

Public WPSB Meeting



Start: Thursday, November 2, 2023 - 1:45pm

End: Thursday, November 2, 2023 - 3:00pm

1. Call to Order
2. Declarations of Conflict & Pecuniary Interest by Members
3. Approval of Agenda

 Public Agenda Nov 2023.pdf

4. Approval of Minutes - September 21, 2023

 Public Minutes 2023 Sep.pdf

5. Business Arriving from the Minutes
6. Delegations

7. General Reports

7.1. Quarterly Reports

7.1.1. POP/CCP/Calls for Service Report

 7.1.1 Q3 CCP-POP Calls for Service.pdf

7.1.2. Use of Force

 7.1.2 Q3 Use of Force.pdf

7.1.3. Amherstburg Detachment - Policing Activities

 7.1.3 Q3 Amherstburg Detachment - Policing Activities.pdf

7.1.4. Youth Crime Statistics Report

 7.1.4 Q3 Youth Crime Statistics Report.pdf

7.2. Monthly Reports

7.2.1. Professional Standards Branch

 7.2.1 Professional Standards Branch - September 2023.pdf

7.2.1.1. Section 32

 7.2.1.1 Section 32 SIU 23-OCI-114 .pdf

 7.2.1.1 Section 32 SIU 23-OCI-064.pdf

7.3. Crime Stoppers

 7.3 Crime Stoppers Statistics - September 2023.pdf

7.4. Crime Statistics

 7.4 Crime Statistics.pdf

8. Human Resources

8.1. Monthly HR Report - Strength Changes

 8.1 Monthly HR Report - Strength Changes.pdf

9. Financial

9.1. 2023 Annual Auxiliary Recognition and Request for Financial Support

 Auxiliary Banquet Financial Request.pdf

10. Communications

10.1. All Chief Memos

 23-0072 - Attachment - RTD 2022 Annual Report - ENG.pdf

 23-0067 - Attachment 2 - OPHSC Co-Chair Memo - Guidance Note #21- Hybrid and Electric Vehicle Safety.pdf

 23-0070 - All Chiefs Memo - CISO Organized Crime Specialized Training Instructor Secondment Opportunity.pdf

 23-0072 - Attachment - RTD 2022 Annual Report - FR.pdf

 23-0067 - All Chiefs Memo - Ontario Police Health and Safety Committee Guidance Note #21 Hybrid Electric Vehicle Safety.pdf

 23-0069 - Attachment 1 - MTO Memo - New HTA offences - Overtaking a Working Snow Plow.pdf

 23-0067 - Attachment 1 - MLITSD Memo - Hybrid Electric Vehicle Safety.pdf

 23-0072 - All Chiefs Memo - Risk-driven Tracking Database 2022 Annual Report.pdf

 23-0067 - Attachment 3 - OPHSC Guidance Note #21 Hybrid Electric Vehicle Safety.pdf

 23-0069 - All Chiefs Memo - New Highway Traffic Act Offence – Overtaking A Working Snow Plow.pdf

 23-0070 - Attachment - CISO Organized Crime Specialized Training Instructor Secondment Opportunity.pdf

11. New Business

11.1. Trade Mark: Request for Permission to Use Intellectual Property

 10.1 Trademark - Request for Permission to Use Intellectual Property 8 Dogs Creations.pdf

12. Adjournment

12.1. Next Regular Public Meeting: Thursday, December 14, 2023



PUBLIC Agenda

Date: Thursday, November 02, 2023

Time: 1:45- 3:00 pm

Location: 150 Goyeau Street, 4th Floor, WPS Headquarters

1. Call to Order
2. Declarations of Conflict & Pecuniary Interest by Members
3. Approval of Agenda
4. Approval of Minutes – Public Minutes September 21, 2023
5. Business Arriving from the Minutes
6. Delegations
7. General Reports
 - 7.1. Quarterly Reports
 - 7.1.1. POP/CCP/Calls for Service Report
 - 7.1.2. Use of Force
 - 7.1.3. Amherstburg Detachment – Policing Activities
 - 7.1.4. Youth Crime Statistics Report
 - 7.2. Monthly Reports
 - 7.2.1. Professional Standards Branch
 - 7.2.1.1. Section 32
 - 7.3. Crime Stoppers
 - 7.4. Crime Statistics
8. Human Resources
 - 8.1. Monthly HR Report – Strength Changes
9. Financial
 - 9.1. 2023 Annual Auxiliary Recognition and Request for Financial Support
10. Communications
 - 10.1. All Chief Memos
11. New Business
 - 11.1. Trade Mark: Request for Permission to Use Intellectual Property
12. Adjournment
 - 12.1. Next Regular Public Meeting: Thursday, December 14, 2023



PUBLIC Meeting Minutes

Date: Thursday, September 21, 2023

Time: 1:45 pm - 3:00 pm

Location: 150 Goyeau Street, 4th Floor, WPS Headquarters

PRESENT :

Mayor Drew Dilkens, Chair
Councillor Jo-Anne Gignac, Vice Chair
Ms. Sophia Chisholm
Mr. Robert de Verteuil
Mr. John Elliott

Deputy Chief Frank Providenti
Deputy Chief Jason Crowley
Chief Jason Bellaire
Mayor, Prue

RECORDER:

Alexandra George, Administrative Director

1. Call to Order

The Chair called the meeting to order at 1:45 pm.

2. Declarations of Conflict & Pecuniary Interest by Members

No conflicts of interest were declared.

3. Approval of Agenda

Moved and seconded.

4. Approval of Minutes – Public Minutes June 22, 2023

- **CARRIED**

- **CARRIED**

Moved and seconded

5. Business Arriving from the Minutes

6. Delegations

7. General Reports

7.1. Quarterly Reports

7.1.1. POP/CCP/Calls for Service Report

Moved and seconded.

- **CARRIED**

7.1.2. Use of Force

It was noted that the use of force can be triggered by a single event, such as an incident where multiple officers had to draw their weapons or use force. It was discussed that the Windsor Police collaborates with various agencies, particularly in dealing with organized crime.

Moved and seconded.

- **CARRIED**

7.1.3. Amherstburg Detachment – Policing Activities

A Board member noted a steady increase in dispatch calls for service over the last three months, especially since June, and questioned whether this trend specifically relates to Amherstburg.

The discussion revealed that the rise in June's dispatch calls is connected to ongoing efforts to maintain integrity within the police force. Each call for service consumes police officers' time, and the data collected now serves as a more meaningful basis for making data-informed decisions. Overall, there has been an increase in calls for service.

Moved and seconded.

- **CARRIED**

7.1.4. Youth Crime Statistics Report

The meeting also addressed a notable spike in Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) cases. In recent years, a Special Victims unit has been established to address IPV through various channels. The lack of sustainable housing has contributed to the rise in IPV incidents over the years. It was underscored that reducing IPV is a priority.

A Board member inquired about the feedback on youth diversion, which has been reported on for about a year now.

The discussion highlighted an engaged youth diversion group with increased capacity. Referrals for youth diversion have become common, and a new initiative was introduced last month.

A Board member emphasized the significance of youth diversion programs in helping troubled youth get back on the right track and providing support from law enforcement to ensure their success.

Moved and seconded.

- **CARRIED**

7.2. Monthly Reports

7.2.1. Professional Standards Branch

Moved and seconded.

7.2.1.1. Section 32

- CARRIED

7.2.2. Freedom of Information Report

Moved and seconded.

7.2.3. Crime Stoppers

- CARRIED

Moved and seconded.

7.2.4. Crime Statistics

- CARRIED

Moved and seconded.

8. Human Resources

- CARRIED

8.1. Monthly HR Report – Strength Changes

Moved and seconded.

9. Communications

- CARRIED

9.1. All Chief Memos

Moved and seconded.

10. New Business

- CARRIED

10.1. Trade Mark: Request For Permission to Use Intellectual Property

Moved and seconded

THAT	The Windsor Police Services Board DEFERS the request for permission to use the Windsor Police Service logo until the next Windsor Police Services Board meeting.
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- CARRIED

11. Adjournment

11.1. Next Regular Public Meeting: Thursday, November 02, 2023

No further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:15 pm.

Moved and seconded.

- CARRIED



Date: November 2, 2023

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: A/Inspector Paolo Di Carlo

Re: Third Quarter 2023- City Centre Patrol (CCP) and Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) Unit

Deputy Chief Jason Crowley,

Please find attached the third quarter 2023 City Centre Patrol (CCP) and Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) Unit statistics. Included in the report are incidents of importance from the POP Unit.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paolo Di Carlo', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Paolo Di Carlo

A/Inspector Patrol Response

Windsor Police Service

CITY CENTRE PATROL (CCP) STATISTICS FOR 2023

	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS	61	57	78	78	80	62	87	72	74				
PIC APPREHENSIONS	14	19	27	14	22	26	31	20	28				
ARREST WARRANTS	20	18	24	29	29	26	37	30	30				
RETURN-OTHER JURISDICTIONS	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	2				
CC/CDSA CHARGES	50	53	92	71	72	72	120	81	63				
PON/PART 111'S	31	38	31	20	13	36	30	20	15				
OTHER CALLS FOR SERVICE	629	704	753	851	660	747	715	724	657				
TOTAL ACTIONS	805	891	1005	1006	876	969	1021	947	869				8389

PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING (POP) STATISTICS FOR 2023

	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS	99	70	75	105	109	90	109	117	97				
PIC APPREHENSIONS	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	3	1				
ARREST WARRANTS	60	47	51	56	42	44	84	81	77				
RETURN-OTHER JURISDICTIONS	4	1	2	8	4	2	2	4	2				
CC/CDSA CHARGES	281	181	185	211	230	210	281	316	306				
PON/PART 111'S	20	10	16	14	29	28	16	7	9				
OTHER CALLS FOR SERVICE	234	174	177	211	268	232	227	246	245				
TOTAL ACTIONS	700	485	506	607	682	607	721	774	737				5819

2023 Q3 HIGHLIGHTS FOR POP UNIT

Case 23-79173 Officers were conducting daily checks at short stay Motels. Officers located a male they recognized from WPS bulletins, exiting a White vehicle in a parking lot associated to a Motel. The vehicle was on file as stolen and the male was arrested on an outstanding warrant. Search incident to arrest, officers located a Smith & Wesson BB replica handgun in the backseat. ***Charges – Possession of stolen property over \$5000, and Breach Probation.***

Case 23-79298 Officers were dispatched to 2 shots fired calls within an hour. One at George Av at Seminole and one in the 100 block of McKay. Through investigation, the suspect was identified, and it was determined he was known to the victim. The victim suffered non-life threatening injuries. Officers searched the area of known associates, looking for the suspect's vehicle. Officers were able to set up containment on a residence in the 900 block of Chilver. Officers called into the residence, and the suspect eventually exited and was arrested without incident. ***19 total charges, which included discharge firearm x 2, and attempt murder x 2, Breach probation x 2, possess firearm, weapons dangerous, discharge firearm x 2, point firearm x 2, aggravated assault, and 6 other firearm charges.***

Case 23-86328 Officers were requested to assist the Major Crimes branch with locating a male party who was wanted for a stabbing that occurred earlier in the week in the Glengarry Housing Complex. Officers were able to locate the male party at a residence in the 300 block of Partington Av. Officers took up observation, and arrested the male party as he exited the residence. ***Charges – aggravated assault and assault with a weapon.***

Case 23-94389 Officers were assigned to the downtown area to assist with the busy downtown core, river front parking lot, and panhandlers. Officers conducted a vehicle stop in the area of Ouellette Av and University Av. The passenger was positively identified and had conditions to remain in his residence at all times. Search incident to arrest, officers discovered a large quantity of drugs, cash, and an expandable baton. \$1700 Canadian Currency was seized and over \$13,000 in fentanyl and crystal meth was seized. ***Charges – FTC release order, possession for the purposes of trafficking x 2.***

Case 23-94866 Officers were requested to assist Fraud with an ongoing investigation where a male was opening accounts at Financial Institutions throughout the City using fraudulent identification. Officers received information that the male was currently at a Financial Institution located in the 300blk Tecumseh Rd East. Officers attended and located a male party. The male had several pieces of fraudulent documentation on his person including fraudulent identification. The suspect was later positively identified and the investigation determined he was responsible for over \$100,000 in fraudulent transactions. ***Charges – 13 fraud related charges.***

Case 23-102846 Officers received information that a male suspect wanted on several outstanding intimate partner violence (IPV) arrest warrants, was possibly at the victim's residence. Officers attended the area and took up observation. Officers observed male shoes in the backyard and spoke with neighbours who confirmed the male was seen at the residence earlier in the day. Officers observed movement in the residence and but received no answer at the door. Fearing for the victim's safety, the door was forced opened and victim was observed standing in the living room advising the suspect was downstairs. Officers

called down to the male, who eventually surrendered and was arrested without incident. ***Charges – FTC release order x 5, threats, forcible entry, IPV assault, and theft under \$5000.***

Case 23-103327 Officers received information that a male suspect had tampered with his ankle monitor. Officers attend a residence in LaSalle, which was the last ping of the monitor. Officers discovered the ankle monitor in the backyard in a fire pit. Through investigation, officers discovered the suspect was staying in the 1200 block of Central Ave. While setting up surveillance in the area, officers observed a male party exit a rental car with a balaclava covering his face. The male fled on foot from officers and went into a residence on Labadie Rd. The male eventually fled the scene prior to containment. At the time no charges were laid, ***but officers seized from the residence, 3 loaded firearms, cocaine with a street value of \$25,000 and \$4000 in cash from inside of the rental vehicle.***

Case 23-110245 Officers attend the Janette Avenue area for a check on the well-being call. Officers locate a male asleep behind the wheel of a motor vehicle. Subsequent investigation, male is arrested for impaired operation of a conveyance. Search incident to arrest yielded a loaded firearm with defaced serial numbers. ***Charges – Occupy Motor Vehicle with Firearm (CC 94(1) Unsafe Storage of Firearm, Possess Loaded Regulated Firearm, Possess Firearm with Altered Serial Number, Possess Restricted Weapon Knowing No Authority.***

Case 23-111603 Officers were dispatched to the 2800 Blk of Howard Av regarding a breach report. Upon arrival, officers received information that the male suspect had fled prior to officers' arrival. The suspect was wanted on reasonable ground for breach and also had two outstanding arrest warrants. Officers obtained a clothing description and last direction of travel. Upon checking the area, officers located a red/black bike parked at the south entrance to the Devonshire Mall. Officers spoke with security, and were able to view video surveillance and confirmed that the male suspect had entered the mall. Officers attended strategic exits and subsequently arrested the male as he exited a store. The male had several items of stolen property which were returned to the store. ***Charges – FTC release order x 4, and breach probation x 5.***

Case 23-114346 Officers operating a police vehicle equipped with an Automated Licence Plate Reader (ALPR) receive a hit on a vehicle that the registered owner is a suspended driver. The vehicle stop investigation led to the arrest of the driver (who was not the registered owner) on 4 outstanding arrest warrants. ***Charges associated to the arrest warrant – Assault, Break and Enter x2, Default child support x2, drive while under suspension.***

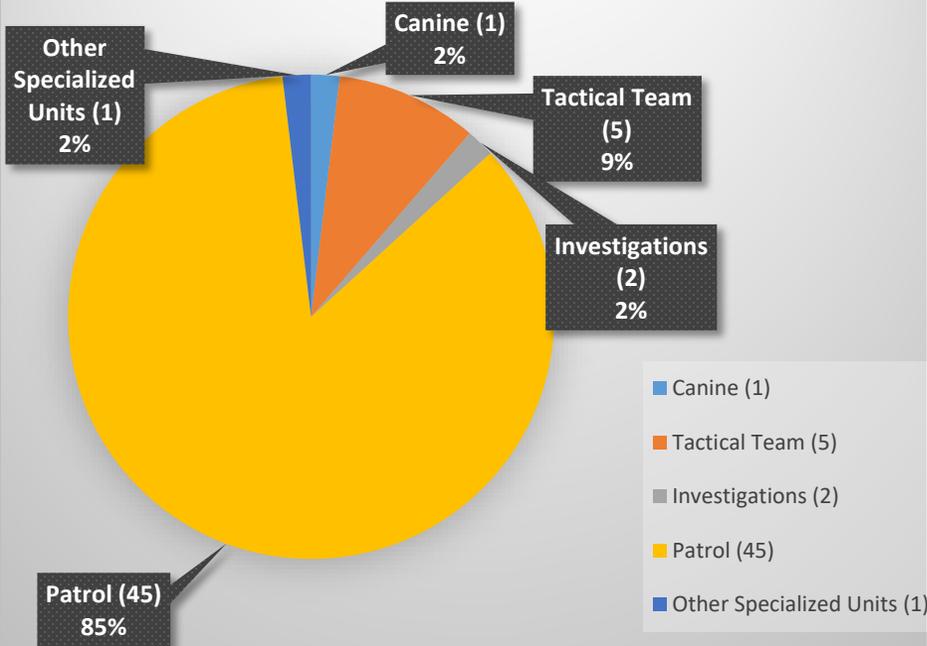
Completed Calls					
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
January	10876	8626	8581	10344	9325
February	10170	8114	8030	9500	8381
March	11142	9532	10089	9845	9444
April	11625	9774	10006	8695	9806
May	13879	10823	10571	9787	11155
June	14585	10686	11697	10205	11131
July	15135	10819	12475	10558	11659
August	13883	11522	11695	10264	11891
September	13220	11511	10873	9979	11620
October		10600	10674	9385	10842
November		10082	9688	9152	9982
December		9576	9729	8503	9783
Total		121665	124, 108	116, 217	125, 019



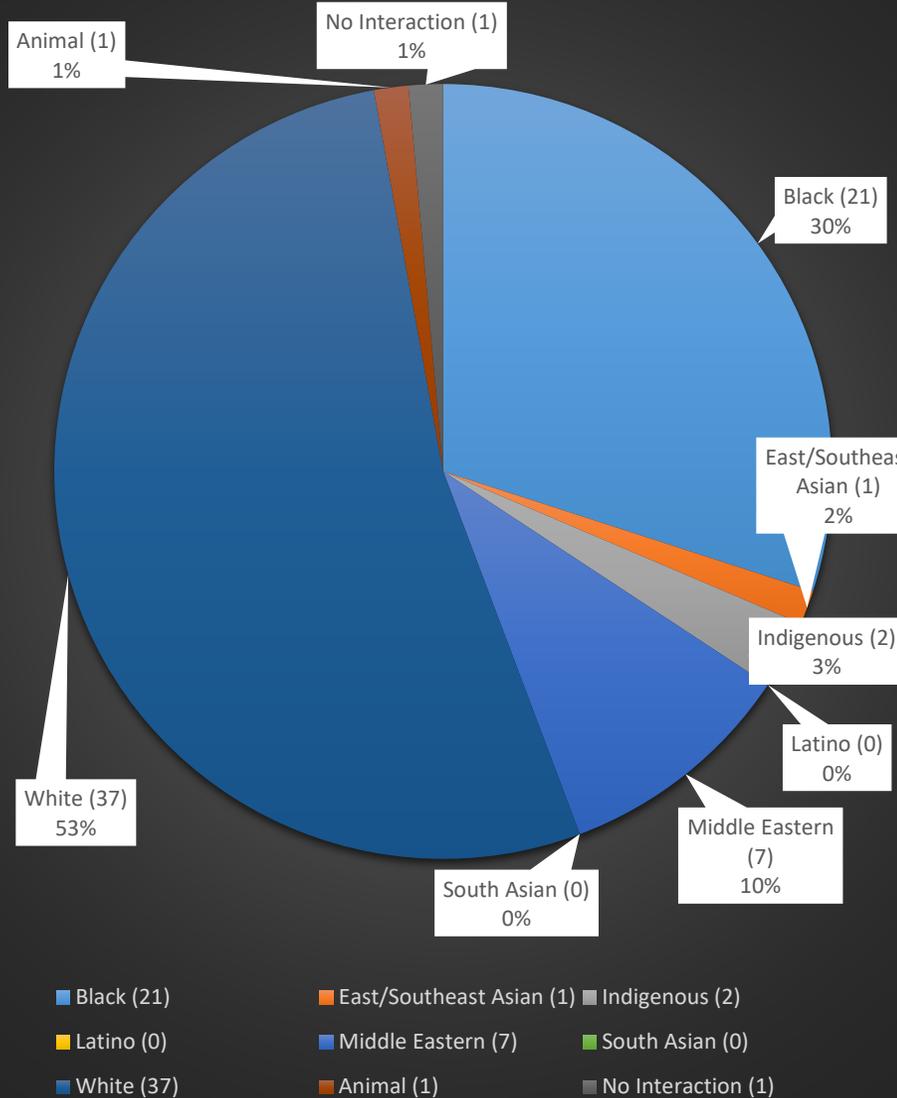
2023 Q3 Use of Force Dashboard

42237 Calls for Service – 53 Reports (0.13%)

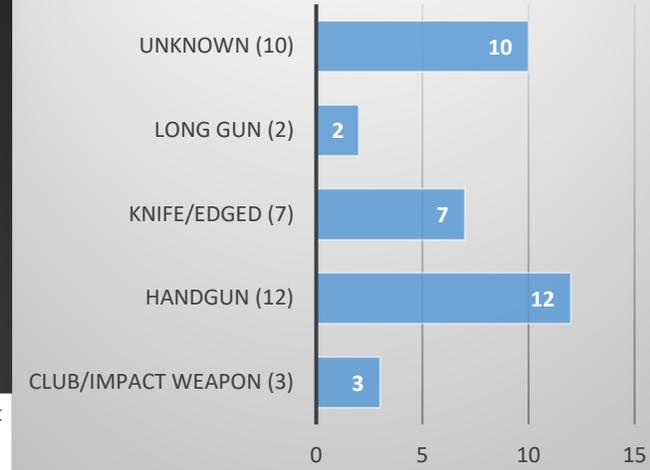
Type of Assignment



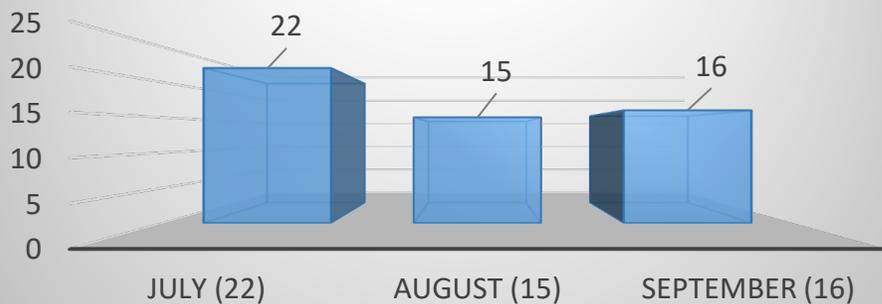
Perceived Race of Subject



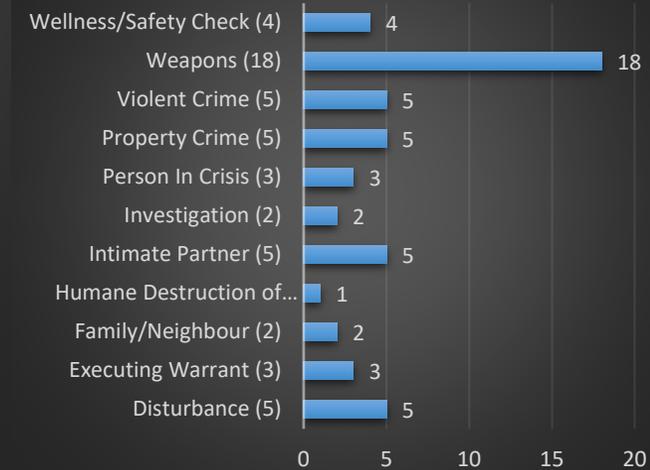
Weapons Carried by Subject(s)



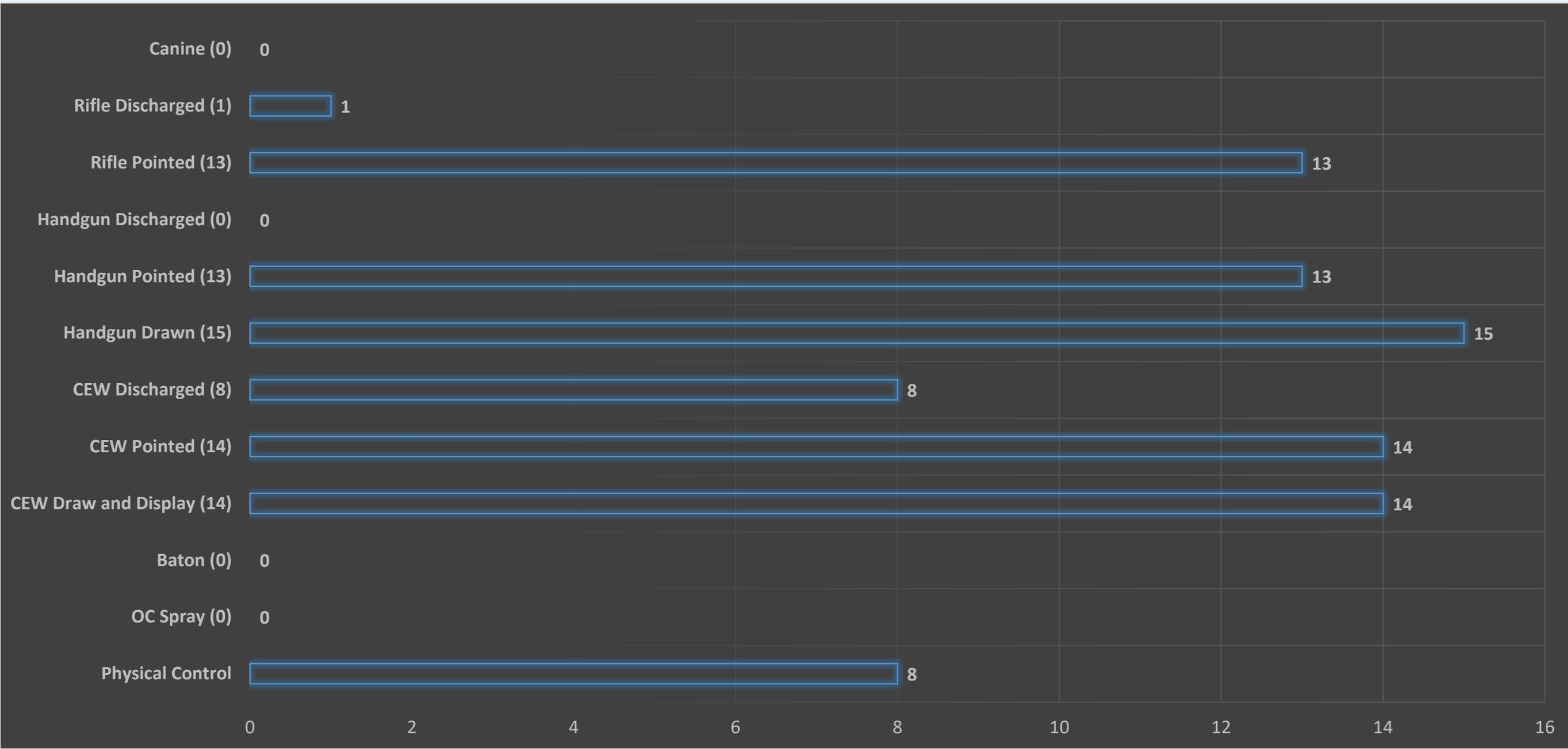
Events per Month



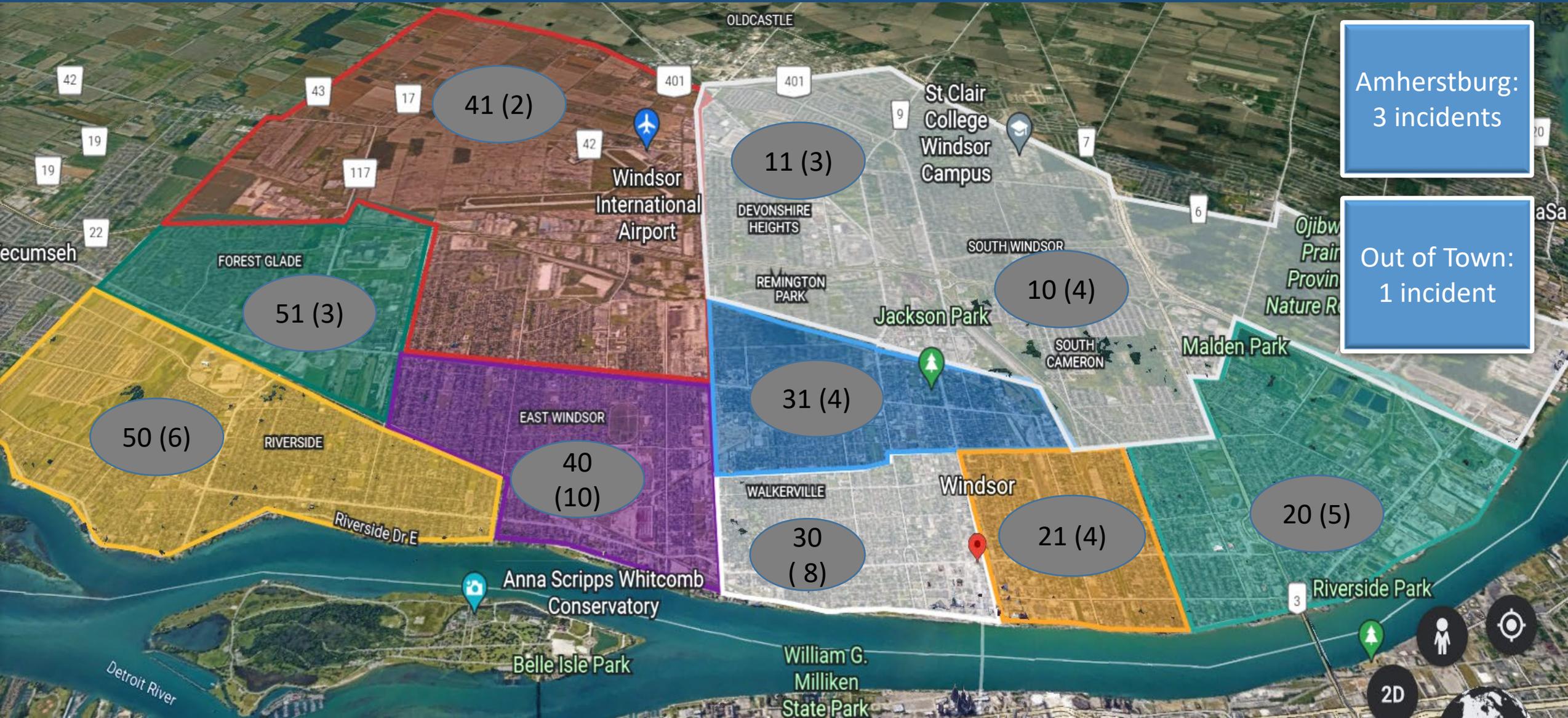
Type of Incident



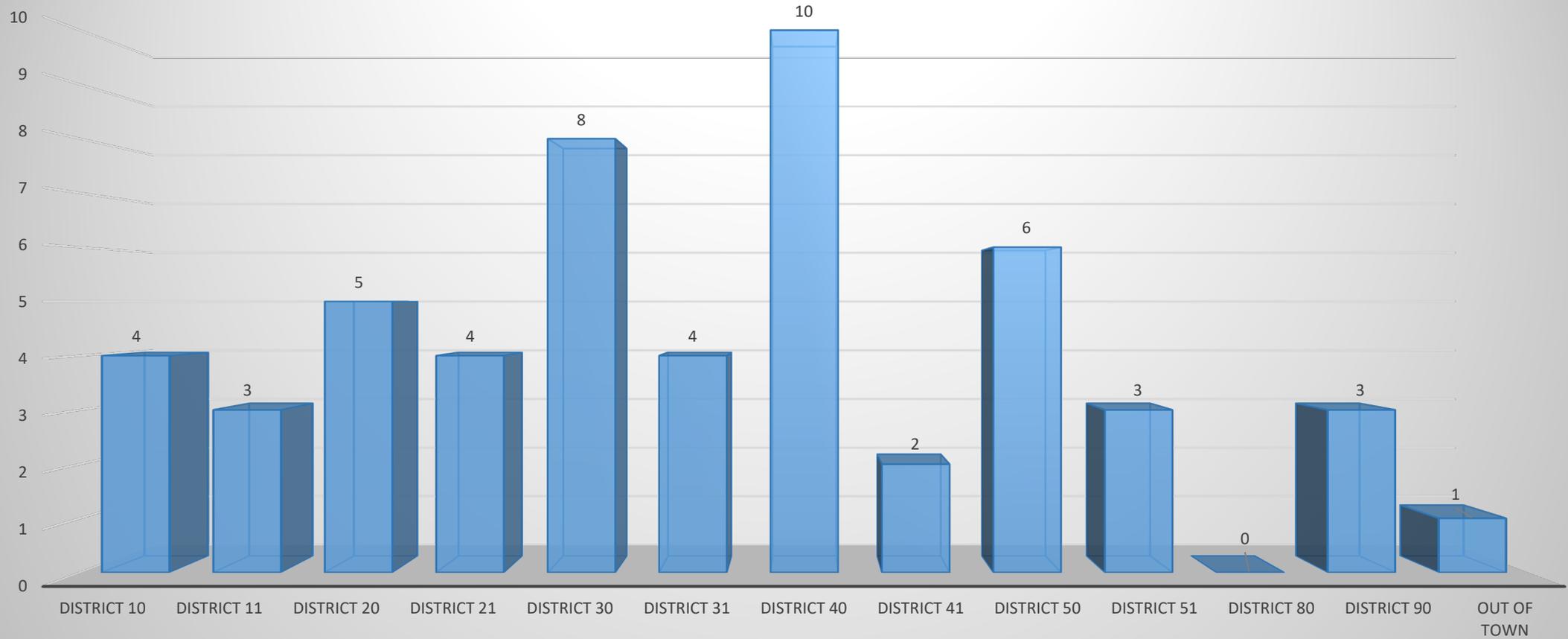
Type of Force Used by Officer



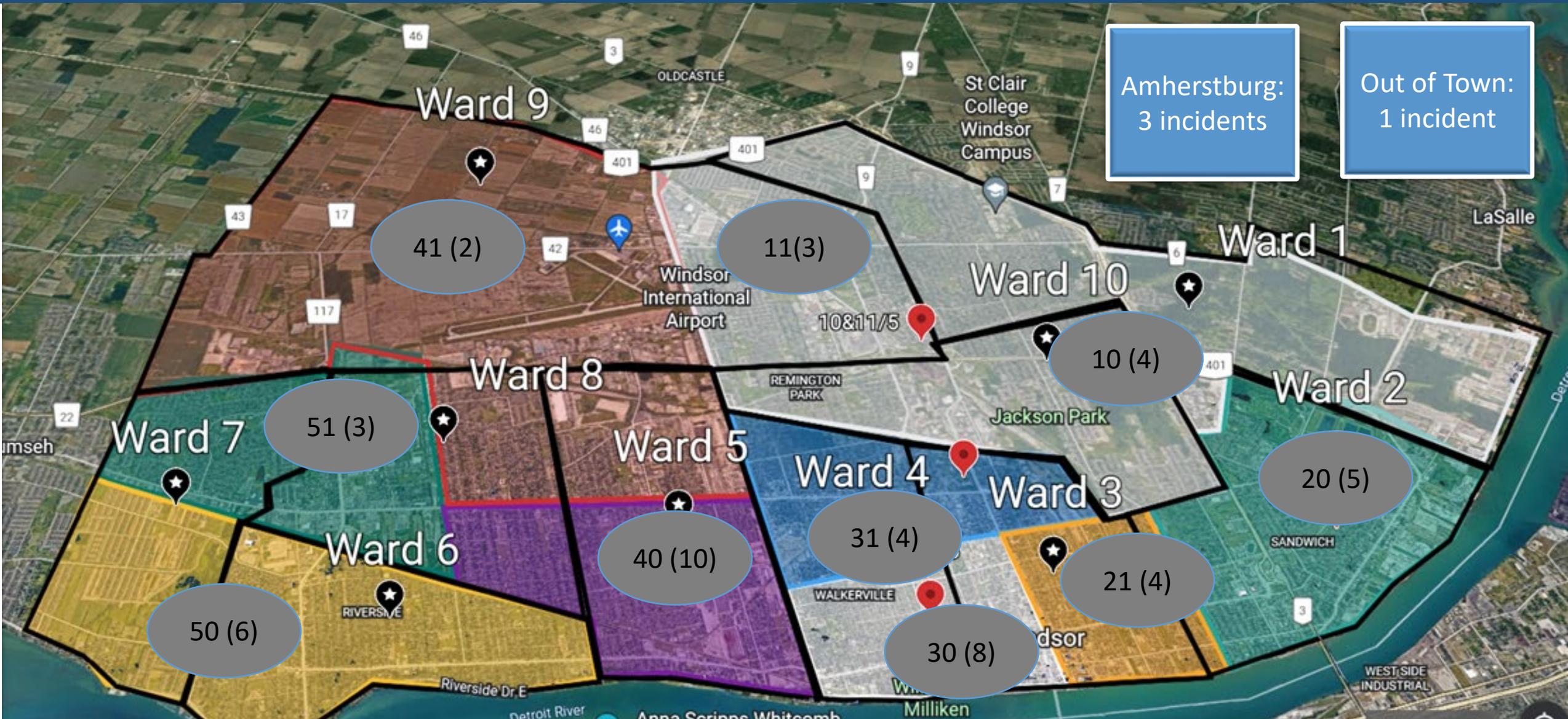
2023 Q3 Use of Force Map Zone (# of Incidents)



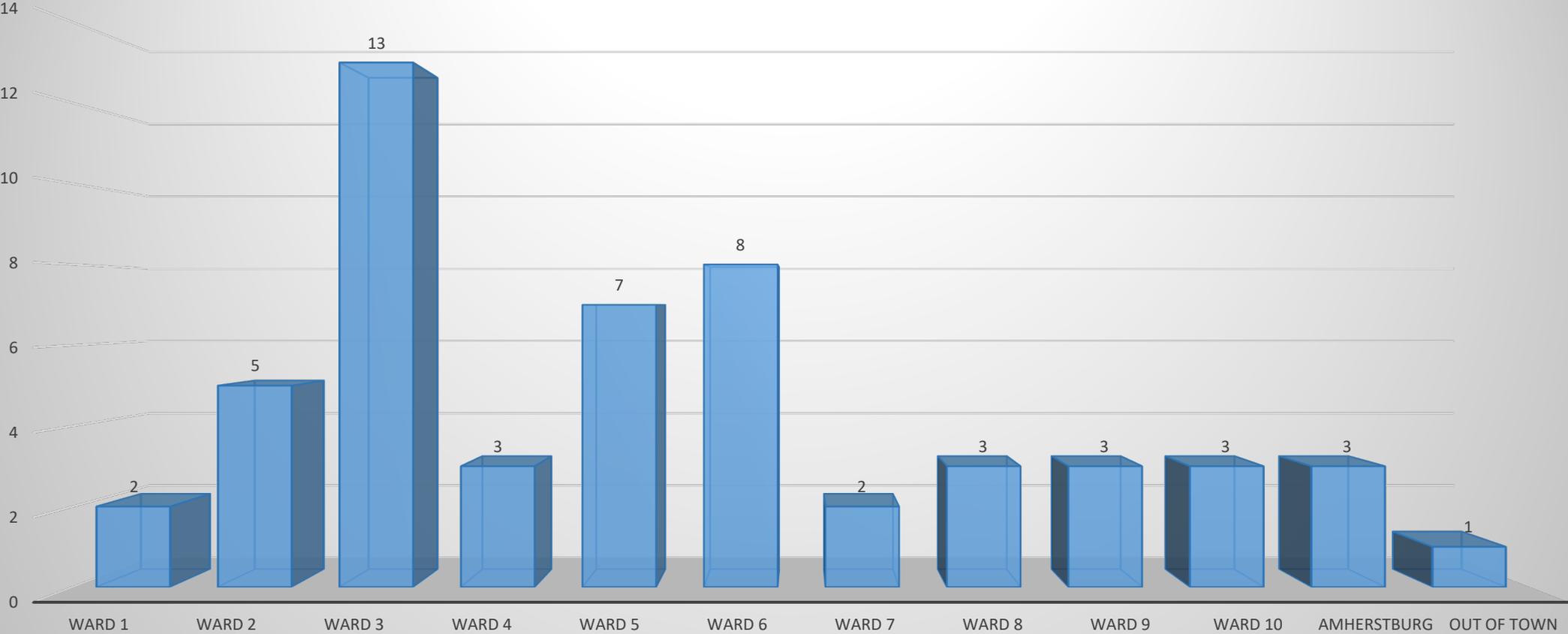
2023 Q3 Use of Force Incidents by Zone



2023 Q3 Use of Force Map Zone and Wards (# of Incidents)



2023 Q3 Use of Force Incidents by Ward



**2023 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)	476	470	496	512	697	762	862	913	900				6088
Self-Generated Walk-In Incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
TOTAL INCIDENTS	476	470	496	512	697	762	862	913	900				6088
PROVINCIAL OFFENCES													
Traffic Offences (Part III Summons)	386(5)	559(28)	549(15)	673(22)	495(31)	418(19)	392(19)	366(15)	356(4)				3080(120)
Liquor Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1				3
Other Provincial Offences	49	80	69	107	69	54	47	40	36				551
TOTAL	435(5)	639(28)	618(15)	780(22)	564(31)	472(19)	439(19)	406(15)	392(4)				3508(120)
CRIME STATISTICS													
Attempted Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0				1
Break and Enter	10	5	1	0	9	6	1	0	1				33
Theft Over	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1				4
Theft Under	4	10	13	4	23	23	12	9	13				111
Possession Stolen Goods	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	0				9
Fraud	5	13	9	7	18	7	5	9	14				87
Mischief	2	6	4	4	9	7	8	10	8				58
Assault (All)	3	5	6	3	4	5	9	5	9				49
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1				6
Firearms	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2				5
Arson/Fire Calls	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2				3
Impaired Driving	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	3				12
Federal Statutes	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3				6
Other Criminal Code	1	1	2	7	3	5	1	9	8				37
TOTAL	29	44	38	28	70	57	39	51	65	0	0	0	421
COMMUNITY OUTREACH ACTIVITIES													
Community Service Calls / Coast	15	10	15	14	19	20	6	8	15				122



Date: October 23rd, 2023

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Inspector Andrew Randall, Investigations

Re: **Youth Diversion – Quarter 3 Report – November 2023 – *Public Agenda***

Attached is the ***Essex County Youth Diversion Program*** Report for the period of July-September (Q3), 2023.

Submitted for your information.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "A. Randall".

Andrew Randall
Inspector, Investigations



WPS – Youth Diversion; Q3 Report 2023

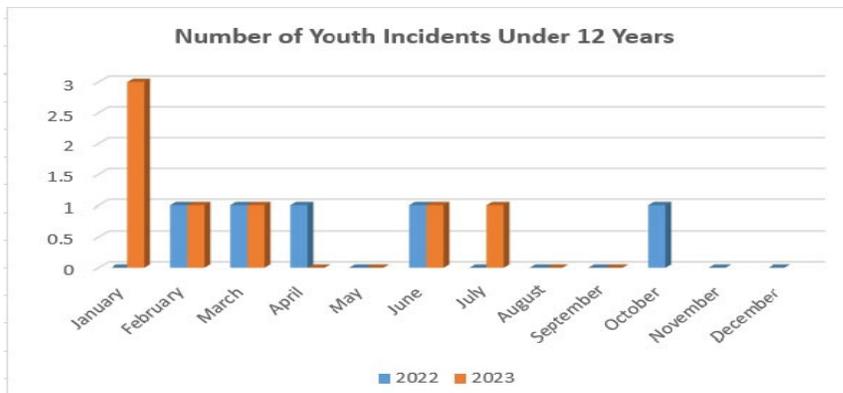
Objective and Goal:

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:

- Youth Diversion specific training was completed for all frontline officers within the Windsor Police Service both at HQ and the Amherstburg Detachment between Q2 and Q3.
- Youth Diversion specific training has now been added to the WPS Recruit post-OPC [Basic Recruit] curriculum. This first round of training will occur in Q4.

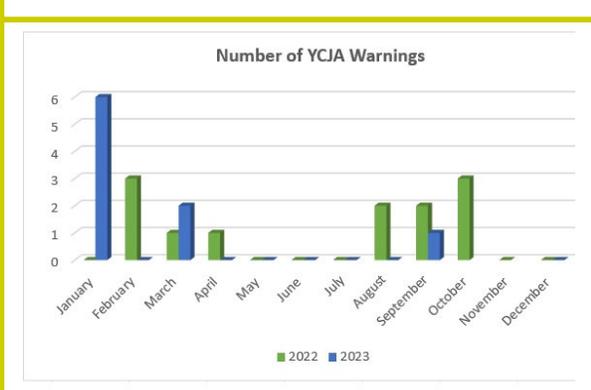
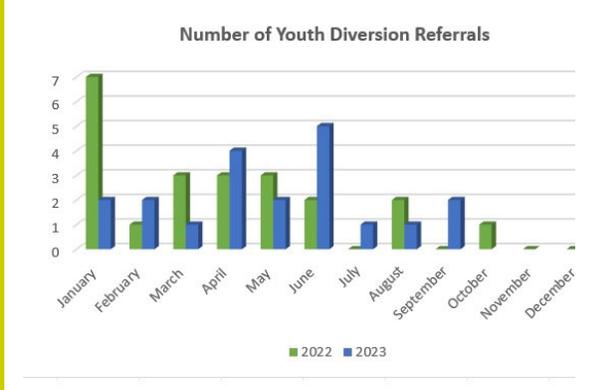
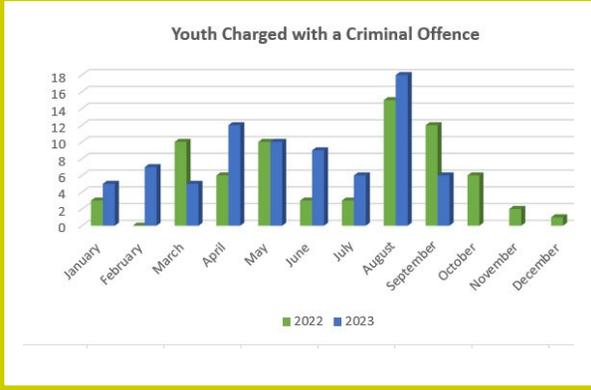
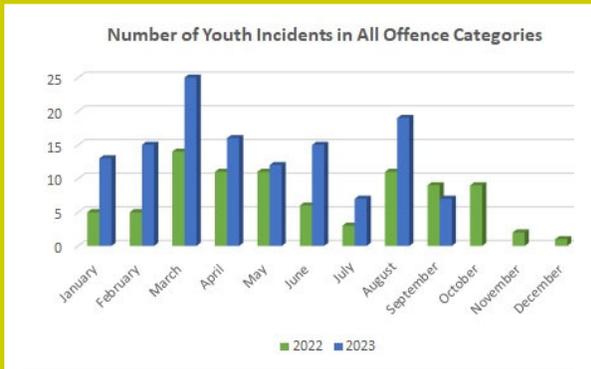


Above shows the number of U12 "Outreach" referrals to Youth Diversion.

