



**HALDIMAND COUNTY
POLICE SERVICES BOARD**

AGENDA

DATE: March 23, 2016
TIME: 9:30 a.m.
PLACE: Community Boardroom, O.P.P Detachment, Cayuga

Page

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

3. ADDITIONS TO AGENDA

4. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

4.1 Minutes from the regular meeting of February 24, 2016

1

5. BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES

6. DEPUTATIONS

None

7. CORRESPONDENCE

7.1

8. REPORTS

8.1 Monthly Report from the Detachment Commander
(*enclosed separately*)

8.2 Current Reserve Figures

4

8.3 Haldimand County Provincial Offences Act Ticket Issuance Statistics

5

9. NEW BUSINESS

9.1 Strategy for a Safer Ontario
a) Public Discussion Paper
b) Police, Police Services and Community Safety Survey
(deferred from the February 24, 2016 meeting)

7

10. OTHER BUSINESS

10.1 Police Records Check Update

10.2 Police Services Board Remuneration

11. CLOSED SESSION

None

12. DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING:

Wednesday April 27, 2016 at 9:30 a.m. in the Community Boardroom,
Haldimand County OPP Detachment, Cayuga

13. ADJOURNMENT

**Peggy Scott,
Police Services Board Administrator**

HALDIMAND COUNTY POLICE SERVICES BOARD

MINUTES

Wednesday February 24, 2016
Community Boardroom, O.P.P. Detachment, Cayuga
9:30 a.m.

PRESENT: Jack Esselment, Chair
Bernie Corbett, Member
Ken Hewitt, Member
Stewart Patterson, Member

ALSO PRESENT: Peggy Scott, Police Services Board Administrator
Staff Sergeant Belinda Rose, Haldimand County O.P.P.
Acting Administrative Sergeant Jason Warner, Haldimand County
O.P.P.

ABSENT David Welch, Vice Chair

CALL TO ORDER

The Chair called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.

DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

None

ADDITIONS TO THE AGENDA

None

ADOPTION OF MINUTES

Minutes from the regular meeting of January 27, 2016

MOTION: Moved by B. Corbett and Seconded by S. Patterson
THAT the Haldimand County Police Services Board hereby adopts the minutes of
the regular meeting of the Board held on January 27,2016, as presented.

CARRIED (Unanimously 3-0)

BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES

Member Corbett reported discussion at the recent Zone 4 meeting indicated that most detachments in the zone were four to six weeks behind with vulnerable sector back ground checks.

Member Hewitt joined the meeting at this time.

DEPUTATIONS

None

CORRESPONDENCE

None

REPORTS

Monthly Report from the Detachment Commander, presented by Staff Sergeant Belinda Rose

Staff Sergeant Rose reviewed the reports with the Board noting that the increase in property crime theft over \$5000 was a result of higher end things being stolen including heavy equipment. Member Hewitt ask it a report could be provided indicating the number of vehicle thefts per year per location with a five year trend for comparison. Staff Sergeant Rose reported that the detachment has one officer dedicated to the Project Shut Down Unit for the next six months. This unit is dedicated to investigating vehicle thefts and chop shops. As for criminal records checks the total completed in 2015 was 2,974. For January and February 2016 392 have been completed with 300 waiting to be processed . A change in administrative duties has resulted in the wait time for a volunteer checks reduced to an eight to 10 week wait, down from 12 to 14 weeks and seven days or sooner for others. Liquor licence offences and foot patrol hours were discussed. The board suggested having the Norfolk OPP Community Mobilization Officer attend a board meeting to give an overview of their operation.

