

Haliburton Highlands Ontario Provincial Police Detachment Board Agenda

Wednesday, September 24, 2025

1:00 PM County Council Chambers

Notice: Members of the public may observe the proceedings of Council by attending the Council Chambers at 11 Newcastle Street, Minden.

Alternatively the live webcast can be accessed at: <https://youtube.com/live/XLGSM0cRt4U?feature=share>

Page

1. Call to Order

2. Land Acknowledgement

We respectfully acknowledge that the County of Haliburton is located on Treaty 20 Michi Saagiig territory, and in the traditional territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations. We acknowledge a shared presence of Indigenous nations throughout the area, and recognize its original, Indigenous inhabitants as the stewards of its lands and waters since time immemorial.

3. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest

4. Adoption of Agenda

5. Adoption of the Minutes from Previous Meeting

4 - 7

5.1. Minutes from the June 18, 2025 Meeting

[Haliburton Highlands Ontario Provincial Police Detachment Board - 18 Jun 2025 - Minutes](#)

6. Delegations/Presentations

7. Items of Business

7.1. 2026 Budget

8 - 16

7.2. Insurance - Abuse Policy

[HHOPPDB-Policy 1-2025 Abuse Violence Harrassment DRAFT](#)

17 - 30

7.3. Local Action Plan and HHOPPDB Community Survey results

[OPP PDB Community Safety Survey Results](#)

7.4. OAPSB Zone 3 meeting

October 14, 2025

	10 a.m. - 2 p.m. York Regional Police Association Aurora, Ontario
	7.5. Board communication with Detachment Commander
31 - 52	7.6. 2024 Detachment Board Annual Report 1E00 Haliburton 2024 DBAR
	7.7. Detachment Commander Performance Evaluation process
	7.8. Frequency of Board meetings and 2026 schedule
	January 2026 May 2026 September 2026 November 2026
	8. Reports
	8.1. Chair Update
	8.2. Detachment Commander Update
	9. Communication and Correspondence
53 - 55	9.1. All Chiefs memo 0050 25-0050 - All Chiefs Memo - The Restricting Public Consumption of Illegal Substances Act, 2025 25-0050 - Attachment - SPD Memo - The Restricting Public Consumption of Illegal Substances Act, 2025
56 - 155	9.2. All Chiefs memo 0051 25-0051 - All Chiefs Memo - Risk-driven Tracking Database 2024 Annual Report 25-0051 - Attachment 1 - Risk-driven Tracking Database 2024 Annual Report (EN) 25-0051 - Attachment 2 - Risk-driven Tracking Database 2024 Annual Report (FR)
156 - 158	9.3. Bruce County Board resolution re: review Grey Bruce OPP Detachment Board Resolution Re Appeal to The Ministry of the Solicitor General for Review and Reform of Provincia
159 - 165	9.4. OAPSB quarterly newsletter Quarterly-Newsletter-Edition-2-June-2025-1

166 9.5. Correspondence Report September 17, 2025
 [Correspondence Report September 17, 2025](#)

10. Closed Session

11. Notice of Upcoming Business

12. Date of Next Meeting

November 26, 2025: 1 p.m.

13. Adjournment

Haliburton Highlands Ontario Provincial Police Detachment Board Minutes

Wednesday, June 18, 2025

9:00 AM

County Council Chambers

The Haliburton Highlands Ontario Provincial Police Detachment Board convened a meeting on Wednesday, June 18, 2025 at 9:00 AM in the County Council Chambers with the following in attendance:

Members: Andrew Fletcher, Public Appointee
Andrew Hodgson, Provincial Appointee
Andy Chvedukas, Public Appointee
Councillor Bob Carter, Mayor of Minden Hills
Warden Dave Burton, Mayor of Highlands East
Councillor Walt McKechnie, Deputy Mayor, Dysart et al
Deputy Warden Liz Danielsen, Mayor of Algonquin Highlands

Regrets:

Guests: Staff Sgt Deb McClure, OPP

Staff: Gary Dyke, CAO/County Clerk

Sue Tiffin, Director of Community Outreach

Pam Weiss, Executive Assistant to the CAO

1. Call to Order

2. Land Acknowledgement

2.1.

The Director of Community Outreach provided a land acknowledgement.

3. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest

3.1.

None declared.

4. Adoption of Agenda

Motion # 10-2025

Moved by: Councillor Bob Carter

Seconded by: Warden Dave Burton

Be it resolved that the agenda for the June 18, 2025 meeting of the Haliburton Highlands Ontario Provincial Police Detachment Board be approved.

Carried

5. Adoption of the Minutes from Previous Meeting

5.1. Minutes from the May 7, 2025 Meeting

Motion # 11-2025

Moved by: Andrew Hodgson

Seconded by: Andy Chvedukas

Be it resolved that the minutes from the May 7, 2025 meeting of the Haliburton Highlands OPP Detachment Board be hereby approved.

Carried

6. Delegations/Presentations

6.1. Municipal Policing Bureau Presentation

Lisa Rotar, Janet Feaver, Municipal Policing Specialist, Central Region

Motion # 12-2025

Moved by: Andy Chvedukas

Seconded by: Councillor Bob Carter

That the delegation "Municipal Policing Bureau Presentation" be received.

Carried

7. Items of Business

7.1. Group Insurance - Draft Abuse Policy

Motion # 13-2025

Moved by: Councillor Bob Carter

Seconded by: Warden Dave Burton

That the HHOPPDB Policy 1-2025 Abuse Violence Harassment policy be received as a draft policy.

Carried

7.2. 2026 Draft Budget Discussion

Members agreed to make the following changes to the presented draft budget:

Increase the travel budget to \$1000.00 from \$500.00

Decrease the supplied budget to \$500.00 from \$1000.00

Motion # 14-2025

Moved by: Councillor Bob Carter

Seconded by: Andy Chvedukas

AGENDA ITEM #5.1.

That HHOPPDB 2026 Draft Budget be received as amended and
That staff be directed to include it in the Haliburton County budget proposal

Carried

8. Reports

8.1. Chair Update

Motion # 15-2025

Moved by: Deputy Warden Liz Danielsen

Seconded by: Warden Dave Burton

That the update from the Chair be received and that the presentation of the Chair to Haliburton County Council be considered the annual report.

Carried

8.2. Detachment Commander Update

Motion # 16-2025

Moved by: Councillor Bob Carter

Seconded by: Deputy Warden Liz Danielsen

That the Detachment Commander update be received

Carried

9. Communication and Correspondence

10. Closed Session

11. Notice of Upcoming Business

12. Date of Next Meeting

12.1.

September 24, 2025

13. Adjournment

Motion # 17-2025

Moved by: Andy Chvedukas

Seconded by: Deputy Warden Liz Danielsen

Be it resolved that the June 18, 2025 meeting of the Haliburton Highlands Ontario Provincial Police Detachment Board now adjourn.

Carried

With no further business the meeting adjourned at 11:55 a.m.

Certified Correct

Chair

Recording Secretary



HALIBURTON HIGHLANDS OPP DETACHMENT BOARD CONSEIL DU DÉTACHEMENT DE HALIBURTON HIGHLANDS DE LA POLICE PROVINCIALE

HALIBURTON COUNTY OPP DETACHMENT
DÉTACHEMENT DU COMTÉ DE HALIBURTON DE LA POLICE PROVINCIALE

	Policy:	Abuse, Violence and Harassment Policy		
	Department:	Haliburton Highlands OPP Detachment Board		
	Division:	Administration	Policy No.:	#1-2025
	Administered By:	Detachment Board	Effective Date:	
	Replaces:	N/A		
	Attachment(s):	N/A		

1. Policy Statement

The Haliburton Highlands OPP Detachment Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board) recognizes the potential for abuse, violence and harassment in the workplace. The Board is committed to providing a safe, healthy and supportive work environment by treating others with respect, fairness and sensitivity. It will make every reasonable effort to identify all potential sources of such risk to eliminate or minimize them through our workplace abuse, violence and harassment prevention program. The Board will not tolerate any form of abuse, violence or harassment within the workplace or during work-related activities. The Board is committed to allotting whatever time, attention and authority and resources necessary to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for all.

2. Purpose

The purpose of the policy is:

- To maintain an environment that is free from harassment or abuse
- To identify the behaviours that are unacceptable
- To establish a mechanism for receiving complaints

d. To establish a procedure to deal with complaints

3. Definitions

a. **Abuse** is any action, act omission or incident in which an employee, Board members, visitors, volunteers or independent contractors are abused, threatened, harmed, injured, or assaulted in circumstances arising from his or her employment or volunteering, as a direct or indirect action or omission of another employee, volunteer or third party. Some examples include, but are not limited to: threats (verbal/physical), assaults (verbal/physical/sexual), property damage, bullying, intimidation aggressive behaviour, mobbing (a collective effort), the application of force (with or without a weapon), stalking, inappropriate pranks, or horseplay.

b. **Workplace harassment** engaging in a course of vexatious comment or conduct against a worker in a workplace that is known or ought reasonably to be known to be unwelcome; or workplace sexual harassment.

c. **Physical assault:** is any physical force or threat of physical force to create fear and control another person. Some examples include: hitting, blocking, shoving, choking, slapping or biting, or pulling hair; "caring" for the victim in an abusive way, threats of violence, and using a weapon or other objects to threaten, hurt or kill.

d. **Sexual assault:** is any unwanted sexual act done by one person to another. Examples include: kissing or forcing/coercing the person into kissing; touching the person's body with or without clothes on; forcing/coercing the person to masturbate; sexual intercourse (anal or vaginal), penetrating with an object; causing bodily harm; removing or attempting to remove clothing; taking advantage of a position, trust or authority to get sex; and threatening to harm someone else if the person does not agree to do any of these things.

e. **Threat** (verbal or written): is a communicated intent to inflict physical or other harm on any person or to property by some unlawful act. A direct threat is a clear and explicit communication distinctly indicating that the potential offender intends to do harm, for example, "I am going to make you pay for what you did to me." A conditional threat involves a condition, for example, "If you don't leave me alone you will regret it." Veiled threats usually involve body language or behaviours that leave little doubt in the mind of the victim that the perpetrator intends to harm.

f. **Verbal/Emotional/Psychological abuse:** is a pattern of behaviour that makes someone feel worthless, flawed, unloved, or endangered. Like other forms of abuse, it is based on power and control. Examples include: swearing, put-downs/name calling over a period of time, labeling the victim in a derogatory way

such as stupid, crazy or irrational, acts of humiliation, extreme jealous behaviour, attacking the victim's self-esteem in other ways. It can also include harming pets and damaging property.

g. **Workplace Bullying:** repeated and persistent negative acts towards one or more individuals, which involve a perceived power imbalance and create a hostile work environment (Salin, 2003)

h. Workplace Sexual Harassment

- Engaging in a course of vexatious comment or conduct against a worker in a workplace because of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression, where the course of comment or conduct is known or ought reasonably to be known to be unwelcome or
- Making a sexual solicitation or advance where the person making the solicitation or advance is in a position to confer, grant or deny a benefit or advancement to the worker and the person knows or ought reasonably to know that the solicitation or advance is unwelcome

i. Workplace violence is:

- the exercise of physical force by a person against a worker, in a workplace, that causes or could cause physical injury to the worker;
- an attempt to exercise physical force against a worker, in a workplace, that could cause physical injury to the worker; or,
- a statement or behaviour that it is reasonable for a worker to interpret as a threat to exercise physical force against a worker, in a workplace, that could cause physical injury to the worker.

j. **Neglect** is: defined as but not limited to any behaviour that leads to a failure to provide services which are necessary such as withdrawing basic necessities as forms of punishment, failing to assess and respond to changes in health status and refusing or withdrawing physical or emotional support.

4. Roles and Responsibilities of Parties

a. Board

- Ensure that measures and procedures in the violence and harassment prevention program are carried out. Hold staff accountable for responding to and resolving complaints of violence, harassment, or abuse.
- Ensure compliance by all who have a relationship with the Board, such as visitors, volunteers, or independent contractors, etc.
- Make a copy of this policy available.
- Conduct regular risk assessments.

- Establish control measures.
- Establish and deliver training and education to employees.
- Integrate safe behaviour into day-to-day operations.
- Develop a reporting process for incidents of workplace violence and harassment.
- Investigate all workplace violence using the organization's accident investigation procedure and form, and contact the police as required.
- Facilitate medical attention and support for those involved directly or indirectly.
- Take corrective action.
- Provide response measures.
- Identify and alert staff to violent persons and hazardous situations.
- Debrief those involved in the incident either directly or indirectly.
- Track and analyze incidents for trending and prevention initiatives.
- Immediately report a death or critical injury to a Ministry of Labour (MOL) inspector, and the police (as required). Report the circumstance to all parties in writing within 48 hours. Include information and particulars prescribed by the regulations.
- Issue a report to the employer and WSIB on all lost-time accidents where a worker requires healthcare, earns less than regular pay for regular work, requires modified work at less than regular pay or performs modified work at regular pay for more than seven days.
- Ensure the workplace violence and harassment prevention program is reviewed at least once a year.
- Ensure any deaths or critical injuries are reported to a Ministry of Labour (MOL) inspector, and the police (as required). Send the report explaining the circumstances to all parties in writing within 48 hours of the occurrence. Include information and particulars prescribed by the Occupational Health and Safety Act and regulations.

b. Employees:

- Participate in education and training programs so you can respond suitably to any incident of workplace violence or harassment.
- Understand and comply with the violence, harassment, and abuse prevention policies and related procedures.
- Report all incidents or injuries of violence/harassment/abuse or threats of violence/harassment/abuse to your supervisor immediately. Complete the

Workplace Violence Incident Report.

- Contribute to risk assessments.
- Seek support when confronted with violence/harassment or threats of violence.
- Get medical attention.
- At least once a year, participate in a review of the workplace violence and harassment prevention program.

5. Reporting and Investigation

Informal Procedure

If you believe you have experienced or witnessed workplace harassment, violence, or abuse you may:

- Confront the person personally or in writing pointing out the unwelcome behaviour and requesting that it stop; or
- Discuss the situation with the person's supervisor, your supervisor or any other supervisor other than your own or the Human Resources Department.

Any board member who feels discriminated against or harassed can and should, in all confidence and without fear of reprisal, personally report the facts directly to your supervisor or manager or to another member of management or the Human Resources Department if the complaint relates to your supervisor or manager.

Formal Procedure

If you believe you have experienced or witnessed workplace harassment, violence or abuse, you may make a written complaint. The written complaint must be delivered to the Board Chair. Your complaint should include:

- The approximate date and time of each incident you wish to report;
- The name of the person or persons involved in each incident;
- The name of any person or persons who witnessed each incident; and
- A full description of what occurred in each incident.

Investigating Reports Of Discrimination Or Harassment

Once a written complaint has been received, the Board Chair will complete a thorough investigation. Harassment should not be ignored, as silence can and often is interpreted as acceptance. Employees will not be demoted, dismissed, disciplined, or denied a promotion, advancement, or employment opportunities because they rejected sexual advances or because they lodged a complaint when they honestly believed they were being harassed or discriminated against.

The Board will ensure that all information obtained during the course of an investigation will not be disclosed, unless the disclosure is necessary for the purposes of investigating or taking corrective action, or is otherwise required by law.

For the purposes of this section the following definitions apply:

Complainant – The person who has made a complaint about another individual whom they believe committed an act of violence, discrimination, abuse, or harassment against them.

Respondent – The person whom another individual has accused of committing an act of violence, discrimination, abuse, or harassment.

The investigation will include:

- Informing the respondent of the complaint;
- Interviewing the complainant, any person involved in the incident, and any identified witnesses; and
- Interviewing any other person who may have knowledge of the incidents related to the complaint or any other similar incidents.

A copy of the complaint, detailing the complainant's allegations, is then provided to the respondent.

- The respondent is invited to reply in writing to the complainant's allegations, and the reply will be made known to the complainant before the investigation proceeds further.
- The board will protect from unnecessary disclosure the details of the incident being investigated and the identities of the complainant and the respondent.
- During the investigation, the complainant and the respondent will be interviewed, as will any possible witnesses. Statements from all parties involved will be taken and documented, and a decision will be made.
- If necessary, the Board may employ outside assistance or request the use of legal counsel.
- Upon completion of the investigation, the Board Chair will provide both the complainant and respondent a written summary of the findings of the investigation which may include corrective actions taken as a result of the investigation.

If the complainant decides not to lay a formal complaint, the Board may decide that a formal complaint is required (based on the investigation of the incident) and will file such documents with the person against whom the complaint is laid (the respondent).

Under certain circumstances, it is appropriate to involve an outside party to investigate a complaint. For example, if a complaint has been made regarding the Board Chair or a member of the Board. In these cases, the Board Chair or the Human Resources Department has the authority to retain an outside investigator and shall advise the Board that an investigator has been retained.

If it is determined that harassment in any form has occurred, appropriate measures will be taken as soon as possible.

The Investigation File – Contents

- Initial complaint
- Complainant/respondent information
- Interview and backup documents as required
- Scene information (if required)
- Findings
- Outcome

6. Response Procedures

- a. Using the incident investigation form, the Board Chair documents all reports of workplace violence/harassment, hazards and measures taken to address them.
- b. If the investigation of the incident is beyond the authority of the Board Chair, she/he must make the Board aware of the report. The Board may require outside assistance to have the matter investigated (e.g., when the incident involves a member of the Board).
- c. The Board reviews all incident reports, monitors trends and reviews recommendations for prevention and enhancements to the workplace violence and harassment prevention program and training program.
- d. The Board or party who investigates the reported incident, warns any persons who might be affected about dangerous situations. They also tell the reporting employee about the outcome of the investigation to help minimize the chance of similar incidents.
- e. If a violent incident results in a critical injury to a worker, the Board reports the incident or injury (Section 9(31) OHSA) and reports it to the MOL.

7. Support for employees affected by workplace violence

The Board will respond promptly, assess the situation and ensure that these interventions are followed:

- facilitation of medical attention;
- debriefing (by skilled professional);
- referrals to community agencies or treating practitioner;
- completion of incident reports, WSIB reports, reports to MOL (critical injury or fatality); and
- reporting to police (as required).

8. Risk assessment

The Board (with worker involvement) assesses workplace violence hazards in all jobs, and in the workplace as a whole. It reviews risk assessments annually, as well as when new jobs are created or job descriptions are changed substantially.

9. Education

New employees will receive both general and site-specific orientation to the workplace violence and harassment prevention program. In addition, all employees will receive an annual review of the program's general and site-specific components.

Any training developed, established and provided will be done in consultation with, and in consideration of any recommendations arising from investigation reports.

10. Program Evaluation

The effectiveness of the workplace violence and harassment prevention program is evaluated annually by management and reviewed by the JHSC.

Workers, managers and supervisors are accountable for establishing and implementing the policy and procedures related to workplace violence and harassment. Responsibility for complying with the health and safety policy is part of a manager's, supervisor's and worker's job description. Included in the health and safety components of job descriptions are management responsibilities for enforcing policy and procedures, investigating and responding to workplace violence and harassment.

11. Accountability

All workplace parties are accountable for complying with the policy, program, measures and procedures related to workplace violence.

12. Records

All records of reports and investigations of workplace violence and harassment are kept for five years.

13. Policy Review

This workplace violence and harassment prevention policy and program will be reviewed annually.

Dated at _____ on _____, 20__

Signed _____

(Board Chair to sign)



**HALIBURTON HIGHLANDS OPP DETACHMENT BOARD
CONSEIL DU DÉTACHEMENT DE HALIBURTON HIGHLANDS
DE LA POLICE PROVINCIALE**

**HALIBURTON COUNTY OPP DETACHMENT
DÉTACHEMENT DU COMTÉ DE HALIBURTON DE LA POLICE PROVINCIALE**

Community Survey Results

SEPTEMBER 24, 2025

Overview of Survey Findings

Survey Scope and Purpose: the survey gathered input from 224 residents across four municipalities to assess community safety concerns.

Primary Safety Concerns: property crime, drug-related offenses and violent crime were identified as community priorities needing police visibility and engagement.

Community Solutions: respondents called for proactive policing, youth mentorship, and infrastructure improvements to enhance safety.

Foundational Health Issues: addressing addiction, mental health, poverty, and healthcare access is vital to supporting overall community safety.

Community Survey results



Survey Response

Answered: 224 Skipped: 0

- Township of Algonquin Highlands
- Municipality of Dysart et al
- Municipality of Highlands East
- Township of Minden Hills



Property crime (theft, vandalism)

Drug-related offenses

Violent crime (assault, robbery)

Domestic violence and intimate partner abuse

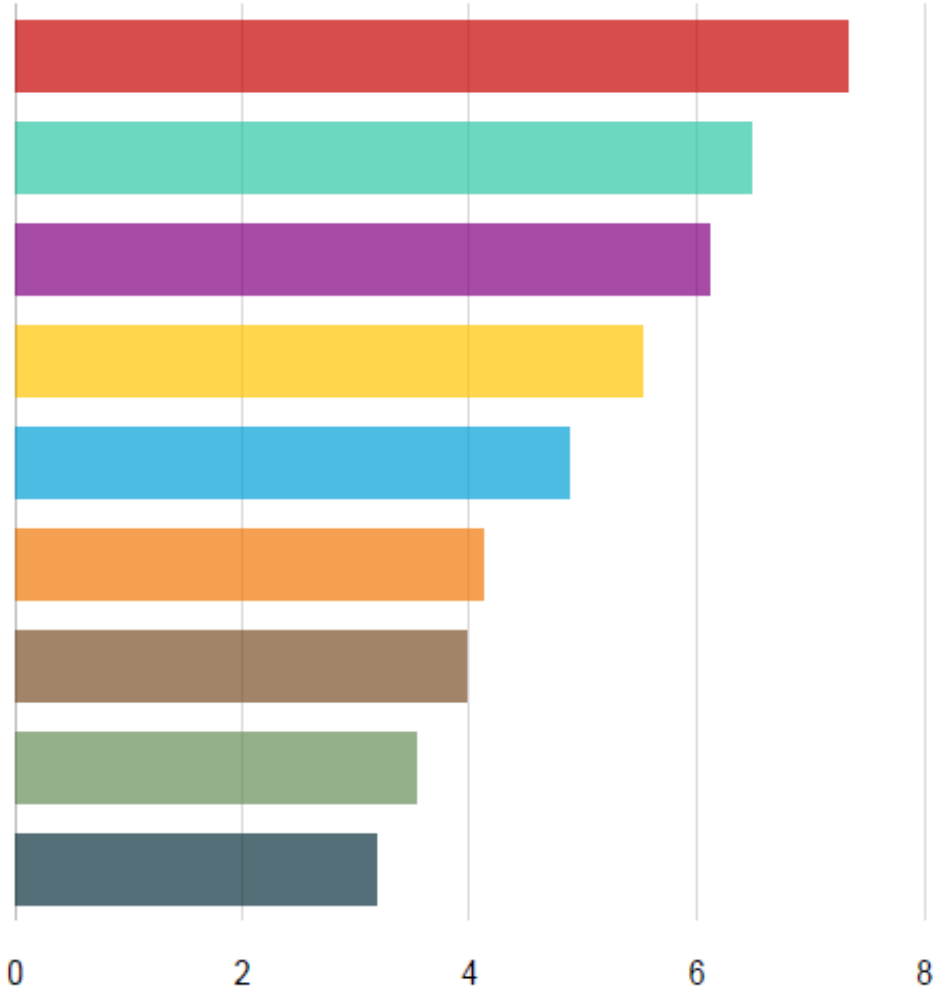
Weapons offenses

Fraud and cybercrime

Hate crimes and extremism

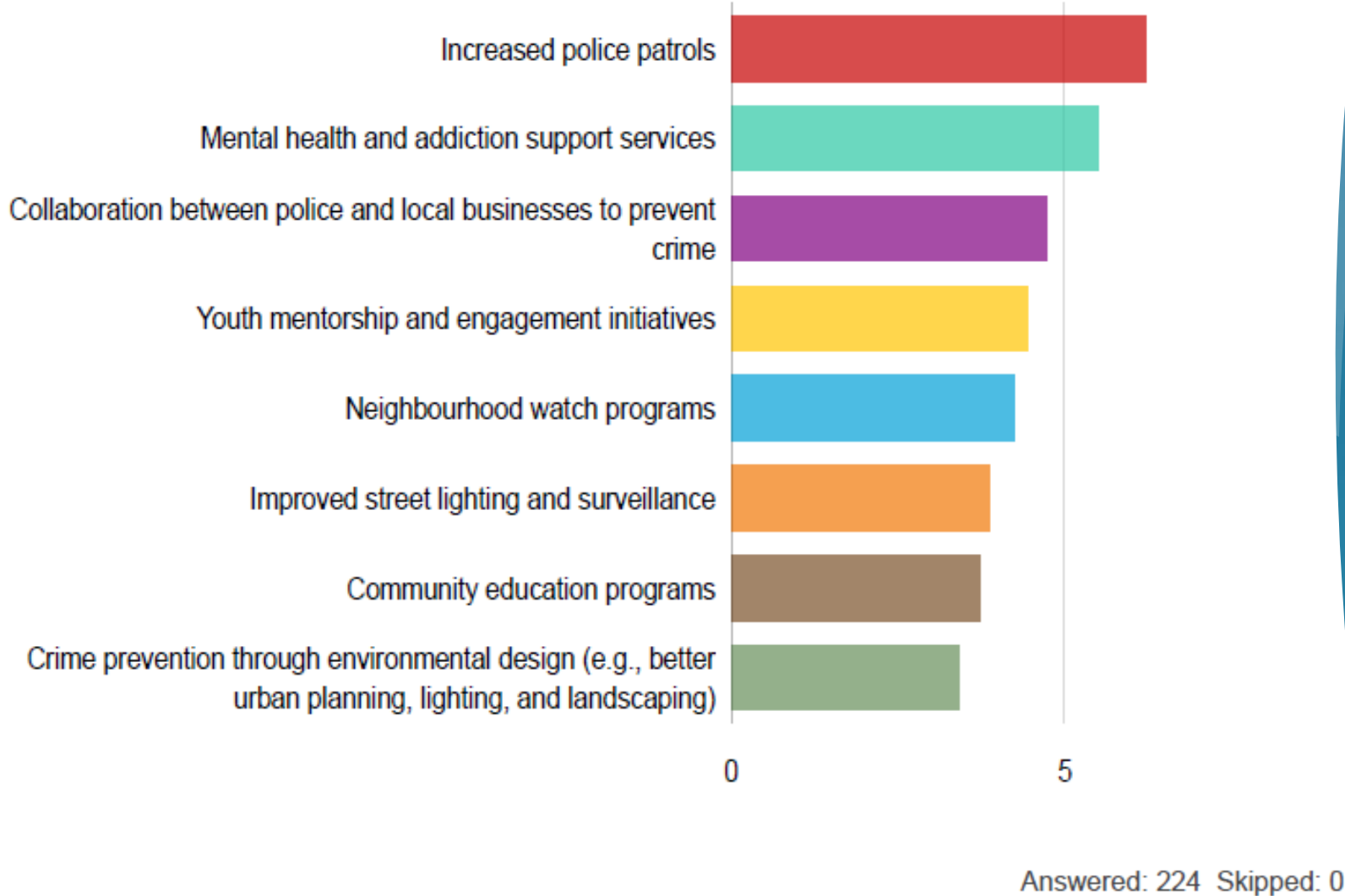
Human trafficking

Gang-related activity

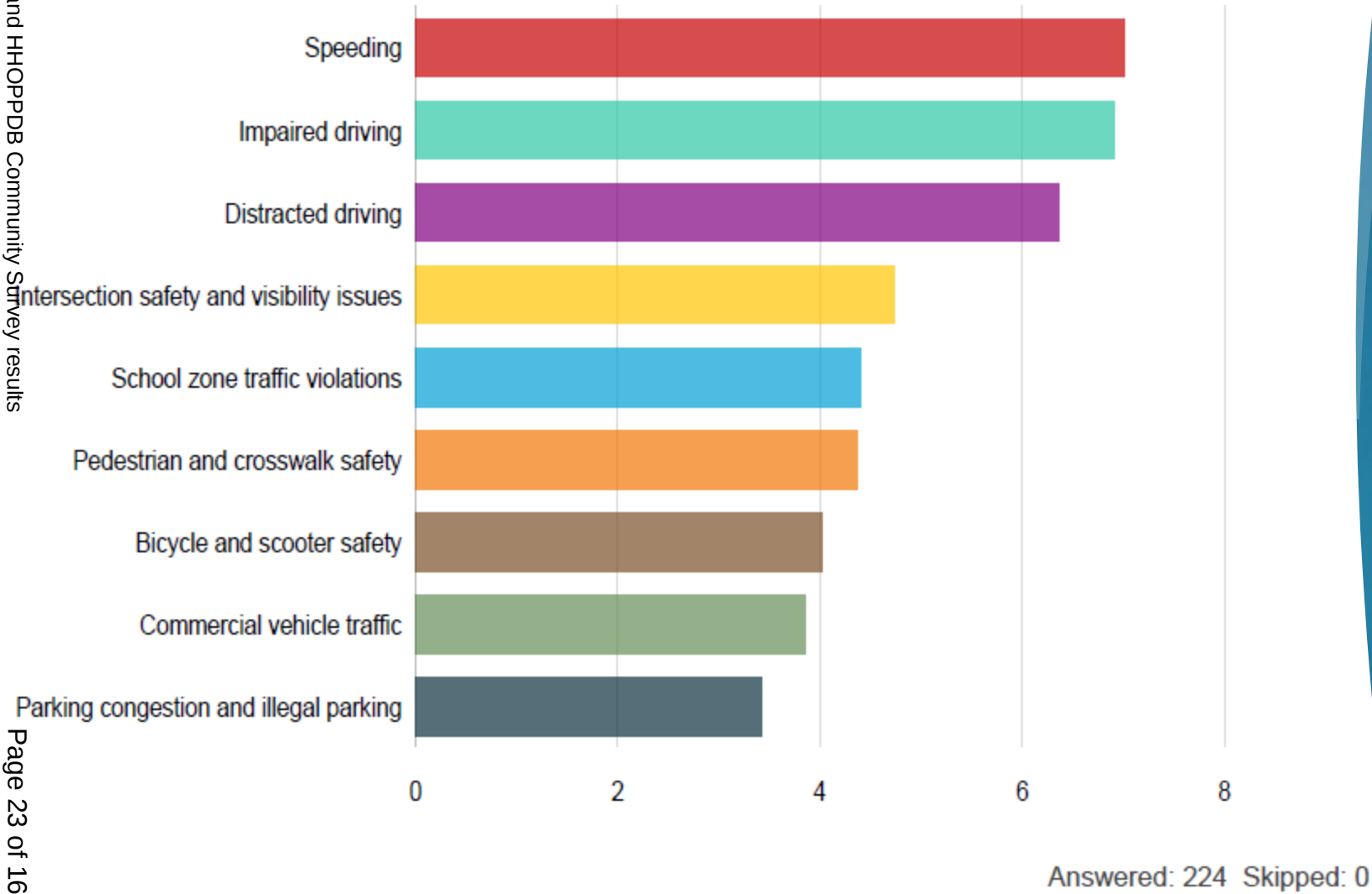


Answered: 224 Skipped: 0

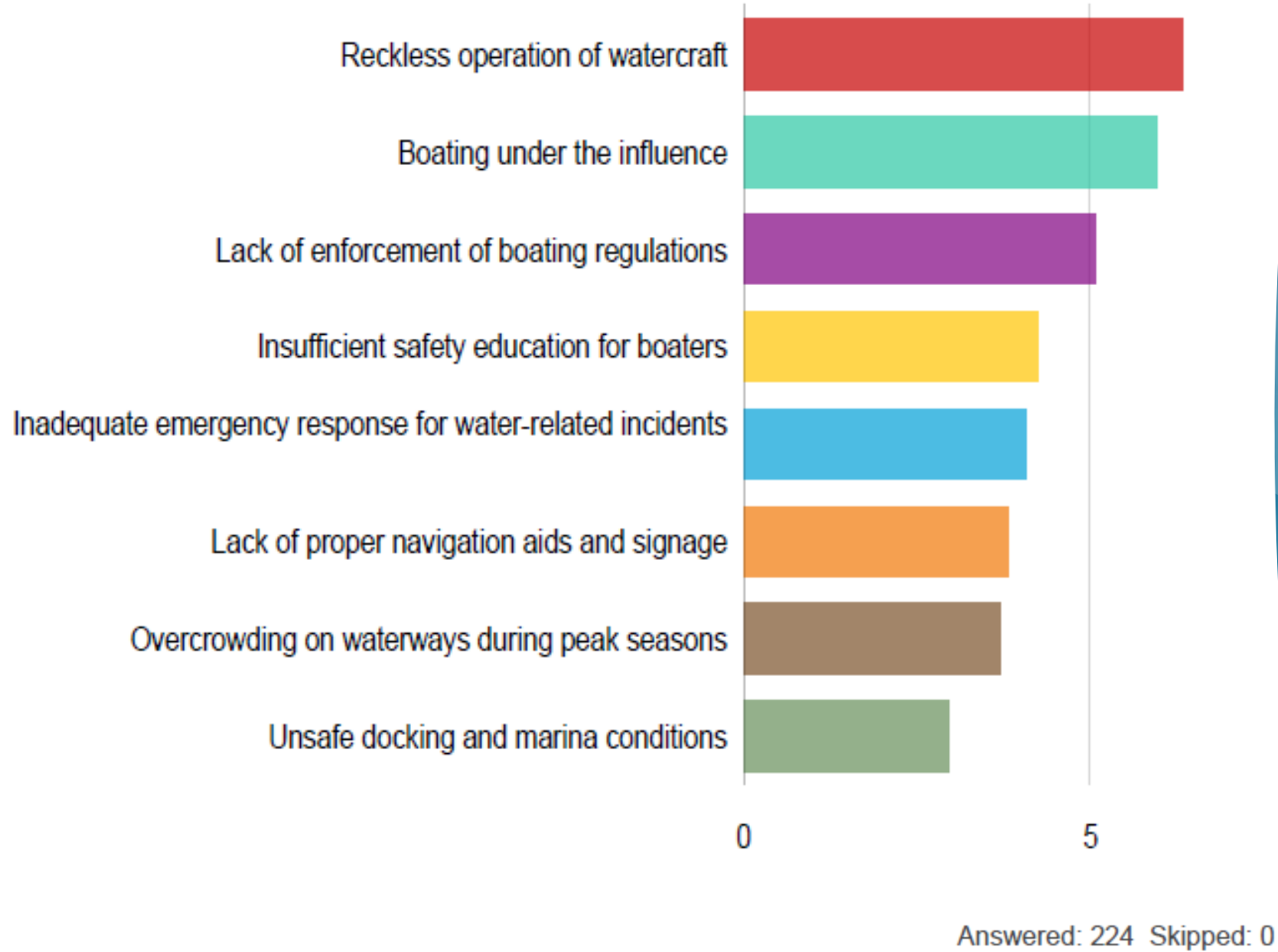
Crime



Crime Prevention Strategies

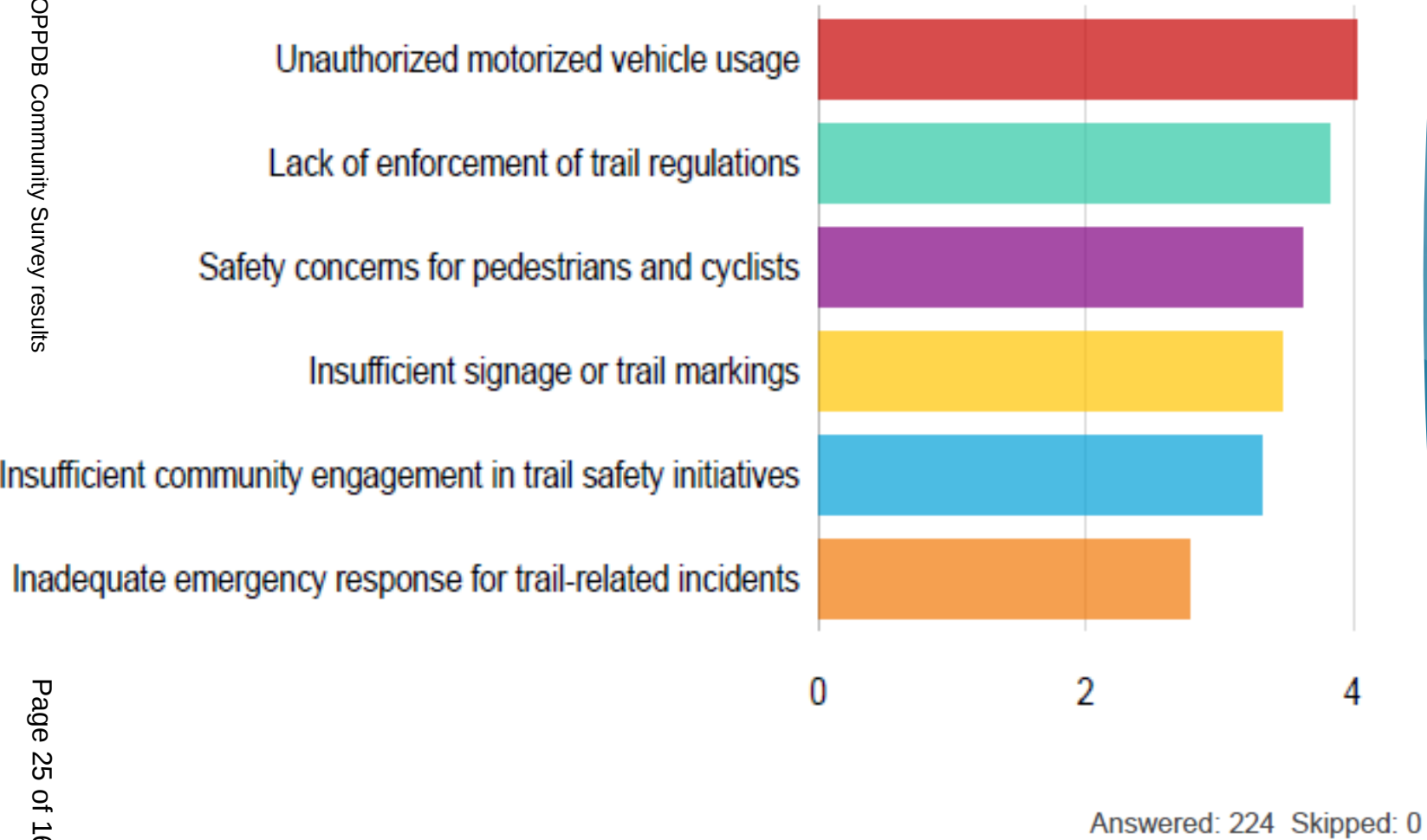


Traffic Concerns

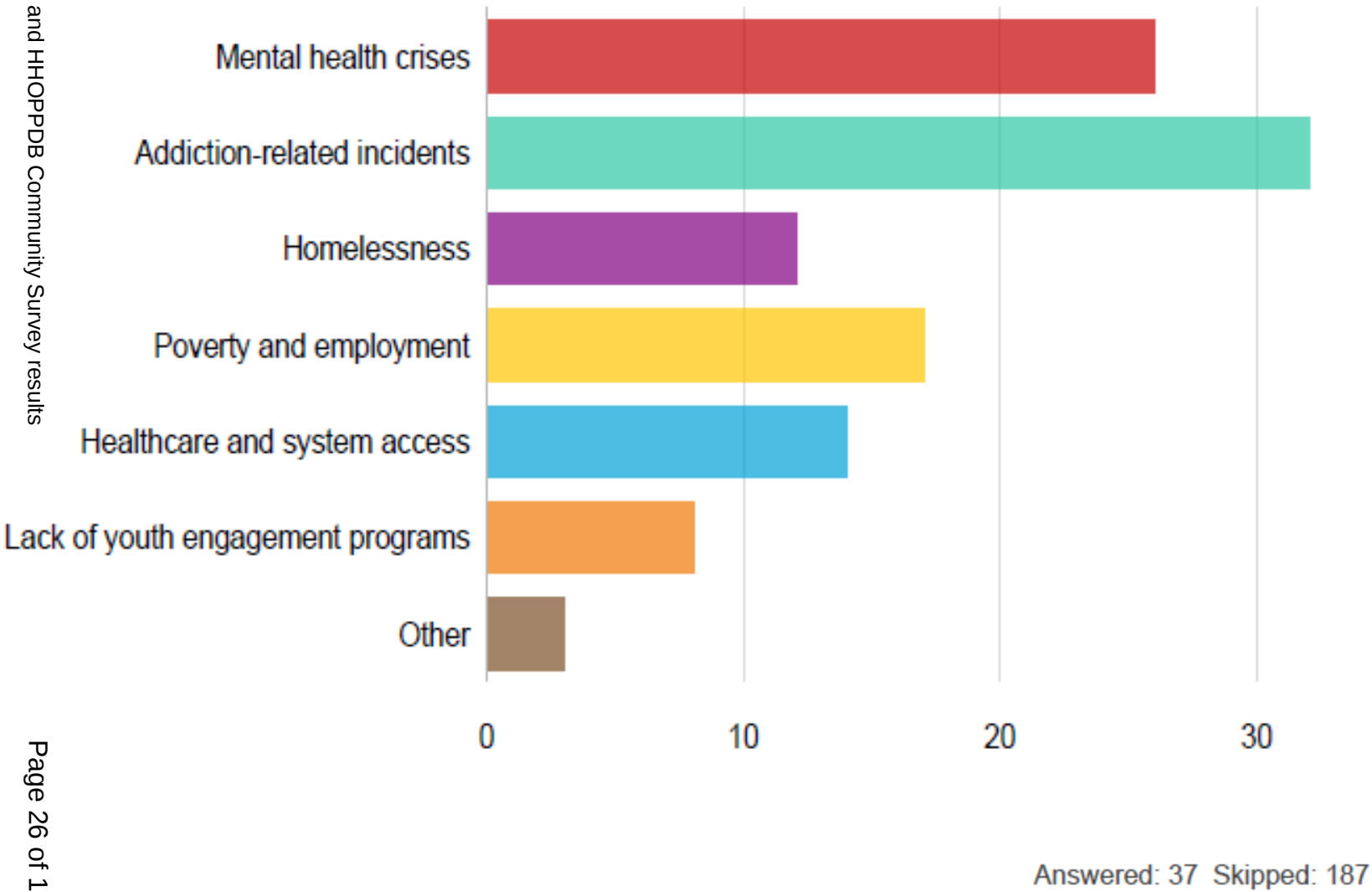


Waterway Safety Concerns

AGENDA ITEM #7.3.



