



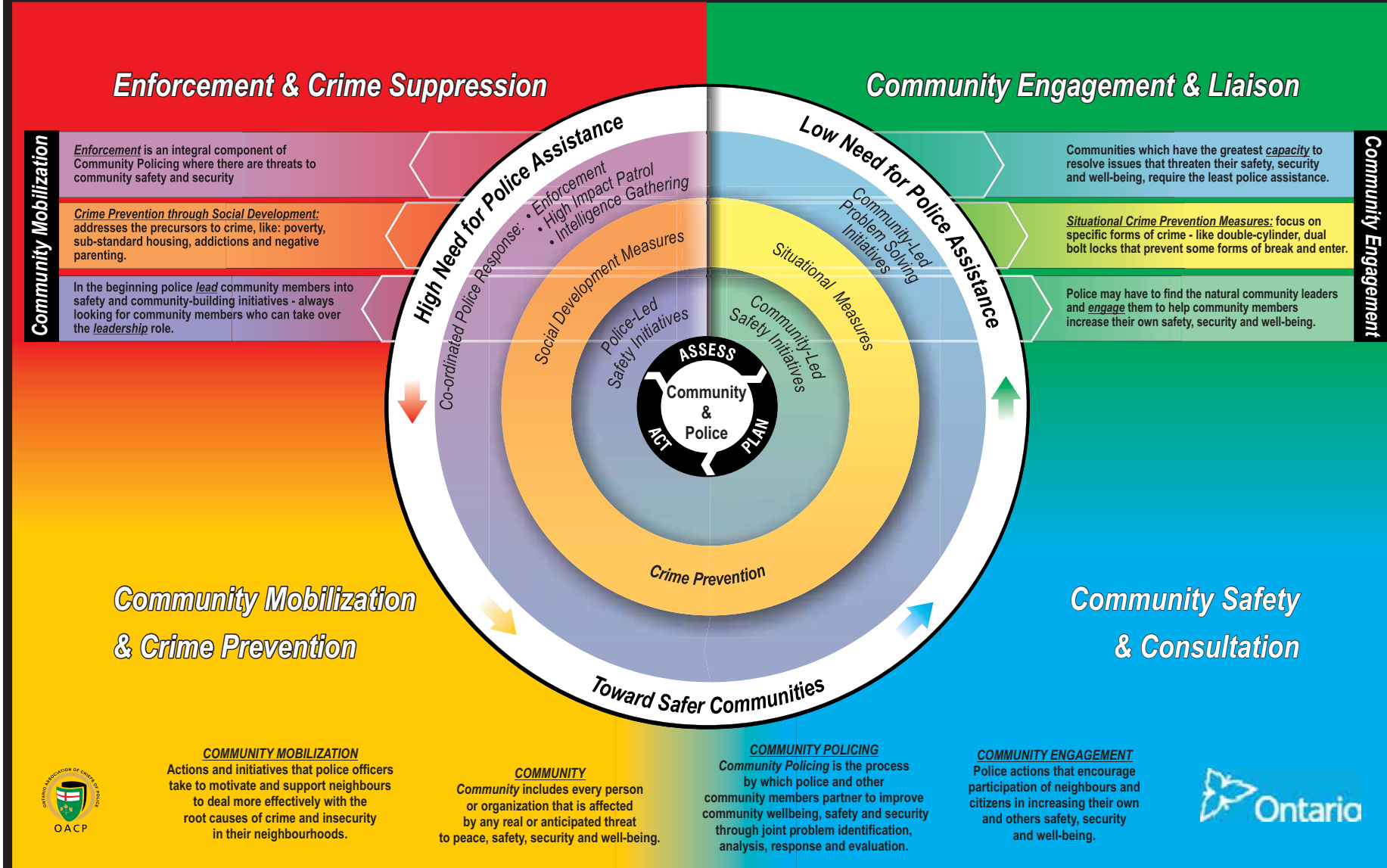
# 2017-2019 ACTION PLAN

AND 2016 PROGRESS REPORT

Hawkesbury  
**DETACHMENT**



# Ontario's Mobilization & Engagement Model of Community Policing



## OUR VISION

Safe Communities...  
A Secure Ontario

## OUR MISSION

Committed to public safety, delivering proactive and innovative policing in partnership with our communities.

## OUR VALUES

Professionalism  
Accountability  
Diversity  
Respect  
Excellence  
Leadership

# 2017-2019 Hawkesbury OPP Detachment Action Plan and 2016 Progress Report

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## Message from the Detachment Commander

I am pleased to present the Hawkesbury Detachment 2016 Action Plan Progress Report in conjunction with our new 2017 – 2019 Action Plan. As we look back over the past year and even over the past three years, we recognize the many policing successes we have had:

- A protocol was signed in 2016 with the Hawkesbury General Hospital, EMS and the Detachment regarding the transfer of care and crisis intervention for patients with mental health issues.
- A protocol was signed for the Pre-Charge Diversion Program in 2016 with the Canadian Mental Health Association and the Crown Attorney's Office in Prescott-Russell.
- A protocol was signed for the Homeless Persons of Prescott and Russell in 2016 with the Social Services Department of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell and Place Rideau.
- Through analytics focused patrols were developed in the areas of property crime and traffic enforcement.
- SafeGuard Ontario was implemented in Prescott County with the assistance of the detachment auxiliary unit. This program was offered to at-risk neighbourhoods and businesses, and victim services and crime prevention were provided through Environmental Design (CPTD) reports.



We continue to focus on the reduction of harms and victimization, specifically violent crime, property crime, illicit drugs and cybercrime. Once again, provincial targeted outcomes have been identified and we will work together to achieve these provincial targets by 2019.

Hawkesbury Detachment remains committed to a traffic safety approach that will change driver behaviours responsible for injuries and deaths on roadways, waterways and trails.

We will continue to partner, engage and educate to find solutions in demands for service involving persons with mental health issues or in a mental crisis. We are also committed to reducing the number of false alarms which continue to misdirect law enforcement resources in OPP communities.

As we look forward we will continue to ensure our communities have the service delivery they require. The focus of the next three years for our detachment will be:

