duties, pursuant to section 25 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*. It also contemplates liability where force exceeds what is authorized under section 26 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*. Additionally, O. Reg. 391/23 of the *CSPA* outlines the types of firearms and weapons officers are permitted to carry. Furthermore, O. Reg. 87/24 of the *CSPA* codifies mandatory training requirements for the use of force and corresponding equipment. These regulations also mandate when officers have to report use of force.

Since January 1, 2020, the *Anti-Racism Act, 2017* requires data on the perceived race of individuals in use-of-force incidents to be collected and reported to the Ministry of the Solicitor General. To comply with this requirement, all Ontario police agencies are obligated to electronically submit standardized use of force reports for centralized collection by the Ministry of the Solicitor General in accordance with the Data Standards for the Identification and Monitoring of Systemic Racism.

MANDATORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

When a police officer has displayed or applied force that meets the mandatory reporting requirements laid out in O. Reg. 532/22 of the *CSPA*, they are required to complete and submit a Use of Force Report. Accordingly, a police service shall submit a report to the chief of police when an officer:

- a) draws a handgun in the presence of a member of the public, points a firearm at a person, discharges a firearm;
- b) draws and displays a conducted energy weapon to a person with the intention of achieving compliance, points a conducted energy weapon at a person, discharges a conducted energy weapon; or
- c) uses a weapon on another person; uses force on another person, including through the use of a horse or a dog, that results in an injury requiring the services of a

physician, nurse or paramedic and the member is aware that the injury required such services before the member goes off-duty.

When multiple officers are involved in the same incident and have utilized reportable force, each officer must submit individual reports. A single incident involving multiple officers may result in several Use of Force Reports being submitted for the same incident. Furthermore, Emergency Response Units and Public Order Units have the option to submit a single Use of Force Report, documenting the collective use of force by their respective teams.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Each Use of Force Report undergoes multiple layers of review, starting with the officer's supervisor, who will forward the electronically submitted report to the Use of Force Committee, which is composed of the Officer-in-Charge of the Training and Education Bureau, the Staff Sergeant and Sergeant from the Practical Skills Unit, the Practical Skills Unit Training Analyst, a representative from the Real-Time Operations Centre appointed by the Deputy Chief of the Community Safety Branch, a Sergeant from the Quality Assurance & Risk Management Unit, and a rotating Patrol Sergeant.

The review of the report consists of several steps, including a review of the electronic reporting form and the corresponding general occurrence report, as well as a review of in-car-camera footage, where available, and of the 9-1-1 call tape and radio communications, where available and necessary.

Upon conclusion of the review, the Use of Force Report is submitted to the Ministry of the Solicitor General. Since 2023, York Regional Police has worked collaboratively with the Ministry of the Solicitor General and internally with the Business Intelligence Unit to enhance data validation procedures, ensuring greater accuracy and transparency. Data submitted to the Ministry of the Solicitor General is subject to a rigorous verification process by Ministry personnel before being approved for inclusion in this report. This multi-validation process reinforces accountability and ensures that only verified data is used in the annual Use of Force Report to further strengthen public trust and transparency within the York Region communities.

Figure #1

USE OF FORCE REPORTING WORKFLOW

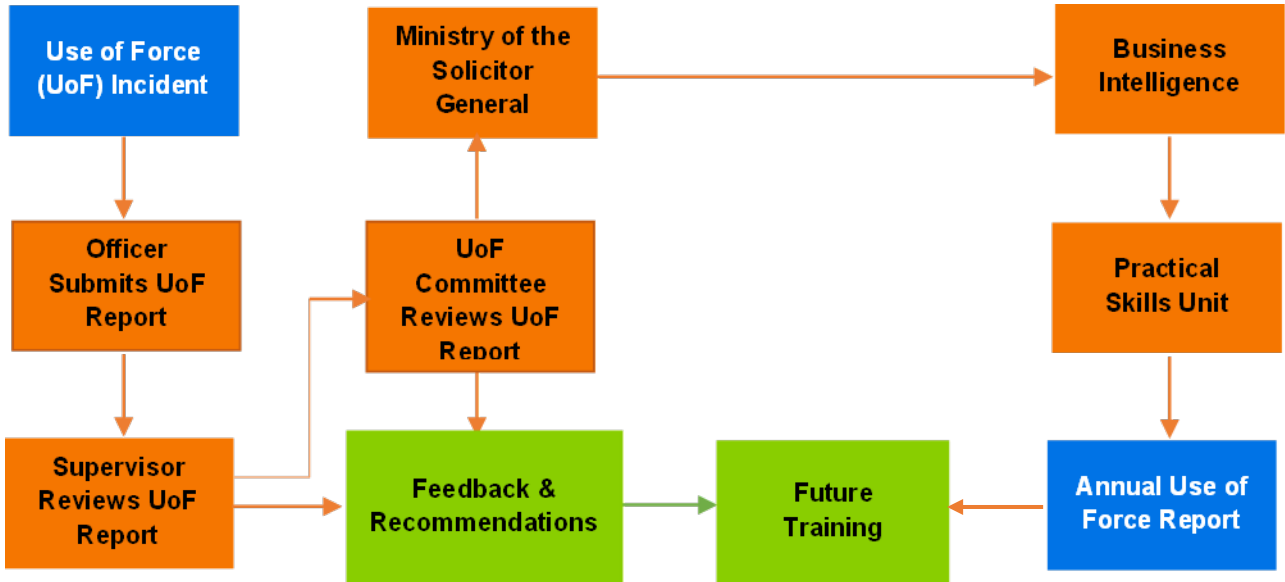


Figure #1. Use of Force Reporting Workflow: This figure depicts the end-to-end process, beginning with the initial public–police interaction and extending through successive layers of supervisory and command-level review to ensure accuracy, accountability, and transparency. The workflow also demonstrates how insights derived from reported incidents are systematically analyzed and reintegrated to inform future training, policy refinement, and organizational learning.

TRAINING & EDUCATION

From the Ontario Police College onward, officers are provided annual training to continuously enhance situational judgment, decision-making, and subsequent social, academic, and practical skills under the primacy of the following four guiding principles:

- 1) the preservation and protection of life;
- 2) public and officer safety;
- 3) conflict prevention and de-escalation as a priority; and
- 4) a relational approach, emphasizing fairness, respect, empathy, and voluntary subject cooperation, without the use of force, whenever feasible.

These principles are reflected in the Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid, which replaced the 2004 Ontario Use of Force Model. In 2023, the York Regional Police Training and Education Bureau immediately implemented the changes by aligning the Service’s Use of Force procedures with the updated standards and delivering corresponding training to all members.

The Training and Education Bureau is responsible for overseeing the training and education programs of York Regional Police. It ensures that recruits, sworn officers, and police professionals receive up-to-date and continuous instruction in academic, tactical, and

technological areas. Annual in-service training includes sessions focused on de-escalation techniques, tactical strategies, crisis intervention, updates to legislation and departmental procedures, and engagement with the community. All sworn officers and special constables undergo comprehensive practical skills training as recruits and are required to re-qualify annually to meet or exceed the standards set by the *CSPA Training Standard* (O. Reg. 87/24).

