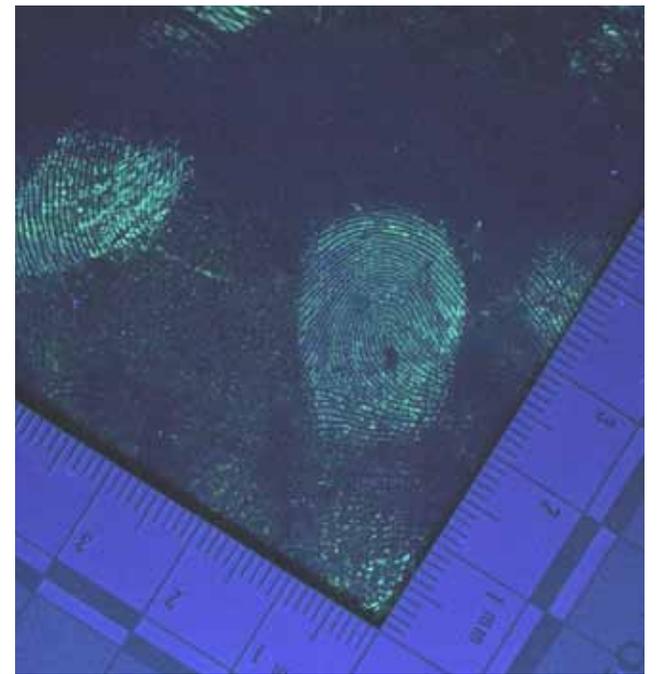




# SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

ANNUAL REPORT 2011–2012



## SHAPING CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT

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## DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

The **Special Investigations Unit** experienced several milestones during the 2011-12 year which have shaped and will continue to influence civilian oversight of police.

The most significant of these is the Ontario Court of Appeal decision in *Schaeffer v. Wood*, more fully discussed on page 6, in which the court ruled that police officers involved in SIU investigations are prohibited from having a lawyer vet their notes or assist them in the preparation of their notes. Other developments of note included recommendations by retired judge, The Honourable Mr. Patrick LeSage, Q.C., which prompted the government to amend the regulation to the *Police Services Act* governing SIU investigations. The regulation now prohibits one lawyer from representing both witness and subject officers and prohibits a police officer from communicating directly or indirectly with any other officer during an SIU incident. Further, the province's Ombudsman, Mr. André Marin, released his second report involving the SIU titled *Oversight Undermined*. This report focuses on the relationship between the SIU and the government, and may be found on both the SIU and the Ombudsman's websites. A final highlight was the record number of occurrences reported to the SIU in the last fiscal year. As the chart found on page 16 indicates, the Unit investigated 304 occurrences, more than any other year in its history. The Unit laid eleven criminal charges last year. The category of most significant growth was sexual assault allegations which increased from 44 in 2010-11 to 55 in 2011-12.

We continue to strengthen our outreach and communications. We issued news releases in all fatality and firearm investigations as well as other high profile

cases. All news releases may be found on the SIU website at [www.siu.on.ca](http://www.siu.on.ca). In cases where a charge is laid, a news release is issued allowing the public to follow the matter through the criminal justice process. Our outreach program arranges speakers for police agencies, community groups, schools and colleges across the province. The outreach program undertook 64 presentations and meetings over this fiscal period.

Internally, the Unit has initiated development of a computerized Investigative Support System (ISS) which we anticipate will go online in January 2013. When it becomes operational, much of our investigative information will be recorded by means of the ISS. There were also some organizational changes as we wished a happy retirement to Paul Cormier as the outgoing Executive Officer in October 2011 and welcomed William Curtis as the new Executive Officer for the Unit in November 2011.

In closing, I would like to thank all staff for their unstinting support and hard work in making the SIU a model of civilian oversight for the country.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Ian Scott', written in a cursive style.

**IAN SCOTT**

*Director, Special Investigations Unit*

# A LOOK AT CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT

## The SIU and Canadian Oversight Organizations

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The SIU remains at the forefront of civilian oversight in the country and continues to play a role in pan-Canadian oversight organizations. During this fiscal year the Unit was involved in the **Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE)** annual conference and the new **Heads of Civilian Oversight Professional Development Symposium**.

### CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

CACOLE held its annual conference in Canmore, Alberta in May 2011, and the Director spoke on a panel titled “The Intersection of Administrative Tribunals and Criminal Investigations”. At the general meeting, Director Scott was elected to the position of vice-president of the CACOLE board, and became active in planning for the 2012 conference to be held from May 28–30 in Toronto.

### HEADS OF CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT

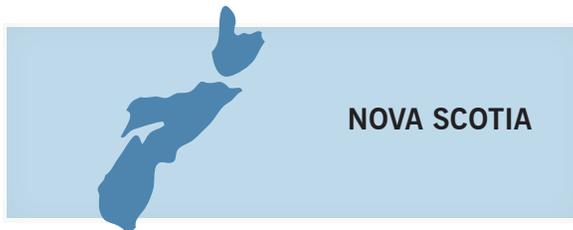
Mr. Stan Lowe, Commissioner of the British Columbia Office of the Public Complaint Commissioner, hosted an inaugural Heads of Civilian Oversight Professional Development Symposium on February 6–7, 2012 in Victoria, B.C. This gathering was an opportunity for the heads of oversight throughout the country to explore current issues. In addition to giving a presentation on the recent Ontario Court of Appeal decision in *Schaeffer v. Wood*, Director Scott spoke jointly with the Director of the Alberta Serious Incident Response Team on the topic of “The Criminal Investigation of Police Officers: Aids/Obstacles and Case Studies”. It is hoped that this valuable meeting of oversight leaders will become an annual event for sharing best practices and ideas.

# Across Canada...

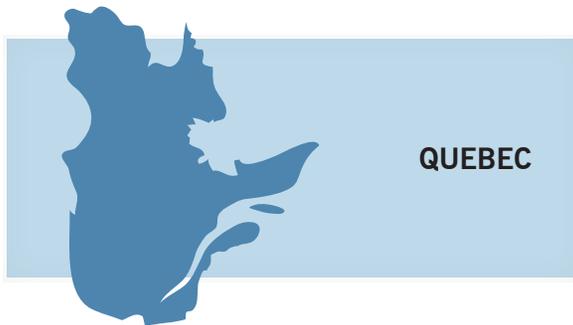
Outside of Ontario, there have been many changes— all in the direction of strengthening civilian oversight. Here are some of them:



In July 2011, the British Columbia government passed the *Police (Independent Investigations Office) Act* in response to recommendations from the Braidwood Commission report on the 2007 death of Robert Dziekanski at the Vancouver International Airport. The proclamation of this Act establishes the **Independent Investigations Office (IIO)** for the province with jurisdiction over both municipal police services and the RCMP in all death and serious injury cases. It becomes operational in the summer of 2012. The government has appointed Mr. Richard Rosenthal, formerly the independent police monitor for Denver, Colorado, as its first civilian Director. The SIU has provided the IIO with assistance, including involvement on hiring panels by the SIU's Executive Officer, Mr. William Curtis, and wishes Mr. Rosenthal every success in its first year of operation.



In September 2011, the Nova Scotia government announced the creation of an independent civilian-led agency named the **Serious Incident Response Team** which will investigate when someone dies or is seriously hurt at the hands of the police. Modelled after the Alberta Serious Incident Response Team, it was created in response to the 2008 death of John Simon, a member of Cape Breton's Wagmacook First Nation. Its first Director is Mr. Ronald MacDonald, Q.C, a former Crown lawyer. We welcome him to the oversight community.



On December 2, 2011, the Quebec government introduced Bill 46 titled "An Act Respecting Independent Police Investigations" into its Legislative Assembly. At the end of this fiscal year, the Assembly was receiving submissions about the efficacy of its proposed legislation. One of the speakers was the Quebec Ombudsman who spoke and submitted a written brief criticizing the bill for maintaining the current practice of naming external police services to investigate deaths at the hands of the police. Included in the Ombudsman's brief was a letter from the SIU supporting her position that investigations of this nature should be conducted by an independent agency.

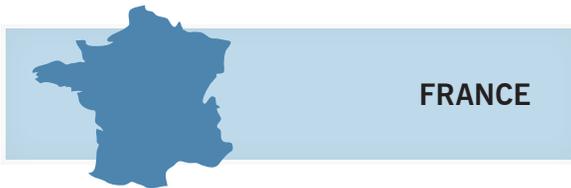
## ... And Beyond

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During this fiscal period the SIU also attracted interest from beyond our borders.



In December 2011, the Judicial Committee of the Vietnamese National Assembly visited Ottawa and Toronto to study aspects of the Canadian criminal justice system. The mission was organized by the Policy Implementation Assistance Project, a CIDA-funded development project. The Committee expressed an interest in learning about oversight of law enforcement officials in Ontario. Accordingly, the heads of the SIU, Office of the Independent Police Review Director and the Ontario Civilian Police Commission made presentations to the Vietnamese Judicial Committee in Toronto on December 9, 2011.



In early February, a film crew from the French news program **Complément d'enquête** spent about a week filming various aspects of SIU investigations and interviewing people involved in oversight issues. The result was aired on the television channel, France 2, on February 16, 2012.

# SHAPING CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT

## Update on Court Proceedings

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The following civil cases involving the SIU, holdovers from the prior fiscal year, continued to work their way through the courts in 2011–12, impacting the course of civilian oversight as they progressed.

### *METCALF V. SCOTT, 2011* ONSC 1292

Peel Regional Police Chief Michael Metcalf sought a court declaration prohibiting the SIU from continuing its investigation of an historical sexual assault allegation against a retired Peel Regional police officer. The police service argued that the SIU was without statutory authority to investigate incidents that pre-dated the Unit's formation in 1990 or involved retired officers. On February 11, 2011, a judge of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice ruled that the SIU did in fact have the jurisdiction to investigate both categories of cases. The Peel Regional Police appealed the decision to the Ontario Court of Appeal, which heard the case in December 2011. By the close of the 2011-2012 fiscal period, the decision by the Court of Appeal had yet to be released.

### *WELLINGTON V. ONTARIO, 2011* ONCA 274

In the *Wellington* matter, the family of a young man shot by a member of the Toronto Police Service sued the SIU for negligent investigation. The province on behalf of the SIU brought a court application to have the lawsuit dismissed on the basis that public investigators do not owe a private law duty of care to families of victims of crime in the conduct of criminal investigations. When the matter first came to court, the presiding judge dismissed the province's application and the matter was appealed to the Ontario Divisional Court. On June 4, 2010, the majority of the Divisional Court panel dismissed the province's appeal of the lower court decision, prompting a further appeal by the province to the Ontario Court of Appeal. That appeal was heard in February, 2011. In its decision, released in April 2011, the Court of Appeal agreed with the SIU position that public investigators do not owe a private law duty of care to the families of victims of crime in the course of criminal investigations.

