



2018 ANNUAL REPORT



ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE

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COMMISSIONER'S MESSAGE

On April 8, 2019, I was sworn in as Commissioner of the OPP, and it is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the members of the OPP, I present the 2018 Annual Report. This retrospective highlights some of the remarkable work undertaken over the past year.

Our members provided community-based policing in 325 municipalities and served our citizens tirelessly while patrolling more than one million square kilometres. As Ontario's police service of jurisdiction, the OPP continued to lead province-wide joint-force initiatives that countered the exploitation of children and vulnerable persons, disrupted organized crime and tackled the growing prevalence of guns and gangs.

I encourage the women and men of the OPP to be proud of their collective accomplishments that garnered an impressive 95.5% community satisfaction rating with the overall quality of service provided to our communities. Their leadership and excellence was further acknowledged with various local, provincial and national excellence in policing awards. It is these successes and the OPP's well-deserved legacy of expertise that will form the basis of our path forward. This path will include healthy, safe and productive workplaces for all members and the efficient stewardship of public funds.

In 2018, the number of federal and provincial statute charges laid increased to over 525 thousand. This coincided with a 9.6% increase in *Criminal Code* violations and a 6% increase in traffic-related enforcement. These efforts notwithstanding, perhaps as impressive is that throughout the last year, the OPP contended with more than one million occurrences that required its presence/resourcing. As well,

the frontline collaborated for local solutions to local issues through participation at more than half of the situation tables operating around the province. Additionally, robust and valued partnerships with Indigenous communities ensured that youth-empowerment and education initiatives were delivered in support of sustainable and positive change.

From a public safety perspective, the OPP continued to focus on individuals operating outside of the parameters of recent legislation that legalized cannabis for non-medical use, and the criminality that places individuals suffering from substance abuse disorders at risk. In fact, over \$5.3 million in drugs were removed from OPP communities alone, comprised in part by seizures of fentanyl with a street value of more than \$1 million and illicit cannabis valued at \$2.5 million.

I am deeply honoured with the responsibility to lead an organization that is one of the largest deployed police services in North America and serves more than 14 million Ontarians. I share a sense of pride with all members for the remarkable achievements detailed herein. I know I speak for the women and men of the OPP when I state, as public servants, we remain committed to ensuring Safe Communities... A Secure Ontario.

Thomas Carrique, M.O.M.

A stylized signature of Thomas Carrique in black ink.

COMMAND STAFF

Commissioner Thomas Carrique
 Deputy Commissioner Rick Barnum
 Deputy Commissioner (to be determined)
 Deputy Commissioner Gary Couture
 Provincial Commander Mary Silverthorn



Commissioner Thomas Carrique

- Adjudicator
- Corporate Communications and Strategy Management Bureau
- Office of the Commissioner

Deputy Commissioner Rick Barnum

PROVINCIAL COMMANDER,
 INVESTIGATIONS AND ORGANIZED CRIME

- Chief Firearms Office
- Investigation and Enforcement Bureau (AGCO)
- Investigation and Support Bureau
- Organized Crime Enforcement Bureau
- Professional Standards Bureau
- Project Support Centre
- Provincial Operations Intelligence Bureau

Deputy Commissioner (to be determined)

PROVINCIAL COMMANDER,
 TRAFFIC SAFETY AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

- Communications and Technology Services Bureau
- Field Support Bureau
- Highway Safety Division
- Security Bureau

Deputy Commissioner Gary Couture

PROVINCIAL COMMANDER,
 FIELD OPERATIONS

- Community Safety Services
- Indigenous Policing Bureau
- Central Region
- East Region
- North East Region
- North West Region
- West Region

Mary Silverthorn

PROVINCIAL COMMANDER,
 CORPORATE SERVICES

- Business Management Bureau
- Career Development Bureau
- Fleet, Supply and Weapons Services Bureau
- Municipal Policing Bureau

OPP VISION

Safe Communities... A Secure Ontario

OPP MISSION

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



OPP VALUES

- Professionalism
- Accountability
- Diversity
- Respect
- Excellence
- Leadership

OPP PROMISE

As an organization, the OPP commits to working continually to earn the confidence of the citizens of and visitors to Ontario — a confidence that will not be taken for granted. The OPP fulfills this commitment by providing the best and most professional service possible and by striving to build a culture of trust, and open and honest dialogue with the communities it serves and among the people it employs. The organization commits to creating and sustaining a positive working environment in which all employees have equal opportunity to fulfill their potential within the profession.

Each OPP employee and volunteer appreciates the vital role they play in protecting the fundamental rights of all people in Ontario. As such, each commits to always put the interests of the public and the OPP's vision and mission before any personal and private interests, and to demonstrate pride in their profession and the OPP through personal conduct that reflects a belief in OPP values and ethics.



LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

- Alcohol and Gaming Enforcement
- Asset Forfeiture
- Auxiliary Policing/Chaplaincy
- Aviation/Flight Operations
- Biker Enforcement
- Blood Stain Analysis
- Breath Analysis/Drug Recognition
- Canine Search, Rescue, Tracking and Detection
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive Response
- Child Exploitation Investigation
- Civil Litigation File Coordination
- Civilian Data Entry
- Collision Reconstruction and Investigation
- Commercial Vehicles and Dangerous Goods
- Communications
- Community Policing
- Community Street Crime Units
- Complaint Investigation
- Computer-Aided Dispatch
- Contraband Tobacco
- Court Case Management
- Crime Analysis
- Crime Gun Analysis
- Crime Prevention and Community Safety
- Crime Stoppers
- Criminal Investigation Services and Major Case Management
- Crisis Negotiation
- Drug Enforcement
- Drug Evaluation and Classification
- DNA Coordination
- Emergency Management
- Emergency Response
- Explosives Disposal
- Federal Firearms Program Delivery
- Federal and Provincial Road Safety Countermeasures
- Forensic and Identification Services
- Fraud, Corruption, Economic/Financial Crime Investigation
- Hate Crimes/Extremism Investigation
- Health Fraud Investigation
- Illegal Gaming Investigation
- Incident Command
- Indigenous Policing
- Information Technology
- Intelligence
- Justice Officials and Dignitary Protection Services
- Marine, Motorized Snow and Off-road Vehicle and Motorcycle Patrol
- Media Relations
- Missing Persons and Unidentified Bodies
- Offender Transportation
- Ontario Sex Offender Registry
- Organized Crime Enforcement
- Physical Security Services
- Polygraph
- Provincial Anti-Terrorism
- Provincial Cybercrime Strategy
- Provincial Human Trafficking Strategy
- Provincial Operations Centre
- Public Order
- Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems
- Repeat Offender Parole Enforcement
- RIDE (Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere)
- Search and Rescue
- Security Assessments and Enquiries
- Surveillance - Electronic and Physical
- Tactical and Emergency Medical
- Tactics and Rescue
- Technological Crime/Digital Evidence Forensics and Analysis
- Threat Assessment and Criminal Behavioural Analysis
- Traffic Safety
- Training
- Underwater Search and Recovery
- United Nations Policing Missions
- Urban Search and Rescue
- Video Forensics
- Violent Crime Linkage Analysis
- Victim Assistance, Support and Response
- Weapons Enforcement
- Witness Protection

MEETING ITS MANDATE WITH VISION-INSPIRED, MISSION-DRIVEN POLICING

Core policing and its supporting infrastructure and administration framework are delivered in accordance with principles and requirements outlined in the *Adequacy and Effectiveness Standards Regulation O.Reg.3/99 (Adequacy Standards)* made under the *Police Services Act (PSA)*. The OPP delivers effective, efficient and legitimate policing in accordance with these standards and the requirements of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and the *Ontario Human Rights Code*. Pursuant to the PSA, new legislation, case law and other legal decisions, standards and guidelines also dictate policing responsibilities.

Under the Ontario First Nations Policing Agreement (OFNPA) the OPP provides for the administration of policing services in 20 First Nation communities. There are an additional 22 First Nations that fall outside of the OFNPA. The OPP works with Chief and Council from these First Nations to identify community needs as they are policed as part of regular detachment patrol. The OPP also provides specialized support services, as required, for the nine self-administered First Nations police services.



14+ MILLION RESIDENTS



and more than 20 million visitors are served under this unique mandate

Safe Communities... A Secure Ontario

Vision-inspired policing is delivered under a multi-faceted and complex mandate.

Safe Communities incorporates the provision of detachment-based and frontline policing for the majority of Ontario's municipalities, roadways, trails and waterways.

As the province's police service of jurisdiction, **A Secure Ontario** includes:

- The leadership, management and maintenance of province-wide programs and services on behalf of the Ministry of the Solicitor General. This includes leadership of large joint-force operations that include a number of justice sector and law enforcement stakeholders;
- The provision of a wide array of programs and services, criminal investigative and technical expertise. Many are provided in accordance with *Adequacy Standards*; these are provided to all

OPP communities and in support of municipal, regional and First Nations police services across Ontario, as requested; and

- The commitment to the evidence-based deployment of resources in support of local and provincial OPP programs and services that are mission-driven with a commitment to public safety, and delivery of proactive and innovative policing in partnership with its communities.

Under its unique mandate, the OPP strongly values its role as a leading and supportive policing partner.

In 2018, Statements of Activity for all of Ontario's municipal, regional and self-directed First Nations police services outlined the extent of basic and municipal policing support provided by the OPP in the previous calendar year. Most importantly, these Statements clearly demonstrated the OPP's collaborative approach to the delivery of essential services that ensure the safety and security of the people of the Province of Ontario.

SAFE COMMUNITIES

A SECURE ONTARIO

324* OF ONTARIO'S 444
MUNICIPALITIES



Municipal, regional and self-directed First Nations police services across Ontario were provided support that **TOTALLED IN EXCESS OF \$15.1 MILLION**

* OPP policing services are delivered to a total of 325 Ontario municipalities; according to the provisions of the *PSA R.S.O., 1990 Sections 5 and 10*; to one Ontario municipality according to the *PSA, Ontario Regulation 420/97, Section 6.1*.

OPERATING BY LAND, WATER AND AIR

THE OPP IN NUMBERS



Spanning the province, from remote northern and First Nation communities to rural, farming and urban centres; more than 99,000+ square kilometres of waterways and a vast trails network; along with 128+ thousand kilometres of roadways including the country's busiest transportation route, Highway 401; to international and interprovincial border crossings.

**Serving Ontarians with 8,900+ civilian,
uniform and auxiliary members**

Leading provincial initiatives:

- To reduce the victimization created by criminals and organized criminality such as serious fraud, human trafficking, child exploitation and illicit drugs; and
- On behalf of the Province of Ontario and the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Providing frontline policing:

- In over 72% of Ontario municipalities; and
- On the majority of provincial roadways, waterways and trails.

Deploying across:

- 5 Regions and 1 Division; and
- 16 bureaus providing specialized, investigative, technical, operational and corporate services support.

Covering a footprint of:

- 260+ thousand square metres across the province comprising OPP facilities*, including a number of special investigative, special purpose and training centres, as well as:
 - 162 detachment locations
 - 5 regional headquarters
 - 1 divisional headquarters
 - 13 forensic identification units
 - 1 general headquarters
 - 5 provincial communications centres (PCCs)

Providing operational air services support with an aviation fleet comprised of:

- 1 Cessna 206 T Fixed Wing Aircraft
- 1 Pilatus PC12NG Fixed Wing Aircraft
- 2 Airbus H135 Rotary Wing Aircraft
- 3 Draganflyer X4ES Remotely Piloted Aircraft System
- 11 Aeryon SkyRanger Remotely Piloted Aircraft System
- 1 DJI Mavic Remotely Piloted Aircraft System

Preventing crime and meeting the needs of its communities with a motorized vehicle fleet comprised of:

- 4,714 vehicles (patrol, investigative, multi-use, motorcycle and specialty)
 - 4,194 road vehicles**
 - 520 seasonal vehicles***
 - 1,550 vehicles equipped with GPS
 - 1,429 vehicles equipped with mobile workstations/mobile for public safety

* Government-owned, third-party leases or provided by municipalities

** Including trailers

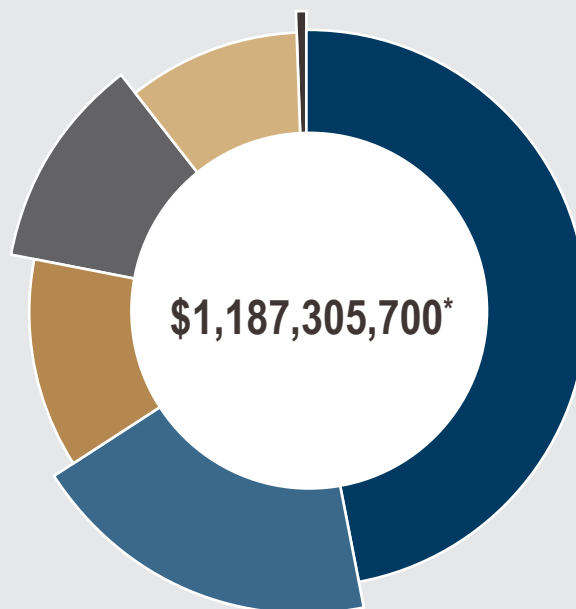
*** Marine vessels, motorized snow (MSV) and off-road vehicles (ORV)



THE COST OF THE OPP

2018/2019 Operating and Capital Budget Estimates

0.4%	Office of the Commissioner
10.1%	Benefits
11.4%	Investigations and Organized Crime Command
12.0%	Corporate Services Command
18.9%	Traffic Safety Command
47.2%	Field Operations Command



* Total does not include statutory appropriations

SALARIES AND BENEFITS

Salaries and benefits comprise a significant proportion of the OPP policing budget, averaging 85 percent as compared to 15 percent for direct operating expenses. This percentage breakdown is consistent with other police agencies in Ontario and Canada and is common to many professions that require the intense use of available human resources to meet their mandates.

The OPP does not have direct control over compensation rates for its members. The Crown in the Right of Ontario, represented by the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services, negotiates salaries and benefits with the Ontario Provincial Police Association (OPPA). The most recent collective agreement expired on December 31, 2018.

\$5.8 MILLION**

SPENT BY THE OPP
for facility repairs
and alterations

**8% OF CORPORATE
SERVICES'
12% OPERATING AND
CAPITAL BUDGET ESTIMATES**
is for fuel costs, travel, services,
procurements such as vehicles,
uniforms, equipment, etc.

\$18.5 MILLION**

OF CAPITAL PROJECTS
Provided by the
Ministry of the Solicitor General

** Values are based on estimates prior to 2018/2019 fiscal year end

THE COST OF MUNICIPAL POLICING*

Other: \$35+ million

These costs include overtime, court security, dedicated positions and cleaning/caretakers.

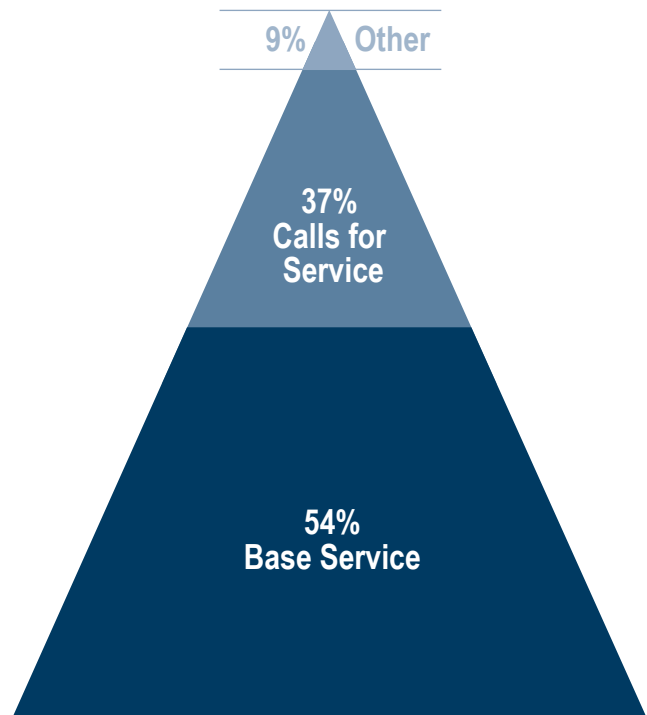
Calls for Service: \$150+ million

The cost of municipal REACTIVE calls for service allocated based on their usage (i.e. crime calls, provincial statute calls, motor vehicle collision (MVC) calls and general calls for service).