**MOTION: Moved by S. Patterson and Seconded by B. Corbett
THAT the O.P.P. report for the month of January, 2016 from Staff Sergeant Belinda Rose be hereby received as presented.**

CARRIED (Unanimously 4-0)

Board Financial Reports and Current Reserve Figures

**MOTION: Moved by B. Corbett and Seconded by S. Patterson
THAT the Haldimand County Police Services Board hereby approves the Board Financials and Current Reserve Figures dated February 17, 2016, as presented.**

CARRIED (Unanimously 4-0)

Monthly Provincial Offences Ticket Issuance Statistics

**MOTION: Moved by B. Corbett and Seconded by S. Patterson
THAT the Haldimand County Police Services Board hereby receives the January,
2016 Provincial Offences Ticket Issuance Statistics, as presented.**

CARRIED (Unanimously 4-0)

NEW BUSINESS

Strategy for a Safer Ontario

**MOTION: Moved by S. Patterson and Seconded by B. Corbett
THAT the Strategy for a Safer Ontario, Public Discussion Paper and Police, Police
Services and Community Safety Survey be deferred until the next meeting.**

CARRIED (Unanimously 4-0)

OTHER BUSINESS

None

CLOSED SESSION

None

DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Board was set for Wednesday, March 23, 2016, at 9:30 a.m. in the Community Boardroom of O.P.P. Detachment in Cayuga.

ADJOURNMENT

**MOTION: Moved by B. Corbett and Seconded by S. Patterson
THAT the Haldimand County Police Services Board hereby adjourns this meeting
at 10:40 a.m.**

CARRIED (Unanimously, 4-0)

CHAIR

SECRETARY TO COMMITTEE

POLICE RESERVE FUND

G.952.0001.1900.1979

Purpose of Reserve Fund:

The Police Reserve Fund is used to finance policing related activities as approved by the Haldimand County Police Services Board. The Police Reserve Fund is for the sole use of the Police Services Board, to be used at their discretion.

[Back to Overall Summary](#)

	2013	2014	2015
	<u>ACTUALS</u>	<u>ACTUALS</u>	<u>PROJECTION</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Sources of Funds:			
Proceeds from unclaimed property/beer bottle returns/property disposal		150.06	
Interest	92.10	108.38	
Proceeds from On-line Auction	1,607.73	1,297.26	458.72
Total Source of Funds	<u>1,699.83</u>	<u>1,555.70</u>	<u>458.72</u>
Use of Funds:			
Speed Statistics Radar and Data Logger		2,460.81	
ATV Stretcher Trailer		1,500.00	
Total Uses of Funds	<u>0.00</u>	<u>3,960.81</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Closing Balance, December 31	<u>5,992.71</u>	<u>3,587.60</u>	<u>4,046.32</u>

**HALDIMAND COUNTY PROVINCIAL OFFENCES ACT
TICKET ISSUANCE STATISTICS**

Month / Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
JAN		727	266	316	252	364	230	1089	541	220	300	229	219	367	279	217
FEB		375	321	301	234	285	202	613	453	184	198	169	181	403	201	205
MAR	176	491	420	330	287	305	378	870	698	170	333	304	373	396	273	
APR	485	658	331	332	448	279	458	698	665	234	231	288	719	499	566	
MAY	647	572	466	349	618	352	561	739	736	347	261	333	596	414	422	
JUN	482	964	261	341	546	291	405	641	688	214	266	289	453	353	398	
JUL	401	332	713	218	441	329	809	638	559	334	292	342	442	335	567	
AUG	527	540	629	351	680	537	815	618	583	479	327	227	415	246	336	
SEPT	450	400	712	508	384	328	649	493	364	301	283	305	413	261	238	
OCT	419	500	542	466	406	388	1011	741	329	132	292	283	432	314	242	
NOV	423	323	285	424	292	348	798	618	304	188	301	284	406	276	302	
DEC	333	195	392	202	229	184	613	468	177	116	161	172	409	358	200	
Total	4343	6077	5338	4138	4817	3990	6929	8226	6097	2919	3245	3225	5058	4222	4024	422

Note: The above figures reflect tickets issued in Haldimand County from all sources including Haldimand County By-law Enforcement, the O.P.P., Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources, etc. they **do not** include Part II (Parking) issued offences. 2001 statistics in effect as of March 26, 2001 when Haldimand County POA office commenced operation

