June, 2008

The Honourable Chris Bentley
Attorney General of Ontario
720 Bay Street, 11th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 2K1

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Special Investigations Unit, I am pleased to present to you the Annual Report of the Special Investigations Unit for the year ending March 31, 2007.

Yours sincerely,

James L. Cornish
Director

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Director
In 2006-07, the SIU experienced a 36% increase in the number of occurrences it investigated over last year, the second successive year in which there was an appreciable increase in the Unit’s caseload. The investigation, forensic identification and administration teams rose to the challenge to ensure the operations of the office continued in a professional and efficient manner.

By ensuring that the conduct of police officers in cases involving serious injury or death is subjected to professional and independent investigation, the SIU does service to the important values of the rule of law and police accountability in a free society. Indeed, the Unit’s motto of One Law reflects the fact that the SIU plays a part in holding police officers to the same law as everyone else. While the SIU is only concerned with applying the criminal law to police actions, leaving other actors in our system of justice to concern themselves with questions of potential provincial offences, civil liability or professional standards, the Unit has been recognized as a bulwark of democracy in Ontario. In the pages that follow, the reader will get a sense of the vitally important work performed everyday by the members of the SIU on behalf of the citizens of Ontario.

The year was one marked by meeting considerable challenges and adding value to the work of the Unit. And so meeting challenges and adding value is the theme of this year’s Annual Report. Meeting the challenge of a substantial and persistent expansion of the caseload, while adding value to investigations with enhanced proficiency in the Unit’s forensic identification capacity. Meeting the challenge of growing demands for outreach to various communities, while adding value to the Unit’s outreach offers to complainants and families through the services of the Affected Persons Coordinator. Meeting the challenge of promoting a constructive relationship with First Nations people and communities, and adding value to that pursuit via the continued development of the First Nations Liaison program. Meeting the challenge of balancing expectations of transparency with the need to protect the confidentiality of investigative information, while adding value to the Unit’s media relations by making the office more readily accessible to the media during non-business hours. Meeting the challenge of changing landscapes in the world of civilian oversight at home and abroad, while adding value to those movements by widening the Unit’s doors to academic research and lending the SIU’s voice to the discourse around these events. These and other ventures of the Unit in 2006-07 are documented in this Report.

Part of every year includes planning for the future. This year saw a number of changes in the internal relations of the Unit which promise to consolidate the talents of its members in the performance of their duties moving forward. These developments culminated with the institution of the Balanced Scorecard process and the retention in 2006-07 of external expertise to help guide the process. One of the main benefits of the Balanced Scorecard process will be harnessing the creativity of the women and men of the Unit and engaging them in the planning process. It is also likely to result in a need to regularize policies, change systems of internal communication, and use more robust performance management and coaching processes. The implementation of this transition to more inclusive and accountable planning is important to me, and is one of the reasons that I agreed this year to extend my term as Director until October 2008.

As always, I commend the women and men of the SIU for their continued commitment and professionalism. I urge those who have questions about the Unit to read this Annual Report. I am sure they will find many of those questions answered.

James L. Cornish
Director
INTRODUCTION TO THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

The Special Investigations Unit (the “SIU” or the “Unit”) conducts investigations of incidents involving the police that have resulted in death or serious injury, including complaints of sexual assault. The SIU is a civilian law enforcement agency independent of the police. The Unit maintains an arms-length relationship with the Government of Ontario.

Throughout the years, the mission of the SIU has remained clear: to ensure that there is one law. “One Law” is indeed the SIU’s catchphrase, chosen by the SIU Director after consultation with staff to emphasize the Unit’s dedication to ensuring equal justice before the law among both the police and the policed. The assurance that the criminal law is applied appropriately to police conduct, as determined through independent investigations, allows the people of Ontario to have confidence in their police services.

Police officers have special powers and duties, including the power to detain citizens and to use lethal force when necessary to prevent death or serious injury to the public or to the police themselves. Civilian oversight of police services is thus an important accountability mechanism for the exercise of police powers. The SIU, in the course of its investigations, gathers and assesses evidence, and the Director of the SIU decides whether or not the evidence leads to the reasonable belief that a criminal offence has been committed. If the Director does form such a belief, she or he must lay a criminal charge against the officer, which the Crown Attorney will then prosecute. Conversely, if the Director does not form such a belief, she or he cannot lay a criminal charge against the officer.

The SIU is unique in Canada and Ontario is one of a few jurisdictions worldwide that has an independent civilian agency with the power to both investigate and charge police officers with a criminal offence. As such, the SIU has become a model of civilian oversight for other jurisdictions amid an international movement toward greater civilian accountability of the police.

This section of the Annual Report provides context for understanding the work of the Unit by describing the investigative process and highlighting issues that have, or will have, an impact on the SIU.

THE INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS

The objective of every SIU investigation is to determine whether there is evidence of criminal wrongdoing on the part of police. It is not to determine whether the
Police services are legally obligated to notify the SIU of incidents that may reasonably fall within the mandate of the SIU. That is not to say that notification may only be given by police services. Anyone can report an incident to the SIU. In fact, people who indicate they were injured by the police, members of the media, lawyers, coroners and those in the medical profession regularly notify the SIU of incidents they believe fall within the SIU’s jurisdiction.

The SIU’s forensic identification team is widely recognized as a professional and competent unit, with particular expertise in the interpretation of trace evidence and, in death cases, recording the autopsy examination. The SIU’s forensic identification team is a pivotal component of most investigations. It is responsible for protecting, collecting, preserving and analyzing the physical evidence. This work includes the interpretation of trace evidence and, in death cases, recording the autopsy process. Where the case calls for more complex forensic examinations, the physical evidence, such as DNA analysis or ballistics, the team liaises with scientists at the Centre of Forensic Sciences in Ontario and other laboratories.