Statistics: In 2022, there was a total of **87 incidents** involving youth (39.6% decrease from 2021), of that **71 youths** were charged criminally (24.5% decrease from 2021), **22 youths** were referred to the **Essex County Youth Diversion Program** (48.8% decrease from 2021), **10 youths** were given a YCJA Warnings (70.6% decrease from 2021), and **5 youths** were under 12 years of age (64.3% decrease from 2021).

The **Q1 2023** statistics showed an increase in Youth Incidents, from **Q1 2022**, (+8 January, +10 February, +11 in March); similarly **Q2/Q3 2023** also saw increases from **Q2/Q3 2022** with one exception (+5 April, +1 May, +9 June, +4 July, +8 August, -2 September). Portions of this increase may be attributed to enhanced processes to capture the raw data within the WPS Records Management System.

Statistics



MONTHLY BOARD REPORT - SEPTEMBER 2023

SYNOPSIS OF SEPTEMBER 2023 COMPLAINTS													
OIPRD Complaints- September 2023													
31	Carry-over Complaints from 2020 - August 2023												
13	New Complaints in September 2023												
OIPRD				CHIEF'S COMPLAINTS			INFORMAL DISCIPLINE (Tariff)			TOTAL			
Public Complaints		Service/ Policy											
9		1		3			0			13			
Screened In	4	Screened In	1										
Screened Out	5	Screened Out	0										
ERA	0												
13	Complaints closed in September 2023		6	New Complaints			7	Complaints from 2020 -Aug 2023					
				6	Public Complaints			3	Public Complaints				
				0	Service/ Policy Complaints			0	Service/ Policy Complaints				
				0	Chief's Complaints			3	Chief's Complaints				
				0	Informal Discipline			1	Informal Discipline				
31	Complaints carry-over into October 2023												
YEAR TO DATE REPORT OF NEW COMPLAINTS													
	Public Complaints			Service/ Policy			Chief's Complaints			Informal Discipline			
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	
January	10	5	17	0	0	3	2	0	0			5	
February	7	7	7	0	1	1	0	2	2			17	
March	15	7	7	0	0	0	1	2	0		4	7	
April	11	7	6	0	1	0	0	4	1		1	0	
May	12	8	12	0	0	0	1	1	3		8	2	
June	9	2	10	0	0	2	1	2	0		4	2	
July	7	2	7	1	1	3	1	1	0		3	3	
August	7	7	11	1	2	0	1	4	1		0	0	
September	5	10	9	0	1	1	2	0	3		4	0	
October	4	6		0	1		3	3			4		
November	8	16		1	1		4	1			3		
December	6	8		1	1		2	0			8		
TOTAL	101	85	86	4	9	10	18	20	10	0	39	36	

Windsor Police Service
Professional Standards Branch



Section 32 REVIEW
SIU 23-OCI-114

AFFECTED PERSON: Injured Male
INCIDENT DATE: February 25, 2023
DATE REPORTED: April 17, 2023
INVESTIGATED BY: Sergeant William (Wil) Hodgins
WPS PSB NUMBER: SI2023-004
WPS CASE NUMBER: 2023-19932

Executive Summary

1. This review is pursuant to section 32 of Ontario Regulation 268/10 of the Police Services Act. It will review the applicable policies of the Windsor Police Service (WPS), the services provided and the conduct of its members.

Background

2. On April 17, 2023, at 9:00 am, the Affected Person notified the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) of the Ministry of the Solicitor General of an incident that he was involved in with the Windsor Police Service on February 25, 2023, at approximately 8:30 pm.
3. The Affected Person advised the SIU that he was stopped at a red traffic control signal on Wyandotte Street at Ouellette Avenue, when the traffic control signal cycled to green. The Affected Person proceeded into the intersection and was subsequently struck by a grey sedan that disobeyed the red traffic control signal while being pursued by Police. The Affected Person allegedly blacked out for 10-15 seconds and had sustained a concussion during his subsequent interaction with Police.
4. It was determined that the facts-in-issue regarding the events with respect to the sustained injury of the Affected Person, met the serious injury threshold as defined under the Special Investigations Unit Act. The information provided by the Complainant to the SIU as to the details of the aforementioned event caused them to invoke their mandate and commence an investigation.
5. Section 32 of the Ontario Regulation 268/10 made under the Police Services Act requires the Chief of Police to commence an investigation forthwith into any incidents in which the SIU invokes its mandate. Assigned to this investigation was Sergeant Wil Hodgins of the WPS Professional Standards and Risk Management Unit. This report is based on a factual review of the events, the actions of the involved officers and a review of the applicable WPS policies.

Methodology

6. The scope of this section 32 review has identified several Windsor Police Service Directives and Policies. The purpose of this review is to ensure compliance with the Police Services Act of Ontario and Regulations including the Ontario Policing

Standards and overall policing best practices. During the investigation, the PSB Investigator reviewed all involved officer's written reports in Versadex and their notes, plus all relevant Directives and Policies.

Scope of Review

7. This review pursuant to section 32 of Ontario Regulation 268/10 made under the Police Services Act will review the applicable policies of the Service, the services provided, and the conduct of its members.
8. Examined in relation to this incident were the following Windsor Police Service Directives:
 - a. WPS Directive 716-01 – Special Investigations Unit
 - b. WPS Directive 330-01 – In Service Training
 - c. WPS Directive 711-00 – Use of Force
 - d. WPS Directive 730-01 – Arrest
 - e. WPS Directive 734-01 – Handcuffing, Restraints and Spit Hoods
 - f. WPS Directive 863-01 – Supervisory Response
 - g. WPS Directive 717-01 – Suspect Apprehension Pursuit
 - h. WPS Directive 820-01 – Motor Vehicle Collision Investigation
 - i. WPS Directive 863-04 – Vehicle Person Stops

Involved Persons

Affected Person

- Inured male giving rise to SIU investigation

Subject Official (SO#1)

- SO#1 – Windsor Police Service Constable

Witness Officials (WO)

- WO #1 – Windsor Police Service Constable
- WO #2 – Windsor Police Service Constable
- WO #3 – Windsor Police Service Sergeant

Civilian Witnesses (CW)

- CW#1
- CW#2
- CW#3

Investigators

- Sergeant Wil Hodgins – Windsor Police Service; Professional Standards
- Carm Piro – SIU; Lead Investigator

Summary

9. In the evening of February 25, 2023, the Affected Person was operating a motor vehicle westbound on Wyandotte Street in the City of Windsor, Ontario. He was proceeding through a green light at the intersection of Wyandotte Street and Ouellette Avenue when the rear of his vehicle was struck by a southbound vehicle travelling through a red light in the northbound lane of Ouellette Avenue. The Affect Person's vehicle spun slightly clockwise as a result of the impact, and eventually came to rest facing northwest in the intersection. The subject vehicle that struck the Affected Person's vehicle had fled the scene.
10. Moments prior to the collision, SO#1 was operating a fully marked WPS cruiser south on Ouellette Avenue approaching Wyandotte Street. WO#1 was seated in the passenger of the vehicle operated by SO#1. They were following the subject vehicle, intending to stop it for a traffic infraction when the vehicle accelerated away, striking another southbound vehicle in the process. Seconds later, the subject vehicle struck the Affected Person's vehicle.
11. The Affected Person exited his vehicle following the collision and after spotting the WPS cruiser operated by SO#1 north of the intersection, shouted at officers to pursue the driver of the subject vehicle that struck his vehicle. Frustrated by what he perceived as inaction, the Affected Person rushed at the WPS cruiser and yelled at SO#1 through the driver's door. SO#1 manoeuvred his WPS cruiser into the intersection, in front the Affected Person's vehicle as the Affected Person followed on foot, gesticulating angrily. The Affected Person refused to remove his vehicle from the intersection as requested by officers.

12. WO#3 arrived on scene and attempted to diffuse the situation. At the officer's request, the Affected Person took a seat in his vehicle. However, when asked to provide his identification and vehicle documentation, the Affected Person declined to do so.
13. At about 8:12 pm, SO#1 approached the driver's door of the Affected Person's vehicle and told him he was under arrest for failing to identify himself as required by the Highway Traffic Act of Ontario. SO#1 reached into the vehicle and pulled a resistant Affected Person from within, and forced him front-first against the rear driver's side of his own vehicle. WO#3 intervened and took hold of the Affected Person's right side as SO#1 placed the Affected Person's left arm behind his back. As the Affected Person turned his head to look back at SO#1, the officer shoved his head back towards the roof of the vehicle and then repositioned him front-first against the interior of the open driver's door. The Affected Person was subsequently secured in handcuff restraints behind his back in that position.
14. The Affected Person declined WO#3's offer of an ambulance and was released unconditionally from the scene after he provided proof of his identity to officers.
15. At a later time and date, the Affected Person sought medical treatment and was diagnosed with a concussion.
16. On April 17, 2023, at 9:00am, the Affected Person reported to the SIU an incident in which he was involved in with the WPS on February 25, 2023, at about 8:30 pm. The Affected Person said that he was stopped at a red light on Wyandotte Street at Ouellette Avenue before he entered the intersection when the traffic control signal cycled to green. While in the intersection, the Affected Person's vehicle was struck by a grey sedan that disobeyed the red traffic control signal and collided with two vehicles while being pursued by Police. The Affected Person blacked out for 10-15 seconds, while his girlfriend, who was seated in the front passenger seat suffered no injuries. The Affected Person stated that he sustained a concussion during his interaction and subsequent arrest by a WPS officer (SO#1) on the evening in question.
17. Based on the above information from the Affected Person, the SIU invoked their mandate and on April 17, 2023, at 10:16 am they dispatched a team of 2 SIU Investigators, arriving on scene on April 18, 2023, at 8:43 am.

18. The SIU subsequently designated a Windsor Police Service Constable SO#1, along with Windsor Police Service Constable (WO#1), Windsor Police Service Constable (WO#2), and Windsor Police Service Sergeant (WO#3) as Witness Officials. The SIU interviewed CW#1, CW#2, CW#3, WO#1, WO#2, and WO#3 as part of their investigation.
19. On August 15, 2023, the Special Investigations Unit notified Chief Bellaire that pursuant to Section 34 of O.Reg. 268/10, their investigation was complete and a report had been filed with the Attorney General. The Special Investigations Unit indicated that there were no reasonable grounds in the evidence to proceed with criminal charges against the Subject Official.

POLICY REVIEW

Special Investigations Unit: WPS Directive #716-01, Effective 2023-02-21

20. Rationale:

- a. The Special Investigations Unit (SIU) is a civilian agency with a legislative mandate to ensure transparent oversight of law enforcement occurrences across Ontario. The legislative framework for the SIU is set out in the Special Investigations Unit Act, 2019. The SIU is independent of any police service and operates at arm's length from the Ministry of the Attorney General. The mandate of the SIU is to conduct investigations into circumstances that result in serious injury or death, the discharge of a firearm at a person, or an allegation of sexual assault, which were the result of actions of a police officer and may have criminal applications.
- b. Section 31 of the Special Investigations Unit Act requires that members of the Windsor Police Service shall co-operate fully with members of the SIU. The Special Investigations Unit Act addresses the conduct and duties of police officers with respect to SIU investigations. The purpose of this Directive is to ensure clear direction for members of the Windsor Police Service in fulfilling their legislated duty with the SIU.
- c. Section 32 of O Reg 268/10 made under the Police Services Act states:

The Chief of Police shall promptly cause an investigation to be conducted into any incident involving a police officer in the chief's police force that becomes the

subject of an investigation by the SIU Director under section 15 of the Special Investigations Unit Act, 2019.

21. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #716-01 was up to date.
- b. Officers were in full compliance of the Directive, factoring in the information they had at the time of this incident. Given there were no injuries observed, nor reported by the Affected Person on February 25, 2023, no reasonable grounds existed for the involved officers (including a Supervisor) to believe this interaction would fall under the SIU mandate.
- c. There are no further recommendations.

Update: Unrelated to this occurrence, Service wide refresher training during block training was implemented at the beginning of January 2023, and will continue throughout the remainder of 2023 to ensure that every officer in the WPS is educated on the role of the SIU.

In-Service Training; WPS Directive #330-01, Effective Date 2022-12-08

22. Rationale:

- a. The objective of the In-Service Training Directive is to develop and maintain the knowledge skills and abilities of the members of the Windsor Police Service. This will be achieved through a succession of training programs, consistent with provincial government established Adequacy Standards, or as designated by the Chief of Police. This Directive addresses the responsibility of members for career development, skills development and learning.
- b. The purpose of this Directive is to establish and clarify the responsibility of members to attend and participate in In-Service Training programs.

23. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #330-01 was up to date.
- b. Officers were in full compliance and adhered to the Directive in effect at the time of this incident.
- c. Directive #330-01 was scheduled for review in May 2023, which has yet to be completed.

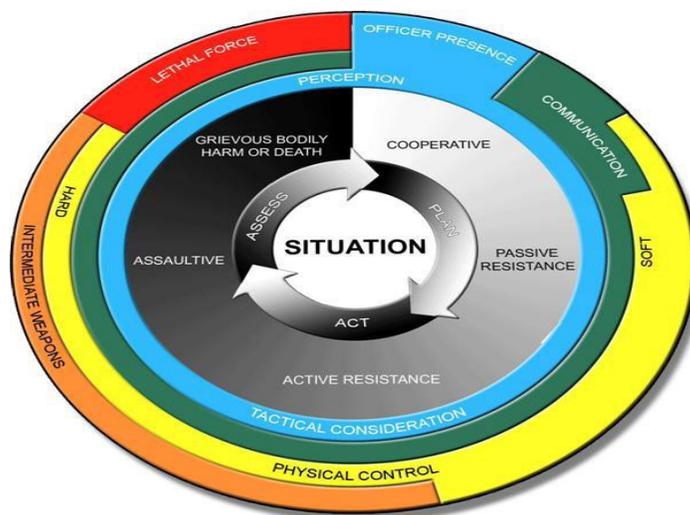
Recommendation: The Inspector – Professional to immediately review and update this Directive as required, ensuring that information contained within remains current.

Use of Force; WPS Directive #711-00, Effective Date 2023-01-23

24. Rationale:

- a. The authority to use force on a person carries a great responsibility. It is incumbent on a Police Service to provide the tools, training and guidance to its Members to ensure that this responsibility is always paramount in the decision making process.
- b. It is important that the Service have access to information concerning the frequency and types of force used by police and the circumstances under which it occurs. This information is used to guide local training, refine policy and assist in the identification of provincial trends and training needs.
- c. The purpose of this Directive is to establish policy and procedures with respect to the reporting of use of force required by PSA O. Regulation 926 and O.Reg 267/18.

The Ontario Use of Force Model



25. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #711-00 was up to date.
- b. As of the writing of this report the officers were found to be in full compliance of this Directive. Given the circumstances, the level of force used against the Affected Person was both justified and reasonable. There are no further recommendations.

Update: This Directive was reviewed and updated on July 11, 2023.

Arrest; WPS Directive #730-01, Effective Date 2022-05-25

26. Rationale:

- a. The purpose of this Directive is to establish policy and procedures with respect to arrest, which encompasses the legal, constitutional and case law requirements relating to arrest. This Directive will outline that all arrests of persons shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code, Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Provincial Statutes and Common Law, and that the rights of all arrested persons under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms shall be protected.

27. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #730-01 was up to date.
- b. As of the writing of this report, Officers were found to be in full compliance and adhered to the Directive. There are no further recommendations.

Update: This Directive was reviewed and updated on May 22, 2023.

Handcuffing, Restraints and Spit Hoods; WPS Directive 734-01, Effective Date 2022-05-25

28. Rationale:

- a. Handcuffs/Leg Restraints and Disposable Restraints are a temporary means restraint used to control a person to prevent escape, prevent injury to the police or public including the person handcuffed, and to prevent the possible destruction of evidence. The proper use of all restraints provides a positioning advantage for police officers/members in the event a person attacks, resists or attempts to escape.

29. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #734-01 was up to date.
- b. As of the writing of this report, Officers were found to be in full compliance and adhered to the Directive. There are no further recommendations.

Supervisory Response; WPS Directive 863-01, Effective Date 2021-02-18

30. Rationale:

- a. Adequacy Standards Regulations required the establishment of processes and procedures on supervision that set out the circumstances where a supervisor must be notified of an event and where the supervisor must attend at or become involved in an event. These requirements are also embedded in the event specific Directives.
- b. The purpose of this Directive is to list the circumstances where a patrol supervisor must attend a scene, circumstances where the patrol supervisor must be notified of the occurrence and, the supervisory reporting requirements.

31. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #863-01 was up to date.
- b. As of the writing of this report, Officers were found to be in full compliance and adhered to the Directive. There are no further recommendations.

Update #1: This Directive was reviewed and updated on May 14, 2023

Update #2: Unrelated to this occurrence, additional Supervisory training covering SIU incidents was implemented in the Sergeant Mentoring and Re-Integration Program, which is provided to newly promoted Sergeants and those returning from positions in the service that are not front line. An additional training module was also added during annual IST block training being provided to all WPS officers that commenced in January 2023 and will continue throughout the calendar year.

Suspect Apprehension Pursuit; WPS Directive 717-01, Effective Date 2022-04-19

32. Rationale:

- a. The effective management of pursuits will reduce risk to both the public and officers and will ensure that the risks are appropriate to the benefits.
- b. The purpose of this Directive is to establish suspect apprehension pursuit procedures that are consistent with Ontario Regulation 266/10 made under the Police Services Act.
- c. A Suspect Apprehension Pursuit (“Pursuit”) is defined as an event in which:
 - 1) A police officer directs or attempts to direct the driver of a motor vehicle to stop;
 - 2) The driver refuses to obey the officer; and

- 3) The police officer pursues in a motor vehicle for the purposes of stopping the fleeing motor vehicle or identifying the fleeing motor vehicle or an individual in the fleeing motor vehicle.

33. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #717-01 was scheduled for review in June 2023, which had yet to be completed.
- b. As of the writing of this report, Officers were found to be in full compliance and adhered to the Directive.

Update: This Directive was reviewed and updated on June 2, 2023.

Injured Persons; WPS Directive #793-02, Effective Date 2016-12-30

34. Rationale:

- a. Occasionally, members of the Windsor Police Service will attend the scene of an injured person. The purpose of this Directive is to ensure consistency in the manner in which members of the Windsor Police Service respond to injured persons calls.

35. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident it was discovered that Directive #932-02 was last reviewed in August 2021. The next review date is scheduled for August 2024.
- b. As of the writing of this report, Officers were found to be in full compliance and adhered to the Directive.

Motor Vehicle Collision Investigation; WPS Directive #820-01, Effective Date 2021-11-04

36. Rationale:

- a. The Highway Traffic Act legislates that Police Services are required to investigate and report motor vehicle collisions. The requirements to fulfill these duties are significant in terms of police resources and time management.
- b. The purpose of this directive is to provide members with the process and procedures to follow when investigating motor vehicle collisions.

37. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #820-01 was up to date.

- b. As of the writing of this report, Officers were found to be in full compliance and adhered to the Directive. There are no further recommendations.

Update: This Directive was reviewed and updated on March 30, 2023

Vehicle Person Stops; WPS Directive #863-04, Effective Date 2023-01-06

38. Rationale:

- a. Members of the Windsor Police Service have occasion to stop vehicles and persons during the course of their duties.
- b. A general set of procedures and guidelines for the stopping and approaching of vehicles and or persons has been established and is intended to provide maximum safety for the officer(s) involved, the persons stopped and any others in the vicinity.

39. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #863-04 was up to date.
- b. As of the writing of this report, Officers were found to be in full compliance and adhered to the Directive. There are no further recommendations.

Services

40. The PSB Investigator reviewed the services provided by the Windsor Police members who attended the incident. The review found no issues with the services that were provided by the involved members.

Conduct

41. On April 17, 2023, the Affected Person contacted the SIU to report that he had suffered a serious injury in the course of his arrest by a WPS officer –SO#1 – on February 25, 2023. The SIU initiated an investigation, naming a Windsor Police Service Constable, the Subject Official (SO#1). The investigation is now concluded.

42. After an assessment of the evidence, the SIU Director determined that there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the Subject Official committed a criminal offence in connection with the Affected Person's arrest and injury.

43. The SIU Director explained:

- a. Pursuant to section 25(1) of the *Criminal Code*, police officers are immune from criminal liability for force used in the course of their duties provided such force was

reasonably necessary in the execution of an act that they were required or authorized to do by law.

44. SO#1 was within his rights in seeking to take the Affected Person into custody. The Affected Person had been involved in a motor vehicle collision, was refusing to remove his vehicle from the intersection as directed, and failed to provide his vehicle documentation or identify himself when asked, rendering him subject to arrest pursuant to sections 33(3) and 217(2) of the *Highway Traffic Act*.
45. With respect to the force used by SO#1 in aid of the Affected Person's arrest, I am satisfied that it was legally justified. The forcible extrication from the vehicle was necessary given the Affected Person's refusal to exit voluntarily. And the shove to the head onto the roof of the car seemed a proportionate reaction to the Affected Person's turn towards the officer. Given the Affected Person's belligerence throughout his dealings with SO#1, that action would reasonably have been interpreted as one of defiance and a possible prelude to further resistance. In the circumstances, SO#1 was entitled to redirect the Affected Person's head away from him, and he did so with minimal to moderate force.
46. In the result, whether the Complainant suffered a concussion at the hands of SO#1, there are no reasonable grounds to conclude that the officer comported himself other than lawfully throughout their dealings. As such, there is no basis for criminal charges. The file is closed.

Conclusion

47. After the factual review of the events and the applicable WPS Directives and Policies, no misconduct was identified concerning the actions of SO#1 or any other member of the Windsor Police Service on February 25, 2023.
48. The Special Investigations Unit conducted a thorough criminal investigation into the actions of the Windsor Police Service members. It is clear based on the evidence relied upon by the Special Investigations Unit that there were no reasonable grounds to lay a criminal charge against SO#1, and that his actions were legally justified, and constituted anything other than a reasonable, necessary, and appropriate use of force.

Investigator(s)

Submitted By:

Wil Hodgins

Sergeant Wil Hodgins #14325
Professional Standards Branch
Risk Management Unit
Dated: August 30th, 2023

Supervisor(s)

Approved By:

Inspector Ken Cribley
Professional Standards Branch
Risk Management Unit
Dated: August 30th, 2023

Submitted to Chief Bellaire's Office on August 31st , 2023

Chief of Police or Designate

Approved By:

Chief of Police Jason Bellaire (or Designate)

Windsor Police Service

150 Goyeau Street

Windsor, Ontario

N9A 6J5

Date: _____

Windsor Police Service
Professional Standards Branch



Section 32 REVIEW

SIU 23-OCI-064

AFFECTED PERSON:	Injured Female
INCIDENT DATE:	March 1, 2023
INVESTIGATED BY:	Sergeant William (Wil) Hodgins
WPS PSB NUMBER:	SI2023-003
WPS CASE NUMBER:	2023-21404

Executive Summar

1. This review is pursuant to section 32 of Ontario Regulation 268/10 of the Police Services Act. It will review the applicable policies of the Windsor Police Service (WPS), the services provided and the conduct of its members.

Background

2. On March 2, 2023, at 4:31 am, the WPS notified the Special Investigations Unit of the Ministry of the Solicitor General due to the injury sustained by the Affected Person while being arrested for an offence pursuant to the Trespass to Property Act of Ontario. (Windsor Police event #23-21404). This notification was initiated to maintain consistent adherence with provincial legislative requirements during an exigent matter that required clear and direct communication.
3. It was determined that the facts-in-issue regarding the events with respect to the sustained injury of the Affected Person, met the serious injury threshold as defined under the Special Investigations Unit Act. The information provided to the SIU as to the details of the aforementioned event caused them to invoke their mandate and commence an investigation.
4. Section 32 of the Ontario Regulation 268/10 made under the Police Services Act requires the Chief of Police to commence an investigation forthwith into any incidents in which the SIU invokes its mandate. Assigned to this investigation was Sergeant Wil Hodgins of the WPS Professional Standards and Risk Management Unit. This report is based on a factual review of the events, the actions of the involved officers and a review of the applicable WPS policies.

Methodology

5. The scope of this section 32 review has identified several Windsor Police Service Directives and Policies. The purpose of this review is to ensure compliance with the Police Services Act of Ontario and Regulations including the Ontario Policing Standards and overall policing best practices. During the investigation, the PSB Investigator reviewed all involved officer's written reports in Versadex and their notes, plus all relevant Directives and Policies.

Scope of Review

6. This review pursuant to section 32 of Ontario Regulation 268/10 made under the Police Services Act will review the applicable policies of the Service, the services provided, and the conduct of its members.
7. Examined in relation to this incident were the following Windsor Police Service Directives:
 - a. WPS Directive 716-01 - Special Investigations Unit
 - b. WPS Directive 330-01 - In Service Training
 - c. WPS Directive 711-00 - Use of Force
 - d. WPS Directive 730-01 - Arrest
 - e. WPS Directive 734-01 - Handcuffing, Restraints and Spit Hoods
 - f. WPS Directive 863-01 - Supervisory Response
 - g. WPS Directive 732-02 - Prisoners Admitted to Hospital
 - h. WPS Directive 782-15 - Police Response to High Risk Individuals
 - i. WPS Directive 793-02 - Injured Persons

Involved Persons

Affected Person

- Injured female giving rise to SIU Investigation

Subject Official (SO)

- SO#1 – Windsor Police Constable

Witness Officials (WO)

- WO #1 – Windsor Police Sergeant
- WO #2 – Windsor Police Constable

Civilian Witness (CW)

- CW#1

Investigators

- Sergeant Wil Hodgins - Windsor Police Service; Professional Standards
- William (Bill) Marshall - SIU; Lead Investigator

Summary

8. On the evening of Wednesday March 1, 2023, the homeowner, CW#1, contacted the WPS to have the Affected Person removed from her residence in the area of Little River Road and Lauzon Road in Windsor, Ontario because she was consuming drugs in the basement.
9. At approximately 11:20 pm, SO#1 and WO#1 responded and advised the Affected Person that according to CW#1, she was no longer welcome at the residence and was required to leave. Arrangements for temporary housing were made by SO#1 and WO#1, for the Affected Person at a local women's shelter. The Affected Person declined the assistance and subsequently left on foot without incident. Before departing the residence, SO#1 warned the Affected Person that if she returned, she would be arrested for an offence under the Trespass to Property Act of Ontario.
10. On March 2, 2023, at approximately 2:00 am, the CW#1 called the WPS again to report that the Affected Person returned and attempted to re-enter the residence. The Affected Person did not possess a key and had banged on the door so she could be allowed entry into the residence. The CW#1 advised a WPS Dispatcher that if the Affected Person was still on her property, she wanted the Police to remove her.
11. At 2:35 am, SO#1 and WO#1 returned to the residence for a second time and noted that the Affected Person was not out front of the residence. From a previous Versadex report, SO#1 and WO#1 were aware that the Affected Person had a history of hiding in the storage shed on the property. SO#1 consulted with the OIC of the WPS Detention Unit for direction should the Affected Person be located on the property. The OIC of the Detention Unit directed SO#1 to contact him again if officers located the Affected Person and confirm if she was going to be transported to WPS headquarters.
12. At 2:36 am, a WPS dispatcher called the CW#1 and advised her that SO#1 and WO#1 were checking around the exterior of the residence.

13. Moments later, SO#1 and WO#1 entered an unlocked gate and located the Affected Person seated in a chair in a storage shed at the rear of the property.
14. The Affected Person argued briefly with SO#1 and WO#1, but she ultimately stood from the chair she was sitting on and exited the storage shed upon request. SO#1 advised the Affected Person that she was under arrest for Trespassing.
15. Once outside the storage shed, SO#1 advised the Affected Person again that she was under arrest for Trespassing and directed her to place her arms behind her back. SO#1 took physical control of the Affected Person's right arm, as WO#1 simultaneously took physical control of her left arm. As SO#1 placed the Affected Person's right wrist into handcuff restraints, she tensed up and immediately pulled her right arm away from SO#1. With the other strand of the handcuff loose and a potential risk to officer safety, SO#1 quickly grabbed the Affected Person's right arm and forced it behind her back and in an upward motion to use as leverage against to gain and maintain physical control. SO#1 and WO#1 both heard a "Pop" sound coming from the Affected Person's right arm. The Affected Person immediately stopped resisting, was brought under physical control and then both of her wrists were handcuffed to the rear. The Affected Person indicated that her arm felt weird and/or numb, and she could not feel her fingers well.
16. As a result of officer's efforts to gain and maintain physical control of the Affected Person, she sustained an injury to her right arm. At approximately 3:19 am, Paramedics were notified and attended to assess her injuries, which led to the Affected Person being transported to the Windsor Regional Hospital - Metropolitan Campus for further treatment.
17. On March 2, 2023, at 5:45 am, X-rays confirmed that the Affected Person sustained a spiral fracture to the humerus bone of her right arm.
18. On March 2, 2023, at 7:30 am, the Affected Person was discharged from the hospital with a full arm cast on her right arm.
19. On March 2, 2023, at 4:31 am, the SIU was notified by Windsor Police and provided with the following information; The Civilian Witness (CW#1) contacted the WPS on the evening of March 1, 2023, to have the Affected Person removed from her home in the area of Little River Road and Lauzon Road, Windsor, because she was consuming

drugs in the basement. WPS officers attended the residence that evening and, after talking to the Complainant, she left without incident. On March 2, 2023, at approximately 2:00 a.m., the CW#1 called the WPS again to report that the Affected Person had returned and attempted to re-enter the home. The same two WPS officers returned and located the Affected Person on the property. She was again asked to leave. The Affected Person refused, and she was arrested. During the interaction, the Affected Person's right arm was injured. She was taken to the Windsor Regional Hospital Metropolitan Campus (WRHMC) for medical assessment, where she was diagnosed with a fractured right arm.

20. Based on the above information the SIU invoked their mandate and on March 2, 2023, at 5:19 am they dispatched a team of 4 SIU Investigators, arriving on scene at 3:30 pm.
21. The SIU subsequently designated Windsor Police Constable as SO#1, along with Windsor Police Sergeant (WO#1) and Windsor Police Constable (WO#2) as Witness Officials. The SIU interviewed the CW#1, WO#1, and SO#1 as a part of their investigation.
22. On June 30, 2023, the Special Investigations Unit notified Chief Bellaire that pursuant to Section 34 of O.Reg. 268/10, their investigation was complete and a report had been filed with the Attorney General: The Special Investigations Unit indicated that there were no reasonable grounds in the evidence to proceed with criminal charges against the Subject Official.

POLICY REVIEW

Special Investigations Unit: WPS Directive #716-01, Effective 2023-02-21

23. Rationale:

- a. The Special Investigations Unit (SIU) is a civilian agency with a legislative mandate to ensure transparent oversight of law enforcement occurrences across Ontario. The legislative framework for the SIU is set out in the Special Investigations Unit Act, 2019. The SIU is independent of any police service and operates at arm's length from the Ministry of the Attorney General. The mandate of the SIU is to conduct investigations into circumstances that result in serious injury or death, the

discharge of a firearm at a person, or an allegation of sexual assault, which were the result of actions of a police officer and may have criminal applications.

- b. Section 31 of the Special Investigations Unit Act requires that members of the Windsor Police Service shall co-operate fully with members of the SIU. The Special Investigations Unit Act addresses the conduct and duties of police officers with respect to SIU investigations. The purpose of this Directive is to ensure clear direction for members of the Windsor Police Service in fulfilling their legislated duty with the SIU.
- c. Section 32 of O Reg 268/10 made under the Police Services Act states:

The Chief of Police shall promptly cause an investigation to be conducted into any incident involving a police officer in the chief's police force that becomes the subject of an investigation by the SIU Director under section 15 of the Special Investigations Unit Act, 2019.

24. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #716-01 was up to date.
- b. Officers were in full compliance and adhered to the Directive in effect at the time of this incident. There are no further recommendations.

Update: Unrelated to this occurrence, Service wide refresher training during block training was implemented at the beginning of January 2023, and will continue throughout the remainder of 2023 to ensure that every officer in the WPS is educated on the role of the SIU.

In-Service Training: WPS Directive #330-01, Effective Date 2022-12-08

25. Rationale:

- a. The objective of the In-Service Training Directive is to develop and maintain the knowledge skills and abilities of the members of the Windsor Police Service. This will be achieved through a succession of training programs, consistent with provincial government established Adequacy Standards, or as designated by the Chief of Police. This Directive addresses the responsibility of members for career development, skills development and learning.

- b. The purpose of this Directive is to establish and clarify the responsibility of members to attend and participate in In-Service Training programs.

26. Findings:

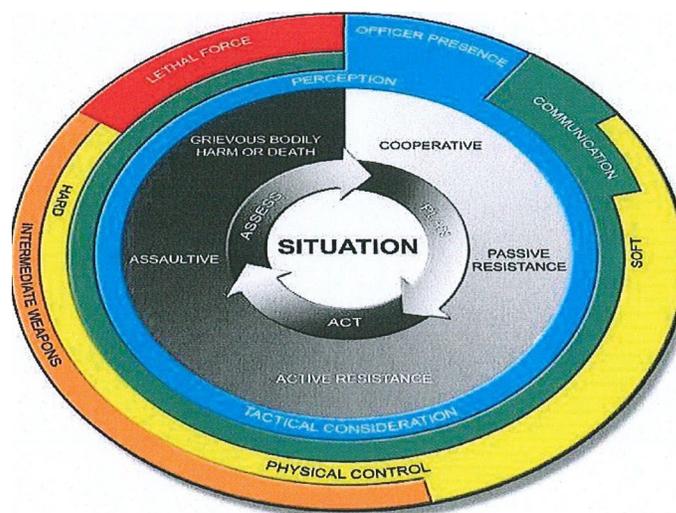
- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #330-01 was up to date.
- b. Officers were in full compliance and adhered to the Directive in effect at the time of this incident. There are no further recommendations.

Use of Force: WPS Directive #711-00, Effective Date 2023-01-23

27. Rationale:

- a. The authority to use force on a person carries a great responsibility. It is incumbent on a Police Service to provide the tools, training and guidance to its Members to ensure that this responsibility is always paramount in the decision making process.
- b. It is important that the Service have access to information concerning the frequency and types of force used by police and the circumstances under which it occurs. This information is used to guide local training, refine policy and assist in the identification of provincial trends and training needs.
- c. The purpose of this Directive is to establish policy and procedures with respect to the reporting of use of force required by PSA 0. Regulation 926 and O.Reg 267/18.

The Ontario Use of Force Model



28. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #711-00 was up to date.
- b. As of the writing of this report the officers were found to be in full compliance of this Directive. Given the circumstances, the level of force used against the Affected Person was both justified and reasonable. There are no further recommendations.

Arrest: WPS Directive #730-01, Effective Date 2022-05-25

29. Rationale:

- a. The purpose of this Directive is to establish policy and procedures with respect to arrest, which encompasses the legal, constitutional and case law requirements relating to arrest. This Directive will outline that all arrests of persons shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code, Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Provincial Statutes and Common Law, and that the rights of all arrested persons under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms shall be protected.

30. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #730-01 was up to date.
- b. As of the writing of this report, Officers were found to be in full compliance and adhered to the Directive. There are no further recommendations.

Handcuffing, Restraints and Spit Hoods: WPS Directive 734-01, Effective Date 2022-05-25

31. Rationale:

- a. Handcuffs/Leg Restraints and Disposable Restraints are a temporary means restraint used to control a person to prevent escape, prevent injury to the police or public including the person handcuffed, and to prevent the possible destruction of evidence. The proper use of all restraints provides a positioning advantage for police officers/members in the event a person attacks, resists or attempts to escape.

32. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #734-01 was up to date.
- b. As of the writing of this report, Officers were found to be in full compliance and adhered to the Directive. There are no further recommendations.

Supervisory Response: WPS Directive 863-01, Effective Date 2021-02-18

33. Rationale:

- a. Adequacy Standards Regulations required the establishment of processes and procedures on supervision that set out the circumstances where a supervisor must be notified of an event and where the supervisor must attend at or become involved in an event. These requirements are also embedded in the event specific Directives.
- b. The purpose of this Directive is to list the circumstances where a patrol supervisor must attend a scene, circumstances where the patrol supervisor must be notified of the occurrence and, the supervisory reporting requirements.

34. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident, Directive #863-01 was up to date.
- b. As of the writing of this report, Officers were found to be in full compliance and adhered to the Directive. There are no further recommendations.

Update: Unrelated to this occurrence, additional Supervisory training covering SIU incidents was implemented in the Sergeant Mentoring and Re-Integration Program, which is provided to newly promoted Sergeants and those returning from positions in the service that are not front line. An additional training module was also added during annual 1ST block training being provided to all WPS officers that commenced in January 2023 and will continue throughout the calendar year.

Prisoners Admitted to Hospital: WPS Directive #732-02, Effective Date 2022-02-02

35. Rationale:

- a. Occasionally, persons suffer from injury or illness prior to, during, or after arrest and yet prior to arraignment or release from custody. The Windsor Police Service is under an obligation to ensure that the requirements of the Criminal Code are met with regards to the timely release or arraignment of prisoners.
- b. The purpose of this Directive is to establish a method that constructively examines events in order to reassess resources, review the application and effectiveness of policy and develop practices that enhance strengths and improve deficiencies.

36. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident it was discovered that Directive #732-02 was scheduled for review in June 2022, which had yet to be completed.
- b. As of the writing of this report, Officers were found to be in full compliance and adhered to the Directive.

Update: This Directive has been forwarded to Inspector Marc Murphy for his review.

Injured Persons: WPS Directive #793-02, Effective Date 2016-12-30

37. Rationale:

- a. Occasionally, members of the Windsor Police Service will attend the scene of an injured person. The purpose of this Directive is to ensure consistency in the manner in which members of the Windsor Police Service respond to injured persons calls.

38. Findings:

- a. At the time of this incident it was discovered that Directive #932-02 was last reviewed in August 2021. The next review date is scheduled for August 2024.
- b. As of the writing of this report, Officers were found to be in full compliance and adhered to the Directive.

Services

39. The PSB Investigator reviewed the services provided by the Windsor Police members who attended the incident. The review found no issues with the services that were provided by these members.

Conduct

40. In the early morning hours of March 2, 2023, SO#1 was dispatched with WO #1 to a residence in the area of Little River Road and Lauzon Road, Windsor. The homeowner -CW#1 - had called police to have the Affected Person removed from the property. The same two officers (SO#1 and WO#1) had hours earlier removed the Affected Person from inside the home at the request of CW#1, who was distressed with the Affected Person's drug use. She had left without incident at the time, but had now returned to sleep in the backyard shed.

41. SO#1 and WO#1 entered an unlocked gate and located the Affected Person seated in a chair in a storage shed at the rear of the property. The Affected Person argued briefly with SO#1 and WO#1, but ultimately stood from the chair she was sitting on and exited the storage shed upon request. SO#1 advised the Affected Person that she was under arrest for Trespassing.
42. Once outside the storage shed, SO#1 advised the Affected Person again that she was under arrest for Trespassing and escorted her towards a deck to secure her in handcuffs. SO#1 directed the Affected Person to place her arms behind her back. SO#1 took physical control of the Affected Person's right arm, as WO#1 simultaneously took physical control of her left arm. As SO#1 placed the Affected Person's right wrist into handcuff restraints, she tensed up and immediately pulled her right arm away from SO#1. SO#1 grabbed the Affected Person's right arm and forced it behind her back and in an upward motion to use as leverage against to gain and maintain physical control. SO#1 and WO#1 both heard a "Pop" sound coming from the Affected Person's right arm.
43. Paramedics were notified and attended to assess her injuries, which led to the Affected Person being transported to the Windsor Regional Hospital - Metropolitan Campus for an assessment of her injuries. X-rays confirmed that the Affected Person sustained a spiral fracture to the humerus bone of her right arm. She was later discharged from the hospital with a full arm cast on her right arm.
44. After an analysis of the evidence, the SIU determined that there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the Subject Official committed a criminal offence in connection with the Affected Person's injury.
45. The SIU Director explained:
 - a. Pursuant to section 25(1) of the *Criminal Code*, police officers are immune from criminal liability for force used in the course of their duties provided such force was reasonably necessary in the execution of an act that they were required or authorized to do by law.
 - b. There are no questions raised in the evidence with the lawfulness of the Affected Person's arrest. Given her prior interaction with the officers that same night, the Affected Person would have clearly understood that she was not wanted on the

property. Accordingly, when she returned, the officers were within their rights in taking her into custody under section 9 of the *Trespass to Property Act*.

- c. The injury to the Affected Person's arm was unfortunate, but I am unable to attribute it to excessive force on the part of the SO. The Affected Person had pulled her right arm away and was swinging it, giving the appearance of resisting arrest. There was a need in the moment to re-assert control of the arm, particularly as the cuffs dangling from the Affected Person's right wrist might have struck the officers if left unchecked. The SO did just that by wresting control of the arm and forcing it behind the back. Whether the officer measured his force with precision is unclear; perhaps lesser force might have accomplished the same objective. Be that as it may, the test is one of 'reasonable' force, not exacting force. In the circumstances, I am satisfied that the officer did not overstep what was reasonable in the circumstances to overcome the Affected Person's resistance.
- d. In the result, while I accept that the force used by the SO broke the Affected Person's arm, there are no reasonable grounds to conclude that the injury was attributable to unlawful conduct on the part of the officer. As such, there is no basis for proceeding with criminal charges in this case. The file is closed.

Conclusion

46. After the factual review of the events and the applicable WPS Directives and Policies, no misconduct was identified concerning the actions of SO#1 or any other member of the Windsor Police Service on March 2, 2023.
47. The Special Investigations Unit conducted a thorough criminal investigation into the actions of the Windsor Police Service members. It is clear based on the evidence relied upon by the Special Investigations Unit that there were no reasonable grounds to believe to lay a criminal charge against SO#1, and that his action constituted anything other than a reasonable, necessary, and appropriate use of force.

Investigator(s)

Submitted By:

Wil Hodgins

Sergeant Wil Hodgins #14325

Professional Standards Branch

Risk Management Unit

Dated: July 25th, 2023

Supervisor(s)

Approved By:

Scott Jeffery

Staff Sergeant Scott Jeffery

Professional Standards Branch

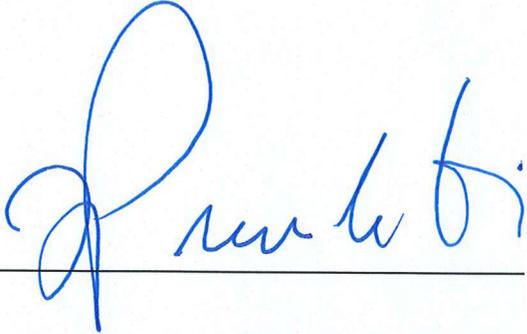
Risk Management Unit

Dated: July 25th, 2023

Submitted to Chief Bellaire's Office on July 25, 2023

Chief of Police or Designate

Approved By:



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. Bellaire", written over a horizontal line.

Chief of Police Jason Bellaire (or Designate)

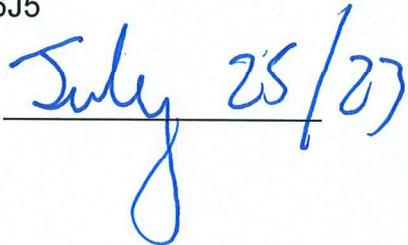
Windsor Police Service

150 Goyeau Street

Windsor, Ontario

N9A 6J5

Date:



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Windsor & Essex County Crime Stoppers

Police Coordinator Report

September 1st-30th, 2023

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

- September 13th - Golf Tournament at Kingsville Golf and Country Club
- September 28th-October 1st – Northern National Collectors’ Event at Caesars Windsor

AM800

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

- September 5th – Suspicious Marine Activity
- September 12th – Arson and Theft of Motor Vehicle on Intersection Road – Tecumseh OPP
- September 19th – Mischief to crosswalks on Erie Street – Leamington OPP
- September 26th – Theft from Motor Vehicle on Heatherglan Drive – Tecumseh OPP

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

- Recorded weekly – Crime of the Week – TO RESUME IN OCTOBER

CTV News

- Crime Stoppers K9 Calendars – Aired September 29th

Social Media

- Daily/Weekly Facebook, Twitter and Instagram posts

Crime Stoppers Upcoming Calendar

- Charity K9 Calendar for 2023/2024
- Holy Names High School Presentation – October 17th
- Crime Stoppers Zone Meeting in Oxford – October 19th
- Broomsticks and Brushes Event at Tecumseh Mall – October 21st
- Interagency meeting with Windsor Health Unit – October 26th
- Presentation at St Clair College – October 27th
- Booth at Community Housing Corporation Building (2455 Rivard) – October 30th
- Wild Game Dinner at Colasanti's Tropical Garden – March 1st, 2024

This statistical report is reflective of September 1st-30th, 2023.

