Public Agenda

Date: Thursday November 3, 2022
Time: 1:45 – 3:00 pm
Location: Zoom Video Conference

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1. Call to Order
2. Declarations of Conflict & Pecuniary Interest by Members
3. Approval of Agenda
4. Approval of Minutes – Public Minutes September 15, 2022
5. Business Arriving from the Minutes
6. Delegations
7. General Reports
    - 7.1. Professional Standards Branch
    - 7.2. Crime Stoppers
    - 7.3. Crime Statistics
    - 7.4. MCRRT Statistics and Referral Tracking
    - 7.5. Q3: Amherstburg Policing Activities Report
    - 7.6. Q3: Use of Force
    - 7.7. Q3: Naloxone
    - 7.8. Q3: POP/ CCP Statistics
    - 7.9. Q3: Youth Crime Statistics Report
    - 7.10. All Chief Memos
8. Policy Items
9. Financial Matters
10. Human Resources
    - 10.1. HR Report
11. Communications
12. New Business
    - 12.1. OAPSB 2023 Membership
13. Adjournment
    - 13.1. Next Regular Public Meeting: December 15, 2022

PUBLIC Meeting Minutes

Date: Thursday September 15, 2022
Time: 2:45 pm
Location: Zoom Video Conference

PRESENT:

Councillor Rino Bortolin	A/ Chief Jason Bellaire
Mr. Robert de Verteuil	Deputy Chief Frank Providenti
Ms. Denise Ghanam	A/ Deputy Jason Crowley
Mayor Aldo DiCarlo, Vice Chair	Dave Tilley, SOLGEN
Mayor Drew Dilkens, Chair	

REGRETS:

RECORDER: Sarah Sabihuddin, Administrative Director

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1. **Call to Order**

The Chair, Mayor Dilkens, called the meeting to order at 2:45 pm

2. **Declarations of Conflict & Pecuniary Interest by Members**

None

3. **Approval of Agenda**

Moved: Mayor, Aldo DiCarlo; Seconded Councillor Rino Bortolin. Carried.

4. **Approval of Minutes – In Camera July 7 2022**

Moved: Councillor Rino Bortolin; Seconded Denise Ghanam. Carried.

5. **Business Arriving from the Minutes**

None

6. **Delegations**

Lifesaving Award - Sgt Todd Pearce

Don Denne, St. John Ambulance presented Sergeant Todd Pearce with a St. John Ambulance life-saving award for his heroic actions in saving a person's life.

On July 16, 2021, Sgt. Pearce was off-duty and having dinner at a local restaurant when he noticed an elderly patron in medical distress. He immediately rushed to the person, and after confirming they had no vital signs, began to perform CPR. When a bystander brought a defibrillator to the scene, Sgt.

Pearce used the machine to successfully re-establish the person's vitals. The patron was subsequently transported to hospital and has since made a full recovery.

7. **General Reports**
   - 7.1. Professional Standards Branch – July & August
   - 7.2. Crime Stoppers – July & August
   - 7.3. Crime Statistics – July & August
   - 7.4. MCRRT Statistics and Referral Tracking - July & August
   - 7.5. All Chief Memos – July & August

Councillor Bortolin: We do the referral tracking for the services that we refer to but are we tracking the gaps or interactions with people who didn't lead to referrals? 42 seems low for a total. Do we know where the gaps are in levels of service?

A/ Chief Bellaire: The WPS is doing a lot of the work other agencies should be doing. I have been meeting with partners to get to a point where we can off load some of the work into the places.

Councillor Bortolin: The WPS biggest referrals are to the mission and the hospital. Are we able to quantify how much time we are spending at these two locations?

Chair, Mayor Dilkens: to Councillor's point – in 2017/2018 I asked Chief Fredrick - what do you need at this time? He indicated 12-24 officers to fix the problem. You and I have these discussions frequently A/ Chief Bellaire. When I asked you what you need you didn't say more officers you said that you need a place/ a location to bring these people so the officers we do have can get back on the road.

A/Chief Bellaire: There is an unfair burden being put on the WPS and it's now a capacity issue. While I would like to provide relief to our staff, what would allow for compelling change in our community would be to have a place for us to take individuals to receive services and then move our efforts back into policing. If we have no one to bring people we have end up back in the cycle.

Moved: Councillor Rino Bortolin; Seconded Denise Ghanam. Carried.

8. **Policy Items**
   - 8.1. Board Policy: Electronic Monitoring Policy

Moved: Mayor DiCarlo; Seconded Denise Ghanam. Carried.

9. **Financial Matters**
   - 9.1. Funding Request - Annual Exemplary Service Awards Banquet

Moved: Councillor Bortolin. Seconded Denise Ghanam. Carried.

10. **Human Resources**
    - 10.1. Monthly HR Report – July & August

Moved: Mayor DiCarlo; Seconded Robert de Verteuil. Carried.

11. **Communications**
    - 11.1. Canada Day - Thank you

Moved: Councillor Bortolin. Seconded Denise Ghanam. Carried.

12. New Business

12.1. Chief Update: Downtown Windsor

A/ Chief Bellaire spoke to the reports of higher levels of incidents of violence recently in the downtown core. Provided summary of events that occurred in September and spoke of the community focused approach that is being utilized. Highlighted the community partnerships and the ongoing, proactive outreach. Notes that these recent incidences are, when compared to the 10 year trend, lower than average.

Councillor Bortolin: Thank you. Especially on behalf of residents and business owners in the area due to increased presence. This is a situation that police have been forced to deal with and these are not police issues.

Moved: Mayor DiCarlo. Seconded Denise Ghanam. Carried

12.2. Request for Extension- Motor Vehicle Towing and Storage Contract for the City of Windsor

Moved: Councillor Bortolin. Seconded Denise Ghanam. Carried

12.3. Notification of the 2023-2026 Strategic Planning Process

Councillor Bortolin: I wanted to thank the executive for how much more outreach is happening. It is much appreciated.

Denise Ghanam: I did like the outreach. I note that there is not mention to aboriginal groups, black community groups or other racialized groups.

Brendan Dodd: That is not an exhaustive list of all consultations taking place. We will be working and finalizing the list further and will ensure we include groups of this nature.

Moved: Councillor Bortolin. Seconded Denise Ghanam. Carried

12.4. WPS Board 2023 Meeting Schedule

Moved: Councillor Bortolin. Seconded Denise Ghanam. Carried

13. Adjournment

14.1. Next Meeting November 3, 2022

There is no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:18 PM

Moved by Denise Ghanam, seconded by Robert de Verteuil to adjourn meeting. Carried.

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SARAH SABIHUDDIN
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

APPROVED THIS 3 DAY OF NOVEMBER 2022.

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MAYOR DREW DILKENS, CHAIR
WINDSOR POLICE SERVICES BOARD

Date: October 17, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Deputy Chief Frank Providenti

Re: Professional Standards Branch Report – September 2022

Windsor Police Services Board,

Please find attached the Professional Standards Branch reports for the month of September 2022 as per the WPS Professional Standards Branch.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank Providenti

Deputy Chief of Operational Support

Windsor Police Service

FP/mo

MONTHLY BOARD REPORT - SEPTEMBER 2022

SYNOPSIS OF SEPTEMBER 2022 COMPLAINTS	
In September 2022, the Professional Standards office addressed the following number of complaints:	
11	**New Complaints Received in September 2022**
25	**Complaints Carried Over From 2019/2020/2021/ Jan-Aug 2022**
Of the **36** total complaints handled in September 2022:	
6	**Complaints From 2019/2020/ 2021/ Jan-Aug 2022 Closed in September 2022**
7	**Complaints Opened & Closed in September 2022**
0	**Complaint From 2019 Carried Into October 2022**
3	**Complaints From 2020 Carried Into October 2022**
6	**Complaints From 2021 Carried Into October 2022**
14	**Complaints From 2022 Carried Into October 2022**

Break Down & Classification of New Complaints	
CHIEF COMPLAINTS-(CH)	0
PUBLIC COMPLAINTS-(PC)	10
SERVICE/POLICY COMPLAINTS-(SP)	1

WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE
PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

September 2022 MONTHLY BOARD REPORT

EXTERNAL RECOGNITION

Constable Ian Roberts

The Ontario Police College sent in an appreciation letter for the excellent leadership of Constable Ian Roberts as he acted as the Parade Commander for the OPC March Past and Review Ceremony. Constable Ian Roberts represented Windsor Police Service with pride.

Constable Robert Johns

A complainant contacted the 911 Communication Centre to express her gratitude for the help she received from Constable Robert Johns. While living in Hamilton, she requested a check on the well-being of her father who suffers from dementia, and could not be reached. Constable Johns exuded true kindness and helped calm the Complainant in a very stressful moment of uncertainty and panic. She advised that if it wasn't for Constable Johns, she would still be an emotional mess and would not have been able to follow through with finding an alternate residence for her father. Despite the unfortunate circumstances for needing to call Windsor Police, she is grateful for the memorable interaction with Constable Johns and the service as a whole.

Sergeant Darius Goze, Constable Stephanie Birch, Constable Wayne Bridge, Constable Trevor Snyder, Constable Brent Glavin, Constable Kyle Shaw, Constable Ashley Harris, Constable Daniel Zelaney, Constable Jason Brisco, Constable Steven Tucker, and 911 Communicators Nick Kigar, Hillary Severin, Erica Nohra and Sarah Brush

Superintendent Tim Berthiaume issued a **Divisional Commendation** to both sworn and civilian members of Windsor Police for their diligent efforts in rescuing a female that was held against her will. By using searches of MTO records, social media profiles and GPS locators, the officers were successful in locating the female victim before this nefarious situation ended in a fatality. It was because of their tenacity that an arrest was made and a male was subsequently charged with choking, threats, forcible confinement and two counts of assault with a weapon. All officers and civilian members who participated in this call, exemplified a true commitment to teamwork and the values of this service.

911 Communicator Jessica Lofthouse

During a distress call where the Complainant was limited in his ability to verbally respond due to a medical emergency, call-taker Jessica Lofthouse used the GPS tracking system to locate the male in order to send an ambulance to his location. Despite this use of technology, it was not able to provide an exact radius and it was only because of Jessica's key questions that helped direct first responders to locate the elderly male. It is apparent that Jessica's involvement was essential in saving this man's life as she was able to get him the medical attention he needed during a moment when every minute mattered.

Sergeant Del Bal, Sergeant Steven Gawadzyn, Constable Patrick Wilson, Constable Sean Gazdig, Constable Simon Azzopardi, Constable Jesse Soufane, Constable Heinrich Penner, Constable Andrew Crossett, Constable Ahmad Chafchak, Constable David Repko, Constable Brad Rivett, Constable Phillippe Gratton and Special Constable Meghan Montminy

Acting Chief Jason Bellaire expressed his appreciation for the many members of the Windsor Police Service Honour Guard that stood post at the "Book of Condolences" laid out at City Hall for the mourning period of the recently deceased, Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. These members responded quickly to the request and in a professional and respectful manner represented Windsor Police with honour and humility.

Windsor Police Service

The President of Via Italia/ Erie Street Business Association sent in a letter thanking Acting Chief Jason Bellaire and members of the Windsor Police Service for their continued support with this summer's community initiatives. Officers that attended were a welcome presence and provided a valuable service that generated a great sense of safety.

Windsor Police Service

A Quebec resident sent in an appreciation letter for the service she received from Windsor Police for an issue related to her Windsor property. She is truly grateful for the help and feels very relieved that Windsor Police are looking out for her, even if she is in another city.

Staff Sergeant Scott Jeffery
Professional Standards.

Date: October 17, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Acting Deputy Chief Jason Crowley

Re: September 2022 Crime Stoppers Statistics Report

Windsor Police Services Board,

Please find attached the September 2022 Crime Stoppers Statistics report. Submitted for information – Public Agenda.

Sincerely,

Jason Crowley

A/Deputy Chief of Operations

Windsor Police Service

Windsor & Essex County Crime Stoppers

Police Coordinator Report

September 1st – 30th, 2022

Overview

Crime Stoppers exists to provide a means for the public to pass along anonymous information that assists in solving crimes, recovering stolen property, seizing illegal drugs, and locating those for whom there is an outstanding warrant of arrest. Locally, the program is operated jointly as Windsor-Essex County Crime Stoppers and has the responsibility to receive and disseminate information to all law enforcement agencies within Essex County.

Program Education and Community Events

- Tecumseh Police Service Board Presentation – Sept. 8th
- OPP NCO Training – Ciacioro Club – Sept. 12th
- Leamington Safety Walk/Public Safety Information Day – Sept. 18th
- St. Clair College – Volunteer Fair – Sept. 20th
- CMHA Suicide Awareness Walk/ Take Back Your Drugs Event – Sept. 25th
- Presentation to Community Housing Corporation – 255 Riverside Drive, Windsor – Sept. 28th

AM800

"Crime of the Week" report with AM800 radio recorded every Monday which airs every Tuesday morning and afternoon.

- Sept. 6th – Grandparent Scams
- Sept. 12th – Mischief to bus shelters – WPS
- Sept. 19th – Sexual Assault – Lakeshore OPP
- Sept. 26th – Robbery on Goyeau Street - WPS

St. Clair College-Media Plex and Radio CJAM FM 99.1

- Recorded weekly – Crime of the Week.

CTV News

- Segment recorded on the Lakeshore OPP Sexual Assault Investigation. Aired on Sept. 28th.

Social Media

- Daily/Weekly Facebook, Twitter and Instagram posts

Crime Stoppers Upcoming Calendar

- Presentations – Community Housing Corporation
  - Oct. 3rd - 2455 Rivard St., Windsor.
  - Oct. 4th - 165 Talbot St., Leamington.
  - Oct. 13th – Glengarry Apartments, Windsor.
  - Oct. 25th – 920 Ouellette St., Windsor.
  - Oct. 27th – 111-109 Brien Ave, Essex.

This statistical report is reflective of September 1st – 30th, 2022.

Crime Stoppers tip information was distributed to the following agencies during this period.

Windsor Police Service
Chatham-Kent Crime Stoppers
Crime Stoppers of Newfoundland and Labrador
WPS - Amherstburg Detachment
Ontario Provincial Police
LaSalle Police Service
Ministry of Revenue and Finance
Windsor & Essex County Health Unit- Tobacco Enforcement
CBSA
Ministry of Natural Resource and Forestry
ROPE
Windsor Police Criminal Intelligence Unit – Cannabis Enforcement

Attached documents include:
Police Coordinators Report
Monthly Statistical Report
Tip Summary Report

This Report was Prepared By:
Constable Sarah Werstein – OPP Police Coordinator

TOTAL POPULATION REPRESENTED – 398,718 (2019 CENSUS)
POPULATION (CITY) – 217,188
POPULATION (COUNTY) – 126,314
POPULATION (LASALLE) – 33,180
POPULATION (AMHERSTBURG) – 22,036
**SI on Statistical Report is "Since Inception" – 1985

Windsor - Essex County Crime Stoppers - Statistical Report

Filter Date: September 2022 Run Date: 2022/09/30

Statistic	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tips Received	101	84	108	112	103	126	95	165	132	0	0	0
Tip Follow-ups	137	77	125	128	80	99	64	106	95	0	0	0
Arrests	4	1	10	1	3	0	3	10	3	0	0	0
Cases Cleared	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	4	3	0	0	0
Charges Laid	22	30	6	12	11	2	2	14	8	0	0	0
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Discipline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Rewards Approved	3	4	0	3	3	1	1	2	5	0	0	0
Rewards Approved	$700	$1,075	$0	$1,450	$450	$200	$2,000	$300	$1,100	$0	$0	$0
# of Rewards Paid	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rewards Paid	$0	$900	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
# of Weapons Recovered	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
# of Vehicles Recovered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property Recovered	$500	$10,500	$38,592	$0	$0	$20,900	$2,800	$0	$3,000	$0	$0	$0
Cash Recovered	$0	$0	$0	$1,215	$0	$0	$0	$1,035	$0	$0	$0	$0
Drugs Seized	$14,870	$118,230	$4,383,484	$5,000	$0	$0	$61,000,000	$4,021	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Recovered	$15,370	$128,730	$4,422,076	$6,215	$0	$20,900	$61,002,800	$5,056	$3,000	$0	$0	$0

Statistic	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	SI
Tips Received	293	341	392	0	1,026	59,575
Tip Follow-ups	339	307	265	0	911	19,868
Calls Received	0	0	0	0	0	3,138
Arrests	15	4	16	0	35	7,052
Cases Cleared	8	8	9	0	25	10,388
Charges Laid	58	25	24	0	107	10,130
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	0	625
Administrative Discipline	0	0	0	0	0	3
# of Rewards Approved	7	7	8	0	22	1,843
Rewards Approved	$1,775	$2,100	$3,400	$0	$7,275	$1,252,135
# of Rewards Paid	2	0	0	0	2	949
Rewards Paid	$900	$0	$0	$0	$900	$823,327
# of Weapons Recovered	5	0	1	0	6	544
# of Vehicles Recovered	0	0	0	0	0	32
Property Recovered	$49,592	$20,900	$5,800	$0	$76,292	$13,422,223
Cash Recovered	$0	$1,215	$1,035	$0	$2,250	$573,218
Drugs Seized	$4,516,584	$5,000	$61,004,021	$0	$65,525,605	$119,255,473
Total Recovered	$4,566,176	$27,115	$61,010,856	$0	$65,604,147	$133,250,914

Windsor - Essex County Crime Stoppers Tip Summary Report

Created Date: 2022/09/01 to 2022/09/30

Offense Type	Count
Animal Cruelty	1
Arson	1
Assault	27
Breach of Condition	0
Break and Enter	3
By Law	1
Child Abuse	1
COVID-19	0
Cybercrime	0
Disqualified Driving	0
Drugs	45
Elder Abuse	0
Fraud	0
Highway Traffic Act	0
Hit and Run / Fail to Remain	2
Homicide	0
Human Smuggling	0
Human Trafficking	0
Illegal Cigarettes	1
Immigration	0

Impaired Driver	0
Indecent Act	1
Liquor (sales to minors, sales without licence)	1
Mischief	1
Missing Person	0
Motor Vehicle Collision	2
Possession of Stolen Property	0
Prostitution/Morality	1
Repeat Impaired Driver	1
Robbery	9
Sexual Assault	3
Stolen Vehicle	0
Suspended Driver	0
Suspicious Activity	3
Terrorism	0
Test Tip	0
Theft	11
Warrant	0
Weapons	0
Other	10
Unknown	8
Total	**133**

Date: October 17, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Acting Deputy Chief Jason Crowley

Re: September 2022 Crime Statistics Summary

Windsor Police Services Board,

Please find attached the September 2022 Crime Statistics Summary report. Submitted for information – Public Agenda.

Sincerely,

Jason Crowley

A/Deputy Chief of Operations

Windsor Police Service

Crime Statistics
September, 2022

October 13, 2022
Michael MENZEL
Intelligence Analyst, WPS

*Unless otherwise noted, all crime statistics in this report are compiled using the "all violations" methodology. These statistics should not be compared with those provided by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), a division of Statistics Canada. This published data measures only the most serious offence related to an incident. In addition, the CCJS includes the number of offences reported by the Windsor Detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with the Windsor Police Service crime statistics. The CCJS data should be used for comparisons between policing jurisdictions as all data is compiled using the same reporting methodology

***Unless otherwise stated, the crime statistics are shown as a combination of City of Windsor and the Town of Amherstburg**

Overall Crime

There were 1724 total violations in September of this year. This total represents 281 less violations than were reported in the same month of last year (decrease of 14.01%) This total also represents a decrease of 257 violations from the 1981 reported last month (decrease of 13%).

Violent Crime

There were 236 incidents of violent crime in September, an increase of 27 compared to September 2021. This figure also represents a decrease of 83 from last month.

Seasonal Variations – Violent Crime

The following categories illustrate the differences in seasonal numbers broken down by Violent Crime offence:

- There was 3 Attempt Murder in September 2022.
- There were 9 *Sexual Assaults-Non Family* cases reported in September, 6 less than last September and 5 less than last month.
- *Domestic (family) assaults* were reported 44 times, 24 less than reported in September of last year, and 16 less than last month.
- There was 1 *Assault Police* case in September, 2 less than last year and 4 less than last month.
- *Criminal Harassment* cases were reported 6 times in September, 7 less than last year and 8 less than last month.
- *Other Violent violations* (Threats, Harassing phone calls, etc.) were reported 64 times in September, 31 more than last year, and 7 less than last month.
- There were 4 cases of *Sexual Assaults-family*, the same as last September, and 1 more than last month.
- *Assaults Non-Family* cases were reported 91 times, 23 more than last year and 48 less than last month.
- The number of *Robberies and Attempt Robberies* for September of this year amounted to 14. There were 5 Robberies and Attempts reported in the same month last year. The 14 Robberies and Attempts is 1 more than last month. Of the 14 robberies;
    - 3 robbery involved a firearm
    - 2 robberies were with ‘other weapon’

- 8 robberies other
- 1 attempt robbery

Property Crime

There were 964 property crimes reported in September of this year, 60 more occurrences than in September of last year (increase of 6.64%) and 142 less than was reported last month.

Seasonal Variations – Property Crimes

The following categories illustrate the differences in seasonal numbers broken down by Property Crime offence:

- *Arson* – 3 reported in September 2022, 1 less than last year.
- *B&E's and Attempts* – 137 reported in September 2022, 11 less than the total in September 2021 and 12 mores than last month. Of the 137 B&E's and Attempts reported;

    - 46 were to businesses
    - 41 were to dwellings
    - 27 were to "other buildings or places"
    - 4 was unlawfully in a dwelling
    - 17 were attempts
    - 2 B&E involving a firearm

- *Theft under $5000* – 380 reported in September of this year, 99 more than September of last year and 15 less than last month.
- *Thefts from Motor Vehicles* – 102 incidents reported in September of this year, 22 less than last September, and 43 less than last month.
- *Possession of Stolen Goods* – 20 occurrences reported in September of this year, 6 more than the same month last year and 5 more than last month.[1]
- *Fraud* – 133 incidents of Fraud were reported in September of this year, 2 more than September 2021, and 14 less than last month.
- *Mischief* – 116 occurrences of Mischief were reported for September of this year, 11 less than last year and 63 less than last month.
- *Vehicle thefts or attempts* – 67 thefts or attempt thefts of motor vehicles, 4 more than September 2021 and 1 less than last month.
- *Theft Over $5000* – there were 6 occurrences of Theft Over reported in September, 6 less than September 2021 and 2 less than last month.

[1] Although counted toward the total property crime numbers, a decrease in possession of stolen goods is a negative enforcement indicator as it occurs as a result of an arrest and seized of stolen goods

There were 14 *Firearms/Offensive Weapons* offences reported in September of 2022, 11 less than last year and 13 less than last month.

"*Other Criminal Code*" offences (consisting mostly of Breach offences) were reported 145 times, 11 less than what was reported in September of last year and 17 more than last month.

There were 299 Intimate Partner related occurrences reported to in September of 2022. This total is 45 less than last month.

Youth Related Crime

There were 15 occurrences where Young Persons were charged in September of 2022. Of the 15 occurrences,

- 7 were a crime of violence ,
- 3 property related offence,
- 2 were accidents
- 0 were for Drug Offences
- 2 were "other Criminal Code" offence
- 1 was for other offences

Traffic Related Statistics

There were 296 occurrences involving motor vehicles in September 2022, 338 less than the same month last year (53.31% decrease).

Windsor Police Service General Occurrence Reports for:

2022

January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December

PROTECTED B

*Unless otherwise noted, all crime statistics in this report are compiled using the "all violations" methodology

09883 - 10/12/2022 01:55 PM

Offense Name	Occurrences	Occurrences Last Year	Variance	Variance %	YTD	YTD Previous Year	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Cleared by Charge	Charged %	Cleared by Charge YTD	Cleared	Cleared %	Cleared YTD	Cleared YTD %
Total Crimes Against Person	**236**	**209**	**27**	**12.92%**	**2233**	**2141**	**92**	**4.30%**	**148**	**62.71%**	**1554**	**189**	**80.08%**	**1859**	**83.25%**
Homicide					1	3	-2	-66.67%			1			1	100.00%
Manslaughter						3	-3	-100.00%							
Violence Causing Death					1	1	0	0.00%			1			1	100.00%
Attempt Murder	3		3		10	4	6	150.00%	3	100.00%	9	3	100.00%	10	100.00%
Sexual Assaults - Family	4	4	0	0.00%	36	48	-12	-25.00%	1	25.00%	25	1	25.00%	28	77.78%
Sexual Assaults - Non Family	9	15	-6	-40.00%	117	178	-61	-34.27%	3	33.33%	57	6	66.67%	77	65.81%
Assault - Family	44	68	-24	-35.29%	596	540	56	10.37%	37	84.09%	532	42	95.45%	574	96.31%
Assault - Non Family	91	68	23	33.82%	750	650	100	15.38%	58	63.74%	482	77	84.62%	606	80.80%
Assault Peace/Police Officers	1	3	-2	-66.67%	30	23	7	30.43%	1	100.00%	24	1	100.00%	29	96.67%
Robberies & Attempts	14	5	9	180.00%	99	100	-1	-1.00%	6	42.86%	47	6	42.86%	56	56.57%
Criminal Harassment	6	13	-7	-53.85%	73	99	-26	-26.26%	3	50.00%	51	5	83.33%	63	86.30%
Other Violent Violations	64	33	31	93.94%	520	492	28	5.69%	36	56.25%	325	48	75.00%	414	79.62%
Total Crimes Against Property	**964**	**904**	**60**	**6.64%**	**8846**	**8558**	**288**	**3.37%**	**109**	**11.31%**	**1085**	**142**	**14.73%**	**1351**	**15.27%**
Arson	3	4	-1	-25.00%	44	63	-19	-30.16%			6			6	13.64%
Break and Enters & Attempts	137	148	-11	-7.43%	1188	1271	-83	-6.53%	14	10.22%	175	21	15.33%	200	16.84%
MV Thefts & Attempts	67	63	4	6.35%	538	619	-81	-13.09%	3	4.48%	38	6	8.96%	75	13.94%
Thefts > $5000	6	12	-6	-50.00%	70	76	-6	-7.89%			1	1	16.67%	3	4.29%
Thefts < $5000	380	281	99	35.23%	3219	2700	519	19.22%	30	7.89%	249	38	10.00%	340	10.56%
Theft from MV < $5000	102	124	-22	-17.74%	996	1188	-192	-16.16%			18	1	0.98%	26	2.61%
Possess Stolen Goods	20	14	6	42.86%	141	170	-29	-17.06%	17	85.00%	122	19	95.00%	131	92.91%
Fraud	133	131	2	1.53%	1318	1204	114	9.47%	15	11.28%	91	19	14.29%	133	10.09%
Mischief	116	127	-11	-8.66%	1332	1267	65	5.13%	30	25.86%	385	37	31.90%	437	32.81%
Total Other Criminal Code	**159**	**181**	**-22**	**-12.15%**	**1534**	**2079**	**-545**	**-26.21%**	**97**	**61.01%**	**1201**	**121**	**76.10%**	**1292**	**84.22%**
Firearms/Offensive Weapons	14	25	-11	-44.00%	216	278	-62	-22.30%	8	57.14%	149	11	78.57%	158	73.15%
Other Criminal Code	145	156	-11	-7.05%	1318	1801	-483	-26.82%	89	61.38%	1052	110	75.86%	1134	86.04%
Total Other Offences	**171**	**220**	**-49**	**-22.27%**	**1844**	**1792**	**52**	**2.90%**	**83**	**48.54%**	**1007**	**98**	**57.31%**	**1046**	**56.72%**
Drug Offences	22	24	-2	-8.33%	193	278	-85	-30.58%	18	81.82%	181	21	95.45%	189	97.93%
Other Federal Charges	4	15	-11	-73.33%	178	67	111	165.67%	1	25.00%	142	4	100.00%	148	83.15%
Provincial Statutes	37	31	6	19.35%	339	237	102	43.04%	1	2.70%	11	4	10.81%	20	5.90%
Traffic Criminal Code	108	150	-42	-28.00%	1134	1210	-76	-6.28%	63	58.33%	673	69	63.89%	689	60.76%
Total Accidents	**188**	**484**	**-296**	**-61.16%**	**3355**	**3096**	**259**	**8.37%**	**37**	**19.68%**	**448**	**39**	**20.74%**	**461**	**13.74%**
Total Bylaws	**6**	**7**	**-1**	**-14.29%**	**52**	**56**	**-4**	**-7.14%**	**1**	**16.67%**	**2**	**1**	**16.67%**	**7**	**13.46%**
Total	**1724**	**2005**	**-281**	**-14.01%**	**17864**	**17722**	**142**	**0.80%**	**475**	**27.55%**	**5297**	**590**	**34.22%**	**6016**	**33.68%**

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Windsor Police Service General Occurrence Reports for:

2022

January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | **September** | October | November | December

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*Unless otherwise noted, all crime statistics in this report are compiled using the "all violations" methodology

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Municipality	Occurrences	Occurrences Last Year	Variance	Variance %	YTD	YTD Previous Year	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Cleared by Charge	Charged %	Cleared by Charge YTD	Cleared	Cleared %	Cleared YTD	Cleared YTD %
AMHERSTBURG	**73**	**52**	**21**	**40.38%**	**681**	**555**	**126**	**22.70%**	**21**	**28.77%**	**198**	**26**	**35.62%**	**242**	**35.54%**
Total Crimes Against Person	**12**	**9**	**3**	**33.33%**	**108**	**73**	**35**	**47.95%**	**8**	**66.67%**	**70**	**9**	**75.00%**	**90**	**83.33%**
Sexual Assaults - Family	1		1		2	2	0	0.00%			1			1	50.00%
Sexual Assaults - Non Family	1		1		2	2	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	2	1	100.00%	2	100.00%
Assault - Family	2	1	1	100.00%	29	15	14	93.33%	2	100.00%	28	2	100.00%	29	100.00%
Assault - Non Family	5	3	2	66.67%	32	26	6	23.08%	3	60.00%	20	4	80.00%	28	87.50%
Assault Peace/Police Officers					1		1							1	100.00%
Robberies & Attempts		1	-1	-100.00%	1	2	-1	-50.00%			1			1	100.00%
Criminal Harassment		1	-1	-100.00%	9	6	3	50.00%			5			6	66.67%
Other Violent Violations	3	3	0	0.00%	32	20	12	60.00%	2	66.67%	13	2	66.67%	22	68.75%
Total Crimes Against Property	**29**	**19**	**10**	**52.63%**	**240**	**233**	**7**	**3.00%**	**3**	**10.34%**	**33**	**6**	**20.69%**	**46**	**19.17%**
Arson					2	1	1	100.00%							
Break and Enters & Attempts	7	3	4	133.33%	33	32	1	3.13%			7	1	14.29%	8	24.24%
MV Thefts & Attempts	4	2	2	100.00%	17	20	-3	-15.00%			1			2	11.76%
Thefts > $5000	1	2	-1	-50.00%	3	5	-2	-40.00%				1	100.00%	1	33.33%
Thefts < $5000	2		2		53	33	20	60.61%			2			4	7.55%
Theft from MV < $5000	1	1	0	0.00%	19	45	-26	-57.78%							
Possess Stolen Goods					5	4	1	25.00%			4			5	100.00%
Fraud	9	6	3	50.00%	59	54	5	9.26%	1	11.11%	6	1	11.11%	8	13.56%
Mischief	5	5	0	0.00%	49	39	10	25.64%	2	40.00%	13	3	60.00%	18	36.73%
Total Other Criminal Code	**9**	**2**	**7**	**350.00%**	**50**	**48**	**2**	**4.17%**	**4**	**44.44%**	**22**	**5**	**55.56%**	**28**	**56.00%**
Firearms/Offensive Weapons					2	10	-8	-80.00%							
Other Criminal Code	9	2	7	350.00%	48	38	10	26.32%	4	44.44%	22	5	55.56%	28	58.33%
Total Other Offences	**5**	**5**	**0**	**0.00%**	**87**	**64**	**23**	**35.94%**	**3**	**60.00%**	**38**	**3**	**60.00%**	**41**	**47.13%**
Drug Offences					2	4	-2	-50.00%			2			2	100.00%
Other Federal Charges					2		2							1	50.00%
Provincial Statutes		3	-3	-100.00%	19	11	8	72.73%						1	5.26%
Traffic Criminal Code	5	2	3	150.00%	64	49	15	30.61%	3	60.00%	36	3	60.00%	37	57.81%
Total Accidents	**18**	**14**	**4**	**28.57%**	**186**	**132**	**54**	**40.91%**	**3**	**16.67%**	**35**	**3**	**16.67%**	**36**	**19.35%**
Accidents	18	14	4	28.57%	186	132	54	40.91%	3	16.67%	35	3	16.67%	36	19.35%
Total Bylaws		**3**	**-3**	**-100.00 %**	**10**	**5**	**5**	**100.00%**						**1**	**10.00%**
Total	**73**	**52**	**21**	**40.38%**	**681**	**555**	**126**	**22.70%**	**21**	**28.77%**	**198**	**26**	**35.62%**	**242**	**35.54%**

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Windsor Police Service MVA Related Occurrence Reports for:

2022

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January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | **September** | October | November | December

Offense_Name	Occurrences	Occurrences Last Year	Variance	Variance %	YTD	YTD Previous Year	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Cleared by Charge	Charged %	Cleared by Charge YTD	Cleared	Cleared %	Cleared YTD %
Total Other Offences	**108**	**150**	**-42**	**-28.00%**	**1134**	**1210**	**-76**	**-6.28%**	**63**	**58.33%**	**673**	**69**	**63.89%**	**60.76%**
Traffic Criminal Code	**108**	**150**	**-42**	**-28.00%**	**1134**	**1210**	**-76**	**-6.28%**	**63**	**58.33%**	**673**	**69**	**63.89%**	**60.76%**
CARELESS DRIVING HTA	9	15	-6	-40.00%	92	105	-13	-12.38%	4	44.44%	65	4	44.44%	70.65%
DANG OPER MV,VESSEL,AIRCRAFT	5	2	3	150.00%	22	45	-23	-51.11%	3	60.00%	17	4	80.00%	86.36%
DANGEROUS OP MV EVADE POLICE					8	10	-2	-20.00%			2			25.00%
DANGEROUS OPERATION CBH					1	5	-4	-80.00%			1			100.00%
DRIVE SUSPENDED HTA	32	34	-2	-5.88%	292	321	-29	-9.03%	24	75.00%	278	25	78.13%	96.23%
DRIVING WHILE PROHIBITED	6	1	5	500.00%	23	33	-10	-30.30%	5	83.33%	22	5	83.33%	95.65%
FAIL TO REMAIN/CRIMINAL CODE	2	3	-1	-33.33%	27	36	-9	-25.00%	1	50.00%	21	1	50.00%	77.78%
FAIL TO REMAIN/HTA/OTHER	32	61	-29	-47.54%	447	416	31	7.45%	8	25.00%	57	8	25.00%	13.20%
FAIL TO STOP CAUSE BODILY HARM					1		1				1			100.00%
FAIL TO STOP CAUSING DEATH					1	1	0	0.00%			1			100.00%
FAIL/REFUSE COMPLY DEMAND ALCO	1	5	-4	-80.00%	26	19	7	36.84%	1	100.00%	26	1	100.00%	100.00%
FTC WITH DEMAND (DRUGS)						8	-8	-100.00%						
IMPAIRED CAUSING DEATH (ALCOH)					1		1				1			100.00%
IMPAIRED OPER CBH (DRUGS)					1		1				1			100.00%
IMPAIRED OPERATION - DRUGS	4	6	-2	-33.33%	31	67	-36	-53.73%	3	75.00%	26	4	100.00%	90.32%
IMPAIRED OPERATION CBH (ALCOH)						2	-2	-100.00%						
OPERATE IMPAIRED (UNSPECIFIED)						1	-1	-100.00%						
OPERATE IMPAIRED ALCOHOL/DRUGS	3	2	1	50.00%	8	10	-2	-20.00%	2	66.67%	5	3	100.00%	100.00%
OPERATE WHILE IMP (ALCOHOL)	14	21	-7	-33.33%	153	131	22	16.79%	12	85.71%	149	14	100.00%	100.00%
Total Accidents	**188**	**484**	**-296**	**-61.16%**	**3355**	**3096**	**259**	**8.37%**	**37**	**19.68%**	**448**	**39**	**20.74%**	**13.74%**
Accidents	**188**	**484**	**-296**	**-61.16%**	**3355**	**3096**	**259**	**8.37%**	**37**	**19.68%**	**448**	**39**	**20.74%**	**13.74%**
CRC MVA NON-REPORTABLE	2	9	-7	-77.78%	27	124	-97	-78.23%						3.70%
CRC MVA REPORTABLE	32	271	-239	-88.19%	1726	1522	204	13.40%			20	1	3.13%	1.62%
MVA-FATAL	1		1		5	3	2	66.67%			2			40.00%
MVA-INJURY	49	112	-63	-56.25%	773	736	37	5.03%	10	20.41%	151	10	20.41%	19.53%
MVA-NON-REPORTABLE	7	7	0	0.00%	83	64	19	29.69%	2	28.57%	12	2	28.57%	14.46%
MVA-REPORTABLE	97	85	12	14.12%	741	647	94	14.53%	25	25.77%	263	26	26.80%	36.03%
Total	**296**	**634**	**-338**	**-53.31%**	**4489**	**4306**	**183**	**4.25%**	**100**	**33.78%**	**1121**	**108**	**36.49%**	**25.62%**

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*Unless otherwise noted, all crime statistics in this report are compiled using the “all violations” methodology

Windsor Police Service General Occurrence Reports for:

2022

January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | **September** | October | November | December

PROTECTED B

*Unless otherwise noted, all crime statistics in this report are compiled using the "all violations" methodology

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Municipality	Occurrences	Occurrences Last Year	Variance	Variance %	YTD	YTD Previous Year	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Cleared by Charge	Charged %	Cleared by Charge YTD	Cleared	Cleared %	Cleared YTD	Cleared YTD %
WINDSOR	**1651**	**1953**	**-302**	**-15.46%**	**17183**	**17167**	**16**	**0.09%**	**454**	**27.50%**	**5099**	**564**	**34.16%**	**5774**	**33.60%**
Total Crimes Against Person	**224**	**200**	**24**	**12.00%**	**2125**	**2068**	**57**	**2.76%**	**140**	**62.50%**	**1484**	**180**	**80.36%**	**1769**	**83.25%**
Homicide					1	3	-2	-66.67%			1			1	100.00%
Manslaughter						3	-3	-100.00%							
Violence Causing Death					1	1	0	0.00%			1			1	100.00%
Attempt Murder	3		3		10	4	6	150.00%	3	100.00%	9	3	100.00%	10	100.00%
Sexual Assaults - Family	3	4	-1	-25.00%	34	46	-12	-26.09%	1	33.33%	24	1	33.33%	27	79.41%
Sexual Assaults - Non Family	8	15	-7	-46.67%	115	176	-61	-34.66%	2	25.00%	55	5	62.50%	75	65.22%
Assault - Family	42	67	-25	-37.31%	567	525	42	8.00%	35	83.33%	504	40	95.24%	545	96.12%
Assault - Non Family	86	65	21	32.31%	718	624	94	15.06%	55	63.95%	462	73	84.88%	578	80.50%
Assault Peace/Police Officers	1	3	-2	-66.67%	29	23	6	26.09%	1	100.00%	24	1	100.00%	28	96.55%
Robberies & Attempts	14	4	10	250.00%	98	98	0	0.00%	6	42.86%	46	6	42.86%	55	56.12%
Criminal Harassment	6	12	-6	-50.00%	64	93	-29	-31.18%	3	50.00%	46	5	83.33%	57	89.06%
Other Violent Violations	61	30	31	103.33%	488	472	16	3.39%	34	55.74%	312	46	75.41%	392	80.33%
Total Crimes Against Property	**935**	**885**	**50**	**5.65%**	**8606**	**8325**	**281**	**3.38%**	**106**	**11.34%**	**1052**	**136**	**14.55%**	**1305**	**15.16%**
Arson	3	4	-1	-25.00%	42	62	-20	-32.26%			6			6	14.29%
Break and Enters & Attempts	130	145	-15	-10.34%	1155	1239	-84	-6.78%	14	10.77%	168	20	15.38%	192	16.62%
MV Thefts & Attempts	63	61	2	3.28%	521	599	-78	-13.02%	3	4.76%	37	6	9.52%	73	14.01%
Thefts > $5000	5	10	-5	-50.00%	67	71	-4	-5.63%			1			2	2.99%
Thefts < $5000	378	281	97	34.52%	3166	2667	499	18.71%	30	7.94%	247	38	10.05%	336	10.61%
Theft from MV < $5000	101	123	-22	-17.89%	977	1143	-166	-14.52%			18	1	0.99%	26	2.66%
Possess Stolen Goods	20	14	6	42.86%	136	166	-30	-18.07%	17	85.00%	118	19	95.00%	126	92.65%
Fraud	124	125	-1	-0.80%	1259	1150	109	9.48%	14	11.29%	85	18	14.52%	125	9.93%
Mischief	111	122	-11	-9.02%	1283	1228	55	4.48%	28	25.23%	372	34	30.63%	419	32.66%
Total Other Criminal Code	**150**	**179**	**-29**	**-16.20%**	**1484**	**2031**	**-547**	**-26.93%**	**93**	**62.00%**	**1179**	**116**	**77.33%**	**1264**	**85.18%**
Firearms/Offensive Weapons	14	25	-11	-44.00%	214	268	-54	-20.15%	8	57.14%	149	11	78.57%	158	73.83%
Other Criminal Code	136	154	-18	-11.69%	1270	1763	-493	-27.96%	85	62.50%	1030	105	77.21%	1106	87.09%
Total Other Offences	**166**	**215**	**-49**	**-22.79%**	**1757**	**1728**	**29**	**1.68%**	**80**	**48.19%**	**969**	**95**	**57.23%**	**1005**	**57.20%**
Drug Offences	22	24	-2	-8.33%	191	274	-83	-30.29%	18	81.82%	179	21	95.45%	187	97.91%
Other Federal Charges	4	15	-11	-73.33%	176	67	109	162.69%	1	25.00%	142	4	100.00%	147	83.52%
Provincial Statutes	37	28	9	32.14%	320	226	94	41.59%	1	2.70%	11	4	10.81%	19	5.94%
Traffic Criminal Code	103	148	-45	-30.41%	1070	1161	-91	-7.84%	60	58.25%	637	66	64.08%	652	60.93%
Total Accidents	**170**	**470**	**-300**	**-63.83%**	**3169**	**2964**	**205**	**6.92%**	**34**	**20.00%**	**413**	**36**	**21.18%**	**425**	**13.41%**
Total Bylaws	**6**	**4**	**2**	**50.00%**	**42**	**51**	**-9**	**-17.65%**	**1**	**16.67%**	**2**	**1**	**16.67%**	**6**	**14.29%**
Total	**1651**	**1953**	**-302**	**-15.46%**	**17183**	**17167**	**16**	**0.09%**	**454**	**27.50%**	**5099**	**564**	**34.16%**	**5774**	**33.60%**

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Category (groups)

Total Accidents | Total Bylaws | Total Crimes Against Person | **Total Crimes Against Property** | Total Internal Tracking | Total Other Criminal Code | Total Other Offences

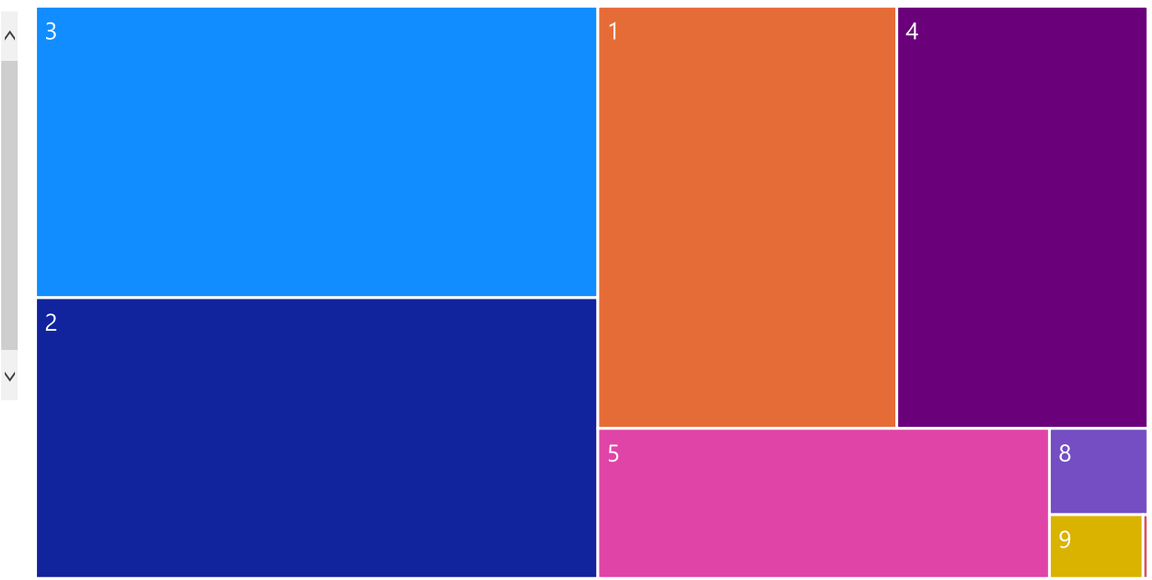
Date Range

1/1/2018 — 9/30/2022

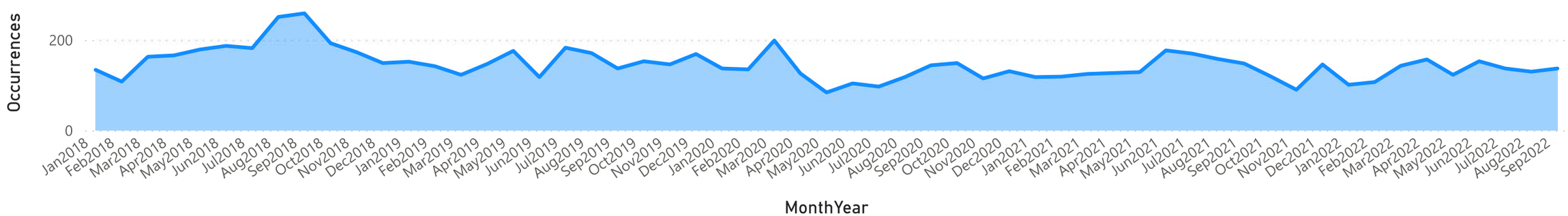
Break and Enters & Attempts

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Break and Enters & Attempts	**2144**	**1817**	**1539**	**1627**	**1188**	**8315**
ATTEMPT-BREAK AND ENTER	211	168	210	174	119	**882**
BREAK & ENTER-FIREARMS	5	6	6	2	2	**21**
BREAK AND ENTER BUSINESS	546	633	498	500	432	**2609**
BREAK AND ENTER DWELLING	959	818	569	623	390	**3359**
BREAK AND ENTER OTHER	423	192	235	275	214	**1339**
UNLAWFULLY IN A DWELLING			21	53	31	**105**
Total	**2144**	**1817**	**1539**	**1627**	**1188**	**8315**

Occurrences by district



Occurrences by MonthYear



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Category (groups)

Total Accidents | Total Bylaws | Total Crimes Against Person | **Total Crimes Against Property** | Total Internal Tracking | Total Other Criminal Code | Total Other Offences

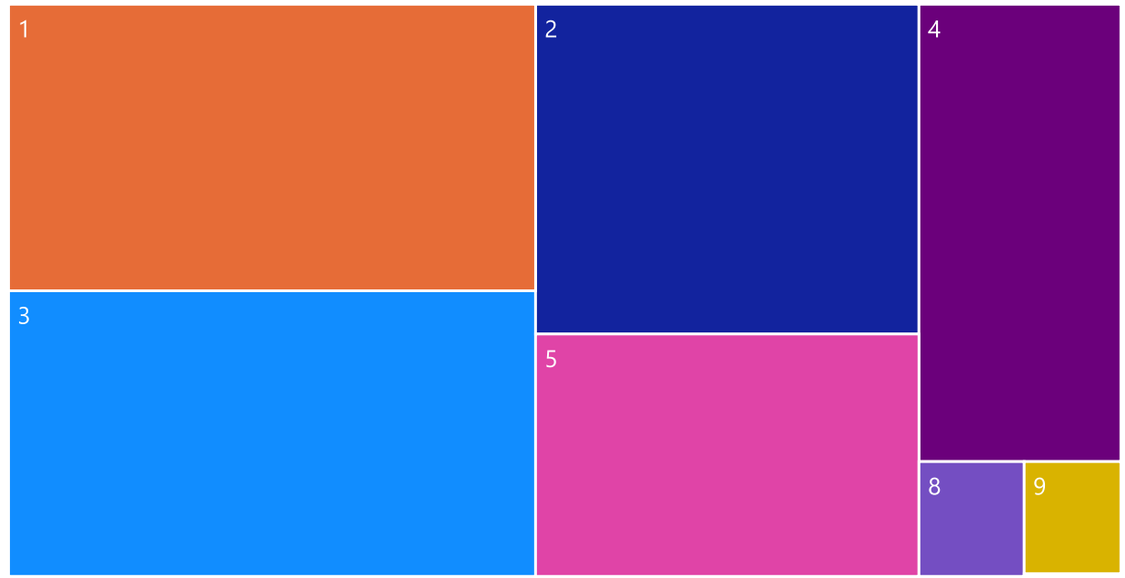
Date Range

1/1/2018 — 9/30/2022

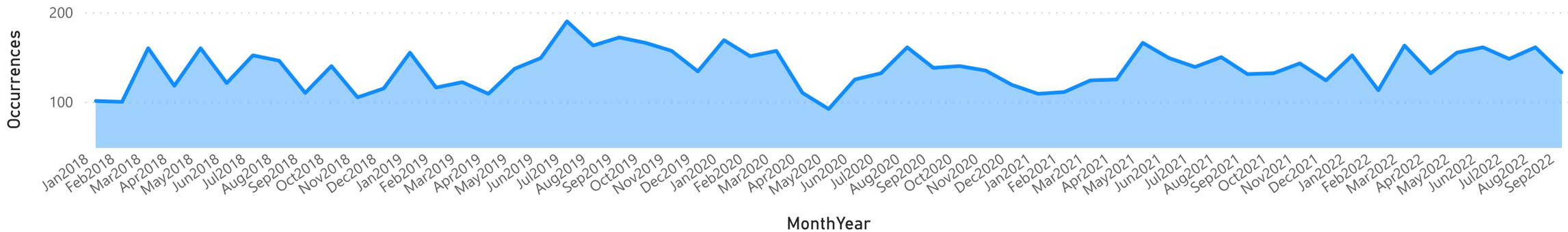
Fraud

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Fraud	**1528**	**1770**	**1629**	**1603**	**1318**	**7848**
FRAUD BY CHEQUE	202	185	137	123	103	**750**
FRAUD BY COMPUTER	102	138	189	254	308	**991**
FRAUD BY CREDIT CARD	615	591	507	466	414	**2593**
FRAUD OTHER MEANS	472	636	542	474	252	**2376**
IDENTITY FRAUD	106	174	194	170	152	**796**
IDENTITY THEFT	31	46	60	116	89	**342**
Total	**1528**	**1770**	**1629**	**1603**	**1318**	**7848**

Occurrences by district



Occurrences by MonthYear



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Windsor Police Occurrences Over Time

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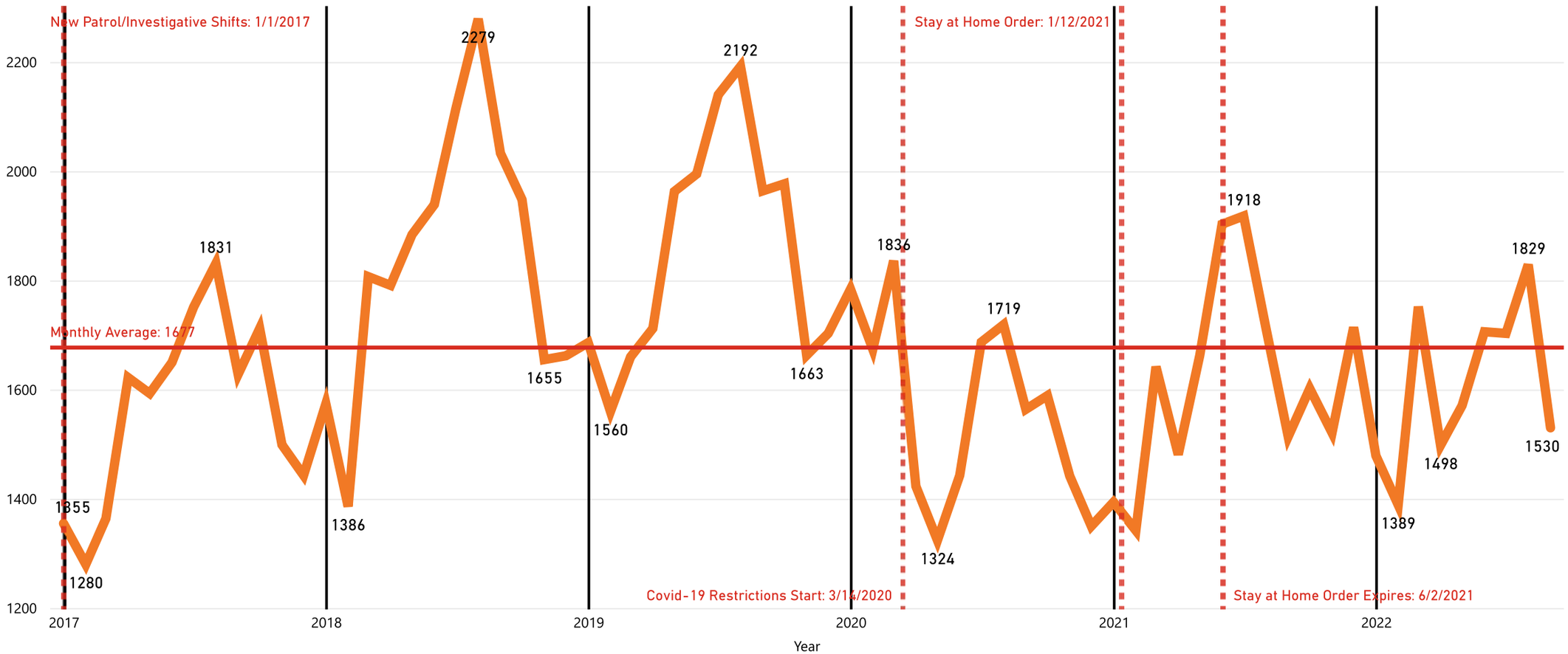
Crimes Against Person	Crimes Against Property	Other Offences	Total Other Criminal Code

1.68K
Avg per month

Date
1/1/2017 9/30/2022

Category
All

Occurrences, Occurrences Last Year, Variance and Variance % by Year and Month



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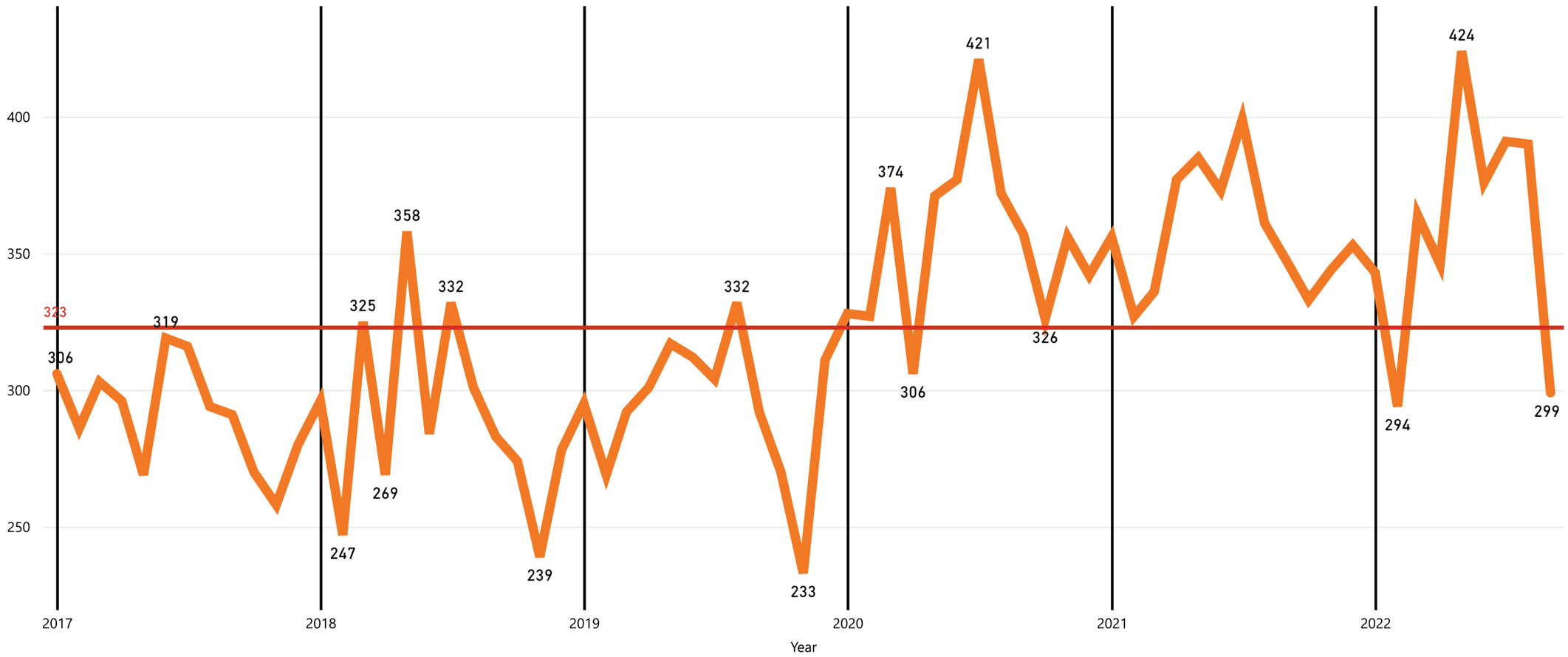
Windsor Police Intimate Partner Occurrences Over Time

PROTECTED B

322.86	Date	
Avg per month	1/1/2017	9/30/2022

Occurrences, Occurrences Last Year, Variance and Variance % by Year and Month



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Windsor Police Service Person Crime Occurrence Reports for:

2022

January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | **September** | October | November | December

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*Unless otherwise noted, all crime statistics in this report are compiled using the "all violations" methodology

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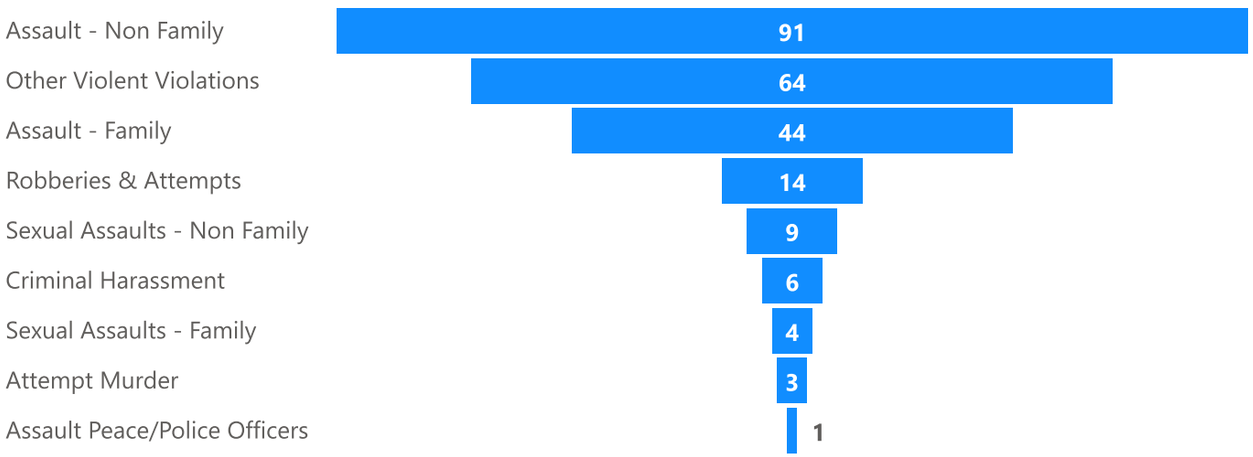
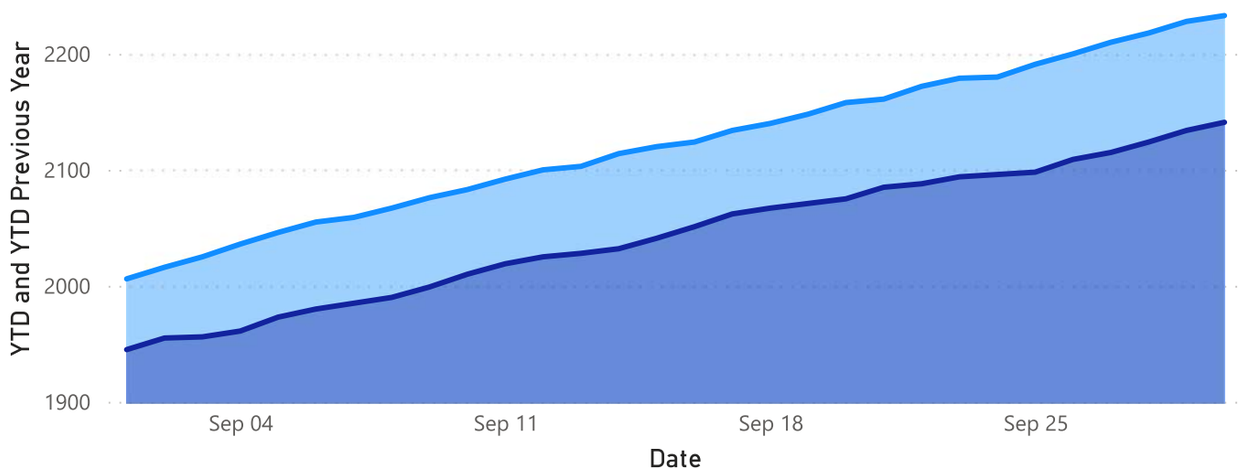
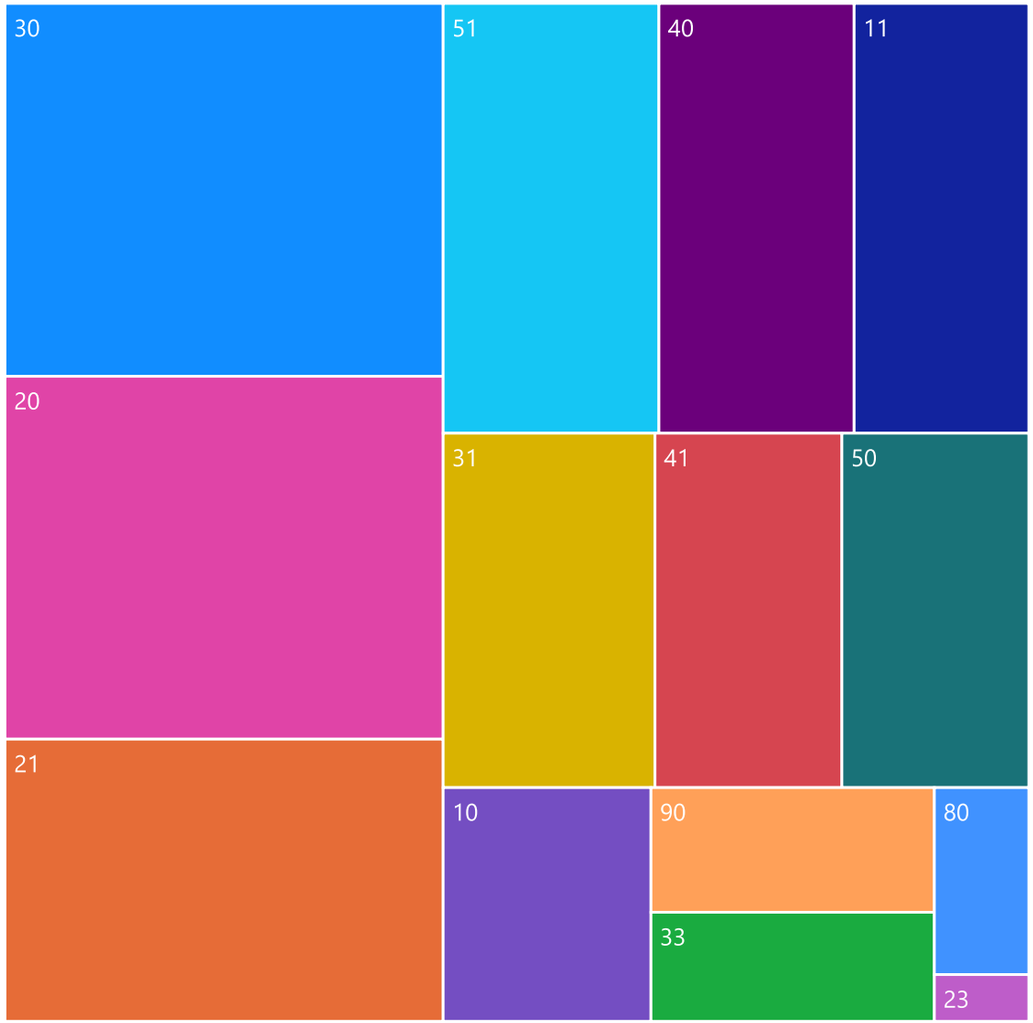
Occurrences by groupingheading