*SCHAEFFER et al. V. WOOD et al., 2011*  
ONCA 716

In the *Schaeffer* litigation, the families of two men shot in separate incidents brought a court application for a declaration that certain practices of the Ontario Provincial Police in those SIU cases breached the ‘duty to cooperate’ provisions of the *Police Services Act*. Notably, they argued that the current practice of having one lawyer represent all involved officers, advising them on writing up their notes and permitting a first set of notes to be written that were not disclosed to the SIU due to a claim of solicitor-client privilege, breached the segregation and non-communication provisions of the SIU regulations to the *Police Services Act*. The SIU supported the applicants’ position. The initial application was heard in May 2010 before The Honourable Madam Justice Low of the Superior Court of Justice. On June 23, 2010, she dismissed the application, in part, on the basis that the issues were not justiciable ones because there were other ways of bringing these matters before the courts.

The families appealed the decision to the Ontario Court of Appeal and the case was heard in September 2011. On November 15, 2011, the Court of Appeal overturned the Superior Court’s decision and held that the families did in fact have standing to seek the declaration. It went on to find that while officers are entitled to speak to a lawyer prior to writing their notes about their rights during an SIU investigation, the law does not permit police officers involved in an SIU investigation to have a lawyer vet their notes or to assist them in the preparation of their notes. The officers maintain they have an unfettered right to consult with counsel in advance of the preparation of their notes and are seeking leave to appeal the decision to the Supreme Court of Canada. The SIU is of the view that no consultation whatsoever is permissible and is seeking leave to make that argument before the Supreme Court of Canada. During the 2011–2012 fiscal period, the Supreme Court had yet to rule on whether it would hear the case.

# EXAMINING SIU OPERATIONS

## The Patrick LeSage Report

The Honourable Patrick LeSage, Q.C., a retired judge of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, released his report regarding the Special Investigations Unit in April 2011. In it, he made a series of recommendations ranging from the definition of “serious injury” to the role of lawyers representing police officers in SIU cases. Mr. LeSage’s three-page report was the culmination of a year-and-a-half long process, starting in December 2009 with his appointment by the Attorney General, during which time he had several meetings with representatives of the police community, members of the public and the SIU.

The LeSage Report can be found in full on the SIU website at:  
[http://siu.on.ca/en/special\\_reports.php](http://siu.on.ca/en/special_reports.php).

The government announced its support of the report and introduced amendments to O. Reg. 267/10 of the *Police Services Act* to give effect to some of them. For example, the regulation now prohibits the same lawyer from representing witness and subject officers at the same time. The amendments to the regulation came into effect on August 1, 2011. While the government has yet to legislate the “Osler” definition of serious injury, the Ontario Provincial Police, in the wake of the release of the LeSage report, announced it would be adopting the “Osler” definition.

The amended regulation can be found on the SIU website at:  
<http://siu.on.ca/en/onr-267.php>.

### The Osler Definition

The definition of “serious injuries” used by the SIU was set out by its first Director, the late Honourable John Osler.

The definition states that “serious injuries” shall include those that are likely to interfere with the health or comfort of the victim and are more than merely transient or trifling in nature and will include serious injury resulting from sexual assault.

The Osler definition further outlines that serious injury shall initially be presumed when the complainant:

- Is admitted to hospital;
- Suffers a fracture to a limb, rib or vertebrae or to the skull;
- Suffers burns to a major portion of the body or loses any portion of the body;
- Suffers loss of vision or hearing; or
- Alleges sexual assault.

# *Oversight Undermined:* The Marin Report

The Ombudsman’s continuing review of the SIU resulted in a second formal report, released in December 2011. The first report, released in 2008, had called upon the SIU to exercise a more active role in dealing with problems of cooperation by the police with SIU investigations. The Ombudsman further called upon the SIU to be more vigilant in its investigations and to be mindful of attitudes and practices that could give rise to a perception of bias. It also contained a series of recommendations aimed at the government intended to bolster the ability of the SIU to effectively discharge its oversight mandate.

In his most recent report titled *Oversight Undermined*, the Ombudsman criticized the government for not supporting the work of the SIU by failing to adopt the type of legislative changes he had earlier recommended, including enacting more robust legislation with enhanced powers for the SIU and stiffer penalties for non-cooperation by police officers with SIU investigators. He also chastised the Ministry of the Attorney General for failing to support the Unit in its efforts to deal with contentious issues affecting its mandate, including the decision to remove government lawyers representing the SIU on the eve of litigation dealing with the role of police lawyers in the preparation of police notes and for restricting the public release of the SIU’s 2008–09 Annual Report. In contrast, the Ombudsman observed that the SIU had come a long way since his first report in dealing more effectively with instances of non-cooperation by police. As of the end of the fiscal period, the government had yet to implement any of the legislative recommendations contained in the Ombudsman’s 2011 report.

The Marin Report can be found in full on the SIU website at:

[http://siu.on.ca/en/special\\_reports.php](http://siu.on.ca/en/special_reports.php).

## Vision, Mission, Values

### Our Vision

The essence of the SIU is our conviction and belief in our role demonstrated by all.

- We are always striving for understanding of SIU by community and police throughout Ontario;
- We strive for stability through shared leadership and individual empowerment in a continually changing environment;
- We believe in open, respectful communication in all directions to promote common understanding;
- We inspire excellence through teamwork;
- We invest where it matters: in our talent, tools and training;
- We are committed to being a great place to work.

### Our Mission

- We are a skilled team of civilians dedicated to serving Ontario’s diverse communities.
- We conduct thorough and unbiased investigations where someone is seriously injured, alleges sexual assault or dies when involved with the police.
- Our independence in seeking and assessing all the evidence ensures police accountability, inspiring the confidence of all in the work of SIU.

### Our Values

Integrity / Teamwork / Communication / Excellence  
Accountable / Unbiased / Dedicated

# LAW STUDENT PROFILE: Krista Kais-Prial

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The SIU's summer law student program continues to benefit the work of the office. **Krista Kais-Prial**, a second-year law student at the McGill Faculty of Law, was the successful candidate in 2011.

During her May to August term, Krista conducted legal research on a wide variety of topics in the areas of criminal and administrative law, and assisted in the development of policy and practice in various areas of the Unit's operations. Her research included looking into the lawfulness of unwarranted arrests, negligence in dog bite cases, the extent of solicitor-client privilege, and sexual assault law. Krista also had the opportunity to participate in a range of off-site training programs which

increased her knowledge of legal resources, both in Canada and internationally. The training came in handy with her research of European Court of Human Rights case law to ascertain the European standard for what constitutes an adequate investigation into allegations of police misconduct. Digging deep into the SIU's historical files, Krista also spearheaded research into the phenomenon of "balcony jumpers"— individuals who jump or fall from a significant height in the presence of police and, usually, in an effort to flee the police.

In addition to her research role, Krista had the opportunity to engage with SIU investigators and see the application of the Unit's work in actual court proceedings. Krista was "impressed with how far the SIU has come in the last two decades." She states, "There is still work to be done, but I feel optimistic about the changes and growth for the future. I am grateful to the SIU staff for taking the time out of their busy days to educate and mentor me, and engage me with the many complex

aspects of the SIU's mechanism. I think that noble work is done here, and I feel very fortunate to have been a part of it."



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**Krista Kais-Prial**, SIU summer law student

# CASES AT A GLANCE

The nature of the SIU mandate means that the Unit often deals with complex and traumatic situations involving police and civilians. Interpreting these situations and arriving at a decision is never as clear cut as it would appear. Under section 113(7) of the *Police Services Act*, the Director, who under the Act must never have been a police officer, has the sole authority to decide whether or not charges are warranted. The Director relies on many years of experience in the area of criminal law and takes into consideration all aspects of an investigation, arriving at a decision by applying established legal tests. The Director's job is not to decide whether the police officer, who is the subject of an investigation, is innocent or guilty. If a charge is laid, the courts ultimately determine that question by deciding whether the charge has been proven beyond reasonable doubt. The Director, on the other hand, is limited in his mandate to considering whether there is enough evidence to justify laying a charge. He applies a lower standard to the evidence than do the courts, namely, whether there are reasonable grounds to believe an offence has been committed.

## 09-TCI-199

### ► **Status Update**

On Tuesday, October 26, 2009, Director Scott caused a criminal charge of *Assault Causing Bodily Harm*, contrary to s. 267(b) of the *Criminal Code of Canada*, to be laid against Constable Edward Ing and Constable John Cruz of the Toronto Police Service in relation to injuries sustained by a 58-year-old male on August 11, 2009.

Each officer was originally convicted on charges of assault causing bodily harm on January 25, 2011 and sentenced in June of that year. The conviction was overturned on appeal and a new trial was ordered by Mr. Justice Michael Code on March 1, 2012. Since that time, the Crown with carriage of the case has withdrawn the charges against Constable Cruz and has decided to re-try Constable Ing on a charge of assault causing bodily harm. This trial is scheduled for December 2012.

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## 09-PSA-200

### **INCIDENT OVERVIEW**

On August 13, 2009, at 11:41 p.m. the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) Kapuskasing Detachment contacted the SIU regarding allegations of a sexual nature against one of their police officers, alleged to have occurred on that date at approximately 12:00 p.m. The reporting officer indicated that a marine student, employed with the OPP Marine Unit in Kapuskasing, was alone on a boat with an OPP officer on the Kapuskasing River. The complainant alleged that the officer kissed and touched her inappropriately and invited her to go skinny dipping with him. The complainant indicated that the officer was naked for approximately thirty minutes before he dressed again and drove her to the OPP detachment and then to her home.



09-PSA-200 • The OPP boat examined by the SIU in relation to the investigation.

## THE INVESTIGATION:

The SIU assigned two investigators and one forensic investigator (FI) to probe the circumstances of this occurrence. Three witness officers were designated and interviewed in relation to this incident. The subject officer did not consent to an interview with the SIU and did not provide a copy of his duty notes, as is his right. Seven civilian witnesses were also interviewed. The scene was secured by SIU FI, examined, photographed and video recorded. The SIU investigators also conducted a video re-enactment of the circumstances of the incident.