Comprehensive POA Stats - 2016

Legislation / By-law Reference	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Summary of Charges Laid by OPP												
Highway Traffic Act (Part I - ticket)	186	184										
Highway Traffic Act (Part III - information)	23	19										
Parking By-laws (Part II)	By-law 307/02	2	18									
	By-law 302/02 (snow)	2	1									
Discharge Firearms	By-law 41-74											
	By-law 38-74											
	By-law 11-79											
Noise	By-law 1435/14											
Air Burning	By-law 1376/13											
	By-law 1021/04											
Total of all Charges Laid	213	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
												OPP Total: 435

Summary of Charges Laid by County Staff												
Discharge Firearms	By-law 41-74											
	By-law 38-74											
	By-law 11-79											
Noise	By-law 1435/14											
Property Standards	By-law 730/06											
Air Burning	By-law 1376/13											
	By-law 1021/04											
	28(1)c											
Planning Act	562(67)(1)											
Haldimand-Norfolk Tree By-law	By-law 15-00											
Salvage yard / Scrap Metal Bins	By-law 1507/15											
Parking By-laws (Part II)	By-law 307/02	39	24									
	By-law 302/02 (snow)	24	13									
Total of all Charges Laid	63	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
												Staff Total: 100

Summary of Charges Laid by Other Enforcement Agencies												
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry												
Welland & District Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)	1											
Ministry of Finance		2										
Ministry of Revenue												
Ministry of Transportation												
Ministry of Environment	2											
Ministry of Labour	5											
Ministry of Agriculture, Food & Rural Affairs												
Ontario College of Trades												
Health Protection Act												
Total of all Charges Laid	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
												Other Enforcement Agency Total: 10

*Note: Total Charges (Excluding Parking) reflects what is recorded and reported regularly to Council (through the Council Information Package) and PSB for year-by-year historical trends. The historical trends spreadsheet does not capture parking tickets.

*Total Charges (Excluding Parking)	422
OPP Issued Parking Charges	23
Staff Issued Parking Charges	100
Total Parking Charges Issued	123
Total of All 2016 Charges	545

URL: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-0>



Strategy for a Safer Ontario: public discussion paper

A discussion paper outlining the seven key areas the government will publically consult on as it develops the Strategy for a Safer Ontario; the province's new community-based policing strategy.

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1. [Message from Minister Yasir Naqvi \(http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-0\)](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-0)
 2. [A new vision for community safety: the Strategy for a Safer Ontario \(http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-1\)](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-1)
 3. [Community safety and well-being \(http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-2\)](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-2)
 4. [Serving vulnerable individuals \(http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-3\)](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-3)
 5. [Modernizing what police do \(http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-4\)](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-4)
 6. [Technology \(http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-5\)](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-5)
 7. [Education and training \(http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-6\)](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-6)
 8. [Governance and accountability \(http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-7\)](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-7)
 9. [Civilian police governance \(http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-8\)](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-8)

Message from Minister Yasir Naqvi

Ontario recently announced that it would hold public consultations to help develop the Strategy for a Safer Ontario, the province's new blueprint for effective, sustainable and community-based policing.

The foundation of this new strategy must be safer, stronger communities because we know that when communities plan together and work together they achieve better results for their residents.

Ontario is starting from a strong foundation, as it already is one of the safest jurisdictions in North America.

We also know, however, that the issues faced by police officers and the communities they serve are more complex than ever anticipated when the current *Police Services Act* and policing framework were developed in 1990.

The world has changed fundamentally in the past 25 years and so has policing. More crime is now happening online, like fraud and child exploitation; technology is playing a greater role in both society and policing; and police are increasingly being called on to assist with issues that range from mental health and addiction to homelessness, marginalization and stigma.