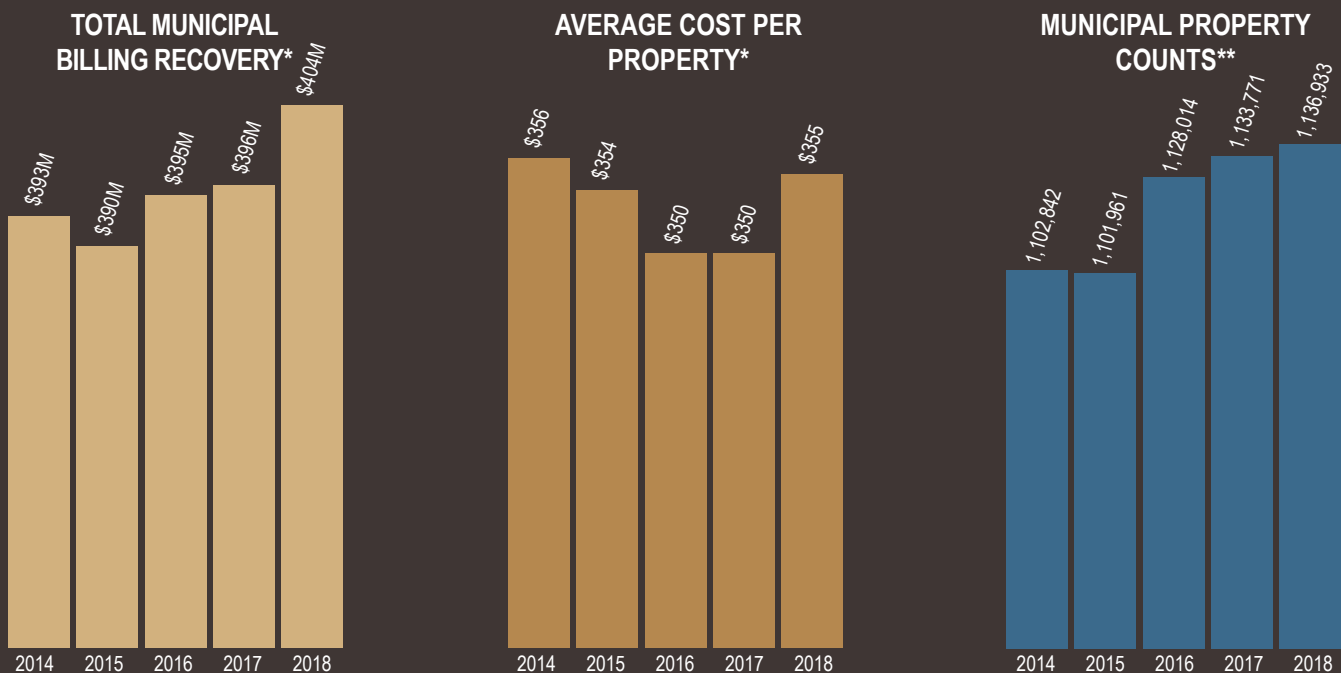
Base Service: \$217+ million

The cost of fully trained and well equipped, available police officers performing PROACTIVE policing and other activities as required by the PSA and under the OPP integrated service delivery calls, 365 days a year.

TOTAL: \$403+ MILLION



OPP MUNICIPAL HISTORICAL TRENDS (2014-2018)



Since the implementation of the current billing model in 2015, municipal billing recoveries have increased, on average, at 1.1 percent year over year, where the average cost per property remained relatively stable.

RESOURCES

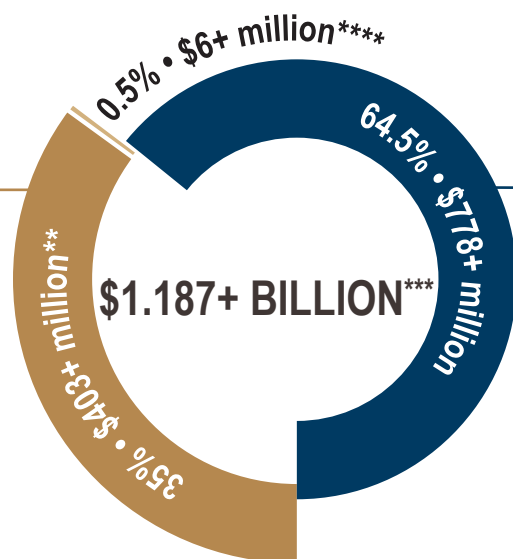
MUNICIPAL POLICING RECOVERIES

Detachment Staff*

- Supervision
- Frontline Constables
- Civilian Administrative Support

Support Positions (Cost Recovery Formula)*

- Communication Operators
- Prisoner Guards
- Provincial Police Academy and In-Service Training
- Uniform Recruitment
- Municipal Policing Bureau
- Forensic Identification
- Information Technology and Telephone Support
- Regional Headquarters



PROVINCIAL/SPECIALIZED SERVICES

Traffic Safety

- Aircraft Enforcement
- Provincial Traffic Safety Program
- Motorized Snow/Off-Road/Vessel Enforcement
- Waterways and King's Highways

Investigations

- Criminal
- Child Exploitation
- Anti-Rackets
- Organized Crime
- Investigative Support

Intelligence

- Covert Operations
- Provincial Anti-Terrorism and Hate Crimes
- Analysis and Information
- Field Intelligence

Specialized Response Teams

- Tactical and Emergency Medical Services
- Aviation Services
- Canine Unit
- Emergency Response Team
- Crisis Negotiation
- Tactics and Rescue Unit
- Underwater Search and Recovery Unit
- Urban Chemical Response Team

Auxiliary Policing

Community Safety

Unincorporated Territory

Indigenous Policing

Amalgamations

Municipalities that decide to disband an existing police service in favour of the OPP are billed under a transition contract for the first three years plus the number of days necessary to have an expiry date of December 31. After the expiry of the transition contract, the municipality is billed under the current billing model.

2018 Annual Billing Statements

According to the Statements distributed to municipalities in September 2017, approximately 75 percent of OPP-policed municipalities paid less than the average estimated cost per property of \$355 in 2018.

Municipal Expenses vs. OPP Policing Cost

Financial Information Return Ministry of Municipal Housing database data analysis shows that the OPP policing cost represents approximately 10 percent of the total expenses incurred by the municipalities policed by the OPP in 2011-2017.

* Municipalities are billed for the portion of detachment and support positions required to meet their service demands.

** Total OPP municipal policing resourcing costs of \$403+ million are based on estimated policing costs for 2018.

*** Total does not include statutory appropriations and is based on 2018/2019 budget estimates.

**** Recoveries for policing services provided to municipalities amalgamated after January 01, 2015. The estimated recoveries of \$6+ million include \$1 million of one-time initial cost.

DID YOU KNOW THAT IN 2018...

A call for
a traffic hazard was received
EVERY
8 MINUTES

A call involving a
motor vehicle collision was received
EVERY
5 MINUTES

OPP officers were
dispatched to a traffic event
EVERY
4 MINUTES



OPP officers initiated a traffic stop
EVERY
60 SECONDS



On OPP-patrolled roadways and trails
**THERE WERE 29 FEWER
FATALITIES**


\$5.3+ MILLION
IN DRUGS
were seized from within
OPP-policed communities

\$630+
THOUSAND
IN CONTRABAND
TOBACCO PRODUCTS
were removed
from illicit markets


\$1+ MILLION
IN DRUGS
were seized as a result of
OPP organized crime
enforcement



13.9%
INCREASE
in violent crime

The OPP responded to

9.6%
INCREASE
in other serious crime

7.7%
INCREASE
in property crime



\$12+ MILLION & \$4+ MILLION
IN SEIZURES/RESTRAINTS IN FORFEITURES

were removed from the criminal economy



OPP constables
and sergeants
worked more than

7.6 MILLION
HOURS
IN COMMUNITIES
AROUND THE PROVINCE



123 MILLION
KILOMETRES
were logged by OPP vehicles



3,332 FLIGHT
HOURS
were logged by OPP Aviation Services

AN AVERAGE OF
200+ HOURS
were contributed by the OPP's
MORE THAN 700
AUXILIARY/CHAPLAIN
VOLUNTEERS

THE TOP TEN REASONS THE OPP WAS CALLED WERE:



* Includes requests for police assistance from public agencies e.g. fire, ambulance; also includes compassionate to locate and overdue person/motorist

** Includes 911 call with no voice contact and unintentional "pocket dials". Although Ontario's unintentional calls have decreased over the last few years, the OPP continues to educate the public on unintentional calls, including "pocket dials" to 911

*** Includes *Mental Health Act*, attempt or threats of suicide

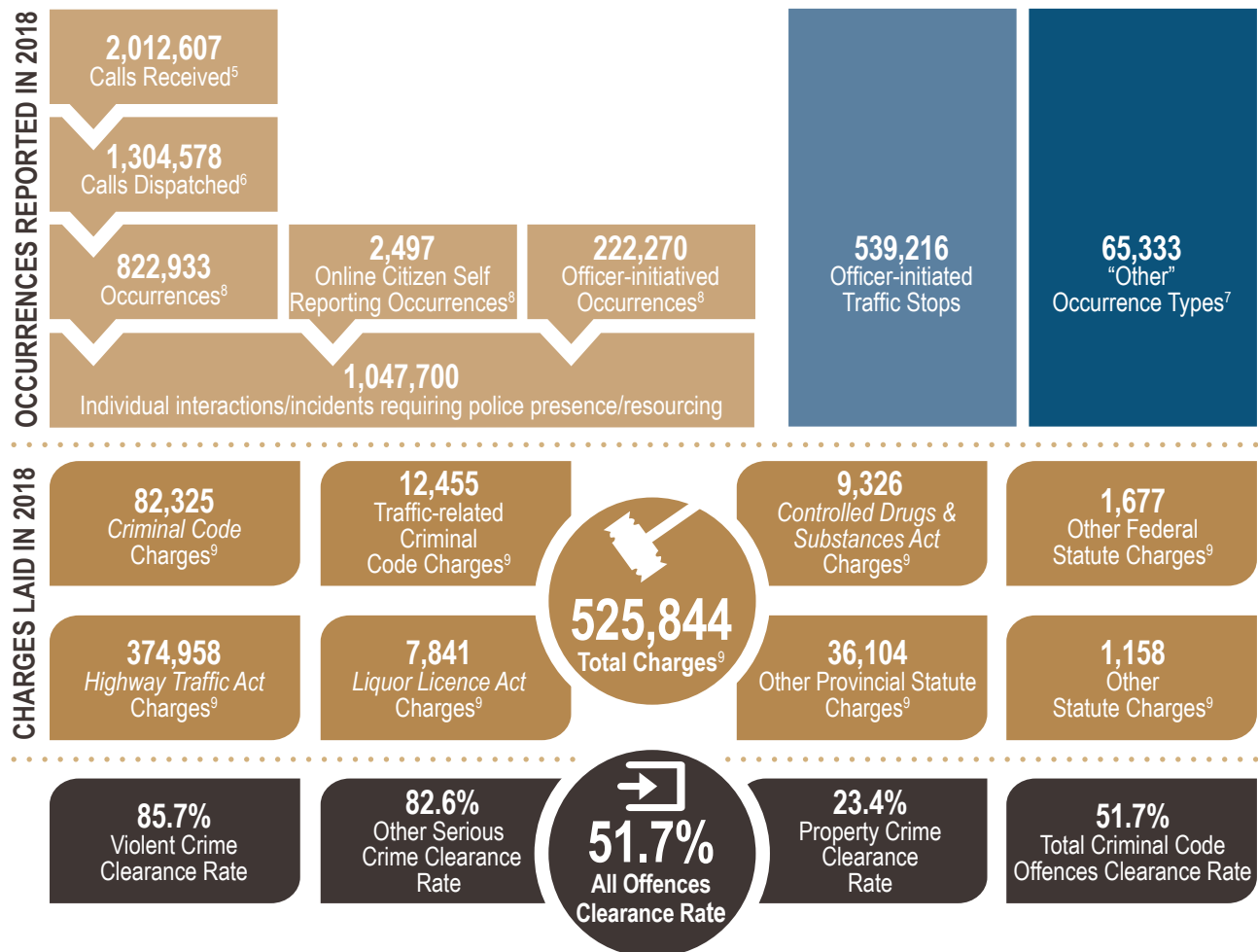
FRONTLINE POLICING HOURS¹

Table 1-1

	2016	2017	2018
Administrative ²	2,404,660.75	2,331,801.50	2,364,565.25
Court-related duties	316,107.00	315,766.75	299,238.00
Enforcement ³	1,444,108.25	1,461,878.25	1,532,023.75
Other federal and provincial statutes	209,703.25	227,305.75	257,305.75
Municipal bylaws	11,448.25	12,000.76	12,825.00
Operational and specialty unit support	1,299,472.00	1,313,187.75	1,333,716.00
Patrol	1,357,294.75	1,094,601.00	888,533.76
Traffic enforcement and duties	882,324.25	910,907.75	965,603.25
TOTAL⁴	7,925,118.50	7,667,449.51	7,653,810.76

OPP WORK IN NUMBERS

Chart 1-1



WORKFORCE BY RANK AND GENDER

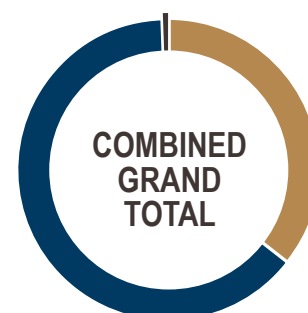
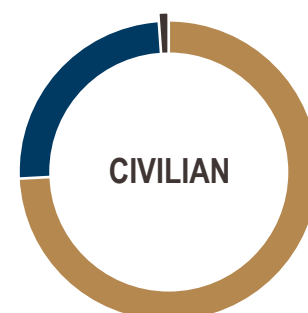
Table 2-1

■ Female
■ Male
■ Unspecified

UNIFORM	Female	Male	Unspecified	Total
Constable	944.67	3,274.00	5.00	4,223.67
Sergeant	185.42	778.00	2.00	965.42
Sergeant Major	2.00	4.00	—	6.00
Staff Sergeant	52.00	201.00	—	253.00
Inspector	36.00	121.00	—	157.00
Superintendent	10.00	24.00	—	34.00
Chief Superintendent	3.00	13.00	—	16.00
Deputy Commissioner	—	3.00	—	3.00
Commissioner	—	1.00	—	1.00
Uniform Total	1,233.09	4,419.00	7.00	5,659.09
	21.79%	78.09%	0.12%	100.00%

CIVILIAN	Female	Male	Unspecified	Total
Provincial Commander	1.00	—	—	1.00
Civilian - Manager	27.00	11.47	1.00	39.47
Civilian - Non-Manager	1706.15	856.38	22.76	2585.29
Civilian Total	1,734.15	867.85	23.76	2,625.76
	66.04%	33.05%	0.90%	100.00%

	Female	Male	Unspecified	Total
GRAND TOTAL	2,967.24	5,286.85	30.76	8,284.85
	35.82%	63.81%	0.37%	100.00%



WORKFORCE AGE BREAKDOWN

Chart 2-1



■ 2.3%	18 to 24
■ 19.8%	25 to 34
■ 28.0%	35 to 44
■ 36.7%	45 to 54
■ 12.1%	55 to 64
■ 1.1%	66+

WORKFORCE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMAND

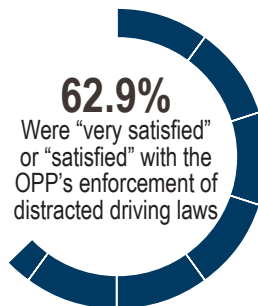
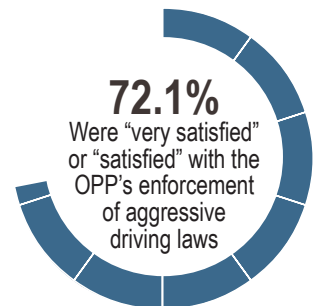
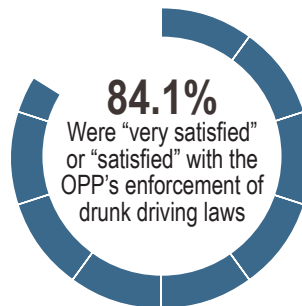
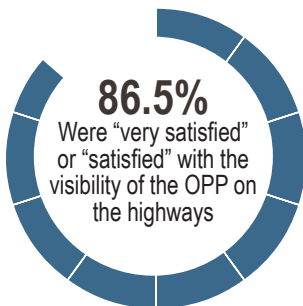
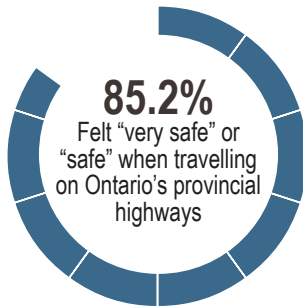
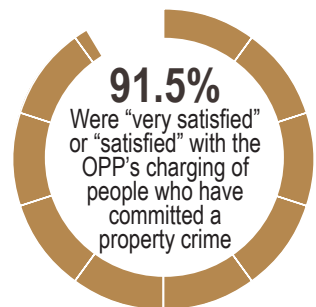
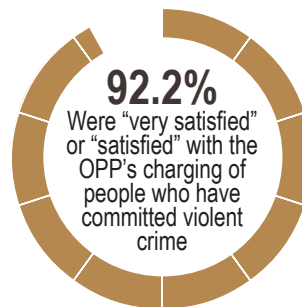
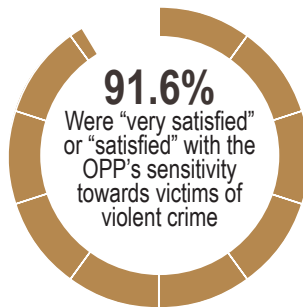
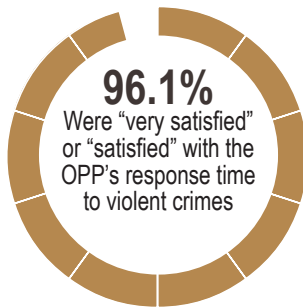
Chart 2-2



■ 55.8%	Field Operations
■ 23.7%	Traffic Safety and Operational Support
■ 14.5%	Investigations and Organized Crime
■ 5.5%	Corporate Services
■ 0.5%	Office of the Commissioner

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

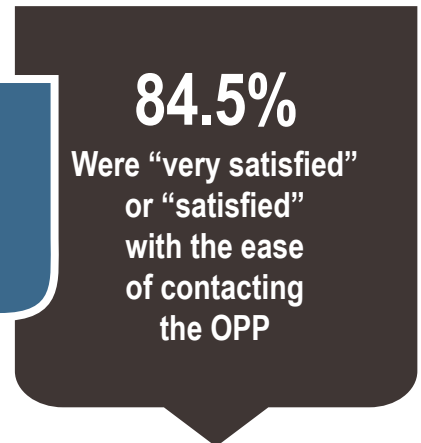
COMMUNITY SATISFACTION



92.3%

Were “very confident” or “confident” in the OPP’s ability to handle major occurrences such as large scale demonstrations, natural disasters, homicides, missing persons and/or major transportation incidents

* This changed when only considering victims and witnesses, and when only considering accused or charged persons. 70.2% when considering only victims/witnesses, 72.2% when considering only accused/charged persons.