The SIU’s in-house forensic identification team is a pivotal component of most investigations. It is responsible for protecting, collecting, preserving and analyzing the physical evidence. This work includes the interpretation of trace evidence and, in death cases, recording the autopsy process. Where the case calls for more complex forensic examinations, the physical evidence, such as DNA analysis or ballistics, the team liaises with scientists at the Centre of Forensic Sciences in Ontario and other laboratories. The SIU’s forensic identification team is widely recognized as a professional and competent unit, with particular expertise in several areas of forensics, including collision reconstruction and scene mapping. It is managed by two supervisors and is staffed by a squad of forensic investigators.

In 2006-07, the Unit added value to its forensic identification work with an evolving expertise in bloodstain pattern analysis. Bloodstain pattern analysis is the examination of the shapes, locations and distribution patterns of bloodstains, in order to provide an interpretation of the physical events that gave rise to their origin. In some cases, this type of examination can be very useful in the reconstruction of events that are at the heart of an investigation. The Unit’s investment in cultivating this new expertise has paid dividends during the course of the year in actual SIU investigations (see, for example, case # 07-TFI-048 in Case Studies section of this Report).

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Responsive to Complainants and Families

Dealing in a competent and respectful manner with persons who have been injured and the families of those whose deaths are the subject of an investigation is a priority at the SIU. This is the concern of every member of the Unit, a theme that runs through all of his or her duties. However, in an effort to promote continuity and consistency in the relationship, a single member of the investigation team, assisted by the Affected Persons Coordinator with whom the lead investigator must necessarily, will take the lead in liaising with complainants and families. The Affected Persons Coordinator position at the SIU is discussed in further detail in the Communications and Stakeholder Relations section of this Report.

The SIU outreach to complainants and families often involves education about the SIU, especially at the outset. For most people, it will be their first time dealing with or even hearing of the SIU. They need to know what the SIU is and what it does. They need to understand what they can expect from the SIU in the way of information and future contact. They also need to know that the integrity of the case will largely depend on the confidentiality of information that is obtained, and that there are limits to the amount and type of information acquired during the investigation that the SIU can share.

The Unit informs complainants and families that the general findings of the investigation will be discussed with them at the conclusion of the case. However, in order to protect the integrity of related proceedings and the privacy of witnesses who provided information on a confidential basis to the SIU, they will not be provided with a copy of the Director’s Report. The Unit can, of course, explain that its ability to release information is further limited by the need to protect the fair trial interests of the accused person and the community.

Director’s Decisions

Most SIU investigations lead to a decision by the Director about whether she or he has reasonable grounds to believe, based on the evidence, that a criminal offence has occurred.

If the Director’s decision is that no such grounds exist, the Attorney General is notified in a written report and the case is closed. If the Director decides that she or he does have reasonable grounds to believe a criminal offence occurred, a charge is laid and the SIU refers the matter to Justice Prosecutions of the Criminal Law Division at the Ministry of the Attorney General, which prosecutes the charge.

In some cases there is no need for the Director to decide whether charges are warranted or not because it becomes evident during the course of those investigations that what appeared to be an incident that came within the mandate at the time it was reported actually falls outside the SIU’s jurisdiction. For example, medical records obtained by the Unit at an early point in the case may disclose that the injury in question is not in fact a “serious injury” (see Frequently Asked Questions section of this ANNUAL REPORT 6/7
Can the SIU investigate all complaints against police?
The SIU has a limited, consequence-based jurisdiction. The Unit conducts investigations into police activity where someone has been seriously injured, alleges sexual assault, or has died. Complaints involving police conduct, services and policies that do not meet these criteria must be referred to other complaint processes.

Is there a time limit in relation to when incidents can be reported to the SIU?
There is no time limit. Incidents can be reported to the SIU days, weeks, months and even years after they have occurred. The SIU often undertakes investigations of historical complaints against police officers. However, the later an incident is reported, the more difficult it may be to uncover the physical and witness evidence relevant to the complaint.

What are “serious injuries”? 
The SIU continues to use the definition of “serious injury” that was created by the SIU’s first Director, the Honorable John O’dell. The definition was published after consultation and has withstood the test of time. Indeed, the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police has adopted it, recommending to its members that they use this definition in determining whether a case falls within the jurisdiction of the SIU. The O’dell definition reads:

“Serious injuries” shall include those that are likely to interfere with the health or comfort of the victim and are more than merely transitory or trivial in nature and will include serious injury resulting from sexual assault. “Serious injury” shall initially be presumed when the victim 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 or suffers loss of vision or hearing, or alleges sexual assault. When a prolonged delay is likely before the seriousness of the nature can be ascertained, the Unit should be notified so that it can monitor the situation and decide on the extent of its involvement.

The key aspect of the O’dell definition is the impact the injury has on the individual’s life, health and ability to carry on in normal fashion. What are the qualifications of SIU investigators?
The SIU’s investigative complement consists of personnel who are stationed at the Unit’s office in Mississauga, Ontario and investigators who are strategically located throughout the province. This blend allows the head office to oversee and manage investigations, which are typically led by the investigators based there, while maintaining the flexibility to respond quickly to incident scenes across the province with investigators that reside closer to the scenes.

SIU investigators come from both civilian and police backgrounds. During the 2006-07 fiscal year and for the first time, the majority of SIU investigators based at the head office came from civilian backgrounds.

All of the Unit’s investigators have extensive experience investigating serious incidents, such as deaths, sexual assault allegations, serious assaults, shootings and motor vehicle collisions. The average investigative experience among the Unit’s over 40 investigators and forensic analysts is 3 years.

How long do SIU investigations take?
The SIU has set goals for expeditious investigations. The SIU recognizes it is important to resolve cases in a timely manner and statistically, over half of the Unit’s cases close within 30 business days. However, every investigation is different and some, due to their complexity or unforeseen circumstances, require more time to complete.

It is also important to note that the thoroughness of the investigation takes precedence over the length of time it takes to finish an investigation. No case is presented to the Director for his or her decision until the investigation is complete.