Occurrences by zone



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Windsor Police Service Property Crime Occurrence Reports for:

2022

January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | **September** | October | November | December

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*Unless otherwise noted, all crime statistics in this report are compiled using the "all violations" methodology

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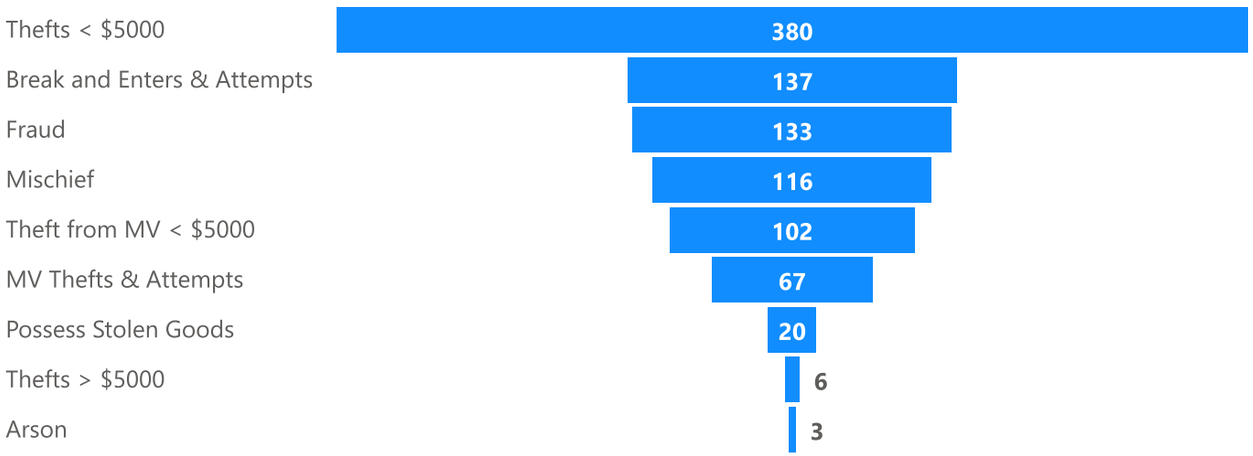
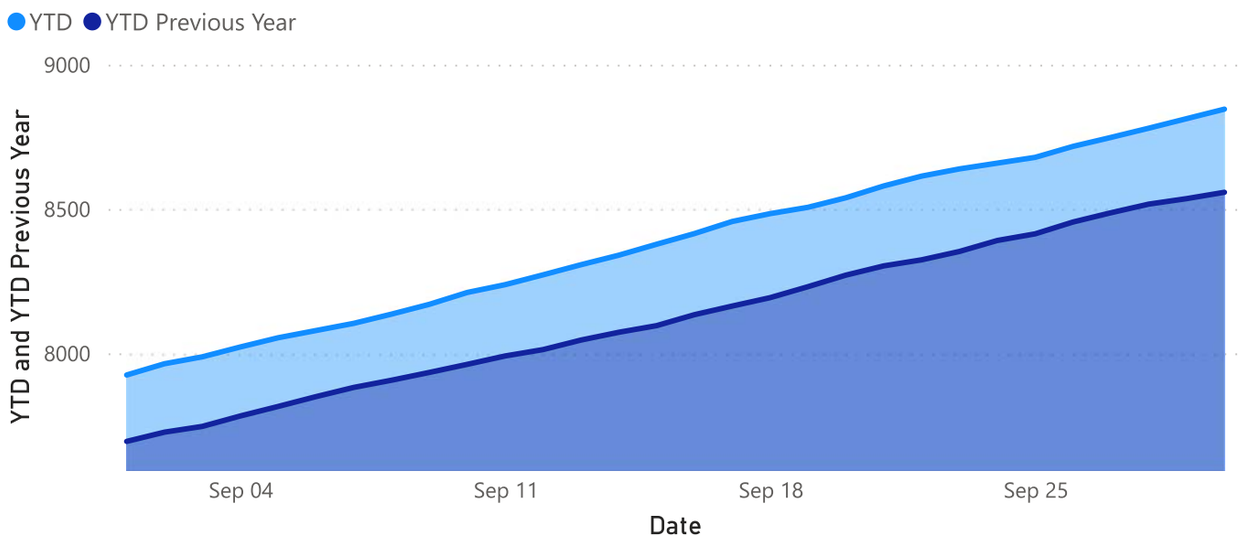
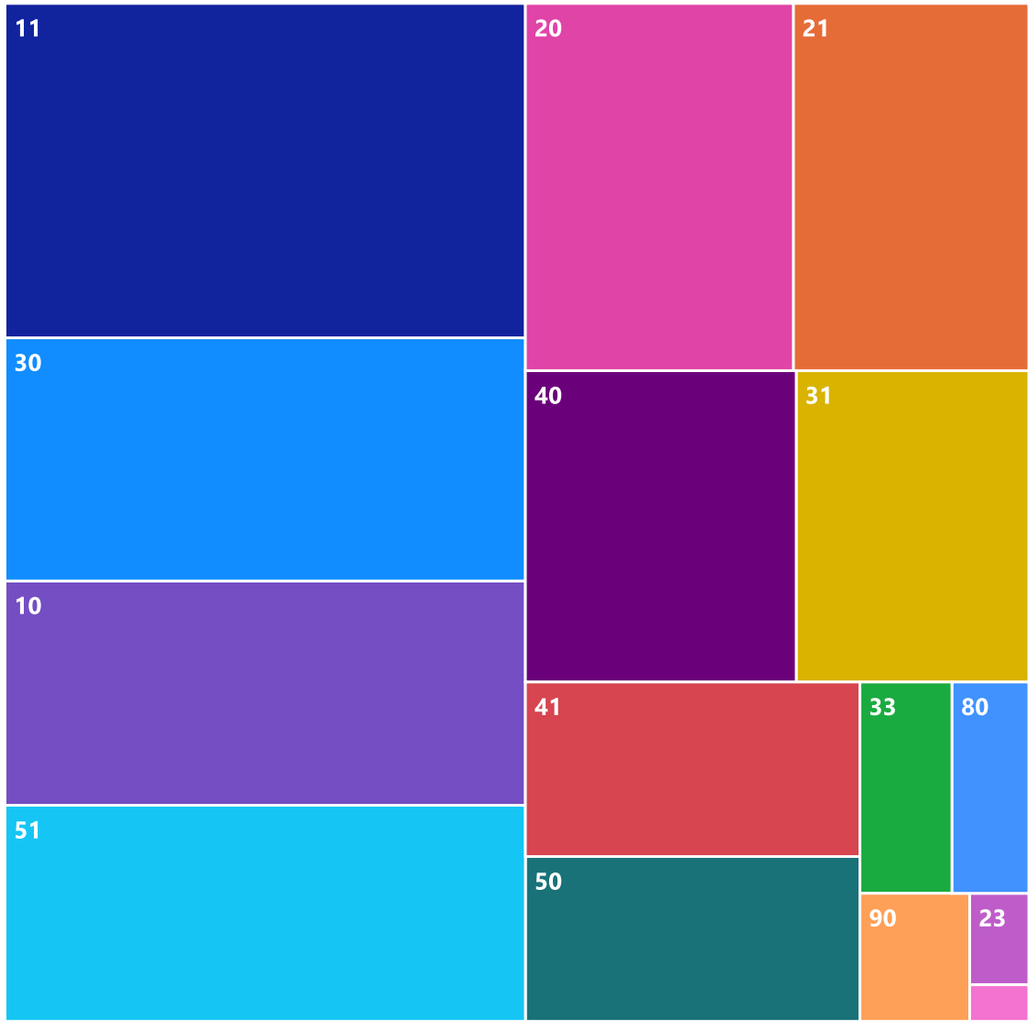
Occurrences by Category





Occurrences by zone



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Category (groups)

Total Accidents | Total Bylaws | **Total Crimes Against Person** | Total Crimes Against Property | Total Internal Tracking | Total Other Criminal Code | Total Other Offences

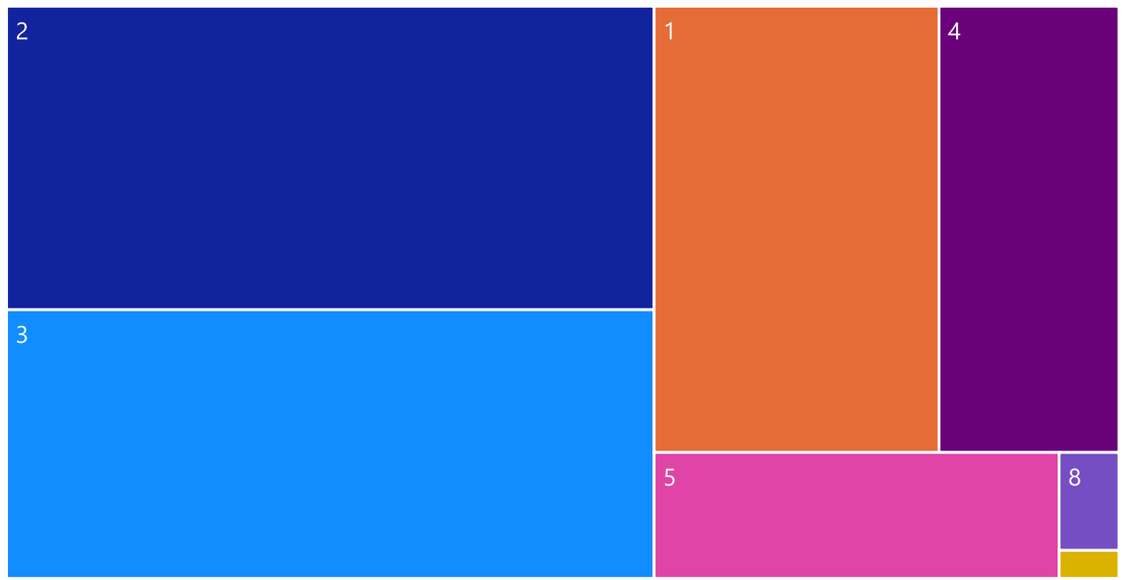
Date Range

1/1/2018 — 9/30/2022

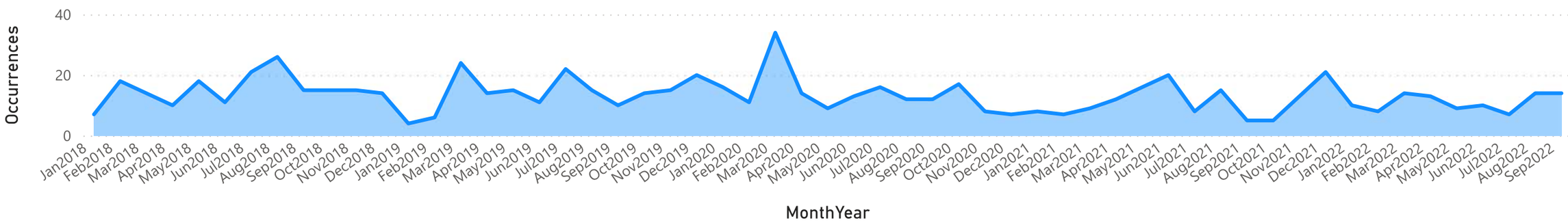
Robberies & Attempts

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Robberies & Attempts	**184**	**170**	**169**	**139**	**99**	**761**
ATTEMPT ROBBERY ALL TYPES	7	8	5	3	5	**28**
ROBBERIES OTHER	85	91	90	71	48	**385**
ROBBERY WITH FIREARM	20	15	18	16	14	**83**
ROBBERY WITH OTHER WEAPON	72	56	56	49	32	**265**
Total	**184**	**170**	**169**	**139**	**99**	**761**

Occurrences by district



Occurrences by MonthYear



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Category (groups)

Total Accidents | Total Bylaws | **Total Crimes Against Person** | Total Crimes Against Property | Total Internal Tracking | Total Other Criminal Code | Total Other Offences

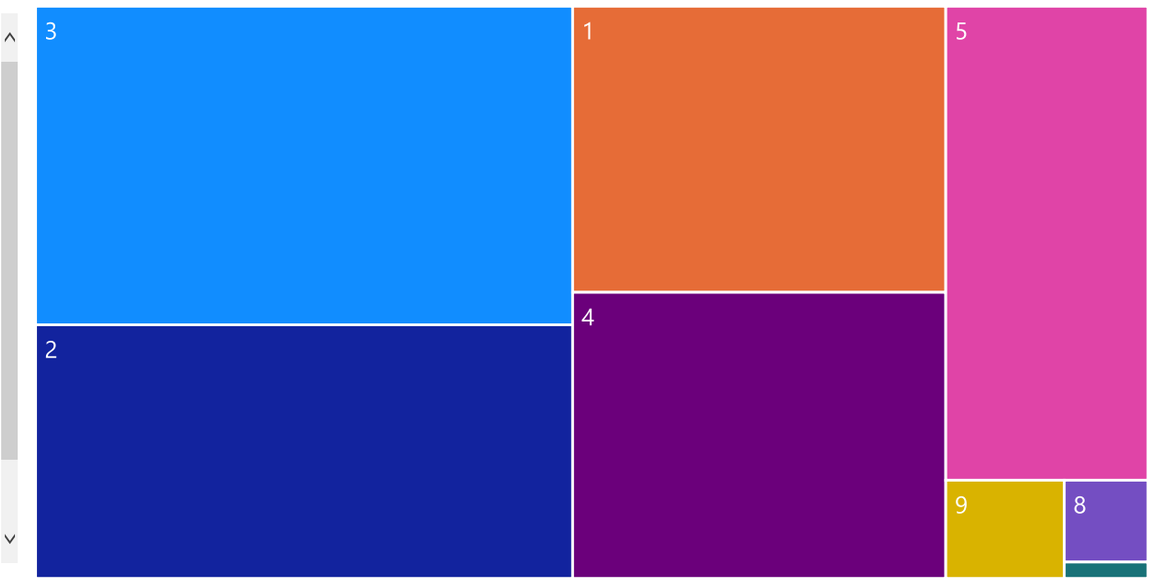
Date Range

1/1/2018 — 9/30/2022

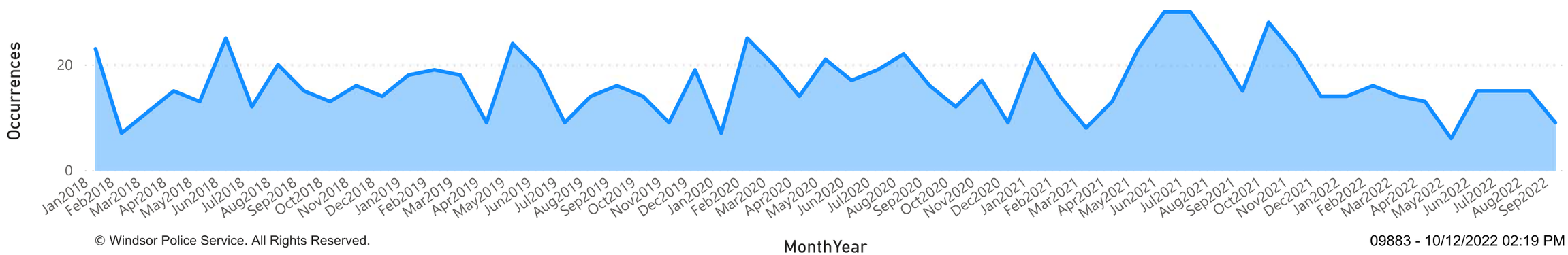
Sexual Assaults - Non Family

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Sexual Assaults - Non Family	**184**	**188**	**199**	**242**	**117**	**930**
SEXUAL ASSAULT NON-FAMILY	121	121	114	150	82	**588**
NON-CONS DISTR INTIMATE IMAGE	7	10	25	24	6	**72**
SEX INTERFERENCE NON-FAM <16	13	14	18	22	5	**72**
LURE A CHILD VIA COMPUTER <18	3	7	9	25	8	**52**
SEXUAL ASSLT PENETRAT N-FAMILY	16	12	7	8	3	**46**
INVITE SEX TOUCH NON FAM <16	6	6	8	2	2	**24**
VOYEURISM	5	7	5	3	1	**21**
SEX ASSLT W WEAPON NON-FAMILY	5	2	5	3	3	**18**
SEX EXPLCT MATERL TO CHILD WIT	3	7	4	1	3	**18**
SEX EXPLOIT NON-FAM>=16<18	2		2	2	2	**8**
AGGR SEX ASSAULT-NON FAMILY	2	2				**4**
SEX ASSLT W WEAP PENTRAT N-FAM	1		2			**3**
Total	**184**	**188**	**199**	**242**	**117**	**930**

Occurrences by district



Occurrences by MonthYear



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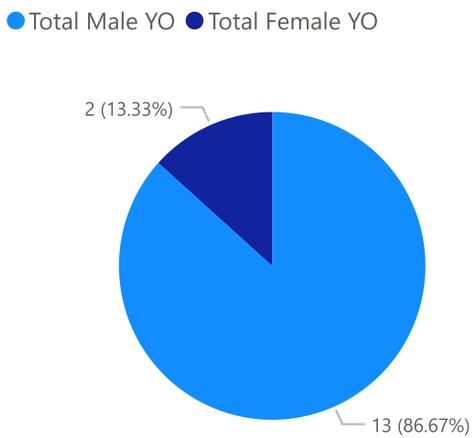
Windsor Police Service General Occurrence Young Offender Reports for:

PROTECTED B

2022

January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | **September** | October | November | December

Offense_Name	Junior Female	Senior Female	Total Female YO	Junior Male	Senior Male	Total Male YO	Total YO
Total Crimes Against Person	**0**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**7**
ASSAULT LEVEL I NON-FAMILY	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
ASSAULT W/WEAP/CBH/CHOKING FAM	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
ASSLT W/WEAP/CBH/CHKNG NON-FAM	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
SEXUAL ASSAULT NON-FAMILY	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
THREATS - UTTER TO PERSON	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Total Crimes Against Property	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**
BREAK & ENTER-FIREARMS	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
MISCHIEF	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Total Other Criminal Code	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**
BREACH PROBATION/PROHIBITION	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Total Accidents	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**2**
MVA-REPORTABLE	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Total Internal Tracking	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**
TRAFFIC OFFENCES-OTHER	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	**0**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**7**	**13**	**15**



Offense_Name	YTD Female	YTD Male
Total Crimes Against Person	16	36
Total Crimes Against Property	4	8
Total Other Criminal Code	1	5
Total Other Offences	0	2
Total Accidents	3	8
Total Bylaws	0	0
Total Internal Tracking	0	7
Total	**24**	**66**

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**Only the most serious offence is measured (Sort Order 1)

09883 - 10/12/2022 02:30 PM

Date: October 17, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Acting Deputy Chief Jason Crowley

Re: MCRRT Statistics and Referral Tracking Report – PUBLIC Agenda

Dear Chair and Members of the Board,

Please see the attached September 2022 MCRRT Statistics and Referral Tracking Report.

Submitted for INFORMATION – Public Agenda.

Sincerely,

Jason Crowley
A/Deputy Chief of Operations
Windsor Police Service

SERVICE REFERRAL REPORT
Windsor Police Service

PROTECTED B

All | 2022

Community Support Referrals By Agency

Rank	Referral Agency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total YTD
1	WINDSOR REGIONAL HOSPITAL - OUELLETTE CAMPUS	10	19	25	17	12	16	10	11	15	6	**141**
2	COMMUNITY CRISIS CENTRE	20	16	28	16	15	13	11	5	8	5	**137**
3	DOWNTOWN MISSION	11	6	10	8	16	9	12	3	8	1	**84**
4	THE SANCTUARY	3		2	5	5	1	2	2	1	2	**23**
5	CRISIS HOTLINE	1	5	7	1	2	1		4		1	**22**
6	CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION	5	1	4	2	1	4		1	1	1	**20**
7	CRISIS AND MENTAL WELLNESS CENTRE	1	1	5	2	3	5		2			**19**
8	WATER WORLD	5	2	1	1	1		2	2	1		**15**
9	WINDSOR REGIONAL HOSPITAL - METROPOLITAN CAMPUS	1	3	2	1	2	1	2		1	1	**14**
10	MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTIONS RESPONSE TEAM	6	4	1								**11**
	SAFE BEDS	2	2	2	2		1	1	1			**11**
11	FAMILY SERVICES OF WINDSOR ESSEX COUNTY COUNSELLING	2		1	2	1	3					**9**
	WINDSOR ESSEX COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE		1		1	2	1		2	2		**9**
12	COMMUNITY CARE ACCESS CENTRE		2	3			1	1				**7**
	DOWNTOWN MISSION							1	3	3		**7**
	MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTIONS URGENT CARE CLINIC			2	1	2	1		1			**7**
	ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE			3		1	2				1	**7**
13	SALVATION ARMY					2	2		1			**5**
	TEEN HEALTH CENTRE	2	1			1	1					**5**
14	AMHERSTBURG FOOD AND FELLOWSHIP MISSION			1	1	1				1		**4**
14	COAST TEAM			1	3							**4**
	LOCAL HEALTH INTEGRATION NETWORK		1	1	2							**4**
	PROJECT LIFESAVER		1	1	1	1						**4**
	UNEMPLOYMENT HELP CENTRE	1	1	1		1						**4**
	WITHDRAWAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES	1		1	2							**4**
15	GERIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH OUTREACH TEAM	2	1									**3**
	JULIEN'S HOUSE	1		1		1						**3**
	REGIONAL CHILDREN'S CENTRE	1			1		1					**3**
	SANDWICH COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE	2								1		**3**
	UNEMPLOYMENT HELP CENTRE	1	2									**3**
	WELCOME CENTRE	1				1				1		**3**
16	AMHERSTBURG FAMILY HEALTH TEAM			1					1			**2**
	CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY					1	1					**2**
	GENERAL PSYCHIATRY CLINIC HOTEL DIEU GRACE HOSPITAL			2								**2**
	HIATUS HOUSE	1						1				**2**
	LEGAL AID						2					**2**
	MARYVALE					2						**2**
	MENTAL HEALTH ADDICTION RESPONSE TEAM				1			1				**2**
	MINISTRY OF ONTARIO						2					**2**
	NOAHS HOUSE							2				**2**
	STREET HELP					1	1					**2**
	WINDSOR RESIDENCE FOR YOUNG MEN		2									**2**
17	ALZHEIMERS SOCIETY		1									**1**
	AMHERSTBURG COMMUNITY SERVICES MEALS ON WHEELS				1							**1**
17	AMHERSTBURG FAMILY HEALTH TEAM				1							**1**
	AMHERSTBURG HEALTH CARE CENTER					1						**1**
	ASSISTED LIVING							1				**1**
	BERKSHIRE CARE CENTER			1								**1**
	BIG BROTHERS BIG SISTERS WINDSOR ESSEX				1							**1**
	BULIMIA ANOREXIA NERVOSA ASSOCIATION			1								**1**
	CHATHAM KENT WOMEN'S CENTRE	1										**1**
	COMMUNITY LIVING		1	1		1						**3**
	COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP - WINDSOR ESSEX									1		**1**
	CREST CLINIC				1							**1**
	CRISIS HELP-LINE									1		**1**
	ERIE SHORES HOSPITAL LEAMINGTON										1	**1**
	ERIE ST. CLAIR NURSE PRACTITIONERS CLINIC							1				**1**
	ESSEX WINDSOR-EMS		1									**1**
	FEEDING WINDSOR ESSEX		1									**1**
	HDGH DIALECTICAL BEHAVIOURAL THERAPY					1						**1**
	HOME AND COMMUNITY CARE SUPPORT SERVICES									1		**1**
	HOTEL DIEU			1								**1**
	HOTEL DIEU GRACE HEALTHCARE ASSESSMENT AND REFERRAL									1		**1**
	HOTEL DIEU GRACE HEALTHCARE WELLNESS PROGRAM FOR EXTENDED PSYCHOSIS			1								**1**
	HOUSE OF SOPHROSYNE			1						1		**2**
	INN OF WINDSOR										1	**1**
	KIDS HELP PHONE					1						**1**
17	LANDLORD TENANT TRIBUNAL					1						**1**
	LAZARUS OUTREACH CENTRE								1			**1**
	LEGAL AID OF ONTARIO	1										**1**
	LIFE AFTER FIFTY			1								**1**
	MCDONALDS RESTAURANT				1							**1**
	MENTAL HEALTH CONNECTIONS			1								**1**
	METANOIA HEALTH AND WELLNESS	1										**1**
	MISSION SANCTUARY								1			**1**
	MOOD AND ANXIETY PROGRAM - TAYFOUR CAMPUS			1								**1**
	ONTARIO CARE GIVER SUPPORT LINE		1									**1**
	OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE HOME	1										**1**
	REACT WINDSOR ESSEX							1				**1**
	SEXUAL ASSAULT TREATMENT CENTRE					1						**1**
	SOCIAL SERVICES		1									**1**
	ST CLAIR COLLEGE										1	**1**
	TEAM CARE CENTRE		1									**1**
	THE INN OF WINDSOR										1	**1**
	UNEMPLOYMENT HELP CENTRE FOOD BANKS						1					**1**
	VICTIM SERVICES							1				**1**
	VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE	1										**1**
	WE FIGHT						1					**1**
	WELCOME CENTRE									1		**1**
	WINDSOR ESSEX EMS VULNERABLE PERSONS NAVIGATOR					1						**1**
	WINDSOR ESSEX NURSE PRACTITIONER LED								1			**1**
	WINDSOR ESSEX S.T.E.P.S.								1			**1**
	WINDSOR HOUSING AUTHORITY			1								**1**
	YOUTH DIVERSION									1		**1**
Total Referrals By Month		**85**	**78**	**116**	**75**	**82**	**71**	**50**	**43**	**50**	**22**	**672**

Person in Crisis Interactions:
Patrol & Mobile Crisis Rapid Response Team (MCRRT)
Windsor Police Service

PROTECTED B

Jurisdiction: WI | Date Range: 9/1/2022 – 9/30/2022

Person in Crisis (PIC) - Overview

PIC Apprehended by WPS	PIC Released by Patrol	PIC Admitted to Hospital by Patrol	Admission Rate of Patrol	PIC Released by MCRRT	PIC Admitted by MCRRT	Admission Rate of MCRRT
84	22	40	63.93	21	3	12.50

MCRRT Referral Agencies

Coast Follow Up From Patrol

152

Referral Agency Name	Number of Referrals
CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION	1
COMMUNITY CRISIS CENTRE	4
COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP - WINDSOR ESSEX	1
HIATUS HOUSE	1
SANDWICH COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE	1
WINDSOR REGIONAL HOSPITAL - OUELLETTE CAMPUS	3

MCRRT Overview

Dispatched MCRRT Calls	MCRRT Apprehensions	Patrol Requested MCRRT Attendance	MCRRT Assist Patrol on Calls	Social Worker Assessments
122	4	6	65	29

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Person in Crisis Interactions:
Patrol & Mobile Crisis Rapid Response Team (MCRRT)
Windsor Police Service

PROTECTED B

Jurisdiction: WI | Date Range: 9/1/2022 – 9/30/2022

MCRRT Quick Stats - Summary

The Mobile Crisis Rapid Response Team (MCRRT) is a co-response program that pairs a mental health professional from Hotel Dieu Grace Healthcare with a specially-trained, uniformed officer of the Windsor Police Service to respond to 911 mental health calls. The mental health worker and police work together to collaboratively de-escalate crisis situations and connect individuals to appropriate supports and services at the time of their crisis. MCRRT started in April 2021 with two teams working eight-hour shifts Monday to Friday. Each team consists of one police officer and one mental health worker.

MCRRT Quick Stats

MCRRT Calls for Service

122

Support Provided to Family Members

11

Individuals Connected to Services

42

Face to Face Interactions

53

De-escalated Interactions - No Apprehension

21

Mental Health Apprehensions

4

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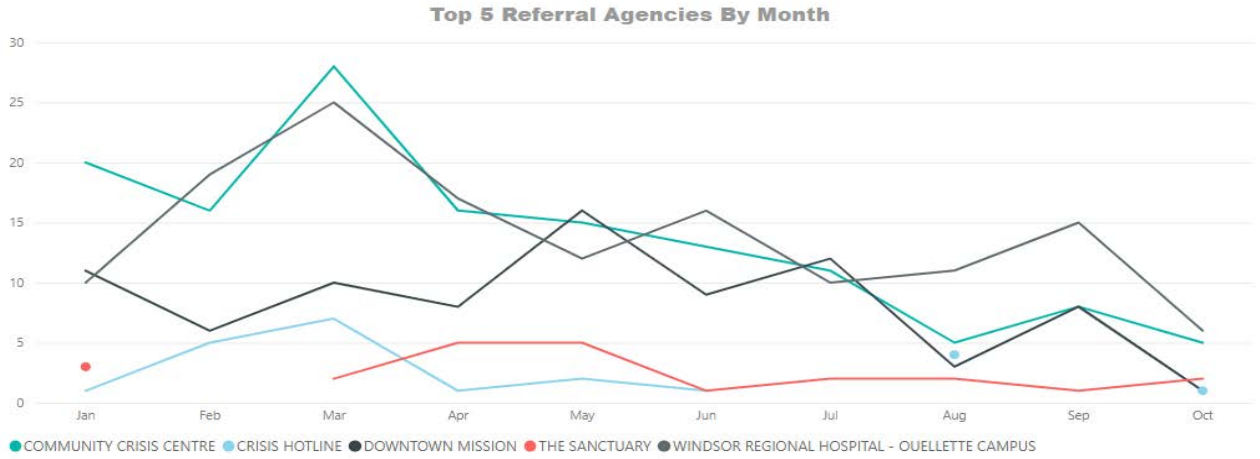
SERVICE REFERRAL REPORT
Windsor Police Service

PROTECTED B

All | 2022

Community Support Referrals By Top 5 Agencies

Rank	Referral Agency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
1	WINDSOR REGIONAL HOSPITAL - OUELLETTE CAMPUS	10	19	25	17	12	16	10	11	15	6
2	COMMUNITY CRISIS CENTRE	20	16	28	16	15	13	11	5	8	5
3	DOWNTOWN MISSION	11	6	10	8	16	9	12	3	8	1
4	THE SANCTUARY	3		2	5	5	1	2	2	1	2
5	CRISIS HOTLINE	1	5	7	1	2	1		4		1
Total Referrals By Month		**45**	**46**	**72**	**47**	**50**	**40**	**35**	**25**	**32**	**15**



SERVICE REFERRAL REPORT
Windsor Police Service

PROTECTED B

All | 2022

Community Support Referrals By Agency

Year	2022	
Month	Total	%
Jan	85	12.65%
Feb	78	11.61%
Mar	116	17.26%
Apr	75	11.16%
May	82	12.20%
Jun	71	10.57%
Jul	50	7.44%
Aug	43	6.40%
Sep	50	7.44%
Oct	22	3.27%
Total Referrals By Month	**672**	**100.00%**

Date: October 17, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Acting Deputy Chief Jason Crowley

Re: Q3 Amherstburg Policing Activities Report

Windsor Police Services Board,

Please find attached the Q3 Amherstburg Policing Activities report. Submitted for information – Public Agenda.

Sincerely,

Jason Crowley

A/Deputy Chief of Operations

Windsor Police Service

2022 POLICING ACTIVITIES REPORT
WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE AMHERSTBURG DETACHMENT

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
CALLS FOR SERVICE													
Dispatch Generated Incidents (CAD calls)	393	372	457	471	543	506	584	576	566				
Self-Generated Walk-In Incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
TOTAL INCIDENTS	393	372	457	471	543	506	584	576	566				
PROVINCIAL OFFENCES													
Traffic Offences (Part III Summoms)	116(7)	105(10)	163(18)	205(21)	167(1)	203(0)	180(10)	138(9)	169(2)				
Liquor Offences	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0				
Other Provincial Offences	1	2	6	1	0	3	2	9	4				
TOTAL	124	118	169(18)	206(21)	169(1)	206	182(10)	147(9)	173(2)				
CRIME STATISTICS													
Attempted Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0				
Break and Enter	2	1	0	6	2	5	4	5	7				
Theft Over	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1				
Theft Under	3	6	10	6	6	5	4	9	2				
Posession Stolen Goods	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0				
Fraud	7	2	7	4	2	2	5	9	9				
Mischief	4	5	4	6	2	5	7	7	5				
Assault (All)	2	7	7	6	7	8	6	12	9				
Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0				
Firearms	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0				
Arson/Fire Calls	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0				
Impaired Driving	0	1	2	3	1	1	1	0	0				
Federal Statutes	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0				
Other Criminal Code	0	2	3	6	6	6	8	7	9				
TOTAL	19	24	34	40	26	36	39	51	42	0	0	0	311
COMMUNITY OUTREACH ACTIVITIES													
Community Service Calls / Coast	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	13				28

Date: October 25, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Deputy Chief Frank Providenti

Re: Q3 Use of Force Report

Windsor Police Services Board,

Please find attached the Q3 Use of Force report which contains information related specifically to the application or display of force on a person(s).

Respectfully submitted,

Frank Providenti

Deputy Chief of Operational Support

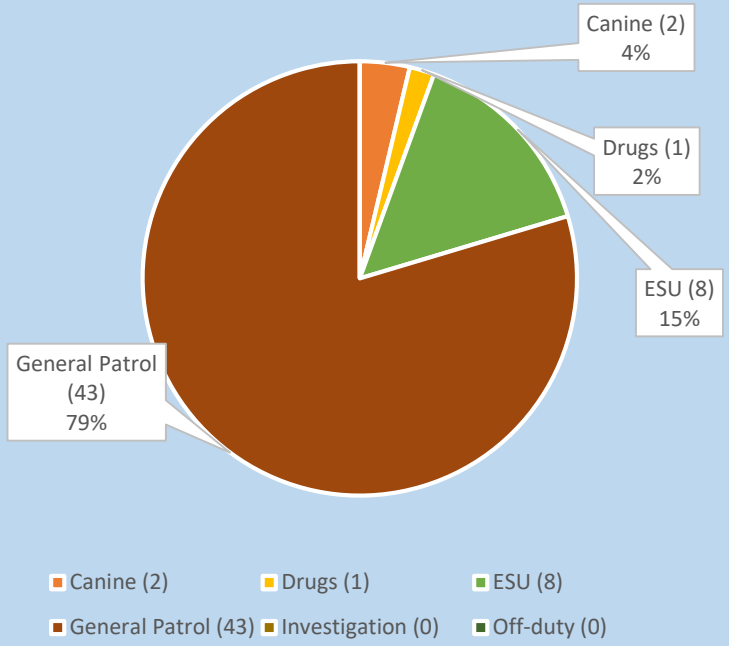
Windsor Police Service

FP/mo

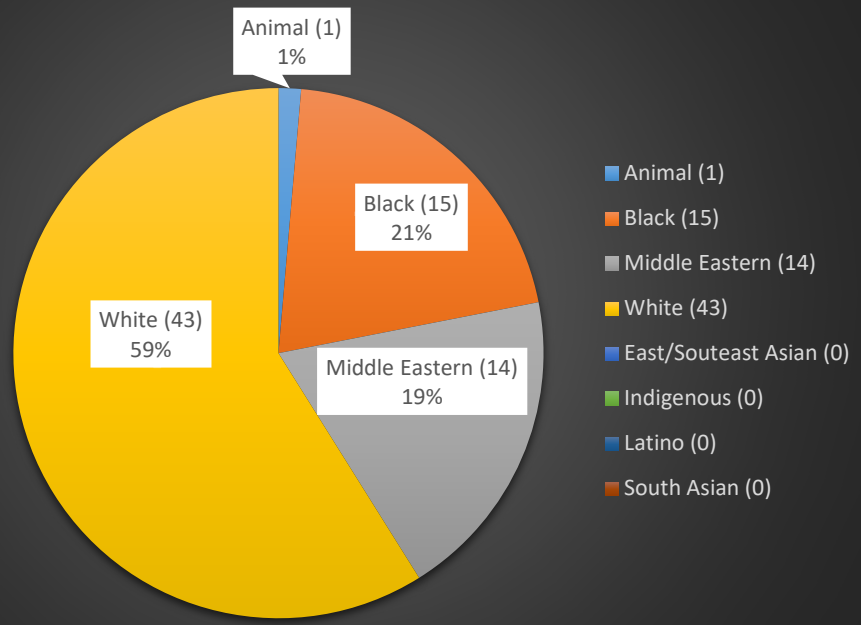
2022 Q3 Use of Force Dashboard

38449 Calls for Service – 54 Reports (0.14%)

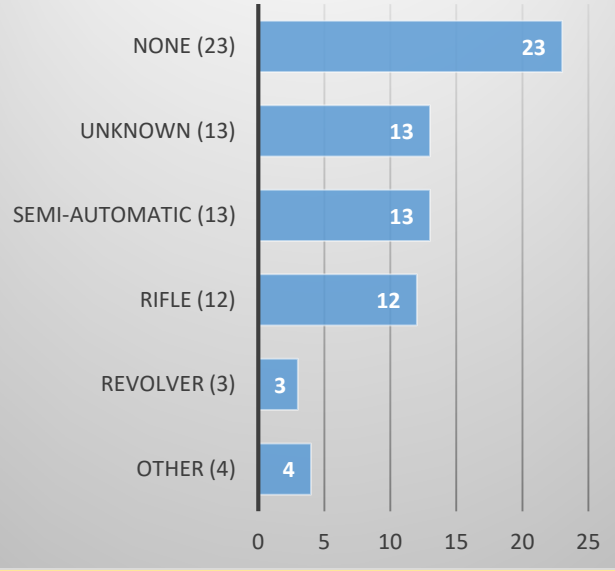
Type of Assignment



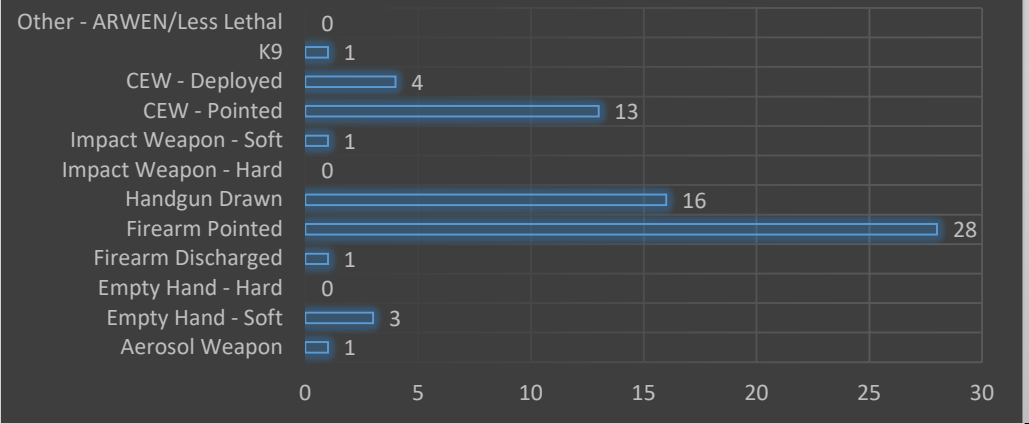
Perceived Race of Subject



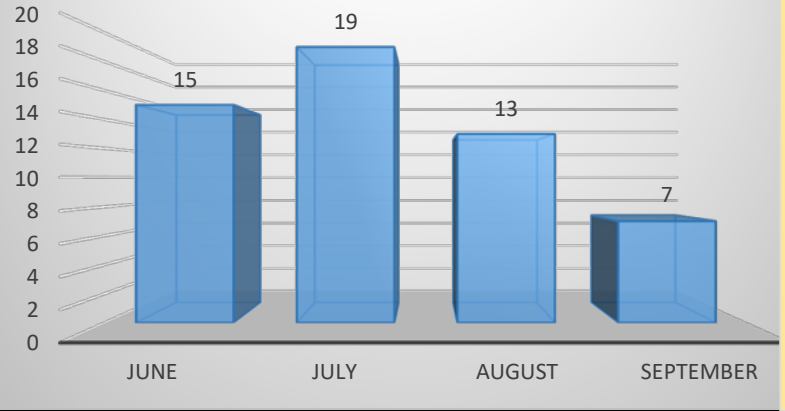
Weapons Carried by Subject



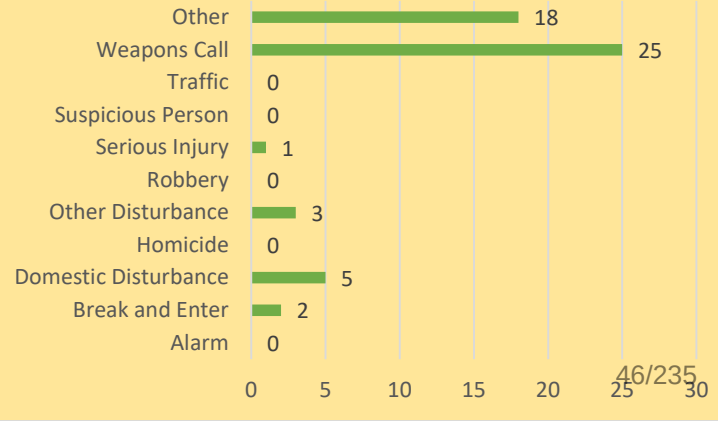
Type of Use of Force



Events per Month



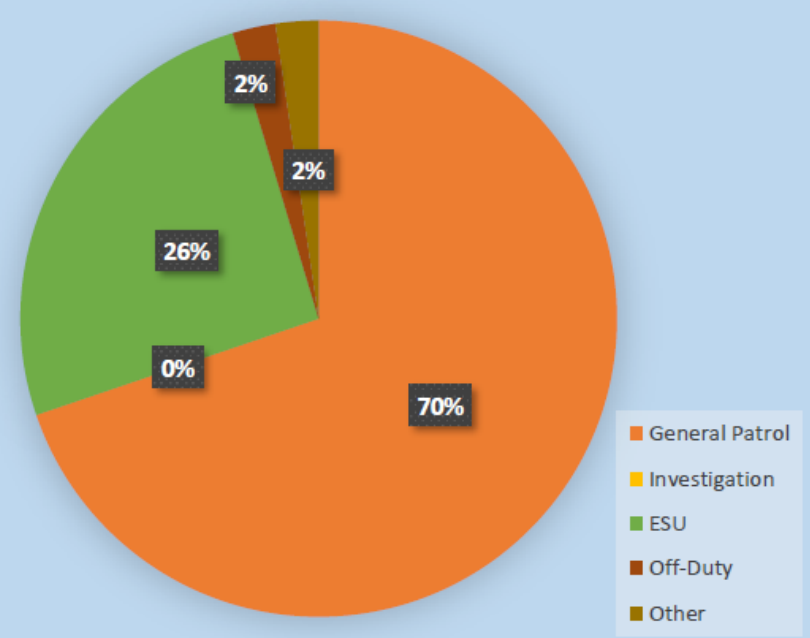
Type of Incident



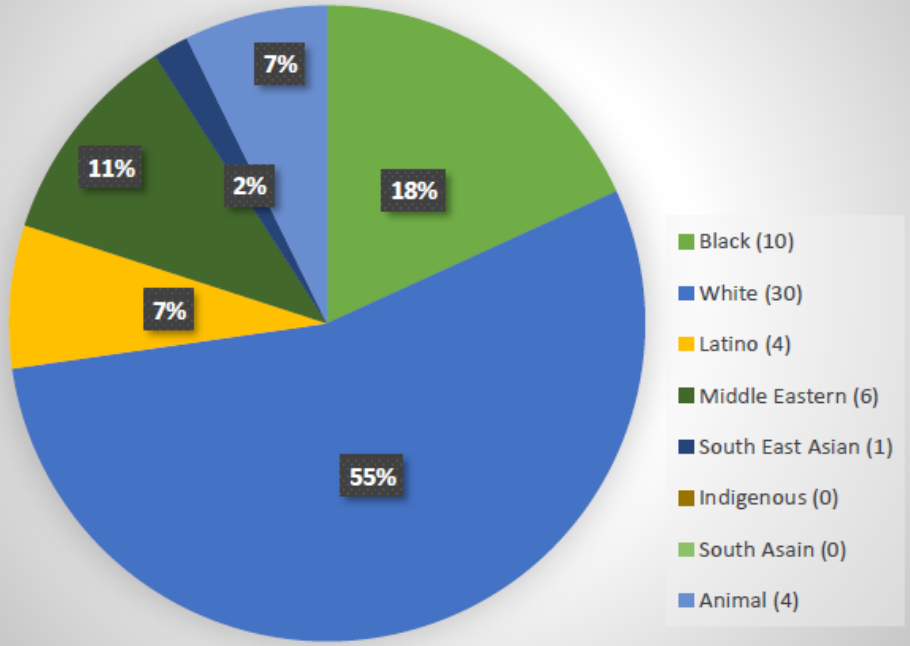
2022 Q2 Use of Force Dashboard

24018 Calls for Service – 43 Reports (0.18%)

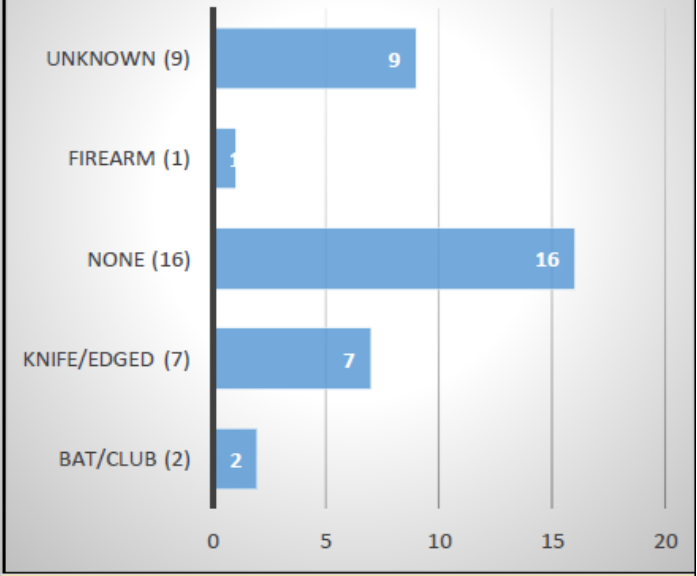
Type of Assignment



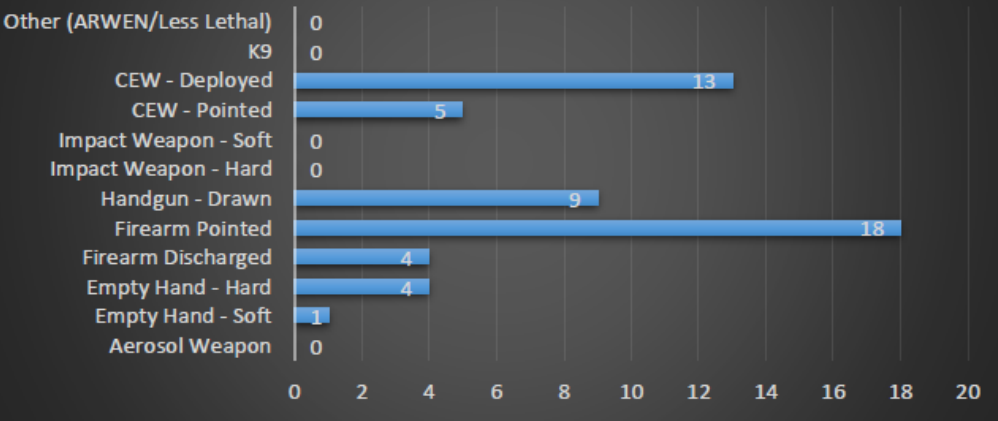
Perceived Race of Subject



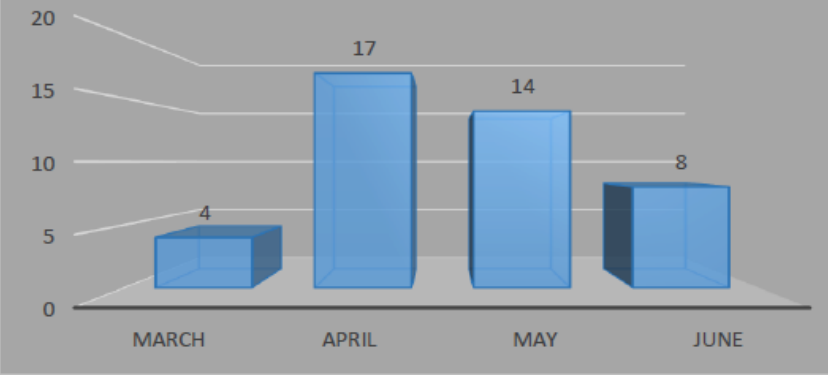
Weapons Carried by Subject(s)



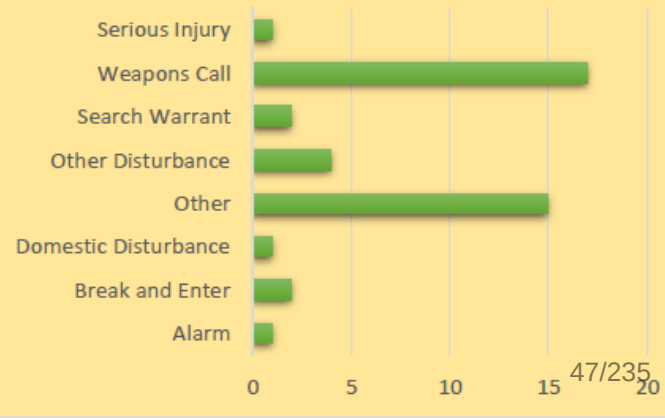
Type of Force Used



Events per Month



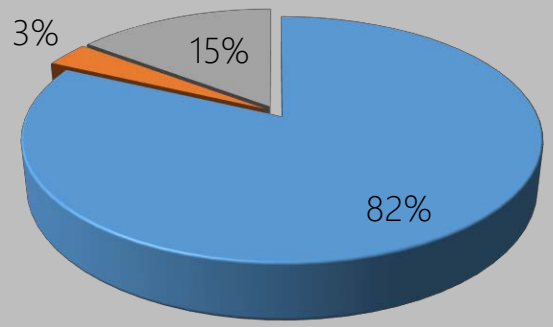
Type of Incident



2021 Q3 Use of Force Dashboard

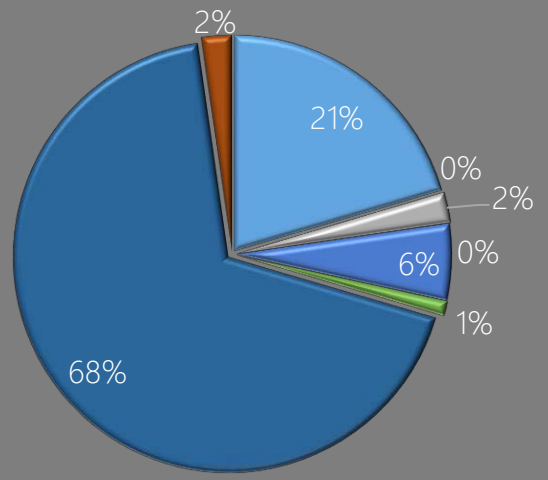
35043 Calls for Service – 61 Reports (0.17%)

Type of Assignment



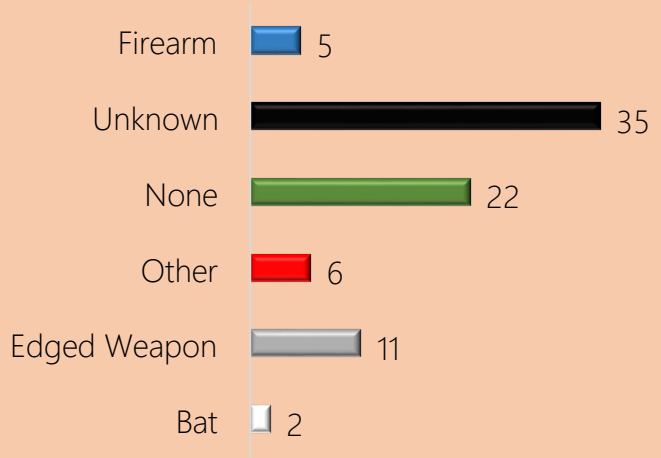
General Patrol (50) Investigations (2) Other (9)

Perceived Race of Subjects (86)

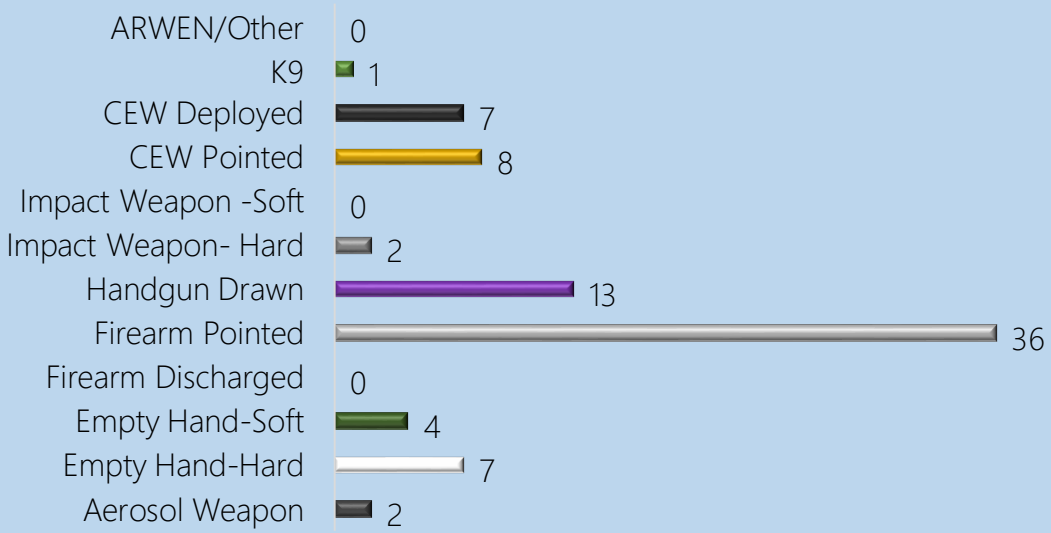


- Black (18)
- East/Southeast Asian (0)
- Indigenous (2)
- Latino (0)
- Middle Eastern (5)
- South Asian (1)
- White (60)
- Animal (2)