SIU investigators collected and reviewed the following evidence:

- Global Positioning System (GPS) data for the OPP boat operated by the subject officer at the time of the incident;
- OPP Boat Log and duty locations on August 3, August 4, and August 13, 2009;
- Subject officer's Waypoint List indicating locations where he was during the shift;
- Subject officer's work schedule;
- OPP policy on Summer Student Employees;

- OPP Marine Schedule for Marine Student;
- Text messages from the complainant's phone; and
- Clothing worn by the complainant at the time of the assault.

Information from the GPS download indicated that the boat operated by the subject officer was stationary at a specific location from 11:37 a.m. to 12:56 p.m. The GPS time of 11:37 a.m. corresponded approximately with the time indicated by the complainant that she and the subject officer had stopped at an island. An examination by the Centre for Forensic Sciences of the complainant's clothing and, specifically, the bra worn by the complainant at the time of the assault on August 13, 2009, found the presence of saliva. Further analysis found DNA which was attributable to a male DNA profile. This male DNA profile was later determined to be a match for the subject officer.

## THE DIRECTOR'S DECISION

Based on the evidence and information collected in relation to this incident, the SIU director concluded that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the subject officer committed criminal offences in relation to this incident. As a result of the Director's decision, 31-year-old Constable Jean-Guy Beaudet was charged with one count of *Sexual Assault*, contrary to s. 271 of the *Criminal Code of Canada* and two charges of *Sexual Exploitation*, contrary to s. 153 of the *Criminal Code of Canada* on August 27, 2009.

## PROSECUTION

The case was referred to the Justice Prosecutions branch of the Crown Law Office—Criminal to take charge of the prosecution. It is the responsibility of that branch of the Ministry of the Attorney General to prosecute SIU cases. In the matter involving Constable Beaudet, both the counsel for the Crown and defence presented evidence and made submissions to the presiding judge, the Honourable Justice Randall W. Lalande of the Ontario Court of Justice.

On November 28, 2011, Constable Beaudet was convicted on all three charges. On February 6, 2012 he was sentenced to five months in jail and two years of probation.

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11-OCI-126

## INCIDENT OVERVIEW

The SIU was notified on July 6, 2011 by counsel for the complainant that his client had been bitten by a Peel Regional Police (PRP) dog on June 28, 2011. The SIU investigation determined that in the evening of June 28, at approximately 9:45 p.m., the complainant and her friend purchased movie tickets for a midnight screening at a theatre at a local mall. As the film was to begin two hours later, they decided to go for a walk in Mississauga Valley Park. They drove to the park and walked down a pathway where they sat on a rock near a creek. The area was dark and there were bushes between them and the path. The complainant and her friend were unaware that PRP officers were in the area searching for four males wanted for a recent robbery. Two of the robbery suspects were reported to be armed with knives. The search team included the subject officer, a trained dog handler, and his German shepherd police dog named Wyatt.

After having been in the park for approximately 15 to 20 minutes, at approximately 10:50 p.m., the complainant saw two flashlights approaching her from behind, and then a voice yelling, "Police! Canine Unit!" She turned to her left and a large dog, later determined to be Wyatt, bit her upper left arm. She started to scream but the dog did not release its grip. Her friend began to hit the dog in an attempt to have it release its grip. The subject officer commanded the dog to release a number of times before it finally did. Seconds later, the dog again bit the complainant in the same area of her arm. The complainant screamed again, and again the subject officer commanded his dog to release, which it did. During the encounter, the subject officer had Wyatt on a long leash.

The complainant suffered numerous bleeding bite marks with fatty tissue exposed from the wounds. An ambulance was called and she was transported to the Trillium Health Centre where she was treated for two lacerations, one seven centimetres in length and the other six centimetres.

## THE INVESTIGATION

The SIU assigned two SIU investigators and one SIU forensic investigator (FI) to investigate this matter. One officer was designated as a subject officer; he

declined, as is his right, to be interviewed by the SIU. Four witness officers were designated and interviewed. SIU investigators also interviewed the complainant and the complainant's friend.

The scene of this incident was in Mississauga Valley Park, near a pathway just north of Mississauga Valley Boulevard. The incident took place off the pathway, behind a series of bushes near a creek with several large rocks on the embankment. SIU FI photographed and took measurements of the scene for forensic mapping purposes.

The SIU requested, obtained and reviewed the following materials:

- 911 communications tape;
- Computer Aided Dispatch report;
- PRP updated Directive on the Use of Force;
- PRP updated Directive on Canine Unit;
- PRP Duty Roster;
- The PRP Robbery Occurrence initially being investigated by the PRP officers; and
- Memorandum book notes authored by witness officers.

During the course of the investigation, the SIU learned that PRP dogs are each assigned to one handler who works with the dog over its tenure with the police service. In this case, Wyatt had been assigned to the subject officer for a number of years. This led the SIU investigators to request Wyatt's PRP dog history. More formally, these reports are called the 'Police Dog Services Search Reports' and they are completed by the dog's handler after each use. PRP refused to produce these reports on the basis that they were authored by the subject officer.

PRP did however provide the following information pertaining to Wyatt:

- All Occurrence Reports involving Wyatt;
- Training Recertification Certificates for Wyatt;
- 2011 Obedience Award for Wyatt from the U.S. Police Canine Association;
- Policies and Procedures for the Canine Unit; and
- Blank Police Dog Services Search Report.

## THE DIRECTOR'S DECISION

Director Scott stated, “In my view, I cannot complete an adequate investigation into this matter. First, PRP did not report this incident to the SIU when it should have been clear that the dog caused a serious injury to the complainant; the complainant sustained two large lacerations that were serious enough that an ambulance was called to the scene. As a result of this non-notification, the SIU was deprived of a contemporaneous accounting of the incident.

“Second, and more importantly, the police service refused to provide the SIU with its ‘Police Dog Services Search Reports’ referable to Wyatt. These reports would be very useful in determining if the dog had a prior propensity to bite and not release. Further, they may inform the question of the subject officer’s prior knowledge of the dog’s propensity. PRP’s assertion that it has no duty to provide the Police Dog Services Search Reports because they are authored by the subject officer and therefore protected from disclosure does not square with the wording of the SIU regulation regarding notes of the subject officer. The relevant regulation states:

*A subject officer shall complete in full the notes of the incident in accordance with his or her duty, but no member of the police force shall provide copies of the notes at the request of the SIU.*

“This regulation prohibits the SIU from receiving the notes of the subject officer relating to the incident under investigation and was never designed to prohibit disclosure of prior records generated in the usual and ordinary course of business of a police service. Without these Search Reports, I am deprived of information relevant to the issue of whether or not the subject officer was criminally negligent in his handling of the dog in these circumstances.”

Director Scott concluded, “On the existing information, I do not have reasonable grounds to believe that the subject officer committed a criminal offence in relation to the handling of a dog under his control that caused these serious injuries. However, if the Unit receives these Police Dog Services Search Reports from PRP, I will reopen the investigation.”

• • • •

## 11-TFI-190

### INCIDENT OVERVIEW

On September 19, 2011, at 2:18 p.m., the SIU became aware of this firearm injury incident when two SIU investigators, coincidentally in downtown Toronto conducting another investigation, heard a public radio broadcast that there had been a police shooting near the intersection of Shuter and Yonge Streets.

That afternoon a uniformed subject officer was engaged in paid duty work for construction workers involved in road repairs near the intersection of Yonge Street and Shuter Street. Shortly before 2:00 p.m., a 25-year-old male approached the officer from the south side of Shuter Street with a steak knife in each hand. The officer drew and pointed his police-issued Glock pistol, began backing up and ordered the complainant to stop and drop his knives. The complainant did not comply with the officer’s request. He continued to rapidly close the distance between himself and the officer. At a distance of approximately four feet, the officer discharged his firearm twice. One projectile missed the complainant and entered the left front tire of a backhoe tractor on the south side of Shuter Street. The other entered the front of the complainant’s abdomen. It was surgically removed after the complainant was taken to St. Michael’s Hospital.

### THE INVESTIGATION



**11-TFI-190** • One of two knives recovered by SIU forensic investigators at the scene.

Eleven SIU investigators and three forensic investigators were assigned to this investigation. One subject officer was designated but declined the SIU’s request to be interviewed, as is his legal right. Nine officers were designated as witness officers – eight of whom were interviewed. Fifteen civilian witnesses were identified and interviewed. The scene was photographed and measured.

As well, evidence including projectiles, the subject officer's duty belt, clothing and firearm were seized and forensically examined.

The SIU requested, obtained and reviewed the following materials:

- CCTV images from The Toronto Eaton Centre and St. Michael's Hospital;
- Communications audio recordings;
- Drawing by a witness officer;
- Computer Aided Dispatch report;
- In-car camera recordings;
- Injury/Illness Report;
- List of officers relevant to the incident;
- Memorandum book notes authored by witness officers;
- Paid Duty Employee Detail Report;
- Parade Sheet Reports;
- All Policy and Procedures pertaining to:
  - Memorandum Books;
  - Use of Force and Equipment;
  - In-car Camera System;
  - Record of Arrest; and
  - Use of Force Training Record.

## THE DIRECTOR'S DECISION

Director Scott said, "In my view, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that the subject officer committed a criminal offence in relation to the firearm injury sustained by the complainant. There is a strong consistency among the contents of the civilian witness statements and closed circuit video surveillance imagery of the incident.

"The subject officer was justified in discharging his firearm at the complainant under ss. 34(2) of the *Criminal Code of Canada*. That subsection justifies anyone who is unlawfully assaulted and causes grievous bodily harm in repelling the assault if he believes on reasonable grounds that he is facing imminent death or grievous bodily harm and cannot otherwise escape from that danger. Here, the subject officer was attacked by a stranger for no apparent reason, who represented an imminent threat to that officer. The complainant did not

comply with the subject officer's commands to stop and drop his knives. On the contrary, he continued to approach the subject officer who was attempting to retreat, leaving him no option but to discharge his firearm."

• • • •

## 12-TFD-041

### INCIDENT OVERVIEW

In the morning hours of February 3, 2012, dressed in a green hospital gown, toque, and a pair socks, a 29-year-old male complainant walked out of the Toronto East General Hospital. He had been involuntarily admitted to the hospital under the *Mental Health Act*, and was under observation. The complainant entered a nearby convenience store where he picked up two pairs of scissors and attempted to leave without paying for them. He got into a confrontation with the store owner, and in the process of escaping, cut the left hand of the owner with one of the pairs of scissors. The store owner reported the incident to 911. Police cruisers in the vicinity were notified that there had been a stabbing incident in which a suspect who may have eloped from Toronto East General was armed with two pairs of scissors. The complainant next demanded car keys from women in two separate incidents in an attempt to deprive them of their cars. The attempts were unsuccessful and one of the incidents was reported to 911. This incident was also relayed to nearby police cruisers as an attempted car-jacking. In the meantime, the complainant moved in a southerly direction to Milverton Boulevard where he attempted to break into two residences, causing one of the home owners to also call police.