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Why does the SIU exist?
Prior to the establishment of the SIU, police services investigated their own officers in Ontario, or in some instances, another police service was assigned to conduct investigations. There was public concern about a process in which police officers investigated other police officers, particularly in incidents of police shootings where a member of the public had been injured or killed. Simply put, there was a lack of public confidence in a system where police investigated themselves.

The SIU is also notified of incidents by complainants themselves or their representatives to discuss the results of cases. Finally, when necessary, the SIU's Affected Persons Coordinator will keep in contact with representatives to discuss the results of cases. Finally, when necessary, the SIU's Affected Persons Coordinator will keep in contact with representatives to discuss the results of cases.

The present Director has also made it a practice, upon request, to meet with families, members of the media, lawyers, coroners and those in the community who reside closer to the scenes.

To deal with the matter. For example, a police service may proceed to investigate the incident.

The SIU typically investigates incidents that are painful for those involved. People want to know what happened and why it happened. They ask about the SIU and how it investigated the matter, including what witnesses said to investigators. The information is often confidential and subject to privacy laws, the SIU will, to the extent possible, communicate its decision and information regarding the investigation to the injured persons or the families of deceased persons.

The chief of the police service involved in the case or the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police are also informed by the SIU. The results of investigations are made public in SIU news releases or through the SIU's website: www.siunews.on.ca

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What happens at the end of an investigation?

The Unit’s primary focus during the investigative process is to gather the evidence. Once all the evidence is in, the Director decides whether there are reasonable grounds to lay a criminal charge against a police officer.

At the end of the process, the SIU strives to provide an explanation of what happened to all those involved while recognizing the confidentiality of the information that has been gathered and the limits imposed by law. The Attorney General of Ontario, the injured persons or the families of deceased persons, and the Chief of the involved police service or the Commissioner of the OPP are notified of the investigation’s findings and the Director’s decision. The Director has also made it a practice, upon request, to meet personally with the families of deceased persons and/or their representatives to discuss the results of cases. Interaction with the SIU, and especially the Affected Persons Coordinator, may also continue after a case has closed.

Finally, the results of investigations are made public in SIU news releases, which were generated approximately one-third of cases this fiscal year. In many cases where the SIU does not issue a news release, it is the Unit’s policy to post a case summary in the “Report on Cases” section on the SIU’s website: www.siu.on.ca. News releases are also available at this web address.

Does the SIU investigate off-duty police officers?

The SIU’s statutory jurisdiction does not differentiate between on-duty and off-duty police officers. Accordingly, the SIU’s jurisdiction captures conduct by off-duty police officers unless police equipment or property is involved, or the off-duty officer’s status as a police officer has been implicated in the course of the incident, such as may occur if an off-duty officer identifies himself or herself as a police officer.

What happens to police officers who get charged?

Once the SIU has laid a charge against a police officer, the Unit refers the matter to Justice Prosecutors of the Criminal Division at the Ministry of the Attorney General, which prosecutes the charge. The SIU, as an investigative agency, is not involved in the prosecution, although it does meet with Justice Prosecutors to discuss the findings and the decision of further investigation is required or if witnesses need to be located.

While the SIU always announces to the public when it has laid a charge against a police officer, the SIU does not release detailed information regarding the basis of that charge in order to protect the fair trial interests of the defendant. The SIU will participate by preparing the Crown brief and assisting the Crown if the defence officer identifies himself or herself as a police officer.

While the credit rightfully belongs to the dedication and hard work of SIU personnel who were able to absorb the demands of the added workload, their effort was assisted by a reorganization and replenishment of the SIU’s “human capital.” In the summer of 2006, a Deputy Director was appointed when the Director was away on a leave of absence. It was the first time in the SIU’s history that a Deputy Director was appointed. Previously, while the investigations themselves continued unaffected, a backlog of cases awaiting decision would develop whenever the Director took an extended leave of absence, whether on vacation, personal or professional development or for some other reason. This was so because the Director is the only person, under the terms of the SIU’s statutory mandate, authorized to cause a criminal charge to be laid against a police officer in connection with any SIU investigation. With a Deputy Director in place, vested with the same legal authority as the Director, the Unit was able to avoid a backlog and maintain the flow of cases ready for decision.

Also worthy of mention are the seven investigators who were sworn in to the Unit in February 2007. The infusion of talent into the Unit’s investigative ranks helped the Unit successfully manage the particularly heavy caseload of 2006-07.

Notwithstanding the SIU’s accomplishments in the face of these resource pressures, the weight of the increased caseload is beginning to have an effect. For example, the average annual caseload for the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 was 163 occurrences. For 2005-06 and 2006-07, the annual average is 221 occurrences, an increase of 34%. These two periods have witnessed a corresponding 16% decrease in the percentage of cases that were able to close within 30 business days (see Appendix A). In addition, the Unit is confronted with the increasing need to focus some of its resources on the performance of its core mission— the investigation of cases— which is of even greater importance, such as outreach to community and police groups, connecting with stakeholders and strategic planning, before it can stretch thin.

This historically high caseload does not appear to be a passing trend. In order to address the challenges posed by this new reality, the SIU has been engaged in long term planning, with creative solutions in mind. Part of the answer will no doubt be a further reorganization of the Unit’s human resources. In light of the success of having a Deputy Director for a limited stay in 2006, it is perhaps worth examining the viability of having a permanent Deputy Director position at the SIU. A realignment of the Unit’s policies and practices with the mission, vision and values of those that work at the SIU will also assist in achieving efficiencies. Plans are in place for a concerted drive in this regard. The Unit will also explore ways of expanding the number of positions among its investigative roster. Another piece of the puzzle will be to look to improve the information technologies, tools and equipment available to SIU personnel.

What happens at the end of a case?

Even if the SIU does not issue a news release, it is the Unit’s policy to post a case summary in the “Report on Cases” section on the SIU’s website: www.siu.on.ca. News releases are also available at this web address.