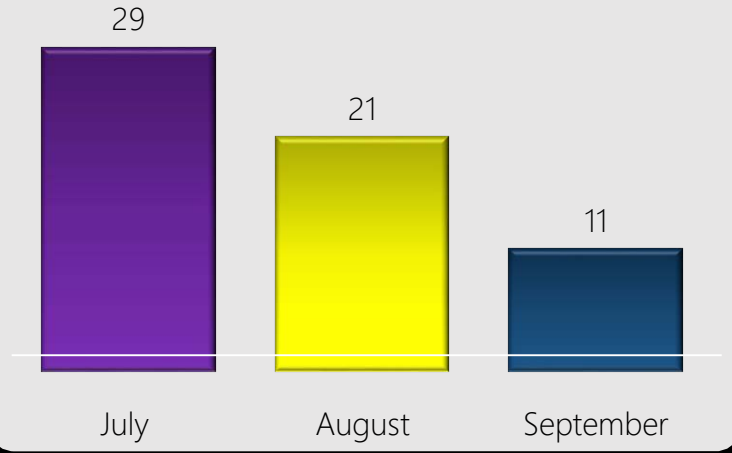
Type of Weapon Used



Type of Force Used

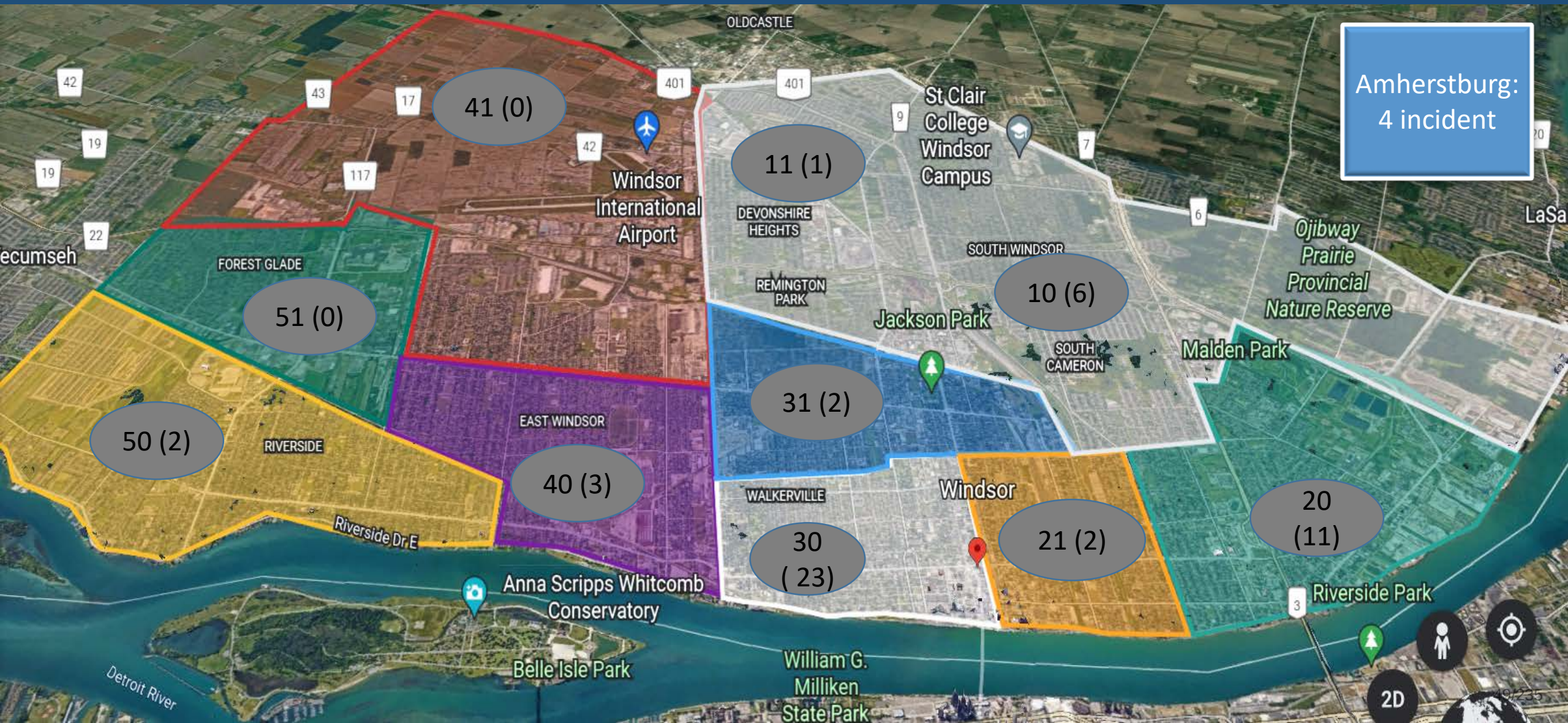


Reports/Month

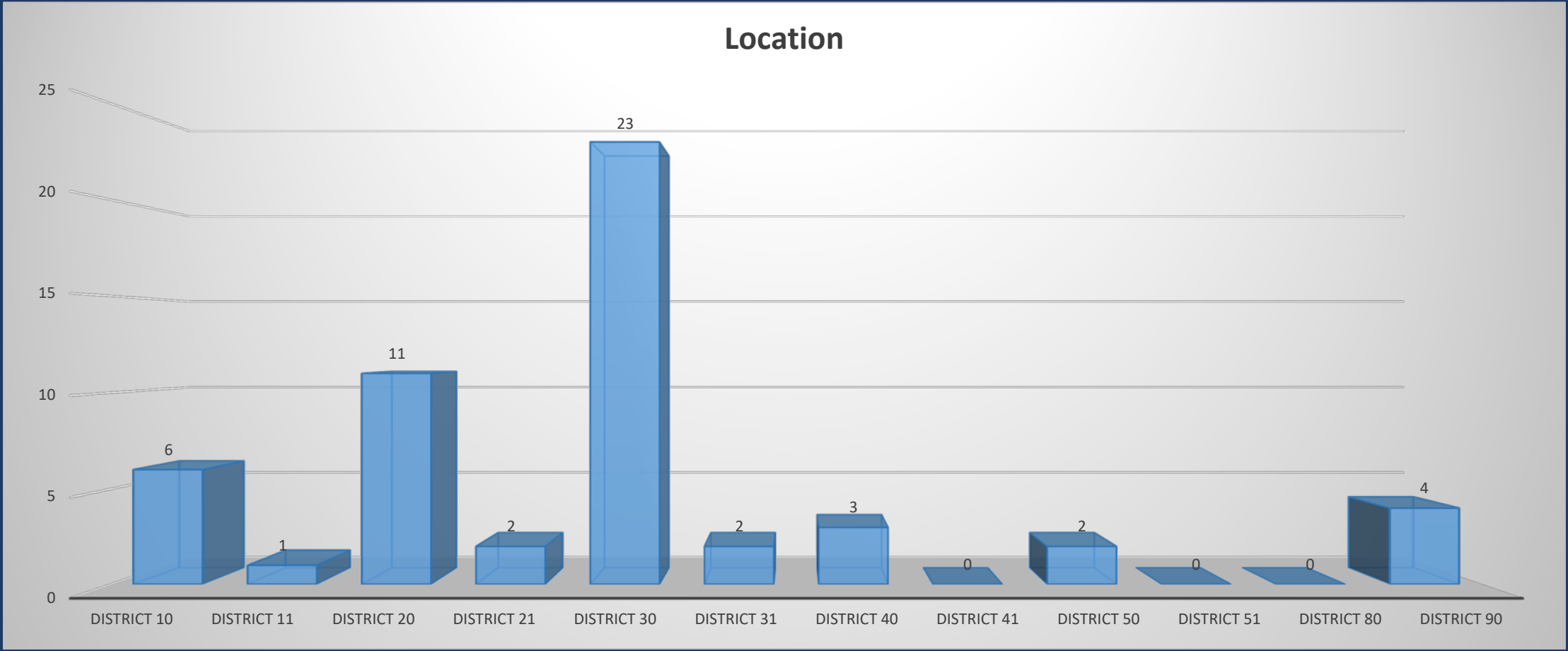


Type of Incident

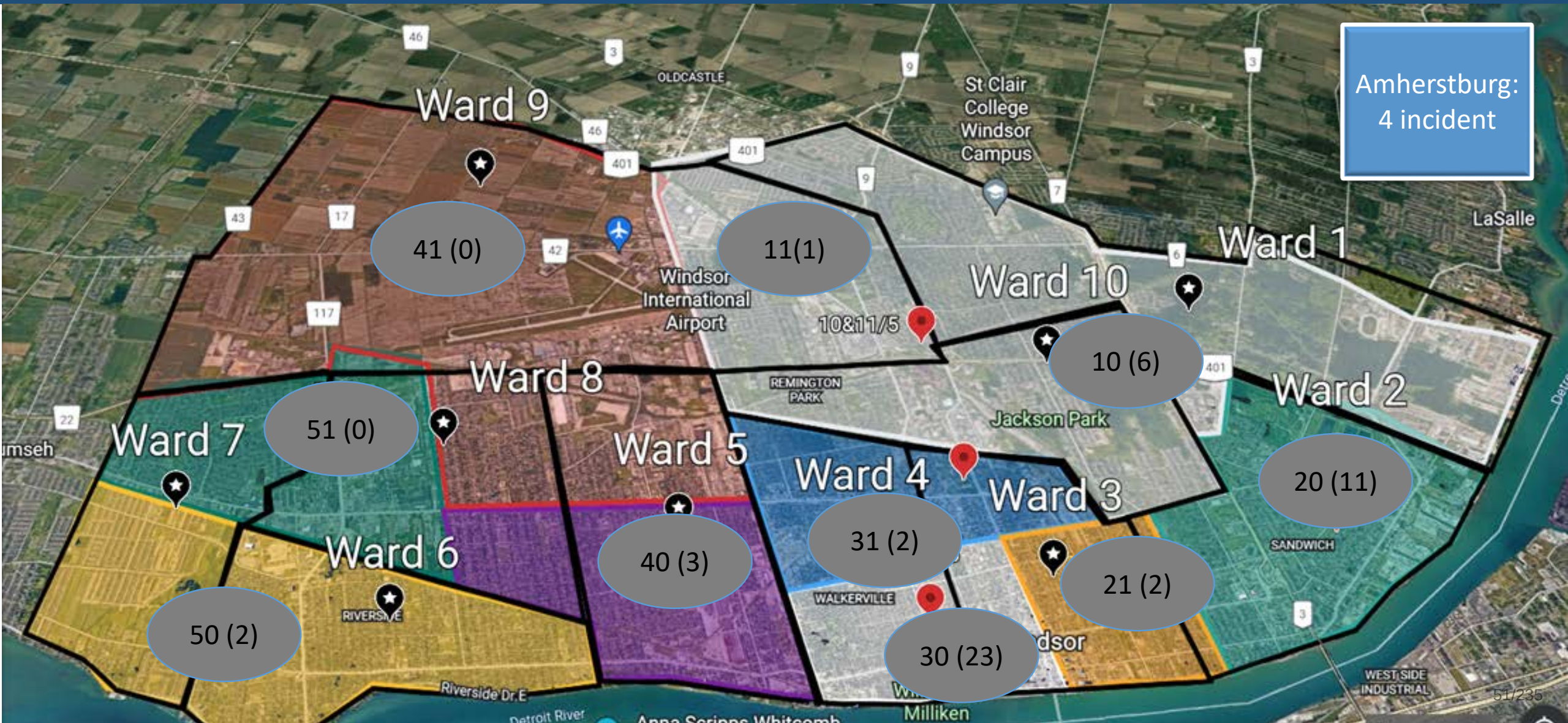
2022 Q3 Use of Force Map Zone (# of Incidents)



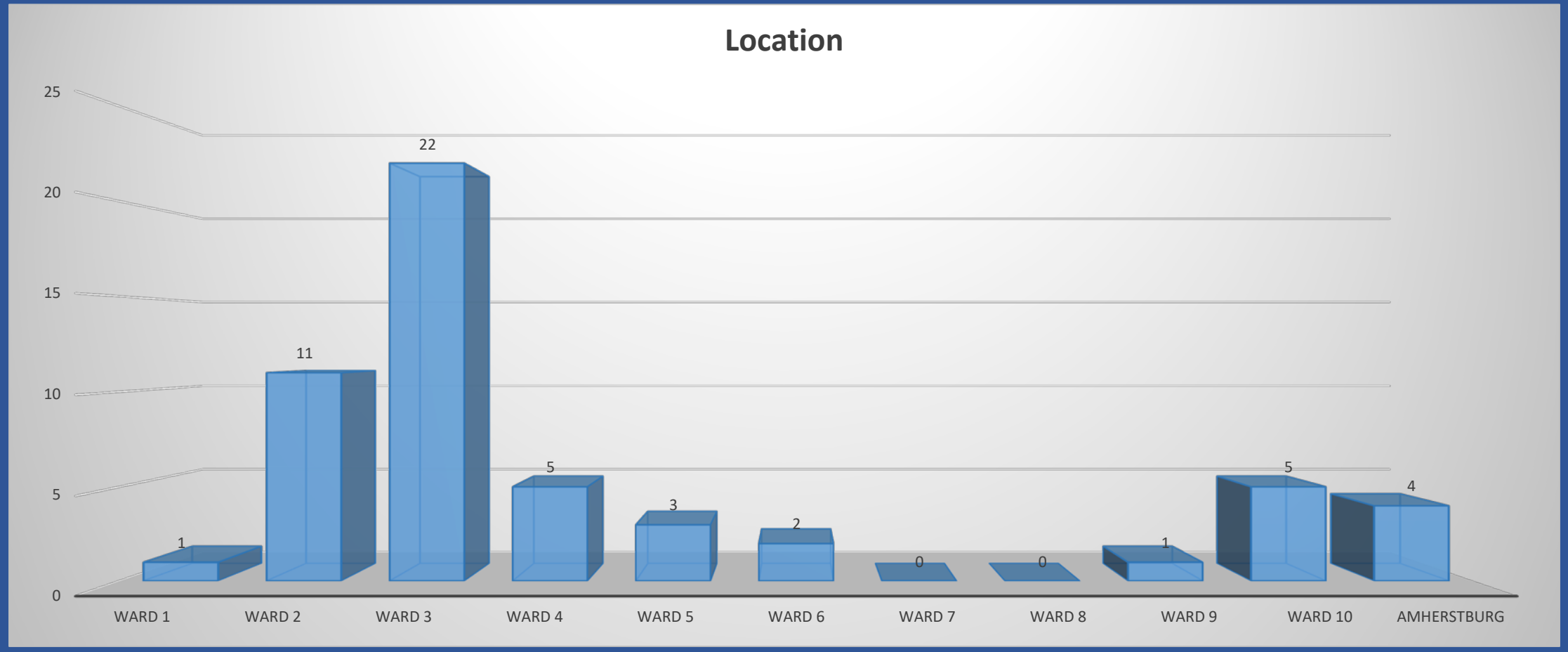
2022 Q3 Use of Force Incidents by Zone



2022 Q3 Use of Force Map Zone and Wards (# of Incidents)



2022 Q3 Use of Force Incidents by Ward



WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE

Patrol Services
Superintendent Tim Berthiaume
Inspector David De Luca
Inspector Marc Murphy
Inspector Jen Crosby
E911 Director Laura Smith

MEMORANDUM

Date: October 5, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Inspector David DeLuca

Re: 2022 – Third Quarter Naloxone Report

Please find attached the third quarterly report from July 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022 of the Naloxone use by Windsor Police Service employees. This report reflects the number of times Windsor Police Service Officers attended calls for service in which Naloxone was administered. Additionally, it indicates the number of times the administration of Naloxone was performed by WPS personnel and the number of doses required.

Respectfully,

Insp. David DeLuca
Patrol Operational Support

Windsor Police Service
Naloxone Quarterly Report

Reporting Dates	From: July 1, 2022	To: September 30, 2022
Reporting Officer	Inspector David DeLuca	

Number of individuals WPS personnel reported administering naloxone, including how many doses were given per incident	**# of individuals**	**# of Doses**
	9	1
	2	2
	3	3
	-	4
	-	5
Totals	**14**	**22**
Number of incidents in which WPS personnel were on scene at a call for service where Naloxone was administered (includes administered by EMS, Fire and Rescue or by other individual)	106	

Date: October 26, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Acting Deputy Chief Jason Crowley

Re: Q3 POP/CCP Statistics Report

Dear Chair and Members of the Board,

Please see the Q3 POP/CCP Statistics Report.

Submitted for INFORMATION – Public Agenda.

Sincerely,

Jason Crowley
A/Deputy Chief of Operations
Windsor Police Service

2022 POP HIGHLIGHTS OF Q3

For the 3rd quarter of 2022, POP officers continued to monitor Glengarry Housing Complex, short stay motels on Huron Church, Howard Avenue and Airport Rd. Officers also monitored Forest Glade Park, Mitchell Park on Giles and TZERS on Drouillard Rd. POP officers were tasked with monitoring the panhandler situation downtown and the outskirts of the City. POP officers spent several hours on foot and bicycles engaging with business owners and the public in various neighbourhoods throughout the City as well.

Sept 13-15 The TJX security team from Toronto was in Windsor once again and requested assistance from the POP Unit, targeting a noticeable spike in thefts at Winners, located at 2430 Dougall Ave and at 7201 Tecumseh Rd E as well as the Marshalls at 655 Sydney. The blitz was successful and it resulted in nine arrests. This resulted in nineteen charges, including theft under x5, assault, breach of probation, mischief under $5000, Fail to Comply x7, fraud under $5000, possession of stolen property under and obtain by false pretenses.

Case #84640 POP officers reviewed a bulletin issued by Major Crimes for a party wanted for Point Firearm. Officers were able to locate the vehicle operated by the wanted subject and set up static surveillance. While awaiting assistance from ESU, the target was observed entering the vehicle. POP officers follow the vehicle and an opportunity to arrest the subject presented itself before ESU could arrive. The target was arrested without incident and the vehicle was seized.

Case #85391 POP officers on general patrol in the Glengarry Housing Complex observed a suspicious male entering a building and engaging in prohibited activity on the premise. Officers attempt to approach the male and speak with him; however, he attempted to flee on foot. After a short foot pursuit, the male was arrested under the Trespass to Property Act (TPA). As a result of the arrest **59.4 grams of suspected crack cocaine, 48.3 grams of suspected cocaine, 14.6 grams of suspected blue fentanyl and 9.1 grams of suspected crack cocaine were seized, as well as 5 rounds of .380 ammunition and $3580.00.** The male was subsequently charged with:

Possess Schedule I Substance for Trafficking (CDSA 5(2) x3
Unlicensed Person Possess Prohibited Ammunition (CC 91(2))
Store Ammunition Carelessly (CC 86(1))

The male was also wanted in Peel Region.

Case #62018 POP Officers were on general patrol in the Glengarry Housing Complex when information was received from Security officers on scene that two male subjects entered a building by following behind a tenant, which is prohibited. The two males were believed to be trafficking narcotics on the premises. The POP officers approached the males attempting to identify them for purposes of issuing a Provincial Offence Notice (PON) under the TPA. The male refused and was subsequently arrested. The male attempted to produce several false names to no avail. Once at Headquarters, officers determined his identity and it was learned he was wanted on 5 counts of fail to comply with condition out of

Hamilton, as well as having a warrant out Brantford for fail to attend court. The male was subsequently charged with obstruct police and fail to comply with release order, and a TPA PON as well.

Case #63718 POP officers observed a vehicle that was possibly occupied by a wanted subject who was also known to carry firearms. A high risk takedown was completed with two males in the vehicle being arrested for several offences:

Subject #1

Use/Handle/Store Firearm Carelessly, CC 86(1)
- Possess Restricted Firearm without Holding a Licence, CC 91(1) x1
- Occupy Motor Vehicle with a Firearm, CC 94(1) x1

Subject #2

Use/Handle/Store Firearm Carelessly, CC 86(1) x1
Possess Restricted Firearm without Holding a Licence, CC 91(1) x1
- Occupy Motor Vehicle with a Firearm, CC 94(1) x1
- Possession for the purpose of trafficking CDSA 5(2)
- Fail to comply with release order

Two firearms, an air soft .45 calibre replica handgun, ammunition, a small quantity of fentanyl and the vehicle were all seized.

Case#84511 POP officers were able to assist Major Crimes in locating a male party that was wanted for attempted murder in a highly publicized incident. POP officers received information that the accused had fled to London and was residing in a men's shelter. This information was immediately passed on to Major Crimes who contacted London Police Service to investigate the information. The accused was located and arrested without incident in London and returned to Windsor to face applicable charges.

Case#83074 POP officers set up static surveillance on a subject who was well known to officers. He was observed by officers leaving a residence in a vehicle. A subsequent vehicle stop discovered the wanted subject was operating a stolen vehicle with stolen licence plates. The subject was arrested and a large amount of illicit drugs were located within the stolen vehicle. The arrest resulted in the following charges: CDSA 5(2) x5 (possess for the purpose of trafficking), possess property obtained by crime x2, operation of a motor vehicle while prohibited and fail to comply with release order.

Case#90832 POP officers received information from an Loss Prevention Officer (LPO) inside Home Depot on Tecumseh Rd that a female that had previously been at the Home Depot on Division and fled the store with a quantity of merchandise, was now at their store. The female had been with a male party earlier but was alone in the store at this time. POP officers patrolled the parking lot and observed a suspicious vehicle. Officers maintained surveillance on the vehicle and received information that the female was exiting the store towards the suspicious vehicle. Officers converged on the vehicle, driver attempted to flee but was stopped by officers. Both subjects were arrested. Charges were possession of stolen property over $5000 for the motor vehicle, breach probation x2, CDSA 4(1) (possession of a narcotic), fail to comply with an undertaking and 2 warrants were executed.

Case#90450 POP officers observed a WPS E911 call waiting in regards to a stolen Land Rover that was actively being tracked by Laval Police. As officers monitored the call they took the initiative to directly contact the owner of the vehicle to get up to date tracking. In doing so, officers were able to successfully locate the stolen Land Rover. The party operating the vehicle was the unfortunate victim of a fraudulent sale, however POP officer's initiative assisted in having the vehicle returned to its rightful owner.

Sept 28 and 29/22 On September 28 and 29, POP assisted the Home Depot LPO security team with a shoplifting blitz. Home Depot had reported $700,000 in thefts in the last 6 months in Windsor alone. Officers worked in partnership with the security team from London. POP officers were spread across both Home Depot locations.

Total subjects arrested: 12

Total charges: 14 criminal charges/ 3 arrest warrants executed

Total property recovered: $3569 plus 3 stolen motor vehicles

-

CITY CENTRE PATROL (CCP) STATISTICS FOR 2022

	JAN	FEB	*MAR	*APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
Total Arrests	92	38	97	52	67	66	79	71	60				622
PIC Apprenhensions	11	10	10	10	6	14	7	15	13				96
Arrest Warrants	49	12	45	24	40	33	33	22	30				288
Returned to Other Jurisdiction	3	1	3	0	0	4	1	0	0				12
CC/CDSA Charges	145	101	165	65	100	42	73	86	59				836
PON's/Part III's	38	21	29	5	14	21	29	44	18				219
Other Calls for Service	613	414	603	700	653	563	705	654	646				5551
TOTAL ACTIONS	951	597	952	856	880	743	927	892	826	0	0	0	7624

PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING (POP) STATISTICS FOR 2022

	JAN	FEB	*MAR	*APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
Total Arrests	63	8	9	75	63	74	66	108	80				546
PIC Apprenhensions	1	0	0	3	3	1	1	2	0				11
Arrest Warrants	31	9	2	54	42	61	37	63	50				349
Returned to Other Jurisdiction	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0				5
CC/CDSA Charges	158	21	20	199	124	238	185	233	203				1381
PON's/Part III's	49	0	2	15	7	10	14	10	26				133
Other Calls for Service	171	40	54	89	143	130	123	168	150				1068
TOTAL ACTIONS	474	78	87	436	382	514	428	585	509	0	0	0	3493

COMPLETED CALLS FOR SERVICE STATISTICS FOR 2022

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
Completed Calls	8625	8114	9532	9774	10823	10686	10819	11522	11511				91406

Date: October 5th, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Inspector Andrew Randall, Investigations

Re: Youth Diversion – Quarter 3 Report – *October – Public Agenda*

Attached is the ***Essex County Youth Diversion Program*** Report for the period of July - September 2022 (Q3).

Submitted for your information.

Andrew Randall
Inspector, Investigations

WPS – Youth Diversion; Q3 Report 2022

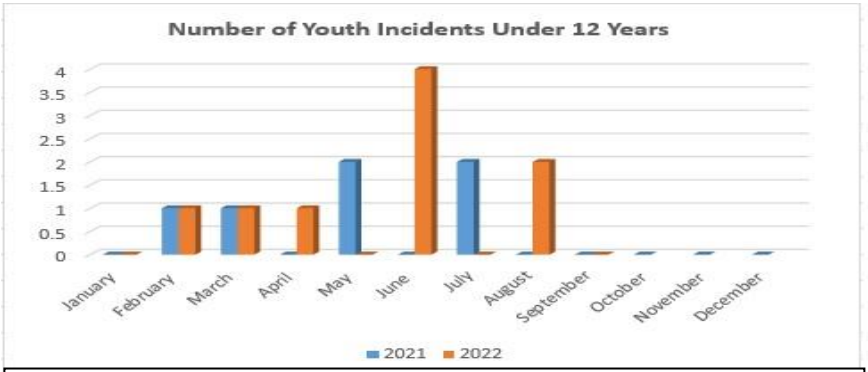
Objective and Goal:

To review investigations involving young persons who have either been identified as a Subject, a Person of Interest, or an Offender to determine if reasonable grounds exist for a Criminal Charge, and if it is in the best interest of the Community and the youth offender to proceed by way of a ***Youth Diversion*** referral. This is also undertaken to identify factors that could be contributing to the youth offender not being identified as an appropriate candidate for the program.

The goals are to increase the number of referrals to the ***Essex County Youth Diversion Program***, and increase awareness of the program, which in turn would benefit the youth, family and support a safer community.

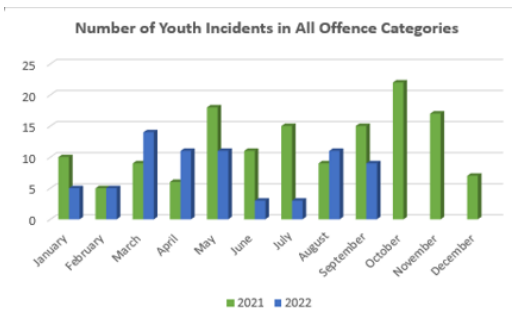
Highlights Q3:

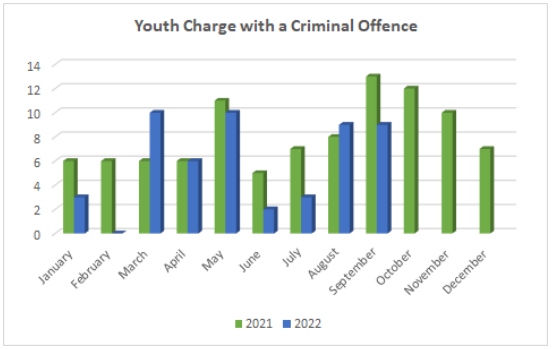
- Plans in place for Joanna Conrad, Executive Director - Youth Diversion to provide training session to Windsor Police Service Sergeants, in early 2023, as part of the Sergeant Mentoring / Training Program.
- Youth Diversion training is resumed for post-OPC police officers returning from their Basic Recruit training.
- Youth Diversion has moved to a new location: 1015 Highland Ave

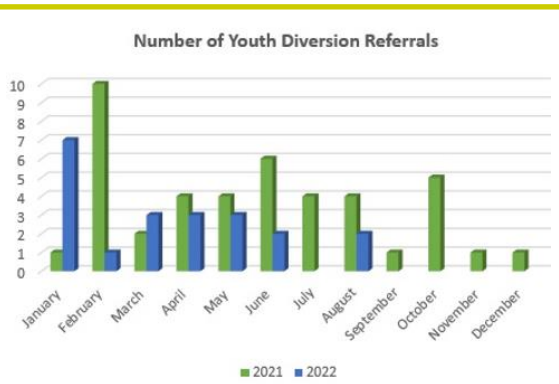


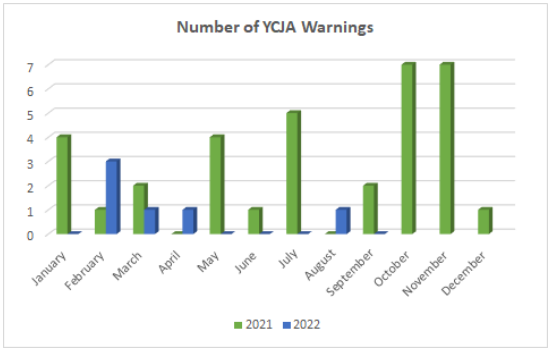
Above table shows the number of U12 "Outreach" referrals to Youth Diversion.

2021 – 2022 Statistics









Statistics: In 2021 there was a total of **144 incidents** involving youth, of that **95 youths** were charged criminally, **43 youths** were referred to the ***Essex County Youth Diversion Program***, **34 youths** were given a YCJA Warning, and **14 youths** were under 12 years of age.

To date in 2022 there are a total of **75 incidents** involving youth, of that **51 youth** were charged criminally, **21 youths** were referred to Youth Diversion. (**6 youths** were given an YCJA Warning and **4 youths** were under 12 years of age).

YouthDiversion
Essex County Diversion Program
Strengthen Our Youth, Strengthen Their Future.

Ministry of the Solicitor General

Public Safety Division
Public Safety Training Division

25 Grosvenor St.
12th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 2H3

Telephone: (416) 314-3377
Facsimile: (416) 314-4037

Ministère du Solliciteur général

Division de la sécurité publique
Division de la formation en matière de sécurité publique

25 rue Grosvenor
12e étage
Toronto ON M7A 2H3

Téléphone: (416) 314-3377
Télécopieur: (416) 314-4037

Ontario

MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas W.B. Carrique
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM: Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: **Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere (RIDE) Grant Call for Applications (2022-23 – 2023-24)**

DATE OF ISSUE:	**September 8, 2022**
CLASSIFICATION:	**For Action**
RETENTION:	**October 17, 2022**
INDEX NO.:	**22-0067**
PRIORITY:	**Normal**

I am pleased to advise that the Ministry of the Solicitor General (ministry) is now accepting applications for the Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere (RIDE) Grant for 2022-23 – 2023-24.

The RIDE Grant is available to municipal and First Nations police services, and Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) municipal contract locations. All eligible police services are encouraged to apply. It is expected that in addition to this RIDE Grant funding, successful applicants will also engage in their own routine spot checks. This funding must be used exclusively for sworn officers' overtime or paid duty assignments.

For the current call for applications, the ministry will continue to offer the grant as a two-year program. There will not be a call for applications in 2023-24.

As in the past, all applications will be reviewed against the number of applicants and the funding grid outlined below.

…/2

Sworn Officers Range	Maximum Allocation	Sworn Officers Range	Maximum Allocation
1-10	$7,200.00	101-200	$25,000.00
11-25	$9,400.00	201-500	$38,000.00
26-50	$13,800.00	501-999	$45,000.00
51-100	$16,000.00	1,000+	Allocation determined on an individual basis.

In accordance with the terms of funding, a transfer payment agreement must be executed between the ministry and the recipient (Police Services Board or First Nation Band Council), as applicable, and must be signed before reimbursement is received.

It is important to note that, to comply with transfer payment guidelines, only authorized representatives from the Police Services Board or First Nation Band Council can sign the application form. All reporting requirements must be submitted to the ministry within the established timeframes to reimburse the recipient. Financial reimbursement to the recipient only occurs after the end of the program year, following the submission of the RIDE Grant final reports.

Please note that grant funding is dependent upon the ministry receiving the necessary appropriation from the Ontario Legislature and is subject to funding availability.

APPLICATION SUBMISSION

All applications must be submitted through Transfer Payment Ontario (TPON) in addition to submission via email to Yoko Iwasaki at yoko.iwasaki@ontario.ca by **4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on October 17, 2022.** Submissions that are late, incomplete, or not accompanied by the required documents requested by the ministry will not be considered for funding; no exceptions will be permitted.

More details on the application process, including accessing the application and applying through TPON, are outlined in the attached Grant Application Instruction & Guidelines.

Please direct all inquiries regarding the RIDE Grant or application process to Yoko Iwasaki at yoko.iwasaki@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

c: Mario Di Tommaso, O.O.M.
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety

Attachment

Ontario

Ministry of the Solicitor General

Application Instructions & Guidelines

Grant Program: Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere (RIDE) Grant

Grant Term: 2022-23 to 2023-24 (Two-Year Term)

Table of Contents

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INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of the Solicitor General (ministry) is pleased to present the 2022-23 to 2023-24 Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere (RIDE) Grant. The Government of Ontario established the RIDE Grant to provide grants to police services to enhance local enforcement capabilities and to ensure a year-round provincial program to conduct RIDE spot check activities. The RIDE Grant assists police services/boards in offsetting their staff costs for implementing RIDE programs of sobriety checks in their jurisdictions.

For the current call for applications, the ministry will continue to offer the RIDE Grant as a two-year program. There will not be a call for applications in 2023-24.

This document outlines the grant process and contains important information on the eligibility criteria and application review process.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Who is Eligible?
Municipal and First Nations Police Services, as well as Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) municipal contract locations.

What is Eligible?
Grant funding must be used exclusively for sworn officers' overtime or paid duty assignments for street-level enforcement activities in relation to the RIDE Grant (e.g., RIDE check stops).

What is NOT Eligible?
Overtime, paid duty assignments and other RIDE activities by civilian or auxiliary officers is not eligible for funding.

FUNDING

Funding under the RIDE Grant will be available for a two-year period (i.e., 2022-23 to 2023-24). Eligible police services/boards can submit applications for funding which must be used exclusively for sworn officers' overtime or paid duty assignments for street-level enforcement activities in relation to the RIDE Grant (e.g., RIDE check stops)

Approved applicants will be provided with a funding allocation (maximum funds) for each fiscal year (2022-23 and 2023-24) over the two fiscal years, ending March 31, 2024.

Please note that the funding allocation for each fiscal year must be spent within that fiscal year (e.g., funding allocation for 2022-23 must be spent on activities taking place between April 1, 2022, and March 31, 2023). Unspent allocations may not be carried into the next fiscal year.

Financial reimbursement only occurs after the end of the program year, following the submission of the RIDE Grant final reports. All reporting requirements must be submitted to the ministry within the established timeframes in order to be reimbursed.

APPLICATION REVIEW & ASSESSMENT

All applications submitted by the deadline that meet the eligibility criteria will be reviewed by the ministry. Funding allocations will be determined based on the number of applications and the RIDE funding outlined below.

RIDE Funding Grid

Sworn Officers Range	*Maximum Allocation
1-10	$7,200.00
11-25	$9,400.00
26-50	$13,800.00
51-100	$16,000.00
101-200	$25,000.00
201-500	$38,000.00
501-999	$45,000.00
1,000+	Allocation to be determined on an individual basis.
**Allocations may increase/decrease depending on the number of applicants*.	

CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT

In accordance with the terms of funding, a Transfer Payment Agreement (TPA) must be executed between the ministry and the respective police services board or First Nation Band Council that has been approved for funding under the RIDE Grant.

Funds will be reimbursed to the police service boards or First Nation Band Councils on an annual basis after the contractual agreement has been signed by all parties and all of the applicable documentation and final reporting has been submitted to the ministry. The project funds must be used for the purposes described in the application and according to the terms of the TPA. Standard government procedures regarding grants (as outlined in the Treasury Board Transfer Payment Accountability Directive) will be followed. The TPA will outline:

- Purpose for which the grant will be used;
- Commitments to be undertaken or specific activities to support the application;
- Final reporting dates and requirements; and,
- Funding disbursement schedule.

APPLICATION SUBMISSION

All applications must be submitted online through Transfer Payment Ontario (TPON) (**see TPON Instructions for Application Submission below**).

In addition, please **provide confirmation of your submission** including a copy of the completed application form via email to Yoko Iwasaki at yoko.iwasaki@ontario.ca.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

Your completed application form must be received by the ministry by **4 p.m. EST on October 17, 2022.** Submissions that are late, incomplete, or not accompanied by the required documents requested by the ministry will not be considered for funding; no exceptions will be permitted.

MINISTRY CONTACT

For general questions about the RIDE Grant, please contact Yoko Iwasaki at yoko.iwasaki@ontario.ca.

For technical support related to Transfer Payment Ontario (TPON), including assistance with registration and the intake form, please contact TP Ontario Client Care:

- Monday to Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time (EST).
- Toronto: 416-325-6691
- Toll Free: 1-855-216-3090
- TTY/Teletypewriter (for the hearing impaired): 416-325-3408 / Toll free: 1-800-268-7095
- Email: TPONCC@ontario.ca

TPON INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICATION SUBMISSION

Applications for 2022-23 to 2023-24 RIDE Grant funding must be submitted electronically through TPON. **In order to apply, applicants must have a TPON account.**

TPON (www.ontario.ca/GetFunding) is the Government of Ontario's online transfer payment management system. It provides one window access to information about available funding, how to submit for funding and how to track the status of your submission.

If you are registering with TPON for the first time, please allow for sufficient time as confirmation of TPON access may take up to three to five business days. The application form can only be accessed once your organization is registered with TPON.

Getting Started

- All organizations must be registered with Transfer Payment Ontario in order to submit the intake form to request funding for this program.
    - The form must be submitted online, in either English or French through Transfer Payment Ontario.

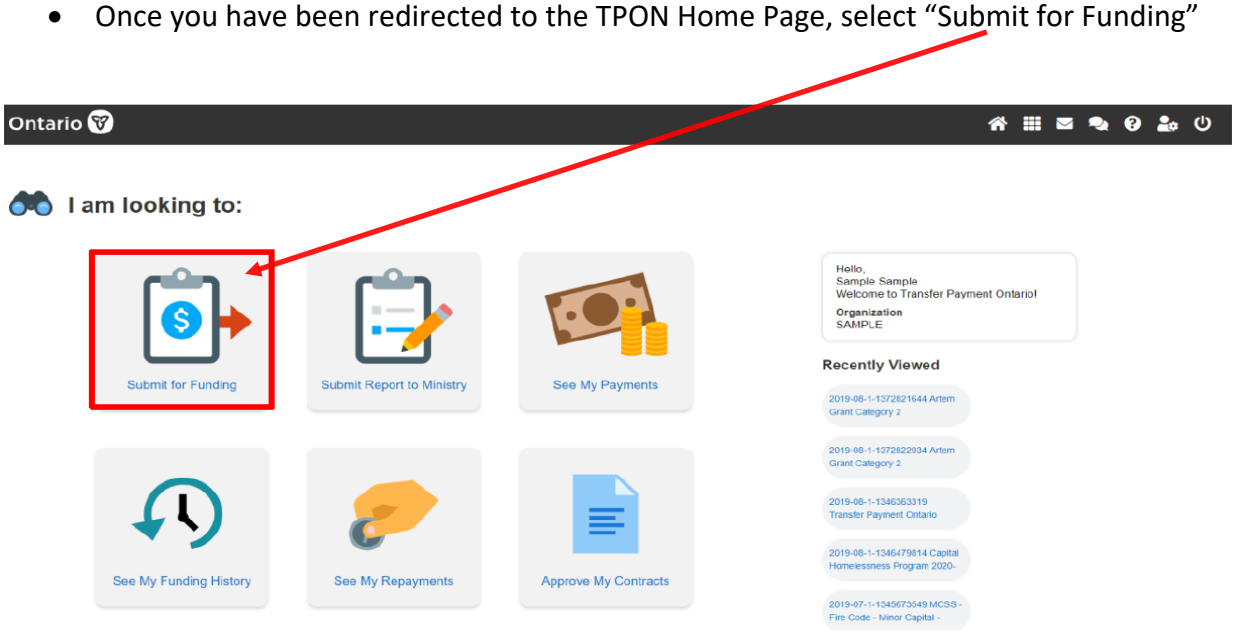
- **Existing Transfer Payment Ontario users:** If your organization is already registered with Transfer Payment Ontario, you do not need to register again. Log in to Transfer Payment Ontario to access and submit an intake form.

- **New users to Transfer Payment (TP) Ontario:** If you are a new user of Transfer Payment Ontario, you will need to:
    1. Create a ONe-key account;
    2. Register your organization or Join an existing organization; and,
    3. Request access to TP Ontario.

Note: The Google Chrome web browser and Adobe Acrobat Reader DC are required to access funding opportunities and download required forms from Transfer Payment Ontario. For more information and resources visit the Get Help section of our website.

Once the request for access to TPON has been approved:

- Your organization will be listed under Transfer Payment Services within the "See Funding Opportunities Menu Card."
- Click on your organization name to be redirected to TPON.
- Once you have been redirected to the TPON Home Page, select "Submit for Funding"



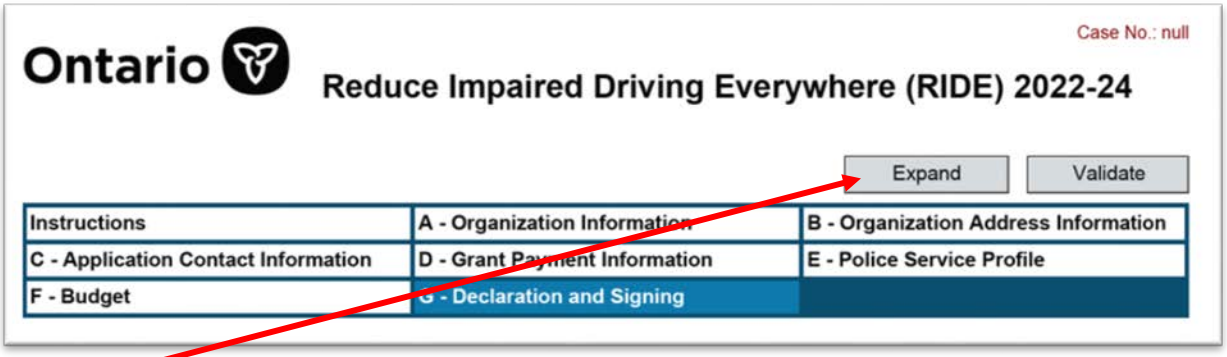
Select the Open Programs tab and search for Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere (RIDE) 2022-24 and click 'New'.

The Application has four steps:

1) **Review Program Information** – this includes any Program Documentation and required attachments.
2) **Complete Form** – this is where you download the application form and upload the completed/validated form. Note: After downloading the application form, save it to your computer so you can work on it offline.
3) **Attach Supporting Documents** – this is where you attach any required or supporting documents.
4) **Confirm Submission** – this is where you submit the entire application.

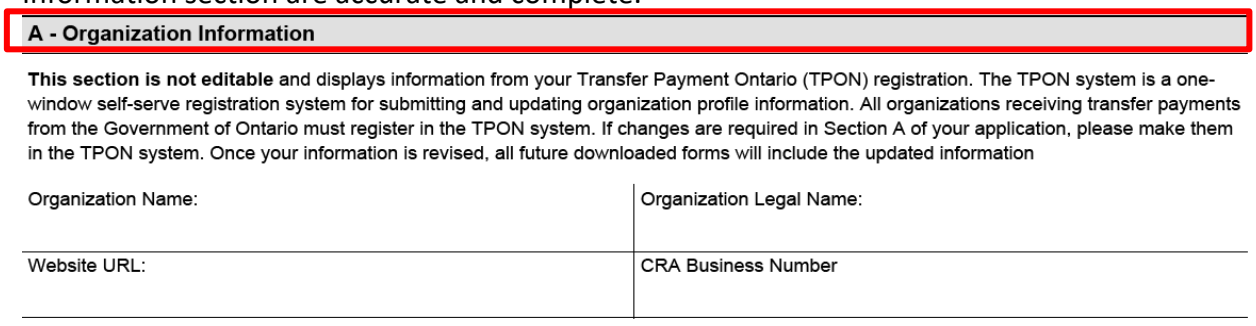
INSTRUCTIONS ON COMPLETING THE DOWNLOADED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Once you open the RIDE Grant Application Form, the first page should look like this:



Click Expand to show all sections of the application and complete all the mandatory fields.

1) **Section A – Organization Information:** Please ensure all fields in the Organization Information section are accurate and complete.



A - Organization Information

This section is not editable and displays information from your Transfer Payment Ontario (TPON) registration. The TPON system is a one-window self-serve registration system for submitting and updating organization profile information. All organizations receiving transfer payments from the Government of Ontario must register in the TPON system. If changes are required in Section A of your application, please make them in the TPON system. Once your information is revised, all future downloaded forms will include the updated information

Organization Name:	Organization Legal Name:
Website URL:	CRA Business Number

2) **<u>Section B – Organization Address Information</u>:** Please ensure all fields in the Organization Address Information section are accurate and complete.

B - Organization Address Information

This section is not editable and displays information from your Transfer Payment Ontario (TPON) registration. The TPON system is a one-window self-serve registration system for submitting and updating organization profile information. All organizations receiving transfer payments from the Government of Ontario must register in the TPON system. If changes are required in Section B of your application, please make them in the TPON system. Once your information is revised, all future downloaded forms will include the updated information.

Business Address	
Unit Number:	Street Address 1:
Street Address 2:	City/Town:
Province:	Postal Code:
Country:	

Mailing Address	
Unit Number:	Street Address 1
Street Address 2	City/ Town
Province	Postal Code
Country	

3) **<u>Section C – Application Contact Information</u>**

a) You may add as many contacts as you wish, however, please note that the ministry will be in touch with the person identified as the primary contact for the grant.
   - **Note: All contacts identified to have "Signing Authority" will be required to validate the application (Section G – Declaration and Signing).**

b) In addition to the primary contact, **<u>please also add contact information for the following</u>**:
   - **<u>Police Services Board</u> (e.g., Police Services Board Chair)**
   - **<u>Police Service</u>**

C - Application Contact Information

Please provide contacts for this application, including whether or not they have signing authority. Contacts with the Applicant role will receive email notifications regarding case submission, reports due, and payments. Contacts with the Payee role will receive notifications regarding payments.

Contacts with signing authority will be prompted to digitally sign this form in Section G.

Add | Remove

Salutation: *	First Name: *	Last Name: *
Primary:	Role: *	Email Address: *
Title:	Department:	Phone Number (Work): *
Phone Number (Mobile):	Fax Number:	Signing Authority

4) **Section D – Grant Payment Information**

a) This section is what the ministry will set up once your application has been approved.

b) Payments will be issued using the information from this section.

- **Note**: Payments are made through Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT).

D) Grant Payment Information

Should your application be successful, this information will be used to make payments.

Payment Address

Should your application be successful, this information wil be used to make payments.

Payment Organization Name (max 250 characters) *

Street Address 1 *	Street Address 2	City/Town *

Province *	Postal Code *

Method of Payment *

Electronic Fund Transfer

5) **Section E – Police Service Profile**: Please complete all fields (**Questions #1 – 9**).

- **Note**: Some questions may have a drop down list to select Yes/No.

E - Police Service Profile

1. Name of Police Service (max 100 characters) *

2. Please outline the geographic description of the area served by your Police Service (please reference townships, urban areas, etc.):
Geographic Area (i.e. size):
Townships/Municipalities included: (max 2000 characters) *

3. Describe any special circumstances (i.e., seasonal events, festivals, other, etc.) that affect the area served by your Police Service: (max

4. Is this a new RIDE Grant application for this area (No previous funding received)? (Yes/No) *	5. Has this area been affected by an amalgamation since April 2020? (Yes/No) *

5. a) If Yes, please list the Police Services/Municipalities affected by amalgamation since April 2020: (max 2000 characters)	5. b) Date of Amalgamation:

6. Are additional resources dedicated by your Police Service to other regular RIDE activities (i.e. outside those funded by the RIDE Grant)? (Yes/No) *	7. If Yes, is there a written contractual agreement with the municipality? (Yes/No)

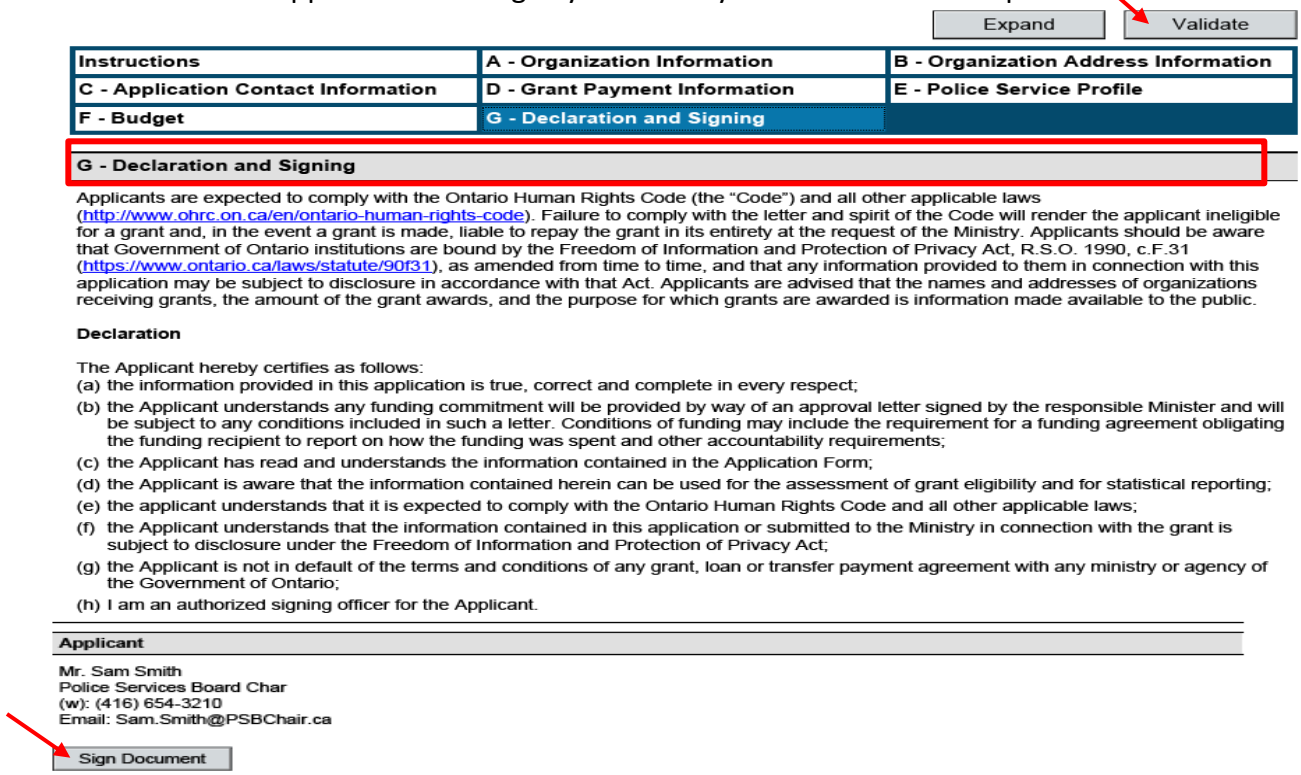
8. **Number of Sworn Officers:** Municipal/FN Police Service - Identify the # assigned to your Police Service. OPP - Identify the # of full-time equivalents (FTEs) per contract/location. *	9. Population Served by your police service (i.e., 100,000): *

6) **Section F – Budget:** Please provide your police service's RIDE Grant proposal for Year 1 and Year 2. Estimate the number of RIDE shifts that will be conducted in the identified month and the total cost.
   - Include **only overtime or paid duty** assignment costs from April 1st to March 31st.
   - Leave blank or enter "0" for months where RIDE is not proposed.
   - **Note**: Subtotal and Totals will self-calculate

F - Budget

Month	Shifts (Estimate the # of RIDE shifts that will be conducted in the identified month)	Total Cost
Year 1 April 2022 - March 2023		
* April 2022	0	$0.00
* May 2022	0	$0.00
* June 2022	0	$0.00
* July 2022	0	$0.00
* August 2022	0	$0.00
* September 2022	0	$0.00
* October 2022	0	$0.00
* November 2022	0	$0.00
* December 2022	0	$0.00
* January 2023	0	$0.00
* February 2023	0	$0.00
* March 2023	0	$0.00
Subtotal	0	$0.00
Year 2 April 2023 - March 2024		
* April 2023	0	$0.00
* May 2023	0	$0.00
* June 2023	0	$0.00
* July 2023	0	$0.00
* August 2023	0	$0.00
* September 2023	0	$0.00
* October 2023	0	$0.00
* November 2023	0	$0.00
* December 2023	0	$0.00
* January 2024	0	$0.00
* February 2024	0	$0.00
* March 2024	0	$0.00
Subtotal	0	$0.00
Subtotal for all years	0	$0.00

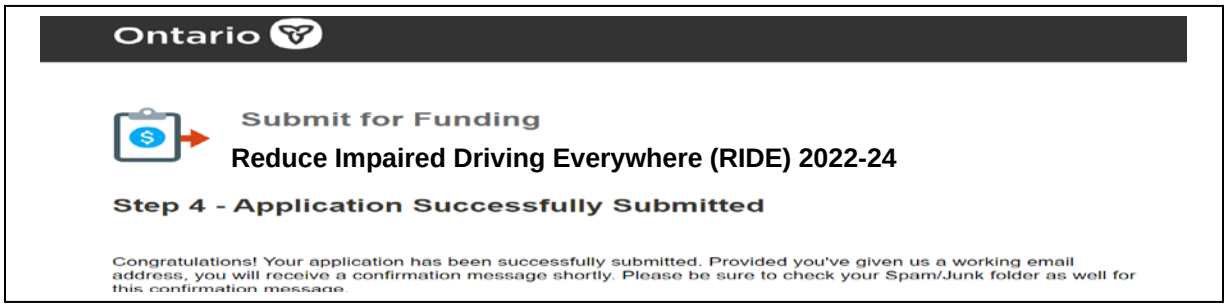
7) **Section G – Declaration and Signing:** Under this section, all contacts identified as having Signing Authority, will be listed.
   a) Review the declaration and click on "**Sign Document**".
   b) When you are finished with all sections, please ensure to click on "**Validate**" at the top of the page to confirm that there is no information missing on the application form.
      - **Note:** The application will flag any mandatory fields that are incomplete.



NOTE: ALL APPLICATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED ONLINE THROUGH TPON AND A COPY OF THE APPLICATION MUST ALSO BE EMAILED TO THE MINISTRY CONTACT LISTED ABOVE.

REMINDER: Application has four steps

Please ensure that after you complete the downloaded form (Step 2), you attach/upload the form (Step 3) and confirm submission (Step 4). Once you have completed Steps 1-4, you will receive confirmation that you have successfully submitted your application (see below)



Ministry of the Solicitor General

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Ministère du Solliciteur général

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Ontario

MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM: Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: **Reduced Court Operations on September 30th**
National Day for Truth and Reconciliation

DATE OF ISSUE:	**September 23, 2022**
CLASSIFICATION:	**General Information**
RETENTION:	**October 1, 2022**
INDEX NO.:	**22-0069**
PRIORITY:	**Normal**

At the request of the Ministry of the Attorney General, I am sharing a communication to advise the policing community of reduced court services on September 30, 2022, the National Day for Truth and Reconciliation. Please see the attached public statement from Ontario's three Chief Justices. Alternatively, the Public Statement is also available online here.

Please share this information with appropriate areas and/or persons for further distribution and thank you for your ongoing support.

Sincerely,

Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

Attachment

c: Mario Di Tommaso, O.O.M.
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety

Superior Court of Justice | Court of Appeal for Ontario | Ontario Court of Justice

Public Statement by Ontario's three Chief Justices regarding

September 30th, National Day for Truth and Reconciliation

Friday, September 30th is the second annual National Day for Truth and Reconciliation. This is a day to recognize the tragic legacy of the residential school system and the ways it continues to affect Indigenous Peoples in Canada. It is a day to mourn the children who did not return from residential school and to honour the survivors, their families, and the resilience of their communities.

To allow for reflection on this important day, the Courts will be closed except for certain matters that must be heard.

In the Ontario Court of Justice, only Weekend and Statutory Holiday (bail) courts will operate.

In the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, urgent matters such as those heard on statutory holidays will be heard.

In the Court of Appeal for Ontario, no motions or appeals are scheduled for that day.

Sincerely,

George R. Strathy
Chief Justice of Ontario
Court of Appeal of Ontario

Geoffrey Morawetz
Chief Justice
Superior Court of Justice

Lise Maisonneuve
Chief Justice
Ontario Court of Justice

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Ontario

MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM: Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: **Ontario Police College (OPC) Secondment Opportunity – Major Case Management Program**

DATE OF ISSUE:	**October 3, 2022**
CLASSIFICATION:	**For Action**
RETENTION:	**October 21, 2022**
INDEX NO.:	**22-0070**
PRIORITY:	**Normal**

Please be advised that the Ontario Police College (OPC) is seeking an individual to assist with the delivery of Managing Investigations Using PowerCase and PowerCase for the Command Triangle courses.

Applicants for this assignment must meet the following qualifications:

- Successful completion of the Managing Investigation Using PowerCase course,
- Demonstrated proficiency in the use of the Minister approved software, i.e., PowerCase Classic and PowerCase Command.
- Demonstrated proficiency in the application of the Ontario Major Case Management (MCM) Manual in major case investigations, as defined in the Manual.

The following criteria will also be considered an asset:

- Successful completion of the Ontario Major Case Management Course.
- Successful completion of the Facilitating and Assessing Police Learning.
- Demonstrated experience as a member of the Command Triangle in major case investigations and experience delivering training on the Major Case Management suite of courses.

The successful candidate will work closely with the MCM Training Coordinator at the Ontario Police College to deliver the above noted courses, conduct research, respond

…/2

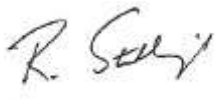
to inquiries and liaise with police and community safety personnel. The successful candidate must be prepared and available to travel regularly throughout the province of Ontario.

The secondment will begin on January 1, 2023; however, the successful candidate must have the support of their police service to attend the Ontario Police College as an observer/co-facilitator on currently scheduled PowerCase and/or MCM course.

If you meet these qualifications and are interested, or know someone who is, please send an expression of interest by email on or before **Friday, October 21, 2022** to steve.kielt@ontario.ca.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Steve Kielt by e-mail at Steve.Kielt@ontario.ca or by phone at (519) 773-4565.

Sincerely,



Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

c: Mario Di Tommaso, O.O.M.
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety

Ministry of the Solicitor General

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Ontario

MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM: Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: **Proposed Amendments to the Equipment and Use of Force Regulation, Implementation of a Modernized Use of Force Report**

DATE OF ISSUE:	**October 4, 2022**
CLASSIFICATION:	**For Action**
RETENTION:	**October 30, 2022**
INDEX NO.:	**22-0071**
PRIORITY:	**Normal**

In a continued effort to support modernization of regulations under the *Police Services Act*, the ministry is seeking feedback on proposed amendments to use of force reporting requirements in the Equipment and Use of Force Regulation and enhancements to the Use of Force Report.

A Consultation Draft of the amendments to the regulation and a sample Use of Force Report are posted on the Ontario Regulatory Registry here. The ministry welcomes your comments and feedback which can be submitted via the Registry until **October 30, 2022.**

For your reference, a copy of the draft modernized Use of Force Report is attached. We encourage review by various areas of your service for input and operational preparedness. Please refer to the attached instruction guide for details.

Please be advised this version of the report may be subject to further changes. The ministry will be providing police services with a subsequent operational version of the report and supporting training material through the Ontario Police College as soon as possible to assist with transitioning to a final version of the report.

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Subject to government approval, it is the ministry's intention to bring the regulation into effect and require police services to begin using the modernized Use of Force Report on January 1, 2023.

An information session and demonstration of the report will be held on October 12, 2022. A meeting invite will follow. Please share with use of force trainers, training analysts and any other relevant personnel within your service.

If you have any questions regarding the content or functionalities within the report, please contact Lisa Sabourin, Senior Policy Advisor, at Lisa.Sabourin@ontario.ca.

Thank you for your ongoing support.

Sincerely,

Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

c: Mario Di Tommaso, O.O.M.
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety

Attachments

Caution:
This consultation draft is intended to facilitate dialogue concerning its contents. Should the decision be made to proceed with the proposal, the comments received during consultation will be considered during the final preparation of the regulation. The content, structure, form and wording of the consultation draft are subject to change as a result of the consultation process and as a result of review, editing and correction by the Office of Legislative Counsel.

CONSULTATION DRAFT

ONTARIO REGULATION

To be made under the

POLICE SERVICES ACT

Amending Reg. 926 of R.R.O. 1990

(EQUIPMENT AND USE OF FORCE)

1. Section 2 of Regulation 926 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990 is amended by adding the following definition:

"less lethal projectile" means a projectile designed to be discharged from a firearm that is less likely to cause death or serious injury than conventional ammunition and includes projectiles that contain a gas; ("projectile à effet moins létal")

2. Section 14.5 of the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:

USE OF FORCE REPORTING

14.5 (1) Subject to section 14.6, a member of a police force shall submit a report to the chief of police whenever the member,

(a) draws a handgun in the presence of a member of the public;

(b) points a firearm at a person;

(c) discharges a firearm;

(d) uses a weapon on another person;

(e) discharges a conducted energy weapon; or

(f) 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.

(2) Despite clause (1) (a), a report is not required to be submitted if the handgun is drawn,

(a) while loading, unloading or storing the handgun;

(b) while surrendering the handgun or removing the handgun when entering a place where it must be removed;

(c) during training, practice, a competition or a demonstration; or

(d) for the purposes of repair, maintenance, testing or inspection of the handgun.

(3) For greater certainty, clause (1) (a) does not apply if the handgun is drawn only in the presence of members of the police force who are on duty.

(4) Despite clause (1) (b), a report is not required to be submitted if the firearm is pointed at a person during training or practice.

(5) Despite clause (1) (c), a report is not required to be submitted if the firearm is discharged,

(a) while loading, unloading or storing the firearm;

(b) while surrendering the firearm or removing the firearm when entering a place where it must be removed;

(c) during training, practice, a competition or a demonstration; or

(d) for the purposes of repair, maintenance, testing or inspection of the firearm.

(6) Despite clause (1) (d), a report is not required to be submitted if the weapon,

(a) is used during training, practice, a competition or a demonstration;

(b) is used for the purposes of testing the weapon; or

(c) is a horse or a dog used as a weapon.

(7) Despite clause (1) (e), a report is not required to be submitted if the conducted energy weapon is discharged,

(a) while loading, unloading or storing the weapon;

(b) while surrendering the weapon or removing the weapon when entering a place where it must be removed;

(c) during training, practice, a competition or a demonstration; or

(d) for the purposes of repair, maintenance, testing or inspection of the weapon.

(8) Despite clause (1) (f), a report is not required to be submitted if the force is used during training, practice, a competition or a demonstration.

(9) The report shall be in the form entitled "Use of Force Report", dated [. . .], that is available on the website of the Government of Ontario Central Forms Repository.

TEAM REPORTING

14.6 (1) The supervisor of a containment team, tactical unit or hostage rescue team, or an officer designated by the supervisor, may submit a report under subsection 14.5 (1) on behalf of the unit or team members if, during an operational deployment of the unit's or team's emergency response functions, and acting under the command of the supervisor, one or more members do any of the following and no other action described in subsection 14.5 (1) is taken by any of the members:

1. A member draws a handgun in the presence of a member of the public.

2. A member points a firearm at a person.

(2) For greater certainty, a member of a containment team, tactical unit or hostage rescue team must personally complete a report under subsection 14.5 (1), and a supervisor or officer designated by the supervisor shall not complete the report on behalf of the unit or team except in the circumstances set out in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) A supervisor of a public order unit, or an officer designated by the supervisor, may submit a report under subsection 14.5 (1) on behalf of the unit members, or members of a sub-unit within the public order unit, if, during an operational deployment of the unit's or sub-unit's public order maintenance functions, and acting under the command of the supervisor, one or more members do any of the following and no other action described in subsection 14.5 (1) is taken by any of the members:

1. A member applies force resulting in injury requiring the services of a physician, nurse or paramedic while the unit or sub-unit members are acting as a unit or sub-unit, as the case may be.

2. A member points a firearm deployed with less lethal projectiles at a person.

3. A member discharges a firearm deployed with less lethal projectiles at a person.

(4) For greater certainty, a member of a public order unit must personally complete a report under subsection 14.5 (1), and a supervisor or officer designated by the supervisor shall not complete the report on behalf of the unit members, or members of a sub-unit within the public order unit, except in the circumstances set out in subsection (3) of this section.

REPORT COMPLETION REQUIREMENTS

14.7 (1) The chief of police shall ensure that no part of a report submitted under subsection 14.5 (1) is destroyed for at least two years.

(2) A report submitted under subsection 14.5 (1) shall not be admitted in evidence at any hearing under Part V of the Act, other than a hearing to determine whether a police officer has contravened section 14.5 or 14.6 of this Regulation or this section.

(3) A chief of police shall review their procedures on use of force and on the training courses provided under section 14.3 annually, having regard to an analysis of the data from the reports submitted under subsection 14.5 (1).

(4) The chief of police shall submit an annual report to the police services board, or to the Solicitor General in the case of the Commissioner, analyzing the data from the reports submitted under subsection 14.5 (1) regarding use of force by members of the police force and identifying any trends.

(5) The police services board or the Solicitor General shall publish the annual report submitted under subsection (4) on the Internet.

(6) The Solicitor General may require a chief of police to deliver or make available to the Solicitor General information from a report submitted under subsection 14.5 (1) within the time specified by the Solicitor General.

Commencement

3. [Commencement]

The document you are trying to load requires Adobe Reader 8 or higher. You may not have the Adobe Reader installed or your viewing environment may not be properly configured to use Adobe Reader.

For information on how to install Adobe Reader and configure your viewing environment please see http://www.adobe.com/go/pdf_forms_configure.

Use of Force Report – Instruction Guide

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Submission Requirements

Excepts from: Reg. 926 of R.R.O. 1990, EQUIPMENT AND USE OF FORCE

(1) A member of a police force shall submit a report to the chief of police whenever the member,
- a) draws a handgun in the presence of a member of the public;
- b) points a firearm at a person;
- c) discharges a firearm;
- d) uses a weapon on another person;
- e) discharges a conducted energy weapon; or
- f) 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.

(2) A report is not required if the **handgun is drawn**,
- a) while loading, unloading, or storing the handgun;
- b) while surrendering the handgun or removing the handgun when entering a place where it must be removed;
- c) during training, practice, a competition, or a demonstration;
- d) for the purposes of repair, maintenance, testing or inspection of the handgun; or
- e) only in the presence of members of the police force who are on duty.

(3) A report is not required if the **firearm is pointed** at a person during training or practice.

(4) A report is not required if the **firearm is discharged**,
- a) while loading, unloading, or storing the firearm;
- b) while surrendering the firearm or removing the firearm when entering a place where it must be removed;
- c) during training, practice, a competition, or a demonstration; or
- d) for the purposes of repair, maintenance, testing or inspection of the firearm.

(5) A report is not required if the **weapon**,
   a) is used during training, practice, a competition, or a demonstration;
   b) is used for the purposes of testing the weapon; or
   c) is a horse or a dog used as a weapon.

(6) A report is not required if the **conducted energy weapon is discharged**,
   a) while loading, unloading, or storing the weapon;
   b) while surrendering the weapon or removing the weapon when entering a place where it must be removed;
   c) during training, practice, a competition, or a demonstration; or
   d) for the purposes of repair, maintenance, testing or inspection of the weapon.

(7) A report is not required to be submitted if the **force is used** during training, practice, a competition, or a demonstration.