A police officer should not, at the same time, need to be a social worker, mental health worker or youth counsellor - but these are the roles we often call on them to fill.

It is time for a new approach and a new strategy for community safety and well-being in the 21st century so we can create even stronger communities and give police the tools to build an even safer Ontario.

The Strategy for a Safer Ontario will lay out this new approach. It will be guided by the belief that the police and the residents they serve are part of the same community, and that empowering these communities and giving them the tools to proactively address issues will help create more opportunities and improve outcomes for local residents.

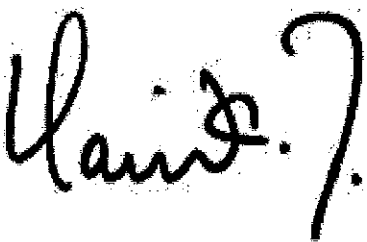
It will reflect the diversity and needs of our urban centres, rural areas, and First Nations communities, and will recognize that we need everyone involved to make sure we are providing the right response, at the right time, by the right personnel. And it is a strategy that knows communities are safest when there is a true partnership between them. This is a partnership that is only possible when policing is carried out in a respectful way in accordance with the *Ontario Human Rights Code* and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

These principles must be at the very heart of the new model for community safety and well-being and must be reflected in the lived experiences of individuals in every interaction with police. Promoting public confidence, enhancing trust, and creating relationships built on respect is a key focus that will be woven through all the elements of the strategy.

I hope that you will share your views and provide feedback on the strategy's key pillars: community safety and well-being, core policing duties, training, governance, accountability and oversight, use of technology and First Nations policing. In those consultations, we are looking for ideas that foster collaboration and cooperation and empower local communities – because we know that when communities plan together and work together, they get better results.

Our goal is to build a proactive, sustainable and effective model of policing, focused on community safety and well-being, for all police services including the Ontario Provincial Police, municipal services and in First Nations communities. This will help police officers focus on what they do best – responding to emergencies, solving crimes and building even safer communities.

I thank you in advance for your feedback and advice as we develop this Strategy for a Safer Ontario.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Haind.", with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Yasir Naqvi,
Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services

A new vision for community safety: the Strategy for a Safer Ontario

To ensure that Ontario's approach to policing aligns with 21st century community needs, we have launched consultations on the development of the Strategy for a Safer Ontario, which will provide a new framework to:

- promote a collaborative approach to community safety and well-being
- improve interactions between police and vulnerable Ontarians
- clarify core police responsibilities and support more effective community safety delivery
- enhance civilian police governance, accountability and oversight
- explore the expanded use of technology to support community safety
- update education and training requirements for police officers
- address the sustainability of First Nations policing

The new strategy will guide the province's decision making around changes to the way community safety services are delivered.

Community safety and well-being

The cornerstone of the new strategy will be a focus on community safety and well-being and a goal to improve collaborative partnerships between police, the public and other sectors such as education, health care and social services, to strengthen relationships between police and the citizens they serve and protect.

Under a new model that places community safety and well-being firmly at the centre, community partners, including municipal governments, local police services, social service providers and representatives from the health and education sector would work together to identify issues such as homelessness or substance abuse and then develop community safety and well-being plans.

Once in place, community safety and well-being plans will help meet the diverse needs of distinct communities and ensure that those in need of help receive the right response, at the right time, and by the right service provider.

Examples of successful, locally driven approaches that are helping keep communities safe include:

- **New Opportunities and Hope (N.O.A.H. (New Opportunities and Hope))**: Started in Sudbury, N.O.A.H. (New Opportunities and Hope) is a collaborative partnership among more than 40 different community agencies. Core partners include a child welfare organization, police, a district health unit and an Aboriginal organization. Since its creation, N.O.A.H. (New Opportunities and Hope) has helped partners come together to share knowledge, meet residents with identified needs, provide accessible resources and referrals and create healthier, safer communities.
- **Connectivity**: Launched in Cambridge in 2014, Connectivity brings 22 health and social service agencies together on a weekly basis to collaboratively and proactively address situations of elevated risk and help individuals access the services they need. Connectivity's long-term goal is to reduce emergency room admissions, child protection cases, prosecutions, violent crime and youth victimization. To date

Connectivity has addressed 174 situations.