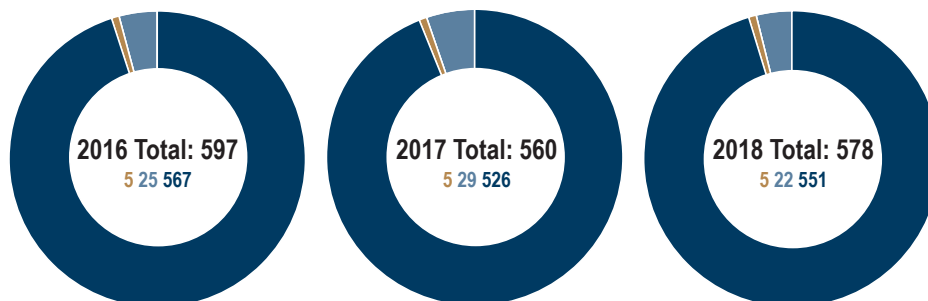


PUBLIC COMPLAINTS*

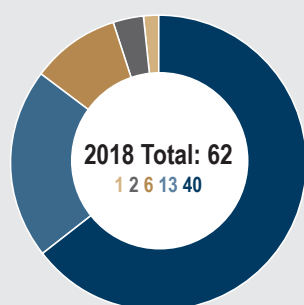
Chart 3-1

Complaint Type Received

- Policy
- Service
- Conduct



* Public complaints can be filed against a police service and/or a police officer.



CSR Program Disposition

Chart 3-2

- Informal Resolution
- Unresolved/Returned to Screening
- Closed Other**
- Resolved
- Ongoing

The Office of the Independent Police Review Director's (OIPRD) Customer Service Resolution (CSR) program is an option for less serious public complaints. CSR provides an opportunity for complainants and respondent officers to voluntarily resolve complaints before they are formally screened under the PSA. This confidential process allows parties to exchange perspectives and understand what happened, discuss their concerns and take an active role in resolving the issues. If a complaint is successfully resolved by CSR and the OIPRD approves the resolution agreement, the complaint is closed as "resolved by CSR." If the OIPRD does not approve the agreement, the complaint enters the screening process.

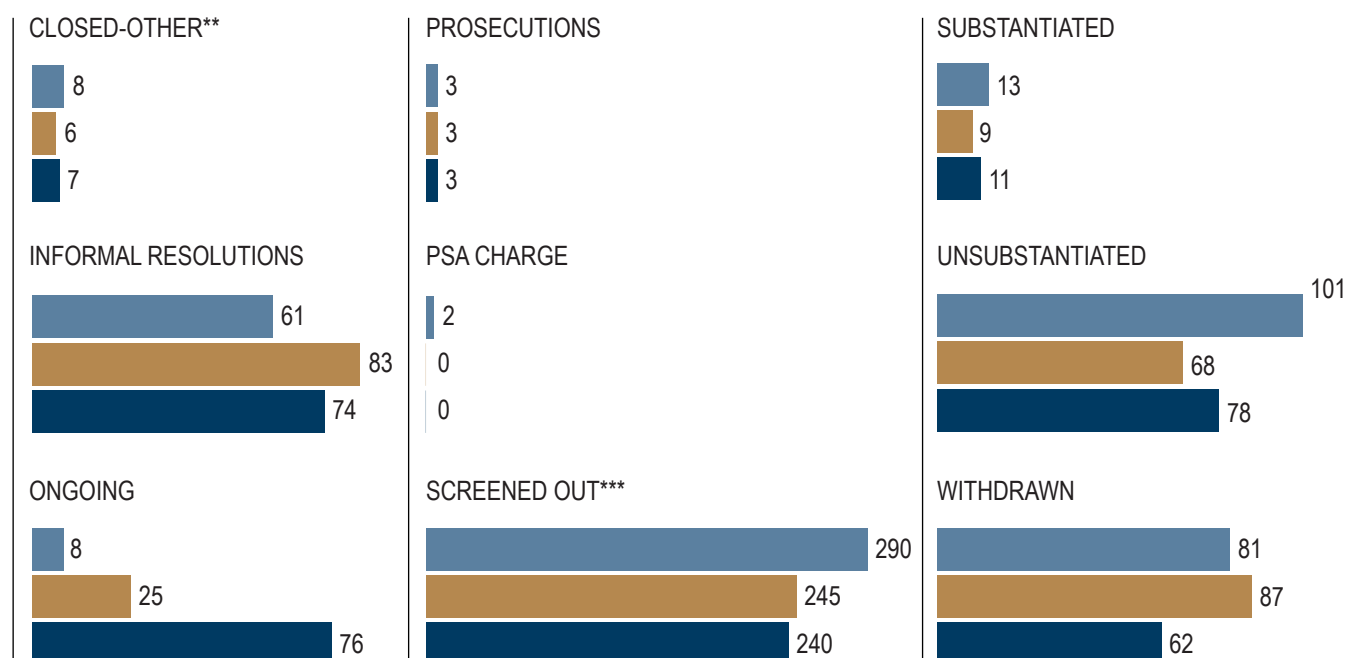
Conduct Complaint Dispositions

2016

2017

2018

Chart 3-3



** This category captures unique file closures that do not fall under any of the other disposition categories. This can include files where the officer has retired; files that have been closed to be investigated in an alternate file; or files that are withdrawn prior to OIPRD screening.

*** Case coordinators review the complaint and determine whether it should be assigned for investigation or screened out. The OIPRD has the legislative discretion to screen out complaints for a variety of reasons including:

- Complaint is better dealt with under another act or law
- Complaint is not in the public interest
- Complaint is frivolous — trivial or lacks an air of reality
- Complaint is made over six months after the incident

ONTARIO REGULATION 58/16

COLLECTION OF IDENTIFYING INFORMATION IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES (CIICC) — 2018

This regulation applies with respect to an attempt by a police officer to collect identifying information about an individual from the individual, if that attempt is done for the purpose of:

- a. Inquiring into offences that have been or might be committed;
- b. Inquiring into suspicious activities to detect offences; or
- c. Gathering information for intelligence purposes.

Reporting herein for 2018 complies with the prescribed requirements under *Section 14* of the Regulation.

Disproportionality analysis was conducted using the most recent National Household Survey data as prescribed under *Section 14.(4).(1)*. Due to the small sample size and lack of relevant geographic comparability, the analysis was unreliable to establish conclusively that attempts were or were not made disproportionately based on the gender, age or racialized group or combination of groups.

Perceived age

10 to 14 years	0
15 to 19 years	5
20 to 24 years	7
25 to 29 years	7
30 to 34 years	3
35 to 39 years	6
40 to 44 years	1
45 to 49 years	1
50 to 54 years	1
55 to 59 years	2
60 to 64 years	1
65 to 69 years	0

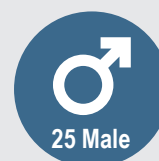
Perceived Ethnicity

Aboriginal	2
Arab	5
Black	7
Chinese	0
Filipino	0
Japanese	0
Korean	0
Latin American	0
South Asian	2
Southeast Asian	0
West Asian	0
White	17
Multiple Racialized groups	0
Unknown (wearing mask)	1



Number of Attempted Collections — Identifying information collected	30
Number of Attempted Collections — No identifying information collected	4
Number of individuals from whom identifying information was collected	34
Number of times exemption provision was relied upon	3
Number of times an exemption was — Would likely compromise an ongoing police investigation {Clause 6(3)(a)}	3
Number of times a record of the attempt was declined by an individual	15
Number of times an exemption was applied regarding record of the attempt — Might compromise the safety of an individual {Clause 7(2)(a)}	1

Number of attempted
collections from individuals who
were perceived to be:



OPP Detachments where collections attempted:

Brant County	2
Caledon	2
Cambridge	1
Chatham-Kent	2
City of Kawartha Lakes	1
Dryden	1
Elgin County	1
Grey County	1
Haldimand County	1
Lambton	2
Nipigon	2
Norfolk County	3
North Bay	3
Perth County	3
Quinte West	1
Rainy River District	1
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1
Temiskaming	1
Thunder Bay	2
Toronto	2
Wellington County	1

Number of determinations of non-compliant
attempts to collect identifying information
{Section 5 or Clause 9(4)(a)}

5

Number of times members were permitted to
access identifying information to which access
must be restricted

6

For the purpose of an ongoing police investigation

3

In order to prepare the annual report
described in Subsection 14(1)
or the report required under Section 15

3



CRISIS NEGOTIATOR

The OPP delivers use of force training with an emphasis on de-escalation practices. De-escalation, central to any police response, was provided to all OPP recruits and through the OPP's annual block training to its more than 5,500 uniform members. De-escalation training emphasizes communication techniques: establishing rapport, conflict resolution and mediation, and threat management.

“...I had the opportunity recently to observe de-escalation and use of force training provided by the OPP to its new officers... I was excited to learn about the innovative methods that the OPP have developed to evaluate their training. The evaluation of training is an especially challenging task, but it is critical for ensuring that training-related goals are being achieved. Many of the training strategies that I saw being utilized at the OPP are likely to enhance learning, retention, and the ultimate transfer of learned knowledge/skills to the field. Since my visit, I have recommended that other police trainers learn more about some of the excellent training practices being used at the OPP with the hope that those practices will be implemented elsewhere.”

~ Craig Bennell is a Professor in the Department of Psychology at Carleton University with a cross-appointment to the School of Linguistics and Language Studies.

PERFORMANCE EXCELLENCE

The concepts of legitimacy, effectiveness and efficiency resonate within the OPP's mission to deliver proactive and innovative policing in partnership with its communities.

In the OPP, effectiveness and efficiency is measured by the success of its evidence-based programs and services for the prevention and response to crime and the judicious stewardship of public funds. Legitimacy is measured by the extent to which the public perceive they being are being treated with fairness and respect and that the OPP is ethical in the execution of its responsibilities.

This year, select performance indicators have been identified, related to these concepts, in order to:

- Report on OPP community safety and service performance results
- Demonstrate value and a return on investment to Ontarians
- Increase transparency and accountability

This is not a comprehensive assessment, rather it is an overview of information, some of which is further detailed in this report. These should be considered along with the entirety of this annual report.

LEGITIMACY

Long-term Results: The confidence of Ontarians is upheld; there is a mutual trust and willingness to collaborate to understand and address the trends and issues related to social disorder and crime.

■ 95.5% of Ontarians were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the overall quality of police service provided by the OPP
A 1% consistency with the previous two years (see page 18)

■ Less than 0.2% percent of encounters* resulted in the requirement for use of force reporting
Consistent with the previous two years

■ 97.5% of Ontarians felt “very safe” or “safe” in their community
A 1% consistency with the previous two years (see page 18)

■ 578 public complaints were received
An increase of 18 over 2017 when there was a decrease of 37 from 2016
551 were conduct complaints, only 11 were substantiated (see page 19)

31.7%
ARE CIVILIAN

8,284
MEMBERS

68.3%
ARE UNIFORM

LEGITIMACY

- The OPP workforce is representative of its communities celebrating ethno-cultural and religious diversity
64 different languages, not including English, are spoken by 11% of its members**

- There were 34 total attempted collections under *Ontario Regulation 58/16 Collection of Identifying Information in Certain Circumstances (CIICC)*
30 were attempted collections where identifying information was collected
4 were attempted collections where no identifying information was collected
This was an overall decrease of 64 total attempted collections from 2017 (see page 20)

- The OPP's Municipal Policing Bureau assisted six municipalities with contract proposal requests approved by the Solicitor General

- At the end of 2018, the OPP was participating in 54 of the 72 situation tables** operating across Ontario
Consistent with the past two years with the OPP participating at more than half of the tables in the province

- 773,047 followers of OPP social media accounts***
An uptake of more than 160,000 over 2017 when there was an uptake of more than 170,000 over 2016

- 48,268 tips received by Crime Stoppers Programs in Ontario****
31,917 were received by OPP-supported Program locations
38 Crime Stoppers Programs are in Ontario and 22 are OPP partnerships

- OPP Police Orders remained current and was reviewed and/or updated and, where necessary, updated monthly in 2018
Consistent with the previous two years
Police Orders contains OPP critical and standard policies, procedures, direction, and guidelines. These are created or revised in response to legislative/regulatory changes; recommendations from inquests and inquiries; identified best practices/lessons learned; changes in organizational structure or alignment; or when a new program is introduced

The OPP renewed its Inclusion Strategy in 2018.
The vision of this new strategy is to ensure an open, accessible, equitable and respectful workplace where all employees participate fully and contribute to the development of policies, programs and services that meet the needs and expectations of members and the communities it serves.

LEGITIMACY: NOTES

- * In Ontario, the police Use of Force Model represents the process by which an officer assesses, plans and responds to situations that threaten public and officer safety. Threshold reporting requirements specific to use of force are outlined under the Police Services Act. For reporting purposes, an encounter is defined as police/person(s) interaction and excludes encounters when a warrant has been executed.
- ** Workforce Planning Information System (WPIS) data was sampled as of 18-Jan-2018, languages spoken include only intermediate skill level and above, language records are not mandatory and are voluntarily disclosed by employees in WPIS.
- *** Situation tables are need-driven and comprised of multiple relevant community and human service resources; numbers of tables vary from year to year.
- **** Twitter, YouTube, Facebook, Instagram.
- ***** Based on year-end data 01Oct2017-30Sep2018.

EFFECTIVENESS: NOTES

- * Year over year is not a valuable comparison as a result of the lengthy judicial processes.
- ** Situation tables are need-driven and comprised of multiple relevant community and human service resources; numbers of tables vary from year to year.
- *** Diversion is a cooperative approach between the criminal justice system and the mental health system to provide direct services to individuals who have a serious mental health illness and have been charged with a minor offence. A referral occurs when a person experiencing mental health issues is directed to the appropriate services in the community and community partners become engaged in the support of these individuals.

EFFECTIVENESS

Long-term Results: A comprehensive understanding of the trends and issues related to social disorder and crime. The OPP mandate is delivered and programs and services are relevant, adaptive and preventative to keep Ontarians safe and reduce victimization.

