

THE INDECOM QUARTERLY | 2nd

APRIL - JUNE 2021

Allegations of Assault by Jamaican Law Enforcement



*Photo Credit: Jamaica Gleaner - August 6, 2016 –
Image taken from a video posted on Facebook of an altercation between police and a
woman in Gordon Town, St Andrew [Contributed]*

**“Even if you are a minority of one,
the truth is the truth”**

Mahatma Gandhi

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COMPACT DISC

2nd Quarterly Report: April - June 2021

New Complaints: April - June 2021

Commission's Reports Completed: April - June 2021

(In compliance with Section 17(3) (c) of the INDECOM Act)

IN THIS EDITION OF THE IQ

ALLEGATIONS OF ASSAULT BY JAMAICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

The 'assault' complaint is the largest category of allegations, by the public, to INDECOM. This 2nd Quarterly Report examines some of the data relating to assault allegations, recorded in 2020, to enable wider discussion and awareness of the situation. The report looks in further detail at the nature and context of complaint reports, to identify some of the issues and patterns of complaints. It examines primarily the assault allegations made against the JCF, many of which, have a feature of confrontational aggression and an absence of patience, courtesy, respect or understanding.

PART ONE: NEW COMPLAINTS

The Commission received 382 categories of complaints from 296 incidents reported for the period. The top five categories of complaints include: assault (122), discharge of firearm (71), fatal shooting (33)* [see page 12], unprofessional conduct (30) and threat (23).

The Commission's Forensic Unit responded to 63 incident scenes for the period. There were three deaths in custody for the period.

All parishes had complaints, both fatal and non-fatal, with Kingston and St. Andrew recording the highest with 104 complaints and Portland recording the least with six (6).

PART TWO: THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT

In the Legal Department, 213 Commission's Reports were distributed and completed. An overview of the reports completed, lists the recommendations for no charge, disciplinary action or charge. Recommendations from fatal shooting incidents, where Commission's Reports were completed as well as rulings by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) during the quarter are also listed. Five (5) members of the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) were charged during the period, for incidents investigated by INDECOM.

PART THREE: PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Commission's Senior Management Team had no meetings with members of the JCF High Command and Jamaica Defence Force during the period. Correspondence was exchanged between the entities and INDECOM.

The Commission participated in awareness exercises equaling 310 man hours for the period.

INTRODUCTION

In the five years, 2016 - 2020 the Independent Commission of Investigations (INDECOM) received 1522 complaints of assault allegations levelled against members of all three Security Force organisations - the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF), Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) and Department of Correctional Services (DCS).

The 'assault' complaint is the largest category of allegations, by the public, to INDECOM. The nature of the complaints are both familiar and similar, and too many have a feature of confrontational aggression and an absence of patience, courtesy, respect or understanding. Inevitably, with their primary public space policing function, the majority of received complaints relate to the JCF, with the DCS second, and the JDF the least implicated in such allegations. In the context of this document, assault includes Assault at Common Law (put in fear of being informed), Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm, Assault Occasioning Grievous Bodily Harm and Wounding categories.

For the past decade INDECOM's focus, has, of necessity, been on the very high number of fatal and non-fatal shootings by the Security Forces and the 'use of force' exercised, primarily, by the JCF. Yet by far the largest number of 'use of force' complaints received by INDECOM do not relate to the deployment of deadly force, (which adversely affects only a discrete and small section of Jamaican society), but rather the JCF's interaction with wider communities and the use of force practices (non-lethal), which attract so many complaints.

The allegations of assault are on the same spectrum of alleged police brutality, violence and aggression which citizens encounter and complain of in many countries worldwide, whilst engaging with the police. However, the issue of a Security Force's 'use of force' is a complex and divisive one. Whilst citizens often claim the force used is excessive, unwarranted, unnecessary and aggressive, law enforcement claim that proportionate and necessary use of force was used to effect compliance and/or self-defence because of unlawful actions of members of the public.

This 2nd Quarterly Report examines some of the data relating to assault allegations to enable wider discussion and awareness of the situation. The report looks in further detail at the nature and context of complaint reports of assault recorded in 2020, to identify some of the issues and patterns of complaints. It examines primarily the assault allegations made against the JCF, and which are a common feature of the frustration experienced by the public with some serving officers' attitude and approach towards them. The ultimate aim is to identify and highlight issues, with a view to change behavior that will result in amicable, non-confrontational interactions between the citizen and the law enforcement authority.

DATA OVERVIEW

The recording of complaints and the correct interpretation of the data is never straightforward and it risks an oversimplification, to the detriment of both the public and the Security Forces concerned. The assault data analysed in this report will narrowly focus on those matters which are actually reported to INDECOM. It is recognised that there remains a significant level of 'under-reporting' by the public, for a host of reasons, but equally the data collated by INDECOM is recognised as being potentially 'one-sided', in that it does not address all 'use of force' encounters, nor does it address when officers are themselves subject to assault and injury.

Complaints are received either directly (in person), or indirectly, via telephone or the Commission's online complaint platforms.

This report examines three main data groups:

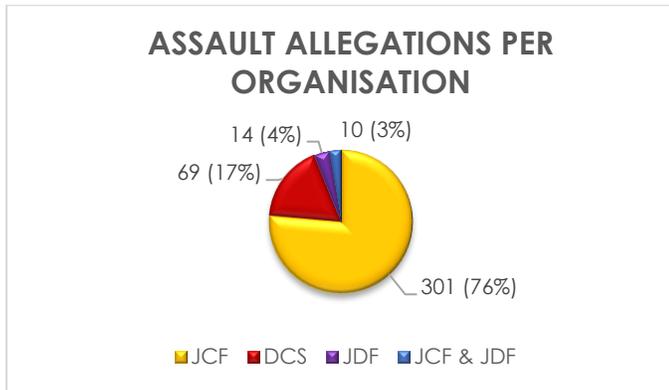
- **Total Complaint Reports:** In 2020 the Commission recorded **394 separate assault complaints**.
- **Total Complainants:** For the 394 complaints received, there were **435** complainants. [NB: One assault incident can involve more than one person/complainant]
- **Total Assault Complaint Categories:** Within the 394 total complaint reports, there were some incidents which involved more than one type of assault allegation, all of which are tabulated separately: e.g. assault by pepper spray, assault by a weapon, assault in custody. Thus, the total 'assault complaint categories' numbered **407**.

The total number of assault complaint reports for the five year period 2016 - 2020, received against all Security Force organisations was 1522. Table 1 below shows that 2020 experienced an increase over the four preceding years, as all recorded below 300 complaints per annum. Significantly, there was a 41% increase in assault allegations received for 2020 when compared to 2019.

Table 1 shows the total assault complaint reports for the period 2016-2020 for all Security Forces

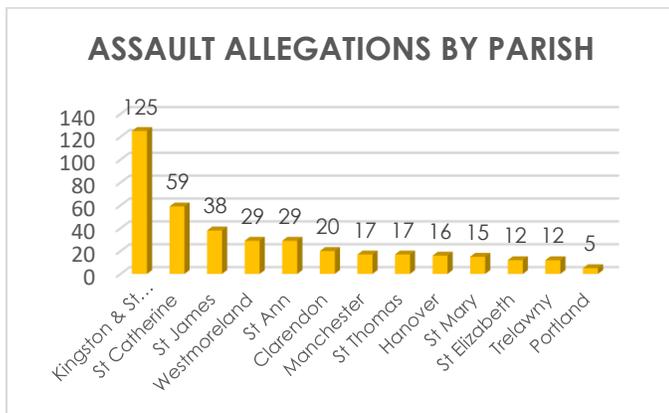
YEAR	TOTAL
2016	293
2017	259
2018	297
2019	279
2020	394

Of the 394 **complaint reports** recorded in 2020, 301 reports (76%) were related to the JCF [see graph 1]. This complaint distribution is not surprising, as the JCF has greater police/public interaction than any other Security Force organisation. For most of 2020 the provisions of the Disaster Risk Management Act, provided an additional basis for police/ public interactions.



Graph 1 shows the complaint reports recorded against all Security Force organisations in 2020

Graph 2 shows the distribution of the 394 **complaint reports** within each parish. The parishes of Kingston & St Andrew received the highest number of complaints, comprising 31.7% of the total. The 125 recorded complaints for Kingston & St Andrew was greater than the combined complaints (114) of the lowest eight parishes, Clarendon through to Portland. It is noteworthy that Portland had only five reported complaints of assault against the police.



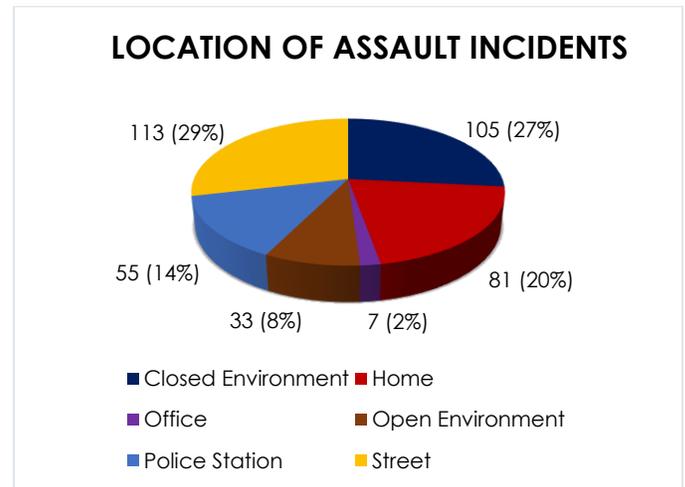
Graph 2 shows the distribution of assault complaint records by parish in 2020 for all Security Forces groups

LOCATION OF ASSAULTS

An examination of the location of the assault allegations is helpful in determining whether any pattern exists, by locus, Unit or police station. If such assault allegations/use of force incidents are occurring in a frequent or regular location, such information may be of assistance to officers own training and risk awareness.