Discussion questions

Question 1:

How would you describe the relationship between the police and the members of your community?

Question 2:

Are there any ways in which the relationship between the police and members of your community can be improved to further enhance trust and respect and carried out in accordance with the *Ontario Human Rights Code* and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* to build even safer communities? If yes, please explain.

Question 3:

What is the most effective way to engage a broad spectrum of community representatives from diverse backgrounds and interests in the development of these plans? And how can we ensure broad engagement with community representatives who reflect the different backgrounds, interests, challenges and beliefs of their communities in the development of these plans?

Serving vulnerable individuals

Police are increasingly responding to calls for service that are often not criminal in nature. For example, the Ontario Provincial Police responded to 24,000 more calls in 2014 than in 2009. These service calls often involve vulnerable individuals with issues that range from mental health and addiction to homelessness, marginalization and stigma who may be better assisted by other community, health or social service providers.

Although the majority of people with mental health issues never come into contact with police, police officers often help individuals who may be experiencing a mental health crisis.

In 2011, the Mental Health Commission of Canada found that approximately 1 in 20 police calls for service involved persons with a mental illness. Some studies have reported that roughly one quarter of people with a mental illness who come into contact with the police have had more than five police interactions.

Often the interactions between police and people with mental health issues are non-criminal in nature, and 40 per cent of encounters between the police and people with a mental illness involve non-violent, less serious criminal acts (e.g., theft, disorderly conduct, drug possession). Although police encounters involving the use of force are rare, persons with a mental illness are currently over-represented in interactions that involve police shootings and fatalities.

Homelessness in Canada has also been on the rise over the last several decades. According to *The State of Homelessness in Canada 2014*, issued by the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness, on any given night, an estimated 35,000 Canadians are homeless and 235,000 Canadians experience homelessness each year, and increased interactions with police.

This shows that a wide range of approaches are needed to address the diverse needs of Ontario's vulnerable population, including seniors suffering from dementia, homeless youth, those with mental health concerns and individuals with addiction issues. Ontario's goal is to improve outcomes for Ontarians by ensuring those in crisis

are connected with appropriate resources and services as soon as possible.

Discussion questions

Question 4:

What are the challenges during interactions between police and vulnerable people, especially those who may be experiencing a mental health crisis?

Question 5:

To best serve vulnerable individuals in your community, what resources, including training, should be available to police services? What additional supports might be needed to better support police in assisting vulnerable populations?

Modernizing what police do

Under Ontario's *Police Services Act*, there are currently five core police services that are to be delivered by every police service in the province:

1. Crime prevention, such as public education programs and community engagement.
2. Law enforcement, including community patrol, traffic management and criminal investigations.
3. Victim assistance, by considering the victims' rights and treating them and their families with courtesy, compassion and respect.
4. Keeping the peace, including public order maintenance such as crowd management.
5. Emergency response services, such as tactical units or hostage rescue teams.

Delivery of community safety services

While the duties of police services and their officers are outlined in the *Police Services Act*, the legislation does not address the increase in police officers performing non-traditional roles such as responding to animal welfare complaints, security for sporting events and removal of debris from highways.

To address the increased strain on police services as well as the rising cost of policing, the province is considering how community safety needs could be delivered by a continuum of personnel such as by-law officers and special constables (e.g., campus security, transit safety officers) to ensure the right response, at the right time, by the right personnel in a way that allows police to focus on their core responsibility of keeping communities safe.

Discussion questions

Question 6:

What roles or duties should only be performed by a trained police officer?

Question 7:

What public safety roles or duties (e.g., special event security, court security, prisoner transportation) could be done by public safety personnel (e.g., by-law officers, special constables) in your community and under what circumstances?