- 539+ thousand officer-initiated traffic stops (see page 16)

- 85.7% was the overall clearance rate for violent crime
This decreased by 6% from 2017, when an increase of 1% was noted over 2016
This coincided with an increase in the volume of violent and other serious crime which has been consistent over the past three years
This included a 14% increase in violent crime and a 9.6% increase in other serious Criminal Code offences (excluding drug and property crime) in 2018 (see page 36)

- 23.4% was the overall clearance rate for property crime
This differed from 2017 by -1.7% but was consistent with 2016 by less than 0.1%
This coincided with an increase in the volume of property crime that has been consistent over the past three years
This included a 7.7% increase in property crime in 2018 (see page 36)

- 29 fewer lives were lost on OPP patrolled roadways and trails
A 7% decrease from 2017 when fatalities had increased by 12% over 2016 (see page 68)

- 92.5% was the compliance rate for victims' services referrals

- The value of seizures and restraints for the OPP-led Provincial Assets Forfeiture Unit totalled \$12,251,758 with a further \$4,466,110 in forfeitures* (see page 48)

- The OPP seized \$6.3+ million in drugs and a further \$633+ thousand in contraband tobacco products from profit-driven criminals (see page 14)

- 17+ thousand mental health-related occurrences were attended
Consistent year over year with an approximate annual increase of 10%
Consistent with the previous two years and with an approximate annual increase of 10%

- 15.2% of police interactions involved diversions and or referrals***
A 1% consistency with the previous two years (see page 36)

- 1,366 requests for support from municipal and First Nation police partners were received by the OPP Provincial Operations Centre
This included requests for general law enforcement support, canine and emergency response, forensic, aviation and traffic collision reconstruction services

- 297 referrals were made to situation tables for multi-disciplinary solutions**

- The Child Sexual Exploitation Unit identified and rescued 244 child victims (see page 55)

- The Criminal Investigation Branch opened 143 new major case investigations (see page 57)

2+ MILLION

calls received by
OPP PCCs*
(see page 16)

525+ THOUSAND

charges laid under
federal and provincial statutes*
(see page 16)

1+ MILLION

individual occurrences required
police presence/resourcing*
(see page 16)



EFFICIENCY

Long-term Results: Available resources (human, capital, etc.) are deployed for maximum outcomes. OPP members are well-trained and equipped to excel in their roles; community safety and well-being efforts are data-informed, proactive, strategic and collective.

- \$1,187,305,700 2018/2019 was the Operating and Capital Budget Estimate (see page 11)

- \$355 was the average policing cost, per property, in OPP communities in 2018
An increase of \$5 over 2017 which remained unchanged from 2016 (see page 12)

- 96.6% of calls* to OPP PCCs were answered in 12 seconds or less
A 0.06% consistency with the previous two years and exceeding the OPP target of 95%

- “Closest to the Call” resulted in 8% of priority calls received being dispatched to a unit that was not affiliated with the detachment of jurisdiction; on average, the identified uniform member was 20 kilometres closer than any detachment patrol zone unit (see page 62)

- 93% was the compliance rate for completion of the Brief Mental Health Screener (BMHS)
Consistent at 93% over the previous two years
BMHS data helps inform the development of local mental health strategies such as Collaborative Response Models (CRM) and Transfer of Care Protocols (ToCP)

- 56.8% of OPP detachments had a signed CRM in place with a further 24 under development
CRMs are based on interagency collaboration for an integrated response to interactions with individuals experiencing a mental health crisis. They aim at improving outcomes for these individuals and reducing repeat contact with police

- 1 hour 46 minutes was the average overall officer hospital wait time
Consistent within 3 minutes over the previous two years
2 hours 6 minutes was the average officer hospital wait time for involuntary apprehensions
Consistent within 2 minutes over the previous two years
Wait time is based on the average amount of time officers are not available to respond to calls while awaiting the healthcare facility to assume care of a person experiencing a mental health crisis

- 36.5% of detachments had signed ToCPs in place with a further 31 under development
ToCPs focus on reducing the time it takes a health facility to assume full care of individuals experiencing a mental health crisis to improve outcomes for the individual and reduce officer wait times

- 682,088 civilian data entry transcriptions were completed
A 5.6% increase over 2017 when the total had increased by 22% over 2016
The average number of transcriptions per day and per hour also increased again in 2018 over the previous two years

- 26 crime analysts were hired and deployed in OPP regions and detachments as a result of reinvestment
These Regional Operational Analysts will conduct local-level crime and traffic analysis, the results of which will directly influence the tasking and coordination of frontline officers

- Approximately 5,500 uniform members attended annual block training which includes mandatory firearms, use of force, de-escalation, first aid, conducted energy weapon and judgement training

EFFICIENCY: NOTES

* Includes all call types, emergency, non-urgent and administrative type calls

1,304,578 CALLS WERE DISPATCHED BY
OPP PCCs* (see page 16)

733 NEW AND ONGOING
community mobilization initiatives

2,252 COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION
initiative partnerships in place throughout year



LEADERSHIP

Build trust and confidence through our actions and words

- Commenced Development – Integrated Succession Management Strategy for Constable to Sergeant rank.
- Commenced Development – Victim-Centred Support Strategy relating to major crimes, serious acts of violence and mass casualty occurrences.
- Delivered – Reconciliation in Motion seminar series to provide an enhanced understanding of the complex historical and contemporary issues impacting relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities and peoples in Ontario.
- Established – Victim Response Support Unit embedding victim-focused practices at the outset and throughout sexual assault investigations.
- Established – Serious Fraud Office funded by the Government of Ontario as a first-of-its-kind multidisciplinary team of uniform and civilian subject matter experts to investigate and prosecute serious fraud and complex financial crimes.

HEALTHY WORKFORCE

Support and sustain a vital work culture

- Delivered – targeted wellness programs and education that included Road to Mental Readiness and Mental Health First Aid – Police training, and enhancements to the Total Health Reinvestment (THRIVE) program.
- Expanded – mental health education and training to reduce stigma and build awareness.
- Launched – an internal review of the OPP's Mental Health Strategy, a three-part collaborative approach to breaking down the barriers associated with mental health concerns: enhance – examine – evaluate.
- Initiated Implementation – Transgender Persons Inclusion and Integration Plan to build an inclusive and healthy workforce, and educate all members with respect to gender identity and gender expression.

TECHNOLOGY

Acquire and use technology to advance our capabilities

- Commenced Development – automation of Amber Alert activation protocol for province-wide implementation in 2019.
- Transitioned – 5,542 next generation pistols (Glock 17M) to members through the annual block training process.
- Integrated – new software and thermal imaging technologies into the aviation fleet for enhanced investigative and enforcement outcomes.
- Integrated – DNA phenotyping as a tool for homicide investigations.
- Deployed – ion mobility spectrometers (ion scanners), presumptive drug testing devices able to quickly detect trace amounts of narcotics to better protect the frontline and the public.



ANALYTICS

Interpret and understand data to inform decisions

- Integrated – the Regional Operational Analyst Program to support detachments with crime analysis to identify trends and inform operational decision making.
- Implemented – “Closest to the Call” a situational awareness tool to enhance service delivery and ensure efficient use of resources.
- Implemented – automation of Provincial Operations Centre notifications for timely, provincial level, reporting, information sharing and live visualizations of occurrences in OPP jurisdictions.
- Established – dedicated analytical support for financial investigations within the Anti-Rackets Bureau and in partnership with Ontario's Serious Fraud Office.

REINVESTMENT

Strategically redirect resources to meet evolving needs

- Commenced development – Investigation Modernization Project, clever solutions to build capacity, eliminate redundancy, and change the approach to investigations.
- Participated – provincial Situation Tables with local community and social service partners in collaborative risk mitigation for upstream intervention.
- Launched – Frontline Officer Cyber Toolkit to promote a consistent standard for investigations.
- Launched – online Quality Assurance portal for improved effectiveness in monitoring field performance and managing for results.
- Launched – a fully resourced Cybercrime Investigations Team.



PUTTING VICTIMS FIRST

Over one million individual occurrences required OPP presence and/or resourcing in 2018. In part, these occurrences represented a 13.9 percent increase in violent crime, a 9.6 percent increase in serious crime and a 7.7 percent increase in property crime. In the context of 21st century crime and the increasing severity of crime in Ontario¹, the result was an increase in victimization. The type, cause and extent of which was as varied as the individual victims themselves and the circumstances of the offences/incidents that contributed to their victimization. It is these factors that demand new and innovative solutions for positive interactions to meet the evolving needs and rights of victims.

Throughout last year, a number of key program areas in the OPP continued/commenced development of victim-first strategies to further entrench a seamless and meaningful response toward the best possible outcomes for victims.

In July 2018, the OPP enhanced its approach and response to victims in sexual assault investigations through the establishment of Regional Collaborative Review Committees. The goals of the Committees are to strengthen relationships with partner organizations in support of victims, to promote best practices and shared learning to inform policy and training in the OPP and, by working collaboratively, to improve service delivery in support of victims.

Members of the OPP Counter Exploitation and Missing Persons Section conducted numerous community-based education initiatives to increase awareness related to child exploitation and human trafficking. The goal was to empower participants with information to prevent victimization. As well, the OPP-led Anti-Human Trafficking Investigation Coordination Team, responsible for the coordination of human trafficking investigations, provided police training across its 35 partner agencies to elevate capacity and capabilities in Ontario for victim-centric approaches.

As the provincial lead for the response to large emergencies and critical incidents in the province, the OPP initiated the development of a victim-forward framework for an effective response to the distinct requirements for victims of mass casualties.

OPP Criminal Investigation Services, which includes the flagship Criminal Investigation Branch, initiated the development of a continuum for victims' supports throughout the entirety of major criminal investigations.

The newly formed Serious Fraud Office identified the unique individualized supports necessary to assist victims of fraud and will commence development of a victim strategy in 2019.

Most importantly, OPP frontline members remained the first line of support to victims by providing an immediate response to those impacted by crime and upholding a 92.5% compliance rate for victims' services referrals. The frontline also actively delivered education and community-based proactive initiatives aimed at reducing victimization and continued to develop cooperative relationships within their communities to connect vulnerable persons with the correct resources.

The OPP has long-standing partnerships for the provision of emotional support and practical assistance to victims of crime. In many instances, victim service sites are co-located within OPP detachments around Ontario through Victims Crisis Assistance Ontario programs.

¹ <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510018801>





CONNECTING WITH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

The OPP is a long-standing advocate for positive improvements for community safety in Ontario's Indigenous communities. In some communities, the OPP is the primary policing services provider while in others it is the primary support to First Nations police partners. Irrespective of its role, its commitment is to community-oriented approaches for sustainable change.

The Indigenous Policing Bureau has the responsibility to support this commitment with the development and delivery of training and programming that is culturally-based on Indigenous history, values, beliefs and interests. Training promotes an increased understanding of the unique cultural and social needs within Indigenous communities to ensure community-driven approaches to public safety. Community programs are provided as a result of cooperative relationships and focused on the healthy development of youth.

Some highlights of the previous year included:

- Feather Carriers was implemented into Indigenous Policing Bureau's Northern Communities Initiatives programming and was delivered in Wapekeka First Nation. Feather Carriers is a youth-empowerment education initiative focused on life promotion, self-esteem and leadership. There were 1,150 participants in Northern Communities Initiatives programming.
- The Niigan Mosewak Youth Camp was attended by 130 members of various Indigenous communities throughout Ontario. The program was developed with recognition and funding support from the Aboriginal Extrajudicial Measures, Youth Justice Services, Ministry of Children and Youth Services. It is intended as a catalyst for change; empowering Indigenous youth to make healthy choices and become leaders in their communities.
- Indigenous Awareness Training was delivered to a total of 3,634 participants including OPP members and recruits and other police/justice partners. Components of the outreach training include presentations on the history of residential schools, First Nations policing, and Indigenous culture.
- For the third consecutive year, the OPP supported young Indigenous students from the First Nations Technical Institute (FNTI) Aviation Program. Graduating students had the opportunity to spend a few days learning about Aviation Services. This year's graduates came from the Hollow Point First Nation in Alberta and Nipissing First Nation in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls

The National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG), convened in September 2016, to examine and report on the systemic causes of all forms of violence against Indigenous women and girls in Canada by looking at patterns and underlying factors. In response, the OPP formed an internal MMIWG National Inquiry Project Team to facilitate requests from the National Inquiry for information and materials about ongoing investigations involving MMIWG and to prepare the OPP's submission to the National Inquiry.

In 2018...

The team conducted a review of all relevant programs, policies and procedures and training to ensure the needs of Indigenous victims of crime were appropriately addressed. This review resulted in a number of recommendations for best practices being made to the Inquiry.

Team members participated in meetings with victims' family members coordinated by the Department of Justice Family Information Liaison Units. These meetings were held across the province and were aimed at helping families gather information they sought from government agencies and address outstanding questions about the loss of their loved ones.

On June 5, 2018, the Government of Canada announced an extension of the National Inquiry. It now has until June 30, 2019 to wind down its operations. The OPP will support the National Inquiry through the Project Team as required until this time.

Reaching a milestone

Project Journey is a youth engagement program launched by the OPP in 2013 as a result of five-year grant funding received from Public Safety Canada. Funding allowed for the development of innovative programming to actively engage children and youth aged six to 18 years residing in Pikangikum First Nation. Project Journey components include culturally appropriate activities that reflect Indigenous values and beliefs. The program's goal is to create healthier and inclusive environments that promote leadership development and build resiliency in order to help prevent and reduce crime and anti-social behaviours.

In 2018, the OPP transitioned Project Journey from a police-led to a community-led program. Going forward the OPP will continue to support and encourage the community in building capacity and developing resources for long-term sustainability and community well-being.

PROJECT JOURNEY

2016 — 721 PARTICIPANTS

PROJECT JOURNEY

2017 — 875 PARTICIPANTS

PROJECT JOURNEY

2018 — 1,050 PARTICIPANTS



THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE

Consistently high community satisfaction with OPP policing is a testament to the innovative training and education provided through the Ontario Provincial Police Academy (PPA). From mandatory and essential skills training, to specialized and self-directed training and continuous learning, OPP members are inspired and motivated with knowledge. The PPA is a cornerstone of the OPP uniform member experience, from recruitment to retirement, promoting personal and professional excellence and development.

OPP Course Training Standards are continually reviewed and updated to ensure the tenets of legitimacy, effectiveness and efficiency are embedded and the learning experience is creative and dynamic.

.....

In 2018:

- So far, over 7,000 members have completed Introduction to Cannabis training. This mandatory online training for all members (uniform, civilian, auxiliary and special constable) was designed in collaboration with the Organized Crime Enforcement Bureau and through a partnership with the Canadian Police Knowledge Network.
- Two additional e-learning courses were also implemented for uniform members and specialists related to drug impaired driving and detection techniques.
- 70 in-class courses were delivered and 35,591 enrollments for e-learning courses were received.



TAKING AIM THROUGH AMNESTY

During a month-long gun amnesty in 2018, Ontario residents were provided the opportunity to voluntarily surrender unwanted or illegally-owned firearms, weapons, accessories or ammunition. Throughout April, citizens were afforded a safe option for the surrender of weapons and police refrained from recommending weapons-related charges that might otherwise apply.

The amnesty campaign was aimed at reducing the number of guns in OPP communities. This was particularly relevant last year as Ontario had experienced an increase in break-and-enter incidents where firearms were stolen or targeted. Removing these weapons from the community at large diminished the deadly potential that they would end up in the hands of criminals, intent on doing harm.