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

Windsor Police Service

WPS - Amherstburg Detachment

Ontario Provincial Police

LaSalle Police Service

Ministry of Revenue and Finance

Windsor & Essex County Health Unit- Tobacco Enforcement

CBSA

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 – Ontario Provincial Police

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: December 2023 Run Date: 2023/10/03

Statistic	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tips Received	175	166	152	135	162	142	159	155	120	9	0	0
Tip Follow-ups	138	100	100	85	126	125	121	131	155	22	0	0
Arrests	4	8	9	3	2	0	3	4	7	0	0	0
Cases Cleared	2	7	11	2	2	0	3	2	6	0	0	0
Charges Laid	18	24	26	4	2	0	2	12	38	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	1	6	8	3	2	2	0	4	2	0	0	0
Rewards Approved	\$750	\$2,700	\$3,400	\$1,000	\$300	\$350	\$0	\$600	\$1,200	\$0	\$0	\$0
# of Rewards Paid	0	3	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rewards Paid	\$0	\$1,100	\$2,700	\$800	\$0	\$150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
# of Weapons Recovered	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
# of Vehicles Recovered	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property Recovered	\$0	\$38,750	\$3,500	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cash Recovered	\$910	\$13,021	\$350	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Drugs Seized	\$49,250	\$62,300	\$72,230	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,680	\$165,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Recovered	\$50,160	\$114,071	\$76,080	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,210	\$165,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

Statistic	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	SI
Tips Received	493	439	434	9	1,375	61,307
Tip Follow-ups	338	336	407	22	1,103	21,280
Calls Received	0	0	0	0	0	3,138
Arrests	21	5	14	0	40	7,098
Cases Cleared	20	4	11	0	35	10,433
Charges Laid	68	6	52	0	126	10,301
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	0	625
Administrative Discipline	0	0	0	0	0	3
# of Rewards Approved	15	7	6	0	28	1,885
Rewards Approved	\$6,850	\$1,650	\$1,800	\$0	\$10,300	\$1,267,385
# of Rewards Paid	7	3	0	0	10	971
Rewards Paid	\$3,800	\$950	\$0	\$0	\$4,750	\$833,652
# of Weapons Recovered	8	0	1	0	9	554
# of Vehicles Recovered	1	1	0	0	2	34
Property Recovered	\$42,250	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$122,250	\$13,554,173
Cash Recovered	\$14,281	\$0	\$530	\$0	\$14,811	\$604,979
Drugs Seized	\$183,780	\$0	\$168,680	\$0	\$352,460	\$119,682,048
Total Recovered	\$240,311	\$80,000	\$169,210	\$0	\$489,521	\$133,841,200

Windsor - Essex County Crime Stoppers Tip Summary Report

Created Date: 2023/09/01 to 2023/09/30

Offense Type	Count
Animal Cruelty	1
Arson	1
Assault	3
Attempt Murder	1
Breach of Condition	0
Break and Enter	1
By Law	0
Child Abuse	0
COVID-19	0
Cybercrime	0
Disqualified Driving	0
Drugs	35
Elder Abuse	0
Fraud	4
Highway Traffic Act	2
Hit and Run / Fail to Remain	1
Homicide	0
Human Smuggling	0
Human Trafficking	1
Illegal Cigarettes	2
Immigration	0

Impaired Driver	0
Indecent Act	1
Liquor (sales to minors, sales without licence)	0
Mischief	4
Missing Person	1
Motor Vehicle Collision	2
Possession of Stolen Property	2
Prostitution/Morality	3
Repeat Impaired Driver	0
Robbery	0
Sexual Assault	0
Stolen Vehicle	0
Suspended Driver	2
Suspicious Activity	7
Terrorism	0
Test Tip	0
Theft	28
Threats	2
Warrant	3
Weapons	4
<i>Other</i>	9
<i>Unknown</i>	1
Total	121



Crime Statistics September, 2023

October 16, 2023
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 2375 total violations in September of this year. This total represents 346 more violations than were reported in the same month of last year (increase of 17.05%) This total also represents an increase of 50 violations from the 2325 reported last month (increase of 2.2%).

Violent Crime

There were 308 incidents of violent crime in September, an increase of 54 compared to September 2022. This figure also represents an increase of 26 from last month.

Seasonal Variations – Violent Crime

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

- There were no homicides in September 2023.
- There were 24 *Sexual Assaults-Non Family* cases reported in September, 13 more than last September and 14 more than last month.
- *Domestic (family) assaults* were reported 57 times, 1 less than reported in September of last year, and 1 less than last month.
- There were 4 *Assault Police* cases in September, 3 more than last year and 3 less than last month.
- *Criminal Harassment* cases were reported 11 times in September, 3 more than last year and 1 more than last month.
- *Other Violent violations* (Threats, Harassing phone calls, etc.) were reported 64 times in September, 2 less than last year, and 4 less than last month.
- There were 7 cases of *Sexual Assaults-family*, the same as last September, and 1 less than last month.
- *Assaults Non-Family* cases were reported 130 times, 43 more than last year and 20 more than last month.
- The number of *Robberies and Attempt Robberies* for September of this year amounted to 10. There were 13 Robberies and Attempts reported in the same month last year. The 10 Robberies and Attempts is 1 more than last month. Of the 10 robberies;
 - 0 robbery involved a firearm
 - 4 robbery were with 'other weapon'

- 6 robberies other
- 0 attempt robbery

Property Crime

There were 1164 property crimes reported in September of this year, 144 more occurrences than in September of last year (increase of 14.12%) and 91 more 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* – 13 reported in September 2023, 9 more than last year.
- *B&E's and Attempts* – 120 reported in September 2023, 22 less than September 2022 and 16 more than last month. Of the 120 B&E's and Attempts reported;
 - 27 were to businesses
 - 52 were to dwellings
 - 24 were to “other buildings or places”
 - 8 were unlawfully in a dwelling
 - 9 were attempts
 - 0 B&E involving a firearm
- *Theft under \$5000* – 458 reported in September of this year, 61 more than September of last year and 50 more than last month.
- *Thefts from Motor Vehicles* – 140 incidents reported in September of this year, 36 more than last September, and 9 more than last month.
- *Possession of Stolen Goods* – 17 occurrences reported in September of this year, 1 less than the same month last year and 2 more than last month.¹
- *Fraud* – 189 incidents of Fraud were reported in September of this year, 26 more than September 2022, and 13 more than last month.
- *Mischief* – 153 occurrences of Mischief were reported in September of this year, 33 more than last year and 18 less than last month.
- *Vehicle thefts or attempts* – 59 thefts or attempt thefts of motor vehicles, 5 less than September 2022 and 17 more than last month.
- *Theft Over \$5000* – there were 15 occurrences of Theft Over reported in September, 7 more than September 2022 and 1 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 24 *Firearms/Offensive Weapons* offences reported in September of 2023, 4 more than last year and 7 less than last month.

“*Other Criminal Code*” offences (consisting mostly of Breach offences) were reported 158 times, 7 less than what was reported in September of last year and 42 less than last month.

There were 381 Intimate Partner related occurrences reported to in September of 2023. This total is 39 less than last month.

Youth Related Incidents

There were 18 occurrences where Young Persons were charged in September of 2023. Of the 18 occurrences,

- 7 were a crime of violence ,
- 3 property related offence,
- 4 were accidents
- 0 were for Drug Offences
- 0 were “other Criminal Code” offence
- 1 was for other offences
- 3 were internal tracking events

Traffic Related Statistics

There were 657 occurrences involving motor vehicles in September 2023, 157 more than the same month last year (31.40% increase).



Windsor Police Service General Occurrence Reports for:

2023

PROTECTED B

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

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- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November

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	308	254	54	21.26%	2564	2349	215	9.15%	217	70.45%	1776	259	84.09%	2106	82.14%
Homicide					2	1	1	100.00%			2			2	100.00%
Violence Causing Death						1	-1	-100.00%							
Attempt Murder	1	3	-2	-66.67%	7	10	-3	-30.00%	1	100.00%	4	1	100.00%	5	71.43%
Sexual Assaults - Family	7	7	0	0.00%	36	59	-23	-38.98%	3	42.86%	22	3	42.86%	26	72.22%
Sexual Assaults - Non Family	24	11	13	118.18%	165	136	29	21.32%	12	50.00%	97	15	62.50%	116	70.30%
Assault - Family	57	58	-1	-1.72%	520	625	-105	-16.80%	41	71.93%	442	52	91.23%	496	95.38%
Assault - Non Family	130	87	43	49.43%	977	756	221	29.23%	103	79.23%	684	120	92.31%	827	84.65%
Assault Peace/Police Officers	4	1	3	300.00%	42	30	12	40.00%	4	100.00%	40	4	100.00%	42	100.00%
Robberies & Attempts	10	13	-3	-23.08%	122	98	24	24.49%	7	70.00%	65	8	80.00%	74	60.66%
Criminal Harassment	11	8	3	37.50%	108	86	22	25.58%	7	63.64%	82	9	81.82%	92	85.19%
Other Violent Violations	64	66	-2	-3.03%	585	547	38	6.95%	39	60.94%	338	47	73.44%	426	72.82%
Total Crimes Against Property	1164	1020	144	14.12%	9535	9059	476	5.25%	114	9.79%	1205	139	11.94%	1484	15.56%
Arson	13	4	9	225.00%	69	45	24	53.33%	2	15.38%	14	2	15.38%	15	21.74%
Break and Enters & Attempts	120	142	-22	-15.49%	1043	1198	-155	-12.94%	19	15.83%	180	28	23.33%	223	21.38%
MV Thefts & Attempts	59	64	-5	-7.81%	580	536	44	8.21%	4	6.78%	51	5	8.47%	83	14.31%
Thefts > \$5000	15	8	7	87.50%	105	75	30	40.00%	2	13.33%	9	2	13.33%	11	10.48%
Thefts < \$5000	458	397	61	15.37%	3614	3314	300	9.05%	18	3.93%	276	27	5.90%	377	10.43%
Theft from MV < \$5000	140	104	36	34.62%	995	999	-4	-0.40%	3	2.14%	18	3	2.14%	28	2.81%
Possess Stolen Goods	17	18	-1	-5.56%	175	139	36	25.90%	13	76.47%	147	14	82.35%	153	87.43%
Fraud	189	163	26	15.95%	1560	1408	152	10.80%	13	6.88%	145	14	7.41%	184	11.79%
Mischief	153	120	33	27.50%	1394	1345	49	3.64%	40	26.14%	365	44	28.76%	410	29.41%
Total Other Criminal Code	182	185	-3	-1.62%	1806	1585	221	13.94%	125	68.68%	1402	136	74.73%	1517	84.00%
Firearms/Offensive Weapons	24	20	4	20.00%	246	216	30	13.89%	15	62.50%	157	16	66.67%	174	70.73%
Other Criminal Code	158	165	-7	-4.24%	1560	1369	191	13.95%	110	69.62%	1245	120	75.95%	1343	86.09%
Total Other Offences	151	190	-39	-20.53%	1839	1909	-70	-3.67%	55	36.42%	975	62	41.06%	1040	56.55%
Drug Offences	13	24	-11	-45.83%	165	200	-35	-17.50%	11	84.62%	144	11	84.62%	153	92.73%
Other Federal Charges	9	5	4	80.00%	45	179	-134	-74.86%	1	11.11%	6	1	11.11%	14	31.11%
Provincial Statutes	37	35	2	5.71%	412	337	75	22.26%	4	10.81%	26	6	16.22%	52	12.62%
Traffic Criminal Code	92	126	-34	-26.98%	1217	1193	24	2.01%	39	42.39%	799	44	47.83%	821	67.46%
Total Accidents	565	374	191	51.07%	4904	3754	1150	30.63%	20	3.54%	391	21	3.72%	412	8.40%
Total Bylaws	5	6	-1	-16.67%	61	52	9	17.31%	1	20.00%	6	1	20.00%	9	14.75%
Total	2375	2029	346	17.05%	20709	18708	2001	10.70%	532	22.40%	5755	618	26.02%	6568	31.72%



Windsor Police Service General Occurrence Reports for:

2023

PROTECTED B

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

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

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 %
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AMHERSTBURG	113	79	34	43.04%	870	721	149	20.67%	29	25.66%	271	34	30.09%	323	37.13%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Crimes Against Person	18	12	6	50.00%	103	122	-19	-15.57%	10	55.56%	63	13	72.22%	79	76.70%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sexual Assaults - Family		2	-2	-100.00%		6	-6	-100.00%							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sexual Assaults - Non Family					5	3	2	66.67%			3			4	80.00%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assault - Family	3	3	0	0.00%	17	32	-15	-46.88%	3	100.00%	13	3	100.00%	16	94.12%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assault - Non Family	5	4	1	25.00%	30	31	-1	-3.23%	4	80.00%	23	5	100.00%	28	93.33%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assault Peace/Police Officers	1		1		2	1	1	100.00%	1	100.00%	2	1	100.00%	2	100.00%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Robberies & Attempts					1	1	0	0.00%							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Harassment	1		1		8	12	-4	-33.33%			7			7	87.50%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Violent Violations	8	3	5	166.67%	40	36	4	11.11%	2	25.00%	15	4	50.00%	22	55.00%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Crimes Against Property	44	31	13	41.94%	335	248	87	35.08%	3	6.82%	51	4	9.09%	79	23.58%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arson	2		2		3	2	1	50.00%							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Break and Enters & Attempts	1	7	-6	-85.71%	33	33	0	0.00%			4	1	100.00%	7	21.21%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MV Thefts & Attempts	4	4	0	0.00%	25	17	8	47.06%			4			8	32.00%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thefts > \$5000	1	1	0	0.00%	5	3	2	66.67%							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thefts < \$5000	11	3	8	266.67%	78	54	24	44.44%	2	18.18%	10	2	18.18%	18	23.08%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theft from MV < \$5000	2	1	1	100.00%	26	19	7	36.84%			1			3	11.54%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Possess Stolen Goods					10	5	5	100.00%			9			9	90.00%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fraud	15	10	5	50.00%	96	63	33	52.38%			13			17	17.71%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mischief	8	5	3	60.00%	59	52	7	13.46%	1	12.50%	10	1	12.50%	17	28.81%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Other Criminal Code	10	8	2	25.00%	44	54	-10	-18.52%	7	70.00%	30	8	80.00%	32	72.73%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Firearms/Offensive Weapons	2		2		5	2	3	150.00%	1	50.00%	2	1	50.00%	2	40.00%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Criminal Code	8	8	0	0.00%	39	52	-13	-25.00%	6	75.00%	28	7	87.50%	30	76.92%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Other Offences	16	7	9	128.57%	145	94	51	54.26%	8	50.00%	81	8	50.00%	86	59.31%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drug Offences	1		1		6	2	4	200.00%			4			5	83.33%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Federal Charges	3		3		6	2	4	200.00%	1	33.33%	1	1	33.33%	3	50.00%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provincial Statutes	1		1		18	19	-1	-5.26%	1	100.00%	2	1	100.00%	3	16.67%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Criminal Code	11	7	4	57.14%	115	71	44	61.97%	6	54.55%	74	6	54.55%	75	65.22%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Accidents	24	21	3	14.29%	233	193	40	20.73%	1	4.17%	46	1	4.17%	47	20.17%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accidents	24	21	3	14.29%	233	193	40	20.73%	1	4.17%	46	1	4.17%	47	20.17%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Bylaws	1		1		10	10	0	0.00%							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bylaws	1		1		10	10	0	0.00%							
Total	113	79	34	43.04%	870	721	149	20.67%	29	25.66%	271	34	30.09%	323	37.13%



Windsor Police Service General Occurrence Reports for:

2023

PROTECTED B

*Unless otherwise noted, all crime statistics in this report are compiled using the "all violations" methodology
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- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September**
- October
- November

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 %
<input type="checkbox"/> WINDSOR	2262	1950	312	16.00%	19839	17987	1852	10.30%	503	22.24%	5484	584	25.82%	6245	31.48%
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Crimes Against Person	290	242	48	19.83%	2461	2227	234	10.51%	207	71.38%	1713	246	84.83%	2027	82.36%
<input type="checkbox"/> Homicide					2	1	1	100.00%			2			2	100.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> Violence Causing Death						1	-1	-100.00%							
<input type="checkbox"/> Attempt Murder	1	3	-2	-66.67%	7	10	-3	-30.00%	1	100.00%	4	1	100.00%	5	71.43%
<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Assaults - Family	7	5	2	40.00%	36	53	-17	-32.08%	3	42.86%	22	3	42.86%	26	72.22%
<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Assaults - Non Family	24	11	13	118.18%	160	133	27	20.30%	12	50.00%	94	15	62.50%	112	70.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> Assault - Family	54	55	-1	-1.82%	503	593	-90	-15.18%	38	70.37%	429	49	90.74%	480	95.43%
<input type="checkbox"/> Assault - Non Family	125	83	42	50.60%	947	725	222	30.62%	99	79.20%	661	115	92.00%	799	84.37%
<input type="checkbox"/> Assault Peace/Police Officers	3	1	2	200.00%	40	29	11	37.93%	3	100.00%	38	3	100.00%	40	100.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> Robberies & Attempts	10	13	-3	-23.08%	121	97	24	24.74%	7	70.00%	65	8	80.00%	74	61.16%
<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Harassment	10	8	2	25.00%	100	74	26	35.14%	7	70.00%	75	9	90.00%	85	85.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Violent Violations	56	63	-7	-11.11%	545	511	34	6.65%	37	66.07%	323	43	76.79%	404	74.13%
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Crimes Against	1120	989	131	13.25%	9200	8811	389	4.41%	111	9.91%	1154	135	12.05%	1405	15.27%
<input type="checkbox"/> Arson	11	4	7	175.00%	66	43	23	53.49%	2	18.18%	14	2	18.18%	15	22.73%
<input type="checkbox"/> Break and Enters & Attempts	119	135	-16	-11.85%	1010	1165	-155	-13.30%	19	15.97%	176	27	22.69%	216	21.39%
<input type="checkbox"/> MV Thefts & Attempts	55	60	-5	-8.33%	555	519	36	6.94%	4	7.27%	47	5	9.09%	75	13.51%
<input type="checkbox"/> Thefts > \$5000	14	7	7	100.00%	100	72	28	38.89%	2	14.29%	9	2	14.29%	11	11.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> Thefts < \$5000	447	394	53	13.45%	3536	3260	276	8.47%	16	3.58%	266	25	5.59%	359	10.15%
<input type="checkbox"/> Theft from MV < \$5000	138	103	35	33.98%	969	980	-11	-1.12%	3	2.17%	17	3	2.17%	25	2.58%
<input type="checkbox"/> Possess Stolen Goods	17	18	-1	-5.56%	165	134	31	23.13%	13	76.47%	138	14	82.35%	144	87.27%
<input type="checkbox"/> Fraud	174	153	21	13.73%	1464	1345	119	8.85%	13	7.47%	132	14	8.05%	167	11.41%
<input type="checkbox"/> Mischief	145	115	30	26.09%	1335	1293	42	3.25%	39	26.90%	355	43	29.66%	393	29.44%
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Other Criminal Code	172	177	-5	-2.82%	1762	1531	231	15.09%	118	68.60%	1372	128	74.42%	1485	84.28%
<input type="checkbox"/> Firearms/Offensive Weapons	22	20	2	10.00%	241	214	27	12.62%	14	63.64%	155	15	68.18%	172	71.37%
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Criminal Code	150	157	-7	-4.46%	1521	1317	204	15.49%	104	69.33%	1217	113	75.33%	1313	86.32%
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Other Offences	135	183	-48	-26.23%	1694	1815	-121	-6.67%	47	34.81%	894	54	40.00%	954	56.32%
<input type="checkbox"/> Drug Offences	12	24	-12	-50.00%	159	198	-39	-19.70%	11	91.67%	140	11	91.67%	148	93.08%
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Federal Charges	6	5	1	20.00%	39	177	-138	-77.97%			5			11	28.21%
<input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Statutes	36	35	1	2.86%	394	318	76	23.90%	3	8.33%	24	5	13.89%	49	12.44%
<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Criminal Code	81	119	-38	-31.93%	1102	1122	-20	-1.78%	33	40.74%	725	38	46.91%	746	67.70%
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Accidents	541	353	188	53.26%	4671	3561	1110	31.17%	19	3.51%	345	20	3.70%	365	7.81%
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Bylaws	4	6	-2	-33.33%	51	42	9	21.43%	1	25.00%	6	1	25.00%	9	17.65%
Total	2262	1950	312	16.00%	19839	17987	1852	10.30%	503	22.24%	5484	584	25.82%	6245	31.48%



Windsor Police Occurrences Over Time

PROTECTED B

Crimes Against Person

Crimes Against Property

Other Offences

Total Other Criminal Co...

1.63K

Avg per month

Date

1/1/2013

9/30/2023

Category

All

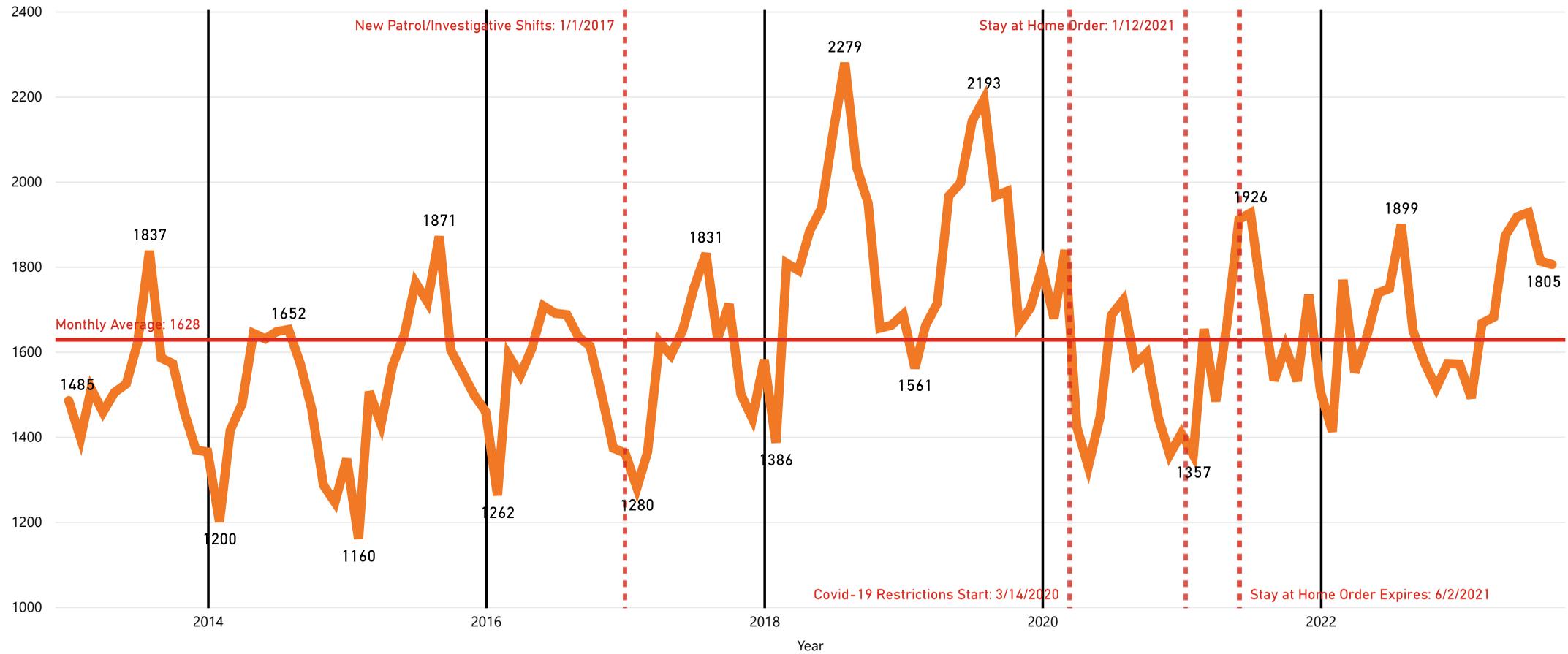
grid

All

municipality

All

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



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PROTECTED B



Category (groups)

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

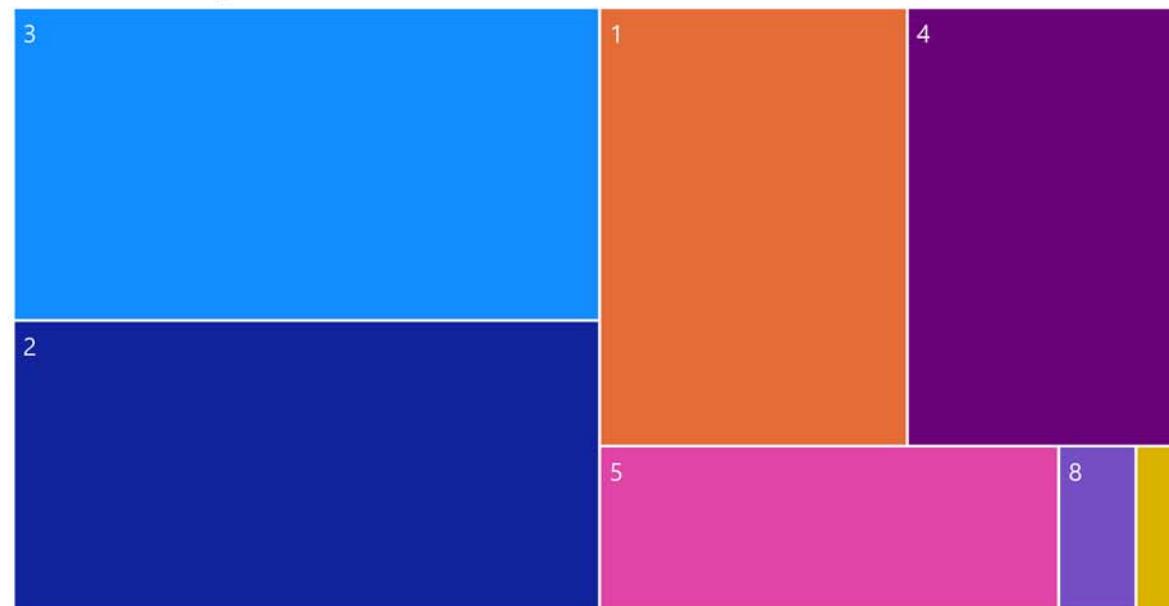
Date Range

1/1/2019 9/30/2023

Break and Enters & Attempts

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Break and Enters & Attempts	1817	1539	1628	1568	1043	7595
ATTEMPT-BREAK AND ENTER	168	210	174	152	101	805
BREAK & ENTER-FIREARMS	6	6	2	3	1	18
BREAK AND ENTER BUSINESS	633	498	500	578	336	2545
BREAK AND ENTER DWELLING	818	569	624	533	378	2922
BREAK AND ENTER OTHER	192	235	275	258	174	1134
UNLAWFULLY IN A DWELLING		21	53	44	53	171
Total	1817	1539	1628	1568	1043	7595

Occurrences by district



Occurrences by MonthYear





Category (groups)

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

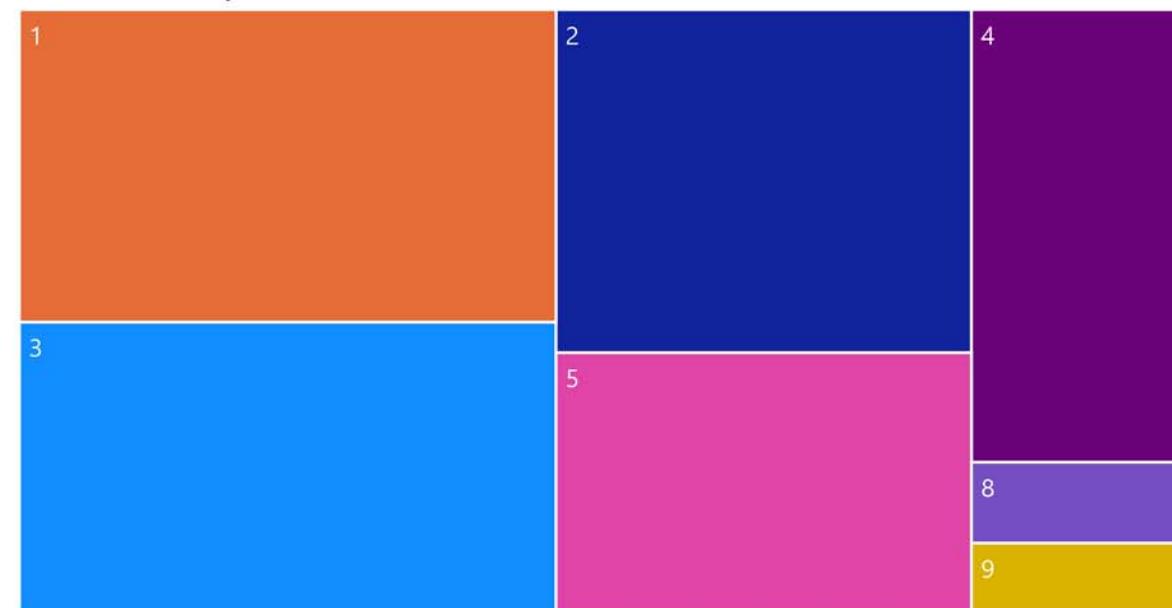
Date Range

1/1/2019 9/30/2023

Fraud

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Fraud	1775	1636	1638	1814	1560	8423
FRAUD BY CHEQUE	185	139	125	150	136	735
FRAUD BY COMPUTER	138	190	273	438	300	1339
FRAUD BY CREDIT CARD	592	507	471	538	417	2525
FRAUD OTHER MEANS	636	543	479	354	464	2476
IDENTITY FRAUD	177	196	174	209	134	890
IDENTITY THEFT	47	61	116	125	109	458
Total	1775	1636	1638	1814	1560	8423

Occurrences by district



Occurrences by MonthYear





Windsor Police Intimate Partner Occurrences Over Time

PROTECTED B

301.79

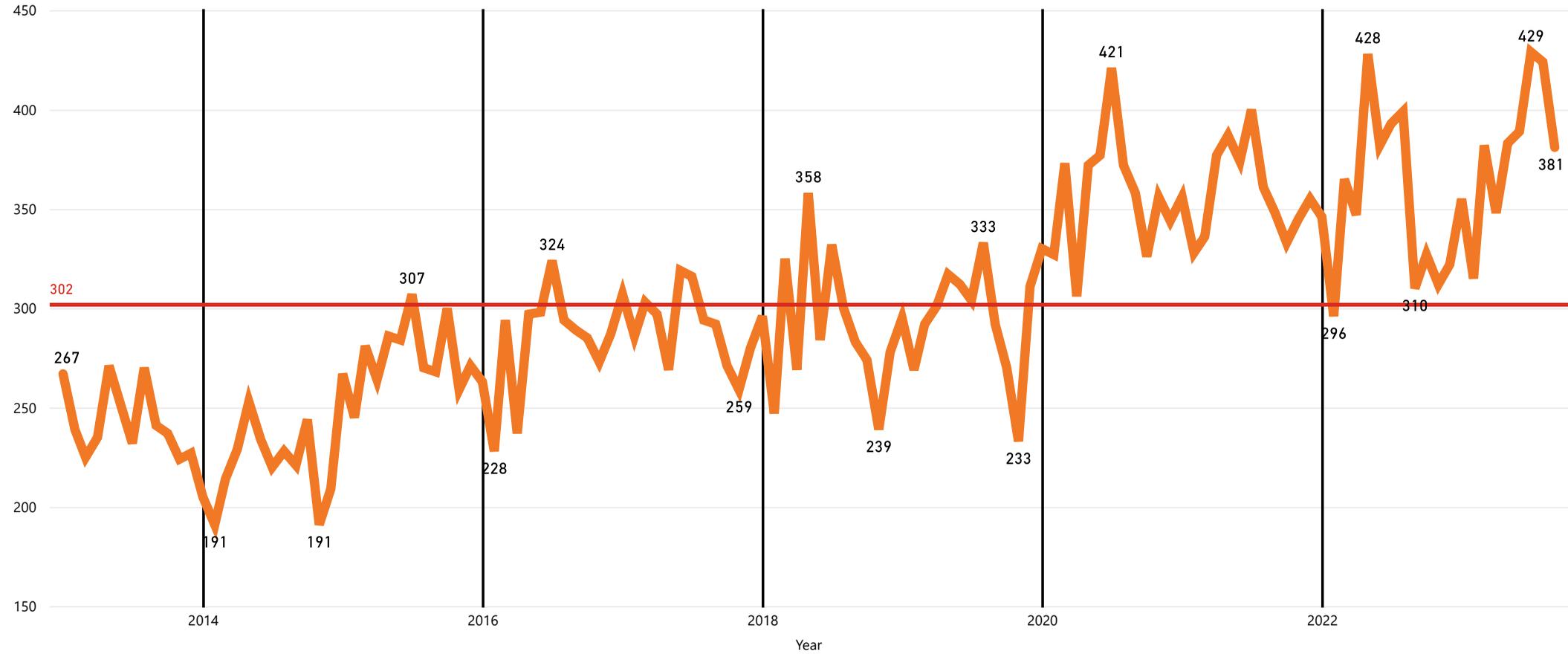
Avg per month

Date

1/1/2013

9/30/2023

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



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10

11

20

21

23

30

31

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40

41

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51

80

90



Windsor Police Service MVA Related Occurrence Reports for:

2023

PROTECTED B

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

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 %
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Other Offences	92	126	-34	-26.98%	1217	1193	24	2.01%	39	42.39%	799	44	47.83%	67.46%
<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Criminal Code	92	126	-34	-26.98%	1217	1193	24	2.01%	39	42.39%	799	44	47.83%	67.46%
<input type="checkbox"/> CARELESS DRIVING HTA	5	17	-12	-70.59%	130	130	0	0.00%	2	40.00%	83	2	40.00%	63.85%
<input type="checkbox"/> DANG OPER MV,VESSEL,AIRCRAFT	3	6	-3	-50.00%	35	26	9	34.62%	2	66.67%	31	2	66.67%	88.57%
<input type="checkbox"/> DANGEROUS OP MV EVADE POLICE	2		2		10	8	2	25.00%	1	50.00%	5	2	100.00%	60.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> DANGEROUS OPERATION CBH		1	-1	-100.00%	2	3	-1	-33.33%			2			100.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> DRIVE SUSPENDE HTA	27	35	-8	-22.86%	323	298	25	8.39%	5	18.52%	285	7	25.93%	90.40%
<input type="checkbox"/> DRIVING WHILE PROHIBITED	2	6	-4	-66.67%	43	25	18	72.00%	2	100.00%	43	2	100.00%	100.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIL TO REMAIN/CRIMINAL CODE	2	3	-1	-33.33%	17	27	-10	-37.04%	1	50.00%	12	1	50.00%	70.59%
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIL TO REMAIN/HTA/OTHER	27	34	-7	-20.59%	387	452	-65	-14.38%	4	14.81%	85	4	14.81%	22.22%
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIL TO STOP CAUSE BODILY HARM						1	-1	-100.00%						
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIL TO STOP CAUSING DEATH					1	1	0	0.00%			1			100.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIL/REFUSE COMPLY DEMAND ALCO	4	2	2	100.00%	34	29	5	17.24%	4	100.00%	34	4	100.00%	100.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> FTC DEMAND (UNSPECIFIED)					1		1				1			100.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> FTC WITH DEMAND (ALCOHOL/DRUG)					2		2				2			100.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> FTC WITH DEMAND (DRUGS)		1	-1	-100.00%	4	1	3	300.00%			4			100.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> IMPAIRED CAUSING DEATH (ALCOH)						1	-1	-100.00%						
<input type="checkbox"/> IMPAIRED OPER CBH (DRUGS)						1	-1	-100.00%						
<input type="checkbox"/> IMPAIRED OPERATION - DRUGS	4	5	-1	-20.00%	47	32	15	46.88%	4	100.00%	42	4	100.00%	97.87%
<input type="checkbox"/> OPERATE IMPAIRED ALCOHOL/DRUGS	4	2	2	100.00%	26	7	19	271.43%	3	75.00%	23	4	100.00%	96.15%
<input type="checkbox"/> OPERATE WHILE IMP (ALCOHOL)	12	14	-2	-14.29%	155	151	4	2.65%	11	91.67%	146	12	100.00%	98.71%
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Accidents	565	374	191	51.07%	4904	3754	1150	30.63%	20	3.54%	391	21	3.72%	8.40%
<input type="checkbox"/> Accidents	565	374	191	51.07%	4904	3754	1150	30.63%	20	3.54%	391	21	3.72%	8.40%
<input type="checkbox"/> CRC MVA FAIL TO REMAIN	67	6	61	1016.67%	442	39	403	1033.33%			2			0.68%
<input type="checkbox"/> CRC MVA INJURY	4	14	-10	-71.43%	219	79	140	177.22%			2			1.37%
<input type="checkbox"/> CRC MVA NON-REPORTABLE	1	2	-1	-50.00%	66	30	36	120.00%						1.52%
<input type="checkbox"/> CRC MVA REPORTABLE	365	192	173	90.10%	2924	1997	927	46.42%			7			0.62%
<input type="checkbox"/> MVA-FATAL	1	1	0	0.00%	7	4	3	75.00%			3			42.86%
<input type="checkbox"/> MVA-INJURY	56	52	4	7.69%	452	777	-325	-41.83%	8	14.29%	130	8	14.29%	28.98%
<input type="checkbox"/> MVA-NON-REPORTABLE	6	9	-3	-33.33%	78	87	-9	-10.34%			9			11.54%
<input type="checkbox"/> MVA-REPORTABLE	65	98	-33	-33.67%	716	741	-25	-3.37%	12	18.46%	238	13	20.00%	34.08%
Total	657	500	157	31.40%	6121	4947	1174	23.73%	59	8.98%	1190	65	9.89%	20.14%



Windsor Police Service Person Crime Occurrence Reports for:

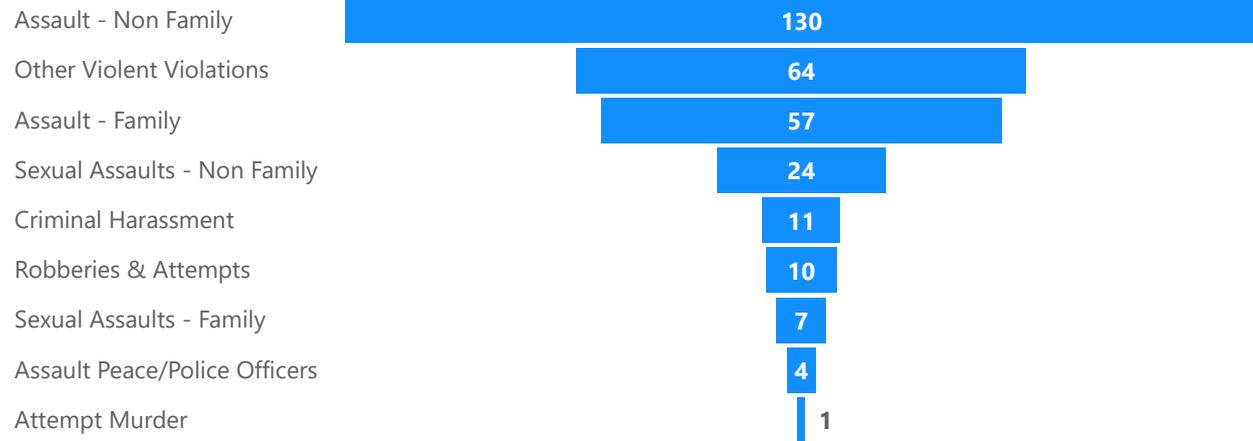
2023

PROTECTED B

*Unless otherwise noted, all crime statistics in this report are compiled using the "all violations" methodology
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- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
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- July
- August
- September**
- October
- November

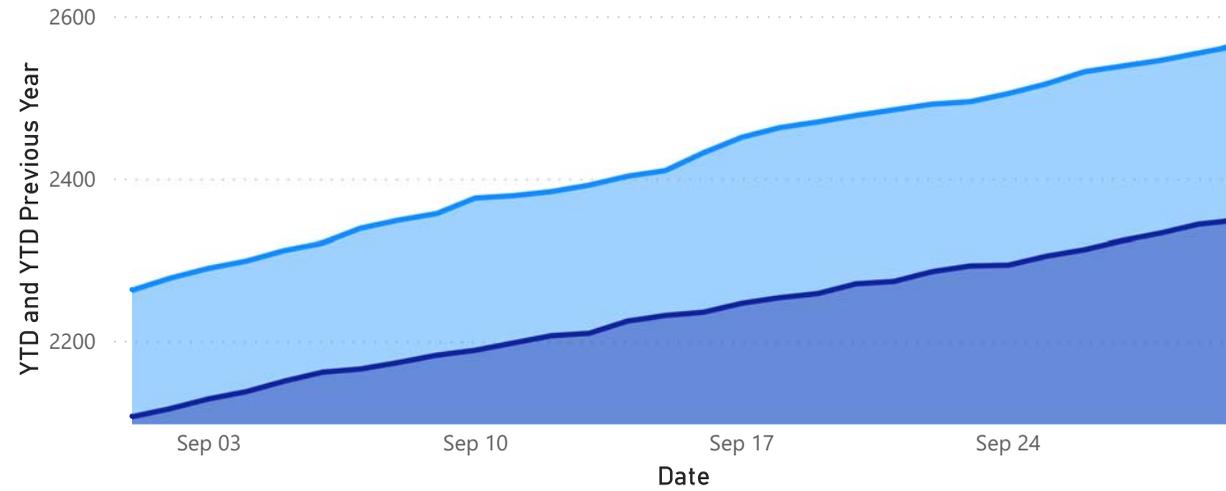
Occurrences by groupingheading



Occurrences by zone



● YTD ● YTD Previous Year



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Windsor Police Service Property Crime Occurrence Reports for:

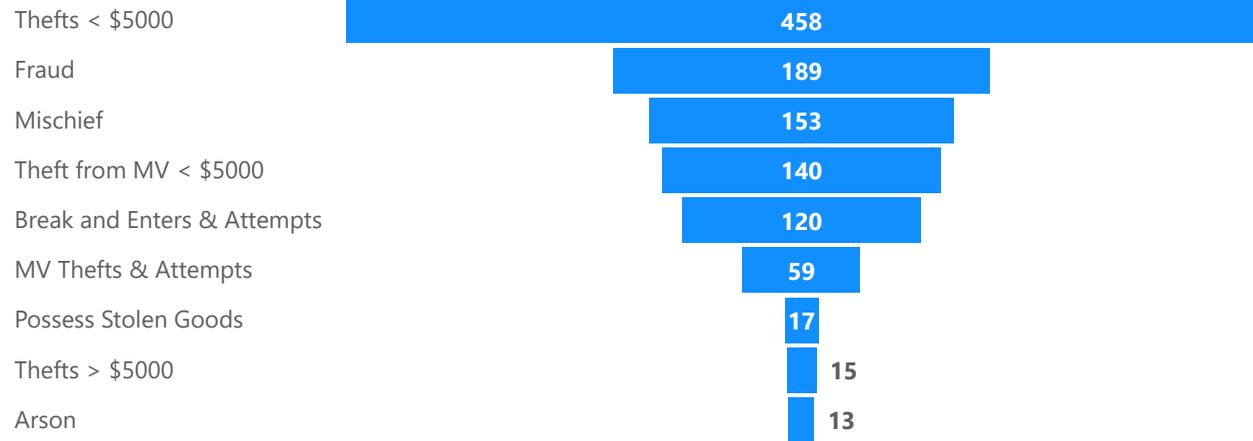
2023

PROTECTED B

*Unless otherwise noted, all crime statistics in this report are compiled using the "all violations" methodology
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- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September**
- October
- November

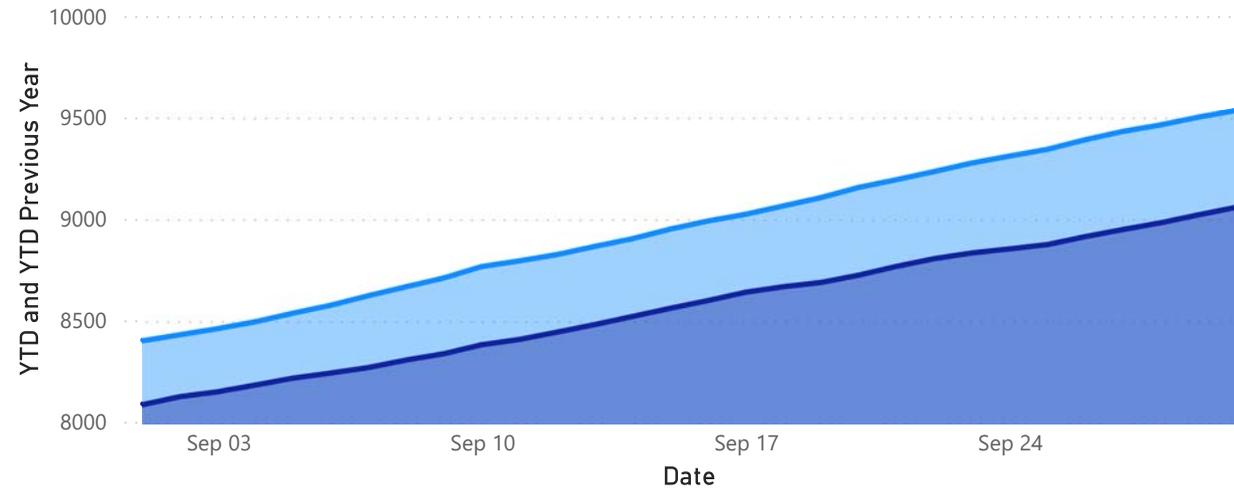
Occurrences by Category



Occurrences by zone



● YTD ● YTD Previous Year





Category (groups)

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

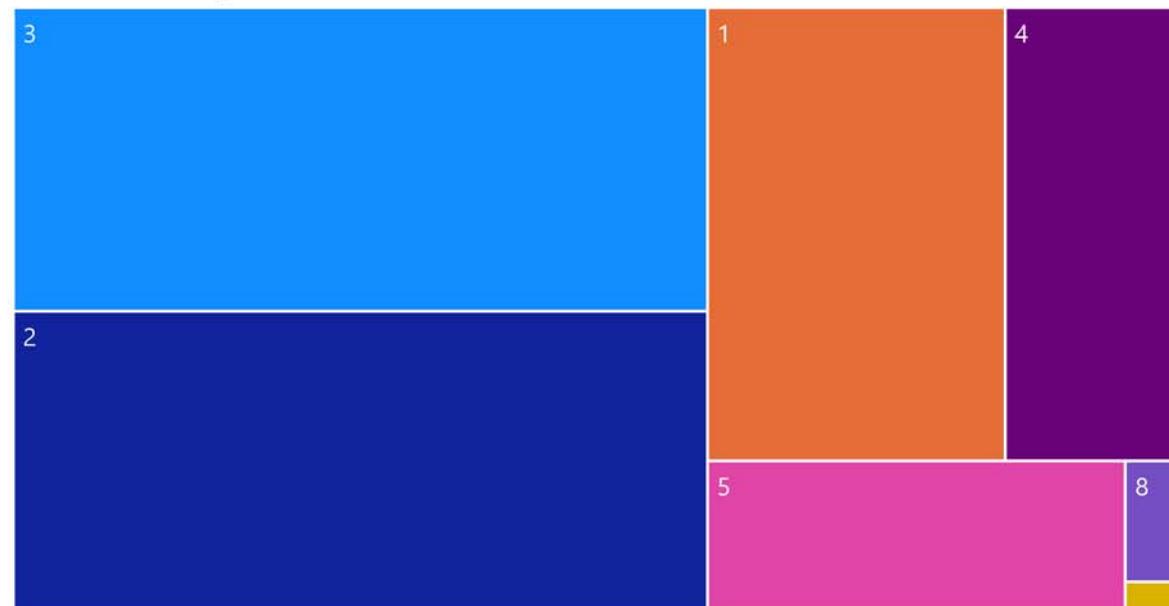
Date Range

1/1/2019 9/30/2023

Robberies & Attempts

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Robberies & Attempts	170	169	140	131	122	732
ATTEMPT ROBBERY ALL TYPES	8	5	3	7	5	28
ROBBERIES OTHER	91	90	72	66	68	387
ROBBERY WITH FIREARM	15	18	16	14	9	72
ROBBERY WITH OTHER WEAPON	56	56	49	44	40	245
Total	170	169	140	131	122	732

Occurrences by district



Occurrences by MonthYear





Category (groups)

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

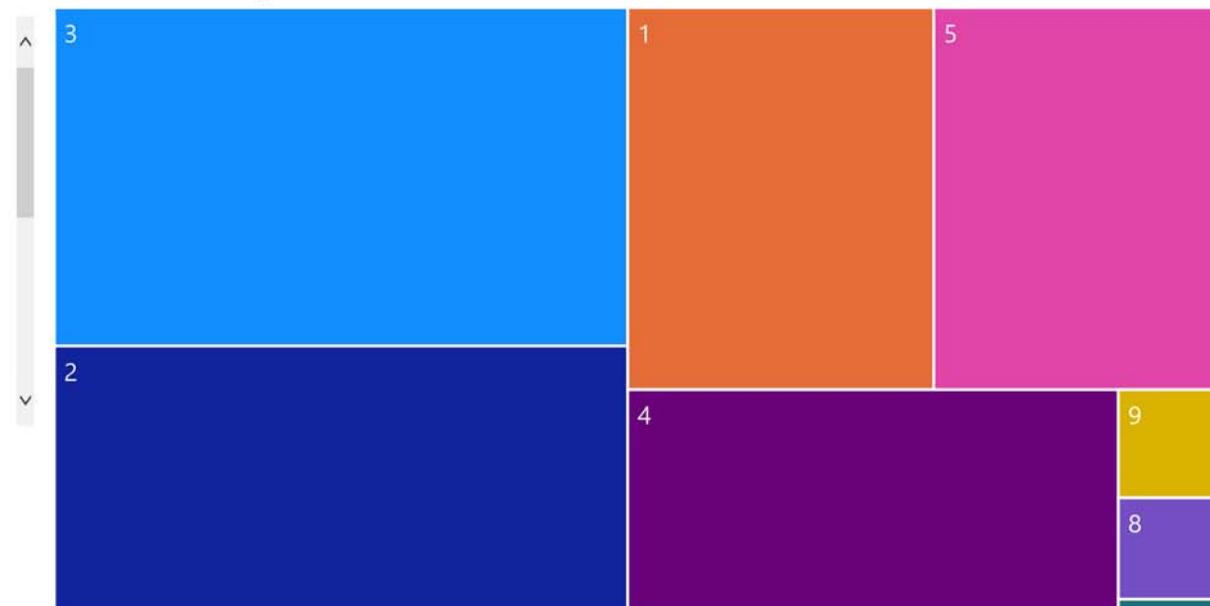
Date Range

1/1/2019 9/30/2023

Sexual Assaults - Non Family

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sexual Assaults - Non Family	190	201	250	191	165	997
SEXUAL ASSAULT NON-FAMILY	122	115	154	120	105	616
NON-CONS DISTR INTIMATE IMAGE	10	25	24	17	19	95
SEX INTERFERENCE NON-FAM <16	15	19	21	9	9	73
LURE A CHILD VIA COMPUTER <18	7	9	26	14	5	61
SEXUAL ASSLT PENETRAT N-FAMILY	12	7	8	5	15	47
INVITE SEX TOUCH NON FAM <16	6	8	2	4	4	24
Total	190	201	250	191	165	997

Occurrences by district



Occurrences by MonthYear





Windsor Police Service General Occurrence Young Offender Reports for:

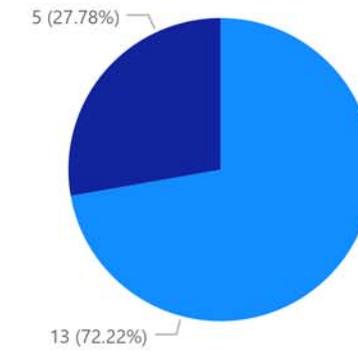
2023

PROTECTED B

- 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
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Crimes Against Person	0	3	3	0	4	4	7
AGGR ASSAULT LEVEL III NON-FAM	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
ASSAULT LEVEL I NON-FAMILY	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
CRIMINAL HARASSMENT-OTHER	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
ROBBERIES OTHER	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
ROBBERY WITH OTHER WEAPON	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
SEXUAL ASSAULT NON-FAMILY	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Crimes Against Property	0	2	2	0	1	1	3
MISCHIEF	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
SHOPLIFTING UNDER \$5000	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Other Offences	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
DRIVE SUSPENDED HTA	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Accidents	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
CRC MVA REPORTABLE	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
MVA-INJURY	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
MVA-REPORTABLE	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Internal Tracking	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
STUNT DRIVING	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
TRAFFIC OFFENCES-OTHER	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	0	5	5	0	13	13	18

● Total Male YO ● Total Female YO



Offense_Name	YTD Female	YTD Male
Total Crimes Against Person	23	62
Total Crimes Against	3	9
Total Other Criminal Code	1	13
Total Other Offences	3	8
Total Accidents	5	11
Total Bylaws	0	0
Total Internal Tracking	1	17
Total	36	120



Date: October 23, 2023

To: Windsor Police Services Board

From: Acting Deputy Chief Karel DeGraaf

Re: Human Resources Board Report – October/November 2023

Windsor Police Services Board,

Please find attached the Human Resources reports for the 2023 October/November Public Board Meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Karel DeGraaf
Acting Deputy Chief, Operational Support
Windsor Police Service

WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE

Human Resources



Police Services
Board Report

Retirements



Date: October 28, 2023
To: Windsor Police Services Board
Chair and Members
From: Jason Bellaire, Chief of Police
Re: **Human Resources Monthly Report (Public)**

Retirements:

Constable Michael Gallant (#7554)
Date Hired: June 21, 1993
Date Retired: September 30, 2023
Years of Service: 30 Years & 3 Months

Shonna Boose (#5551)
Date Hired: June 25, 1990
Date Retired: October 28, 2023
Years of Service: 33 Years & 4 Months

Constable Jeffrey Loewen (#7551)
Date Hired: June 21, 1993
Date Retired: October 28, 2023
Years of Service: 30 Years & 4 Months

Respectfully submitted for the information of the Board.



WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE

Chief's Executive Office

Chief J. Bellaire
Deputy Chief F. Providenti
Interim Deputy Chief J. Crowley

MEMORANDUM

Date: October 24, 2023

To: Chair and Members of the Police Services Board

From: Deputy Chief Jason Crowley

Re: 2023 Annual WPS Auxiliary Recognition Banquet

The WPS Auxiliary Patrol is comprised of a group of dedicated individuals who donate numerous volunteer hours to augment and support our sworn officers at various special events throughout the community.

In addition to their volunteer efforts, Auxiliary members conduct foot and bicycle patrols throughout the City of Windsor's many parks and walking trails from early May to the end of October each year. This park patrol provides residents and visitors to the City of Windsor with visible presence and a sense of security while enjoying our parks and trails. With the exception of their paid time for patrolling our parks, our Auxiliary officers receive no other remuneration.

In past years, the Windsor Police Services Board has financially supported the banquet to cover the costs. In 2022, the Board supported in the amount of \$5,800. With increasing costs at banquet facilities, the estimated budget for 2023 is \$7,000.

Once the date is confirmed, all members of the Board will be invited to attend the Banquet to join in meeting and honouring the Windsor Police Service Auxiliary Police Patrol Unit members.

With respect to the above, I recommend the following resolution:

RESOLVED THAT the Windsor Police Services Board APPROVES the financial support for the 2023 Annual Auxiliary Recognition Banquet in the amount of \$7,000.00.

Sincerely,

Jason Crowley
Deputy Chief Operations
Windsor Police Service

Risk-driven Tracking Database

2022 Annual Report

Ministry of the Solicitor General

Released: 2023

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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, including Ontario, 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 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 government 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 2023; 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.
- 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 continued onboarding and user training, dedicated technical support, and seven annual reports delivered to date. The chart below shows the RTD's steady growth since inception. However, we do see a slight dip in both the number of sites and the number of discussions around 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 had to pause or reduce their meeting frequency due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As pandemic measures are loosened, Situation Tables can meet more freely to discuss situations of acutely elevated risk, which may be attributed to the number of discussions slowly increasing each year since 2020.

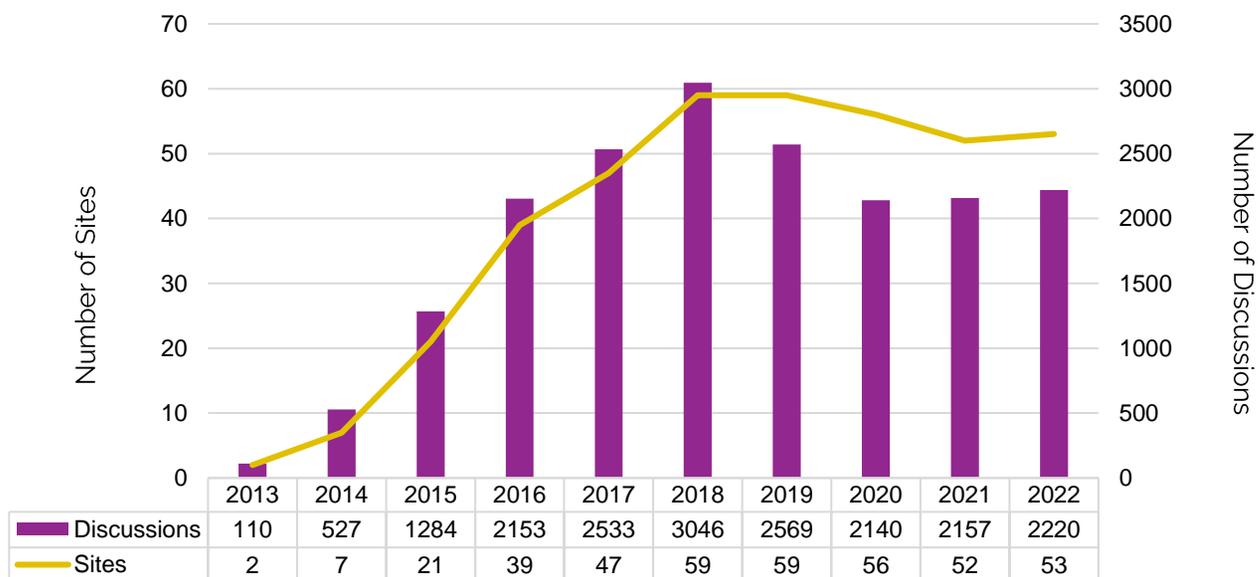
Project Successes


TRAINING DELIVERY


TECHNICAL SUPPORT

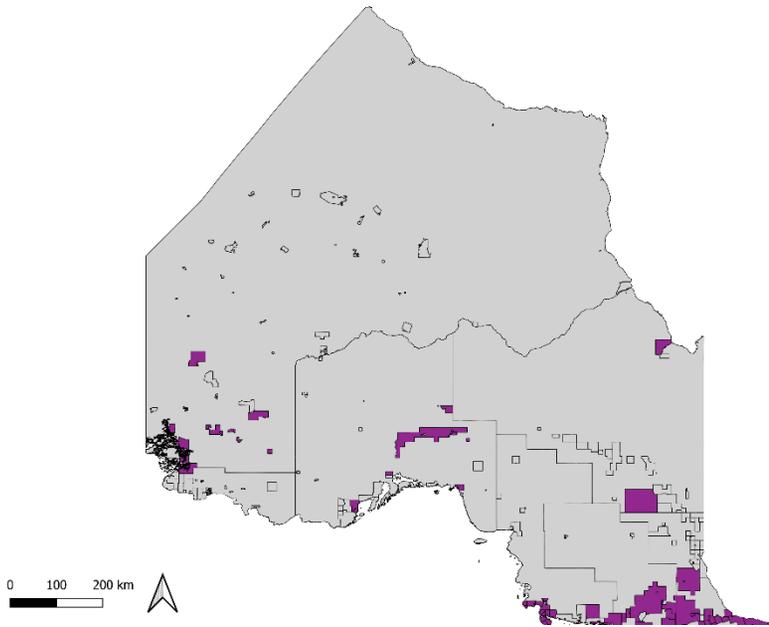

7 ANNUAL REPORTS

Year-over-Year Data Results Discussions and Sites

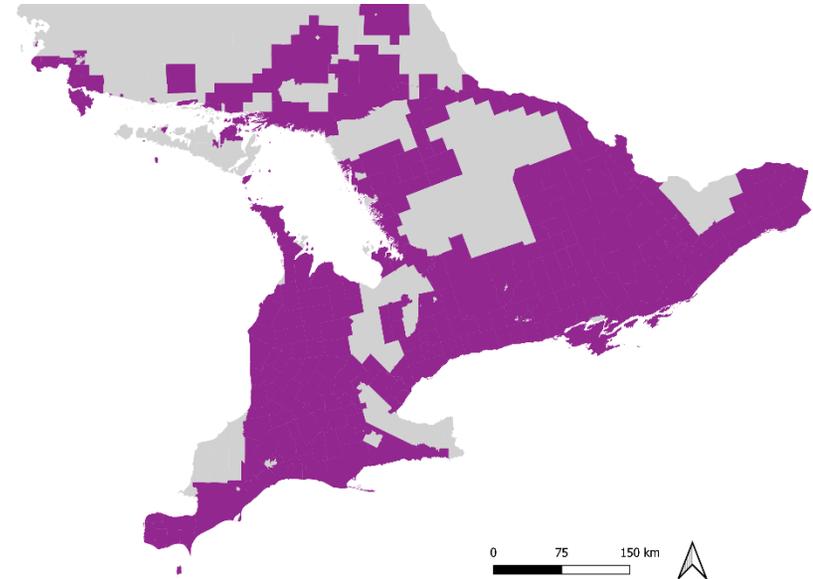


Provincial Roll-out and On-boarding

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 - 2022). For a full list of all 62* 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 62 sites have been onboarded to the RTD since inception, only 53 sites had 2022 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 onboarded, in December 2019 the RTD National Project was approved. Since then, Manitoba has been onboarded with 12 sites to date. 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 of the training program was made available in 2021 to support new users from existing sites.

Service Level Standards

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 reviewed annually.

System Enhancements

To ensure the RTD remains innovative and is meeting the needs of Ontario communities, the ministry conducts regular system enhancements. Through the 2022 year the ministry was undertaking broader work on upgrading the RTD platform to Microsoft Dynamics 365, which launched in July 2023.

Part A – RTD 2022 Annual Report - Provincial Results

2022 RTD Provincial Highlights

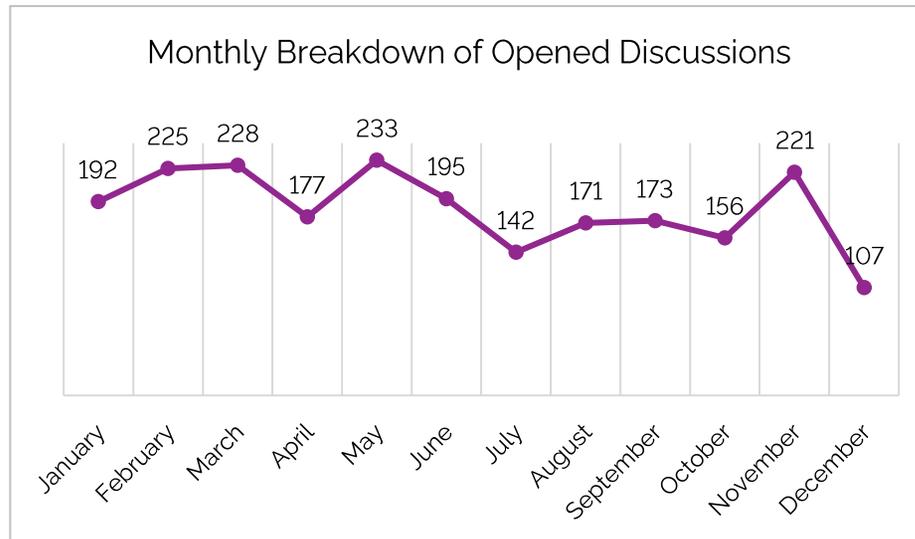
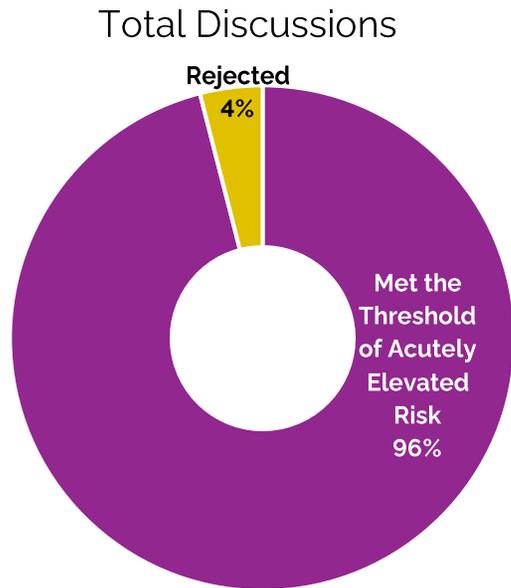
TOTAL		 96%	AVERAGE PER DISCUSSION			
Sites	53	Discussions Met the Threshold of Acutely Elevated Risk (AER)	Risk Factors	8		
Discussions	2,220	 75%	Protective Factors	1		
TOP 3 RISK FACTOR CATEGORIES		Resulted in the Overall Risk Lowered*	Agencies Engaged	5		
		<small>*Discussions that met AER</small>	TOP 3 PROTECTIVE FACTOR CATEGORIES			
 Mental Health	 Criminal Involvement	 Physical Health	 68%	 Housing & Neighbourhood	 Family Supports	 Financial Security and Employment
15%	8%	7%	Discussions Involve a Person at AER	37%	16%	10%
		TOP VULNERABLE AGE GROUP	30-39	21%		

2022 RTD Provincial Data Results

As of 2022, there were 53 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.

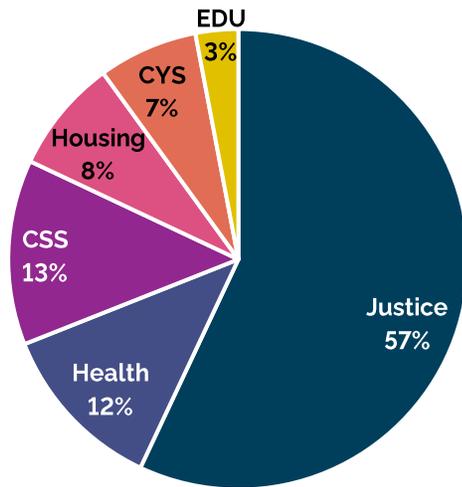
Provincial Discussion Overview



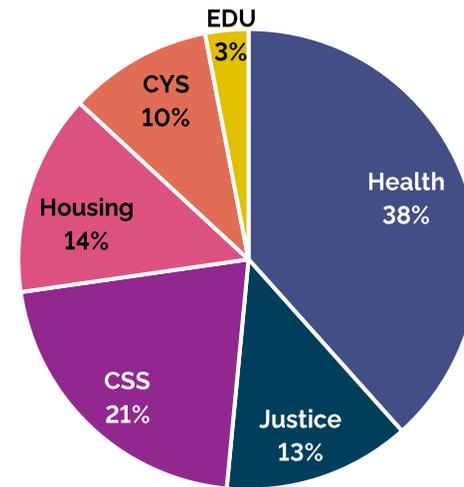
Provincial Sector Engagement

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; 38 per cent).

Originating Sector



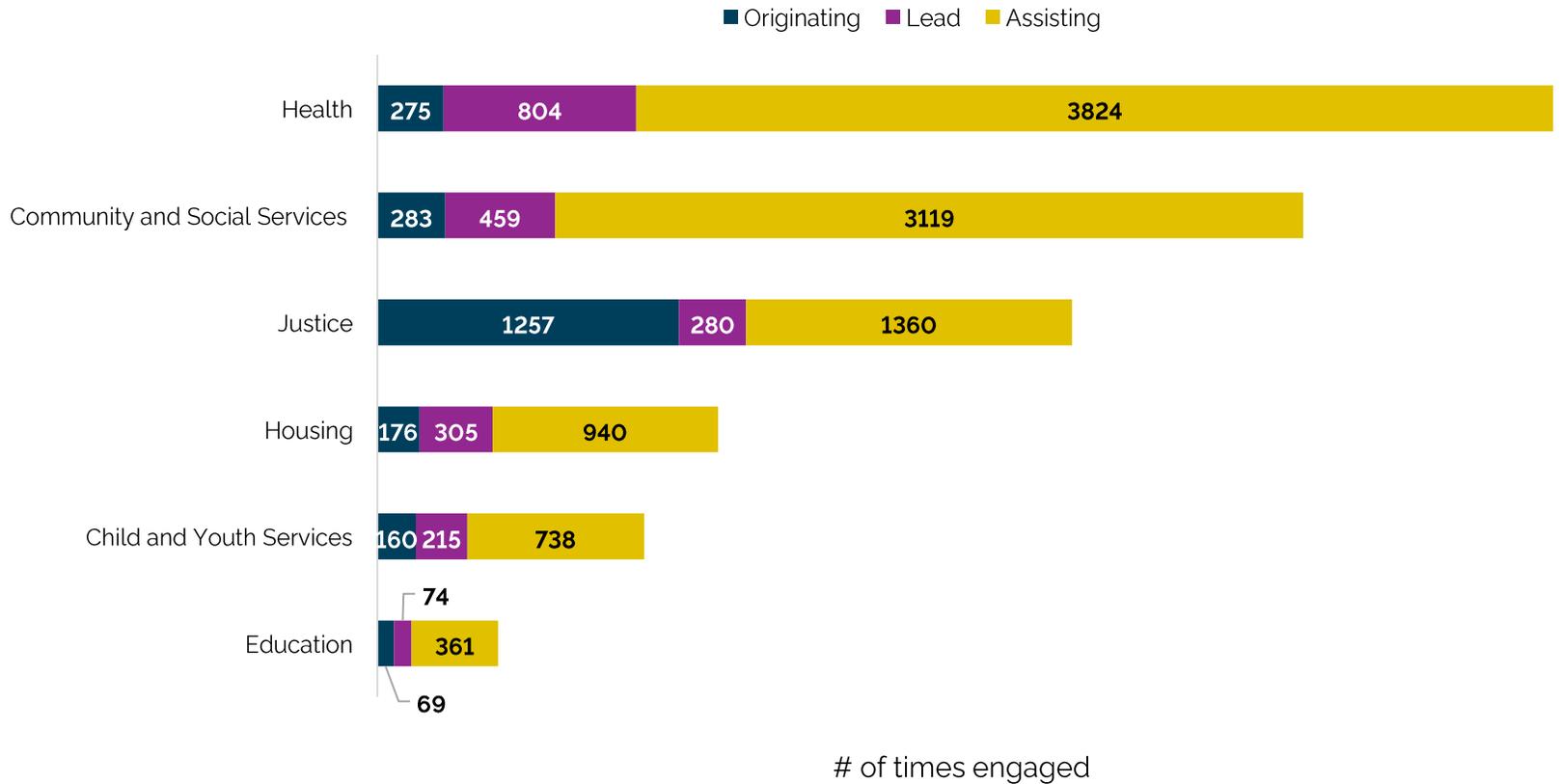
Lead Sector



***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.

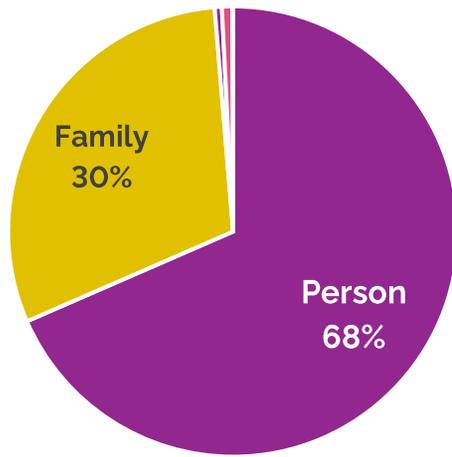
Overall Sector Engagement



Provincial Socio-Demographic Data

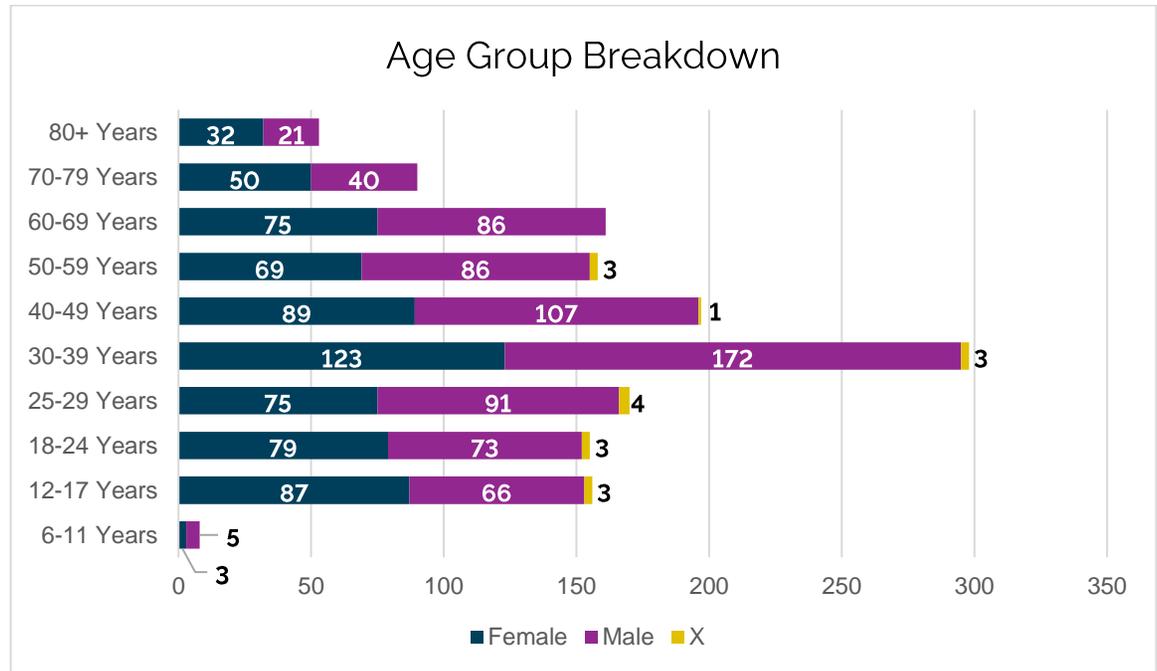
When discussing situations of AER, agency partners will identify the type of discussion as well as some de-identified socio-demographic information to assist in determining situational factors and agency engagement.

Discussion Type



Note: "Dwelling" (0.51%), "Neighbourhood" (0.75%), and "Environmental" (0.05%) Discussion Type field values also contribute to these data results.

Age Group Breakdown

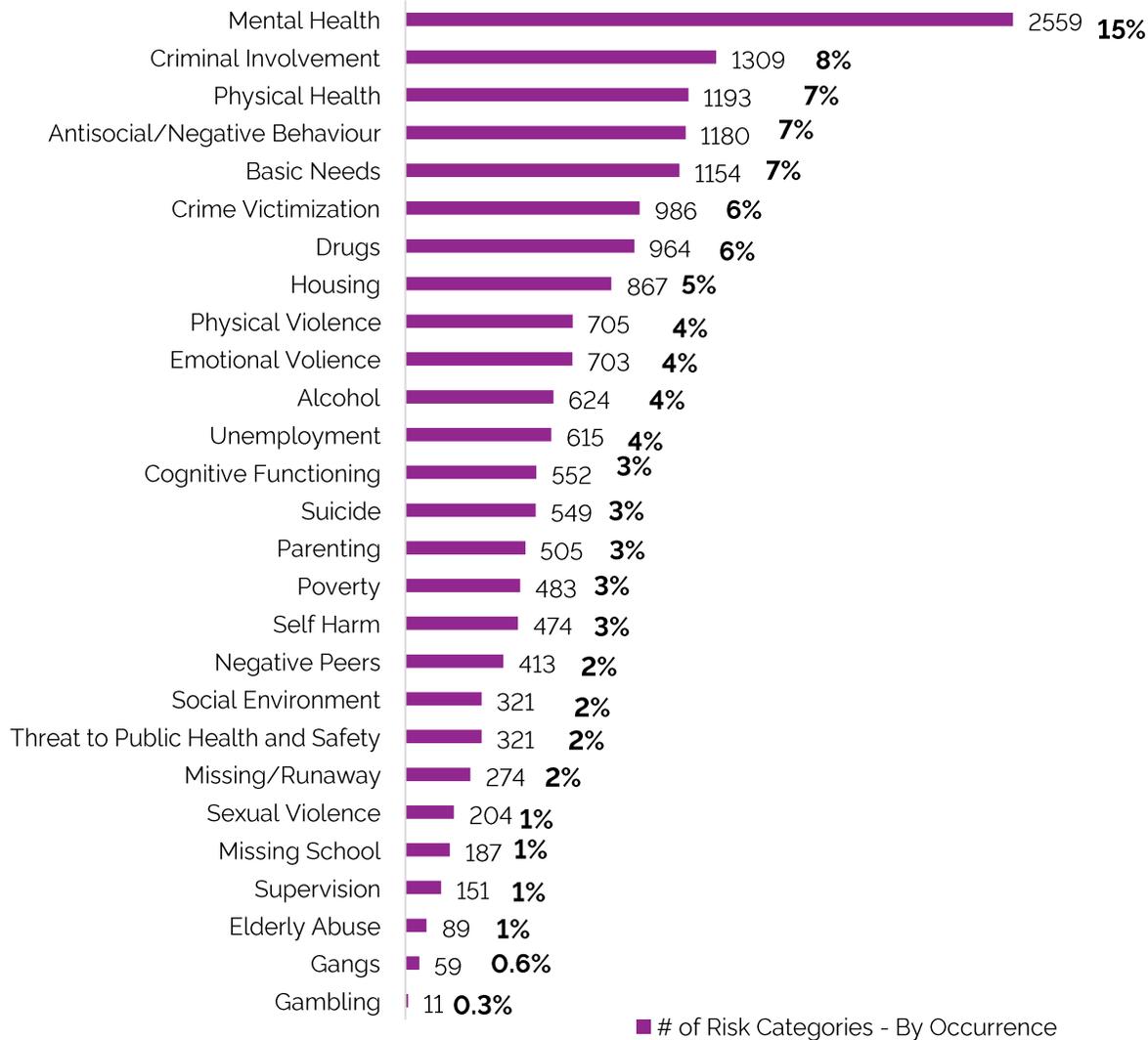


Provincial Risk Category Information

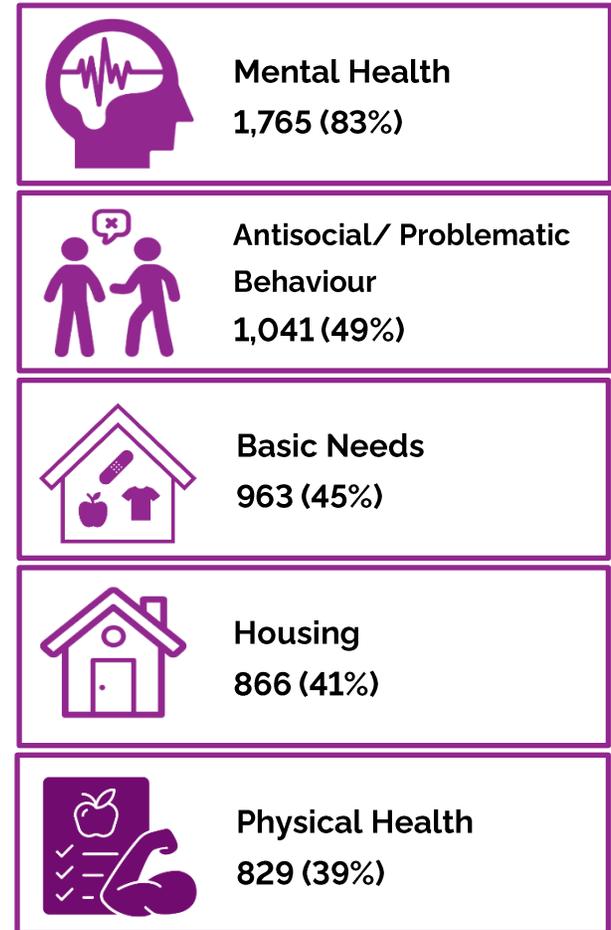
Risk information in the RTD can be analyzed in two different ways – by occurrence and by discussion. The total number of risk factors (105) roll-up into one of 27 risk categories. However, the number of risk factors in each respective category are not equal [e.g., mental health (seven), criminal involvement (13), drugs (five), etc.]. Analysing the data by occurrence allows for a count of all risk factors (17,452) reported in 2022, 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 physical health (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 (49 per cent) and basic needs (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 we have identified that, provincially, the majority of discussions specific to "person" in 2022 fell within the age group of 30-39 years (21 per cent).

Risk Categories – By Occurrence



Top 5 Risk Categories – By Discussion



Total Risk Factors Reported = **17,452**
 Average Per Discussion = **8**
 Risk Factors Identified (out of 105 risk factors) = **105**

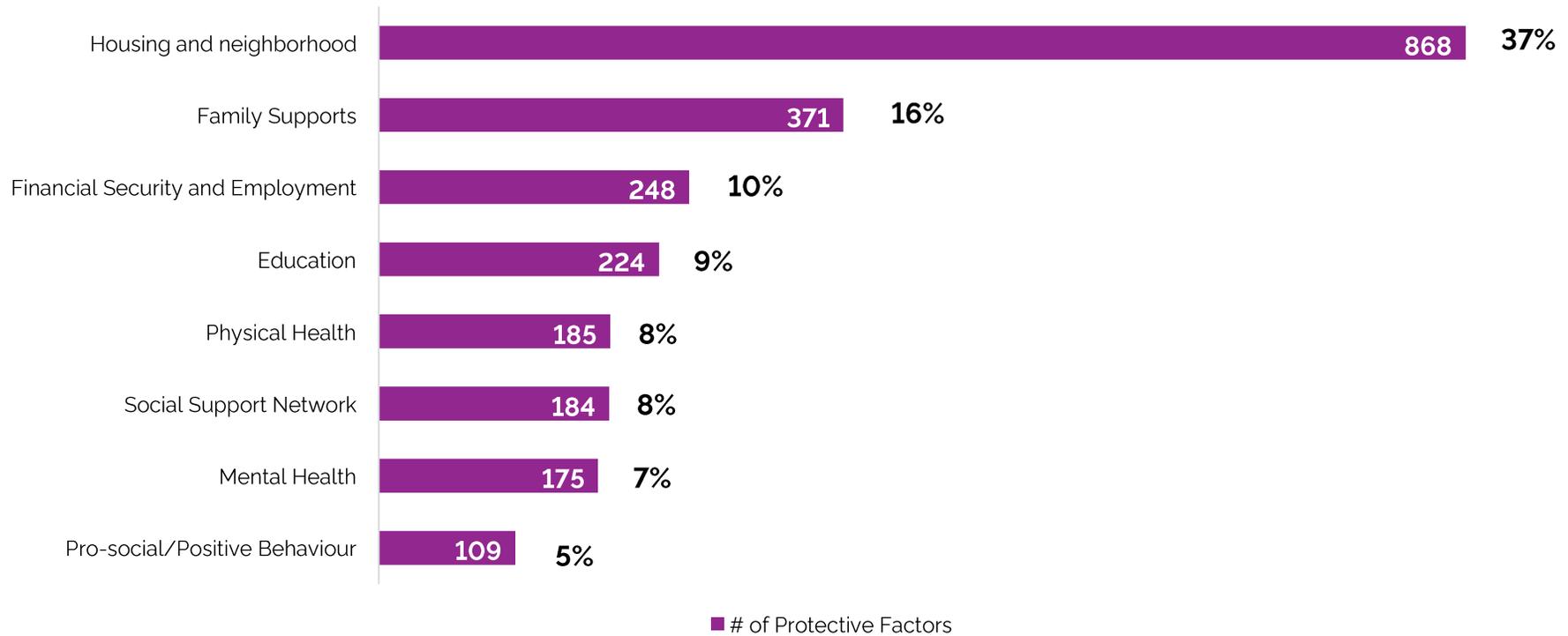
Top 5 Risk Categories by Demographics

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

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

Provincial Protective Factors

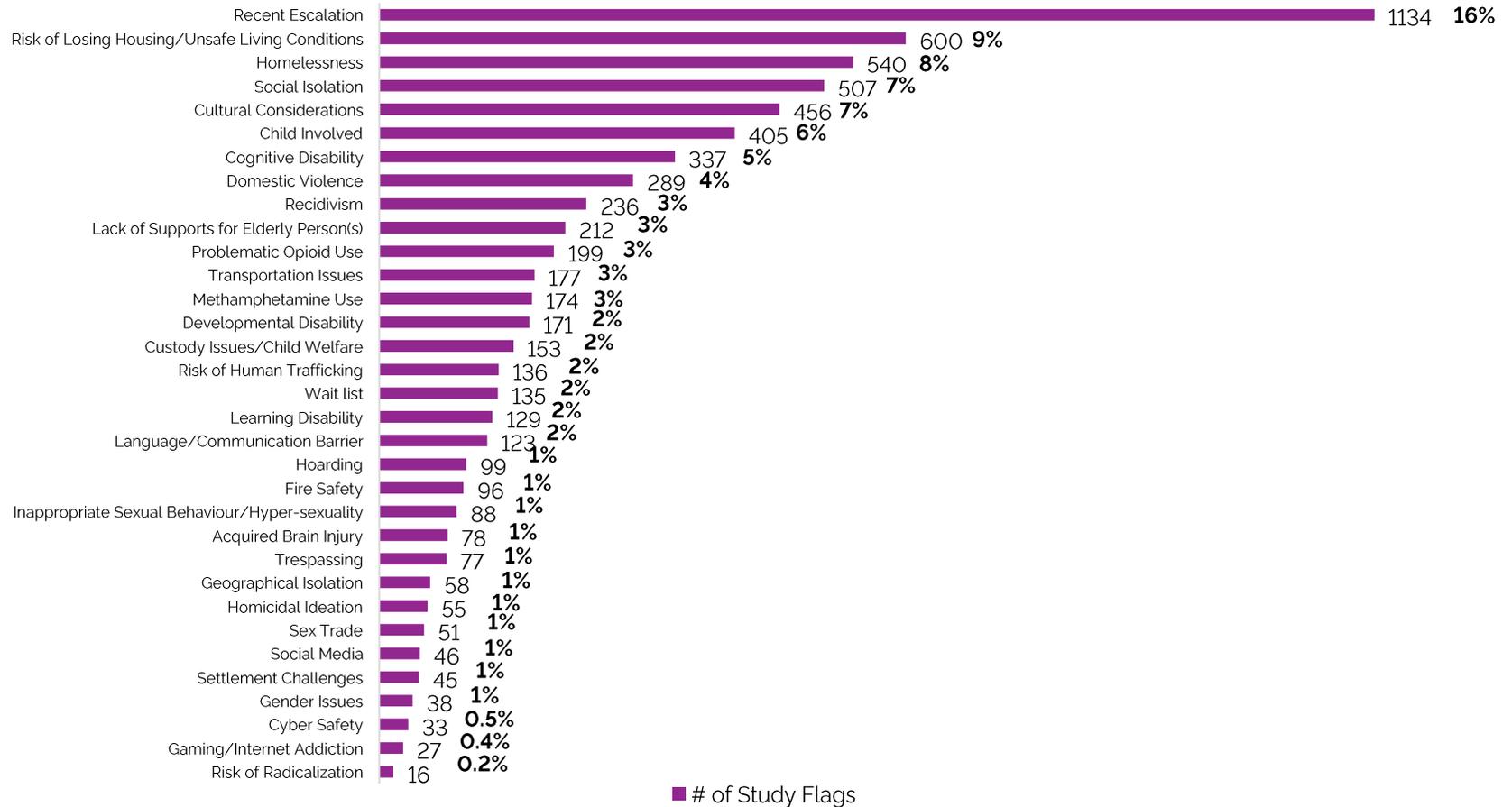
The RTD includes 51 protective factors that can be rolled up into eight protective factor groupings. Protective factor information is currently being collected by 35 sites (56 per cent) across Ontario that are currently accessing the RTD. The top two protective factor groupings provincially in 2022 were "Housing and Neighbourhood" (37 per cent) and "Family Supports" (16 per cent).



***Note:** Number of sites using protective factors: 35 sites.

Provincial Study Flags

There are 33 study flag values that can be collected within the RTD. In 2022, the number of study flags reported totalled 6,920. "Recent escalation" (16 per cent) remains the highest provincially, followed by "Risk of Losing Housing/Unsafe Living Conditions" (9 per cent).

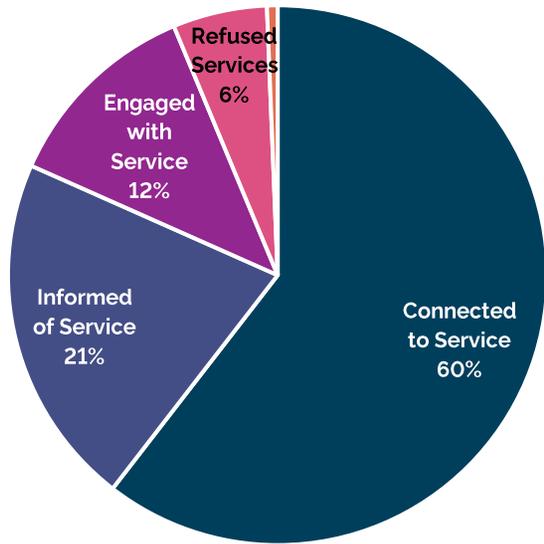


***Note:** Number of sites using study flags: 43 sites

Provincial Services Mobilized

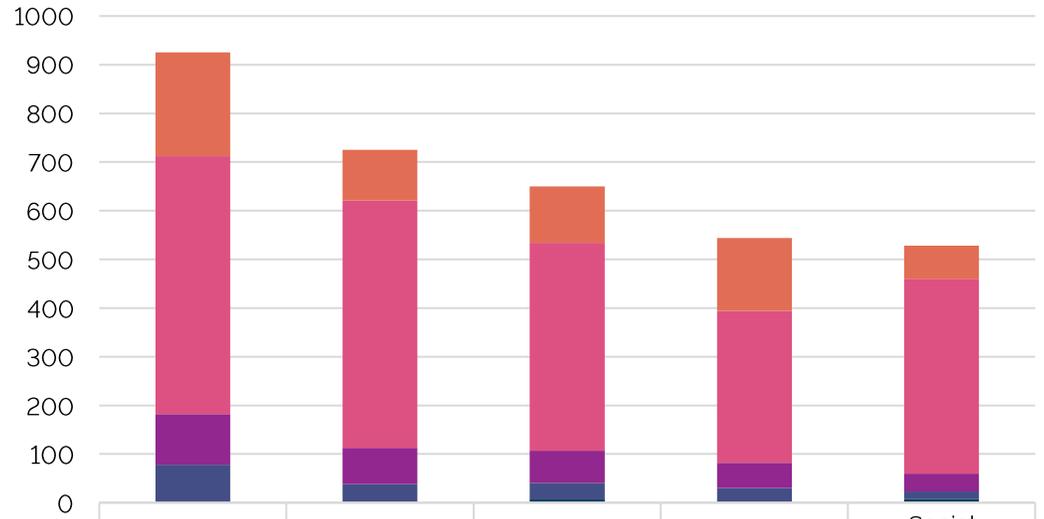
Data for the type of mobilization and services mobilized is collected from 40 sites (75 per cent) and reported back to agency partners after the intervention occurs. Provincial results most frequently reveal a connection to mental health services.

Mobilization Type



Note: "No Services Available" (0.64%) field value also contributes to these data results.