Training places emphasis on conflict prevention focusing on critical decision-making, de-escalation and proficiency of practical skills to ensure the safety of the public and officers. York Regional Police officers and special constables are trained as per Ministry guidelines in a relational approach to public-police interactions emphasizing fairness, respect, empathy, and voluntary subject cooperation, without the use of force, whenever feasible. Any use of force by York Regional Police officers is governed by the legal principles of necessity, proportionality, and reasonableness. From the Ontario Police College onward, officers train annually in the justifiable use of force, de-escalation techniques, and scenario-based exercises to reinforce situational judgement and tactics. Continuous in-service training ensures officers stay current with evolving policies, legal updates, and best practices.

In February 2024, York Regional Police launched *Addressing Racism and Racial Discrimination in Policing*—a first-of-its-kind, in-person training program in the province. The course examines critical issues related to racism and racial discrimination in law enforcement, including the historical roots of racism in Canada and its contemporary manifestations. It also addresses systemic racism within policing institutions and clarifies the distinction between racial profiling and legitimate criminal profiling.

Taking an evidence-based approach, York Regional Police continuously evaluates and refines its curricula and instructional methodologies to ensure alignment with emerging research, legislative developments, advancements in policing technology, and empirical analyses of use of force encounters summarized in this report.

4. Analysis

Verifying information relies on effective data collection and validation, which can be achieved to a higher degree by matching and contrasting multiple data-sets. The following sections will introduce where the information originated from, how it was verified and analyzed.

WHERE THE INFORMATION ORIGINATED FROM

The primary source of data is the Use of Force Report completed by officers following a reportable incident. Each report is reviewed by the member's supervisor and the Use of Force Committee to ensure accuracy and compliance.

This Annual Use of Force Report also draws on data from the Service's Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, which captures information provided by 9-1-1 callers. Based on these initial accounts, call-takers assign a call type, location, and priority level according to perceived risk and urgency. Research indicates that such preliminary information can shape responding officers' expectations and decision-making.

HOW THE INFORMATION WAS VERIFIED AND ANALYZED

In a reportable use-of-force incident, officers complete a General Occurrence (GO) report within the Records Management System (RMS), these reports provide a verified account of the incident, which may differ from the initial information received through 9-1-1. For instance, a reported firearm may ultimately be determined to be a cell phone, resulting in a different classification of the event.

For each reported use-of-force incident, supplementary data not captured in the Use of Force Report are digitally extracted from additional datasets using Business Intelligence tools. A joint committee comprising members of the Business Intelligence Unit and the Practical Skills Unit then conducts a line-by-line review of each case to verify accuracy before coding the data for detailed analysis.

All Use of Force Reports submitted in 2025 were analyzed to produce descriptive summaries of force applications, including frequencies, totals, and temporal trends. Also examined were the characteristics of both officers and involved individuals—such as gender, perceived race, and other protected grounds.

USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS IN DETAIL

In 2025, York Regional Police officers responded to 424,867 calls for service. Of these, 272 incidents involving 362 subjects led to the application of force, representing 0.064% of all public-police interactions, which is well below the national estimate of 0.10%.

The total number of use-of-force incidents in 2025 remained consistent with those in 2024, which totaled 269.

OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Of the 432 Use of Force Reports in 2025, 272 (62.96%) involved Patrol members, reflecting their frontline role in responding to service calls and direct public interactions. The Emergency Response Unit accounted for 73 reports (16.90%), Canine Unit deployments for 12 reports (2.78%), and Investigations (plainclothes) officers for 65 reports (15.05%). Community Oriented Response Unit members were involved in 4 reports (0.93%), while officers assigned to Traffic officers accounted for 6 reports (1.39%).

Figure #2

**UNIFORM OFFICERS, UNIFORM SUPPORT SERVICES, PLAINCLOTHES
INVESTIGATORS**

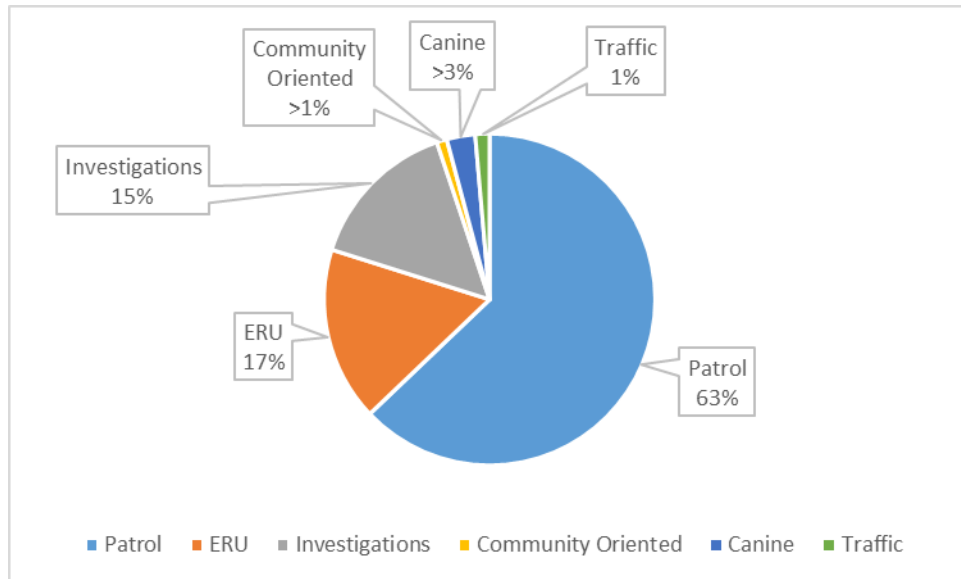


Figure #2 provides a detailed breakdown of officer assignments in use-of-force incidents for 2025. It is important to note that both Traffic Enforcement and the Community Oriented Response Unit are classified as uniformed officers.

Consistent with prior years at York Regional Police, use of force involvement remains more common among less experienced officers, largely attributable to their frontline deployment and exposure to higher-frequency service calls rather than performance-related factors. Specialized units, by design and mandate, account for a smaller proportion of incidents given their targeted operational roles.

Figure #3

OFFICER TENURE

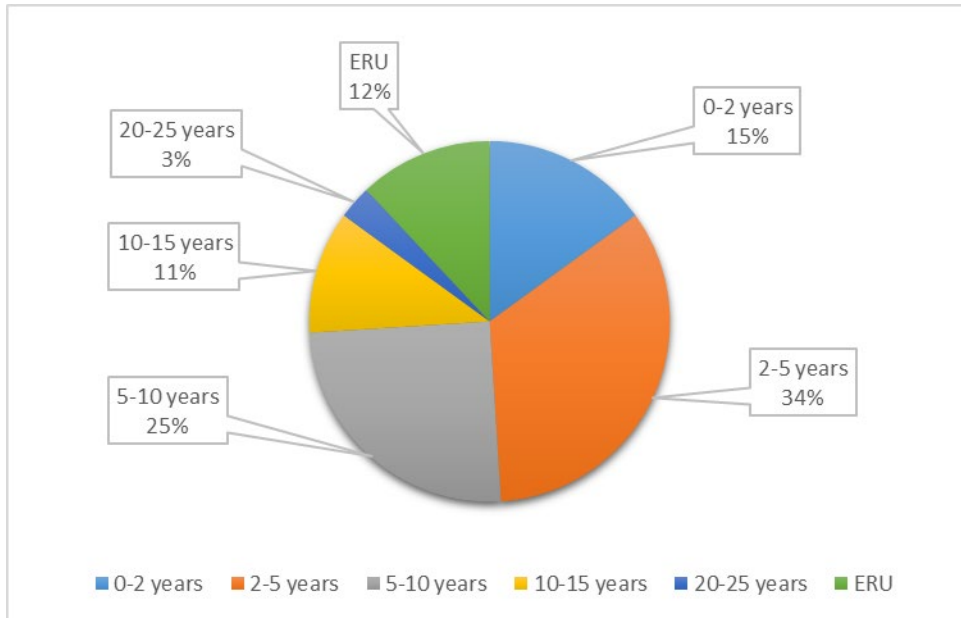


Figure #3 provides a detailed breakdown of officer tenure. However, it is important to note that the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) is authorized by the Ministry of the Solicitor General Office to submit team reports, meaning that individual officer tenure data is not captured.