Fifty- five (55) incidents occurred within police stations (14%) and the category of 'closed environment' includes 69 reports (66%) which occurred within the DCS institutions [see graph 3 below]. Outside of the DCS institutions, 'closed environment' includes, shop premises, garages, bars, etc.

Of note is that one fifth (20%) of assault allegations occurred within people's homes, following entry by officers, either with or without a warrant and one third of all alleged assault incidents occurred within an open environment.



Graph 3 shows the location for the 394 reported assault allegations in 2020

ASSAULT COMPLAINTS WITHIN POLICE STATIONS

There were fifty-five (55) reports of assaults *within* a police station, which occurred at thirty-two (32) different police stations and involved sixty-two (62) persons. This report does not identify the stations concerned, but the following distribution of assault records was noted in 2020:

- 19 police stations had only one record of assault reported
- 7 police stations each had two records of assault reported
- 2 police stations each had three records of assault reported
- 3 police stations each had four records of assault reported
- 1 police station had five records of assault reported

Twenty-three (23) of the police stations recorded incidents, related to assault allegations concerning detainees in police 'lockup', whilst twenty-nine (29) of the reports related to assault complaints in the guard room, or other areas of the station - e.g. an interview room. Such persons were attending the station to report a complaint.

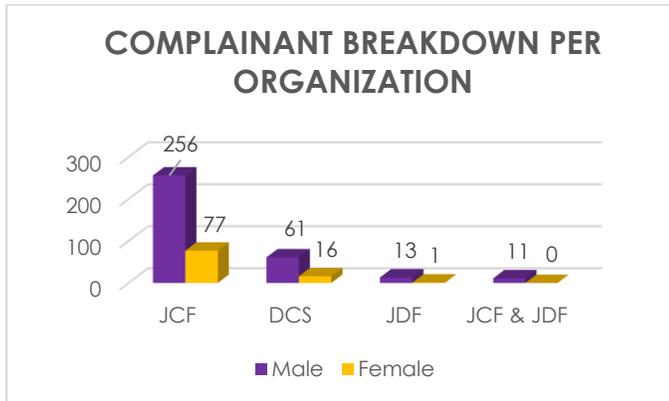
COMPLAINANTS

The complainant status is examined in the categories of gender, age and occupation. The graphs illustrate the distribution of complainants under these categories in 2020 for all Security Forces.

GENDER

Of the **435 complainants**, males were inevitably the larger group, comprising 341 males (78%) and 94 females (22%). Graph 4 shows the gender distribution of those

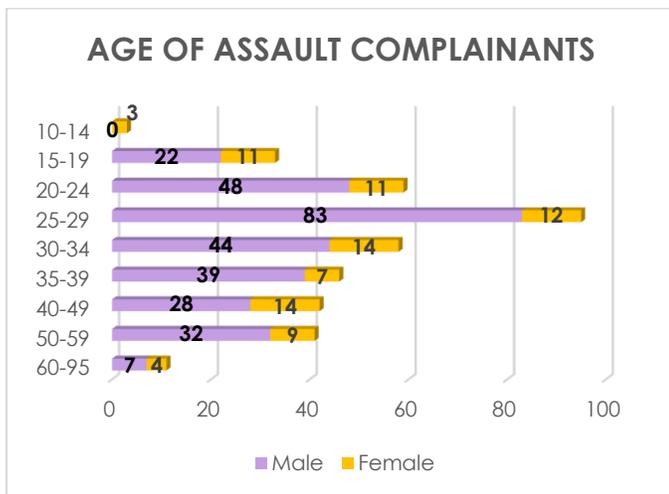
complainants, as levelled against the respective Security Force organisations.



Graph 4 shows the gender distribution of the 435 complainants made against each Security Force group

• AGE

The age range of complainants extended from as young as 10 years to 92 years. The majority of complainants were within the 20 - 39 age group, (66%). The largest complainant group, 25 - 29 years, accounted for nearly a quarter of all assault allegation complaints (24.48%). Graph 5 shows the age distribution associated with their respective gender.



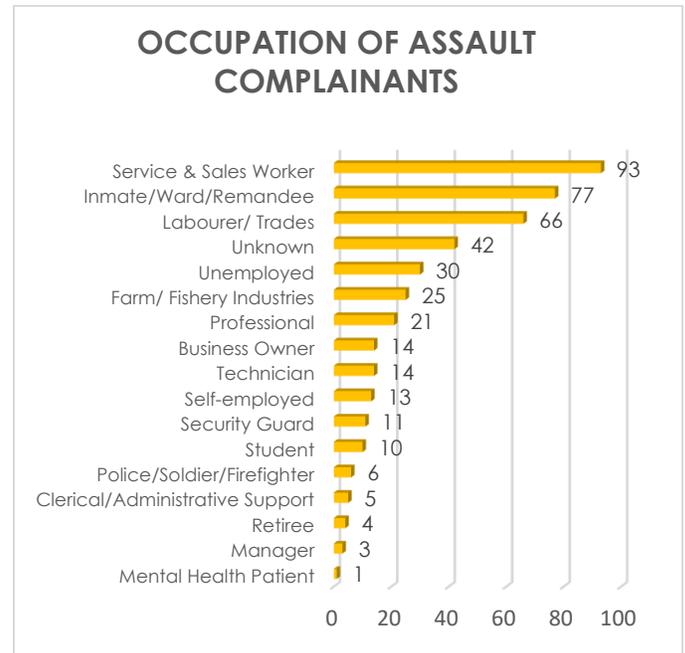
Graph 5 shows the distribution of complainants by gender and age for 2020 [Data set shows 388 of 435 complainants, as an age was not received for all persons]

• OCCUPATION

Graph 6 illustrates the occupation of the 435 complainants in 2020. It is illustrative of the wider social status and background of the complainants, which includes both professional, semi-professional, skilled workers and trades people. Complainants included ex-police officers, an attorney, court staff, businessmen and businesswomen. The broader occupational diaspora from which the police/citizen encounters develop and their accounts cannot be readily dismissed as 'criminal class' or 'wanted

men/persons of interest'. Of note is the relatively few unemployed persons, (30), which comprise only 7% of the total, when compared to the victims of police shooting incidents, where the majority are unemployed.

The 'inmate' category, whilst not an occupation, is identified here since the group represents the second largest group of complainants by status, (18%), and comprises a significant proportion of the Commission's investigations.



Graph 6 illustrates the occupational categories of 435 complainants recorded in 2020

SECURITY FORCE OFFICER STATUS

The majority of Security Force personnel were 'on duty' when the alleged assault incident occurred. 368 incidents involved 'on duty' personnel (94%), whilst only 25 incidents (6%), concerned 'off duty' officers. (NB. In one incident, the officer's status is unknown).

In many instances multiple police officers were reported as being involved or present, up to as many as ten on some occasions. Not all officers were ever identified from the complaints made, and in some cases, no identification could be secured. INDECOM recorded at least 487 officers, who were involved at one level or another in the total assault reports. This comprised 34 females, 381 males, and 72 officers gender were not recorded or identified.

Nineteen (19) officers were involved in at least two different assault allegation complaints in 2020, and one officer was identified as the subject of three separate allegations. Some officers, whilst subject of only a single complaint in 2020 are already the subject of previous assault complaints in earlier years, some of them multiple times.

Examination of the nineteen (19) officers complained of twice in 2020, show that seventeen (17) are the subjects of multiple previous complaints. A pattern emerges whereby some officers are frequently and repeatedly 'concerned' officers, and their actions and behaviour the subject of complaint from many different citizens, all of whom are describing the same pattern of behaviour and alleged abuse.

The above-mentioned nineteen (19) officers have a cumulative total of fifty-seven (57) assault allegations between them, and a total of 123 complaint reports cited against them from the public. In addition to assault allegations, it includes 'making threats', or 'unprofessional behaviour'. Such examples include:

- Officer A: Subject of 22 complaints (2012-2021): 5 for assault, 7 discharge of firearm, 10 shooting incidents, 7 of which were fatal.
- Officer B: Subject of 17 complaints (2013-2020): 6 for assault, 7 fatal shootings, 2 for threat/conduct unbecoming, 2 unprofessional conduct.

It is incumbent upon the JCF to examine the multiple complaine officer. Whilst some such instances may be legitimate, in aggregate they are disquietingly frequent, and requires internal administrative action to address and determine the apparent disproportionality that is observable. A similar pattern has been observed in some officers engaged in multiple fatal shooting incidents.

USE OF FORCE

All police forces, worldwide, are entitled to exercise use of force tactics in the execution of their legitimate duties. Such force, where it is deployed correctly, is a recognised and legitimate policing tactic. The JCF's own Use of Force manual, and other international publications, articulate when such force can be used, and identifies the elements that must exist before force is deployed.

A UK Judge, during summation a recent case, (which concerned a police officer), commented upon the use of force by a police officer, by stating:

"If someone, including a police officer, is under attack or believes that he or someone else is about to be attacked or that a crime is about to be committed or there are grounds to make an arrest, then that person is entitled to use force to defend themselves or others or to prevent a crime or to make an arrest so long as they use no more than reasonable force to do it." (Guardian newspaper. 23 June2021)

How excessive force is defined and understood is complex. Whilst the judiciary look to legal standards, the police to a professional and administrative standard, the public define excessive force through a common sense standard, which is also victim-focused and emotional. The assaults reported to INDECOM present a marked divergence in the nature of the two accounts received

from the citizen and security force personnel; whereby the complainant asserts the use of force used upon them was unlawful, unnecessary, excessive and unwarranted, whilst the concerned officer frequently reports and claims that it was a legitimate use of force whilst defending themselves or another. Neither side can be wholly correct in their assertions all of the time. In some instances the concerned officer denies, in absolute terms the application of force.