### THE INVESTIGATION

The SIU assigned seven investigators and three forensic investigators (FI) to probe the circumstances of this incident. The subject officer consented to an interview with the SIU and provided a copy of his duty notes. In addition, 11 witness officers and 20 civilian witnesses were interviewed. The scene was secured by SIU FI, examined, photographed, video recorded and documented by Total Station. Two pairs of scissors that were observed on the roadway were seized, as were three cartridge cases and two projectiles ultimately discovered in the area. The subject officer's service pistol was seized and recordings of 911 calls and police communications transmissions were reviewed.

Most importantly, an in-car video recording from the subject officer's police cruiser, which clearly depicts the critical events, was examined in detail.

Upon request, the TPS released the following material to the SIU:

- Copies of in-car camera recordings from the involved cruisers;
- Memorandum book notes authored by witness officers;
- Major Crime Scene Logs;
- Computer Aided Dispatch reports in relation to the incidents involving the complainant;
- Parade Sheet Report;
- Canvass Interview Forms and Notes;
- Information on "Person Search" query for the complainant;
- Field Information Report;
- Occurrence reports involving the complainant; and
- Digital recordings of 911 calls and communications transmissions.

The SIU investigation found that multiple calls to 911 led 12 officers (including the subject officer) in six cruisers to converge on Milverton Boulevard, between Woodington and Glebemount Avenues in an attempt to apprehend the complainant.

The subject officer parked his cruiser facing eastbound on Milverton Boulevard with the in-car video camera facing forward. He first saw the complainant



12-TFD-041 • SIU forensic investigator records a bullet trajectory on scene.

jogging southbound from a driveway on the north side of Milverton Boulevard, and then westbound along the same street. He had a pair of scissors in each hand clutching them such that the bladed parts were exposed and pointing down. He appeared agitated, and when viewing his clothing, the subject officer concluded he was suffering from a mental disorder. The subject officer joined other officers keeping pace with the complainant. Some yelled at the complainant to drop the knife or knives, but he ignored all of the commands. He then stopped, turned towards the officers and began walking towards them in an easterly direction while on the roadway. A line of approximately seven officers with their guns drawn began backing up on the roadway with the subject officer the most southerly of the officers. One of the officers continued to yell commands to the complainant of "drop the knives", and "stop moving." The distance between the officers and the complainant was approximately 10 to 12 feet, and he continued to hold the scissors in front of his body as he walked towards the subject officer and a witness officer, both of whom were slowly backing up toward a parked pickup truck. The witness officer backed into the truck and the subject officer momentarily stopped backing up, causing the distance between these officers and the complainant to shrink.

According to the officers, the complainant said words to the effect, "one of you is going to die." The subject officer told the complainant to drop the weapon or he would shoot, but he did not comply and continued to advance. The subject officer discharged his firearm three times, with one round striking the complainant in the right clavicle area. He fell to the ground, and officers kicked the scissors out of his hands. The best estimate of the distance between the subject officer and the complainant at the moment of discharge was eight to ten feet. The other two discharges missed him; one went through a garbage can and was later found in the ground and the other struck a porch on the north side of the street.

The complainant was taken to St. Michael's Hospital where he was pronounced dead later that morning as a result of the gunshot injuries.

## THE DIRECTOR'S DECISION

Director Scott stated, "In my view, the subject officer was justified in using lethal force against the complainant under either s. 27 (defence of others) or s. 34 (self-defence) of the *Criminal Code of Canada*. On the basis of the information he had received through radio transmissions immediately before the incident and his observations, he could reasonably conclude that the complainant

.....

was an armed and dangerous individual who was non-compliant with police demands. When he turned and started to approach the officers and continued to refuse to drop his weapons, he placed both the subject officer and those officers near him in imminent risk of death or grievous bodily harm. Even then, the officers gave the complainant many opportunities to drop his weapons. As the officers were backing up, one of them backed into a pickup truck and the subject officer momentarily stopped, causing the distance between them and the complainant to shrink. This shortening of the distance on the one hand and the non-compliant and armed complainant on the other, coupled with an utterance that could be construed as an imminent death threat, in my view, gave the subject officer a reasonable apprehension of death or grievous bodily harm to either himself or the officer beside him. Further, given the short distance between two of the officers and the complainant, I am also of the view that the subject officer reasonably believed he had no option but to use lethal force to preserve himself or the other officer.

“In his interview with the SIU, the subject officer was asked about other use-of-force options such as pepper spray or an asp baton. With respect to pepper spray, he responded that it would not have been effective at that distance. Further, he understood it to sometimes be ineffective when used on those with a mental disorder, which he believed the complainant to be suffering from. He was not in a position to use his asp baton because it would have required him to get too close to an armed individual. Based upon my understanding of police training regarding use of force options as applied to dynamic situations like this one, I am of the opinion that this assessment was a reasonable one. Finally, a conducted energy weapon (CEW) was not an option because this use of force option is not assigned to front line police constables.

Director Scott continued, “There are legitimate questions arising from this tragic incident. How did the complainant elope from the hospital? Should front line officers receive different training to deal with these situations? Should they be issued CEWs? While questions of this nature may be addressed in an inquest if one is called by the Coroner’s office, they are not directly relevant to the question I am statutorily duty bound to answer: was the subject officer justified in the use of lethal force in these circumstances? As I have attempted to explain, I am of the view that he was and accordingly, I have no reasonable grounds to believe the officer committed a criminal offence in relation to the tragic death of the complainant.”

• • • •



# STATISTICALLY SPEAKING...

During the 2011–12 fiscal period **304 cases** were opened by the Unit. This once again confirms the longer term trend of an increasing caseload handled by the SIU. The figure represents a 4.5% increase from the number of occurrences in the 2010–11 fiscal year. Putting it into perspective, the Unit’s average annual caseload for the last five fiscal periods is 285 cases, representing a 67% increase compared to the corresponding average of 171 cases for the preceding five-year period. In 2011-12, criminal charges were laid in 11 cases against a total of 13 officers.

A decade-long overview of the Unit’s annual caseload reveals a marked increase in recent years compared to the historical average.

**APPENDIX A** (see page 24) illustrates where incidents occurred in the province by cross-referencing the caseload data with geographical regions and police services.



## Occurrences

TYPES OF OCCURRENCES	2011–2012
Firearm Deaths	8
Firearm Injuries	12
Custody Deaths	17
Custody Injuries	172
Other Injuries/Deaths	1
Vehicle Deaths	6
Vehicle Injuries	33
Sexual Assault Complaints	55
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH CHARGES LAID</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>NUMBER OF OFFICERS CHARGED</b>	<b>13</b>

# SIU Occurrences By Fiscal Year

TYPES OF OCCURRENCES	2001–2002	2002–2003	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012
Firearm Deaths	4	1	2	8	8	6	7	4	8	10	8
Firearm Injuries	5	9	8	4	10	11	14	10	5	12	12
Custody Deaths	19	17	26	15	22	35	21	27	16	30	17
Custody Injuries	75	86	90	58	107	129	124	182	172	163	172
Other Injuries/Deaths	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	4	1	1
Vehicle Deaths	12	7	9	9	9	5	9	7	9	4	6
Vehicle Injuries	31	21	41	30	25	28	29	33	50	27	33
Sexual Assault Complaints	15	9	16	11	23	24	41	34	24	44	55
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH CHARGES LAID *</b>	<b>4 (5)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3 (4)</b>	<b>4 (4)</b>	<b>2 (2)</b>	<b>7 (10)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10 (12)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11 (13)</b>

\* Counted as year charge laid regardless of when incident reported

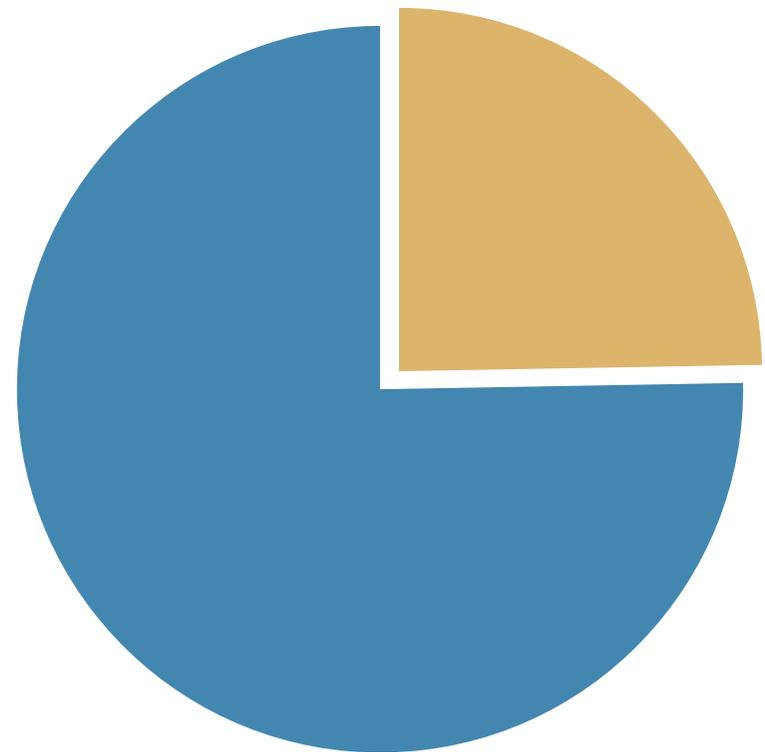
( ) Number of officers charged appears in brackets

# Information About Complainants

“**Complainants**” are individuals who are directly involved in an occurrence investigated by the SIU and have been seriously injured, report that they have been sexually assaulted or are deceased. There may be more than one complainant per SIU case.