CALL TYPES

Of the 272 use-of-force incidents in 2025, 241 (88.6%) were citizen-initiated encounters arising from calls for service, while 31 (11.4%) were officer-initiated. Among proactive encounters that resulted in force, suspicious vehicle investigations accounted for 11 incidents and traffic stops accounted for 7 incidents, representing the majority of discretionary enforcement situations.

The distribution between citizen-initiated and officer-initiated calls reflects the differing decision-making dynamics inherent in each context. Community consultations have frequently raised questions about the reasoning behind individual use-of-force incidents and whether unarmed subjects pose the same level of risk as armed subjects. In most cases where force was applied, initial information available to responding officers—often derived from citizen-generated calls (88.6%)—indicated that the subject may have been armed or had exhibited threatening behaviour.

Citizen-initiated calls for service include 9-1-1 and non-emergency contacts. In these cases, call-takers or responding officers assign an initial call type based on the information available at the time. Once the incident is resolved, a final call type is recorded and a General Occurrence report is completed to document the outcome. Consequently, the analysis of use of force by situation relies on both initial and conclusive call-type data.

Figure #4

CALLS FOR SERVICE

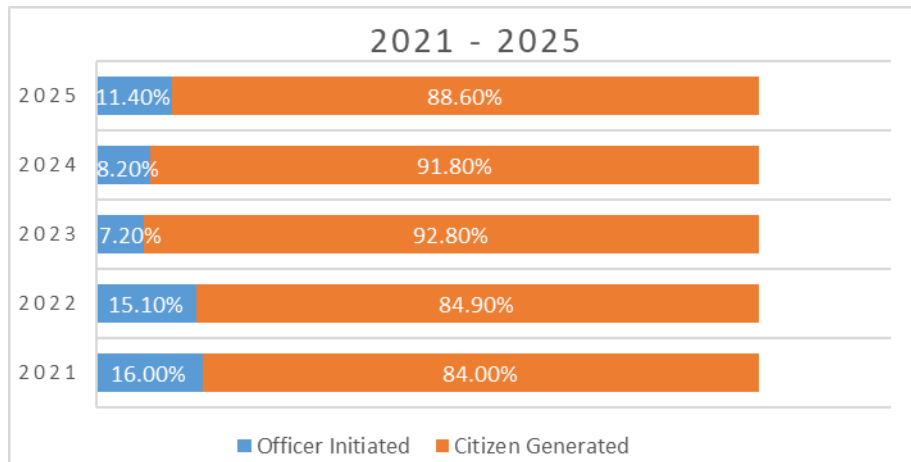


Figure #4 illustrates the breakdown of use-of-force incidents arising from officer-initiated versus citizen-generated calls for service.

Figure #5

TYPE OF CALL

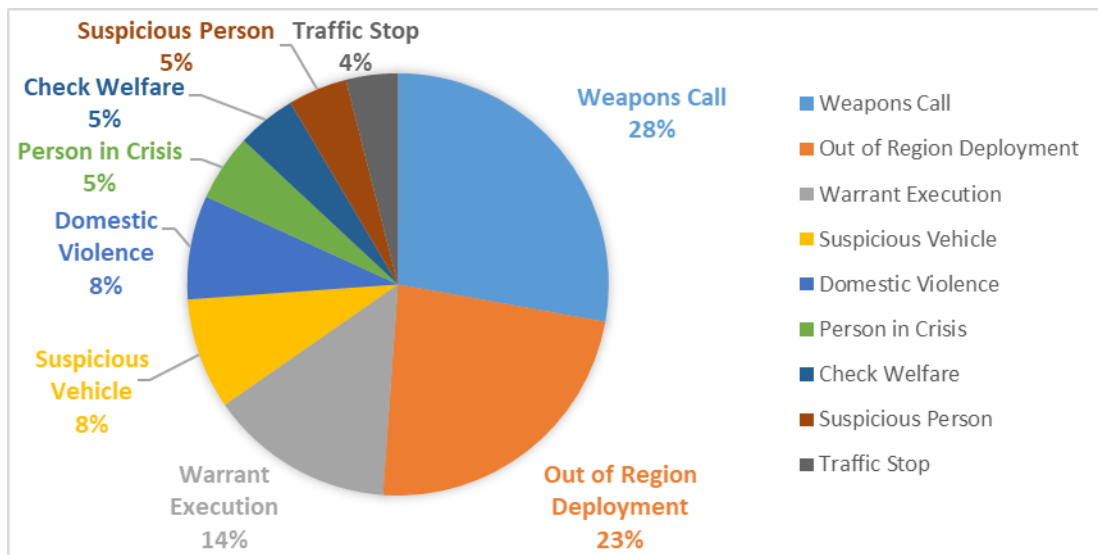


Figure #5 presents the top-ranking initial call types and distribution of incidents by category, with a detailed breakdown provided in Appendix A to support transparency and analytical depth.

WEAPON CALL TYPES / ACCESS TO WEAPONS

In 2025, 231 subjects (64%) involved in use-of-force incidents were either armed or perceived to be armed, a modest decrease from 254 subjects or 68% in 2024. Firearms remained the most frequently perceived weapon category—representing 144 subjects or

40% of armed subjects in 2025, compared to 181 subjects or 49% in 2024. The presence or suspected presence of a weapon continues to be a key predictor of use of force encounters due to the elevated threat to public safety and officers, and the corresponding legal and operational obligations to respond proportionately.

Officer awareness of weapons can arise from multiple sources, including information from 9-1-1 callers, prior intelligence, or observations during the incident. Of the 231 subjects identified as armed or perceived to be armed in 2025, 144 (62%) involved firearms, 60 (26%) involved edged weapons, 22 (10%) involved blunt instruments, and 5 (2%) involved vehicles used as weapons. While firearm-related incidents accounted for the majority of weapon perceptions, the distribution of other weapon types remained consistent with prior years, reflecting stable risk patterns across non-firearm categories.

De-escalation strategies and tactical communication continue to play a critical role in mitigating risk and reducing the intensity of encounters involving perceived or actual weapons. These approaches support safer outcomes for officers and the public while enabling proportionate responses to dynamic situations.