Two further elements are pertinent in examining the 394 assault reports, namely the **circumstances** in which the assault scenario developed and the **type of force** deployed.

• **CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ASSAULT**

INDECOM categorised the main causes of the encounters from which an assault complaint arose, which are outlined within six main scenarios [see table 2]

The catalysts are relatively few but almost all arise out of alleged police enforcement activity, and within a domain whereby officers claim they are seeking compliance, and are met with resistance or refusal. This is further evidenced by the fact that the greater majority of officers do not deny the assault/use of force incident, but claim justification, even where the circumstances indicate, that cannot be the case.

Of the 394 complaint reports, investigations revealed that a Station diary entry was made in 66% of the incidents, (262/394), all of which cited necessary use of force. Within the JCF all use of force incidents are required to be reported by the concerned officer to their superior officer and a written record made of the facts. The 31% absence of records (122/394) is somewhat concerning, and may arise because not all use of force incidents will perhaps have been perceived as such by the concerned officers, (e.g. use of handcuffs) or they have been deliberately omitted, since no action was taken by the officers at the scene after the alleged assault occurred – a feature observed in many reports received.

Table 2 shows the initial cause for which the 301 assault complaints arose - JCF incidents only

Cause of Encounter – JCF only	Total Complaints
Arrest	95
Traffic Stop	47
Acting on Information	46
Assault in Custody - JCF	44
Stop/Search	42
Unknown	17
Breach of Curfew	10

Stop and search and traffic stops account for 29% of assault complaints, and arrest events accounted for 32%.

Breach of curfew was a new element of police /citizen confrontation in 2020, but actual reported events was not as high as initially expected, but again, under-reporting is suspected.

Whilst all the above 'encounter' categories are legitimate policing activities, the 'arrest' event is recognised as one which can frequently attract resistance. Numerous complaint reports allege an attitude of intolerance and impatience with citizens, especially when officers are seemingly challenged or questioned. The slapping and kicking of citizens is cited frequently, and a pattern of complaint is observed, in that police officers engage in matters which escalate, as opposed to de-escalate. Physical encounters occur from which the citizen is assaulted and subsequently an arrest is made - the arrest arising solely out of the confrontation, not from some other substantive event.

Equally, there are assault allegations in which officers are clearly exposed to violence or the threat of violence, and are often met with a level of citizen non-compliance which is unacceptable and difficult to be addressed effectively other than by use force.

• TYPE OF FORCE DEPLOYED

The incremental stages for the implementation of different options in the type of use of force to be exercised is well documented.

- i. Unarmed approach, involving verbal commands, keeping distance and seeking compliance through the proper authority of the officer.
- ii. Self-defence: the use of physical blocks, open hand restraints, use of feet,
- iii. Deployment of other equipment, e.g. the baton or pepper spray,
- iv. Less lethal weapons - e.g. Taser.
- v. Firearm - pointing or firing of firearm. Use of the firearm is not addressed in this report.

Whilst the above list is incremental, it is not a requirement that an officer must engage 'use of force' tactics from the lowest level, where to do so will place themselves at risk of injury or harm, or the escape of a person who is to be or has been arrested.

The assault complaints addressed here do not involve any weapon used by the complainant. Where any such weapon is alleged to be used, it is almost inevitable that an officer will draw/ discharge a firearm to address the incident, thus such incidents concern the unarmed person.

Of the 394 complaint reports examined (all Security agencies) it is observed that 59% of incidents (232 cases) involved an officer deploying their hand or foot in the assault incident. Thus the lower tier of force is exercised first, in the majority of cases, which is in accordance with the use of force tactics and a measure of proportionality is evidenced.

The deployment of a baton occurred in sixty-seven cases (17%), and the use of pepper spray in a further fifty-one

incidents (12.7%). Handcuffs and the officer's gun (used to strike, not fire) were deployed to a lesser extent.

In examining the use of force solely for the JCF, it is noted the range is similar. Whilst over half of all JCF cases involved hand or feet techniques (56%), it remains that a further 128 incidents (42.5%) involved the use of a weapon in striking a complainant, not all of which were 'arrest' encounters. NB. Weapon refers to pepper spray, baton, handcuffs or gun. Of note is the use of the gun as a weapon of defence, (26 incidents) and used as an object to strike someone. Such a tactic should not be practised at all, since it is both dangerous, carries risk of serious harm, causing puncture injuries, and a risk of the firearm being seized, dropped or discharged. This complaint accounted for 8.6% of the total [see table 3]

Table 3 shows the use of force tactic deployed in the 301 JCF incidents

Use of Force Deployed	Total
Hand/Foot	168
Pepper Spray	51
Baton	42
Gun	26
Handcuffs	9
Unknown	5

OUTCOMES

The reasons citizens report complaints of assault by the Security Forces are self-evident – from a sense of outrage, anger, and with the hope that an apology, mediation, restitution, or occasionally criminal prosecution or discipline will follow - particularly where the assaults are egregious and proven. More broadly there is a public desire that unnecessary assaults and abuse will desist.

Analysis of the outcomes of the 2020 assault allegations reveal that in fact very few cases ever reach either a criminal or disciplinary tribunal and there is a concern that the absence of consequence or sanction creates a level of impunity within a police force identified as engaged in unwarranted aggression. The example of the multiple complainee officer, over many years, is perhaps illustrative of this observation.

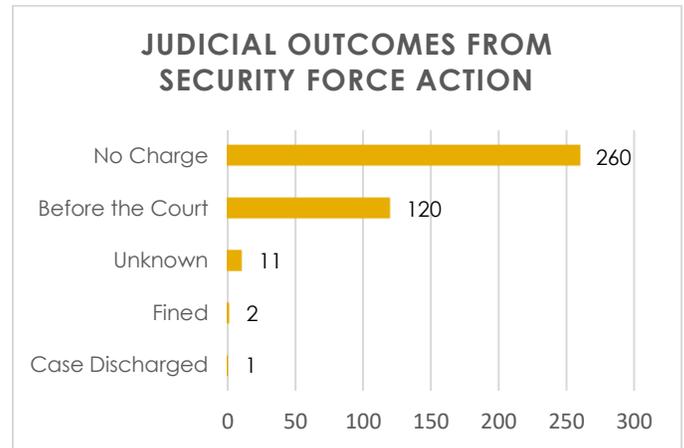
The level of citizen disengagement is observed every year and occurs at the earliest stage via the non-reporting of any event at all. INDECOM's own engagement with the public and social media forums clearly identify many instances of alleged police assaults which are never formally reported. The JCF need to be cognisant of this issue and not presume that the absence of reports is indicative of public satisfaction.

The second stage of disengagement follows the complaint report to INDECOM, when complainants withdraw their participation from the complaint process. Such withdrawals do not necessarily imply that the original grievance did not occur. It is extraordinarily difficult for many citizens to come forward to level a complaint against the Security Forces, and even more so to follow through with the investigative and any judicial process that may follow. Withdrawal is made clear either by a statement of withdrawal or a failure to substantiate the report by way of a statement after initial reporting. Such cases are identified by INDECOM as Closed on Initial Intervention (CII).

In 2020, of the 394 complaint reports of assault, sixty-six (66) or 17% were subject of CII because the complainant either 'changed their mind' or for another reason. Thirty (30) reports (7.61%) were recorded as 'change of mind'. Nevertheless, the majority of complainants do seek to pursue their grievance and in 2020 this amounted to 328 cases. Of the 301 complaint allegations relating solely to the JCF, fifty-three cases (18%) were recorded as CII.

The third stage of case withdrawal occurs during assessment of the evidence to determine whether the facts meet the standard for a criminal prosecution or recommendation for police discipline. The inability to proceed occurs in the greater majority of investigations since, for a host of reasons, the majority of complaint cases are unable to reach the threshold for prosecution or discipline. However, the decision not to proceed is not indicative that an event did not occur, and the JCF cannot take succour from the low level of sanctions or presume that everything is satisfactory.

Despite the low number of prosecutions via INDECOM investigations, what is striking is that on the same facts and incidents, and from which a citizen complaint is made, the Security Forces arrested and charged the complainant with assault upon them, or some other misdemeanor, in 30% of the cases in this study (120/394). Such prosecutions are undertaken far more swiftly than any proposed prosecution that the Commission could commence [see graph 7]



Graph 7 shows the Security Force action taken and the judicial outcomes arising from the 394 assault complaints

Further study is underway to establish the outcomes of those prosecutions, since it is noted (beyond anecdote) that a significant proportion of charges laid by the police result in acquittals upon the evidence heard. Such acquittals support the public perception that there was no assault of the officer and charges that are levelled are without the necessary safeguards as to the appropriateness and necessity of charge.

Nevertheless officers have been prosecuted and in 2020 the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) ruled police officers should be charged with assault in eight cases and in 2021 has indicated that a further six officers are to be charged with assault.

Currently there are eleven assault cases awaiting trial before the Parish Courts, and at least two of those cases relate to matters where the citizen complainant was charged first by the police with assault, but was acquitted, and only then does the counter prosecution proceed.