Trail Safety Concerns

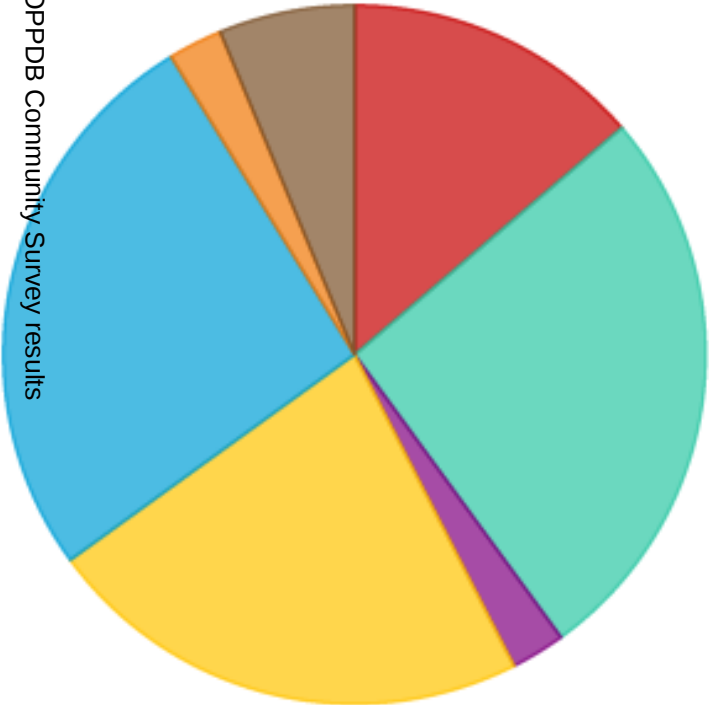


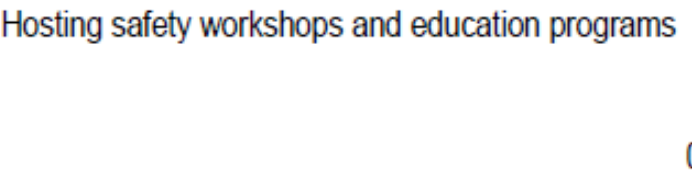
Community Well-Being Concerns

Community Well-Being Concerns

- Mental health crises
- Addiction-related incidents
- Homelessness
- Poverty and employment
- Healthcare and system access
- Lack of youth engagement programs
- Other

Answered: 160 Skipped: 64





Answered: 224 Skipped: 0

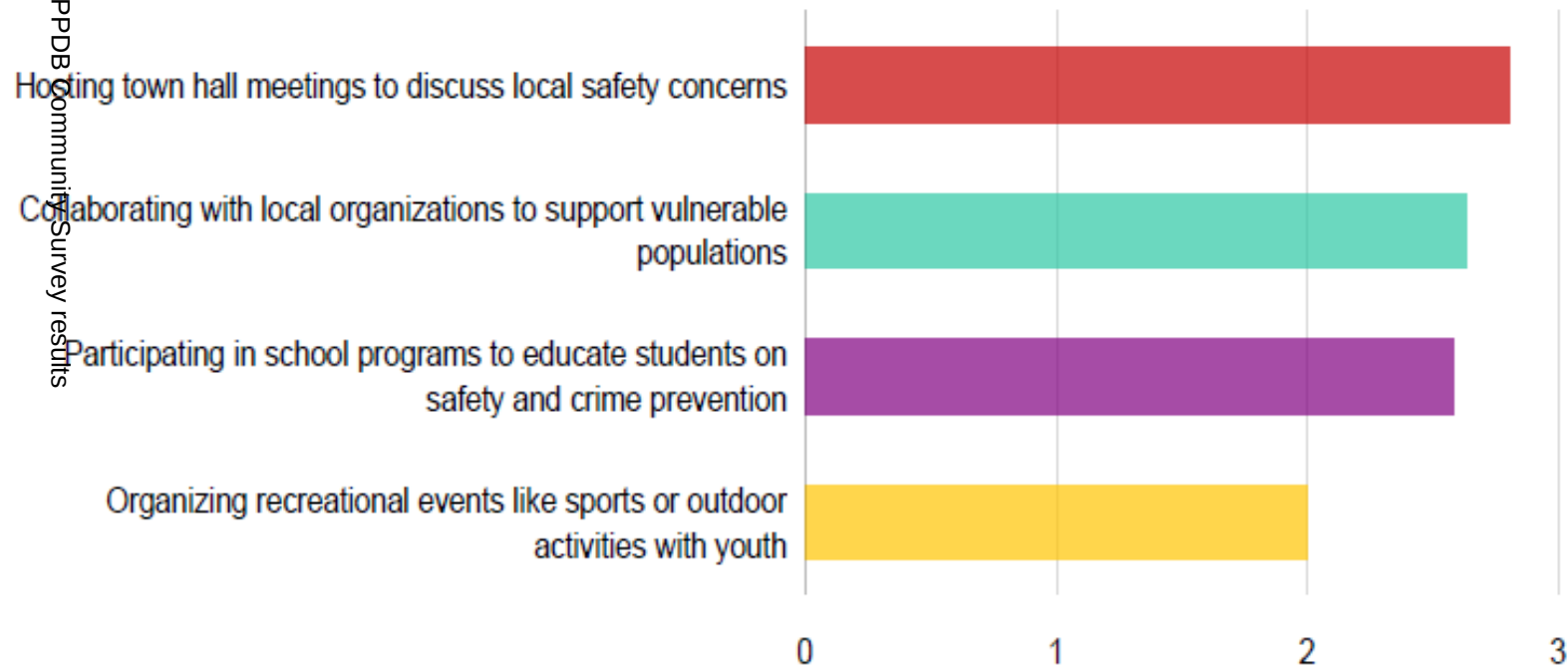
Police Engagement

AGENDA ITEM #7.3.

Community Activities

AGENDA ITEM #7.3.

Answered: 224 Skipped: 0

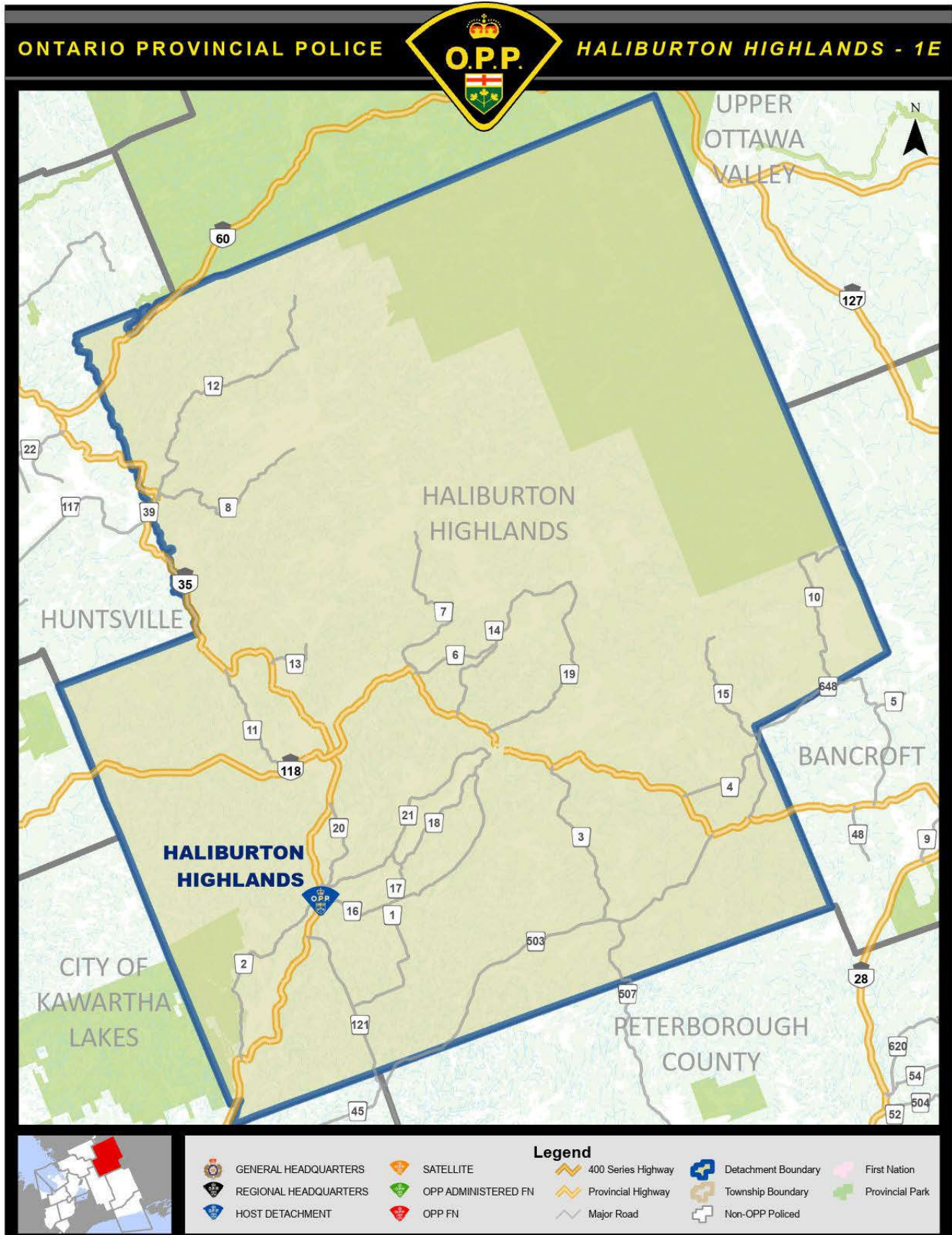


Next Steps



HALIBURTON HIGHLANDS DETACHMENT

2024 DETACHMENT BOARD ANNUAL REPORT



2023-2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Priorities and Commitments



PEOPLE

A healthy and resilient OPP

We will strive to support all members in achieving their professional and personal best.

WORK

A responsive and evolving OPP

We will empower our members to ensure the best possible policing services are delivered to Ontarians.

COMMUNITIES

A collaborative and progressive OPP

We will partner and build relationships with a shared vision for safety and well-being.

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Message from the Detachment Commander

I am pleased to present the Haliburton Highlands – 2024 OPP Detachment Board Annual Report. This report includes crime, traffic enforcement and community well-being data, and highlights initiatives and successes from the past year. 2024 represents the midway point of the Haliburton Highlands 2023-2025 Action Plan and this report provides updates on our progress in meeting our Action Plan commitments.



I am proud of our detachment's efforts. In 2024, online fraud incidents rose significantly. In response, we increased engagement with affected individuals through in-person presentations to raise awareness and help identify warning signs. As fraud tactics evolve, we remain committed to working with community partners to detect trends and prevent these crimes.

We maintained our focus on traffic safety by targeting the 'Big Four' offences - key contributors to collisions. This approach led to a reduction in roadway incidents across Haliburton County.

In 2024, we introduced new technologies, including Body-Worn Cameras, In-Car Cameras and Automated Licence Plate Recognition (ALPR), to support evidence collection, enhance transparency and improve safety for the public and officers.

We also partnered with community organizations to develop co-response models for mental health-related calls. Working with Haliburton Highlands Health Services, we reduced barriers to treatment and improved response times, ensuring timely care for those in crisis.

In 2025, we will be working with the Haliburton Highlands OPP Detachment Board to form the 2026-2029 Haliburton Highlands Action Plan. This work will include engaging with community members to ensure the needs of the communities we serve will be reflected in the commitments we make. Development of the 2026-2029 Haliburton Highlands Action Plan will coincide with the creation of the 2026-2029 OPP Strategic Plan to ensure organizational alignment and support.

The Haliburton Highlands – 2024 OPP Detachment Board Annual Report begins to bridge the gap between *Police Services Act* (PSA) and *Community Safety and Policing Act* (CSPA) reporting requirements. In collaboration with relevant OPP program areas, working groups and the Haliburton Highlands OPP Detachment Board, this report will continue to develop in the years to come to include content from the OPP Detachment Board Chair(s) and additional data and updates from the OPP.

From detachment administrative staff to frontline uniform members to specialty units to supervisors, our members continue to serve with pride, professionalism and honour. As we anticipate future challenges and opportunities for policing and community safety, we remain dedicated to our mission of serving our communities by protecting citizens, upholding the law and preserving public safety.

Staff Sergeant
Debra McClure
HALIBURTON HIGHLANDS

Summary of Commitments

Through analysis and consultation, the following areas of focus were identified for the years 2023-2025.

Crime	Roadways, Waterways and Trails	Community Well-Being
We are committed to reduce the harmful impact on our communities from the production and trafficking of opioids and other illicit drugs in Haliburton Highlands. We are committed to effective case management of all investigations with a goal of minimizing violent crime and to reduce victimization in our communities. We are committed to effective case management of all property crime investigations with a goal of minimizing harm and victimization within our communities.	To sustain a continuous and year-round focus on the causal factors of motorized vehicle collisions on our area roadways. To maintain an effective presence on our area All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) and Motorized Snow Vehicle (MSV) trails to manage the significant increase in recreational use of our trail system through out the year. To maintain an effective presence on our area waterways to manage the significant increase in recreational use of our lakes and rivers throughout the summer season. We are committed to enforcement, engagement and education efforts regarding the increasing presence of commercial motor vehicles (CMV) on our area roadways.	To seek out and identify efficiencies in integrated, collaborative response solutions in providing support to community members who are experiencing a mental health crisis. Re-establish the Haliburton County Tri-Services Committee. Seek out and identify members of the public who might be interested in a career in policing, both in regular uniform as well joining our detachment Auxiliary unit. Support and optimize the Haliburton Highlands Auxiliary Program for crime prevention and community engagement.

2024 Crime Progress Updates

Commitment	Progress Update
We are committed to reduce the harmful impact on our communities from the production and trafficking of opioids and other illicit drugs in Haliburton Highlands.	During the evaluation period, enforcement activity in Haliburton County increased, with a focused effort on disrupting the illegal distribution of synthetic drugs and opioids. As a result, charges related to drug possession and trafficking have risen in response to this growing concern.
We are committed to effective case management of all investigations with a goal of minimizing violent crime and to reduce victimization in our communities.	By investing in the training of our members we have witnessed an improved response to violent crimes and support to victims. In 2024 we have reduced overall violent crime by over 20%. We are committed to victims of crime and will continue to improve our partnerships to provide improved access to local resources.
We are committed to effective case management of all property crime investigations with a goal of minimizing harm and victimization within our communities.	While property crimes remain a concern, we have taken proactive measures through increased patrols and targeted awareness campaigns, particularly in remote areas, to deter such offenses. Additionally, we have leveraged the support of our OPP Auxiliary Unit to implement the Safeguard Program, aimed at reducing harm and enhancing protection for victims of property crime.

2024 Roadways, Waterways and Trails Progress Updates

Commitment	Progress Update
To sustain a continuous and year-round focus on the causal factors of motorized vehicle collisions on our area roadways.	Throughout 2024 members of the Haliburton Highlands Detachment have continued to increase engagement and enforcement on area roadways. Member's efforts have been a contributing factor to the decline in collisions.
To maintain an effective presence on our area All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) and Motorized Snow Vehicle (MSV) trails to manage the significant increase in recreational use of our trail system through out the year.	The trail system in Haliburton County has long been a destination for off road and motorized snow vehicle enthusiasts. Haliburton Highlands Detachment has maintained a presence on the trails and work with locals clubs to share important safety messaging. We will continue to work toward improving safe driving practices to ensure a safe environment for all those that use our trails.
To maintain an effective presence on our area waterways to manage the significant increase in recreational use of our lakes and rivers throughout the summer season.	We continue to conduct regular patrols and targeted enforcement on the waterways throughout Haliburton County. Our efforts are focused on responding to reports of unsafe boating practices and ensuring that local waterways are used safely and responsibly by all.
We are committed to enforcement, engagement and education efforts regarding the increasing presence of commercial motor vehicles (CMV) on our area roadways.	In response to an increase in CMV complaint related calls for service, we equipped our members with more training in recognizing violations and tools to better address the concerns. The result has been an increase in CMV enforcement and education to local drivers.

2024 Community Well-Being Progress Updates

Commitment	Progress Update
To seek out and identify efficiencies in integrated, collaborative response solutions in providing support to community members who are experiencing a mental health crisis.	Haliburton Highlands Detachment, assisted by the Crime Prevention Community Support Bureau (CPCSB), worked collaboratively with the Haliburton Highlands Health Centre. A memorandum of understanding was established to increase support for those suffering a mental health crisis.
Re-establish the Haliburton County Tri-Services Committee.	We are happy to be a contributing partner to the Haliburton County Tri-Services Committee. As a group we will work in concert to improve service to every community.
Seek out and identify members of the public who might be interested in a career in policing, both in regular uniform as well joining our detachment Auxiliary unit.	During the evaluation period we have conducted local engagement sessions to enhance recruiting for our organization. We have successfully supported community members through the recruitment process and continue to assist those looking for a rewarding career.
Support and optimize the Haliburton Highlands Auxiliary Program for crime prevention and community engagement.	We are proud of our OPP Auxiliary Unit. They have been active throughout the community supporting the front line, utilizing crime prevention programs, conducting community engagement and assisting various community groups during memorial events.

Other Community Updates

Based on requests from the community, the Haliburton Highlands Detachment led crime prevention initiatives focused on fraud prevention and Safeguarding homes. We worked alongside community partners to increase awareness and education around crime trends present in the community and others that had the potential to impact the County.

Haliburton Highlands Detachment continued to engage with diverse groups and organizations in our area to build relationships and promote community safety and well-being.

In 2024, we celebrated with Minden Pride. We attended Remembrance Day with Royal Canadian Legion Branch 636. We honoured members of the community, who received King Charles III Coronation Medal, for their significant contributions to the community.

Building and strengthening relationships with First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities remain priorities for the OPP and the Haliburton Highlands Detachment. In 2024, we attended the National Day for Truth and Reconciliation Ceremony with Algonquin Highlands along with Indigenous Veterans Day on November 8th with Hiawatha First Nations.

Recognizing the increasing need for mental health-related supports, Haliburton Highlands Detachment partnered with Haliburton Highlands Health Services to implement a coordinated response to mental health-related calls. This has resulted in fewer repeat engagements, increased access to local resources and a strengthened relationship with our partners.

Calls for Service

Table 1.1

All CAD Events*	Immediate Police Response Required**
10,903	2,861

* This represents all Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) event types created for each detachment area. Not all CAD events are dispatched to a frontline OPP detachment officer. Some events may have been actioned by another OPP member, diverted to another unit, or deemed a non-OPP event. This does not include officer or detachment generated events that have not been reported through the PCC, or any online reporting events.

** This represents the total number of CAD events prioritized for an immediate police response, indicating the potential for extreme danger, catastrophic circumstances, injury, the threat of injury, death, and/or crime in progress.

Crime and Clearance

Violent Crimes

Table 2.1

Offences	2022	2023	2024	Clearance Rate
01 - Homicide	0	0	0	-
02 - Other Offences Causing Death	0	0	0	-
03 - Attempted Murder	1	0	0	-
04 - Sexual Offences	19	29	16	75.00%
05 - Assaults/Firearm Related Offences	66	90	78	80.77%
06 - Offences Resulting in the Deprivation of Freedom	1	5	2	100.00%
07 - Robbery	3	4	1	100.00%
08 - Other Offences Involving Violence or the Threat of Violence	64	60	53	66.04%
09 - Offences in Relation to Sexual Services	0	0	0	-
10 - Total	154	188	150	75.33%

Property Crimes

Table 2.2

Offences	2022	2023	2024	Clearance Rate
01 - Arson	2	0	0	-
02 - Break and Enter	65	54	41	29.27%
03 - Theft Over \$5,000	47	49	31	29.03%
04 - Theft Under \$5,000	106	94	113	23.89%
05 - Have Stolen Goods	7	9	5	60.00%
06 - Fraud	96	86	91	5.49%
07 - Mischief	77	77	50	36.00%
08 - Total	400	369	331	22.36%

Other Criminal Code

Table 2.3

Offences	2022	2023	2024	Clearance Rate
01 - Gaming and Betting	0	0	0	-
02 - Offensive Weapons	11	11	11	72.73%
03 - Other Criminal Code Offences	97	116	103	73.79%
04 - Total	108	127	114	73.68%

Drugs

Table 2.4

Offences	2022	2023	2024	Clearance Rate
01 - Possession	10	2	10	90.00%
02 - Trafficking	6	3	7	85.71%
03 - Importation and Production	0	0	0	-
04 - Cannabis Possession	0	0	0	-
05 - Cannabis Distribution	0	0	1	100.00%
06 - Cannabis Sale	0	0	0	-
07 - Cannabis Importation and Exportation	0	0	0	-
08 - Cannabis Production	0	0	0	-
09 - Other Cannabis Violations	0	0	0	-
10 - Total	16	5	18	88.89%

AGENDA ITEM #7.6.**Federal Statutes****Table 2.5**

Offences	2022	2023	2024	Clearance Rate
Federal Statutes	71	48	25	96.00%

Traffic Violations**Table 2.6**

Offences	2022	2023	2024	Clearance Rate
01 - Dangerous Operation	2	3	6	100.00%
02 - Flight from Peace Officer	1	7	7	0.00%
03 - Operation while Impaired/Low Blood Drug Concentration Violations	25	35	22	100.00%
04 - Failure or Refusal to Comply with Demand	0	2	2	100.00%
05 - Failure to Stop after Accident	1	2	3	33.33%
06 - Operation while Prohibited	7	8	12	100.00%
07 - Total	36	57	52	82.69%

Youth Crime**Table 2.7**

Disposition Type	2022	2023	2024
Bail	0	0	0
Conviction	1	0	0
Diversion	3	4	11
Non-Conviction	31	13	3
Not Accepted	0	1	0
POA Ticket	10	12	0
NULL	5	15	15
Total	50	45	29

Victim Referrals**Table 2.8**

Offences	2022	2023	2024
Sum of Offered	430	436	517
Sum of Accepted	137	143	179
Sum of Total	567	579	696
Sum of % Accepted	24.16%	24.70%	25.72%

Traffic and Road Safety

Motor Vehicle Collisions (MVC) by Type

(Includes roadway, off-road and motorized snow vehicle collisions)

Table 3.1

Offences	2022	2023	2024
Fatal Injury Collisions	3	5	4
Non-Fatal Injury Collisions	68	61	67
Property Damage Only Collisions	532	567	482
Alcohol-Related Collisions	28	31	13
Animal-Related Collisions	235	275	259
Speed-Related Collisions	78	61	39
Inattentive-Related Collisions	41	58	57
Persons Killed	4	5	4
Persons Injured	85	85	81

Primary Causal Factors in Fatal MVCs on Roadways

Table 3.2

Offences	2022	2023	2024
Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Speed Related	1	0	0
Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Alcohol/Drug Related	0	0	1
Persons Killed in Fatal Roadway Collisions where lack of Seatbelt/Helmet use is a Factor	0	0	0
Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Inattentive Related	1	0	1
Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Animal Related	0	0	0

Fatalities in Detachment Area

Table 3.3

Fatality Type	Category	2022	2023	2024
Roadway	Fatal Incidents	2	1	1
Roadway	Persons Killed	3	1	1
Roadway	Alcohol/Drug Related Incidents	0	0	1
Marine	Fatal Incidents	0	0	0
Marine	Persons Killed	0	0	0
Marine	Alcohol/Drug Related Incidents	0	0	0
Off-Road Vehicle	Fatal Incidents	0	3	3
Off-Road Vehicle	Persons Killed	0	3	3
Off-Road Vehicle	Alcohol/Drug Related Incidents	0	2	1
Motorized Snow Vehicle	Fatal Incidents	1	1	0
Motorized Snow Vehicle	Persons Killed	1	1	0
Motorized Snow Vehicle	Alcohol/Drug Related Incidents	0	1	0

Big 4

Table 3.4

Offences	2022	2023	2024
Distracted (HTA 78.1)	2	2	13
Impaired (CCC 320.14 & 320.15)	52	81	51
Seatbelt (HTA 106)	15	29	19
Speeding (HTA 128)	727	691	1,030

Charges**Table 3.5**

Offences	2022	2023	2024
HTA	1,125	1,356	1,679
Criminal Code Traffic	75	125	84
Criminal Code Non-Traffic	433	641	680
LLCA	64	53	36
Controlled Drug and Substance Act	36	31	69
Federal Cannabis Act	0	0	1
Provincial Cannabis Act	14	6	18
Other	251	325	279

Policing Hours

The OPP has developed a Service Delivery Model (SDM) in response to several reviews and audit recommendations. The SDM is designed to:

- Promote officer wellness through balanced workloads
- Determine adequate staffing levels at each detachment
- Ensure the continued delivery of adequate and effective policing services in accordance with the Community Safety and Policing Act (CSPA).

To implement the SDM, the OPP has submitted a seven-year staffing strategy to address required increases in detachment personnel. This model supports the OPP's ability to:

- Respond rapidly to increasing calls for service
- Maintain safe communities through proactive patrols and community engagement
- Address municipal concerns about reduced police visibility

To monitor progress and guide detachment-level planning, the OPP has established time allocation targets for provincial constables (figure 1). These targets reflect how time should ideally be distributed by the end of the seven-year strategy.

The targets are based on a provincial average and variations are expected between detachments due to differences in geography, operational structure, recruitment and other absences.

In the short term, detachments may face challenges in achieving these targets. Continued improvements in scheduling tools, data integrity, and strategic deployment will support progress toward these goals.

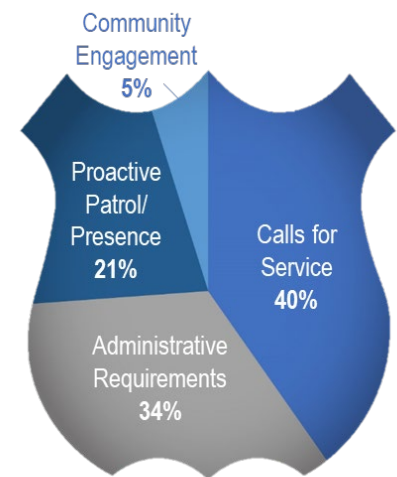


Figure 1: Service Delivery Model Provincial Target

Service Delivery Activity Allocations

Table 4.1

Calls for Service	Administrative Requirements	Proactive Patrol	Community Engagement
46.1%	36.5%	15.3%	2.1%

Hours (Field Personnel)

Table 4.2

	2022	2023	2024
TOTAL FRONTLINE HOURS	52,421	52,191	60,699

Endnotes

Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6

Source: Niche Records Management System (RMS), (2025/04/23)

Note:

- Statistics Canada’s Uniform Crime Reporting Survey was designed to measure the incidence of crime in Canadian society and its characteristics.
- Actual counts (2022, 2023 and 2024) and Clearance Rate for 2024 included.
- The most serious violation methodology (MSV) is used, which is the same as Statistics Canada’s methodology. The MSV counts only the first of up to four offences per incident that occurred in the specific time range.
- First Nation population is not included.
- Statistics Canada Verified (green checkmark) only.

Table 2.1 Violent Crimes

Corresponding Violation Description

01 Murder 1st Degree, Murder 2nd Degree, Manslaughter, Infanticide
 02 Criminal Negligence Causing Death, Other Related Offences Causing Death
 03 Attempted Murder, Conspire to Commit Murder
 04 Sexual offence which occurred prior to January 4, 1983, Sexual Assault, Level 3, Aggravated, Sexual Assault, Level 2, Weapon or Bodily Harm, Sexual Assault, Level 1, Sexual Interference, Invitation to Sexual Touching, Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Exploitation of a Person with a Disability, Incest, Corrupting Morals of a Child, Making Sexually Explicit Material Available to Children, Parent or Guardian Procuring Sexual Activity, Householder Permitting Sexual Activity, Luring a Child via Computer, Agreement or Arrangement - Sexual Offence Against a Child, Bestiality - Commits, Compels Another Person, Bestiality in, Presence of, or Incites, a Child, Voyeurism, Non-Consensual Distribution of Intimate Images
 05 Assault Level 3, Aggravated, Assault Level 2, Weapon/Bodily Harm, Assault Level 1, Unlawfully Causing Bodily Harm, Discharge Firearm with Intent, Using firearm/Imitation of Firearm in the Commission of an Offence, Pointing a Firearm, Assault, Peace-Public Officer, Assault Against Peace Officer with a Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm, Criminal Negligence Causing Bodily Harm, Trap Likely to or Causing Bodily Harm, Other Assaults
 06 Kidnapping, Forcible Confinement, Hostage Taking, Trafficking in Persons, Abduction Under 14, Not Parent/Guardian, Abduction Under 16, Removal of Children from Canada, Abduction Under 14 Contravening a Custody Order, Abduction Under 15 by Parent/Guardian
 07 Robbery, Robbery to Steal Firearm
 08 Extortion, Intimidation of a Justice System Participant or a Journalist, Intimidation of a Non-justice System Participant, Criminal Harassment, Indecent/Harassing Communications, Utter Threats to Person, Explosives Causing Death/Bodily Harm, Arson - Disregard for Human Life, Other Violations Against the Person, Failure to Comply with Safeguards (MAID), Forging/Destruction of Documents (MAID)
 09 Obtaining Sexual Services for Consideration, Obtaining Sexual Services for Consideration from Person Under the Age of 18 Years, Material Benefit from Sexual Services, Material Benefit from Sexual Services Provided by Person Under the Age of 18 Years, Procuring, Procuring a Person Under the Age of 18 Years, Advertising Sexual Services

Table 2.2 Property Crimes

Corresponding Violation Description

01 Arson
 02 Break & Enter, Break & Enter to Steal a Firearm, Break & Enter a Motor Vehicle (Firearm)
 03 Theft over \$5000, Theft over \$5000 from a Motor Vehicle, Shoplifting over \$5000, Motor Vehicle Theft
 04 Theft \$5000 or Under, Theft under \$5000 from a Motor Vehicle, Shoplifting \$5000 or Under
 05 Trafficking in Stolen Goods over \$5000, Possession of Stolen Goods over \$5000, Trafficking in Stolen Goods \$5000 and Under, Possession of Stolen Goods \$5000 and Under
 06 Fraud, Identity Theft, Identity Fraud
 07 Mischief, Mischief to Cultural Property, Hate-motivated mischief relating to property used by identifiable group, Mischief Relating to War Memorials, Altering/Destroying/Removing a Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)

Table 2.3 Other Criminal Code

Corresponding Violation Description

01 Betting House, Gaming House, Other Violations Related to Gaming and Betting
 02 Offensive Weapons: Explosives, Weapons Trafficking, Possession and Distribution of Computer Data (Firearm), Altering Cartridge Magazine, Weapons Possession Contrary to Order, Possession of Weapons, Unauthorized Importing/Exporting of Weapons., Firearms Documentation/Administration, Unsafe Storage of Firearms
 03 Failure to Comply with Order, Escape and being at large without excuse - escape from custody, Escape and being at large without excuse - Unlawfully at Large, Failure to Appear, Breach of Probation, Disturb the Peace, Child Pornography (Possessing or Accessing), Child Pornography (Making or Distributing), Public Communications to Sell Sexual Services, Offences Related to Impeding Traffic to Buy or Sell Sexual Services, Counterfeiting, Indecent Acts, Voyeurism (Expired), Corrupting Morals, Lure child via Computer (Expired), Obstruct Public/Peace Officer. Trespass at Night, Threatening/Harassing Phone Calls (Expired), Utter Threats Against Property or Animals, Advocating Genocide, Public Incitement of Hatred, Promoting or Advertising Conversion Therapy, Unauthorized Recording of a Movie/Purpose of Sale, Rental, Commercial, Distribution, Offences Against Public Order (Part II CC), Property or Services for Terrorist Activities, Freezing of Property, Disclosure, Audit, Participate in Activity of Terrorist Group, Facilitate Terrorist Activity, Instruction/Commission of Act of Terrorism, Hoax – Terrorism, Advocating/Promoting Terrorism, Firearms and Other Offensive Weapons (Part III CC), Leave Canada to Participate in Activity of a Terrorist Group, Leave Canada to Facilitate Terrorist Activity, Leave Canada to Commit Offence for Terrorist Group, Leave Canada to Commit Offence that is Terrorist Activity, Harbour/Conceal Terrorist (Max = Life), Harbour/Conceal Terrorist (Max Does Not = Life), Harbour/Conceal Person Likely to Carry Out Terrorist Activity, Offences Against the Administration of Law and Justice (Part IV CC). Sexual Offences, Public Morals and Disorderly Conduct (Part V CC), Invasion of Privacy (Part VI CC), Failure to Comply with Regulations / Obligations for Medical Assistance in Dying (MAID), Other Offences Against the Person and Reputation, Offences Against the Rights of Property (Part IX CC), Fraudulent Transactions, Relating to Contracts and Trade (Part X CC), Offences Related to Currency, Proceeds of Crime (Part XII.2 CC), Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories, Instruct Offence for Criminal Organization, Commit Offence for Criminal Organization, Participate in Activities of Criminal Organization, Recruitment of Members by a Criminal Organization, All Other Criminal Code (includes Part XII.1 CC)

Table 2.4 Drugs

Corresponding Violation Description

01 Possession – Heroin, Possession – Cocaine, Possession - Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, Possession - Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth), Possession - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy), Possession – Opioid (other than heroin)
 02 Trafficking – Heroin, Trafficking – Cocaine, Trafficking - Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, Trafficking - Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth), Trafficking - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy), Trafficking – Opioid (other than heroin)
 03 Import / Export – Heroin, Import / Export – Cocaine, Import / Export - Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, Import / Export - Methamphetamines (Crystal Meth), Import / Export - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy), Import/Export – Opioid (other than heroin), Production – Heroin, Production – Cocaine, Production - Other Controlled Drugs & Substances Act, Production - Methamphetamines (Crystal Meth), Production - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy), Production – Opioid (other than heroin), Possession, sale, etc., for use in production of or trafficking in substance
 04 Possession of illicit or over 30g dried cannabis (or equivalent) by adult, Possession of over 5g dried cannabis (or equivalent) by youth, Possession of budding or flowering plants, or more than four cannabis plants, Possession of cannabis by organization
 05 Distribution of illicit, over 30g dried cannabis (or equivalent), or to an organization, by adult, Distribution of cannabis to youth, by adult, Distribution of over 5g dried cannabis (or equivalent), or to an organization, by youth, Distribution of budding or flowering plants, or more than four cannabis plants, Distribution of cannabis by organization, Possession of cannabis for purpose of distributing
 06 Sale of cannabis to adult, Sale of cannabis to youth, Sale of cannabis to an organization, Possession of cannabis for purpose of selling
 07 Importation and exportation of cannabis, Possession of cannabis for purpose of exportation
 08 Obtain, offer to obtain, alter or offer to alter cannabis, Cultivate, propagate or harvest cannabis by adult, Cultivate, propagate or harvest cannabis by youth or organization
 09 Possess, produce, sell, distribute or import anything for use in production or distribution of illicit cannabis, Use of young person in the commission of a cannabis offence, Other Cannabis Act

Table 2.5 Federal Statutes

Corresponding Violation Description

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

Table 2.6 Traffic Violations

Corresponding Violation Description

01 Dangerous Operation Causing Death, Dangerous Operation Causing Bodily Harm, Dangerous Operation
02 Flight from Peace Officer
03 Operation - low blood drug concentration, Operation while impaired causing death (alcohol), Operation while impaired causing death (alcohol and drugs), Operation while impaired causing death (drugs), Operation while impaired causing death (unspecified), Operation while impaired causing bodily harm (alcohol), Operation while impaired causing bodily harm (alcohol and drugs), Operation while impaired causing bodily harm (drugs), Operation while impaired causing bodily harm (unspecified), Operation while impaired (alcohol), Operation while impaired (alcohol and drugs), Operation while impaired (drugs), Operation while impaired (unspecified)
04 Failure or refusal to comply with demand (alcohol), Failure or refusal to comply with demand (alcohol and drugs), Failure or refusal to comply with demand (drugs), Failure or Refusal to Comply with Demand (unspecified), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in bodily harm (alcohol), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in bodily harm (alcohol and drugs), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in bodily harm (drugs), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in bodily harm (unspecified), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in death (alcohol), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in death (alcohol and drugs), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in death (drugs), Failure or refusal to comply with demand, accident resulting in death (unspecified)
05 Failure to stop after accident resulting in death, Failure to stop after accident resulting in bodily harm, Failure to stop after accident, Operation while prohibited

Table 2.7 Youth Crime

Source: Niche Records Management System (RMS), (2025/04/24)

Note:

- Youth Charges by Disposition Type
- Only charges that have had a disposition type recorded in the OPP Niche RMS application are included.
- Youth charges without a disposition type are not included which may result in under stating the actual youth charges.
- “NULL” represents blanks, or where officers did not indicate the Disposition Type, however charges were applied.

Table 2.8 Victim Referrals

Source: Niche Records Management System (RMS), (2025/04/24)

Note:

- Number of Referrals to Victim Service Agencies

Table 3.1 Motor Vehicle Collisions (MVC) by Type

Source: Ontario Provincial Police, Collision Reporting System (CRS), (2025/02/21)

Note:

- Total Motor Vehicle Collisions (Fatal Injury, Non-Fatal Injury and Property Damage Only): Reportable Fatal Injury, Non-Fatal Injury and Property Damage Only Collisions entered into the eCRS for All Motorized Vehicles (MVC-Roadway, MSV- Snowmobile and ORV-Off Road Report Type) regardless of completion/approval status.
- Alcohol/Drug Related Collisions: Reportable MVC collisions where Alcohol/Drug Involved field indicated as Yes OR Contributing Factor scored as Ability Impaired (Alcohol or Drug) OR Driver Condition reported as Had Been Drinking or Ability Impaired.
- Animal Related Collisions: Reportable MVC collisions where Contributing Factor scored as Animal OR Wildlife Involved was an Animal OR Sequence of Events was an Animal.
- Speed Related Collisions: Reportable MVC collisions where Contributing Factor scored as Excessive Speed or Speed Too Fast For Conditions OR Driver Action reported as Exceeding Speed Limit or Speed Too Fast For Conditions.
- Inattentive Related Collisions: Reportable MVC collisions where Contributing Factor scored as Inattentive OR Driver Condition reported as Inattentive.
- Persons Killed or Injured: Number of Persons Injured or Killed in Reportable MVC collisions.

Table 3.2 Primary Causal Factors in Fatal MVCs on Roadways

Source: Ontario Provincial Police, Collision Reporting System (CRS), (2025/02/21)

Note:

- Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Speed Related: Reportable Fatal Roadway Collisions where Contributing Factor scored as Excessive Speed or Speed Too Fast For Conditions OR Driver Action reported as Exceeding Speed Limit or Speed Too Fast For Conditions.
- Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Alcohol/Drug Related: Reportable Fatal Roadway Collisions where Contributing Factor where Alcohol/Drug Involved field indicated as Yes OR Contributing Factor scored as Ability Impaired (Alcohol or Drug) OR Driver Condition reported as Had Been Drinking or Ability Impaired.
- Persons Killed in Fatal Roadway Collisions where lack of Seatbelt/Helmet use is a Factor: Persons Killed in Reportable Fatal Roadway Collisions where Victim is fatally injured AND a vehicle occupant AND where safety equipment reported to be not used but available.
- Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Inattentive Related: Reportable Fatal Roadway Collisions where Contributing Factor scored as Inattentive OR Driver Condition reported as Inattentive.
- Fatal Roadway Collisions where Causal is Animal Related: Reportable Fatal Roadway Collisions where Contributing Factor scored as Animal OR Wildlife Involved was an Animal OR Sequence of Events was an Animal.

Table 3.3 Fatalities in Detachment Area

Source: Ontario Provincial Police, Collision Reporting System (CRS), (2025/02/21)

Note:

- Fatal Incidents: Reportable Fatal Collisions by Report Type (Roadway, Marine, Off-Road Vehicle, Motorized Snow Vehicle).
- Persons Killed: Number of Involved Persons where Injury is fatal by Report Type (Roadway, Marine, Off-Road Vehicle, Motorized Snow Vehicle).
- Alcohol/Drug Related Incidents: Reportable Fatal Collisions by Report Type (Roadway, Marine, Off-Road Vehicle, Motorized Snow Vehicle) where Alcohol/Drug Involved field indicated as Yes OR Contributing Factor scored as Ability Impaired (Alcohol or Drug) OR Driver Condition reported as Had Been Drinking or Ability Impaired.

Table 3.4 Big 4

Source: Niche Records Management System (RMS) & eTicket, (2025/02/21)

Note:

- Speeding (HTA 128): Charges are based on date charged. Speeding = HTA s.128 charges.
- Seatbelt (HTA 106): Charges are based on date charged. Seatbelt = HTA s.106 charges.
- Distracted (HTA 78.1): Charges are based on date charged. Distracted = HTA s.78.1 charges.
- Impaired (CCC 320.14 & 320.15): Charges are based on date charged. Impaired = CCC s.320.14 & 320.15 charges.

Table 3.5 Charges

Source: Niche Records Management System (RMS) & eTicket, (2025/02/21)

Note:

- HTA: Charges are based on date charged. Highway Traffic Act Statute charges.
- Criminal Code Traffic: Charges are based on date charged. Criminal Code Traffic (CCC s320.13, 320.14, 320.15, 320.16, 320.17 & 320.18) charges.
- Criminal Code Non-Traffic: Charges are based on date charged. All CCC charges not included in the Criminal Code Traffic section above.
- LLCA: Charges are based on date charged. Liquor Licence and Control Act charges.
- Federal Cannabis Act: Charges are based on date charged. Cannabis Act charges.
- Provincial Cannabis Act: Charges are based on date charged. Cannabis Control Act charges.
- Controlled Drug and Substance Act: Charges are based on date charged. Controlled Drug and Substance Act charges.
- Other: Charges are based on date charged. "Other" charges is comprised of CAIA, Other Provincial & Federal Offences not already captured in sections above.

Table 4.1 Service Delivery Activity Allocations

Source: Daily Activity Reporting (DAR) System

Date: April 17, 2025

Note: Activity allocation percentages are based on the total reported hours of detachment provincial constables performing duties within their home detachment location.

Table 4.2 Hours (Field Personnel)

Source: Daily Activity Reporting (DAR) System

Date: January 20, 2025

Note:

- Total reported hours, excluding paid duties.
- Includes Provincial Constable to Sergeant ranks only.
- Excludes First Nations badge numbers.
- Excludes administrative accounts and joint services accounts.
- Excludes incomplete DAR entries and those with errors.
- Excludes General Headquarters location codes.

CONTACT THE OPP

REACH THE OPP BY PHONE

- Know your location: Be ready to describe your surroundings. Look for addresses, landmarks and buildings that may help identify your location.
- Call 9-1-1 if there is immediate risk to someone's life or property.
- Don't hang up, stay on the line
- Call 1-888-310-1122 for non-life-threatening incidents that require police attention
- TTY 1-888-310-1133, or Agent 511 for registered subscribers (for the Deaf, Hard of Hearing and Speech Impaired)

PROVIDE AN ANONYMOUS TIP

- Call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-8477 (TIPS)
- Visit www.crimestoppers.ca

SPEAK WITH AN OFFICER FOR ALL OTHER MATTERS

To arrange to meet an officer at a detachment, go to www.opp.ca to use the Local Detachment Finder and follow the prompts.

REPORT AN INCIDENT ONLINE

You have the option to report select occurrences to police from the convenience of a computer.

Visit www.opp.ca/reporting to use the Citizen Self Reporting system. Specific incidents can be reported online without attending a detachment or waiting for an officer.

You can use this system to report:

- Theft Under \$5,000
- Mischief / Damage to Property Under \$5,000
- Mischief / Damage to Vehicle Under \$5,000
- Theft from Vehicle Under \$5,000
- Lost / Missing Property Under \$5,000 including a licence plate(s) or validation sticker(s)
- Theft of any type of gasoline from a gas station
- Driving Complaints
- Theft from Vehicle Under \$5,000
- Lost / Missing Property Under \$5,000 including a licence plate(s) or validation sticker(s)
- Theft of any type of gasoline from a gas station
- Driving Complaints

Do not use this system if this is an emergency! If it is, call 9-1-1.

9-1-1 is for police, fire or medical emergencies only.

Accidental, hang-up or abuse of 9-1-1 calls tie up emergency lines, communicators and officers which could result in the slower response to a real emergency, risking the safety of people who need urgent help.

#KnowWhenToCall

If you've dialed 9-1-1 in error, stay on the line. Your call will be connected to police. Answer all questions asked by the communicator. This eliminates a lengthy follow up process that may lead to officers attending your location to ensure your safety.

**DETACHMENT BOARD
ANNUAL REPORT**

2024

HALIBURTON HIGHLANDS DETACHMENT

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Minden ,ON
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Télécopieur: (416) 314-4037

MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique

FROM: Ken Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: ***The Restricting Public Consumption of Illegal
Substances Act, 2025***

DATE OF ISSUE:	August 15, 2025
CLASSIFICATION:	General Information
RETENTION:	Indefinite
INDEX NO.:	25-0050
PRIORITY:	Normal

At the request of the Ministry of the Solicitor General's (SOLGEN) Strategic Policy Division (SPD), I am sharing the attached communication to inform police services that on June 5, 2025, the [Safer Municipalities Act, 2025](#) received Royal Assent and enacted the [Restricting Public Consumption of Illegal Substances Act, 2025](#), which is in-force.

For further information, please review the attached memo from Paddy Buckley, A/Assistant Deputy Minister, SPD, SOLGEN. If you have any questions, please contact Sheela Subramanian, Director, Community Safety and Intergovernmental Policy Branch at Sheela.Subramanian@ontario.ca.

Please note that as Chief of Police, you may share this memorandum and its attachment with the Chair of the Police Service Board.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ken Weatherill", written over a light blue horizontal line.

Kenneth Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

Attachment

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

Ministry of the Solicitor General

Strategic Policy Division

25 Grosvenor St.
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Toronto ON M7A 1Y6

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Ministère du Solliciteur général

Division des politiques stratégiques

25 rue Grosvenor
9^e étage
Toronto ON M7A 1Y6

Téléphone: 416-212-4221

**DATE:** August 15, 2025**MEMORANDUM TO:** Ken Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division
Ministry of the Solicitor General**FROM:** Paddy Buckley
A/Assistant Deputy Minister
Strategic Policy Division
Ministry of the Solicitor General**SUBJECT:** ***The Restricting Public Consumption of Illegal
Substances Act, 2025***

This memorandum is to advise the policing community that the [Restricting Public Consumption of Illegal Substances Act, 2025](#) (RPCISA) came into force on June 5, 2025.