Team Reporting:

(8) The supervisor of a **containment team, tactical unit or hostage rescue team**, or an officer designated by the supervisor, may submit a report on behalf of the unit or team members if, during an operational deployment of the unit's or team's emergency response functions, and acting under the command of the supervisor, one or more members do any of the following and no other action described in (1) above is taken by any of the members:
   a) a member draws a handgun in the presence of a member of the public; or
   b) a member points a firearm at a person.

Note: a member of a containment team, tactical unit or hostage rescue team must personally complete an Individual report if the member:
   a) discharges a firearm;
   b) uses a weapon on another person;
   c) discharges a conducted energy weapon; or
   d) 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.

(9) A supervisor of a **public order unit,** or an officer designated by the supervisor, may submit a report on behalf of the unit members, or members of a sub-unit within the public order unit, if, during an operational deployment of the unit's or sub-unit's public order maintenance functions, and acting under the command of the supervisor, one or more members do any of the following and no other action described in (1) above is taken by any of the members:
   a) a member applies force resulting in injury requiring the services of a physician, nurse, or paramedic while the unit or sub-unit members are acting as a unit or sub-unit, as the case may be;
   b) a member points a firearm deployed with less lethal projectiles* at a person; or
   c) a member discharges a firearm deployed with less lethal projectiles at a person.

Note: a member of a public order unit or sub-unit must personally complete an Individual report if the member:
   a) draws a handgun in the presence of a member of the public;
   b) points a firearm at a person (other than one deployed with less lethal projectiles);

c) discharges a firearm (other than one deployed with less lethal projectiles);
d) uses a weapon on another person;
e) discharges a conducted energy weapon; or
f) while acting outside the unit or sub-unit, 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.

**"Less lethal projectile" means a projectile designed to be discharged from a firearm that is less likely to cause death or serious injury than conventional ammunition and includes projectiles that contain a gas.*

General Instructions

Completing the Report:

- Officers must complete all fields that are applicable and those identified as mandatory by an asterisk (*).
- For the purposes of this report, the terms "reporting officer" or "officer involved" refers to any member who is required by regulation to complete a use of force report.
- If the involved officer is unable to complete the report as a result of injury, illness, or other extenuating circumstance, the officer's supervisor may complete the report on their behalf to the best of their ability. Only select fields will be mandatory.
- Click the question mark icons (?) throughout the report for more information on an associated field or section.
- To use dropdown lists, type the first letter of your response to go directly to that option and use arrows to navigate up and down.
- The completion of certain fields will cause other hidden fields to become visible.
- **"Other" categories/response options should only be used when the responses that are provided are not applicable**.
- Information provided in this report should be supported by appropriate articulation in the officer's notes/memo book.
- Information provided in this report should generally be based on the officer's perceptions **at the time they made the decision to use force**.
- If it is necessary to redo the entire report or multiple sections of the report, it is preferable to open a new version of the report template and start over, rather than using the "Clear Form" button or undoing/changing multiple fields already completed.

Saving and Reviewing the Report:

- Officers completing this report may save a draft by selecting the "Save Draft" button. The officer will be alerted to any missing or incorrect fields and a visual indicator (red highlighted border) will appear.
- Once the reporting officer has completed the report and saved it as a draft, it should be forwarded to the appropriate reviewer(s), per police service policy.
- The report should continue to be saved as a **draft** throughout the reviewing process.
- Changes to the report should only be made by the officer involved or by an appropriate reviewer(s) with the express consent of the officer involved.
- Only the training analyst may save the report as final. Once the "Save Final" button is selected, it will be locked, and no further changes can be made. The analyst will be alerted to any missing or incorrect fields, and a visual indicator (e.g., red highlighted border) will appear.
- Once saved as final, only the training analyst should submit a copy of the completed form to the Ministry of Solicitor General by selecting the "Submit Form to SolGen" button.

Only reports required by the regulation (sections 1 to 9 above) should be submitted to the ministry. If police service policy requires members to use this report for additional purposes, such reports must not be submitted to the ministry.

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
Part A General Information		
Select Police Service	Select your police service from the appropriate dropdown menu or indicate another applicable agency.	If you select **Municipal Police**, you will be asked to specify your police service, and identify the **Division/District** to which you are assigned. • Type your response into the free text field. If you select **Ontario Provincial Police**, you will be asked to specify the **Region** where you work and identify the **Detachment** to which you are assigned using the free text field.
Report Type	Select whether the report is being completed by an individual officer (or a supervisor on behalf of the officer involved) or the supervisor (or designate) of a tactical team, hostage rescue team, containment team, or public order unit, using the check boxes. Only the designated teams listed on the report are permitted to submit team reports. Other groups of officers including platoons, drug units, guns and gangs teams, etc., are **NOT** permitted to use team reports.	<u>Individual Reports</u> If you select **Individual**, you will be asked to identify whether the report resulted from: • Reactive response (e.g., 911 call for service) or • Proactive interaction (e.g., initiated by you or another officer). You will then be asked **"Is this report being completed by a supervisor on behalf of the officer involved?"** • In certain circumstances a supervisor may be permitted to complete the report on behalf of the officer involved. If you select **Yes**, a **warning** will appear indicating "The report will be modified for a supervisor to complete on behalf of the officer involved. Are you sure you want to proceed? To continue with this action, select 'Yes'. To cancel this action, select 'No'." <u>Supervisor Reports</u> Once **Yes** is selected, the report will be modified so that certain fields are no longer mandatory, including some fields that reflect the involved officer's perception of specific factors (e.g., Subject Condition). The supervisor will complete the report to the best of their ability, answering Unknown when applicable.

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
		In Part B, the supervisor should provide the Last Name and First Name of the officer involved on whose behalf the supervisor is completing the report. The supervisor should include their personal information under "Reporting Supervisor (This section to be completed by the Reporting Supervisor completing the report on behalf of the Officer Involved)". Team Reports If you click on [?], the following instruction will appear: Only the supervisor of a containment team or the supervisor of a tactical unit, hostage rescue team or public order unit may submit a report on behalf of the unit or team members as per the Submission Requirements set out at the beginning of this report. If you are the **supervisor** (or designate) of a **tactical team, hostage rescue team or containment team**, you may complete this report on behalf of your team, as long as the regulatory requirements (see #8 under Team Reporting above) have been met. The supervisor (or designate) should complete the **Officer Involved** fields in Parts A and B (Name, Badge Number, Rank, Total Years of Service) with their own personal information. Note: if a supervisor of a team (or designate) or other member of the team uses force while on general patrol or performing another function that does not involve deployment of the team as a whole, an individual report must be completed. • In this type of situation, the Supervisor or team member completing the report should indicate: Assignment Type → Uniform → General Patrol
		If you are the **supervisor** (or designate) of a **public order unit** you may complete this report on behalf of your unit, as long as the regulatory requirements (see #9 under Team Reporting above) have been met. The supervisor (or designate) should complete the **Officer Involved** fields in Parts A and B (Name, Badge Number, Rank, Total Years of Service) with their own personal information. An additional question will appear on the report entitled "**Public Order Unit Tactics Used**" where you will be asked to select: Active Dispersal, Containment, Denying Cordon, Filter Cordon, Line Formation, or Other.

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
Officer Involved		
Badge Number	Enter the badge number of the officer who was involved in the use of force event and who is completing the report, in the free text field.	If a supervisor is completing the report on behalf of the officer involved, the badge number of the officer involved should be entered here, and **not** that of the supervisor. • The supervisor's name and badge number will be entered in Part B under Reporting Supervisor (This section to be completed by the Reporting Supervisor completing the report on behalf of the Officer Involved). If you are the supervisor (or designate) of a team completing the report on behalf of the team, enter your badge number here. Do not include the badge number of any other member of your team.
Rank	Select the rank of the officer who was involved in the use of force event and who is completing the report, from the dropdown menu.	If you select **Auxiliary**, enter your rank in the free text field. If you select **Other**, enter your response in the free text field. If a supervisor is completing the report on behalf of the officer involved, the rank of the officer involved should be entered here, and **not** the supervisor. If you are the supervisor (or designate) of a team, enter your rank. Do not enter the rank of any other member of your team.
Total Years of Service as a Police Officer	Enter the number of years you have served as a police officer, in the free text field. For Auxiliary members and Special Constables, enter the total number of years you have served in your current position.	This is a numeric field only with a limit of 2 digits. If you enter more than 2 digits an error message will appear indicating "Years of services should be between 0-60". If you have less than one year of service, select "0". If a supervisor is completing the report on behalf of the officer involved, the total years of service of the officer involved should be entered here, and **not** the supervisor. If you are the supervisor (or designate) of a team, enter the number of years you have served as a police officer. Do not complete this field for any other member of your team.
Officer Race	Select which race best describes you, using the check boxes.	You may select more than one race category. You may choose a category that is not included in the list by selecting "**Another race category not described above**". You may choose not to answer this question by selecting "**Prefer not to answer**".
Officer Age	Select your age using the categories.	You may choose not to answer this question by selecting "**Prefer not to answer**".

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
Officer Gender Identity	Select your gender identity using the categories.	If you click on [?], the following instruction will appear: "Trans" refers to individuals with diverse gender identities and expressions that do not conform to stereotypical ideas about what it means to be a man or woman in society. "Non-binary" refers to a person whose gender does not align with the binary concept of gender such as man or woman. You may choose not to answer this question by selecting "**Prefer not to answer**".
Incident – General Information		
Incident/Occurrence Number	Enter the incident or occurrence number associated with this force event, in the free text field.	This may be the incident or occurrence number generated through your service's records management system. This is an alphanumeric field.
Date force was applied	Enter the date force was applied in the YYYY/MM/DD format.	To enter a date, click inside the field and an arrow will appear to the right. A calendar will appear when you press the down arrow. The date can be selected by clicking on a date in the calendar or by typing the date in the field using the YYYY/MM/DD format. This is a numeric field only.
Approximate time initial force was applied	Enter the approximate time you initially used force, using the 24-hour clock (e.g., 13:45).	The time "initial" force was applied generally refers to the beginning of the actual application of force and not the beginning of the incident. You can enter the time with or without a colon (e.g., 1345 or 13:45). This is a numeric field only.
Location where force was applied (i.e., Major Intersection)	Enter the closest major intersection where this force event occurred, in the free text field.	This field should contain major street names. Do **not** describe the site (e.g., community park); you will be asked to identify the "Site Where Force was Applied" (e.g., park) in a subsequent section. This is an alphanumeric field.
Assignment Type		
Non-Uniform Uniform	Select the type of assignment you were on during the force event using the check boxes.	If you select **Uniform,** you will be asked to select the type of uniform assignment from the drop-down menu. If you are a full-time member of a tactical team or other specialized unit and use force while on general patrol, you must indicate "General Patrol" as the Assignment Type.

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
Incident		
Initial Incident	Select the incident type that most closely describes the incident to which you initially responded, from the dropdown menu (e.g., the call type to which you were dispatched).	You will be required to complete the **Initial Incident** and **Actual Incident** fields for additional pages to become visible. If you select **Humane Destruction of Animal** in both the Initial and Actual Incident fields the report will be truncated and you will only be required to complete designated fields (i.e., you will not be required to answer questions related to the subject), followed by Part B. If you select **Humane Destruction of Animal** only in the Actual Incident field (with a different incident selected in the Initial Incident field) the report will be truncated, as above. If, however, you indicate **Humane Destruction of Animal** only in the Initial Incident field, you will still be required to complete the entire report as it will be assumed you did not destroy an animal even though you may have been initially dispatched to that type of call. Note: **Humane Destruction of Animal** is not intended to be used if you had to use force, including lethal force, to defend yourself against an aggressive animal. In this type of scenario, select "No Subject" in the section "Persons Present at Time Force Applied". If you select **Other**, you will be asked to enter your response in the free text field.
Actual Incident	Confirm the incident type that reflects the final incident, or final disposition of the incident, to which you responded using the dropdown menu.	
Site Where Force was Applied		
	Select the type of site where force was applied, using the check boxes.	If you select **Building**, you will be asked to specify whether it is Residential or Non-Residential using the dropdown menu. • Further specification will be required when you select Residential (e.g., House) or Non-Residential (e.g., Airport) using the dropdown menus. If you select **Motor Vehicle**, you will be asked to specify the type of vehicle (e.g., police vehicle) using the dropdown menu. If you select **Public Transportation**, you will be asked to specify the type (e.g., Bus) using the dropdown menu. If you select **Other**, you will be asked to enter your response in the free text field.

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
Visibility/Environmental Factors		
Environment	Select the type of environment, using the check boxes.	
Visibility	Select the type of visibility, using the check boxes.	
Lighting	Select the type of lighting, using the check boxes.	If you select **Other**, you will be asked to enter your response in the free text field.
Persons Present at Time Force Applied		
Were other police officers, special constables or auxiliary members physically or verbally engaged with the subject at the time force was applied?	Select Yes or No, using the check boxes.	Your response should not indicate whether other police personnel were simply on the scene. They must have been physically or verbally engaging with the subject. Witnesses, bystanders, victims, or other civilians should not be included in this response.

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
Total number of subjects on whom you used force	Identify the number of individuals (subjects) on whom you used force using the dropdown menu.	This section refers only to subjects on whom **you** used force. Do not include any information about subjects on whom other officers may have used force. Enter the number of subjects on whom you used force. • Individual subject detail pages will open up for the number of subjects you identify. o If you select 1 subject, pages entitled "**Subject 1 Details**" will open. If you select 2 subjects, pages entitled "**Subject 2 Details**" will open, etc. If you select **More than 3**, you will be asked to specify the number of subjects in the free text field (the field is numeric only). • Even if you used force on more than 3 subjects, and select "More than 3" in the dropdown menu, you will only be required to complete details for a maximum of 3 subjects. If you need to change the number of subjects you entered into this field, do so by using the "**Delete Subject**" button. • A **warning** will appear asking "Are you sure you want to remove this subject? To continue with this action, select "Yes". To cancel this action, select "No". <u>No Subject</u> This option may be used in situations such as using force to defend yourself against an aggressive animal, or responding to an incident with your handgun drawn in the presence of a member of the public but the subject fled without your being able to observe or interact with them. If you select 1 or more subjects from the dropdown menu, and then change your selection to "**No Subject**", a **warning** will appear indicating "This will remove all the Subject Details below. Are you sure you want to proceed? To continue with this action, select "Yes". To cancel this action, select "No". If you select **No Subject**, certain sections within the report will change, and some fields will no longer be mandatory (e.g., Was force used after the subject was handcuffed or otherwise mechanically restrained?).

<table>
<tr><th>Field Title/Question</th><th>Description</th><th>Instructions</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Subjects</td></tr>
<tr><td>Subject Race</td><td>Identify the race category that best describes the subject at the time the decision was made to use force, using the check boxes.</td><td>The answer to this question should be based on your perception. Your perception does not have to be “right”, nor conform to the way the person self-identifies.

If you click on [Show Help], the following instruction will appear: The perception of another person’s race is based on information that can be readily observed, such as skin colour, hair texture, and facial features, as well as other information that can be used to inform assumptions about a person’s racial background such as accent, dress, surname, etc.

If a person is perceived to be of mixed race, the officer should choose the race category that, in their view, the person most resembles.

The following race category descriptions/examples are contained in Standard 15 of Ontario’s Anti-Racism Data Standards.
<table>
<tr><th>Race category</th><th>Description/examples</th></tr>
<tr><td>Black</td><td>African, Afro-Caribbean, African-Canadian descent</td></tr>
<tr><td>East/Southeast Asian</td><td>Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Taiwanese descent, Filipino, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Thai, Indonesian, other Southeast Asian descent</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuk/Inuit)</td><td>First Nations, Métis, Inuit descent</td></tr>
<tr><td>Latino</td><td>Latin American, Hispanic descent</td></tr>
<tr><td>Middle Eastern</td><td>Arab, Persian, West Asian descent (e.g., Afghan, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, Turkish, Kurdish, etc.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>South Asian</td><td>South Asian descent (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Sri Lankan, Indo-Caribbean, etc.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>White</td><td>European descent</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Subject Age</td><td>Identify the age category that best describes the subject at the time the decision was made to use force, using the check boxes.</td><td>The answer to this question should be based on your perception. Your perception does not have to be “right”, or conform to the subject’s actual age.</td></tr>
</table>

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
Subject Gender Identity	What was your perception of the subject's gender identity or expression at the time the decision was made to use force?	As with race and age, the answer to this question should be based on your perception. Your perception does not have to be "right", or conform to how the person self-identifies. If you click on [?], the following instruction will appear: "Trans" refers to individuals with diverse gender identities and expressions that do not conform to stereotypical ideas about what it means to be a man or woman in society. "Non-binary" refers to a person whose gender does not align with the binary concept of gender such as man or woman.
Subject Condition	Identify the subject's condition at the time the decision was made to use force, using the check boxes.	The answer to this question should be based on your perception. Mental health crisis: If you click on [?], the following instruction will appear: A member of the public whose behaviour brings them into contact with the police either because of an apparent need for urgent care with the mental health system, or because they are in crisis and are displaying behaviour that is sufficiently erratic, threatening, or dangerous that the police are called in order to protect the person or those around them. The term includes those who are mentally ill as well as people who may be described as experiencing a crisis. If you select **Mental health crisis**, you will be asked **Did a Mental Health Act apprehension occur?** Select Yes or No. If you select **Other,** you will be asked to Specify using the free text field. If you select **Unknown** or **N/A (e.g., no condition was present)**, you will be unable to make any other selections.

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions

Subject's Access to Weapon	Indicate whether you perceived the subject had access to a weapon at the time you decided to use force, by selecting Yes or No.	If you select **Yes**:
		• A **Subject Weapon** section will appear, and you will be required to select a **Weapon** and the **Location** of the weapon using the drop-down menus.
		  ○ If you select **Other**, you will be asked to Specify using the free text field.
		• If you need to identify more than one weapon, use the **Add Weapon** button.
		• If you need to remove a weapon, use the **"-"** button.
		  ○ You will be asked "Are you sure you want to remove this item from the list? To continue with this action, select 'Yes'. To cancel this action, select 'No'.
		• You will be asked "**What factors led you to perceive the subject may have had access to a weapon**?"
		  ○ Select your response from the drop-down menu (dispatch, subject's behaviour/actions, subject's utterance(s), weapon was observed by you, witness statement, other).
		  ○ If you select **Other**, you will be asked to Specify using the free text field.

Officer-Observed Subject Actions	Select all subject actions, using the check boxes.	The items on this list generally indicate potential risk factors and may provide clues as to the subject's intentions or state of being. These actions can be directed towards you or another other person. If you select **Other**, you will be asked to Specify using the free text field.
Distance Between You and Subject	Identify the distance between you and the subject at the time the decision was made to use force, using the ranges provided.	
Reason(s) for Use of Force	Identify the reasons for your use of force using the check boxes.	If you select **Other**, you will be asked to Specify using the free text field. "Unintentional" should only be used in the event of an unintentional use of force (e.g., CEW discharge) that occurs in an operational capacity. Unintentional discharges of a CEW or firearm that happen in an administrative capacity (e.g., loading/unloading, repair or maintenance) should not be included here as they do not require a use of force report.

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
Identify the information/factors that influenced your response	Select all the information/factors that influenced your response, using the check boxes.	These factors include information you received on your way to the call, once you arrive, and during the course of the force event, and should not include information you received after the event. • The factors or information can be provided to you from other parties (e.g., dispatch or witnesses) or can be based on your own perceptions (e.g., subject's size, strength, abilities). If you select **Other**, you will be asked to Specify using the free text field.
Officer Responses		
• Use the check boxes to select your responses/force options during this event; you will be asked additional questions under each response. • Only identify **your** responses during this event and **not** those of other officers involved. • Given the dynamic nature of use of force incidents, if you indicate a particular response assisted in controlling the subject's behaviour, there may still be a need to escalate, or change, your response or force used. • Be sure to include **all** your responses/types of force.		

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
De-Escalation	As part of each response, you will be asked the question: "**Did you attempt/use de-escalation techniques?"**	If you select **Yes**, you will be asked to identify the techniques you used from the check boxes (communication, containment, repositioning, etc.). You may select more than one technique. • If you select **Other**, you will be asked to Specify using the free text field. • You will be asked **Did the response assist in controlling the subject's behaviour?** ○ Select Yes or No If you select **No**, you will be asked for the reason (e.g., imminent threat, action required immediately, etc.), using the check boxes. • If you select **Other**, you will be asked to Specify using the free text field. In some situations, this question will not be mandatory (e.g., if No Subject was selected under "Total number of subjects on whom you used force").
Physical Control	You are only required to complete a report if your use of physical control resulted in an injury requiring the services of a physician, nurse, or paramedic. If you were not aware the injury required the services of a physician, nurse, or paramedic prior to going off-duty after the force event, you will not be required to complete a report.	Once you select Physical Control, you will be required to select options under: • **Soft** which include Joint Locks, Pinning/Grappling or Other • **Hard** which include Strikes, Grounding, or Other You may select multiple options. For each option selected you will be asked **Did the response assist in controlling the subject's behaviour?** • Select Yes or No
Intermediate Weapon	OC (pepper spray)	Once you select OC, you will be asked **Did the response assist in controlling the subject's behaviour?** • Select Yes or No
	Baton	Once you select baton, you will be asked to identify the method in which you used the baton by selecting: • **Hard** (e.g., strikes) or • **Soft** (e.g., prying) For each option selected you will be asked **Did the response assist in controlling the subject's behaviour?** • Select Yes or No

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
	Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)	Once you select CEW, you will be asked to identify the **Deployment Mode** by selecting: 1. **Cartridge/Probe** (deployment of the probes/darts at the subject by pulling the trigger) - For each cartridge you deployed, you will be asked to identify whether the CEW was deployed for: **Single cycle** (5 seconds) **Extended cycle** (more than 5 seconds) **Multiple cycles** (more than 1 single or extended cycle) - You may add additional cartridges by selecting the Add Conducted Energy Weapon Cartridge (+) - If you want to remove a cartridge you added, select the "-" button 2. **Drive/Push Stun** (direct application of the CEW on the subject's body without probes) - You will be asked to identify whether the CEW was deployed for: **Single cycle** (5 seconds) **Extended cycle** (more than 5 seconds) **Multiple cycles** (more than 1 single or extended cycle) 3. **3 Point Contact** (drive stun in conjunction with probe(s) to complete the circuit) - You will be asked to identify whether the CEW was deployed for: **Single cycle** (5 seconds) **Extended cycle** (more than 5 seconds) **Multiple cycles** (more than 1 single or extended cycle) For each CEW response, you will be asked **Did the response assist in controlling the subject's behaviour?** • Select Yes or No • If you select No under Cartridge/Probe deployment, you will be asked to specify the reason why the deployment did not assist, using the dropdown menu that includes "cartridge malfunction, disconnect, insufficient probe spread", etc.

Firearm/Less Lethal Firearm	Using the check boxes, indicate whether you: • drew a pistol (or handgun) in the presence of a member of the public; • pointed a firearm (including a less lethal firearm) at a person; or • discharged a firearm (including a less lethal firearm)	If you select **Pistol** (e.g., handgun)**,** you will be asked to select whether the pistol was: • **Drawn** (i.e., removed from its holster) • **Pointed** (at a person) • **Discharged** Note: **a report is not required** when the handgun/pistol is drawn: a) while loading, unloading, or storing the handgun; b) while surrendering the handgun or removing the handgun when entering a place where it must be removed; c) during training, practice, a competition, or a demonstration; or d) for the purposes of repair, maintenance, testing or inspection of the handgun. If you select **Rifle**, you will be asked to select whether the rifle was: • **Pointed** (at a person) • **Discharged** If you select **Shotgun (Lethal)** (i.e., loaded with conventional lethal ammunition), you will be asked to select whether the lethal shotgun was: • **Pointed** (at a person) • **Discharged** If you select **Shotgun (Less Lethal)** (i.e., loaded with less lethal projectiles such as sock or bean bag rounds) you will be asked to select whether the less lethal shotgun was: • **Pointed** (at a person) • **Discharged** ○ If you select **Discharged**, you will be asked to identify the type of projectile/ammunition used (impact round, chemical munition, etc.), using check boxes ➢ If you select **Other**, you will be asked to specify using the free text field If you select **Extended Range Impact Weapon (e.g., "ARWEN")**, you will be asked to select whether the weapon was: • **Pointed** (at a person) • **Discharged** ○ If you select **Discharged**, you will be asked to identify the type of projectile/ammunition used (impact round, chemical munition, etc.), using check boxes ➢ If you select **Other**, you will be asked to **Specify** using the free text field Note: a **report is not required** when any type of firearm is pointed at a person during training or practice.

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
		Note: a **report is not required** if any type of firearm is discharged, a) while loading, unloading, or storing the firearm; b) while surrendering the firearm or removing the firearm when entering a place where it must be removed; c) during training, practice, a competition, or a demonstration; or d) for the purposes of repair, maintenance, testing or inspection of the firearm. For each response option selected you will be asked **Did the response assist in controlling the subject's behaviour?** • Select Yes or No

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
Other (e.g., canine, horse, weapon of opportunity)	Use this section to identify any other weapon you used.	Complete this data field if a horse or dog was used as a weapon, **and only if** an injury resulted that required the services of a physician, nurse, or paramedic. Note: a **report is not required** when a weapon a) is used during training, practice, a competition, or a demonstration; b) is used for the purposes of repair, maintenance, testing or inspection of the firearm weapon; or c) is a horse or a dog used as a weapon *(unless an injury results requiring the services of a physician, nurse, or paramedic).* Unless a shield was used as a weapon (i.e., not simply for protection), do not complete this section. If you used a weapon of opportunity (e.g., flashlight), specify the type of weapon using the free text field. You will be asked **Did the response assist in controlling the subject's behaviour?** • Select Yes or No
If you pointed or discharged your firearm, did you issue the Police Directive/Challenge?	Select your response, using the check boxes.	The Police Directive (*"Police, Don't Move!*") (also known as the Police Challenge) may be delivered when a pistol is drawn, or a firearm is pointed, in response to a threat to life, or a threat of serious bodily harm. This is **not** intended to refer to an officer issuing a "TASER, TASER, TASER" or similar warning when a CEW is deployed.
Was the subject arrested or apprehended?	Select your response, using the check boxes.	You are required to indicate whether the subject on whom you used force was arrested or apprehended. If you were not the officer who arrested/apprehended the subject, and you do not have this information by the end of the shift during which the force event took place, you may select **Unknown**.
Did you use force after the subject was handcuffed or otherwise mechanically restrained?	Select your response, using the check boxes.	You are required to indicate whether you (not another officer) used force on the subject after the subject was handcuffed, or otherwise mechanically restrained (e.g., leg restraints, whole-body restraint device, restraint chair). If you select **Yes**, you will be asked to **Explain** the circumstances in a free text field.

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
Was the subject charged with an offence?	Select your response, using the check boxes.	You are required to indicate whether the subject on whom you used force was charged with any criminal or other offence. If you were not the officer who charged the subject, and you do not have this information by the end of the shift during which the force event took place, you may select **Unknown**.
Subject Information		
Last Name	Enter the surname of the subject on whom you used force in the free text field.	You are required to enter the subject's identifying information, whenever possible. The name fields are alphanumeric. Note: this information will be automatically redacted before the report is submitted to the ministry.
First Name	Enter the first name of the subject on whom you used force in the free text field.	
Date of Birth	Enter the Date of Birth of the subject on whom you used force.	You are required to enter the subject's date of birth, whenever possible. Use the YYYY/MM/DD format. To enter a date, click inside the field and an arrow will appear to the right. A calendar will appear when you press the down arrow. The date can be selected by clicking on a date in the calendar or by typing the date in the field using the YYYY/MM/DD format. This is a numeric field only.
Subject Injuries		
Subject Injuries	Indicate whether the subject sustained physical injuries as a result of force you (the officer involved) applied, using the check boxes.	You are required to indicate whether injuries (physical only) were sustained by the subject **as a result of force you applied**. Injuries that may have been sustained prior to your arrival at the scene or your interaction with the subject, or during the incident that did not result from your use of force, should not be recorded. Do not report on whether you decontaminated the subject following an OC application or whether CEW probes were removed without any injury to the subject. If you click on [?], the following instruction will appear: "Simple" probe removal may be interpreted as the removal of a probe that is not embedded in a sensitive area of the body (i.e., head, throat, genitals).

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
		If you select **Yes**, you will be required to identify the type of injury (broken bone, bruising, burn, etc.) using the check boxes. • You will also be required to identify the type of treatment the subject received for the injury (declined treatment, first aid administered by officer or other person, etc.) using the check boxes. If you do not have information about the subject's injuries by the end of the shift during which the force event took place, you may select **Unknown.** If you select **Unknown** or **No treatment**, you will be unable to make other selections.
Non-Subject Injuries		
	Indicate whether you (the officer involved), another officer, or third party sustained injuries as a result of force you (the officer involved) applied, using the check boxes.	You are required to indicate whether **you** sustained any injuries (physical only) during this incident. If you select **Yes**, you will be required to identify the way in which the injury occurred (injured by subject, injured by your use of force, etc.), using the check boxes. You will be required to identify the type of injury (broken bone, bruising, burn, etc.), using the check boxes. You will also be required to identify the type of treatment you received for the injury (declined treatment, first aid administered by officer or other person, etc.), using the check boxes.
Non-Subject Injuries		You are required to indicate whether **another officer** sustained any injuries (physical only) **as a result of force you applied**. Note: any injuries sustained through other means (e.g., the subject's actions) should not be reported here. They can be reported in the Additional Information section. If you select **Yes**, you will be required to identify the type of injury (broken bone, bruising, burn, etc.), using the check boxes. You will also be required to identify the type of treatment the officer received for the injury (declined treatment, first aid administered by officer or other person, etc.), using the check boxes. If you do not have information about the officer's injuries by the end of the shift during which the force event took place, you may select **Unknown.**

Field Title/Question	Description	Instructions
		You are required to indicate whether **a third party** (e.g., victim, witness, bystander) sustained any injuries (physical only), **as a result of force you applied**. If you select **Yes**, you will be required to identify the type of injury (broken bone, bruising, burn, etc.), using the check boxes. You will also be required to identify the type of treatment the individual received for the injury (declined treatment, first aid administered by officer or other person, etc.), using the check boxes. If you do not have information about the third party's injuries by the end of the shift during which the force event took place, you may select **Unknown.**
Additional Information (Optional)		
	Complete this section with additional detail, using the free text box.	Only use this optional narrative section to provide additional details not already captured on the report. **Do not include any personal information about any party involved in the incident. This is particularly important in relation to an individual under the age of 18.**

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Part B - Authorization</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Officer Involved</td></tr>
<tr><td>Last Name</td><td>Enter the surname of the officer who was involved in the use of force event and who is completing the report, in the free text field.</td><td rowspan="2">If a supervisor is completing the report on behalf of the officer involved, the name of the officer involved should be entered here, and not the personal information of the supervisor.

The supervisor’s name and badge number will be entered under “Reporting Supervisor (This section to be completed by the Reporting Supervisor completing the report on behalf of the Officer Involved)”.

Additionally, a supervisor (or designate) who is submitting a team report on behalf of a tactical team, hostage rescue unit, containment team or public order unit should use this section for their personal information.

Note: The reporting officer should only save the report using the “Save as Draft” button so that subsequent changes may be made, if necessary. If the “Save as Final” button is selected, the report will be locked, and no further changes can be made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>First Name</td><td>Enter the first name of the officer who was involved in the use of force event and who is completing the report, in the free text field.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date Report Submitted</td><td>Enter the date the report was submitted by the involved officer to Reviewer #1.</td><td>Enter the date using the YYYY/MM/DD format.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Reviewer(s) (This section to be completed by the Reviewing Supervisor and other Reviewers)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">• The initial reviewer should be the direct supervisor of the Officer Involved (i.e., Reviewing Supervisor).
• If additional Reviewers are required, select “Add Reviewer (+)” and complete the fields for that Reviewer.
• If you need to remove a Reviewer, select “Remove Reviewer (-)”.

Note: when the report is being completed by a supervisor on behalf of the Officer Involved (i.e., the supervisor has indicated Yes to the question “Is this report being completed by a supervisor on behalf of the officer involved” under Report Type), the first set of fields will be for the “Reporting Supervisor (This section to be completed by the Reporting Supervisor completing the report on behalf of the Officer Involved)”.</td></tr>
</table>

Last Name	Enter the surname of the Reviewing Supervisor in the free text field.	The identifying information of the supervisor who is reviewing the report must be entered in this section by the reviewer themselves and not by the Officer Involved. All fields are alphanumeric.
First Name	Enter the first name of the Reviewing Supervisor in the free text field.	
Badge Number	Enter the badge number of the reviewing supervisor in the free text field.	
Date	Enter the date the report was reviewed by the Reviewing Supervisor.	To enter a date, click inside the field and an arrow will appear to the right. A calendar will appear when you press the down arrow. The date can be selected by clicking on a date in the calendar or by typing the date in the field using the YYYY/MM/DD format. This is a numeric field only.
Use of Force Training Analyst		
• This section is to be completed by the Training Analyst and **not** the officer involved. • The police service's Training Analyst is responsible for reviewing use of force reports to ensure accuracy and completion. • Only the Training Analyst is permitted to submit reports to the Ministry of the Solicitor General.		
Last Name	Enter the surname of the Training Analyst in the free text field.	The identifying information of the Training Analyst who is reviewing the report must be entered in this section by the Training Analyst themselves. All fields are alphanumeric.
First Name	Enter the first name of the Training Analyst in the free text field.	
Badge Number	Enter the badge number of the Training Analyst in the free text field.	
Date	Enter the date the report was reviewed by the Training Analyst.	To enter a date, click inside the field and an arrow will appear to the right. A calendar will appear when you press the down arrow. The date can be selected by clicking on a date in the calendar or by typing the date in the field using the YYYY/MM/DD format. This is a numeric field only.

Ministry of the Solicitor General

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Ontario

MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM: Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: **Basic Constable Training Program – Allocation Request for January 5 – March 30, 2023**

DATE OF ISSUE:	**October 6, 2022**
CLASSIFICATION:	**For Action**
RETENTION:	**November 25, 2022**
INDEX NO.:	**22-0072**
PRIORITY:	**Normal**

I am writing to advise all police services to update and submit their requests for positions on the January 2023 intake of the Basic Constable Training Program. Please take careful note of the start and end dates for the January intake.

To update requests for seats, training bureaus or other appropriate police service contacts are asked to log into the Ontario Police College's Virtual Academy (OPCVA) at https://www.opcva.ca/course-allocations/service/basic-constable-training.

All requests must be submitted no later than October 21, 2022. You will receive e-mail confirmation that your request for seats has been received. Confirmation of allocations for the January intake are targeted for release on the OPCVA by November 4, 2022. **Applications are due by November 25, 2022.**

If you have any questions, please contact the Ontario Police College Registration by email at OPC.Registrar@ontario.ca or phone at (519) 773-4595. If you require any assistance accessing the OPCVA, please contact the Ontario Police College's Distance Learning Unit via email at OPCDL@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

c: Mario Di Tommaso, O.O.M.
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety

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MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM: Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: **Risk-driven Tracking Database 2021 Annual Report**

DATE OF ISSUE:	**October 12, 2022**
CLASSIFICATION:	**General Information**
RETENTION:	**Indefinite**
INDEX NO.:	**22-0073**
PRIORITY:	**Normal**

Please find attached the Risk-driven Tracking Database (RTD) 2021 Annual Report. Similar to previous years, the report provides an overview of the RTD project, including provincial roll-out and 2021 data results.

The RTD supports multi-sectoral risk intervention models, such as Situation Tables, by providing a standardized means of gathering de-identified information on situations of elevated risk. It is one tool that communities can use to collect risk-based data about local priority risks and evolving trends to help inform the community safety and well-being planning process.

If you have any questions about the RTD, please contact Community Safety Analysts Natalie Brull at Natalie.Brull@ontario.ca or James Lee at James.Y.Lee@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

Attachments

c: Mario Di Tommaso, O.O.M.
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety

Risk-driven Tracking Database
2021 Annual Report

Ministry of the Solicitor General
Released: July 2022

Ontario

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Introduction

Over the last decade, Ontario has made significant progress towards upstream, holistic and sustainable approaches to addressing crime and complex social issues. This is being achieved through greater collaboration among sectors, improved integrated service delivery and implementation of innovative strategies, such as community safety and well-being planning. Recognizing the value of this work, the Ministry of the Solicitor General (ministry) continues to offer a number of provincial tools and resources that can support local safety and well-being efforts, including the Risk-driven Tracking Database (RTD).

The RTD is a Microsoft technology solution that the ministry provides free of charge to allow for improved opportunities for data collection, analysis and reporting for communities that have introduced multi-sectoral risk intervention models such as Situation Tables. The RTD also continues to support the legislative requirements that came into force on January 1, 2019, under the *Police Services Act*, mandating municipalities to develop local community safety and well-being plans, in consultation with various sectors, including justice, health/mental health, education, community and social services, and children and youth services. The data collected through the RTD can help identify local trends regarding priority risks and vulnerable groups and inform future programs and strategies that will be implemented to address these risks within a community safety and well-being plan.

Since the RTD project began as a pilot in 2014, its use has expanded substantially. Approximately 85 per cent of all Situation Tables in Ontario currently use the RTD, and in 2019 the RTD National Project was approved with three provinces now onboarded. As part of this work, the ministry has released an RTD Annual Report each year since 2016. This provides a mechanism to highlight project milestones, report on service delivery commitments, and share Ontario provincial and regional data results. In addition, the report also includes correlation analyses, trend analyses and population category analyses. Through this work, the RTD team continues to strive to ensure that those most vulnerable receive quick access to appropriate services, and addresses broader issues related to community safety and well-being.

Data considerations and limitations

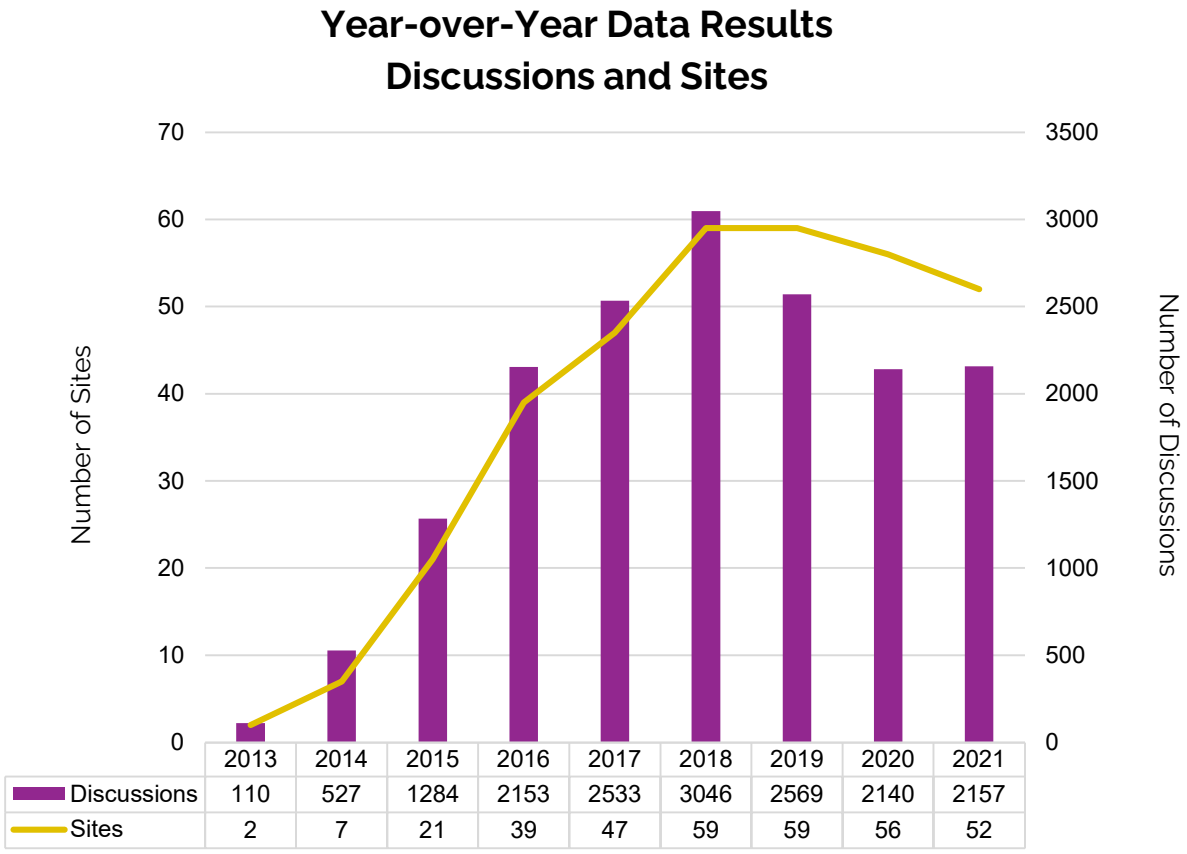
When viewing this report, readers should be aware of the following data limitations and considerations:

- Data was pulled in early 2022; numbers can change from the point the data was pulled as communities continually update their data.
- Some sites have more discussions than others; therefore, the provincial-level data may be skewed.
- The ranges for the 'Age Group' data field were refined in August 2020 to allow for more refined socio-demographic insights. Therefore, 2021 age range data results are not directly comparable to previous years.
- While the ministry consistently conducts data audits and data-cleansing procedures to ensure accuracy and integrity of the data, there is an inherent possibility of data errors and gaps in the database (e.g., wrongly inputted data fields, blank data fields, technical errors, etc.). Functional changes have been implemented to minimize possible data errors and gaps.
- Where there is a limited amount of data for a particular dataset, the data has been suppressed. This is noted in the report near the data where it occurs.
- Percentages may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding and/or agencies taking multiple roles in a discussion (i.e., an agency can take the role of both originating agency and assisting agency in a given discussion).

The Glossary of Terms in **Appendix A** may assist in understanding some of the data results included in this report.

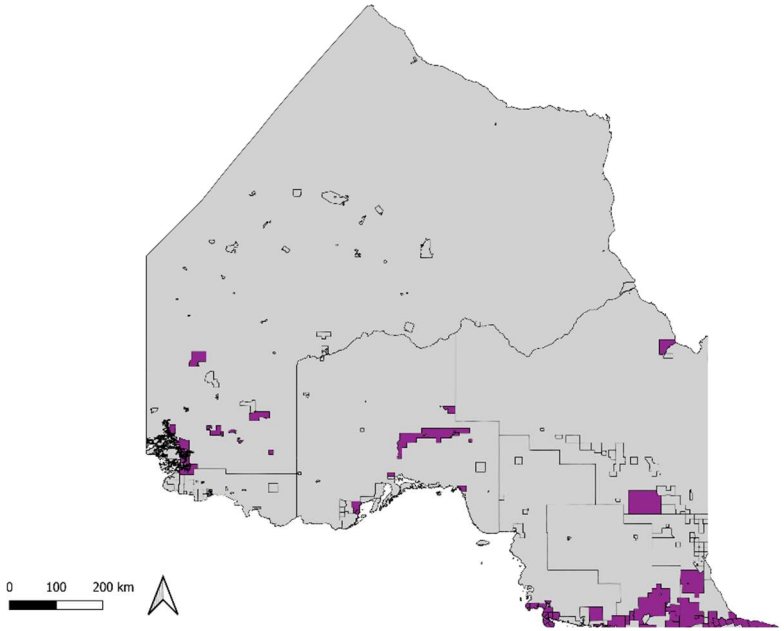
RTD Project Highlights

Since inception of the RTD Project in 2014, there have been several significant successes and milestones, including approximately 155 users onboarded and trained, dedicated technical support, and six annual reports delivered. The chart below shows the RTD's steady growth since inception. However, we do see a slight downturn in both the number of sites and the number of discussions beginning in 2019-2020, which can be attributed to a number of factors. Firstly, the success of Situation Tables, and similar multi-sectoral approaches, has increased cross sector collaboration, meaning that agency partners may be able to mitigate risks without having to come to the table, causing some smaller tables to suspend operation. Secondly, many tables have had to pause or reduce their meeting frequency due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

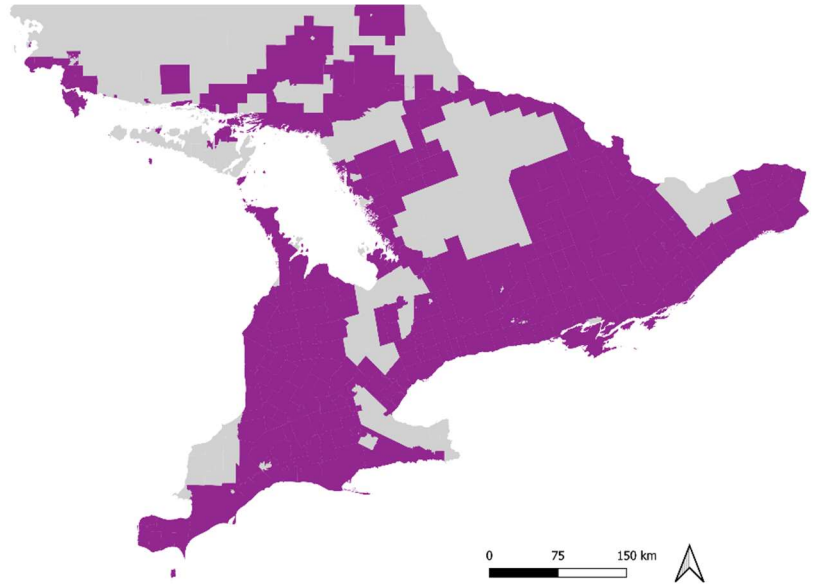


Provincial Roll-out and On-boarding

Based on the ongoing success of the project, the RTD continues to be rolled out provincewide. The following maps reveal a geographical representation of RTD use across Ontario since inception of the project (2014 - 2021). For a full list of all 60* site locations that have been onboarded to the RTD see **Appendix B**.



Ontario (with focus on Northern Ontario)

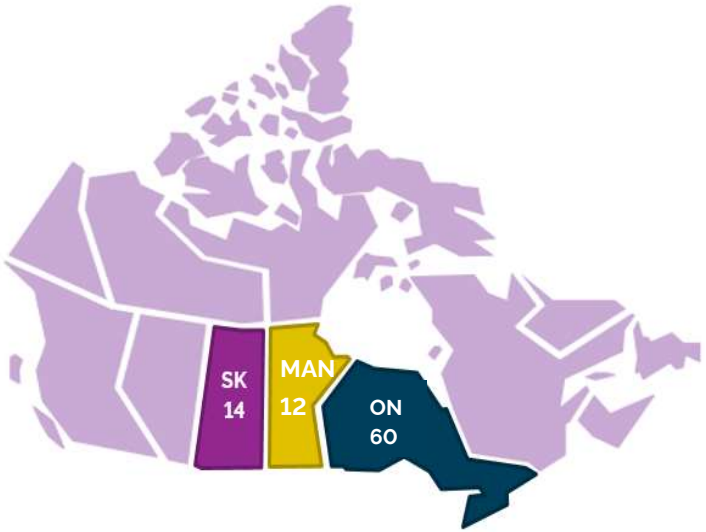


Ontario (with focus on Southern Ontario)

***Note:** while 60 sites have been onboarded to the RTD since inception, only 52 sites had 2021 data in the RTD at the time of this report.

National Project

The ministry recognized the value of continuing to build a network of support for enhancing community safety and well-being across Canada. Based on the success of a pilot with Saskatchewan, which included 14 sites being on-boarded, in December 2019 the RTD National Project was approved. Since then, Manitoba was onboarded over the 2020-21 fiscal year with 12 sites. The ministry continues consultations with other provinces. National level data will not be presented in this report.



RTD Training

As part of the RTD project, the ministry provides a one-day training session for each new site using the RTD. Since 2020, training has been delivered virtually, and a recording was made available in 2021 to support new users from existing sites.

Service Level Targets

The ministry has committed to service level standards for technical support and maintenance of the database. To ensure the RTD Support Team is meeting its commitments, as outlined in the RTD Agreement, these measures are tracked and reported on annually.

		Target	Result
Technical Support	System Access	➢ 1 day	➢ 100%
	Data Field Updates	➢ 3 days	➢ 98%
Service Requests	New User Accounts	➢ 5 days	➢ 87%
Maintenance Requests	*System Enhancements	➢ 2 per year	➢ 100%

***Note**: while only one enhancement was made to the current RTD system in 2021, the ministry began broader work on upgrading the RTD platform to Microsoft Dynamics 365 in the 2021-22 fiscal year, with the expected launch in fall 2022.

Ontario

Part A – RTD 2021 Annual Report
Provincial Results

2021 RTD Provincial Highlights

TOTAL

Sites 52

Discussions* 2,157

*Discussions that have a conclusion reason

TOP 3 RISK FACTOR CATEGORIES

Mental Health
15%

Criminal Involvement
8%

Drugs
7%

95%

Discussions Met the Threshold of Acutely Elevated Risk (AER)

73%

Resulted in the Overall Risk Lowered*

*Discussions that met AER

73%

Discussions Involve a Person at AER

TOP VULNERABLE AGE GROUP

30-39 **22%**

AVERAGE PER DISCUSSION

Risk Factors	8
Protective Factors	2
Agencies Engaged	6

TOP 3 PROTECTIVE FACTOR CATEGORIES

Housing & Neighbourhood
33%

Family Supports
19%

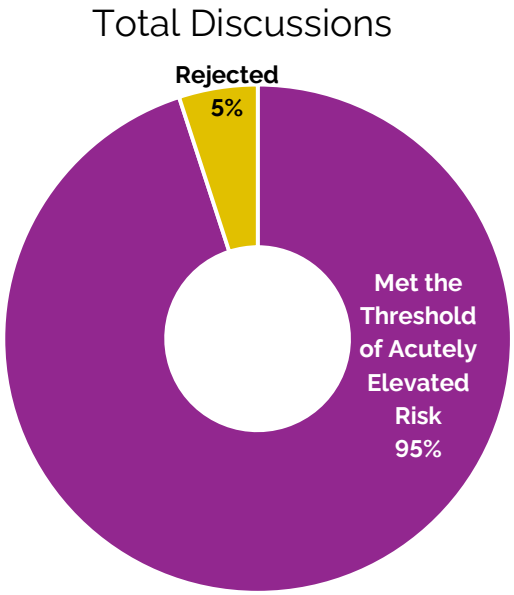
Financial Security and Employment
12%

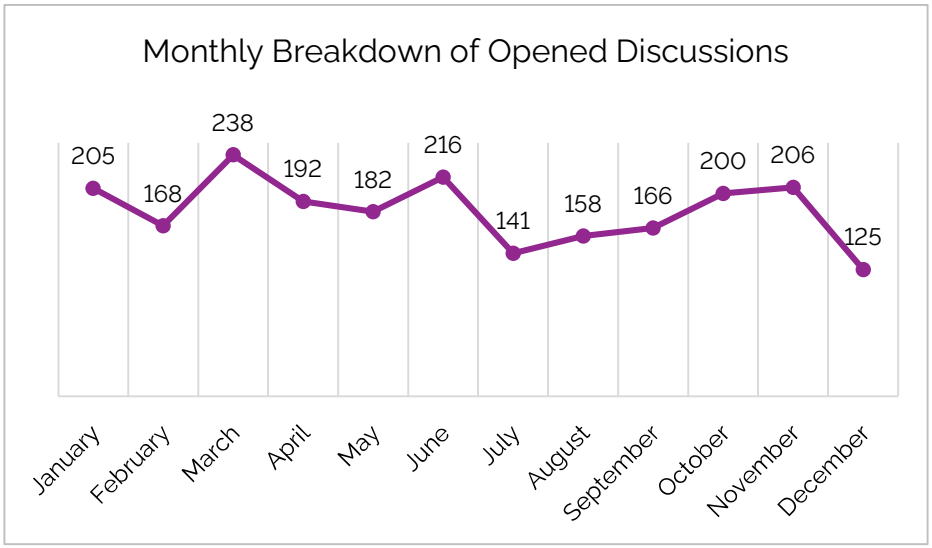
2021 RTD Provincial Data Results

As of 2021, there were 52 sites in operation using the RTD. This includes representation from all five regions across the province.

It is important to note that conclusions should not be drawn from the RTD data alone when assessing patterns and trends related to community safety and well-being. The RTD is only one of many tools that can be used to gather data and communities are encouraged to leverage all available resources to identify their local priorities.

Provincial Discussion Overview

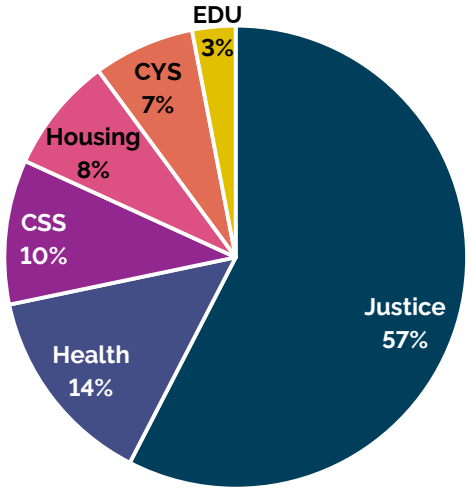




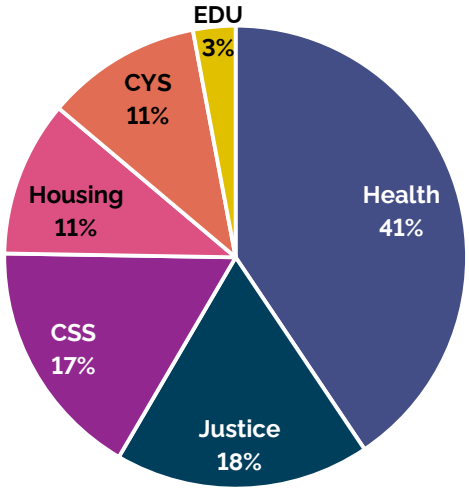
Provincial Sector Engagement

The RTD categorizes all agencies under one of six sectors outlined below, which is beneficial when conducting provincial analysis given demographic size differences. The justice and health sectors consistently remain the top originating and lead sectors, with variability in the top assisting sector. Often in situations of AER, individuals seek out the most familiar resource available to them, which often tends to be from the justice sector (57 per cent). This data also confirms that once a situation of AER is discussed through a multi-agency risk-based approach, the agency identified to lead the intervention is no longer from the justice sector. It moves, more appropriately, to the sector that is best suited to lead the process to help reduce those risks identified (for example, health; 41 per cent).

Originating Sector

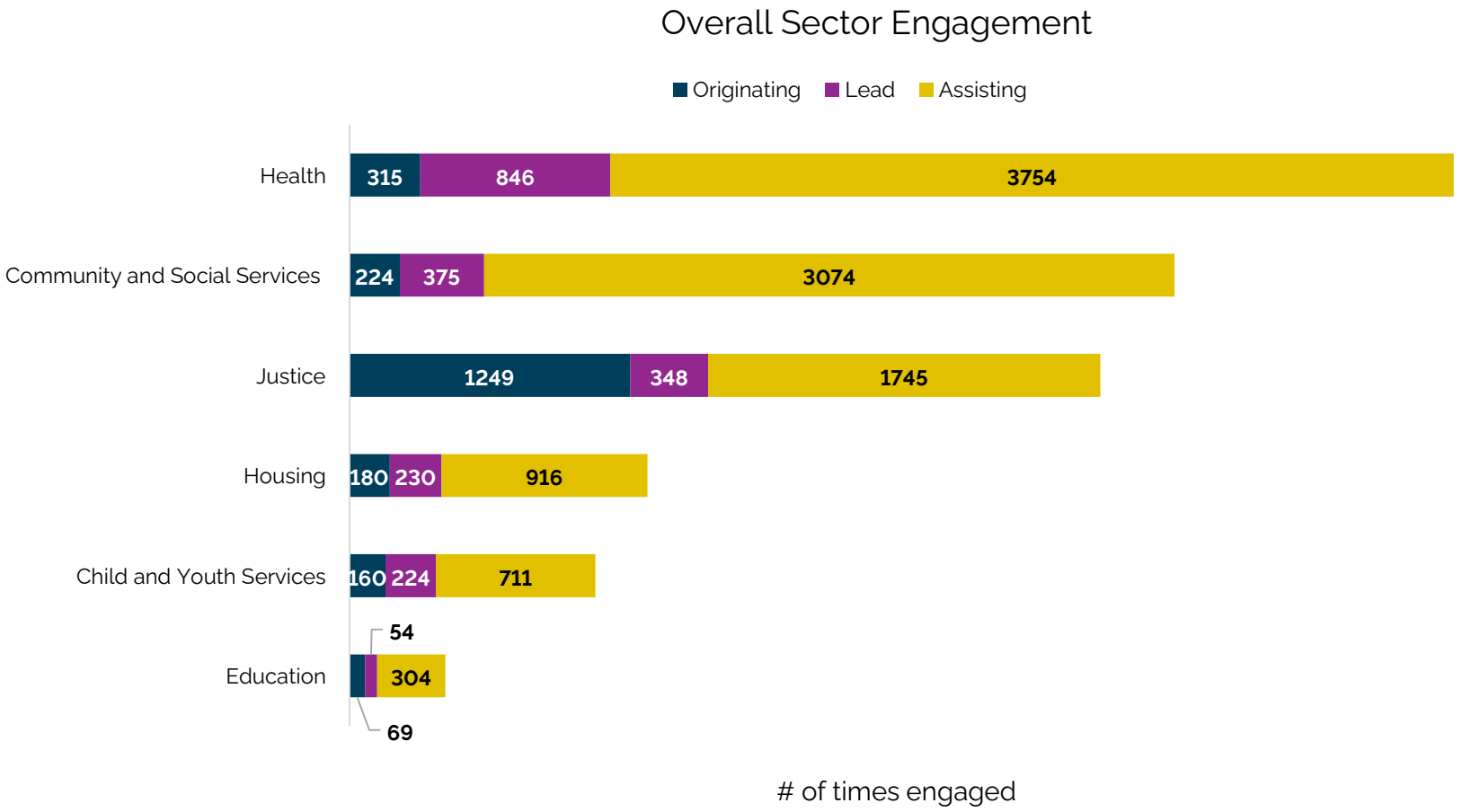


Lead Sector



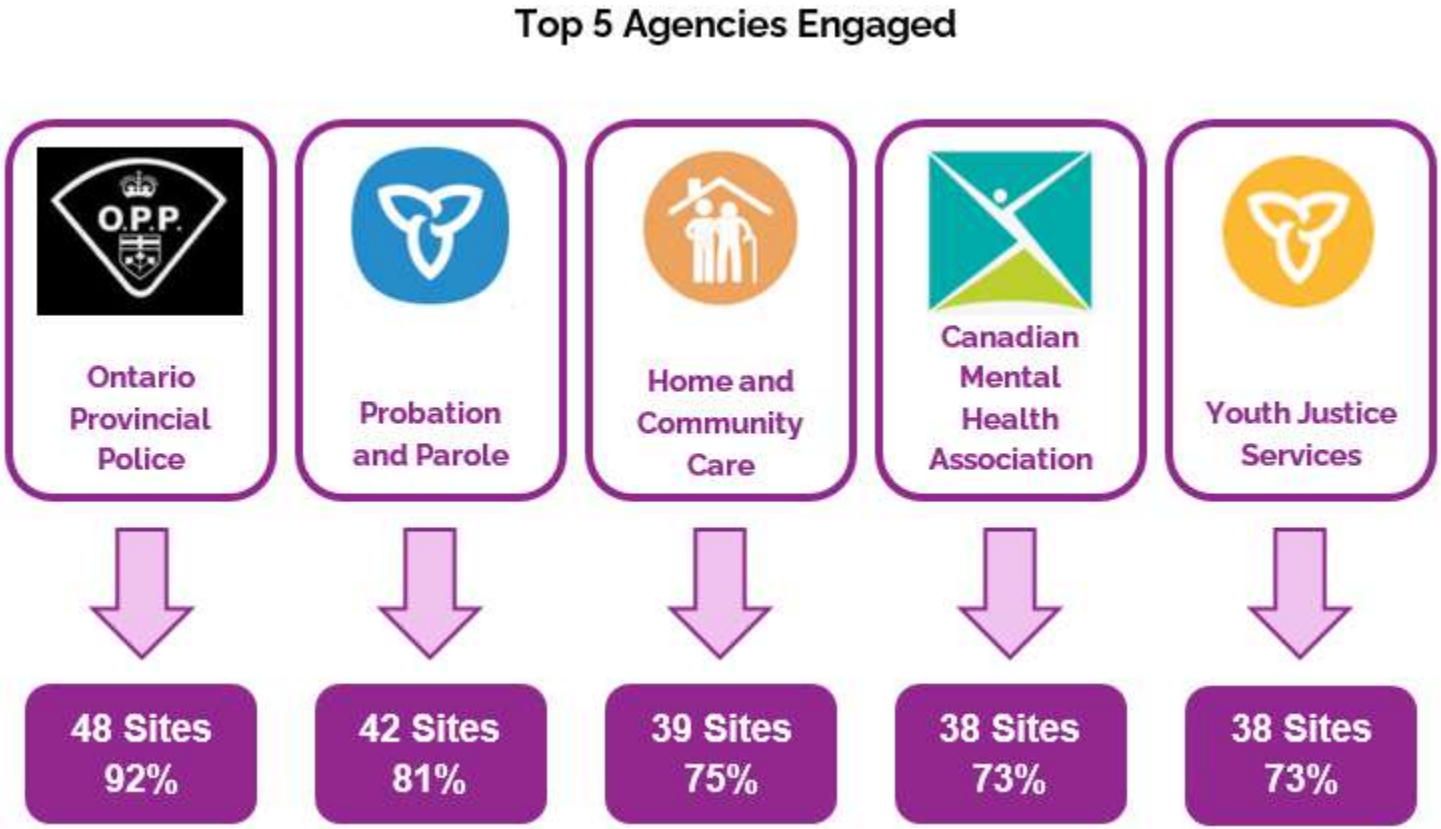
*__Note__: **CSS** = Community and Social Services; **CYS** = Child and Youth Services; **EDU** = Education.

The chart below shows Overall Sector Engagement, by Originating, Lead, and Assisting Agency; demonstrating the pivotal role that assisting agencies play in the intervention process. For example, although the justice sector may not be best positioned to lead the intervention, it is still involved in a supporting capacity.