On February 2, 2007, seven investigators were sworn in to the Unit at a ceremony presided over by the Minister of Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General. James Corrigan, SIU Commissioner, introduced the new investigators before an audience consisting of SIU personnel who were able to absorb the demands of the added workload, their effort was assisted by a reorganization and replenishment of the SIU’s “human capital.” In the summer of 2006, a Deputy Director was appointed when the Director was away on a leave of absence. It was the first time in the SIU’s history that a Deputy Director was appointed. Previously, while the investigations themselves continued unaffected, a backlog of cases awaiting decision would develop whenever the Director took an extended leave of absence, whether on vacation, personal or professional development or for some other reason. This was so because the Director is the only person, under the terms of the SIU’s statutory mandate, authorized to cause a criminal charge to be laid against a police officer in connection with any SIU investigation. With a Deputy Director in place, vested with the same legal authority as the Director, the Unit was able to avoid a backlog and maintain the flow of cases ready for decision.

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SIU Contributing to Developments in Police Accountability Abroad

As a provincial agency, the overwhelming part of the Unit’s outreach work is obviously targeted at the Province of Ontario and its population of over 12 million people. However, a noteworthy aspect of the outreach story in 2006-07 was the interest expressed by other Canadian provinces and other countries in the SIU as a model of oversight. This may be a reflection of the momentum that appears to be taking hold in Canada and other parts of the world for changes to existing systems of police accountability.

Acting under the auspices of the SIU’s First Nations Liaison program, discussed further in detail in the Communications and Stakeholder Relations section of this Report, SIU staff traveled to Winnipeg in April 2006 as the invitation of the Manitoba Métis Federation to participate in a forum sponsored by the Federation to explore possible reforms to the system of police oversight in Manitoba. The forum heard from the SIU about its particular brand of oversight and from other oversight agencies working inside and outside of Manitoba. In the end, the discussions provided the SIU an important opportunity to participate in the debate taking shape across Canada around issues of police accountability and to learn from the experiences of others performing oversight in this country.

On July 14, 2006, the SIU Director gave a presentation in Toronto about the work of the Unit, and the SIU is a model of oversight. This submission is further discussed in the Communications and Stakeholder Relations section of this Report.

Responding to the Changing Civilian Landscape at Home

The SIU will soon need to adapt to a changed environment in the system of police oversight in Ontario. Bill 103, an Act to establish an Independent Police Review Director and create a new public complaints process by amending the Police Services Act, was introduced by the provincial government on April 19, 2006. Flowing from the recommendations contained in the Report of the Police Complaints System in Ontario issued by the Honourable Patrick LeSage, Q.C., the Bill will overhaul the manner in which complaints against the police are processed. Whereas most police complaints are now filed with the police and investigated by the police, the Bill creates an independent body that will receive complaints and decide what to do with them.

It is important to note that Bill 103 does not deal with the jurisdiction of the SIU. All incidents of serious injuries (including sexual assault allegations) and deaths in cases involving the police will remain the purview of the SIU. However, there will arise a host of operational issues for the SIU once the new agency is up and running. That is why the SIU is working on a number of issues to ensure the new oversight landscape to come, even though Bill 103 is not expected to become law until sometime in 2007-08. The Unit’s most significant step in 2006-07 was to facilitate a formal submission made by the Director’s Resource Committee to the Standing Committee on Justice Policy. This submission is further discussed in the Communications and Stakeholder Relations section of this Report.

Ipperwash

A further issue on the horizon that could impact the course of police accountability in the province of Ontario, including the manner in which the SIU conducts its business, particularly in cases involving First Nations people and communities, is the anticipated release of Commissioner Sidney B. Linden’s Ipperwash Inquiry Report in 2007-08. The Inquiry was called to review the circumstances surrounding the death of Dudley George in 1995. The SIU had conducted its own investigation of Dudley George’s death and laid a charge against an officer as a result. The SIU had standing at the Inquiry and is looking forward to the release of the Inquiry Report. The Unit will carefully consider its contents and any potential recommendations implicating SIU operations.

Balanced Scorecard

In the last Annual Report, the SIU Director announced the prospective adoption of the Balanced Scorecard approach to articulate the Unit’s organizational vision and strategy, and to translate these into action. The Balanced Scorecard process is a strategic planning and management system. The process works by harnessing the power of an organization’s people through a series of consultations whereby they develop and affirm their organization’s Mission, Vision and Values, and generate ideas on how the organization can meet its goals in ways that reflect those ideals. Part of the Balanced Scorecard process is aimed at revitalizing the organization’s policies, procedures and performance standards, as well as the manner in which they are developed.

In 2006-07, the SIU took the first and most important step in setting the Balanced Scorecard process in motion by retaining a business advisory company to organize the Unit’s Balanced Scorecard efforts. The SIU anticipates that the substantive work on the Balanced Scorecard process will occur in the next fiscal year. This will entail the devotion of substantial amounts of time and energy from all Unit personnel in the course of comprehensive consultations touching on every aspect of the Unit’s work. This will doubtless add to the resource strains currently being experienced due to the increased caseload, but the investment is worth it as success in this endeavour promises to chart the Unit’s course well into the future.
LOOKING BACK ON 2006-07

INVESTIGATIONS

Occurrences

There were 238 occurrences in 2006-07, a 16% increase over 2005-06 and the most the SIU has had in a given year. Custody deaths and injuries accounted for the increase, while vehicle deaths were the lowest in a decade. When examining the comparative historical occurrence data (see Appendix A), the influx of cases appears to be on an upward trend. Appendix B is a list of occurrences by county and police service, to compare incident rates against population and specific police services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Occurrences</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firearm Deaths</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearm Injuries</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody Deaths</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody Injuries</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Injury/Death</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Deaths</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Injuries</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Complaints</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Occurrences</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of cases in which charges were laid: 2
Number of officers charged: 2
The SIU measures the time it takes investigators to arrive at an incident and the number of investigators deployed. Speed of response and the number of investigators that are initially dispatched to an incident can be important in some cases because of the need to collect and secure physical evidence and to make contact with witnesses before they leave the scene. The initial deployment of investigators also correlates to case type.