To date, two police officers have been convicted for assault – in 2015 and 2017. In the 2017 case, the presiding Judge spoke on the issues of the JCF's interactions with members of the public. The officer was fined JMD\$600,000.00.

CONCLUSION

This report highlights the critical issue of public complaints which have been levelled at the Security forces, but primarily the JCF, for many years and which impact upon community/police relations. This data enables all organisations to reflect on the issues raised, with the aim of addressing the growing number of assault allegations being levelled at officers. The 'group voice' of so many citizens who describe their assault complaints cannot be ignored by the JCF, JDF or DCS.

Numerically the complaints can appear few, especially when placed against the wider police/citizen interactions, but this data amounts to only twelve months, and relates only to the recorded complaints, not the large number of

incidents which are never reported - of which it is quite apparent there are many. The under reporting and disinclination to report, and the subsequent withdrawal of complaints, is indicative of a number of issues; a perception that nothing will be achieved (which the lack of prosecution success or discipline illustrates), fear, reprisal or threats made in proceeding with the complaint, both from within communities and the Security Forces, a lack of confidence in the trial process and the length of time for matters to be resolved, are just a few of the reasons.

Every complainant will inevitably relate his/her account to family and friends - all of whom 'hear' only the narrative of abuse, and in turn the account is told to others. In addition, social media platforms now broadcast frequent assault incidents, (some of which are never reported to INDECOM and thus not investigated). From this wider community communication network there exists a perception of police abuse and an inappropriate use of force which extends even wider, creating, in the long term, a negative impact and the inherent risk of an environment of mutual distrust and lack of respect for police/citizen relationships.

INDECOM fully appreciates that criminal prosecutions alone will not alter group or individual officer behaviour. It is not the intention of the Commission to use the prosecution model only, as a means of effecting change, as it is limited. Further training and leadership by junior command of officers, is necessary, in addressing and treating the public with respect.

INDECOM advises that the Security Forces examine their officers' actions and behaviour with a view to effecting necessary change and engender greater community co-operation. Officers accused of multiple assault allegations, all arising from different persons, is a marker which requires remedial action and greater assessment by their own organisation to determine suitability and re-training.

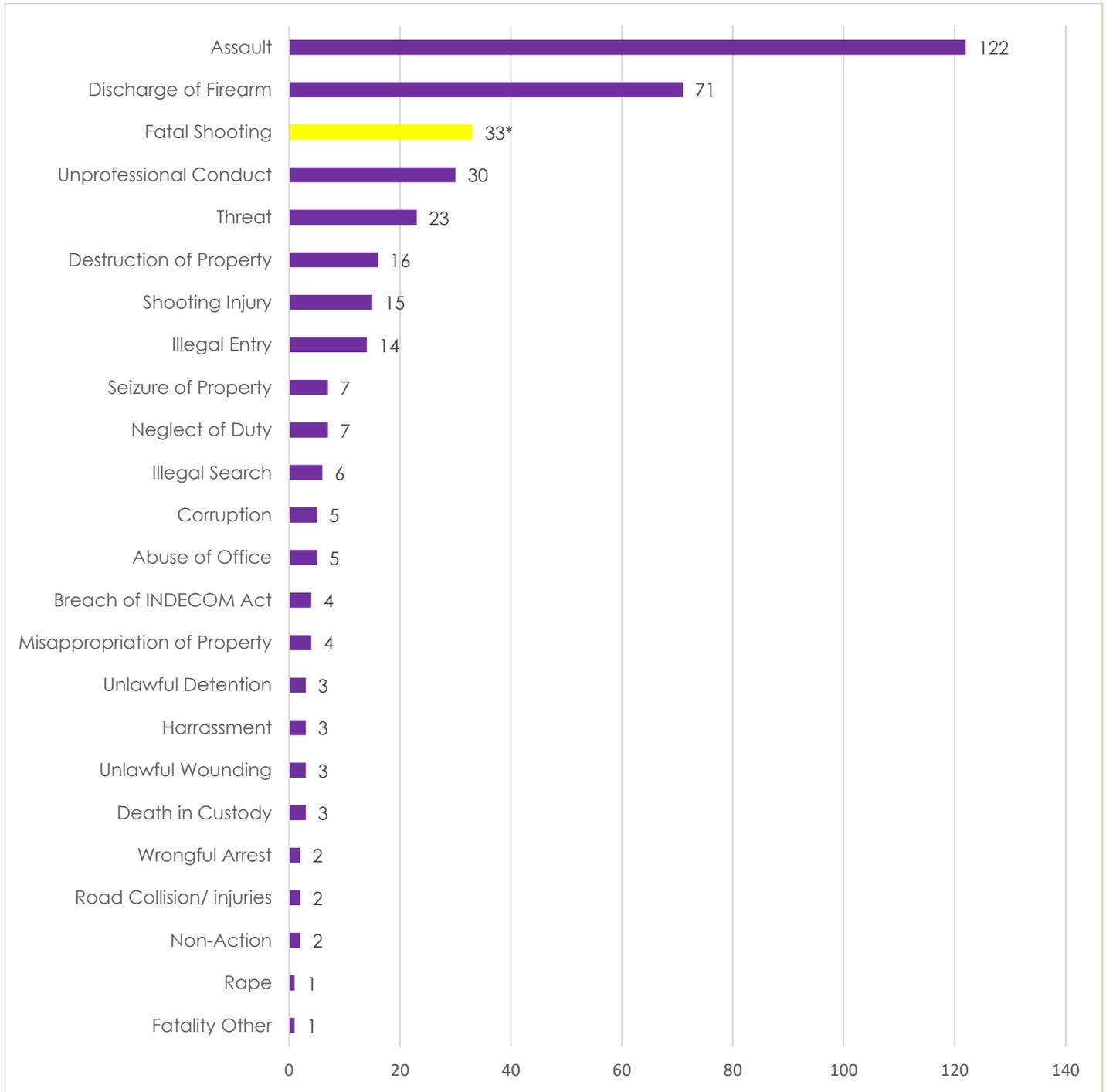
The use of Body Worn Cameras (BWC's) is again urged and recommended for all operational officers. The increasing

prevalence of officers themselves utilizing their own mobile phones to record their interactions is illustrative of their appreciation of how such recordings provide support for their own accounts, temper the behaviour of officers and also clearly records the citizens own behaviour. BWC's and the use of CCTVs in police lock-ups and detention facilities will resolve the current dilemma of counter claims for which there is seldom any resolution and markedly reduce the instances of inappropriate use of force.

However, whilst it is the State agents who are armed, both physically and with extensive legal authority, and who must lead by example, equally the public must treat the Security forces with a similar respect and compliance, which is absent in many scenarios. INDECOM considers many citizens challenge the policing authority and resist direction without cause and such behaviour is also observed on social media recordings. Such resistance to lawful orders is one part of the increasing conflict which is witnessed daily and almost inevitably results in the assault incidents.

PART ONE

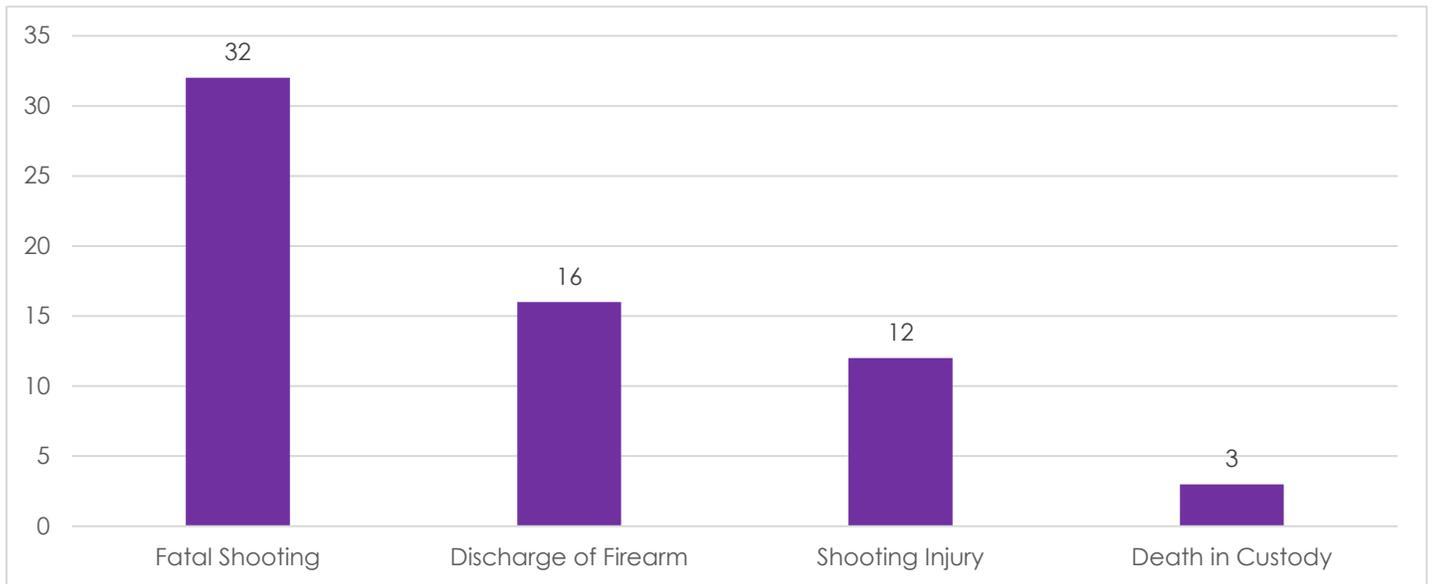
NEW COMPLAINTS



* There were 36 deaths from 33 Security Force fatal shooting incidents.
 * Assault includes assault occasioning bodily harm and assault at common law