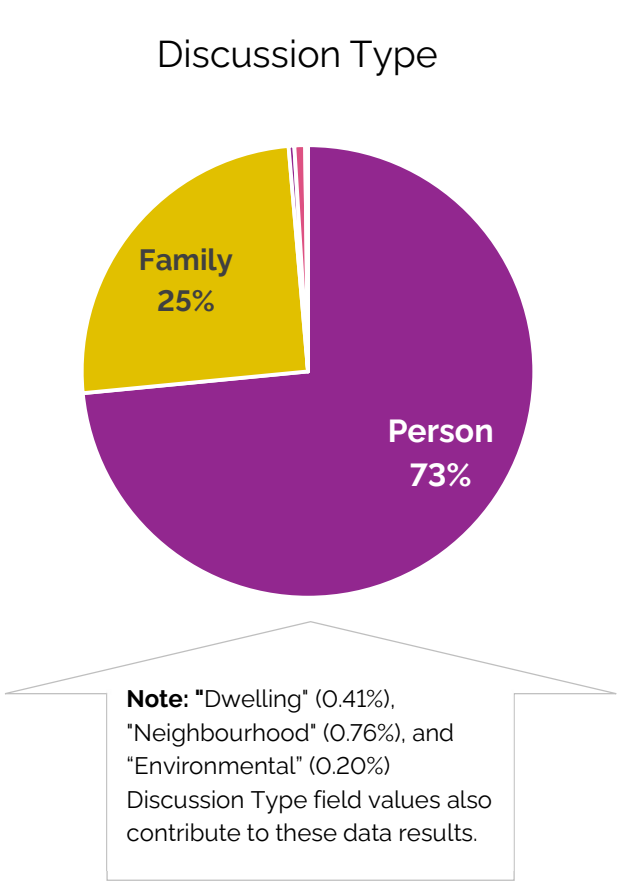
Provincial Agency Engagement

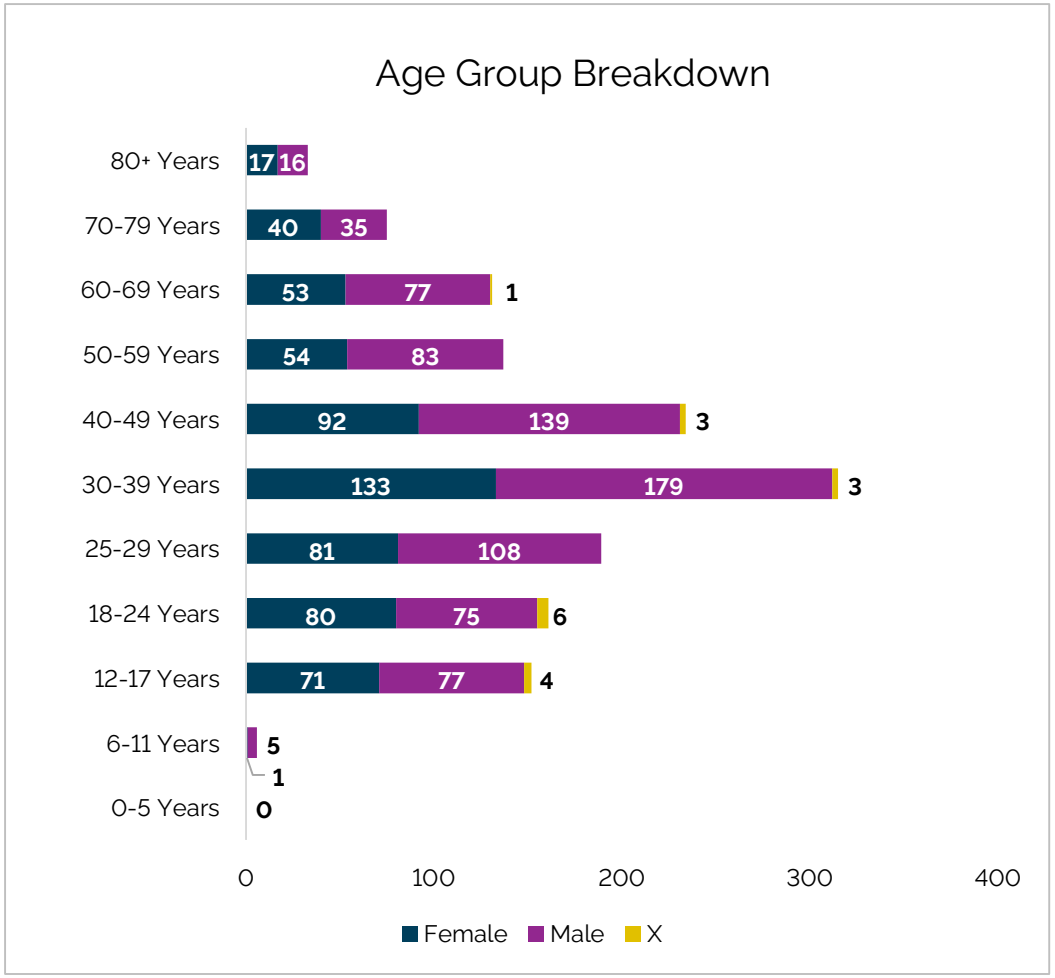
As multi-sectoral risk intervention models have expanded across Ontario, several agencies have committed resources to participate in these local initiatives. The top five agencies engaged in 2021 are outlined below. Collection and analysis of data from agencies engaged both regularly and, on an ad-hoc basis, allows communities to report back to partners on the level of commitment and the shared sense of responsibility to reduce situations of elevated risk in a community, while also improving engagement when service gaps or other challenges may surface.



Provincial Socio-Demographic Data

When discussing situations of AER, agency partners will identify the type of discussion as well as some de-identified socio-demographic information to assist in determining situational factors and agency engagement.



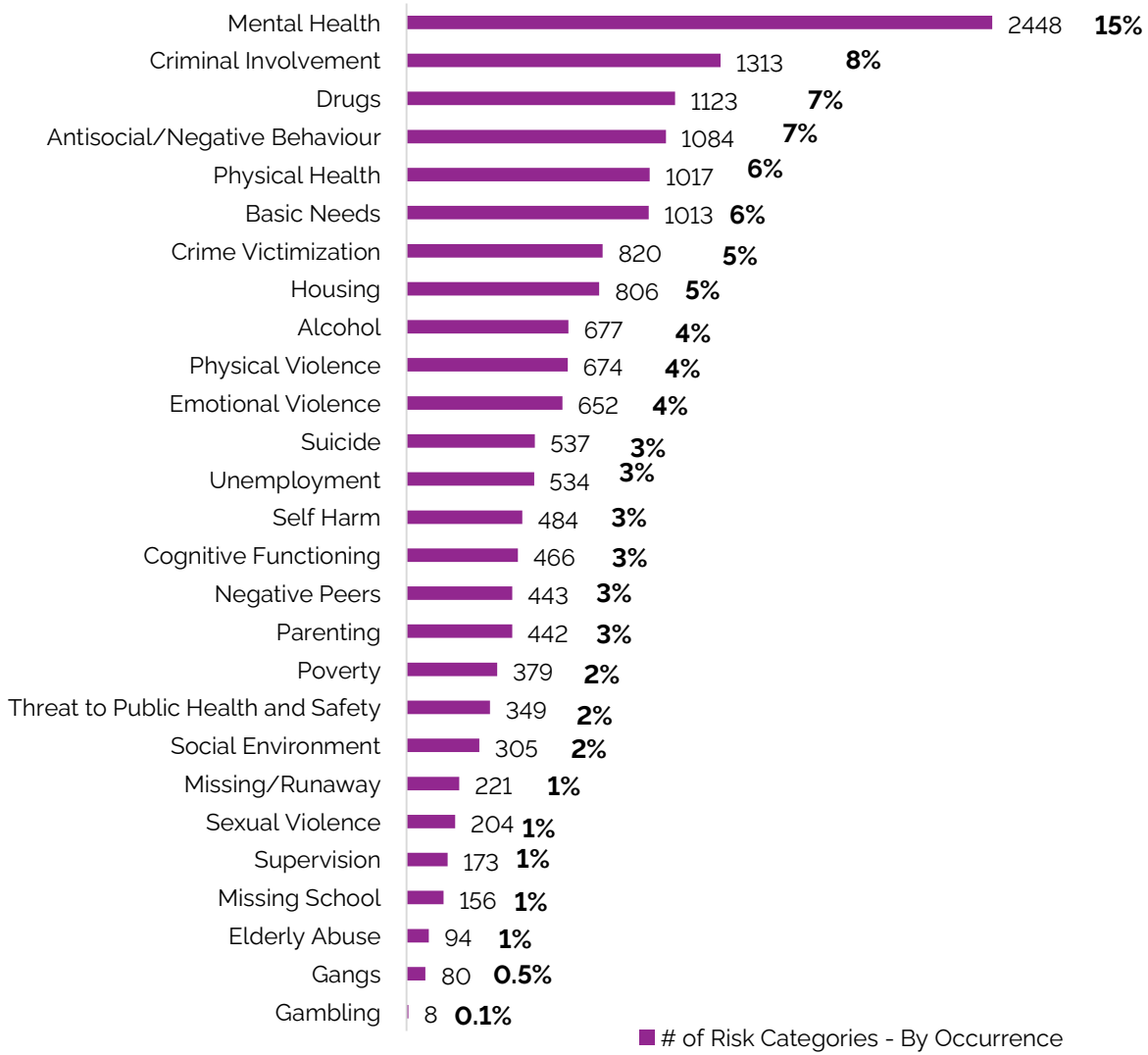


Provincial Risk Category Information

Risk information in the RTD can be analyzed in two different ways – by occurrence and by discussion. The total number of risk factors (105) roll-up into one of 27 risk categories. However, the number of risk factors in each respective category are not equal [e.g., mental health (seven), criminal involvement (13), drugs (five), etc.]. Analysing the data by occurrence allows for a count of all risk factors (16,475) reported in 2021, regardless of how many times the risk factors of the same category appear in a single discussion. Comparatively, risk factor analysis by discussion captures instances where risk factors included in one of 27 categories appear at least once in a given discussion. For example, analysis of provincial risk information by occurrence reveals the most predominant risk categories identified centred around mental health risks (15 per cent), followed by criminal involvement (eight per cent) and drugs (seven per cent). However, instances where a risk factor appears at least once in a given discussion from each of the 27 categories reveal a different pattern centred around mental health (83 per cent), antisocial/problematic behaviour (47 per cent) and drugs (45 per cent).

It is important to note that priority risks may vary by discussion type, age group and/or sex. When looking at the dataset relative to individuals brought forward for discussion (n=1,433), we have identified that, provincially, the majority of discussions specific to “person” in 2021 fell within the age group of 30-39 years (22 per cent).

Risk Categories – By Occurrence



Top 5 Risk Categories – By Discussion

Mental Health
1,723 (83%)

Antisocial/ Problematic Behaviour
972 (47%)

Drugs
936 (45%)

Basic Needs
854 (41%)

Housing
803 (39%)

Total Risk Factors Reported = **16,475**
Average Per Discussion = **8**
Risk Factors Identified (out of 105 risk factors) = **105**

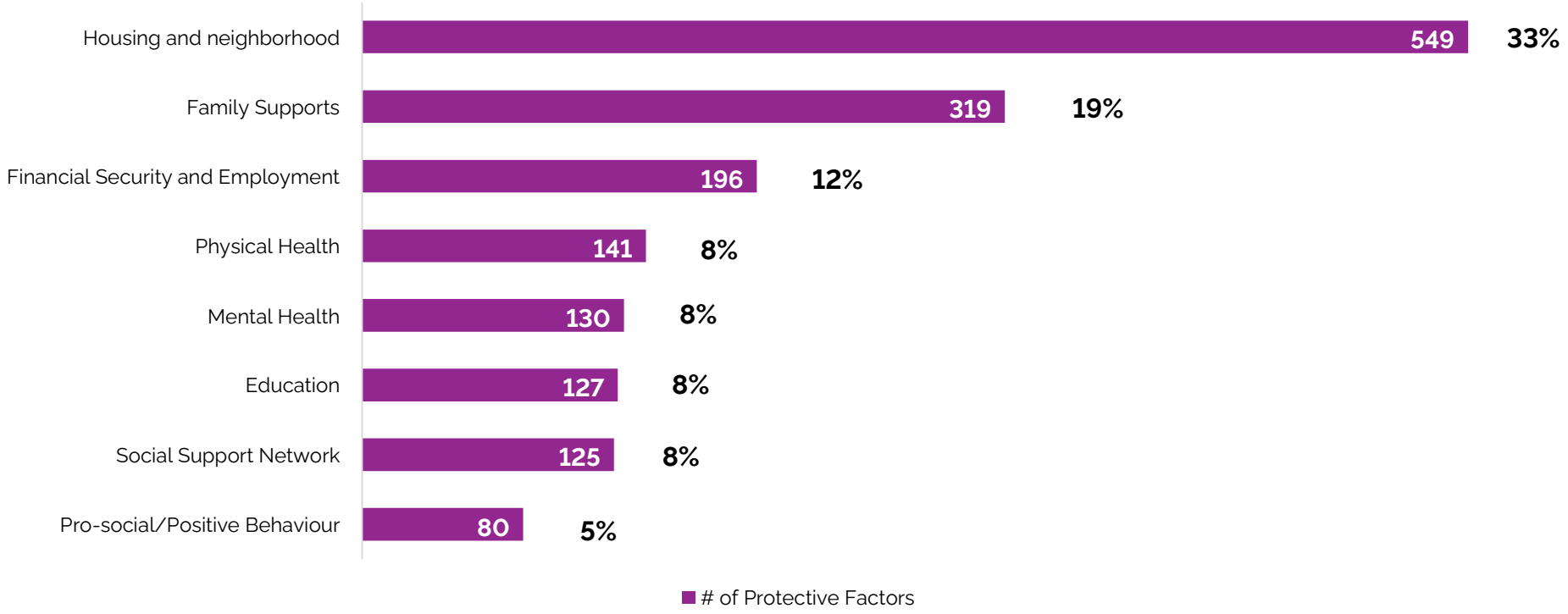
Top 5 Risk Categories by Demographics

Top 5 Risk Categories for 30-39 Years Group	
1. Mental Health (15%)	
2. Criminal Involvement (11%)	
3. Drugs (10%)	
4. Antisocial/Negative Behaviour (6%)	
5. Basic Needs (6%)	
FEMALE	**MALE**
1. Mental Health (15%)	1. Criminal Involvement (14%)
2. Drugs (10%)	2. Mental Health (14%)
3. Crime Victimization (8%)	3. Drugs (9%)
4. Criminal Involvement (7%)	4. Antisocial/Negative Behaviour (7%)
5. Basic Needs (6%)	5. Basic Needs (6%)

***Note:** Data for the sex group "X" has been suppressed from this table due to low sample size.

Provincial Protective Factors

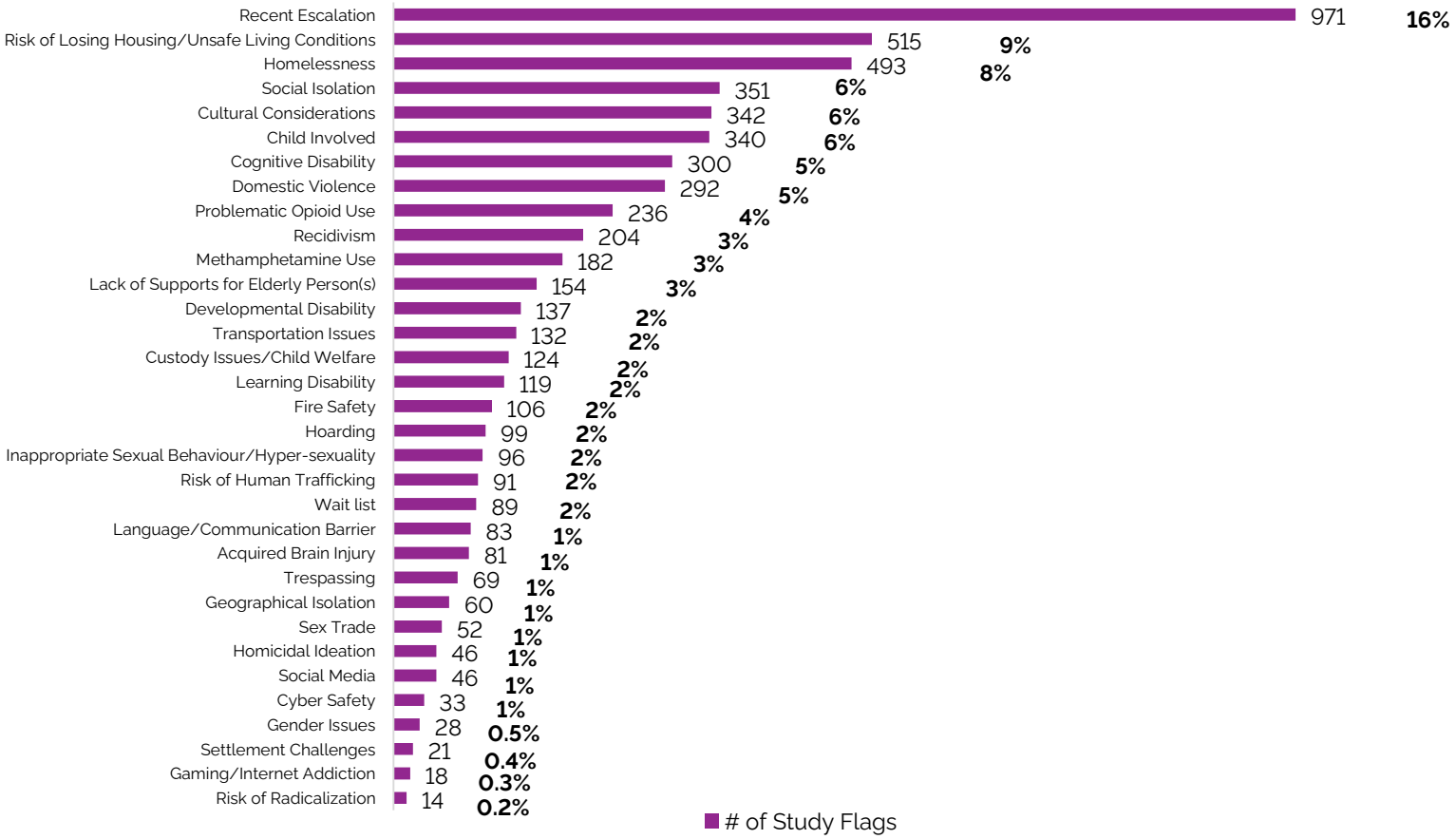
The RTD includes 51 protective factors that can be rolled up into eight protective factor groupings. Protective factor information is currently being collected by 36 sites (60 per cent) across Ontario that are currently accessing the RTD. The top two protective factor groupings provincially in 2021 were “Housing and Neighbourhood" (33 per cent) and "Family Supports" (19 per cent).



***Note:** Number of sites using protective factors: 36 sites.

Provincial Study Flags

There are 33 study flag values that can be collected within the RTD. In 2021, the number of study flags reported totalled 5,924. "Recent escalation" (16 per cent) remains the highest provincially, followed by "Risk of Losing Housing/Unsafe Living Conditions" (nine per cent).

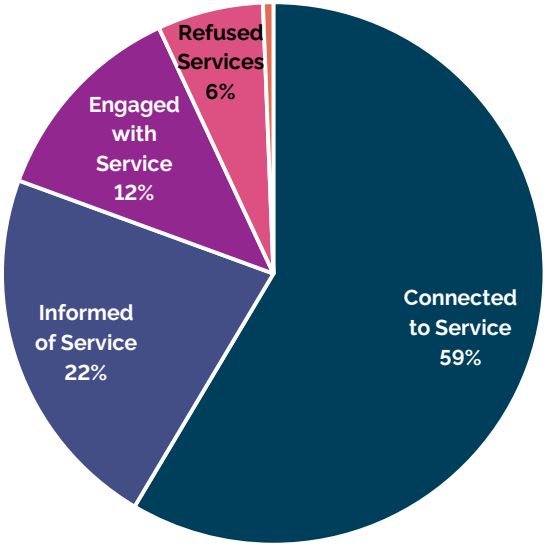


***Note:** Number of sites using study flags: 46 sites

Provincial Services Mobilized

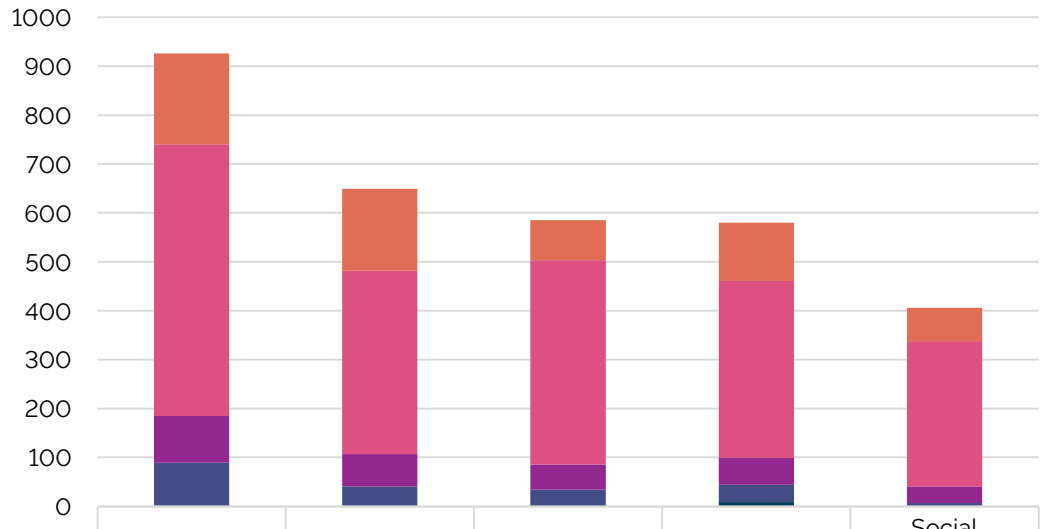
Data for the type of mobilization and services mobilized is collected from 38 sites (73 per cent) and reported back to agency partners after the intervention occurs. Provincial results most frequently reveal a connection to mental health services.

Mobilization Type



Note: "No Services Available" (0.61%) field value also contributes to these data results.

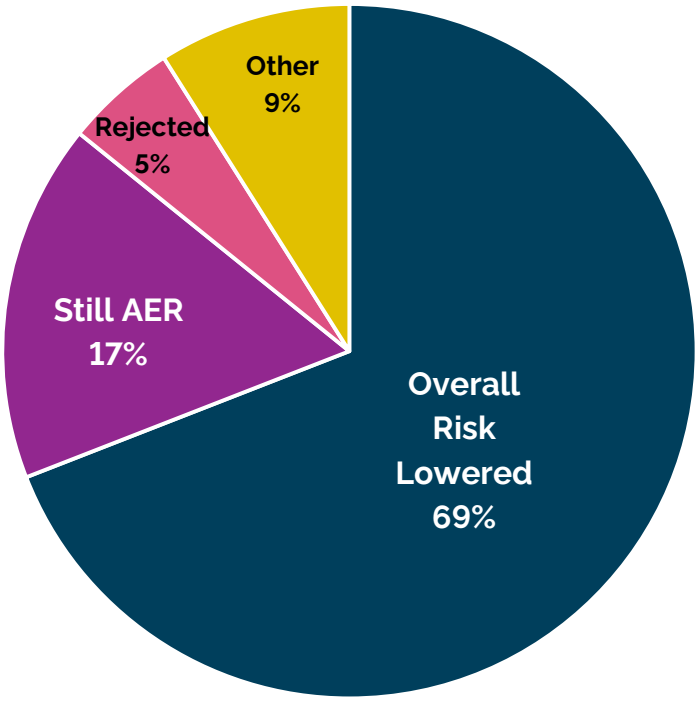
Top 5 Services Mobilized

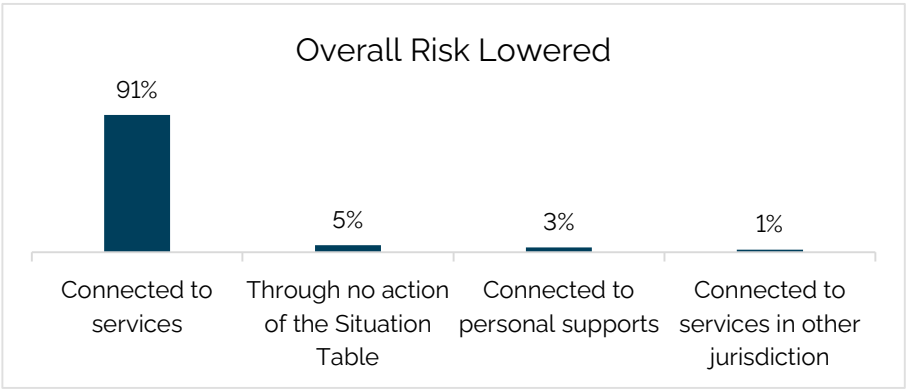


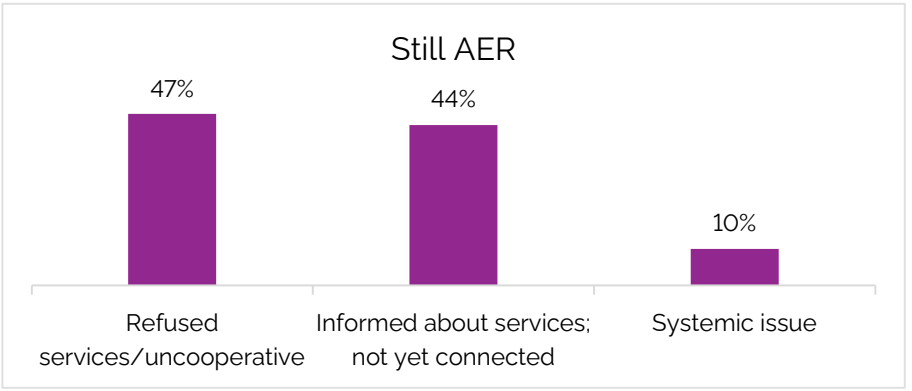
	Mental Health	Counselling	Social Services	Housing	Social Assistance
Informed of Service	186	167	82	119	68
Connected to Service	555	375	418	362	297
Engaged with Service	96	66	51	55	34
Refused Services	87	40	34	35	7
No Services Available	2	1	0	9	0

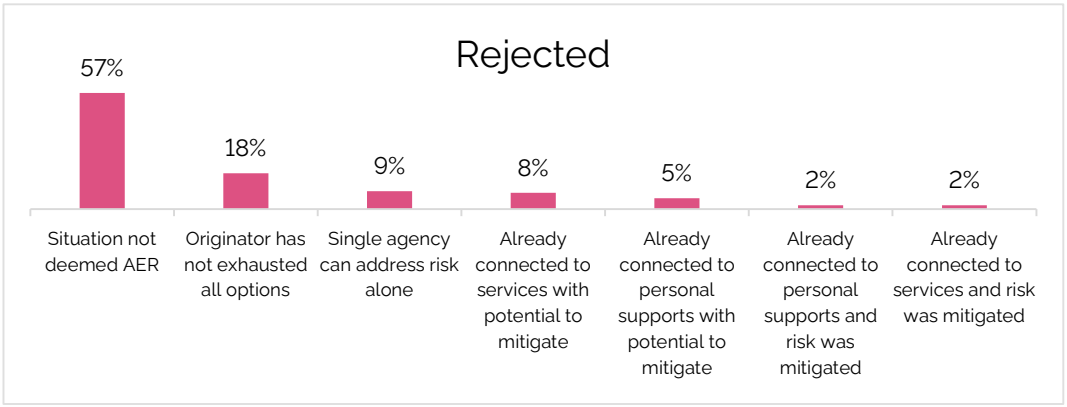
***Note:** Number of sites using services mobilized: 38 sites.

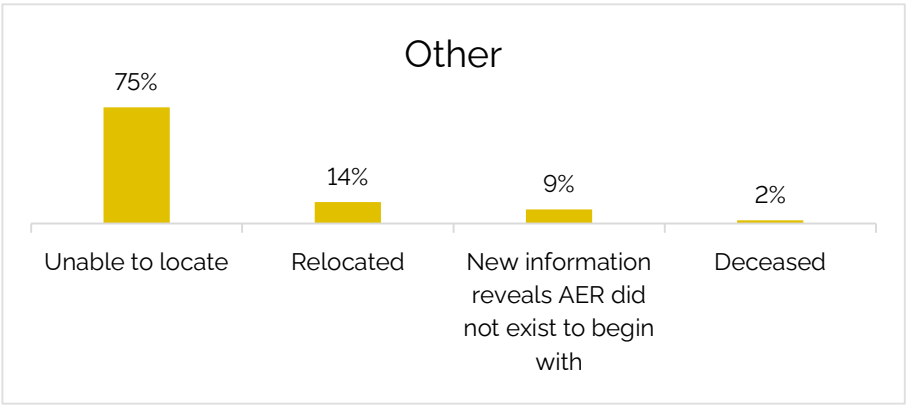
Provincial Conclusion Reasons











Provincial Correlating Data

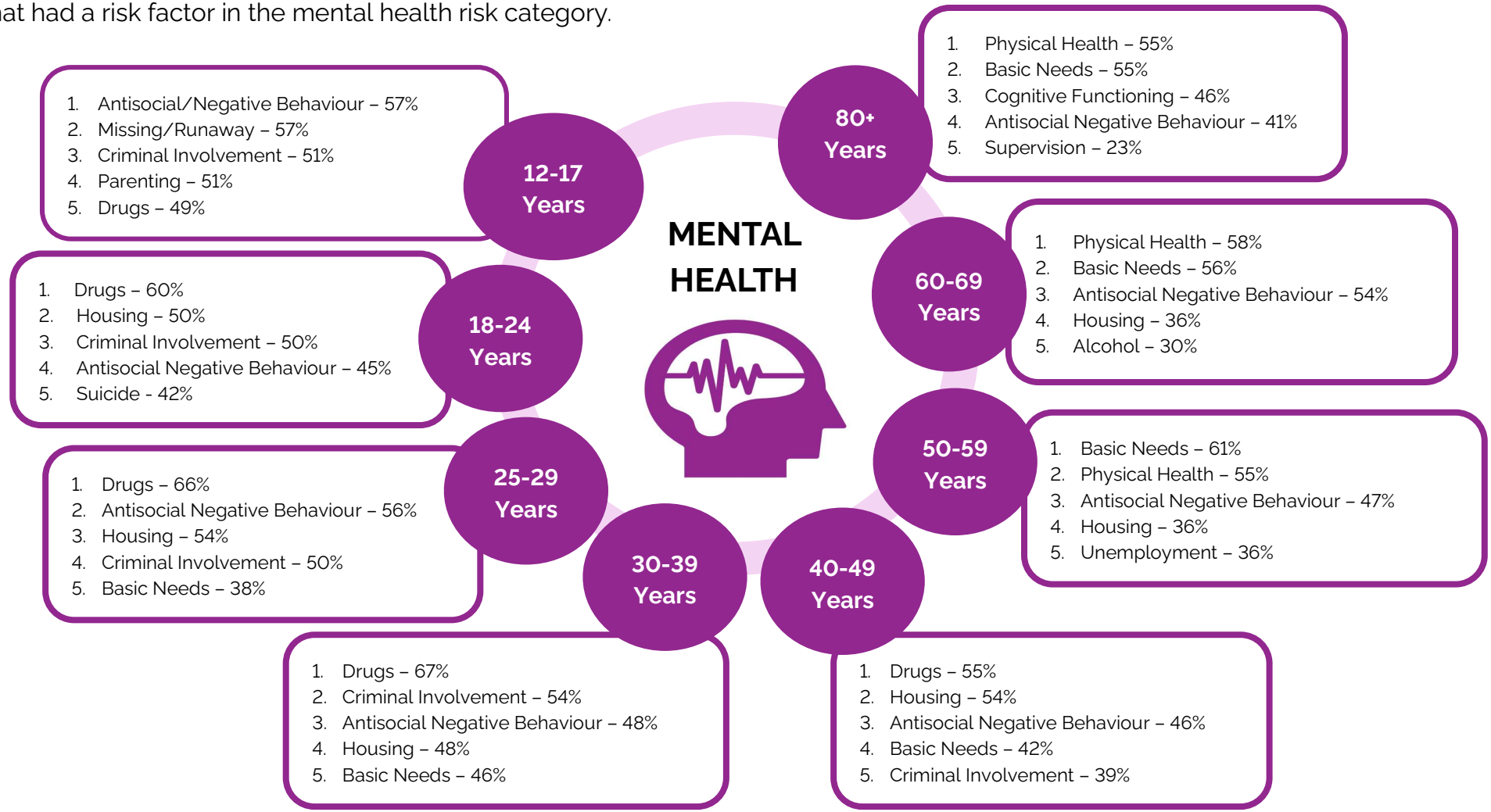
Top 5 Risk Categories with Associations

Top Risk Category	1. Mental Health* 15%	2. Criminal Involvement 8%	3. Drugs 7%	4. Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 7%	5. Physical Health 6%
Top Age Group	30-39 Years	30-39 Years	30-39 Years	30-39 Years	30-39 Years
Top 5 Correlating Risk Categories	1. Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour (49%) 2. Drugs (46%) 3. Basic Needs (41%) 4. Criminal Involvement (40%) 5. Housing (40%)	1. Mental Health (87%) 2. Drugs (61%) 3. Anti-social/ Negative Behaviour (60%) 4. Housing (46%) 5. Basic Needs (38%)	1. Mental Health (85%) 2. Criminal Involvement (51%) 3. Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour (50%) 4. Housing (49%) 5. Basic Needs (42%)	1. Mental Health (87%) 2. Criminal Involvement (49%) 3. Drugs (48%) 4. Basic Needs (41%) 5. Housing (36%)	1. Mental Health (83%) 2. Basic Needs (61%) 3. Antisocial /Negative Behaviour (42%) 4. Housing (42%) 5. Drugs (41%)
Top Study Flag	Recent Escalation 17%	Recent Escalation 17%	Recent Escalation 16%	Recent Escalation 18%	Recent Escalation 14%
Top Service Mobilized	Mental Health				

***Example:** When looking at discussions of all age groups that contain mental health risk factors, the age group that is most associated is 30-39 years, and antisocial/negative behaviour risk factors appear 49 percent of the time, along with a study flag of recent escalation 17 percent of the time. A mental health service is most often mobilized as a result of the intervention process.

Top 5 Correlated Risk Categories by Age Group

Mental health was the top risk category for each of the age groups except for 70-79 Years age group where Physical Health was the top risk category. *This page outlines the risk categories that are most correlated to the mental health risk category under each age group. For example, in the 18-24 age group, the Drugs risk category appeared 60 per cent of the time in all discussions that had a risk factor in the mental health risk category.



***Note:** Data for the age group "70-79" has been excluded as it is the only age group where Mental Health is not the top risk category.

Top 5 Study Flags with Correlated Risk Categories

1. Recent Escalation*	2. Risk of Losing Housing/ Unsafe Living Conditions	3. Homelessness	4. Social Isolation	5. Cultural Considerations
Mental Health 15%	**Mental Health** 14%	**Mental Health** 13%	**Mental Health** 16%	**Mental Health** 16%
Criminal Involvement 9%	**Physical Health** 9%	**Criminal Involvement** 10%	**Physical Health** 9%	**Criminal Involvement** 8%
Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 8%	**Basic Needs** 8%	**Housing** 9%	**Basic Needs** 8%	**Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour** 7%
Drugs 6%	**Criminal Involvement** 7%	**Drugs** 8%	**Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour** 8%	**Basic Needs** 6%
Basic Needs 5%	**Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour** 7%	**Basic Needs** 7%	**Criminal Involvement** 6%	**Crime Victimization** 5%

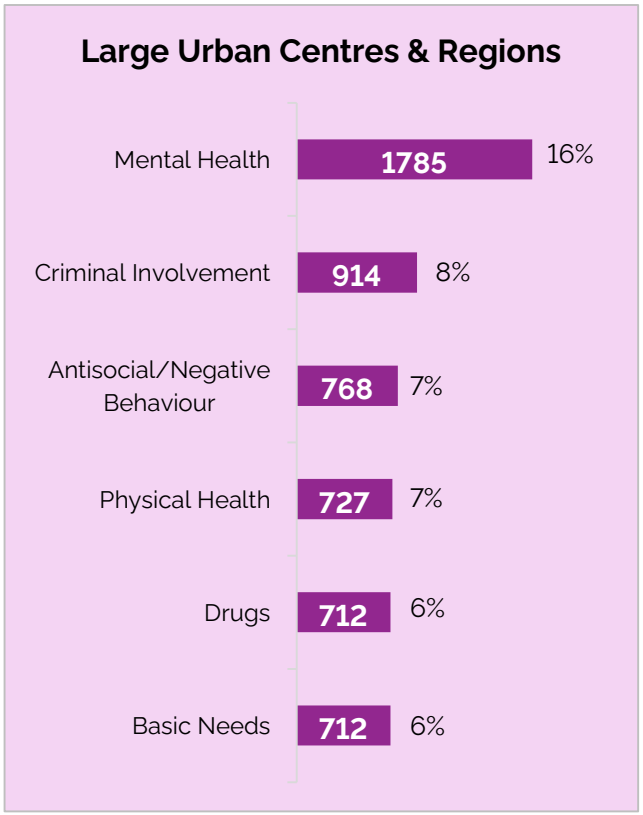
***Example:** In discussions where there is a Recent Escalation Study Flag, the Mental Health Risk Category appears 1,231 times (or 15 per cent).

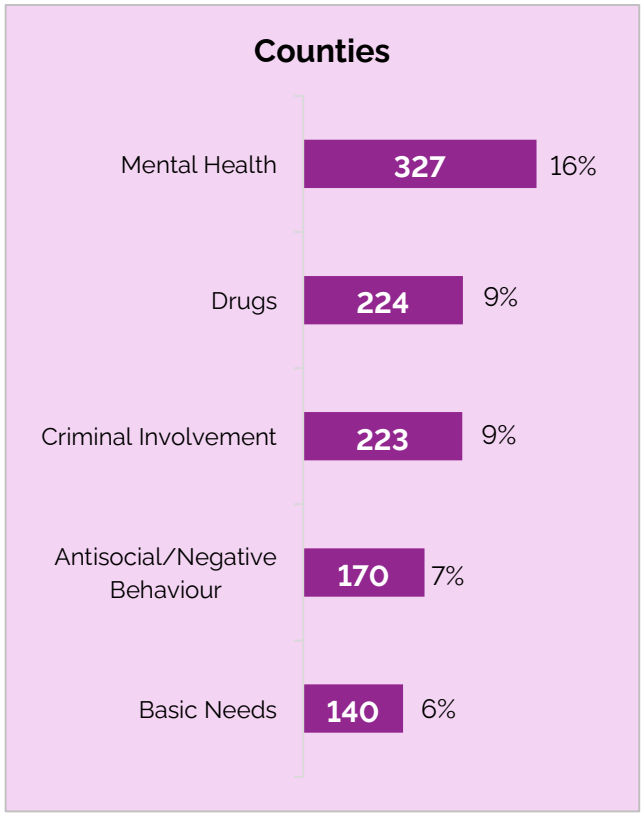
Provincial Population Category Analysis

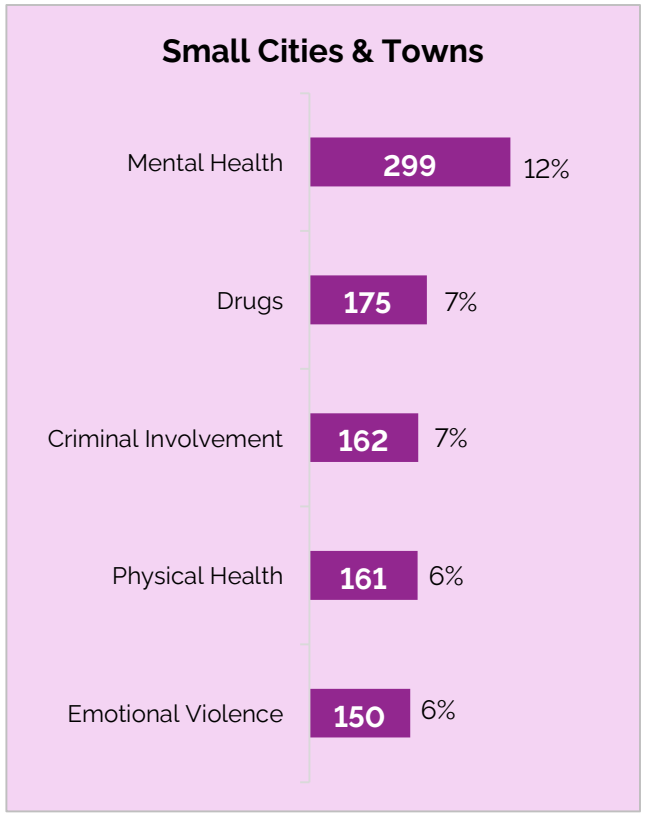
The 52 sites in the RTD were divided into three population categories based on size according to Statistics Canada: Large Urban Centres & Regions (20), Counties (16), and Small Cities & Towns (16). See **Appendix C** for a full breakdown of sites by population category.

Top 5 Risk Categories by Population Category

The following charts show the top five Risk Categories by Occurrence for each Population Category. The top Risk Category is the same (Mental Health) for each Population Category, with some variation in the top five.

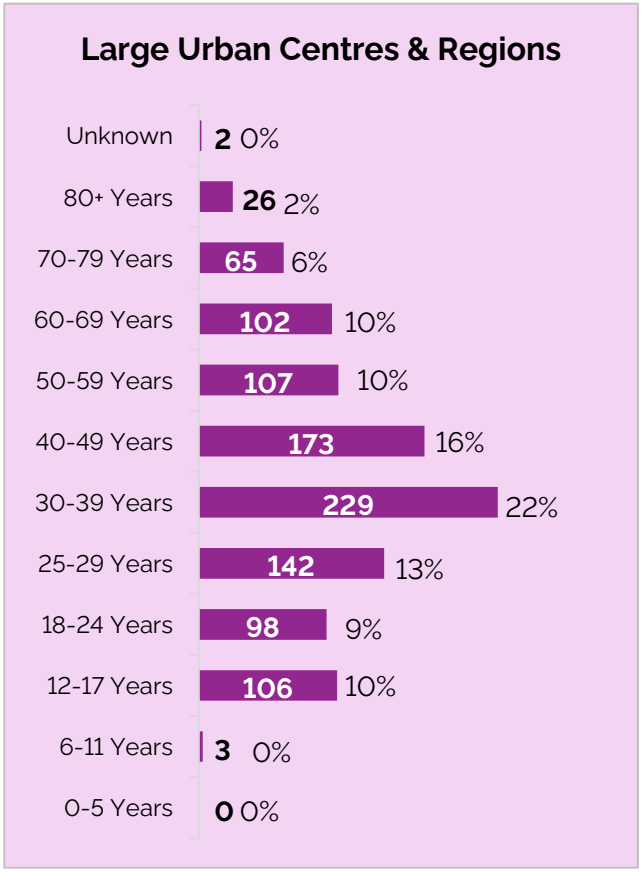


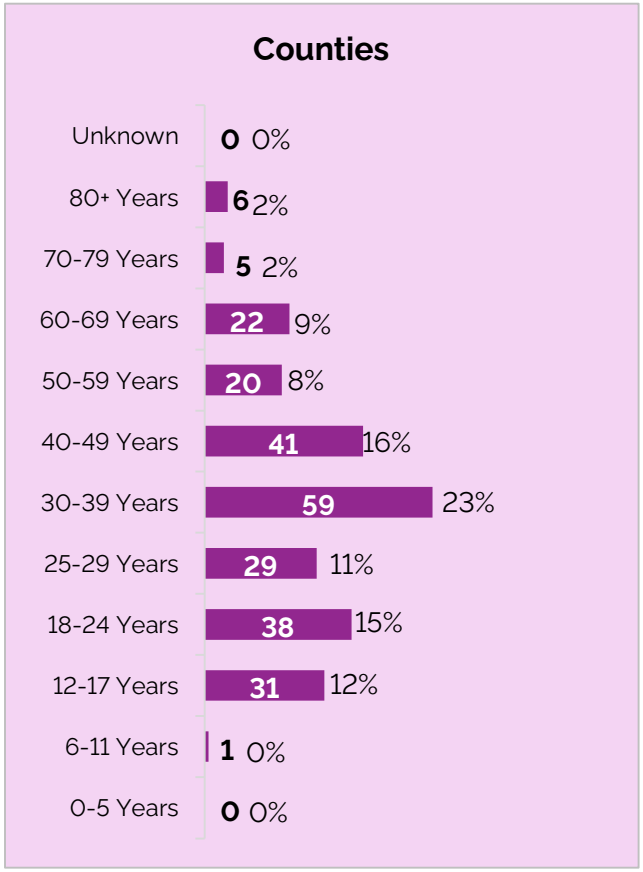


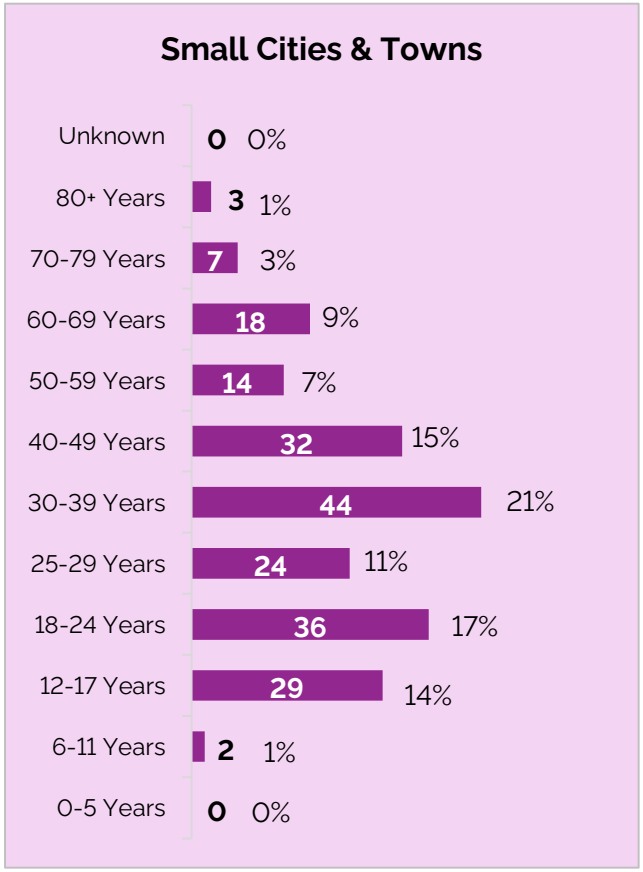


Socio-Demographic Data by Population Category

The following charts show the age groupings for each population category. The top age group for both Large Urban Centres & Regions and for Counties is 30-39 Years followed by 40-59 Years. The top age group for Small Cities and Towns is 30-39 Years followed by 18-24 Years group.







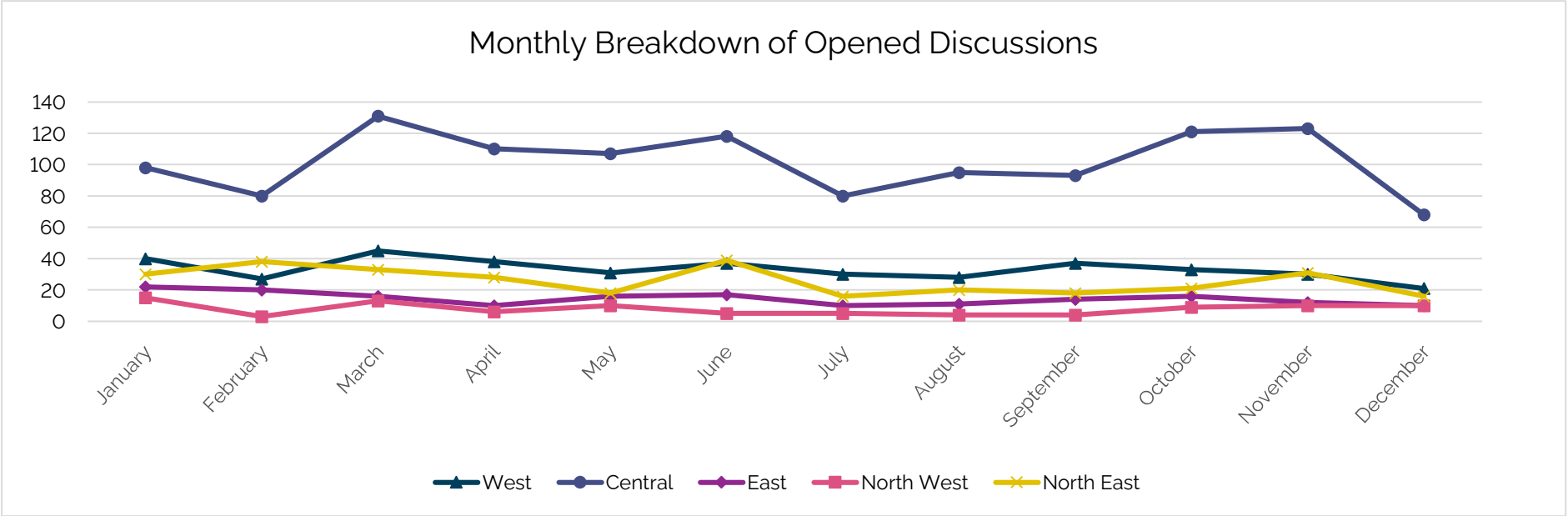
Ontario

Part B – RTD 2021 Annual Report
Regional Results

2021 RTD Regional Data Results

As of 2021, there were 52 sites in operation using the RTD. This includes representation from all five regions across the province.

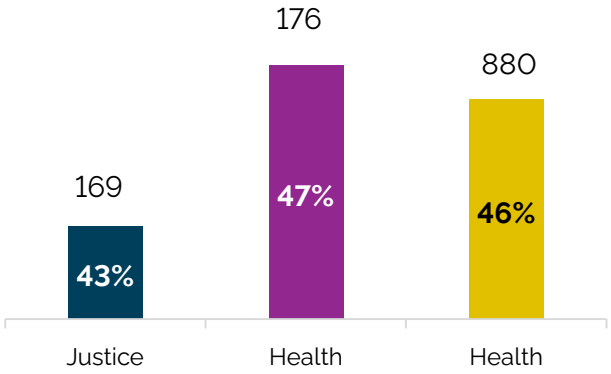
Discussion Overview



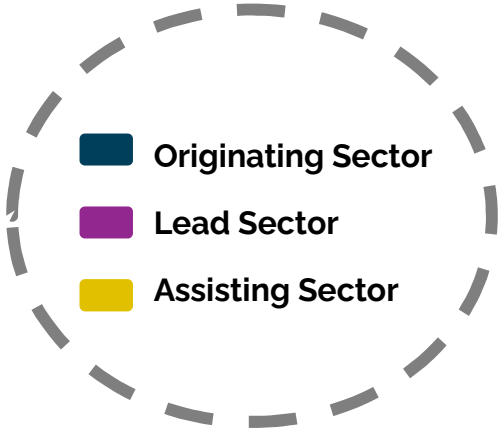
	West	Central	East	North West	North East
Sites	11	17	10	7	7
Discussions	397	1,224	174	94	308
Met the Threshold	95%	95%	93%	87%	97%
Rejected	5%	5%	7%	13%	3%

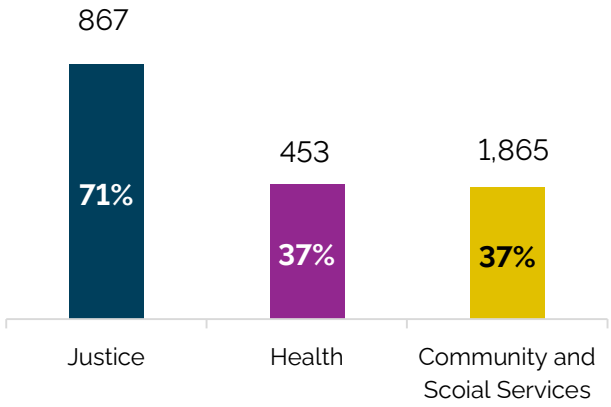
Regional Sector Engagement

Top 3 Sectors Engaged

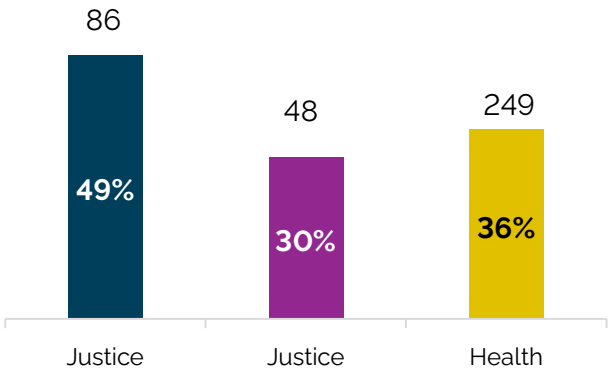


West Region

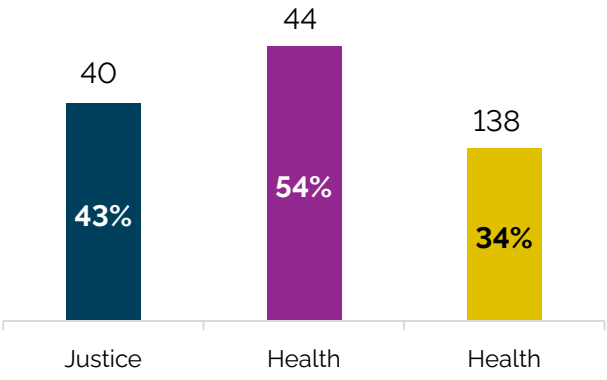




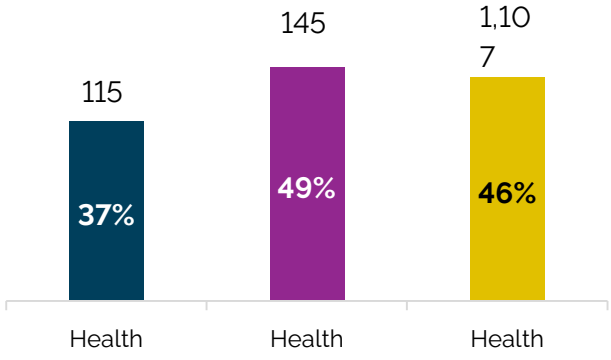
Central Region



East Region



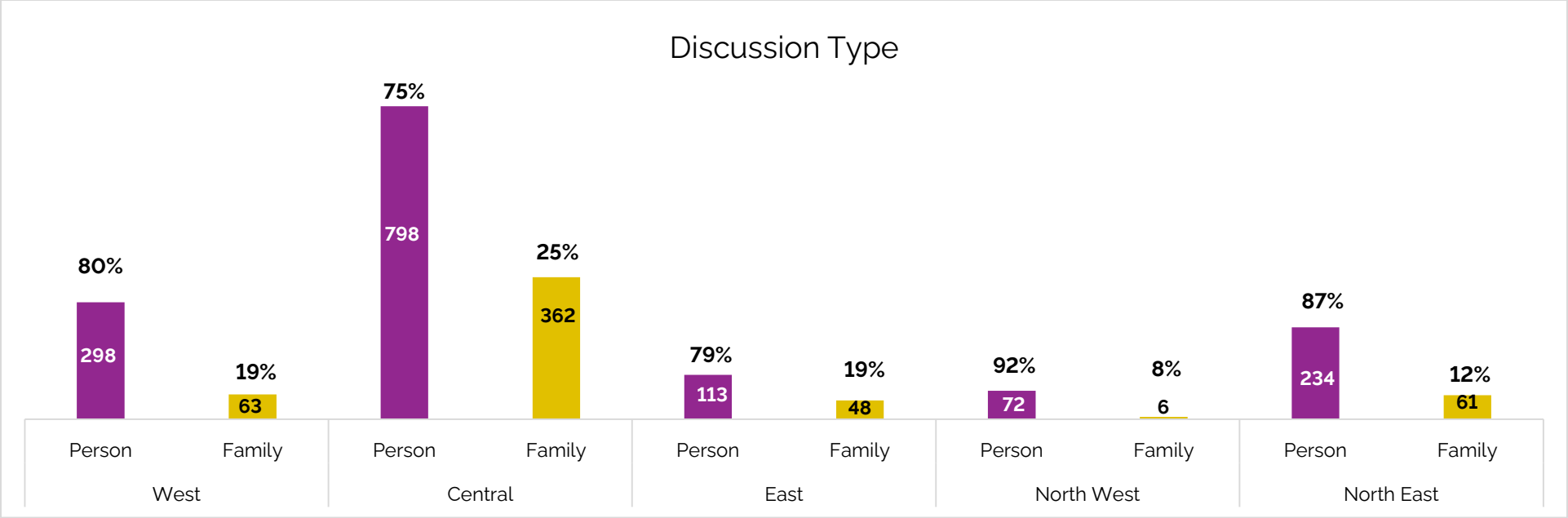
North West Region



North East Region

Regional Socio-Demographic Data

When discussing situations of AER, agency partners will identify the type of discussion as well as some de-identified socio-demographic information to assist in determining situational factors and agency engagement. The majority of regional discussions involved persons with some variability in age between regions.



***Note:** "Dwelling", "Neighbourhood", and "Environmental" Discussion Type field values also contribute to these data results in small quantities.

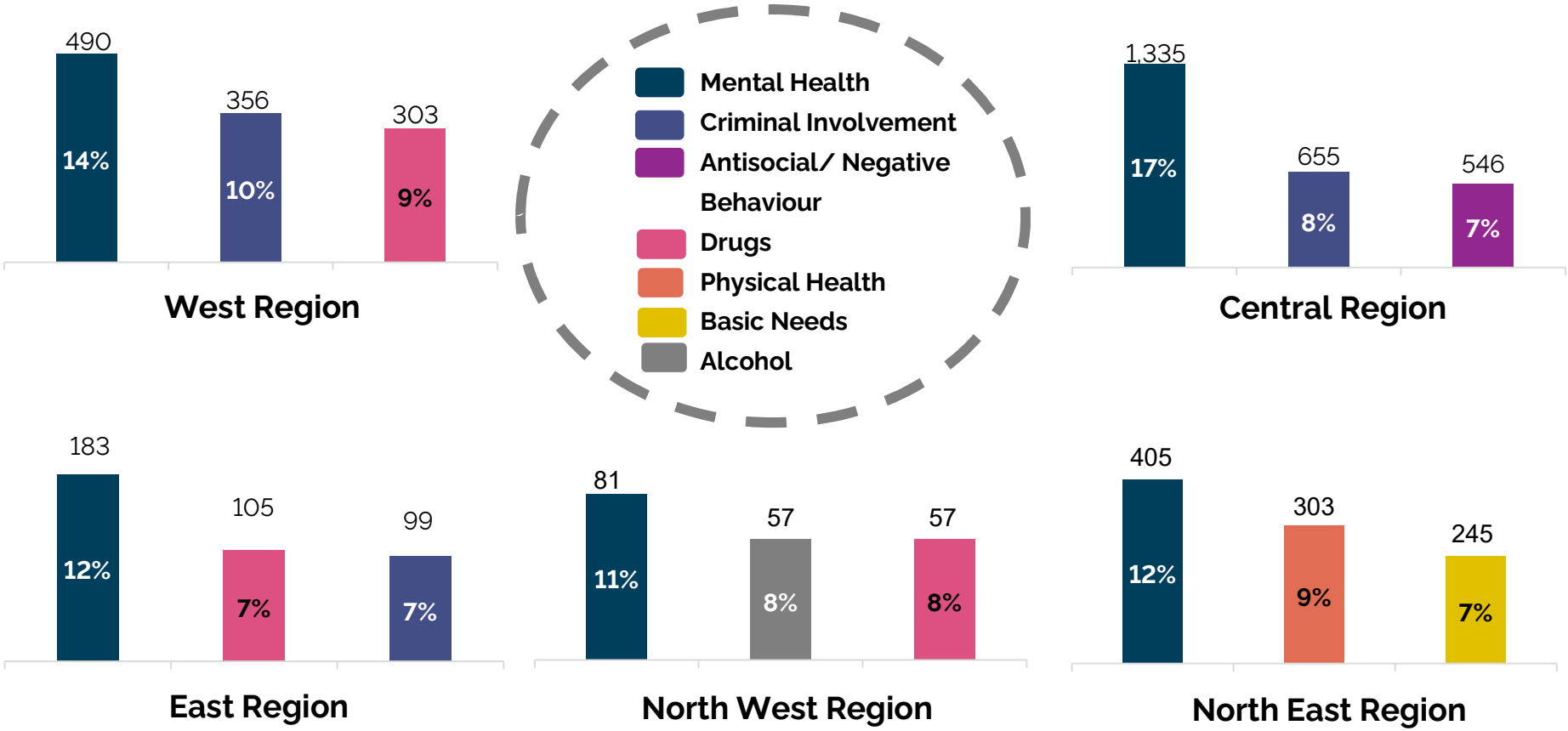
Top Age Group				
West Region	**Central Region**	**East Region**	**North West Region**	**North East Region**
30-39 Years (23%)	**30-39 Years (23%)**	**12-17 Years (21%)**	**18-24 Years (23%)**	**30-39 Years (19%)**

Regional Risk Category Information

When analyzing risk results at the regional level, there is variability among regions from both an occurrence and discussion perspective.

Top 3 Risk Categories – By Occurrence

Analysis of risk information by occurrence reveals the following five most predominant risk categories, with mental health identified as the number one risk category across all regions.



Top 3 Risk Categories – By Discussion

Analysis of risk information by discussion, where a risk factor appears at least once in a given discussion from each of the 27 categories, reveals a slightly different pattern with mental health remaining the number one risk category across all regions.

West Region	Central Region	East Region	North West Region	North East Region
Mental Health 82% (305)	Mental Health 83% (967)	Mental Health 84% (133)	Mental Health 74% (61)	Mental Health 88% (261)
Drugs 61% (228)	Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 44% (509)	Drugs 53% (85)	Housing 63% (52)	Basic Needs 63% (189)
Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 49% (185)	Criminal Involvement 36% (421)	Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 53% (84)	Drugs 59% (48)	Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 56% (167)

Top 3 Risk Categories by Demographics

The tables below demonstrated the variance in top risk categories specific to the male and female population in the top age group identified, allowing for more targeted risk analysis relative to those most vulnerable populations in a respective region.