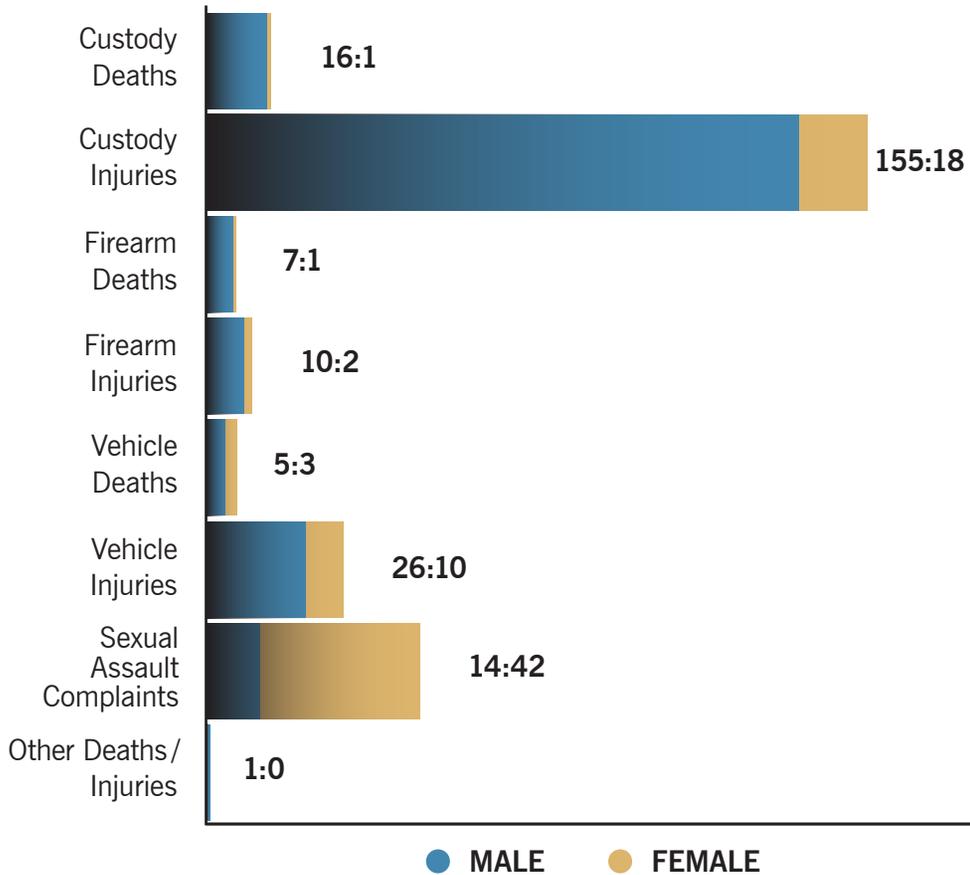
## RATIO OF MALE TO FEMALE COMPLAINANTS



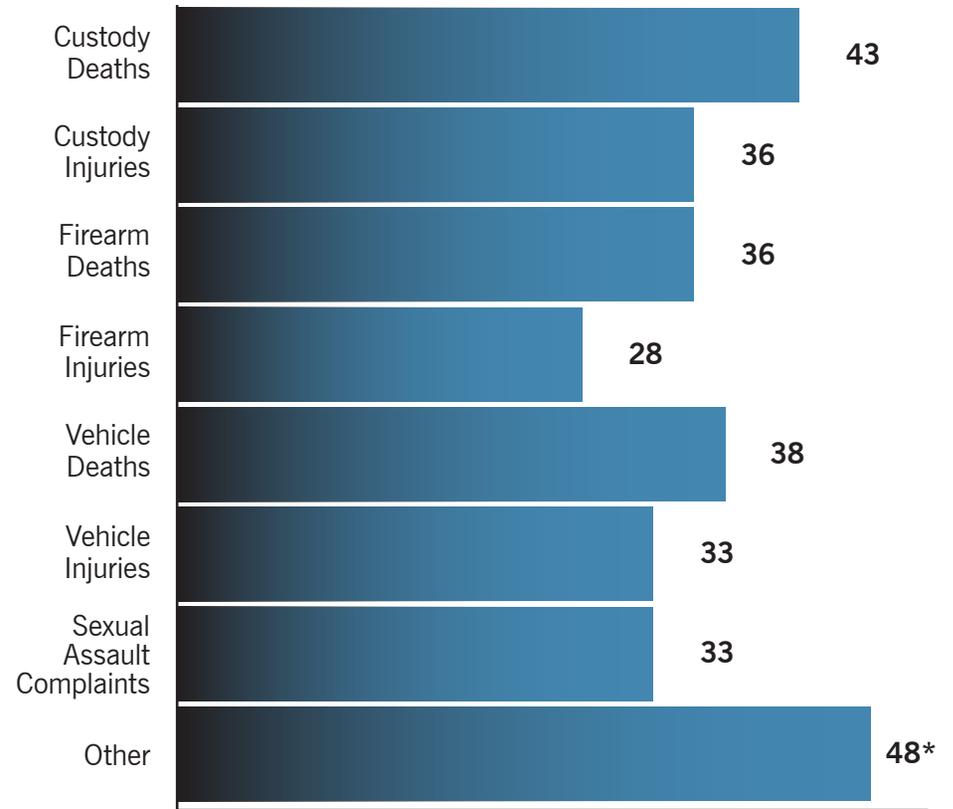
● MALE – 75% / 234 Complainants

● FEMALE – 25% / 77 Complainants

### NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE COMPLAINANTS BY CASE TYPE



### COMPLAINANT AVERAGE AGE BY CASE TYPE (IN YEARS)

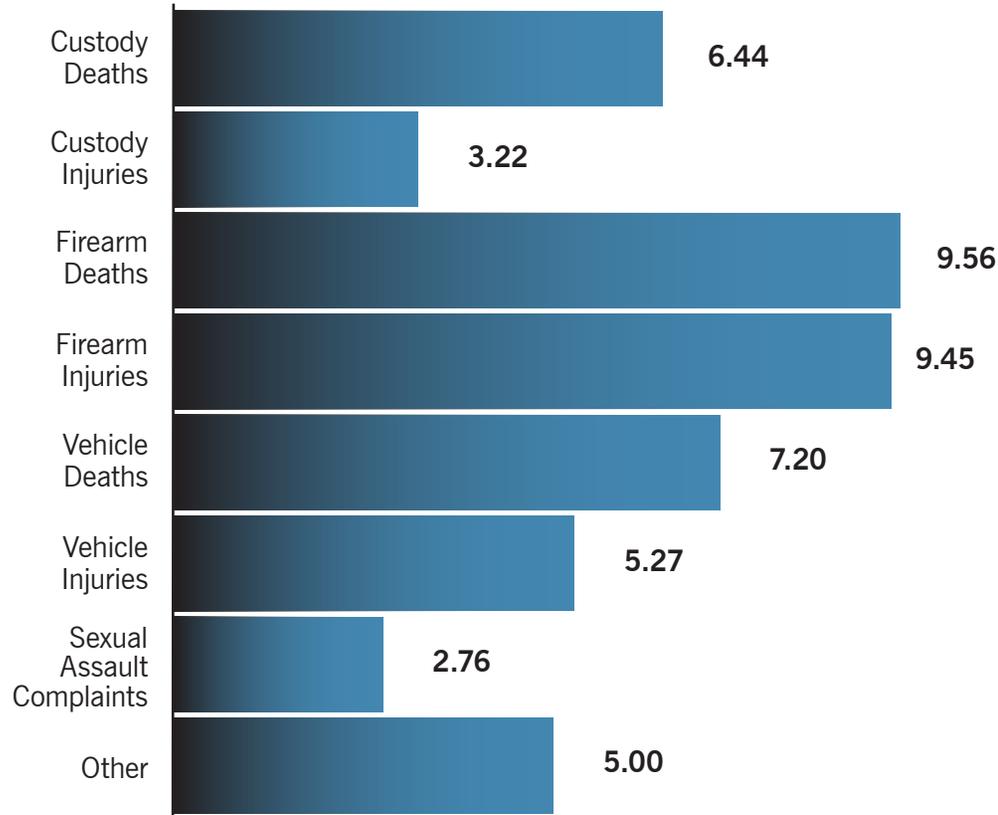


\* PLEASE NOTE this figure is based on one case.

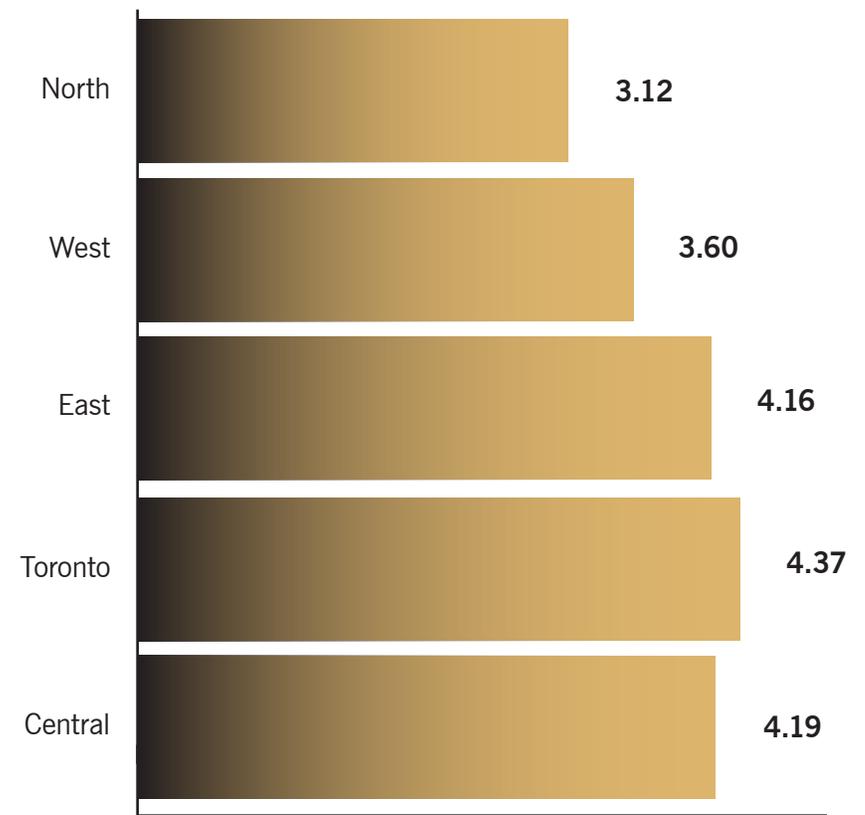
# Initial Response

The SIU measures the time it takes investigators to arrive at an incident scene and the number of investigators deployed. Speed of response and the number of investigators initially dispatched to an incident are important in many cases because of the need to secure physical evidence and meet with witnesses before they leave the scene.