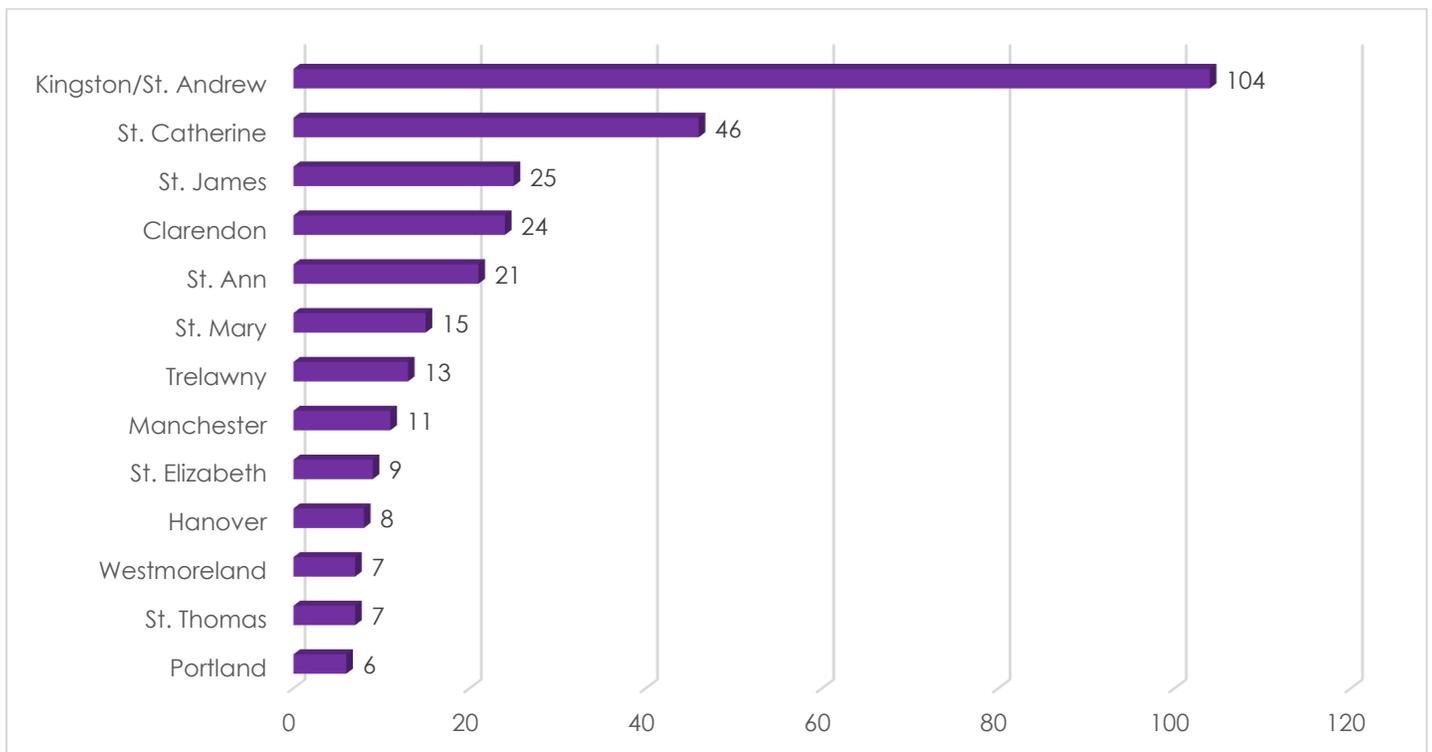
Graph 8 shows the 382 categories for the 296 new incidents for which complaints were received by the Commission during the period April to June 2021

FORENSIC SCENE RESPONSE



Graph 9 shows the 63 incidents that the Commission’s Forensic Unit responded to during the period April to June 2021

COMPLAINTS BY PARISH



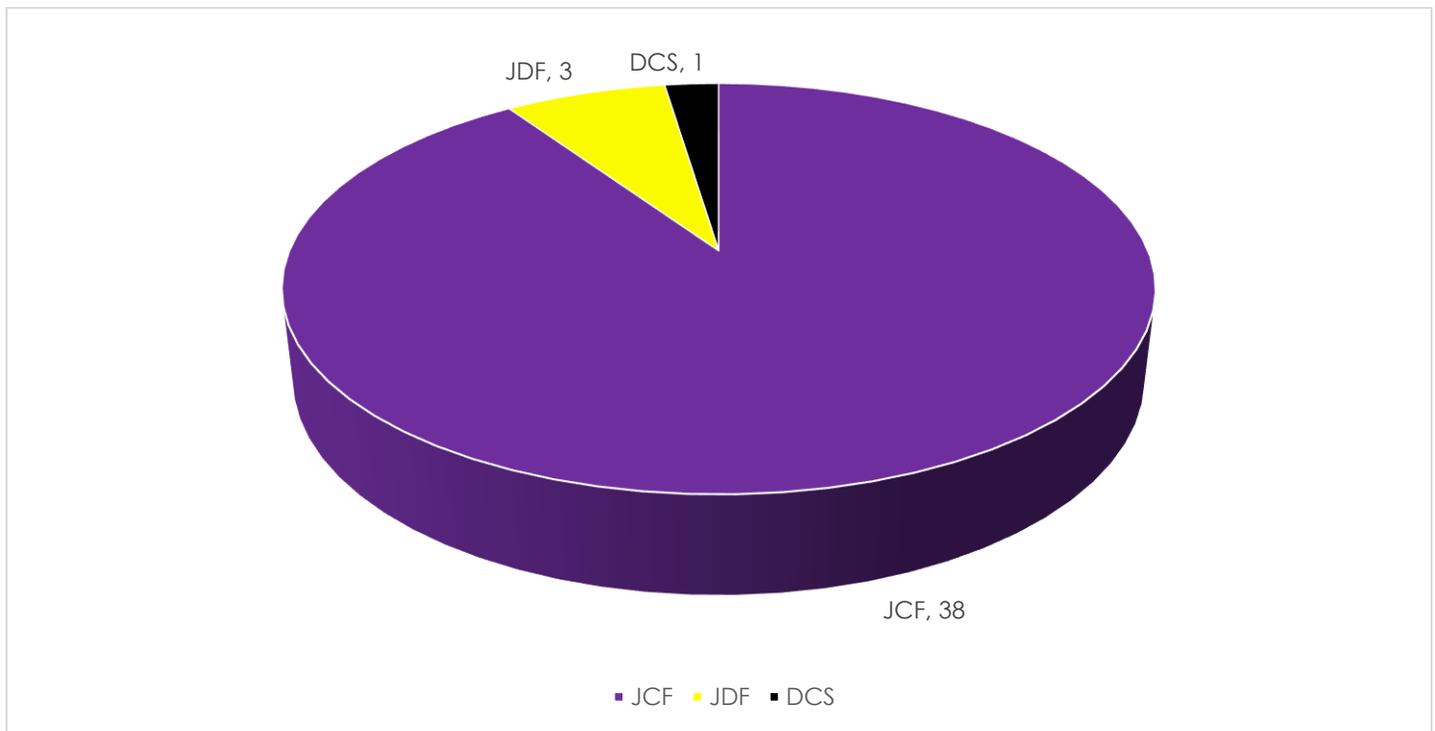
Graph 10 shows the breakdown per parish for the 296 new complaints received by the Commission during the period April to June 2021

COMPLAINTS PER ORGANISATION

STATE AGENCY	TOTAL COMPLAINTS	PERCENTAGE
Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF)	256	87%
Department of Correctional Services (DCS)	22	7%
Jamaica Defence Force (JDF)	8	3%
Joint Military/ Police (JCF & JDF)	10	3%

Table 4 shows the breakdown, per State agency, of the 296 new complaints received by the Commission during the period April to June 2021

FATALITIES PER ORGANISATION



Graph 11 illustrates the State agency to which the 42 fatalities, (36 by fatal shootings, 3 fatal road traffic collision, 3 deaths in custody), recorded for the period of April to June 2021 are related. The corresponding list, for specific incidents, is below.