West Region

Top Risk Categories for 30-39 Age Group

1. Criminal Involvement (14%)
2. Mental Health (13%)
3. Drugs (12%)

Female	Male
1. Mental Health (15%)	1. Criminal Involvement (20%)
2. Drugs (12%)	2. Drugs (13%)
3. Crime Victimization (7%)	3. Mental Health (12%)

Central Region

Top Risk Categories for 30-39 Age Group

1. Mental Health (16%)
2. Criminal Involvement (12%)
3. Drugs (9%)

Female	Male
1. Mental Health (17%)	1. Mental Health (16%)
2. Drugs (10%)	2. Criminal Involvement (14%)
3. Criminal Involvement (8%)	3. Drugs (9%)

East Region

Top Risk Categories for 12-17 Age Group

1. Criminal Involvement (10%)
2. Drugs (8%)
3. Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour (7%)

Female	Male
1. Parenting (12%)	1. Criminal Involvement (10%)
2. Criminal Involvement (10%)	2. Drugs (9%)
3. Drugs (7%)	3. Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour (8%)

North West Region

Top Risk Categories for 18-24 Age Group

1. Mental Health (13%)
2. Alcohol (10%)
3. Drugs (10%)

Female	Male
1. Mental Health (12%)	1. Drugs (15%)
2. Alcohol (11%)	2. Mental Health (15%)
3. Basic Needs (10%)	3. Housing (11%)

North East Region

Top Risk Categories for 30-39 Age Group

1. Mental Health (11%)
2. Criminal Involvement (9%)
3. Drugs (9%)

Female	Male
1. Mental Health (12%)	1. Mental Health (11%)
2. Drugs (10%)	2. Basic Needs (10%)
3. Criminal Involvement (9%)	3. Criminal Involvement (10%)

Regional Protective Factors

Top 5 Protective Factors

The top two protective factors regionally in 2021 were “housing and neighbourhood" and "family supports". Given the small dataset in the North East Region, those results have been suppressed.

West Region

Housing and Neighbourhood – 25%

Family Supports – 19%

Financial Security and Employment – 14%

Mental Health – 12%

Physical Health – 11%

East Region

Housing and Neighbourhood – 26%

Financial Security and Employment – 18%

Family Supports – 16%

Social Support Network – 11%

Mental Health – 9%

Central Region

Housing and Neighbourhood – 38%

Family Supports – 19%

Financial Security and Employment – 10%

Education – 8%

Social Support Network – 7%

North West Region

Housing and Neighbourhood – 24%

Family Supports – 19%

Mental Health – 14%

Financial Security and Employment – 13%

Physical Health – 12%

*__Note__: North East Region results have not been reported due to low numbers.

Regional Study Flags

Top 5 Study Flags

In 2021, the number of study flags reported totalled 5,924. “Recent escalation” remains the highest regionally, except in the North West Region where “homelessness” was reported most often (10 per cent).

West Region

Recent Escalation – 15%

Homelessness – 11%

Problematic Opioid Use – 8%

Risk of Losing Housing/ Unsafe Living Conditions – 7%

Domestic Violence – 6%

Central Region

Recent Escalation – 18%

Cultural Considerations – 9%

Risk of Losing Housing/ Unsafe Living Conditions – 8%

Homelessness – 7%

Social Isolation – 6%

East Region

Recent Escalation – 14%

Homelessness – 10%

Risk of Losing Housing/ Unsafe Living Conditions – 9%

Child Involved – 7%

Cognitive Disability – 7%

North West Region

Homelessness – 10%

Recent Escalation – 10%

Risk of Losing Housing/ Unsafe Living Conditions – 7%

Social Isolation – 6%

Cultural Considerations – 6%

North East Region

Recent Escalation – 14%

Risk of Losing Housing/ Unsafe Living Conditions – 11%

Homelessness – 9%

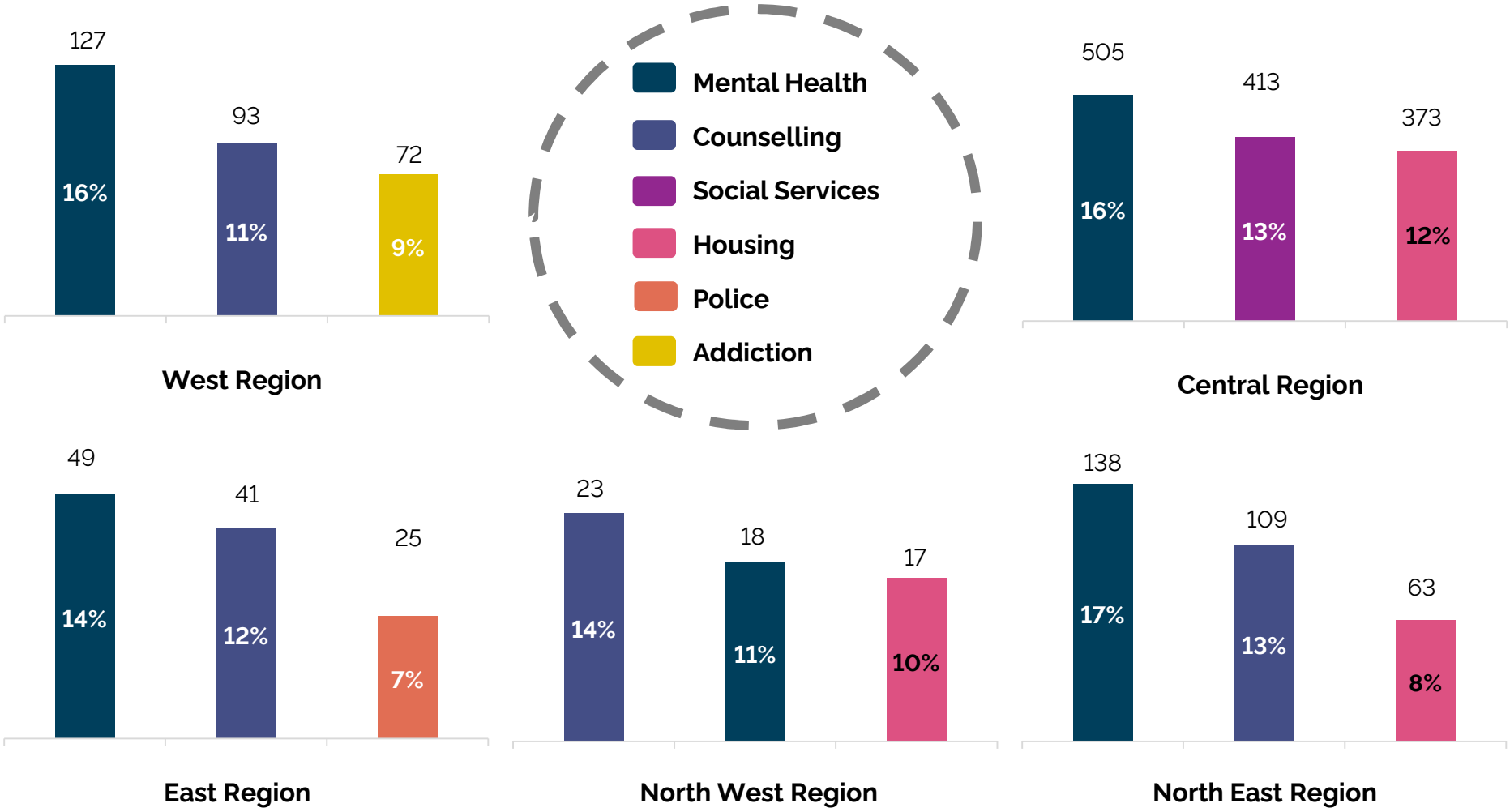
Social Isolation – 6%

Child Involved – 6%

Regional Services Mobilized

Top 3 Services Mobilized

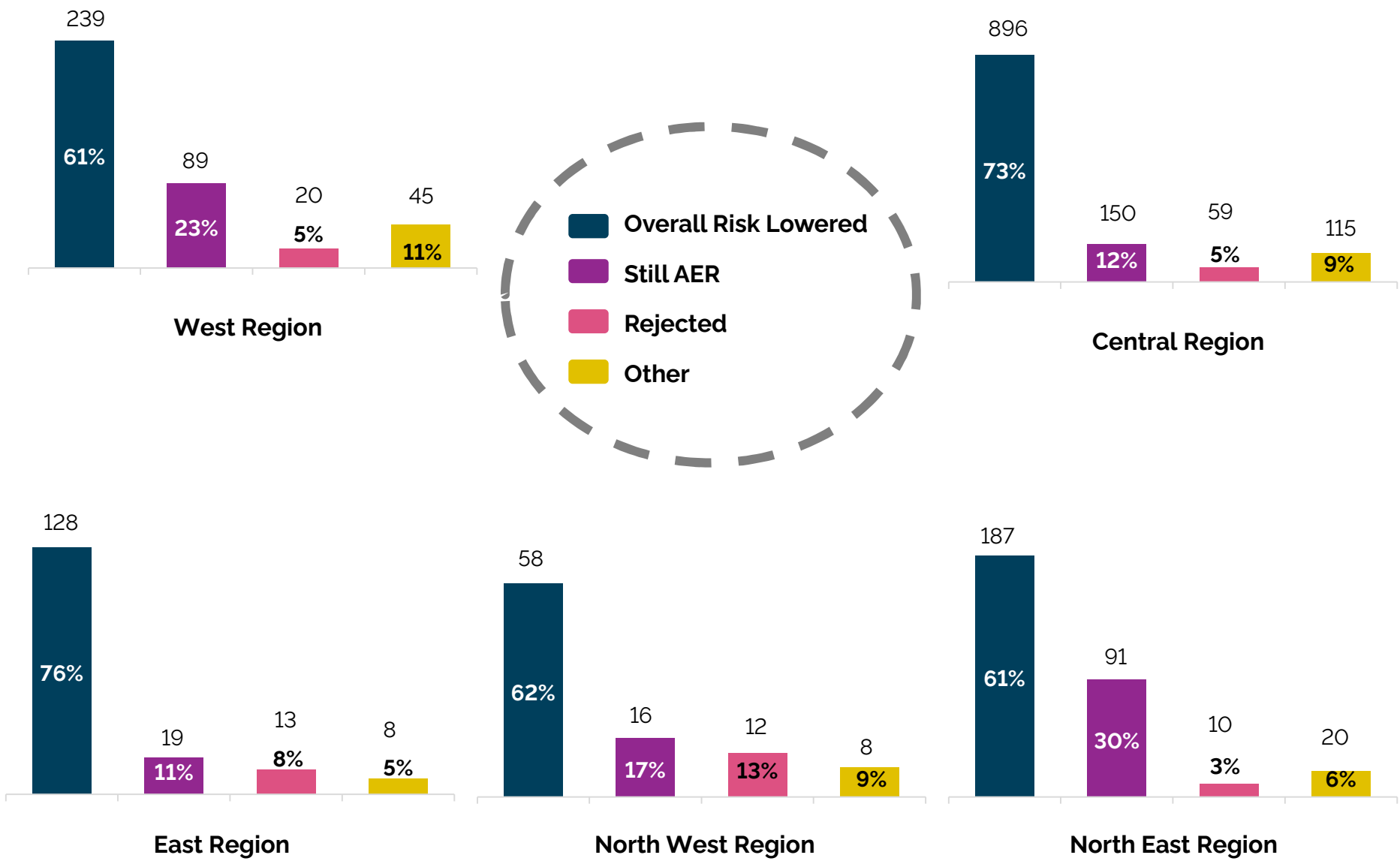
The following data reflects the mobilization types: Informed of Services, Connected to Services, and Engaged with Services.



***Note:** Number of sites using services mobilized: 38 sites.

Regional Conclusion Reasons

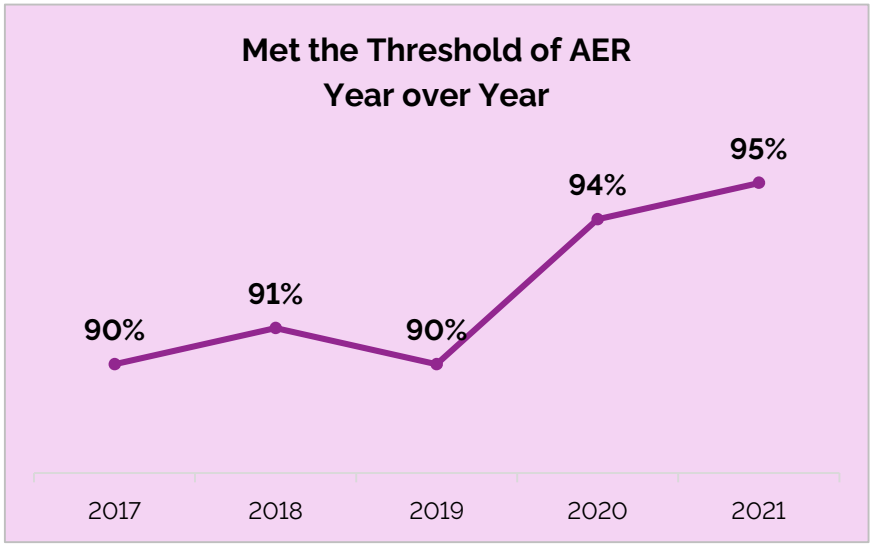
The majority of discussions in all five regions concluded in overall risk being lowered, followed by still at AER.

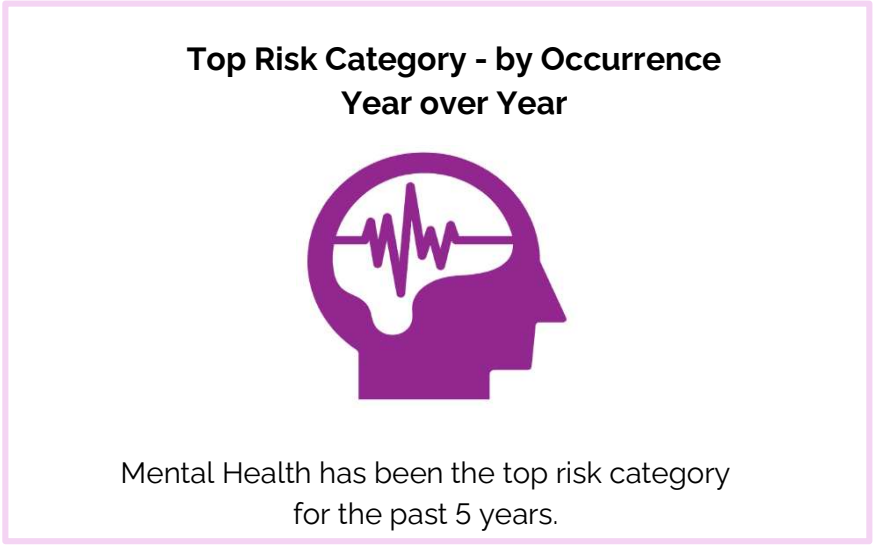


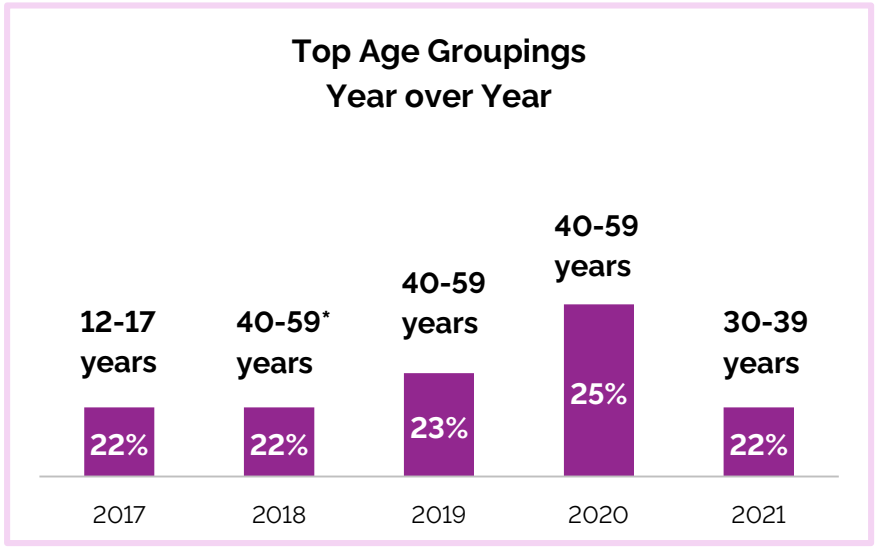
Conclusion

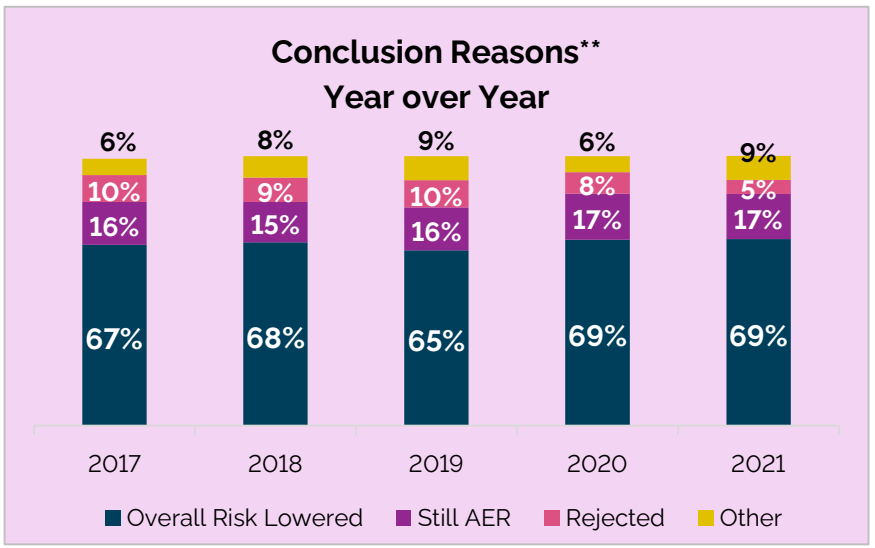
Provincial Trend Analysis

The following trends have been observed across the RTD Annual Reports released over the past five years.









Notes:

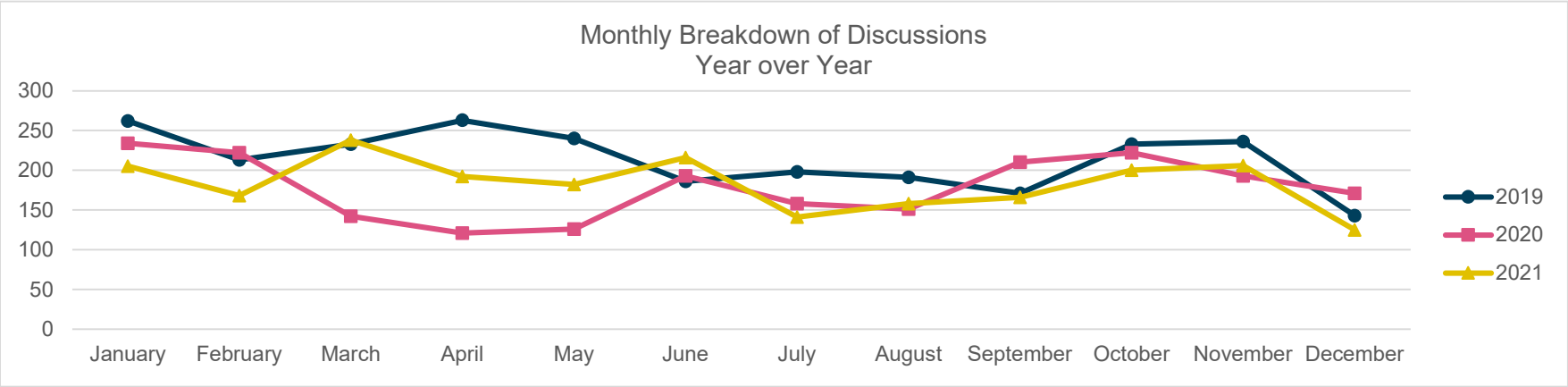
*"40-59 years" references historical age groups. Age groupings have been updated for greater reliability.

**Data represents all discussions, not only those that met the threshold of acutely elevated risk as reported on page 11.

- In each year from 2017 to 2021, discussions meeting the threshold of AER have steadily increased, indicating that agency partners have become adept at understanding what discussions to bring forward.
    - Further, in 2021, 73 per cent of discussions meeting the threshold of AER resulted in the overall risk being lowered. This is also a one per cent increase from the previous year.
- The top risk category has been mental health, both when analysed by occurrence and by discussion, over the past five years in Ontario and in each of the five regions individually.
    - The proportion of mental health risks compared to overall total risks has remained steady over the years, 14 to 15 percent provincially. It may take some time for the impact of COVID-19 to be realized in RTD risk data. Impacts should be watched long term and further research with additional datasets may be considered by local practitioners.
    - The top five correlating risk categories to mental health in 2021 (page 24), were: antisocial/negative behaviour (49%), drugs (46%), basic needs (41%), criminal involvement (40%), and housing (40%). These five risk categories have also been the top correlating associations since 2018, with some variance in their rankings.
    - The 2021 population category analysis (page 27) indicated that the risk category emotional violence was more prevalent in discussions in small cities and towns, while basic needs were more prevalent in discussions in large urban centers & regions and counties. Results were similar in 2020 with the risk category alcohol being more prevalent in discussions in small cities and towns, while basic needs were more prevalent in discussions in large urban centers & regions and physical health was more prevalent in discussions in counties.
- The top age group represented at discussions has changed slightly throughout the years. In August 2020, a change was implemented in the RTD to refine the age ranges for future discussions to allow for more refined insights. These new groupings were not reported on until 2021 to ensure a fulsome dataset. We can see from the analysis that refining the age ranges resulted in the most represented age group moving from 40-59 to 30-39 in 2021 discussions. The historical age ranges are referenced in **Appendix A**.
    - The 2021 population category analysis (page 28) indicated that the number of discussions involving the age groups 12-17 and 18-24 increased as the community gets smaller. This was also the case in 2020. This may be a result of

socioeconomic factors such as reduced access to opportunities and services, though conclusions should not be made from one dataset alone.

- The number of discussions resulting in the overall risk being lowered has steadily increased over the past five years, while the number of discussions resulting in a rejected conclusion have decreased from ten percent in 2017 to five per cent in 2021, again indicating the agency partners expertise in bringing forward and navigating discussions.
- When looking at the monthly breakdown of discussions from 2019 to 2021 a similar pattern in discussion frequency can be observed, with a large drop in recorded discussions in the spring months of 2020, which could be an indication of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on communities ability to hold discussions.



- In each year from 2017 to 2021, the majority of discussions have originated from partners in the justice sector.
    - However, the lead sector shifts once the initial discussion takes place, and the majority of discussions/interventions are then led by partners from the health sector in each year. Confirming that once a situation of AER is discussed through a multi-agency risk-based approach more appropriate partners are engaged, and supports are identified.
    - The pivotal role that assisting agencies play in the intervention process can not be underestimated. The data results continue to demonstrate the commitment from several agencies that recognize the benefits this model has to offer.
- The majority of discussions each year involve the discussion type “person”; however, in 2021 the frequency of discussions involving the discussion type “family” was the highest (25%) in all the years that the RTD was reported on (since 2017).

Value provided by the RTD

Community safety and well-being is a shared responsibility by all members of the community and requires an integrated approach to bring municipalities, community partners and Indigenous communities, together to address a collective goal. Breaking down silos and encouraging multi-sectoral partnerships are essential in developing strategies, programs, and services to help minimize risk factors and improve the overall well-being of our communities.

The data provided through the RTD demonstrates the success of multi-sectoral partnerships in reducing risk by working collaboratively to identify local risks and launching interventions, while considering local demographics, needs, and resources. It also provides a reliable resource for communities, to use in conjunction with other available data sets and local knowledge, to identify trends regarding priority risks and vulnerable groups and inform future programs and strategies that will be implemented to address these risks within a community safety and well-being plan.

As the RTD project continues to grow, it has become the preferred software solution in Ontario to support communities that have implemented multi-sectorial risk intervention models. Recognizing the value of the RTD data, the ministry remains committed to providing annual reports to ensure provincial and regional results are shared with government and community partners with the hope that it can help to inform policy and program work, including community safety and well-being planning efforts, as well as broader provincial investments.

Through the RTD, the ministry continues to champion the significant benefits of working together toward shared outcomes that improve the quality of life for those who are most vulnerable in our communities.

To learn more about the community safety and well being planning process, including the community safety and well-being planning framework and toolkit, please refer to the ministry's resources here:
Community safety and well-being planning

Contacts

For questions regarding the RTD or its Annual Reports, please contact the ministry's RTD Support Team at SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca.

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Appendix A – Glossary of Terms

Multi-sectoral risk intervention model: A collaborative intervention model where partnerships are developed with the aim to mitigate risk and enhance the safety and well-being of communities. Situation Tables are just one example of this model.

Situation Table: A Situation Table consists of a regular meeting of frontline workers, from a variety of human services agencies and sectors, who work together to identify individuals, families, groups or locations that are at an acutely elevated risk of harm and customize multi-disciplinary interventions which mitigate those risks.

Acutely Elevated Risk (AER): Any situation negatively affecting the health or safety of an individual, family, or specific group of people, where professionals are permitted in legislation to share personal information to eliminate or reduce imminent harm to an individual or others. Under the Four Filter Approach, the determination is made at Filter 2, whether or not the threshold of AER has been met.

Four Filter Approach:

Filter 1: Internal Agency Screening - The first filter is the screening process by the agency that is considering engaging partners in a multi-sectoral intervention. The agency must be unable to eliminate or reduce the risk without bringing the situation forward to the group. This means that each situation must involve risk factors beyond the agency's own scope or usual practice, and thus represents a situation that could only be effectively addressed in a multi-sectoral manner.

Filter 2: De-identified Information - At this stage, the agency presents the situation to the group in a de-identified format, disclosing only descriptive information that is reasonably necessary. If the circumstances do not meet the threshold of acutely elevated risk, no further discussion should occur. However, if it is determined, based on consensus of the table, that the threshold has been met, limited personal information is disclosed at filter three to begin planning for a multi-sector intervention.

Filter 3: Limited Identified information - If the group concludes that the threshold of acutely elevated risk is met, at this filter, they should determine which agencies are reasonably necessary to plan and implement the intervention. Identifying information may then be shared with those agencies at filter four.

Filter 4: Planned Intervention - At this final filter, only agencies that have been identified as having a direct role to play in an intervention will meet separately to discuss limited personal information required in order to inform planning for the intervention. Following the completion of filter four, an intervention should take place shortly thereafter, to address the needs of the individual, family, or specific group of people and to mitigate their acute risk.

Please note that not all aspects of the Four Filter Approach are prescribed in legislation, and many may not be mandatory for a specific agency or organization.

For more information regarding the Four filter approach to sharing information please refer to the Guidance on information sharing in multi-sectoral risk intervention models document on the ministry's website. This document outlines best practices for professionals where information is shared about individuals or families to connect them to services in the community and mitigate their acute risk of harm.

Conclusion Reasons: A list of outcomes that results from a discussion at a multi-sectoral risk intervention initiative. The RTD includes 18 different conclusion reasons that are grouped into four categories.

Discussion Types: Determines what the focus of the multi-sectoral risk intervention will be on (i.e., person, family, neighbourhood, environmental and dwelling).

On-board: The planning and implementation process involved when sites are added to the RTD, including migrating historical data, testing functionality and training users.

Protective Factors: Positive characteristics or conditions that can moderate the negative effects of risk factors and foster healthier individuals, families, and communities, thereby increasing personal and/or community safety and well-being. There are 51 protective factors in the RTD.

Risk Factors: Negative characteristics and/or conditions present in individuals, families and communities that may increase the presence of crime or fear of crime in a community. There are 105 risk factors in the RTD.

Services Mobilized: The services mobilized, as a result of the intervention, are collected in the RTD to help track which services were offered to and accepted by that individual or family at AER. There are five types of mobilization efforts (e.g., informed, engaged) that can be applied to 29 different services.

Study Flags: Allows multi-sectoral agency partners an opportunity to track and monitor specific trends in their community and collect information on certain conditions that may be studied locally that fall outside the scope of individual risk factors. There are 33 study flags in the RTD.

Age Range: Grouping discussion subjects by age cohort allows multi-sectoral agency partners to get a better understanding of the discussion subject's needs, abilities, and capacity without identifying who they are. In fall 2020, a change was implemented in the RTD to refine the age ranges for future discussions to allow for more refined insights. These new groupings were not reported on until 2021 to ensure a fulsome dataset. The historical and new age range values are outlined in the table below:

Historical Values	New Values
0 - 5 Years	0 - 5 Years
6 - 11 Years	6 - 11 Years
12 - 17 Years	12 - 17 Years
18 - 24 Years	18 - 24 Years
25 - 29 Years	25 - 29 Years
30 - 39 Years	30 - 39 Years
40 - 59 Years	40 - 49 Years
60+ Years	50 - 59 Years
	60 - 69 Years
	70 - 79 Years
	80+ Years

Appendix B – All Ontario site locations using the RTD

WEST REGION (13 Sites)	CENTRAL REGION (18 Sites)	EAST REGION (10 Sites)	NORTH WEST REGION (9 Sites)	NORTH EAST REGION (10 Sites)
• Brantford • Cambridge • Chatham-Kent • Elgin County • Grey & Bruce Counties • Huron and Perth County • Kitchener • London • Middlesex County/Strathroy • Oxford County • Rural Wellington • Simcoe-Norfolk County • Windsor	• Barrie • Durham Region • Halton Region • Kawartha Lakes • North Simcoe • Nottawasaga • Orillia • Peel Region • Peterborough • Port Colborne • Northumberland County • Toronto - Rexdale • Toronto - North Scarborough • Toronto - Downtown East • Toronto - Downtown West • Toronto - Black Creek • Toronto - York • York Region	• Cornwall, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry • Hastings County (Belleville, Quinte West) • Kingston & Frontenac County • Lennox & Addington County/Napanee • Leeds & Grenville County • North Hastings County • Perth-Lanark County • Prince Edward County • Renfrew County • United Counties of Prescott-Russell	• Dryden • Fort Frances • Greenstone • Kenora • Marathon • Nipigon • Red Lake • Sioux Lookout • Thunder Bay	• Espanola • East Algoma • Manitoulin Island • Moosonee • North Bay • Parry Sound • Sault Ste. Marie • Sudbury • Sudbury East • Timmins

*__Note__: Table includes all sites currently onboarded to the RTD regardless of whether they had data in 2021.

Appendix C – Breakdown of Sites by Population Category

#	Site	Population*	Category	Population Category
1	Barrie	141,434	city	Large Urban Centres & Regions
2	Sudbury	161,647	city	
3	Sudbury East		city	
4	Thunder Bay	107,909	city	
5	Cambridge	129,920	city	
6	Kingston & Frontenac County	268,135	city	
7	Kitchener	233,222	city	
8	London	383,822	city	
	Toronto	2,731,571	city	
9	Toronto - Black Creek			
10	Toronto - Downtown East			
11	Toronto - Downtown West			
12	Toronto - North Scarborough			
13	Toronto - Rexdale			
14	Toronto - York			
15	Windsor	287,069	city	
16	Durham Region	645,862	region	
17	Halton Region	548,435	region	
18	Peel Region	1,381,739	region	
	Peel - Brampton			
	Peel - Mississauga			
19	York Region	1,109,909	region	
20	Chatham-Kent	102,042	region	

#	Site	Population*	Category	Population Category
1	Elgin County	88,978	county	Counties
2	Grey & Bruce Counties	161,977	county	
3	Hastings County (Belleville, Quinte West)	136,445	county	
4	Huron and Perth County	136,093	county	
5	Leeds & Grenville County	100,546	county	
6	Lennox & Addington County/Napanee	50,327	county	
7	Middlesex County/Strathroy	85,912	county	
8	North Simcoe (Huronia West) (Midland)	47,646	county	
9	Northumberland County	85,598	county	
10	Oxford County	110,862	county	
11	Perth-Lanark County	106,764	county	
12	Prince Edward County	24,735	county	
13	North Hastings County	60,000	county	
14	Renfrew County	102,394	county	
15	Cornwall, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	113,429	county	
16	United Counties of Prescott-Russell	89,333	county	

#	Site	Population*	Category	Population Category
1	Brantford	97,496	small city	Small cities and towns
2	North Bay	51,553	small city	
3	Parry Sound	42,824	small city	
4	Peterborough	81,032	small city	
5	Sault Ste. Marie	73,368	small city	
6	Timmins	41,788	small city	
7	Dryden	7,749	small city	
8	Espanola	4,996	small city	
9	Fort Frances	7,739	small city	
10	Kawartha Lakes	75,423	town	
11	Nipigon	1,642	town	
12	Nottawasaga	14,151	town	
13	Port Colborne	18,306	town	
14	Sioux Lookout	5,272	town	
15	Kenora	65,533	small city	
16	Marathon	3,273	town	

***Note**: Population counts are based on Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

Base de données de suivi des risques

Rapport annuel 2021

Ministère du Solliciteur général

Publié : juillet 2022

Ontario

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Introduction

Au cours de la dernière décennie, l'Ontario a fait des progrès considérables vers l'adoption d'approches en amont, holistiques et durables pour lutter contre la criminalité et les problèmes sociaux complexes. Ces progrès sont réalisés grâce à une plus grande collaboration entre les secteurs, à une meilleure prestation intégrée des services et à la mise en œuvre de stratégies novatrices, comme la planification de la sécurité et du bien-être communautaires. Reconnaissant la valeur de ce travail, le ministère du Solliciteur général (ministère) continue d'offrir un certain nombre de ressources et d'outils provinciaux qui peuvent soutenir les efforts locaux en matière de sécurité et de bien-être, notamment la Base de données de suivi des risques (BDSR).

La BDSR est une solution technologique Microsoft que le ministère fournit gratuitement pour permettre d'améliorer les possibilités de collecte de données, d'analyse et de production de rapports pour les collectivités qui ont mis en place des modèles d'intervention multisectorielle destinés à réduire les risques, tels que les tables d'intervention. La BDSR continue également de soutenir les exigences législatives qui sont entrées en vigueur le 1er janvier 2019, en vertu de la *Loi sur les services policiers*, et qui obligent les municipalités à élaborer des plans locaux de sécurité et de bien-être communautaires, en consultation avec divers secteurs, notamment la justice, la santé/santé mentale, l'éducation, les services communautaires et sociaux, et les services à l'enfance et à la jeunesse. Les données recueillies par le biais de la BDSR peuvent aider à cerner les tendances locales concernant les risques prioritaires et les groupes vulnérables et à éclairer les futurs programmes et stratégies qui seront mis en œuvre pour faire face à ces risques dans le cadre d'un plan de sécurité et de bien-être communautaires.

Depuis que le projet de BDSR a débuté en tant que projet pilote en 2014, son utilisation s'est considérablement étendue. Par exemple, environ 85 % de toutes les tables d'intervention en Ontario utilisent actuellement la BDSR, et en 2019, le projet national de BDSR a été approuvé, trois provinces y étant désormais intégrées. Dans le cadre de ce travail, le ministère a publié un rapport annuel sur la BDSR chaque année depuis 2016. Il s'agit d'un mécanisme permettant de souligner les jalons du projet, de rendre compte des engagements en matière de prestation de services et de partager les résultats des données provinciales et régionales de l'Ontario. En outre, le rapport comprend également des analyses de corrélation, des analyses des tendances et des analyses des catégories de population. Grâce à ce travail, l'équipe de la BDSR continue de s'efforcer de faire en sorte que les personnes les plus vulnérables bénéficient d'un accès rapide aux services appropriés, et aborde des questions plus larges liées à la sécurité et au bien-être de la communauté.

Facteurs à considérer et limites concernant les données

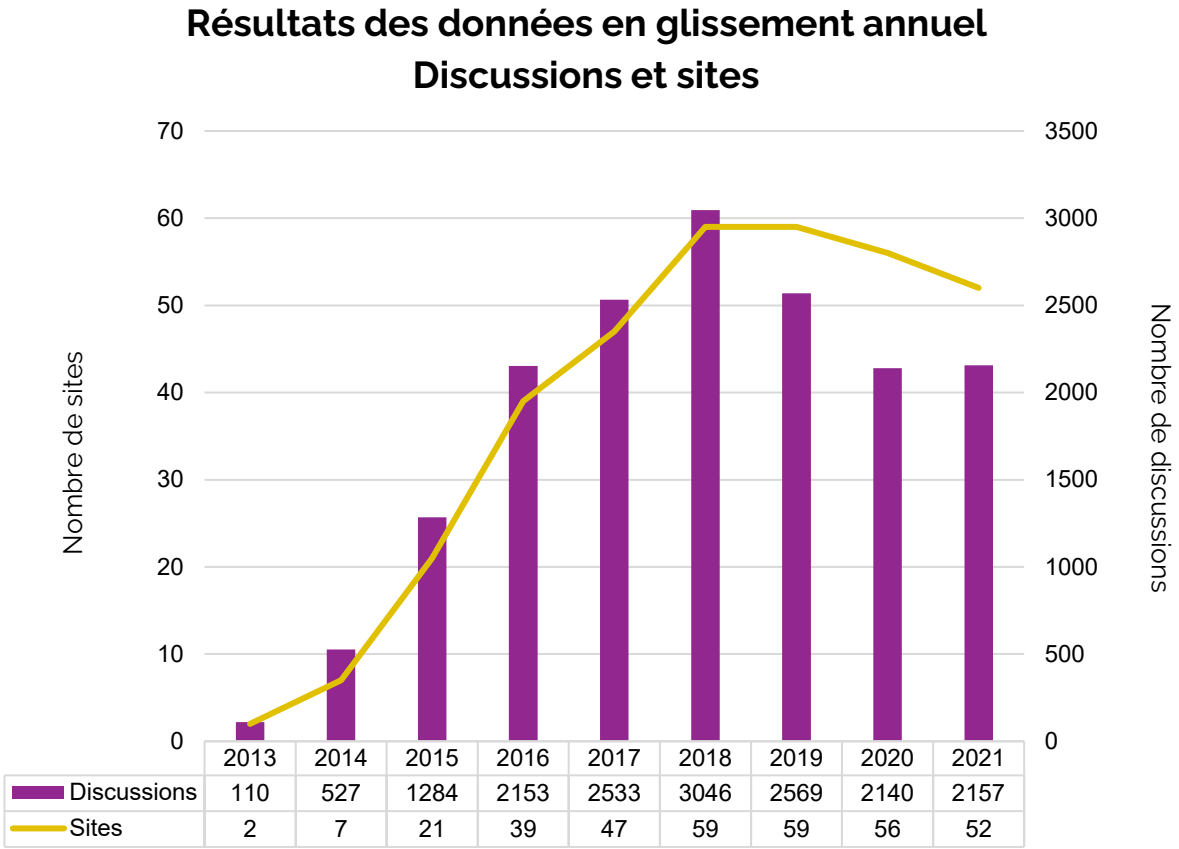
En consultant ce rapport, les lecteurs devraient être conscients des limites et des facteurs à considérer suivants concernant les données :

- Les données ont été extraites au début de l'année 2022; les chiffres peuvent changer à partir du moment où les données ont été extraites car les communautés mettent continuellement à jour leurs données.
- Certains sites ont plus de discussions que d'autres; par conséquent, les données au niveau provincial peuvent être faussées.
- Les fourchettes du champ de données « Groupe d'âge » ont été affinées en août 2020 afin de permettre un aperçu sociodémographique plus précis. Par conséquent, les résultats des données sur les tranches d'âge de 2021 ne sont pas directement comparables à ceux des années précédentes.
- Bien que le ministère procède systématiquement à des vérifications et à des nettoyages des données afin d'en garantir l'exactitude et l'intégrité, il existe une possibilité inhérente d'erreurs et de lacunes dans la base de données (par exemple, champs de données mal saisis, champs de données vides, erreurs techniques, etc.) Des changements fonctionnels ont été mis en œuvre pour minimiser les erreurs et les lacunes possibles dans les données.
- Lorsque la quantité de données est limitée pour un ensemble de données particulier, les données ont été supprimées. Cela est indiqué dans le rapport près des données où cela se produit.
- Les pourcentages peuvent ne pas s'élever à 100 % parce que les chiffres ont été arrondis et/ou parce que les organismes ont joué plusieurs rôles dans une discussion (c'est-à-dire qu'un organisme peut jouer à la fois le rôle d'organisme d'origine et d'organisme d'assistance dans une discussion donnée).

Le glossaire de l'**annexe A** peut aider à comprendre certains des résultats de données inclus dans ce rapport.

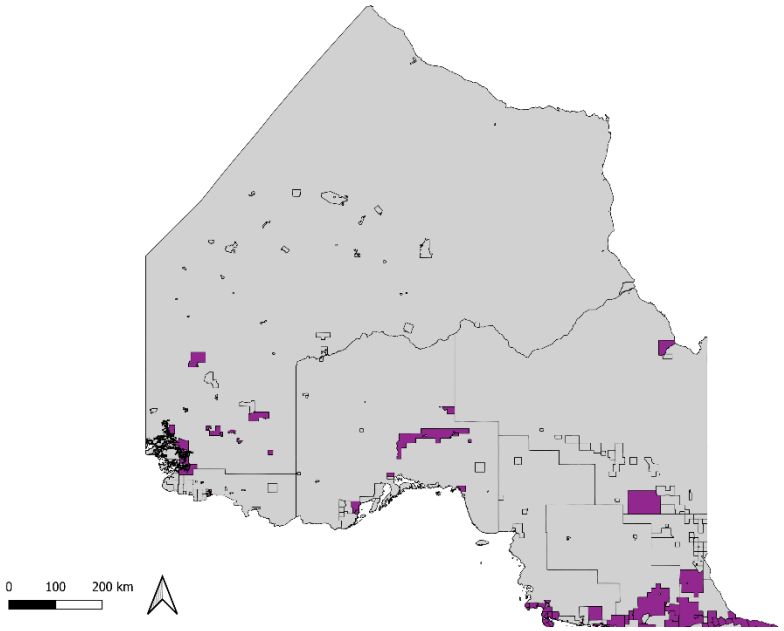
Points saillants du projet de BDSR

Depuis le lancement du projet BDSR en 2014, on a été témoin de plusieurs réussites et jalons importants, notamment l'intégration et la formation d'environ 155 utilisateurs, un soutien technique spécialisé et la publication de six rapports annuels. Le graphique ci-dessous montre la croissance régulière de la BDSR depuis son lancement. Toutefois, nous constatons un léger ralentissement du nombre de sites et du nombre de discussions à partir de 2019-2020, qui peut être attribué à un certain nombre de facteurs. Premièrement, le succès des tables d'intervention, et d'autres approches multisectorielles similaires, a accru la collaboration intersectorielle, ce qui signifie que les partenaires des organismes peuvent être en mesure d'atténuer les risques sans avoir à venir à la table, ce qui amène certaines petites tables à suspendre leurs activités. Deuxièmement, de nombreuses tables ont dû interrompre ou réduire la fréquence de leurs réunions en raison de la pandémie de COVID-19 .

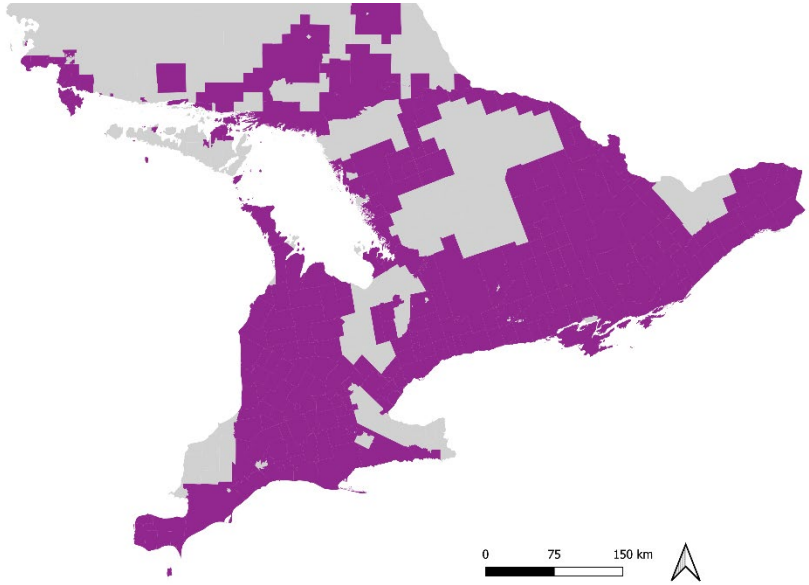


Déploiement et intégration au niveau provincial

Compte tenu du succès continu du projet, la BDSR continue d'être déployée dans toute la province. Les cartes suivantes donnent une représentation géographique de l'utilisation de la BDSR en Ontario depuis le début du projet (2014 - 2021). Pour une liste complète des 60* sites qui ont été intégrés à la BDSR, voir l'**annexe B**.



Ontario (avec l'accent mis sur le Nord de l'Ontario)

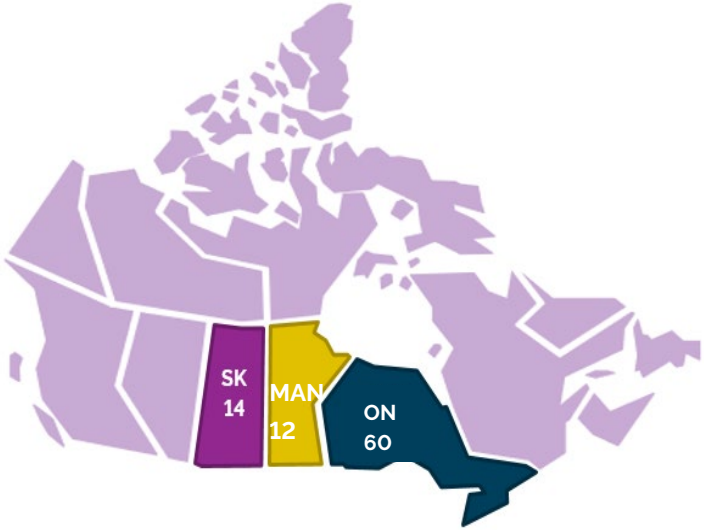


Ontario (avec l'accent mis sur le Sud de l'Ontario)

***Remarque :** Alors que 60 sites ont été intégrés à la BDSR depuis sa création, seuls 52 sites disposaient des données de 2021 dans la BDSR au moment de la rédaction du présent rapport.

Projet national

Le ministère a reconnu la valeur de continuer à construire un réseau de soutien pour améliorer la sécurité et le bien-être des communautés dans tout le Canada. Dans la foulée du succès d'un projet pilote avec la Saskatchewan, qui comprenait l'intégration de 14 sites, en décembre 2019, le projet national de BDSR a été approuvé. Depuis, le Manitoba a été intégré au cours de l'exercice 2020-2021 avec 12 sites. Le ministère poursuit les consultations avec les autres provinces. Les données au niveau national ne seront pas présentées dans ce rapport.



Formation sur la BDSR

Dans le cadre du projet de BDSR, le ministère fournit une séance de formation d'une journée pour chaque nouveau site utilisant la BDSR. Depuis 2020, la formation est donnée virtuellement, et un enregistrement a été mis à la disposition des utilisateurs en 2021 pour soutenir les nouveaux utilisateurs des sites existants.

Objectifs de niveau de service

Le ministère s'est engagé à respecter des normes de niveau de service pour le soutien technique et la maintenance de la base de données. Afin de s'assurer que l'équipe de soutien de la BDSR respecte ses engagements, comme il est décrit dans l'accord de BDSR, ces mesures font l'objet d'un suivi et d'un rapport annuel.

		Cible	Résultat
Soutien technique	Accès au système	➢ 1 jour	➢ 100 %
	Mises à jour des champs de données	➢ 3 jours	➢ 98 %
Demandes de service	Nouveaux comptes utilisateurs	➢ 5 jours	➢ 87 %
Demandes de maintenance	* Améliorations du système	➢ 2 par an	➢ 100 %

Remarque : Alors qu'une seule amélioration a été apportée au système actuel de BDSR en 2021, le ministère a entamé des travaux plus larges de mise à niveau de la plateforme de BDSR vers Microsoft Dynamics 365 au cours de l'exercice 2021-2022, avec un lancement prévu à l'automne 2022 .

Ontario

Partie A - Rapport annuel 2021 de la BDSR

Résultats provinciaux

Faits saillants provinciaux de la BDSR 2021

TOTAL

Sites	**52**
Discussions	**2 157**

95 %

des discussions ont atteint le seuil de risque spécialement élevé (RSE)

73 %

ont entraîné une réduction du risque global*

*Discussions qui ont atteint le RSE

73 %

Les discussions impliquent une personne à RSE

GROUPE D'ÂGE LE PLUS VULNÉRABLE

30-39 **22 %**

MOYENNE PAR DISCUSSION

Facteurs de risque	**8**
Facteurs de protection	**2**
Organismes engagés	**6**

3 PRINCIPALES CATÉGORIES DE FACTEURS DE RISQUE

Santé mentale
15 %

Implication criminelle
8 %

Drogues
7 %

3 PRINCIPALES CATÉGORIES DE FACTEURS DE PROTECTION

Logement et voisinage
33 %

Soutien aux familles
19 %

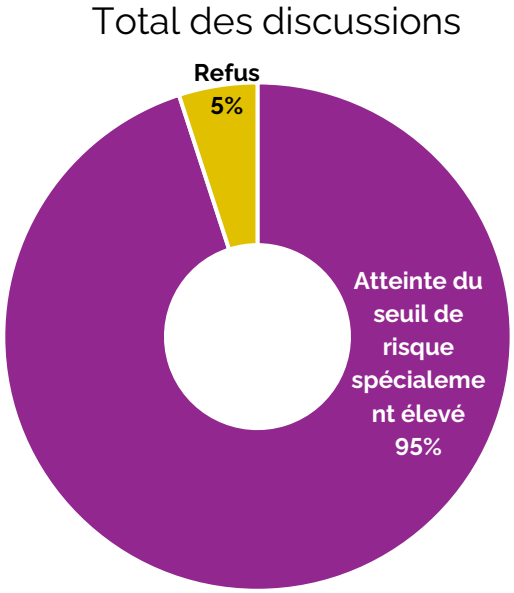
Sécurité financière et emploi
12 %

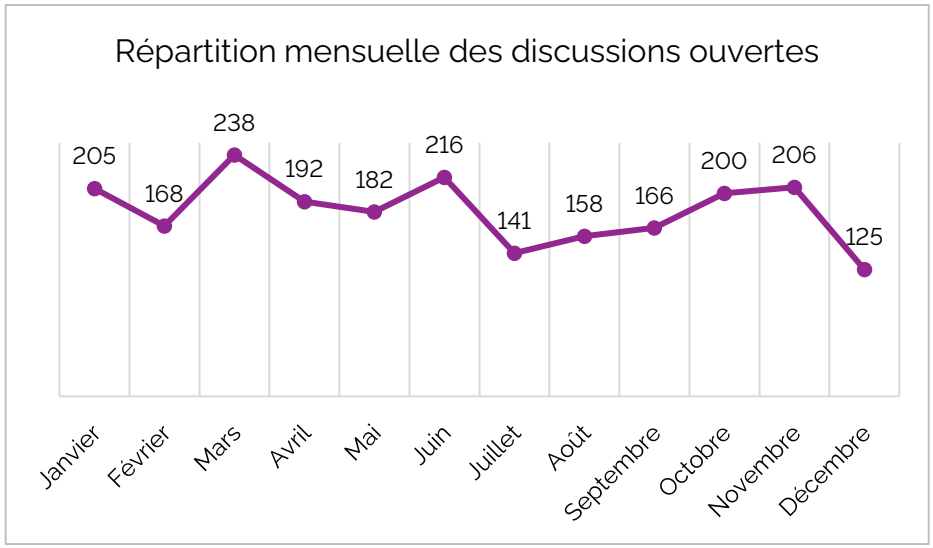
Résultats des données provinciales de la BDSR pour 2021

En 2021, il y avait 52 sites en activité utilisant la BDSR. Cela inclut une représentation des cinq régions de la province.

Il est important de noter qu'il ne faudrait pas tirer de conclusions à partir des seules données de la BDSR lors de l'évaluation des modèles et des tendances liés à la sécurité et au bien-être communautaires. La BDSR n'est qu'un des nombreux outils qui peuvent être utilisés pour recueillir des données et les communautés sont encouragées à tirer parti de toutes les ressources disponibles pour déterminer leurs priorités locales.

Aperçu des discussions provinciales

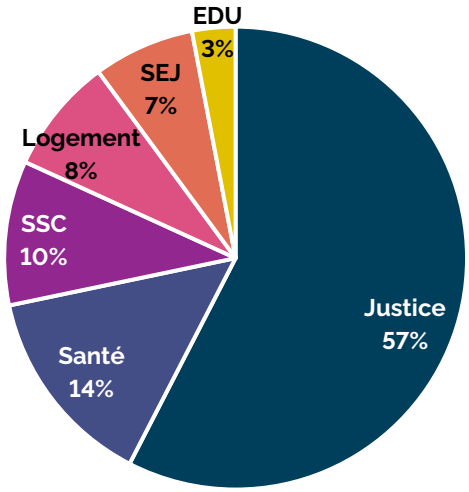




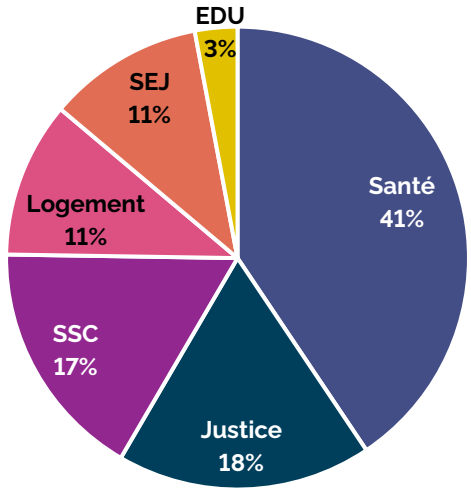
Engagement du secteur provincial

La BDSR classe tous les organismes dans l'un des six secteurs décrits ci-dessous, ce qui est utile pour effectuer une analyse provinciale étant donné les différences de taille démographique. Les secteurs de la justice et de la santé restent toujours les principaux secteurs d'origine et chef de file, avec de la variabilité dans le principal secteur d'assistance. Souvent, dans les situations de RSE, les personnes recherchent la ressource la plus familière mise à leur disposition, qui tend souvent à être le secteur de la justice (57 %). Ces données confirment également qu'une fois qu'une situation de RSE est discutée dans le cadre d'une approche pluri-organismes fondée sur le risque, l'organisme désigné pour mener l'intervention n'est plus du secteur de la justice. Il se déplace, de manière plus appropriée, vers le secteur le plus apte à diriger le processus pour aider à réduire les risques cernés (par exemple, la santé : 41 %).

Secteur d'origine

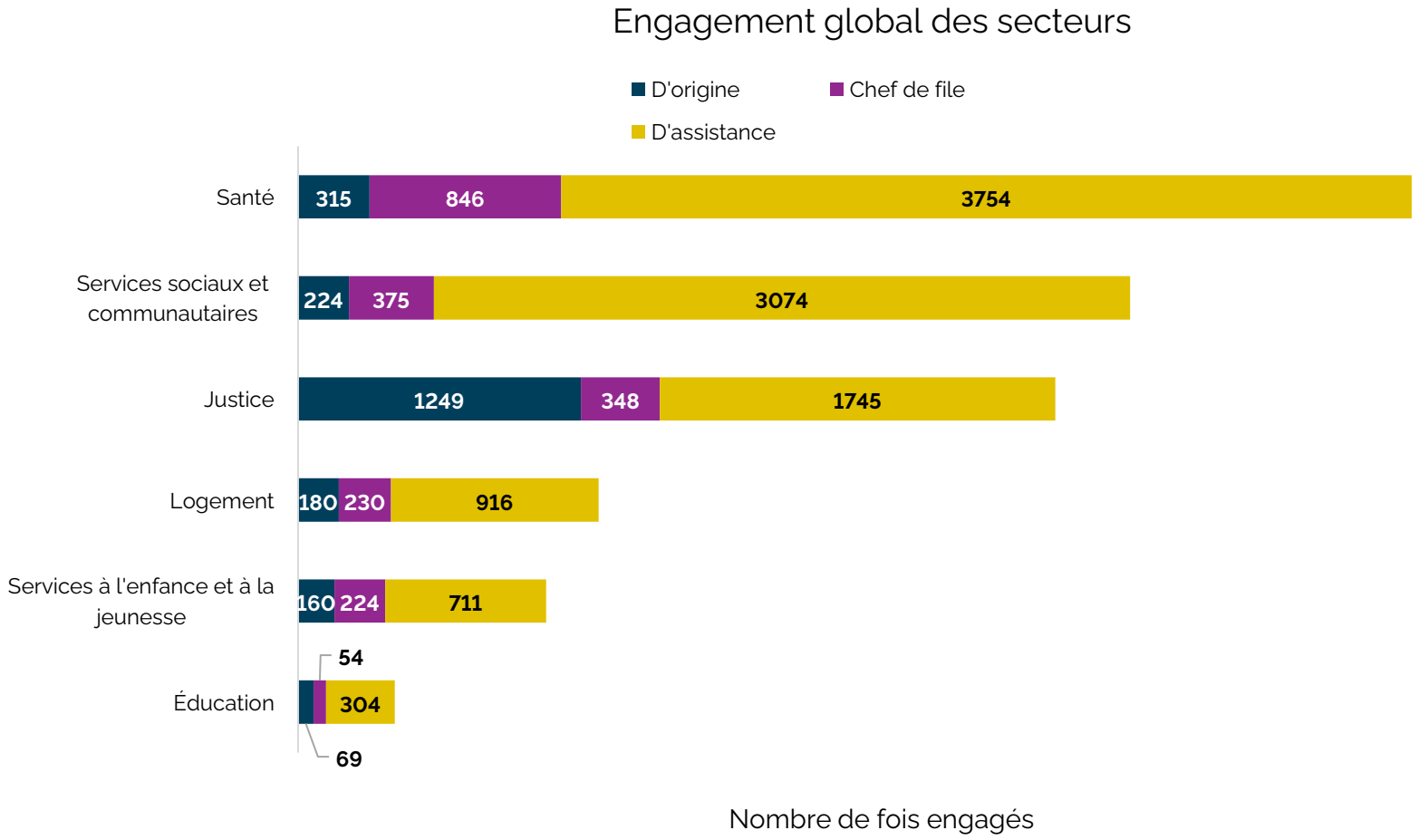


Secteur chef de file



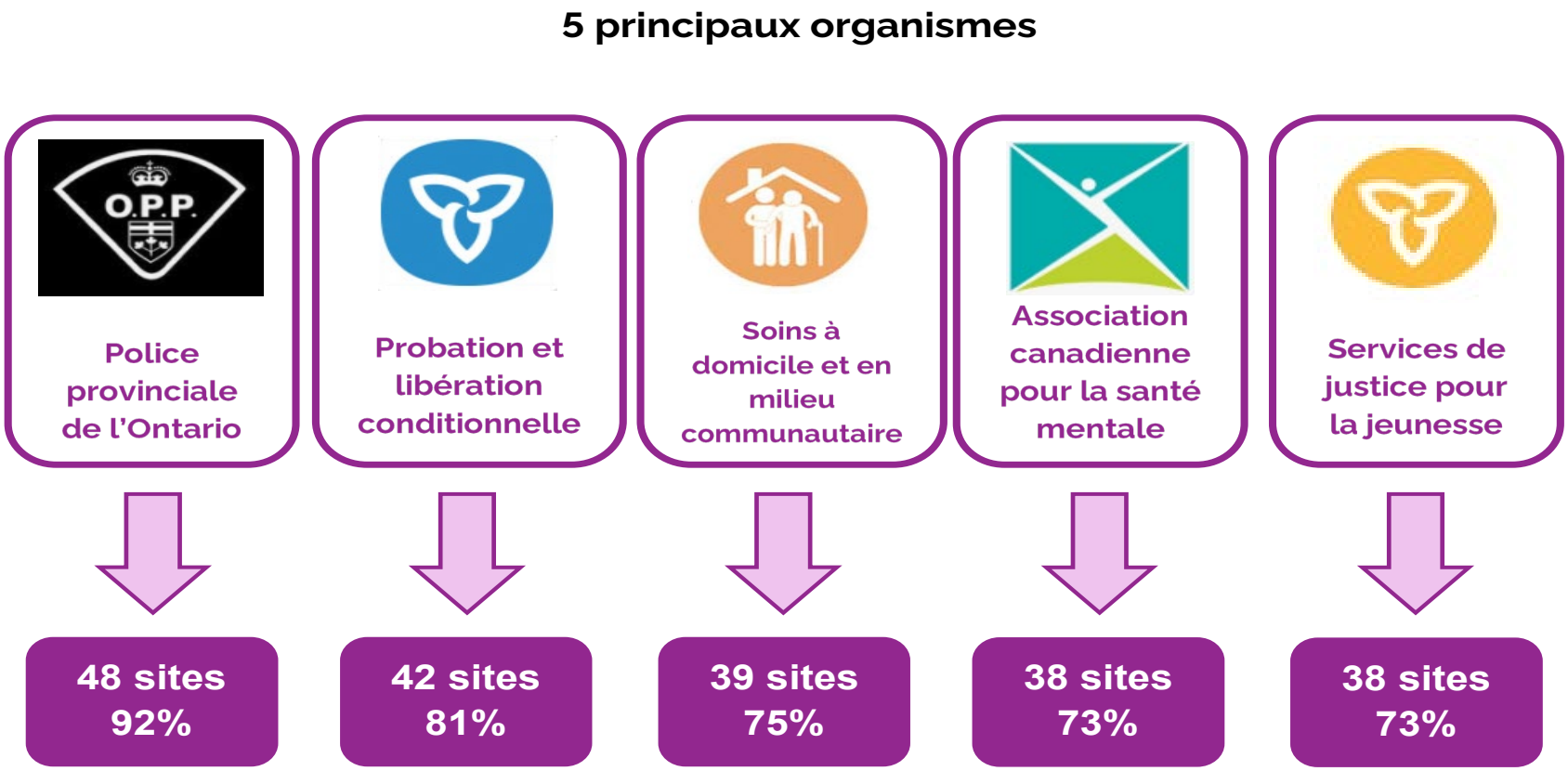
***Remarque : SSC** = Services sociaux et communautaires; **SEJ** = Services à l'enfance et à la jeunesse; **EDU** = Éducation.