The RPCISA prohibits the consumption of illegal substances in public places. The RPCISA:

- applies to illegal substances under schedules I, II, and III of the federal [Controlled Drugs and Substances Act](#); and,
- defines public place as meaning (subject to the regulations, if any are made) a place to which the general public is invited or permitted. This includes any structure used as a dwelling in a public place if its use as a dwelling in the public place is not permitted by law. For example, public parks and sidewalks would be included in the meaning of public places.

The RPCISA sets out some limited exemptions on the prohibition of the consumption of illegal substances in public places. The prohibition in the RPCISA would not apply:

- if the illegal substance is consumed within a supervised consumption site; or,
- if possessing the substance in a public place is otherwise permitted under a federal or provincial law.

Further exemptions can be prescribed in regulation. Additionally, there are exemptions protecting people from provincial offence charges and convictions under the RPCISA if evidence of the offence is obtained or discovered because they are seeking, receiving, or assisting with emergency services.

Under the RPCISA, police officers (and other provincial offences officers if prescribed in regulation) are permitted to do the following in relation to individuals the officers have reasonable grounds to believe are consuming illegal substances in a public place as prohibited by the RPCISA:

- direct individuals to cease consuming illegal substances in a public place, or leave the public place or a part of the public place;
- direct individuals to identify themselves for the purpose of issuing a provincial offence notice if they fail to comply with a direction to cease consuming an illegal substance or leave the public place or a part of the public place;
- arrest and charge individuals for failure to promptly comply with the officer's direction to cease consuming illegal substances, leave the public place or a part of the public place, or identify themselves;
- seize, remove, and destroy illegal substances found in plain view that are proximate to an individual reasonably believed to be guilty of an offence under the RPCISA; and
- submit seized substances for examination or analysis to an analyst.

An officer may arrest, without warrant, a person who the officer believes on reasonable grounds is guilty of an offence under the RPCISA. If convicted of an offence under the RPCISA, a person is liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000, six months imprisonment, or both.

Please note there are no regulations made under the RPCISA at this time.

If you require further information about the new legislation, please contact Sheela Subramanian, Director, Community Safety and Intergovernmental Policy Branch at Sheela.Subramanian@ontario.ca.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Best regards,



Paddy Buckley
A/Assistant Deputy Minister
Strategic Policy Division

c: Sheela Subramanian, Director, Community Safety and Intergovernmental Policy Branch

Ministry of the Solicitor General

Public Safety Division

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Facsimile: (416) 314-4037**Ministère du Solliciteur général**

Division de la sécurité publique

25 rue Grosvenor
12^e étage
Toronto ON M7A 2H3Téléphone: (416) 314-3377
Télécopieur: (416) 314-4037**MEMORANDUM TO:** All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique**FROM:** Ken Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division**SUBJECT:** Risk-driven Tracking Database 2024 Annual Report

DATE OF ISSUE:	August 18, 2025
CLASSIFICATION:	General Information
RETENTION:	Indefinite
INDEX NO.:	25-0051
PRIORITY:	Normal

Please find attached the Risk-driven Tracking Database (RTD) 2024 Annual Report. As with past years, the report provides an overview of the RTD project, including provincial roll-out and 2024 data results.

The RTD supports multi-sectoral risk intervention models, such as Situation Tables, by providing a standardized means of gathering de-identified information on situations of elevated risk. It is one tool that communities can use to collect risk-based data about local priority risks and evolving trends to help inform the community safety and well-being planning process.

If you have any questions about the RTD, please contact Natalie Brull, Community Safety Analyst, Public Safety Division by email at Natalie.Brull@ontario.ca.

Please note that as Chief of Police, you may share this memorandum and its attachment with the Chair of the Police Service Board.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ken Weatherill".

Ken Weatherill
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

Attachments

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



Risk-driven Tracking Database

2024 Annual Report

Ministry of the Solicitor General
Released Summer 2025

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Introduction

Building on years of progress, Ontario continues to advance upstream, holistic and sustainable approaches to addressing crime and complex social issues, which has culminated in greater collaboration among sectors, improved integrated service delivery and implementation of innovative strategies, such as community safety and well-being planning. Recognizing the value of this work, the Ministry of the Solicitor General (ministry) continues to offer several provincial tools and resources that can support local safety and well-being efforts.

One of these tools is the Risk-driven Tracking Database (RTD), which is a Microsoft technology solution that the ministry provides free of charge to allow for improved opportunities for data collection, analysis and reporting for communities that have introduced multi-sectoral risk intervention models such as Situation Tables. The RTD also continues to support provincial legislative requirements mandating municipalities to prepare and adopt a community safety and well-being plan, in collaboration with their community partners, which initially came into force on January 1, 2019, under the *Police Services Act*, and continues under the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019*. As part of their community safety and well-being plan, municipalities must identify local priority risks that are most prevalent in the community, as well as programs and strategies to address those risks. The data collected through the RTD can help identify local trends regarding priority risks and vulnerable groups and inform future initiatives that will be implemented to address these risks within a community safety and well-being plan.

Since its inception in 2014, the use of the RTD has expanded significantly, both within the province and nationally, with three provinces now onboarded. Recognizing the importance of this work, the ministry has released an RTD Annual Report each year since 2016 to highlight project milestones and share Ontario provincial and regional data results. In addition, the report also includes correlation analyses, trend analyses and population category analyses. Through this work, the government continues to support communities to ensure that vulnerable populations receive quick access to appropriate services, and address broader issues related to community safety and well-being — creating a safer Ontario.

Data considerations and limitations

When viewing this report, readers should be aware of the following data limitations and considerations:

- Data was pulled in early 2025; numbers can change from the point the data was pulled as communities continually update their data.
- Some sites have more discussions than others, particularly those in Large Urban Centres & Regions; therefore, the provincial-level data may be skewed.
- While the ministry consistently conducts data audits and data-cleansing procedures to ensure accuracy and integrity of the data, there is an inherent possibility of data errors and gaps in the database (e.g., wrongly inputted data fields, blank data fields, technical errors, etc.). Functional changes have been implemented to minimize possible data errors and gaps.
- Where there is a limited amount of data for a particular dataset, the data has been suppressed. This is noted in the report near the data where it occurs.
- Percentages may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding and/or agencies taking multiple roles in a discussion (i.e., an agency can take the role of both originating agency and assisting agency in a given discussion).

The Glossary of Terms in [Appendix A](#) may assist in understanding some of the data results included in this report.

RTD Project Highlights

Since inception of the RTD Project in 2014, there have been several milestones, including the recent migration to Microsoft Dynamics 365 and cloud data storage, that was completed in 2023. The chart below shows a snapshot of year-over-year data results since inception. Through these results, we have seen a maturation of the project in recent years. While communities continue to express interest in onboarding to the RTD, there has been a decline in both sites and discussions since 2018 (i.e., the conclusion of the initial stages of onboarding). This can be attributed to several factors, including natural saturation of existing sites having been onboarded. Further, the success of Situation Tables in Ontario has increased cross sector collaboration, meaning that agency partners are now better able to mitigate risks without having to come to the table. We also know that the development of other risk intervention models and crisis response teams in recent years, and the COVID-19 pandemic have contributed to declining discussions across the province. These factors appear to have the greatest impact on smaller tables, as evidenced by the declining number of sites reporting discussions in the Northern Regions.

Project Successes

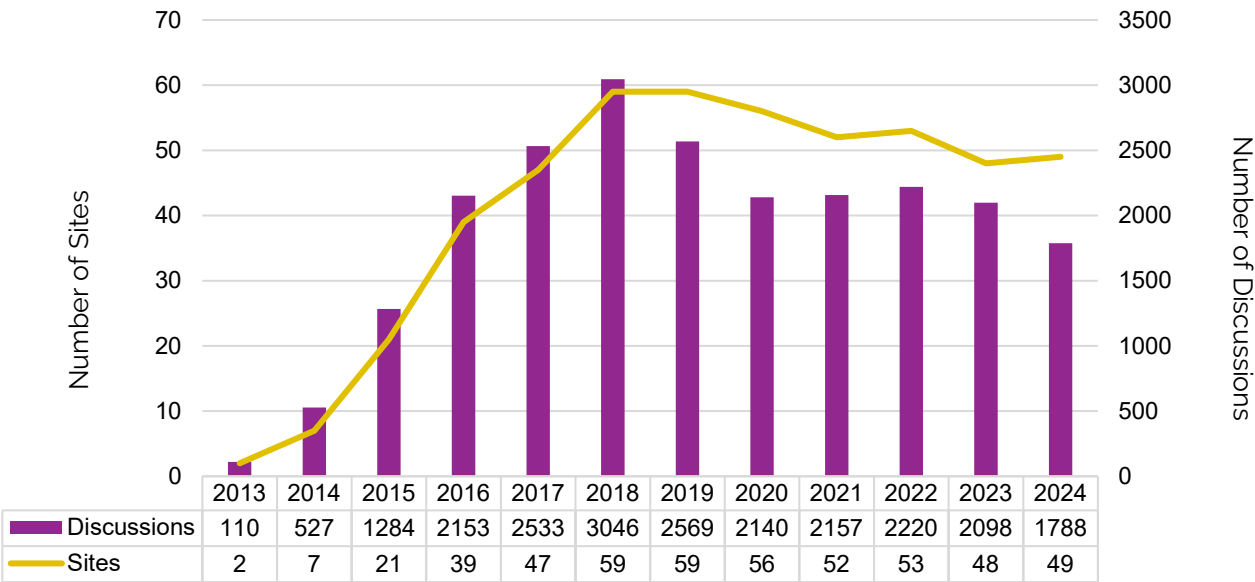
**TRAINING
DELIVERY**

**DEDICATED
TECHNICAL
SUPPORT**

**ANNUAL
REPORTS**

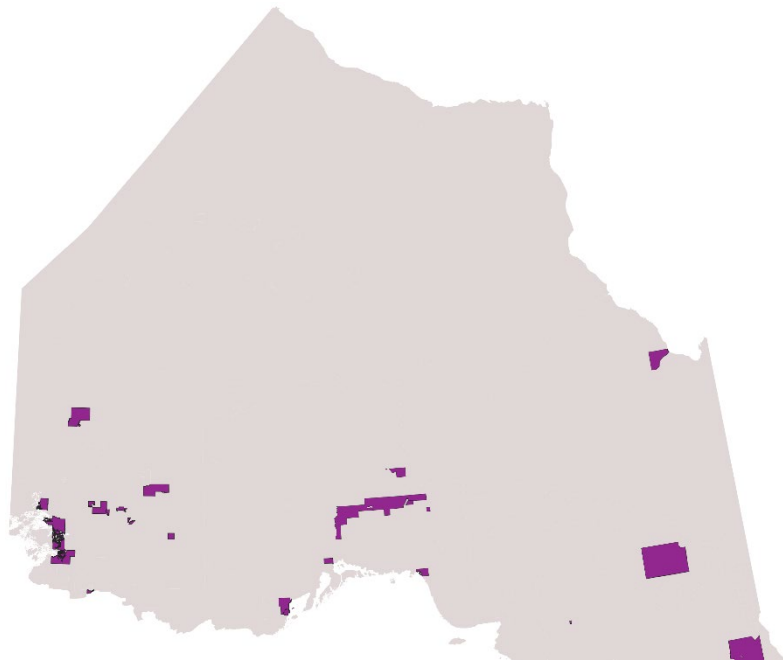
**MICROSOFT 365
CLOUD**

Year-over-Year Data Results Discussions and Sites

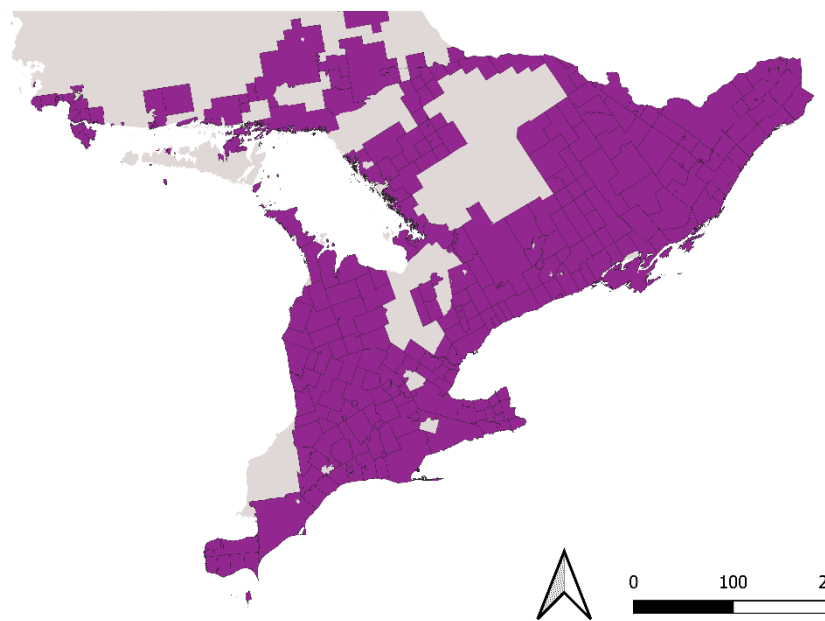


Provincial Roll-out

While the number of discussions has declined in recent years, communities continue to express interest in leveraging the RTD to support local multi-sectoral risk intervention models. The following maps reveal a geographical representation of RTD use across Ontario since inception of the project (2014 - 2024). See [Appendix B](#) for a full list of Ontario sites that have been onboarded to the RTD as of January 2025.



Ontario (with focus on Northern Ontario)



Ontario (with focus on Southern Ontario)

National Project

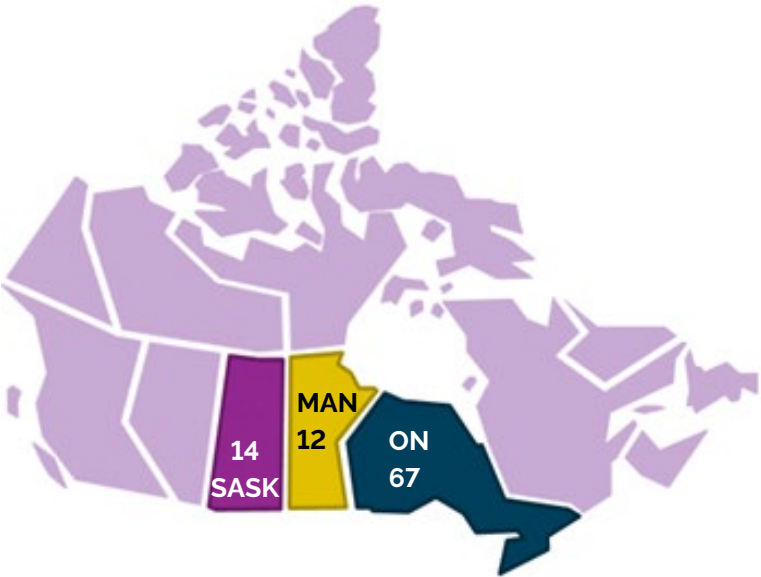
The ministry recognizes the value of continuing to build a network of support for enhancing community safety and well-being across Canada. Based on the success of a pilot with Saskatchewan, which included 14 sites being onboarded, in December 2019 the RTD National Project was approved. Since then, Manitoba has been onboarded with 12 sites to date. The ministry continues consultations with other provinces. National level data will not be presented in this report.

Onboarding

Onboarding resumed in 2024, with five new sites being onboarded in Ontario, including: two new sites in Niagara, Hamilton, Sudbury North, and Toronto – East York, and more sites expressing interest both locally and nationally. To date, 67 individual sites in Ontario have been onboarded to the RTD since inception. The total number of sites in the RTD are impacted by onboarding, closures, and mergers throughout the years (e.g., Kitchener and Cambridge were onboarded in the early years of the project but merged in 2023-24 to become one regional site called Waterloo). There were 49 sites that had 2024 data in the RTD at the time of this report.

RTD Training

As part of the RTD project, the ministry provides a one-day training session for each new site using the RTD. Since 2020, training has been delivered virtually, and video recorded training sessions have been made available since 2021 to support new users from existing sites. Further, two training sessions have been held since the migration to Microsoft Dynamics 365 in 2023 that were open to all RTD users.



System Enhancements

To ensure the RTD remains innovative and is meeting the needs of Ontario communities, the ministry conducts regular system enhancements. Throughout 2022 and 2023, work on upgrading the RTD platform to Microsoft Dynamics 365 took precedence giving the database a new look and feel with enhanced functionalities and a user-friendly platform. In 2024, the ministry released the first enhancement since the migration. This included updates to some of the risk factors and study flags to reflect current social services norms; including the addition of a new risk factor: "Physical Health – access to primary care"; and a new study flag: "Polysubstance use". Other technical enhancements were also implemented.

Migration to Microsoft Dynamics 365

In 2021, Microsoft informed the ministry that they would no longer be supporting the previous RTD system (Microsoft Dynamics CRM 2013) as of June 2023. As such, over the next couple of years, the ministry undertook work to upgrade the RTD system to Microsoft Dynamics 365 (365) as well as moving RTD data storage to the Microsoft Cloud, as part of the government's strategic direction of "Cloud first". The project was completed, and the new environment went live in July 2023.

The RTD and its migration to 365 was also recognized by Microsoft as an example of innovation within government. On October 22, 2023, the RTD was featured on Microsoft's "Customer Stories", a platform that highlights leadership in digital transformation using Microsoft technologies.

To read the full story please visit Microsoft's Customer Stories here:

[Microsoft Customer Story-Ontario aids marginalized populations with cloud-based collaborative solution on Microsoft Dynamics 365](#)

Part A – RTD 2024 Annual Report – Provincial Results

2024 RTD Provincial Highlights

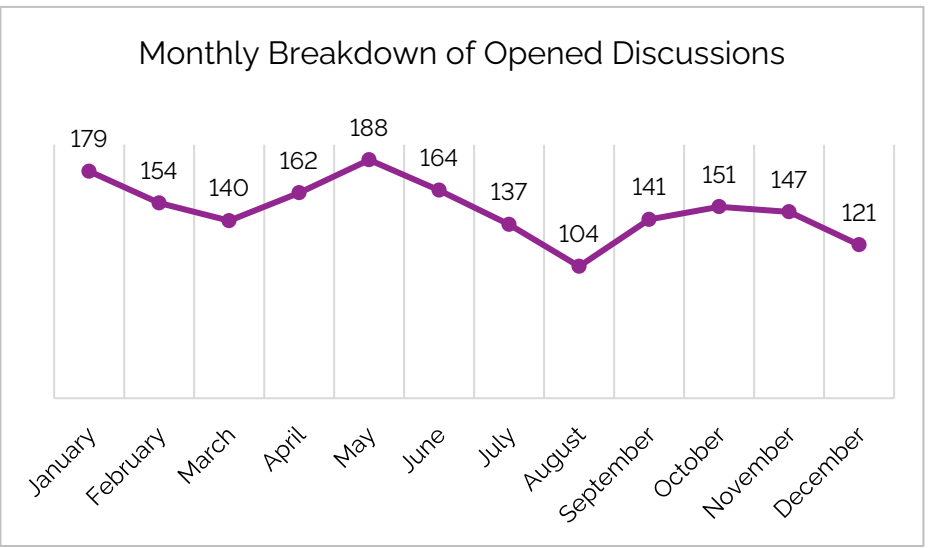
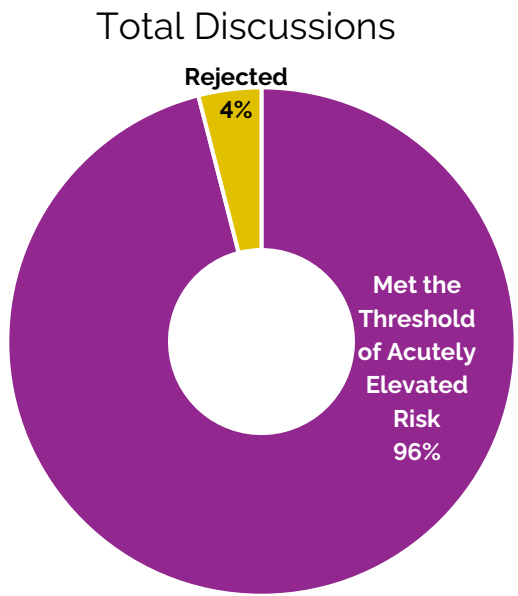
TOTAL		 96%	AVERAGE PER DISCUSSION	
Sites	49	Discussions Met the Threshold of Acutely Elevated Risk (AER)* *Excludes incomplete discussions	Risk Factors	8
Discussions	1,788		Protective Factors	1
			Agencies Engaged	5
TOP 3 RISK FACTOR CATEGORIES		 73%	TOP 3 PROTECTIVE FACTOR CATEGORIES	
		Resulted in the Overall Risk Lowered* *Discussions that met AER		
 Mental Health 14%	 Basic Needs 7%	 58%	 Housing & Neighbourhood 31%	 Family Supports 18%
		Discussions Involve a Person at AER	 Social Support Network 11%	
		TOP VULNERABLE AGE GROUP		
		30-39 21%		

2024 RTD Provincial Data Results

There were 49 sites in operation using the RTD in 2024. This includes representation from all five regions across the province.

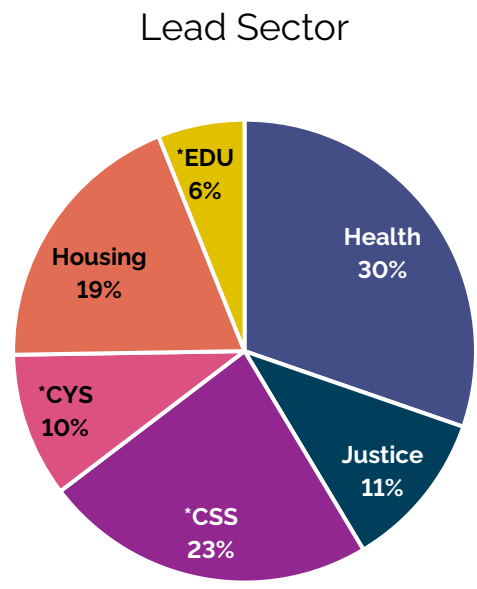
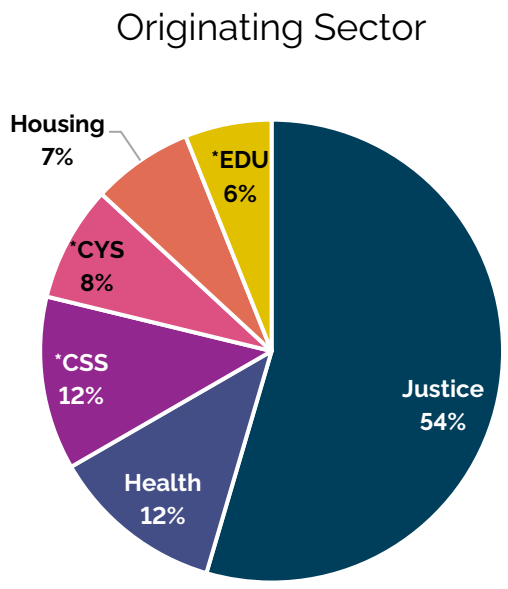
It is important to note that conclusions should not be drawn from the RTD data alone when assessing patterns and trends related to community safety and well-being. The RTD is only one of many tools that can be used to gather data and communities are encouraged to leverage all available resources to identify their local priorities.

Provincial Discussion Overview



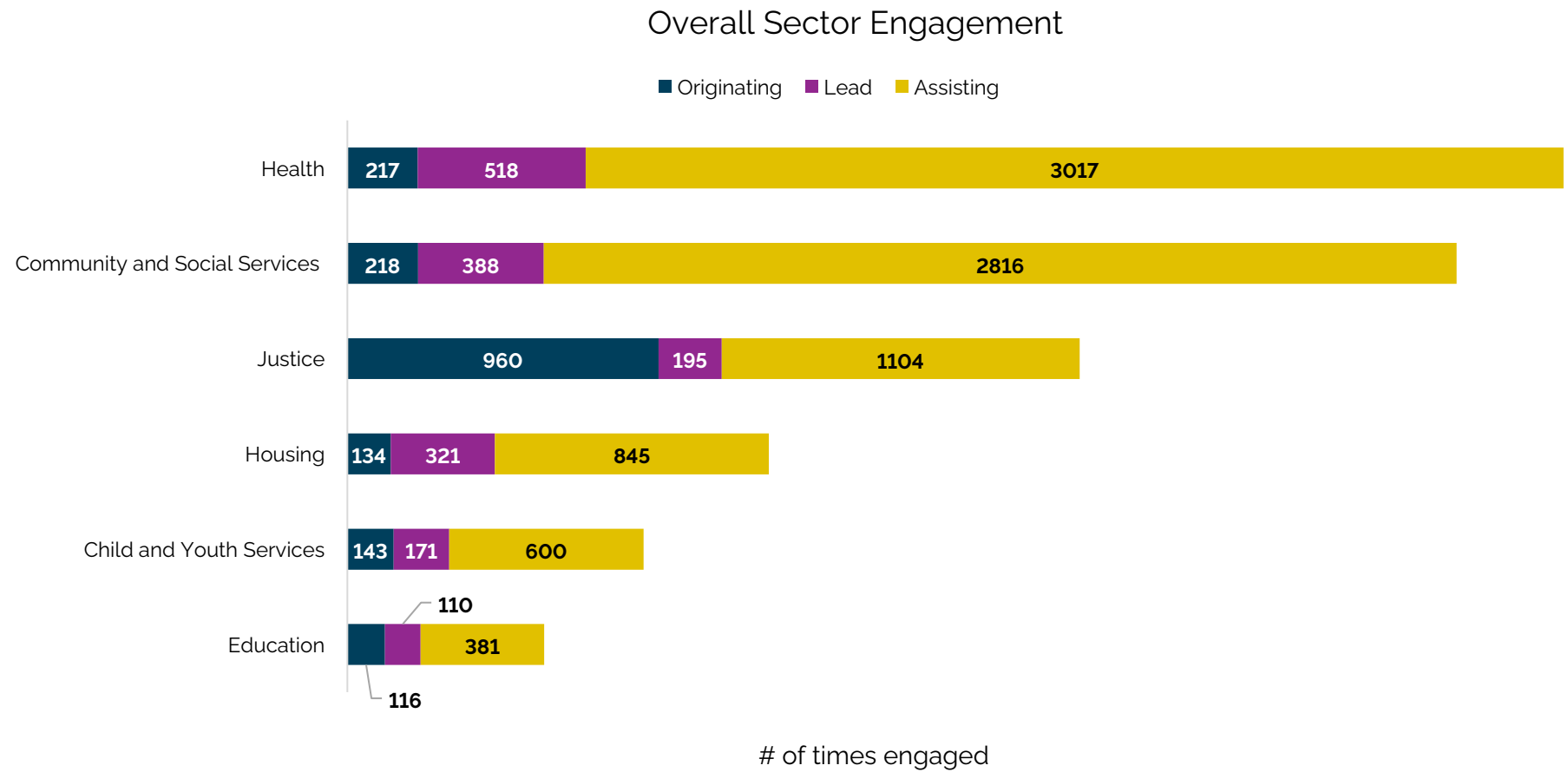
Provincial Sector Engagement

The RTD categorizes all agencies under one of six sectors outlined below, which is beneficial when conducting provincial analysis given demographic size differences. The justice and health sectors consistently remain the top originating and lead sectors, with variability in the top assisting sector. This data continues to reinforce past trends that, when in situations of AER, individuals often seek out the most familiar resource available to them, which tends to be from the justice sector (54 per cent). This data also confirms that once a situation of AER is discussed through a multi-agency risk-based approach, the sector identified to lead the intervention is no longer from the justice sector. It moves, more appropriately, to the sector that is best suited to lead an intervention and offer services to help reduce those risks identified (for example, health; 30 per cent, followed by community and social services; 23 per cent).



*Note: CSS = Community and Social Services; CYS = Child and Youth Services; EDU = Education.

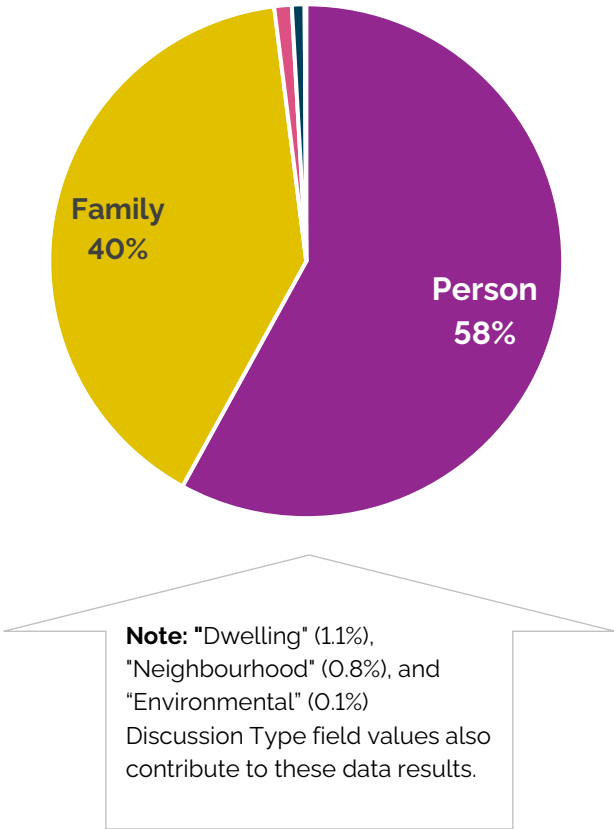
The chart below shows Overall Sector Engagement, by Originating, Lead, and Assisting Agency; demonstrating the pivotal role that both lead and assisting agencies play in the intervention process. Based on the data, it is evident that these complex situations continue to be better supported through a collaborative service delivery model that leverages the strengths of multi-sector partners in the community.



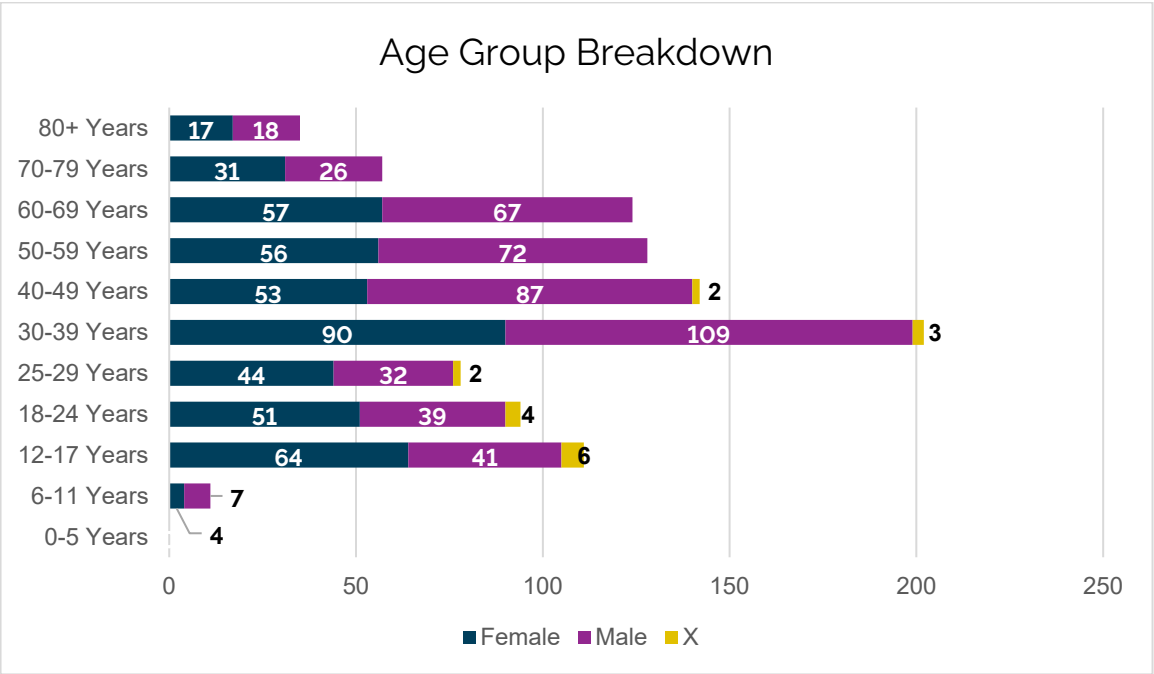
Provincial Socio-Demographic Data

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

Discussion Type



Age Group Breakdown

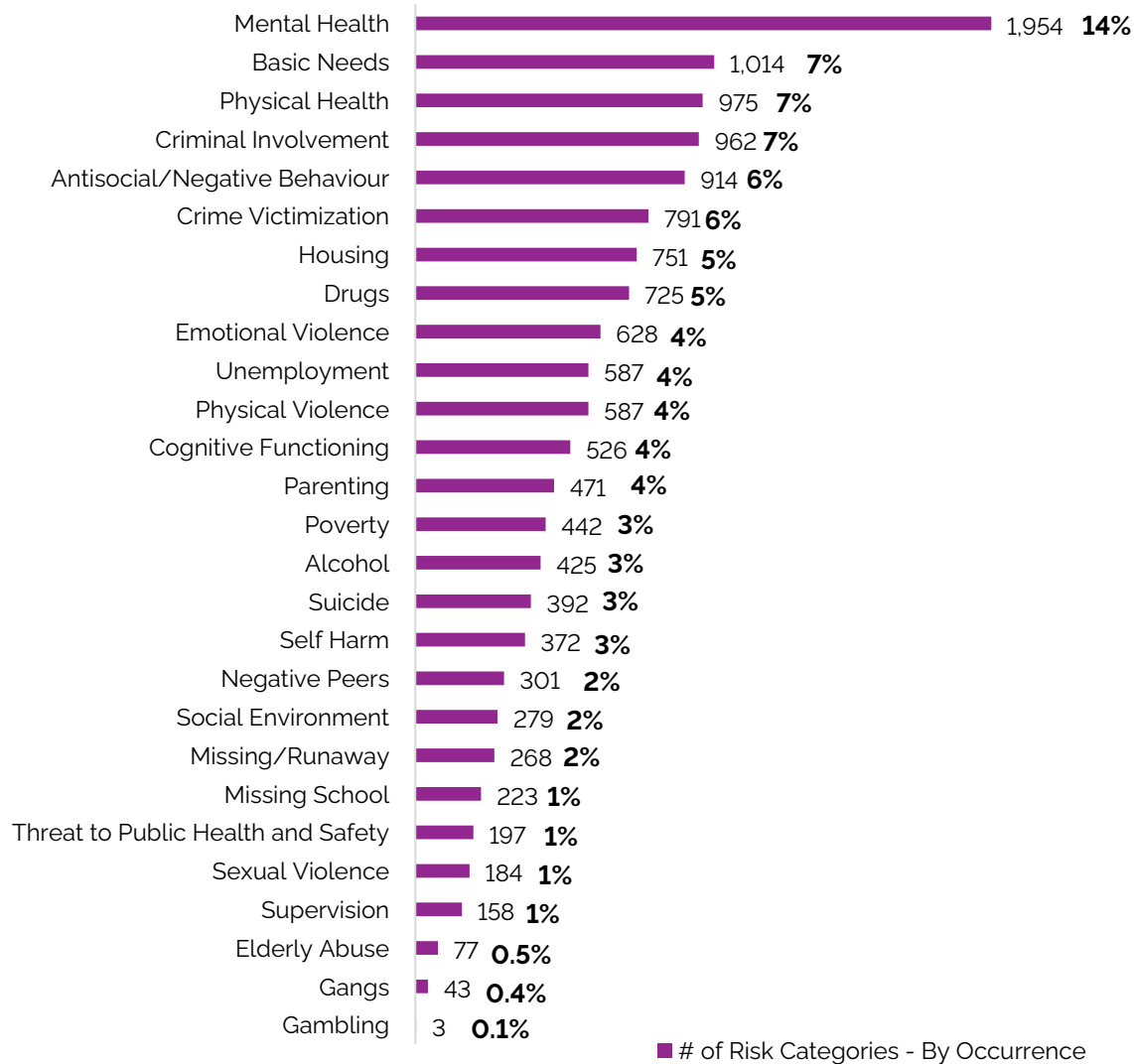


Provincial Risk Category Information

Risk information in the RTD can be analyzed in two different ways – by occurrence and by discussion. The total number of risk factors (105) roll-up into one of 27 risk categories. However, the number of risk factors in each respective category are not equal [e.g., mental health (seven), criminal involvement (14), drugs (four), etc.]. Analysing the data by occurrence allows for a count of all risk factors (14,249) reported in 2024, regardless of how many times the risk factors of the same category appear in a single discussion. Comparatively, risk factor analysis by discussion captures instances where risk factors included in one of 27 categories appear at least once in a given discussion. For example, analysis of provincial risk information by occurrence reveals the most predominant risk categories identified centred around mental health risks (14 per cent), followed by basic needs (seven per cent) and physical health (seven per cent). However, instances where a risk factor appears at least once in a given discussion from each of the 27 categories reveal a slightly different pattern centred around mental health (75 per cent), basic needs (46 per cent), and antisocial/problematic behaviour (45 per cent).

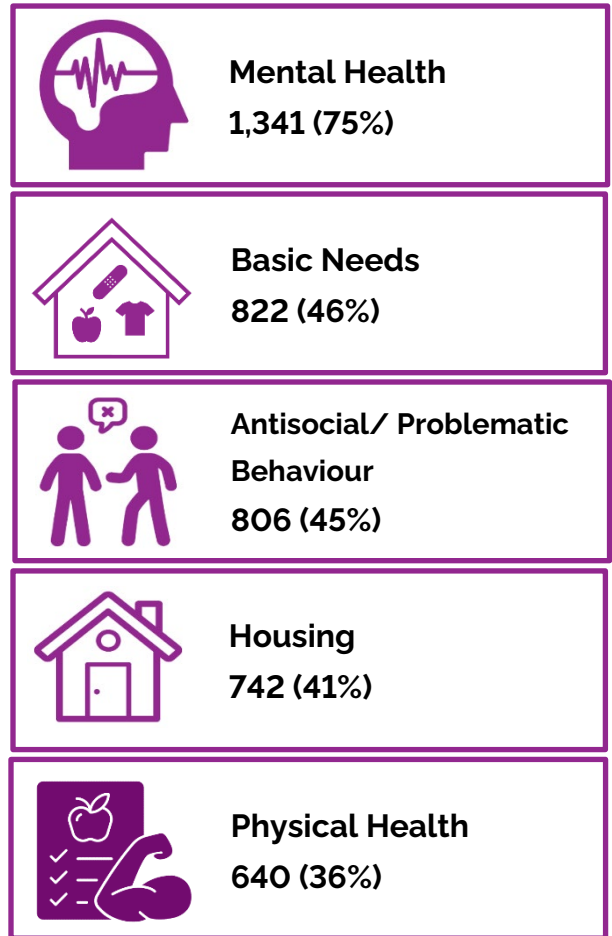
It is important to note that priority risks may vary by discussion type, age group, and/or sex. When looking at the dataset relative to individuals brought forward for discussion provincially, we have identified that, the majority of discussions specific to "person" in 2024 fell within the age group of 30-39 years (21 per cent).

Risk Categories – By Occurrence



Total Risk Factors Reported = **14,249**
 Average Per Discussion = **8**
 Risk Factors Identified (out of 105 risk factors) = **105**

Top 5 Risk Categories – By Discussion



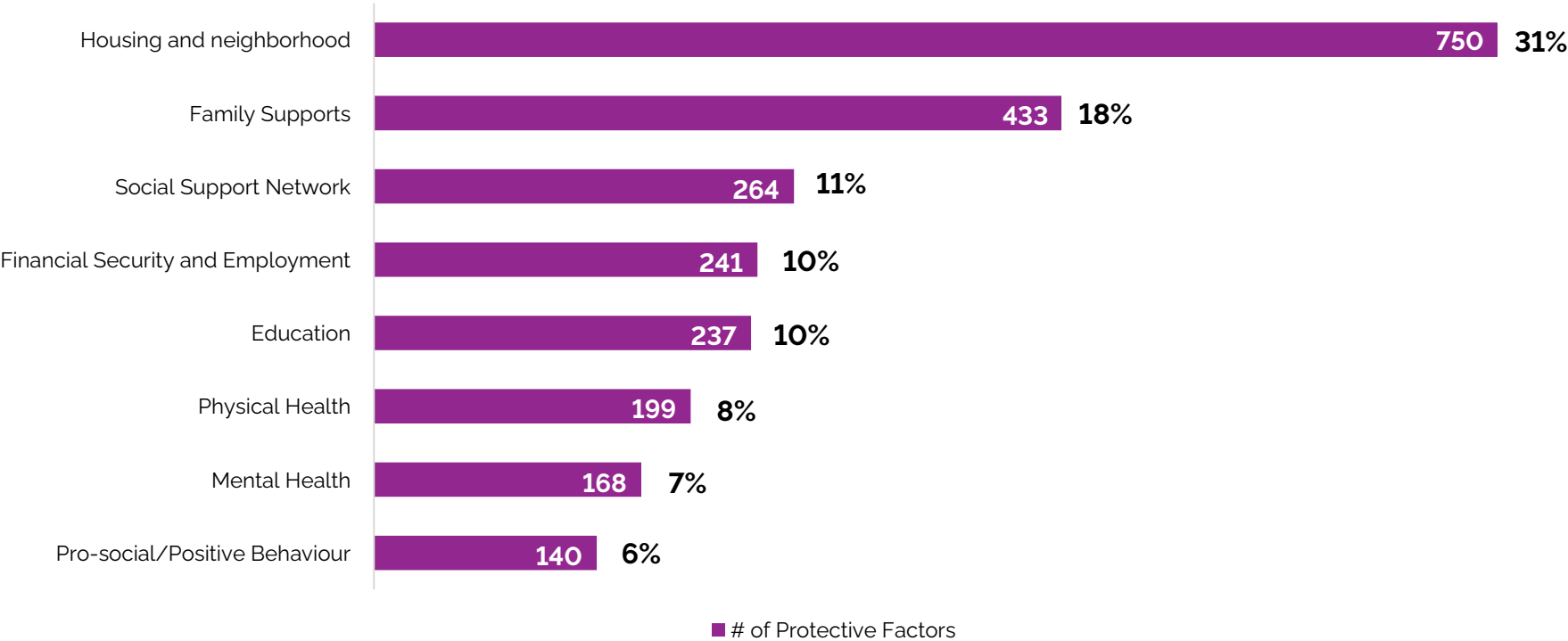
Top 5 Risk Categories by Demographics

Top 5 Risk Categories for 30-39 Years Group	
1. Mental Health (14%)	
2. Criminal Involvement (9%)	
3. Drugs (8%)	
4. Basic Needs (8%)	
5. Housing (7%)	
FEMALE	MALE
1. Mental Health (14%)	1. Mental Health (14%)
2. Crime Victimization (8%)	2. Criminal Involvement (12%)
3. Basic Needs (8%)	3. Drugs (10%)
4. Drugs (8%)	4. Housing (8%)
5. Housing (6%)	5. Basic Needs (8%)

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

Provincial Protective Factors

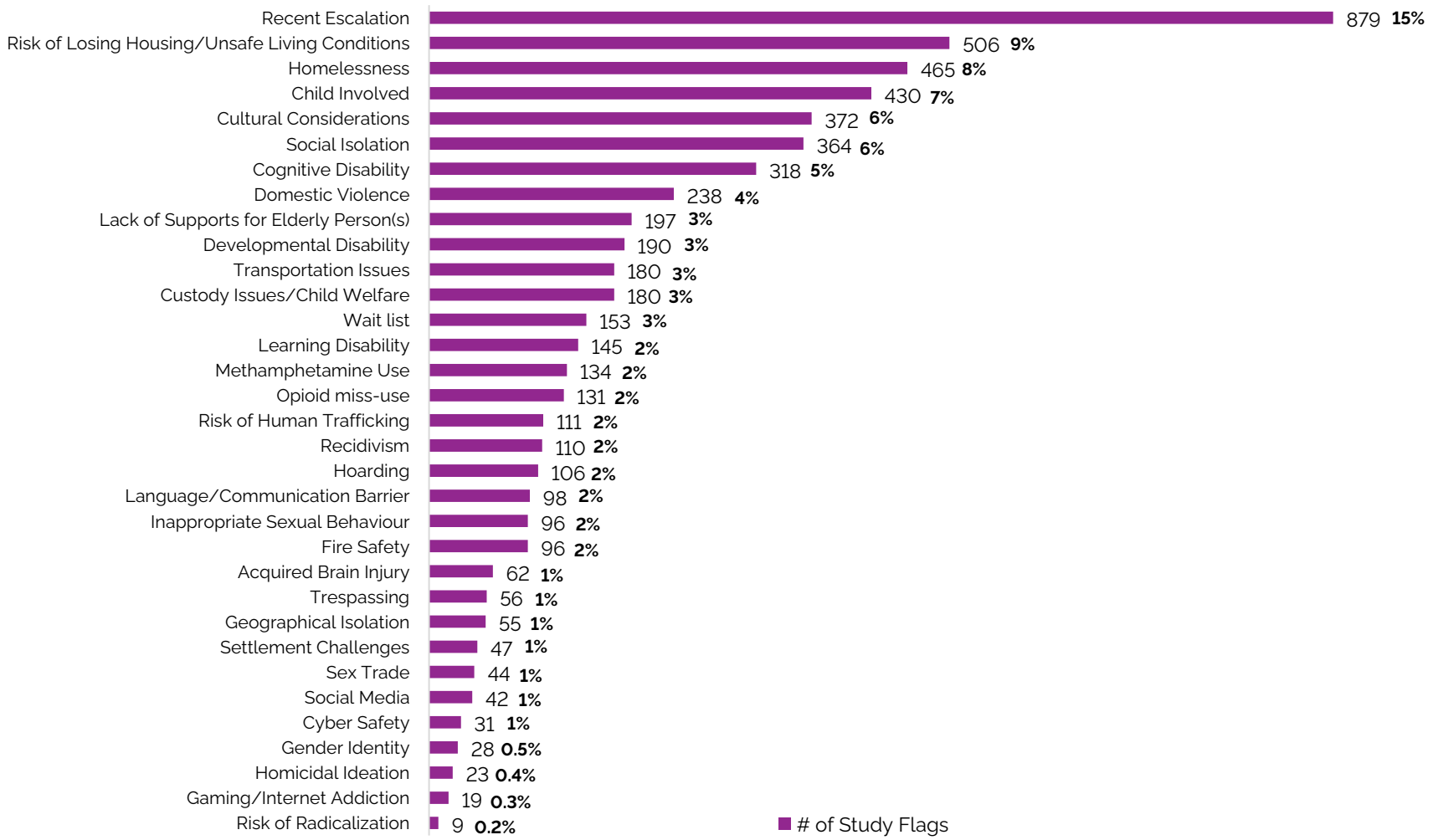
The RTD includes 51 protective factors that can be rolled up into eight protective factor groupings. Protective factor information was collected by 37 sites across Ontario that had data in 2024. The top two protective factor groupings provincially in 2024 were "Housing and Neighbourhood" (31 per cent) and "Family Supports" (18 per cent).