Figure #6

INCIDENTS WITH ARMED SUBJECTS

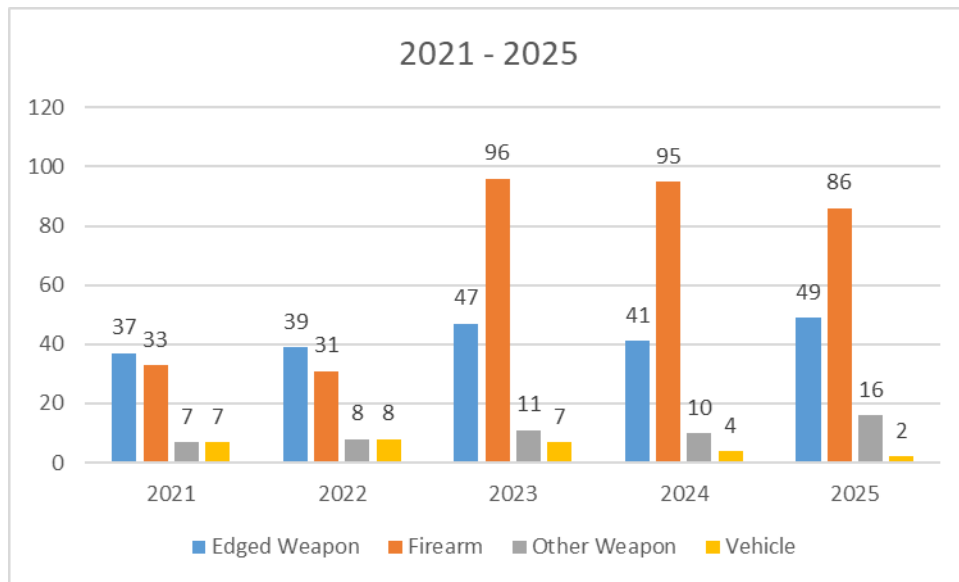


Figure #6 illustrates the five-year trend in weapon-related incidents where subjects accessed weapons, providing additional context for understanding evolving patterns and operational considerations.

POLICE USE OF FORCE OPTIONS

Use of force options exist on a continuum ranging from officer presence and verbal communication to controlled demonstrations of force and, in rare circumstances, higher levels of physical intervention. While de-escalation remains our main objective, officers are trained to select appropriate force options that achieve lawful objectives while maintaining

safety for the public, the subject, and responding personnel. The following sections outline the application of various force options in 2025.

Pointing a Firearm

In 2025, officers pointed their firearms at a subject in 145 of the 272 use-of-force incidents (53%). In most cases, the controlled demonstration of force—combined with de-escalation strategies and the availability of less-lethal options—resolved the situation without further escalation or the need to discharge a firearm. This approach reflects tactical principles that prioritize communication and risk mitigation while maintaining officer and public safety at York Regional Police.

Discharge of a Firearm

The five-year trend demonstrates that the application of lethal force remains rare. Out of 424,867 calls for service in 2025, there were two incidents in which officers discharged their firearms. In the first incident, the subject retrieved a firearm and pointed it at officers, resulting in the discharge of a service weapon and injuries to the subject's arm and leg; the individual was arrested and transported to hospital. In the second incident, officers discharged their firearms to protect a victim from an attack involving an edged weapon, and the subject succumbed to injuries. Both cases were investigated by the Ontario Special Investigations Unit, which determined there were no reasonable grounds to believe a criminal offence had occurred in connection with the use of lethal force.

Humane Dispatch of Injured Animals

Officers discharged firearms in 14 incidents for the humane dispatch of injured animals, typically following citizen-generated calls arising from traffic collisions involving wildlife. These situations reflect operational and ethical obligations to prevent unnecessary suffering while addressing public safety considerations.

Conducted Energy Weapons

Conducted Energy Weapons (CEWs) remain an effective less-lethal option. In 2025, CEWs were used in 90 incidents. In 63 cases (demonstration mode), the device was displayed to encourage compliance without physical deployment. In 27 incidents (probe mode), the device was activated and probes were deployed to achieve control. The demonstrated use of CEWs often complements de-escalation efforts and reduces reliance on physical control measures.

Physical Control

Physical control techniques encompass a spectrum of interventions—from escort holds and handcuffing to strikes or grounding techniques—designed to gain lawful control of a subject's actions. When such techniques are applied without injury and absent additional force options, they do not require a Use of Force Report.

Impact and Aerosol Weapons

The deployment of impact weapons (batons) and aerosol agents (oleoresin capsicum spray) remained limited in 2025. No hard or soft baton applications were reported, consistent with trends from 2022 to 2024. Aerosol agents were used in two incidents, reflecting similarly low utilization. The minimal reliance on these options demonstrates an operational preference for less intrusive interventions and de-escalation strategies where feasible.

Police Service Dogs

Police Service Dogs continue to serve critical operational roles in tracking, searches, and suspect apprehensions. In 2025, there were seven incidents involving a dog bite during apprehension. Such events remain rare, representing approximately 2% of all use of force reports. The deployment of service dogs is governed by operational protocols that balance investigative effectiveness with risk mitigation and subject safety.

Figure #7

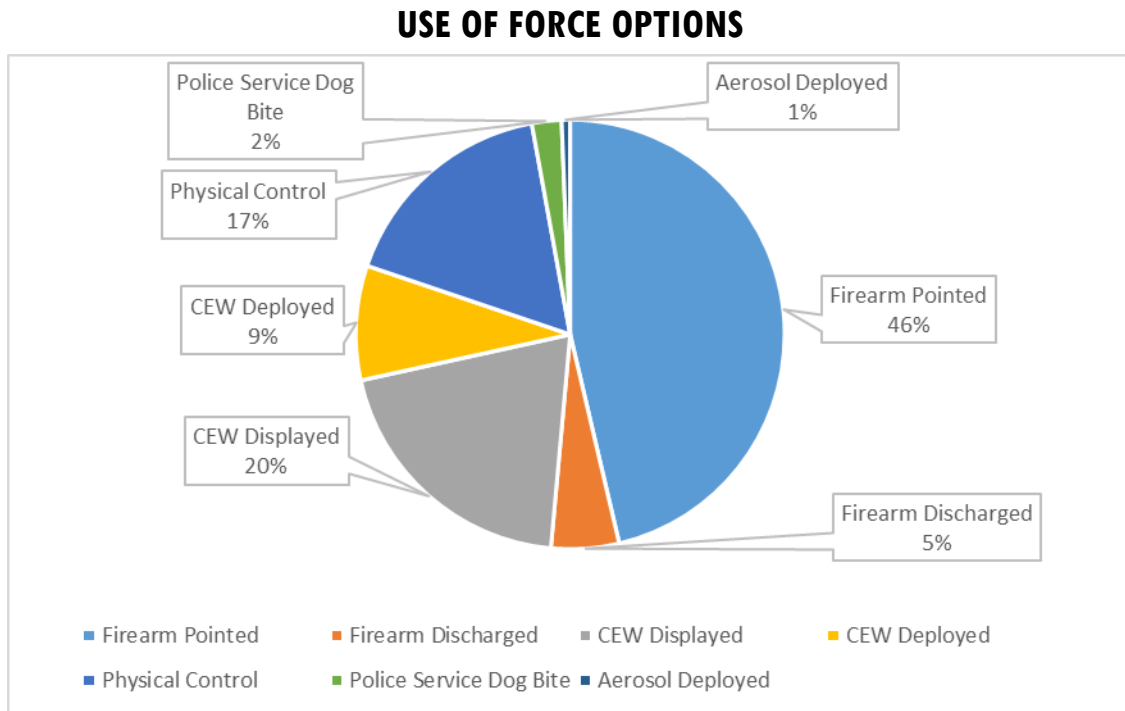


Figure #7 presents the percentage breakdown of each police use-of-force option used in 2025.