Question 8:

Do you see a role for social service personnel in carrying out certain public safety duties such as situations involving an individual's health and well-being?

Technology

Technology plays a role in helping police services to keep communities safe and ensure accountability of police officers. From emergency dispatch to information management, the way police services and officers use technology is constantly evolving. Given the pace at which technology advances, it is important to consider how our legislation might facilitate better use of high-tech tools such as licence plate readers and body worn cameras to enhance public safety and help police do their jobs more efficiently.

Discussion questions**Question 9:**

Are there any forms of technology that you believe would enhance community safety? If yes, please describe.

Question 10:

Do you have any concerns about privacy associated with greater use of technology by police services? If yes, please explain what your concerns are.

Education and training

Currently, the minimum education requirement for police officer applicants is grade 12. Based on responses received from the Basic Constable Intake survey, 96% of the 2014 police recruits have at least some college or university education, with 91% having completed college, university or both. Ontario is reviewing this minimum education requirement to ensure that police officers have the appropriate level of education to support the delivery of community safety services.

Once hired by a police service, police recruits in Ontario are currently required to complete a 12-week basic constable training program. This program is designed to support and ensure the delivery of police services that meet the needs of Ontario's diverse communities. Along with a number of courses on provincial and federal law, including training on human and civil rights, new recruits learn about the various principles of anti-racism and diversity through case studies, direct instruction of policing standards and principles, and interactive learning through practical scenarios. Basic constable training also includes courses on:

- leadership skills
- diversity in policing
- evidence collection
- defensive tactics
- use of force
- domestic violence
- community policing

Further to this initial training, officers are required to go through recertification training for certain areas of their duties (e.g., use of force) annually and individual police services may offer additional training to their officers based on operational needs.

Discussion questions

Question 11:

What skills and education do you think is important for police officers to have?

Question 12:

Is there any other training you would recommend?

Governance and accountability

Oversight of police and public complaints process

Police oversight plays a vital role in supporting public trust in police services, their officers and the services they provide.

In Ontario, the *Police Services Act* created three bodies to provide independent and transparent oversight of police forces: the Office of the Independent Police Review Director, the Ontario Civilian Police Commission, and the Special Investigation Unit.

These oversight bodies are responsible for overseeing different areas relating to police services, such as public complaints for officers and services, investigations relating to incidents between officers and citizens, and disciplinary processes.

These oversight bodies are considered independent civilian oversight bodies because they are not staffed by police officers and have no affiliation with any police service.

Oversight body	Responsibility
Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD (Office of the Independent Police Review Director))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> responsible for resolving complaints (e.g., misconduct complaints) made by members of the public reviews local police service decisions relating to public complaints at the request of complainants reviews issues of a systemic nature that give rise to complaints.
Ontario Civilian Police Commission (OCPC (Ontario Civilian Police Commission))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conducts investigations and inquiries into the conduct of chiefs of police, police officers, special constables and members of Police Services Boards hears appeals of police disciplinary penalties determines adequacy of police budgets approves the abolition of police forces

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • takes measures if a police force fails to comply with prescribed standards.
Special Investigation Unit (SIU (Special Investigation Unit))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducts criminal investigations into circumstances involving police and civilians that have resulted in death or serious injury, including allegations of sexual assault.

Discussion questions

Question 13:

Are you familiar with any of the following police oversight bodies in Ontario? (Check one or more answers as they apply to you.)

- Office of the Independent Police Review Director
- Ontario Civilian Police Commission
- Special Investigation Unit

Question 14:

How can the province increase public awareness of the role of police oversight bodies and accountability mechanisms in Ontario?

Question 15:

Have you ever had any encounters or experiences with any of the following oversight bodies? (Check one or more answers as they apply to you.)