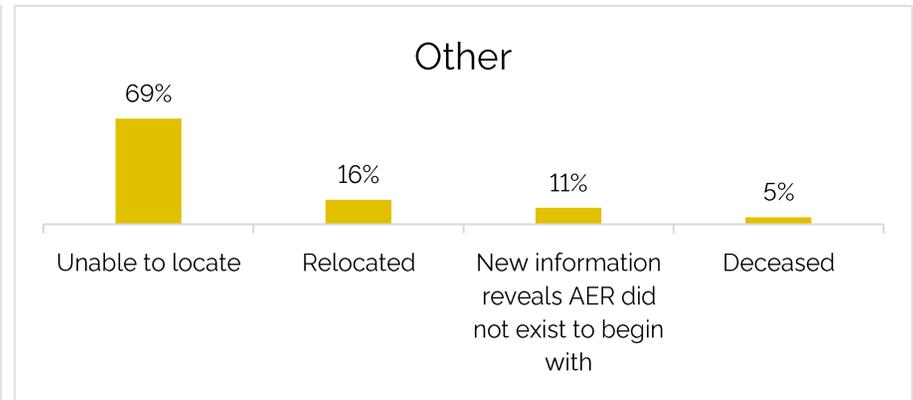
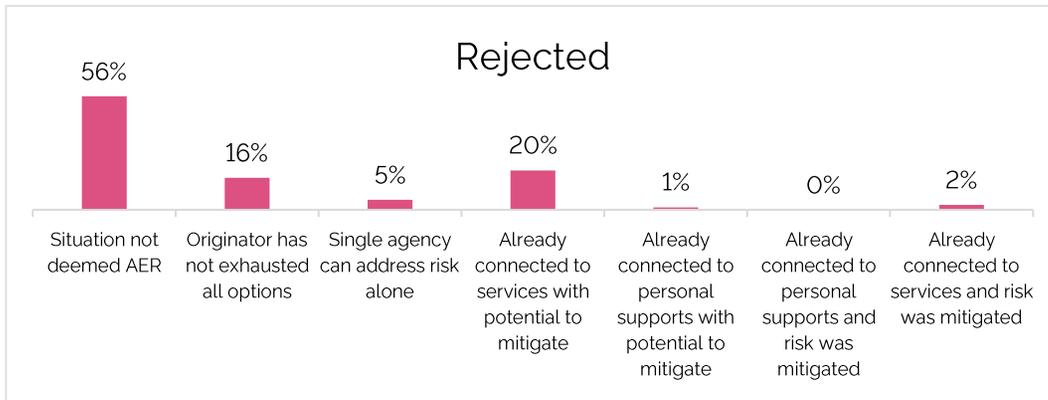
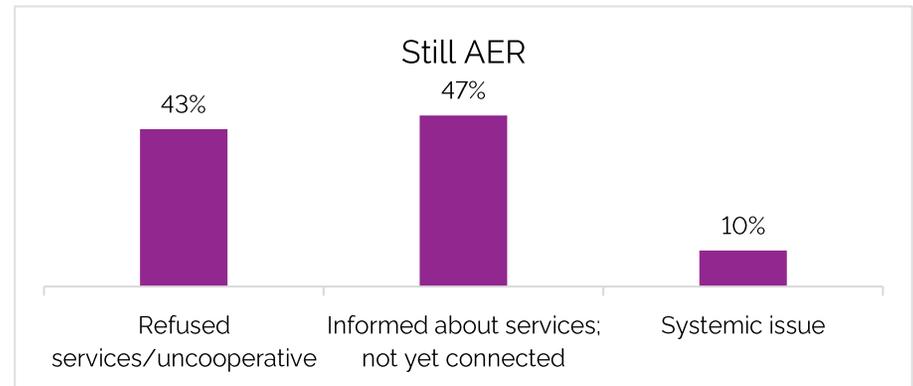
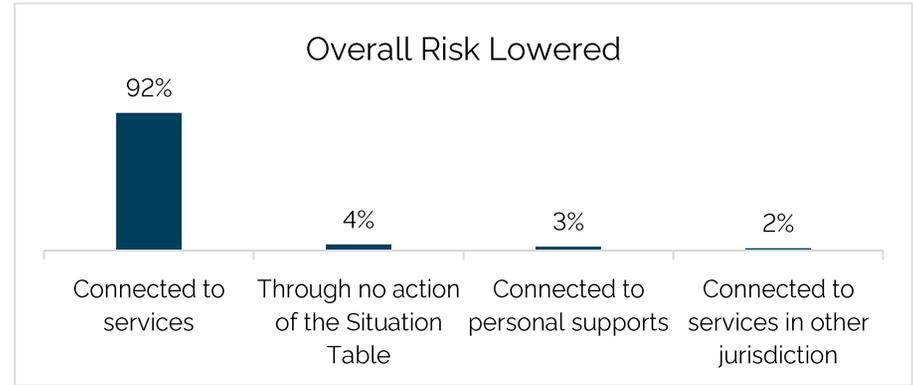
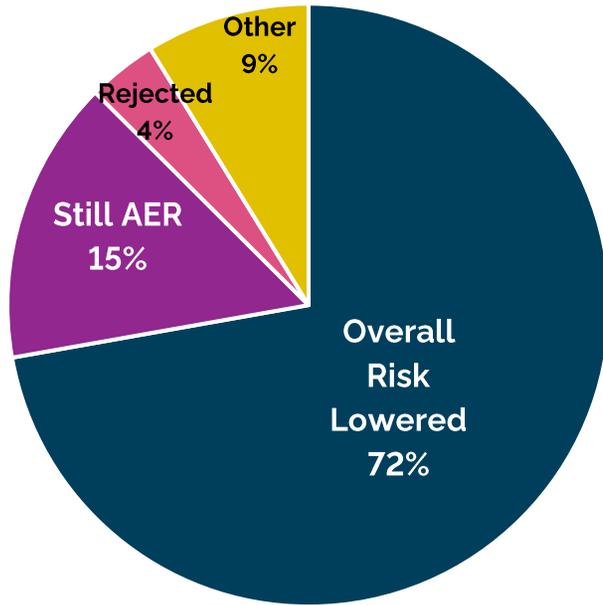
Top 5 Services Mobilized



	Mental Health	Social Services	Housing	Counselling	Social Assistance
Informed of Service	213	104	116	150	68
Connected to Service	530	508	427	312	400
Engaged with Service	104	75	66	52	37
Refused Services	75	37	34	29	15
No Services Available	3	1	7	1	8

***Note:** Number of sites using services mobilized: 40 sites.

Provincial Conclusion Reasons



Provincial Correlating Data

Top 5 Risk Categories with Associations

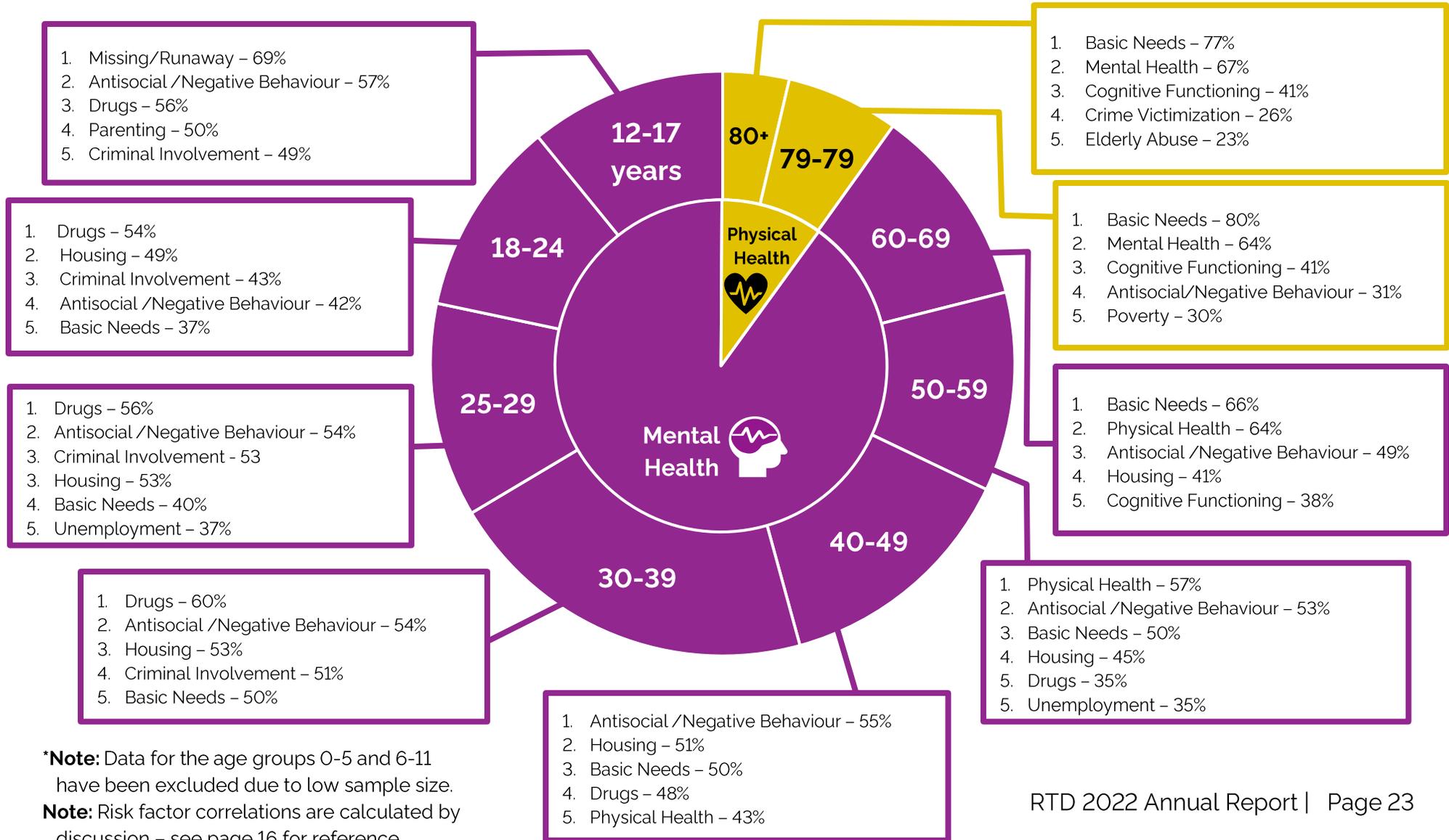
Top Risk Category	1. Mental Health* 15% 	2. Criminal Involvement 8% 	3. Physical Health 7% 	4. Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 7% 	5. Basic Needs 7% 
Top Age Group	30-39 Years	30-39 Years	30-39 Years	30-39 Years	30-39 Years
Top 5 Correlating Risk Categories	1. Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour (52%) 2. Basic Needs (44%) 3. Housing (40%) 4. Drugs (39%) 5. Physical Health (38%)	1. Mental Health (87%) 2. Anti-social/ Negative Behaviour (62%) 3. Drugs (57%) 4. Housing (42%) 5. Physical Violence (38%)	1. Mental Health (80%) 2. Basic Needs (65%) 3. Housing (49%) 4. Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour (44%) 5. Drugs (35%)	1. Mental Health (88%) 2. Criminal Involvement (45%) 3. Basic Needs (43%) 4. Drugs (41%) 5. Housing (36%)	1. Mental Health (78%) 2. Physical Health (54%) 3. Housing (50%) 4. Antisocial /Negative Behaviour (45%) 5. Drugs (35%)
Top Study Flag	Recent Escalation 55%	Recent Escalation 59%	Recent Escalation 50%	Recent Escalation 62%	Recent Escalation 50%
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 52 percent of the time, along with a study flag of recent escalation 55 percent of the time. A mental health service is most often mobilized as a result of the intervention process.

Note: Risk category correlations are calculated by discussion – see page 16 for reference.

Top 5 Correlated Risk Categories by Age Group

Physical health was the top occurring risk category for the age groups 70-79 and 80+, while mental health was the top occurring risk category for the remainder of the age groups. *This page outlines the risk categories that are most correlated to the top risk category for each age group. For example, in the 18-24 age group, in all discussions that had a mental health risk category, the risk category "Drugs" also appeared 54% of the time.



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 15%
Criminal Involvement 8%	Physical Health 9%	Criminal Involvement 9%	Physical Health 10%	Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 7%
Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 7%	Basic Needs 8%	Housing 9%	Basic Needs 9%	Criminal Involvement 7%
Drugs 6%	Criminal Involvement 7%	Basic Needs 8%	Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour %	Physical Health 6%
Basic Needs 5%	Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 7%	Physical Health 7%	Criminal Involvement 5%	Basic Needs 6%

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

Note: Study Flag correlations are calculated by occurrence – see page 15 for reference on analysis by occurrence vs discussion.

Provincial Population Category Analysis

The 53 sites in the RTD with data in 2022 were divided into three population categories based on size according to Statistics Canada: Large Urban Centres & Regions (20), Counties (16), and Small Cities & Towns (17).

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

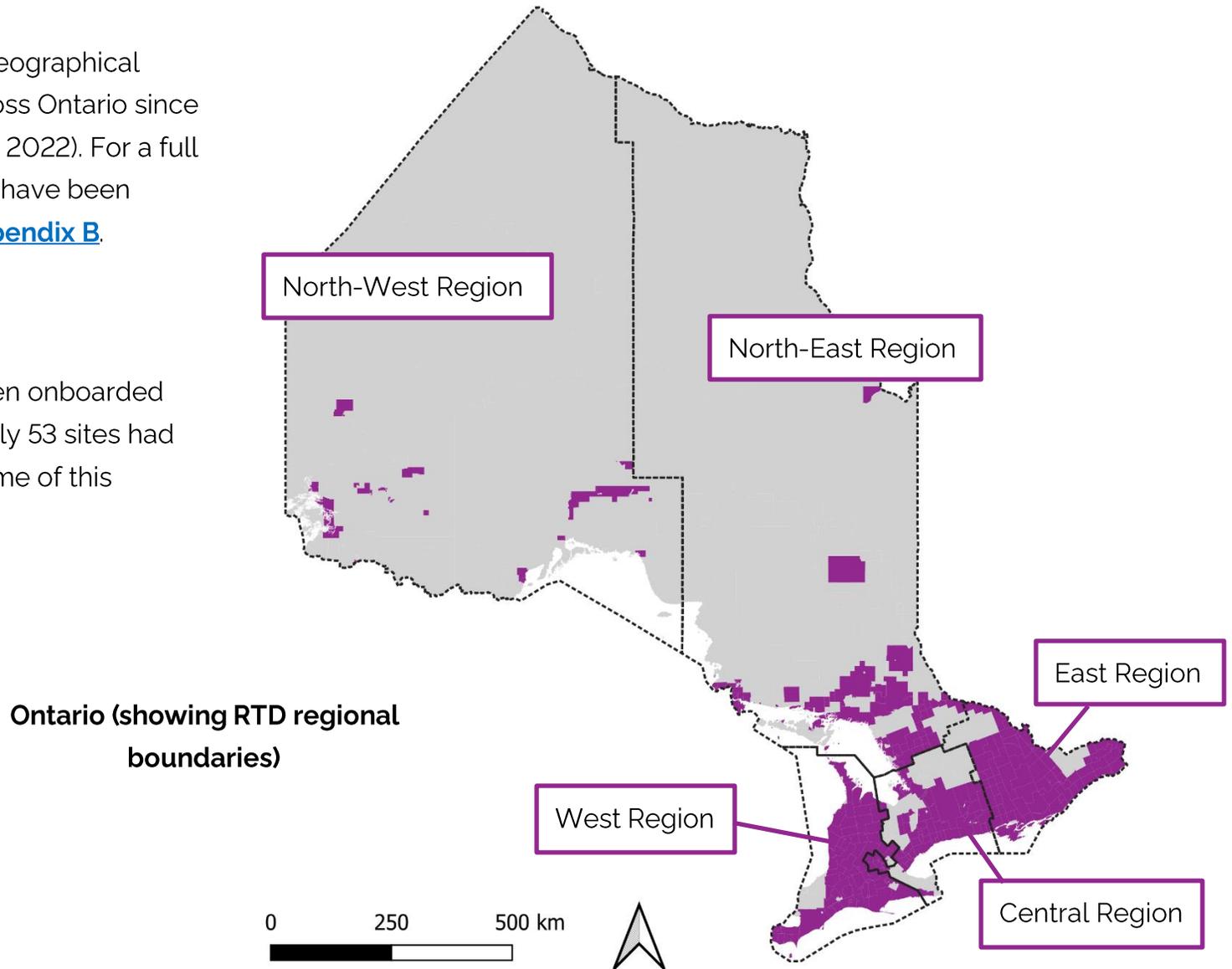
The following charts show the age groupings for each population category. The top age group for both Large Urban Centres & Regions and for Counties in 2022 was 30-39 Years, followed by 40-59 Years for Large Urban Centres & Regions, and 12-17 Years for Counties. The top age group for Small Cities and Towns was 12-17 Years, followed by 30-39 Years.



Part B – RTD 2022 Annual Report - Regional Results

The following maps reveal a geographical representation of RTD use across Ontario since inception of the project (2014 - 2022). For a full list of all 62* site locations that have been onboarded to the RTD see [Appendix B](#).

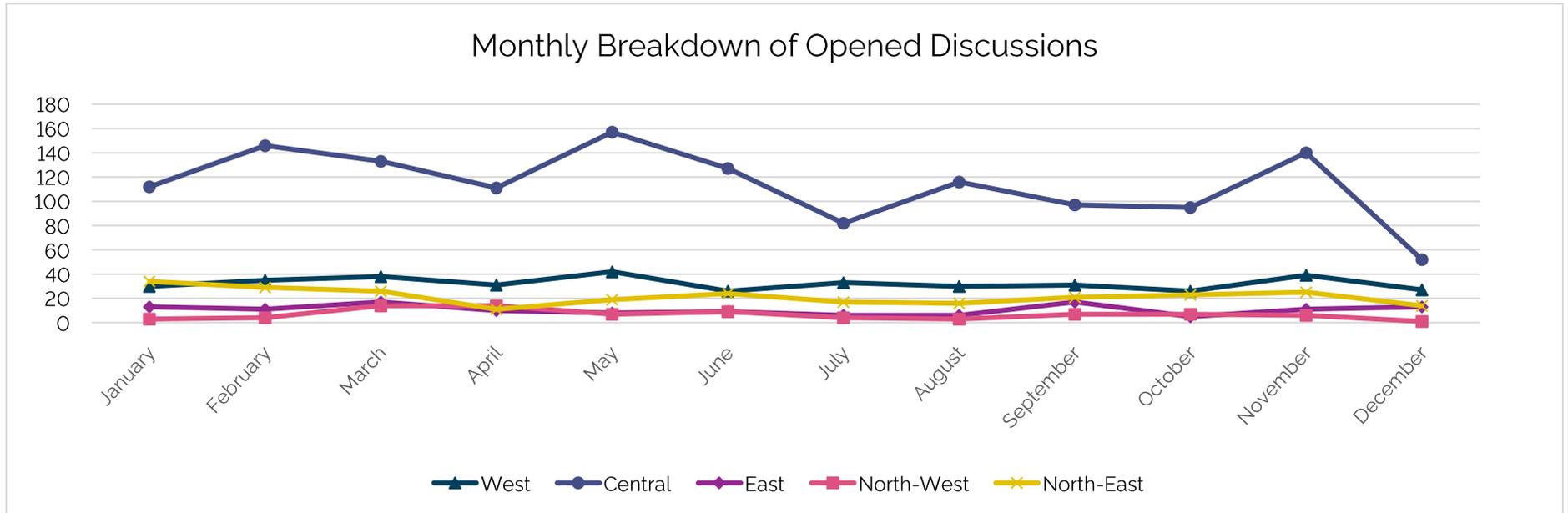
***Note:** while 62 sites have been onboarded to the RTD since inception, only 53 sites had 2022 data in the RTD at the time of this report.



2022 RTD Regional Data Results

As of 2022, there were 53 sites in operation using the RTD. This includes representation from all five regions across the province.

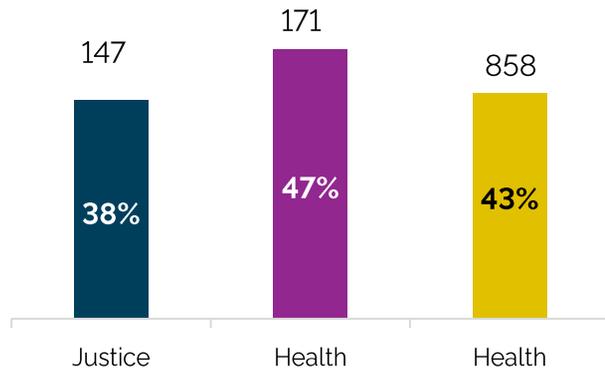
Discussion Overview



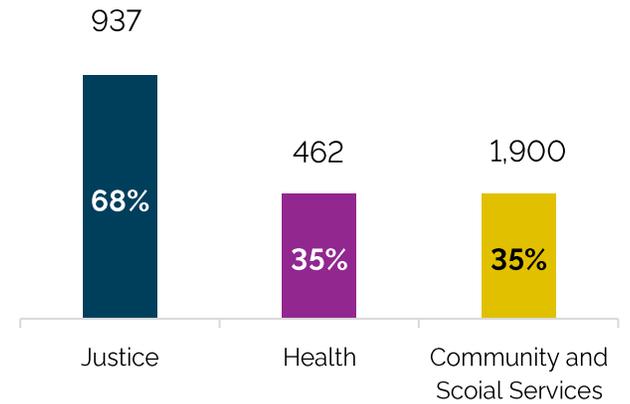
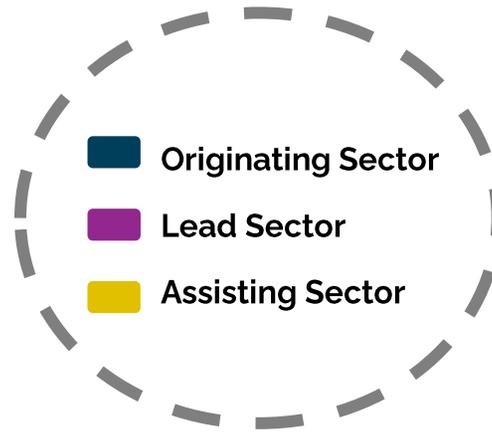
	West	Central	East	North-West	North-East
Sites	12	18	9	7	7
Discussions	388	1,368	126	79	259
Met the Threshold	94%	98%	87%	92%	98%
Rejected	6%	2%	13%	8%	2%

Regional Sector Engagement

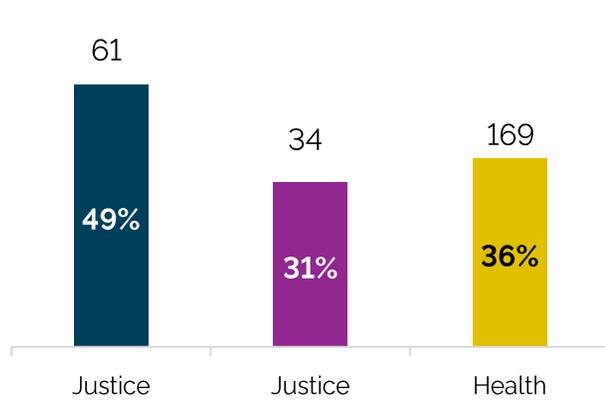
Top 3 Sectors Engaged



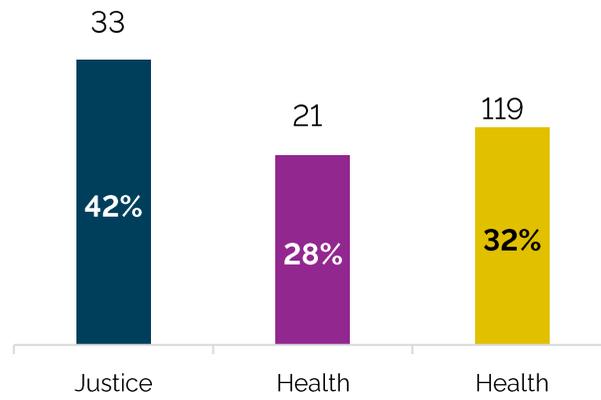
West Region



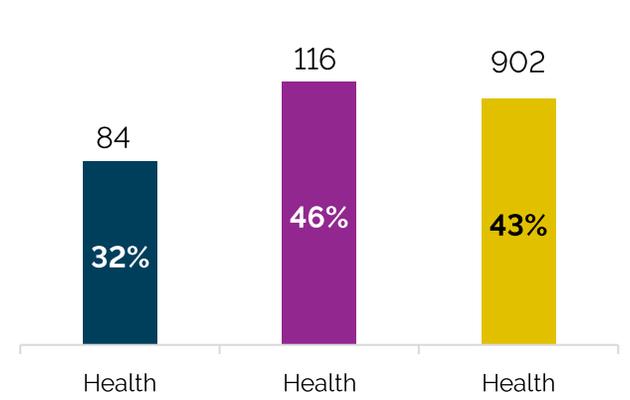
Central Region



East Region



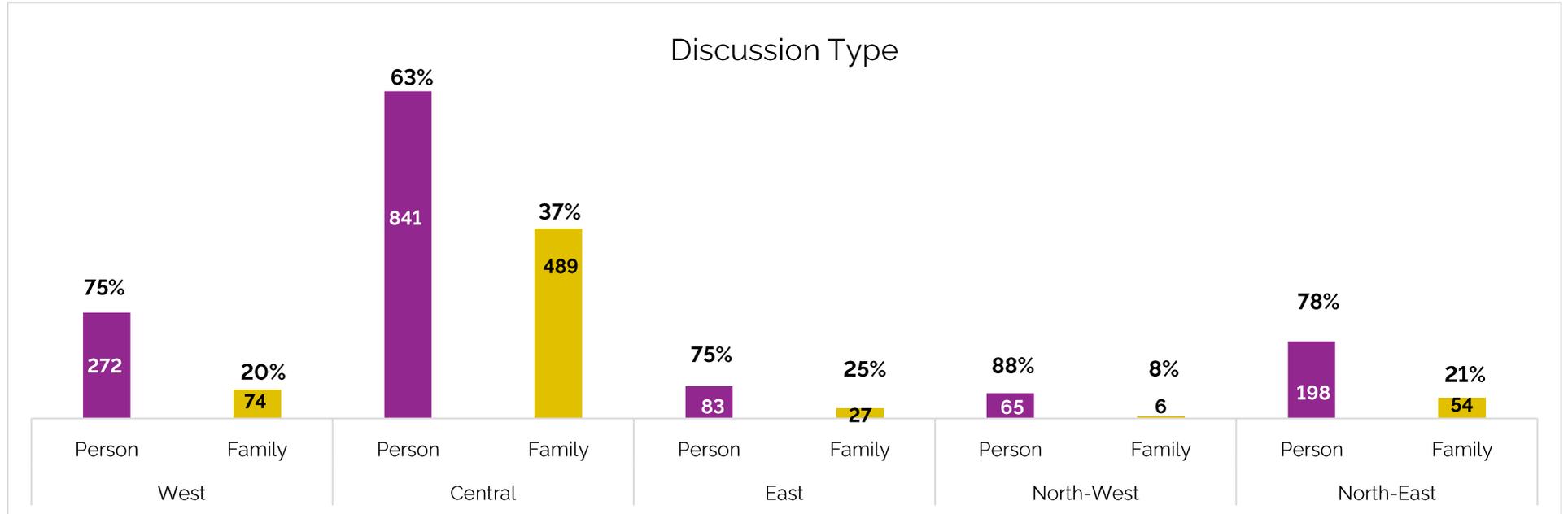
North-West Region



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.

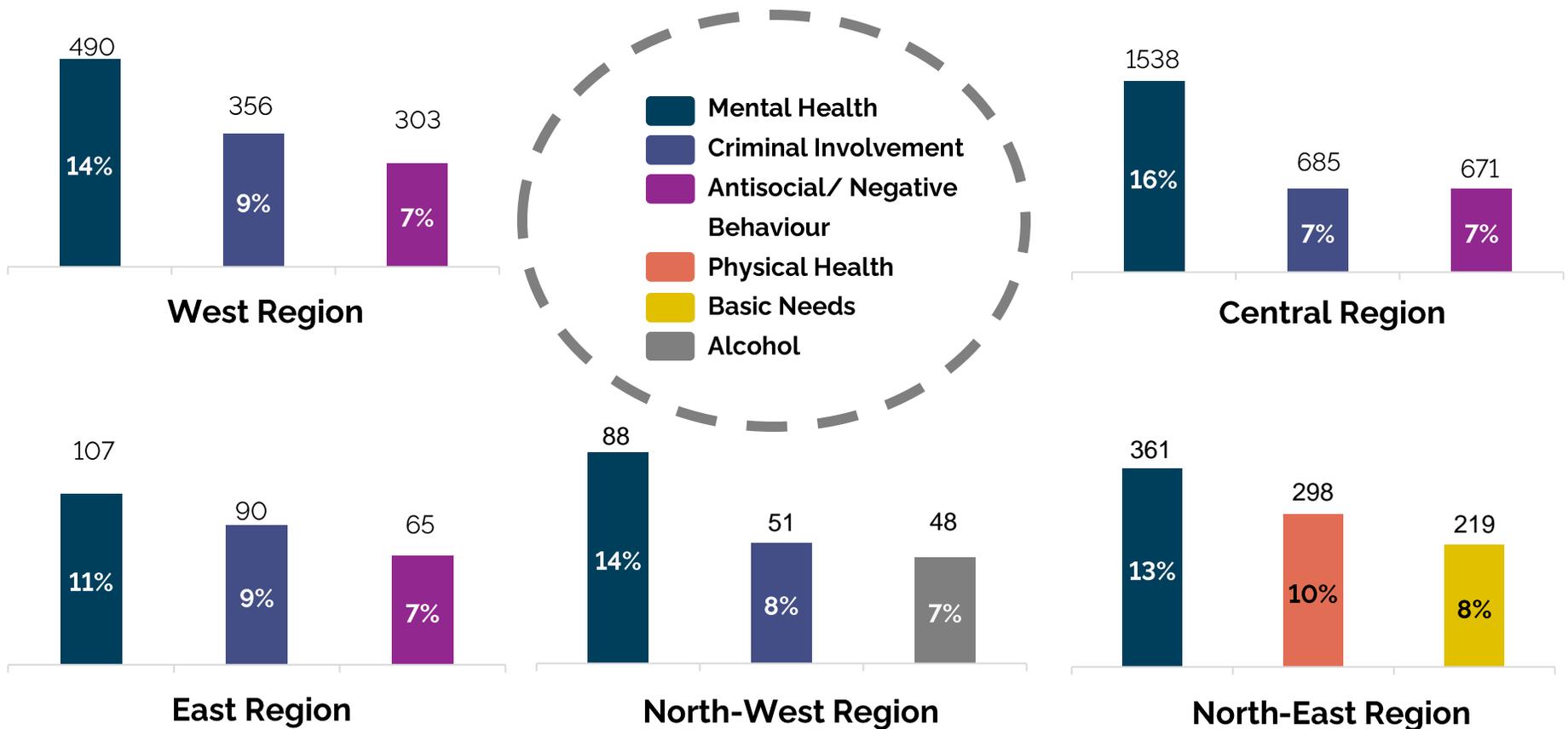
Top Age Group				
West Region	Central Region	East Region	North-West Region	North-East Region
30-39 Years (20%)	30-39 Years (20%)	12-17 Years (27%)	12-17 Years (38%)	30-39 Years (18%)

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 six 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
 <p>Mental Health 85% (312)</p>	 <p>Mental Health 81% (1,085)</p>	 <p>Mental Health 84% (133)</p>	 <p>Mental Health 84% (62)</p>	 <p>Mental Health 88% (261)</p>
 <p>Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 58% (212)</p>	 <p>Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 45% (606)</p>	 <p>Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 51% (56)</p>	 <p>Housing 57% (42)</p>	 <p>Physical Health 65% (164)</p>
 <p>Drugs 53% (85)</p>	 <p>Basic Needs 42% (566)</p>	 <p>Drugs 49% (54)</p>	 <p>Alcohol 54% (40)</p>	 <p>Basic Needs 59% (151)</p>

Top 3 Risk Categories by Demographics

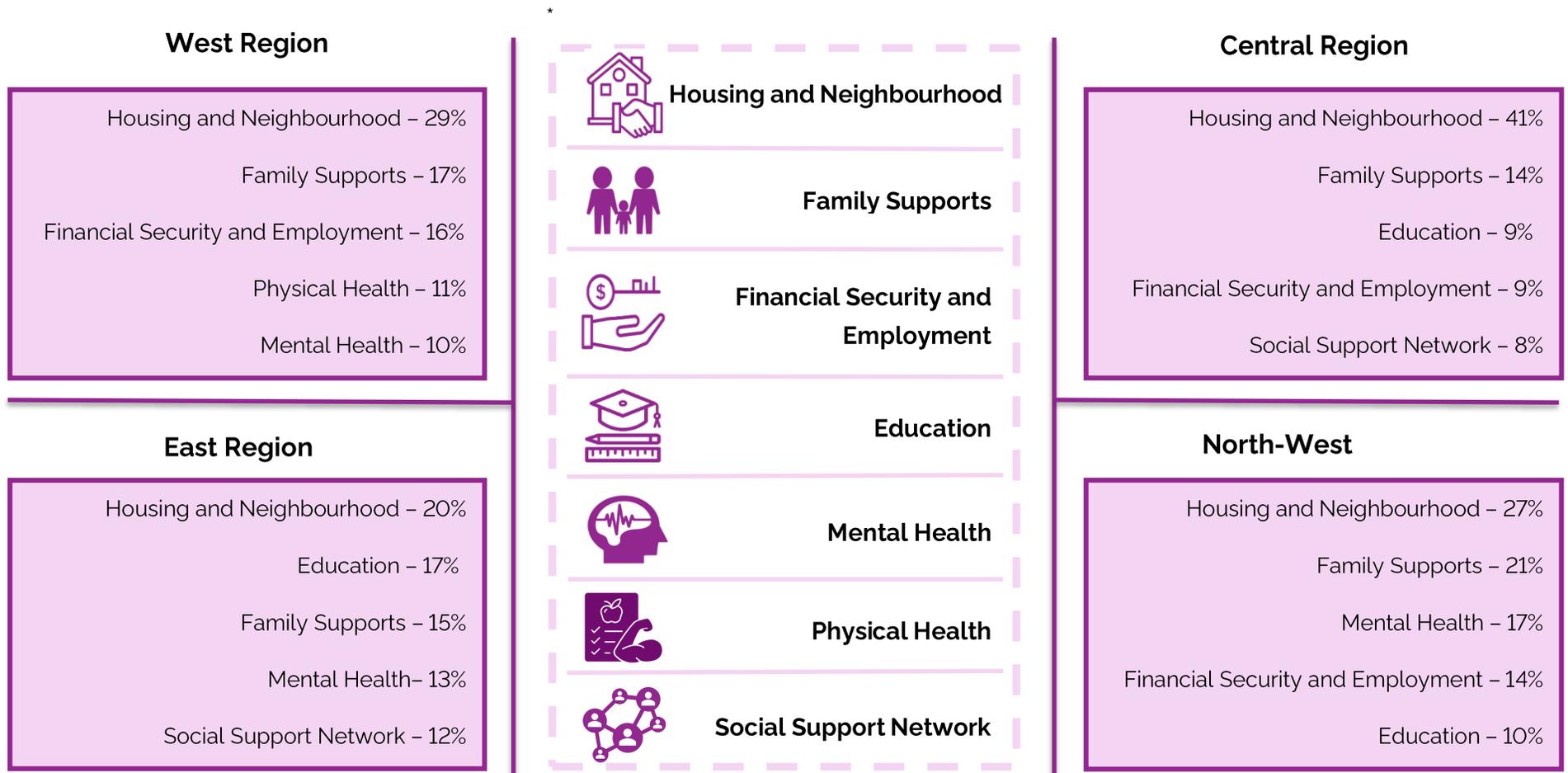
The tables below demonstrated the variance in top risk categories specific to the male and female population in the top age group identified, allowing for more targeted risk analysis relative to those most vulnerable populations in a respective region.

West Region		Central Region		East Region	
Top Risk Categories for 30-39 Age Group		Top Risk Categories for 30-39 Age Group		Top Risk Categories for 12-17 Age Group	
1. Criminal Involvement (13%)		1. Mental Health (15%)		1. Mental Health (9%)	
2. Mental Health (13%)		2. Criminal Involvement (10%)		2. Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour (8%)	
3. Drugs (9%)		3. Drugs (8%)		3. Drugs (8%)	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1. Mental Health (15%)	1. Criminal Involvement (17%)	1. Mental Health (15%)	1. Mental Health (16%)	1. Mental Health (13%)	1. Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour (10%)
2. Crime Victimization (10%)	2. Mental Health (11%)	2. Criminal Involvement (8%)	2. Criminal Involvement (13%)	2. Drugs (11%)	2. Basic Needs (9%)
3. Basic Needs (9%)	3. Drugs (9%)	3. Drugs (8%)	3. Drugs (8%)	3. Criminal Involvement (8%)	3. Housing (9%)
North West Region		North East Region			
Top Risk Categories for 12-17 Age Group		Top Risk Categories for 30-39 Age Group			
1. Mental Health (15%)		1. Mental Health (12%)			
2. Missing School (11%)		2. Physical Health (10%)			
3. Criminal Involvement (9%)		3. Criminal Involvement (10%)			
Female	Male	Female	Male		
1. Mental Health (15%)	1. Mental Health (18%)	1. Physical Health (14%)	1. Criminal Involvement (14%)		
2. Missing School (11%)	2. Alcohol (10%)	2. Mental Health (12%)	2. Mental Health (11%)		
3. Criminal Involvement (9%)	3. Criminal Involvement (10%)	3. Basic Needs (10%)	3. Drugs (10%)		

Regional Protective Factors

Top 5 Protective Factors

The top two protective factors regionally in 2022 were "housing and neighbourhood" and "family supports". Given the small dataset in the North-East Region, those results have been suppressed.



Note: North-East Region results have not been reported due to sample size.

Regional Study Flags

Top 5 Study Flags

In 2022, the number of study flags reported totalled 6,920. "Recent escalation" remains the highest regionally.

West Region

Recent Escalation – 15%
Homelessness – 10%
Risk of Losing Housing/ Unsafe Living Conditions – 8%
Child Involved – 7%
Domestic Violence – 6%

Central Region

Recent Escalation – 18%
Cultural Considerations – 9%
Risk of Losing Housing/ Unsafe Living Conditions – 8%
Social Isolation – 7%
Homelessness – 7%

East Region

Recent Escalation – 14%
Social Isolation – 9%
Risk of Losing Housing/ Unsafe Living Conditions – 8%
Homelessness – 8%
Child Involved – 7%

North-West Region

Recent Escalation – 11%
Risk of Losing Housing/ Unsafe Living Conditions – 9%
Homelessness – 9%
Social Isolation – 8%
Cognitive Disability – 6%



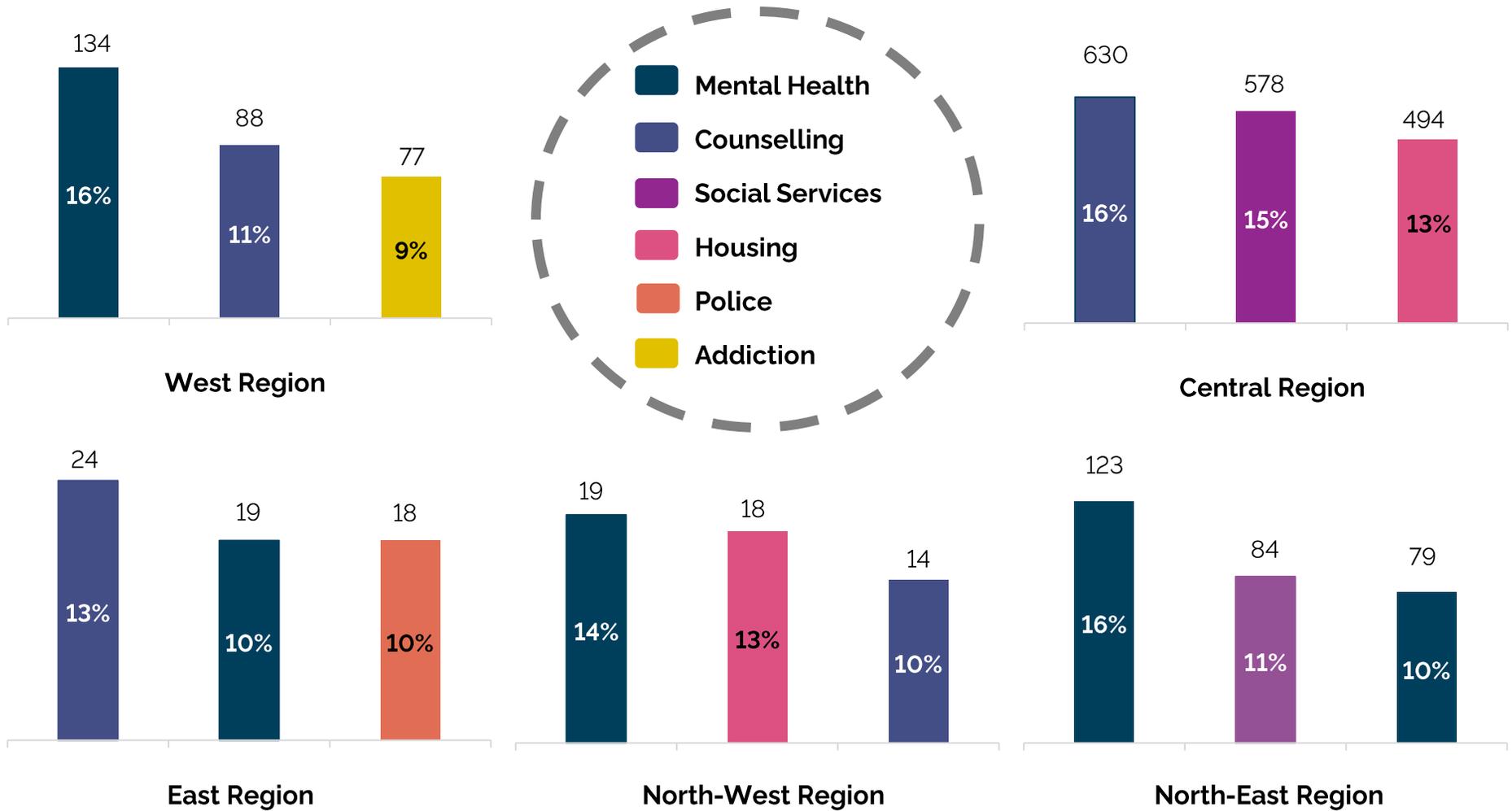
North-East Region

Recent Escalation – 15%
Risk of Losing Housing/ Unsafe Living Conditions – 10%
Social Isolation – 9%
Homelessness – 9%
Child Involved – 5%

Regional Services Mobilized

Top 3 Services Mobilized

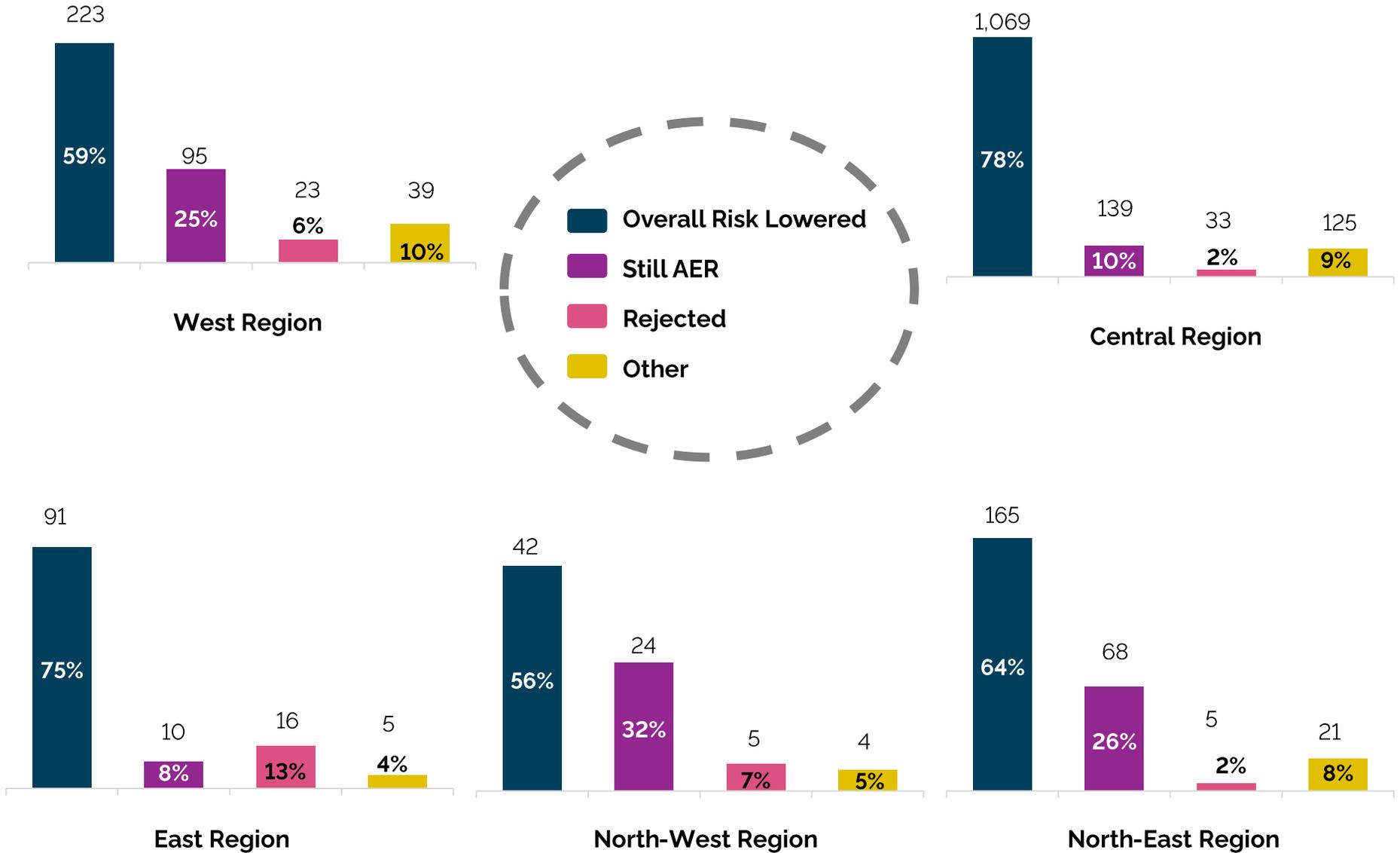
The following data reflects the mobilization types: Informed of Services, Connected to Services, and Engaged with Services.



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

Regional Conclusion Reasons

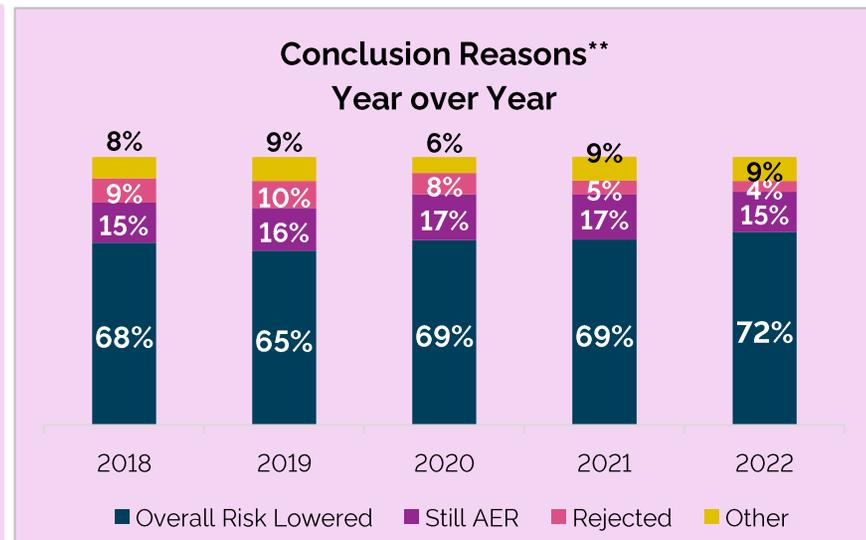
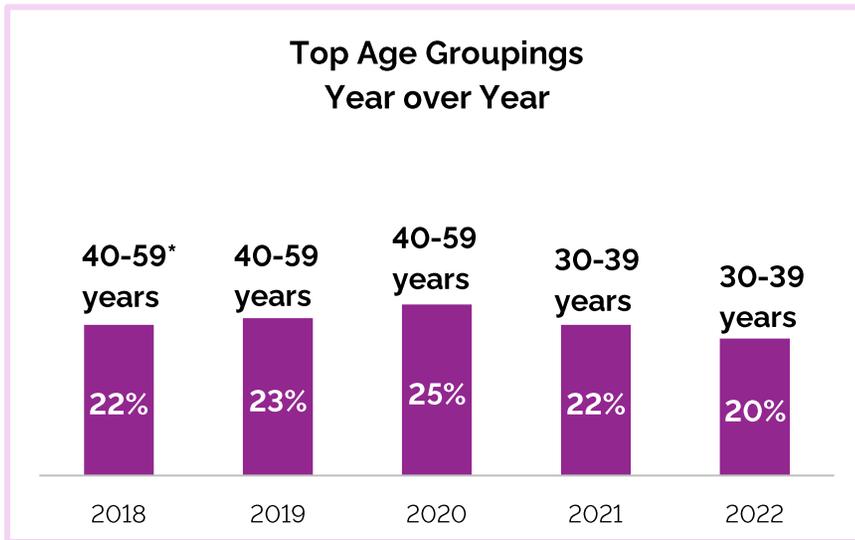
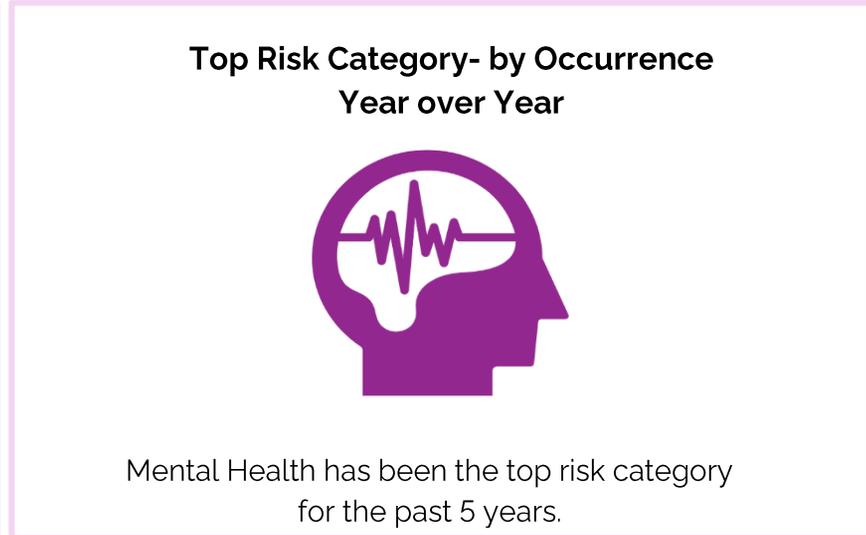
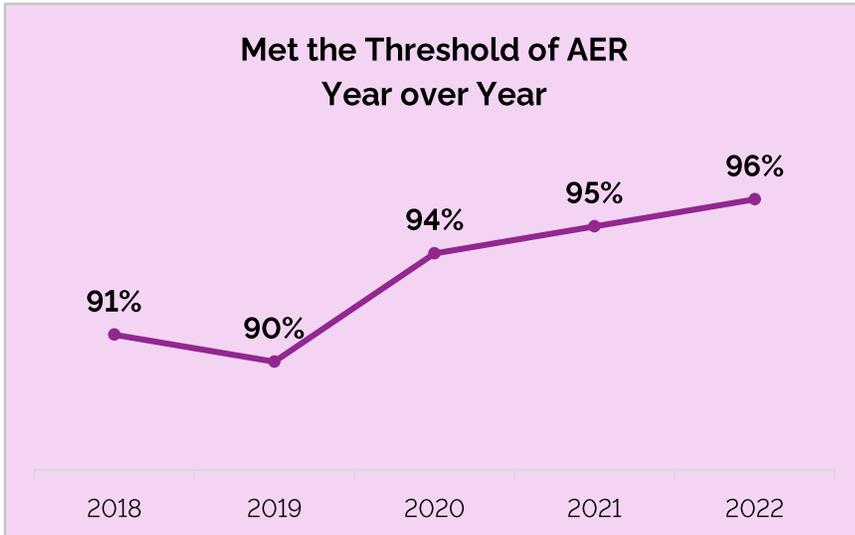
The majority of discussions in all five regions concluded in overall risk being lowered, followed by still at AER.