SECURITY FORCE-RELATED FATALITIES LIST

JCF – Jamaica Constabulary Force

JCF-OD: Jamaica Constabulary Force Off Duty Officer

■ JDF: Jamaica Defence Force

DCS: Department of Correctional Services

■ DIC: Death in Custody

RTC: Road Traffic Collision

Date	Name of Deceased	Location of Incident	Related State Agent
APRIL (12) (Fatal Shooting – 10; DIC – 2)			
3-Apr	Joel ANDERSON DIC	Alligator Pond PSTN to Mandeville Hospital	JCF
3-Apr	Jeff BERNARD	Bellfield District, Browns Hall, St Catherine	JCF
5-Apr	Richard DAWKINS	Chatsworth Road, Waterford, Portmore, St Catherine	JCF
8-Apr	Marlon ROBINSON	Balaclava, St Elizabeth	JCF
17-Apr	Renardo NEEDHAM	Mount Olivet Main Road, Runaway Bay, St Ann	JCF
17-Apr	Jonhai DIXON	King Street, Kingston	JCF
19-Apr	Aston MURRAY DIC	TSACC to KPH	DCS
22-Apr	Rakeem WALKER	Merrick Highway, Kingston	JCF
22-Apr	Roger KING Romaine THOMAS Male u/k	Kilmarnock District, St Elizabeth	JCF
27-Apr	Male u/k	JDF Operating Base, Denham Town, Kingston	JDF
MAY (15) (Fatal Shooting – 15)			
3-May	Isiah GIBBON	Gregory Park, Portmore, St Catherine	JCF
3-May	Jovane BARNES	5th Street, Trench Town, Kingston	JCF
3-May	Nicholas STANFORD	Foster Lane, Naggo Head, Portmore, St Catherine	JCF
6-May	Jason GRANT	Great Georges Street, Sav-la-Mar, Westmoreland	JCF
8-May	Demar MALCOM	St Johns Road, Spanish Town, St Catherine	JCF-OD
10-May	Leton THOMPSON Richard GREEN	Trafalgar Rd, j/w Hope Road, Kingston 10	JCF
17-May	Shaquille SIMPSON	Johnsons Petrol Station, Red Hills Square, St Andrew	JCF
17-May	Ryan NICHOLSON	2nd Street, Bellrock, Kingston 11	JCF
18-May	Oneil CHAMBERS	West Avenue, Greenwich Town, Kingston	JCF
20-May	Tyrese HAYE	Cambridge Avenue, Franklyn Town, Kingston	JCF
20-May	Shane WILLIAMS	Oxford Road j/w Beeston Street, Kingston	JDF
23-May	Tyrone POWELL	Cotton Town District, Trelawny	JCF
24-May	Alrick WILLIAMS	Toronto Road, Lionel Town, Clarendon	JCF-OD

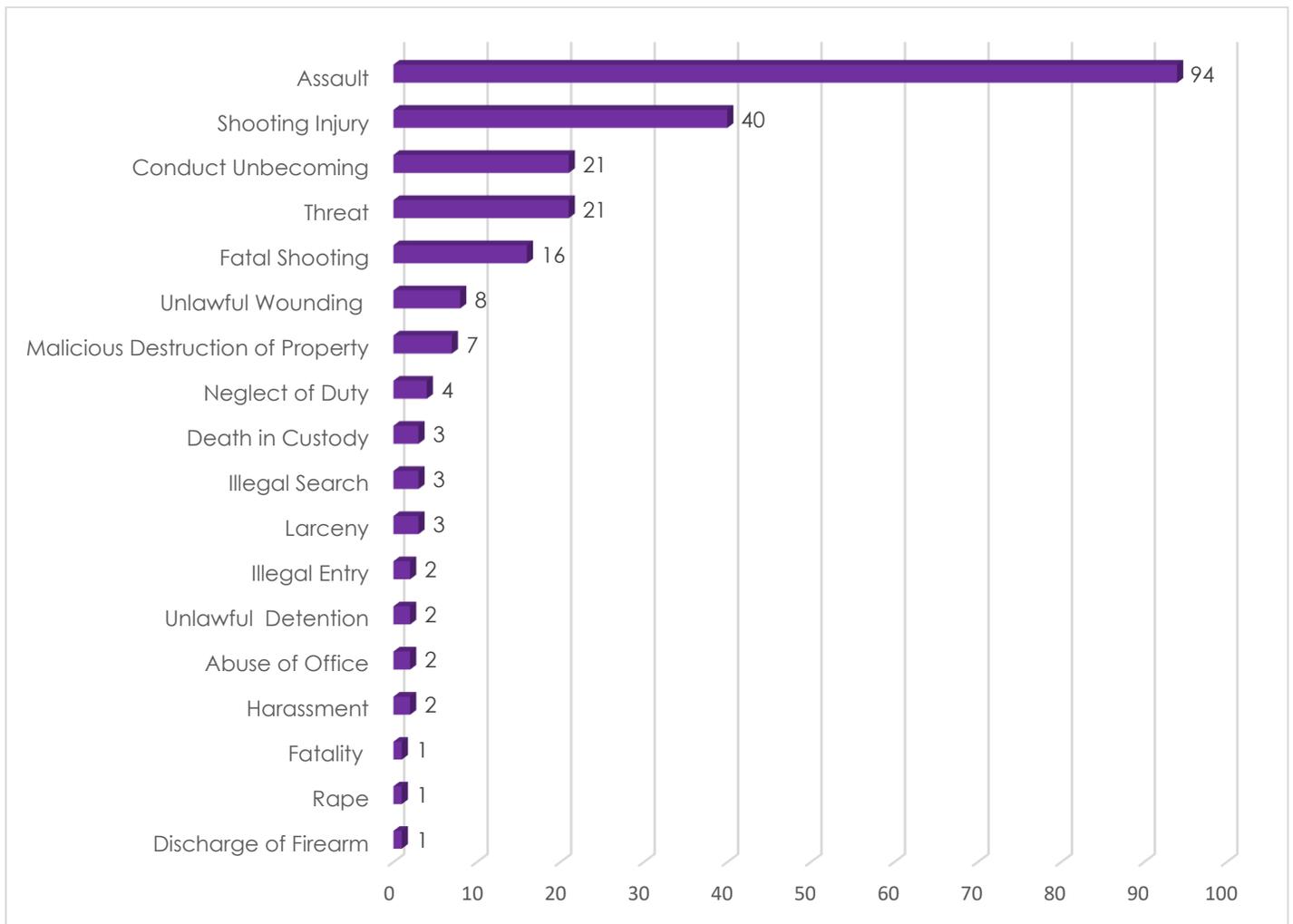
27-May	Pedro PEARCE	Wharf Road, Green Island, Hanover	JCF
JUNE (15) (Fatal Shooting – 11; DIC – 1; RTC - 3)			
3-Jun	Kevorn SALMON	Iron Drive, Mineral Heights, May Pen, Clarendon	JCF
4-Jun	Stephen BROWN	Irish Town Main Road, near Maryland, St Andrew	JCF-OD
12-Jun	Denzil BAKER	Kingsland District, Mandeville, Manchester	JCF
12-Jun	Paul CAMPBELL	Baptist Street, Middle Quarters, St Elizabeth	JCF
12-Jun	Kevon SALMON Janoy BLAIR Devante JOHNSON (Fatal RTC)	Bustamante Drive, Lionel Town, Clarendon	JCF
14-Jun	Marlon CAMPBELL	Hyde Park Road, j/w Fifth Street, Kingston 11	JCF-OD
15-Jun	Reneiko KAMOSE	Arcadia Housing Scheme, Gayle, St Mary	JCF
15-Jun	Willis A. PICTON	Fourth Street, Trench Town, Kingston 12	JCF
17-Jun	Theodore ELLIS	Flint River Main Road, Hanover	JCF-OD
19-Jun	Edward EBANKS	Watchwell, St Elizabeth	JCF
21-Jun	Markland HAYLES DIC	Lionel Town PSTN, Lionel Town, Clarendon	JCF
24-Jun	Jordan GRAHAM	Mansfield Avenue, Homestead, Spanish Town, St Catherine	JDF
29-Jun	Shavez JAMES	Ferry District, Mandela Highway, St Andrew	JCF

Table 5 lists the names of the 42 civilians who died from security force-related incidents during the period April to June 2021

PART TWO

The Legal Department

COMPLETED COMMISSION'S REPORTS



Graph 12 shows the categories of complaints for Commission's Reports completed during the period of April to June 2021

OVERVIEW: COMMISSION'S REPORTS RECOMMENDATIONS

Charge		Charge & Disciplinary Action		Disciplinary Action		Unsubstantiated
6 cases	6 officers	1 case	3 officers*	8 cases	8 officers	198 cases

Table 6 shows the recommendations made for the 213 Commission's Reports completed during the period April to June 2021

- *For this case, three officers were recommended for charge, while only two officers were recommended for disciplinary action, as one officer is no longer a member of the JCF

COMMISSION'S REPORTS RECOMMENDATIONS – FATAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS

No.	Date of Incident	Victim	Case Summary	INDECOM Recommendations
1.	January 24, 2011	Oneil Bell	On Monday, January 24, 2011 at about 10:15 a.m. the police acting on information formed a team led by Det. Sgt. went to Elliott Corner in search of AH o/c S who is a suspect in a murder and gang related activities in the Bethel Town police area. The police were travelling in an unmarked police service vehicle registered H9109 when AH and another man were seen. They were approached by the police when they pulled firearms and open gunfire at the police, the police return the fire at them. One man who was later identified as Oneil Bell o/c Bully was found suffering from gunshot wound to his chest and right hand and clutching one high power 9mm pistol serial #H394688 with extended magazine with nine 9mm cartridges. AH escaped in nearby bushes. Oneil Bell was rushed to the Savanna-la-Mar General Hospital where he was pronounced dead.	No Charge
2.	April 16, 2011	Cornel Alphanso Hall o/c 'Earl'	The deceased, Cornel A. Hall was shot and killed at White Street, Kingston 13 on April 16, 2011 by Woman Corporal and Corporal. The police claims the deceased pointed a firearm at them, and as such Woman Corporal had to fire to avert threat to life. The witness evidence is that Hall was executed.	On June 2, 2021 the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions ruled that the matter should be sent to the Special Coroner's Court for the issues to be ventilated at an inquest.
3.	December 2, 2011	O'Brian Thorpe, Renardo Hines & OB	On Friday, December 2, 2011 at about 2:15 p.m. officers were on foot patrol in the Gordon Crescent area when they came upon a group of heavily armed men who opened gunfire at the police. The police took evasive action and returned the fire and a running gun battle ensued which led to the Fuller area. During the gun battle one of the men was hit and was later found suffering from gunshot wounds to his head and chest he was clutching a black Glock pistol serial number CSXG36 with an extended magazine with twenty (20) 9mm cartridges a black plastic bag was also found beside him with thirty four (34) 9mm cartridges. After the shooting two men were shot and killed who were later identified as O'Brian Thorpe and Renardo Hines.	No Charge
4.	November 1, 2013	Romario Campbell & Lucien Campbell	On Friday, November 1, 2013 at about 1:30 p.m. the police acting on information that men were seen with guns at Crawford Street proceeded to the area in two vehicles with the team led by Inspector. The police approached a premises when three (3) men were seen, two (2) of whom were armed with firearms. The men opened fire on the police, the fire was returned, one man ran through a side gate, one fell before a parked van and the third ran behind the van into a house. The second and third man were seen suffering from gunshot wounds, taken to the Cornwall Regional Hospital where they were pronounced dead.	No Charge
5.	December 20, 2013	Travaun Brown	On Friday, December 20, 2013 at about 7:15p.m., a team of sixteen (16) police officers, led by DSP, were travelling in several vehicles from Latium, St. James and heading in the direction of Orange, St. James. The police upon reaching a section of the Murray Pond Main Road saw two men coming from an open area on the right side of the road. The men upon seeing the police ran back to where they came from. The police became suspicious and two Constables came out of the vehicle they were in and followed the men. The men opened fire on Constables who took evasive action and	No Charge