Average Number of Investigators
Dispatched by Case Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Type</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Complaints</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearm Deaths</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Deaths</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody Deaths</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody Injuries</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Complaints</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearm Deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Deaths</td>
<td>3.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Complaints</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearm Deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vehicle Deaths</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody Deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody Injuries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Response Time by Case Type (Hours:Minutes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Type</th>
<th>Average Response Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Complaints</td>
<td>1.91 Min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearm Deaths</td>
<td>1:47 Min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Deaths</td>
<td>1:41 Min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody Injuries</td>
<td>2:44 Min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The SIU has set a performance standard of closing 65% of its cases within 30 business days. This standard has been met for the last five years. 68% of the Unit’s cases were closed within 30 business days in 2006-07, up slightly from 2005-06. The SIU completed 2137 cases in 2006-07, of which 78% were closed within 30 days. The average response time to closed sexual assault complaints was 1.73 hours.

Case Reviews
Case reviews permit a police service to offer constructive commentary about the SIU’s investigation at its conclusion. The purpose of these reviews is to attempt to ensure that the SIU is meeting its standards and to explore opportunities for improvement. Every year, a number of non-change cases are randomly selected for review. In 2006-07, the SIU initiated 17 case reviews with police services across the province and received 14 responses.

The police service completes a questionnaire about the Unit’s performance, which allows for direct feedback from the service and from the officers involved in the investigations as well. Based on the response, the SIU determines if the cases closed were clear at the time and discusses issues that arose during the course of the investigation. These meetings may be initiated by the SIU or a police service.

Terminations
In some SIU cases, information is gathered during the initial stages of the investigation that establishes that the incident, at first thought to fall within the SIU’s mandate, is actually 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.” It may also become clear in the course of a case that the serious injury or death in question is not connected in any way to police activity. In those instances, the SIU does not have any legal jurisdiction to continue with the investigation and the Director terminates all further SIU involvement. As such, the Director makes no decision as to whether a criminal charge is warranted in the case or not. Other institutions or processes may be involved to deal with these incidents. For example, a police service may step in to investigate the matter.

In 2006-07, 63 cases did not mandated a full investigation (27% of the total cases) and were terminated. In the previous year, 30% of cases were terminated.

Non-Jurisdictional Incidents
In contrast to cases that are ultimately terminated, some incidents reported to the SIU never become SIU cases because it is immediately clear that the report does not fall within the SIU’s mandate. In 2006-07, the Unit received 80 non-jurisdictional complaints—83 from members of the public and 15 from police services. The previous year there were 138 non-jurisdictional complaints—82 from members of the public and 66 from the police. Where appropriate, these incidents are referred to other agencies. The following are examples of these year’s non-jurisdictional incidents:

• Toronto Police Service pursued a vehicle that ultimately failed to make a turn and became wedged between a pole and guide wire. The three occupants were taken to hospital, examined and released with no serious injuries. The police service was informed that the SIU would not be conducting an investigation because there was no serious injury.
• A man was arrested and alleged that he was verbally abused by police officers. The SIU referred the matter to the appropriate police service professional standards branch.
On November 25, 2006, the SIU was notified that a female complainant had come forward with an allegation of sexual assault. Two SIU investigators were assigned to investigate the incident.

The complainant alleged that a sergeant of the Greater Sudbury Police Service had sexually assaulted her in the fall of 1992. Collecting the evidence from the SIU investigation, the Director concluded that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the sergeant had committed the offence of sexual assault, contrary to section 271 of the Criminal Code of Canada. A charge was laid against the officer and the case is presently before the courts.

On May 10, 2006, the SIU received notice of a fatal collision involving a van and a tree. In the area of Tracey Street, the subject officer’s cruiser was a significant distance behind the van, a Dodge Caravan, which was stolen.

The other officers had just approached the area of Tracey Street when they heard the subject officer request assistance because there had been a collision. The officers arrived at Prinse and Grove Streets and saw the van had struck a tree. The distance from the start of the pursuit to the collision scene was approximately 2.1 kilometres.

There were two occupants in the van. They drove immediately after the collision and the passenger, a 16-year-old girl, was taken to hospital where she died later that day.

Based on all the available evidence, the Director concluded that the subject officer exercised a reasonable level of care in what was a relatively short pursuit. The distance between the vehicles increased as the pursuit unfolded such that, just before the van struck the tree, the subject officer’s cruiser was a significant distance behind the van.

On September 7, 2006, the SIU was notified that a York Region police officer had used Taser force against a man who was between about three to ten feet away. He was shot three times, struck twice and fatally wounded.

The Director concluded that the man deliberately advanced on the officer believing that such an action would culminate in the officers shooting him. He stated, “The officers were confronted by the threat of lethal force. They ordered the man to desist and offered him options. They also tried to de-escalate and ordered the man to drop his weapons. When the subject officer was met with the threat of lethal force, the officers shot him with lethal force. I believe that the officer acted reasonably in resorting to this force.”

On March 1, 2007, the Toronto Police Service (TPS) notified the SIU of a shooting following a confrontation between a civilian and a police at a Cash Converters store.

Eight SIU investigators probed the circumstances of the shooting. As part of the investigation, investigators interviewed witnesses about having discharged the firearm and designated him as the subject officer. The subject officer’s operational uniform was collected for photography and forensic examination. SIU forensic investigators processed the shooting scene and collected and evaluated all firearms, evidence of the man’s firearms if applicable, money, weapons and valuables and civilian’s weapons if applicable.

The SIU investigation revealed that on the day in question, a 36-year-old man entered a Cash Converters store on Eglinton Avenue East. A store assistant noticed a man in the store appeared agitated and verbally abusive. The officers decided to arrest the man for causing a disturbance after he continued his behaviour. He stated, “The officers were confronted by the threat of lethal force. They ordered the man to desist and offered him options. They also tried to de-escalate and ordered the man to drop his weapons. When the subject officer was met with the threat of lethal force, the officers shot him with lethal force. I believe that the officer acted reasonably in resorting to this force.”