***Note:** Number of sites using protective factors: 37 sites.

Provincial Study Flags

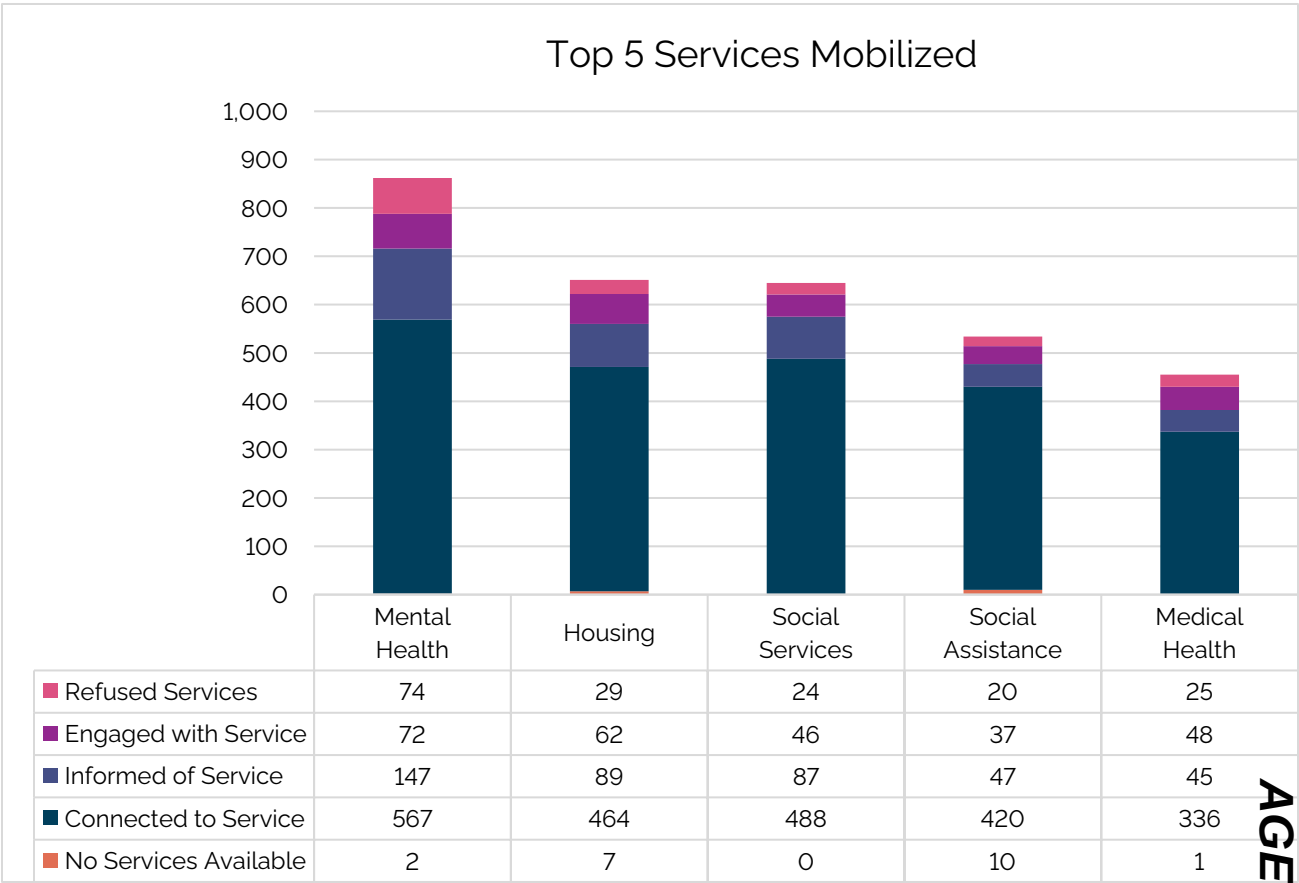
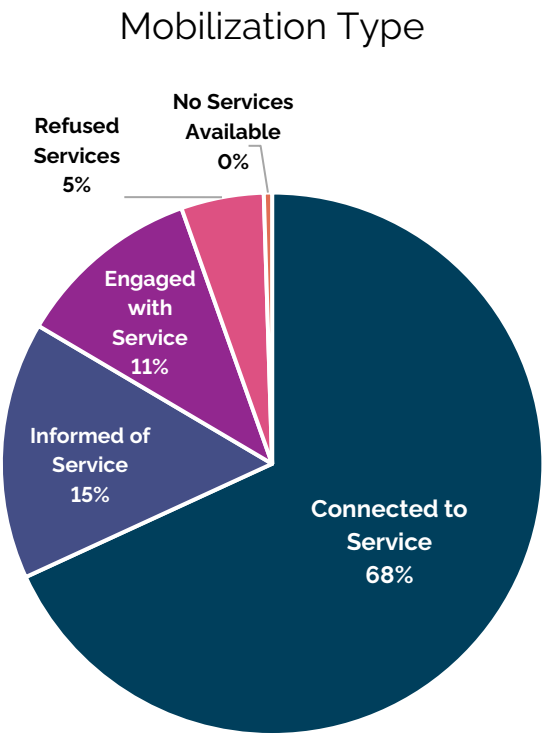
There were 33 study flag values in the RTD in 2024 (note, new study flags added in 2024 will be reported in the 2025 Annual Report after a full year of data collection). "Recent escalation" (15 per cent) remained the highest recorded study flag provincially, followed by "Risk of Losing Housing/Unsafe Living Conditions" (9 per cent), and "Homelessness" (8 per cent).



*Note: Number of sites using study flags: 44 sites

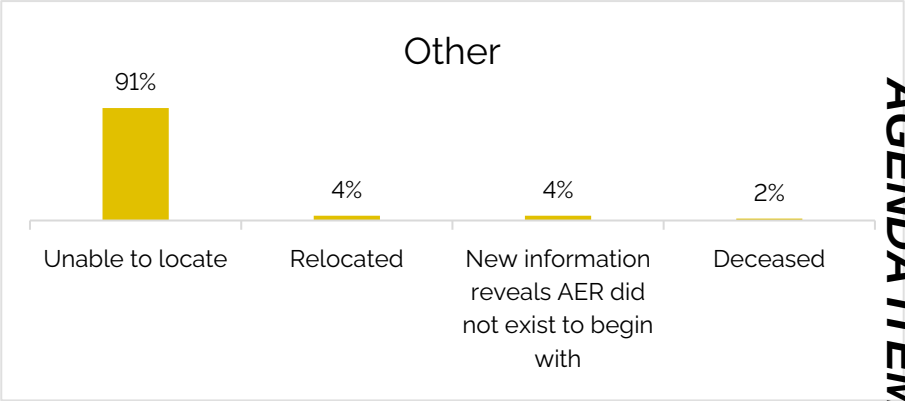
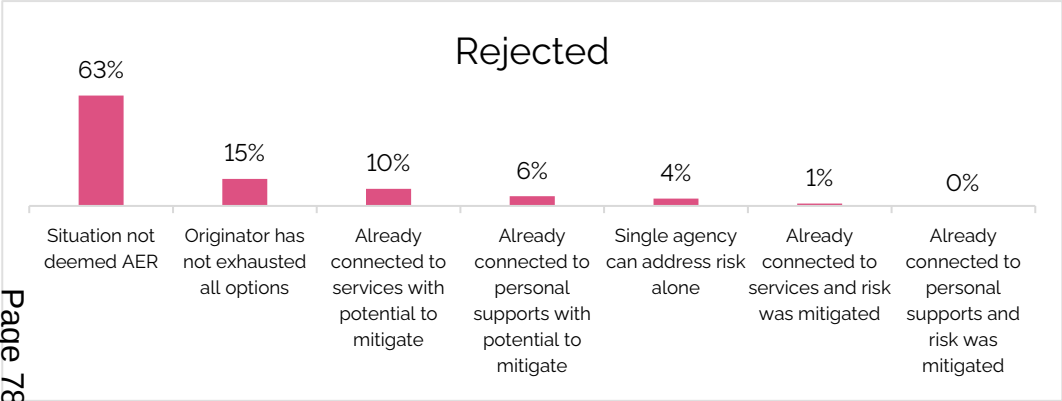
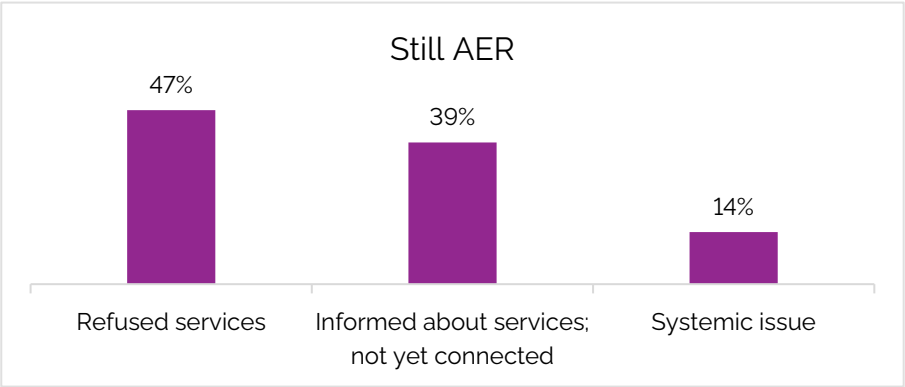
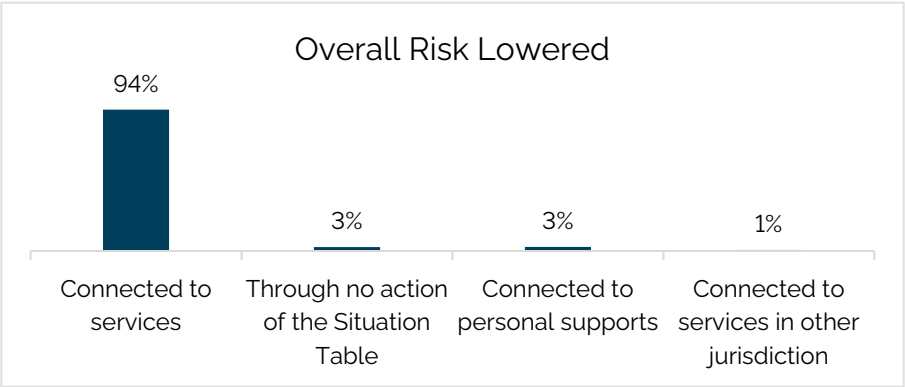
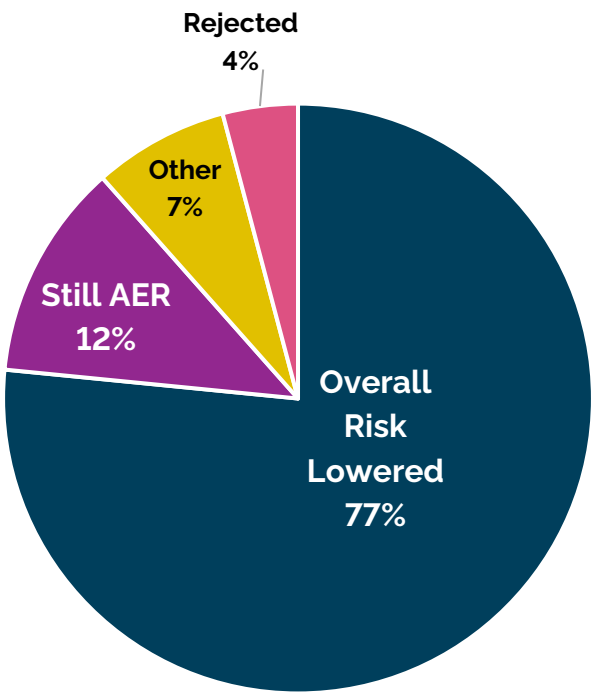
Provincial Services Mobilized

Data for the type of mobilization and services mobilized was collected from 36 sites and reported back to agency partners after the intervention occurs. Provincial results most frequently reveal a connection to mental health services.



***Note:** Number of sites using services mobilized: 36 sites.

Provincial Conclusion Reasons



Provincial Correlating Data

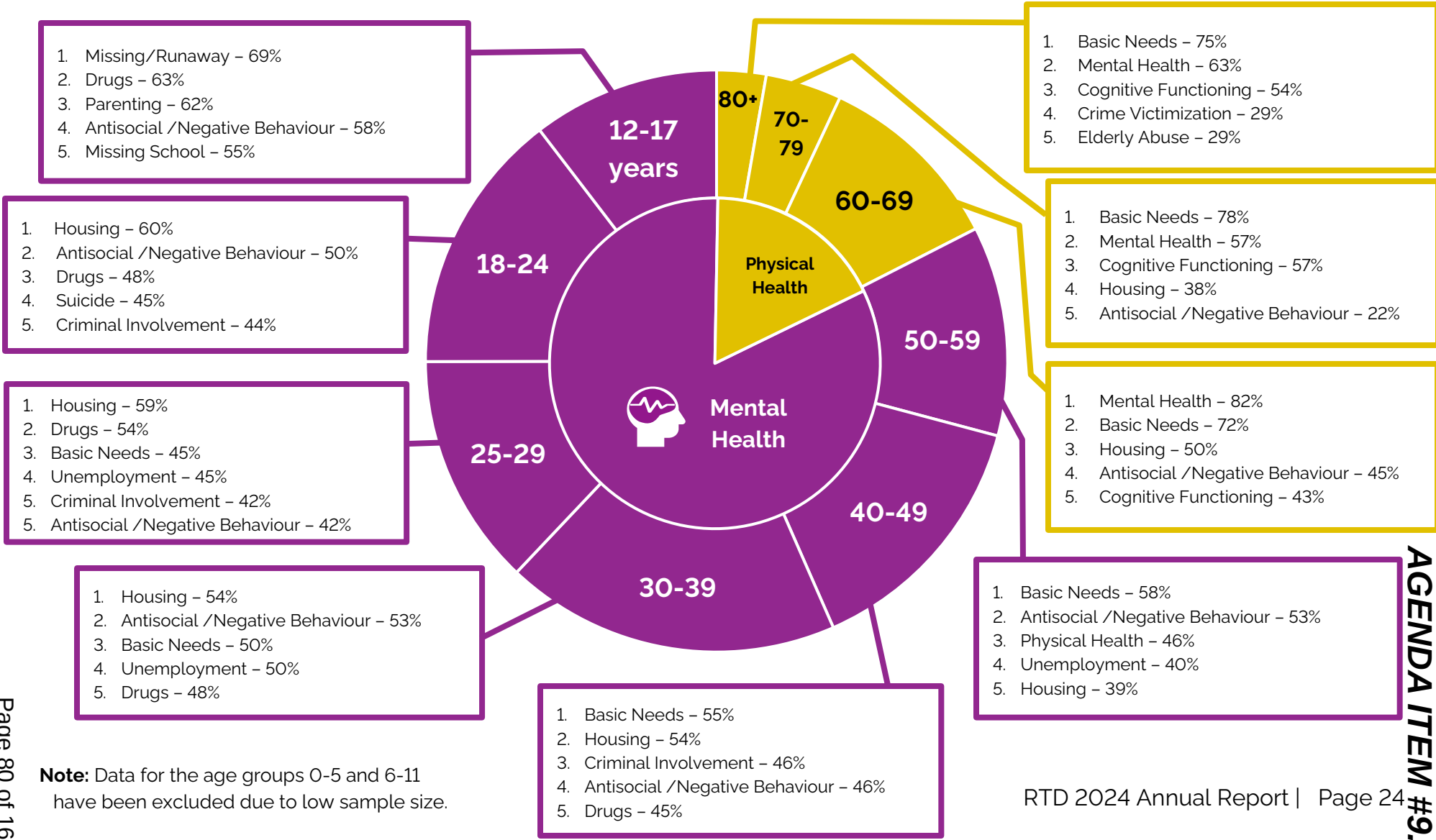
Top 5 Risk Categories with Associations

Top Risk Category	1. Mental Health* 14% 	2. Basic Needs 7% 	3. Physical Health 7% 	4. Criminal Involvement 5. 7% 	6. Antisocial /Negative Behaviour 6% 
Top Age Group	30-39 Years	30-39 Years	60-69 Years	30-39 Years	30-39 Years
Top 5 Correlating Risk Categories	1. Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour (52%) 2. Basic Needs (47%) 3. Housing (42%) 4. Physical Health (38%) 5. Criminal Involvement (37%)	1. Mental Health (77%) 2. Housing (58%) 3. Physical Health (50%) 4. Antisocial /Negative Behaviour (44%) 5. Poverty (37%)	1. Mental Health (79%) 2. Basic Needs (64%) 3. Housing (50%) 4. Antisocial /Negative Behaviour (42%) 5. Cognitive Functioning (40%)	1. Mental Health (82%) 2. Antisocial /Negative Behaviour (61%) 3. Drugs (49%) 4. Housing (45%) 5. Basic Needs (44%)	1. Mental Health (88%) 2. Basic Needs (50%) 3. Criminal Involvement (46%) 4. Drugs (40%)
Top Study Flag	Recent Escalation 54%	Recent Escalation 48%	Recent Escalation 55%	Recent Escalation 56%	Recent Escalation 86%
Top Service Mobilized	Mental Health				

***Example:** When looking at discussions of all age groups that contain mental health risk factors, the age group that is most associated is 30-39 years, and Antisocial/Negative Behaviour risk factors appear 52 per cent of the time, along with a study flag of recent escalation 54 per cent of the time. A mental health service is most often mobilized as a result of the intervention process.

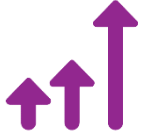
Top 5 Correlated Risk Categories by Age Group

“Physical Health” was the top occurring risk category for the age groups 60-69, 70-79 and 80+, while mental health was the top occurring risk category for the remainder of the age groups. This page outlines the risk categories that are most correlated to the top risk category for each age group. For example, in the 30-39 age group, for all discussions that had a “Mental Health” risk category, the risk category “Housing” also appeared 54 per cent of the time.



Note: Data for the age groups 0-5 and 6-11 have been excluded due to low sample size.

Top 5 Study Flags with Correlated Risk Categories

1. Recent Escalation* 	2. Risk of Losing Housing/Unsafe Living Conditions 	3. Homelessness 	4. Child Involved 	5. Cultural Considerations 
				
Mental Health 15%	Mental Health 14%	Mental Health 12%	Mental Health 14%	Mental Health 14%
Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 8%	Basic Needs 9%	Housing 10%	Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 7%	Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 7%
Criminal Involvement 7%	Physical Health 9%	Basic Needs 9%	Parenting 7%	Criminal Involvement 7%
Basic Needs 7%	Housing 6%	Criminal Involvement 8%	Emotional Violence 7%	Basic Needs 7%
Physical Health 7%	Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 6%	Physical Health 7%	Criminal Involvement 7%	Emotional Violence 6%

***Example:** In discussions where there was a “Recent Escalation” study flag, the “Mental Health” risk category appears 1,103 times (or 15 per cent).

Top 5 Protective Factors with Correlated Risk Categories

1. Housing and Neighbourhood* 	2. Family Supports 	3. Social Support Network 	4. Financial Security and Employment 	5. Education 
				
Mental Health 14%	Mental Health 14%	Mental Health 15%	Mental Health 15%	Mental Health 13%
Basic Needs 8%	Criminal Involvement 8%	Criminal Involvement 8%	Basic Needs 8%	Physical Health 9%
Criminal Involvement 7%	Basic Needs 7%	Basic Needs 8%	Physical Health 8%	Basic Needs 7%
Physical Health 7%	Housing 7%	Physical Health 7%	Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 7%	Criminal Involvement 7%
Housing 7%	Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 6%	Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 6%	Criminal Involvement 7%	Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 7%

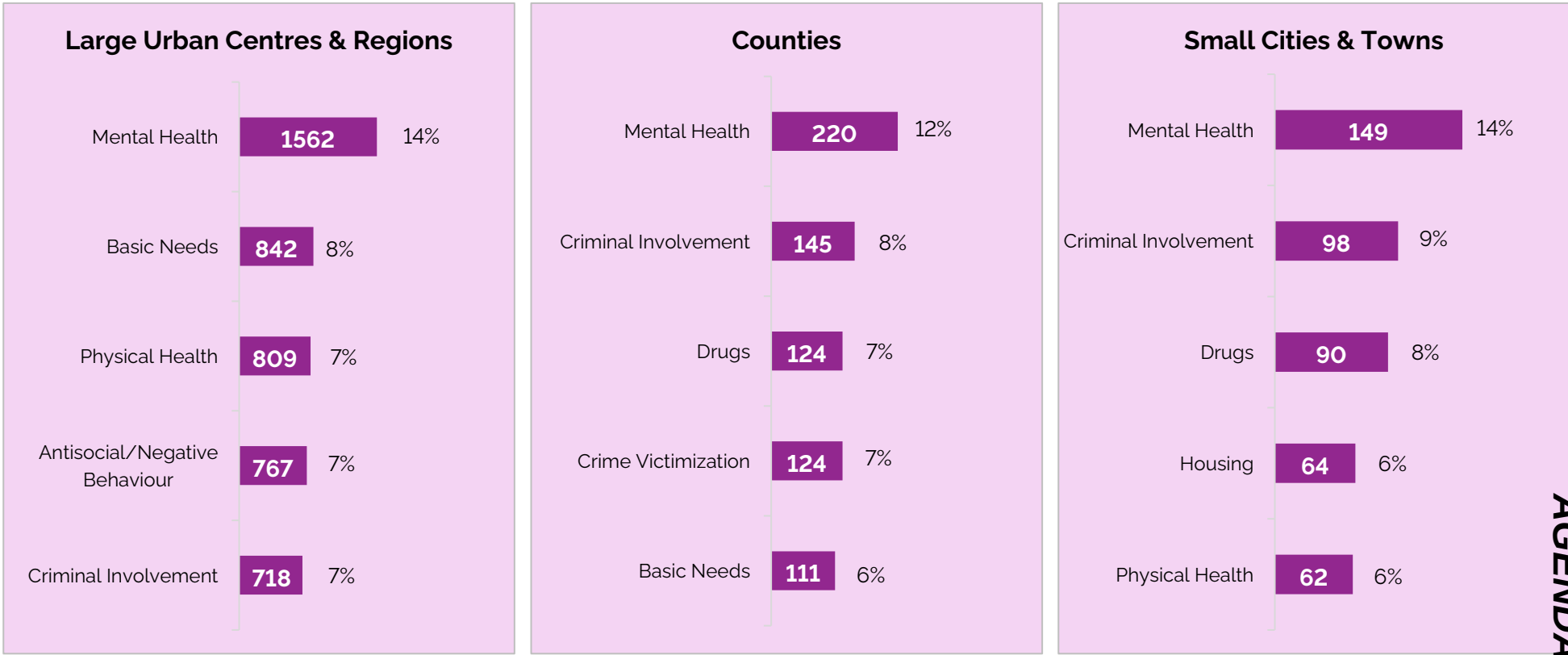
*Example: In discussions where there was a “Housing and Neighbourhood” protective factor grouping, the “Mental Health” risk category appears 578 times (or 14 per cent).

Provincial Population Category Analysis

The 49 sites in the RTD with data in 2024 were divided into three population categories based on size according to Statistics Canada: Large Urban Centres & Regions (26), Counties (13), and Small Cities & Towns (10).

Top Risk Categories by Population Category

The following charts show the top risk categories by occurrence for each population category. The top risk category is the same (“Mental Health”) for each population category, with some variation in the top five.



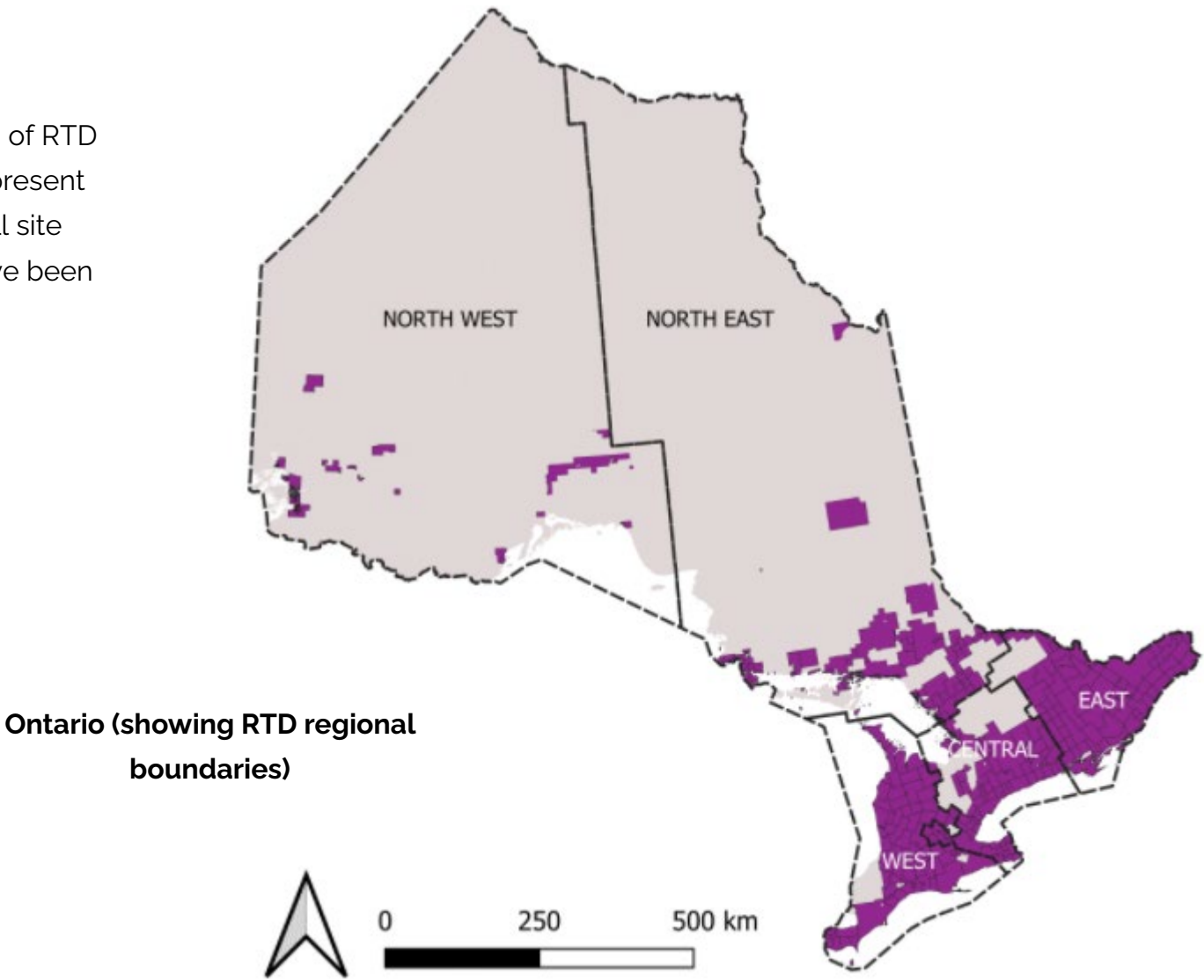
Socio-Demographic Data by Population Category

The following charts show the age groupings for each population category. The top age group for Large Urban Centres & Regions in 2024 was 30-39 Years. The top age group for Counties in 2024 was 12-17 Years, and the top age group for Small Cities and Towns was split between 30-39 Years and 12-17 Years. This shows that there may be different service needs based on community size.



Part B – RTD 2024 Annual Report - Regional Results

The following map reveals a geographical representation of RTD use across the five regions present in the RTD. For a full list of all site locations per region that have been onboarded to the RTD see [Appendix B](#).

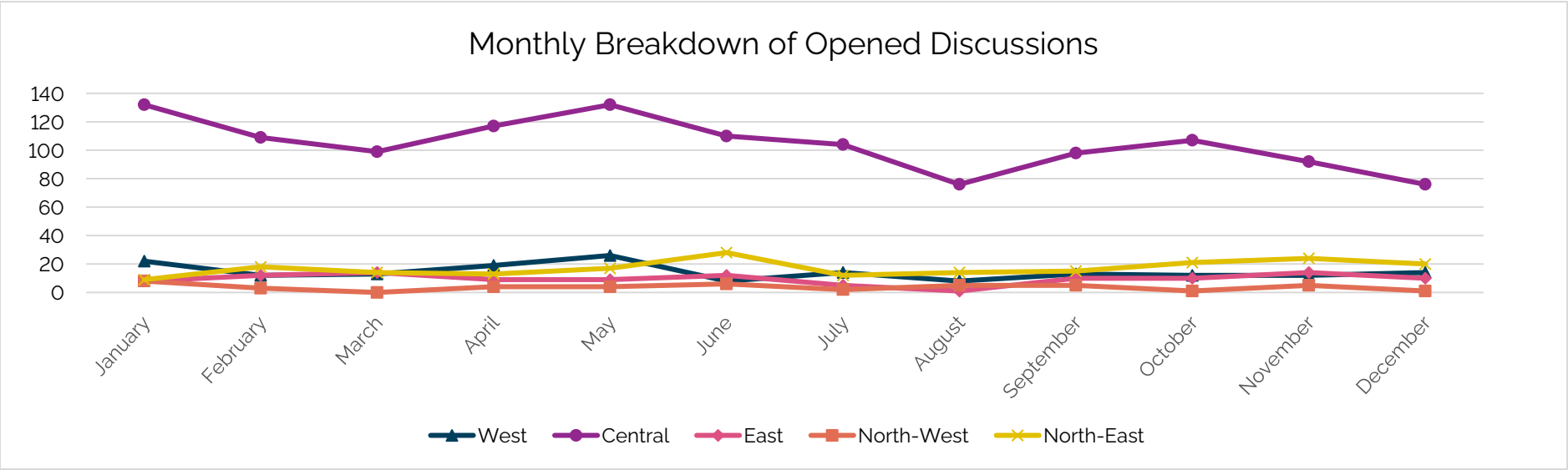


Ontario (showing RTD regional boundaries)

2024 RTD Regional Data Results

The RTD includes representation from five regions across the province. While the Central Region continues to onboard new communities and the addition of new discussions remain relatively steady as observed across annual reports, all other regions have experienced a slow decline in discussions in recent years. The chart below shows the regional monthly breakdown of opened discussions; while there is no specific pattern in the recording of discussions across the province, July through September appear to be some of the slowest months across the regions.

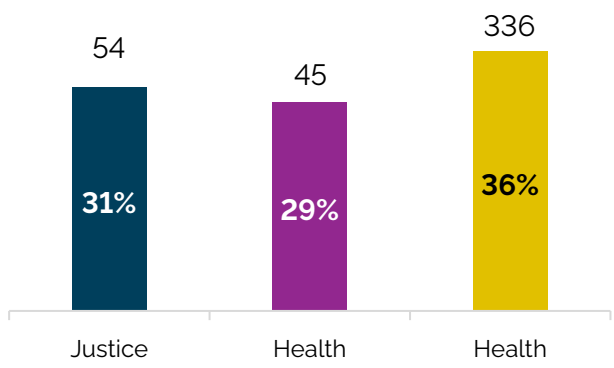
Discussion Overview



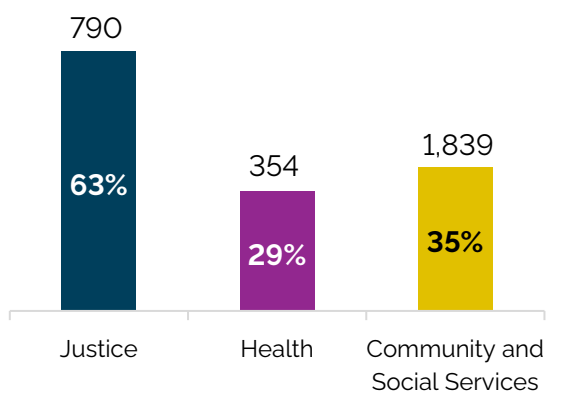
	West	Central	East	North-West	North-East
Sites with 2024 data	11	20	9	4	5
Discussions	173	1,252	114	44	205
Met the Threshold	96%	97%	94%	95%	95%
Rejected	4%	3%	6%	5%	5%

Regional Sector Engagement

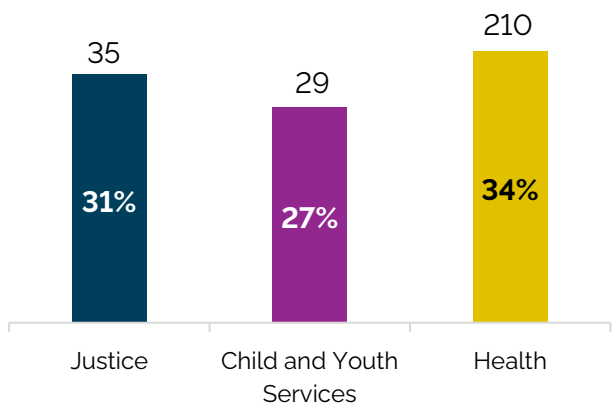
Top 3 Sectors Engaged



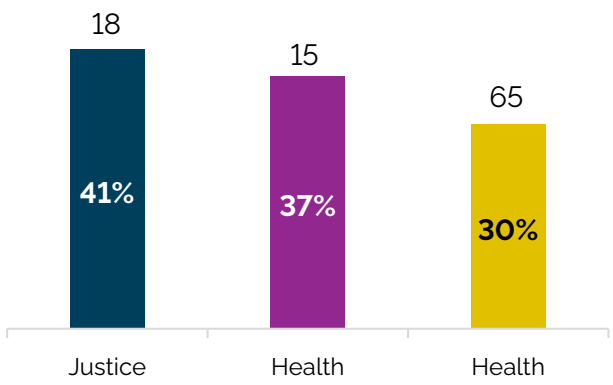
West Region



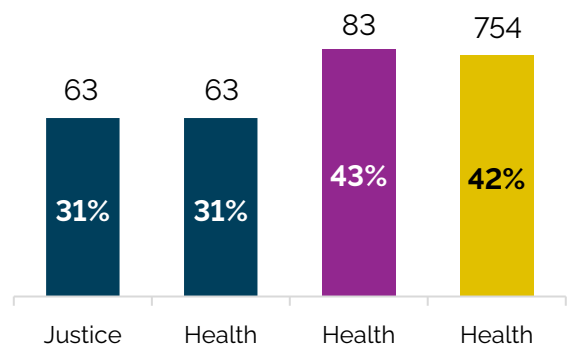
Central Region



East Region



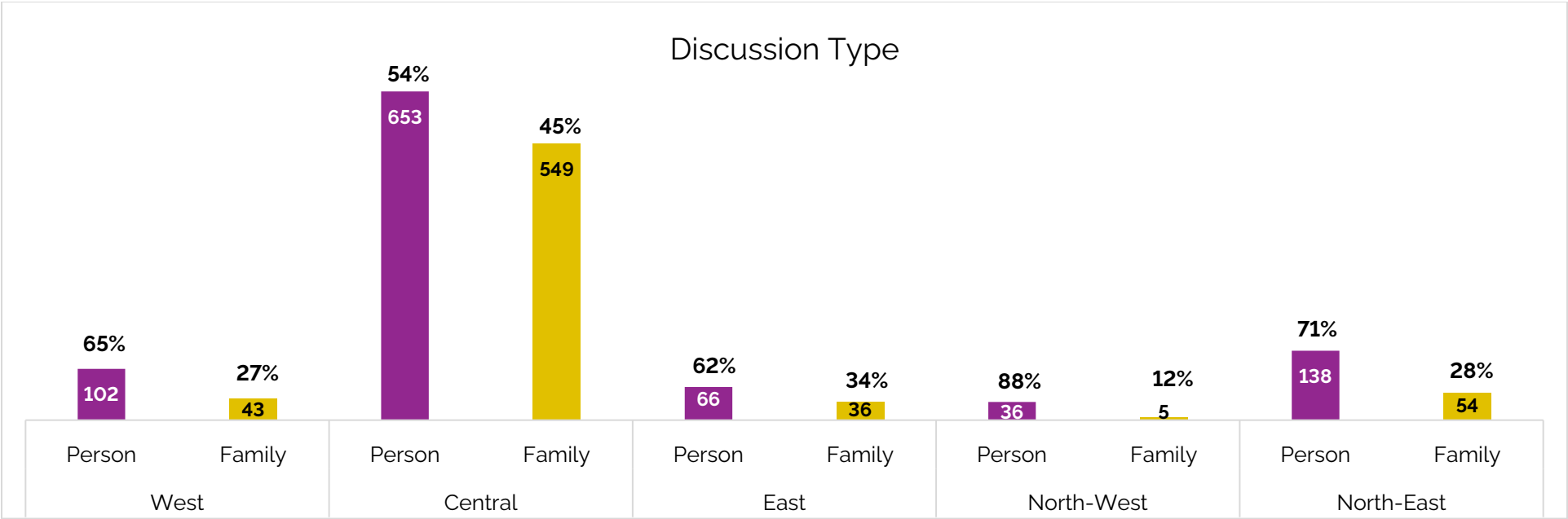
North-West Region



North-East Region

Regional Socio-Demographic Data

When discussing situations of AER, agency partners will identify the type of discussion as well as some de-identified socio-demographic information to assist in determining situational factors and agency engagement. The majority of regional discussions involved persons with some variability in age between regions.



***Note:** "Dwelling", "Neighbourhood", and "Environmental" Discussion Type field values also contribute to these data results in small quantities.

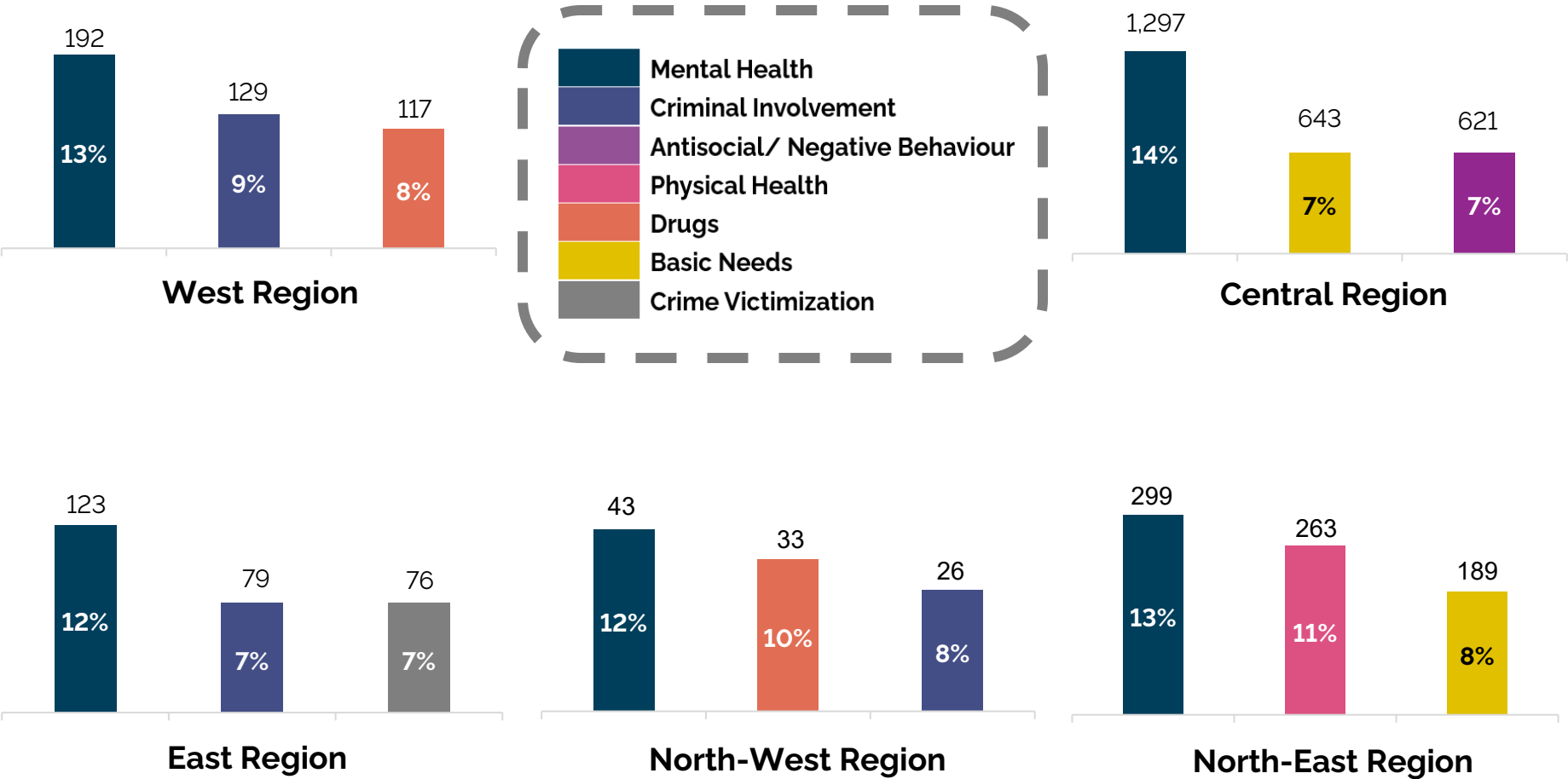
Top Age Group				
West Region	Central Region	East Region	North-West Region	North-East Region
30-39 Years (20%)	30-39 Years (21%)	12-17 Years (33%)	12-17 Years (36%)	30-39 Years (24%)

Regional Risk Category Information

When analyzing risk results at the regional level, there is variability among regions from both an occurrence and discussion perspective.

Top 3 Risk Categories – By Occurrence

Analysis of risk information by occurrence reveals the following seven most predominant risk categories, with “Mental Health” identified as the number one risk category across all regions.



Top 3 Risk Categories – By Discussion

Analysis of risk information by discussion, where a risk factor appears at least once in a given discussion from each of the 27 categories, reveals a slightly different pattern with “Mental Health” remaining the number one risk category across all regions.