			returned the fire. When the shooting subsided the area was searched using flash lights and one man was found suffering from gunshot wounds. A .357 Magnum Revolver containing three (3) live rounds and three (3) casings was found beside the man. The injured man was taken to the Cornwall Regional Hospital where he was pronounced dead by Doctor.	
6.	August 28, 2014	Sheldon Rogers	On Thursday, August 28, 2014 at about 5:49 am a team of approximately fifty one (51) police officers from the Hunts Bay Police Station led by DSP were conducting an operation in search of wanted men, persons of interest and for illegal possession of firearms and ammunition. The police officers were reportedly divided into sub teams. Three Constables from the Hunts Bay police station consisted of one of the sub-teams. They were reportedly travelling in service vehicle BS010 driven by Constable along Black Sea Pathway in Seaview Gardens when they observed a man in a pathway acting suspiciously. The man reportedly pulled a firearm from his waist band and fired at the police when ordered to stop. Constables returned fire and the man was later observed suffering from wounds to his upper body and a 9mm pistol with four live rounds were retrieved from the man who was identified by his mother as Sheldon Rogers, 31 years old date of birth June 13, 1983 . He was taken to the Kingston Public Hospital where he was pronounced dead at approximately 6:00 a.m. No witness has come forward in relation to the incident to either refute or concur with the security force's account of what transpired on the date in question.	No Charge
7.	January 10, 2015	Kedran Gardener	On Saturday, January 10, 2015 Constable, an off-duty police officer, was standing at the doorway, on the outside of BJ's Enterprise on Barclay's Street in Savanna-la-Mar, Westmoreland. The police officer was conversing with a female who was standing on the inside of BJ's Enterprise at the doorway. About 8 p.m. while the police officer was speaking with the cashier a male entered the store. After the man entered BJ's Enterprise he asked if the store was open. The man went towards the back of the store and returned to the front section. After returning to the front section he produced a gun, pointed it at the police officer and ordered him into the store. Once inside the store the officer pulled his firearm from which he fired a single shot. The man fell to the ground. The police officer then used his cell phone to call the Savanna-la-mar Police station. The man was subsequently rushed to the Savanna-la-Mar Hospital by other police officers. He was later pronounced dead by Dr. The man was later identified by his mother as eighteen (18) year old Kedran Gardener.	No Charge
8.	February 14, 2016	Mark Bernard	On Sunday, February 14, 2016 at about 4:30 p.m. Cons attached to the Sav La Mar Police station was off duty visiting family in Hatfield Westmoreland. After having dinner, Cons. and his brother Mark Bernard, had an argument over a phone chip. The argument got heated and the mother and father of the parties intervened and tried to part them. It is alleged that Cons then discharged one round from his private firearm hitting Bernard in the head killing him. At the time of the shooting both men were in vicinity of the verandah. Based on information received Bernard was unarmed at the time that Cons shot him. After the shooting Cons boarded his car and drove off. Cons later turned up at Savanna-la-Mar Police Station where he turned himself in. Father of the deceased, who witnessed the shooting confirmed that the deceased was unarmed when Cons. shot him. One casing was recovered. On August	No Charge

			20, 2018, Cons was shot multiple times and killed in a barber shop at Petersfield, Westmoreland by a lone gunman.	
9.	June 23, 2017	Sharnanda Leslie	On Friday June 23, 2017 at about 8:10 p.m, a police party of three (3) was led on special operation by DSP. Whilst the team was traveling along Old Green Island Lane, DSP who was the driver of the police marked service vehicle, signaled a white Toyota Corolla registered as '4169 GR' to stop by tooting the horn and flashing lights. The Toyota Corolla stopped and the police team exited the service vehicle and started to approach the motorcar. Suddenly three men alighted from the car. Two of them ran off in separate directions to nearby bushes and one was chased and apprehended. He was found to be CM, who was the driver of the Toyota Corolla. The third man who exited from the Toyota Corolla fired gunshots in the direction of the police. The police returned fire and the man was seen lying on the ground thereafter clutching a handgun. He appeared to be suffering from gunshot wounds. He was then taken to the Noel Holmes Hospital where he was pronounced dead at 9:10 p.m. by Dr. Members of the police team identified the deceased as Sharnanda Leslie otherwise called 'Blacks' who was said to be linked to a spate of crimes in the Hanover area. An NIS card was also found on the deceased bearing the name 'Sharnanda Leslie'.	No Charge
10.	April 5, 2018	Gawayne Muir & Nichalson Scarlett	On Thursday, April 5, 2018 some minutes after 10:00 p.m. officers who were on duty at the Hanover Police Headquarters received information via a radio transmission that men armed with guns were in the Mt. Peace area of Hanover threatening citizens. Three (3) police officers from the Hanover OST proceeded to the area. About 10:40 p.m. while driving along the Mt. Peace Main Road they saw a vehicle approaching them. This vehicle was coming from the direction of the Mt. Peace community. The officers turned on the flashing lights on the service vehicle after which they stopped the service vehicle and exited. The approaching motor vehicle then slowed down and three (3) men alighted and opened fire in the direction of the police officers. The police officers returned fire in the direction of the men and after the shooting subsided two (2) men were seen suffering from gunshot wounds. It was further reported that the third man escaped in a nearby cane field. A gun was retrieved from beside one of the injured men after which both men were rushed to the hospital where they were pronounced dead. The deceased men were identified as Nichalson Scarlett o/c Nick a Taxi Driver and Gawayne Muir o/c Broady a Farmer. Both men are of a Mt. Peace, Hanover address.	No Charge
11.	July 27, 2018	Richie Reid	On Friday, July 27, 2018 at about 2 a.m., the concerned officer Constable, was at home with his family when he was alerted to the fact that someone was close to his yard or in his yard by the continuous barking of his dogs. He took up his licenced glock pistol with s/n and went outside to check. He is the owner of a white Toyota Hiace bus parked immediately in front of his car port, a green Solonia GMC motor truck and a white Mazda motor car parked along the front perimeter fence to the house. A Mitsubishi Truck is parked in front of his house grill gate. He went outside and made checks and he saw someone inside the Green GMC pickup with a flash light shining inside the vehicle. On discovering this, he turned to go inside his house, when he was pounced upon by a man walking towards him from the side of his house where his bedroom was located. This man was	No Charge

			<p>dressed in dark coloured clothing and appeared to be holding a gun and moving in a crouching tactical manner, upon seeing this, he changed his direction and retreated behind the Hiace bus in fear of being shot by the man. He ran to the other side of the Hiace bus further away from the man with the gun, he was pounced upon by another man who was armed with a machete and a flashlight which was shining in his face. The man with the machete said "pussy a tonight you a go dead" at this time he was 9 feet away while holding the machete in a chopping position from the concerned officer. The concerned officer was in fear of his life and he pointed his weapon at the advancing man and fired one (1) round in his direction. The concerned officer moved towards his house, and realized that the man was still advancing so he fired one (1) more shot. As soon as he fired the second shot the man dropped the machine and started running away, he jumped the perimeter wall and ran along the roadway turning on Montecello Drive and disappeared from his sight. As the men ran away the concerned officer saw him removed a dark coloured jacket and a tam from his head. The police emergency was contacted and a patrol team came, the area was searched and no one was found. Further checks revealed that a diagnostic machine was missing from the vehicle. The matter was reported the following morning to the Spanish Town Police. Information received sometime later that a body was found close to the concerned officer's home.</p>	
12.	October 1, 2018	Odain Gordon	<p>On Monday, October 1, 2018, about 8:15 p.m., a team of police officers, responded to a report of Wounding with Intent in Cousins Cove, Hanover where a male, JB, was shot and injured. It is alleged that the aforementioned police team, acting upon intelligence, went to a premises, located in New Town, Cousins Cove, Hanover, which was allegedly occupied by the suspect in relation to the shooting; however, he was not there. It is asserted that on Tuesday, October 2, 2018, about 1:00 a.m., the aforementioned team, went back to the premises which was allegedly occupied by the suspect. It is alleged that W/Inspector and Constable remained in the service vehicle along the highway, whilst four officers entered the property by the rear. Assertions are that Corporal and Constable went to left and right sides of the premises and provided a cordon, whilst Detective Constable and Constable went to the front of the premises. It is alleged that Detective Constable and Constable breached the front door, and they saw the suspect sitting in a bed holding a firearm in one of his hands. It is alleged that Constable instructed the suspect to drop the weapon. Assertions are that Constable discharged three rounds from his Glock service pistol in the direction of the suspect. The suspect was then rushed to the Noel Holmes Hospital where he was pronounced dead. A firearm was allegedly recovered from the scene.</p>	No Charge
13.	September 12, 2019	Everton Moore	<p>This Report concerns the fatal shooting of Everton Moore (the deceased) by Constable (the Concerned Officer' herein) on September 12th, 2019 in the vicinity of Stennett Street and Main Street and Warner Street, St Mary. The Concerned Officer alleges that they received an assignment to a disturbance caused by a man allegedly of unsound mind and naked in Port Maria, St. Mary. On arrival at the Rubis Gas Station, he saw a naked man holding on to one of the service pump. The officers alighted from the service vehicle and walked towards the said naked man with a view to lay hold of</p>	Charge as per DPP Ruling dated May 17, 2021