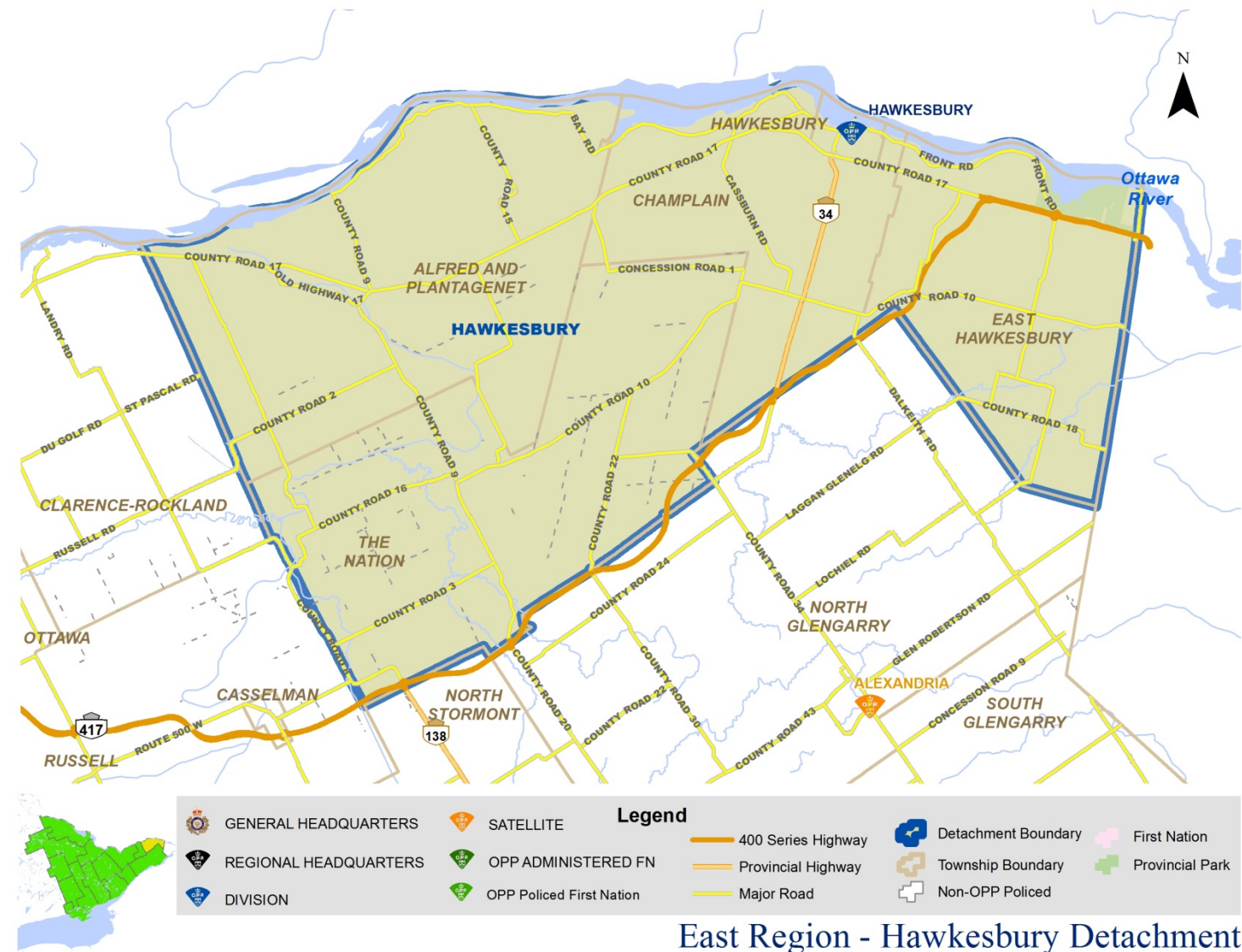
- Reducing incidents of personal injury and alcohol-related collisions.
- Implementing Situational Tables for the Prescott-Russell County and the Hawkesbury and Russell Detachment to bring frontline agencies together to identify situations involving individuals of all ages who are at an acutely elevated risk of harm.
- Implementing strategies to reduce incidents of thefts.
- Increasing the understanding and awareness of Community Mobilization to Prescott County Residence.
- Establishing a Police-Mental Health Collaborative Response Model Memorandum of Understanding with the Hawkesbury OPP Detachment and the Canadian Mental Health Association.

The dedication of our members, together with the support of our municipalities, will ensure our continued success in keeping our communities safe.

Franca Campisi  
Inspector  
Detachment Commander  
Hawkesbury Detachment, OPP



Facts and Figures



## Our Detachment

### DEMOGRAPHICS/SOCIAL/CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT:

Hawkesbury Detachment is located in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell and has the responsibility of policing Prescott County. It is situated in eastern Ontario bordered by the Province of Québec on the north and east. The resident population of the county is approximately 34,000; residency is divided between rural and 12 villages and towns. The largest of which is the Town of Hawkesbury which has a permanent residency rate of just over 10,000.

Prescott County is also home to the Voyageur Provincial Park which is located on the Ottawa River and acts as a tourist destination during the summer months. There are 1,291 kilometres of municipal and county roads, as well as 42 kilometres of provincial highways, namely Highway 417 and Highway 34. Hawkesbury is also unique in that it is home to the only bridge linking Ontario and Québec between Montreal and Ottawa making it a social and service hub for many communities in Québec.

Hawkesbury Detachment is also responsible for policing the Ottawa River which acts as the border between the provinces of Québec and Ontario. The Town of Hawkesbury and its surrounding area is also unique as it houses many federal and provincial client service centres. Prescott County is unique as the majority of its residents are Francophone. (Reference: United Counties of Prescott-Russell: [www.prescott-russell.on.ca](http://www.prescott-russell.on.ca))

The Hawkesbury General Hospital (HGH) provides high quality health care to residents of Prescott-Russell and surrounding areas. HGH is a patient-centered bilingual community hospital and is becoming a full-service hospital. In 2016, the Hawkesbury & District General Hospital opened its new Mental Health and Addiction Regional Centre Hawkesbury. The new Centre consolidates several community programs into a purpose-built facility, centered on the client. The modern and welcoming environment features new informatics, security and communications technology. HGH's mental health and addiction services team include 60 dedicated professionals, eight of which are psychologists, psychotherapists, social workers, and counsellors.

The following five municipalities form the County of Prescott:

- Alfred-Plantagenet
- Champlain
- East Hawkesbury
- Town of Hawkesbury
- The Nation

# Overview

Detachment Personnel Table 1.1

| Uniform                      | TOTAL        |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Inspector                    | 1.00         |
| Staff Sergeant               | 1.00         |
| Sergeant                     | 4.00         |
| Constable                    | 49.00        |
| <b>TOTAL Uniform</b>         | <b>55.00</b> |
| <b>TOTAL Civilian</b>        | <b>12.24</b> |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                 | <b>67.24</b> |
| <b>TOTAL Auxiliary Hours</b> | <b>2,489</b> |

OPP Detachment Facilities Table 1.2

| Facility                        | 2017 |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Number of Detachments           |      |
| Number of Satellite Locations   |      |
| Forensic Identification         |      |
| Provincial Communication Centre |      |

Hours (Field Personnel) Table 1.3

|               | 2014              | 2015              | 2016              | Change<br>2015/16<br>(%) |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Criminal Code | 17,894.25         | 20,225.50         | 20,405.25         | 0.89%                    |
| Traffic       | 9,746.00          | 9,124.25          | 8,874.00          | -2.74%                   |
| Patrol        | 16,414.25         | 11,747.25         | 8,906.75          | -24.18%                  |
| Other         | 64,640.00         | 69,629.25         | 72,289.75         | 3.82%                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>108,694.50</b> | <b>110,726.25</b> | <b>110,475.75</b> | <b>-0.23%</b>            |

Criminal Code & Provincial Statute Charges Laid Table 1.4

|                              | 2014         | 2015         | 2016         | Change<br>2015/16<br>(%) |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Highway Traffic Act          | 4,982        | 4,275        | 2,670        | -37.5%                   |
| Criminal Code<br>Traffic     | 129          | 131          | 121          | -7.6%                    |
| Criminal Code<br>Non-Traffic | 1,293        | 1,192        | 1,368        | 14.8%                    |
| Liquor Licence Act           | 85           | 69           | 61           | -11.6%                   |
| Other                        | 810          | 728          | 695          | -4.5%                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                 | <b>7,299</b> | <b>6,395</b> | <b>4,915</b> | <b>-23.1%</b>            |

Please refer to endnotes for all data source and note details.

# Community Satisfaction Survey

## Community Satisfaction Survey conducted in 2013

This survey is a tool for gathering public opinion on policing issues and ratings of OPP service delivery. It can serve as:

- a report card detailing how the people served by the OPP rate that service;
- a gauge of public concern about crime and policing issues;
- an indicator for making improvements to police services; and
- a means to measure how Ontarians view the OPP's service delivery.

The OPP Community Satisfaction Survey is a telephone survey conducted with the general public by research company R.A. Malatest & Associates Ltd., on behalf of the OPP. The survey is conducted for each OPP detachment every three years and annually province-wide. Randomly selected telephone numbers and Random Digit Dial were used to sample respondents who were at least 16 years old, where no member of the household was employed by the OPP.