- Office of the Independent Police Review Director (go to question 17)
- Ontario Civilian Police Commission (go to question 17)
- Special Investigation Unit (go to question 17)
- No experience or encounter with any of the above oversight bodies (go to question 17)
- Don't recall (go to question 17)
- Prefer not to answer (go to question 17)

Please tell us in detail what worked and what did not in that experience.

Question 16:

In your opinion, are there any aspects of the police oversight process that could be enhanced? Please elaborate on your response.

Civilian police governance

Governance in policing is based on three key principles:

- providing accountability to the public
- promoting independence in policing
- translating community-defined needs into effective policing.

Police services boards consist of an equal number of members appointed from both the regional or municipal council and the province, with one additional community member being appointed by the municipal council.

Civilian governance for most police services in Ontario is the responsibility of police services boards. Every municipality in Ontario that maintains a police service, or is policed by the OPP (Ontario Provincial Police) under contract, is required to have a police services board. Boards work to:

- prescribe a framework and strategic direction under which a police service will operate and make decisions (e.g., development of a business plan)
- ensure the delivery of effective police services in their community
- ensure that police services operate without inappropriate political interference

Some of the key responsibilities for police services boards currently include:

- determining objectives and priorities with respect to police services
- selection of the Chief of Police or the Detachment Commander
- monitoring the performance of the Chief of Police or Detachment Commander
- reviewing the Chief of Police's or Detachment Commander's administration of the complaints system.

Discussion questions

Question 17:

In your view, should police services boards oversee police in every community, including those policed by the OPP (Ontario Provincial Police), and what could the province do to ensure that police services boards better reflect the needs of the communities that they serve?

Question 18:

What type of information would you like to see police services boards provide to the public?

Question 19:

What type of skills should board members possess in order to effectively carry out their roles and responsibilities? Please check all that apply.

- Policy development skills
- Negotiation skills
- Facilitation skills
- Problem-solving skills
- Analytical skills
- Financial skills
- Other, please specify _____

- Prefer not to answer

Question 20:

How can we make police services boards more responsive and effective to the needs of the communities they serve?

Updated: February 12, 2016

Your feedback will be considered by the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services when it reports on the consultations in spring 2016.

Community safety and well-being

How would you describe the relationship between the police and members of your community?

How can the relationship between the police and members of your community be improved to promote trust and respect?

In your opinion, what is the best way to get people in your community involved in developing community safety and well-being plans that focus on bringing together police with education, health care and social services?

Serving vulnerable people

What resources or training should be available to police services to help them serve vulnerable people in your community (e.g. seniors with dementia, homeless and/or at-risk youth and people with mental health or addiction issues)?

What roles or duties should only be performed by a police officer?

Should social service personnel (e.g. mental health nurses, social workers) play a role when the police are called to deal with vulnerable people (e.g. seniors with dementia, homeless and/or at-risk youth and people with mental health or addiction issues)?

- Yes, please explain
- No, please explain
- I don't know
- I don't want to answer

Please explain

The police are often called on to perform other, non-policing duties such as special event security, court security and prisoner transportation. How comfortable would you be with other types of public safety personnel (e.g., by-law officers, special constables, private security) performing certain public safety duties such as special event security, court security and prisoner transportation?

- Very comfortable
- Somewhat comfortable
- Not at all comfortable
- Other
- I don't know
- I don't want to answer

Please explain

What public safety duties in your community (e.g. special event security, court security, prisoner transportation etc.), do you think could be done by other types of public safety personnel (e.g. by-law officers, special constables, private security)?

Technology

Are there any forms of technology you believe could improve public safety and help the police do their jobs better?

- Yes, please explain
- No
- I don't know
- I don't want to answer

Please explain

Do you have any concerns (e.g. privacy, cost) with police services using technology (e.g. licence plate readers, body worn cameras) more often in their work?

- Yes, I have some concerns. Please explain
- No, I don't have any concerns
- Other, please explain
- I don't know
- I don't want to answer

Please explain

Education and training

What level of education do you think is important for police officers to have?