Conclusion

Provincial Trend Analysis

The following trends have been observed across the RTD Annual Reports released over the past five (5) years.



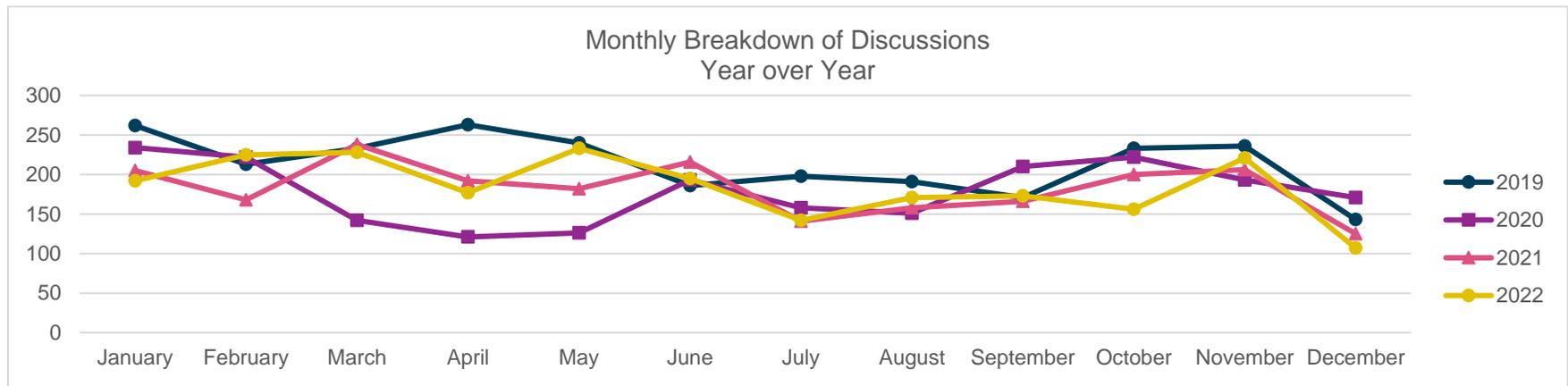
Notes:

*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 10.

- In each year from 2018 to 2022, discussions meeting the threshold of AER have steadily increased, indicating that agency partners have become adept at understanding what discussions to bring forward.
 - In 2022, 75 per cent of discussions meeting the threshold of AER resulted in the overall risk being lowered, this is a two percent increase over 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. 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 2022 ([page 22](#)), were: antisocial/negative behaviour (52%), basic needs (44%), housing (40%), drugs (39%), and physical health (38%), with physical health replacing criminal involvement as a top five indicator in previous years.
 - The 2022 population category analysis ([page 25](#)) indicated that the risk category housing was more prevalent in discussions in small cities and towns, while crime victimization was more prevalent in counties, and basic needs was more prevalent in large urban centers and regions. Housing did not appear as a top risk category in previous years population category analysis, replacing alcohol in 2020 and emotional violence in 2021 as a top risk category in small cities and towns.
- 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. The historical age ranges are referenced in [Appendix A](#).
 - The 2022 population category analysis ([page 26](#)) 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 the previous two years. 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 nine percent in 2018 to four per cent in 2022, again indicating the agency partners expertise in bringing forward and navigating discussions.
- When looking at the monthly breakdown of discussions from 2019 to 2022 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 2018 to 2022, 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 recent years the frequency of discussions involving the discussion type "family" has increased, with the highest level (30%) over the past five years being evident in 2022.

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 continues to demonstrate 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-sectoral 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.

RTD 2022 Annual Report Contributors

Community Safety Analysts, Program Development Section

Natalie Brull

Oleisha Burleigh

Poonam Sharma

Team Lead, Program Development Section

James Y. Lee

Manager, Program Development Section

Ryan Baird

Director, External Relations Branch

Michelina Longo

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 onboarded to the RTD

WEST REGION (14 Sites)	CENTRAL REGION (18 Sites)	EAST REGION (11 Sites)	NORTH-WEST REGION (9 Sites)	NORTH-EAST REGION (10 Sites)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brantford • Cambridge • Chatham-Kent • Elgin County • Grey & Bruce Counties • Huron and Perth County • Kitchener • London • Middlesex County (Strathroy) • Oxford County • Rural Wellington • Sarnia - Lambton • Simcoe-Norfolk County • Windsor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrie • Durham Region • Halton Region • Kawartha Lakes • North Simcoe (Huronian West, Midland) • Northumberland County (Port Hope) • Nottawasaga • Orillia • Peel Region • Peterborough • Port Colborne • Toronto - Rexdale • Toronto - North Scarborough • Toronto - Downtown East • Toronto - Downtown West • Toronto - Black Creek • Toronto - York • York Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornwall, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry • Hastings County (Belleville, Quinte West) • Kingston & Frontenac County • Lennox & Addington County (Napanee) • Leeds & Grenville County • North Hastings County (Bancroft and Area) • Ottawa • Lanark County (Perth) • Prince Edward County • Renfrew County • United Counties of Prescott-Russell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dryden • Fort Frances • Greenstone • Kenora • Marathon • Nipigon • Red Lake • Sioux Lookout • Thunder Bay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2022. Please also note that while Ottawa and Sarnia-Lambton tables were onboarded to the RTD in the past, they are no longer operational or using the RTD.

Memorandum



To: Ken Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division
Ministry of the Solicitor General

From: Ontario Police Health and Safety Committee (OPHSC)
Police Section 21 - Labour and Management Co-Chairs

Re: **Guidance Note #21 – Hybrid and Electric Vehicle Safety for Police Services**

The Ontario Police Health and Safety Committee (OPHSC) is appointed by the Minister of Labour, Immigration, Training and Skills Development under Section 21 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* for the purpose of advising the Minister and making recommendations on occupational health and safety issues that affect police personnel across Ontario.

This Guidance Note has been developed to provide information to employers, supervisors, workers, joint health and safety committees and health and safety representatives about legal obligations under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) and its regulations and to provide some suggested practices to protect the health and safety of police service workers from some of the hazards of electric vehicles and hybrid vehicles.

The OPHSC is seeking your support in ensuring this guidance note is distributed broadly within the policing community.

Additional police sector specific resources are available through the Public Services Health and Safety Association at: <https://www.pshsa.ca/>

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Mark Baxter in black ink.

Mark Baxter
Police Association of Ontario
Labour Co-chair Police Section 21

Handwritten signature of Gary Conn in black ink.

Gary Conn
Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police
Management Co-chair Police Section 21

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

FROM: Ken Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: CISO Organized Crime Specialized Training Instructor
Secondment Opportunity

DATE OF ISSUE:	September 28, 2023
CLASSIFICATION:	General Information
RETENTION:	October 13, 2023
INDEX NO.:	23-0070
PRIORITY:	Normal

Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario (CISO) is a partnership between the Ontario government and the law enforcement community. It brings together police services and provincial and federal government agencies to identify and combat organized crime across the province.

With a surge in opioid overdoses and an increase in public violence, both largely driven by drug trafficking gangs, Ontario has seen unprecedented growth in gang-related investigations and prosecutions. CISO funding of gun and gang investigations have witnessed over a 500% annual percentage growth rate between 2018 and 2020. Gang-related prosecutions are also increasingly reliant on the provision of expert witness testimony to affect a successful prosecution.

CISO's Expert Witness Program has been established to enhance gang-related drug, gun, and human-trafficking prosecutions through the coordination of expert witness training and the establishment of an expert witness inventory.

CISO is seeking an experienced Detective Constable with extensive applied knowledge in police and law enforcement for the position of **CISO Organized Crime Specialized Training Instructor**. The Training Instructor will design and coordinate the delivery of Organized Crime Specialized Training: Expert Witness and Covert Operations to Ontario police services. For further information, please review the attached job specifications.

Qualified candidates interested in this secondment opportunity are invited to submit a resume and letter of interest to Sunny Singh, Deputy Director, Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario at sunny.singh@rcmp-grc.gc.ca by 1600 hours, October 13, 2023.

Applicants selected to proceed further in the selection process must secure prior approval from their respective Chief of Police.

Sincerely,

K. Weatherill

Kenneth Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

Attachment

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

Creed Atkinson, Chief of Staff
Ministry of the Solicitor General

Base de données de suivi des risques

Rapport annuel 2022

Ministère du Solliciteur général

Publication : 2023

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Introduction

Au cours de la dernière décennie, l'Ontario a accompli 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. Reconnaisant la valeur de ce travail, le ministère du Solliciteur général (le 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 constitue une solution technologique de Microsoft que le ministère fournit gratuitement. Elle vise à 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, comme les tables d'intervention. La BDSR continue également de soutenir les exigences législatives qui sont entrées en vigueur le 1^{er} janvier 2019 en vertu de la *Loi sur les services policiers*. Celles-ci obligent les municipalités à élaborer des plans locaux de sécurité et de bien-être communautaires en collaboration avec divers secteurs, notamment la justice, la santé et la santé mentale, l'éducation, les services sociaux et communautaires ainsi que les services à l'enfance et à la jeunesse. Les données recueillies par le biais de la BDSR peuvent contribuer à cerner les tendances locales au sujet des risques prioritaires et des groupes vulnérables et à éclairer les stratégies et les programmes à venir 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 la BDSR a débuté à titre de projet pilote en 2014, son utilisation s'est considérablement étendue. Par exemple, environ 85 % de toutes les tables d'intervention en Ontario ont actuellement recours à la BDSR. En 2019, le projet national de la BDSR a été approuvé. Trois provinces, dont l'Ontario, y sont désormais intégrées. Dans le cadre de ces travaux, 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 et de partager les résultats des données provinciales et régionales de l'Ontario. En outre, le rapport comprend également des analyses de corrélation, des tendances et des catégories de population. Grâce à ce travail, le gouvernement s'efforce toujours d'amener les personnes les plus vulnérables à bénéficier d'un accès rapide aux services appropriés et d'aborder des questions plus larges liées à la sécurité et au bien-être de la communauté.

Facteurs à considérer et limites concernant les données

Les lecteurs qui consultent ce rapport devraient être conscients des limites et des facteurs à considérer suivants au sujet des données :

- Les données ont été extraites au début de 2023. Elles peuvent changer à partir du moment où elles 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.
- 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, des champs de données mal saisis ou vides, des erreurs techniques, etc.) Des changements fonctionnels ont été mis en œuvre pour réduire au minimum les erreurs et les lacunes possibles dans les données.
- Lorsque la quantité de données est limitée pour un ensemble de données particulier, les données sont supprimées. Le rapport apporte cette précision près des données où cela se produit.
- Les pourcentages ne s'élèvent peut-être pas 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 faciliter la compréhension de certains résultats de données inclus dans ce rapport.

Points saillants du projet de BDSR

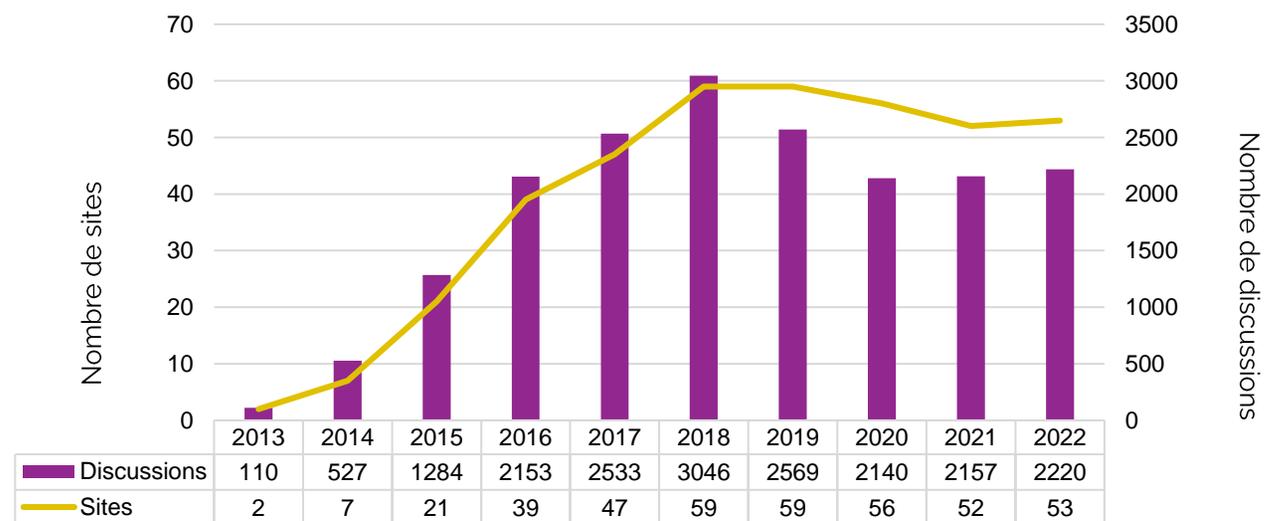
Depuis le lancement du projet de BDSR en 2014, on a été témoin de plusieurs réussites et jalons importants, notamment l'intégration et la formation continues des utilisateurs, un soutien technique spécialisé et la publication de sept rapports annuels à ce jour. Le graphique ci-après montre la croissance régulière de la BDSR depuis son lancement. Toutefois, nous constatons une légère chute du nombre de sites et de discussions vers 2020, ce 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 devoir se présenter à la table, ce qui amène des petites tables à suspendre leurs activités. Deuxièmement, de nombreuses tables ont dû interrompre leurs réunions ou en réduire la fréquence en raison de la pandémie de COVID-19. L'assouplissement graduel des mesures liées à la pandémie a fait en sorte que les tables d'intervention puissent se réunir plus librement pour discuter de situations à risque spécialement élevé. Cette situation peut être attribuée au nombre de discussions qui augmente lentement chaque année depuis 2020.

Réussites du projet

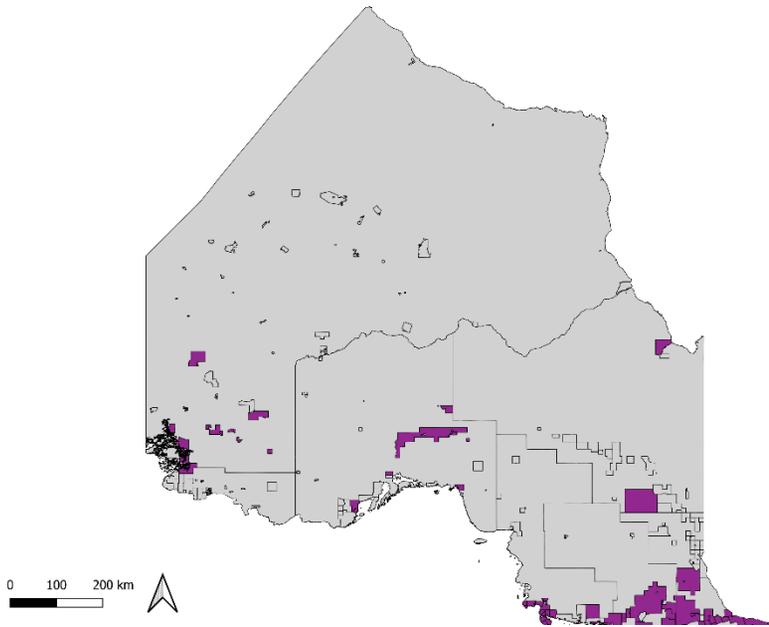


Résultats des données en glissement annuel Discussions et sites

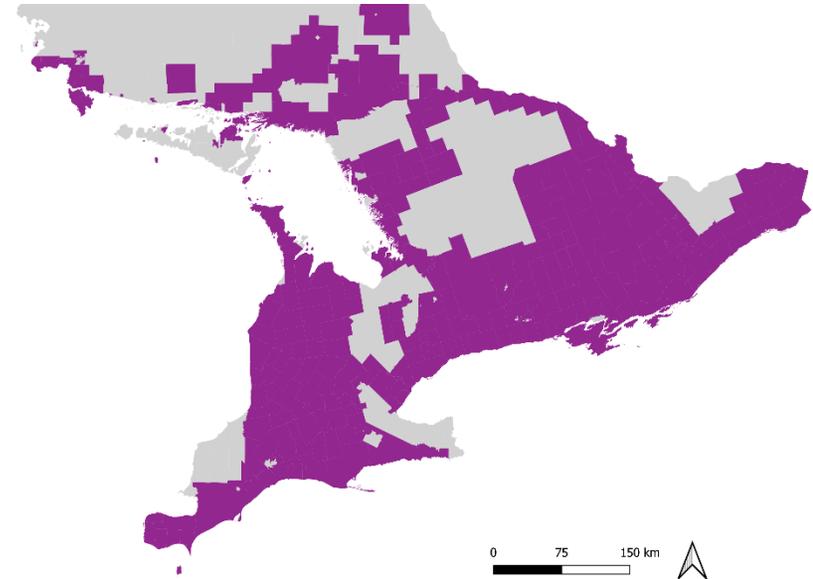


Déploiement et intégration au niveau provincial

Compte tenu du succès continu du projet, la BDSR demeure 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 (2014-2022). Pour une liste complète des 62* sites intégrés à la BDSR, voir l'[annexe B](#).



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

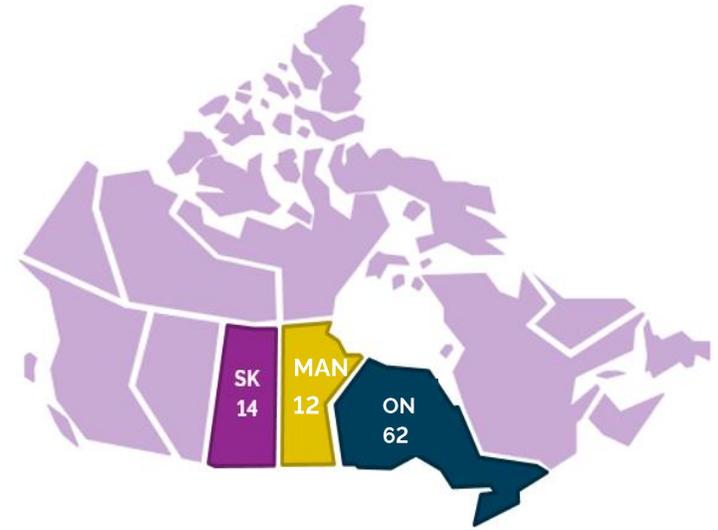


Ontario (accent mis sur le Sud de l'Ontario)

***Remarque :** Alors que 62 sites ont été intégrés à la BDSR depuis sa création, seuls 53 sites disposaient des données de 2022 dans la BDSR au moment de la rédaction du présent rapport.

Projet national

Le ministère a reconnu la valeur de continuer à bâtir 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 à 12 sites à ce jour. 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 offre une séance de formation d'une journée pour chaque nouveau site qui utilise la BDSR. Depuis 2020, la formation est donnée virtuellement. Un enregistrement a été mis à la disposition des utilisateurs en 2021 pour soutenir les nouveaux utilisateurs des sites existants.

Normes 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 le décrit l'accord de BDSR, ces mesures font l'objet d'un suivi et d'un examen annuels.

Améliorations apportées au système

Afin de s'assurer que la BDSR demeure novatrice et qu'elle répond aux besoins des communautés de l'Ontario, le ministère apporte régulièrement des améliorations au système. Tout au long de l'année 2022, le ministère a entrepris des travaux plus vastes de mise à niveau de la plateforme de la BDSR à Microsoft Dynamics 365, qui a été lancée en juillet 2023.

Partie A – Rapport annuel 2022 de la BDSR – Résultats provinciaux

Faits saillants provinciaux de la BDSR 2022

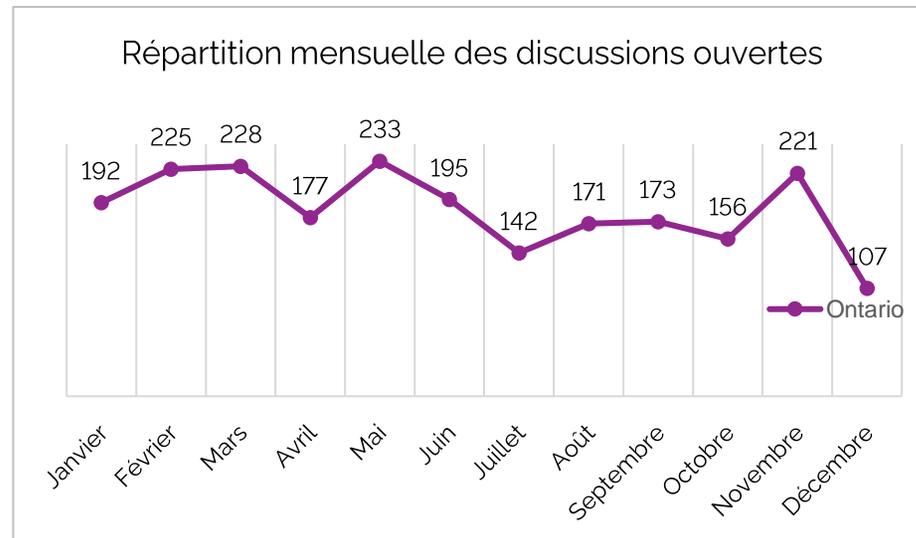
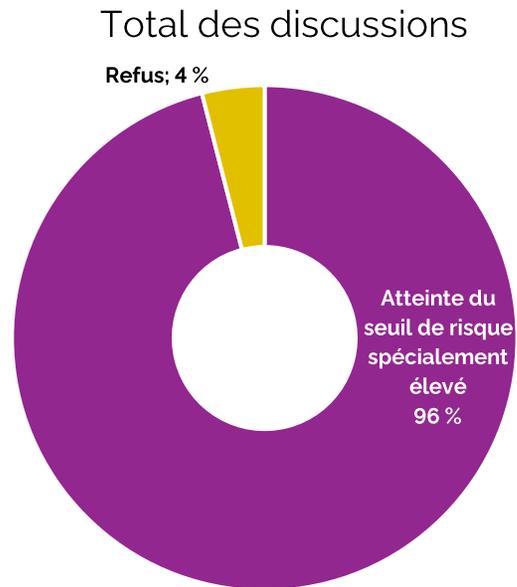
TOTAL		 96 %	MOYENNE PAR DISCUSSION		
Sites	53	des discussions ont atteint le seuil de risque spécialement élevé (RSE)	Facteurs de risque 8		
Discussions	2 220	 75 %	Facteurs de protection 1		
3 PRINCIPALES CATÉGORIES DE FACTEURS DE RISQUE		ont entraîné une réduction du risque global* <small>*Discussions qui ont atteint le RSE</small>	3 PRINCIPALES CATÉGORIES DE FACTEURS DE PROTECTION		
 Santé mentale 15 %	 Implication criminelle 8 %	 68 %	 Logement et voisinage 37 %	 Soutien aux familles 16 %	 Sécurité financière et emploi 10 %
 Santé physique 7 %	des discussions impliquent une personne à RSE GROUPE D'ÂGE LE PLUS VULNÉRABLE				
		30-39 21 %			

Résultats des données provinciales de la BDSR pour 2022

En 2022, quelque 53 sites en activité utilisaient la BDSR. Ceux-ci représentent les cinq régions de la province.

Il importe 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 ne constitue qu'un des nombreux outils qui peuvent servir à recueillir des données. On incite les communautés à tirer parti de toutes les ressources disponibles pour déterminer leurs priorités locales.

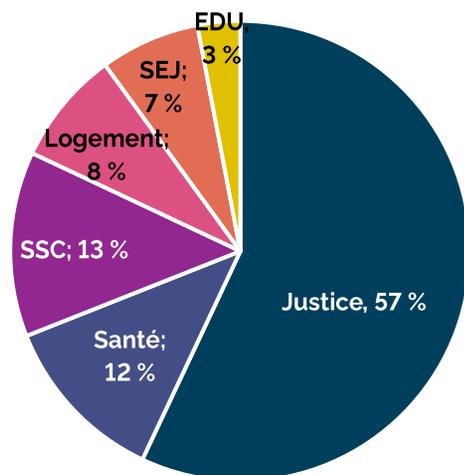
Aperçu des discussions provinciales



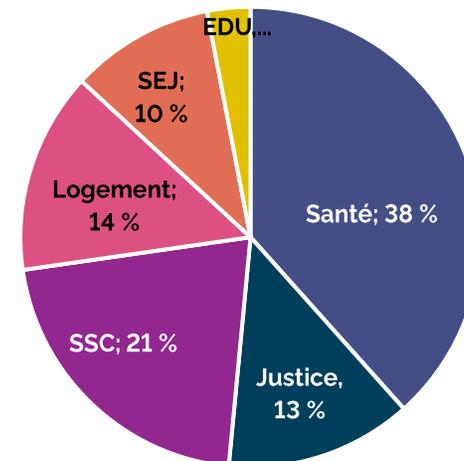
Engagement du secteur provincial

La BDSR classe tous les organismes dans l'un des six secteurs décrits ci-dessous, ce qui se révèle 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, le principal secteur d'assistance présentant de la variabilité. Souvent, dans les situations de RSE, les personnes recherchent la ressource la plus familière qui est mise à leur disposition. Cette ressource tend souvent à être le secteur de la justice (57 %). Ces données confirment en outre qu'une fois qu'une situation de RSE a fait l'objet de discussions dans le cadre d'une approche pluri organisme 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 : 38 %).

Secteur d'origine



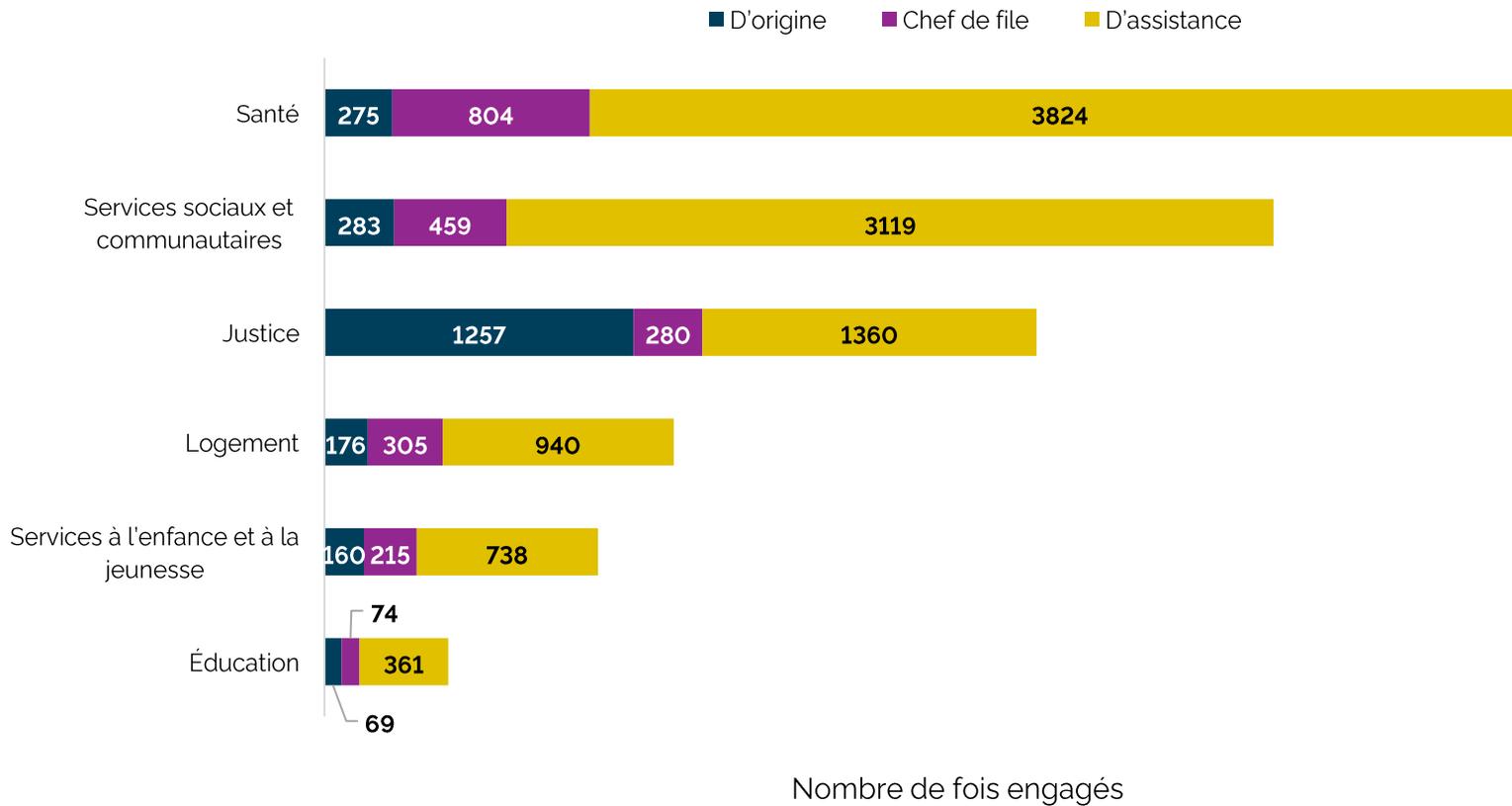
Secteur chef de file



*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 pour apporter du soutien.

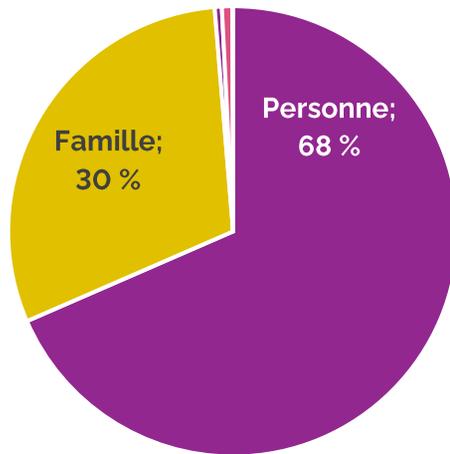
Engagement global des secteurs



Données sociodémographiques provinciales

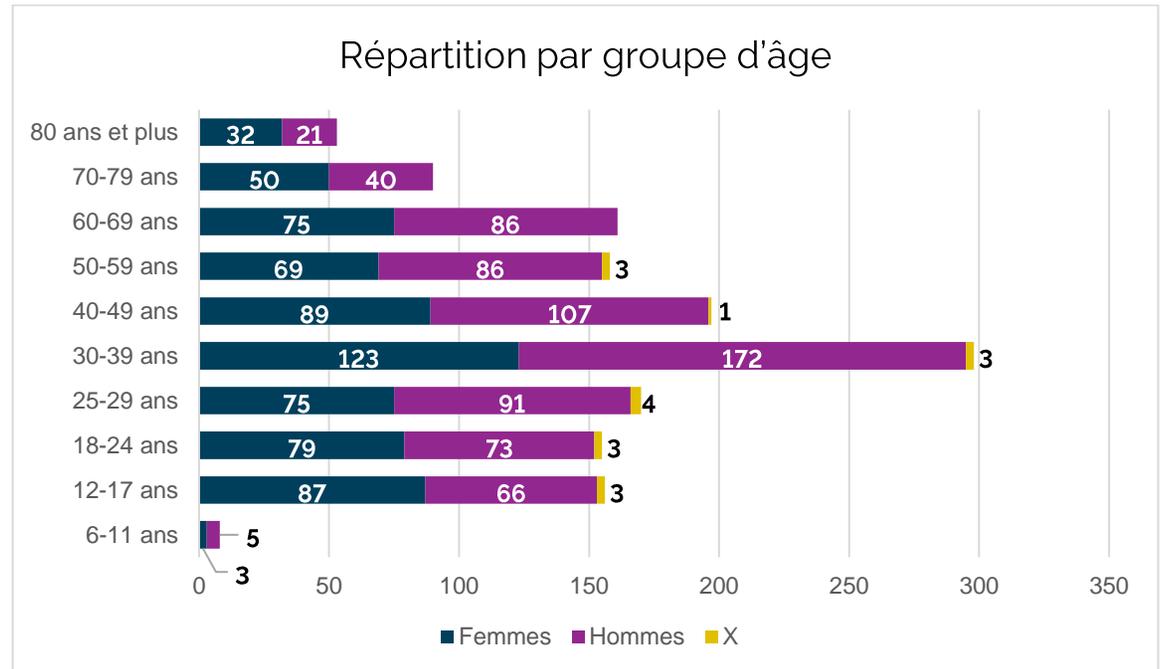
Lorsqu'ils discutent de situations de RSE, les partenaires des organismes déterminent le type de discussion ainsi que certaines données sociodémographiques anonymisées afin de contribuer à établir les facteurs situationnels et l'engagement des organismes.

Type de discussion



Remarque : Les valeurs des champs du type de discussion « Logement » (0,51 %), « Voisinage » (0,75 %) et « Environnement » (0,05 %) contribuent également à ces

Répartition par groupe d'âge

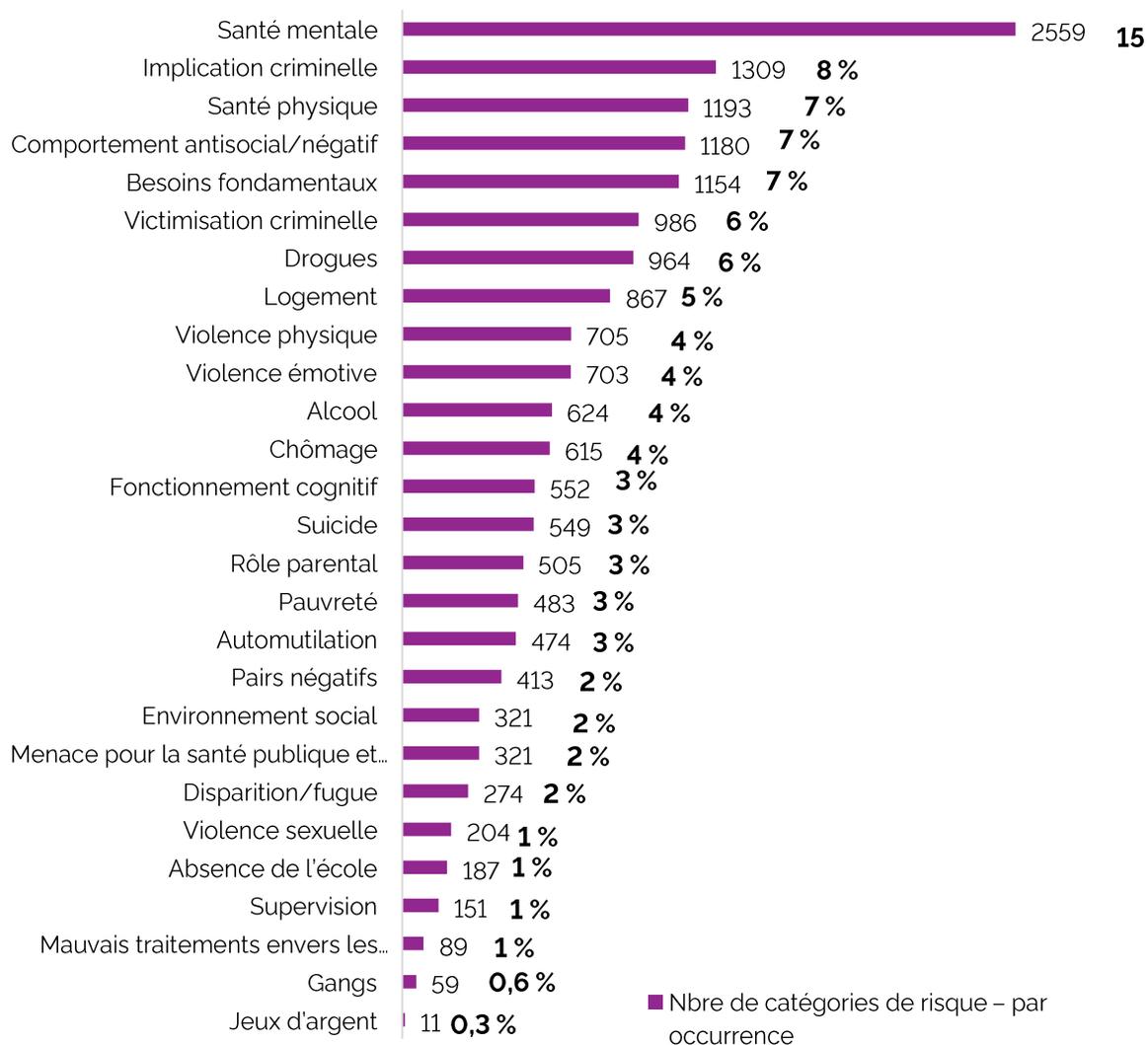


Renseignements provinciaux sur les catégories de risques

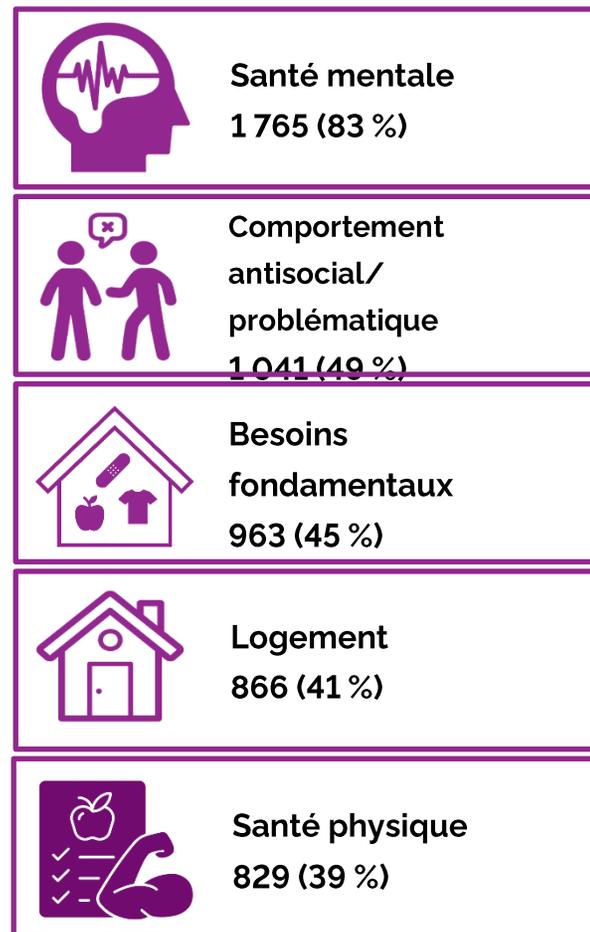
Les renseignements sur les risques contenus dans la BDSR peuvent être analysés de deux manières différentes - par occurrence et par discussion. Le nombre total de facteurs de risque (105) est classé dans l'une des 27 catégories de risques. Cependant, le nombre de facteurs de risque dans chaque catégorie respective n'est pas égal [par exemple, santé mentale (7), implication criminelle (13), drogues (5), etc.] L'analyse des données par occurrence permet de compter tous les facteurs de risque (17 452) signalés en 2022, 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 de la santé physique (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 (49 %) et les besoins fondamentaux (45 %).

Il importe 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, nous avons constaté qu'à l'échelle provinciale, la majorité des discussions portant sur la « personne » en 2022 se situaient dans le groupe d'âge des 30-39 ans (21 %).

Catégories de risques – par occurrence



Les 5 principales catégories de risque – par discussion



Total des facteurs de risque déclarés = **17 452**

Moyenne par discussion = **8**

Facteurs de risque déterminés (sur 105 facteurs de risque) = **105**

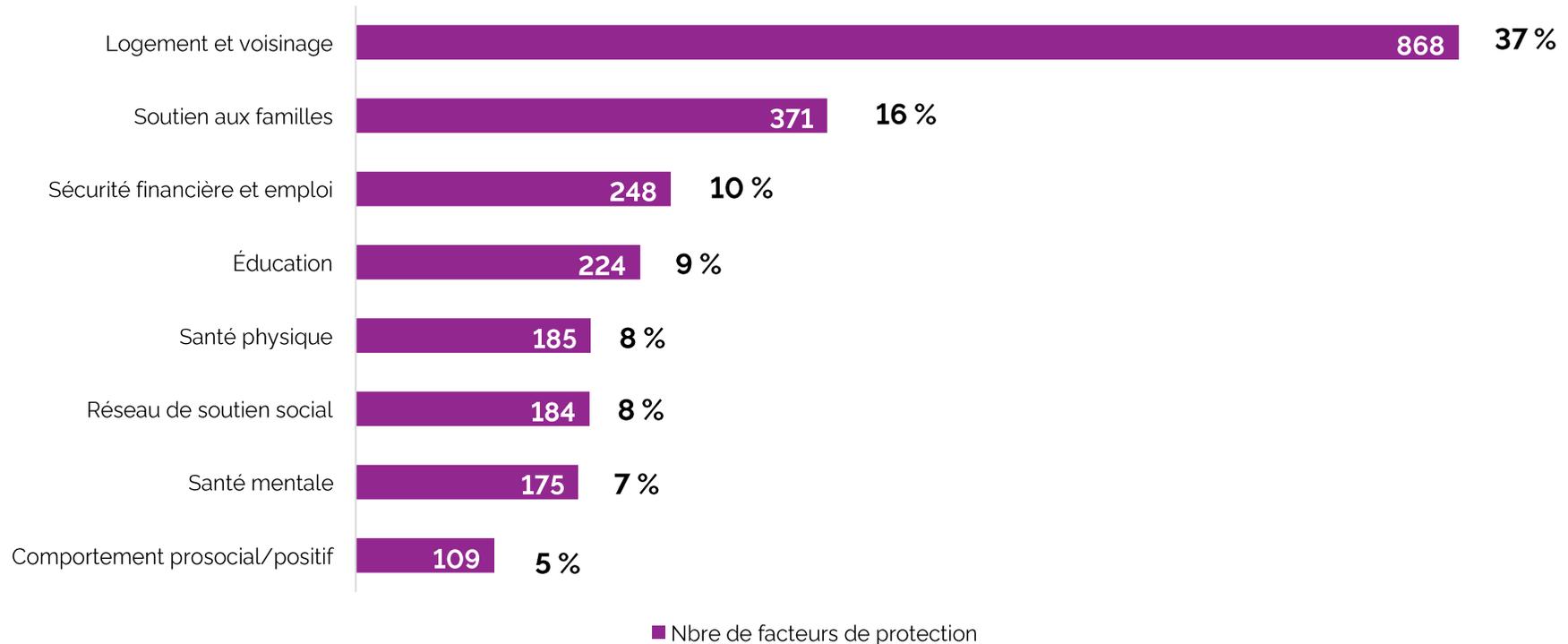
Les 5 principales catégories de risques par données démographiques

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

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

Facteurs de protection provinciaux

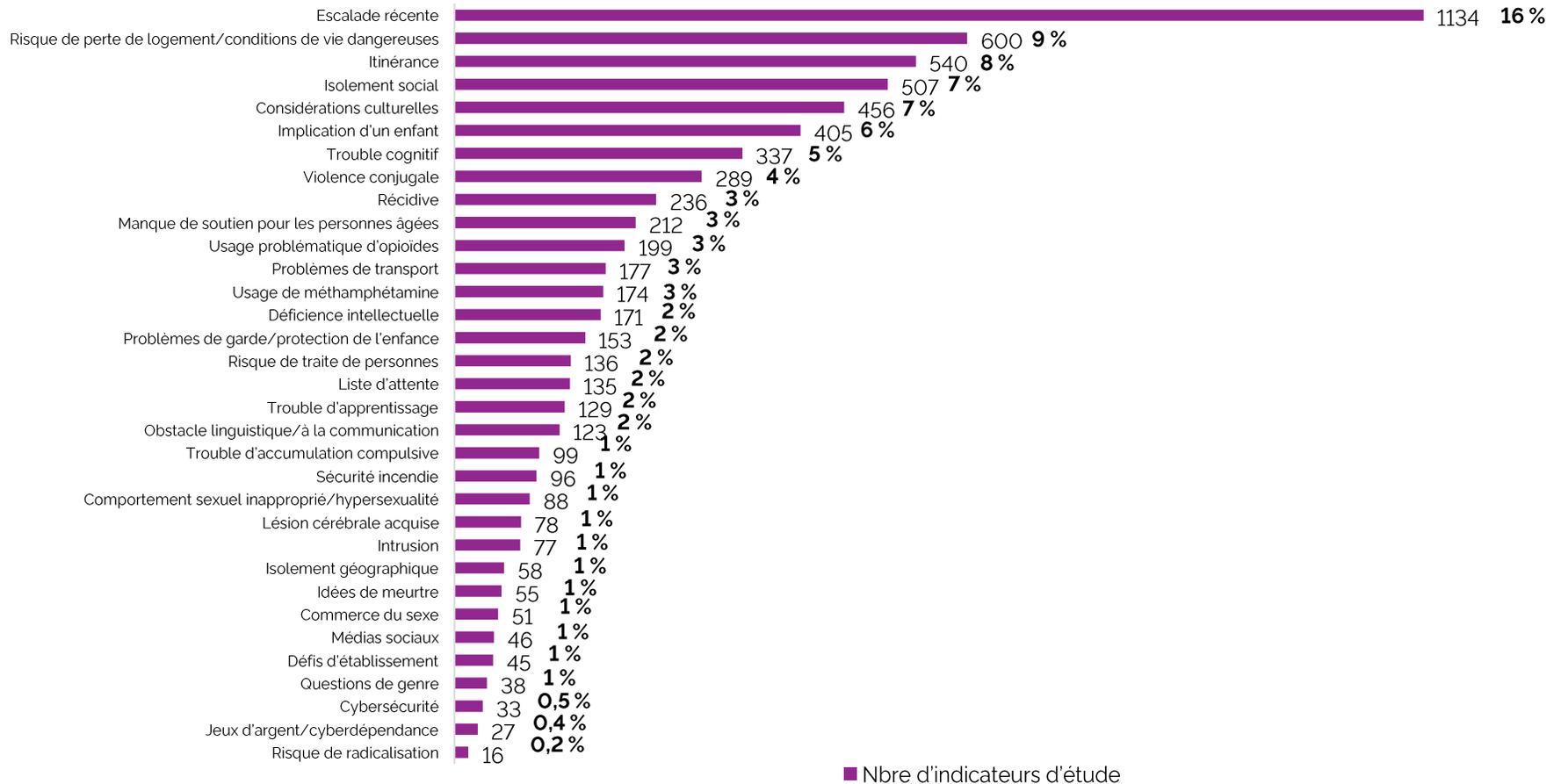
La BDSR comprend 51 facteurs de protection qui peuvent être regroupés en 8 groupes de facteurs de protection. Les renseignements sur les facteurs de protection sont actuellement recueillis par 35 sites (56 %) de l'Ontario qui ont accès à la BDSR. Les deux principaux groupes de facteurs de protection à l'échelle provinciale en 2022 étaient « Logement et voisinage » (37 %) et « Soutien aux familles » (16 %).