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On January 3, 2007, a man armed with a knife sustained his own life. The evidence satisfies me that the man died from a single gunshot to the head. A post mortem examination conducted on April 17, 2006 determined that the man died from a single gunshot to the head.

On April 15, 2007 at 5:58 p.m., an Ottawa Provincial Police (OPP) officer saw a man walking on Winnipeg Street along the railway tracks in White River. The officer advised other officers of his location and followed the man as he walked along the tracks. Additional officers arrived and when they neared the man's location, he leaped onto a rail car, looked out at the officers and sharpened the knife again. Shortly afterward, an officer heard a muffled gunshot. The officers then fired two shots at the man, finding him by a platform at the end of a railway car.

Five SIU investigators were assigned to probe the circumstances surrounding the man's death to determine what role, if any, the police played. The investigators reported that on April 12, 2006, OPP officers had stopped a vehicle with three occupants on Highway 17 near White River. While the officers were searching the cab, the driver stabbed his dog in the face. The OPP officers from various detachments and units began a search for the man. The man was later seen lying on a platform at the end of a railway car.

The SIU sessions expose new police leadership that these meetings help foster is an invaluable tool for outreach resources dedicated to connecting with the public.

The SIU has stepped up its efforts and 2006-07 continued to see high levels of outreach towards non-policing communities and individuals. Outreach continues to be a fundamental part of the SIU's overall mission. In fact, it is an overarching theme touching all aspects of SIU operations. The outreach work performed by the SIU relates to those efforts aimed at spreading word about the Unit to people and communities that could be impacted by its work. The hope is that increased understanding of the SIU brings with it an enhanced ability on the part of individuals and groups to report incidents and cooperate with the Unit, added confidence in the SIU's work, and a more constructive scrutiny of that work with the SIU and the general public.

Meeting with frontline police officers is also a key goal. For example, the SIU is a standard part of the curriculum delivered to every new recruit class at the Ontario Police College (OPC). The SIU session exposes new officers to the mandate of the SIU, the manner in which SIU investigations are conducted and the legislation governing the SIU and police services in the conduct of SIU investigations. The SIU's presence at the OPC is designed to expose new officers to the SIU and the SIU's mission, as well as to acquaint nationally police officers and the public with the mission of the SIU and its role in civilian oversight and police accountability. Despite these challenges, the SIU has stepped up its efforts and 2006-07 continued to see high levels of outreach resources dedicated to connecting with the public.

Outreach is a shared responsibility at the SIU. Whether lecturing at academic institutions, connecting to members of the public at community centres, setting up shop at various trade shows or job fairs, or meeting with individuals and organizations engaged in the work of civilian oversight and police accountability. Despite these challenges, the SIU has stepped up its efforts and 2006-07 continued to see high levels of outreach resources dedicated to connecting with the public.
Speaking engagements at academic institutions is a particularly important aspect of the Unit’s outreach work. This includes presentations at academic institutions on the investigative process, or liaising with community leaders to facilitate the involvement of social service agencies in these cases. The Unit was instrumental in arranging a presentation at CACOLE’s annual conference in Vancouver by University of Toronto Professor Scott Wortley, on the role of the SIU in conducting research into police use of force incidents. This is a testament to the Unit’s ability to reach a wide audience on the importance of police accountability.

In addition to speaking engagements, the Unit’s participation in the Annual Indigenous Peoples’ Conference in 2007 was significant. The Unit contributed to the conference program by hosting a Discussion Panel about the SIU’s role in investigating police actions involving Indigenous peoples, providing a forum for discussion on the challenges and opportunities presented by Indigenous communities.

The SIU was also involved in a number of community outreach initiatives, including a partnership with the Toronto District School Board to raise awareness among students about police accountability. The Unit was also involved in a partnership with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACOLE) to provide training to SIU personnel, including sessions on cultural sensitivity, in order to better serve Indigenous peoples.

The SIU’s contributions to the Annual Indigenous Peoples’ Conference in 2007 were significant, as the Unit was able to reach a wide audience on the importance of police accountability and the need for greater cultural sensitivity in their work. The Unit’s participation in this conference is a testament to the Unit’s commitment to engaging with Indigenous communities and ensuring that its work is meaningful and relevant to the needs of these communities.
witness assistance and referral services, grief counselors, mental health service agencies, social workers, family and children services, and drug and alcohol addiction counselors. The Coordinator also made personal contact with sexual assault complainants. Much of the work is conducted over the phone and at the office, but the Coordinator will often travel to meet with individuals at their homes or other places of convenience. The Coordinator's services are available on a 24/7 basis.

APC Case Load Profile
- Number of cases: 55
- Number of people contacted: 109
- Number of people getting ongoing support: 15 (in person contact)

The success of the APC's role largely depends on being able to access institutional networks for service areas when the need arises. Accordingly, aside from the APC's outreach to persons impacted by SIU cases, the Coordinator also participated in broader outreach initiatives to connect with institutional networks of social services across the province. Hospital staff, police officers, social workers, family and children's service workers, drug and alcohol addiction counselors, parole and probation workers, lawyers and other members of the legal profession, were among the individuals targeted in this campaign in 2006-07. Public organizations were also approached, including police services, the social work profession, were among the individuals targeted in this campaign in 2006-07. Some of the key results of this outreach included establishing working relationships with needle exchange programs in South Western Ontario, support and assistance with sexual assault complainants. Much of the work is conducted on a 24/7 basis.

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the Unit in February 2007, each participated in the orientation program.

Quarterly seminars

The quarterly training seminars for investigative staff are held in conjunction with forensic training days. The seminars focus on subject matter that has been identified as relevant and necessary to the investigative enterprise. Invariably, topics have included developments in the forensic, investigative, legal and technological fields. The seminars also typically contain a core case review in which the lessons learned from a closed investigation that presented particular challenges are reviewed, among others. Forensic reviewers have proven valuable in the development of best practices at the Unit. Presentations on cultural sensitivity, in addition to an open forum with the Director, are also important parts of every seminar. Feedback obtained from seminar attendees through surveys is used to improve and organize future training initiatives.