RACE AND IDENTITY BASED DATA

The Use of Force Report captures various situational factors which officers consider during use-of-force incidents, in addition to valuable data surrounding subject behaviour and perceived race. This data aligns with the Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid (see Appendix B). A key data set includes race-based data collection, which is mandated under the *Anti-Racism Act, 2017*. The *Anti-Racism Act* aims to eliminate systemic racism, advance

racial equity, and measure progress across Public Sector Organizations. A key component of this initiative is identifying racial disparities through standardized data collection.

Under the *Anti-Racism Act, 2017* (O. Reg. 267/18), police services are required to collect and report de-identified data on a subject's perceived race in use-of-force incidents. The selection of a subject's race is based solely on the officer's perception at the time of the encounter. Officers do not ask individuals to self-identify their race, nor do they seek alternative methods to determine it. While officer perception introduces the potential for inaccuracies, this approach allows for the monitoring of racial disproportions and disparities in police interactions.

This requirement enhances accountability and transparency in the justice sector by helping to identify and address potential racial disparities in policing. To ensure consistency, all police services in Ontario must complete a standardized Ministry Use of Force Reporting Form, which captures data across seven race-based categories: Black, East/Southeast Asian, Indigenous, Latino, Middle Eastern, South Asian, and White.

Use of force and Perceived Race Data

When submitting a Use of Force Report, officers are required to categorize the perceived race of subjects using the Ministry-defined seven racial categories. It is important to recognize that because this data is based on perception rather than self-identification, there is potential for both over and under-representation of certain racial groups.

Figure #8

PERCEIVED SUBJECT RACE

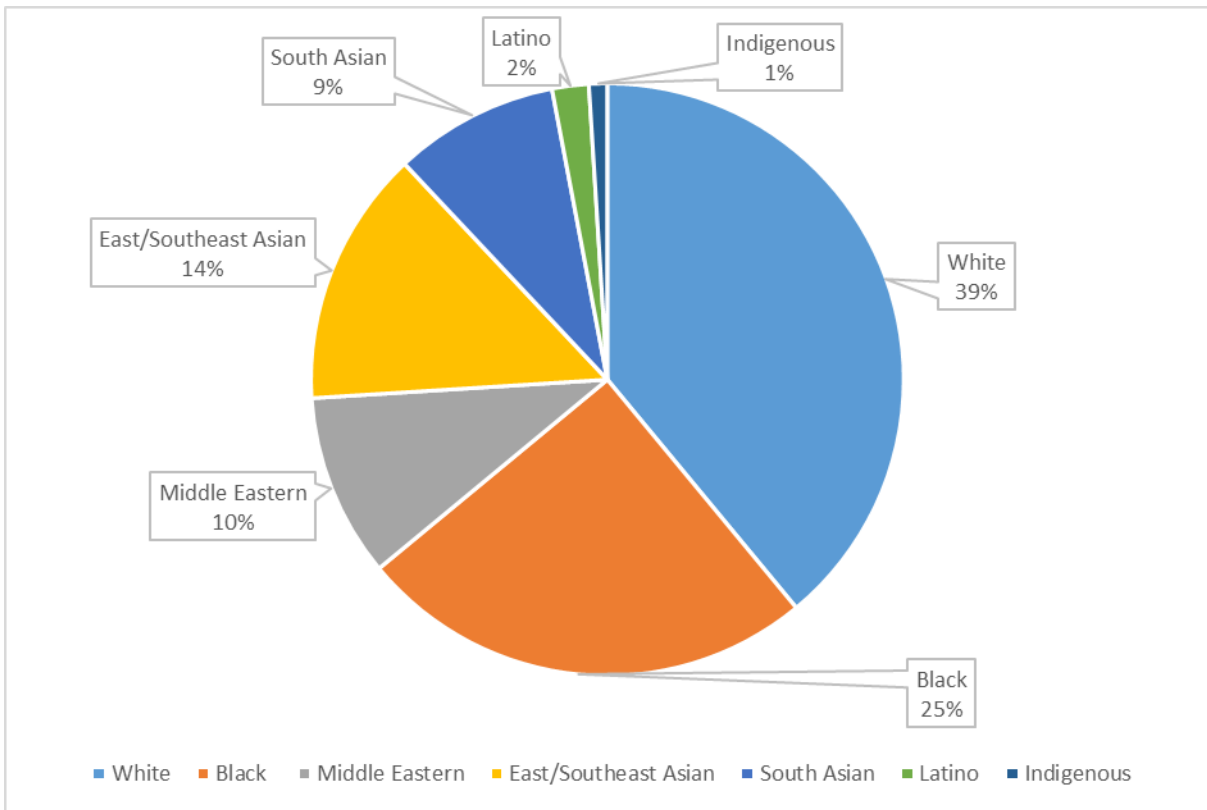


Figure #8 presents the percentage distribution of perceived subject race across all police use-of-force incidents in 2025.

Analytic of Armed and Unarmed Subjects

The following analysis separates reported use-of-force incidents into two broad categories: those involving unarmed subjects and those involving subjects who were armed or perceived to be armed. This approach allows for a clearer understanding of how the composition of incidents varies based on weapon involvement, while remaining within the use of force dataset itself. These comparisons are descriptive and do not measure likelihood, risk, or causation.

Armed Subjects' Perceived Race

In incidents involving subjects who were armed or perceived to be armed, the distribution shifts in several categories. White subjects account for 37% of armed incidents, closely aligned with their 39% overall representation. Middle Eastern subjects represent 11% of armed incidents, consistent with their overall share. Black subjects account for 32% of armed incidents compared to 25% overall. East/Southeast Asian subjects represent 10% of armed incidents compared to 14% overall.

Within the subset of firearm-related incidents, Black subjects represent 40% of cases compared to 25% overall, and Middle Eastern subjects account for 13% compared to 10%

overall. White subjects account for 32% of firearm-related incidents compared to 39% overall, while East/Southeast Asian, South Asian, and Latino subjects represent smaller shares relative to their overall proportions in the dataset.

As firearm-related incidents are a subset of armed incidents, these categories are closely connected and should not be interpreted as independent findings. Overall, this breakdown provides context regarding how recorded use-of-force incidents vary depending on whether a subject was armed or unarmed at the time of the encounter.