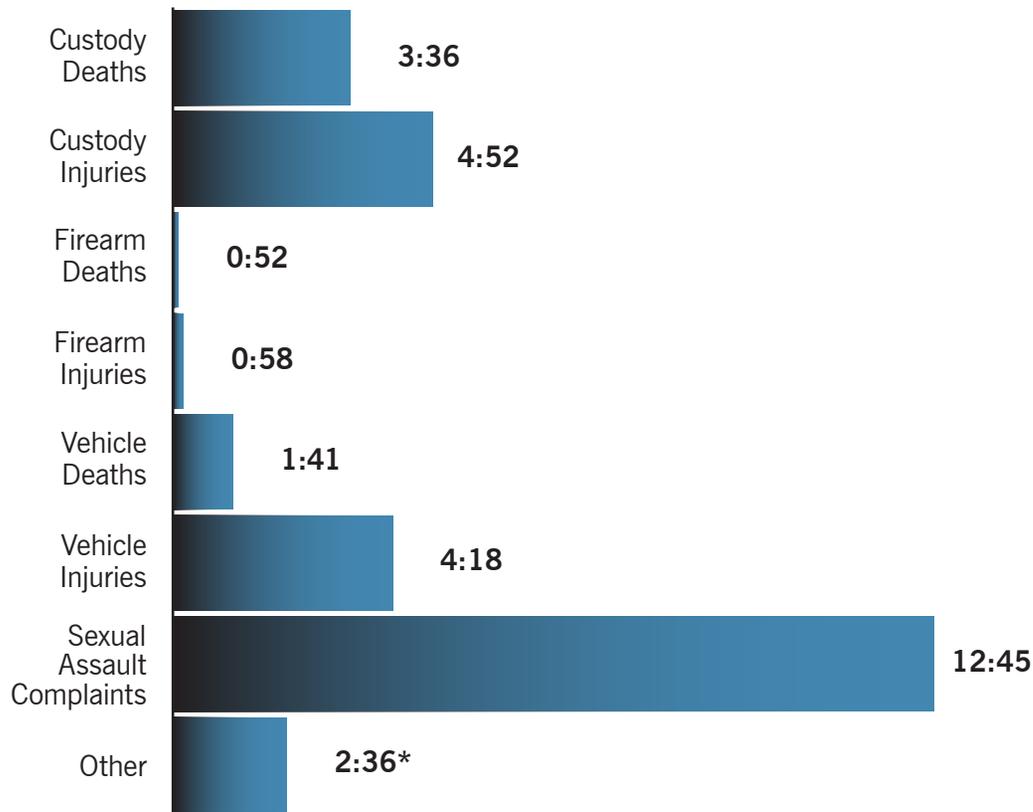
**AVERAGE NUMBER OF INVESTIGATORS  
BY CASE TYPE**



**AVERAGE NUMBER OF INVESTIGATORS  
BY REGION**

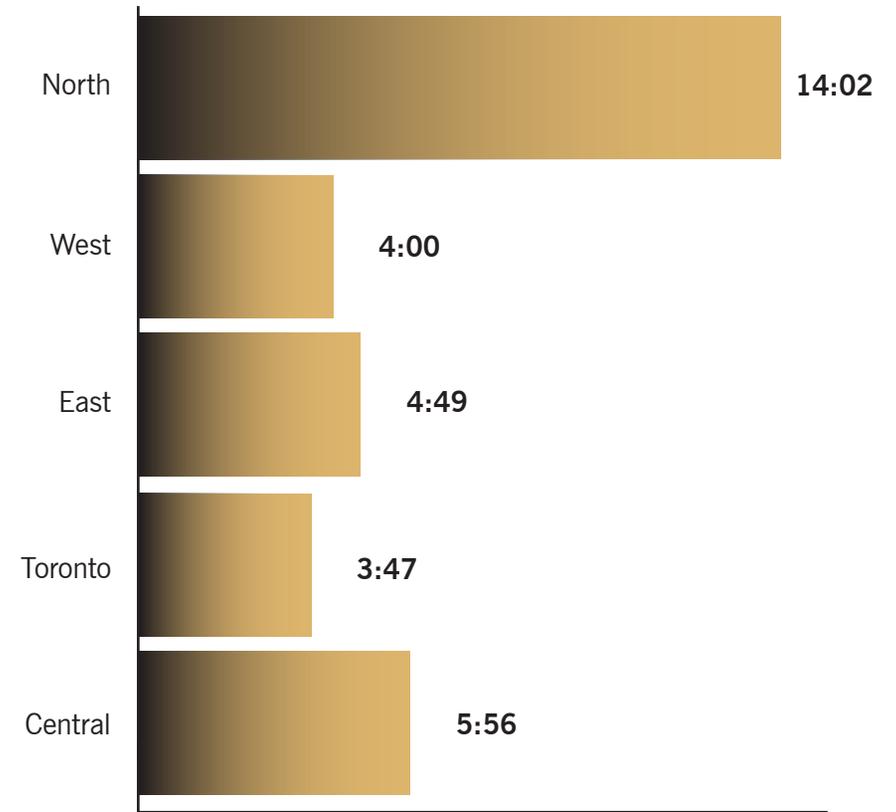


**AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME  
BY CASE TYPE (HRS:MIN)**



\* PLEASE NOTE this figure is based on one case.

**AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME  
BY REGION (HRS:MIN)**



# Closure Rates

The SIU has set a performance standard of closing 65% of its cases within 30 business days. In the 2011-12 fiscal year the Unit successfully exceeded this target. The Unit closed 71% of cases within 30 business days. This is down slightly from 72% in the 2010-11 fiscal period. The Unit's performance in this area was the result of the dedicated efforts of its staff.

CASE CLOSURE STATISTICS	2011–2012
Total number of cases <sup>1</sup>	315
Average number of days to close <sup>2</sup>	24
Number of cases closed within 30 business days	225
Percentage of cases closed within 30 business days	71%

1 The number of closed cases is different than the total occurrences in 2011-12 as it includes occurrences from the previous fiscal year that were closed in 2011-12 and does not include cases that remained open at the end of the fiscal period.

2 The SIU incorporates a practice of “stop-restart dates” to calculate the length of its cases from start to finish. There are times during the course of certain cases where the SIU investigation is on hold pending some action of a third party over which the SIU has no control. This sometimes happens, for example, where an outside expert has been retained to provide an opinion regarding physical evidence and the investigation cannot proceed further until the expert's opinion has been received. In this case, a “stop date” is designated when the expert is retained and a “restart date” is designated when the opinion is received, and that interval of time is excluded from the overall length of the case. By subtracting periods of time during which an investigation is on hold pending some action by a third party, the data more accurately reflects the relationship between SIU resources, which it controls, and the length of the cases it pursues.

# Closure By Memo

In some SIU cases, information is gathered at an early stage of the investigation which establishes that the incident, at first believed to fall within the SIU's jurisdiction, is in fact not one that the Unit can investigate. It may be that the injury in question, upon closer scrutiny, is not in fact a “serious injury”. In other cases, although the incident falls within the SIU's jurisdiction, it becomes clear that there is patently nothing to investigate. Examples of such incidents include investigations in which it becomes evident early on that the injury was not directly or indirectly caused by the actions of a police officer or where the complainant does not wish to cooperate with the SIU in its investigation. In these instances, the SIU Director exercises his/her discretion and “terminates” all further SIU involvement, filing a memo to that effect with the Ministry of the Attorney General. When this occurs, the Director does not render a decision as to whether a criminal charge is warranted in the case or not. Other law enforcement agencies may be able to deal with these incidents. Of the 315 cases closed in 2011-12, 92 were terminated in this fashion, accounting for 29% of the total number of cases.

# COMINGS AND GOINGS:

## Mr. Paul Cormier

On October 21, 2011 the SIU congratulated Mr. Paul Cormier on his retirement after nearly 10 years as Executive Officer of the SIU. Mr. Cormier joined the SIU in January, 2002, prior to which he served 33 years with the Halton Regional Police Service and retired as a Superintendent.

The **Executive Officer** is responsible for overseeing all aspects of the investigative process. In addition to investigations, he or she also plays an important role in communications between the SIU and police services regarding issues of mutual concern.

With Mr. Cormier's retirement, the SIU welcomed William Curtis as the incoming Executive Officer on November 14, 2011. Mr. Curtis joined the SIU in January 2000 as an investigator, and in October 2001 he was promoted to the position of Investigative Supervisor. Prior to his arrival at the SIU, Mr. Curtis served 22 years with the Guelph Police Service. He has a Bachelor of Social Science from the University of Western Ontario and has attended investigative and leadership training courses at the Ontario Police College, Canadian Police College and the Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto.

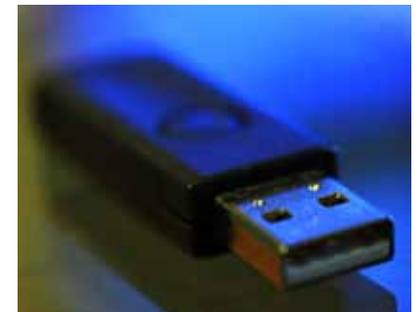


Incoming Executive Officer **William Curtis** (left) congratulates **Paul Cormier** on his retirement.