A Community Satisfaction Survey for Hawkesbury Detachment was conducted in 2016.

| 1. | Question: <b>How safe do you feel in your community?</b><br>Response: 96.1% of respondents felt “very safe” or “safe” in their community.   |
|----|---|
| 2. | Question: <b>How satisfied are you with the ease of contacting the OPP?</b> (Note: This question was only asked of those who said they had contacted the OPP in the past year.)<br>Response: 91.9% of respondents were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the ease of contacting the OPP. |
| 3. | Question: <b>Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of police service provided by the OPP?</b><br>Response: 94.2% of respondents were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the quality of police service provided by the OPP.  |
| 4. | Question: <b>What is the most significant public safety issue in your community?</b><br>Response: Drug and substance abuse and property crime.  |
| 5. | Question: <b>How satisfied are you with the OPP’s ability to work with communities to solve local problems?</b><br>Response: 91.5% of respondents were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the OPP’s ability to work with communities to solve local problems.                             |



# Crime Data

## Violent Crimes

Table 2.1

| Offences                         | 2014       | 2015       | 2016       | Change<br>2015/16<br>(%) | 2016<br>Clearance<br>Rate (%) |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01-Murder                        | 0          | 1          | 1          | 0%                       | 100.00%                       |
| 02-Other Offences Causing Death  | 0          | 0          | 0          |                          |                               |
| 03-Attempt Murder                | 0          | 0          | 0          |                          |                               |
| 04-Sexual Assault                | 45         | 41         | 41         | 0%                       | 90.24%                        |
| 05-Assault                       | 185        | 200        | 177        | -11.50%                  | 95.48%                        |
| 06-Abduction                     | 4          | 2          | 2          | 0%                       | 100.00%                       |
| 07-Robbery                       | 6          | 4          | 4          | 0%                       | 50.00%                        |
| 08-Other Crimes Against a Person | 134        | 123        | 120        | -2.44%                   | 92.50%                        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                     | <b>374</b> | <b>371</b> | <b>345</b> | <b>-7.01%</b>            | <b>93.33%</b>                 |

## Property Crimes

Table 2.2

| Offences               | 2014       | 2015       | 2016       | Change<br>2015/16<br>(%) | 2016<br>Clearance<br>Rate (%) |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01-Arson               | 5          | 2          | 2          | 0.00%                    | 0.00%                         |
| 02-Break and Enter     | 175        | 155        | 131        | -15.48%                  | 15.27%                        |
| 03-Theft Over \$5,000  | 69         | 97         | 63         | -35.05%                  | 20.63%                        |
| 04-Theft Under \$5,000 | 238        | 271        | 313        | 15.50%                   | 30.03%                        |
| 05-Have Stolen Goods   | 15         | 7          | 8          | 14.29%                   | 100.00%                       |
| 06-Fraud               | 113        | 109        | 125        | 14.68%                   | 16.80%                        |
| 07-Mischief            | 156        | 167        | 146        | -12.57%                  | 23.29%                        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>           | <b>771</b> | <b>808</b> | <b>789</b> | <b>-2.35%</b>            | <b>24.21%</b>                 |

Shaded cell indicates percentage change does not allow for dividing by zero.  
Please refer to endnotes for all data source and note details.

## Other Criminal Code

Table 2.3

| Offences                                     | 2014       | 2015       | 2016       | Change<br>2015/16<br>(%) | 2016<br>Clearance<br>Rate (%) |
|--|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01-Offensive Weapons                         | 13         | 13         | 6          | -53.85%                  | 100.00%                       |
| 02-Other Criminal Code<br>*excluding traffic | 269        | 240        | 228        | -5.00%                   | 91.67%                        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                 | <b>282</b> | <b>253</b> | <b>234</b> | <b>-7.51%</b>            | <b>91.88%</b>                 |

## Drugs

Table 2.4

| Offences                         | 2014       | 2015       | 2016       | Change<br>2015/16<br>(%) | 2016<br>Clearance<br>Rate (%) |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01-Possession                    | 177        | 146        | 99         | -32.19%                  | 95.96%                        |
| 02-Trafficking                   | 29         | 17         | 25         | 47.06%                   | 100.00%                       |
| 03-Importation and<br>Production | 7          | 1          | 7          | 600.00%                  | 100.00%                       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                     | <b>213</b> | <b>164</b> | <b>131</b> | <b>-20.12%</b>           | <b>96.95%</b>                 |

## Federal Statutes

Table 2.5

| Offences                     | 2014      | 2015      | 2016      | Change<br>2015/16<br>(%) | 2016<br>Clearance<br>Rate (%) |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01-Other Federal<br>Statutes | 15        | 12        | 12        | 0.00%                    | 75.00%                        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                 | <b>15</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>0.00%</b>             | <b>75.00%</b>                 |

## 2016 Intelligence-Led Policing – Crime Abatement Strategy

Table 2.6

| Number of Verifications | Number of Charges |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 42                      | 37                |

## Crime Progress Results

***Provincial Targeted Outcome: 1.9% reduction in overall violent crime by 2016***  
***Provincial Targeted Outcome: 11.3% reduction in overall property crime by 2016***

| PRIORITY   | PROGRESS  |
|--|---|
| Violent Crime: All Types   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violent crimes have declined slightly in 2015, down by 7.01%. Our clearance rate however is at 93.33%. Further analysis indicates that there was a decrease of 11.50% of assaults.</li> <li>The Victim Assistance and Crime Abatement Strategy (VACAS) mobilize our community partners to assist and provide support to those implicated in crime and its causal elements.</li> <li>Although primarily focused on domestic dispute occurrences, our VACAS identifies all those involved in the criminal justice system and proactively ensures they remain true to their conditions of release. The pro-active tracking of those accused of crime prevents recidivism and re-victimization.</li> </ul>   |
| Property Crime: Break and Enter, Mischief and Theft Under \$5,000                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There was a reduction of break and enters in 2016, and property crime decreased by 2.35%. There was also a decrease of 35.05% for thefts over \$5,000.</li> <li>We carried out focused patrols in of 2016 to ensure our resources were concentrated in those areas that were problematic for these types of thefts. These will be intensified further in the coming year to target property crimes.</li> <li>SafeGuard was implemented in Prescott County with the assistance of our Auxiliary unit who offered the service to at-risk neighbourhoods and businesses. They offered both Victim Services and Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTD) reports.</li> </ul>   |
| Illicit Drugs (including Opioids) Possession and distribution of prescription and illicit drugs    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the 2016 survey, substance and abuse of illicit drugs was identified as a significant issue in this community. Since 2015, a 20.12% decline has been registered in drugs offences. There is a 96.50% clearance rate in drug offence calls.</li> <li>We have a dedicated Community Drug Action Team member who is very active and focuses on drug trafficking issues.</li> <li>Enforcement alone is not effective in the reduction of drug-related crime – community engagement is needed.</li> </ul>  |
| Reducing victimization from cyber and/or technology-enabled crime through engagement and education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature of the Internet has allowed criminals from around the world to engage anyone, anywhere in their schemes and to utilize borders as a means of evading law enforcement.</li> <li>We engage, educate and work with local media, school boards, senior groups, social groups, our Community Policing Advisory Committees and Police Services Board to ensure crime prevention and awareness information is distributed and reflective of current and emergent trends.</li> <li>We assist the local school resources officer with the dissemination of cyber and/or technology crime prevention material and resources such as: CAPE posters (Cyber Awareness Protection &amp; Awareness) fraud prevention tips as well as other resources.</li> </ul> |

# Traffic Data

The OPP is focused on the “Big Four” factors in deaths and injuries: lack of occupant restraint, aggressive driving including speeding, impaired and distracted driving.