Figure #9

ARMED SUBJECTS AND PERCEIVED RACE

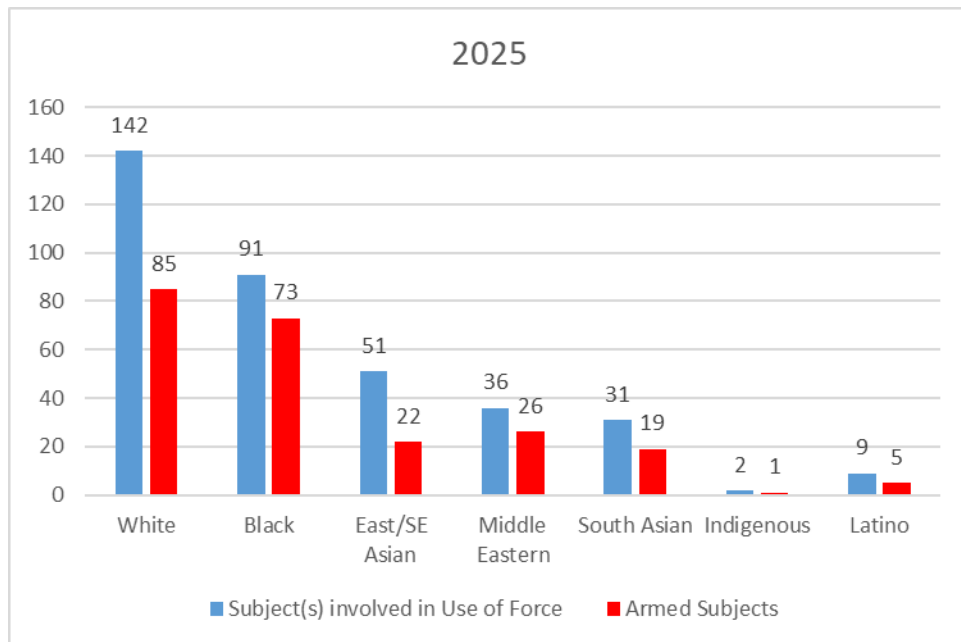


Figure #9 illustrates how incidents involving armed subjects are distributed within the use of force dataset. The blue bar represents the overall number of subjects (armed and unarmed) involved in reportable use-of-force incidents in 2025, while the red bar represents subjects identified as armed. Together, these bars provide a visual comparison within the dataset. These data are descriptive and should not be interpreted as indicators of comparative likelihood, risk, or underlying cause.

In 2021, 44% of use-of-force incidents involved a subject who was armed or perceived to be armed. Beginning in 2023, this proportion increased to 66%, reflecting a notable shift in the nature of encounters. The elevated trend continued through 2024 and into 2025, when 64% of subjects involved in use-of-force incidents (231 subjects) were identified as armed or perceived to be armed.

This sustained increase highlights the growing proportion of encounters in which officers are required to respond to armed individuals. It reinforces the importance of continued emphasis on de-escalation strategies, tactical communication, and sound decision-making principles in managing higher-risk situations.

Figure #10

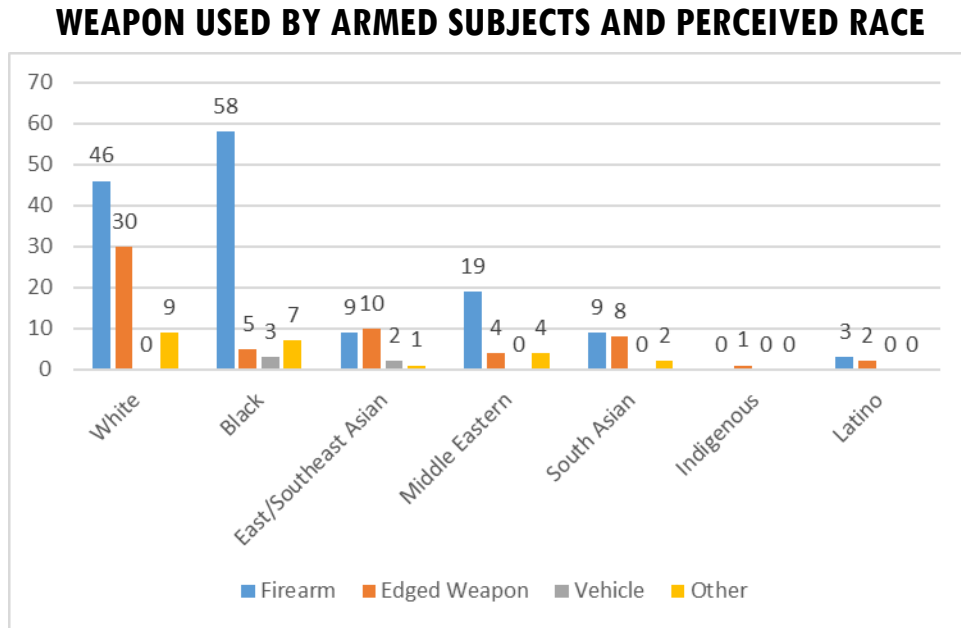


Figure #10 provides a detailed breakdown of weapon involvement in use-of-force incidents by subjects' perceived race. It illustrates how the presence or perception of a weapon varies across recorded incidents and supports broader analysis of operational context.

Information and Factors Influencing Decisions to Use Force

Unarmed subjects may present an imminent risk of harm to themselves, the public, or officers. In such circumstances, the immediacy and severity of the behaviour may require an officer response, including the application of force, to prevent injury or further escalation. Each use-of-force incident in 2025 involving an unarmed subject (131 cases) was subject to comprehensive review to assess whether the response was reasonable, proportionate, and aligned with operational standards at York Regional Police. These reviews ensure accountability and support continuous learning.

Situational factors influence decisions to use force in dynamic environments. Officers may record multiple contributing factors for a single incident. Analysis of available data from General Occurrence reports and the Ministry of the Solicitor General indicates that the most common factors associated with use of force decisions involved the perception that a subject had access to a weapon, followed by the nature of the call (for example, incidents involving elevated risk or reports of potential violence). Other contributing factors included information provided by dispatch, the potential for serious bodily harm, prior interactions with the subject, and active or passive resistance during the encounter. Decisions are evaluated on a case-by-case basis considering the totality of circumstances.