Le graphique ci-dessous montre l'engagement global des secteurs, par organisme d'origine, organisme chef de file et organisme d'assistance, ce qui démontre le rôle central que jouent les organismes d'assistance dans le processus d'intervention. Par exemple, même si le secteur de la justice n'est pas le mieux placé pour diriger l'intervention, il est tout de même impliqué dans une capacité de soutien.



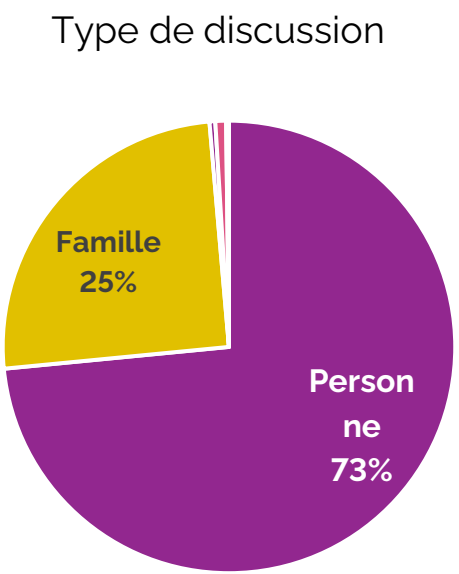
Engagement des organismes provinciaux

Comme les modèles d'intervention multisectorielle destinés à réduire les risques se sont développés dans tout l'Ontario, plusieurs organismes ont engagé des ressources pour participer à ces initiatives locales. Les cinq principaux organismes engagés en 2021 sont présentés ci-dessous. La collecte et l'analyse de données provenant d'organismes engagés de façon régulière et ponctuelle permettent aux collectivités de rendre compte à leurs partenaires du niveau d'engagement et du sentiment de responsabilité partagée pour réduire les situations de risque élevé dans une collectivité, tout en améliorant l'engagement lorsque des lacunes dans les services ou d'autres défis peuvent apparaître.

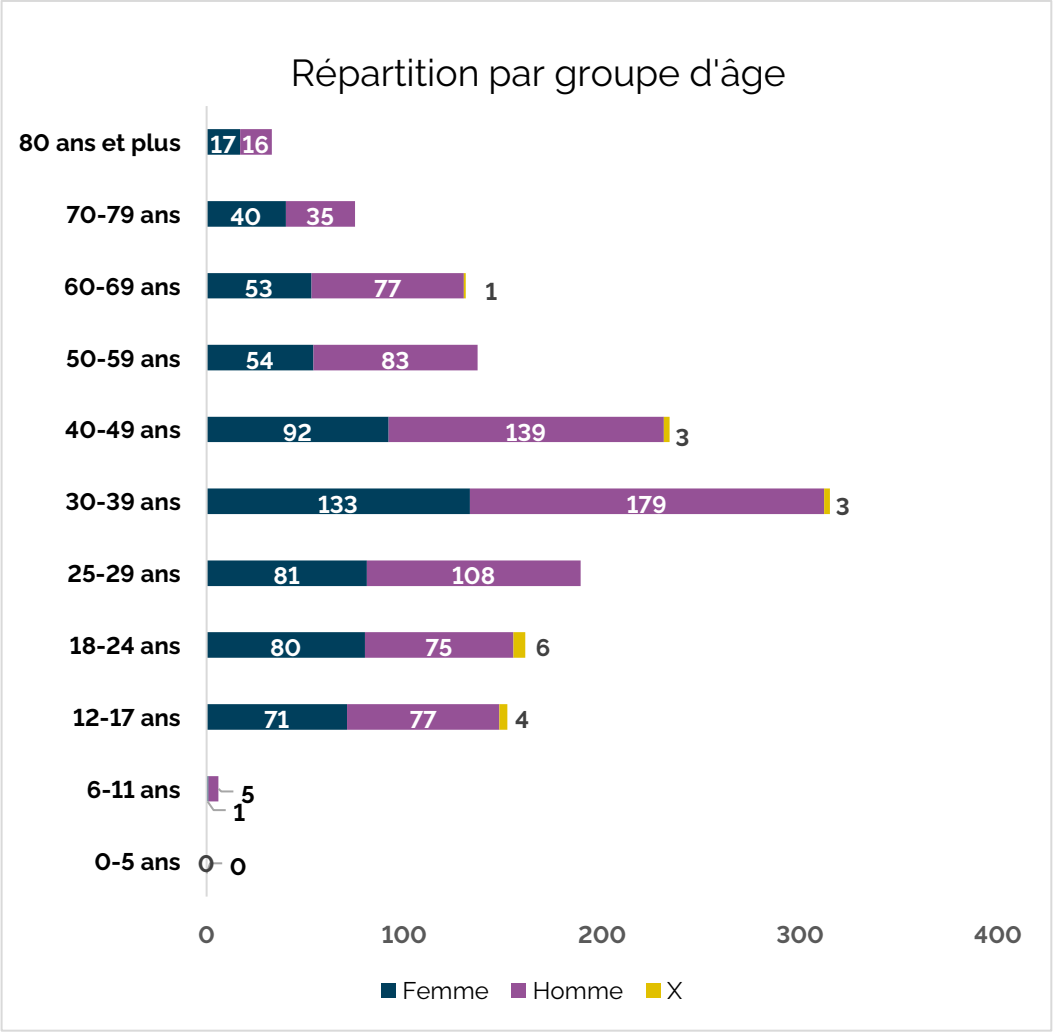


Données sociodémographiques provinciales

Lorsqu'ils discutent de situations de RSE, les partenaires des organismes déterminent le type de discussion ainsi que certaines données sociodémographiques anonymisées afin d'aider à déterminer les facteurs situationnels et l'engagement des organismes.



Remarque : Les valeurs des champs du type de discussion « Logement » (0,41 %), « Voisinage » (0,76 %) et « Environnement » (0,20 %) contribuent également à ces

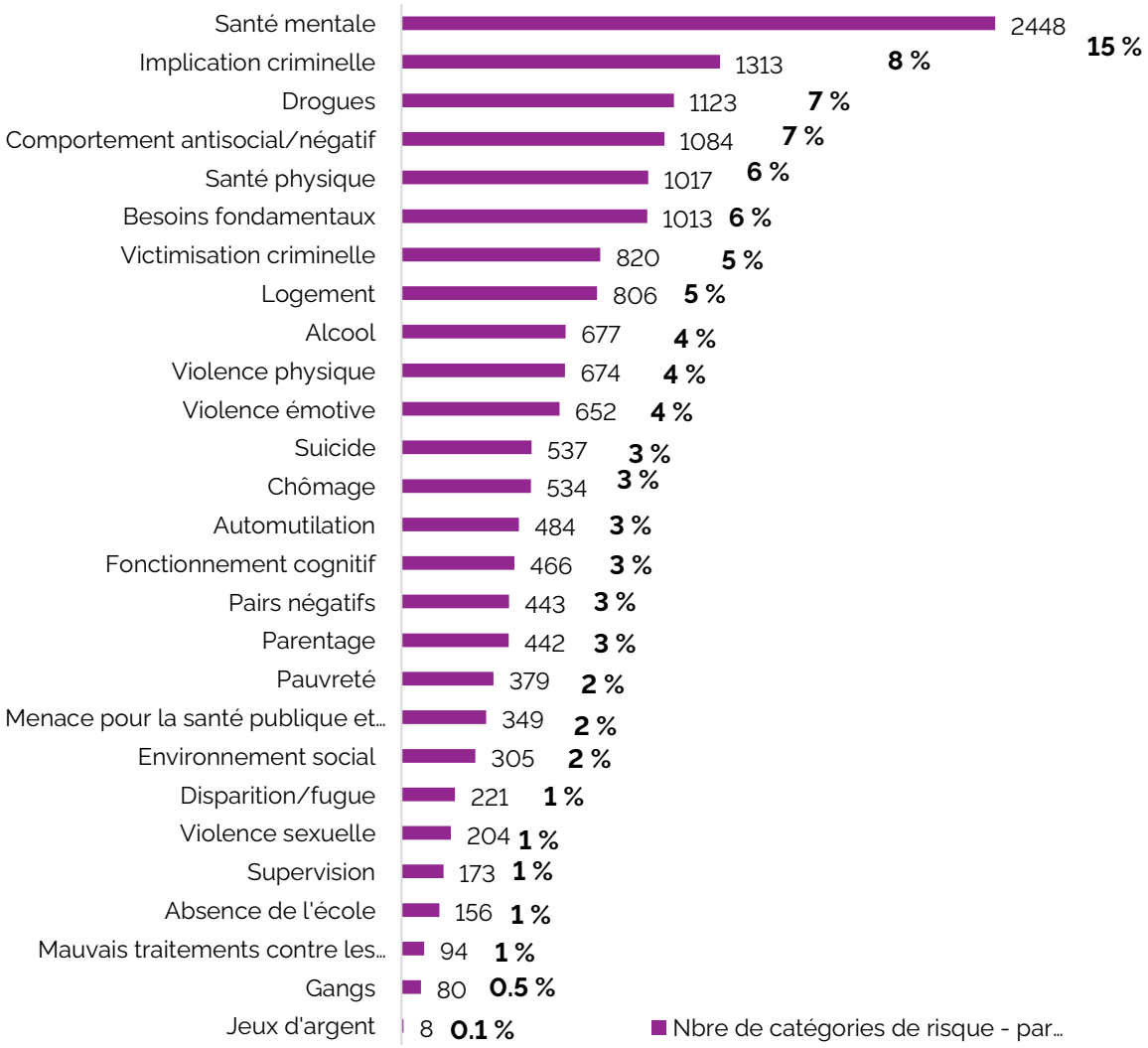


Renseignements provinciaux sur les catégories de risques

Les renseignements sur les risques contenues dans la BDSR peuvent être analysées de deux manières différentes - par occurrence et par discussion. Le nombre total de facteurs de risque (105) est classé dans l'une des 27 catégories de risques. Cependant, le nombre de facteurs de risque dans chaque catégorie respective n'est pas égal [par exemple, santé mentale (sept), implication criminelle (13), drogues (cinq), etc.] L'analyse des données par occurrence permet de compter tous les facteurs de risque (16 475) signalés en 2021, quel que soit le nombre de fois où les facteurs de risque d'une même catégorie apparaissent dans une seule discussion. En comparaison, l'analyse des facteurs de risque par discussion permet de saisir les cas où les facteurs de risque inclus dans l'une des 27 catégories apparaissent au moins une fois dans une discussion donnée. Par exemple, l'analyse des renseignements provinciaux sur les risques par occurrence révèle que les catégories de risques les plus prédominantes sont centrées sur les risques de santé mentale (15 %), suivies de l'implication criminelle (8 %) et des drogues (7 %). Cependant, les cas où un facteur de risque apparaît au moins une fois dans une discussion donnée dans chacune des 27 catégories révèlent une tendance différente centrée sur la santé mentale (83 %), le comportement antisocial/problématique (47 %) et les drogues (45 %).

Il est important de noter que les risques prioritaires peuvent varier selon le type de discussion, le groupe d'âge et/ou le sexe. En examinant l'ensemble des données relatives aux personnes soumises à la discussion (n=1433), nous avons constaté qu'à l'échelle provinciale, la majorité des discussions portant sur la « personne » en 2021 se situaient dans le groupe d'âge des 30-39 ans (22 %).

Catégories de risques - par occurrence



Total des facteurs de risque signalés = **16 475**
Moyenne par discussion = **8**
Facteurs de risque déterminés (sur 105 facteurs de risque) = **105**

Les 5 principales catégories de risques - par discussion

Santé mentale
1 723 (83 %)

Comportement antisocial/problématique
972 (47 %)

Drogues
936 (45 %)

Besoins fondamentaux
854 (41 %)

Logement
803 (39 %)

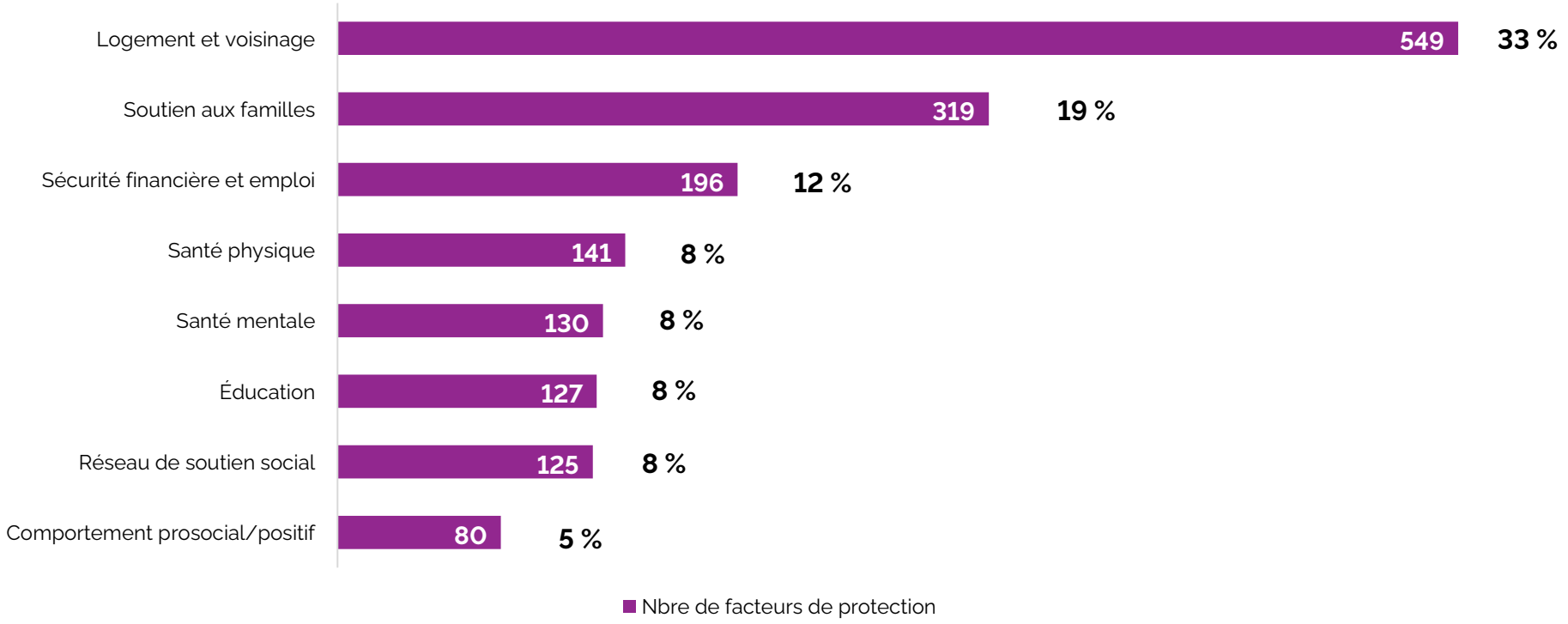
Les 5 principales catégories de risques par données démographiques

Les 5 principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des 30-39 ans	
1. Santé mentale (15 %)	
2. Implication criminelle (11 %)	
3. Drogues (10 %)	
4. Comportement antisocial/négatif (6 %)	
5. Besoins fondamentaux (6 %)	
FEMME	**HOMME**
1. Santé mentale (15 %)	1. Implication criminelle (14 %)
2. Drogues (10 %)	2. Santé mentale (14 %)
3. Victimisation criminelle (8 %)	3. Drogues (9 %)
4. Implication criminelle (7 %)	4. Comportement antisocial/négatif (7 %)
5. Besoins fondamentaux (6 %)	5. Besoins fondamentaux (6 %)

***Remarque :** Les données pour le groupe de sexe « X » ont été supprimées de ce tableau en raison de la faible taille de l'échantillon.

Facteurs de protection provinciaux

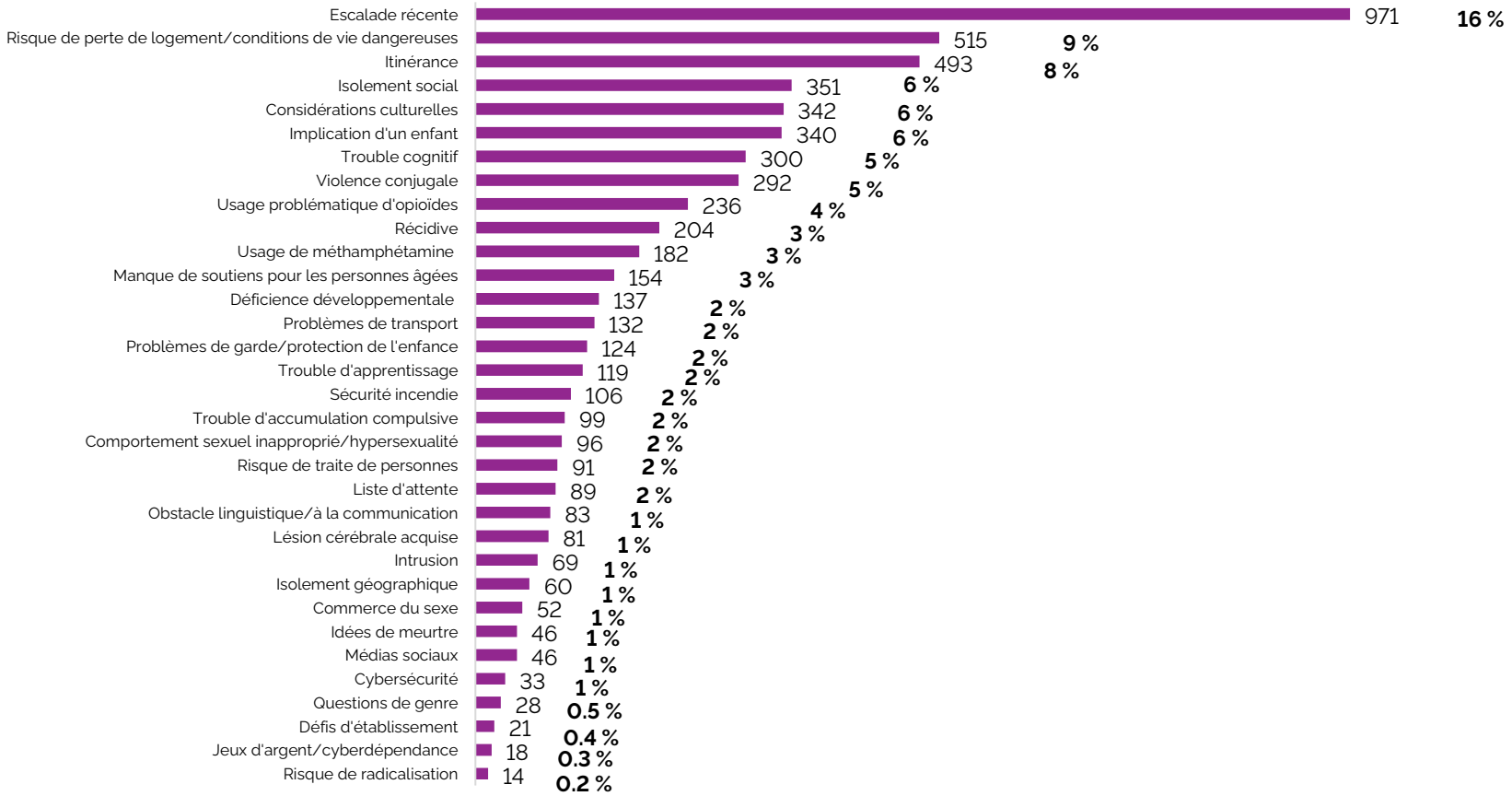
La BDSR comprend 51 facteurs de protection qui peuvent être regroupés en huit groupes de facteurs de protection. Les renseignements sur les facteurs de protection sont actuellement recueillis par 36 sites (60 %) de l'Ontario qui ont accès à la BDSR. Les deux principaux groupes de facteurs de protection à l'échelle provinciale en 2021 étaient « Logement et voisinage » (33 %) et « Soutien aux familles » (19 %).



***Remarque :** Nombre de sites utilisant des facteurs de protection : 36 sites.

Indicateurs d'étude provinciaux

Il existe 33 valeurs d'indicateurs d'étude qui peuvent être recueillies dans le cadre de la BDSR. En 2021, le nombre d'indicateurs d'étude signalés s'élevait à 5 924. La valeur « escalade récente » (16 %) reste la plus élevée à l'échelle provinciale, suivie de la valeur « risque de perte de logement/conditions de vie dangereuses » (9 %).

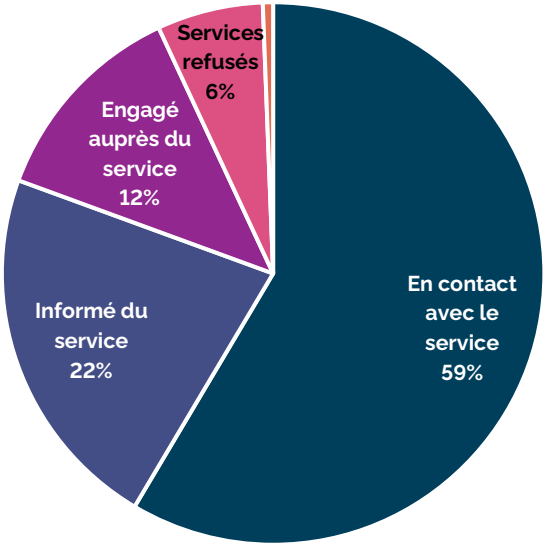


***Remarque :** Nombre de sites utilisant des indicateurs d'étude : 46 sites

Services provinciaux mobilisés

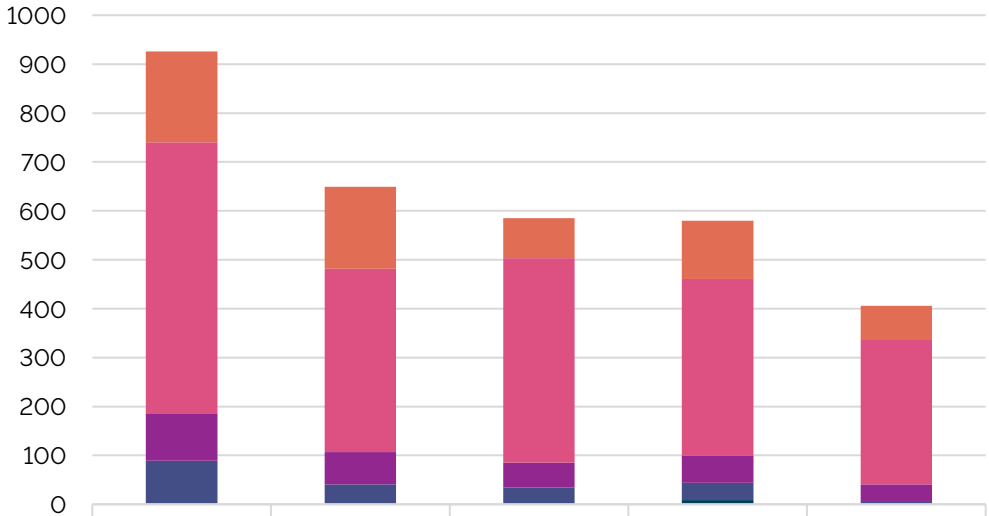
Les données relatives au type de mobilisation et aux services mobilisés sont recueillies dans 38 sites (73 %) et communiquées aux partenaires des organismes après l'intervention. Les résultats provinciaux révèlent le plus souvent un lien avec les services de santé mentale.

Type de mobilisation



Remarque : La valeur du champ « Aucun service disponible » (0,61 %) contribue également à ces résultats.

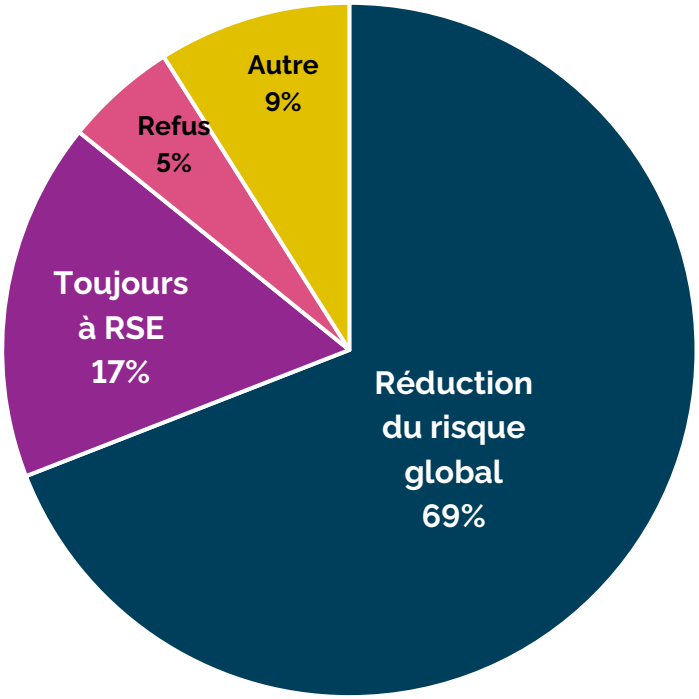
Les 5 principaux services mobilisés

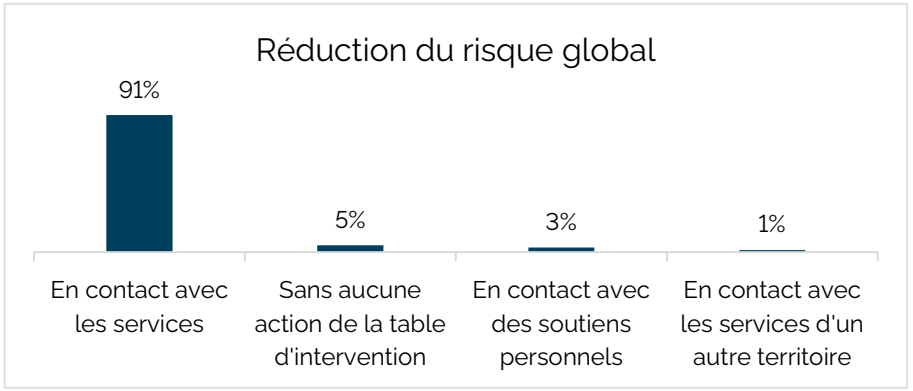


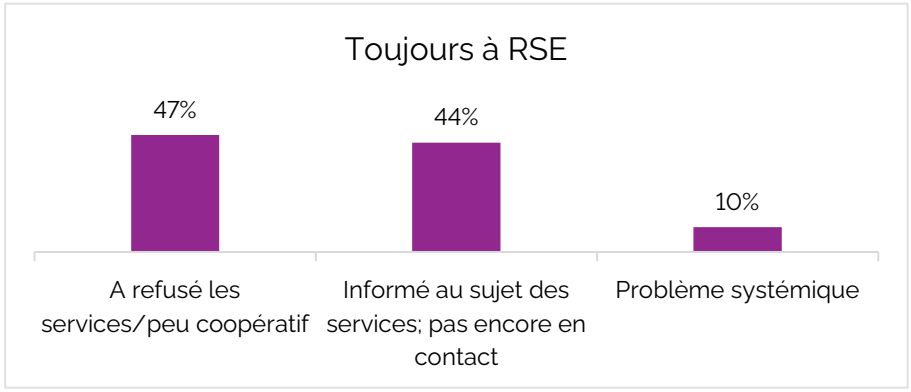
	Santé mentale	Counseling	Services sociaux	Logement	Aide sociale
Informé du service	186	167	82	119	68
En contact avec le service	555	375	418	362	297
Engagé auprès du service	96	66	51	55	34
Services refusés	87	40	34	35	7
Aucun service disponible	2	1	0	9	0

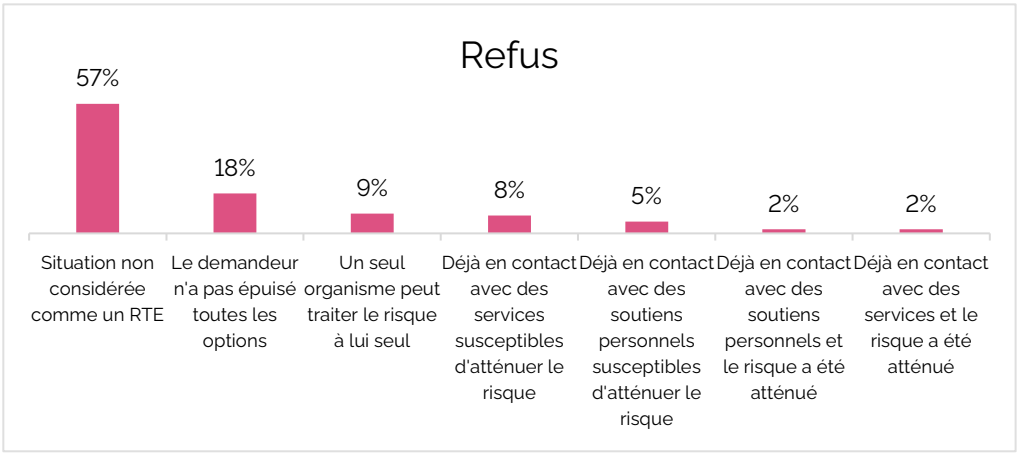
***Remarque :** Nombre de sites utilisant les services mobilisés : 38 sites.

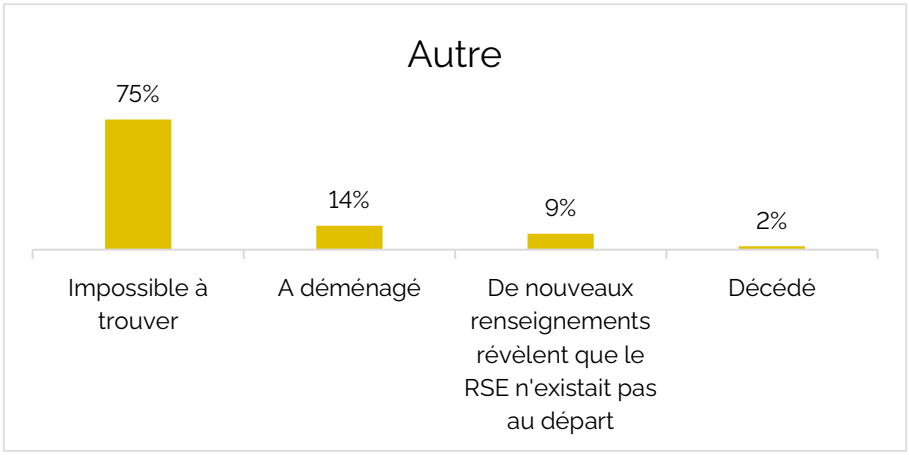
Raisons des conclusions provinciales











Données de corrélation provinciales

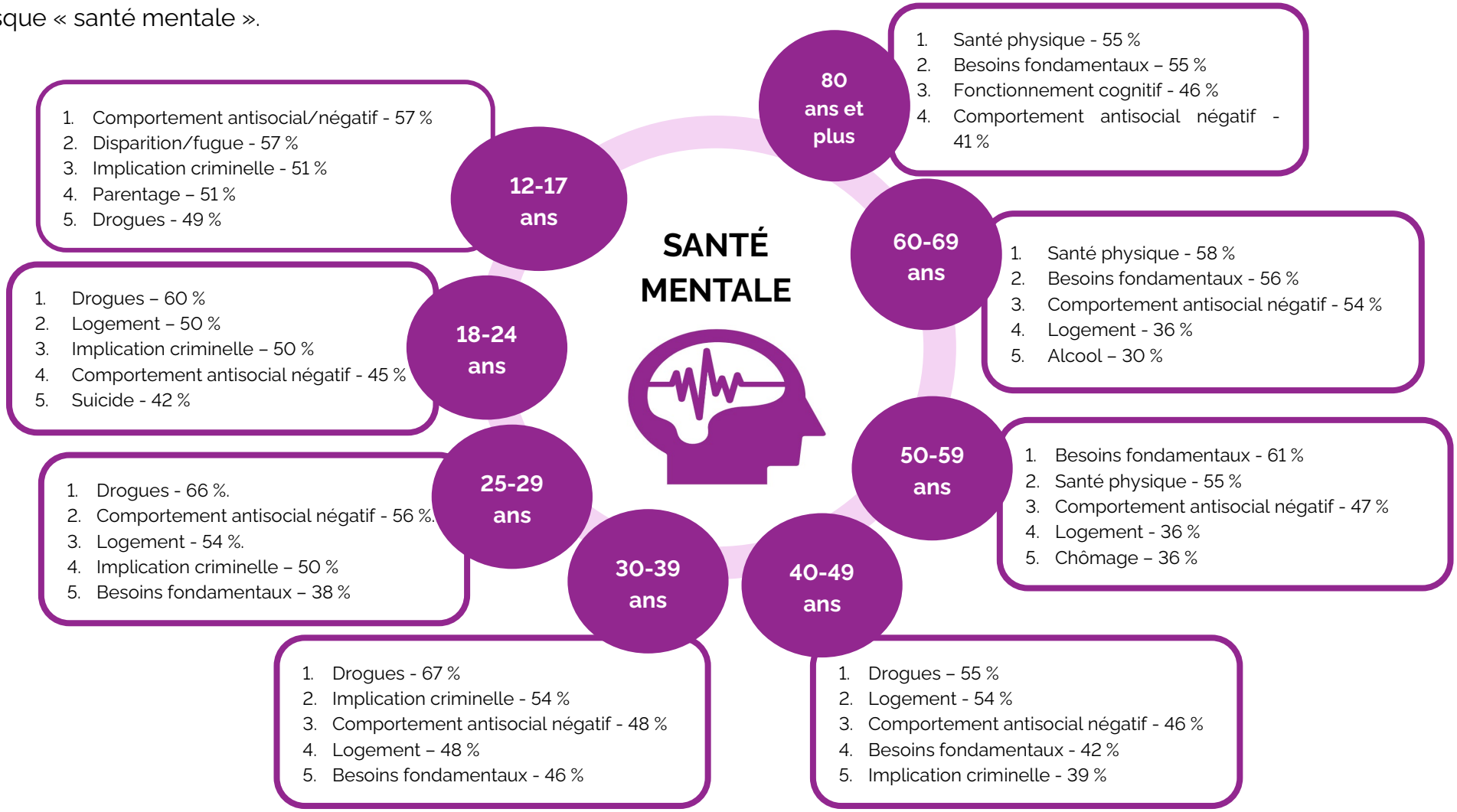
Les 5 principales catégories de risques et leurs associations

Principale catégorie de risques	1. Santé mentale* 15 %	2. Implication criminelle 8 %	3. Drogues 7 %	4. Comportement antisocial/négatif 7 %	5. Santé physique 6 %
Principal groupe d'âge	30-39 ans	30-39 ans	30-39 ans	30-39 ans	30-39 ans
Les 5 principales catégories de risques en corrélation	1. Comportement antisocial/négatif (49 %) 2. Drogues (46 %) 3. Besoins fondamentaux (41 %) 4. Implication criminelle (40 %) 5. Logement (40 %)	1. Santé mentale (87 %) 2. Drogues (61 %) 3. Comportement antisocial/négatif (60 %) 4. Logement (46 %) 5. Besoins fondamentaux (38 %)	1. Santé mentale (85 %) 2. Implication criminelle (51 %) 3. Comportement antisocial/négatif (50 %) 4. Logement (49 %) 5. Besoins fondamentaux (42 %)	1. Santé mentale (87 %) 2. Implication criminelle (49 %) 3. Drogues (48 %) 4. Besoins fondamentaux (41 %) 5. Logement (36 %)	1. Santé mentale (83 %) 2. Besoins fondamentaux (61 %) 3. Comportement antisocial/négatif (42 %) 4. Logement (42 %) 5. Drogues (41 %)
Principal indicateur d'étude	Escalade récente 17 %	Escalade récente 17 %	Escalade récente 16 %	Escalade récente 18 %	Escalade récente 14 %
Principal service mobilisé	Santé mentale				

***Exemple :** Lorsque l'on examine les discussions de tous les groupes d'âge qui contiennent des facteurs de risque pour la santé mentale, le groupe d'âge le plus associé est celui des 30-39 ans, et les facteurs de risque de comportement antisocial/négatif apparaissent dans 49 % des cas, ainsi qu'un indicateur d'étude d'escalade récente dans 17 % des cas. Un service de santé mentale est le plus souvent mobilisé à la suite du processus d'intervention.

Les 5 principales catégories de risques corrélées par groupe d'âge

La santé mentale était la principale catégorie de risque pour chacun des groupes d'âge, à l'exception du groupe des 70-79 ans où la santé physique s'inscrivait dans cette catégorie de risque. * Cette page présente les catégories de risque les plus corrélées à la catégorie de risque « santé mentale » dans chaque groupe d'âge. Par exemple, dans le groupe des 18-24 ans, la catégorie de risque « drogues » apparaît 60 % du temps dans toutes les discussions qui comportent un facteur de risque dans la catégorie de risque « santé mentale ».



***Remarque :** Les données pour le groupe d'âge « 70-79 » ont été exclues car il s'agit du seul groupe d'âge où la santé mentale n'est pas la principale catégorie de risques.

Les 5 principaux indicateurs d'étude avec les catégories de risques corrélées

1. Escalade récente*	2. Risque de perte de logement/conditions de vie dangereuses	3. Itinérance	4. Isolement social	5. Considérations culturelles
Santé mentale 15 %	**Santé mentale** 14 %	**Santé mentale** 13 %	**Santé mentale** 16 %	**Santé mentale** 16 %
Implication criminelle 9 %	**Santé physique** 9 %	**Implication criminelle** 10 %	**Santé physique** 9 %	**Implication criminelle** 8 %
Comportement antisocial/négatif 8 %	**Besoins fondamentaux** 8 %	**Logement** 9 %	**Besoins fondamentaux** 8 %	**Comportement antisocial/négatif** 7 %
Drogues 6 %	**Implication criminelle** 7 %	**Drogues** 8 %	**Comportement antisocial/négatif** 8 %	**Besoins fondamentaux** 6 %
Besoins fondamentaux 5 %	**Comportement antisocial/négatif** 7 %	**Besoins fondamentaux** 7 %	**Implication criminelle** 6 %	**Victimisation criminelle** 5 %

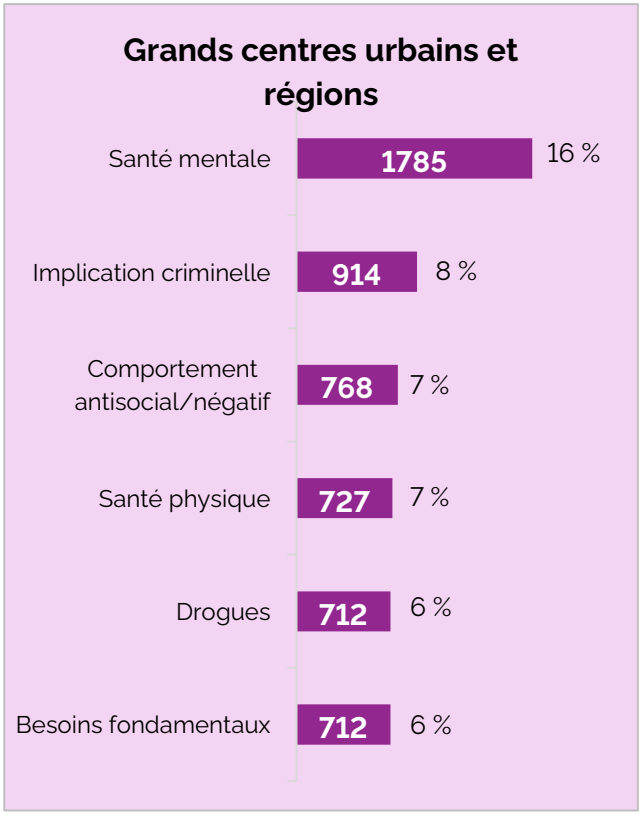
***Exemple :** Dans les discussions où il existe un indicateur d'étude « escalade récente », la catégorie de risques « santé mentale » apparaît 1 231 fois (soit 15 %).

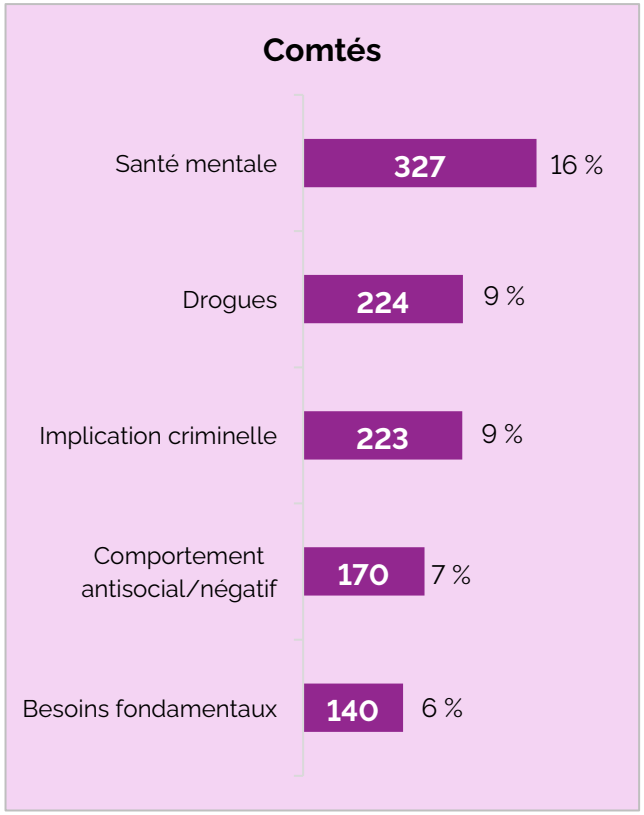
Analyse des catégories de population provinciale

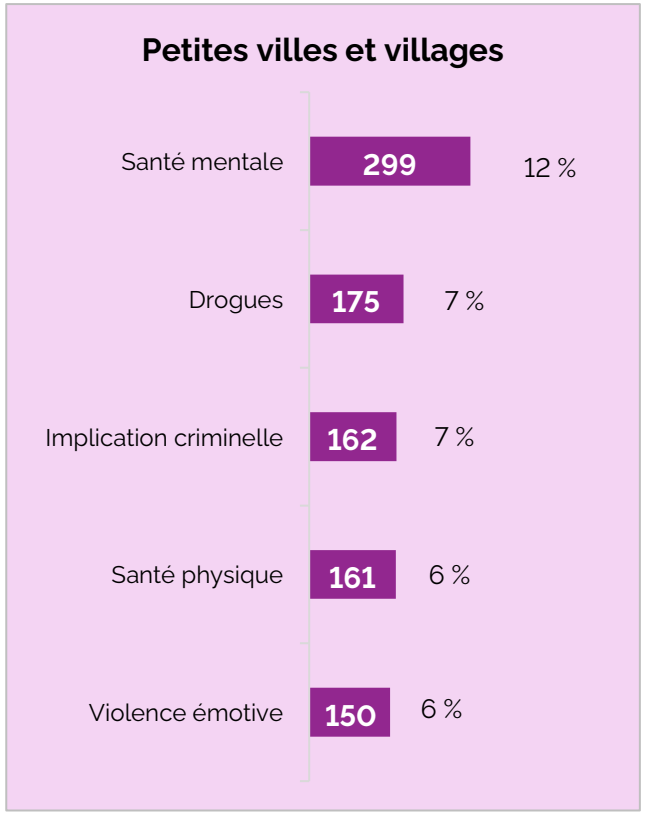
Les 52 sites de la BDSR ont été répartis en trois catégories de population en fonction de leur taille selon Statistique Canada : Grands centres urbains et régions (20), Comtés (16), et Petites villes et villages (16). Voir l'**annexe C** pour une répartition complète des sites par catégorie de population.

Les 5 principales catégories de risques par catégorie de population

Les graphiques suivants montrent les cinq principales catégories de risques par occurrence pour chaque catégorie de population. La première catégorie de risques est la même (santé mentale) pour chaque catégorie de population, avec quelques variations dans les cinq premières.

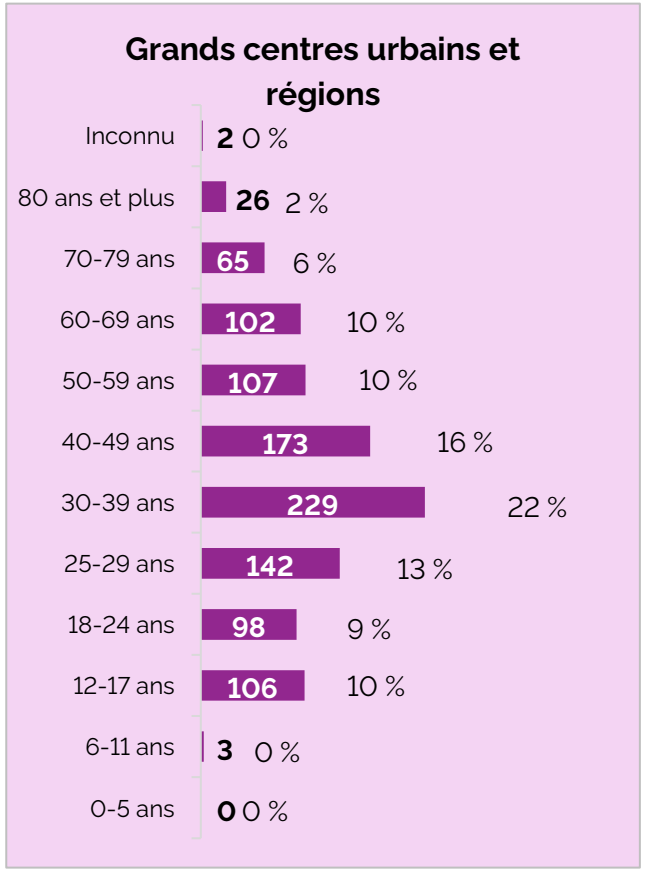


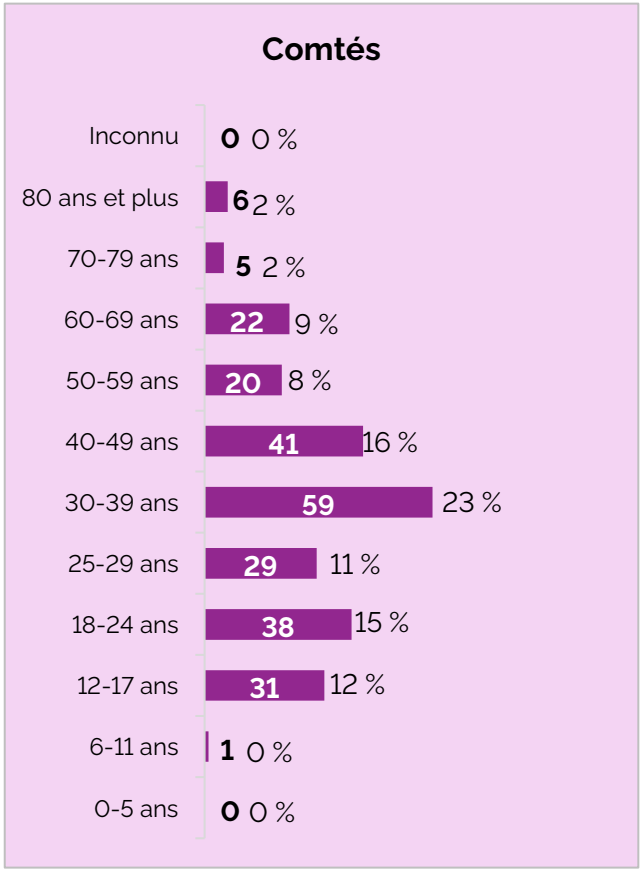


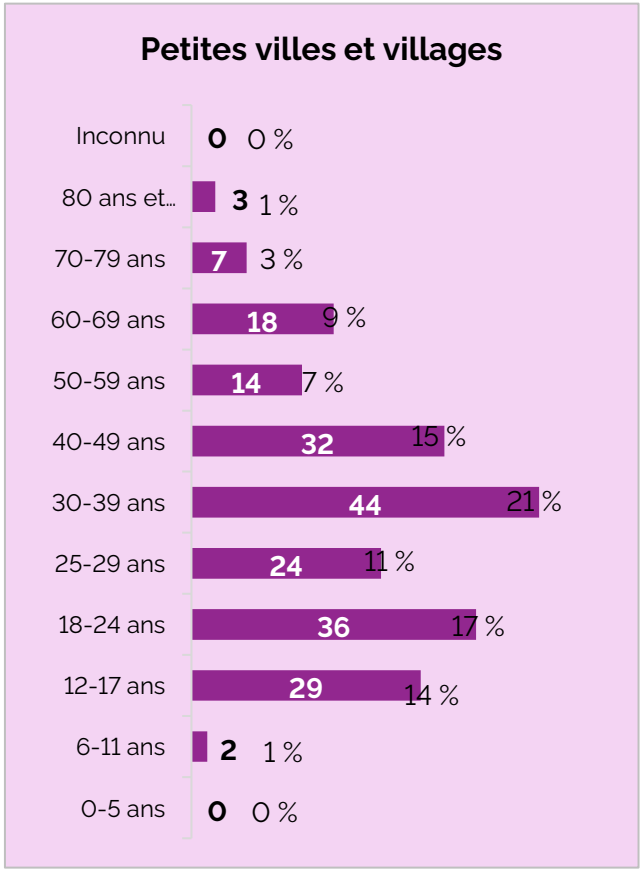


Données sociodémographiques par catégorie de population

Les graphiques suivants montrent les groupes d'âge pour chaque catégorie de population. Le groupe d'âge le plus important, tant pour les grands centres urbains et régions que pour les comtés, est celui des 30-39 ans, suivi de celui des 40-59 ans. Le groupe d'âge le plus important pour les petites villes est celui des 30-39 ans, suivi du groupe des 18-24 ans.







Ontario

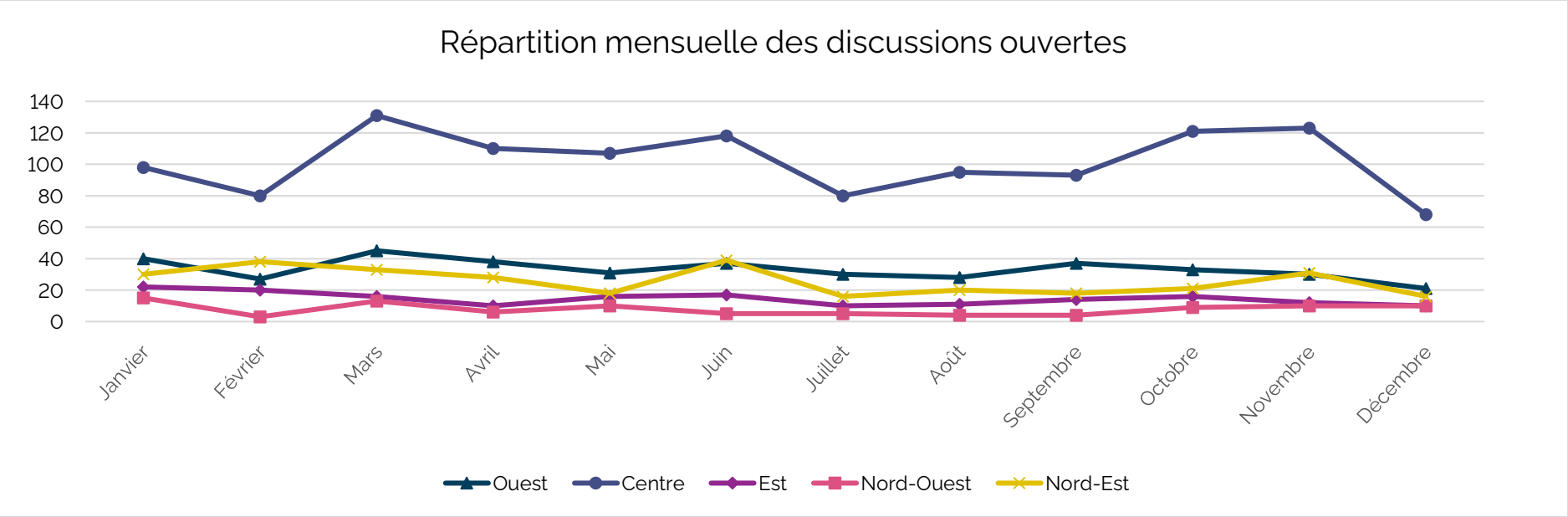
Partie B - Rapport annuel RTD 2021

Résultats régionaux

Résultats des données régionales de la RTD pour 2021

En 2021, il y avait 52 sites en activité utilisant le BDSR. Cela inclut une représentation des cinq régions de la province.

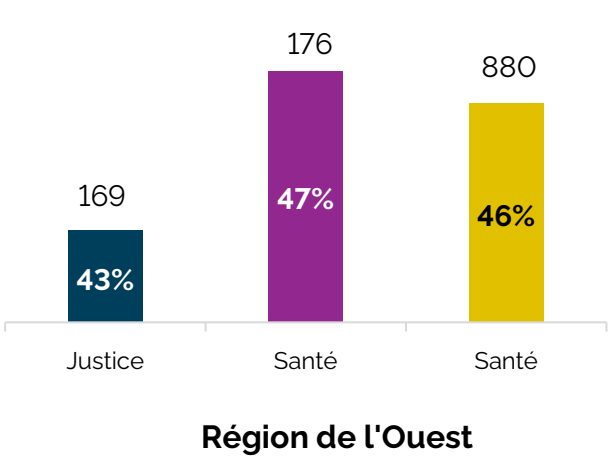
Aperçu des discussions



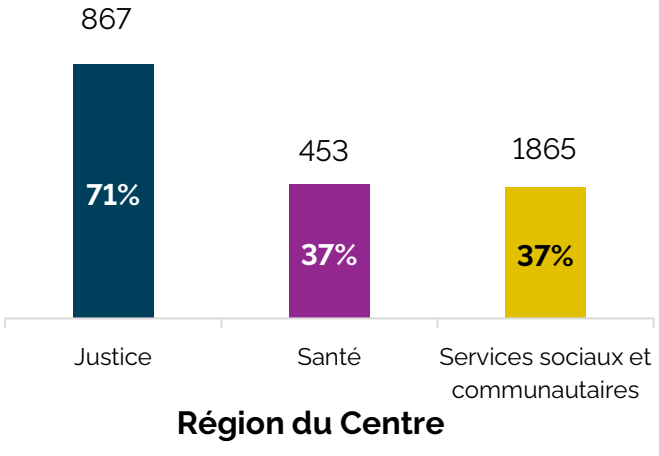
	Ouest	Centre	Est	Nord-Ouest	Nord-Est
Sites	11	17	10	7	7
Discussions	397	1224	174	94	308
Atteinte du seuil	95 %	95 %	93 %	87 %	97 %
Refus	5 %	5 %	7 %	13 %	3 %

Engagement sectoriel régional

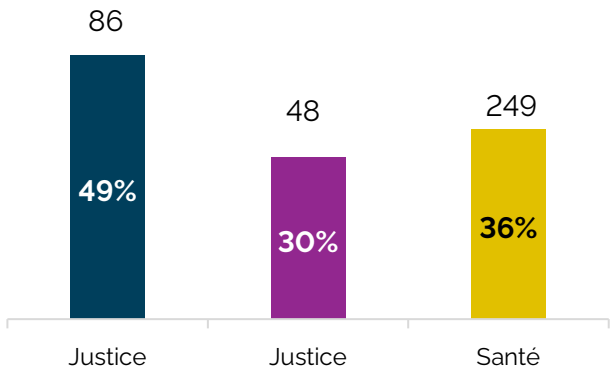
Les 3 principaux secteurs engagés



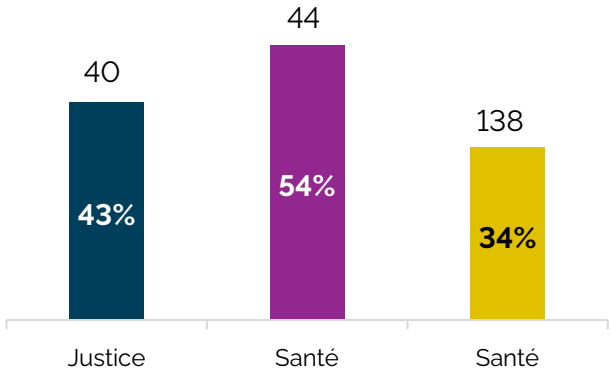
Région de l'Ouest



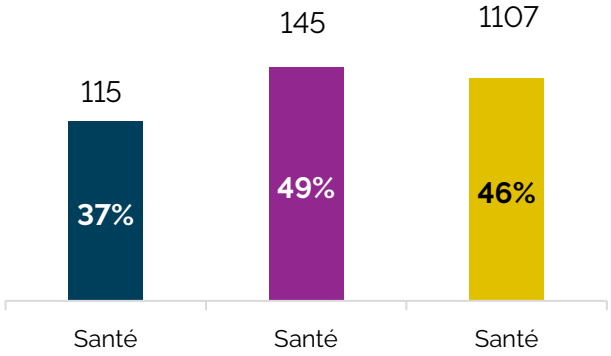
Région du Centre



Région de l'Est



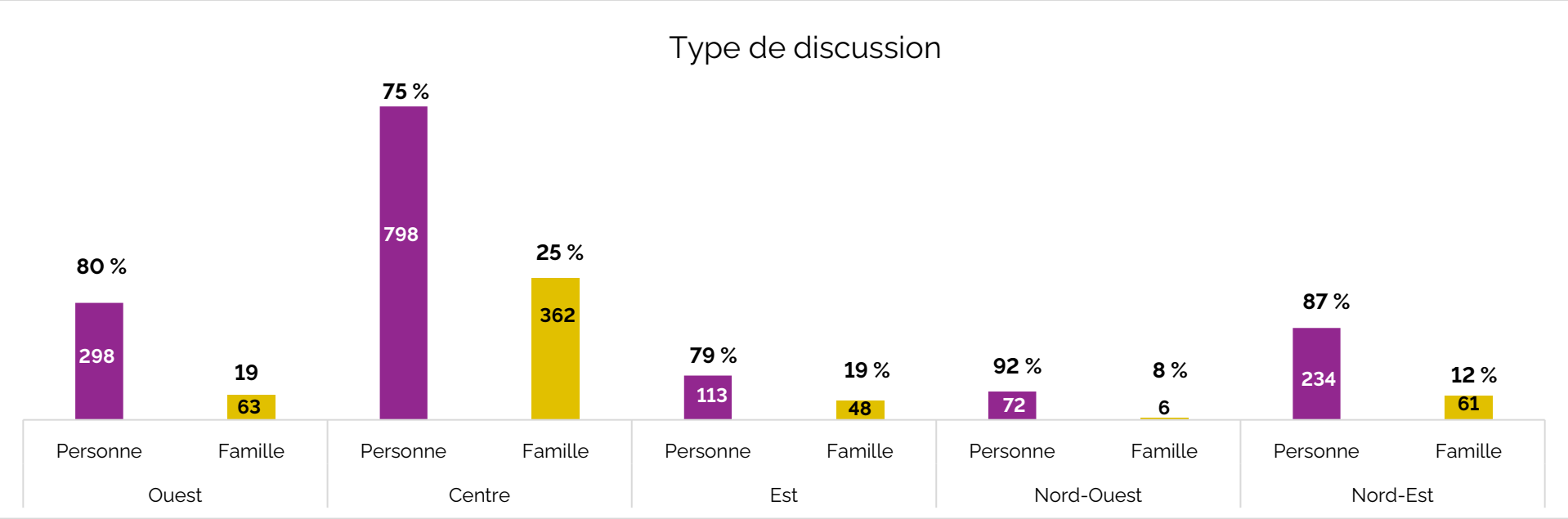
Région du Nord-Ouest



Région du Nord-Est

Données sociodémographiques régionales

Lorsqu'ils discutent de situations de RSE, les partenaires des organismes déterminent le type de discussion ainsi que certaines données sociodémographiques anonymisées pour aider à déterminer les facteurs situationnels et l'engagement des organismes. La majorité des discussions régionales ont impliqué des personnes dont l'âge variait d'une région à l'autre.



***Remarque :** Les valeurs des champs du type de discussion **«** Logement », « Voisinage » et « Environnement » contribuent également à ces résultats en petites quantités.

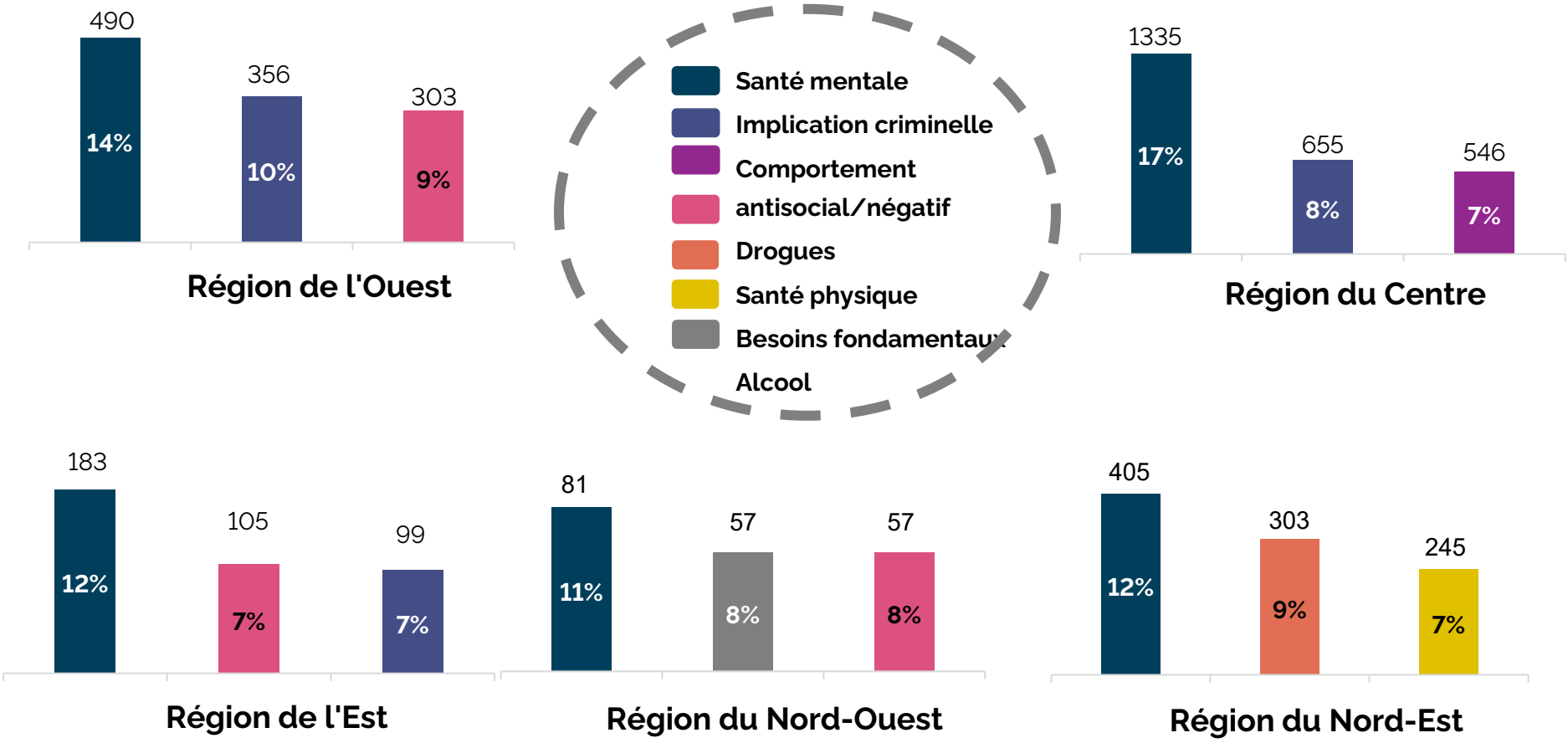
Principal groupe d'âge				
Région de l'Ouest	**Région du Centre**	**Région de l'Est**	**Région du Nord-Ouest**	**Région du Nord-Est**
30-39 ans (23 %)	**30-39 ans (23 %)**	**12-17 ans (21 %)**	**18-24 ans (23 %)**	**30-39 ans (19 %)**

Renseignements sur les catégories de risques régionales

Lorsque l'on analyse les résultats des risques au niveau régional, on constate une variabilité entre les régions, tant du point de vue des occurrences que des discussions.