**Motor Vehicle Collisions (MVC) by Type** Table 3.1  
(Includes roadway, off-road and motorized snow vehicle collisions)

|                      | 2014       | 2015       | 2016       | Change<br>2015/16<br>(%) |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Fatal MVCs           | 6          | 3          | 1          | -66.67%                  |
| Personal Injury MVCs | 74         | 124        | 130        | 4.84%                    |
| Property Damage MVCs | 617        | 609        | 520        | -14.61%                  |
| <b>TOTAL MVCs</b>    | <b>697</b> | <b>736</b> | <b>651</b> | <b>-11.55%</b>           |
| Alcohol-related MVCs | 19         | 25         | 24         | -4.00%                   |
| Animal-related MVCs  | 83         | 83         | 101        | 21.69%                   |
| Persons Killed       | 6          | 3          | 1          | -66.67%                  |
| Persons Injured      | 97         | 168        |            |                          |

**Primary Causal Factors in Fatal MVCs on Roadways** Table 3.2

|  |   | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Change<br>2015/16<br>(%) |
|--|---|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| The Big Four                               | # of Fatal MVCs where speed is a Factor                 | 0    | 0    | 0    |                          |
|  | # of Fatal MVCs where alcohol is a Factor               | 1    | 0    | 0    |                          |
|  | # of Fatalities where lack of seatbelt* use is a Factor | 1    | 0    | 0    |                          |
|  | # of Fatal MVCs where driver inattention is a Factor    | 0    | 0    | 0    |                          |
| # of Fatal MVCs where wildlife is a Factor |   | 0    | 0    | 0    |                          |
| Total Fatal MVCs                           |   | 6    | 3    | 1    | -66.67%                  |

**Fatalities in Detachment Area** Table 3.3

| Roadways        | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Change<br>2015/16<br>(%) |
|-----------------|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Fatal Incidents | 6    | 3    | 1    | -66.67%                  |
| Persons Killed  | 6    | 3    | 1    | -66.67%                  |
| Alcohol-related | 1    | 0    | 0    |                          |

| Marine          | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Change<br>2015/16<br>(%) |
|-----------------|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Fatal Incidents | 0    | 0    | 0    |                          |
| Persons Killed  | 0    | 0    | 0    |                          |
| Alcohol-related | 0    | 0    | 0    |                          |

| Off-Road Vehicles | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Change<br>2015/16<br>(%) |
|-------------------|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Fatal Incidents   | 0    | 0    | 0    |                          |
| Persons Killed    | 0    | 0    | 0    |                          |
| Alcohol-related   | 0    | 0    | 0    |                          |

| Motorized Snow Vehicles | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Change<br>2015/16<br>(%) |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Fatal Incidents         | 0    | 0    | 0    |                          |
| Persons Killed          | 0    | 0    | 0    |                          |
| Alcohol-related         | 0    | 0    | 0    |                          |

Shaded cell indicates percentage change does not allow for dividing by zero.  
Diagonal shaded cell indicates that the count of injured persons was not available at time of extract due to issues with Involved Persons in the eCRS database  
Please refer to endnotes for all data source and note details

# Traffic Progress Results

*Provincial Targeted Outcome: 1.7% reduction in total motor vehicle collisions by 2016*

| PRIORITY  | RESULTS  |
|---|--|
| The Big Four causal factors of fatal, personal injury and property damage collisions on roadways, waterways and trails: impaired (alcohol/drug), speeding/aggressive and inattentive/distracted driving and lack of occupant restraint and safety equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This year, there was a 4.84% increase in Personal Injury motor vehicle collisions (MVC). However, the detachment statistics registered a 66.67% decline in fatal MVCs and 14.61% decline in property damage MVCs. The factors contributing to this increase in collisions with injuries are numerous. Along with road conditions, a major factor was inattentive driving. Most of the collisions occurring on the roads with a higher speed limit also explain the rise in injuries. Charges resulting from collisions increased.</li><li>• We will continue with weekly media releases with information related to impaired driving charges and traffic enforcement issues.</li><li>• A dedicated member was assigned for traffic enforcement.</li><li>• The detachment continued to support the provincial traffic campaigns. Focused patrols were created in addition to the traffic initiatives in order to track results and concentrate our efforts.</li></ul> |

## Other Policing Priorities Progress Results

| PRIORITY   | RESULTS  |
|--|--|
| Calls for service involving persons with mental health issues or in a mental health (MH) crisis through engagement and education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Issues related to mental health have always been predominant in many occurrences that the police deal with in the Town of Hawkesbury which acts as a hub for area social services. As frontline emergency responders, police are often the first point of contact for persons with a mental health issue or dealing with a mental health crisis.</li><li>The volume of these calls has remained fairly consistent in the past four years.</li><li>A new protocol was signed in 2016 with the Hawkesbury General Hospital, EMS and OPP regarding the transfer of care and crisis intervention with MHA patients.</li><li>A protocol with the CMHA and local Crown Attorney and OPP was also signed for a pre-charge diversion program for persons with a mental illness.</li><li>With regular audits, the compliance rate of the BMHS (Brief Mental Health Screener) has risen.</li></ul> |
| Reducing 9-1-1 “Pocket Dials” through engagement and education   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>911 calls are taken very seriously and resources are deployed in response to every call.</li><li>The number of pocket dials decreased slightly last year.</li><li>We engaged our community partners by using the media to inform the citizens about the impact of false 911 calls.</li><li>Presentations with local government officials were facilitated in order to inform them of alternatives to 911 for people that needed assistance or government services which did not require the police.</li></ul>  |
| Increase awareness and understanding of elder abuse and other abuse issues   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Elder Abuse is a crime and often a hidden problem that is not always reported or talked about so it is vital that we educate our detachment members and citizens regarding the signs indicative to this crime.</li><li>The Town of Hawkesbury has a very high concentration of retirees and senior citizens who may be at risk.</li><li>The CSO will continue to provide media releases on the subject and make presentations to various community groups and elder groups.</li></ul>  |

9-1-1 Pocket Dials

Table 4.1

| Call Type                     | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Unknown Wireless              | 940  | 909  | 908  |
| Officer Confirmed Pocket Dial | 26   | 20   | 8    |
| % Officer Confirmed           | 3%   | 2%   | 1%   |

2016 Mental Health Strategy Data

Table 4.2

| Occurrences (contact made)* | Occurrences (no contact made)* | Occurrences (empty BMHS forms) | Occurrences (complete BMHS forms) | BMHS Compliance |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 359                         | 2                              | 0                              | 338                               | 94%             |



List of Priorities for 2017-2019

The OPP’s action planning process ensures compliance with the Adequacy and Effectiveness of Police Services Regulation (Adequacy Standards) filed as O. Reg. 3/99 in 1999.

Through assessment, analysis and consultation, the following priorities were identified under three categories: crime, traffic and other policing. The priorities reflect provincial and regional issues. Subsequent local analysis and consultation will further identify the specific areas of focus for this region. Priorities will be addressed by effective management strategies combining engagement, education and enforcement. Operationalized within the construct of Ontario’s Mobilization and Engagement Model of Community Policing these strategies will provide the foundation for sustainable community safety and reduced victimization.

| CRIME   | TRAFFIC  | OTHER POLICING PRIORITIES   |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Reduce Harms and Victimization</i><br>Violent Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Assault,</li><li>Sexual Assault</li><li>Other Crimes Against a Person</li></ul><br>Property Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Break and Enter</li><li>Mischief</li><li>Theft Under \$5,000</li></ul><br>Illicit Drugs (including Opioids)<br><br>Cyber Crime | <i>Change driver behaviours responsible for injuries and deaths on roadways, waterways and trails</i><br><br>**The Big Four causal factors of fatal, personal injury and property damage collisions on roadways, waterways and trails: impaired (alcohol/drug), speeding/aggressive and inattentive/distracted driving and lack of occupant restraint and safety equipment | <i>Continue collaborating for an enhanced police response to persons experiencing a mental health crisis</i><br><br><i>Partner to reduce the impact/risk/frequency of false alarms and 911 pocket dials</i> |