During the amnesty period, the OPP:

NETTED 689 ITEMS

INCLUDING 267 RIFLES, 156 SHOTGUNS, 113 PROHIBITED FIREARMS AND
62 OTHER GUNS SUCH AS REPLICA AND VINTAGE WEAPONS



COLLECTED 12,615 PIECES OF AMMUNITION



PROVINCIAL CRIME

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) by Most Serious Violation Only

Table 5-1

Criminal Code Occurrences	2016		2017		2018	
	Actual Occurrences	Clearance Rate*	Actual Occurrences	Clearance Rate*	Actual Occurrences	Clearance Rate*
Violent Crime						
Homicide**	29	96.6%	30	100.0%	39	92.3%
Other Offences Causing Death	6	116.7%	3	133.3%	13	115.4%
Attempted Murder	22	90.9%	22	95.5%	19	94.7%
Sexual Offences	1,947	83.4%	2,236	87.0%	2,575	78.3%
Assault/Firearm Related	10,695	95.1%	10,855	94.7%	12,230	91.4%
Offences Resulting in the Deprivation of Freedom	158	99.4%	203	97.5%	186	100.5%
Robbery	201	56.7%	219	76.3%	242	60.3%
Other Offences Involving Violence or the Threat of Violence	4,123	86.3%	4,195	89.5%	4,943	75.7%
Exploitation Related to Sexual Services	2	100.0%	12	66.7%	7	100.0%
Total	17,183	91.3%	17,775	92.3%	20,254	85.7%
Other Serious Crime						
Sexual Exploitation Human Trafficking-Related	8	37.5%	7	28.6%	8	12.5%
Illegal Gaming & Betting	141	61.0%	107	71.0%	131	82.4%
Offensive Weapons — Careless Use of Firearms	806	70.5%	810	71.0%	917	67.9%
Failure to Comply — Judicial Orders/Unlawfully at Large	8,092	96.8%	8,961	97.2%	9,813	94.8%
Disturb the Peace	1,421	66.3%	1,392	63.4%	1,662	52.5%
Child Pornography	125	76.8%	138	67.4%	124	67.7%
Other Criminal Code***	1,914	65.3%	2,093	60.5%	2,156	57.7%
Total	12,507	86.2%	13,508	85.9%	14,811	82.6%
Property Crime						
Arson	174	22.4%	181	31.5%	167	36.5%
Break & Enter	6,441	22.1%	6,839	22.9%	6,695	24.7%
Theft > \$5000	3,126	24.9%	3,496	26.1%	3,982	21.6%
Theft < \$5000	15,883	24.6%	16,455	24.4%	18,342	22.8%
Possession/Trafficking Stolen Goods	652	92.8%	730	94.5%	838	93.7%
Fraud	6,606	19.0%	6,036	23.0%	7,386	18.9%
Mischief	9,909	20.8%	9,773	23.5%	9,461	21.4%
Total	42,791	23.5%	43,510	25.1%	46,871	23.4%
TOTAL	72,481	50.4%	74,793	52.1%	81,936	49.5%

Table 6-1

Controlled Drugs and Substances Act Occurrences	2016		2017		2018	
	Actual Occurrences	Clearance Rate*	Actual Occurrences	Clearance Rate*	Actual Occurrences	Clearance Rate*
Possession	4,238	96.3%	3,469	95.2%	2,600	94.5%
Trafficking	1,007	82.4%	877	83.4%	924	80.6%
Importation & Production	244	50.4%	160	66.9%	154	59.7%
Total	5,489	91.7%	4,506	91.9%	3,678	89.6%

Cannabis Act Occurrences****

Table 6-2

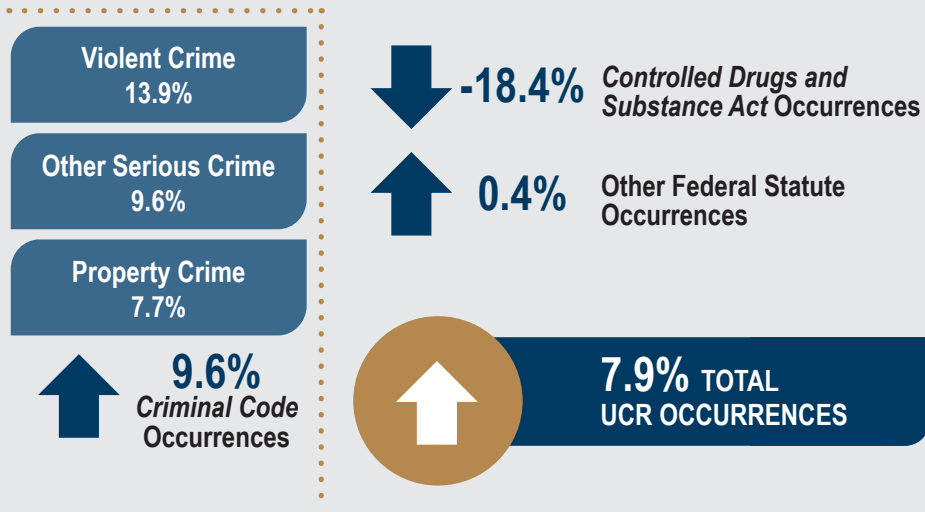
Possession	17	88.2%
Distribution	10	80.0%
Sale	22	68.2%
Importation & Exportation	0	0
Production	4	75.0%
Other Cannabis Offences	11	72.7%
Total	64	76.6%

Other Federal**Statute Occurrences**

964	93.5%	889	95.4%	893	94.3%
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Total All Occurrences

78,934	53.8%	80,188	54.8%	86,567	51.7%
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CHANGE 2018 FROM 2017

* Clearance rates are a cumulative measure of the proportion of criminal incidents solved over time and not indexed to a given reporting year.

** Homicide data was extracted from the Homicide Surveys. OPP-investigated homicides include those cases in OPP-policed jurisdictions as well as those undertaken when requested by a municipal or First Nations police service.

*** Excludes traffic-related.

**** Reporting period October 27, 2018 — December 31, 2018 aligned with legislation.

REGIONAL CRIME

Table 7-1

	2018	
	Actual Occurrences	% Change From 2017
Central		
Criminal Code Occurrences		
Total Violent Crime	4,365	↑ 24.8%
Total Other Serious Crime	2,797	↑ 32.4%
Total Property Crime	10,680	↑ 10.5%
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act Occurrences		
Total	731	↓ -18.2%
North East		
Criminal Code Occurrences		
Total Violent Crime	2,683	↑ 6.0%
Total Other Serious Crime	2,111	↑ 16.9%
Total Property Crime	4,461	↑ 11.7%
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act Occurrences		
Total	589	↓ -21.8%
North West		
Criminal Code Occurrences		
Total Violent Crime	2,841	↑ 1.6%
Total Other Serious Crime	2,569	↓ -2.5%
Total Property Crime	2,960	↑ 5.1%
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act Occurrences		
Total	343	↓ -4.2%
West		
Criminal Code Occurrences		
Total Violent Crime	4,836	↑ 11.9%
Total Other Serious Crime	3,703	↑ 16.9%
Total Property Crime	17,647	↑ 8.3%
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act Occurrences		
Total	909	↓ -17.1%
East		
Criminal Code Occurrences		
Total Violent Crime	4,867	↑ 15.2%
Total Other Serious Crime	2,778	↑ 2.8%
Total Property Crime	10,131	↑ 4.0%
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act Occurrences		
Total	790	↓ -20.7%
Highway Safety Division		
Criminal Code Occurrences		
Total Violent Crime	250	↑ 52.4%
Total Other Serious Crime	397	↓ -42.0%
Total Property Crime	388	↑ 19.8%
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act Occurrences		
Total	233	↓ -25.3%

Clearance rates appear lower for 2018 than previous years, especially within property crime categories. This is due to the addition and revision of several clearance statuses which were updated in the OPP Niche Records Management System in September of 2018. This includes clearance statuses that have been added or revised to provide an alternative to using "unfounded", "completed" or "cleared otherwise" when clearing an occurrence, such as:

- Open/still under investigation — which previously would have been cleared as unfounded
- Charges recommended but all were declined by the Crown — new
- Insufficient evidence to proceed — which previously would have been cleared as unfounded
- Victim/complainant declines to proceed — which previously would have cleared as unfounded



PROTECTING COMMUNITIES

Effective and intelligence-led best describes the OPP Community Street Crime Units (CSCU) Program. The result of a reinvestment strategy implemented in 2017, CSCUs have an integrated structure that partners the Organized Crime Enforcement Bureau with frontline field operations. Detachment-based teams gain extensive insight into local issues and target street level crime. With a focus on reducing victimization, teams concentrate on property crime and illicit drugs in OPP communities to disrupt the organized criminality that impacts some of the most vulnerable members of society.

In its first full year of operations, the CSCUs:



- Executed 1,600+ warrants
- Charged 4,100+ persons
- Laid 16+ thousand charges



\$5.3+ MILLION
IN DRUGS
were seized by CSCUs from
within OPP-policed communities



- \$1.2+ million in cocaine
- \$1+ million in fentanyl
- \$218+ thousand in methamphetamine
- \$2.5+ million in illicit cannabis*

*Includes marihuana, plants and resin



NAVIGATING THE COMPLEXITIES OF CANNABIS

Launched in 2018 in response to the legalization of cannabis for non-medical use, the OPP Cannabis Strategy signalled transformation was imminent. The OPP would adapt as a law enforcement provider, a community safety and well-being partner and an employer in response to the social policy reform.

The OPP continues to focus on those who produce, sell, distribute, import/export and use cannabis outside of the parameters of the legislation.

Although cannabis was legalized, this should not detract from the fact that driving under the influence of cannabis is a road safety issue. Nor should this detract from the reality that organized crime continues to compromise OPP communities and derive profits from its illicit cannabis supply, illegal storefronts and illegal online enterprises. The focus on use, outside of the parameters of the legislation, upholds the ongoing and concerted efforts to reduce fatalities and increase road safety. Implementation of the strategy continues to increase the numbers of officers trained in Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) and as Drug Recognition Experts (DRE), giving them the skills to identify a driver who is impaired by a drug. Following training provided in 2018, the OPP now has 935 SFST trained officers and 128 fully certified DRE officers.

BETWEEN OCTOBER 17, 2018, WHEN CANNABIS WAS LEGALIZED, AND DECEMBER 31, 2018, THE OPP LAID:

621

CHARGES

under provincial cannabis legislation
related to the unlawful sale,
purchase and/or possession

479

OF THESE CHARGES

were laid in which a person
was operating a vehicle
with cannabis readily available

135

CHARGES

under federal cannabis legislation
related to unlawful production
and possession



41 IMPAIRED BY CANNABIS DRIVING CHARGES.

Partnerships with government and other police agencies continue to be the cornerstone to operationalizing the legalization of cannabis from a provincial and national perspective. These cooperative relationships provide a forum to address challenges, and examine lessons learned to develop next steps that are evidence-based and grounded in best practices. As a result, the OPP's efforts will remain comprehensive, coordinated and aligned across the police sector. In addition, extensive OPP-specific training for all members was developed in partnership with the Canadian Police Knowledge Network and the RCMP. This mandatory training provides information on cannabis and instruction on the requirements for police under the new federal and provincial cannabis and drug-impaired driving legislation.

The OPP "Stay Sharp" campaign, launched last year, was designed for internal and external audiences and helped bring awareness and

understanding of the rules and restrictions related to the legalization of cannabis. Additionally, information sessions were delivered by OPP members in communities across Ontario to engage youth and members of the public and keep them apprised of the changes stemming from legalization and the consequences of breaking the rules.

The "Fit for Duty" directive released internally in October reaffirmed the organizational commitment to establish and enforce a standard that ensures that employees are free from any impairment that could hinder their ability to competently and safely perform the duties of their position.

The OPP will continue to share best practices, innovative approaches and lessons learned as it continues to move forward in relation to enforcing the new federal and provincial cannabis laws.

TACKLING A TRAGEDY

TAKING A TOLL ON ONTARIANS

Again last year, drug-related overdoses and deaths increased at alarming rates across the country; Ontario was no exception. From grassroots to government, everyone has a role in addressing this crisis which continues to take lives and have devastating effects on individuals, families and communities.

**The opioid crisis does not discriminate.
It affects people of all walks of life, all age groups and all socio-economic backgrounds.**

At the centre of the OPP's response to the opioid crisis is the spirit of the *Good Samaritan Drug Overdose Act (GSDOA)*, which is intended to save lives. The purpose of the *Act* is to reduce fear of police attending overdose events and embolden people to seek life-saving assistance and stay with the victim in the event of an overdose. The OPP took preventative action in 2018 by adopting the definition of "overdose" in accordance with the *Good Samaritan Drug Overdose Act*. Simultaneously, the protections under the *Act* were embedded in operational practices and policies and highlighted in OPP communications and training. Having the definition of overdose entrenched in policy also determines how related occurrences are reported in the OPP's records management system. This enhanced data collection will support data-driven and evidence-based preventative strategies in the future.

OPP investigative practices and policies evolved in 2018 to become responsive to the rise in overdose occurrences. Both the Criminal Investigation Branch, through their Drug Death Investigations Committee, and the Organized Crime Enforcement Bureau, through the Opioid Working Group, created a policy framework for officers to follow during overdose investigations. The policy amendments align with changes made by the Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario, who issued an All Chiefs Memorandum stating new standards for overdose investigations, including the inclusion of a mandatory Chief Coroner's Opioid Investigative Aid.

Coupled with the *GSDOA*, the thorough investigation policy framework provides a standardized approach to overdose occurrences that protects overdose victims while continuing to target drug traffickers in our communities. To support the implementation of these policies, a mandatory training video on thorough overdose investigations was created.

The OPP recognizes it has taken a unique position in relation to overdose calls for service. Mandating officers to attend all overdose occurrences to conduct a thorough investigation is vastly different to many other Canadian police services who are not responding unless there is a fatality. The supporting rationale for the OPP response model is multi-dimensional. Thorough investigations are required in overdose occurrences to ensure critical information is gathered and every suspected overdose is investigated equally.

By mainstreaming the spirit of the *Act*, the OPP has placed saving lives forefront by making those who experience or witness an overdose feel safe to call for help. Investigative rigour was enhanced through the introduction of a policy framework that ensures a dynamic and consistent response for fatal and non-fatal overdose occurrences. The focus is on removing these deadly drugs from Ontario communities.



**It is not about the person suffering from substance abuse disorder
but about the criminals that exploit these vulnerable persons.**

Detachments across the province continued leading the charge against this public health and safety crisis last year; having conducted more than 250 opioid-specific engagement and education initiatives focused on prevention and reducing stigma. Interactions with those suffering from substance abuse disorder have become routine for many frontline members. In fact, since the OPP deployed naloxone kits in September 2017, 36 lives have been saved.

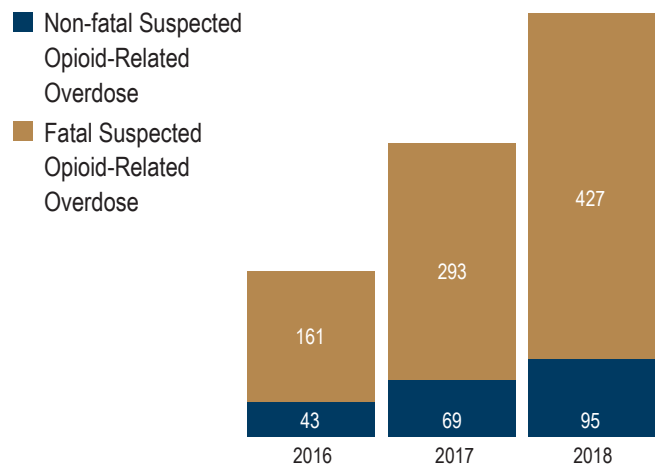
The *Good Samaritan Drug Overdose Act* became law in May 2017 providing some legal protection for people who call 911 or their local emergency number for themselves or another person suffering an overdose, as well as anyone who is at the scene when emergency help arrives. The Act provides an exemption from charges of simple possession of a controlled substance, as well as from charges concerning a pre-trial release, probation order, conditional sentence or parole violations related to simple possession.

The definition of overdose, found within relevant OPP policies that aligns to the definition under the *Good Samaritan Drug Overdose Act* is: “a psychological event induced by the introduction of a controlled substance into the body of a person that results in a life-threatening situation and that a reasonable person would believe requires emergency medical or law enforcement assistance.”

2018 marked the third consecutive year that the total number of

non-fatal suspected and fatal suspected opioid-related overdoses steadily increased in OPP jurisdictions.

Table 8-1



FIGHTING ORGANIZED CRIME

PROJECT RENNER

Criminals who manufactured and trafficked restricted firearms across the greater Toronto area. These untraceable firearms were manufactured using readily available unregulated parts.



26 persons charged



44 search warrants executed



198 charges



4kg cocaine
843g fentanyl powder
14g heroin



66 fentanyl tablets
25 xanax tablets



20 firearms including
several machine guns
and handguns seized



\$85,000 CAD



1 residence seized



4 vehicles seized

Equipment and supplies for credit card making operation seized.

PROJECT DUNK

Investigation into the organized criminal activity of the Iron Dragons outlaw motorcycle gang that included drug trafficking in Simcoe County.



7 persons charged



4 search warrants executed



16 charges



9.6kg* cocaine
228.7g heroin
Small quantity of shatter
(cannabis resin)



30 oxycodone pills (5mg)



1 replica 357 pistol BB gun
1 Czech small arms firearm
13 long guns



\$38,860 CAD
\$41 USD

* Some weights are approximate

PROJECT REDSTART

Organized criminals trafficking fentanyl, methamphetamine, hydromorphone and marihuana in the town of Alexandria.



15 persons charged



10 search warrants executed



83 charges



700g cannabis
70g hashish



2,200 methamphetamine tablets
1,000 hydromorphone tablets
200 prescription pills



23 cartons of contraband tobacco
4 cannabis plants



27 fentanyl patches



2 tasers
1 32 calibre handgun
1 replica handgun
1 prohibited weapon



\$20,000 CAD

Drug trafficking paraphernalia, multiple cell phones, cash money, counter and surveillance cameras were seized as offence-related property.

PROJECT FROSTBITE

A joint investigation with the RCMP D Division into drug trafficking from Manitoba to Kenora, Dryden and Fort Frances.



2 persons charged



84g crystal methamphetamine



1 search warrant
executed



\$600 CAD



5 charges

Drug trafficking related paraphernalia was
seized as offence-related property.

PROJECT MONTGOMERY

An investigation in drug trafficking in northwestern Ontario.



1 person charged



3.8kg cocaine
1.6kg cannabis
15 bags edible cannabis product



4 search warrants
executed



\$141,900 CAD



4 charges

Drug trafficking related paraphernalia was
seized as offence-related property.