West Region	Central Region	East Region	North-West Region	North-East Region
 Mental Health 75% (130)	 Mental Health 73% (919)	 Mental Health 70% (80)	 Mental Health 70% (31)	 Mental Health 88% (181)
 Drugs 47% (82)	 Antisocial/ Negative Behaviour 44% (553)	 Antisocial/Negative Behaviour 47% (54)	 Drugs 64% (28)	 Physical Health 70% (143)
 Housing 45% (78)	 Basic Needs 44% (545)	 Criminal Involvement 43% (49)	 Housing 45% (20)	 Basic Needs 68% (140)

Top 3 Risk Categories by Demographics

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

West Region		Central Region		East Region	
Top Risk Categories for 30-39 Age Group		Top Risk Categories for 30-39 Age Group		Top Risk Categories for 12-17 Age Group	
1. Mental Health (11%)		1. Mental Health (15%)		1. Mental Health (10%)	
2. Criminal Involvement (9%)		2. Criminal Involvement (10%)		2. Criminal Involvement (9%)	
3. Drugs (7%)		3. Drugs (9%)		3. Crime Victimization (8%)	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1. Physical Health (12%)	1. Mental Health (18%)	1. Mental Health (17%)	1. Mental Health (14%)	1. Mental Health (9%)	1. Criminal Involvement (13%)
2. Mental Health (11%)	2. Criminal Involvement (12%)	2. Crime Victimization (11%)	2. Criminal Involvement (12%)	2. Drugs (7%)	2. Mental Health (10%)
3. Housing (10%)	3. Drugs (8%) 3. Crime Victimization (8%)	3. Drugs (8%)	3. Drugs (10%)	3. Parenting (7%)	3. Crime Victimization (10%)

North-West Region		North-East Region	
Top Risk Categories for 12-17 Age Group		Top Risk Categories for 30-39 Age Group	
1. Mental Health (12%)		1. Mental Health (11%)	
2. Missing School (12%)		2. Physical Health (10%)	
3. Drugs (11%)		3. Basic Needs (9%)	
Female	Male	Female	Male
1. Mental Health (13%)	1. Criminal Involvement (14%)	1. Mental Health (11%)	1. Criminal Involvement (13%)
2. Drugs (11%)	2. Missing School (14%)	2. Basic Needs (9%)	2. Mental Health (12%)
3. Missing School (11%)	3. Self-Harm (14%)	3. Physical Health (9%)	3. Basic Needs (10%) 3. Physical Health (10%)

Regional Protective Factors

Top 5 Protective Factor Groupings

The top protective factor grouping regionally in 2024 was "Housing and Neighbourhood" in the West, Central, and East regions, and "Family Supports" in the Northern regions.

West Region



Central Region



East Region



North-West Region



North-East Region



Regional Study Flags

Top 5 Study Flags

Regionally, the top study flag in 2024 was “Recent Escalation” with some variation in the top five study flags across the five regions, including housing/homelessness study flags in all regions and the emergence of “Transportation Issues” in the North-East Region.

West Region

- Recent Escalation – 13%
- Risk of Losing Housing/
Unsafe Living Conditions – 9%
- Homelessness – 8%
- Domestic Violence – 7%
- Child Involved – 7%

Central Region

- Recent Escalation – 17%
- Cultural Considerations – 9%
- Child Involved – 8%
- Risk of Losing Housing/
Unsafe Living Conditions – 8%
- Homelessness – 8%

East Region

- Recent Escalation – 12%
- Risk of Losing Housing/
Unsafe Living Conditions – 9%
- Child Involved – 8%
- Social Isolation – 7%
- Domestic Violence – 7%

North-West Region

- Recent Escalation – 8%
- Risk of Losing Housing/
Unsafe Living Conditions – 8%
- Custody Issues/Child Welfare – 7%
- Homelessness – 6%
- Risk of Human Trafficking – 6%



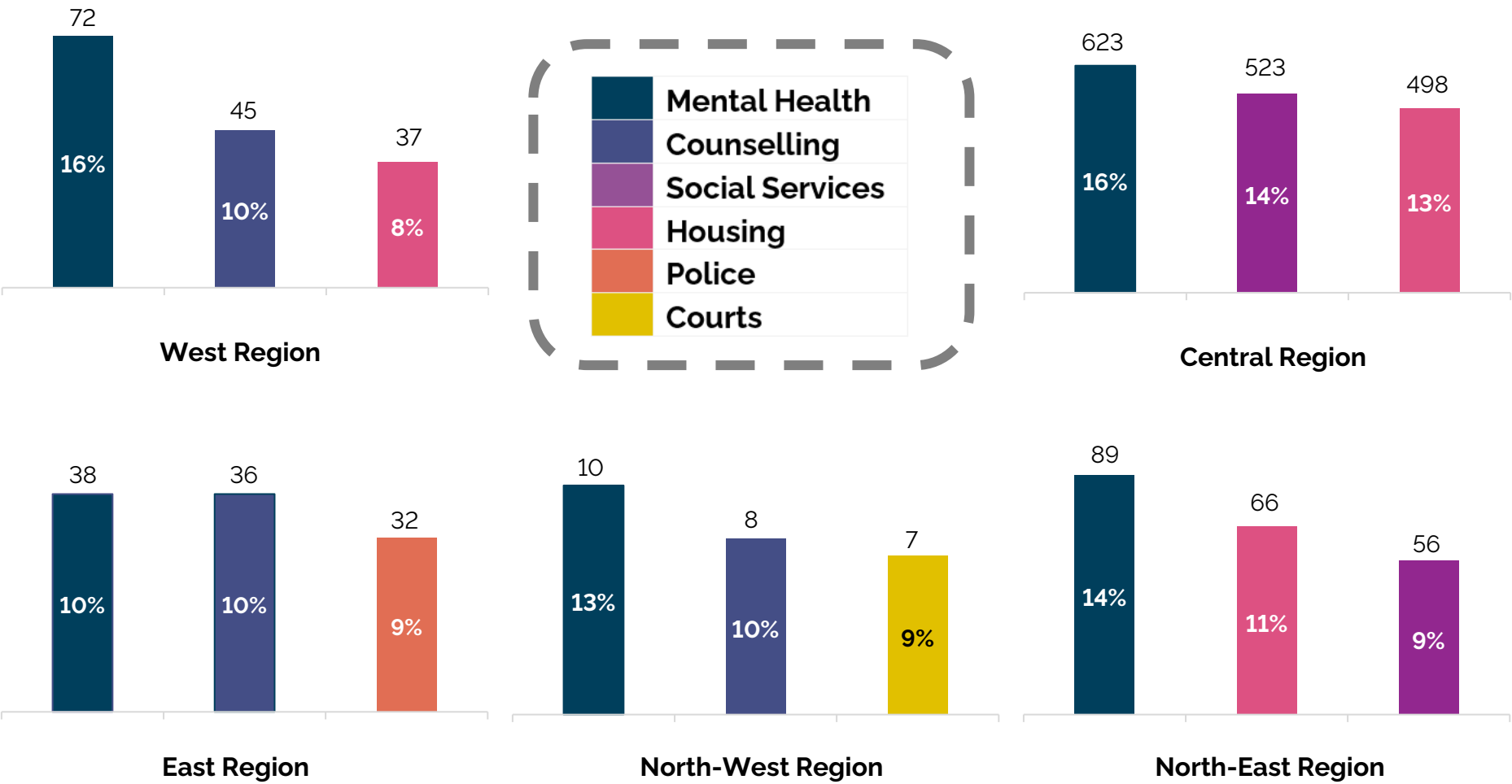
North-East Region

- Recent Escalation – 12%
- Risk of Losing Housing/
Unsafe Living Conditions – 11%
- Homelessness – 9%
- Social Isolation – 7%
- Transportation Issues – 6%

Regional Services Mobilized

Top 3 Services Mobilized

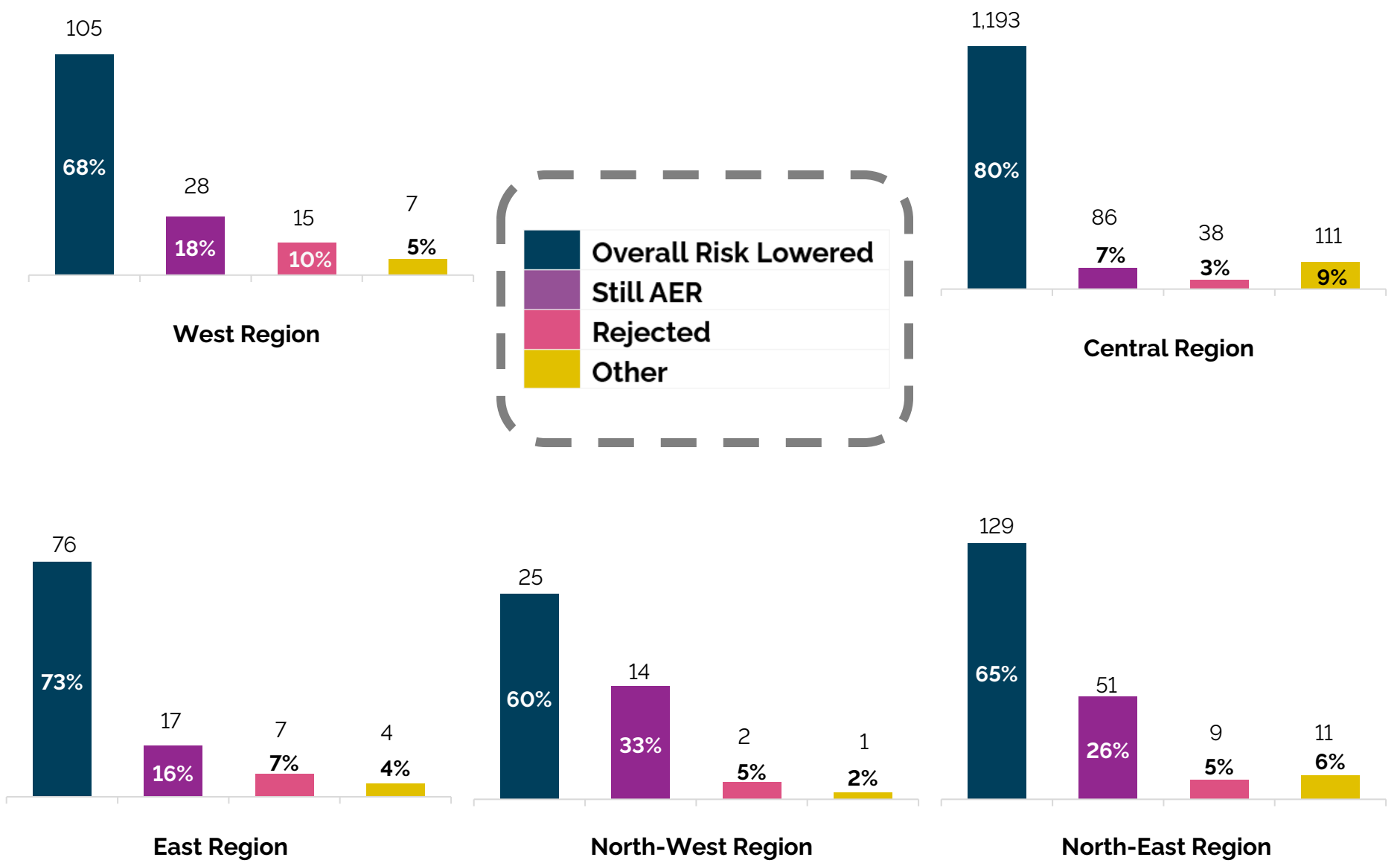
The following data reflects the mobilization types: Informed of Services, Connected to Services, and Engaged with Services.



***Note:** Number of sites using services mobilized: 36 sites.

Regional Conclusion Reasons

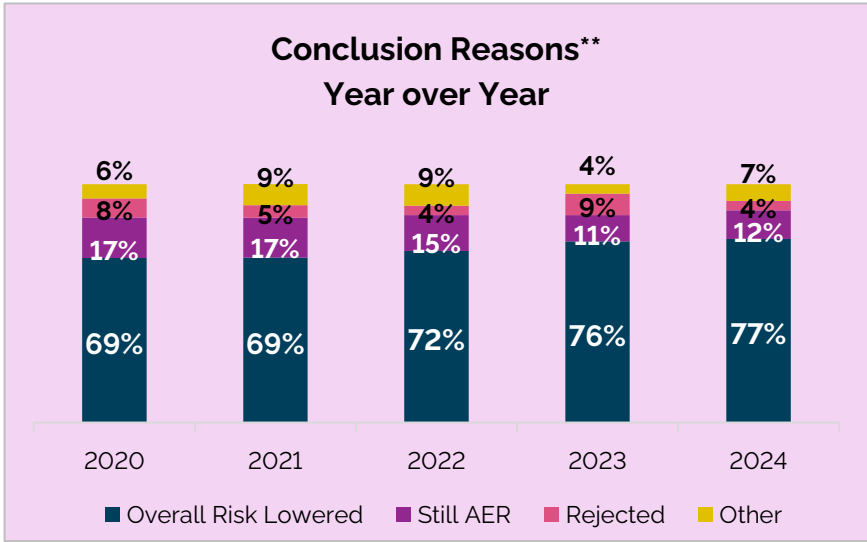
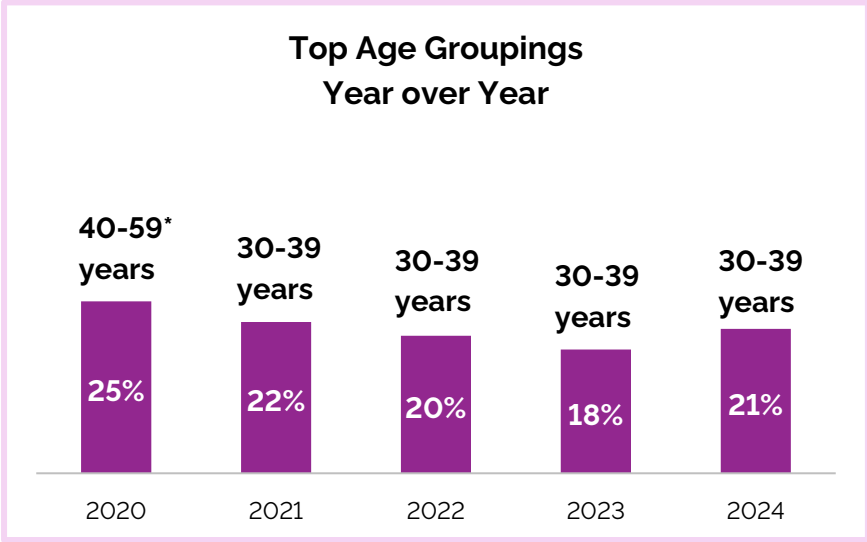
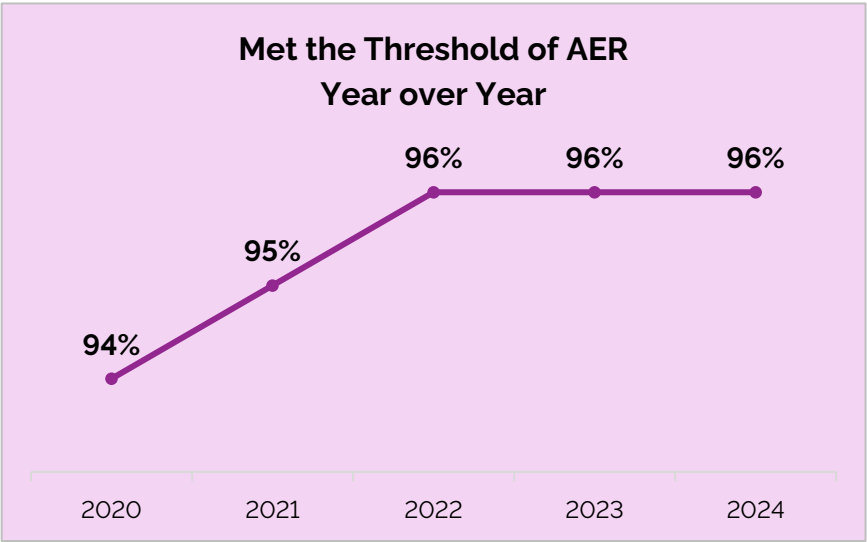
The majority of discussions in all five regions concluded in overall risk being lowered.



Conclusion

Provincial Trend Analysis

The following trends have been observed across the RTD Annual Reports released over the past five years (2020-2024).

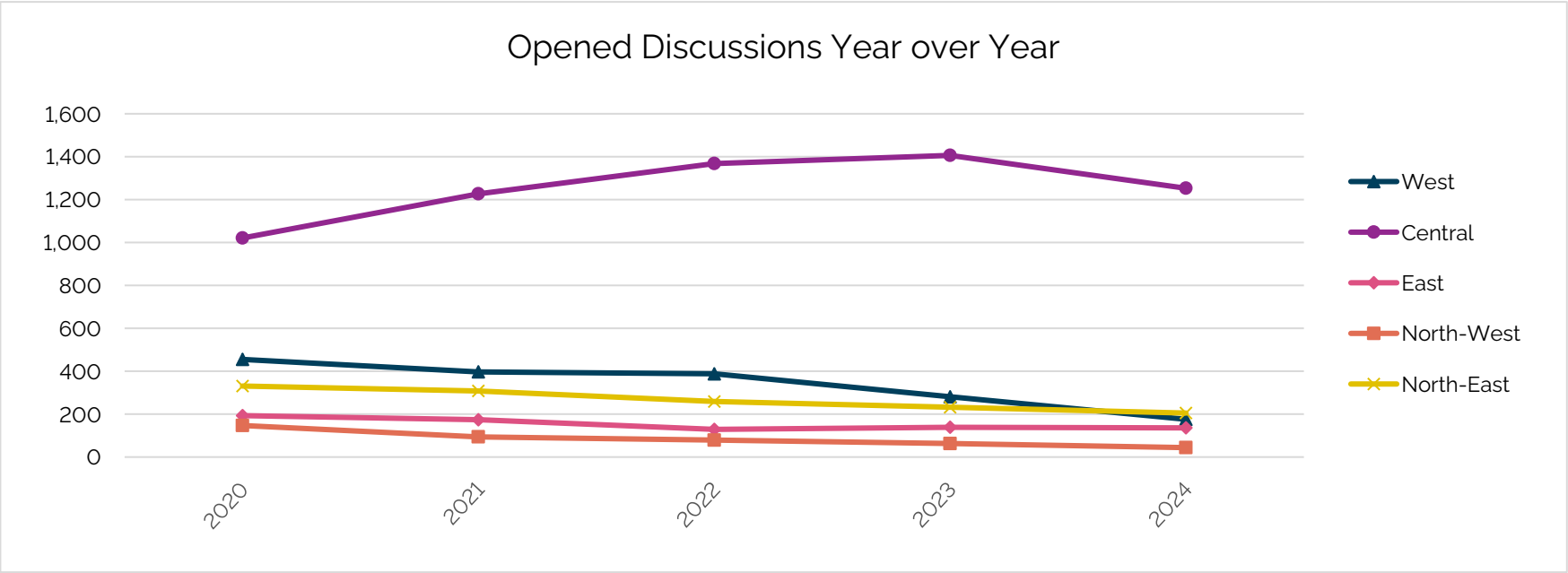


Notes:

*40-59 years references historical age groups. Age groupings have since been updated for greater reliability.
**Data represents all discussions, not only those that met the threshold of acutely elevated risk as reported on page 10.

- Over the past five years, discussions meeting the threshold of AER have remained high, indicating that agency partners have become adept at understanding what discussions to bring forward.
 - In 2024, 73 per cent of discussions meeting the threshold of AER resulted in the overall risk being lowered. In previous years this calculation included “blank” data cells. In the 2024 analysis these data cells have been removed, resulting in a lower number than last year; however, it is a more accurate representation of the data.
- The top risk category has been “Mental Health”, both when analysed by occurrence and by discussion, over the past five years in Ontario and in each of the five regions individually. This has held true since ministry began reporting on the RTD.
 - The top five correlating risk categories to mental health in 2024 ([page 23](#)), were: antisocial/negative behaviour (52 per cent), basic needs (47 per cent), housing (42 per cent), physical health (38 per cent), and criminal involvement (37 per cent). These were the same risk categories in that order in the previous year.
 - The 2024 population category analysis ([page 27](#)) showed that the risk category “Mental Health” was most prevalent in discussions across all three population categories, with drugs being more prevalent in Counties, and Small Cities & Towns, as well as housing being more prevalent in Small Cities & Towns.
- The top age group represented at discussions has remained 30-39 years over the past four years. In fall 2020, a change was implemented in the RTD to refine the age ranges for future discussions to allow for more refined insights. These new groupings were not reported on until 2021 to ensure a fulsome dataset. The historical age ranges are referenced in [Appendix A](#).
 - The 2024 population category analysis ([page 28](#)) showed the difference of the top age group after accounting for population size. The top age group for Large Urban Centres & Regions in 2024 was 30-39 years. The top age group for Counties in 2024 was 12-17 years, and the top age group for Small Cities and Towns was split between 30-39 years and 12-17 years. These results indicate that the younger age groups may become more represented in discussions as the community gets smaller. A similar pattern was observed over the previous four years (2020 to 2023). This may be a result of socioeconomic factors such as reduced access to opportunities and services, though conclusions should not be made from one dataset alone.

- When looking at regional trends in opened discussions year over year since 2020, we can observe that while we are still seeing relative discussion stability in the central region, there has been a downturn in discussions in all other regions over the past five years. The North-West region has seen significant downturn, with 44 discussions in 2024, a 234 percent decrease since 2020.



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
West Region	455	397	388	281	176
Central Region	1,021	1,227	1,368	1,406	1,253
East Region	193	174	129	139	136
North-West Region	147	94	79	63	44
North-East Region	331	308	259	232	205

- In each year from 2020 to 2024, the majority of discussions have originated from partners in the justice sector.
 - However, the lead sector shifts once the initial discussion takes place, and the majority of discussions/interventions are then usually led by partners from the health sector, with the Community and Social Services and Housing sector increasingly sharing more of the responsibility. Confirming that once a situation of AER is discussed through a multi-agency risk-based approach, more appropriate partners are engaged, and supports are identified.
 - The pivotal role that assisting agencies play in the intervention process can not be underestimated. The data results continue to demonstrate the commitment from several agencies that recognize the benefits this model has to offer.
- The majority of discussions each year involve the discussion type "person"; however, in recent years the frequency of discussions involving the discussion type "family" has increased, with the highest level (40 per cent) over the past five years being evident in 2024.

Value Provided by the RTD

Ensuring the safety and well-being of our communities is a shared responsibility by all members and requires an integrated approach to bring municipalities, police services, community partners and Indigenous communities, together to address a collective goal. Encouraging multi-sectoral partnerships with a unified vision for safety and well-being is essential in developing strategies, programs, and services to help minimize risk factors and foster safer and healthier communities.

The data provided through the RTD continues to demonstrate the success of multi-sectoral partnerships in reducing risk by working collaboratively to identify local risks and launching interventions, while considering local demographics, needs, and resources. It also provides a reliable resource for communities, to use in conjunction with other available data sets and local knowledge, to identify trends regarding priority risks and vulnerable groups and inform future programs and strategies that will be implemented to address these risks, for example, within a community safety and well-being plan.

As the RTD project continues to grow, it has become the preferred software solution in Ontario to support communities that have implemented multi-sectoral risk intervention models. Recognizing the value of the RTD data, the ministry remains committed to providing annual reports to ensure provincial and regional results are shared with government and community partners so that data can be utilized to inform policy and program work, including community safety and well-being planning efforts, as well as broader provincial investments. Specifically, RTD data can be overlapped and analyzed against the top risks identified in community safety and well-being plans across the province to provide a more comprehensive picture of risks and needs in Ontario communities. Locally, various community safety and well-being plans have identified the need to strengthen and/or expand their Situation Tables as a strategy in addressing their local risks and supporting vulnerable populations, demonstrating the positive impact of these tables and the need for continued data collection and analysis provided by the RTD.

Through the RTD, the ministry continues to champion the significant benefits of working together toward shared outcomes that improve the quality of life for those who are most vulnerable in our communities.

To learn more about the community safety and well being planning process, including the community safety and well-being planning framework and toolkit, please refer to the ministry's resources here:

[Community Safety and Well-being Planning](#)

Contacts

For questions regarding the RTD or its Annual Reports, please contact the ministry's RTD Support Team at

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Appendix A – Glossary of Terms

Multi-sectoral risk intervention model: A collaborative intervention model where partnerships are developed with the aim to mitigate risk and enhance the safety and well-being of communities. Situation Tables are just one example of this model.

Situation Table: A Situation Table consists of a regular meeting of frontline workers, from a variety of human services agencies and sectors, who work together to identify individuals, families, groups or locations that are at an acutely elevated risk of harm and customize multi-disciplinary interventions, which mitigate those risks.

Acutely Elevated Risk (AER): Any situation negatively affecting the health or safety of an individual, family, or specific group of people, where professionals are permitted in legislation to share personal information to eliminate or reduce imminent harm to an individual or others. Under the Four Filter Approach, the determination is made at Filter 2, whether or not the threshold of AER has been met.

Four Filter Approach:

Filter 1: Internal Agency Screening - The first filter is the screening process by the agency that is considering engaging partners in a multi-sectoral intervention. The agency must be unable to eliminate or reduce the risk without bringing the situation forward to the group. This means that each situation must involve risk factors beyond the agency's own scope or usual practice, and thus represents a situation that could only be effectively addressed in a multi-sectoral manner.

Filter 2: De-identified Information - At this stage, the agency presents the situation to the group in a de-identified format, disclosing only descriptive information that is reasonably necessary. If the circumstances do not meet the threshold of acutely elevated risk, no further discussion should occur. However, if it is determined, based on consensus of the table, that the threshold has been met, limited personal information is disclosed at filter three to begin planning for a multi-sector intervention.

Filter 3: Limited Identified information - If the group concludes that the threshold of acutely elevated risk is met, at this filter, they should determine which agencies are reasonably necessary to plan and implement the intervention. Identifying information may then be shared with those agencies at filter four.

Filter 4: Planned Intervention - At this final filter, only agencies that have been identified as having a direct role to play in an intervention will meet separately to discuss limited personal information required in order to inform planning for the intervention. Following the completion of filter four, an intervention should take place shortly thereafter, to address the needs of the individual, family, or specific group of people and to mitigate their acute risk.

Please note that not all aspects of the Four Filter Approach are prescribed in legislation, and many may not be mandatory for a specific agency or organization.

For more information regarding the Four filter approach to sharing information please refer to the [Guidance on information sharing in multi-sectoral risk intervention models](#) document on the ministry's website. This document outlines best practices for professionals where information is shared about individuals or families to connect them to services in the community and mitigate their acute risk of harm.

Conclusion Reasons: A list of outcomes that results from a discussion at a multi-sectoral risk intervention initiative. The RTD includes 18 different conclusion reasons that are grouped into four categories.

Discussion Types: Determines what the focus of the multi-sectoral risk intervention will be on (i.e., person, family, neighbourhood, environmental and dwelling).

On-board: The planning and implementation process involved when sites are added to the RTD, including migrating historical data, testing functionality and training users.

Protective Factors: Positive characteristics or conditions that can moderate the negative effects of risk factors and foster healthier individuals, families, and communities, thereby increasing personal and/or community safety and well-being. There are 51 protective factors in the RTD.

Risk Factors: Negative characteristics and/or conditions present in individuals, families and communities that may increase the presence of crime or fear of crime in a community. There are 105 risk factors in the RTD.

Services Mobilized: The services mobilized, as a result of the intervention, are collected in the RTD to help track which services were offered to and accepted by that individual or family at AER. There are five types of mobilization efforts (e.g., informed, engaged) that can be applied to 29 different services.

Study Flags: Allows multi-sectoral agency partners an opportunity to track and monitor specific trends in their community and collect information on certain conditions that may be studied locally that fall outside the scope of individual risk factors. There are 33 study flags in the RTD.

Age Range: Grouping discussion subjects by age cohort allows multi-sectoral agency partners to get a better understanding of the discussion subject's needs, abilities, and capacity without identifying who they are. In fall 2020, a change was implemented in the RTD to refine the age ranges for future discussions to allow for more refined insights. These new groupings were not reported on until 2021 to ensure a fulsome dataset. The historical and new age range values are outlined in the table below:

Historical Values	New Values
0 - 5 Years	0 - 5 Years
6 - 11 Years	6 - 11 Years
12 - 17 Years	12 - 17 Years
18 - 24 Years	18 - 24 Years
25 - 29 Years	25 - 29 Years
30 - 39 Years	30 - 39 Years
40 - 59 Years	40 - 49 Years
60+ Years	50 - 59 Years
	60 - 69 Years
	70 - 79 Years
	80+ Years

Appendix B – All Ontario site locations onboarded to the RTD

WEST REGION (13 Sites)	CENTRAL REGION (23 Sites)	EAST REGION (11 Sites)	NORTH-WEST REGION (9 Sites)	NORTH-EAST REGION (11 Sites)
1. Brantford 2. Chatham-Kent 3. Elgin County 4. Grey & Bruce Counties 5. Huron & Perth County 6. London 7. Middlesex County (Strathroy) 8. Norfolk County (Simcoe, Haldimand County) 9. Oxford County 10. Rural Wellington 11. Waterloo Region (<i>Cambridge and Kitchener</i>) 12. <i>Sarnia – Lambton (not currently active)</i> 13. Windsor	1. Barrie 2. Durham Region 3. Halton Region 4. Hamilton 5. Kawartha Lakes 6. Niagara - Port Colborne (Wainfleet, Welland, Pelham) 7. Niagara - St Catharines/ Thorold 8. Niagara - Niagara Falls/ Fort Erie 9. Niagara - Lincoln/ West Lincoln/ Grimsby 10. North Simcoe (Huronian West, Midland) 11. Northumberland County (Port Hope) 12. Nottawasaga 13. Orillia 14. Peel Region (<i>Brampton and Mississauga</i>) 15. Peterborough 16. Toronto - Black Creek 17. Toronto - Downtown East 18. Toronto - Downtown West 19. Toronto - North Scarborough 20. Toronto - Rexdale 21. Toronto - York 22. Toronto - East York 23. <i>York Region (not currently active)</i>	1. Akwesasne, Cornwall, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry 2. Hastings County (Belleville, Quinte West) 3. Kingston & Frontenac County 4. Lennox & Addington County (Napanee) 5. Leeds & Grenville County 6. North Hastings County (Bancroft and Area) 7. <i>Ottawa (not currently active)</i> 8. Lanark County (Perth) 9. Prince Edward County 10. Renfrew County 11. United Counties of Prescott-Russell	1. Dryden 2. Fort Frances 3. Greenstone 4. Kenora 5. Marathon 6. Nipigon 7. Red Lake 8. Sioux Lookout 9. Thunder Bay	1. Espanola 2. East Algoma 3. Manitoulin Island 4. Moosonee 5. North Bay 6. Parry Sound 7. Sault Ste. Marie 8. Sudbury 9. Sudbury East 10. Sudbury North 11. Timmins

***Note:** Table includes all sites currently onboarded to the RTD regardless of whether they had data in 2024.



Base de données de suivi des risques

Rapport annuel 2024

Ministère du Solliciteur général
Publication: été 2025

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Introduction

S'appuyant sur des années de progrès, l'Ontario continue de faire avancer des approches holistiques et durables en amont pour s'attaquer à la criminalité et aux problèmes sociaux complexes, ce qui a abouti à une plus grande collaboration entre les secteurs, à une amélioration de la prestation intégrée des services et à la mise en œuvre de stratégies novatrices, comme la planification de la sécurité et du bien-être communautaires. Reconnaisant la valeur de ce travail, le ministère du Solliciteur général (le Ministère) continue d'offrir plusieurs outils et ressources provinciaux qui peuvent appuyer les efforts locaux en matière de sécurité et de bien-être.

L'un de ces outils est la Base de données de suivi des risques (BDSR), une solution technologique de Microsoft que le Ministère fournit gratuitement dans le but de permettre d'améliorer les possibilités de collecte de données, d'analyse et de production de rapports pour les collectivités qui ont mis en place des modèles d'intervention multisectorielle destinés à réduire les risques, comme les tables d'intervention. La BDSR continue également d'appuyer le respect des exigences législatives provinciales obligeant les municipalités à préparer et à adopter un plan de sécurité et de bien-être communautaire, en collaboration avec leurs partenaires communautaires, qui est entré en vigueur le 1^{er} janvier 2019 en vertu de la *Loi sur les services policiers* et se poursuit en vertu de la *Loi de 2019 sur la sécurité communautaire et les services policiers*. Dans le cadre de leur plan de sécurité et de bien-être communautaire, les municipalités doivent cerner les risques prioritaires locaux qui sont les plus courants dans la collectivité, ainsi que concevoir des programmes et dresser des stratégies pour atténuer ces risques. Les données recueillies par le truchement de la BDSR peuvent contribuer à cerner les tendances locales au sujet des risques prioritaires et des groupes vulnérables et à guider la conception de projets qui seront mis en œuvre pour faire face à ces risques dans le cadre d'un plan de sécurité et de bien-être communautaires.

Depuis la création de la BDSR en 2014, son utilisation a considérablement augmenté, tant à l'intérieur de la province qu'à l'échelle nationale, trois provinces étant maintenant intégrées. Reconnaisant l'importance de ce travail, le Ministère a publié un rapport annuel sur la BDSR chaque année depuis 2016 pour souligner l'atteinte des jalons des projets et faire connaître les résultats liés aux données provinciales et régionales de l'Ontario. En outre, le rapport comprend également des analyses de corrélation, des tendances et des catégories de population. Dans le cadre de ces travaux, le gouvernement continue d'aider les collectivités pour que les populations vulnérables aient rapidement accès à des services appropriés, et de s'attaquer aux problèmes plus vastes liés à la sécurité et au bien-être des collectivités – rendant ainsi l'Ontario plus sécuritaire.

Facteurs à considérer et limites concernant les données

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

- Les données ont été extraites au début de 2025. Elles peuvent changer à partir du moment où elles ont été extraites, car les collectivités mettent continuellement à jour leurs données.
- À certains sites, on tient plus de discussions qu'à d'autres, en particulier ceux dans les grands centres urbains et dans les régions, ce qui peut fausser les données à l'échelle provinciale.
- Bien que le Ministère procède systématiquement à des vérifications et à des épurations des données afin d'en garantir l'exactitude et l'intégrité, il existe une possibilité inhérente d'erreurs et de lacunes dans la base de données (par exemple, des champs de données mal saisis ou vides, des erreurs techniques, etc.). Des changements fonctionnels ont été mis en œuvre pour réduire au minimum les possibles erreurs et lacunes dans les données.
- Lorsque la quantité de données est limitée pour un ensemble de données particulier, les données sont supprimées. Le rapport le signale en qualifiant ainsi les données en cause.
- Les pourcentages risquent de ne pas donner 100 % parce que les chiffres ont été arrondis et/ou parce que les organismes ont joué plusieurs rôles dans une discussion (c'est-à-dire qu'un organisme peut jouer à la fois le rôle d'organisme d'origine et d'organisme d'assistance dans une discussion donnée).

Le glossaire de l'[annexe A](#) peut faciliter la compréhension de certains résultats de données inclus dans le présent rapport.

Points saillants du projet de BDSR

Depuis le lancement du projet de BDSR en 2014, plusieurs étapes importantes ont été franchies, notamment la récente migration vers Microsoft Dynamics 365 et le stockage des données dans le nuage, qui s'est achevée en 2023. Le graphique qui figure ci-dessous présente un aperçu des résultats annuels depuis le lancement du projet. Ces résultats témoignent de la trajectoire du projet au cours des dernières années; il arrive à maturité. Certes, les collectivités continuent de manifester leur intérêt à recourir à la BDSR, mais on observe une baisse du nombre de sites et de discussions depuis 2018 (c'est-à-dire depuis la fin de la phase initiale d'intégration). Cela peut s'expliquer par plusieurs facteurs, notamment la saturation naturelle des sites existants qui ont déjà intégré le projet. En outre, le succès des tables d'intervention en Ontario a renforcé la collaboration intersectorielle, ce qui signifie que les organismes partenaires sont désormais mieux à même d'atténuer les risques sans avoir à se réunir. Nous savons également que le développement d'autres modèles d'intervention destinés à réduire les risques et d'équipes d'intervention en cas de crise ces dernières années, ainsi que la pandémie de COVID-19, ont contribué à la diminution des discussions dans toute la province. Ces facteurs semblent produire le plus de répercussions à l'échelle des petites tables, comme en témoigne la diminution du nombre de sites rapportant la tenue de discussions dans les régions du Nord.

Réussites du projet



**PRESTATION
DE FORMATION**



**SOUTIEN
TECHNIQUE
SPÉCIALISÉ**

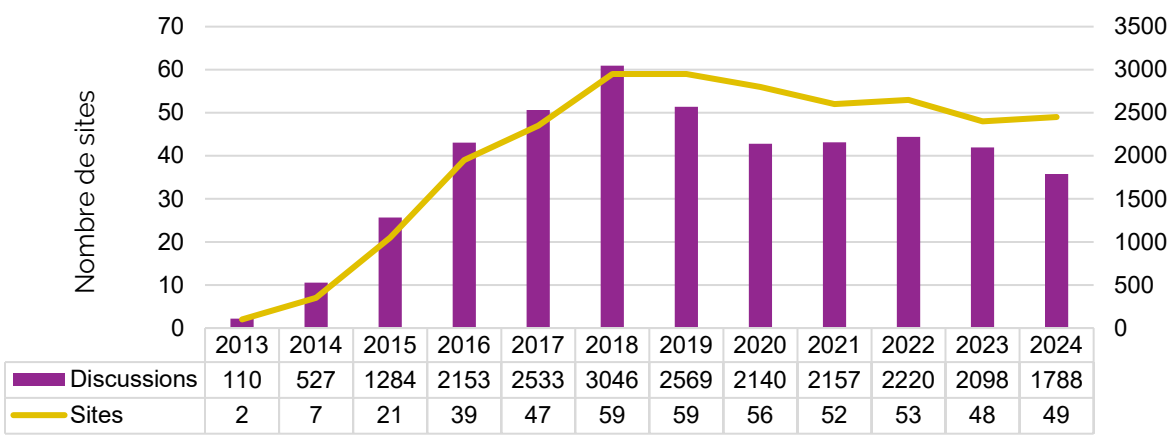


**RAPPORTS
ANNUELS**



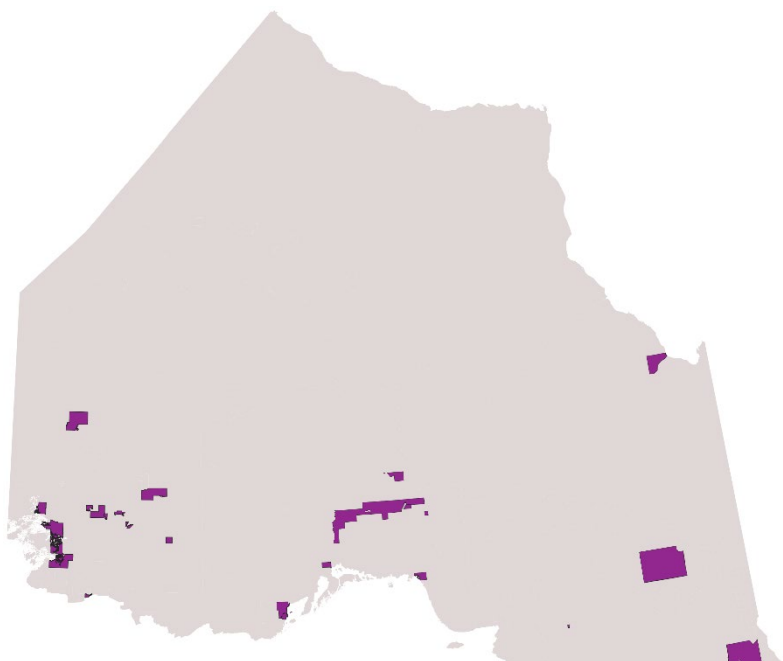
**NUAGE
MICROSOFT 365**

Résultats liés aux données d'une année à l'autre
Discussions et sites

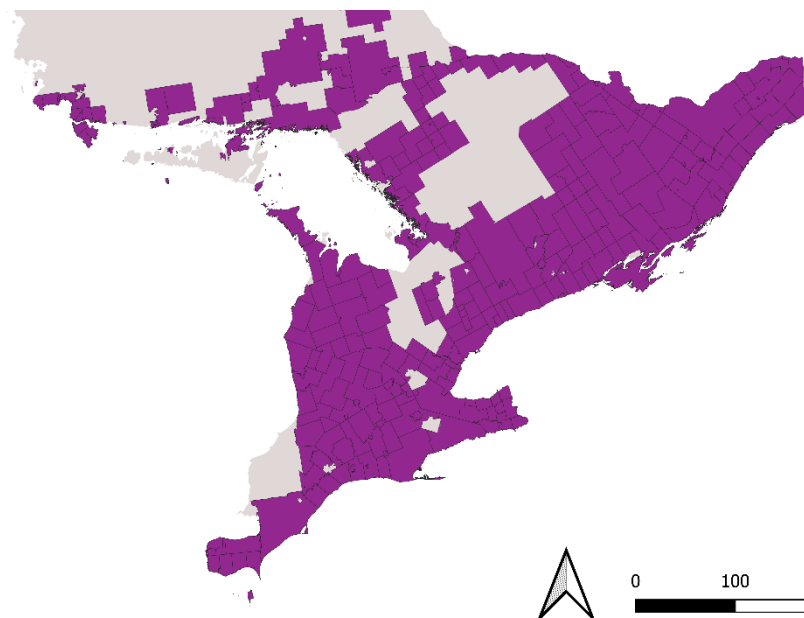


Déploiement à l'échelle provinciale

Bien que le nombre de discussions ait diminué ces dernières années, les collectivités continuent de manifester leur intérêt à recourir à la BDSR afin de soutenir les modèles locaux d'intervention multisectorielle destinés à réduire les risques. Les cartes suivantes donnent une représentation géographique de l'utilisation de la BDSR en Ontario depuis le début du projet (2014-2024). Pour une liste complète des sites de l'Ontario intégrés à la BDSR depuis le début jusqu'en janvier 2025, voir l'[annexe B](#).



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



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

Projet national

Le Ministère reconnaît la valeur de continuer à bâtir un réseau de soutien pour améliorer la sécurité et le bien-être des collectivités dans tout le Canada. Dans la foulée du succès d'un projet pilote avec la Saskatchewan, qui comprenait l'intégration de 14 sites, en décembre 2019, le projet national de BDSR a été approuvé. Depuis, le Manitoba a été intégré avec 12 sites à ce jour. Le Ministère poursuit les consultations avec les autres provinces. Les données à l'échelle nationale ne seront pas présentées dans le présent rapport.

Accueil

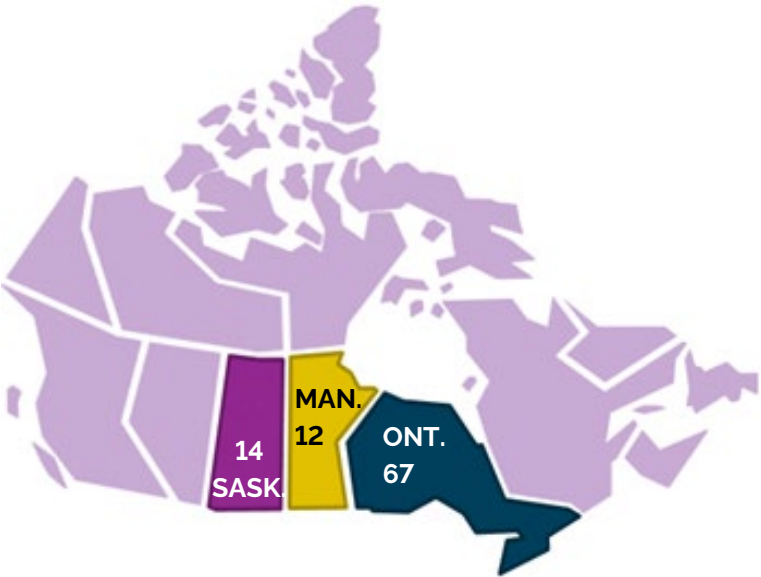
L'intégration a repris en 2024, avec cinq nouveaux sites en Ontario, soit deux nouveaux sites à Niagara, et un à Hamilton, à Sudbury North et à Toronto-East York, et d'autres sites ont manifesté leur intérêt tant à l'échelle locale que nationale.

À ce jour, 67 sites en Ontario ont été intégrés au projet de BDSR depuis sa création.

Le nombre total de sites intégrés au projet de BDSR est tributaire des intégrations, des fermetures et des fusions au fil des ans (par exemple, Kitchener et Cambridge ont été intégrés au projet au cours des premières années, mais ont fusionné en 2023-2024 pour former un site régional appelé Waterloo). Au moment de la rédaction du présent rapport, 49 sites disposaient de données pour l'année 2024 dans la BDSR.