			<p>the man. The man began behaving in a boisterous manner kicking and spitting at them. He then walked across the road and they followed him. The said man then picked up a stone and shouted, "Pussy ole mi nuh like police. Unu fi dead." He pulled his firearm, gave a clear verbal command to the man to drop the stone but he refused. The man then lifted his hand and attempted to hurl the stone at him. The Constable noted that he was in close proximity to the man and was unable to tactically retreat. In fear of his life, he fired in the man's direction and fell to the ground. He then quickly retrieved the service vehicle and with assistance, placed the said man in the back of the service vehicle along with the stone. The man was rushed to the Port Maria Hospital. On arrival, the man was pronounced dead by Dr. at 10:39pm. The man was later identified as Everton Moore. Closed Circuit Television ('CCTV') footage was obtained in this matter. Importantly, the footage contradicts the officer's account. Mr. Moore does not appear to have a stone in his hand and does not appear to be a threat to the officer. The officer, armed with a baton in his right hand, pursues Mr. Moore who is walking away from him (the officer). Meanwhile, the officer occasionally hits Mr. Moore with the baton. While pursuing the deceased, the officer draws his firearm and places the baton in his left hand and the firearm in his right. It is the Commission's considered view that Mr. Graham's use of firearm constitutes excessive force.</p>	
14.	September 23, 2019	Akeem Fray	<p>On Monday, September 23, 2019 at about 3 p.m. a Police Team went on an Operation in the Hugga Lane, Norwood St. James when they saw two (2) men acting in a suspicious manner. The Police Officers allegedly called out to the men, after which one of the men allegedly pulled a firearm from his waist and attempted to point it in the direction of the Police Officers. The Police officers opened fire at the man. The man was shot and pronounced dead at hospital. The other man escaped. Three (3) spent casings and a firearm were reportedly recovered from the incident scene by the Police Officers. The citizens were upset with the police about the shooting but where the deceased was shot was to a section of a yard where none of the members of the community were able to witness the actual shooting. There was a camera located to the front of the premises across from the yard where the shooting took place. However, when checks were made, the camera was not recording; it was a "dummy camera." There were no independent eye witnesses to this incident.</p>	No Charge
15.	March 13, 2020	Lisset Newman	<p>This Report concerns the fatal shooting of Lisset Newman (the deceased) on March 13th 2020 at her home in Hinds Crescent, Friendship District, Wakefield Trelawny. The allegations are that on March 13th, 2020 the police detained RG in Friendship, Trelawny. RG and his cellular phone were searched where certain alleged incriminating documents and images were seen. The police opted to make enquires based on their observations and sojourned to RG's alleged place of abode. RG carried the police to his mother's home, DN at Hinds, Crescent, Wakefield, Trelawny. On arrival at the premises at about 10pm, the police searched DN's home, nothing illegal was found. On leaving the premises, the Complainants' allege that the police officers shot at and unlawfully killed Ms. Lisset Newman who was outside of DN's home. The concerned officers however contend that they did not search the premises and on leaving, they were attacked by a crowd who</p>	<p>The Commission humbly recommends that the death of Lisset Newman, be referred to the Special Coroner to decide if an inquest ought to be held. By letter dated June 4, 2021 from the Office of the DPP it was recommended that the matter be referred to the Special Coroners Court, Trelawny.</p>

			<p>hurled stones and bottles in their direction. A member of the crowd fired upon them and Constable admitted that he returned fire in the man's direction. Constable was injured. They quickly retreated and journey to the hospital. Later, they were informed that a lady was shot and later succumbed to her injuries at the Falmouth General Hospital.</p>	
16.	April 21, 2020	Leonardo Spaulding	<p>On Tuesday, April 21, 2020 at about 10:10 a.m. whilst on enquiries with Det/Cpl. and Det/Cons. in an unmarked Toyota Probox motor car driven by Det/Sgt. They received information about on escapee from the Hunts Bay Police Station Lock Ups who was seen walking along the Sandy Gully Bank vicinity of Riverton City in the company of another man. They proceeded to the location where both men kept walking southerly going further down into Riverton City area. Whilst frequently looking behind them and over their shoulders as the unmarked Probox approached them. As the vehicle drew closer to the men, Det/Cons. shouted to the men, one of whom had a bag across his chest. The man with the bag attempted to retrieve something from the bag whilst the other man reached for his waist band. Det/Cons. said, "Police don't do it." But both men pulled firearms and were challenged by Det/Cons. One man lost his firearm and ran in the direction from which he was walking before collapsing to the ground. The other man ran in the direction in which he was travelling and escaped. Det/Cpl. and Det/Sgt. ran in the direction of the man who escaped and did a brief search but he was not found. Det/Cons. recovered a firearm which fell from the injured man. Shortly afterwards, a team came and took the injured man to the hospital. The injured man was not one of the escapee from the Hunts Bay Police Station Lock Ups.</p>	No Charge

Table 7 is recommendations by INDECOM's Legal Department for Commission's Reports completed for fatal shooting incidents during the period April to June 2021

RULINGS RECEIVED FROM THE ODPD ARISING FROM INDECOM INVESTIGATIONS

No.	Incident Date	Category of Incident	Date Referred to ODPD	Date ODPD Ruling Received
Rulings for Charge				
1.	January 29, 2015	Assault	February 9, 2021	April 12, 2021
2.	April 27, 2017	Shooting Injury	April 11, 2018	1. August 27, 2018 - Charge (further instructions given by ODPD to Investigator before charging) 2. June 25, 2021 – (Charge & Disciplinary Action)
3.	September 7, 2019	Assault	December 10, 2020	April 12, 2021 (Breach of S. 33)
4.	September 12, 2019	Fatal Shooting	April 28, 2021	May 17, 2021
5.	February 28, 2020	Shooting Injury	December 8, 2020	May 13, 2021
6.	April 20, 2020	Unlawful Wounding	June 17, 2021	June 17, 2021
7.	April 26, 2020	Assault	November 4, 2020	May 17, 2021
Rulings for No Charge				
1.	April 16, 2011	Fatal Shooting	1. August 27, 2018 2. February 1, 2021	1. ODPD Letter dated May 13, 2020 received requesting further information 2. June 2, 2021 - No charge (To be sent to Special Coroners Court)
2.	July 30, 2018	Assault	March 8, 2021	June 16, 2021

Table 8 shows all case rulings received from the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPD) during the period April to June 2021

CHARGES LAID FROM INDECOM INVESTIGATIONS (APRIL – JUNE 2021)

Name and Rank	Incident Date	Charge	Date of Charge	State Agency
Cons. Jafari Pearson	May 12, 2018	Assault OABH	April 13, 2021	JCF
Cons. Richard Codner	January 27, 2015	Assault OABH	May 20, 2021	JCF
Cons. Jevaney Turner	September 7, 2019	Breach Section 33 ICI	June 2, 2021	JCF
Sergeant Garrett Smith	February 28, 2020	Unlawful Wounding/ Beaching s.33 (a) of the ICI Act.	June 10, 2021	JCF
District Constable Leon Johnson	April 26, 2020	Assault OABH	June 16, 2021	JCF

Table 9 shows all members of the Security Forces who were charged for various allegations during the period of April to June 2021

PART THREE

PUBLIC INFORMATION

- **Meeting: Security Forces & INDECOM**

There were no meetings with the JCF High Command during the period April – June 2021. However, correspondence was exchanged between the two entities on several issues.

- **Outreach: Awareness Exercises**

Unit/ Division/ Station	Group Size	Contact Hours
St. Catherine Adult Correctional Centre	17	3
JCF Area 3	53	2
IPROB	18	1
St. Thomas Police Division	20	2.75
Rio Cobre Juvenile Correctional Centre	23	2
St. Catherine South Police Headquarters	17	2

- **Quarterly Overview**

Categories	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	TOTAL
New Complaint Cases	240	296	536
Fatal Shooting Deaths	28	36	64
Complaints Per Organisation	JCF: 202 JDF: 5 DCS: 24 JCF & JDF: 9	JCF: 256 JDF: 8 DCS: 22 JCF & JDF: 10	JCF: 458 JDF: 13 DCS: 46 JCF & JDF: 19
Commission's Reports Completed	160	213	373
Charges Laid From INDECOM Investigations	5	5	10

INDECOM OFFICES

Head Office

1 Dumfries Road
Kingston 10

Interview Centre

9 Dumfries Road
Kingston 10

Central Regional Office

1 A Brumalia Road
Cobblestone Professional Centre - Unit 10
Mandeville, Manchester

Western Regional Office

Praise Concourse Plaza
18 Queens Drive,
Montego Bay, St. James

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876.968.1932	876.968.8875
876.961.4171	876.971.1672
876.979.3481	876.929.6719
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Searching for Truth, Striving for Justice