PROJECT REBOUND

A joint investigation with Anishinabek Police Service into drug trafficking in the Marathon and Pic River First Nation communities.



9 persons charged



217g cannabis 8g crack cocaine
83g cocaine 1g psilocybin



6 search warrants
executed



2,574 methamphetamine tablets
9 oxycodone tablets



57 charges



\$1,865 CAD

Drug trafficking related paraphernalia was seized as offence-related property.

FIGHTING ORGANIZED CRIME

PROJECT BIG BOY

Investigation into the criminal activity of the Hells Angels outlaw motorcycle gang that included drug trafficking in the Belleville and Trenton areas.



6 persons charged



113.4g cocaine 2 balls hashish
Yet undetermined pink powder substance



9 search warrants
executed



168 various pills



12 charges



\$4,723 CAD

Outlaw motorcycle gang colours, clothing and jewelry and drug trafficking paraphernalia were seized as offence-related property. The investigation spanned three provinces.

PROJECT BRONTE

An investigation into the criminal activity of associates of the Hells Angels outlaw motorcycle gang that included drug trafficking in the Windsor area.



4 persons charged



1.3kg cannabis
97.5g cocaine



8 search warrants
executed



14 hydromorphone tablets



20 charges



\$25,000 CAD



2 tasers

Drug trafficking related paraphernalia was seized as offence-related property.

PROJECT CHARLIE

Investigation into the organized criminal activity of the Outlaws outlaw motorcycle gang that included drug trafficking and robbery near Brockville.



4 persons charged



11 search warrants executed



26 charges including criminal organization charges



8g cocaine
129.5g cannabis



2 stolen firearms /handguns
Ammunition
1 taser
1 prohibited weapon
Hatchet, crow bar, bat wrapped with chain, knife, prohibited knife

Outlaw motorcycle gang colours and clothing used in the commission of an offence, a vehicle and counter surveillance equipment were seized as offence-related property.

PROJECT CONTRABAND TOBACCO SMUGGLING

300 cases of contraband cigarettes being transported from Quebec to Ontario.



1 person charged



2 Criminal Code charges
2 Tobacco Tax Act charges



3,000kg tobacco

PROJECT PINNER

Smuggling and trafficking of contraband shisha tobacco.



4 persons charged



12 search warrants executed



6 Criminal Code charges
4 Tobacco Tax Act charges



4.5 metric tons of shisha and other contraband tobacco products



\$60,000 CAD



2 vehicles seized

\$2 million in Tobacco Tax Act fines pending and another \$2 million in civil assessments pending by the Ministry of Finance.

THE OPP LAID 435 CHARGES AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME IN 2018

including charges against the Iron Dragons, Hells Angels, and other outlaw motorcycle gangs.



ENFORCING ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

The goal of the Provincial Asset Forfeiture Unit (PAFU) is straightforward:

- Disrupt criminals and dismantle criminal organizations using subject matter expertise in the identification, seizure, restraint and forfeiture of offence-related property and proceeds of crime; and
- Leverage this expertise to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

PAFU is an OPP-led partnership with 21 municipal police agencies and is the largest multijurisdictional joint-forces initiative in Ontario. This collaboration is instrumental in enforcing the economic consequences of criminality. Annually, success is measured in millions of dollars, a remarkable achievement within a complex judicial framework.

Focused on long term outcomes, the OPP has engaged members of the justice sector in the development of a strategy to expand investigative capabilities and capacity. The target of this strategy will be criminals who exploit the digital world and various types of virtual currencies to avoid detection, and conceal and launder the proceeds of their crimes. This aligns with the organizational priority to rapidly adopt new training, techniques and tools to counteract the growing trend of criminality in cyberspace.

IN 2016:

Restraints/Seizures

\$38,607,300

Forfeitures

\$12,696,489

IN 2017:

Restraints/Seizures

\$13,987,324

Forfeitures

\$3,028,432

IN 2018:

Restraints/Seizures

\$12,251,788

Forfeitures

\$4,466,110



COMBATTING THE EVER-EVOLVING CYBER THREAT

The Province of Ontario strengthened its defence against cybercrime with the addition of a fully resourced OPP Cybercrime Investigations Team (CIT) in 2018. The Team is an adjunct to existing specialists that investigate child sexual exploitation on the Internet and financial and identity crimes. As part of the newly formed Cyber Operations Section, the CIT is a fusion of civilian and uniformed specialists who lead investigations into the commission of crimes in the digital world where technology is the target. This includes threats to, or breaches of, data systems and websites; and ransomware encryption, supply chain and denial of service (DDoS) attacks. The CIT also assists with cybercrime investigations where technology is an instrument used by criminals to commit crimes.

The Team tackles the landscape of opportunities created within the cyber world that are continually exploited by criminals whose malicious actions victimize Ontarians and create losses in the billions of dollars nationally.

Excellence, prevention and collaboration underpin the Team's mandate. Last year's launch of the Frontline Officer Cyber Toolkit promoted a consistent standard for investigations by providing a step-by-step "how to" for incidents involving digital evidence. The CIT's outreach strategy is a reflection of the mission of the OPP, to deliver proactive and innovative policing in partnership with its communities. Both the private and public sectors continued to be engaged in opportunities to target harden against cybercriminals. As well, these sectors along with government, academia and law enforcement remained integral to partnerships established to garner a strategic, cutting-edge and intelligence-led approach to the investigation of cybercrimes, identification of potential threats and the disruption of online criminal networks.

In its first year of operation:

- Extortion, ransomware encryption attacks and computer network compromises were the top three cybercrimes investigated by the CIT;
- A few thousand people participated in numerous CIT outreach target hardening engagements delivered across Ontario; this included local municipalities and public and private stakeholders;
- The Team engaged in over 220 collaborations to combat cybercrime that included the provision of cyber investigative assistance to other agencies along with the sharing of information and intelligence; and
- The CIT led the Ontario Cybercrime Intelligence Working Group which coordinates and shares valuable cybercrime intelligence amongst its stakeholders.

DEDICATED EFFORTS TO COMBAT SERIOUS FRAUD

Serious fraud can be defined as the dishonest deprivation of another's property, often with financial gain for the offender, consequential impacts to society and significant financial losses. Serious fraud incidents include complex cases of commercial or financial crime, multiple victims, substantial monetary losses and cause widespread public concern. Incidents often involve other types of criminal offences such as theft, corruption, money laundering and cybercrimes.

The consequences of serious fraud are vast and far-reaching, impacting individuals (through mass marketing fraud and identity theft), the public sector (through healthcare, pharmaceutical or infrastructure fraud) and the private sector (through banking, securities and insurance fraud). Often, the impact on individual victims is not limited to financial loss and hardship, but also includes emotional, psychological and even physical harm.

It is difficult for law enforcement agencies and policy makers around the world to accurately measure serious fraud. Losses due to fraud are estimated to be in the billions of dollars per year in Ontario alone.

Serious Fraud Office

The Serious Fraud Office (SFO) was established in 2018 using an integrated and coordinated model with police and prosecutorial services working collaboratively from the commencement of an investigation to the conclusion. This positions the Province of Ontario alongside other international jurisdictions that have made dedicated efforts to combat serious fraud, such as the United Kingdom, the United States, and Australia.

The main objective of the SFO is three-fold: to protect the citizens of Ontario, to limit losses suffered by victims of serious fraud, and to recover assets fraudulently acquired. The SFO is comprised of three pillars: investigation, prosecution and adjunct/support services.

The SFO's investigative unit consists of OPP uniform and civilian staff along with dedicated investigators from other police agencies in Ontario. Through its transparent, objective and defensible intake

process, the SFO receives requests for investigations from municipal police agencies and from within the OPP. Prosecutorial services consist of dedicated and specialized SFO crown attorneys from the Ministry of Attorney General.

While much of the focus will be on investigating and prosecuting cases of serious fraud, the SFO has prioritized prevention to protect the people of Ontario from falling victim to serious fraud. To achieve this, the SFO is uniquely staffed with adjunct/support services providing training, education, and analytics. Victim assistance and crime prevention programs are currently under development.

The SFO aims to leverage its existing specialized investigative resources and integrated approach to investigating serious fraud to meet the identified challenges of such complex cases across Ontario.



**ROMANCE
SCAMS**
accounted for the
highest dollar loss for
Ontario and Canada,
with losses totalling
\$22+ MILLION

THE FACTS ABOUT FRAUD

The overall fraud dollar loss reported to the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre (CAFC) in 2018 totalled
OVER \$135 MILLION

Fraud is perpetrated by predatory criminals who prey on vulnerabilities and are driven by greed.

Incidents of fraud remain significantly under-reported.

Increasingly, victims of fraud are being asked to pay in virtual currency and prepaid cards.

Extortion scams accounted for the highest number of complaints received for Ontario, with 9+ thousand reported, for a combined 29+ thousand for Canada.

Overall, complaints increased by more than 7,000 for Canada coinciding with an increase in losses of more than \$22 million compared to 2017. It is estimated that only about five percent of victims report to the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre (CAFC).

In 2018...

Ontario had the highest number of complaints and dollar loss in Canada. The dollar loss for Ontario totalled \$49+ million and 11,158 victims reported fraud.

Ontarians suffered identity fraud losses totalling \$9+ million and romance scam losses totalling a further \$11+ million.

Ontario Seniors were victimized last year with losses totalling \$9+ million.** Identity fraud losses totalled \$1+ million and romance scams a further \$3+ million.

The CAFC is the central agency in Canada that collects information and criminal intelligence on such matters as mass marketing, advance fee and Internet fraud and identification theft complaints. The OPP and the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre collaborate to provide opportunities for the general public to educate and protect themselves against fraud by visiting CAFC online or by phone at **1-888-495-8501**.

Additionally, if a member of the public suspects that they, or someone they know, have been a victim of fraud, they can **contact Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-8477 (TIPS)**.

* Totals include identity and mass marketing fraud

** Over 60 years of age



ROPE: CLOSING IN ON THOSE UNLAWFULLY AT LARGE

The Repeat Offender Parole Enforcement (ROPE) squad mandate is clear — apprehend those who pose a significant threat to Ontario communities and are actively avoiding capture by hiding out or leaving the jurisdiction.

This includes:

- Parolees unlawfully at large in the province; and

Anyone who:

- Escapes from secure custody;
- Escapes from or walks away from non-secure custody; or,
- Becomes unlawfully at large by violating bail, parole, or intermittent sentence terms.

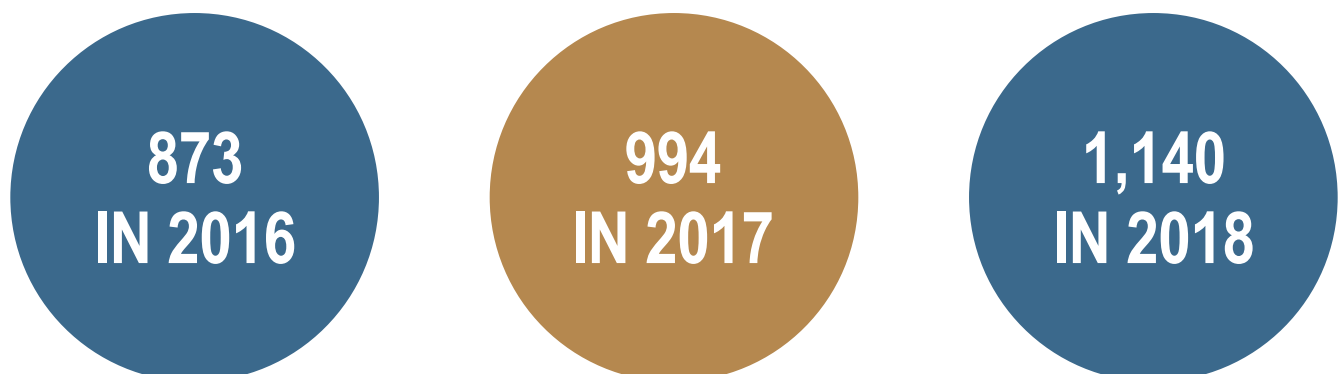
The OPP provides provincial coordination and leadership of the ROPE squad; a recognized leader in the apprehension of high risk repeat offenders. This multi-agency initiative includes 14 municipal police partners who share the OPP's commitment to ... *A Secure Ontario*.

Annually, the total number of warrant arrests made by ROPE has increased consistently. In 2018, the annual total represented a 43% increase overall since 2014. Over the last year, ROPE acknowledged a continued upswing in requests to support municipal police service

partners with the apprehension of those wanted for serious offences such as murder, robbery, sexual assault, domestic assault and human trafficking.

ROPE attributes its ongoing success, in part, to diligence and continuous improvement which have been essential in surmounting an increasing workload and resourcing which has remained unchanged since 2003. This has included enhanced training and procedures along with the integration of technological tools and supports.

Total Warrant Arrests:





COLLABORATIVE SOLUTIONS

The signing of a protocol between the OPP and the Canadian Centre for Child Protection (C3P) in 2018 substantially boosted proactive efforts to reduce child exploitation in Ontario. With support from the OPP and the Provincial Strategy, C3P implemented the Commit to Kids Training (C2K) program in school boards across the province. Created by C3P, the training program is a step-by-step guide that helps create safe environments for children. C2K underscores the principle that building employees'/volunteers' awareness of child sexual abuse and how they can help mitigate this risk is the first step in protecting children in their care.

During a unique media conference held in December 2018, the OPP and its 26 Provincial Strategy partners asked each and every Ontarian to spend 15 minutes learning the signs of child sexual abuse, and tips on what to do if they see it. Taking a preventative stance, the Provincial Strategy profiled a "typical month" in the investigation of child sexual exploitation to demonstrate how pervasive it is across the province. In November 2018 alone, investigators arrested 122 persons for child sexual abuse offences, laid a total of 551 charges and rescued 55 victims.

Rescuing child victims and preventing the abuse or exploitation of children is a significant challenge for the global policing community. Closer to home, the proliferation of Internet crimes against children and the staggering amounts of data associated with these crimes demands a sustained investment in OPP resources, training, tools and technology. This combined with investigative and technical proficiency, best practices, information sharing, innovation and collaboration will safeguard ongoing success.

Preventing child sexual exploitation in Ontario is a shared responsibility. Numerous resources to educate and safeguard children are available at protectchildren.ca.

PROTECTING CHILDREN

PREVENTING CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

CSEU

The OPP Child Sexual Exploitation Unit is a highly specialized team that tracks the predators responsible for making, importing/exporting, selling, distributing, accessing and possessing child pornography; child luring; child sex tourism; and the voyeuristic recording of children.

PROVINCIAL STRATEGY

The CSEU-led *Provincial Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation on the Internet* coordinates efforts for increased capacity in combatting Internet crimes against children. It includes the Ministry of the Attorney General, 26 police agencies and the Ontario Victim Services Secretariat.

C3P

The Canadian Centre for Child Protection is a charitable, non-governmental agency dedicated to the personal safety of all children. C3P's goal is to reduce the sexual abuse and exploitation of children, assist in the location of missing children, and prevent child victimization.

Table 9-1

OPP Child Sexual Exploitation Unit	2016	2017	2018
Child Victims Identified and Rescued	47	17	44
New Investigations Launched	498	383	477
Persons Arrested and Charged	53	39	73
Charges Laid*	196	332	272
Persons Charged - Ages 18+	39	34	54
Repeat Offenders Charged	6	2	9
Non-Consensual Distribution of Intimate Images Charges	1	2	0

Provincial Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation on the Internet	2016	2017	2018
Child Victims Identified and Rescued	214	233	244
New Investigations Launched	4,629	4,387	4,397
Persons Arrested and Charged	526	629	539
Charges Laid*	2,551	2,077	2,151
Persons Charged - Ages 18+	468	529	481
Repeat Offenders Charged	34	41	57
Non-Consensual Distribution of Intimate Images Charges	29	28	39
Victim Referrals to Counseling	479	446	462

Incidents of Non-Consensual Distribution of Intimate Images

Victims Under the Age of 18	126	105	108
Victims Over the Age of 18	21	12	38
Offenders Under the Age of 18	80	47	30
Offenders Over the Age of 18	12	25	45

* Along with numerous charges applicable to these offences, charges laid also include many related to drugs, firearms and extortion.





ELEVATING INVESTIGATIVE EXPERTISE

While the OPP's Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB) has a long-standing tradition of investigative excellence, it is anything but traditional. Instead, the legacy and expertise that define CIB continue to drive the evolution of the OPP major case management methodology.

Victim-centric concepts, advances in forensic and behavioural sciences; emerging technologies and social media; alternative deployment and succession planning models are each examined for their potential to build capacity and elevate the standard of investigations to bring forth resolution.