Formation sur la BDSR

Dans le cadre du projet de BDSR, le Ministère offre une séance de formation d'une journée pour chaque nouveau site qui utilise la BDSR. Depuis 2020, la formation est offerte virtuellement et des enregistrements vidéo des séances de formation sont disponibles depuis 2021 pour soutenir les nouveaux utilisateurs qui font partie des sites existants. De plus, deux séances de formation ont eu lieu depuis la migration vers Microsoft Dynamics 365 en 2023 et tous les utilisateurs de la BDSR pouvaient y assister.



Améliorations apportées au système

Afin de s'assurer que la BDSR demeure novatrice et qu'elle répond aux besoins des collectivités de l'Ontario, le Ministère apporte régulièrement des améliorations au système. Tout au long des années 2022 et 2023, la mise à niveau de la plateforme BDSR vers Microsoft Dynamics 365 a été une priorité, dans le but de donner à la base de données une nouvelle apparence, proposer des fonctionnalités améliorées et une interface conviviale. En 2024, le Ministère a publié la première amélioration depuis la migration. Une mise à jour de certains facteurs de risque et indicateurs d'étude pour tenir compte des normes actuelles en matière de services sociaux a été effectuée, qui a notamment consisté en l'ajout d'un nouveau facteur de risque : « Santé physique – accès aux soins primaires »; et d'un nouvel indicateur d'étude : « Polyconsommation de substances ». D'autres améliorations techniques ont également été apportées.

Migration vers Microsoft Dynamics 365

En 2021, Microsoft a informé le Ministère que la compagnie ne fournirait plus de soutien pour l'ancien système utilisé par la BDSR (Microsoft Dynamics CRM 2013) à compter de juin 2023. Par conséquent, au cours des deux années qui ont suivi, le Ministère a entrepris des travaux pour mettre à niveau le système BDSR et migrer vers Microsoft Dynamics 365 (365) et transférer les données de la BDSR stockées vers le nuage Microsoft, dans le cadre de l'orientation stratégique du gouvernement accordant la priorité à l'infonuagique. Le projet s'est achevé et le nouvel environnement a été mis en service en juillet 2023.

La BDSR et sa migration vers 365 ont également été reconnues par Microsoft comme un exemple d'innovation au sein du gouvernement. Le 22 octobre 2023, la BDSR a été présentée sur la plateforme « Customer Stories » de Microsoft, qui met en lumière le leadership en matière de transformation numérique à l'aide des technologies Microsoft.

Pour lire l'article complet, visitez la page :

[Microsoft Customer Story-Ontario aids marginalized populations with cloud-based collaborative solution on Microsoft Dynamics 365](#) (L'Ontario aide les populations marginalisées à utiliser une solution infonuagique collaborative en utilisant Microsoft Dynamics 365)

Partie A – Rapport annuel 2024 de la BDSR – Résultats provinciaux

Faits saillants provinciaux de la BDSR 2024

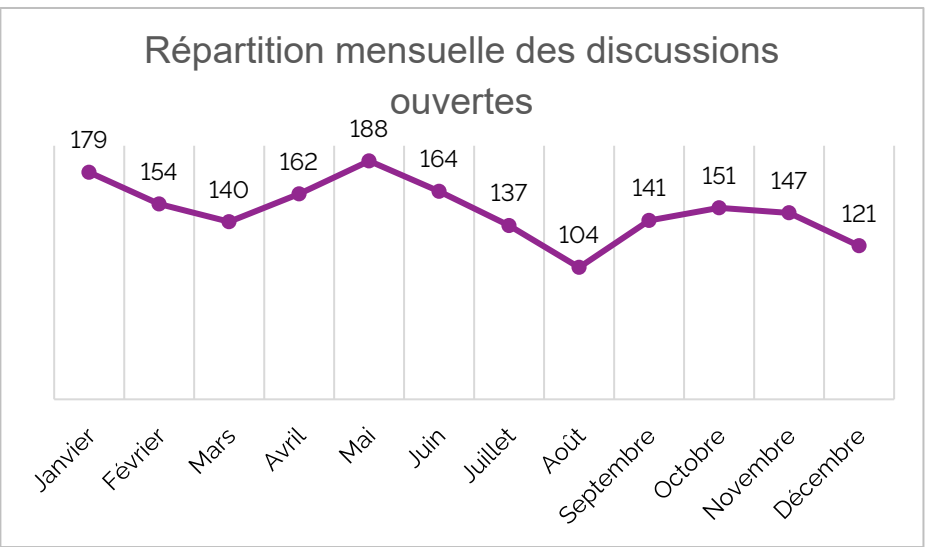
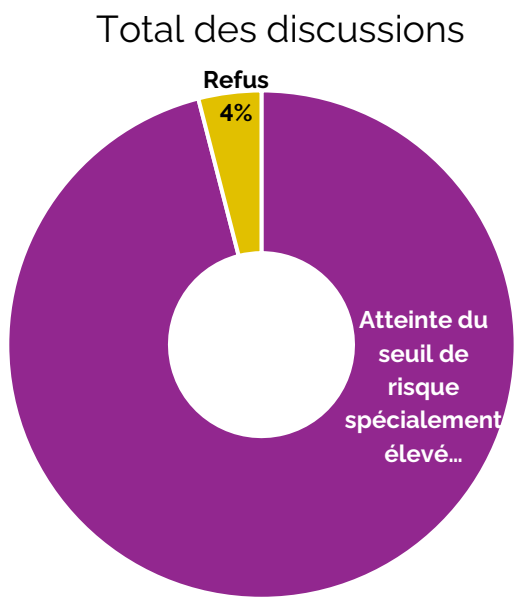
TOTAL		 96 %	MOYENNE PAR DISCUSSION	
Sites	49	des discussions ont atteint le seuil de risque spécialement élevé (RSE)* *Exclut les discussions incomplètes	Facteurs de risque	8
Discussions	1 788		Facteurs de protection	1
PRINCIPALES CATÉGORIES DE FACTEURS DE RISQUE		 73 %	Organismes engagés	5
 Santé mentale 14 %  Besoins fondamentaux 7 %  Santé physique 7 %		ont entraîné une réduction du risque global* *Discussions qui ont atteint le RSE	3 PRINCIPALES CATÉGORIES DE FACTEURS DE PROTECTION	
		 58 %	 Logement et voisinage 31 %	 Soutien aux familles 18 %
		des discussions impliquent une personne à RSE	 Réseau de soutien social 11 %	
		GROUPE D'ÂGE LE PLUS VULNÉRABLE 30-39 21 %		

Résultats des données provinciales de la BDSR pour 2024

En 2024, 48 sites utilisaient la BDSR. Ils représentaient les cinq régions de la province.

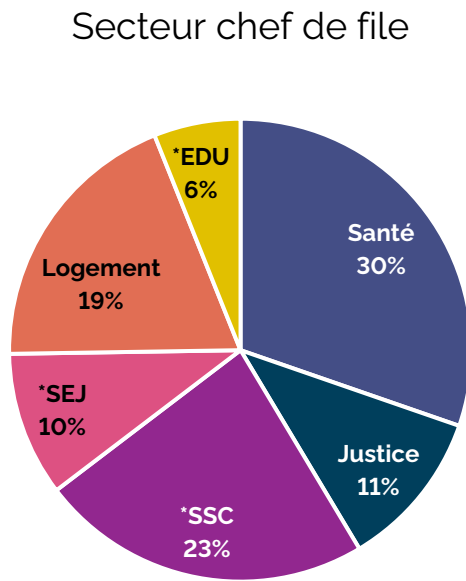
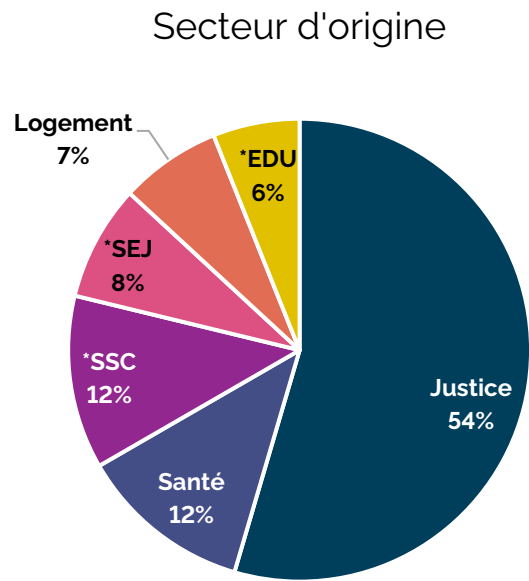
Il importe de noter qu'il ne faudrait pas tirer de conclusions à partir des seules données de la BDSR lors de l'évaluation des modèles et des tendances liés à la sécurité et au bien-être communautaires. La BDSR ne constitue qu'un des nombreux outils qui peuvent servir à recueillir des données. On incite les collectivités à tirer parti de toutes les ressources disponibles pour définir leurs priorités locales.

Aperçu des discussions provinciales



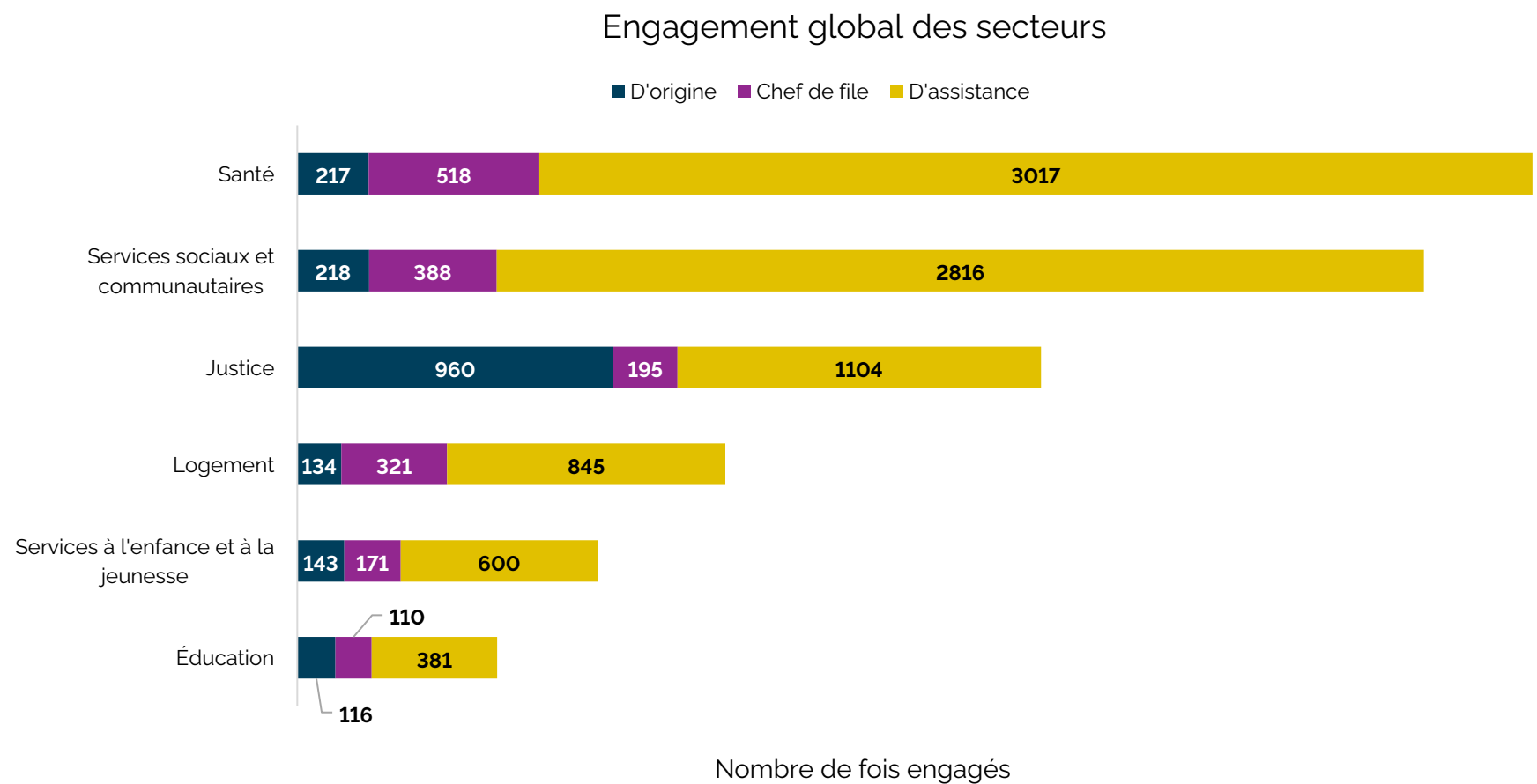
Engagement du secteur provincial

La BDSR classe tous les organismes dans l'un des six secteurs décrits ci-dessous, ce qui se révèle utile pour effectuer une analyse provinciale étant donné les différences de taille démographique. Les secteurs de la justice et de la santé restent toujours les principaux secteurs d'origine et chefs de file, le principal secteur d'assistance présentant de la variabilité. Ces données continuent de confirmer les tendances passées, à savoir que, dans les situations de RSE, les personnes recherchent souvent la ressource la plus familière qui est mise à leur disposition, qui tend à être le secteur de la justice (54 %). Ces données confirment en outre qu'une fois qu'une situation de RSE a fait l'objet de discussions dans le cadre d'une approche pluriorganisme fondée sur le risque, le secteur désigné pour mener l'intervention n'appartient plus au secteur de la justice. Est désigné le secteur le mieux à même de mener une intervention et d'offrir des services pour aider à réduire les risques relevés (par exemple celui de la santé : 30 %, suivi du secteur des services sociaux et communautaires : 23 %).



*Remarque : **SSC** = Services sociaux et communautaires; **SEJ** = Services à l'enfance et à la jeunesse; **EDU** = Éducation.

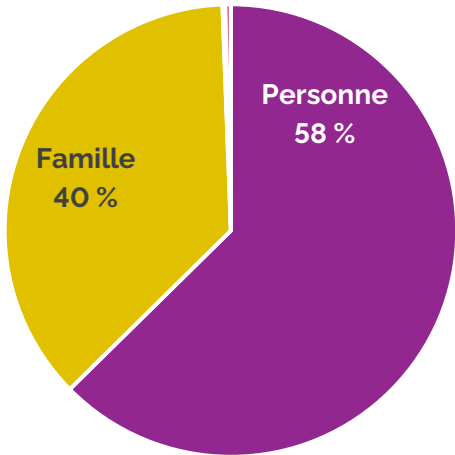
Le graphique ci-dessous montre l'engagement global des secteurs, par organisme d'origine, organisme chef de file et organisme d'assistance, ce qui démontre le rôle central que jouent les organisme chef de file et les organismes d'assistance dans le processus d'intervention. Au vu des données, le recours à un modèle de prestation de services collaboratif qui tire parti des forces des partenaires multisectoriels de la collectivité demeure à l'évidence le meilleur moyen de traiter les situations complexes.



Données sociodémographiques provinciales

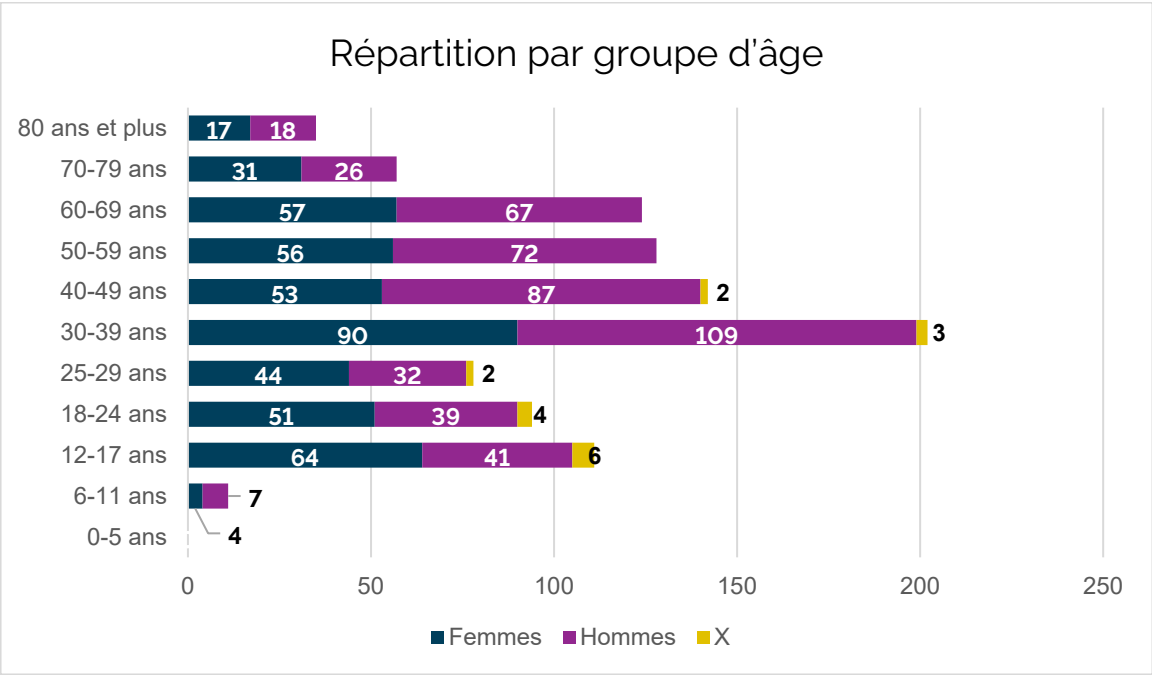
Lorsqu'ils discutent de situations de RSE, les partenaires des organismes déterminent le type de discussion ainsi que certaines données sociodémographiques anonymisées afin de contribuer à établir les facteurs situationnels et l'engagement des organismes.

Type de discussion



Remarque : Les valeurs des champs du type de discussion « Logement » (1,1 %), « Voisinage » (0,8 %) et « Environnement » (0,1 %) contribuent également à ces résultats de données.

Répartition par groupe d'âge

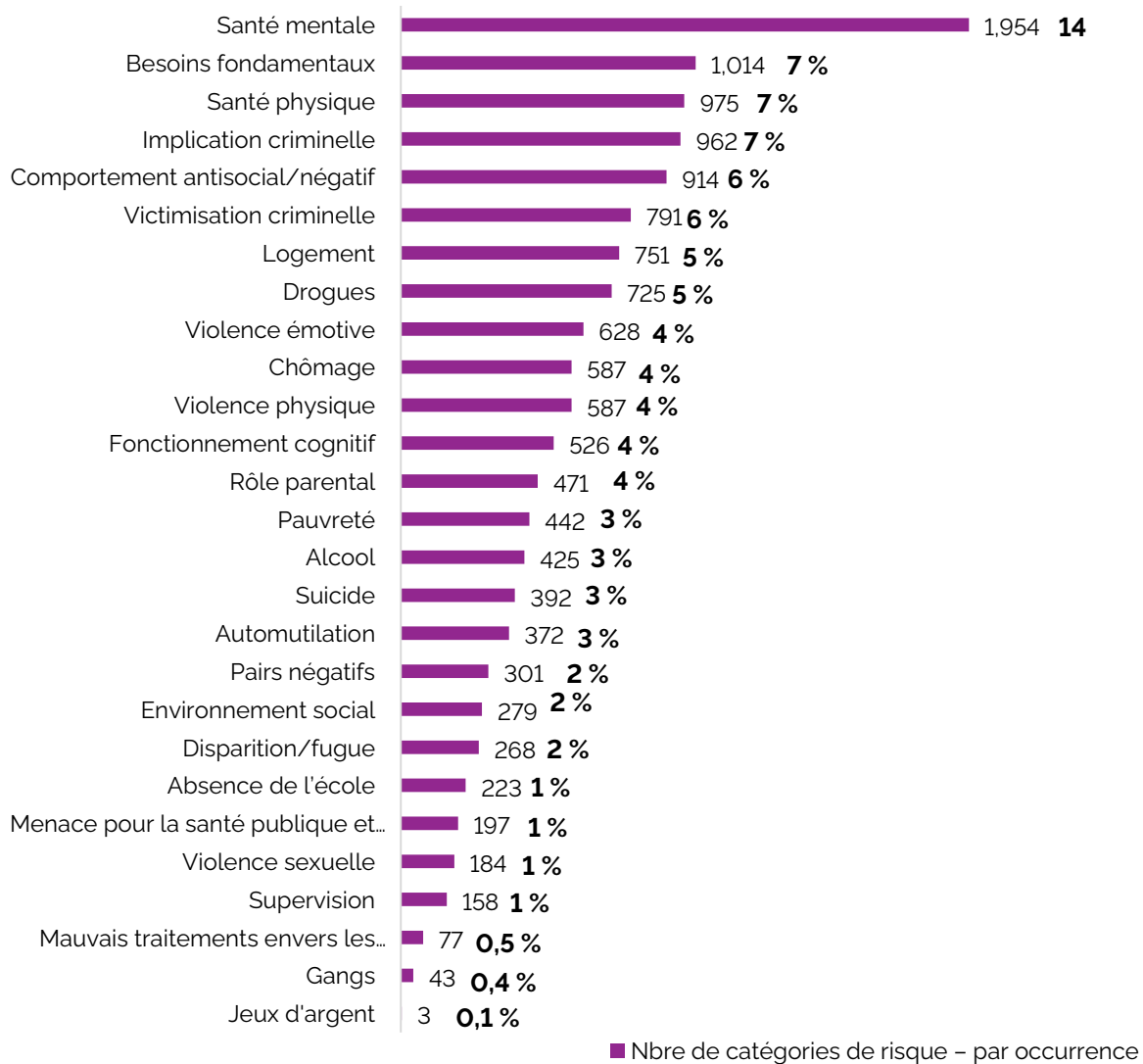


Renseignements provinciaux sur les catégories de risques

Les renseignements sur les risques contenus dans la BDSR peuvent être analysés de deux manières différentes – par occurrence et par discussion. Le nombre total de facteurs de risque (105) est classé dans l'une des 27 catégories de risques. Cependant, le nombre de facteurs de risque dans chaque catégorie respective n'est pas égal [par exemple, santé mentale (7), implication criminelle (14), drogues (4), etc.] L'analyse des données par occurrence permet de compter tous les facteurs de risque (14 249) signalés en 2024, quel que soit le nombre de fois où les facteurs de risque d'une même catégorie apparaissent dans une seule discussion. En comparaison, l'analyse des facteurs de risque par discussion permet de saisir les cas où les facteurs de risque inclus dans l'une des 27 catégories apparaissent au moins une fois dans une discussion donnée. Par exemple, l'analyse des renseignements provinciaux sur les risques par occurrence révèle que les catégories de risques les plus prédominantes sont centrées sur les risques de santé mentale (14 %), suivies des besoins fondamentaux (7 %) et de la santé physique (7 %). Cependant, les cas où un facteur de risque apparaît au moins une fois dans une discussion donnée dans chacune des 27 catégories révèlent une tendance légèrement différente centrée sur la santé mentale (75 %), les besoins fondamentaux (46 %) et le comportement antisocial/trouble du comportement (45 %).

Il est important de noter que les risques prioritaires peuvent varier selon le type de discussion, le groupe d'âge ou le sexe. En examinant l'ensemble des données relatives aux personnes soumises à la discussion, nous avons constaté qu'à l'échelle provinciale, la majorité des discussions portant sur la « personne » en 2024 se situaient dans le groupe d'âge des 30-39 ans (21 %).

Catégories de risques – par occurrence



Total des facteurs de risque déclarés = **14 249**

Moyenne par discussion = **8**

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

Les 5 principales catégories de de risque – par discussion



Santé mentale
1 341 (75 %)



Besoins fondamentaux
822 (46 %)



**Comportement antisocial-
trouble du comportement**
806 (45 %)



Logement
742 (41 %)



Santé physique
640 (36 %)

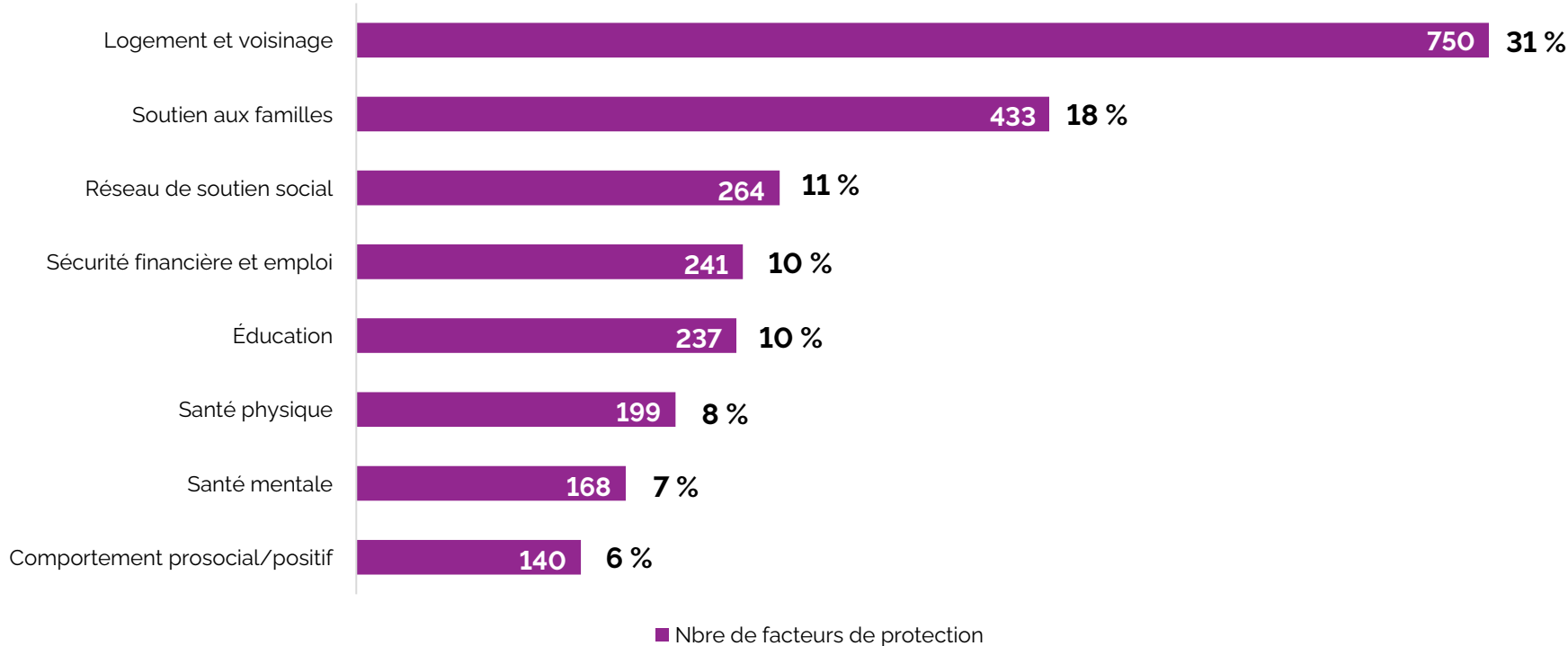
Les cinq principales catégories de risques par données démographiques

Les cinq principales catégories de risque pour le groupe des 30-39 ans	
1. Santé mentale (14 %)	
2. Implication criminelle (9 %)	
3. Drogues (8 %)	
4. Besoins fondamentaux (8 %)	
5. Logement (7 %)	
FEMME	HOMME
1. Santé mentale (14 %)	1. Santé mentale (14 %)
2. Victimisation criminelle (8 %)	2. Implication criminelle (12 %)
3. Besoins fondamentaux (8 %)	3. Drogues (10 %)
4. Drogues (8 %)	4. Logement (8 %)
5. Logement (6 %)	5. Besoins fondamentaux (8 %)

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

Facteurs de protection provinciaux

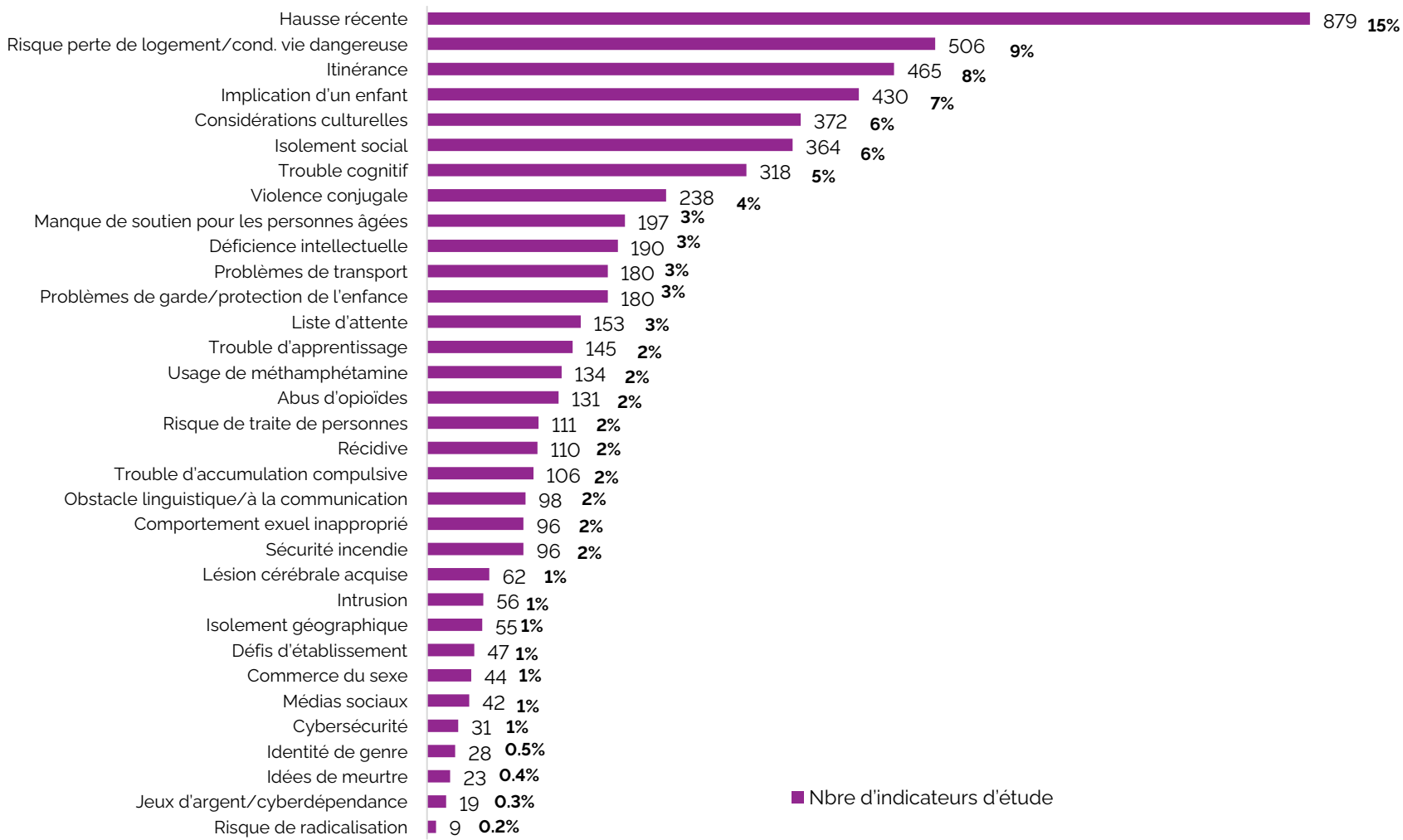
La BDSR comprend 51 facteurs de protection qui peuvent être regroupés en huit groupes de facteurs de protection. Des données sur les facteurs de protection ont été recueillies par 37 sites en Ontario qui disposaient de données en 2024. Les deux principaux groupes de facteurs de protection à l'échelle provinciale en 2024 étaient « Logement et voisinage » (31 %) et « Soutien aux familles » (18 %).



***Remarque :** Nombre de sites utilisant des facteurs de protection : 37 sites.

Indicateurs d'étude provinciaux

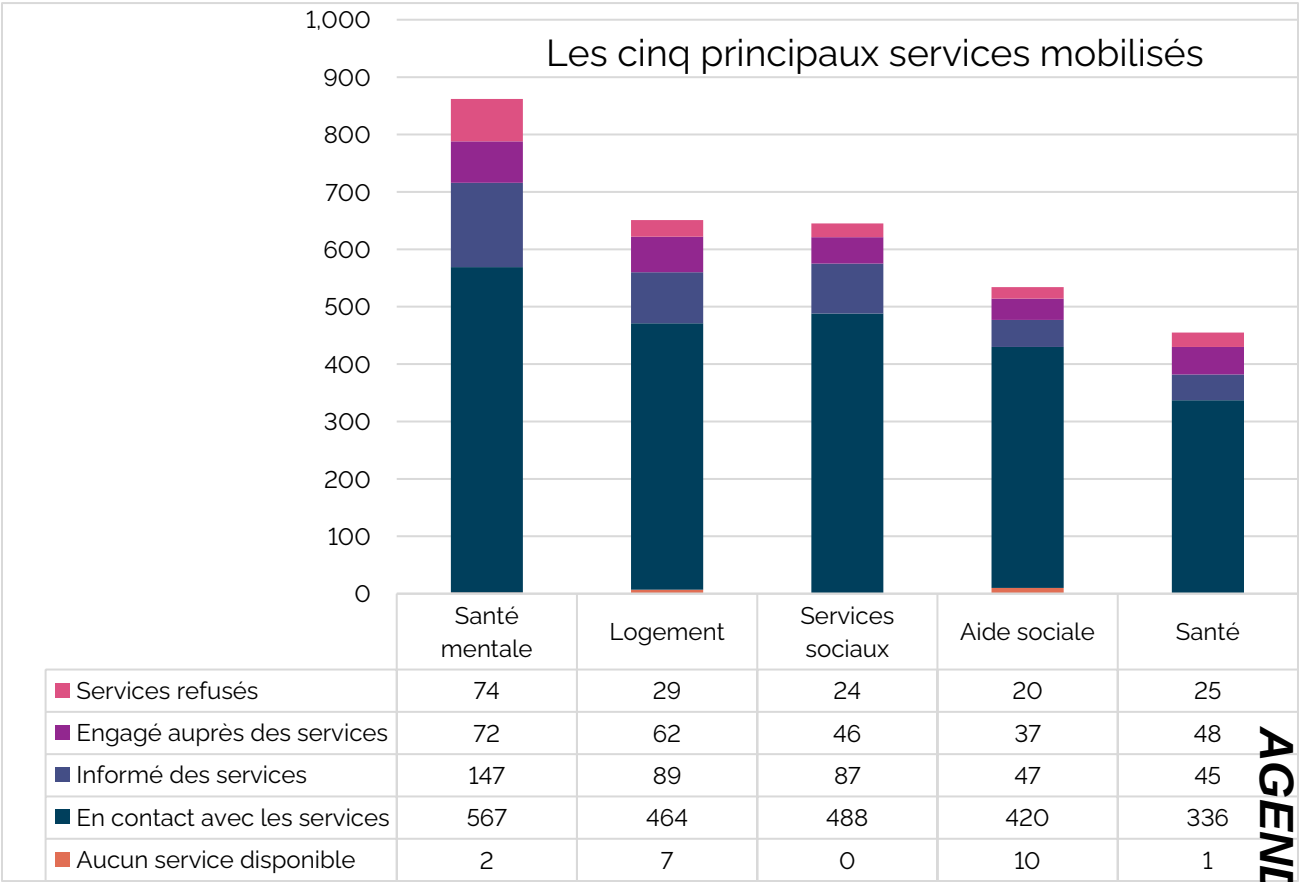
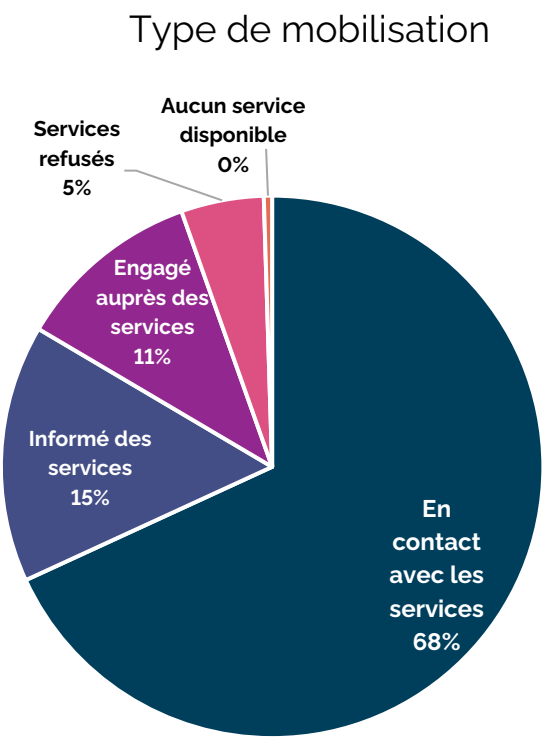
33 valeurs d'indicateurs d'étude figuraient dans la BDSR en 2024 (remarque : les nouveaux indicateurs d'étude ajoutés en 2024 seront présentés dans le Rapport annuel 2025 après une année complète de collecte de données). La valeur « escalade récente » (15 %) reste la plus élevée à l'échelle provinciale, suivie de la valeur « risque de perte de logement/conditions de vie dangereuses » (9 %) et de la valeur « itinérance » (8 %).



*Remarque : Nombre de sites utilisant des indicateurs d'étude : 44.

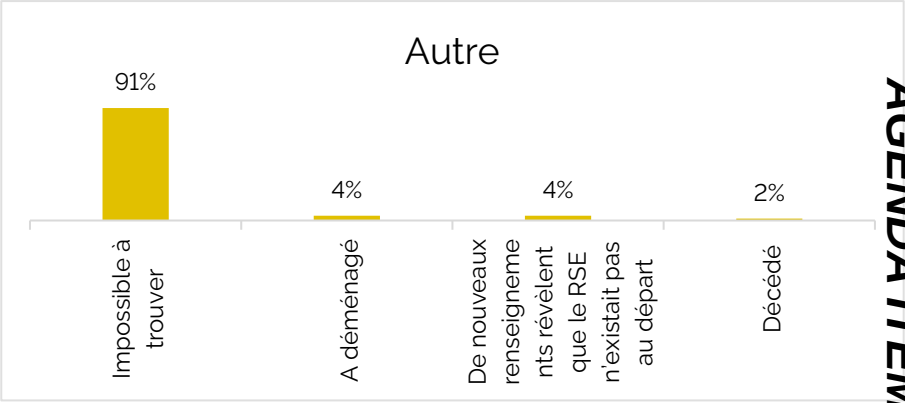
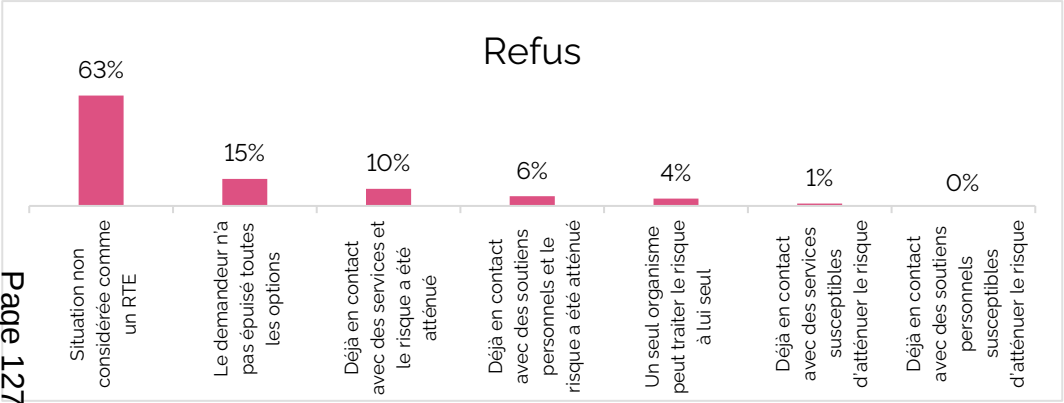
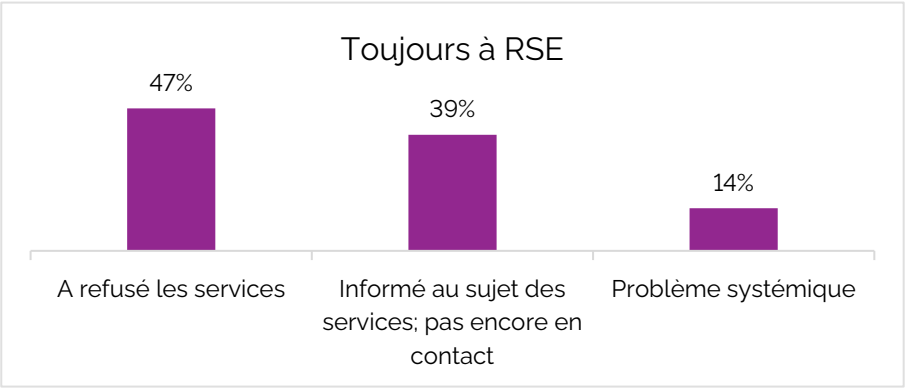
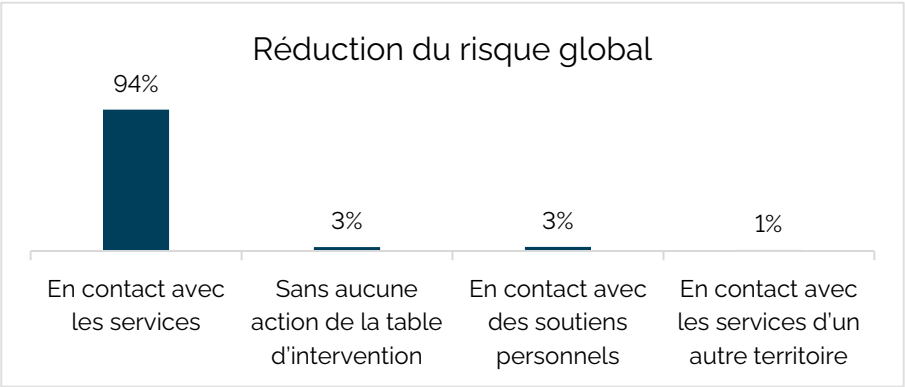
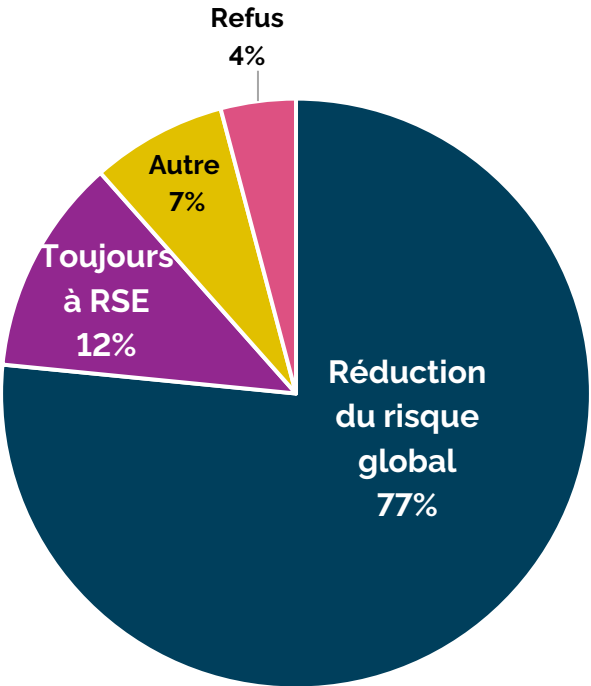
Services provinciaux mobilisés

Les données relatives au type de mobilisation et aux services mobilisés sont recueillies dans 36 sites et communiquées aux partenaires des organismes après l'intervention. Les résultats provinciaux révèlent le plus souvent un lien avec les services de santé mentale.