# CRIME

## Violent Crime – Domestic Violence, Assault, Sexual Assault, Other Crimes Against a Person

- Domestic violence plays a significant role in the overall violent crime statistics for the community of Prescott County and has an effect on other community concerns such substance abuse, mental health issues and trouble with youth.
- Our multi-pronged approach to the reduction of domestic violence incidents will include investigative excellence, education to all involved and to engage our partners and stakeholders in proactive crime prevention strategies.
- Strategies will continue to be implemented to further reduce crimes against persons.
- Strategies that will be used include Intelligence-Led-Policing, crime abatement, street checks, public education and social media.
- Maintaining a partnership with Victims Services and other key stakeholders will assist with the reduction of crime.

| MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES |                        | ACTIVITIES   | TARGETED OUTCOME   |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Prevention            | Engagement / Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Engaging community resources, such as Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) and Victim Services to reduce victimization</li><li>• Community Mobilization &amp; Engagement Model</li><li>• Sexual Assault Program (SAP) through Hawkesbury General Hospital</li><li>• Justice partners</li><li>• Crown Attorney</li><li>• Children's Aid Society/VALORIS</li><li>• Interval House</li><li>• Full compliance with VWAP notifications and follow-up</li><li>• Compliance with notification to Victim Services</li><li>• Community Services Officer (CSO) to provide educational programs to youth and parents</li><li>• Crime Stoppers</li><li>• Social Media</li></ul>  | <p><b>Provincial Target</b></p> <p><i>2% reduction in overall violent crime by 2019.</i></p> <p><i>Provincial targeted outcomes are based on projections derived from trend analysis of 2012-2016 actual occurrence data</i></p> |
| Enforcement           |                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 100% compliance with provincially mandated charging policy</li><li>• Crime Abatement Strategy - to protect victims, reduce victimization and ensure compliance with judiciary releases and sentences</li><li>• Crime analysis and geo-mapping</li><li>• Directed patrols</li><li>• 100% compliance with Domestic Violence Risk Management (DVRM) and its accuracy</li><li>• 100% compliance with Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA)</li><li>• Intelligence-Led-Policing (ILP) utilizing crime analysis and geo-mapping</li><li>• Sex Offender Registry (SOR) checks</li><li>• Intelligence-Led Policing - Crime Abatement Strategy (ILP-CAS) to ensure parolee compliance to release conditions and help reduce recidivism</li></ul> |  |

# CRIME

## Property Crime – Break & Enter, Fraud, Theft and Have Stolen Goods

Priority Description:

- The analysis of the data for the noted property crimes indicates a significant decrease in each category specifically in the past year, and prevention remains one of the most effective tools at reducing the incidences of property crime.
- The detachment is committed to maintaining this trend as property crime has a social, financial and personal impact on our communities.
- Combatting property crimes which can have a lasting negative effect on its victims is a priority of the detachment members to ensure Prescott-Russell residents feel safe and secure in their homes and businesses.

| MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES |                        | ACTIVITIES   | TARGETED OUTCOME  |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Prevention            | Engagement / Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establishment of the Street Crime Team officers and engaging our Justice Partners and making them aware of community concerns.</li><li>• Preventative messaging by Community Services Officers (CSO) and Crime Stoppers.</li><li>• Enhanced engagement of the “Lock It or Lose It” program.</li><li>• Encourage the public to report property crime.</li><li>• Citizen Self Reporting (CSR).</li><li>• Auxiliary members, with the Auxiliary Liaison Officer, will also determine neighbourhoods at risk of break-ins and other property crimes, and proactively go door to door to offer the noted SafeGuard services to all area citizens.</li></ul>   | <p><b>Provincial Target</b></p> <p><i>2% reduction in overall property crime by 2019.</i></p> <p><i>Provincial targeted outcomes are based on projections derived from trend analysis of 2012-2016 actual occurrence data</i></p> |
| Enforcement           |                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify and process criminal informants as per policy.</li><li>• It is vital we support a Street Crime Team consisting of members who are dedicated to preventing crime by aggressively enforcing crime in its most primary forms in strategic areas based on intelligence information.</li><li>• We will ensure our initiatives are based on the comprehensive analysis of our data so our efforts are truly intelligence driven.</li><li>• Identify problem offences within detachment area and develop an operational plan to deal with concerns.</li><li>• Continued commitment to the Intelligence-Led Policing – Crime Abatement Strategy (ILP-CAS).</li><li>• Focused patrols utilizing geo-mapping.</li></ul> |   |

CRIME

Illicit Drugs (including Opioids)

Priority Description:

- The detachment's geographical location to Québec, with the main artery between Montreal and Ottawa running through the detachment's area, combine to make Hawkesbury a conduit for the movement of illegal drugs.
- Illegal drug use in communities fosters an environment that results in criminal activity to maintain dependency.
- There is general recognition that this issue is directly related to the causation of property crime.
- Our efforts will focus on cooperation, coordination and communication with our partners, social services, and our schools in education, prevention, and enforcement strategies.
- The use, abuse and distribution of illicit drugs are one of the primary causes of crime in our community.
- Local government, schools, service groups and the results of our community satisfaction survey have identified substance abuse as the key community concern.
- Enforcement efforts alone are not effective in the reduction of drug-related crime – community engagement is needed.

| MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES |                        | ACTIVITIES   | TARGETED OUTCOME  |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Prevention            | Engagement / Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Engage social service providers - Addiction Counselling Services, Mental Health Services to support crime prevention programming.</li><li>• Engage medical community to support a reduction in prescription drug abuse.</li><li>• Engage local school boards to support in-school programming.</li><li>• Media releases to identify the dangers associated to indoor clan labs and outdoor marihuana grows.</li><li>• Community Service Officers (CSO) to provide education to area high schools in the form of health concerns and criminal offences related to illegal drugs.</li><li>• Street Crime members and CSOs to provide displays and literature at annual events such as Police Week and Race Against Drugs (RAD).</li><li>• Hawkesbury Detachment is part of the Drug Awareness Group that discusses the issues of illicit drugs within the Prescott-Russell, Ottawa, SD&amp;G, and Cornwall area. All police services and medical industry are a part of the awareness group.</li><li>• We will build on these efforts and mobilize all stakeholders ensuring we do not work in silos and leverage all resources to support our common mission to provide a safe and healthy community for all.</li><li>• Develop better methods and protocols related to the sharing of information between all of our organizations – so no one is impacted by a gap in our services.</li><li>• Enhance our working group to include school boards and student councils and community groups, including youth groups.</li><li>• Provide drug awareness presentations to local youth.</li><li>• Ensure our members are acutely aware of the local treatment options available to those involved in the use and abuse of drugs.</li></ul> | <p>No Provincial target has been determined at this time. The reporting of achievements will be based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Possession, trafficking and importation and production statistics (refer to pg. 7, Table 2.4)</li><li>• Community Drug Action Team Statistics</li></ul> |

|             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
| Enforcement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hawkesbury Detachment will maintain, and fully support, two dedicated Street Crime members.</li><li>• The Hawkesbury Street Crime Team will focus efforts on drug use and distribution.</li><li>• Members will continue to enforce a zero tolerance approach to the use of illicit substances.</li><li>• We will engage the services of our regional crime analysts to ensure our members receive timely and accurate statistical information to direct their efforts as effectively as possible.</li><li>• Investigative excellence, quality and timely submission of crown briefs.</li><li>• Frontline members to initiate street checks as intelligence-gathering for possible drug-related activity of persons located within the community.</li><li>• Identifying and targeting street level suppliers and users within our community.</li><li>• Arrest and charge minor street level dealers while utilizing provincial resources for major seizures.</li><li>• Using information obtained at the street level to identify larger drug grows and clan labs and utilizing provincial resources to dismantle these operations.</li><li>• Offenders - identified as elevated risk to the community safety (Intelligence-Led Policing – Crime Abatement Strategy (ILP-CAS).</li><li>• Continued working relationship with Probation and Parole Services and sharing of information on related offenders in the community.</li></ul> |  |
|-------------|---|--|



CRIME

Reducing victimization from cyber and/or technology-enabled crime through engagement and education