# NEW PARTNERSHIPS

The SIU employs a team of forensic investigators within its in-house Forensic Identification Section (FIS); however, from time-to-time it partners with experts in various areas of evidence collection and analysis. On May 5, 2011, Director Ian Scott signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Special Investigations Branch (SIB) of the Ministry of Revenue. With the increasing use of computer, video, and cellular technology, the MOU allows the SIU to expand its FIS capacity through the use of resources and skills available at the SIB. The MOU better defines the relationship between the SIU and the SIB with respect to Forensic Investigative Services that are from time-to-time requested by the SIU in carrying out its investigations. The services provided by the SIB include:

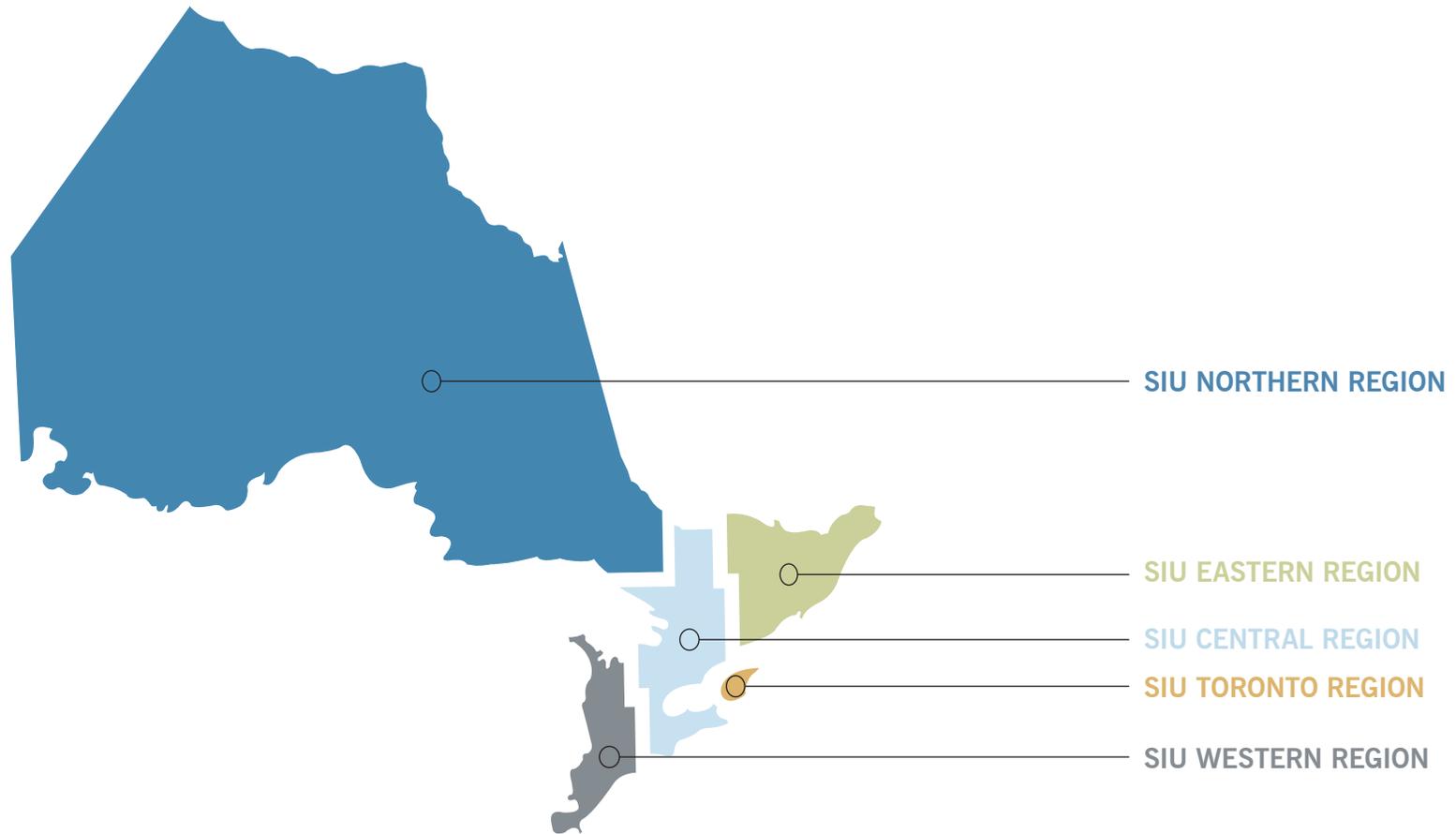
- **Forensic Data Recovery**– services conducted by Computer Forensic Specialists of the SIB in acquisition, recovery, and analysis of data during an investigation.
- **Forensic Data Recovery Lab Analysis**– services on computers or data storage media for purposes of recovery, copying, and analysis of forensic data. This includes providing analysis reports that can be used as evidence.
- **Forensic video and photographic investigative assistance** for the purpose of recovery, enhancement, and analysis of data that can be used as evidence.
- **Forensic account services** that use accounting, auditing and investigative skill to examine an entity's financial situation that is appropriate for court purposes.
- **Technical services** conducted by a technical specialist of the SIB with respect to video and photographic surveillance.



# APPENDIX A

## SIU Breakdown by County, Police and Population

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COUNTY	POPULATION	POLICE SERVICES	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT COMPLAINTS	OTHER
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## SIU CENTRAL REGION

Dufferin County	56,881	Orangeville Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
Haldimand	45,943	OPP Haldimand County Detachment	1	0.3%						1		
Norfolk	63,175	OPP Norfolk County Detachment	2	0.7%			2					
Brant County †	136,035	Brantford Police Service	10	3.3%			9		1			
Halton Regional Municipality	501,669	Halton Regional Police Service	8	2.6%	1	1	4		1		1	
Simcoe County	446,063	Barrie Police Service	3	1.0%			2				1	
		OPP Barrie Detachment	1	0.3%						1		
		OPP Nottawasaga Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Orillia Detachment	1	0.3%						1		
Niagara Regional Municipality	431,346	Niagara Regional Police Service	9	3.0%			7		2			
Hamilton Division	519,949	Hamilton Police Service	5	1.6%		1	3				1	

COUNTY	POPULATION	POLICE SERVICES	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT COMPLAINTS	OTHER
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SIU Central Region continued ▼

Durham Regional Municipality	608,124	Durham Regional Police Service	11	3.6%			3	1	2		5	
York Regional Municipality	1,032,524	York Regional Police Service	14	4.6%	1	1	7	1	1		3	
Peel Regional Municipality	1,296,814	Peel Regional Police Service	25	8.2%	3		12	3	3		4	
<b>TOTAL— SIU CENTRAL REGION</b>	<b>5,195,404 *</b>	<b>% of Ontario's Population= 40.0%</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>30.3% †</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>

**SIU TORONTO REGION**

Toronto Division	2,615,060	Toronto Police Service	73	24.0%	5	4	43	6	3		12	
		OPP Toronto Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
<b>TOTAL— SIU TORONTO REGION</b>	<b>2,615,060 *</b>	<b>% of Ontario's Population= 20.3%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>

COUNTY	POPULATION	POLICE SERVICES	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT COMPLAINTS	OTHER
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### SIU EASTERN REGION

Lennox and Addington County	41,824	OPP Napanee Detachment	3	1.0%			1		1		1	
Prince Edward County	25,258	Belleville Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Prince Edward Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
Lanark County	65,667	OPP Carlton Place Detachment	1	0.3%							1	
		OPP Lanark County Detachment	1	0.3%					1			
Prescott and Russell United Counties	85,381	OPP Hawkesbury	2	0.7%			2					
Leeds and Grenville United Counties	99,306	Brockville Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
		Gananoque Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Kemptville Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Leeds County Detachment	3	1.0%			2		1			
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties †	111,164	Cornwall Police Service	4	1.3%			1		1		2	
		OPP Morrisburg Detachment	1	0.3%						1		
		OPP Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Detachment	1	0.3%							1	

COUNTY	POPULATION	POLICE SERVICES	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT COMPLAINTS	OTHER
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SIU Eastern Region continued ▼

Hastings County †	134,934	OPP Central Hastings Detachment	1	0.3%	1							
Frontenac County	149,738	Kingston Police Service	4	1.3%			1		1		2	
Ottawa Division	883,391	Ottawa Police Service	14	4.6%			10		2		1	1
Kawartha Lakes Division	73,214	City of Kawartha Police Service	1	0.3%		1						
		OPP The City of Kawartha Lakes Detachment	2	0.7%			1		1			
Northumberland County	82,126	Cobourg Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Northumberland Detachment	1	0.3%					1			
		OPP Quinte West Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
Peterborough County	134,933	Peterborough-Lakefield Community Police Service	3	1.0%	1		1				1	
<b>TOTAL—SIU EASTERN REGION</b>	<b>2,005,288 *</b>	<b>% of Ontario's Population= 15.6%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>16.1% †</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>

COUNTY	POPULATION	POLICE SERVICES	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT COMPLAINTS	OTHER
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### SIU NORTHERN REGION

Parry Sound District	42,162	OPP West Parry Sound Detachment	1	0.3%				1					
Manitoulin District	13,048	OPP Mindemoya Satellite Office	1	0.3%							1		
Timiskaming District	32,634	OPP Timiskaming Detachment	1	0.3%					1				
Kenora District †	57,607	Kenora Police Service	1	0.3%			1						
		OPP Kenora Detachment	2	0.3%			1				1		
		OPP Red Lake Detachment	1	0.3%								1	
		OPP Sioux Lookout Detachment	1	0.3%								1	
Nipissing District †	84,736	North Bay Police Service	1	0.3%							1		
		West Nipissing Police Service	1	0.3%							1		
		OPP Mattawa Satellite Office	1	0.3%				1					
		OPP North Bay Detachment	1	0.3%						1			
Cochrane District †	81,122	OPP Moosonee Detachment	1	0.3%							1		
		Timmins Police Service	3	1.0%			3						

COUNTY	POPULATION	POLICE SERVICES	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT COMPLAINTS	OTHER
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SIU Northern Region continued ▼

Algoma District †	115,870	Sault Ste. Marie Police Service	1	0.3%			1						
		OPP Blind River Detachment	1	0.3%			1						
		OPP Sault Ste. Marie Detachment	1	0.3%						1			
Thunder Bay District †	146,057	OPP Greenstone Detachment	2	0.7%			2						
		OPP Nipigon Detachment	1	0.3%					1				
		OPP North West Region Headquarters	1	0.3%			1						
		OPP Thunder Bay Detachment	1	0.3%				1					
Greater Sudbury Division	160,376	Greater Sudbury Police Department	2	0.7%			1				1		
<b>TOTAL—SIU NORTHERN REGION</b>	<b>833,225 *</b>	<b>% of Ontario's Population=6.5%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8.6% †</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	

COUNTY	POPULATION	POLICE SERVICES	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT COMPLAINTS	OTHER
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### SIU WESTERN REGION

Huron County	59,100	OPP Huron Detachment	1	0.3%							1	
Bruce County	66,102	OPP South Bruce Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
Elgin County	87,461	St. Thomas Police Service	3	1.0%			1				2	
		OPP Elgin County Detachment	1	0.3%					1			
Grey County	92,568	West Grey Police Service	1	0.3%				1				
Oxford County	105,719	OPP Oxford Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
		Woodstock Police Service	2	0.7%			2					
Chatham-Kent Division	104,075	Chatham-Kent Police Service	2	0.7%			1		1			
		OPP Chatham-Kent Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
Lambton County	126,199	Sarnia Police Service	5	1.6%			4				1	
		OPP Lambton Detachment	1	0.3%						1		
Wellington County	208,360	Guelph Police Service	2	0.7%			1	1				
		OPP Wellington Detachment (Mount Forest)	1	0.3%						1		