Last year, CIB opened 143 new major case investigations bringing the total number of active major cases to 326. Of the 143 new major case investigations:

60%

WERE DEATH INVESTIGATIONS* including 42 active homicide investigations, the highest number since 2010

* Includes homicides, deaths of persons under five years of age and "other" deaths

24%

WERE EXTERNAL AND FIRST NATION POLICE SERVICE REQUESTS.

Within the 24%, the top three types of investigations for which CIB major case leadership was requested were:

- "Other" major investigations, including internal investigations and corruption
- Death investigations
- Homicide investigations



THE ULTIMATE RISK TO PUBLIC SAFETY

Again in 2018, the victimization caused by drivers who made poor driving choices and engaged in high-risk driving behaviours exacted the ultimate cost. Even though education, engagement and enforcement contributed to a decrease in fatal and serious injury collisions on OPP-patrolled roadways, 333 lives were lost and more than 15,000 people were injured. The impacts of these deaths and life-long and life-altering consequences are incalculable and serve as a stark reminder of this so-often preventable reality.

In actuality, beyond the costs and consequences borne by those directly involved in motor vehicle collisions, all Ontarians pay the price for drivers who refuse to slow down, pay attention, drive unimpaired or respect the rules of the road. Combined, the resulting losses to the provincial economy in terms of interruptions in the transportation network for the movement of goods and services, and the human and social costs of collisions in terms of loss of life, emergency response, medical treatment, lost productivity, and property damage, etc., can be measured in the billions of dollars.

The OPP remained intent on making roadways safer for drivers, passengers, cyclists and pedestrians. Changing driver behaviours was an ongoing challenge that was met with a commitment to build on its efforts year after year. Frequently, poor driving behaviours are not isolated; rather one driver can exhibit a combination of behaviours that can have fatal consequences. Prevention through awareness is a primary element of OPP road safety strategies; continuing to educate everyone on the very real dangers of high-risk driver behaviours and poor driving choices. As evidenced by the data, year after year, enforcement campaigns supported by tougher legislated countermeasures remain a very real and very necessary deterrent.

Safe Trucking

In 2018, under the OPP Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) Mitigation Strategy, patrol hours increased by 21% with a corresponding 30% increase in inspection hours; this followed a deadly 2017 that marked a ten year high in CMV collision-related road deaths.

The Strategy relies on industry collaboration and is focused on reducing CMV-related collisions with an increased understanding of why, when and where collisions occur, to inform resource deployment and proactive initiatives. The catastrophic potential for the loss of life, extensive injuries and significant property damage are unique to CMV collisions due to the momentum generated by these vehicles that can weigh in excess of 60,000kg and can travel at highway speeds of up to 105km/h.

In 2018...

More than 23 thousand CMVs were stopped; in line with the continued increase in the number of CMVs travelling on roadways. Innovative enforcement solutions leveraged assets of both the OPP's aviation and large vehicle fleet.

The **top three causal factors in CMV at-fault collisions** were all related to aggressive driving:

- Improper lane change
- Speeding
- Follow too close

A Ministry of Transportation study identified that **driver behaviour, fatigue, and inexperience** continued to contribute to CMV-involved collisions.

A 3-day CMV training program was introduced for frontline officers; blending in-class with practical hands-on training to increase knowledge and understanding about CMV-related traffic stops.

Established OPP road safety partners include transportation, public health and safety organizations in the public, corporate and not-for-profit sectors. Collectively, they share the belief that traffic safety is a core responsibility they have been entrusted with, and that education, engagement and enforcement are key factors improving the quality of life for Ontarians and supporting a competitive economy.

Chart 10-1

Percentage of Fatal Roadway Collisions by Selected Primary Causal Factors

- Speed
- Alcohol/Drug-related
- Distraction
- Seatbelt

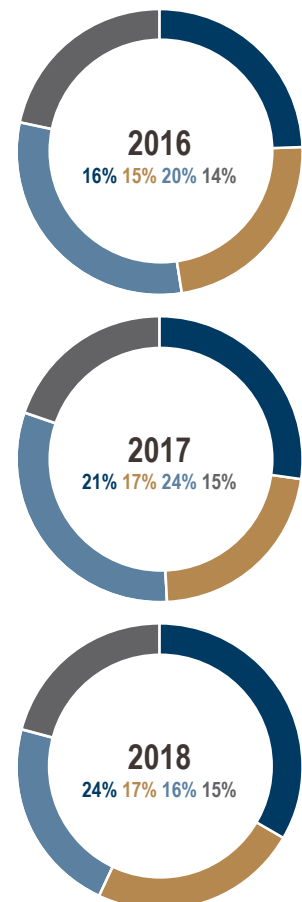


Table 10-1

Traffic-related Charges

	2016	2017	2018
Speeding	241,471	213,607	↑ 214,393
Distracted Driving	15,257	13,786	↓ 13,322
Seatbelt	17,248	13,390	↑ 14,090
Impaired	8,829	8,778	↑ 8,868



CHARGES LAID

Table 11-1

Federal and Provincial Statute Charges	2016	2017	2018
Highway Traffic Act	409,604	366,467	374,958
Criminal Code Traffic	11,810	12,002	12,455
Criminal Code Non-Traffic	68,726	73,986	82,325
Liquor Licence Act	13,259	8,415	7,841
Other	52,713	47,886	48,265
TOTAL	556,112	508,756	525,844

Impaired Driving

Table 11-2

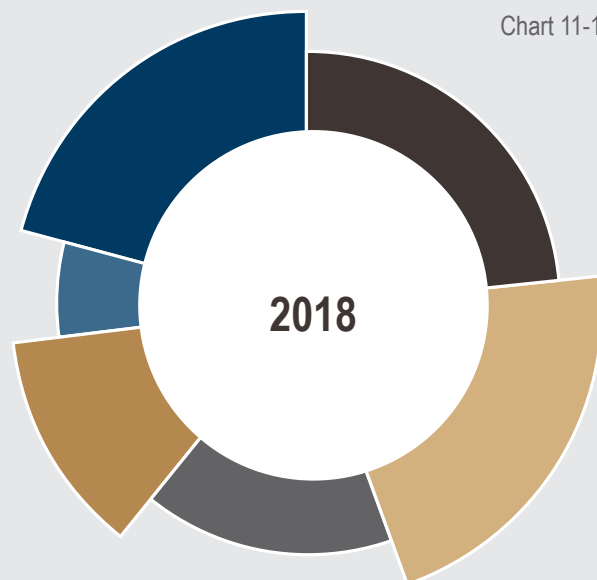
Warn Range Suspensions ¹	3,506	2,994	2,897
90-Day Administrative Licence Suspensions ²	2,760	2,988	3,125
Impaired - Drug ³	240	244	334
Impaired - Alcohol & Drug ⁴	—	—	116
Impaired - Alcohol ⁵	4,917	4,796	4,687
Impaired - Unspecified ⁶	—	—	9

Refer to Appendix for further details, notes and source information

Regional Breakdown of Federal and Provincial Statute Charges

23.4%	Central Region
21.1%	East Region
16.4%	Highway Safety Division
12.3%	North East Region
6.1%	North West Region
20.8%	West Region

Chart 11-1





INCREASING THE COMMUNITY SAFETY RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Leading the way by integrating usable technologies requires a measured and value-driven approach — adopt, adapt and optimize for increased operational capacity and a demonstrated return on investment. In 2018, the OPP effectively leveraged existing modern public safety technologies and applications to further advance effective outcomes.

Getting There

The launch of “Closest to the Call” harnessed the power of existing Global Positioning System (GPS) technology in 1,550 OPP vehicles and combined it with the newly redesigned functionality of its computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system. The new system calculates distances from each vehicle to the location of a critical priority call for service, in real time. The PCC identifies members available for dispatch based on their geographic proximity to the call. All uniform members regardless of detachment affiliation, notwithstanding rank or position within the organization, could be dispatched to respond. Augmented by technology and reinforced with policy, “Closest to the Call” maximizes limited resources while minimizing risk.

This unprecedented overview of situational awareness improves the ability to identify and dispatch units closest to incoming high priority calls. As a result, last year, eight percent of priority calls resulted in the PCC dispatching a unit that was not affiliated with the detachment of jurisdiction; on average, these events identified a uniform member that was 20 kilometres closer than any detachment patrol zone unit. This more expedient response provided for timely on-scene status updates to ensure the necessary resources were deployed and, where urgency was downgraded by the first officer on scene, response speeds were adjusted accordingly.

- Officers from outside the detachment of jurisdiction who are first on scene are responsible for triaging the situation; controlling the scene; gathering short-lived evidence; forming grounds for an arrest, and/or providing assistance to victims. The detachment of jurisdiction assumes the investigation.
- Sending the closest unit to a high-priority call is not new to the OPP. Prior to implementation, calls were dispatched to frontline patrol officers based on pre-established detachment patrol zones. The PCCs relied upon closer units to first recognize that they were closer and then communicate that to both the dispatcher and other responding members.

THE MISSION IS THE SAME; THE MISSION-CRITICAL TECH AND FLEET HAVE CHANGED

On The Road

The evaluation of Automated Licence Plate Recognition (ALPR) and Satellite Technology Apprehension Response (STAR) technologies following limited deployment pilot projects concluded with recommendations for the OPP to augment its current application and deployment of both technologies. Originally acquired as powerful force-multiplying traffic management tools, it soon became evident that ALPR and STAR are also powerful assistive tools when strategically deployed in support of emergent high profile (e.g. Amber Alert, missing vulnerable persons, etc.) and major criminal (homicide, human trafficking, etc.) incidents. Going forward the OPP Provincial Traffic Operations Team that oversees these programs will continue to explore the innovative deployment of these tools to increase their combined value in reducing risk and increasing productivity for improved public and officer safety.

ALPR in 2018

On average, 25 percent of ALPR “hits” involve suspended, prohibited or unlicensed drivers — these are also uninsured drivers. Where licence information exists, ALPR are an added investigative tool for locating vehicles involved in criminal activity. Last year, the Provincial Operations Centre (POC), the OPP’s 24/7/365 central command, began uploading licence information, where available, associated to major incidents. The POC’s real-time environment intensifies

the immediacy with which crucial information is disseminated to ALPR-equipped vehicles around the province.

Early limited studies were promising, with indications that members using ALPR-equipped vehicles deployed on a daily basis may be more productive, as an increase in criminal charges was noted.

STAR in 2018

This pursuit management tool allows STAR-equipped vehicles to reduce speeds and distance themselves from pursued vehicles, decreasing the public and officer safety risks associated with high-speed pursuits. Last year, the average locate time following the successful deployment of a STAR tag resulted in an average apprehension time of less than 3 hours.

Also, for the first time, analysis of data downloaded from a deployed STAR tag was included in court disclosure documentation and helped secure a guilty plea in a multijurisdictional pursuit case that involved multiple *Criminal Code* and *Highway Traffic Act* convictions including impaired driving, fail to stop, drive prohibited and forcible confinement.



In The Air

The OPP remains committed to the investment in fleet mission critical vehicles and technologies. This includes its aviation fleet. Comprised of fixed and rotary wing aircraft and remotely piloted aircraft systems (RPAS) and equipped with state-of-the-art technology, airborne assets enhance the capabilities of ground resources, provide force multiplying advantages, improve public and officer safety, mitigate risk and increase productivity and capacity.

In 2018, the bird's eye vantage point was enhanced by an investment in software and imaging. Long distance monitoring, still and video imaging, forward-looking infrared thermal imaging and low-light/night vision cameras were integrated with mapping software to provide a significant advantage in criminal and collision investigations, evidence capture, search and rescue and tactical operations, and high risk and enforcement activities.

Airborne Assets in 2018

ROTARY WING AIRCRAFT MISSIONS

- 59% were search and rescue related
- 11% were in direct support of investigations
- The remaining 30% were in support of major events, medical evacuations, forest fires and traffic/pursuit management
- 51 persons were directly located and an additional 41 were located with the assistance of the Rotary Wing Section

FIXED WING AIRCRAFT MISSIONS

- A total of 1,785 hours were logged in support of:
 - Traffic deterrence and enforcement initiatives
 - Rapid deployment
 - Strategic observation

28%
OF RPAS MISSIONS
were in direct
SUPPORT
OF INVESTIGATIONS

OF RPAS MISSIONS
25% PERSON SEARCH
and SEARCH AND
RESCUE RELATED
22% DIRECT SUPPORT of
FATAL and PERSONAL
INJURY COLLISIONS

25%
OF RPAS MISSIONS
were
VARIOUS FIELD SUPPORT
and other mission types



Photo credit: Mike Homer

EFFICIENCIES IN ROAD SAFETY

Impressive outcomes that included efficiencies and effectiveness in traffic management were realized in 2018. An examination of data pre and post introduction of Collision Reporting Centre (CRC) sites in four detachment locations in the OPP's Highway Safety Division confirmed the benefits and value for Ontario.

Motor vehicle collisions on roadways, especially along the busy 400 series highway corridors, have economic implications resulting from interruptions to the flow of goods and services. Congestion and delays related to collisions and secondary collisions are also very real consequences. In locations where involved drivers and tow trucks are directed to a CRC by the PCCs, these factors were reduced. Collision-associated risks to motorists, involved drivers and first responders were also minimized as officers were not required to respond to all collision scenes and in many instances, roadway clearance times were reduced.

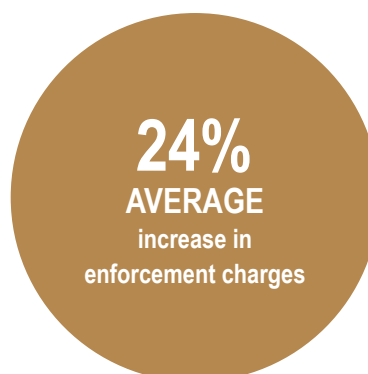
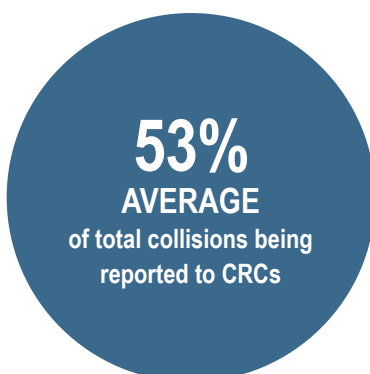
Furthermore, in these locations, the OPP was able to redirect its limited resources to:

- Conduct education initiatives
- Mitigate risks created by drivers who make poor driving choices and engage in high-risk driving behaviours through targeted enforcement
- Respond to other calls for service from the motoring public

The benefits of CRCs, beyond their value in road safety, include:

- Potential for decreased vehicle emissions and fuel consumption related to congestion
- Improved motorist travel-time reliability
- Increased motorist satisfaction with the flexibility for collision-involved drivers to attend any Greater Toronto Area CRC and report their collision within 48 hours

The four detachments with CRC sites are Aurora, Burlington, Port Credit and Toronto. These four detachments demonstrated a:



MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISIONS*

Table 12-1

Incidents	2016	2017	2018
Fatal	314	354	325
Personal Injury	11,853	11,571	10,731
Property Damage	55,722	57,323	61,459
Total	67,889	69,248	↑ 72,515
Alcohol/Drug-related	2,297	2,344	2,303
Animal-involved	10,425	10,299	10,331
Speed-related	11,126	10,570	12,193
Inattentive-related	16,750	15,094	9,146
Persons Killed	350	394	↓ 365
Persons Injured	16,781	16,445	↓ 15,700

Table 12-2

Regional Breakdown* Incidents	Central Region	East Region	Highway Safety Division	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
Fatal	66	59	39	38	15	108
Personal Injury	1,850	1,659	3,898	775	254	2,295
Property Damage	10,113	10,063	22,189	4,267	2,403	12,424
Total	12,029	11,781	26,126	5,080	2,672	14,827
Alcohol/Drug-related	468	438	578	162	97	560
Animal-involved	1,880	2,405	461	1,381	759	3,445
Speed-related	1,975	1,770	5,074	852	330	2,192
Inattentive-related	2,018	1,883	1,419	875	442	2,509
Persons Killed	71	64	46	49	18	117
Persons Injured	2,709	2,364	5,781	1,061	359	3,426

* On OPP-patrolled, roadways and trails



365 TOTAL
PERSONS KILLED in 2018

15,700 TOTAL
PERSONS INJURED in 2018

TYPES OF FATAL INCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

Table 13-1

Regional Breakdown Incidents	Central Region	East Region	Highway Safety Division	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
Roadway	56	52	39	31	14	104
Off-road Vehicle	5	5	0	3	1	3
Motorized Snow Vehicle*	5	2	0	3	1	3
Marine	4	4	0	10	2	0
Total Fatal Incidents	70	63	39	47	18	110

Fatalities	Central Region	East Region	Highway Safety Division	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
Roadway	60	56	46	41	17	113
Off-road Vehicle	5	6	0	4	1	3
Motorized Snow Vehicle*	5	2	0	3	1	3
Marine	4	4	0	12	4	0
Total Deceased Victims	74	68	46	60	23	119