Les 3 principales catégories de risques - par occurrence

L'analyse des renseignements sur les risques par occurrence révèle les cinq catégories de risque les plus prédominantes suivantes, la santé mentale étant désignée comme la première catégorie de risques dans toutes les régions.



Les 3 principales catégories de risques - par discussion

L'analyse des renseignements sur les risques par discussion, où un facteur de risque apparaît au moins une fois dans une discussion donnée de chacune des 27 catégories, révèle un schéma légèrement différent, la santé mentale restant la première catégorie de risque dans toutes les régions.

Région de l'Ouest	Région du Centre	Région de l'Est	Région du Nord-Ouest	Région du Nord-Est
Santé mentale 82 % (305)	**Santé mentale** 83 % (967)	**Santé mentale** 84 % (133)	**Santé mentale** 74 % (61)	**Santé mentale** 88 % (261)
Drogues 61 % (228)	**Comportement antisocial/négatif** 44 % (509)	**Drogues** 53 % (85)	**Logement** 63 % (52)	**Besoins fondamentaux** 63 % (189)
Comportement antisocial/négatif 49 % (185)	**Implication criminelle** 36 % (421)	**Comportement antisocial/négatif** 53 % (84)	**Drogues** 59 % (48)	**Comportement antisocial/négatif** 56 % (167)

Les 3 principales catégories de risques par données démographiques

Les tableaux ci-dessous montrent la variation des principales catégories de risques propres à la population masculine et féminine dans le groupe d'âge le plus élevé indiqué, ce qui permet une analyse plus ciblée des risques relatifs aux populations les plus vulnérables dans une région donnée.

Région de l'Ouest

Principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des 30-39 ans

1. Implication criminelle (14 %)
2. Santé mentale (13 %)
3. Drogues (12 %)

Femme	Homme
1. Santé mentale (15 %)	1. Implication criminelle (20 %)
2. Drogues (12 %)	2. Drogues (13 %)
3. Victimisation criminelle (7 %)	3. Santé mentale (12 %)

Région du Centre

Principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des 30-39 ans

1. Santé mentale (16 %)
2. Implication criminelle (12 %)
3. Drogues (9 %)

Femme	Homme
1. Santé mentale (17 %)	1. Santé mentale (16 %)
2. Drogues (10 %)	2. Implication criminelle (14 %)
3. Implication criminelle (8 %)	3. Drogues (9 %)

Région de l'Est

Principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des s12-17 ans

1. Implication criminelle (10 %)
2. Drogues (8 %)
3. Comportement antisocial/négatif (7 %)

Femme	Homme
1. Parentage (12 %)	1. Implication criminelle (10 %)
2. Implication criminelle (10 %)	2. Drogues (9 %)
3. Drogues (7 %)	3. Comportement antisocial/négatif (8 %)

Région du Nord-Ouest

Principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des 18-24 ans

1. Santé mentale (13 %)
2. Alcool (10 %)
3. Drogues (10 %)

Femme	Homme
1. Santé mentale (12 %)	1. Drogues (15 %)
2. Alcool (11 %)	2. Santé mentale (15 %)
3. Besoins fondamentaux (10 %)	3. Logement (11 %)

Région du Nord-Est

Principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des 30-39 ans

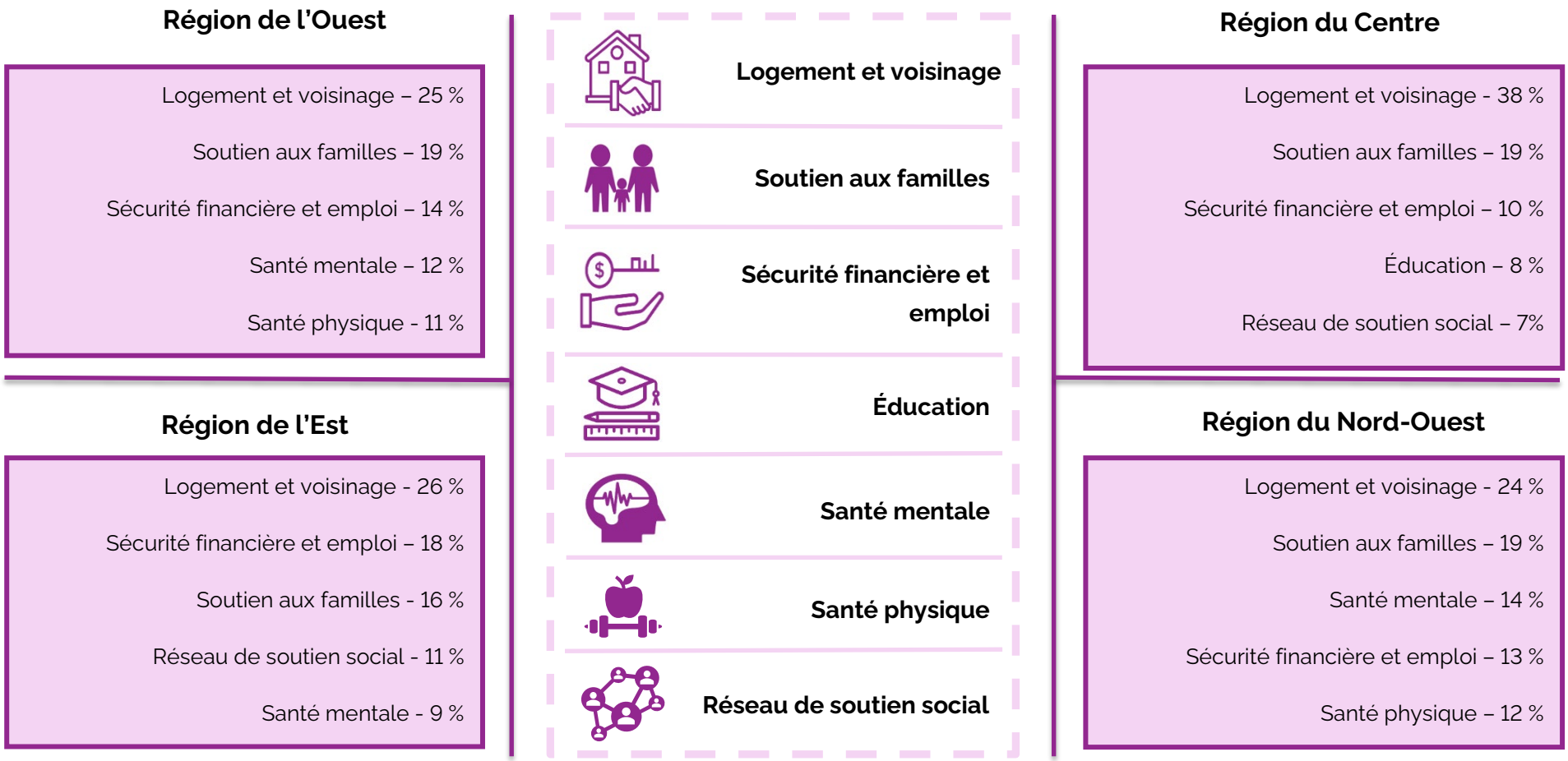
1. Santé mentale (11 %)
2. Implication criminelle (9 %)
3. Drogues (9 %)

Femme	Homme
1. Santé mentale (12 %)	1. Santé mentale (11 %)
2. Drogues (10 %)	2. Besoins fondamentaux (10 %)
3. Implication criminelle (9 %)	3. Implication criminelle (10 %)

Facteurs de protection régionaux

Les 5 principaux facteurs de protection

Les deux premiers facteurs de protection au niveau régional en 2021 étaient « logement et voisinage » et « soutien aux familles ». Étant donné le petit ensemble de données dans la région du Nord-Est, ces résultats ont été supprimés.



*Remarque : Les résultats de la région du Nord-Est n'ont pas été communiqués en raison du faible nombre de participants.

Indicateurs d'étude régionaux

Les 5 principaux indicateurs d'étude

En 2021, le nombre d'indicateurs d'étude signalés s'élève à 5 924. « L'escalade récente » reste l'indicateur le plus élevé au niveau régional, sauf dans la région du Nord-Ouest où l'indicateur « itinérance » a été signalé le plus souvent (10 %).

Région de l'Ouest

- Escalade récente – 15 %
- Itinérance – 11 %
- Usage problématique d'opioïdes – 8 %
- Risque de perte de logement/ conditions de vie dangereuses – 7 %
- Violence conjugale – 6 %

Région du Centre

- Escalade récente – 18 %
- Considérations culturelles – 9 %
- Risque de perte de logement/ conditions de vie dangereuses – 8 %
- Itinérance-abri – 7 %
- Isolement social – 6 %

Région de l'Est

- Escalade récente - 14 %
- Itinérance – 10 %
- Risque de perte de logement/ conditions de vie dangereuses – 9 %
- Implication d'un enfant – 7 %
- Trouble cognitif – 7 %

Région du Nord-Ouest

- Itinérance – 10 %
- Escalade récente – 10 %
- Risque de perte de logement/ conditions de vie dangereuses – 7 %
- Isolement social – 6 %
- Considérations culturelles – 6 %

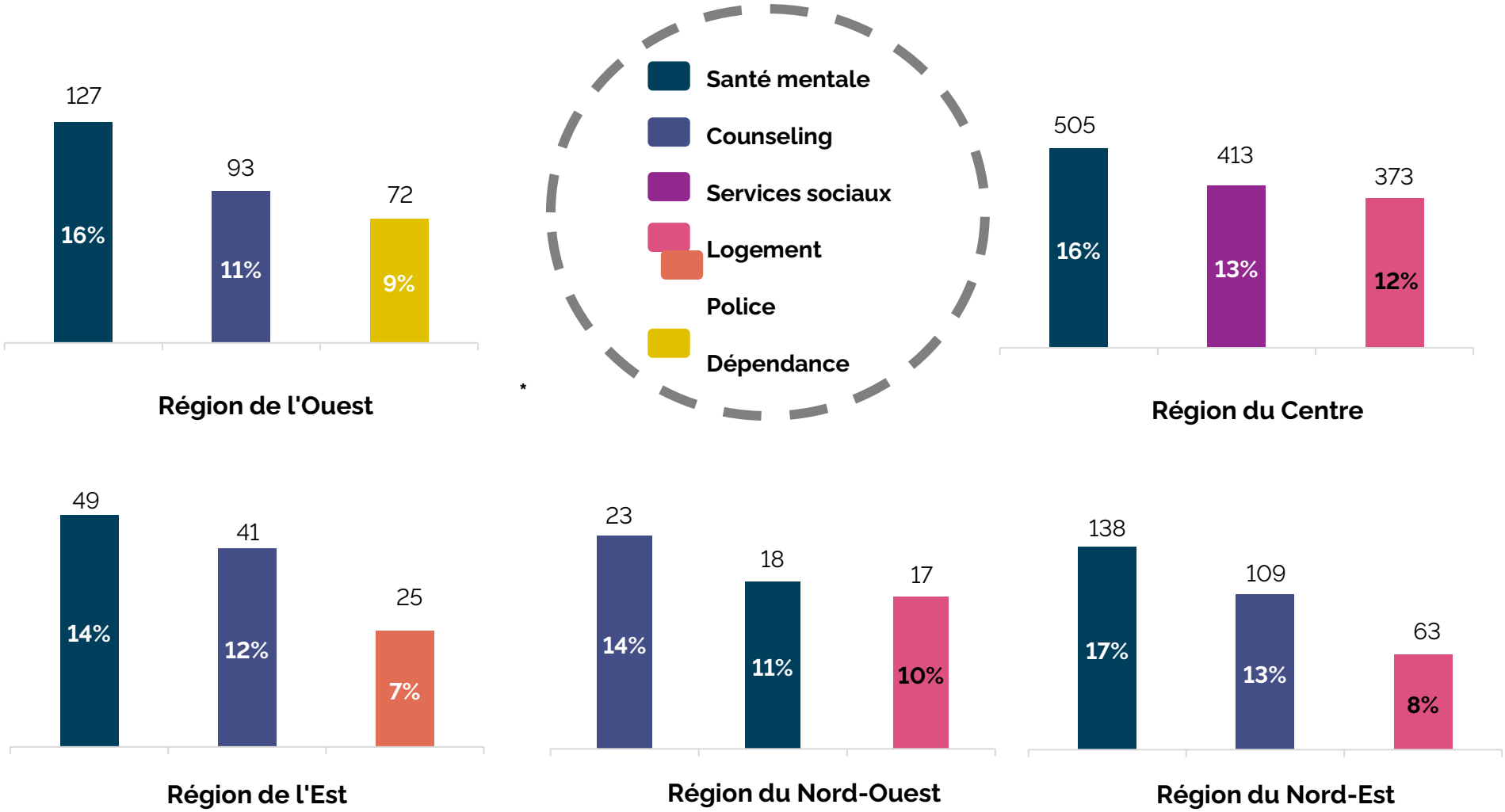
Région du Nord-Est

- Escalade récente - 14 %
- Risque de perte de logement/ conditions de vie dangereuses – 11 %
- Itinérance – 9 %
- Isolement social – 6 %
- Implication d'un enfant – 6 %

Services régionaux mobilisés

Les 3 principaux services mobilisés

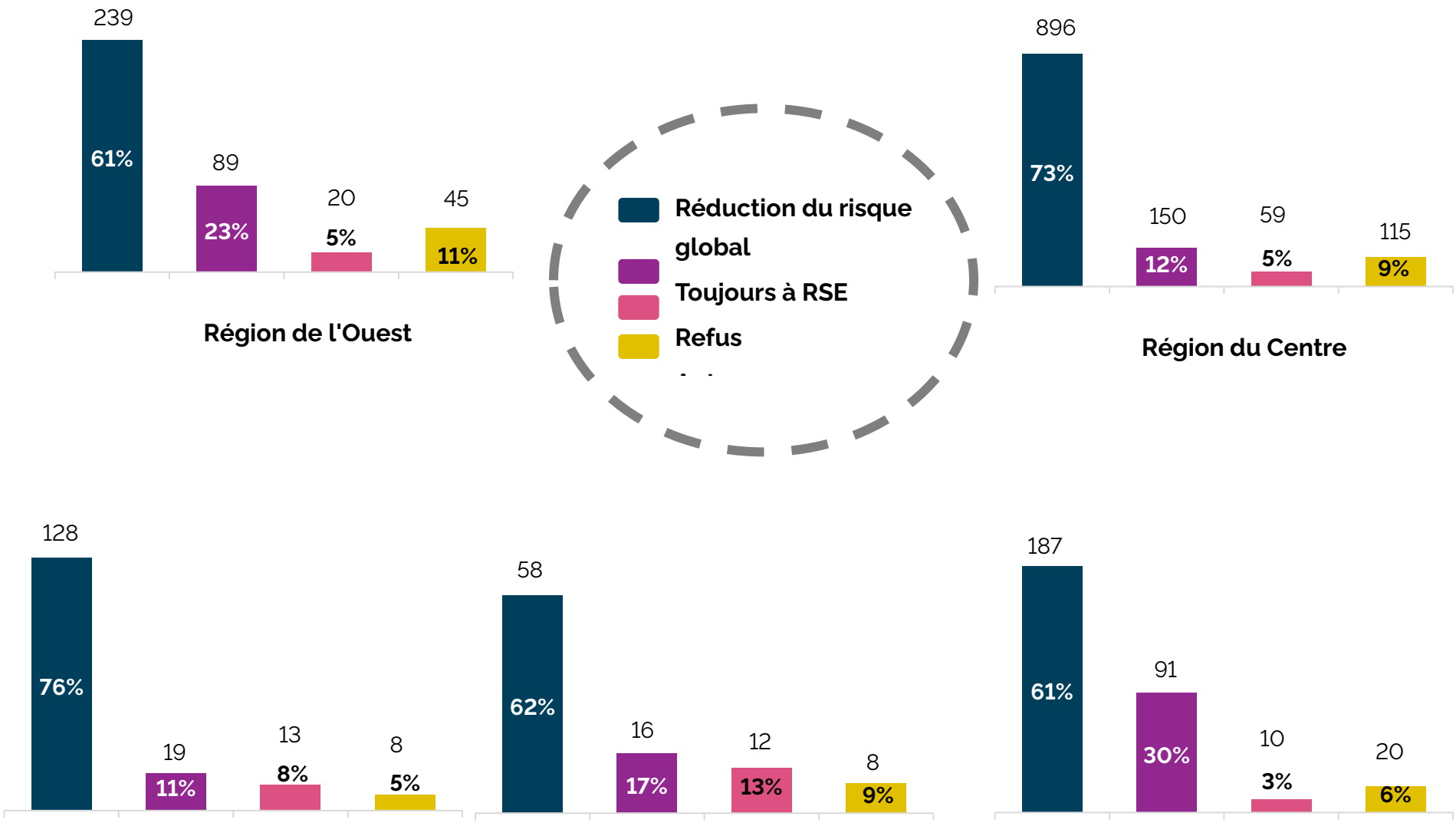
Les données suivantes reflètent les types de mobilisation : Informé des services, En contact avec les services, et Engagé auprès des services.



Remarque : Nombre de sites utilisant les services mobilisés : 38 sites.

Raisons des conclusions régionales

La majorité des discussions dans les cinq régions ont abouti à une réduction du risque global, suivie de Toujours à RSE.

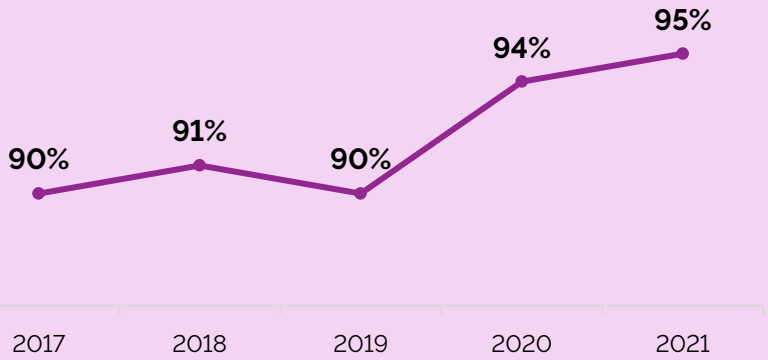


Conclusion

Analyse des tendances provinciales

Les tendances suivantes ont été observées dans les rapports annuels de la BDSR publiés au cours des cinq dernières années.

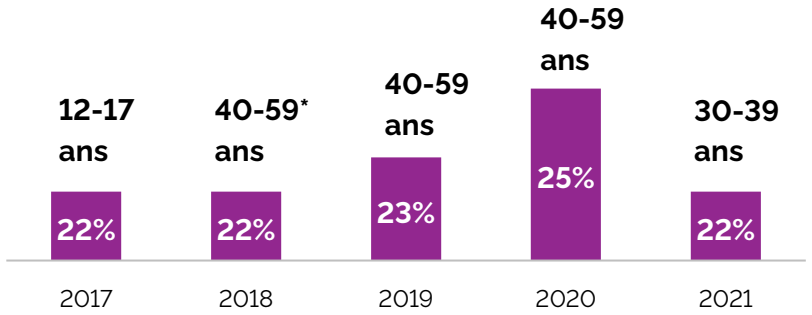
Atteinte du seuil de RSE en glissement annuel



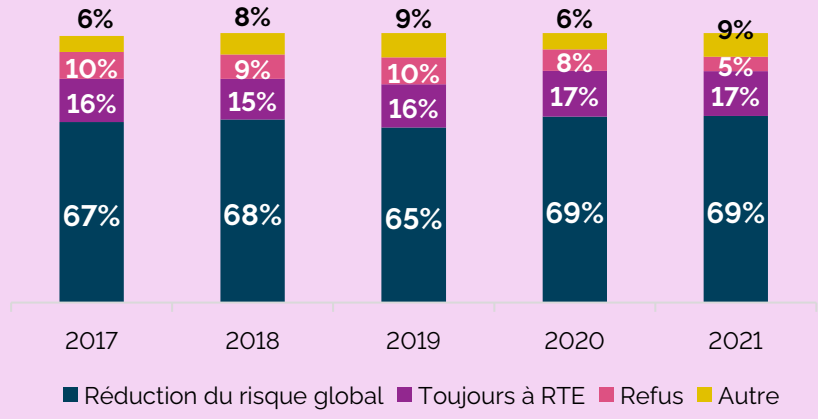
Principales catégories de risques - par occurrence

La santé mentale est la première catégorie de risques depuis cinq ans.

Principaux groupes d'âge en glissement annuel



Raisons des conclusions en glissement annuel**



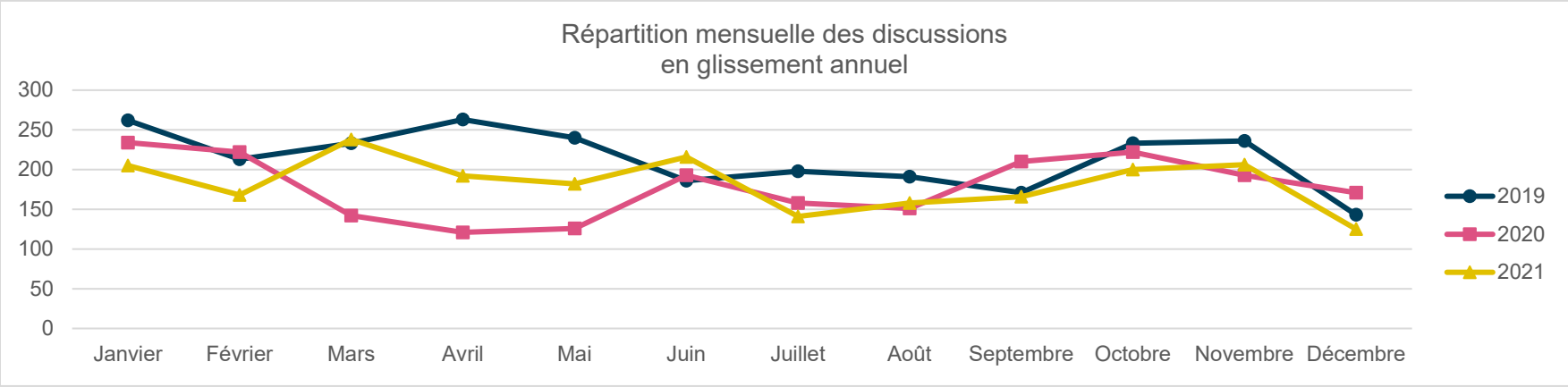
Remarques :

*« 40-59 ans » fait référence à des groupes d'âge historiques. Les groupes d'âge ont été mis à jour pour une plus grande fiabilité.

**Les données représentent toutes les discussions, et pas seulement celles qui ont atteint le seuil de risque spécialement élevé, comme indiqué à la page 11.

- Chaque année, de 2017 à 2021, les discussions atteignant le seuil de RSE ont régulièrement augmenté, ce qui indique que les partenaires des organismes sont devenus habiles à comprendre quelles discussions mettre en avant.
    - En outre, en 2021, 73 % des discussions atteignant le seuil de RSE ont permis de réduire le risque global. Il s'agit également d'une augmentation de 1 % par rapport à l'année précédente.
- La principale catégorie de risques a été la santé mentale, à la fois lorsqu'elle est analysée par occurrence et par discussion, au cours des cinq dernières années en Ontario et dans chacune des cinq régions individuellement.
    - La proportion des risques liés à la santé mentale par rapport à l'ensemble des risques est restée stable au fil des ans, soit 14 à 15 % au niveau provincial. Il faudra peut-être un certain temps pour que les répercussions de la COVID-19 se fassent sentir dans les données sur les risques de la BDSR. Il convient de surveiller les répercussions à long terme et les praticiens locaux peuvent envisager de poursuivre les recherches avec des ensembles de données supplémentaires.
    - Les cinq catégories de risques les plus corrélées à la santé mentale en 2021 (page 24), étaient les suivantes : Comportement antisocial/négatif (49 %), Drogues (46 %), Besoins fondamentaux (41 %), Implication criminelle (40 %) et Logement (40 %). Ces cinq catégories de risque sont également les associations les plus corrélées depuis 2018, avec une certaine variance dans leur classement.
    - L'analyse des catégories de population pour 2021 (page 27) indique que la catégorie de risque « Violence émotive » est plus fréquente dans les discussions des petites villes, tandis que celle des besoins fondamentaux est plus fréquente dans les discussions des grands centres urbains, des régions et des comtés. Les résultats étaient similaires en 2020, la catégorie de risque Alcool étant plus fréquente dans les discussions des petites villes, tandis que celle des besoins fondamentaux était plus fréquente dans les discussions des grands centres urbains et des régions et que la catégorie Santé physique était plus fréquente dans les discussions des comtés.
- Le groupe d'âge le plus représenté lors des discussions a légèrement changé au fil des ans. En août 2020, un changement a été mis en œuvre dans la BDSR afin d'affiner les tranches d'âge pour les discussions futures et de permettre un aperçu plus précis. Ces nouveaux groupes n'ont pas fait l'objet d'un rapport avant 2021 afin de garantir un ensemble de données complet. L'analyse montre qu'en affinant les tranches d'âge, le groupe d'âge le plus représenté est passé de 40-59 ans à 30-39 ans dans les discussions de 2021. Les tranches d'âge historiques sont référencées dans l'**annexe A**.

    - L'analyse des catégories de population en 2021 (page 28) indique que le nombre de discussions impliquant les groupes des 12-17 ans et des 18-24 ans augmente à mesure que la communauté se réduit. C'était également le cas en 2020. Cela peut être le résultat de facteurs socio-économiques tels qu'un accès réduit aux possibilités et aux services, bien qu'il ne faille pas tirer de conclusions à partir d'un seul ensemble de données.
- Le nombre de discussions aboutissant à une réduction du risque global a régulièrement augmenté au cours des cinq dernières années, tandis que le nombre de discussions aboutissant à une conclusion de refus a diminué, passant de dix pour cent en 2017 à cinq pour cent en 2021, ce qui indique une fois de plus l'expertise des partenaires des organismes pour faire avancer les discussions.
- Si l'on examine la répartition mensuelle des discussions de 2019 à 2021, on observe une tendance similaire dans la fréquence des discussions, avec une forte baisse des discussions enregistrées au printemps 2020, ce qui pourrait être une indication des répercussions de la pandémie de COVID-19 sur la capacité des communautés à tenir des discussions.



- Chaque année, de 2017 à 2021, la majorité des discussions ont émané de partenaires du secteur de la justice.
    - Cependant, le secteur chef de file change une fois que la discussion initiale a lieu et la majorité des discussions/interventions sont alors menées par des partenaires du secteur de la santé chaque année. Cela confirme qu'une fois qu'une situation de RSE est discutée par le biais d'une approche pluri-organismes axée sur le risque, davantage de partenaires appropriés s'engagent et des soutiens sont déterminés.

    - Le rôle central que jouent les organismes d'assistance dans le processus d'intervention ne peut être sous-estimé. Les résultats des données continuent de démontrer l'engagement de plusieurs organismes qui reconnaissent les avantages que ce modèle a à offrir.
- La majorité des discussions chaque année concerne le type de discussion « Personne »; cependant, en 2021, la fréquence des discussions impliquant le type de discussion « Famille » a été la plus élevée (25 %) de toutes les années où l'on a rendu compte de la BDSR (depuis 2017).

Valeur fournie par la BDSR

La sécurité et le bien-être communautaires sont une responsabilité partagée par tous les membres de la communauté et nécessitent une approche intégrée pour rassembler les municipalités, les partenaires communautaires et les communautés autochtones autour d'un objectif collectif. Il est essentiel d'éliminer les cloisonnements et d'encourager les partenariats multisectoriels pour élaborer des stratégies, des programmes et des services visant à réduire les facteurs de risque et à améliorer le bien-être général de nos communautés.

Les données fournies par la BDSR démontrent le succès des partenariats multisectoriels dans la réduction des risques en travaillant en collaboration pour déterminer les risques locaux et lancer des interventions, tout en tenant compte des données démographiques, des besoins et des ressources locales. Elles constituent également une ressource fiable pour les communautés, à utiliser en conjonction avec d'autres ensembles de données disponibles et les connaissances locales, pour cerner les tendances concernant les risques prioritaires et les groupes vulnérables et éclairer les futurs programmes et stratégies qui seront mis en œuvre pour traiter ces risques dans le cadre d'un plan de sécurité et de bien-être communautaires.

Comme le projet de la BDSR évolue, il est devenu la solution logicielle privilégiée en Ontario pour soutenir les collectivités qui ont mis en œuvre des modèles d'intervention multisectorielle destinés à réduire les risques. Reconnaissant la valeur des données de la BDSR, le ministère reste engagé à fournir des rapports annuels pour s'assurer que les résultats provinciaux et régionaux sont partagés avec le gouvernement et les partenaires communautaires dans l'espoir qu'ils puissent contribuer à éclairer les politiques et les programmes, y compris les efforts de planification de la sécurité et du bien-être des communautés ainsi que les investissements provinciaux plus larges.

Par le biais de la BDSR, le ministère continue de défendre les avantages considérables de la collaboration en vue d'atteindre des résultats communs qui améliorent la qualité de vie des personnes les plus vulnérables de nos communautés.

Pour en savoir plus sur le processus de planification de la sécurité et du bien-être communautaires, y compris le cadre et la trousse de planification de la sécurité et du bien-être communautaires, veuillez consulter les ressources du ministère ici :
Plan de sécurité et de bien-être communautaires

Personnes-ressources

Pour toute question concernant la BDSR ou ses rapports annuels, veuillez contacter l'équipe de soutien de la BDSR du ministère à SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca.

Collaborateurs du rapport annuel 2021 de la BDSR

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Michelina Longo

Annexe A - Glossaire des termes

Modèle d'intervention multisectorielle destiné à réduire les risques : Un modèle d'intervention collaborative où des partenariats sont créés dans le but d'atténuer les risques et d'améliorer la sécurité et le bien-être communautaires. Les tables d'intervention n'illustrent qu'un seul exemple de ce modèle.

Table d'intervention : Une table d'intervention consiste en une réunion régulière de travailleurs de première ligne, issus de divers organismes et secteurs de services à la personne, qui travaillent ensemble pour déterminer les personnes, les familles, les groupes ou les lieux qui présentent un risque élevé de préjudice et pour personnaliser les interventions multidisciplinaires qui atténuent ces risques.

Risque spécialement élevé (RSE) : Toute situation ayant une incidence négative sur la santé ou la sécurité d'une personne, d'une famille ou d'un groupe de personnes, où des professionnels sont autorisés par la loi à partager des renseignements personnels afin d'éliminer ou de réduire un préjudice imminent menaçant la personne ou d'autres personnes. Dans le cadre de l'approche à quatre filtres, la détermination se fait au filtre 2, que le seuil de RSE ait été atteint ou non.

Approche à quatre filtres :

Filtre 1 : Filtrage interne à l'organisme - Le premier filtre est le processus de filtrage par l'organisme qui envisage d'engager des partenaires dans une intervention multisectorielle. L'organisme doit être incapable d'éliminer ou de réduire le risque sans soumettre la situation au groupe. Cela signifie que chaque situation doit impliquer des facteurs de risque qui dépassent le champ d'action ou la pratique habituelle de l'organisme, et représente donc une situation qui ne peut être traitée efficacement que de manière multisectorielle.

Filtre 2 : Renseignements anonymisés - À ce stade, l'organisme présente la situation au groupe dans un format anonymisé, en ne divulguant que les renseignements descriptifs qui sont raisonnablement nécessaires. Si les circonstances n'atteignent pas le seuil de risque spécialement élevé, aucune autre discussion ne devrait avoir lieu. Cependant, s'il est déterminé, par un consensus de la table, que le seuil a été atteint, des renseignements personnels limités sont divulgués au filtre trois pour commencer à planifier une intervention multisectorielle.

Filtre 3 : Renseignements identificatoires limités - Si le groupe conclut que le seuil de risque spécialement élevé est atteint, il devrait, à ce filtre, déterminer quels organismes sont raisonnablement nécessaires pour planifier et mettre en œuvre l'intervention. Les renseignements identificatoires peuvent alors être partagés avec les organismes du quatrième filtre.

Filtre 4 : Intervention planifiée - Lors de ce dernier filtre, seuls les organismes désignés comme ayant un rôle direct à jouer dans une intervention se rencontreront séparément pour discuter des renseignements personnels limités requis afin d'éclairer la planification de l'intervention. Une intervention devrait avoir lieu peu de temps après l'achèvement du quatrième filtre, afin de répondre aux besoins de la personne, de la famille ou d'un groupe précis de personnes et d'atténuer le risque élevé.

Veuillez noter que les aspects de l'approche à quatre filtres ne sont pas tous prescrits par la loi et qu'un grand nombre d'entre eux pourraient ne pas être obligatoires pour un organisme en particulier.

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur l'approche à quatre filtres pour le partage de l'information, veuillez consulter le Document de référence sur le partage d'informations dans des modèles d'intervention multisectorielle destinés à réduire des risques sur le site Web du ministère. Ce document s'adresse aux professionnels et présente des pratiques exemplaires pour l'échange de renseignements sur des personnes ou des familles en vue de les aiguiller vers des services locaux et d'atténuer le risque élevé de préjudice.

Raisons des conclusions : Une liste des conclusions émanant d'une discussion lors d'une initiative d'intervention multisectorielle destinée à réduire les risques. La BDSR comprend 18 différentes raisons des conclusions, regroupées en quatre catégories.

Types de discussion : Permettent de déterminer sur quoi portera l'intervention multisectorielle visant à réduire les risques (c'est-à-dire la personne, la famille, le voisinage, l'environnement et le logement).

Intégration : Le processus de planification et de mise en œuvre impliqué lorsque des sites sont ajoutés à la BDSR, y compris la migration des données historiques, le test des fonctionnalités et la formation des utilisateurs.

Facteurs de protection : Caractéristiques ou conditions favorables pouvant atténuer les effets néfastes des facteurs de risque et favoriser la santé des personnes, des familles et des collectivités, accroissant ainsi la sécurité et le bien-être personnels ou communautaires. Il existe 51 facteurs de protection dans la BDSR.

Facteurs de risque : Caractéristiques et/ou conditions négatives présentes chez les individus, les familles et les communautés qui sont susceptibles d'augmenter la présence de la criminalité ou la peur de la criminalité dans une communauté. Il existe 105 facteurs de risque dans la BDSR.

Services mobilisés : Les services mobilisés par suite de l'intervention sont recueillis dans la BDSR pour aider à suivre quels services ont été proposés et acceptés par cette personne ou cette famille à RSE. Il existe cinq types d'efforts de mobilisation (par exemple, informé, engagé) qui peuvent être appliqués à 29 services différents.

Indicateurs d'étude : Permet aux partenaires des organismes multisectoriels de suivre et de surveiller des tendances particulières dans leur communauté et de recueillir des renseignements sur certaines conditions qui peuvent être étudiées localement et qui ne relèvent pas des facteurs de risque individuels. Il existe 33 indicateurs d'étude dans la BDSR.

Tranche d'âge : Le regroupement des sujets de discussion par cohorte d'âge permet aux partenaires des organismes multisectoriels d'avoir une meilleure compréhension des besoins, des aptitudes et des capacités du sujet de discussion sans l'identifier. À l'automne 2020, un changement a été mis en œuvre dans la BDSR dans le but d'affiner les tranches d'âge pour les discussions futures afin de permettre des aperçus plus affinés. Ces nouveaux groupes n'ont pas fait l'objet d'un rapport avant 2021 afin de garantir un ensemble de données complet. Les valeurs historiques et les nouvelles tranches d'âge sont présentées dans le tableau ci-dessous :

Valeurs historiques	Nouvelles valeurs
0 - 5 ans	0 - 5 ans
6 - 11 ans	6 - 11 ans
12 - 17 ans	12 - 17 ans
18 - 24 ans	18 - 24 ans
25 - 29 ans	25 - 29 ans
30 - 39 ans	30 - 39 ans
40 - 59 ans	40 - 49 ans
60 ans et plus	50 - 59 ans
	60 - 69 ans
	70 - 79 ans
	80 ans et plus

Annexe B - Tous les sites de l'Ontario utilisant la BDSR

RÉGION DE L'OUEST (13 sites)	RÉGION DU CENTRE (19 sites)	RÉGION DE L'EST (10 sites)	RÉGION DU NORD-OUEST (9 sites)	RÉGION DU NORD-EST (10 sites)
• Brantford • Cambridge • Chatham-Kent • Comté d'Elgin • Comtés de Grey et Bruce • Comté de Huron et Perth • Kitchener • London • Comté de Middlesex/Strathroy • Comté d'Oxford • Rural Wellington • Comté de Simcoe-Norfolk • Windsor	• Barrie • Région de Durham • Région de Halton • Kawartha Lakes • Simcoe Nord • Nottawasaga • Orillia • Région de Peel • Peterborough • Port Colborne • Comté de Northumberland • Toronto ✓ Rexdale ✓ Scarborough Nord ✓ Centre-ville Est ✓ Centre-ville Ouest ✓ Black Creek ✓ York • Région de York	• Cornwall, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry • Comté de Hastings (Belleville, Quinte West) • Comté de Kingston et Frontenac • Comté de Lennox et Addington/Napanee • Comté de Leeds et Grenville • Comté de North Hastings • Comté de Perth-Lanark • Comté de Prince Edward • Comté de Renfrew • Comtés unis de Prescott-Russell	• Dryden • Fort Frances • Greenstone • Kenora • Marathon • Nipigon • Red Lake • Sioux Lookout • Thunder Bay	• Espanola • Algoma Est • Île Manitoulin • Moosonee • North Bay • Parry Sound • Sault Ste. Marie • Sudbury • Sudbury Est • Timmins

***Remarque :** Le tableau inclut tous les sites actuellement intégrés à la BDSR, qu'ils disposent ou non de données en 2021.

Annexe C - Ventilation des sites par catégorie de population

N°	Site	Population*	Catégorie	Catégorie de population
1	Barrie	141 434	ville	Grands centres urbains et régions
2	Sudbury	161 647	ville	
3	Sudbury Est		ville	
4	Thunder Bay	107 909	ville	
5	Cambridge	129 920	ville	
6	Kingston et le comté de Frontenac	268 135	ville	
7	Kitchener	233 222	ville	
8	London	383 822	ville	
9	Toronto	2 731 571	ville	
10	Toronto - Black Creek			
11	Toronto - Centre-ville Est			
12	Toronto - Centre-ville Ouest			
13	Toronto - Scarborough Nord			
14	Toronto - Rexdale			
15	Windsor	287 069	ville	
16	Région de Durham	645 862	région	
17	Région de Halton	548 435	région	
18	Région de Peel	1 381 739	région	
	Peel - Brampton			
	Peel - Mississauga			
19	Région de York	1 109 909	région	
20	Chatham-Kent	102 042	région	

#	Site	Population	Catégorie	Catégorie de population
21	Comté d'Elgin	88 978	comté	Comtés
22	Comtés de Grey et Bruce	161 977	comté	
23	Comté de Hastings (Belleville, Quinte West)	136 445	comté	
24	Comté de Huron et Perth	136 093	comté	
25	Comté de Leeds et Grenville	100 546	comté	
26	Comté de Lennox et Addington/Napanee	50 327	comté	
27	Comté de Middlesex/Strathroy	85 912	comté	
28	Simcoe Nord (Huronia Ouest) (Midland)	47 646	comté	
29	Comté de Northumberland	85 598	comté	
30	Comté d'Oxford	110 862	comté	
31	Comté de Perth-Lanark	106 764	comté	
32	Comté de Prince Edward	24 735	comté	
33	Comté de North Hastings	60 000	comté	
34	Comté de Renfrew	102 394	comté	
35	Cornwall, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	113 429	comté	
36	Comtés unis de Prescott-Russell	89 333	comté	

#	Site	Population	Catégorie	Catégorie de population
37	Brantford	97 496	petite ville	Petites villes et villages
38	North Bay	51 553	petite ville	
39	Parry Sound	42 824	petite ville	
40	Peterborough	81 032	petite ville	
41	Sault Ste. Marie	73 368	petite ville	
42	Timmins	41 788	petite ville	
43	Dryden	7 749	petite ville	
44	Espanola	4 996	petite ville	
45	Fort Frances	7 739	petite ville	
46	Kawartha Lakes	75 423	ville	
47	Nipigon	1 642	ville	
48	Nottawasaga	14 151	ville	
49	Port Colborne	18 306	ville	
50	Sioux Lookout	5 272	ville	
51	Kenora	65 533	petite ville	
52	Marathon	3 273	ville	

***Remarque :** Les chiffres de population sont fondés sur le recensement de la population de 2016 de Statistique Canada.

Ministry of the Solicitor General

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Ontario

MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM: Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: **Update to Motor Vehicle Collision Report**

DATE OF ISSUE:	**October 14, 2022**
CLASSIFICATION:	**General Information**
RETENTION:	**Indefinite**
INDEX NO.:	**22-0074**
PRIORITY:	**Normal**

At the request of the Ministry of Transportation, I am sharing a communication to advise you of the next steps towards the implementation of changes to Motor Vehicle Collision Reporting (MVCR) processes that come into effect January 1, 2023.

For further information, please review the attached memo from Ben Sopel, Acting Assistant Deputy Minister, Transportation Safety Division, Ministry of Transportation. If you have any questions, please contact Maryam Haya, Team Leader, Research and Evaluation Office at Maryam.Haya@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

Attachment

c: Mario Di Tommaso, O.O.M.
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety

Ministry of Transportation

Transportation Safety Division

87 Sir William Hearst Avenue
Room 191
Toronto ON M3M 0B4

Ministère des Transports

Division de la sécurité en matière de transport

87, avenue Sir William Hearst
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MEMORANDUM TO: Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister, Public Safety Division
Ministry of the Solicitor General

FROM: Ben Sopel
A/Assistant Deputy Minister, Transportation Safety Division
Ministry of Transportation

DATE: **October 14, 2022**

SUBJECT: **Update to Motor Vehicle Collision Report**

This memorandum is to advise the policing community across the province of the next steps towards the implementation of changes to Motor Vehicle Collision Reporting (MVCR) processes.

Following extensive consultations with the policing community, the Ministry of Transportation (MTO) would like to extend warm gratitude to the numerous staff and officers across the province for their feedback, contributions, and outstanding efforts in helping us progress towards a new and improved motor vehicle collision reporting system.

These changes to collision reporting processes are being implemented as part of the *Moving Ontarians More Safely (MOMS) Act, 2021* which introduced numerous amendments to the *Highway Traffic Act* (HTA) intended to reduce collisions, injuries and fatalities on our roads and highways, including amending Sections 199/200 of the HTA to introduce the duty to report an incident involving ‘dooring’. The comprehensive changes to collision reporting will improve the collection, maintenance, and retrieval of collision data and allow us to generate critical insights to improve road safety in Ontario.

Starting January 1, 2023, the MVCR will be updated to include collision details that are not currently captured by MTO’s existing reporting system. This update will ensure that collision reporting reflects the driving environment as it exists today, and the new data captured will contribute to increasing road safety in Ontario.

In short, the changes being implemented as of January 1 consist of the following:

- Adding new fields (e.g. Ride Hire Services, such as Uber and Lyft)
- Adding new values to existing reporting fields (e.g. ‘Electric kick-style scooter (e-scooter)’ to Vehicle Type)

- Adding sub-values to existing reporting fields (e.g. ‘Hand held device’ as a sub-value to ‘Inattentive’ under Driver Condition)
- Allowing multiple selections for some existing reporting fields (e.g. up to two Driver Actions can now be selected)
- Re-naming some existing values and fields for clarity

Please see Appendix for a detailed list of changes.

For police services who collect collision data electronically: MTO has been working closely with collision reporting service providers (including Accident Support Services International and Versaterm), the Ontario Provincial Police and other municipal police services with their own in-house reporting apps to ensure a smooth transition. On November 27, 2022, the updated web service will be deployed, and IT reporting systems need to match the new interface in order to continue submitting collisions. Collection of new data fields will take effect on January 1, 2023.

For police services who collect collision data in a paper-based format: MTO will be distributing updated blank forms in December 2022, to be used for collisions that occur January 1, 2023 onwards. Advance electronic (pdf) copies of the new paper form have been shared with all police services. Note that the printed format of the form is being updated and carbon copies (units 2-5) will no longer be provided. Following the current practices by police services across the province, collision reporting officers should provide individuals involved in collisions with the collision ID number for insurance purposes and direct them to access the driver version of the report online.

An updated MVCR Manual (pdf) has been distributed to all police services for training purposes. A copy can be requested via email: Collision.Reporting.Support@ontario.ca.

I would ask that you please bring this memorandum to the attention of your policing stakeholders. For further inquiries please contact Maryam Haya, Team Leader, Research and Evaluation Office at Maryam.Haya@ontario.ca.

Thank you for your continued assistance in improving road safety in Ontario.

Sincerely,

Ben Sopel
A/Assistant Deputy Minister
Transportation Safety Division

cc. Derek Lett, Director, Safety Program Development Branch,
Yoassry Elzohairy, Manager, Research and Evaluation Office

Appendix: Detailed List of Changes to the Motor Vehicle Collision Report

These changes apply to all collisions that occur on January 1, 2023 onwards.
Italics indicates new fields, values and sub-values.

Change Description	Field	Values/Sub-Values	
New field	*Ride Hire Services*	*Taxi* *Ride-Hailing*	
New field	*Dooring*	*Driver* *Passenger* *Not Applicable*	
New field	*BAC Test Results*	*<0.02* *0.02-0.049* *0.05-0.079* *0.08-0.119* *0.12-0.159* *0.16 and over* *Unknown*	
New field	*Special Zone*	*Construction/Work – workers present* *Construction/Work – workers not present* *School* *Community Safety*	
New field	*Pavement Treatments*	*Rumble strips – shoulder* *Rumble strips – centre* *Rumble strips – transverse* *Other*	
New field	*Snow Tires*	*Winter* *Studded* *Mixed* *Other* *Unknown*	
New field	*Advanced Driving Technologies*	*In Use – driver enabled* *In Use – automatic* *Available But Not In Use* *Available, Use Unknown*	
New field	*Autonomous Vehicles*	*Driverless Mode – in use* *Driverless Mode – available but not in use*	
New values and sub-values added to existing field; existing value re-named; multiple selections allowed (2 per person)	Driver/Pedestrian Condition	Unknown Normal Had been drinking Ability impaired alcohol (over 0.08) Ability impaired alcohol	
		Ability impaired drugs	*Cannabis* *Other drugs*

		Medical or Physical Disability	*Sudden incapacitation* *Cognitive impairment* *Restricted motion* *Vision* *Other medical or physical disability*
		Inattentive	*Handheld device* *In car device* *Two-way radio* *Other inattention*
		Fatigue/*Fell Asleep* *Road Rage/Aggression* Other Condition	
New values added to existing field	Vehicle Type	*Truck – long combination vehicle* *Truck – crash/blocker* *Maintenance equipment* *Light Rail Transit (LRT)* *E-bike (power-assisted bicycle)* *Electric Kick-Style Scooter (e-scooter)* *Golf Cart* *Horse and Buggy* *Other Micromobility*	
New values added to existing field	Vehicle Maneuver	*Out of Gear* *Turning Right on Red*	
New values and sub-values added to existing field	Collision Location	At Intersection	*4-Way* *Offset* *L intersection* *Y intersection* *T intersection* *Roundabout* *Other intersection*
		Turnaround *Service Centre* *Truck Inspection Station* *Rest Area*	
New values added to existing field	Lanes/Speed	*Number of All Lanes* *Number of Through Lanes (re-named from Number of Lanes)*	
New values added to existing field	Impact Location	*Lane – high occupancy vehicle (HOV)* *Lane – high occupancy toll (HOT)* *Lane – bicycle (unprotected)* *Lane – bicycle (protected)* *Lane – transit* *Lane – parking* *Lane – speed change* *Shoulder – bus by-pass* *Gore/Bullnose* *Pedestrian Crossing – crossover* *Pedestrian Crossing – crosswalk*	

		Pedestrian Crossing – school crossing *Sidewalk*	
New values added to existing field; existing value re-named	Impact Location – Lane Numbering	*Collision Lane Number (re-named from Thru Lane Number)* *Total of Collision Lane Type*	
New values and sub-values added to existing field	Sequence of Events – Moveable Objects	Animal – wild	*Bear* *Moose* *Deer* *Other wild animal*
		Work/Maintenance Equipment *Open Door of Vehicle* *Other Motor Vehicle - queued*	
New values and sub-values added to existing field; existing value re-named	Sequence of Events – Other Events	Rollover/O*verturn* *Crossed Median* *Evasive Action*	
		Debris Falling Off Vehicle	*Snow/ice* *Wheel* *Auto parts* *Other*
New values added to existing field	Sequence of Events – Fixed Objects	*Raised Median* *Sign*	
New values added to existing field	Sequence of Events – Offset	*Overhead*	
Existing value re-named	Classification of Collisions	*Intentional (re-named from Other)*	
New values and sub-values added to existing field; existing value re-named	Initial Impact Type	*Reversing* Approaching *Head On*	
		Sideswipe	*Same direction* *Opposite direction*
New values added to existing field	Safety Equipment Used	*Booster Seat Used Incorrectly* *Ignition Interlock Installed*	
New values added to existing field; existing value re-named; multiple selections allowed	Traffic Control	School bus - *flashing light and stop arm* *Pedestrian Signal* *Half Signal* *Flashing Beacon* *Railway Crossing* *Traffic Control Person (re-named from Traffic Controller)*	
Multiple selections allowed	Apparent Driver Action		
New values added to existing field	Pedestrian Action	*Person Getting On/Off Transit*	
Existing field made mandatory for all police services	GPS Coordinates		

New value added to existing field	Sex	*X*
New value added to existing field	Road Surface Condition	*Flooded*
New value added to existing field	Environment Condition	*Glare*

Ministry of the Solicitor General

Public Safety Division

25 Grosvenor St.
12th Floor
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Facsimile: (416) 314-4037

Ministère du Solliciteur général

Division de la sécurité publique

25 rue Grosvenor
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Toronto ON M7A 2H3

Téléphone: (416) 314-3377
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Ontario

MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM: Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

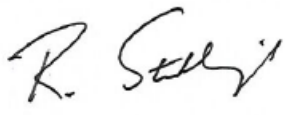
SUBJECT: **Attorney General's Victim Services Awards of Distinction - Nominations for the 2022-23 Awards**

DATE OF ISSUE:	**October 18, 2022**
CLASSIFICATION:	**For Action**
RETENTION:	**November 25, 2022**
INDEX NO.:	**22-0076**
PRIORITY:	**Normal**

At the request of the Ministry of the Attorney General, I am sharing a communication to advise you that nominations are now being accepted for the 2022-2023 Attorney General's Victim Services Awards of Distinction. The deadline for nominations is Friday, November 25th, 2022, by 11:59pm EST.

For further information, please review the attached memo from Olha Dobush, Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Victims and Vulnerable Persons Division, Ministry of the Attorney General.

Sincerely,



Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

Attachments

c: Mario Di Tommaso, O.O.M.
Deputy Solicitor General, Community Safety

Ministry of the Attorney General
Victims and Vulnerable Persons Division

720 Bay Street, 5th Floor
Toronto, ON M7A 2S9

Telephone: (416) 326-2526
Facsimile: (416) 212-1091

Ministère du Procureur général
Division des services aux victimes et aux personnes vulnérables

720, rue Bay, 5è étage
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Téléphone: (416) 326-2526
Télécopieur: (416) 212-1091

Ontario

October 17, 2022

Correspondence Reference #: VVPD-2022-75

SENT BY EMAIL TRANSMISSION TO: Richard.Stubbings@ontario.ca

MEMORANDUM TO: Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

FROM: Olha Dobush
Assistant Deputy Attorney General
Victims and Vulnerable Persons Division

SUBJECT: **Attorney General's Victim Services Awards of Distinction - Nominations for the 2022-23 Awards**

I am pleased to let you know that nominations are now being accepted for the 2022-2023 Attorney General's Victim Services Awards of Distinction, which will be held in Spring 2023.

This important awards program recognizes exceptional achievements in service to people who have experienced victimization due to crime. It equally honours the courageous efforts of individuals who have been personally impacted by crime and are now working to raise the profile of victims' issues in Ontario, including in rural, Northern and Indigenous communities.

I would like to kindly ask that you please share this information with your Chiefs so deserving individuals and groups may be considered for this award. A copy of the Attorney General's letter launching this year's awards, in English and French, is attached to support this sharing

Thank you for your continued support and partnership.

Olha Dobush
Assistant Deputy Attorney General

Attachment

Attorney General
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Ontario

Our Reference #: M-2022-9651

October 17, 2022

Dear Stakeholders:

Ontario is standing up for victims of crime and creating safer communities in every region of our province. The leadership, expertise and commitment of local volunteers, organizations and practitioners is critical to ensuring people who have experienced victimization due to crime can access dedicated support and services when and where they need them.

As part of our government's determination to strengthen access to responsive and appropriate victim services, I am pleased to announce that nominations are now being accepted for the 2022-2023 Attorney General's Victim Services Awards of Distinction, which will be held in Spring 2023. **The deadline for nominations is Friday, November 25th, 2022, by 11:59pm EST.**

This important awards program recognizes exceptional achievements in service to people who have experienced victimization due to crime. It equally honours the courageous efforts of individuals who have been personally impacted by crime and are now working to raise the profile of victims' issues in Ontario, including in rural, Northern and Indigenous communities.

Nominations can be made for any eligible individual or organization/group in Ontario:

- individuals who have experienced victimization due to crime*, their family members, or others personally impacted by crime who have raised the profile of victims' issues in Ontario
- volunteers who offer their time and personal resources to help people who have experienced victimization due to crime
- professional practitioners and paid victim services providers who have gone above and beyond their regular duties while providing support to people who have experienced victimization due to crime
- programs, groups and organizations that deliver innovative services to people who have experienced victimization due to crime

**Crime refers to an offence under the Criminal Code (Canada).*

…/2

Please note that the Ministry cannot accept self-nominations or nominations for:

- persons who are not residents of Ontario*
- organizations located outside of Ontario*
- employees of federal, provincial and municipal governments and sworn police officers
- persons with criminal cases *currently* before the courts

**Exceptions may be made for individuals or organizations involved with human trafficking work.*

The nomination package, including the nomination form and instructions, is available on the Ministry's website.

You can obtain more information by contacting the awards' Planning Committee at AGVSAD@ontario.ca.

I would kindly ask you to distribute this information to appropriate members of your community so that deserving individuals and groups may be considered for this award.

Thank you in advance for your participation in this very important initiative.

Sincerely,

Doug Downey
Attorney General

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Ontario

Notre référence: M-2022-9651

Le 17 octobre, 2022

Chère intervenante,
Cher intervenant,

Le gouvernement de l'Ontario est déterminé à défendre les victimes d'actes criminels et à bâtir des collectivités plus sûres dans toutes les régions de notre province, y compris dans les collectivités rurales et du Nord, et dans les communautés autochtones. Le leadership, l'expertise et l'engagement de bénévoles, d'organisations et de praticiens locaux sont essentiels pour permettre aux personnes qui ont été victimes d'un acte criminel d'avoir accès à des soutiens et à des services spécialisés, au moment et à l'endroit où elles en ont besoin.

Dans le cadre de l'engagement de notre gouvernement à renforcer l'accès à des services adéquats et adaptés aux besoins des victimes, je suis heureux d'annoncer que les candidatures pour les Prix de distinction du procureur général pour les services aux victimes 2022-2023, qui auront lieu au printemps 2023, sont maintenant acceptées. **La date limite pour soumettre des candidatures est le vendredi 25 novembre 2022 à 23 h 59 HNE.**

Cet important programme de prix reconnaît les réalisations exceptionnelles au service des personnes qui ont été victimes d'un acte criminel. Il honore également les efforts courageux de personnes qui ont été personnellement touchées par un acte criminel et qui œuvrent maintenant à mieux faire connaître les questions concernant les victimes en Ontario, y compris les collectivités rurales et du Nord, et dans les communautés autochtones.

Une candidature peut être présentée pour une personne, une organisation ou un groupe en Ontario appartenant à l'une ou l'autre des catégories suivantes:

- personnes qui ont été victimes d'un acte criminel*, membres de la famille de victimes et autres personnes touchées personnellement par un acte criminel, qui ont sensibilisé le public à la situation des victimes en Ontario;
- bénévoles qui ont fait don de leur temps et de ressources personnelles pour aider les personnes qui ont été victimes d'un acte criminel;
- praticiens professionnels et fournisseurs de services aux victimes rémunérés qui sont allés bien au-delà de ce qu'exigeaient leurs fonctions dans leur soutien à des personnes qui ont été victimes d'un acte criminel;
- programmes, groupes et organisations qui fournissent des services innovants à des personnes qui ont été victimes d'un acte criminel.

* « *acte criminel* », *s'entend d'une infraction prévue au* Code criminel *(Canada).*

.../2

Veuillez noter que le ministère ne peut pas accepter les candidatures suivantes:

1. personnes qui ne sont pas des résidents de l'Ontario*;
2. organisations situées hors de la province de l'Ontario*;
3. employés des administrations fédérale, provinciale ou municipale et agents de police assermentés;
4. personnes qui ont un dossier criminel *en instance* devant les tribunaux.

** Des exceptions peuvent être faites pour les personnes ou les organisations qui s'investissent dans des initiatives de lutte contre la traite des personnes.*

La trousse de nomination, qui contient le formulaire de mise en candidature et les instructions, peut être téléchargée depuis le site Web du ministère.

Si vous souhaitez plus de détails, veuillez communiquer avec le comité de planification pour les prix à AGVSAD@ontario.ca.

Je vous serais reconnaissant de bien vouloir communiquer cette information aux membres appropriés de votre collectivité afin que la candidature de personnes et de groupes méritants puisse être prise en considération pour ce prix.

Je vous remercie d'avance de votre participation à cette initiative très importante.

Meilleures salutations.

Le procureur général,

Doug Downey

WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE

Human Resources

Police Services Board Report	Retirements – Strength Decrease September 30, 2022- October 31, 2022

HONOUR IN SERVICE

Date: October 26, 2022

To: Windsor Police Services Board
Chair and Members

From: Jason Bellaire, Interim Chief of Police

Re: Retirements – Strength Decrease

The following named has retired from the Windsor Police Service:

Lee Ross (#8302)
Constable
Date Hired: August 2, 1994
Date Retired: September 30, 2022
Years of Service: 28 Years & 2 Months

Lisa Cheney (#8762)
Staff Sergeant
Date Hired: May 1, 1995
Date Retired: September 30, 2022
Years of Service: 27 Years & 4 Months

Timothy Berthiaume (#20924)
Superintendent
Date Hired WPS: January 1, 2019
Former Service Amherstburg: March 12/89 – Dec 31/18
Date Retired: October 31, 2022
Years of Service: 33 years & 8 months

Roberto Diluca (#4828)
Staff Sergeant
Date Hired: July 16, 1989
Date Retired: October 29, 2022
Years of Service: 33 Years & 4 Months

Respectfully submitted for the information of the Board.

Yours truly,

Jason Bellaire
Interim Chief of Police

WINDSOR POLICE SERVICES BOARD

MEMO

DATE: November 3, 2022

TO: Chair and Members

FROM: Sarah Sabihuddin, Administrative Director

RE: OAPSB 2023 Membership– For Approval

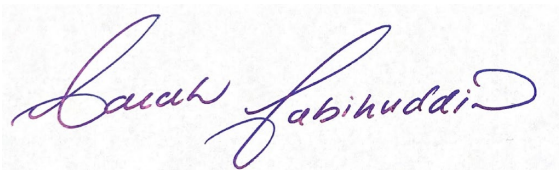
The OAPSB 2023 membership registration is now open. The WPS Board is a current member of the OAPSB, Zone 6 and the Big 12 sub group. There are many benefits to OAPSB Membership including:

- Opportunities to meet public safety policy makers and program evaluators
- Opportunities to meet with law enforcement, police governance and other public safety budget decision-makers and purchasing agents
- Opportunities to influence public policy
- Advocating public safety concerns, cost and funding concerns on your behalf
- Events featuring expert speakers on topical public safety and police governance issue, at reduced member rates
- Available On-line training regarding relevant legislation and self-study guides regarding police governance
- Interactive classroom education opportunities in business planning, policy development, financial stewardship, secretarial duties, chief selection, monitoring & evaluating, etc.
- Networking opportunities at zone meetings, seminars and conferences

2023 fees brings an increase of 8.6% over the 2022 fees. The OAPSB decided not to increase fees for the 2022 memberships. As such the membership renewal increases for 2023, are now aligned with Canada's inflation rate and cost of living increases and will better support the operations of the association.
The following resolution is being submitted for your approval:

RESOLVED THAT	**The Windsor Police Services Board APPROVES the 2023 OAPSB registration in the amount of CAD $7,162.46 as listed on their website.**
FURTHER RESOLVED THAT	**The Windsor Police Services Board APPROVES the payment for the corresponding Zone 6 fee for 2023 once listed on their website.**

Thank you,



Sarah Sabihuddin
Administrative Director