Priority Description:

- Recognition that prevention is the most effective strategy in the fight to reduce the impact of cybercrime in our communities.
- Bringing cybercriminals to justice can be complex, expensive and extremely difficult.
- Education to communities through Community Service Officers on the latest types and trends of cybercrime is a key to success.

| MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES |                        | ACTIVITIES   | TARGETED OUTCOME  |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Prevention            | Engagement / Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support provincial crime strategies in cooperation with our Community Safety Services and Investigation and Support Bureau.</li><li>• Engage, educate and work with local media, school boards, seniors groups, social groups, our Community Policing Advisory Committees and Police Services Board to ensure crime prevention and awareness information is distributed and reflective of current and emergent trends.</li><li>• Uniform members assigned to attend relevant courses.</li><li>• Crime Stoppers and CSOs providing messages on prevention through Social Media and the local media.</li><li>• CSOs engaging youth on the dangers of cyber sexting and bullying.</li></ul> | <i>Standardized tracking and reporting for this provincial priority area is currently being explored and defined organizationally. Achievements will be based on prevention activities until further established.</i> |
| Enforcement           |                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Continue to support frontline officers with investigative direction and guidance.</li><li>• Crime analysis and mapping.</li><li>• Conduct thorough investigations and utilize specialized OPP services to collect and secure cyber technology based evidence for prosecutions.</li><li>• Utilizing Regional Crime Analysts in identifying latest fraudulent trends.</li></ul>  |   |

# TRAFFIC

The Big Four causal factors of fatal, personal injury and property damage collisions on roadways, waterways and trails: impaired (alcohol/drug), speeding/aggressive and inattentive/distracted driving and lack of occupant restraint and safety equipment

- Local Initiatives such as:
- The noted four factors are the primary causes of most fatal, personal injury and property damage collisions on roadways, waterways and trails. As a result of our focus on these factors there have been no marine, all-terrain vehicle (ATV) or motorized snow vehicle collisions within the last five years.
  - An analysis of our collisions has noted an increase in animal-related collisions.
  - There appears to be a trend in the reduction on MVC fatalities, including those relating to the big four causal factors, however, the number of alcohol-related and personal injury (PI) and property damage (PD) collisions indicates the need to continue our education and enforcement efforts.
  - With the Big Four being a priority, an analysis of the data indicates a significant decrease in alcohol-related motor vehicle collisions (MVC) and persons killed from 2015 to 2016.
  - The detachment will continue with these strategies including new technology and equipment, and expand its focus to include personal injury collisions and animal-related collisions.
  - Modifying driver behaviour through education, specifically the reduction of speed during adverse road and weather conditions and distracted driving can reduce preventable property damage motor vehicle collisions.
  - Hawkesbury has a vibrant tourist area, with waterways throughout the area, namely the Ottawa River. In an effort to address the many issues brought on by these waterways throughout the summer season, the OPP is prepared to react to the situations which call for our presence and additionally are proactive, based on analytics, in where we deploy our assets. The OPP Marine program uses an organized approach for each marine season and works collaboratively as an organization in addressing each problem.

| MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES |                        | ACTIVITIES   | TARGETED OUTCOME   |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Prevention            | Engagement / Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A joint safety campaign will be initiated with all emergency response and service groups linked to collisions and their associated social impact.</li><li>• Engage the Ministry of Transportation (MTO), health unit, area public works as well as EMS and the fire departments.</li><li>• We will work with the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO) to ensure establishments that over serve patrons are held accountable.</li><li>• Engage area farmers to ensure they take steps to ensure their livestock remain safely contained.</li><li>• Dedicated traffic safety programs will be delivered to high schools.</li><li>• Weekly media releases that contain information related to impaired driver charges and traffic enforcement issues will be completed.</li><li>• Support the “Last Drink Program” spearheaded by the AGCO.</li><li>• CSO educating the public and youth on “The Big Four”.</li><li>• Utilizing Speed-Spy equipment to gather data for areas of concern and addressing local issues.</li><li>• Maintaining liaison with community and school groups such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) and Ontario Students Against Impaired Driving (OSAID).</li><li>• SAFE Grad.</li></ul> | <p>0.5% reduction in total motor vehicle collisions by 2019.</p> <p><i>* Provincial targeted outcomes are based on projections derived from trend analysis of 2012-2016 actual occurrence data</i></p> |

|                    |  |  |
|--------------------|--|--|
| <b>Enforcement</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support all provincial traffic campaigns to the extent possible.</li><li>• Continue to assign a member to dedicated traffic enforcement duties.</li><li>• Ensure traffic enforcement related to the Big Four remains one of our key initiatives.</li><li>• Using traffic pattern/collision analysis, we will ensure our members conduct focus patrol/enforcement based on thorough analysis.</li><li>• Ensuring quality and timely input of data and its integrity.</li><li>• Automated Licence Plate Reader (ALPR).</li><li>• Dedicated traffic member to be the lead and liaise with platoon members in engagement, enforcement and education.</li><li>• Identified platoon members for provincial, regional and local traffic Initiatives utilizing geo-mapping and targeting areas of concern.</li><li>• Continue to build on our close partnership and work together with the Highway Safety Division (HSD) with detachment members.</li><li>• Ensure there is more presence of the OPP vessels through utilization of focused patrol and/or community mobilization, media and analytics to patrol the waterways.</li></ul> |  |
|--------------------|--|--|

# Other Policing Priorities

Continue collaborating for an enhanced police response to persons experiencing a mental health crisis

- Hours per officer visit to a hospital and specifically an emergency room with persons suffering from mental health crisis detracts from other community safety initiatives.
- Effective response to mental health issues involves a broad spectrum of community service providers, including police, working together in partnership.
- Issues related to mental health have always been predominant in many occurrences that the police deal with in the Town of Hawkesbury which acts as a hub for area social services.
- As frontline emergency responders, police are often the first point of contact for persons with a mental health issue or dealing with a mental health crisis.
- The volume of these calls to police continues to increase, placing additional pressure on police resources.
- Focus on early prevention and engagement, utilizing Community Mobilization Model for Policing as a guide when dealing with individuals with mental health issues.
- Identify local community agencies that address mental health concerns and create partnerships with guidelines regarding who attends a *Mental Health Act (MHA)* call, waiting times at hospitals, privacy concerns related to information-sharing and follow-up care.

| MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES |                        | ACTIVITIES   | TARGETED OUTCOME   |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Prevention            | Engagement / Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mental Health &amp; Emergency Services Protocol Committee.</li><li>• Human Services and Justice Coordinating Committee (HSJCC).</li><li>• Hawkesbury Community Hospital.</li><li>• Mental health providers and Social Services.</li><li>• Support and prevention initiatives to reduce calls for service related to mental health.</li><li>• Frontline members to attend Local Emergency Ambulance Diversion (LEAD) Program training to understand the various degrees of mental health issues and services available.</li><li>• Messaging the benefits of InterRai Brief Mental Health Screener (BMHS) to mental health crisis team and mental health service providers through Mental Health &amp; Emergency Services Protocol Committee.</li><li>• Consistency of response while recognizing the unique needs of detachment and communities.</li><li>• Balancing patient privacy with community safety through Mental Health &amp; Emergency Services Protocol Committee.</li><li>• Continue to offer a support system to individuals by involving our community partners, such as Victim Services, Mental Health Crisis Team, addiction team, housing support, Ontario Disability Support Program, etc.</li><li>• Expand our mental health and addictions support "OUTREACH" program, offered in conjunction with our community partners, to include the families and friends of those impacted.</li><li>• We will develop a protocol and forum that will allow police and mental health and addictions social service providers to better share information that will assist in identifying and helping individuals with difficulties.</li><li>• We will ensure all members receive enhanced awareness training related to their dealings with members of the public suffering from mental health issues and the services available for referral.</li><li>• Situational Tables will be implemented in Prescott Russell area between the stakeholders and Hawkesbury and Russell OPP Detachment.</li></ul> | <p>No Provincial target has been determined at this time. The methodology and reporting on achievements will be based:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 100% compliance and accuracy of completed InterRai Brief Mental Health Screener forms(began tracking June 2014)</li></ul> |