***Remarque :** Nombre de sites utilisant des facteurs de protection : 35 sites.

Indicateurs d'étude provinciaux

Il existe 33 valeurs d'indicateurs d'étude qui peuvent être recueillies dans le cadre de la BDSR. En 2022, le nombre d'indicateurs d'étude signalés s'élevait à 6 920. 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 %).

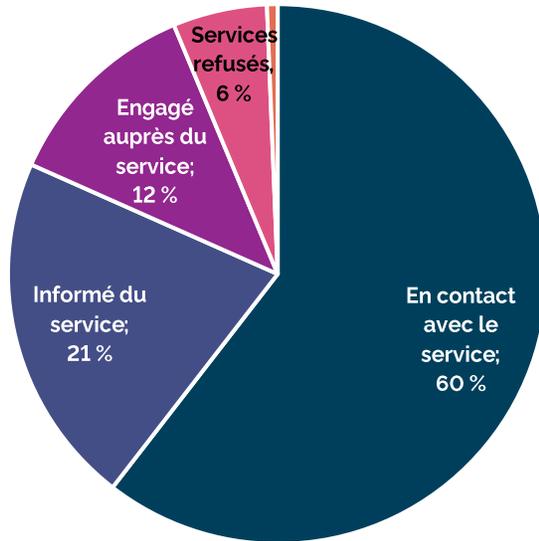


Remarque : Nombre de sites utilisant des indicateurs d'étude : 43 sites

Services provinciaux mobilisés

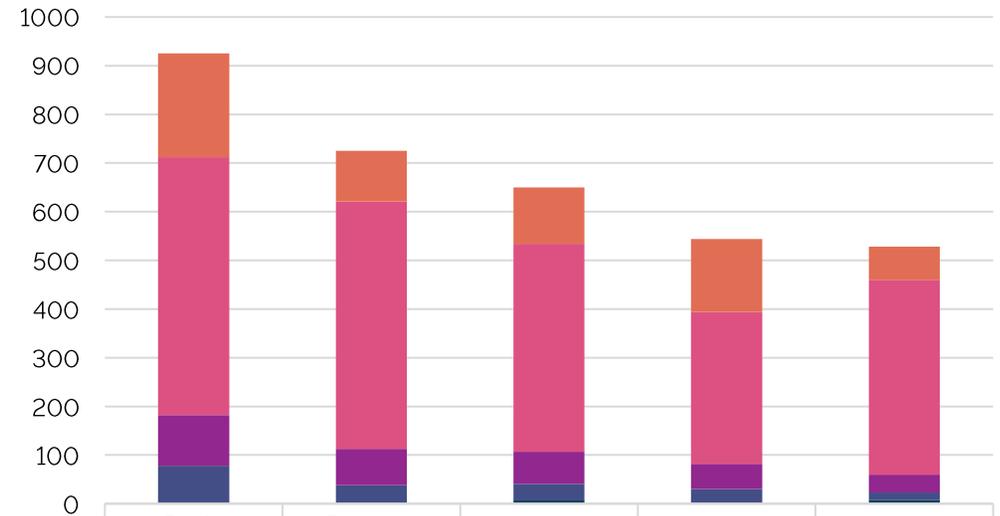
Les données relatives au type de mobilisation et aux services mobilisés sont recueillies dans 40 sites (75 %) et communiquées aux partenaires des organismes après l'intervention. Les résultats provinciaux révèlent le plus souvent un lien avec les services de santé mentale.

Type de mobilisation



Remarque : La valeur du champ « Aucun service disponible » (0,64 %) contribue également à ces résultats de données.

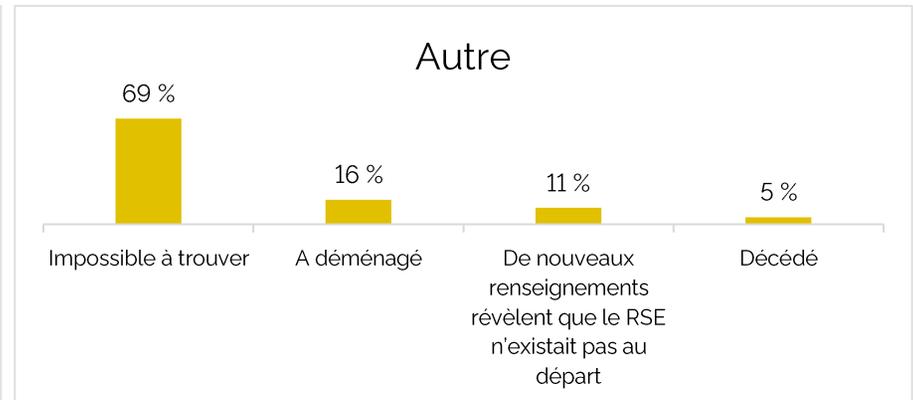
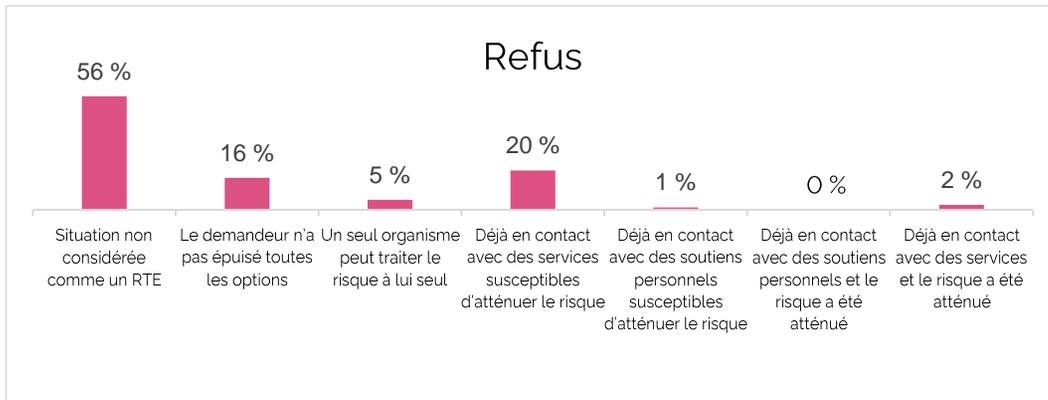
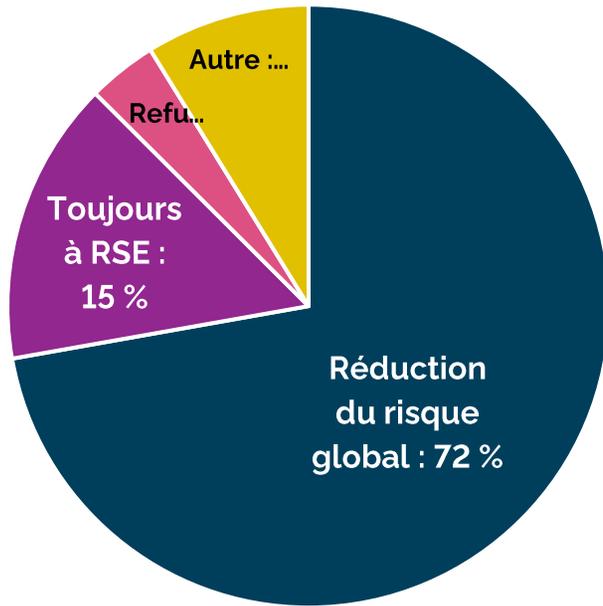
Les 5 principaux services mobilisés



	Santé mentale	Services sociaux	Logement	Counseling	Aide sociale
Informé du service	213	104	116	150	68
En contact avec le service	530	508	427	312	400
Engagé auprès du service	104	75	66	52	37
Services refusés	75	37	34	29	15
Aucun service disponible	3	1	7	1	8

***Remarque :** Nombre de sites utilisant les services mobilisés : 40 sites.

Raisons des conclusions provinciales



Données de corrélation provinciales

Les 5 principales catégories de risques et leurs associations

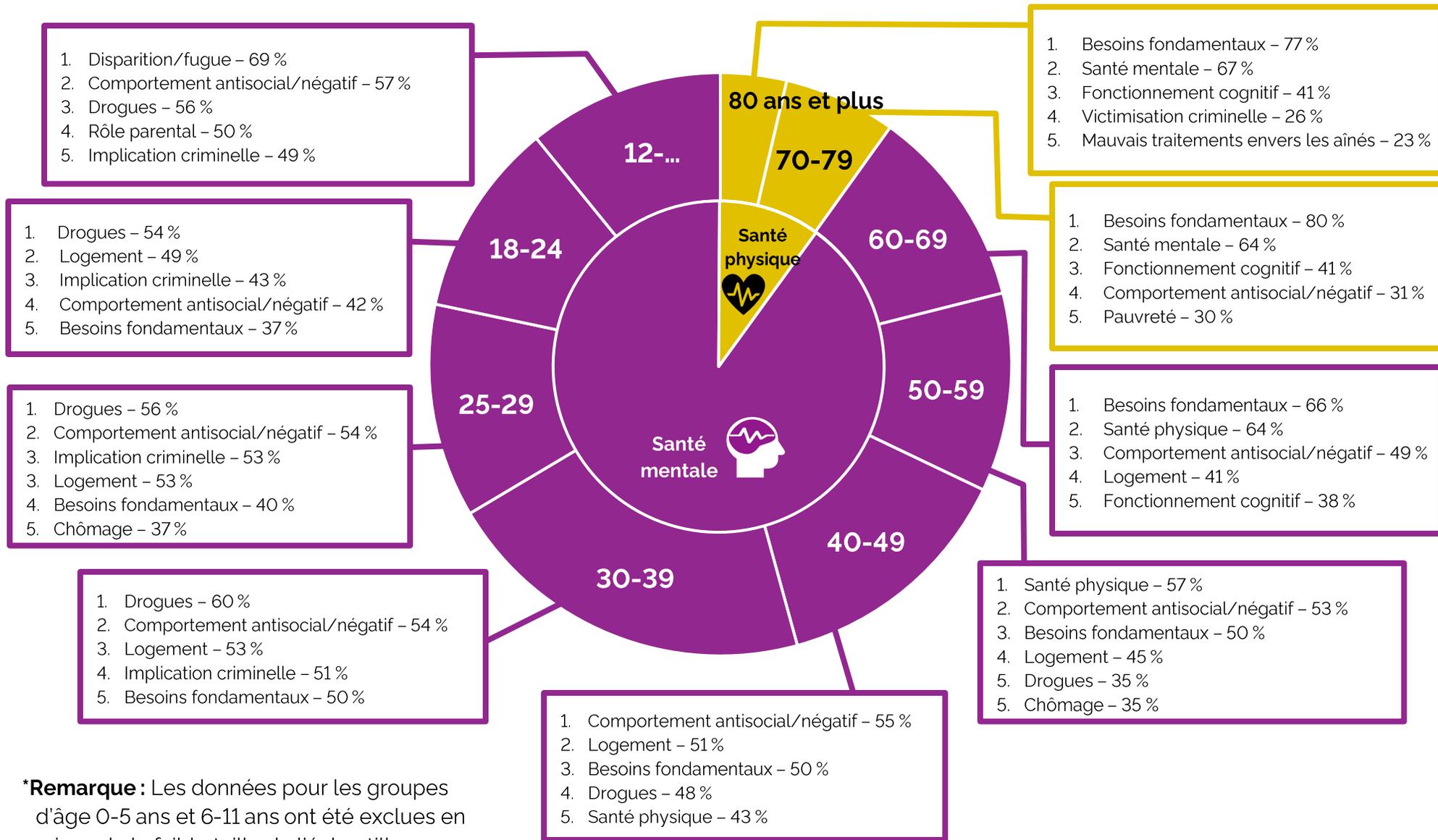
Principale catégorie de risques	1. Santé mentale* 15 % 	2. Implication criminelle 8 % 	3. Santé physique 7 % 	4. Comportement antisocial/négatif 7 % 	5. Besoins fondamentaux 7 % 
Principal groupe d'âge	30-39 ans				
Les 5 principales catégories de risques en corrélation	1. Comportement antisocial/négatif (52 %) 2. Besoins fondamentaux (44 %) 3. Logement (40 %) 4. Drogues (39 %) 5. Santé physique (38 %)	1. Santé mentale (87 %) 2. Comportement antisocial/négatif (62 %) 3. Drogues (57 %) 4. Logement (42 %) 5. Violence physique (38 %)	1. Santé mentale (80 %) 2. Besoins fondamentaux (65 %) 3. Logement (49 %) 4. Comportement antisocial/négatif (44 %) 5. Drogues (35 %)	1. Santé mentale (88 %) 2. Implication criminelle (45 %) 3. Besoins fondamentaux (43 %) 4. Drogues (41 %) 5. Logement (36 %)	1. Santé mentale (78 %) 2. Santé physique (54 %) 3. Logement (50 %) 4. Comportement antisocial/négatif (45 %) 5. Drogues (35 %)
Principal indicateur d'étude	Escalade récente 55 %	Escalade récente 59 %	Escalade récente 50 %	Escalade récente 62 %	Escalade récente 50 %
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 52 % des cas, ainsi qu'un indicateur d'étude d'escalade récente dans 55 % des cas. Un service de santé mentale est le plus souvent mobilisé à la suite du processus d'intervention.

Remarque : Les corrélations des catégories de risques sont calculées au moyen d'une discussion – voir la page 16 à titre de référence.

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

La santé physique était la principale catégorie de risques pour les groupes d'âge des 70-79 ans et des 80 ans et plus, tandis que la santé mentale était la principale catégorie de risques pour les autres groupes d'âge. *Cette page présente les catégories de risques qui sont les plus corrélées à la catégorie de risque principale pour chaque groupe d'âge. Par exemple, dans le groupe des 18-24 ans, dans toutes les discussions comportant une catégorie de risques pour la santé mentale, la catégorie de risques « Drogues » apparaissait également 54 % du temps.



***Remarque :** Les données pour les groupes d'âge 0-5 ans et 6-11 ans ont été exclues en raison de la faible taille de l'échantillon.

Remarque : Les corrélations des facteurs de risque sont calculées au moyen d'une discussion – voir la page 16 à titre de référence.

Les 5 principaux indicateurs de l'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 15 %
Implication criminelle 8 %	Santé physique 9 %	Implication criminelle 9 %	Santé physique 10 %	Comportement antisocial/négatif 7 %
Comportement antisocial/négatif 7 %	Besoins fondamentaux 8 %	Logement 9 %	Besoins fondamentaux 9 %	Implication criminelle 7 %
Drogues 6 %	Implication criminelle 7 %	Besoins fondamentaux 8 %	Comportement antisocial/négatif %	Santé physique 6 %
Besoins fondamentaux 5 %	Comportement antisocial/négatif 7 %	Santé physique 7 %	Implication criminelle 5 %	Besoins fondamentaux 6 %

***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 % du temps).

Remarque : Les corrélations de l'indicateur d'étude sont calculées par occurrence – voir la page 15 pour une référence sur l'analyse par occurrence par rapport à la discussion.

Analyse des catégories de population provinciale

Les 53 sites disposant de données de la BDSR ont été répartis en 3 catégories de population en fonction de leur taille selon Statistique Canada : Grands centres urbains et régions (20), Comtés (16), et Petites villes et villages (17).

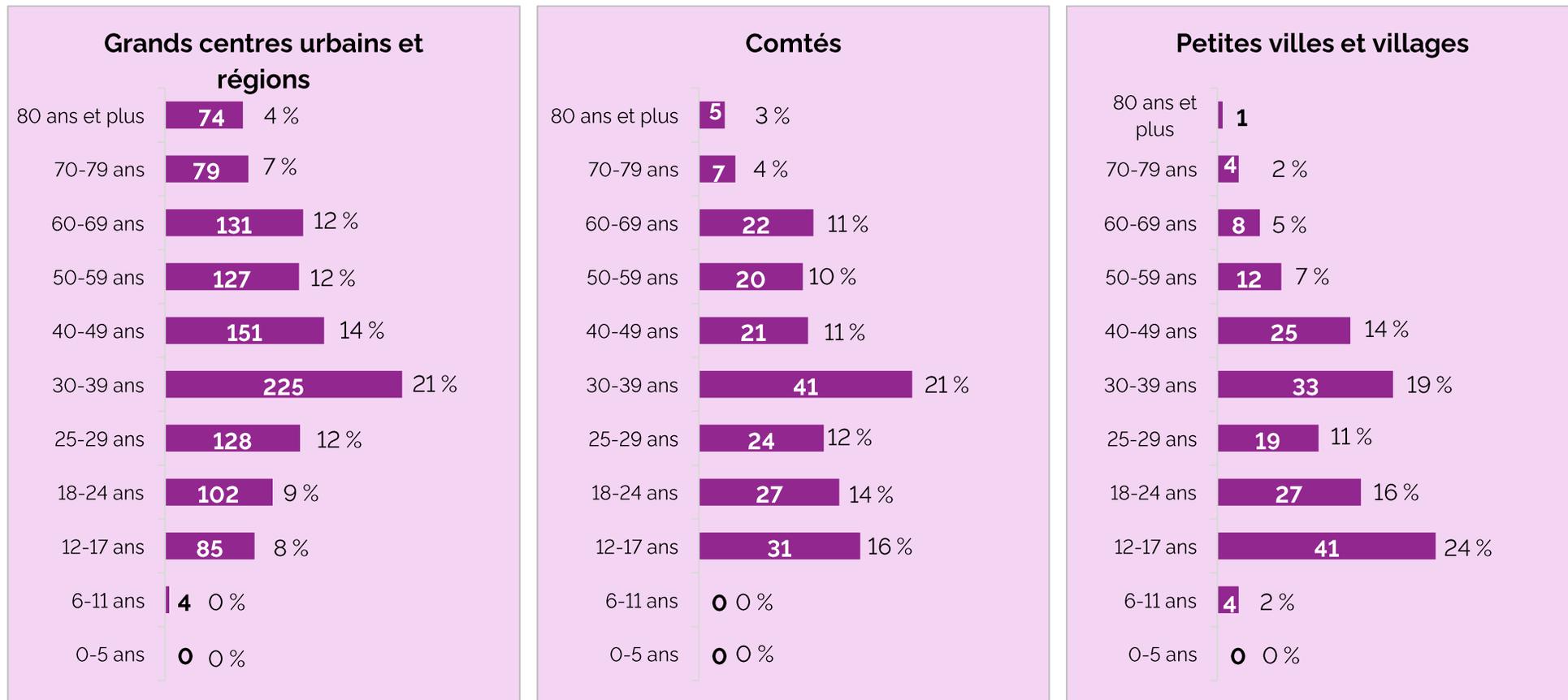
Les 5 principales catégories de risques par catégorie de population

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

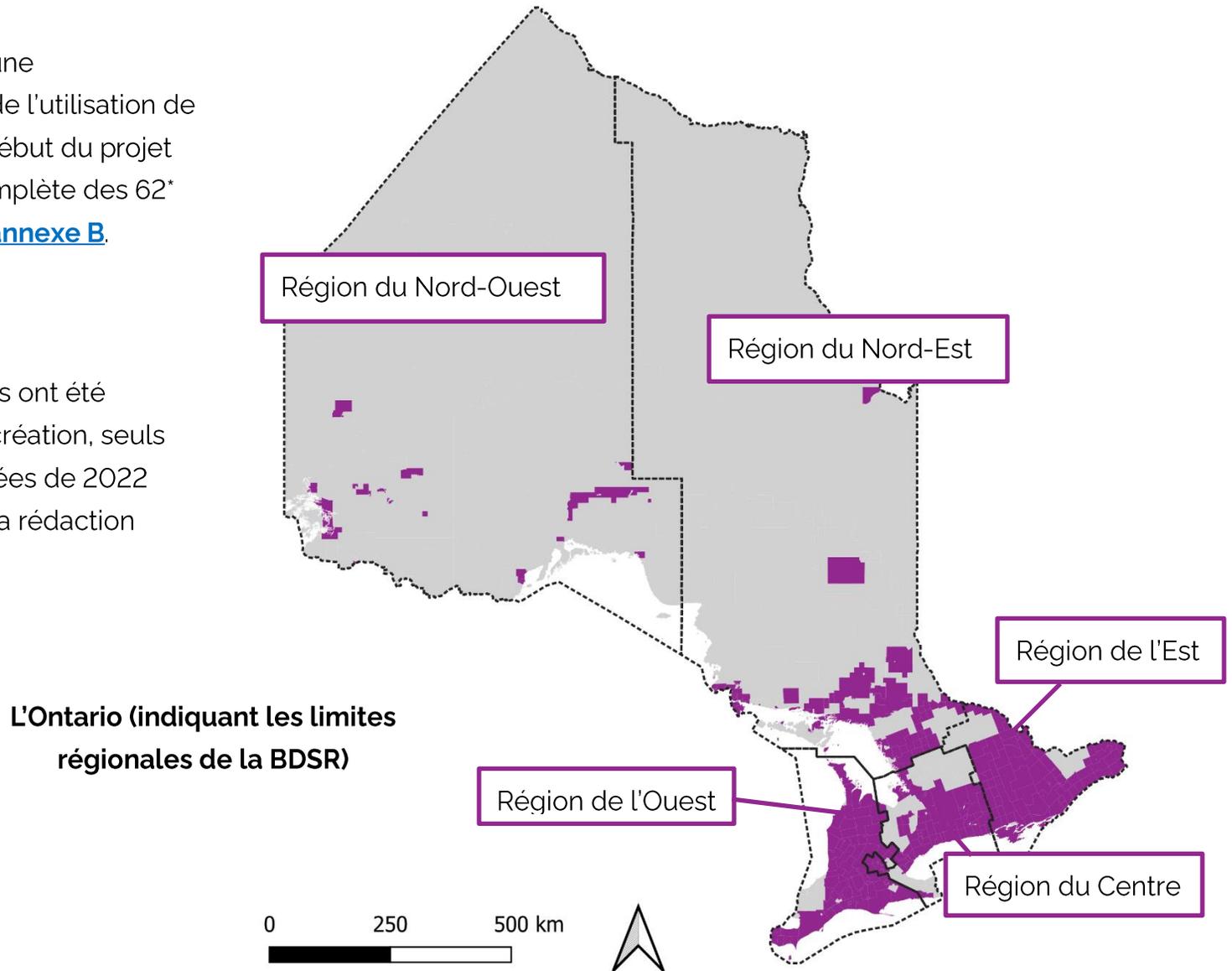
Les graphiques suivants montrent les groupes d'âge pour chaque catégorie de population. Le groupe d'âge le plus important, tant pour les grands centres urbains et régions que pour les comtés, était celui des 30-39 ans en 2022, suivi des 40-59 ans pour les grands centres urbains et régions et des 12-17 ans pour les comtés. Le groupe d'âge le plus important pour les petites villes et les villages était les 12-17 ans, suivi des 30-39 ans.



Partie B – Rapport annuel de la BDSR 2022 – Résultats régionaux

Les cartes suivantes donnent une représentation géographique de l'utilisation de la BDSR en Ontario depuis le début du projet (2014-2022). Pour une liste complète des 62* sites intégrés à la BDSR, voir l'[annexe B](#).

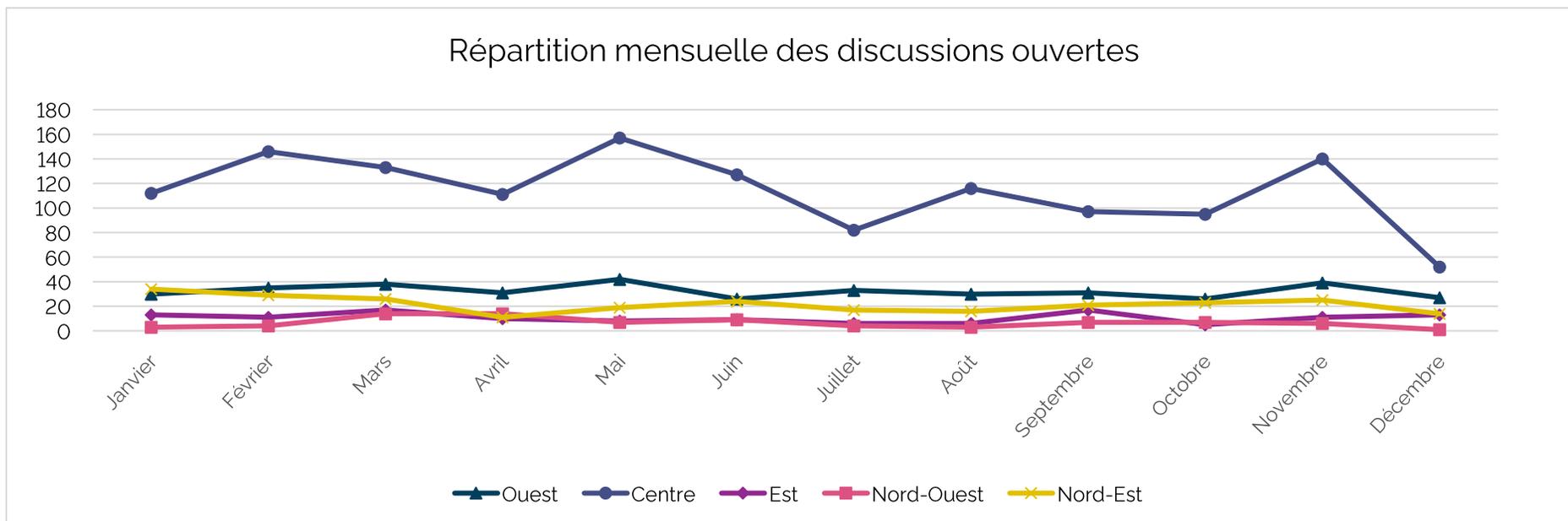
***Remarque :** Alors que 62 sites ont été intégrés à la BDSR depuis sa création, seuls 53 sites disposaient des données de 2022 dans la BDSR au moment de la rédaction



Résultats des données régionales de la BDSR pour 2022

En 2022, quelque 53 sites en activité utilisaient la BDSR. Ceux-ci représentent les cinq régions de la province.

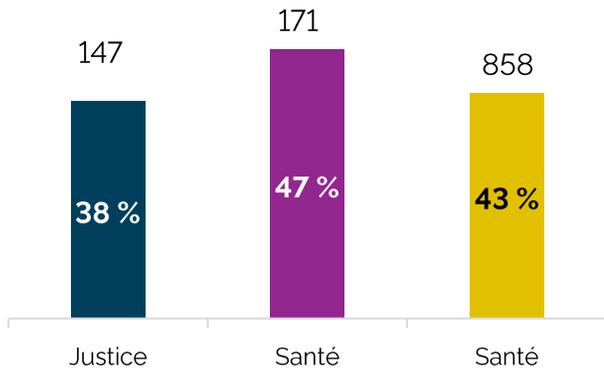
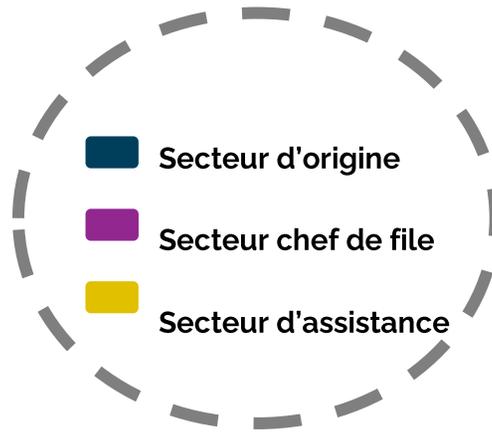
Aperçu des discussions



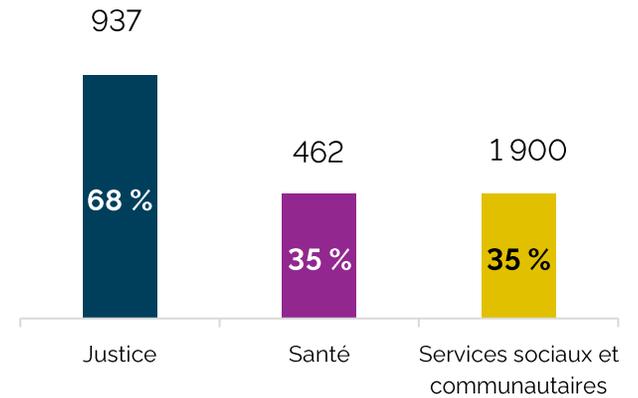
	Ouest	Centre	Est	Nord-Ouest	Nord-Est
Sites	12	18	9	7	7
Discussions	388	1 368	126	79	259
Atteinte du seuil	94 %	98 %	87 %	92 %	98 %
Refus	6 %	2 %	13 %	8 %	2 %

Engagement sectoriel régional

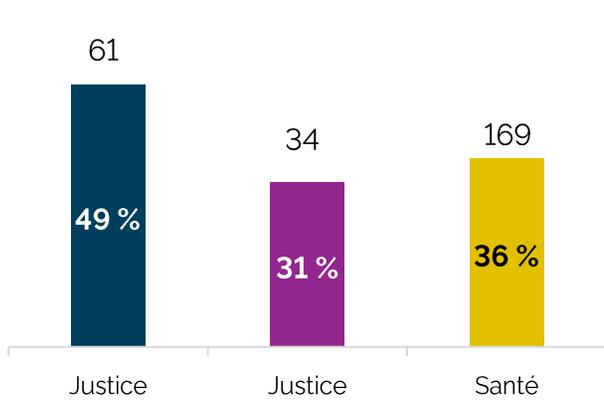
Les 3 principaux secteurs engagés



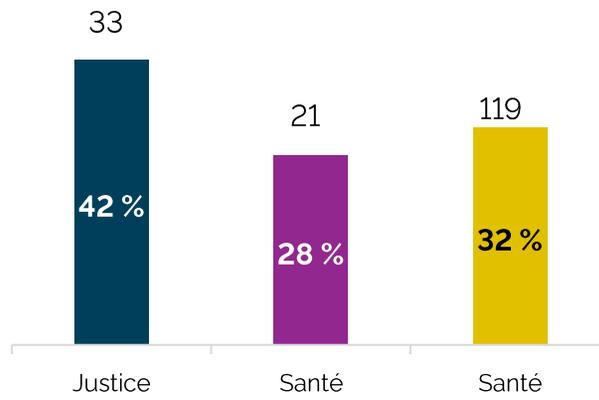
Région de l'Ouest



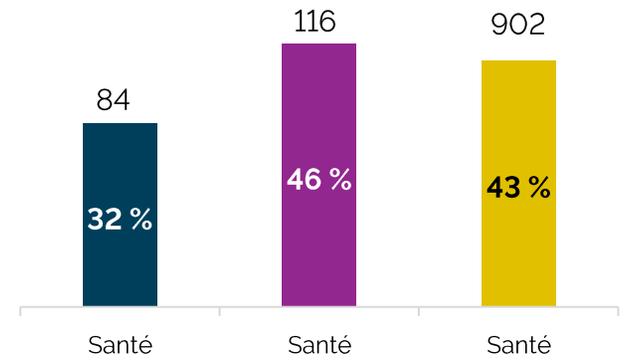
Région du Centre



Région de l'Est



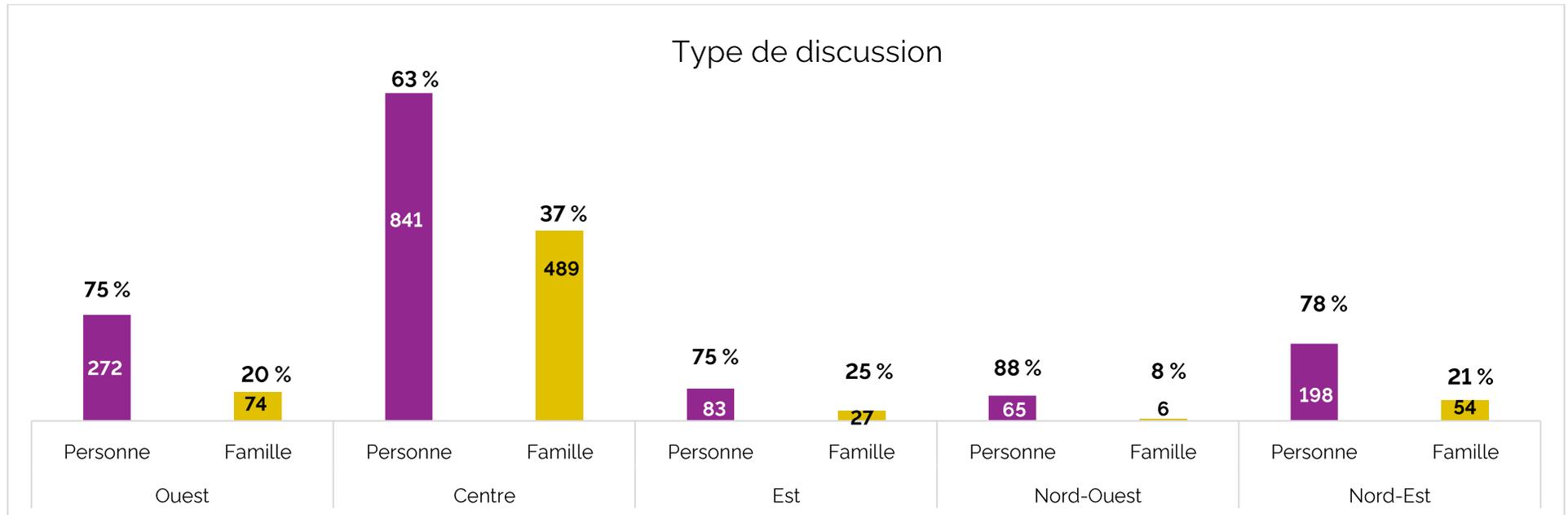
Région du Nord-Ouest



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 afin de contribuer à établir les facteurs situationnels et l'engagement des organismes. La majorité des discussions régionales concernaient 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.

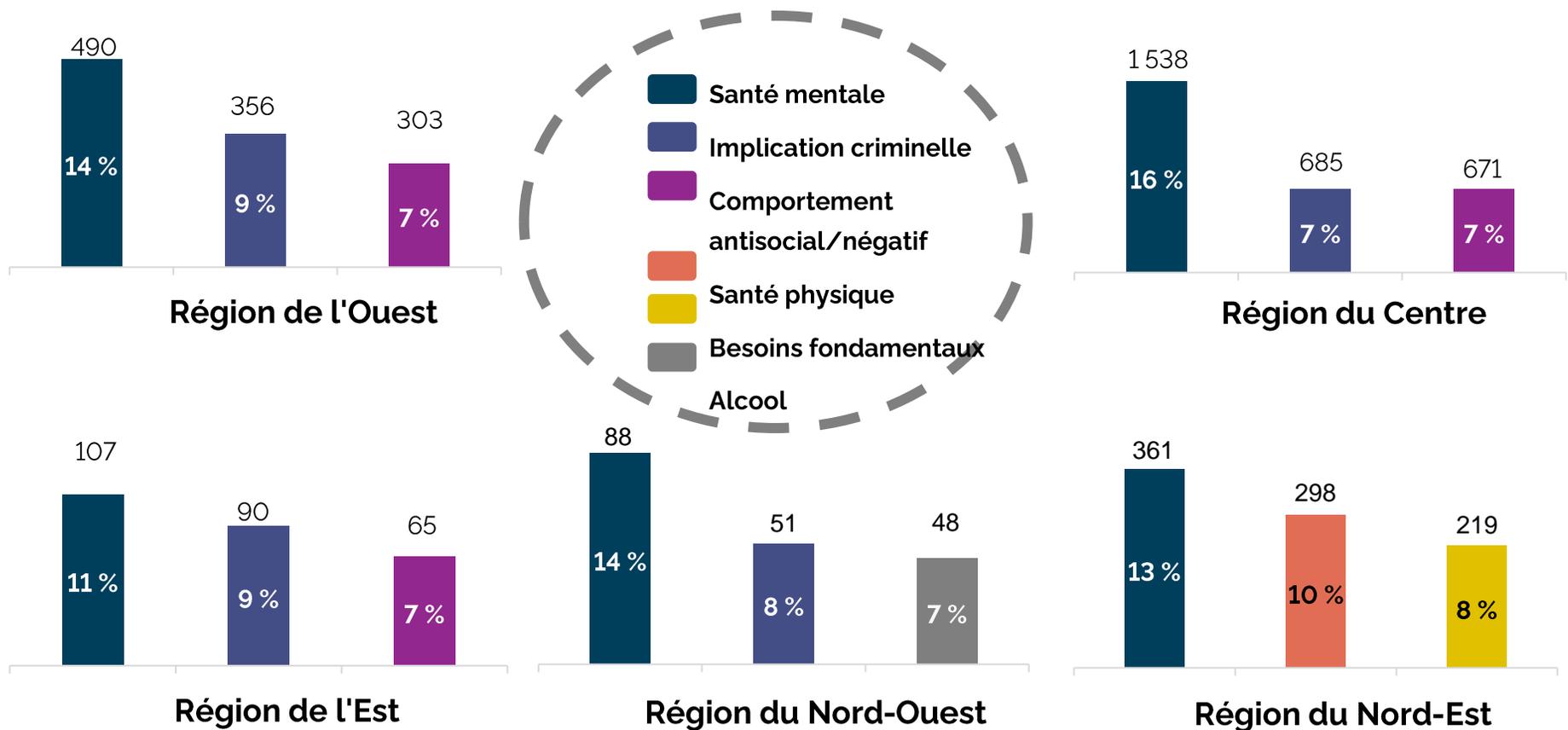
Principal groupe d'âge				
Région de l'Ouest	Région du Centre	Région de l'Est	Région du Nord-Ouest	Région du Nord-Est
30-39 ans (20 %)	30-39 ans (20 %)	12-17 ans (27 %)	12-17 ans (38 %)	30-39 ans (18 %)

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 six catégories de risques 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 risques dans toutes les régions.

Région de l'Ouest	Région du Centre	Région de l'Est	Région du Nord-Ouest	Région du Nord-Est
 <p>Santé mentale 85 % (312)</p>	 <p>Santé mentale 81 % (1 085)</p>	 <p>Santé mentale 84 % (133)</p>	 <p>Santé mentale 84 % (62)</p>	 <p>Santé mentale 88 % (261)</p>
 <p>Comportement antisocial/négatif 58 % (212)</p>	 <p>Comportement antisocial/négatif 45 % (606)</p>	 <p>Comportement antisocial/négatif 51 % (56)</p>	 <p>Logement 57 % (42)</p>	 <p>Santé physique 65 % (164)</p>
 <p>Drogues 53 % (85)</p>	 <p>Besoins fondamentaux 42 % (566)</p>	 <p>Drogues 49 % (54)</p>	 <p>Alcool 54 % (40)</p>	 <p>Besoins fondamentaux 59 % (151)</p>

Les 3 principales catégories de risques par données démographiques

Les tableaux ci-après 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 (13 %)	
2. Santé mentale (13 %)	
3. Drogues (9 %)	
Femme	Homme
1. Santé mentale (15 %)	1. Implication criminelle (17 %)
2. Victimisation criminelle (10 %)	2. Santé mentale (11 %)
3. Besoins fondamentaux (9 %)	3. Drogues (9 %)

Région du Centre	
Principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des 30-39 ans	
1. Santé mentale (15 %)	
2. Implication criminelle (10 %)	
3. Drogues (8 %)	
Femme	Homme
1. Santé mentale (15 %)	1. Santé mentale (16 %)
2. Implication criminelle (8 %)	2. Implication criminelle (13 %)
3. Drogues (8 %)	3. Drogues (8 %)

Région de l'Est	
Principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des 12-17 ans	
1. Santé mentale (9 %)	
2. Comportement antisocial/négatif (8 %)	
3. Drogues (8 %)	
Femme	Homme
1. Santé mentale (13 %)	1. Comportement antisocial/négatif (10 %)
2. Drogues (11 %)	2. Besoins fondamentaux (9 %)
3. Implication criminelle (8 %)	3. Logement (9 %)

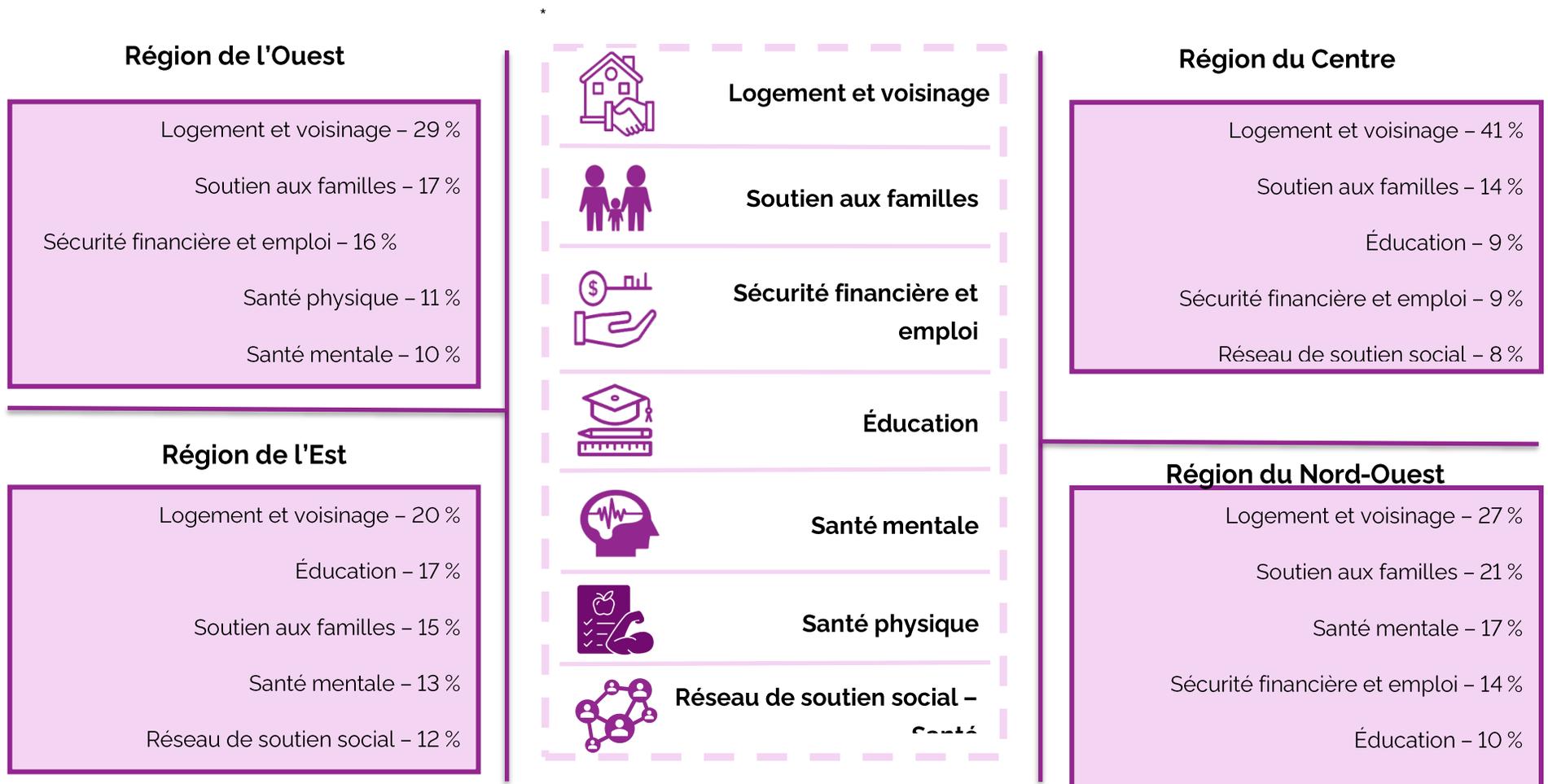
Région du Nord-Ouest	
Principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des 12-17 ans	
1. Santé mentale (15 %)	
2. Absence de l'école (11 %)	
3. Implication criminelle (9 %)	
Femme	Homme
1. Santé mentale (15 %)	1. Santé mentale (18 %)
2. Absence de l'école (11 %)	2. Alcool (10 %)
3. Implication criminelle (9 %)	3. Implication criminelle (10 %)

Région du Nord-Est	
Principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des 30-39 ans	
1. Santé mentale (12 %)	
2. Santé physique (10 %)	
3. Implication criminelle (10 %)	
Femme	Homme
1. Santé physique (14 %)	1. Implication criminelle (14 %)
2. Santé mentale (12 %)	2. Santé mentale (11 %)
3. Besoins fondamentaux (10 %)	3. Drogues (10 %)

Facteurs de protection régionaux

Les 5 principaux facteurs de protection

Les deux premiers facteurs de protection au niveau régional en 2022 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 de la taille limitée de l'échantillon.

Indicateurs d'étude régionaux

Les 5 principaux indicateurs d'étude

En 2022, le nombre d'indicateurs d'étude signalés s'élevait à 6 920. L'« escalade récente » demeure l'indicateur le plus élevé au niveau régional.