Figure #11

INFORMATION / FACTORS THAT INFLUENCED OFFICER RESPONSE

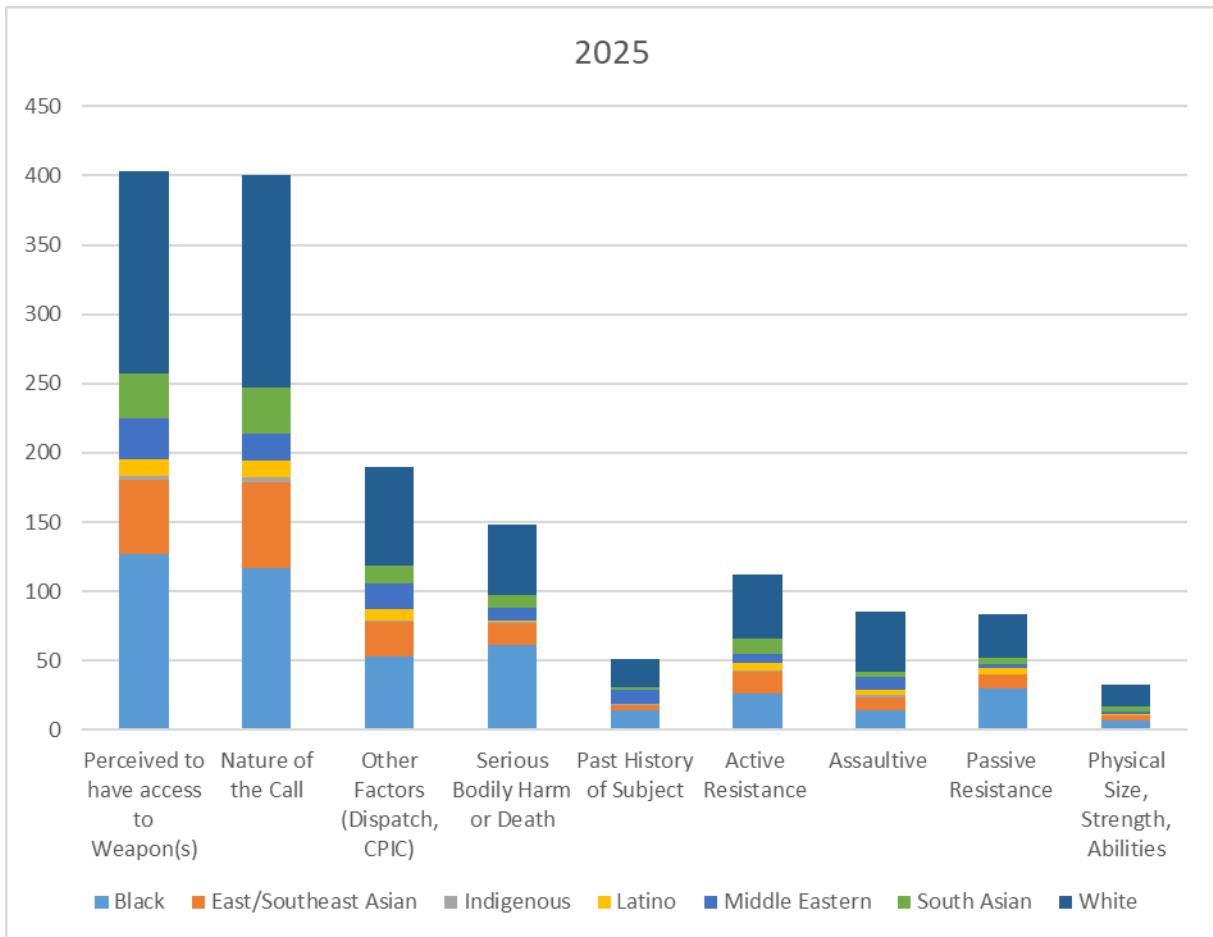


Figure #11 provides a detailed breakdown of these factors alongside subjects’ perceived race to further contextualize operational dynamics.

Stratified Analysis: Armed and Unarmed Subjects by Perceived Race

The table below examines all subjects involved in reportable use-of-force incidents and compares overall representation by perceived race with the subset of incidents involving unarmed subjects. This analysis remains within the use of force dataset and does not compare to external benchmarks such as Census or arrest data. The purpose is to describe how incidents are distributed across operational circumstances—specifically, whether subjects were armed or unarmed at the time of the encounter.

Ratios compare each group’s share of unarmed incidents to its overall share within the full use of force dataset. A ratio above 1.0 indicates that a group represents a proportionally larger share of unarmed incidents relative to its overall representation, while a ratio below 1.0 indicates a smaller share. These figures are descriptive and do not measure likelihood, risk, or causation. As some categories involve small numbers of subjects, relatively minor changes in case counts can influence percentages and ratios.

Table #1

STRATIFIED ANALYSIS: ARMED AND UNARMED SUBJECTS BY PERCEIVED RACE

Race	Subjects involved in UoF incident by race	% of overall UoF incident	Unarmed Subject involved in UoF incidents by race	% of overall unarmed subjects	Ratio
White	142	39%	57	44%	1.11
Black	91	25%	18	14%	0.55
East/SE Asian	51	14%	29	22%	1.57
Middle Eastern	36	10%	10	8%	0.77
South Asian	31	9%	12	9%	1.07
Indigenous	2	1%	1	1%	1.38
Latino	9	2%	4	3%	1.23
Total	362 subjects	100%	131 subjects	100%	N/A

5. Financial Considerations

There are no financial implications

6. Local Impact

This report seeks to enhance community understanding of reportable use-of-force incidents, the trends that shape operational decision-making, and the legal principles governing police actions. It also describes the training undertaken by York Regional Police to ensure that public–police interactions are guided by conflict prevention, de-escalation strategies, and a commitment to preserving and protecting life. By providing transparent analysis and operational context, the report aims to support informed dialogue and community confidence in policing practices.

7. Conclusion

The data presented in this report provides a comprehensive overview of reportable use-of-force incidents involving York Regional Police in 2025. The analysis highlights the operational realities that shape officer decision-making, including the high proportion of citizen-initiated calls for service, the continued prevalence of encounters involving armed or

Appendix A

Comprehensive list for all call types resulting in use of force

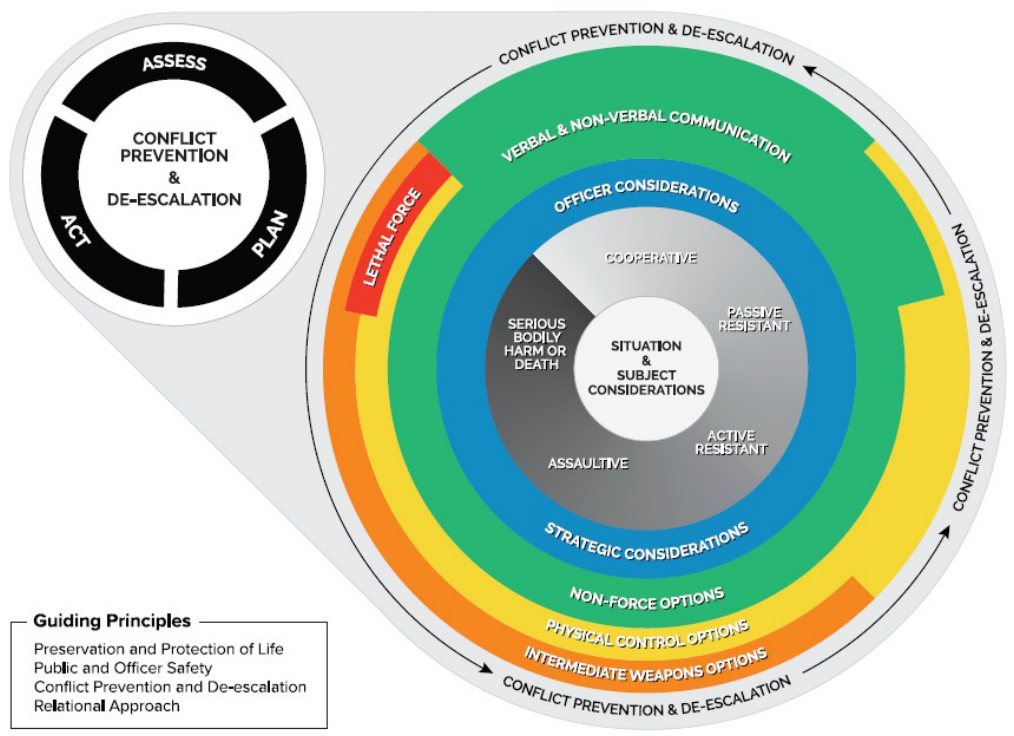
Initial Call Type	Report Year	Use of Force Incidents
ALARM HOLD UP	2025	1
ANIMAL COMPLAINT	2025	9
ARMED BARRICADED PERSON	2025	2
ASSAULT IN PROGRESS	2025	2
ASSAULT REPORT	2025	2
ASSIST AMBULANCE	2025	2
ASSIST P.O. OR OTHER AGENCY	2025	5
BREACH OF CONDITIONS OR PROBATION	2025	2
BREAK AND ENTER IN PROGRESS	2025	11
BREAK IN COMMERCIAL	2025	1
BREAK IN RESIDENTIAL	2025	2
CHECK WELFARE	2025	8
COMPLAINT AREA INVESTIGATION	2025	1
COMPLAINT AREA PERSON OF INTEREST	2025	1
DISTURBANCE	2025	1
DOMESTIC FAMILY	2025	2
DOMESTIC INCIDENT	2025	5
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2025	7
DRIVING COMPLAINT	2025	1
DRUGS	2025	1
HARASSMENT	2025	1
IMPAIRED	2025	2
MVC PROPERTY DAMAGE	2025	7
OUT OF REGION DEPLOYMENT	2025	41
PERSON IN CRISIS	2025	9
PROPERTY DAMAGE	2025	1
RECOVERED AUTO	2025	1
ROBBERY CAR JACKING	2025	2
ROBBERY COMMERCIAL	2025	3
ROBBERY HOME INVASION	2025	2
ROBBERY STREET LEVEL	2025	2
SOUND OF GUNSHOTS	2025	3
STREET RACING EVENT	2025	1
SUICIDE ATTEMPT	2025	4
SUSPICIOUS PERSON	2025	8
SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE	2025	15
THEFT	2025	1
THEFT IN PROGRESS	2025	5
THEFT OF VEHICLE	2025	1
THREATS	2025	1
TRAFFIC STOP	2025	7