***Remarque :** Nombre de sites utilisant les services mobilisés : 36.

Raisons des conclusions provinciales



Données de corrélation provinciales

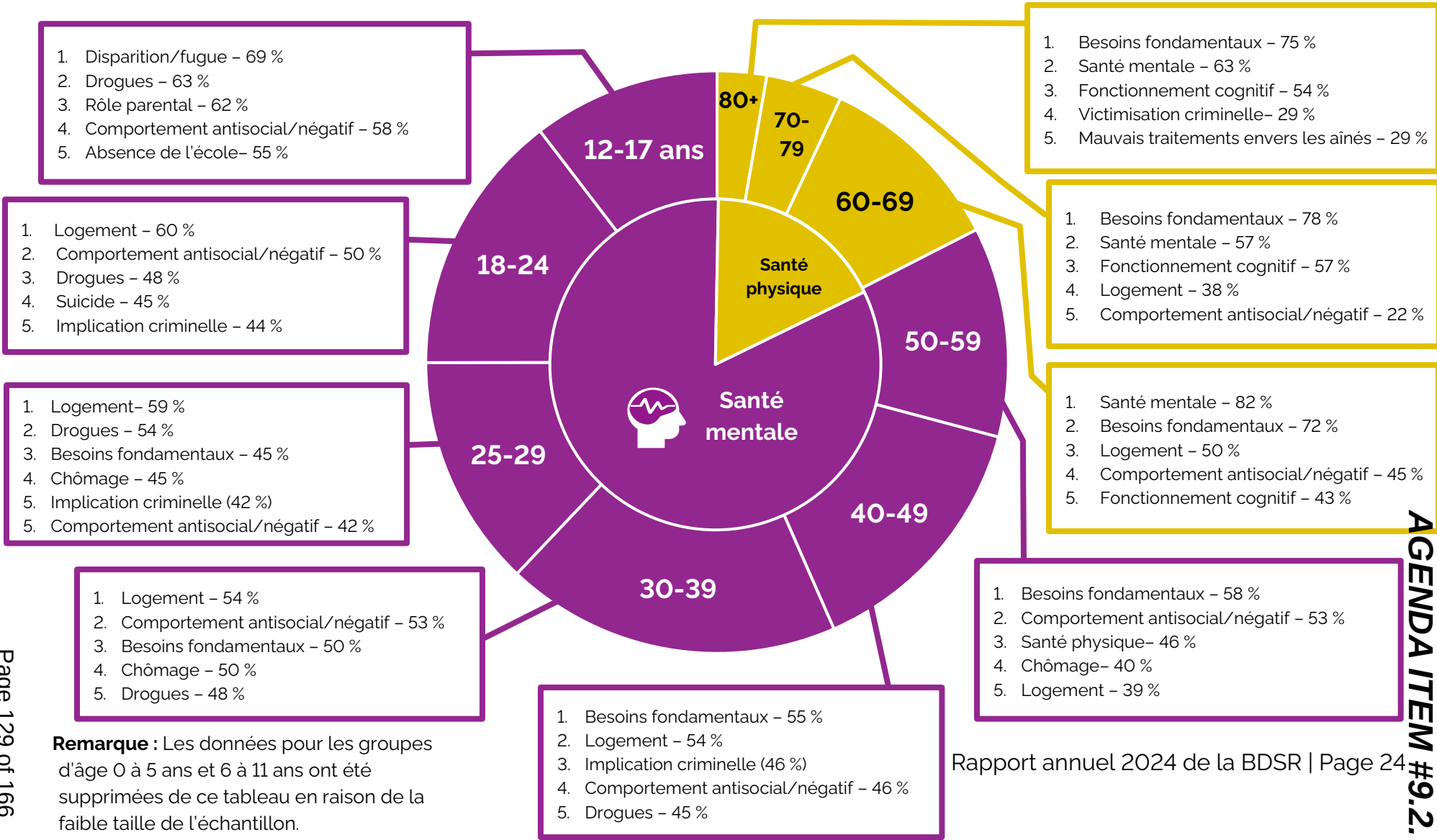
Les cinq principales catégories de risques et leurs associations

Principale catégorie de risques	1. Santé mentale* 14 % 	2. Besoins fondamentaux 7 % 	3. Santé physique 7 % 	4. Implication criminelle 7 % 	5. Comportement antisocial/négatif 6 % 
Principal groupe d'âge	30–39 ans	30–39 ans	60–69 ans	30–39 ans	30–39 ans
Les cinq principales catégories de risques en corrélation	1. Comportement antisocial/négatif (52 %) 2. Besoins fondamentaux (47 %) 3. Logement (42 %) 4. Santé physique (38 %) 5. Implication criminelle (37 %)	1. Santé mentale (77 %) 2. Logement (58 %) 3. Santé physique (50 %) 4. Comportement antisocial/négatif (44 %) 5. Pauvreté (37 %)	1. Santé mentale (79 %) 2. Besoins fondamentaux (64 %) 3. Logement (50 %) 4. Comportement antisocial/négatif (42 %) 5. Fonctionnement cognitif (40 %)	1. Santé mentale (82 %) 2. Comportement antisocial/négatif (61 %) 3. Drogues (49 %) 4. Logement (45 %) 5. Besoins fondamentaux (44 %)	1. Santé mentale (88 %) 2. Besoins fondamentaux (50 %) 3. Implication criminelle (46 %) 4. Santé physique (45 %) 5. Drogues (40 %)
Principal indicateur d'étude	Hausse récente 54 %	Hausse récente 48 %	Hausse récente 55 %	Hausse récente 56 %	Hausse récente 86 %
Principal service mobilisé	Santé mentale				

***Exemple :** Lorsque l'on examine les discussions relatives à tous les groupes d'âge qui contiennent des facteurs de risque pour la santé mentale, le groupe d'âge qui est y est le plus souvent associé est celui des 30-39 ans, et les facteurs de risque de comportement antisocial/négatif apparaissent dans 52 % des cas, ainsi qu'un indicateur d'étude de hausse récente dans 54 % des cas. Un service de santé mentale est le plus souvent mobilisé par suite du processus d'intervention.

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

La catégorie de la santé physique représentait la principale catégorie de risques pour les groupes d'âge des 60-69 ans, des 70-79 ans et des 80 ans et plus, tandis que la santé mentale était la principale catégorie de risques pour les autres groupes d'âge. Cette page présente les catégories de risques qui sont les plus corrélées à la catégorie de risque principale pour chaque groupe d'âge. Par exemple, dans le groupe des 30-39 ans, dans toutes les discussions comportant une catégorie de risques « Santé mentale », la catégorie de risques « Logement » apparaissait également 54 % du temps.



Les cinq principaux indicateurs de l'étude avec les catégories de risques corrélées

1. Hausse récente* 	2. Risque de perte de logement/conditions de vie dangereuses 	3. Itinérance 	4. Implication d'un enfant 	5. Considérations culturelles 
				
Santé mentale 15 %	Santé mentale 14 %	Santé mentale 12 %	Santé mentale 14 %	Santé mentale 14 %
Comportement antisocial/négatif 8 %	Besoins fondamentaux 9 %	Logement 10 %	Comportement antisocial/négatif 7 %	Comportement antisocial/négatif 7 %
Implication criminelle 7 %	Santé physique 9 %	Besoins fondamentaux 9 %	Rôle parental 7 %	Implication criminelle 7 %
Besoins fondamentaux 7 %	Logement 6 %	Implication criminelle 8 %	Violence émotionnelle 7 %	Besoins fondamentaux 7 %
Santé physique 7 %	Comportement antisocial/négatif 6 %	Santé physique 7 %	Implication criminelle 7 %	Violence émotionnelle 6 %

*Exemple : Dans les discussions où il existait un indicateur d'étude « hausse récente », la catégorie de risques « santé mentale » apparaît 1 103 fois (soit 15 % du temps).

Les cinq principaux facteurs de protection avec les catégories de risque corrélées

1. Logement et voisinage * 	2. Soutien aux familles 	3. Réseau de soutien social 	4. Sécurité financière et emploi 	5. Éducation 
				
Santé mentale 14 %	Santé mentale 14 %	Santé mentale 15 %	Santé mentale 15 %	Santé mentale 13 %
Besoins fondamentaux 8 %	Implication criminelle 8 %	Implication criminelle 8 %	Besoins fondamentaux 8 %	Santé physique 9 %
Implication criminelle 7 %	Besoins fondamentaux 7 %	Besoins fondamentaux 8 %	Santé physique 8 %	Besoins fondamentaux 7 %
Santé physique 7 %	Logement 7 %	Santé physique 7 %	Comportement antisocial/négatif 7 %	Implication criminelle 7 %
Logement 7 %	Comportement antisocial/négatif 6 %	Comportement antisocial/négatif 6 %	Implication criminelle 7 %	Comportement antisocial/négatif 7 %

***Exemple :** Dans les discussions où figurait le groupe de facteurs de protection « Logement et voisinage », la catégorie de risque « Santé mentale » est apparue 578 fois (soit 14 %).

Analyse des catégories de population provinciale

Les 49 sites disposant de données dans la BDSR en 2024 ont été répartis en trois catégories de population en fonction de leur taille selon Statistique Canada : Grands centres urbains et régions (26), Comtés (13), et Petites villes et localités (10).

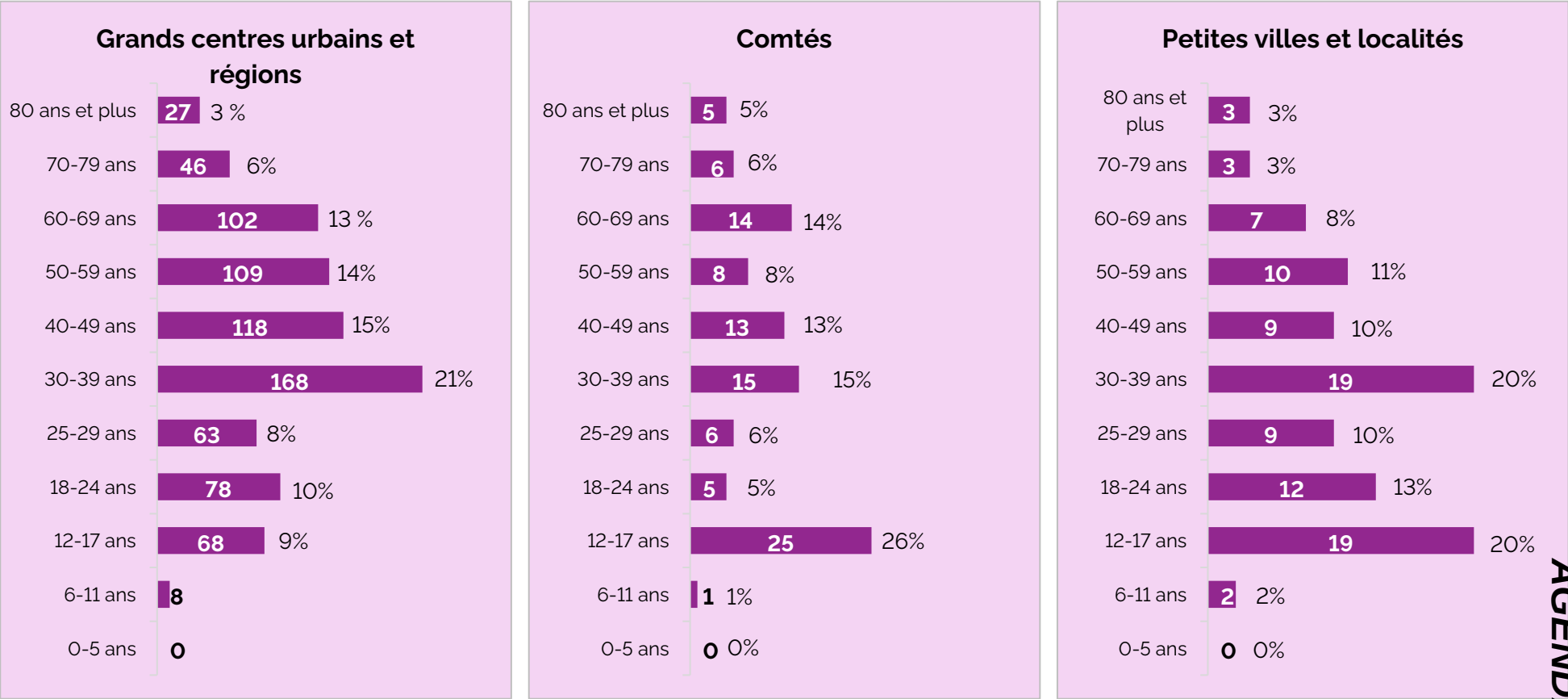
Les principales catégories de risques par catégorie de population

Les graphiques suivants montrent les principales catégories de risques par occurrence pour chaque catégorie de population. La première catégorie de risques est la même (« Santé mentale ») pour chaque catégorie de population, avec quelques variations dans les cinq premières.



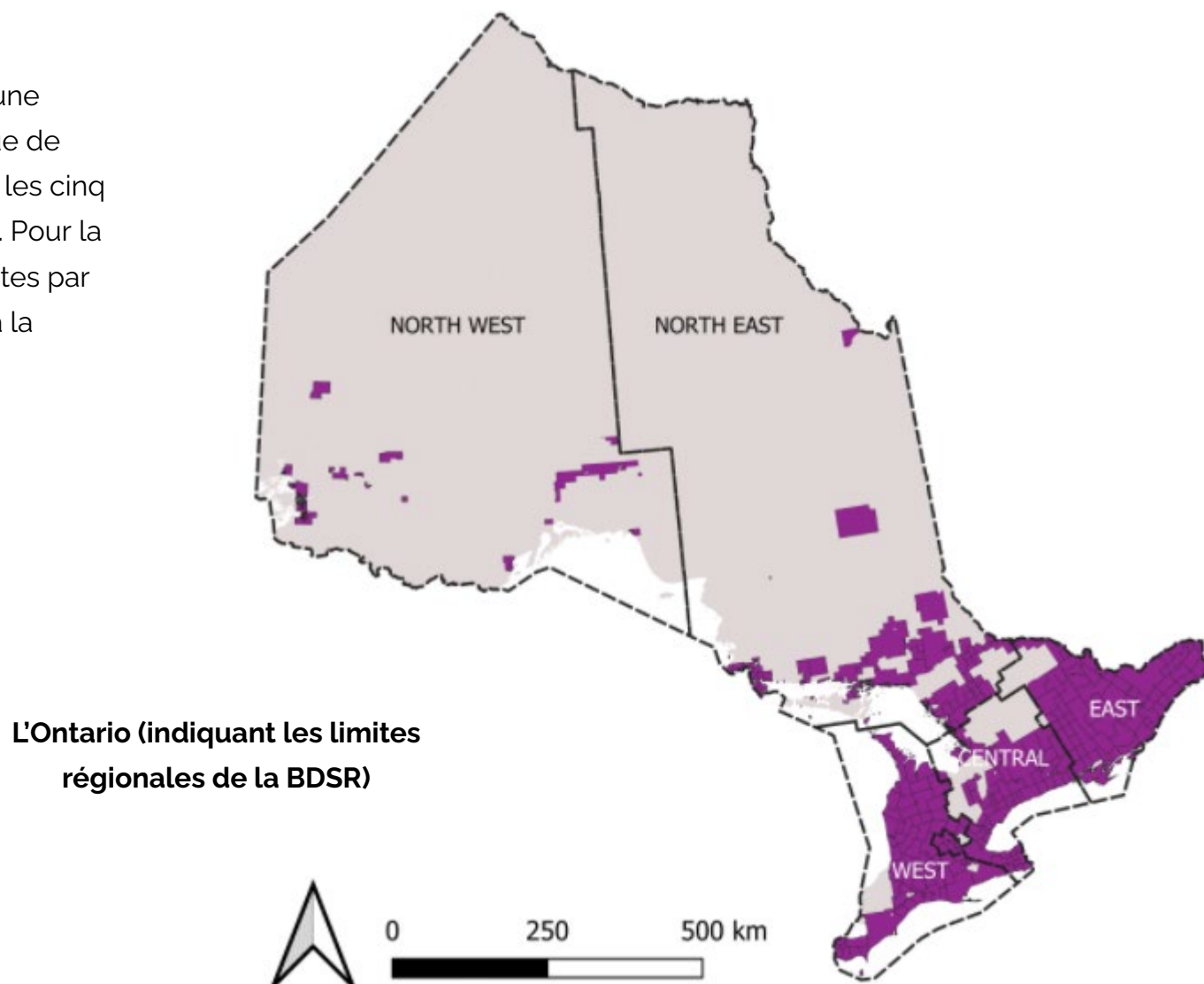
Données sociodémographiques par catégorie de population

Les graphiques suivants montrent les groupes d'âge pour chaque catégorie de population. Le groupe d'âge le plus fréquent dans les grands centres urbains et régions en 2024 était celui des 30 à 39 ans, et dans les comtés, celui des 12 à 17 ans. Quant aux petites villes et localités, le groupe d'âge le plus fréquent était réparti entre les 30 à 39 ans et les 12 à 17 ans. Cela montre qu'il peut y avoir des besoins différents de services selon la taille de la collectivité.



Partie B – Rapport annuel de la BDSR 2024 – Résultats régionaux

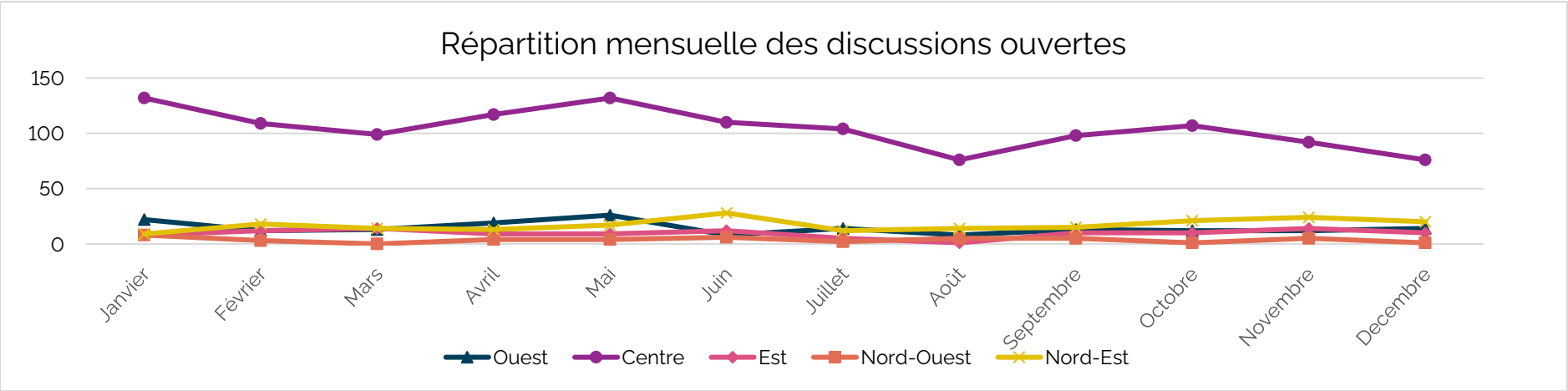
La carte suivante présente une représentation géographique de l'utilisation de la BDSR dans les cinq régions intégrées à la BDSR. Pour la liste complète de tous les sites par région qui ont été intégrés à la BDSR, voir l'[annexe B](#).



Résultats des données régionales de la BDSR pour 2024

Dans la BDSR, les représentants de cinq régions de la province sont présents. Alors que la région du Centre continue d'intégrer de nouvelles collectivités et que le nombre de nouvelles discussions reste relativement stable, comme le montrent les rapports annuels, toutes les autres régions ont connu un lent déclin des discussions ces dernières années. Le graphique ci-dessous présente la répartition mensuelle des discussions ouvertes par région. Bien qu'il n'y ait pas de tendance particulière dans l'enregistrement des discussions dans la province, les mois de juillet à septembre semblent être parmi les plus calmes dans toutes les régions.

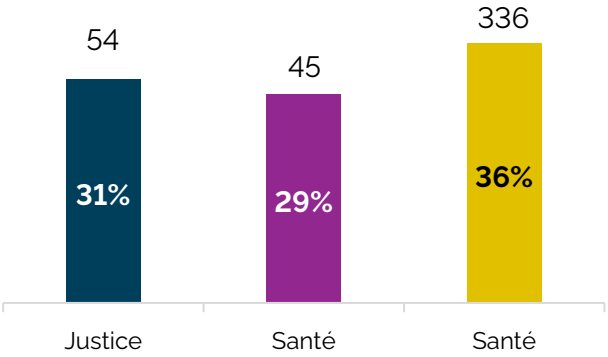
Aperçu des discussions



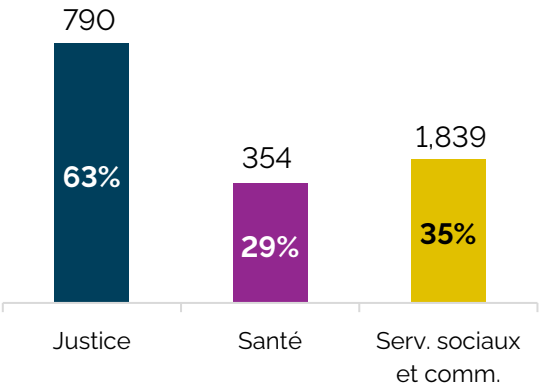
	Ouest	Centre	Est	Nord-Ouest	Nord-Est
Sites disposant de données de 2024	11	20	9	4	5
Discussions	173	1 252	114	44	205
Atteinte du seuil	96 %	97 %	94 %	95 %	95 %
Refus	4 %	3 %	6 %	5 %	5 %

Engagement sectoriel régional

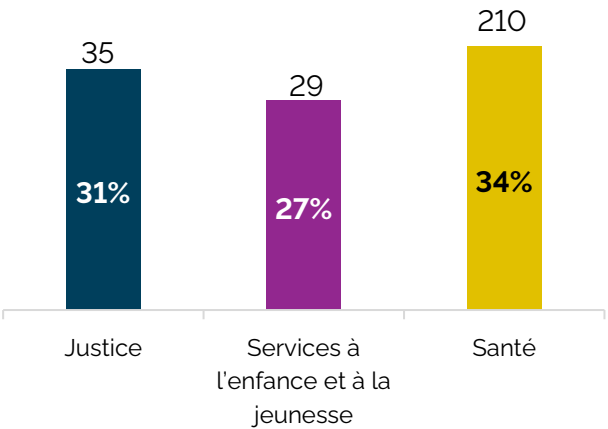
Les trois principaux secteurs engagés



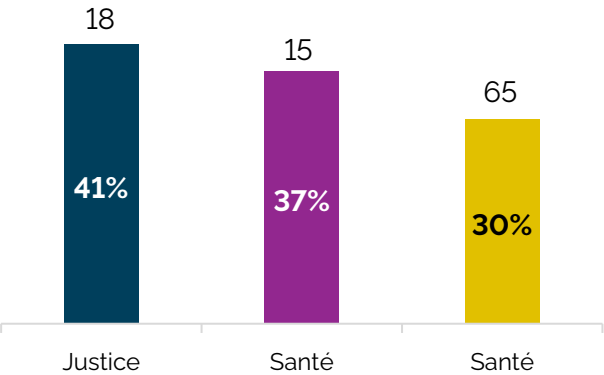
Région de l'Ouest



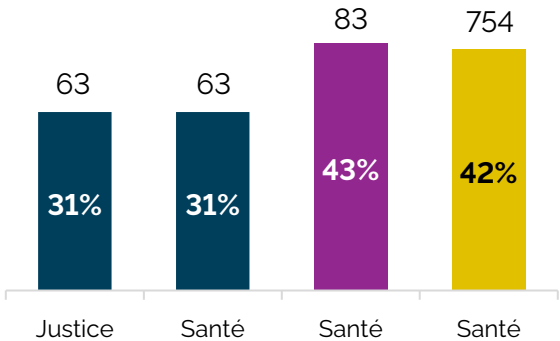
Région du Centre



Région de l'Est



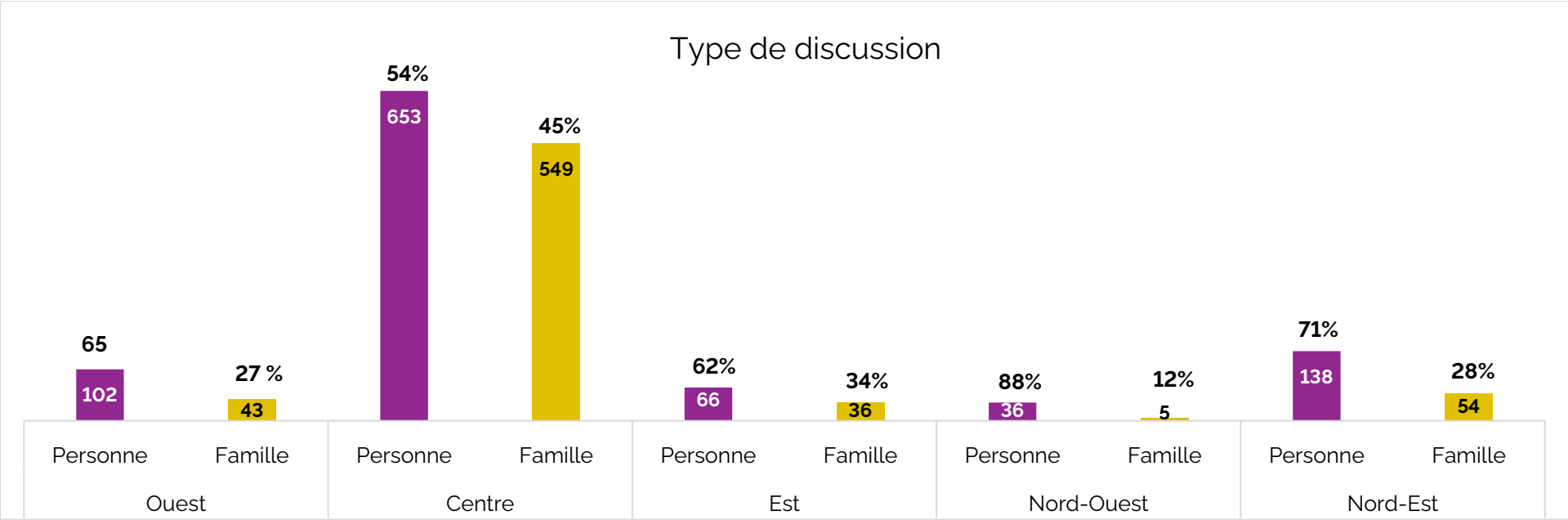
Région du Nord-Ouest



Région du Nord-Est

Données sociodémographiques régionales

Lorsqu'ils discutent de situations de RSE, les partenaires des organismes déterminent le type de discussion ainsi que certaines données sociodémographiques anonymisées afin de contribuer à établir les facteurs situationnels et l'engagement des organismes. La majorité des discussions régionales concernaient des personnes dont l'âge variait d'une région à l'autre.



***Remarque :** Les valeurs des champs du type de discussion « Logement », « Voisinage » et « Environnement » contribuent également à ces résultats en petites quantités.

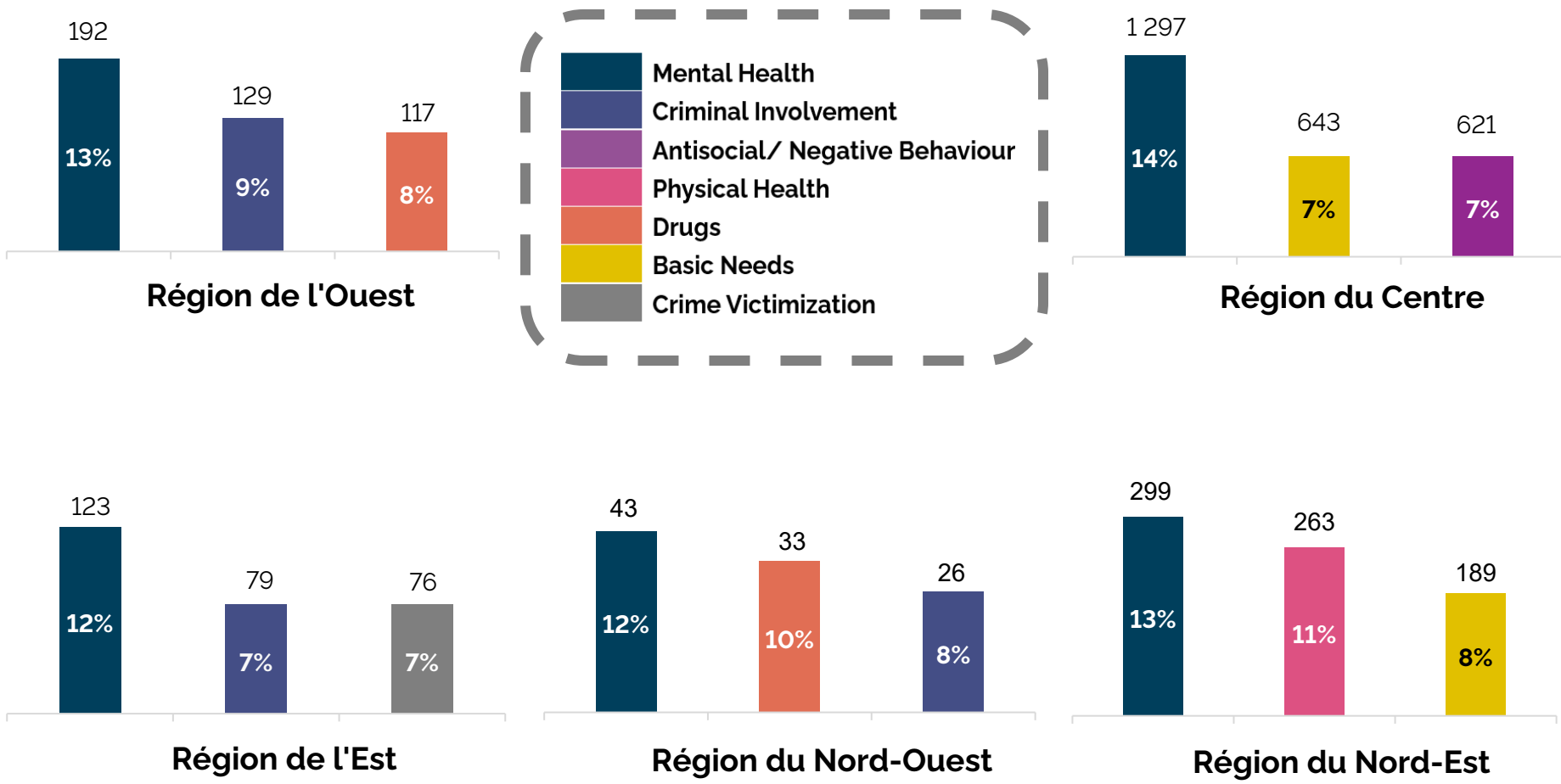
Principal groupe d'âge				
Région de l'Ouest	Région du Centre	Région de l'Est	Région du Nord-Ouest	Région du Nord-Est
30–39 ans (20 %)	30–39 ans (21 %)	12–17 ans (33 %)	12–17 ans (36 %)	30–39 ans (24 %)

Renseignements sur les catégories de risques régionales

Lorsque l'on analyse les résultats des risques à l'échelle régionale, on constate une variabilité entre les régions, tant du point de vue des occurrences que des discussions.

Les trois principales catégories de risques – par occurrence

L'analyse des renseignements sur les risques par occurrence révèle les sept catégories de risques les plus prédominantes suivantes, la santé mentale étant désignée comme la première catégorie de risques dans toutes les régions.



Les trois principales catégories de risques – par discussion

L'analyse des renseignements sur les risques par discussion, où un facteur de risque apparaît au moins une fois dans une discussion donnée de chacune des 27 catégories, révèle un schéma légèrement différent, la santé mentale restant la première catégorie de risques dans toutes les régions.

Région de l'Ouest	Région du Centre	Région de l'Est	Région du Nord-Ouest	Région du Nord-Est
 Santé mentale 75 % (130)	 Santé mentale 73 % (919)	 Santé mentale 70 % (80)	 Santé mentale 70 % (31)	 Santé mentale 88 % (181)
 Drogues 47 % (82)	 Comportement antisocial/négatif 44 % (553)	 Comportement antisocial/négatif 47 % (54)	 Drogues 64 % (28)	 Santé physique 70 % (143)
 Logement 45 % (78)	 Besoins fondamentaux 44 % (545)	 Implication criminelle 43 % (49)	 Logement 45 % (20)	 Besoins fondamentaux 68 % (140)

Les trois principales catégories de risques par données démographiques

Les tableaux ci-après montrent la variation des principales catégories de risques propres à la population masculine et féminine dans le groupe d'âge le plus élevé indiqué, ce qui permet une analyse plus ciblée des risques relatifs aux populations les plus vulnérables dans une région donnée.

Région de l'Ouest		Région du Centre		Région de l'Est	
Principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des 30-39 ans		Principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des 30-39 ans		Principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des 12-17 ans	
1. Santé mentale (11 %)		1. Santé mentale (15 %)		1. Santé mentale – 10 %	
2. Implication criminelle (9 %)		2. Implication criminelle (10 %)		2. Implication criminelle (9 %)	
3. Drogues (7 %)		3. Drogues (9 %)		3. Victimisation criminelle (8 %)	
Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes
1. Santé physique (12 %)	1. Santé mentale (18 %)	1. Santé mentale – 17 %	1. Santé mentale (14 %)	1. Santé mentale (9 %)	1. Implication criminelle (13 %)
2. Santé mentale (11 %)	2. Implication criminelle (12 %)	2. Victimisation criminelle (11 %)	2. Implication criminelle (12 %)	2. Drogues (7 %)	2. Santé mentale – 10 %
3. Logement (10 %)	3. Drogues (8 %) 3. Victimisation criminelle (8 %)	3. Drogues (8 %)	3. Drogues (10 %)	3. Rôle parental (7 %)	3. Victimisation criminelle (10 %)

Région du Nord-Ouest		Région du Nord-Est	
Principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des 12-17 ans		Principales catégories de risques pour le groupe des 30-39 ans	
1. Santé mentale (12 %)		1. Santé mentale (11 %)	
2. Absence de l'école (12 %)		2. Santé physique (10 %)	
3. Drogues (11 %)		3. Besoins fondamentaux (9 %)	
Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes
1. Santé mentale (13 %)	1. Implication criminelle (14 %)	1. Santé mentale (11 %)	1. Implication criminelle (13 %)
2. Drogues (11 %)	2. Absence de l'école (14 %)	2. Besoins fondamentaux (9%)	2. Santé mentale (12 %)
3. Absence de l'école (11 %)	3. Automutilation (14 %)	3. Santé physique (9 %)	3. Besoins fondamentaux (10 %) 3. Santé physique (10 %)

Facteurs de protection régionaux

Les cinq principaux groupes de facteurs de protection

Les principaux groupes de facteurs de protection régionaux en 2024 étaient le « logement et voisinage » dans les régions de l'Ouest, du Centre et de l'Est et le « soutien aux familles » dans les régions du Nord.

Région de l'Ouest

- Logement et voisinage – 24 %
- Soutien aux familles – 24 %
- Santé physique – 12 %
- Éducation – 11 %
- Réseau de soutien social – 10 %

Région du Centre

- Logement et voisinage – 31 %
- Soutien aux familles – 20 %
- Réseau de soutien social – 13 %
- Santé physique - 9 %
- Éducation – 8 %

Région de l'Est

- Logement et voisinage – 25 %
- Soutien aux familles – 22 %
- Comportement prosocial/positif – 10 %
- Santé mentale – 10 %
- Réseau de soutien social – 9 %

Région du Nord-Ouest

- Soutien aux familles – 31 %
- Éducation – 20 %
- Logement et voisinage – 18 %
- Réseau de soutien social – 9 %
- Santé physique - 9 %



Région du Nord-Est

- Soutien aux familles – 21 %
- Santé mentale – 16 %
- Logement et voisinage – 14 %
- Santé physique – 13 %
- Sécurité financière/emploi – 11 %

Indicateurs d'étude régionaux

Les cinq principaux indicateurs d'étude

À l'échelle régionale, le principal indicateur d'étude en 2024 était « Escalade récente », avec quelques variations dans les cinq principaux indicateurs d'étude à l'échelle des cinq régions, notamment ceux du logement et de l'itinérance dans toutes les régions et l'émergence de l'indicateur « Problèmes de transport » dans la région du Nord-Est.

Région de l'Ouest

Hausse récente – 18 %
Risque de perte de logement/ conditions de vie dangereuses – 9 %
Itinérance – 7 %
Violence conjugale – 7 %
Implication d'un enfant – 7 %

Région du Centre

Hausse récente – 17 %
Considérations culturelles – 9 %
Implication d'un enfant – 8 %
Risque de perte de logement/ conditions de vie dangereuses – 8 %
Itinérance – 8 %

Région de l'Est

Hausse récente – 12 %
Risque de perte de logement/ conditions de vie dangereuses – 9 %
Implication d'un enfant – 8 %
Isolement social – 7 %
Violence conjugale – 7 %

Région du Nord-Ouest

Hausse récente – 8 %
Risque de perte de logement/ conditions de vie dangereuses – 8 %
Problèmes de garde/protection de l'enfance – 7 %
Itinérance – 6 %



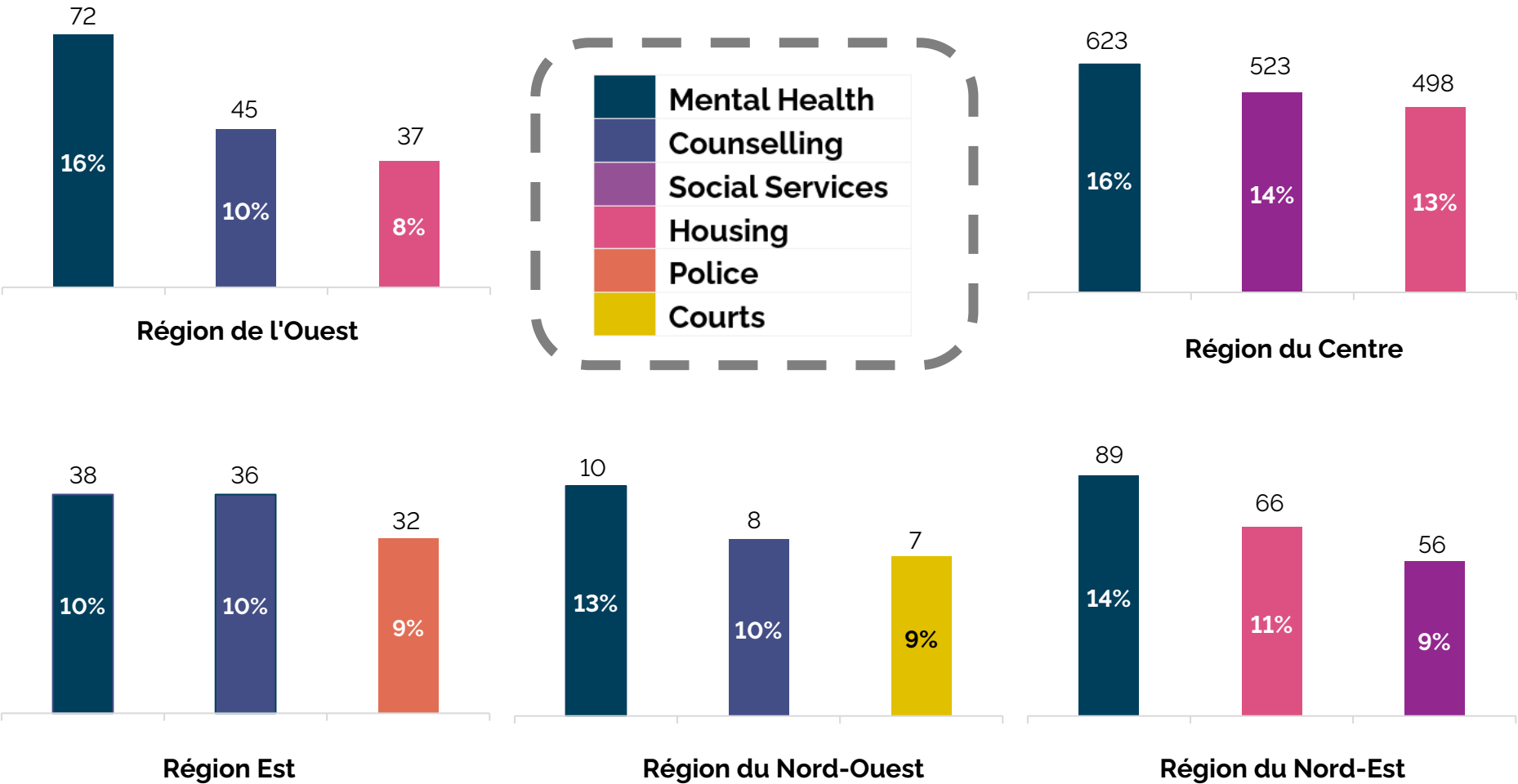
Région du Nord-Est

Hausse récente – 12 %
Risque de perte de logement/ conditions de vie dangereuses – 11 %
Itinérance – 9 %
Isolement social – 7 %
Problèmes de transport – 6 %

Services régionaux mobilisés

Les trois principaux services mobilisés

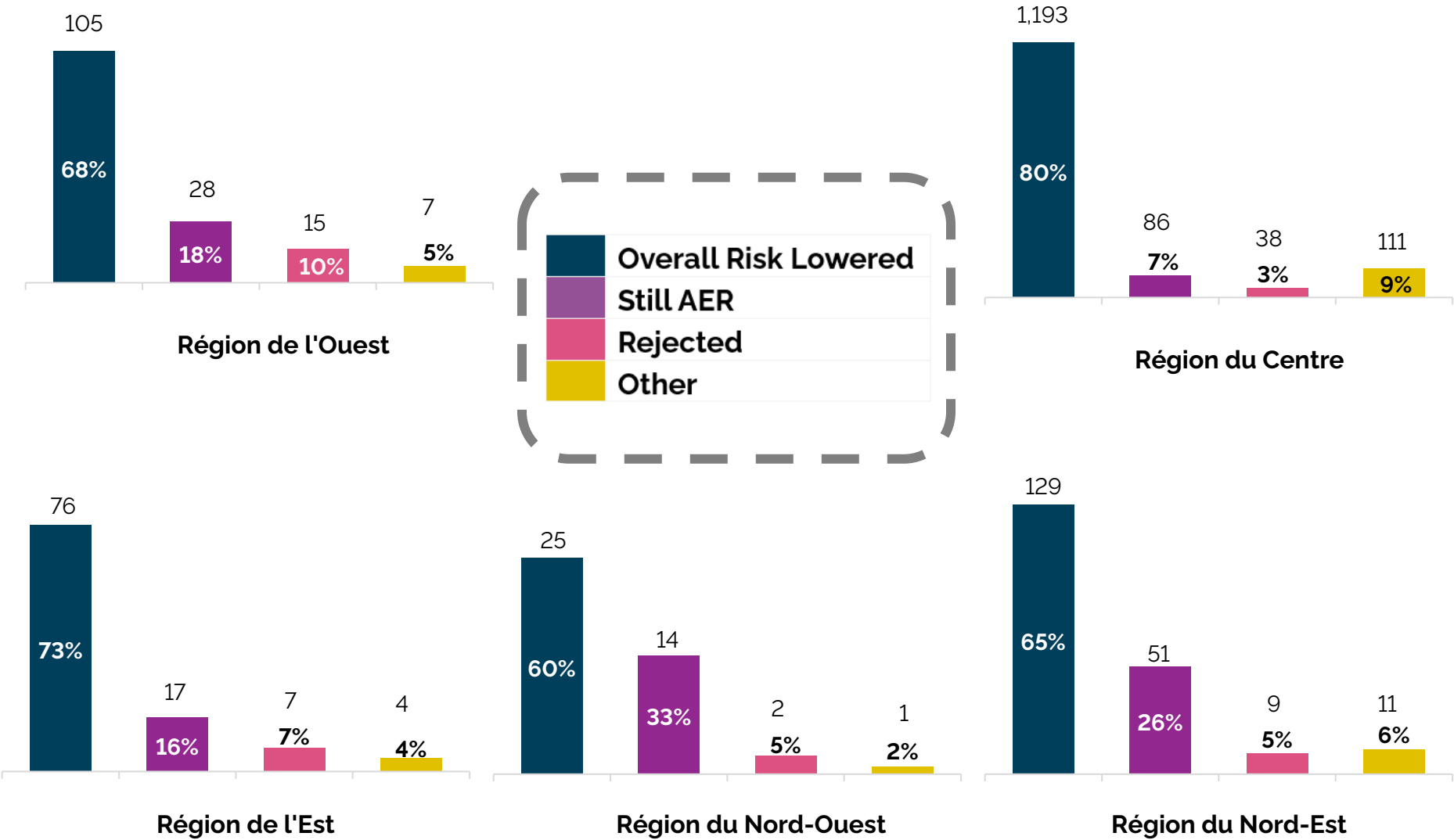
Les données suivantes reflètent les types de mobilisation : Informé des services, En contact avec les services et Engagé auprès des services.



*Remarque : Nombre de sites utilisant les services mobilisés : 36.