# Other Policing Priorities

Partner to reduce the impact/risk/frequency of false alarms and 911 pocket dials

- False alarm calls are high risk response.
- Operational 2 in billing summary – high volume, low time standard.
- Ineffective use of resources.
- 911 calls are taken very seriously and resources are deployed in response to every call.
- Given the potential emergency that may exist when a 911 call is made, detachment members are required to conduct an immediate investigation.
- The resources and time required to respond to inadvertent 911 calls impedes our officer’s ability to respond to other valid calls for service.
- Engagement and education of the public in relation to 911 pocket dials – the effect on limited detachment resources, officer and public safety.

| MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES |                        | ACTIVITIES  | TARGETED OUTCOME   |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| Prevention            | Engagement / Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A partnership will be established with local governments to forward information relating to 911 “Pocket Dials” that explains the community impact they have.</li><li>• Partnerships will be established with local service providers to ensure key messaging is distributed to all clients regularly.</li><li>• Social and printed media will be used to forward our message that citizens must take steps to avoid the inadvertent dialing of 911.</li><li>• A YouTube video will be posted outlining concerns related to 911 “Pocket Dials”.</li><li>• Presentations will be made at all local schools.</li><li>• Engage of Crime Stoppers Program, Community and Police Services Board (PSB), local business owners and schools.</li><li>• Creating and utilizing information pamphlets at public presentations and at major service centres through-out the detachment area: informing the public of related costs including proper procedures to follow when a Pocket Call is made and mandatory compliance by members with OPP policy in response to 911 calls.</li></ul> | <i>Reporting on achievements will be based on engagement and education activities.</i> |



Endnotes

Table 1.1 Detachment Personnel

Source: Ontario Public Service, 2016/12/31 Workforce Information Network Employee Extract, 2017/01/19  
Notes: 1. Measure is Staff Strength Full-Time Equivalent (ssFTE). 2. Excludes students, seasonal, interns and all leaves of absence. 3. Data reflects employees who are “active” in WIN (includes employees using pre-retirement credits to remain on payroll leading up to official retirement, although not available operationally.)

Table 1.3 Hours (Field Personnel)

Source: Ontario Provincial Police, Daily Activity Reporting (DAR) System, Business Intelligence (BI) Cube. (2017/02/25)  
Note: Based on Total hours of activity reported in DAR under selected Obligated Duty Codes (CCC, Traffic, Patrol, Total) reported to Home Location.  
The % change is based on last year over previous year.

Table 1.4 Criminal Code & Provincial Statute Charges Laid

Source: Ministry of the Attorney General Integrated Court Offence Network (ICON) (2017/02/15)  
Note: Charges are based on date charge added into the court system (ICON) and not date of offence.  
"Other" charges is comprised of CAIA, Other Provincial & Federal Offences including drug offences.  
The % change is based on last year over previous year.

Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5

Source: Records Management System (RMS Niche) All Offence Level BI Cube, (2017/04/22)  
Note: Actual occurrences, Stats Can Valid occurrences only, Non-FN Coverage Types only, Primary Offence Level only, Violent & Property Crime, Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute categories aligned with public reporting standards.  
The % change is based on last year over previous year.  
For a more detailed explanation of Uniform Crime Reporting Codes see Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reporting at [www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca)

Table 2.1 Violent Crimes

Corresponding Primary Offence Levels

- 01\* Murder 1st Degree, Murder 2nd Degree, Manslaughter, Infanticide
  - 02 Criminal Negligence Causing Death, Other Related Offences Causing Death
  - 03 Attempted Murder, Conspire to Commit Murder
  - 04 Aggravated Sexual Assault, Sexual Assault with a Weapon, Sexual Assault, Other Criminal Code \* Sec. 151 – Sec. 160, Sexual Interference, Invitation to Sexual Touching, Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Exploitation of a Person with a Disability, Incest, Corrupting Morals of a Child, Sexually Explicit Material to Child with Intent, Luring a Child via a Computer, Anal Intercourse, Bestiality – Commit/Compel/Incite Person, Voyeurism
  - 05 Aggravated Assault Level 3, Assault with a Weapon, Assault Level 1, Unlawfully Causing Bodily Harm, Discharge Firearm with Intent, Using Firearm (or imitation) in commission of offence, Pointing a Firearm, Assault Peace Officer, Assault Peace Officer with a Weapon OR Cause Bodily Harm, Aggravated Assault on Peace Officer, Criminal Negligence – Bodily Harm, Trap Likely to or Cause Bodily Harm, Other Assaults / Admin Noxious thing
  - 06 Kidnapping / Confinement, Kidnapping, Forcible Confinement, Hostage Taking, Trafficking in Persons, Abduction Under 14, Abduction Under 16, Remove Child from Canada, Abduction Contravening A Custody Order, Abduction – No Custody Order
  - 07 Robbery, Robbery of Firearms
  - 08 Extortion, Intimidation of a Justice System Participant or a Journalist, Intimidation of a Non-Justice Participant, Criminal Harassment, Threatening / Indecent Phone Calls, Utter Threats, Explosives, Arson – Disregard for Human Life, Other Criminal Code \* against public order
- \*Homicide Data is extracted from Homicide Survey

Table 2.2 Property Crimes

Corresponding Primary Offence Levels

- 01 Arson
- 02 Break & Enter, Break & Enter – Firearms, Break & Enter – Steal firearm from motor vehicle
- 03 Theft Over, Theft Over \$5,000 – Motor Vehicle, Theft from Motor Vehicles Over \$5,000, Theft Over \$5,000 Shoplifting, Theft of Motor Vehicle
- 04 Theft Under \$5,000, Theft Under \$5,000 – Motor Vehicle, Theft from Motor Vehicles Under \$5,000, Theft Under \$5,000 Shoplifting
- 05 Possession of Stolen Goods, Trafficking in Stolen Goods over \$5,000 (incl. possession with intent to traffic), Possession of Stolen Goods over \$5,000, Trafficking in Stolen Goods under \$5,000 (incl. possession with intent to traffic), Possession of Stolen Goods under \$5,000
- 06 Fraud, Identity Theft, Identity Fraud
- 07 Mischief, Mischief to Property Over \$5,000 Exp., Mischief to Property Under \$5,000 Exp., Mischief to Religious Property Motivated by Hate, Altering / Destroying / Removing a vehicle identification number

Table 2.3 Other Criminal Code

Corresponding Primary Offence Levels

- 01 Offensive Weapons – Explosives, Use of Firearm in Offence, Offensive Weapons – Weapons Trafficking, Possess Firearm while prohibited, Other Criminal Code \* Sec. 78 – Sec. 96, Import / Export – Firearm / Weapon / Ammunition / Device, Offensive Weapons – Point Firearm, Other Criminal Code \* Sec. 105 – Sec. 108, Breach of Firearms Regulation – Unsafe Storage