Initial Call Type	Report Year	Use of Force Incidents
TRESPASSING	2025	1
UNKNOWN TROUBLE	2025	6
UNWANTED PERSON	2025	4
WANTED PERSON	2025	4
WARRANT EXECUTION	2025	25
WEAPONS CALL	2025	49

Appendix B – Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid (2023)

<p>Conflict Prevention</p> <p>The pre-emptive use of verbal and non-verbal strategies with people in situations with a potential to escalate (speeding ticket, neighbour dispute)</p>
<p>De-escalation</p> <p>The use of verbal and non-verbal strategies intended to prevent conflict or reduce the intensity of a situation without the application of force and, if force is necessary, reducing the amount of force if viable</p>
<p>Assess-Plan-Act</p> <p>A cognitive process applied by the officer to circumstances related to the subject/situation and impacted by perceived/actual risk, available time, and resources. This process is continuous, allowing for reassessment based on changing information.</p>
<p>Situation & Subject Considerations</p> <p>Some factors impacting an officer's perception and decision-making of the subject and situation are: weather conditions, indoors/outdoors, number of officers/subjects, perceived subject ability (cognitive ability, skill, size, weapon), cultural awareness, gender identity.</p>
<p>Subject Behaviors</p> <p>Cooperative: Subject complies with a lawful request</p> <p>Passive Resistant: Subject refuses a lawful request, verbally and/or physically by standing still, sitting, laying down</p> <p>Active Resistant: Subject pulling/pushing away, walking away, running away</p> <p>Assaultive: Threatens/attempts/strikes the officer, kick, punch, spit, headbutt (no weapon)</p> <p>Serious Bodily Harm or Death: The use of any weapon or technique reasonably likely to cause serious bodily harm or death</p>

Ontario Public-Police Interactions Training Aid (2023)



Guiding Principles

- Preservation and Protection of Life
- Public and Officer Safety
- Conflict Prevention and De-escalation
- Relational Approach

The officer continuously assesses the interactions and selects the most reasonable option(s) relative to the subject and circumstances given available resources and time.

<p>Officer & Strategic Considerations</p> <p>Factors impacting perception and decision-making, including ICEN, ICLEAR, NRA, POL personal experience, skills/ability, stress, injuries, specialty units, available time</p>
<p>Verbal & Non-Verbal Communication</p> <p>First Contact Approach: Hello, my name is</p> <p>Relational Approach: I can see you are struggling, I'm here to help you.</p> <p>Directive Approach: Police, don't move!</p> <p>Consistent Verbal/Non-Verbal Approach: facial and body expressions consistent with message, applies to both subject and officer</p>
<p>Non-Force Options</p> <p>Increasing available time to delay/eliminate the need for force may be done using: Distance, Physical Presence, Isolation, Containment, Evacuation, Cover, Concealment, Reposition, Teamwork, Disengagement</p>
<p>Physical Control Options</p> <p>Soft: controlling an arm/wrist, pressure points, barrier assist</p> <p>Hard: strikes/grounding techniques</p>
<p>Intermediate Weapons Options</p> <p>Pepper Spray, Expandable Baton, Conducted Energy Weapon, Less Lethal Shotgun, ARWEN, Shields, Canine, Horses, any other approved weapon</p>
<p>Lethal Force</p> <p>Use of any weapon/technique reasonably likely to cause serious bodily harm or death</p>

This Training Aid is not prescriptive and does not replace the law. An officer's actions must be lawful, necessary, reasonable and proportional.

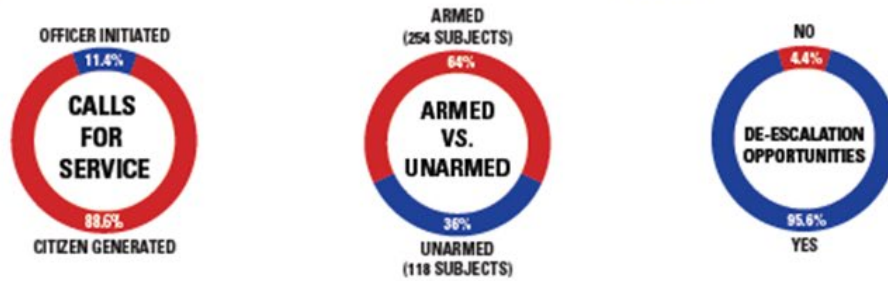
Appendix C

2025 Use of Force Data



USE OF FORCE REPORT 2025

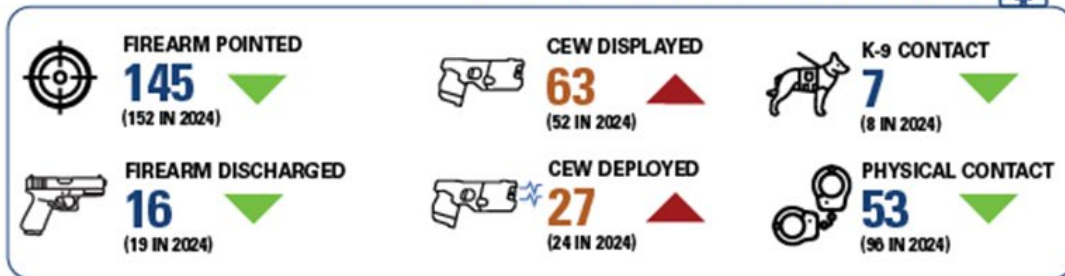
TOTAL NUMBER OF CALLS FOR SERVICE: 424,867
 NUMBER OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS: 272
 PERCENTAGE OF INCIDENTS INVOLVED USE OF FORCE: 0.064%



WEAPONS USED BY SUBJECTS



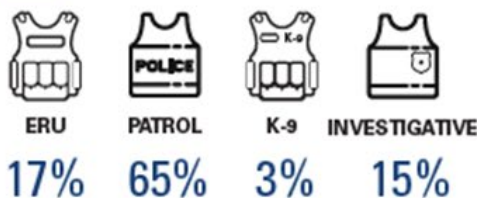
USE OF FORCE APPLIED



TYPE OF CALL RESULTING IN USE OF FORCE



WHO USES FORCE?



PERCEIVED SUBJECT RACE