External training

In order to ensure that SIU personnel benefit from the expertise that exists beyond the Unit, the training programs at the SIU draw on training and development initiatives that are provided by external sources or through attendance at conferences and workshops. This includes enrollments in courses provided by the Ontario Public Service’s Centre for Leadership and Learning, the Ontario Police College, Osgoode Hall School of Continuing Education, and Showcase Ontario. In order to ensure that SIU personnel benefit from the expertise that exists beyond the Unit, the training programs at the SIU draw on training and development initiatives that are provided by external sources or through attendance at conferences and workshops. This includes enrollments in courses provided by the Ontario Public Service’s Centre for Leadership and Learning, the Ontario Police College, Osgoode Hall School of Continuing Education, and Showcase Ontario.

Investigation and Forensic Identification Staff Training

External Providers

• Collision Reconstruction Overview
• The CHA Effect, myths and the current state of forensic
• Role of the forensic and investigative load and team communication
• Evidence collection, submission and analysis with respect to firearms
• Role of the forensic and investigative load and team communication
• Firearms familiarization training
• Using digital technology as an investigative tool
• Conducting parallel investigations
• Variables affecting eyewitness testimony
• Interrogation best practices
• Investigative expectations and the Directors decisions
• Police response to excised delinquents
• Medical conditions that matter excised delinquents
• The Social Context of Police Use of Force
• First Nations treaties and the role of the First Nations liaison program
• Jewish cultural community
• First Nations sensitivity training
• Investigative considerations while on a First Nations reserve

Corporate

Aside from the training dedicated to the Unit’s investigative capacity, the SIU continued to invest significantly in 2006-07 in programs aimed at developing the human resources of the Unit in other areas. For example, developmental and learning opportunities in the area of business planning were identified and attended by SIU staff to better position the Unit to prepare its own contingency plans in the event of unforeseen disruptions in service. The Unit also continued with its commitment to overall staff wellness and sensitivity training, for example, an addition of 13 staff members were trained during the past year in the use of Automated External Defibrillators. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and First Aid. The Unit’s medical response team is now comprised of twenty-two trained responders. Other examples of training initiatives in this area included:

• Workplace Discrimination and Harassment Prevention for staff
• Health Tips for Summer and Business Travel
• Overview of Settlement and Integration Services Organization
• Balanced Scorecard approach to goal setting and performance measurement
• Tips for Resilience in Stressful Times
• Ontario Public Service Employees Union Pension Overview
• Promoting Effective Communication
• Getting Restful Sleep

Quarterly Training Seminars

Quarterly seminars with external providers, Toronto Police Service, Halton Regional Police Association and Police Association of Ontario presidents

• Accident Investigation Team for Ontario’s Professional Standards
• Role of the Affected Persons Coordinator
• Writing of Drafts of the Code of Ethics
• Paramus-identification training
• Using wireless technology as an investigative tool
• Conducting parallel investigations
• Variables affecting eyewitness testimony
• Interrogation best practices
• Investigative expectations and the Directors decisions
• Police response to excised delinquents
• Medical conditions that matter excised delinquents
• The Social Context of Police Use of Force
• First Nations treaties and the role of the First Nations liaison program
• Jewish cultural community
• First Nations sensitivity training
• Investigative considerations while on a First Nations reserve

Administrative Staff

• Access and Privacy workshop
• Access, Level 1
• Business Writing and Grammar Skills
• Level 1
• Get It Right: An Intensive Proofreading Course
• Leadership and Management Outreach for Women
• Let the Numbers Speak
• Microsoft Word, Level 1

Management

• CACOLE Annual Conference
• Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police - Annual Conference
• Disaster Planning: Are You Prepared to Respond (OACP)
• Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy Associates Annual Conference
• 9th Annual OACP Conference
• 1st Annual Privacy Law Summit
• Frances Glessner Lee Homicide Conference
• Leadership Orientation Program (CFLL)
• Leadership, Management and Governance Conference Planning
• 2005 Constitutional Cases
• 2009 National Criminal Cases
• 2007 Government Results Summit
• Made to Measure: Unlocking Performance and Results
• Media Relations 2007
• Municipal Health and Safety Annual Conference
• National Symposium on Technology Crime and Electronic Evidence
• RCMP’s Balanced Scorecard at 2006 Public Sector Quality Fair
• Professional Standards Conference
• The Multi-Generational Workforce: You, Me, Them and Us (CFLL)

Training Coordinator

• Compliance of Certificates in Adult Education (Sheridan College)
• Ontario College for Training and Development Annual Conference

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Training Expenditures
Expenditures related to training in 2006-07 were 4.8% of the SIU’s total budget.
Training Expenditures - $273,422

Expenditures by Section
2006-07 Expenditures
Salaries & Wages  $4,023,874    70%
Supplies & Equipment  $403,412    7%
Services  $457,509    8%
Benefits  $488,072    9%
Administrative Services  $554,059    10%
Office of the Director  $627,868    11%
Investigative Services  $3,460,560    61%
Supervisors  (2) 
Investigative 
Forensic 
Manager Counsel 
Director 
Affected 
Persons 
Coordinator 

Recruitment
In early 2007, seven investigators were sworn-in as investigators at the Unit. As part of our hiring practices, the SIU focuses on integrity, strong ethical values and leadership. Candidates are scrutinized to ensure that they understand the terms they will be asked to undertake if hired. The SIU also conducts a security clearance investigation for each candidate prior to an offer of employment.

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURES
Total annual expenditures for the year ended March 31, 2007 were $3,689,749.
2006-07 Expenditures

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LOOKING FORWARD

During the 2007-08 year, the SIU will continue to conduct professional, efficient investigations, and develop deeper relationships with organizations and communities that have an interest in the work of the Unit.