- Grade 12 diploma from a Canadian secondary/high school
- College diploma
- University degree
- Master's degree or higher
- I don't know
- Don't want to answer
- Other, please explain

Please explain

Is there any other training you think police officers should have?

Which of the following police oversight bodies in Ontario have you heard of? Check all that apply.

- Office of the Independent Police Review Director
- Ontario Civilian Police Commission
- Special Investigations Unit (SIU)
- I don't know

I have never heard of any of these oversight bodies.

Police oversight and public complaints process

Which of the following police oversight bodies in Ontario have you personally had an encounter or experience with? Check all that apply.

- Office of the Independent Police Review Director
- Ontario Civilian Police Commission
- Special Investigations Unit (SIU)
- I don't remember
- I don't want to answer
- I have never had an encounter or experience with any police oversight body in Ontario

Please explain

How can the government help the public better understand the role of Ontario's police oversight and accountability bodies?

Public oversight of police services

Background

Oversight for most police services in Ontario is the responsibility of the local police services board. Every municipality in the province that has a police service, or is policed by the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) under contract, must have a police services board.

The board's job is to:

- provide a framework and direction for how a police service operates and make decisions (e.g. developing a business plan)
- make sure the police deliver effective service to the community
- make sure the police service operates without any inappropriate political interference

Police services boards are also responsible for:

- shaping the objectives and priorities of police services
- selecting the chief of police or detachment commander
- monitoring the performance of the chief of police or detachment commander
- reviewing how the chief of police or detachment commander manage the public and internal complaints system

Should police services boards oversee all police services in the province, including the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)?

- Yes, please explain.
- No, please explain.
- I don't know
- I don't want to answer

Please explain

In your opinion, what could the Ontario government do to make sure police services boards meet the needs of the communities they serve?

What type of information would you like to see police services boards release to the public?

What types of skills should members of police services boards have? Check all that apply.

- Policy development skills (e.g. the ability to identify the priorities and objectives of an organization or group and provide direction)
- Negotiation skills (e.g. the ability to discuss and reach an agreement with others)
- Facilitation skills (e.g. the ability to run effective meetings and encourage constructive conversation)
- Problem-solving skills (e.g. the ability to identify, and define a problem, and suggest ways to solve it)
- Analytical skills (e.g. the ability to understand, evaluate, and use complex information)
- Financial skills (e.g. the ability to analyze and understand budgets and other costs associated with running an organization)
- Other

Please explain

Do you have any other comments/concerns you'd like to share?

Demographic questions

Do you work or have you worked in any of the following areas:

- Police service (e.g. police officer, special constable)
- Healthcare sector (e.g. nurse, doctor, personal support worker)
- Education sector (e.g. teacher, principal)

- Social services sector (e.g. social worker, child care provider, long-term care home worker)
- Federal or provincial civil service (including government agencies)
- Not-for-profit/volunteer sector
- Advocacy organizations
- Other justice sector (e.g. judge, lawyer, court services worker)
- Don't know
- No
- Don't want to answer

Other**What is your gender identity?**

- Woman
- Man
- Other
- Don't want to answer

How old are you?

- Under 15
- 15 to 24 years old
- 25 to 34 years old
- 35 to 44 years old
- 45 to 54 years old
- 55 to 64 years old
- Over 65 years old
- Don't want to answer

What is your ethnic identity?

- Indigenous/First Nation/Aboriginal/Métis
- Inuit
- African or African descent

- Caribbean or Caribbean descent
- European or European descent
- Middle Eastern or Middle Eastern descent (e.g. Jordan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Turkey)
- South American or South American descent
- East Asian or East Asian descent (e.g. China, Hong Kong, Japan)
- South Asian or South Asian descent (e.g. India, Sri Lanka)
- Southeast Asian or Southeast Asian descent (e.g. Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam)
- Mixed ethnicity
- Other
- Don't want to answer

What city/town do you live in?

- None -