Région de l'Ouest

Escalade récente – 15 %

Itinérance – 10 %

Risque de perte de logement/
conditions de vie dangereuses – 8 %

Implication d'un enfant – 7 %

Violence conjugale – 6 %

Région du Centre

Escalade récente – 18 %

Considérations culturelles – 9 %

Risque de perte de logement/
conditions de vie dangereuses – 8 %

Isolement social – 7 %

Itinérance – 7 %

Région de l'Est

Escalade récente – 14 %

Isolement social – 9 %

Risque de perte de logement/
conditions de vie dangereuses – 8 %

Itinérance – 8 %

Implication d'un enfant – 7 %

Région du Nord-Ouest

Escalade récente – 11 %

Risque de perte de logement/
conditions de vie dangereuses – 9 %

Itinérance – 9 %

Isolement social – 8 %

Trouble cognitif – 6 %



Région du Nord-Est

Escalade récente – 15 %

Risque de perte de logement/
conditions de vie dangereuses – 10 %

Isolement social – 9 %

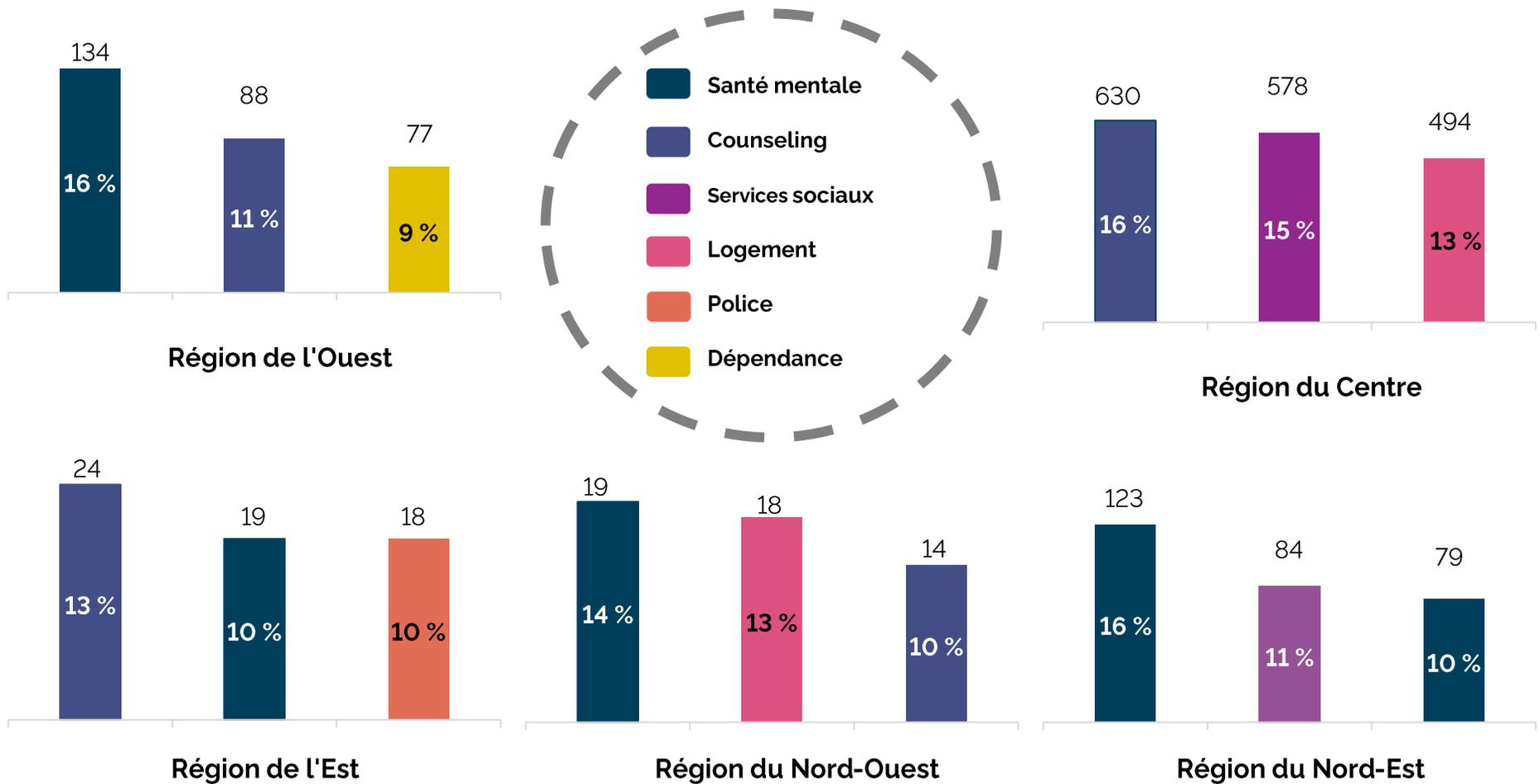
Itinérance – 9 %

Implication d'un enfant – 5 %

Services régionaux mobilisés

Les 3 principaux services mobilisés

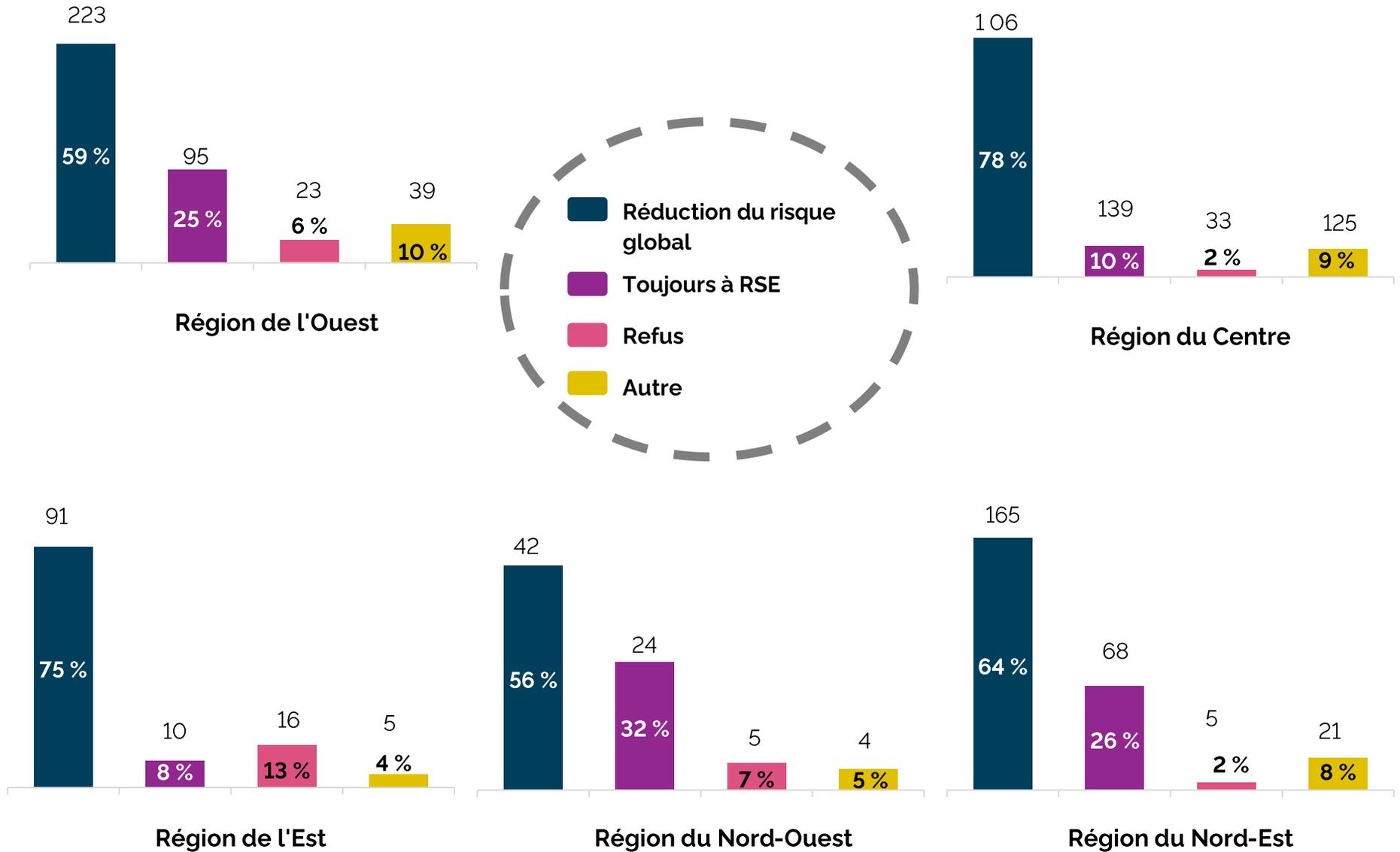
Les données suivantes reflètent les types de mobilisation : Informé des services, En contact avec les services et Engagé auprès des services.



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

Raisons des conclusions régionales

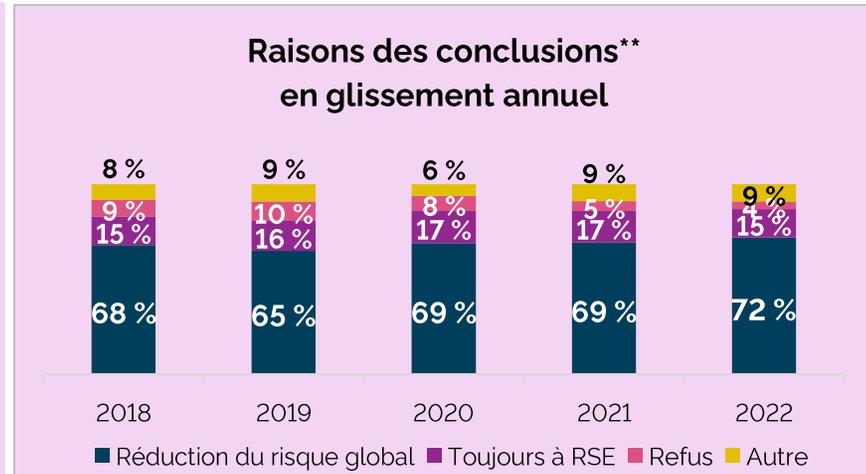
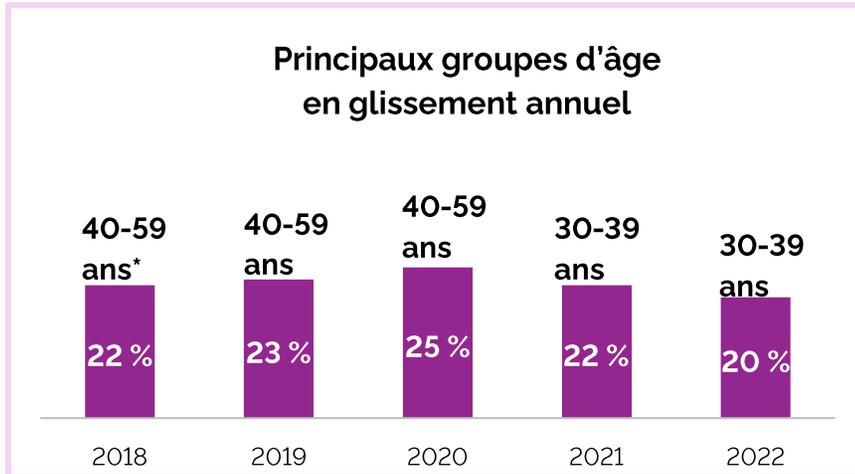
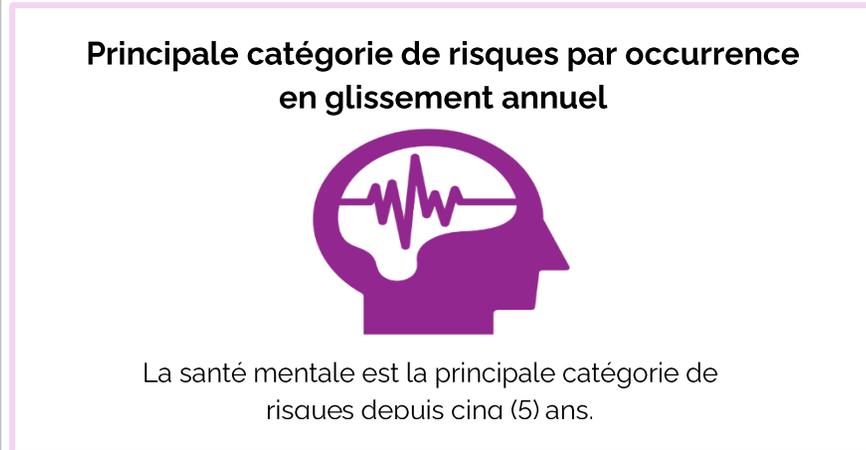
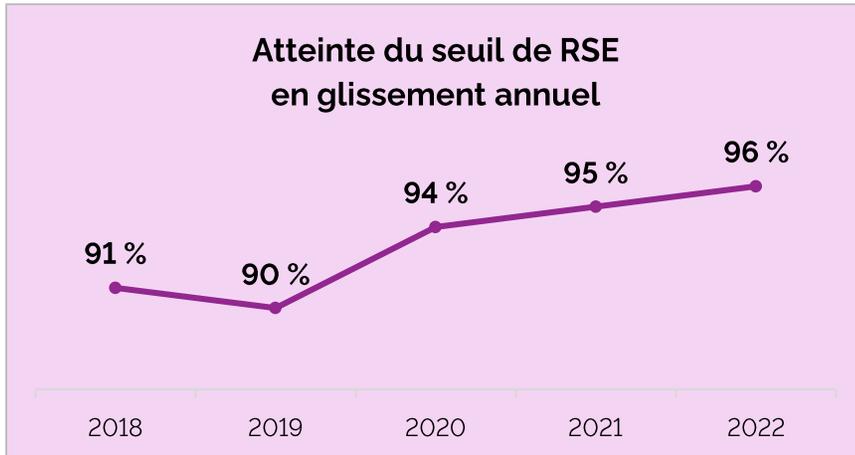
La majorité des discussions dans les cinq régions ont abouti à une réduction du risque global, suivie du maintien du RSE.



Conclusion

Analyse des tendances provinciales

Les tendances suivantes ont été observées dans les rapports annuels de la BDSR publiés au cours des cinq (5) dernières années.



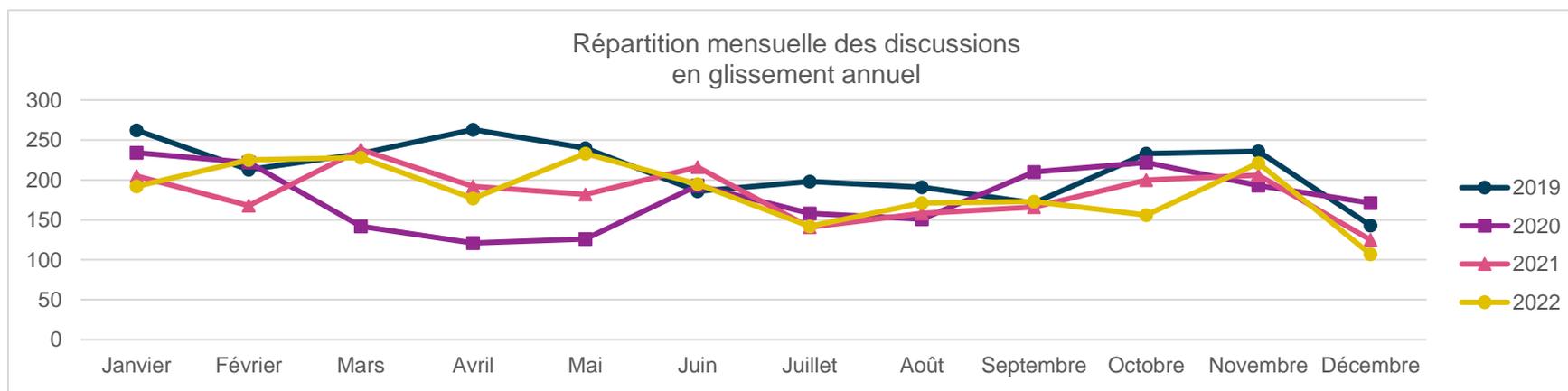
Remarques :

*Les 40-59 ans font 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 10.

- Chaque année, de 2018 à 2022, 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 2022, 75 % des discussions atteignant le seuil de RSE ont permis de réduire le risque global. Il s'agit également d'une augmentation de 2 % par rapport à l'année précédente.
- La santé mentale a été la principale catégorie de risques, analysée à la fois par occurrence et par discussion, au cours des cinq dernières années en Ontario et dans chacune des cinq régions prises individuellement.
 - La proportion des risques liés à la santé mentale par rapport à l'ensemble des risques est restée stable au fil des ans. Il faudra peut-être un certain temps pour que les répercussions de la COVID-19 se fassent sentir dans les données sur les risques se trouvant dans la BDSR. Il convient de surveiller les répercussions à long terme. 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 2022 ([page 22](#)) étaient les suivantes : comportement antisocial/négatif (52 %), besoins fondamentaux (44 %), logement (40 %), drogues (39 %) et santé physique (38 %), la santé physique remplaçant l'implication criminelle parmi les cinq principaux indicateurs des années précédentes.
 - L'analyse des catégories de population pour 2022 ([page 25](#)) indique que la catégorie de risques « logement » est plus fréquente dans les discussions dans les petites villes, tandis que la victimisation criminelle est plus répandue dans les comtés et que les besoins fondamentaux sont plus répandus dans les grands centres urbains et les grandes régions. Le logement ne figurait pas parmi les principales catégories de risques dans l'analyse de la catégorie de population des années précédentes, remplaçant l'alcool en 2020 et la violence émotionnelle en 2021 comme principale catégorie de risques dans les petites villes.
- 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. Les tranches d'âge historiques sont mentionnées à l'[annexe A](#).

- L'analyse des catégories de population en 2022 ([page 26](#)) 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 lors des deux années précédentes. Cette augmentation peut découler 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 neuf pour cent en 2018 à quatre pour cent en 2022, 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 2022, on observe une tendance similaire dans la fréquence des discussions, avec une forte baisse des discussions enregistrées au printemps 2020, ce qui pourrait révéler des répercussions de la pandémie de COVID-19 sur la capacité des communautés à tenir des discussions.



- Chaque année, de 2018 à 2022, 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. Cette situation confirme qu'une fois qu'une situation de RSE est discutée par le biais d'une approche pluri organisme 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 tenues chaque année concerne le type de discussion « Personne »; cependant, ces dernières années, la fréquence des discussions impliquant le type de discussion « Famille » a augmenté, le niveau le plus élevé (30 %) des cinq dernières années étant manifeste en 2022.

Valeur fournie par la BDSR

La responsabilité de la sécurité et du bien-être communautaires incombe à tous les membres de la communauté. Une approche intégrée est à ce titre nécessaire 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 continuent de démontrer le succès des partenariats multisectoriels dans la réduction des risques grâce au travail concerté servant à déterminer les risques locaux et à lancer des interventions, tout en tenant compte des données démographiques, des ressources et des besoins locaux. Elles constituent également une ressource fiable pour les communautés, qu'il convient d'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. Elles visent également à éclairer les programmes et stratégies à venir 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. Reconnaisant 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 au sujet de la BDSR ou de ses rapports annuels, veuillez communiquer avec l'équipe de soutien de la BDSR du ministère à l'adresse SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca.

Collaborateurs du rapport annuel 2022 de la BDSR

Analystes de la sécurité communautaire, Section de l'élaboration des programmes

Natalie Brull

Oleisha Burleigh

Poonam Sharma

Chef d'équipe, Section de l'élaboration des programmes

James Y. Lee

Chef, Section de l'élaboration des programmes

Ryan Baird

Directrice, Direction des relations extérieures

Michelina Longo

Annexe A – Glossaire

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. Chaque situation doit donc impliquer des facteurs de risque qui dépassent le champ d'action ou la pratique habituelle de l'organisme. Ces situations représentent par conséquent 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.

Veillez 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 raisons des conclusions différentes, regroupées en quatre catégories.

Types de discussion : Permettent de déterminer l'objet de 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 : Permettent 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'âges permet aux partenaires des organismes multisectoriels d'avoir une meilleure compréhension des besoins, aptitudes et capacités du sujet de discussion sans l'identifier. À l'automne 2020, un changement a été mis en œuvre dans la BDSR. Il avait pour 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-après :

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 intégrés à la BDSR

RÉGION DE L'OUEST (14 sites)	RÉGION DU CENTRE (18 sites)	RÉGION DE L'EST (11 sites)	RÉGION DU NORD-OUEST (9 sites)	RÉGION DU NORD-EST (10 sites)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brantford • Cambridge • Chatham-Kent • Comté d'Elgin • Comtés de Grey et Bruce • Comté de Huron et de Perth • Kitchener • London • Comté de Middlesex (Strathroy) • Comté d'Oxford • Région rurale de Wellington • Sarnia – Lambton • Comté de Simcoe-Norfolk • Windsor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrie • Région de Durham • Région de Halton • Kawartha Lakes • Simcoe Nord (Huronie-Ouest, Midland) • Comté de Northumberland (Port Hope) • Nottawasaga • Orillia • Région de Peel • Peterborough • Port Colborne • Toronto - Rexdale • Toronto – Scarborough Nord • Toronto – est du centre-ville • Toronto – ouest du centre-ville • Toronto - Black Creek • Toronto - York • Région de York 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornwall, Stormont, Dundas et 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 (Bancroft et région) • Ottawa • Comté de Lanark (Perth) • Comté de Prince Edward • Comté de Renfrew • Comtés unis de Prescott-Russell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dryden • Fort Frances • Greenstone • Kenora • Marathon • Nipigon • Red Lake • Sioux Lookout • Thunder Bay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2022.

Veuillez également noter que même si les tables d'Ottawa et de Sarnia-Lambton ont été intégrées à la BDSR par le passé, elles ne sont plus opérationnelles ni n'utilisent la BDSR.

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

FROM: Ken Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: Updated Ontario Police Health and Safety Committee
Guidance Note #21, Hybrid & Electric Vehicle Safety

DATE OF ISSUE:	September 14, 2023
CLASSIFICATION:	General Information
RETENTION:	Indefinite
INDEX NO.:	23-0067
PRIORITY:	Normal

At the request of the Ministry of Labour, Immigration, Training and Skills Development (MLITSD), I am sharing this communication regarding a guidance note from the Ontario Police Health and Safety Committee (OPHSC) to provide suggested practices to protect the health and safety of police service workers from some of the hazards of hybrid and electric vehicles.

For further information, please review the attached materials from Sandra Lawson, Assistant Deputy Minister, Fair, Safe and Healthy Workplaces Division, MLITSD, and the OPHSC. If you have any questions regarding the attached memo or guidance note, please contact the MLITSD Health and Safety Contact Center by phone at 1-877-202-0008 or email at webohs@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,



Ken Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

Attachments

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

Creed Atkinson
Chief of Staff, Ministry of the Solicitor General

Ministry of TransportationAssistant Deputy Minister's Office
Operations Division7th Floor, Suite 700
Bay Street
Toronto ON M7A 1Z8
Tel: 416 327-9044**Ministère des Transports**Bureau du sous-ministre adjoint
Division des opérations7^e étage, bureau 700
777, rue Bay
Toronto ON M7A 1Z8
Tél. : 416 327-9044

September 14, 2023

Memorandum to: Kenneth Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister, Public Safety Division
Ministry of the Solicitor General

From: Geoff Gladdy
Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations Division
Ministry of Transportation

Re: **New HTA offences – Overtaking a Working Snow Plow**

This memorandum is to advise the policing community of recent amendments to the *Highway Traffic Act* (HTA) that will come into force on September 15, 2023.

The HTA has been amended by the *Less Red Tape, Stronger Economy Act, 2023* to prohibit the improper passing of snow plows working in echelon formation. This amendment adds section 148.1 to the Highway Traffic Act in respect of enforcement of improperly passing a snow plow.

- Subsection 148.1 (1) – drivers must not overtake snow plows working in echelon formation on multi-lane highways with a posted speed limit of 80 km/h or more unless the lane that is used to overtake the snow plow is entirely clear of any part of the snow plow.

New short-form wording has been created for this offence under Schedule 43 of Regulation 950 (Proceedings Commenced by Certificate of Offence), under the *Provincial Offences Act* (POA). This amendment is set out in O. Reg. 263/23.

As well, a new Set Fine Order for the new short-form wording has been established and will come into effect on September 15, 2023. The set fine amount for the new offence is \$325. The chart below illustrates the short-form wording amendment and set fine.

ITEM	OFFENCE	SECTION	SET FINE
445.2	Improperly pass snow plow	148.1 (1)	\$325

I ask you to kindly bring this memorandum to the attention of police services. If there are any questions regarding these amendments, they can be directed to Andrew Alkins, Manager, Maintenance Management Office at 705-491-2953 or by email at Andrew.Alkins@ontario.ca.

Thank you for your assistance in communicating these changes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Geoffrey Gladdy', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Geoffrey Gladdy
Assistant Deputy Minister

Attachments: Appendix A – HTA Amendments
 Appendix B – POA Amendments
 Appendix C – Set Fine Order

APPENDIX A
HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT AMENDMENTS

1 The *Highway Traffic Act* is amended by adding the following section:

No overtaking a snow plow

148.1 (1) On a highway on which the speed limit is 80 kilometres per hour or more and which is divided into clearly marked lanes for traffic, no person shall, while travelling in a direction that has two or more such lanes, overtake a snow plow that is travelling in echelon with another plow or plows unless the lane of travel that is used by the overtaking vehicle to overtake the snow plow is entirely clear of any part of the snow plow, including any part of an attachment or the plow blade.

Offence

(2) Every person who, while driving a motor vehicle, contravenes this section is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not less than \$150 and not more than \$1,000.

Definitions

(3) In this section,

“snow plow” means a road service vehicle that requires a lamp in accordance with subsection 62 (31).

**Appendix B
POA Short-Form Wordings**

ONTARIO REGULATION

made under the

PROVINCIAL OFFENCES ACT

AMENDING REG. 950 OF R.R.O. 1990

(PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED BY CERTIFICATE OF OFFENCE)

1. Schedule 43 to Regulation 950 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990 is amended by adding the following item:

	445.2	Improperly pass snow plow	subsection 148.1 (1)
--	-------	---------------------------	----------------------

Commencement

2. This Regulation comes into force on the latest of the following days:

- 1. September 15, 2023.**
- 2. The day section 1 of Schedule 15 to the *Less Red Tape, Stronger Economy Act, 2023* comes into force.**
- 3. The day this Regulation is filed.**

**Appendix C
Set Fine Order**

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

PROVINCIAL OFFENCES ACT

IT IS ORDERED, pursuant to the provisions of the *Provincial Offences Act* and the rules for the Ontario Court of Justice, that the amount set opposite each of the offences in the attached Items of Schedule 43 under the Provincial Statutes and Regulations thereunder is the Set Fine.

This Order comes into effect on September 15, 2023.

DATED at the City of Toronto, Ontario, on September 11, 2023



**Sharon Nicklas, Chief Justice
Ontario Court of Justice**

Ontario Court of Justice

Last Updated: September 15, 2023

Schedule 43

The Highway Traffic Act

Item	Offence	Section	Set Fine
445.2	Improperly pass snow plow	148.1 (1)	\$325.00



**Ministry of Labour,
Immigration, Training
and Skills Development**

Assistant Deputy Minister

400 University Avenue, 14th FL
Toronto, ON M7A 1T7
Tel: 416-326-7600

**Ministère du Travail, de L'immigration,
de la Formation et du Développement
des compétences**

Sous-ministre adjoint

400, avenue University, 14^e ét.
Toronto, ON M7A 1T7
Tél : 416-326-7600



September 11, 2023

Kenneth Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Ministry of the Solicitor General

The Ontario Police Health and Safety Committee (OPHSC) is appointed by the Minister of Labour, Immigration, Training and Skills Development under Section 21 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* for the purpose of advising the Minister and making recommendations on occupational health and safety issues that affect police personnel across Ontario.

Guidance Note #21- Hybrid and Electric Vehicle Safety for Police Services was developed to provide information to employers, supervisors, workers, joint health and safety committees and health and safety representatives about legal obligations under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA)* and its regulations and to provide some suggested practices to protect the health and safety of police service workers from some of the hazards when responding to motor vehicle incidents involving electric vehicles and hybrid vehicles.

The Ministry of Labour, Immigration, Training, and Skills Development is seeking the continued support of SOLGEN in raising awareness of health and safety issues by distributing the attached guidance note to police personnel at all levels within the policing community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sandra Lawson".

Sandra Lawson
Assistant Deputy Minister

Attachments: Guidance Note #21 – Hybrid and Electric Vehicle Safety for Police Services

Co-chair Letter for GN #21

Ministry of the Solicitor General

Public Safety 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

25 rue Grosvenor
12^e étage
Toronto ON M7A 2H3

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



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

FROM: Ken Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: Risk-driven Tracking Database 2022 Annual Report

DATE OF ISSUE:	October 16, 2023
CLASSIFICATION:	General Information
RETENTION:	Indefinite
INDEX NO.:	23-0072
PRIORITY:	Normal

Please find attached the Risk-driven Tracking Database (RTD) 2022 Annual Report. As with past years, the report provides an overview of the RTD project, including provincial roll-out and 2022 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 Natalie Brull, Community Safety Analyst at Natalie.Brull@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

K. Weatherill

Ken Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

Attachments

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

Creed Atkinson
Chief of Staff, Ministry of the Solicitor General



Ontario Police Health and Safety Committee

Guidance Note # 21

Hybrid and Electric Vehicle Safety for Police Services

This Guidance Note has been developed to provide information to employers, supervisors, workers, joint health and safety committees and health and safety representatives about legal obligations under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHS Act) and its regulations and to provide some suggested practices to protect the health and safety of police service workers from some of the hazards of electric vehicles and hybrid vehicles.

Introduction

In Ontario, there is an increasing use of hybrid and electric vehicles, including fleet vehicles for police services.

Although manufacturers build several safety features into their vehicles, police services could be exposed to chemical hazards, electrical hazards and risk of fire or explosion during an incident involving a hybrid or electric vehicle. To err on the side of safety, when responding to a motor vehicle incident, always assume a vehicle is hybrid or electric until confirmed otherwise.

Hazard summary

An electric or hybrid vehicle motor vehicle incident (MVI) could be a combined fire, hazmat, and extrication incident.

Given the nature of an incident involving a hybrid or electric vehicle it is important for police service workers to use situational risk assessments to determine safe work practices, personal protective equipment, and response to MVIs.

The following is a high-level overview of some of the hazards.

Electrical hazards

Hybrid vehicles are powered by a combination of internal combustion and electric motors. EVs are powered by electric motors. The electric motors are powered by high voltage battery packs. Damaged high voltage batteries can energize other parts of the vehicle resulting in the potential for electric shock injuries, burns, and electrocution. Location of high voltage cables could vary, for example, a high voltage cable may run under the vehicle chassis, posing a shock hazard if cutting into, lifting or stabilizing vehicles.

Chemical

Burning lithium-ion batteries can release toxic fumes causing irritation, illness, or death. Leaked electrolytes and hydrofluoric (HF) acid can cause irritation or burns.

Fire

Damaged high voltage (electric vehicle) EV battery cells can undergo a chemical process called 'thermal runaway' in which heat builds up in a damaged lithium-ion battery cell and can spread to surrounding cells which can lead to fire, arc flashing, off gassing and sometimes explosions.

Stranded energy in damaged EV battery cells can cause a high-voltage lithium-ion battery to reignite multiple times, even after the fire appears to have been controlled days, weeks or even later. Because of this high-risk hazard, if a police service is storing a damaged hybrid or electric vehicle, appropriate precautions should be taken, e.g., it should not be stored indoors.

Fires from hybrid or electric vehicles may start under the vehicle and can burn longer and hotter than other vehicle fires. The following are the multiple classes of fires that could occur:

- Class A – Ordinary combustibles create a carbon ash (e.g., fabrics, some plastics)
- Class B – Flammable liquids (e.g., battery electrolyte, fuel, oil, grease)
- Class C – Live electrical equipment (e.g., wiring, energy in the battery)
- Class D – Combustible metal (e.g., lithium ion)

Workers should maintain a safe distance from vehicles that are showing signs of damage to the high voltage battery such as electrolyte leaks, odour, bubbling noises, flammable gases etc.

Struck-by/Crushing hazard

A hybrid or electric vehicle may still be powered on even though there may be no engine noise, posing a risk of accidental movement. Never assume an EV is powered off. Take precautions to prevent being struck-by/crushed by the unexpected movement of an EV (e.g., if safe to do so, turn the vehicle off, chock the wheels).

Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA)

General duties of the employer, supervisor and worker under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* apply to protecting workers from hazards related to hybrid and electric vehicles. For information on the general duties refer to the [MLITSD Guide to the Occupational Health and Safety Act: Part III Duties of Employers and other persons](#).

Under the [Occupational Health and Safety Act](#) (OHSA clause 25(2)(h)), employers are required to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker. This may include the development and implementation of specific measures and procedures to protect police service workers who are likely to be exposed to the hazards associated with hybrid and electric vehicles.

For hybrid and electric vehicles this could include but is not limited to:

- development and implementation of a policy and safe work practices for responding to hybrid or electric vehicle incidents
- a process for dispatch to assess whether an electric vehicle is involved and whether it is near a structure (home, garage, parking garage)
- situational risk assessments to recognize actual and potential/emerging hazards

- safe storage of hybrid and electric vehicles
- access to the manufacturer's vehicle specific emergency response protocols
- safe operation and maintenance of hybrid and electric fleet vehicles (i.e., safe use of lifts)

Information, Instruction and Supervision

Employers are required to provide information, instruction, and supervision to a worker to protect the health or safety of the worker (OHSA clause 25(2)(a)). Employers are required to acquaint a worker or person in authority over a worker with any hazard in the work (OHSA clause 25(2)(d)) and a supervisor is required to advise workers of any potential or actual health or safety danger of which the supervisor is aware (OHSA clause 27(2)(a)).

For hybrid and electric vehicles this could include but is not limited to:

- information on the health and safety hazards of hybrid and electric vehicles
- training on safe work practices when responding to emergencies involving hybrid or electric vehicles (including when not to interact with an electric or hybrid vehicle on fire, engaging fire services, parking up-wind etc.)
- safe operation and safety equipment (i.e., fleet vehicles)

Police service employers should maintain a record of training.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) and protective devices

PPE provided by the employer must be maintained in good condition (OHSA clause 25(1)(b)). PPE should be a proper fit, inspected, maintained, and used according to the product manufacturer's instructions.

Supervisors must ensure that any equipment, protective device or clothing required by the employer is used or worn by workers. Workers must use or wear any PPE that the employer requires them to use or wear (OHSA clause 28 (1)(b)).

PPE should be selected based on a risk assessment. Police service workers should be aware of the use and limitations of personal protective equipment (e.g., high visibility safety apparel, respiratory protection etc.) and protective devices (e.g., signs, cones, etc.).

Refer to GN # 8: High Visibility Safety Apparel and GN # 19: Motor Vehicle Safety for Police Service Workers for more information.

Advancing a culture of health and safety together

Through the development and implementation of safe work practices, information, instruction, and supervision, for hybrid and electric vehicles, we can all work together to protect police service workers from exposure to health and safety hazards and advance a culture of health and safety.

Acknowledgements

The Ontario Police Health and Safety Committee is made up of professionals in police services from across the province with representatives from the Police Association of Ontario; Ontario Provincial Police; Ontario Provincial Police Association; Toronto Police Service; Toronto Police Association; Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police; Ministry of Solicitor General; Ministry of Labour, Immigration, Training and Skills Development; Indigenous Police Chiefs of Ontario; Ontario Police College; Ontario Police Health and Safety Association; Ontario Senior Officers' Police Association and Public Services Health and Safety Association. The committee also receives input from other subject matter experts in the police sector to develop guidance notes.

Additional Information

OPHSC Guidance Note #5: Personal Protective Equipment
OPHSC Guidance Note #8: High Visibility Safety Apparel
OPHSC Guidance Note #15: Respiratory Protection Policy and Program
OPHSC Guidance Note #19 Motor Vehicle Safety for Police Service Workers

[6-19 Hybrid/electric and electrical vehicle safety | Section 6: Procedures | ontario.ca](#)

[NFPA - Emergency Response Guides for Alternative Fuel Vehicles](#) (manufacturer specific)

[Batteries \(EV\) - WorkSafeBC](#)

[Fire, explosion, and contact with electricity in damaged electric vehicles | WorkSafeBC](#)

[Alternative Fuel Vehicle \(AFV\) Safety Training | NFPA](#)

[EV-Fire-QR-info-card.ashx \(nfpa.org\)](#)

[Stranded Energy in Electric Vehicles and Firefighting Challenges - YouTube](#)

[Safety Risks to Emergency Responders from Lithium-Ion Battery Fires in Electric Vehicles \(ntsb.gov\)](#)

[BulletinSubmergedHybridEV.pdf \(nfpa.org\)](#)

Health and Safety System Partners

<http://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/websites.php>

This document should be shared with the workplace Joint Health and Safety Committee or Health and Safety Representative, incorporated into the workplace occupational health and safety policy and program and posted on the police service's intranet.

The Public Services Health and Safety Association may be contacted for assistance in the development and implementation of an occupational health and safety program, training, and specialized services <http://www.pshsa.ca>

Call the MLITSD Health and Safety Contact Centre at 1-877-202-0008 anytime to report critical injuries, fatalities, or work refusals. For general inquiries about workplace health and safety and to report potentially unsafe work conditions, call between 8:30 a.m. – 5 p.m., Monday to Friday. In an emergency, always call 911 immediately.

For additional information on the requirements under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* (OHSA), refer to http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90o01_e.htm

This guidance note has been prepared to assist the workplace parties in understanding some of their obligations under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* (OHSA) and the regulations. It is not intended to replace the OHSA, or the regulations and reference should always be made to the official version of the legislation.

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

FROM: Ken Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: **New *Highway Traffic Act* Offence – Overtaking A
Working Snow Plow**

DATE OF ISSUE:	September 25, 2023
CLASSIFICATION:	General Information
RETENTION:	Indefinite
INDEX NO.:	23-0069
PRIORITY:	Normal

At the request of the Ministry of Transportation, I am sharing a communication regarding regulatory amendments to the [Highway Traffic Act](#) (HTA) which came into force on September 15, 2023.

The HTA has been amended to prohibit improper passing of snow plows working in echelon formation on multi-lane highways with a posted speed limit of 80 km/h or more, unless under specific conditions. A set fine of \$325 has also been established for the offence.

For additional information about the HTA changes, please review the attached memo from Geoffrey Gladdy, Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations Division, Ministry of Transportation. If you have any questions regarding the attached memo, please contact Andrew Alkins at Andrew.Alkins@ontario.ca by email.

Sincerely,

K. Weatherill

Ken Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

Attachment

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

Creed Atkinson
Chief of Staff, Ministry of the Solicitor General

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE ONTARIO
Organized Crime Specialized Training Instructor

POSITION TITLE: Organized Crime Specialized Training Instructor

RANK: Detective Constable

LOCATION: Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario – Provincial Bureau - GTA / Ontario Police College- Aylmer

PURPOSE:

To assist with the design, delivery and coordination of the CISO training platform which includes **Organized Crime Specialized Training, Expert Witness and Covert Operations** to Ontario police services. To provide consultation and advice with respect to police and law enforcement related training activities to Ontario Police services, Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario programs and ministry initiatives.

DUTIES AND RELATED TASKS:

Reporting to the **CISO Provincial Training Coordinator** this position will be responsible for:

- Working closely with the **Provincial Training Coordinator and the training team as well as the Coordinators from the Expert Witness Program** and the **Provincial Undercover Program**.
- Assist in delivering and facilitating learning to police services related to Expert Witnesses and Undercover Officer training in accordance with approved course training standards through such tasks as researching subject area(s), preparing lesson plans and other resource material, designing tests and examinations, facilitating learning by demonstrating skills using appropriate adult education theories and methods, evaluating or testing students' performance and completing student evaluation reports.
- Providing support, through identified subject matter expertise related to expert witnesses and undercover operations to learners, trainers, judicial hearings, and police services, and facilitating, managing and evaluating the delivery of learning by instructors through such activities as conducting needs analysis, designing

and evaluating programs, monitoring and modifying programs to ensure accuracy of subject matter content and supervising delivery.

- Working with the Provincial Training Coordinator in designing and development of course training standards, organizing, coordinating and evaluating police and law enforcement related courses and training events. Utilizing adult education principles and methodologies to ensure the highest quality effective learning outcomes, through a variety of tasks such as, synthesizing needs analysis, designing and evaluating courses and events.
- Co-ordinating the delivery of material by instructors, contract lecturers and guest lecturers, including, the selection of seconded instructors and guest lecturers, ensuring the effective use of adult learning methodologies, and reviewing lesson plans and resource materials. Coordinating outreach O.P.C. courses through coordination of the delivery, facilitation of learning, subject matter expertise, and the design and organization of police and law enforcement related training events in assigned program areas.
- Performing other duties that enhance the provision of police and ministry law enforcement-related training and learning at the Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario and in the field with various police services by representing the CISO on committees, at meetings, functions, judicial proceedings, and participating in CISO/ministry and inter-ministerial projects. Providing expert advice to and consultation with police services on training issues and police procedures.
- Providing various administrative functions in support of any instructional subject coordination or course coordination function such as budgeting, administering and monitoring expenditures, making routine purchases in accordance with government policies and procedures, writing reports, preparing business cases, responding to inquiries and correspondence, and maintaining control of instructional related equipment and resources.
- Other duties as required by the CISO Provincial Training Coordinator

Job Knowledge, Skills and Licenses Required:

- **Due to the nature of the position, the applicant would be seconded to the Provincial Bureau of CISO and must be employed by a Police Service (as set out in the *Police Services Act* 2018, S.O. sec. 110, 111, 112)**

- Job requires knowledge in police and law enforcement related subject matter areas (Expert Witness & Undercover Operations), and adult education theories and methodologies to provide learners, seconded and field trainers.
- Job requires a systems approach to training and to act as a resource to CISO management, police services and the ministry regarding best police practices and procedures, including investigative and training standards, to be supported by regulation.
- Job requires knowledge of existing, new or changing federal/provincial legislation and related case law decisions, including advancements in practices and technology affecting policing services, to provide expert advice, consultation and training services to learners, seconded instructors and field trainers, and to provide ministry officials, often at a senior level, and members of police services innovative, expert advice and consultation with respect to approaches to complex policing issues.
- Job requires knowledge of internet use, e-mail and a variety of computer applications to generate graphics and documents (such as lesson plans and reports), and ability to use computer technology for classroom presentations and program delivery, and ability to instruct students in the use of such technology. Job requires knowledge of government and ministry policies, procedures and practices to monitor and administer budgets, and procure goods and services.
- Job requires reasoning skills to determine and analyze the legal and/or operational policing issues raised by former and current students, and seconded instructors, within and outside of a classroom setting, and to respond to these issues by providing training solutions and interpretations as to how law may be applied, e.g. learning difficulties, discipline, legislative complexities, police procedures.
- Job requires course design and analytical skills to determine and develop training events, design and develop oral, written and practical examinations, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the course of action taken, in order to respond to changing policing and legal issues and financial constraints.
- Job requires reasoning/problem solving skills to act as a resource to CISO instructors, CISO management, police services, community groups and professionals in areas of subject expertise.
- Job requires oral and written communication skills to present, discuss and explain highly complex information for learners in areas of subject expertise

where content accuracy and understanding is critical to user performance and liability avoidance.

- Job requires written communication skills for preparing documents such as course training standards, lesson plans, study guides, student manuals, examinations, presentations, student evaluations, synopsis reports and recommendations and/or proposals for ministry briefs, correspondence, and recommendations for course design changes.
- Job requires oral communication skills to provide expert testimony at judicial hearings and coroners' inquests and to undergo cross examination with respect to teaching methodologies, legal interpretations used in designing training events and course content.
- Job requires interpersonal skills to interact effectively with clients in negotiating strategies or arrangements to engage in activities such as off-site training, sharing resources, and changes to training methodologies.
- Job requires interpersonal skills to effectively serve on committees and recommend and support courses of action which enhance ministry initiatives and/or the delivery of CISO programs.
- Job requires that instructors work in high performance, small team settings where interpersonal skills are required to negotiate and promote acceptance of new approaches to training events and/or methodologies.
- Job requires conflict resolution skills to effectively reconcile discipline issues and determine what is best for the CISO, the police service and the student/police officer or seconded instructor.

HONOUR IN SERVICE



Date: October 24, 2023

To: Chair and Members of the Police Services Board

From: Chief Jason Bellaire

Re: Request for Permission to use WPS Intellectual Property (8 Dogs Laser Creations & Design)

Per the attached report, I recommend the following resolution:

RESOLVED THAT	The Windsor Police Service Board APPROVES the request of 8 Dogs Laser Creations & Design for permission to use the WPS Badge, WPS Unit Crest(s) or Insignia for a period of five (5) years only if <u>not</u> in conjunction with any other logo or image, including but not limited to the thin blue line, and the Canadian Flag. This permission has been granted until November 2, 2028;
FURTHER RESOLVED THAT	8 Dogs Laser Creations & Design may ONLY produce and supply these products to active Windsor Police Service members and retirees;
AND FURTHER RESOLVED THAT	8 Dogs Laser Creations & Designs provide in writing the name of each person requesting reproduction of these images to the Board prior to distribution of the item.

Sincerely,

Jason Bellaire
Chief of Police
Windsor Police Service



WINDSOR POLICE SERVICE

Chief's Executive Office

Chief J. Bellaire
Deputy Chief F. Providenti
Interim Deputy Chief J. Crowley

MEMORANDUM

Date: July 11, 2022

To: Chief Jason Bellaire

From: Inspector Jill Lawrence

Re: BR 2023-097 Request Permission to Use the WPS Badge, Unit Crest or Insignia

In May 2023, Windsor Police Service received a request from "8 Dogs Laser Creations & Design" requesting the use of the Windsor Police Service logo on various products. The owner, John Swizawski, indicated that the WPS badge, crest or insignia would not be altered or modified in any way. Mr. Swizawski stated he intended to sell the items to current, former or family members of the service.

The Windsor Police Services Board reviewed this request at their meeting held on September 21, 2023, and requested further information from the Windsor Police Service with regards to the request. I reviewed all applicable policies and historical documents. I found information indicating that in 2001, the Windsor Police Services Board obtained certification and property rights for the badge/flash as registered trademarks; thereby requiring permission to be granted for the use of these identifiable markings. Further, in 2021, the Windsor Police accepted a similar request approved with Board Resolution BR2021-016.

As such, I am requesting the Windsor Police Service Board accept the request from Mr. Swizawski with the parameters set in past precedent.

RESOLVED THAT	The Windsor Police Service Board APPROVES the request of 8 Dogs Laser Creations & Design for permission to use the WPS Badge, WPS Unit Crest(s) or Insignia for a period of five (5) years only if <u>not</u> in conjunction with any other logo or image, including but not limited to the thin blue line, and the Canadian Flag. This permission has been granted until November 2, 2028;
FURTHER RESOLVED THAT	8 Dogs Laser Creations & Design may ONLY produce and supply these products to active Windsor Police Service members and retirees;
AND FURTHER RESOLVED THAT	8 Dogs Laser Creations & Designs provide in writing the name of each person requesting reproduction of these images to the Board prior to distribution of the item.

Sincerely,

Inspector J Lawrence
Executive Officer