Raisons des conclusions régionales

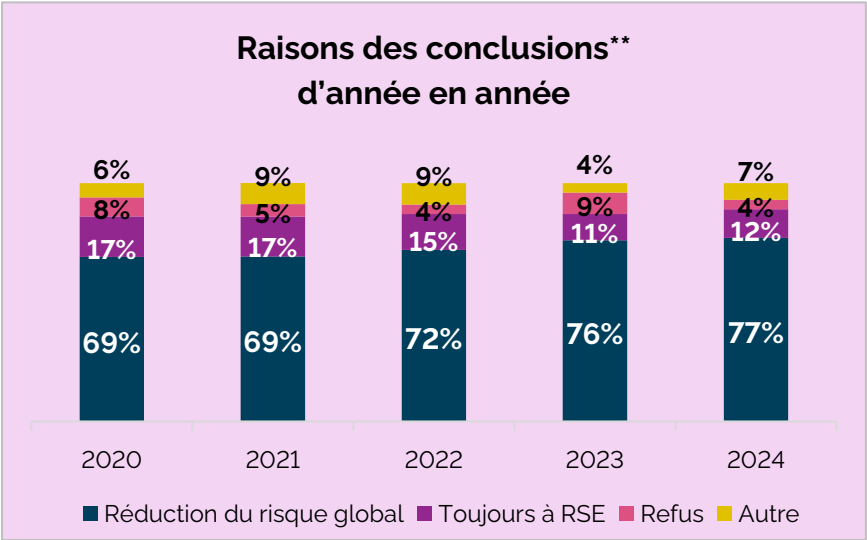
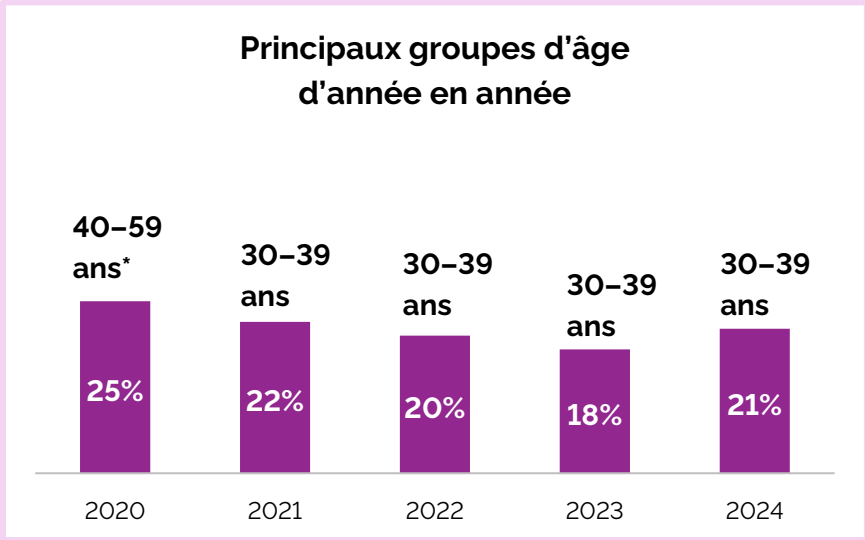
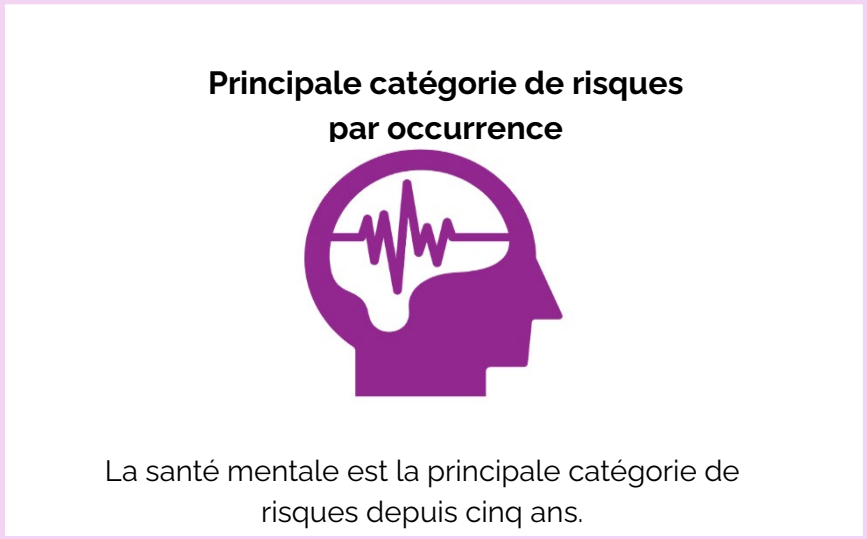
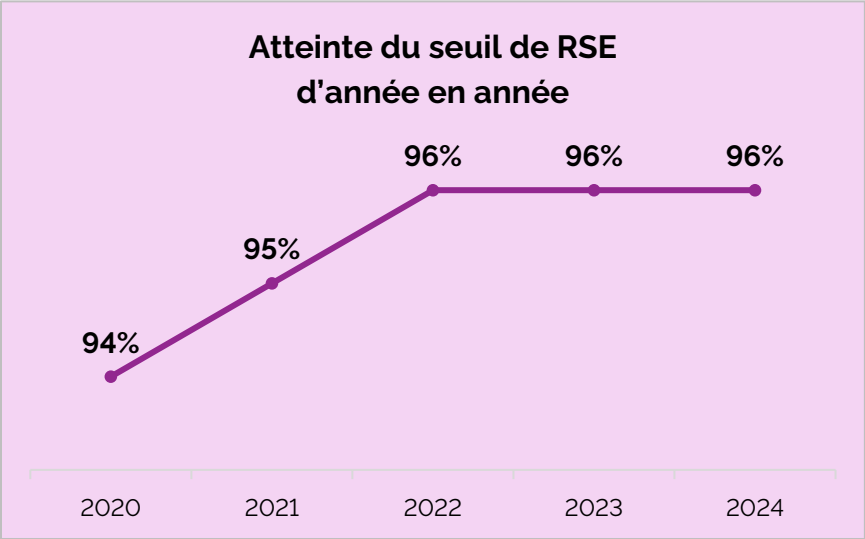
La majorité des discussions dans les cinq régions ont abouti à une réduction du risque global.



Conclusion

Analyse des tendances provinciales

Les tendances suivantes ont été observées dans les rapports annuels de la BDSR publiés au cours des cinq (5) dernières années (2020-2024).



Remarques :

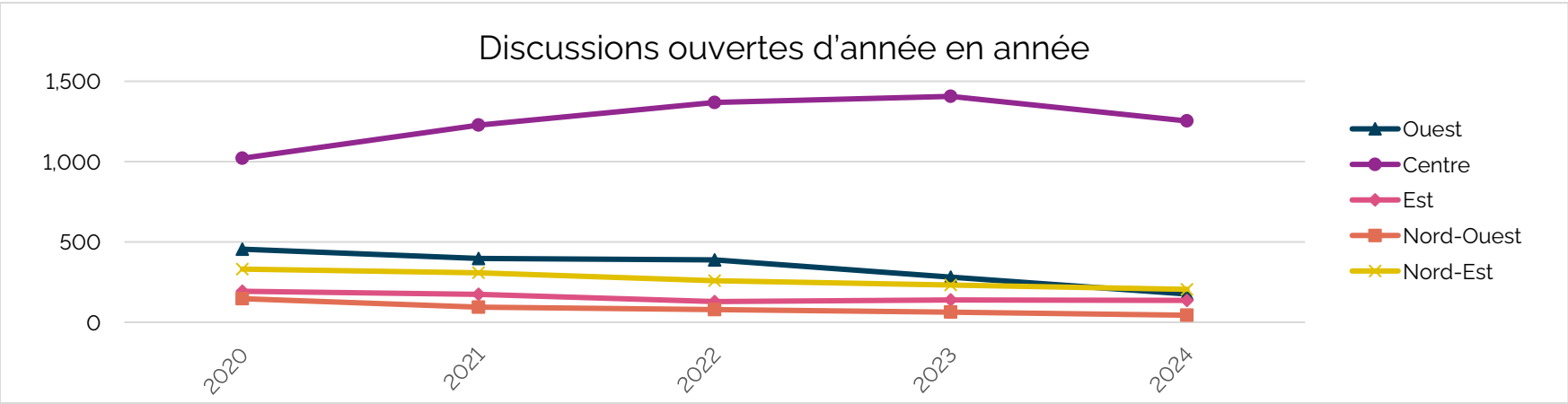
*Les 40-59 ans font référence à des groupes d'âge historiques. La composition des groupes d'âge a depuis été mise à jour pour une plus grande exactitude.

**Les données représentent toutes les discussions, et pas seulement celles qui ont atteint le seuil de risque spécialement élevé, comme il est indiqué à la page 11.

- Au cours des cinq dernières années, les discussions portant sur des situations de RSE sont demeurées nombreuses, ce qui indique que les partenaires des organismes ont appris à bien cerner les discussions à mener.
 - En 2024, 73 % des discussions portant sur des situations de RSE ont entraîné une réduction du risque global. Les années précédentes, ce calcul incluait les cellules de données « vides ». Dans l'analyse de 2024, ces cellules ont été supprimées, ce qui a donné un chiffre inférieur à celui de l'année dernière, mais qui exprime mieux la réalité.
- La « santé mentale » a été la principale catégorie de risques, analysée à la fois par occurrence et par discussion, au cours des cinq dernières années en Ontario et dans chacune des cinq régions prises individuellement. Cette situation existe depuis que le Ministère a commencé à rendre compte de la BDSR.
 - Les cinq principales catégories de risques liés à la santé mentale en 2024 ([page 23](#)) étaient les suivantes : comportement antisocial/négatif (52 %), besoins fondamentaux (47 %), logement (42 %), santé physique (38 %) et implication criminelle (37 %). Ces catégories de risques étaient les mêmes que celles de l'année précédente, dans le même ordre.
 - L'analyse des catégories de population en 2024 ([page 27](#)) a révélé que la catégorie de risque « Santé mentale » était celle qui revenait le plus fréquemment dans les discussions des trois catégories de population. La catégorie « Drogues » est davantage répandue dans les comtés et les petites villes et localités, et la catégorie « Logement » est davantage répandue dans les petites villes et localités.
- Le groupe d'âge dont il était le plus souvent question lors des discussions est demeuré celui des 30 à 39 ans au cours des quatre dernières années. À l'automne 2020, un changement a été mis en œuvre dans la BDSR. Il avait pour but d'affiner les tranches d'âge pour les discussions futures afin de permettre des aperçus plus affinés. Ces nouveaux groupes n'ont pas fait l'objet d'un rapport avant 2021 afin de garantir un ensemble de données complet. Les tranches d'âge historiques sont mentionnées à l'[annexe A](#).
 - L'analyse des catégories de population de 2024 ([page 28](#)) a révélé la différence dans le principal groupe d'âge représenté après la prise en compte de la taille de la population. En 2024, le principal groupe d'âge représenté dans les grands centres urbains et les régions était celui des 30 à 39 ans. En 2024, le groupe d'âge principal dans les comtés était celui des 12-17 ans, tandis que dans les petites villes et localités, il s'agissait à la fois du groupe des 30-39 ans et de celui des 12-17 ans. Ces résultats indiquent que les groupes d'âge plus jeunes pourraient être

d'avantage représentés dans les discussions à mesure que la collectivité se réduit. Une tendance similaire a été observée au cours des quatre années précédentes (2020 à 2023). Cette augmentation peut découler de facteurs socio-économiques tels qu'un accès réduit aux possibilités et aux services, bien qu'il ne faille pas tirer de conclusions à partir d'un seul ensemble de données.

- En examinant les tendances régionales des discussions ouvertes d'une année à l'autre depuis 2020, nous constatons que, si une relative stabilité demeure dans la région du Centre, toutes les autres régions ont connu un recul des discussions au cours des cinq dernières années. La région du Nord-Ouest a enregistré une baisse significative, avec 44 discussions en 2024, soit une diminution de 234 % par rapport à 2020.



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Région de l'Ouest	455	397	388	281	176
Région du Centre	1 021	1 227	1 368	1 406	1 253
Région de l'Est	193	174	129	139	136
Région du Nord-Ouest	147	94	79	63	44
Région du Nord-Est	331	308	259	232	205

- Chaque année, de 2020 à 2024, la majorité des discussions ont émané de partenaires du secteur de la justice.
 - Cependant, le secteur qui occupe la première place change après la discussion initiale, et la majorité des discussions/interventions sont alors généralement menées par des partenaires du secteur de la santé, et le secteur des services sociaux et communautaires et du logement se partagent de plus en plus les responsabilités. Cette situation confirme qu'une fois qu'une situation de RSE est discutée par le truchement d'une approche pluriorganisme axée sur le risque, davantage de partenaires appropriés s'engagent et des soutiens sont déterminés.
 - Le rôle central que jouent les organismes d'assistance dans le processus d'intervention ne peut être sous-estimé. Les résultats des données continuent de démontrer l'engagement de plusieurs organismes qui reconnaissent les avantages que ce modèle a à offrir.
- La majorité des discussions tenues chaque année concerne le type de discussion « personne »; cependant, ces dernières années, la fréquence des discussions impliquant le type de discussion « famille » a augmenté, le niveau le plus élevé (40 %) des cinq dernières années étant manifeste en 2024.

Valeur fournie par la BDSR

La responsabilité de la sécurité et du bien-être communautaires incombe à tous les membres de la collectivité. Une approche intégrée est à ce titre nécessaire pour rassembler les municipalités, les services policiers, les partenaires communautaires et les communautés autochtones autour d'un objectif collectif. Il est essentiel d'encourager des partenariats multisectoriels avec une vision unifiée de la sécurité et du bien-être pour élaborer des stratégies, des programmes et des services visant à réduire les facteurs de risque et à favoriser des collectivités plus sûres et plus saines.

Les données fournies par la BDSR continuent de démontrer le succès des partenariats multisectoriels dans la réduction des risques grâce au travail concerté servant à déterminer les risques locaux et à lancer des interventions, tout en tenant compte des données démographiques, des ressources et des besoins locaux. Elles constituent également une ressource fiable pour les collectivités, qu'il convient d'utiliser en conjonction avec d'autres ensembles de données disponibles et les connaissances locales, pour cerner les tendances concernant les risques prioritaires et les groupes vulnérables. Elles visent également à guider l'élaboration des programmes et stratégies à venir qui seront mis en œuvre pour traiter ces risques, par exemple dans le cadre d'un plan de sécurité et de bien-être communautaires.

Comme le projet de la BDSR évolue, il est devenu la solution logicielle privilégiée en Ontario pour soutenir les collectivités qui ont mis en œuvre des modèles d'intervention multisectorielle destinés à réduire les risques. Reconnaisant la valeur des données de la BDSR, le Ministère reste engagé à fournir des rapports annuels pour s'assurer que les résultats provinciaux et régionaux sont partagés avec le gouvernement et les partenaires communautaires de sorte que les données puissent être utilisées à l'appui des politiques et les programmes, y compris des efforts de planification de la sécurité et du bien-être des collectivités ainsi que des investissements provinciaux plus larges. Plus précisément, les données de la BDSR peuvent être chevauchées et analysées par rapport aux principaux risques cernés dans les plans de sécurité et de bien-être communautaires à l'échelle de la province afin de broser un tableau plus complet des risques et des besoins dans les collectivités ontariennes. À l'échelle locale, divers plans de sécurité et de bien-être communautaires ont relevé la nécessité de renforcer ou d'élargir les tables d'intervention en tant que stratégie pour gérer les risques locaux et soutenir les populations vulnérables, ce qui démontre l'incidence positive de ces tables et la nécessité de poursuivre la collecte et l'analyse des données fournies par la BDSR.

Par le truchement de la BDSR, le ministère continue de défendre les avantages considérables de la collaboration en vue d'atteindre des résultats communs qui améliorent la qualité de vie des personnes les plus vulnérables de nos collectivités.

Pour en savoir plus sur le processus de planification de la sécurité et du bien-être communautaires, y compris le cadre et la trousse de planification de la sécurité et du bien-être communautaires, veuillez consulter les ressources du Ministère ici :

[Plan de sécurité et de bien-être communautaires](#)

Personnes-ressources

Pour toute question au sujet de la BDSR ou de ses rapports annuels, veuillez communiquer avec l'équipe de soutien de la BDSR du Ministère à l'adresse SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca.

Collaborateurs du rapport annuel 2024 de la BDSR

Analyste en matière de sécurité communautaire, Section de l'élaboration des programmes

Natalie Brull

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

Tiana Biordi

Chef, Section de l'élaboration des programmes

Ryan Baird

Directrice, Direction des relations extérieures

Michelina Longo

Annexe A – Glossaire

Modèle d'intervention multisectorielle destiné à réduire les risques : Un modèle d'intervention collaborative où des partenariats sont créés dans le but d'atténuer les risques et d'améliorer la sécurité et le bien-être communautaires. Les tables d'intervention ne sont qu'un seul exemple de ce modèle.

Table d'intervention : Une table d'intervention consiste en une réunion régulière de travailleurs de première ligne, issus de divers organismes et secteurs de services à la personne, qui travaillent ensemble pour déterminer les personnes, les familles, les groupes ou les lieux qui présentent un risque élevé de préjudice et pour personnaliser les interventions multidisciplinaires qui atténuent ces risques.

Risque spécialement élevé (RSE) : Toute situation ayant une incidence négative sur la santé ou la sécurité d'une personne, d'une famille ou d'un groupe de personnes, où des professionnels sont autorisés par la loi à partager des renseignements personnels afin d'éliminer ou de réduire un préjudice imminent menaçant la personne ou d'autres personnes. Dans le cadre de l'approche à quatre filtres, la détermination se fait au filtre 2, que le seuil de RSE ait été atteint ou non.

Approche à quatre filtres :

Filtre 1 : Filtrage interne à l'organisme – Le premier filtre est le processus de filtrage par l'organisme qui envisage d'engager des partenaires dans une intervention multisectorielle. L'organisme doit être incapable d'éliminer ou de réduire le risque sans soumettre la situation au groupe. Chaque situation doit donc impliquer des facteurs de risque qui dépassent le champ d'action ou la pratique habituelle de l'organisme. Ces situations représentent par conséquent une situation qui ne peut être traitée efficacement que de manière multisectorielle.

Filtre 2 : Renseignements anonymisés – À ce stade, l'organisme présente la situation au groupe dans un format anonymisé, en ne divulguant que les renseignements descriptifs qui sont raisonnablement nécessaires. Si les circonstances n'atteignent pas le seuil de risque spécialement élevé, aucune autre discussion ne devrait avoir lieu. Cependant, s'il est déterminé, par un consensus de la table, que le seuil a été atteint, des renseignements personnels limités sont divulgués au filtre 3 pour commencer à planifier une intervention multisectorielle.

Filtre 3 : Renseignements identificatoires limités – Si le groupe conclut que le seuil de risque spécialement élevé est atteint, il devrait, à ce filtre, déterminer quels organismes sont raisonnablement nécessaires pour planifier et mettre en œuvre l'intervention. Les renseignements identificatoires peuvent alors être partagés avec les organismes du filtre 4.

Filtre 4 : Intervention planifiée – Lors de ce dernier filtre, seuls les organismes désignés comme ayant un rôle direct à jouer dans une intervention se rencontreront séparément pour discuter des renseignements personnels limités requis afin de guider la planification de l'intervention. Une intervention devrait avoir lieu peu de temps après l'achèvement du filtre 4, afin de répondre aux besoins de la personne, de la famille ou d'un groupe précis de personnes et d'atténuer le risque élevé.

Veuillez noter que les aspects de l'approche à quatre filtres ne sont pas tous prescrits par la loi et qu'un grand nombre d'entre eux pourraient ne pas être obligatoires pour un organisme en particulier.

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur l'approche à quatre filtres pour le partage de l'information, veuillez consulter le [Document de référence sur le partage de renseignements dans des modèles d'intervention multisectorielle destinés à réduire des risques](#) sur le site Web du Ministère. Ce document s'adresse aux professionnels et présente des pratiques exemplaires pour l'échange de renseignements sur des personnes ou des familles en vue de les aiguiller vers des services locaux et d'atténuer le risque élevé de préjudice.

Raisons des conclusions : Une liste des conclusions émanant d'une discussion lors d'une initiative d'intervention multisectorielle destinée à réduire les risques. La BDSR comprend 18 raisons des conclusions différentes, regroupées en quatre catégories.

Types de discussion : Permettent de déterminer l'objet de l'intervention multisectorielle visant à réduire les risques (c'est-à-dire la personne, la famille, le voisinage, l'environnement et le logement).

Intégration : Le processus de planification et de mise en œuvre en jeu lorsque des sites sont ajoutés à la BDSR, y compris la migration des données historiques, le test des fonctionnalités et la formation des utilisateurs.

Facteurs de protection : Caractéristiques ou conditions favorables pouvant atténuer les effets néfastes des facteurs de risque et favoriser la santé des personnes, des familles et des collectivités, accroissant ainsi la sécurité et le bien-être personnels ou communautaires. Il existe 51 facteurs de protection dans la BDSR.

Facteurs de risque : Caractéristiques et/ou conditions négatives présentes chez les particuliers, les familles et les collectivités qui sont susceptibles d'augmenter la présence de la criminalité ou la peur de la criminalité dans une collectivité. Il existe 105 facteurs de risque dans la BDSR.

Services mobilisés : Les services mobilisés par suite de l'intervention sont recueillis dans la BDSR pour aider à suivre quels services ont été proposés et acceptés par cette personne ou cette famille à RSE. Il existe cinq types d'efforts de mobilisation (par exemple, informé, engagé) qui peuvent être appliqués à 29 services différents.

Indicateurs d'étude : Permettent aux partenaires des organismes multisectoriels de suivre et de surveiller des tendances particulières dans leur collectivité et de recueillir des renseignements sur certaines conditions qui peuvent être étudiées localement et qui ne relèvent pas des facteurs de risque individuels. Il existe 33 indicateurs d'étude dans la BDSR.

Tranche d'âge : Le regroupement des sujets de discussion par cohorte d'âges permet aux partenaires des organismes multisectoriels d'avoir une meilleure compréhension des besoins, aptitudes et capacités du sujet de discussion sans l'identifier. À l'automne 2020, un changement a été mis en œuvre dans la BDSR. Il avait pour but d'affiner les tranches d'âge pour les discussions futures afin de permettre des aperçus plus affinés. Ces nouveaux groupes n'ont pas fait l'objet d'un rapport avant 2021 afin de garantir un ensemble de données complet. Les valeurs historiques et les nouvelles tranches d'âge sont présentées dans le tableau ci-après.

Valeurs historiques	Nouvelles valeurs
0 – 5 ans	0 – 5 ans
6 – 11 ans	6 – 11 ans
12 – 17 ans	12 – 17 ans
18 – 24 ans	18 – 24 ans

25 – 29 ans	25 – 29 ans
30 – 39 ans	30 – 39 ans
40 – 59 ans	40 – 49 ans
60 ans et plus	50 – 59 ans
	60 – 69 ans
	70 – 79 ans
	80 ans et plus

Annexe B – Tous les sites de l’Ontario intégrés à la BDSR

RÉGION DE NORD-OUEST (13 sites)	RÉGION DU CENTRE (23 sites)	RÉGION DE L'EST (11 sites)	RÉGION DU NORD-OUEST (9 sites)	RÉGION DU NORD-OUEST (11 sites)
1. Brantford 2. Chatham-Kent 3. Comté d'Elgin 4. Comtés de Grey et Bruce 5. Comté de Huron et de Perth 6. London 7. Comté de Middlesex (Strathroy) 8. Comté de Norfolk (Simcoe, comté de Haldimand) 9. Comté d'Oxford 10. Région rurale de Wellington 11. Région de Waterloo (Cambridge et Kitchener) 12. Sarnia – Lambton (actuellement inactif) 13. Windsor	1. Barrie 2. Région de Durham 3. Région de Halton 4. Hamilton 5. Kawartha Lakes 6. Niagara – Port Colborne (Wainfleet, Welland, Pelham) 7. Niagara – Sainte-Catherines/Thorold 8. Niagara – Niagara Falls/Fort Erie 9. Niagara – Lincoln/West Lincoln/Grimsby 10. Simcoe Nord (Huronie-Ouest, Midland) 11. Comté de Northumberland (Port Hope) 12. Nottawasaga 13. Orillia 14. Région de Peel (Brampton et Mississauga) 15. Peterborough 16. Toronto – Black Creek 17. Toronto – est du centre-ville 18. Toronto – ouest du centre-ville 19. Toronto – Scarborough Nord 20. Toronto – Rexdale 21. Toronto – York 22. Toronto – East York 23. Région de York (actuellement inactif)	1. Cornwall, Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry 2. Comté de Hastings (Belleville, Quinte West) 3. Comté de Kingston et Frontenac 4. Comté de Lennox et Addington (Napanee) 5. Comté de Leeds et Grenville 6. Comté de North Hastings (Bancroft et région) 7. Ottawa (actuellement inactif) 8. Comté de Lanark (Perth) 9. Comté de Prince Edward 10. Comté de Renfrew 11. Comtés unis de Prescott-Russell	1. Dryden 2. Fort Frances 3. Greenstone 4. Kenora 5. Marathon 6. Nipigon 7. Red Lake 8. Sioux Lookout 9. Thunder Bay	1. Espanola 2. Algoma Est 3. Île Manitoulin 4. Moosonee 5. North Bay 6. Parry Sound 7. Sault Ste. Marie 8. Sudbury 9. Sudbury Est 10. Sudbury Nord 11. Timmins

*Remarque : Le tableau inclut tous les sites actuellement intégrés à la BDSR, qu'ils disposent ou non de données en 2024.



Grey Bruce OPP Detachment Board
177964 Grey Road 18, Owen Sound, ON N4K 5N5

July 16, 2025

The Honourable Doug Downey
Attorney General of Ontario
c/o Ministry of the Attorney General
McMurtry-Scott Building
720 Bay Street, 11th floor
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2S9
Sent via email: Doug.Downey@ontario.ca

**Re: Appeal to The Ministry of the Solicitor General for Review and Reform
of Provincial Offences System**

Dear Minister,

Please be advised that at its June 24th, 2025, Board Meeting, the Grey Bruce OPP Detachment Board passed the following resolution:

OPP2025-022

Moved By: Member Scott Mackey

Seconded By: Member Robert Uhrig

Approved

Whereas the Grey Bruce OPP Detachment Board serves as a civilian governance and oversight body, mandated to guide local policing priorities, promote transparency and accountability, and support the development and monitoring of community safety initiatives;

And whereas the Board has become aware of the recent withdrawal of a substantial number of Provincial Offences Act (POA) charges in our region, which undermines the principles of accountability, deterrence, and public confidence in the justice system;

And whereas municipalities are responsible for the administration of fine collection of POA matters on behalf of the province and rely on fine revenue not only to recoup associated costs but to support local justice infrastructure and community safety initiatives;

And whereas the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO), supported by the Association of Municipal Managers, Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario (AMCTO), has called for a third-party review of the POA system to address long-standing concerns, including judicial resource shortages, growing court case backlogs, difficulty collecting outstanding fines, outdated legislative frameworks, and an overly burdensome administrative structure;

And whereas AMCTO President, Paul Shipway and staff, recently met with Attorney General, Doug Downey, and Parliamentary Assistant, Monica Ciriello, to advocate for urgent reforms to improve efficiency, enhance fine collection, and reinforce the integrity of the POA system in Ontario;

Therefore be it resolved that the Grey Bruce OPP Detachment Board formally express its deep concern and displeasure at the unexplained and substantial withdrawal of POA charges in our region, and the negative impact this action has on community safety, public trust, and municipal cost recovery;

Be it further resolved that the Board endorse AMO's and AMCTO's call for a third-party review of the Provincial Offences Act system and support efforts to modernize POA legislation to better reflect current enforcement and judicial needs;

Be it further resolved that this resolution be forwarded to the Ministry of the Attorney General, AMCTO, AMO, ROMA, all Ontario Municipal Councils and Police Services Boards, OAPSB and local Members of Provincial Parliament, and that the Board request a formal response from the Ministry explaining the rationale behind the withdrawal of POA charges and what steps are being taken to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

Sincerely,

Jodi Ward

Jodi Ward

Board Administrator

✉ jward@georgianbluffs.ca | ☎ 519-376-2729 ext. 601

CC: AMCTO

AMO

ROMA

All Ontario Municipal Councils

All Police Services Boards

OAPSB

Paul Vickers, MPP — Bruce-Grey-Owen Sound

Alex Ruff, MP — Bruce-Grey-Owen Sound

 www.georgianbluffs.ca |  519-376-2729 |  info@georgianbluffs.ca

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

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April – June 2025

Top Features

Message from Chair

Message from Executive Director

Open Surveys – Have your say!

Conference Summary

Municipal Board Updates

OPP Detachment Board Updates

Message from the IoP

News from our Partners

Training Update



Message from the Chair

I am honoured to serve as Chair of the OAPSB at this pivotal moment in community safety and police governance across Ontario.

Over the years, I have witnessed the critical role police service boards play, not just in oversight, but in building public trust, ensuring transparency, and helping shape the direction of policing in our communities. As Chair, I am committed to strengthening the voice and capacity of boards province-wide, recognizing that strong, well-supported boards are essential to safe, effective, and accountable policing.

The road ahead presents both opportunities and challenges. The implementation of the Community Safety and Policing Act marks a new era in police oversight, one that calls for clarity, consistency, and collaboration. Our Association will be a strong partner to members as we navigate this transition, ensuring boards are equipped with the tools, training, and advocacy they need to lead effectively.

My vision for the OAPSB is rooted in three priorities: empowering boards through practical education and support; strengthening our collective influence with government and stakeholders; and promoting excellence in governance through shared learning and innovation. Whether through improved board practices, a stronger collective voice, or community engagement, we must lead with integrity and a shared commitment to community safety and public confidence.

To our members: thank you for your service. I look forward to working together to build a stronger, united voice for police governance in Ontario.

Sincerely,

Alan K. (Al) Boughton
Chair, Ontario Association of Police Service Boards





Message from the Executive Director

AGENDA ITEM #9.4.

Building Momentum Through Member Voice and Connection

As we move into summer, I want to thank everyone who joined us for our Spring Conference and Annual General Meeting. The energy, insight, and shared commitment from across our member boards were powerful reminders of why this work matters — and how important it is that we stay connected and aligned.

We are hearing clearly from you — our members — that your time, service, and lived experience at the governance table deserve both recognition and support. That's why we're moving forward with surveys to better understand and benchmark remuneration practices for Police Service Board and OPP Detachment Board members. Your feedback will directly shape our future advocacy and guidance.

At the same time, we're launching more focused member events and webinars to dive deeper into priority topics like onboarding, governance challenges, and adapting to the evolving policing landscape. These sessions have been thoughtful, practical, and grounded in the real experiences of our members — whether serving on Municipal boards, First Nations boards, or OPP Detachment boards.

As always, we invite you to explore the updated resources available in the Member Portal at oapsb.ca, including recent templates, guides, and supports.

Thank you for your continued leadership. Your collective voice is helping strengthen oversight, accountability, and safety across Ontario.



Lisa Darling, M.O.M.
Executive Director,
Ontario Association of Police Service Boards

Board Spotlight

Does your board want to be featured in an upcoming Newsletter?

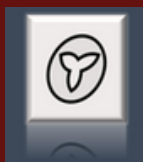
In coming editions of this newsletter, we will be featuring a Member Board!

contact:
media@oapsb.ca

Website:
<https://oapsb.ca/>

Follow & Connect

Look for Our App available for iPhone and Android



Open Surveys – Your Voice Matters



Action Required: Urgent Survey on Bargaining Responsibilities (Municipal Boards Only)

We are distributing a high-priority survey specifically for Municipal Police Service Boards. This one has a **short turnaround**, so we ask for your prompt attention.

Deadline: **Thursday, July 11, 2025**

Goal: One survey per board – and if your board has an administrator, we encourage them to complete it too, using the separate link.

Why it matters: The more responses we receive, the stronger and more representative our data will be. This will directly inform next steps for supporting boards in their bargaining responsibilities.

Complete the Surveys Here:

- [Board Member Survey](#)
- [Executive Director and Board Staff Survey](#)

This summer, OAPSB is launching two province-wide surveys to gather crucial data on how Police Services Board and OPP Detachment Board members are being compensated for their time, responsibility, and service.

Watch your inbox later this month for your personalized survey link for the **Remuneration Surveys** which will be open until the 18 of August, 2025.

And thank you in advance for helping shape the future of board governance in Ontario.

If you have questions or would like more information, please visit the Member Portal or email us at training@oapsb.ca.

Want to contribute to our next newsletter, or have a topic you're interested in?

media@oapsb.ca

2025 Spring Conference & AGM Recap

AGENDA ITEM #9.4.

Stronger Together: Highlights from the 2025 Spring Conference & AGM

This year's Spring Conference and Annual General Meeting brought together OAPSB members from across Ontario for a powerful few days of learning, connecting, and planning for the road ahead. Held in London, ON, the event drew strong participation from Municipal, First Nations, and OPP Detachment Boards; each bringing unique insights to the table.

Among the most well-received elements of the conference were the breakout sessions, which provided hands-on, facilitated discussions on practical governance issues. Topics like Critical Thinking for Police Governance to Rules of Engagement for Boards, these sessions gave members the chance to learn about best practices in a more focused, interactive format aimed at enhancing their skills and confidence. Feedback from our post-conference survey confirmed what we hoped: this was just the kind of practical support members are looking for.

These breakout learning sessions were only the beginning – a formal training and learning program is in development and will launch later this year, with modules inspired directly by member feedback and breakout session themes.

During the AGM, members also:

- Elected a new Board of Directors, now posted on our [website](#)
- Approved key governance updates and financials
- Endorsed continued work in strengthening remuneration practices and system-level collaboration

Thank you to everyone who made the 2025 Conference a success – your participation fuels the momentum we're building together. Stay tuned for more information on the upcoming Fall Webinar Series, training modules, and opportunities to participate.

If you could not join us for the conference, the conference presentations can be found via the member's portal on the website!

Updates for Boards

Municipal Police Service Boards: Key Updates for Compliance and Best Practices

The **Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario** has released a groundbreaking framework for the use of Investigative Genetic Genealogy (IGG) by police services—a first in Canada. This guidance is a vital step toward ensuring that emerging technologies are deployed responsibly, ethically, and with public trust at the forefront.

As leaders in police governance, we recognize the immense potential of IGG to solve cold cases and deliver justice. But we also carry the responsibility to ensure that its use aligns with principles of accountability, necessity, and proportionality. The IPC’s twelve guardrails—ranging from lawful authority to public consultation—offer a roadmap for oversight bodies to support innovation while safeguarding privacy and human rights.

In light of the new guidance from the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario on Investigative Genetic Genealogy (IGG), Boards should be leaning into their oversight role by asking thoughtful, forward-looking questions like:

Governance & Legal Authority

- Has our police service established clear policies and procedures for the use of IGG?
- Under what legal authority is IGG being used, and how is that authority documented and reviewed?

Privacy & Risk Mitigation

- What safeguards are in place to ensure compliance with privacy laws and the IPC’s twelve guardrails?
- How is the service minimizing the collection, use, and retention of genetic data?

Public Trust & Transparency

- Has the service engaged in public consultation or community dialogue about the use of IGG?
- What steps are being taken to ensure transparency and accountability in IGG investigations?

Procurement & Partnerships

- Are third-party vendors involved in IGG investigations? If so, how are they being vetted and monitored?
- What contractual or oversight mechanisms are in place to ensure ethical and secure handling of data?

Oversight & Evaluation

- How is the effectiveness and proportionality of IGG being evaluated?
- What role does the Board play in reviewing or approving the use of IGG in specific cases?

These questions can help Boards ensure that the use of IGG aligns with principles of necessity, proportionality, and public accountability—especially in the absence of a clear legislative framework. We have information posted on our member’s portal resources page to help.

For Information on the Twelve Guardrails visit the Information and Privacy Commissioner website [here](#)

OPP Detachment Boards: Key Updates for Compliance and Best Practices

OPP Detachment Boards continue to develop toward compliance to the CSPA. Don’t forget about the number of resources that can be found on the website to help support your board and administrators. The website is a valuable tool!

Recently we’ve added:

- A Start-Up Checklist for boards that are still forming and getting started
- The Annual Report - A summary of what boards can use for their portion of the report, some guidance on delivery and a framework for the report.
- Information on Detachment Commander Performance Reviews
- Information on Detachment Commander selection.

Coming this Summer, we will be launching our Administrative Handbook for Boards. Wait for announcements soon!

Can’t find something you need or are looking for? Contact us anytime for help & support!

contact the OAPSB Team at training@oapsb.ca!

Our member’s portal continues to evolve and grow. There are lots of tips and tools to help boards with their activities.



Inspectorate of Policing Spotlight – What My Inaugural Report Means for Police Service Boards in Ontario

On May 26, 2025, I released my first Spotlight Report: Policing of Protests and Major Events: Public Order Maintenance in Ontario. The report provides insights and recommendations to support police service boards in their governance role. It highlights a 184 per cent increase in Public Order Units between 2018-2022, reflecting growing demands on police services and emphasizing the need for strong oversight, adequate resources, and officer wellness.

Overall, I concluded that the state of policing in Ontario is strong. The legal and governance infrastructure that should surround POU and their operational work is, generally, in place in the form of police service board policy and governance. However, there are also signs that the system is becoming stretched due to demand and complexity and this trend is increasing.

In preparing the report, we incorporated feedback from the Ontario Association of Police Service Boards (OAPSB) to help ensure board perspectives were reflected. I appreciate their input as we work to strengthen policing standards across the province.

As leaders responsible for police governance across Ontario, you represent your communities' voices and translate their values into the strategic direction that shapes policing services. This report highlights the growing challenges police services face when maintaining public order during protests and large-scale events – challenges I know you must actively engage with to ensure policing remains effective, accountable, and community-focused.

My Recommendations for Police Service Boards

I recommend Police Service Boards do the following to ensure your service is ready for major public events or protests in your community:

1. Review and Update Policies

I recommend that you review and update your public order maintenance policies to fully align with the Community Safety and Policing Act (CSPA) and Ontario Regulation 392/23. Your policies should clearly address all procedural areas where the Chief must establish guidelines for maintaining public peace. Additionally, I encourage you to maintain ongoing communication with your Chief, including receiving:

- Annual summaries of POU deployments (internal and external).
- Trend analysis of public order policing to help inform your strategic oversight.

2. Ensure Your Service Has Valid POU Support Agreements

If your police service does not have its own POU, you must verify that valid support agreements are in place as required by Section 14 of the CSPA. I urge you to collaborate with your police service and any supporting services to establish deployment timelines that reflect local public safety risks and resource capacities.

3. Oversee Procedure Reviews and Updates

Chiefs should regularly review and update public order maintenance procedures, and you should expect this as part of your governance role. These procedures must:

- Align with the CSPA and accurately represent how your service maintains public peace.
- Define clear criteria for POU deployment for both planned and unplanned incidents, including the authorization process and operational responsibilities.
- Include mandatory debriefings after every POU deployment, as required under Ontario Regulation 392/23.

4. Support Public Order Manual Maintenance

For police services with POU, I recommend that Chiefs maintain a comprehensive public order manual tailored to the service's needs and ensure it is available to all POU members. Supporting consistent training through provincial initiatives like the Ontario Police College is also essential.

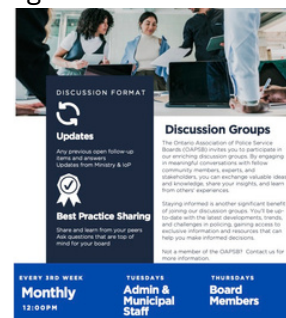
By acting on these recommendations, you will help strengthen public trust, improve officer well-being, and ensure Ontario's police services are prepared to maintain public order effectively and respectfully in your communities.

At the heart of effective police governance is the ability to learn from one another – and that’s exactly what our OAPSB Discussion Groups are designed to support.

These small, focused working groups are bringing together members from across the province to dig into the real-world issues boards are facing today. Whether you serve on a Municipal Board, a First Nations Board, or an OPP Detachment Board, these sessions are creating space for collaboration, innovation, and peer-based problem solving.

So far, participants have explored:

- Transitioning to the CSPA in a range of topics, areas and policy development
- Navigating dual accountabilities and community expectations
- Role clarity for effective communication with the media and your community
- Balancing transparency with governance limitations
- Preparing for Budgets, Annual Reports and so on...
- Developing information for your website



What we’re hearing is clear: these aren’t just helpful – they’re essential. The conversations are practical, confidential, and grounded in lived experience. Participants have walked away with sample templates, new contacts, and fresh ideas to bring back to their own boards.

As we continue to expand this initiative, we invite all members to get involved. Whether you’re looking to share your own lessons or simply want to listen and learn, there’s a place for you at the table.

Upcoming session dates and sign-up links are available on the OAPSB Member Portal. These sessions are free but registration is required.

From Insight to Oversight: OAPSB’s New Expert Webinar Series

The Ontario Association of Police Service Boards (OAPSB) is launching a powerful new webinar series connecting Ontario’s police boards with expert-level knowledge traditionally reserved for direct police service stakeholders. This initiative is designed to strengthen governance, enrich decision-making, and enhance board leadership at every level.

Each month, the series will spotlight a theme vital to effective oversight and public safety. Sessions will deliver practical, actionable guidance that boards can use to gain a deeper understanding in their role of Governance. Whether you're newly appointed or a seasoned board member, this series is your invitation to learn, reflect, and lead more effectively. Stay tuned for registration details. Insightful conversations and invaluable tools await.

Each month, the series will spotlight a theme vital to effective oversight and public safety. Sessions will deliver practical, actionable guidance across key areas such as:

- Technology in Modern Policing
 - Data Intelligence and Geospatial Strategy (GIS)
 - Human Resources and Culture Building
 - Leadership and Succession Planning
 - Cybersecurity and Digital Threats
 - Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
 - Budgeting and Fiscal Oversight
 - Crisis Communication and Media Relations
 - Community Engagement & Public Accountability
 - Intergovernmental Roles and Collaboration
 - Community Partner Overviews
 - Innovations in Mental Health Response
 - Strategic Planning for Police Boards
-and much more.....



From foundational skills to strategic strategy, the 2025 Spring Conference reinforced OAPSB's commitment to providing evidence-based, practical training tailored to the evolving needs of Police Service Board and Detachment Board members across Ontario.

"I want to take this opportunity to thank the incredible team of facilitators I had the pleasure of working alongside in preparing and delivering our Spring Conference sessions," shares Linda Skoyles, OAPSB Training Specialist.

"Clemencia Bonsma, Natalie Champagne, Jen Naklie and Christine Weston – your dedication in developing and delivering the Critical Thinking and Assessment & Evaluation Tools workshops was outstanding. The feedback we've received from participants speaks to the clarity, relevance, and thoughtfulness of your approach."

Conference attendees also benefitted from a wide range of expert-led sessions, including:

- Public Speaking and Managing the Media, facilitated by Cherri Greeno, Director of Corporate Affairs, Waterloo Regional Police Service, and Dr. Jose Luis (Joe) Couto, Director of Public Relations and Communications, Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police
- Rules of Engagement for Police Governance, led by Diane Smithson, CAO of Carleton Place, ON, and Anitra Basant Sisavang, Executive Director, York Regional Police Services Board
- A pre-conference session on OPP Detachment Board Development, co-led by Jennifer Catterall, Strategic Business Planner, OPP Strategic Planning and Analysis Bureau, and Lisa Darling, Executive Director, OAPSB
- Recruiting an Effective Leader, co-facilitated by Lisa Darling and Bill Hagborg, Board Member, North Bay Police Service Board and OAPSB Director

The Introduction to Police Culture session, facilitated by Linda, sparked significant interest and robust dialogue – so much so that an expanded series will be launched later this year to continue exploring the values, norms, and structural dynamics of policing culture.

"We're listening," Linda adds. "These workshops were just the beginning. Please continue to share your training needs and ideas – they directly shape how we serve you."

Share your feedback or topic suggestions with Linda at linda@oapsb.ca.

Upcoming Events
check www.oapsb.ca/events

Staff Report

HHOPPDB-02-2025

Board date: September 24, 2025
To: Chair and Members of Haliburton Highlands OPP Detachment Board
From: Pam Weiss, Executive Assistant to the CAO

CORRESPONDENCE REPORT

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Correspondence Report be received for information.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Key Findings:

From March 19, 2025 – September 17, 2025 we had two (3) inquiries from the public via email.

1. Requesting general information of the detachment for a job interview.
Referred the author to the detachment directly.
2. Concern about Traffic Enforcement on CR 507.
Referred the author to the Detachment Commander
3. To Premier Doug Ford/Ombudsman Paul Dube/MPP Laurie Scott, Loon Lake area speed reduction.
Copied for information

Financial Implications:

No significant financial implications

SIGNATURES

Prepared by: Pam Weiss

Chair Approval: Andrew Fletcher