02 Prostitution – Bawdy House, Live on avails of prostitution, Parent / Guardian Procure sexual activity, Prostitution under 18 – Procuring, Prostitution – Other Prostitution, Betting House, Gaming House, Other Gaming and Betting, Bail Violations, Counterfeit Money, Disturb the Peace, Escape Custody, Indecent Acts, Child Pornography, Voyeurism, Public Morals, Lure Child via Computer, Obstruct Public Peace Officer , Prisoner Unlawfully at Large, Trespass at Night, Fail to Attend Court, Breach of Probation, Threatening / Harassing Phone Calls, Utter Threats to Property / Animals, Advocating Genocide, Public Incitement of Hatred, Unauthorized record for sale, rental, comm. Distribution, Other Criminal Code \* Sec. 46 – Sec. 78.1, Property or Services for Terrorist Activities, Terrorism – Property, Participate in Activity of Terrorist Group, Facilitate Terrorist Activity, Instruct Terrorist Act, Harbour or conceal a Terrorist, Hoax Terrorism, Offensive Weapons – Careless use of firearms, Bribery / Perjury, Other Criminal Code \* Sec. 176 – Sec. 182, Interception / Disclosure of Communication, Other Criminal Code \* Sec. 215 – Sec. 319, Other Criminal Code \* Sec. 337 – Sec. 352, Other Criminal Code \* Sec. 415 – Sec. 427, Intimidation of Justice System Participant, Other Criminal Code \* Sec. 437 – Sec. 447, Offences Related to Currency, Proceeds of Crime, Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories, Instruct Offence for Criminal Organization, Commission of offence for Criminal Organization, Participate in Activities of Criminal Organization, Other Criminal Code \* Sec. 462 – Sec. 753

**Table 2.4 Drugs**  
**Corresponding Primary Offence Levels**

01 Possession–Heroin, Possession–Cocaine, Possession–Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA), Possession–Cannabis, Possession–Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth), Possession–Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy)  
02 Trafficking–Heroin, Trafficking–Cocaine, Trafficking–Other CDSA, Trafficking–Cannabis, Trafficking–Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth), Trafficking–Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy)  
03 Import/Export–Heroin, Import/Export–Cocaine, Import/Export–Other Drugs, CDSA \*Sec.6 Import/Expor

**Table 2.5 Federal Statutes**  
**Corresponding Primary Offence Levels**

01 Other Federal Statutes, Bankruptcy Act, Income Tax Act, Canada Shipping Act, Canada Health Act, Customs Act, Competition Act, Excise Act, Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA), Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, Human Trafficking (involving the use of abduction, fraud, deception or use of threat), Human Smuggling fewer than 10 persons, Human Smuggling 10 persons or more, Firearms Act, National Defence Act, Other Federal Statutes

**Table 2.6 Intelligence-Led Policing – Crime Abatement Strategy**

Source: Records Management System (RMS Niche) Extract Report, (2017/04/24)  
Note: 2012 was a transition year for ILP Data from DAR to Niche therefore data cannot be compared to previous Action Plans. Information is derived from the ILP-CAS Persons Search Report RMS Niche.

**Table 3.1 Motor Vehicle Collisions (MVC) by Type**  
**(Includes roadway, off-road and motorized snow vehicle collisions)**

Source: Ontario Provincial Police, Collision Reporting System (CRS), (2017/02/28)  
Note: Count of Reportable Fatal, PI and PD Collisions entered into the eCRS for MVC, MSV and ORV Report Types regardless of status, excluding FN detachments. Count of Alcohol-related collisions where Alcohol-Involved indicated as Yes in eCRS. The % change is based on last year over previous year.

**Table 3.2 Primary Causal Factors in Fatal MVCs on Roadways**

Source: Ontario Provincial Police Collision Reporting System (CRS), (2017/02/28)  
Note: Count of Reportable Fatal Collisions entered into the eCRS where Report Types is MVC only regardless of status, excluding FN detachments. Total Fatal Collisions includes collisions where causal factors are not listed in this table. Count of Speed-related collisions where contributing factor speed or speed too fast for conditions OR driver action exceeding speed limit or speed too fast for conditions. Count of Alcohol-related collisions where Alcohol-Involved indicated as Yes in eCRS. Count of collisions where victim type is deceased and safety equipment use is equipment not used but available or no equipment available. Count of collisions where distracted drivers is based on contributing factor of inattentive driver or driver condition reported as inattentive. Count of collisions where wildlife a factor is contributing factor reported as animal - wild or domestic.  
The % change is based on last year over previous year.  
\* Seatbelt includes: Use unknown, lap and shoulder belt, lap belt only, lap belt only of combined assembly, child safety seat used incorrectly, child safety seat used correctly, other passive restraint device.

**Table 3.3 Fatalities in Detachment Area**

Source: Ontario Provincial Police, Collision Reporting System (CRS), (2017/02/28)  
Note: Count of Fatal incidents and persons killed entered into the eCRS where Collision Type is reported as Fatal by report type (MVC, Marine, MSV, ORV). Alcohol-related is a count of the incidents where Alcohol-Involved on the Details Screen reported as Yes. First Nation Detachments were excluded from this count. Motorized Snow Vehicles Statistics are reported seasonally from October 1st to March 31st each reporting period. The % change is based on last year over previous year.

**Table 4.1 911 Pocket Dials**

Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System, (2017/02/26)  
Note: CAD data and will not mirror any other data sources on how 911 calls/911 hang ups are reported. 911 Officer Confirmed Pocket Dial data represents CAD occurrences entered by PCC Communicators for calls received with no-voice contact from cellular devices only. Where an officer confirms that a 911 Wireless call was indeed a 911 Pocket Dial the event types be changed and may not mirror other data sources (e.g. Niche) that reference 911 calls. This represents only a small percentage of all 911 calls handled and dispatched by the OPP.

**Table 4.2 2016 Mental Health Strategy Data**

Source: Records Management System (RMS Niche), (2017/02/08)  
Note: Occurrences between 2016/01/01 00:00 and 2016/12/31 23:59  
\* Occurrences with MH UCR Code 8529

# OPP PROGRAMS AND SERVICES



**2017-2019**  
**ACTION PLAN**  
AND 2016 PROGRESS REPORT

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| Proactive and Reactive Policing/Investigation                      | Complaint Investigation                                   | Marine/Motorized-Snow and Off-Road Vehicle and Motorcycle Patrol | Threat Assessment and Criminal Behavioural Analysis  |
| Aboriginal Policing  | Contraband Tobacco Enforcement                            | Media Relations  | Traffic Safety   |
| Alcohol and Gaming Enforcement                                     | Court Case Management                                     | Offender Transportation  | Training   |
| Asset Forfeiture   | Crime Analysis  | Ontario Sex Offender Registry                                    | Underwater Search and Recovery   |
| Auxiliary Policing/Chaplaincy                                      | Crime Prevention and Community Safety                     | Organized Crime Investigation                                    | United Nations Policing Missions   |
| Aviation/Flight Operations   | Crime Stoppers  | Polygraph  | Unmanned Aerial Systems  |
| Breath Analysis/Drug Recognition                                   | Criminal Investigation Services and Major Case Management | Protective Services  | Urban Search and Rescue  |
| Canine   | Crisis Negotiations                                       | Provincial Anti-Terrorism  | Violent Crime Linkage Analysis   |
| Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive Response | Drug Enforcement  | Provincial Operations Centre                                     | Victim Assistance  |
| Child Exploitation Investigation                                   | Drug Evaluation and Classification                        | Public Order   | Victim Identification and Rescue   |
| Civil and Human Rights Claim investigation                         | Emergency Management                                      | Repeat Offender Parole Enforcement                               | Weapons Enforcement  |
| Collision Reconstruction and Investigation                         | Emergency Response  | RIDE (Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere)                        | Witness Protection   |
| Commercial Vehicles and Dangerous Goods                            | Explosives Disposal                                       | Search and Rescue  | The above list corresponds with the Adequacy and Effectiveness of Police Services Regulation (Adequacy Standards, O. Reg. 3/99). The list further provides an overview of various OPP programs and services but should not be considered complete. |
| Communications   | Forensic and Identification Services                      | Surveillance - Electronic and Physical                           |  |
| Community Policing   | Hate Crimes/Extremism Investigation                       | Tactical Emergency Medical                                       |  |
|  | Illegal Gaming Investigation                              | Tactics and Rescue   |  |
|  | Incident Command  | Technological Crime/Digital Evidence Forensics and Analysis      |  |
|  | Intelligence  |  |  |



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**2017-2019**  
**ACTION PLAN**  
AND 2016 PROGRESS REPORT