The upward trend in the number of investigations conducted by the SIU requires a review of staffing levels and the achievement of new efficiencies in order to meet the challenges posed by the increase in the workload. The Unit remains confident that it will continue to receive the same level of support and cooperation from the Ministry of the Attorney General as it has always enjoyed.

The SIU will continue work on performance standards, engaging staff and stakeholders in the development of new measures. In this regard, the Unit has a powerful new tool to harness the dedication, initiative and ingenuity of its staff – the Balanced Scorecard process. The office looks forward to the opportunity to report next year on the successes realized through this vehicle.

There is every confidence that through the Balanced Scorecard process, the SIU will continue to be well positioned to meet challenges and add value to the work that it does.
## SIU Case Breakdown by County, Police Service and Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY POP.*</th>
<th>POLICE SERVICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cases</td>
<td>% of Total Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearm Deaths</td>
<td>Firearm Injuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody Deaths</td>
<td>Custody Injuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicular Injuries</td>
<td>Vehicular Deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Complaints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SIU CENTRAL REGION

#### Dufferin County
- OPP Dufferin Detachment: 1,000 (0.4%)

#### Haldimand County
- OPP Haldimand County Detachment: 3,000 (1.3%)

#### Brantford Police Service
- 1,000 (0.4%)

#### Halton Regional Police Service
- 1,000 (0.4%)

#### Barrie Police Service
- 1,000 (0.8%)

#### Midland Police Service
- 1,000 (0.8%)

#### OPP Collingwood
- 1,000 (0.8%)

#### OPP Nottawasaga Detachment
- 1,000 (0.8%)

#### OPP Orillia Detachment
- 1,000 (0.8%)

#### OPP Huronia West Detachment
- 1,000 (0.8%)

#### OPP Niagara Detachment
- 1,000 (0.8%)

#### Niagara Regional Police Service
- 1,000 (0.5%)

#### OPP Hamilton Detachment
- 1,000 (0.5%)

#### Hamilton Police Service
- 1,000 (0.5%)

#### Durham Regional Police Service
- 1,000 (0.5%)

#### York Regional Police Service
- 1,000 (0.5%)

#### Peel Regional Police Service
- 1,000 (0.5%)

#### TOTAL SIU CENTRAL REGION
- 3,000 (5.5%)

### SIU TORONTO REGION

#### Toronto Division
- 9,000 (5.5%)

#### TOTAL SIU TORONTO REGION
- 9,000 (5.5%)

### Other Injuries/Deaths
- n/a

### Vehicle Injuries
- 8,000 (5.5%)

### Sexual Assault Complaints
- 2,000 (10.9%)

### TOTALS
- 16,000 (92.2%)

### Number of cases in which charges laid

| Number of officers charged | 3 | 2 |

### Case Closure Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total # of Cases1</td>
<td>1,142</td>
<td>1,147</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>1,174</td>
<td>1,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average # of days to close</td>
<td>16.08</td>
<td>23.71</td>
<td>22.15</td>
<td>25.51</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of cases closed within 30 days</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of cases closed within 30 days</td>
<td>92.25%</td>
<td>97.56%</td>
<td>76.07%</td>
<td>67.41%</td>
<td>65.33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The number of closed cases is necessarily less than the total occurrences in 2006-07 as a number of cases resulted in investigations that were ongoing at the end of the fiscal year. In addition, the cases in which charges were laid are not considered ‘closed,’ and were omitted from this figure, since further investigation and legal proceedings in relation to these cases may take months and even years.
SIU WESTERN REGION

- Waterloo Regional Municipality
- Bruce County
- Grey County: 92,411
- Oxford County
- Wellington County
- Essex County: 393,402
- Elgin County: 85,351

SIU EASTERN REGION

- Chatham-Kent Division
- Kawartha Lakes Division
- City of Kawartha Police Service
- Peterborough County
- Lambton County: 128,204
- Parry Sound District: 40,918
- Muskoka District Municipality

SIU NORTHERN REGION

- United Counties
- Stormont, Dundas and Glengary United Counties
- Leeds and Grenville United Counties
- Kenora District
- Timiskaming District: 33,283
- Ottawa Division
- Hastings County

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Note:
*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.
Population information provided by 2006 Census Canada. Statistics Canada excludes First Nations data where enumeration was incomplete. For further information please refer to Chart only represents police services with SIU Occurrences.
ONTARIO POLICE SERVICES ACT, 1990 PART VII

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

Section 113.

(1) There shall be a special investigations unit of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

(2) The unit shall consist of a director appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Solicitor General and investigators appointed under the Public Service Act.

(3) A person who is a police officer or former police officer shall not be appointed as director, and persons who are police officers shall not be appointed as investigators.

(4) The director and investigators are peace officers.

(5) The director may, on his or her own initiative, and shall, at the request of the Solicitor General or Attorney General, cause investigations to be conducted into the circumstances of serious injuries and deaths that may have resulted from criminal offences committed by police officers.

(6) An investigator shall not participate in an investigation that relates to members of a police force of which he or she was a member.

(7) If there are reasonable grounds to do so in his or her opinion, the director shall cause informations to be laid against police officers in connection with the matters investigated and shall refer them to the Crown Attorney for prosecution.

(8) The director shall report the results of investigations to the Attorney General.

(9) Members of police forces shall co-operate fully with the members of the unit in the conduct of investigations.

Order in Council 814/93:

(1) the administration of Part VII of this Act be assigned and transferred from the Solicitor General and Minister of Correctional Services to the Attorney General, effective April 8, 1993; and

(2) the powers and duties of Solicitor General, now vested in the Solicitor General and Minister of Correctional Services, pertaining to the Special Investigations Unit, with the exceptions of that set out in subsection 113(5) of this Act, be assigned and transferred to the Attorney General, effective April 8, 1993.

Regulations 673/98:

Effective January 1, 1999, this Regulation was enacted and details the conduct and duties of police officers respecting investigations by the Special Investigations Unit.