COUNTY	POPULATION	POLICE SERVICES	TOTAL CASES	% OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT COMPLAINTS	OTHER
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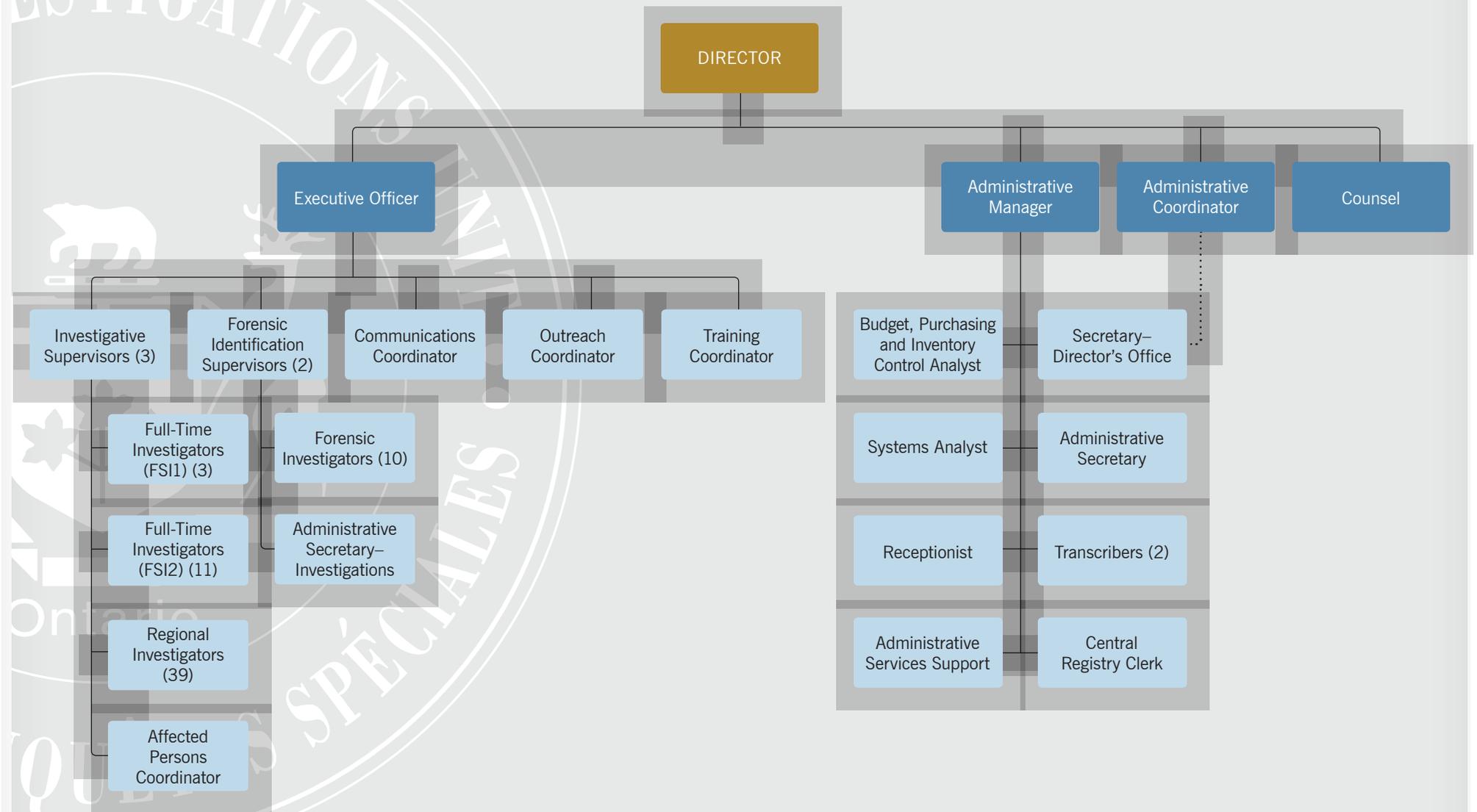
SIU Western Region continued ▼

Essex County	388,782	Amherstburg Police Service	2	0.7%			1		1			
		Windsor Police Service	9	3.0%			8				1	
Middlesex County †	439,151	London Police Service	19	6.3%			14				5	
		OPP London (Middlesex) Detachment	3	1.0%					2		1	
Waterloo Regional Municipality	507,096	Waterloo Regional Police Service	7	2.3%			5	1	1			
		OPP Cambridge Detachment	1	0.3%						1		
<b>TOTAL—SIU WESTERN REGION</b>	<b>2,259,725 *</b>	<b>% of Ontario's Population= 17.6%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>20.7% †</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL—SIU REGIONS</b>	<b>12,908,702</b>	<b>% of Ontario's Population =100%</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>

\* Population information provided by 2011 Census Canada. Statistics Canada excludes First Nations data where enumeration was incomplete. For further information please refer to the Statistics Canada website. The total population for each region includes a population figure for counties in which no SIU cases took place, and therefore are not listed on the chart.

† Inconsistencies in total percentages are due to rounding.

# SIU ORGANIZATION CHART

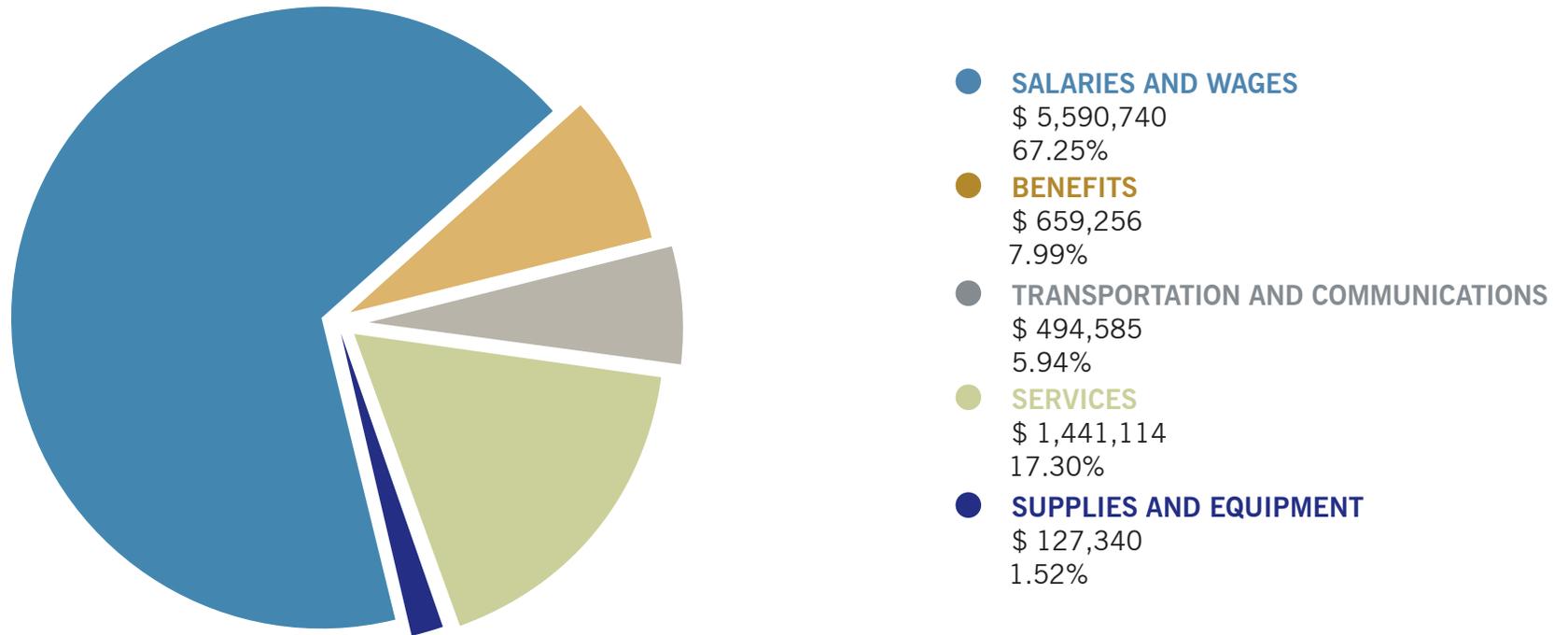


# 2011–2012 FINANCIALS

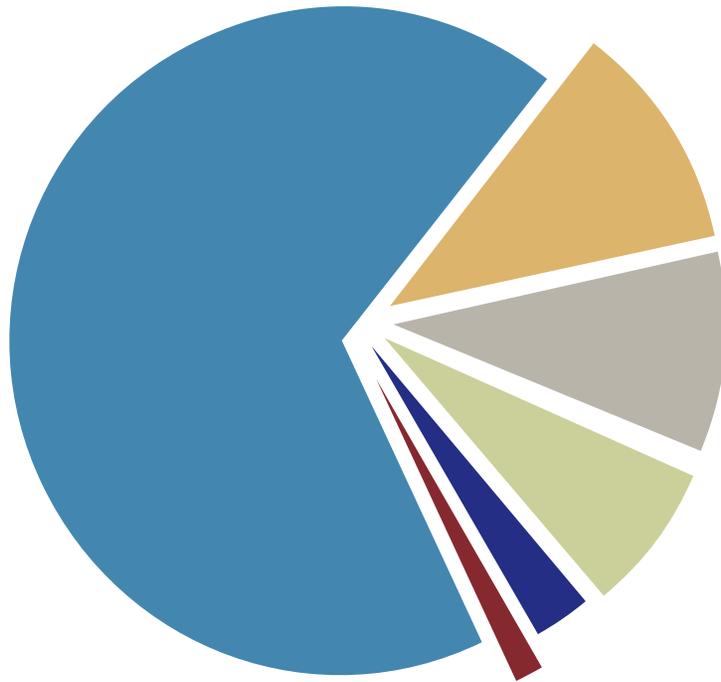
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## Expenditures

Total annual expenditures for the year ended **March 31, 2012** were **\$8,313,035**.



# Expenditures by Section



- **INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES**  
*(Includes Salaries/Wages and Benefits for Transcribers, Central Registry and Administrative Secretary – Investigations)*  
\$ 5,646,020  
67.91%
- **IDENTIFICATION SERVICES**  
\$ 920,192  
11.07%
- **OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR**  
*(Includes Training Expenses for Communications and Affected Persons)*  
\$ 804,317  
9.68%
- **ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**  
\$ 616,636  
7.41%
- **COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH**  
*(Includes Expenditures for Communications, Outreach and Affected Persons Coordinator)*  
\$ 231,250  
2.78%
- **TRAINING SERVICES**  
\$ 94,619  
1.15%

# Training Expenditures

Total expenditures of **\$215,715** related to training in 2011–2012 were **2.57%** of the SIU's final budget.