* Reflects seasonal values

All OPP

Table 13-2

ROADWAY FATALITIES	2016	2017	2018
Fatal Incidents	279	304	296
Persons Killed	312	343	333
Alcohol/Drug-related	43	52	52

MARINE FATALITIES	2016	2017	2018
Fatal Incidents	19	29	20
Persons Killed	23	32	24
Alcohol/Drug-related	7	11	7

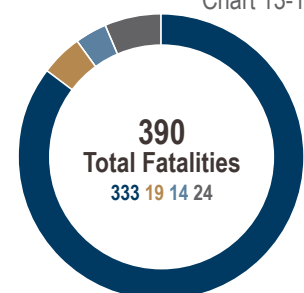
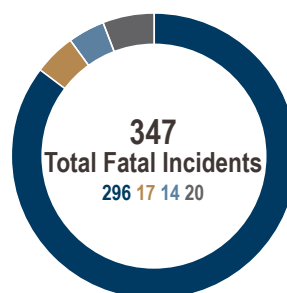
OFF-ROAD VEHICLE FATALITIES	2016	2017	2018
Fatal Incidents	22	22	17
Persons Killed	22	22	19
Alcohol/Drug-related	13	4	7

MOTORIZED SNOW VEHICLE FATALITIES	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Fatal Incidents	9	26	14
Persons Killed	12	27	14
Alcohol/Drug-related	4	5	6

Chart 13-1

All OPP

- Roadway
- Off-road Vehicle
- Motorized Snow Vehicle*
- Marine





17,131 TOTAL VICTIMS
2016 Motor Vehicle Collisions*

16,839 TOTAL VICTIMS
2017 Motor Vehicle Collisions*

16,065 TOTAL VICTIMS
2018 Motor Vehicle Collisions*

* On OPP-patrolled, roadways and trails

VICTIMS IN MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISIONS* Chart 14-1

- Persons Killed (No Seatbelt)
- Persons Killed (No Helmet)
- Pedestrians

16,781 Persons Injured in 2016

16,445 Persons Injured in 2017

15,700 Persons Injured in 2018

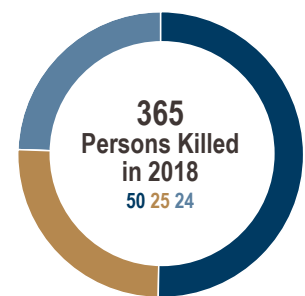
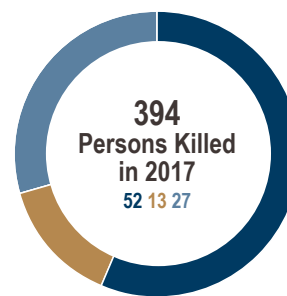


Table 14-1

Regional Breakdown*

	Central Region	East Region	Highway Safety Division	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
Persons Killed (Total)	71	64	46	49	18	117
- Persons Killed (No Seatbelt)	4	14	4	4	2	22
- Persons Killed (No Helmet)	8	6	2	4	1	4
- Pedestrians	5	5	3	1	0	10
Persons Injured	2,709	2,364	5,781	1,061	359	3,426
Total Victims	2,780	2,428	5,827	1,110	377	3,543

* On OPP-patrolled, roadways and trails

PRIMARY CAUSAL FACTORS IN FATAL ROADWAY MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISIONS

Table 15-1

	2016	2017	2018
Where Speed is a Factor	46	65	71
Fatal — Where Alcohol/Drugs is a Factor	43	51	50
Where Driver Inattention is a Factor	56	72	48
Total	279	304	↓ 296
# of Persons Killed Where Victim not wearing Seatbelt	45	52	50
Total Deceased Victims	312	343	↓ 333
Percentage by Selected Primary Causal Factors			
Speed	16%	21%	24%
Alcohol/Drug-related	15%	17%	17%
Distraction	20%	24%	16%
Seatbelt	14%	15%	15%

Table 15-2

Regional Breakdown*	Central Region	East Region	Highway Safety Division	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
Speed	27%	29%	21%	35%	7%	20%
Alcohol/Drug-related	13%	10%	23%	6%	0%	28%
Distraction	13%	15%	10%	10%	29%	21%
Seatbelt	7%	25%	9%	10%	12%	19%

LARGE TRUCK*

MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISIONS BY TYPE

Table 16-1

	2016	2017	2018
Fatal	67	79	55
Personal Injury	1,299	1,253	1,144
Property Damage	5,648	5,956	6,506
Total	7,014	7,288	↑ 7,705
Total Collisions (All Vehicle Types)	67,438	68,771	72,049
% Large Truck Collisions of Total	10.4%	10.6%	↑ 10.7%

Table 16-2

Regional Breakdown	Central Region	East Region	Highway Safety Division	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
Fatal	3	10	8	10	5	19
Personal Injury	111	131	542	87	41	232
Property Damage	605	808	3,250	529	339	975
Total	719	949	3,800	626	385	1,226
Total Collisions (All Vehicle Types)	11,924	11,675	26,123	4,927	2,642	14,758
% Large Truck Collisions of Total	6.0%	8.1%	14.5%	12.7%	14.6%	8.3%

* Where vehicle type is 07-13,98

FATAL MOTORCYCLE COLLISIONS

Table 16-2

	2016	2017	2018
Driver/Operator	32	44	34
Passenger	4	4	2
Total Deceased Motorcyclists	36	48	36

Chart 16-1


32 Male
Victims



18 Fatal collisions occurred
between Friday and Sunday
12 Fatal collisions occurred
in July and August



Speed was the primary
causal factor in
11 fatal collisions,
followed by alcohol/drugs



11 victims were
between 45-54
years of age

COMMERCIAL* MOTOR VEHICLE ENFORCEMENT

Table 17-1

	2016**	2017	2018
Total Hours: Patrol	—	11,576.75	14,107.15
Total Hours: Inspections	8,459.80	6,419.45	7,959.24
Number of CMV Stopped	15,073	15,206	23,051
Charges: Speeding	2,234	2,207	3,385
Charges: Speed Limiter Charges	233	313	556
Charges: Speed Measuring Warning Device	22	15	11
Charges: Seatbelt	924	1,001	1,314
Charges: Distracted Driving	—	714	636
Charges: Follow Too Close	—	453	367
Charges: Move to Left	45	53	69
Charges: Unsafe Lane Change	—	100	97
Charges: Lane Change Not in Safety	—	31	30
Charges: Other Moving Violations	—	1,270	1,510
Charges: Document	4,650	4,311	5,229
Charges: Defective Equipment-Related	1,681	1,560	1,897
Charges: Wheels Off	81	72	59
Charges: Detached Parts	35	33	37
Charges: Liquor Licence Act	79	12	17
Charges: Suspended Driver	102	82	94
Charges: Criminal Code	88	59	68
Warn Range Suspensions	13	11	11
HTA Impounds	22	18	30
Vehicles Out of Service	1,495	1,332	1,348
Plate Removals	417	279	249
Total Warnings	3,595	3,865	4,153
Inspections Level 1	2,309	2,431	2,804
Inspections Level 2	722	653	737
Inspections Level 3	807	1,053	1,063
Inspections Level 4	177	281	293

* Over 4,500kg only

** Caution is advised when comparing any data between the 2016 period to that of 2017 and 2018. A modification to a number of the statistics collected was made in 2017.



AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Member Years of Service Recognition

50 YEARS

1 Auxiliary

45 YEARS

2 Uniform

40 YEARS

2 Uniform

1 Civilian

35 YEARS

13 Uniform

13 Civilian

30 YEARS

186 Uniform

17 Civilian

1 Special Constable

2 Auxiliary

25 YEARS

112 Uniform

21 Civilian

1 Special Constable

4 Auxiliary

20 YEARS

153 Uniform

30 Civilian

1 Special Constable

7 Auxiliary

Commissioner's

LIFESAVING CITATIONS

59 Uniform // 60 Civilian

BRAVERY CITATIONS

25 Uniform // 10 Civilian

Commissioner's

COMMENDATIONS

44 Uniform // 25 Civilian

OPP ACCOLADE AWARDS

OFFICER OF THE YEAR

Detective Sergeant Bill Gofton

CIVILIAN OF THE YEAR

Ms. Josie Puglisi

AUXILIARY MEMBER OF THE YEAR

Acting Auxiliary Staff Sergeant

Richard Audette

JIM POTTS AWARD

Murdered Missing Indigenous Person Team

Sergeant Shelley Tuck

VALUING AND SUPPORTING PEOPLE

North East Region Development Team

Inspector Doug Fenske

ENFORCEMENT

Chung Team

Detective Constable

Jean-Alexandre Robillard-Cardinal

INVESTIGATION

Wilno Homicides Team

Detective Sergeant Ted Schendera

INNOVATION & CREATIVITY

Provincial Operations Centre

Development Team

Mr. Peter Pyne

DEDICATION

Provincial Constable Peter Bertin

TEAM ACHIEVEMENT

Collision Reporting Centres

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Sergeant Tracey Coghlin

PARTNERSHIP AWARD

Wettlaufer Investigation Team

Sergeant Kerry Schmidt

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE (IODE) POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS AWARD

Sergeant Dave Service

PUBLIC HEROES AWARD (Intercultural Dialogue Institute)

Provincial Constable Adam Davidson

Special Constable Shayne Maglay

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE (OACP) TRAFFIC SAFETY INITIATIVE OF THE YEAR AWARD

Commercial Motor Vehicle Collision

Mitigation Strategy Team

EXCELLENCE IN LEADERSHIP AWARD

Staff Sergeant Dean Croker

LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT

Provincial Constable Graham Williamson

INNOVATION INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY AWARD

Provincial Operations Centre Design

and Development

CATHERINE MARTIN AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN MEDIA RELATIONS

Sergeant Peter Leon

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF MOTOR TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATORS POLICE PARTNERSHIP AWARD

Provincial Constable Karen Sinnaeve

Provincial Constable

Jacqueline Winand-Bacon

Sergeant Michael Gruszka

THE NATIONAL POLICE AWARD FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY AND THE LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY

Inspector Doug Fenske

RESPONSIBLE ALCOHOL SERVICE AT LICENSED ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE YEAR AWARD

Quinte West OPP Detachment

JUNE CALLWOOD OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD FOR VOLUNTARISM

Sergeant Kim Cheeseman

Ms. Tatiana Norman

FIRST NATIONS CHIEFS OF POLICE ASSOCIATION — BRAVERY AWARD

Sergeant Andrew Simpson

US DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY AWARD

Detective Constable Mark Harris

Detective Constable Mark Loop

MADD EXCELLENCE IN POLICE SERVICES AWARD

Sergeant Michelle Teeple

Provincial Constable Hassan Khan

CHAMPIONS OF MENTAL HEALTH AWARD

Peterborough County OPP Detachment

OPTIMISM PLACE WOMEN OF THE YEAR

Provincial Constable Sue Blacklock

SILENT PARTNER

Three recipients

OPP YOUTH FOUNDATION AWARD

Provincial Constable Ken Johnston

Sergeant Anne McCoy

Detective Sergeant Angie Atkinson

ERIC NYSTEDT MEMORIAL FITNESS AWARD

Provincial Constable Stacy Lovel

Provincial Constable Sarah Ludgate

Provincial Constable David Armstrong



HONOURING THE FALLEN

Each year, the province commemorates the courage and dedication of police officers whose lives were lost in service to the people of Ontario by dedicating bridge structures in their names. In 2018, two OPP officers were honoured.

The Ontario Police Memorial Foundation honours fallen police officers from services across the province by hosting a Ceremony of Remembrance in Toronto on the first Sunday of May each year. A ceremony on the last Sunday in September each year on Parliament Hill pays tribute to fallen police officers from services across Canada.

As Ontarians, it is important that we take time to honour and preserve the memories of the fallen; and pay our respects to their families, friends and colleagues.



**PROVINCIAL CONSTABLE
GEORGE H. BENNETT**

On June 21 2018, the bridge on Highway 11 at Burnside Line and West Street North in Orillia was dedicated in his honour



**PROVINCIAL CONSTABLE
BRAD C. BROWNE**

On October 12, 2018 the bridge located on Highway 69 in Servos Township was dedicated in his honour

An interactive map that provides information about the circumstances surrounding the 63 fallen OPP officers along with their picture, a photograph of the bridge and the exact location of the dedicated structure is available on the OPP website at www.opp.ca

APPENDIX

It should be noted for occurrence related reporting that the fundamental characteristic of an incident is that it may involve several victims, several accused persons and several different violations of the law. Reporting herein is based on the most serious violation (MSV) code only. The MSV is a hierarchical coding structure used to identify the four most serious violations in an incident.

It should be further noted that occurrence reporting is only a measure of demand on police and is only one of many indicators of police workload. The associated administrative workload, time and complexity related to each occurrence is not reflected. These include criminal and non-criminal occurrences.

Page 16 – Table 1-1

1 Excludes hours worked by First Nation members (OFNPA), civilians, and members at and above the rank of Staff Sergeant/Detective Staff Sergeant and those reporting to OPP General Headquarters.

2 Includes training.

3 Criminal Code, Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA), other, excludes traffic.

4 Ungrouped/unknown hours were excluded from total counts.

Chart 1-1

5 Includes all call types, emergency, non-urgent and administrative type calls.

6 Includes all UCR1 codes, excludes officer-initiated events.

7 Other occurrences dispatched may have resulted in the caller being directed to a Collision Reporting Centre or the occurrence being directed to the Frontline Support Unit, also includes non-Niche-non-OPP matter and above, detachment walk-ins.

8 Occurrences – excludes: records where UCR1=any of the codes mentioned on “UCR1 to exclude” tab, records where “CADDISpatchType”=“Test CAD event for police”. Includes: records where “Occurrence Type” was blank/null, but a UCR1 was still provided. Figures include OPP policed First Nation areas but exclude non-“FN-OPP” First Nation areas.

9 Not all charges may be the result of an incident occurring within the same year.

Sources: OPP Niche RMS Query Tool (07FEB2019), Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG) Integrated Court Offences Network (ICON) Charge Cube (09JAN2019), CAD (FEB2019).

Page 17 – Table 2-1, Charts 2-1, 2-2

Notes: Measure is Staff Strength Full-Time Equivalent (ssFTE); Excludes students, seasonal, interns and all leaves of absence; includes all temporary over-allocations (e.g., pre-retirement credit usage).

OPP civilian manager and OPP civilian non-manager are measured by whether a position has direct reports. OFNPA uniform and civilian data ssFTE data is reported separately for the purposes of the Annual Report.

Source: Ontario Public Service Workforce Information Network (WIN) Employee Extract Snapshot, December 31, 2018.

Page 19 – Charts 3-1, 3-2, 3-3

Notes: Based on complaints submitted to the OIPRD.

Source: OPP Internal Affairs Professional (IAPRO) System, Mar. 2019.

Pages 20, 21 – Table 4-1

Source: OPP Niche RMS, Mar. 2019.

Pages 36, 37, 38 – Tables 5-1, 6-1, 6-2, 7-1

Notes: Homicide data includes Statistics Canada valid responses only.

UCR data groupings are as follows:

Corresponding primary offence levels

Homicide

- 1110 Murder 1st Degree
- 1120 Murder 2nd Degree
- 1130 Manslaughter
- 1140 Infanticide

Other Offences Causing Death

- 1150 Criminal Negligence Causing Death
- 1160 Other Related Offences Causing Death – Master Code

Attempted Murder

- 1210 Attempted Murder
- 1220 Conspire to Commit Murder

Sexual Offences

- 1310 Aggravated Sexual Assault
- 1320 Sexual Assault with a Weapon
- 1330 Sexual Assault
- 1340 Other Criminal Code * Sec. 151 - Sec. 160 (Expired)
- 1345 Sexual Interference
- 1350 Invitation to Sexual Touching
- 1355 Sexual Exploitation
- 1356 Sexual exploitation of a person with a disability
- 1360 Incest
- 1365 Corrupting morals of a child
- 1367 Sexually explicit material to child with intent
- 1368 Parent or guardian procuring sexual activity
- 1369 Householder permitting sexual activity
- 1370 Luring a child via a computer
- 1371 Agreement or Arrangement - sexual offence against child
- 1375 Anal Intercourse
- 1380 Bestiality – Commit/Compel/Incite Person
- 1381 Bestiality – in presence of, or incites, a child
- 1385 Voyeurism
- 1390 Non-Consensual Distribution of Intimate Images

Assaults/Firearm Related Offences

- 1410 Aggravated Assault – Level 3
- 1420 Assault with Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm - Level 2
- 1430 Assault – Level 1
- 1440 Unlawfully Causing Bodily Harm
- 1450 Discharge Firearm with Intent
- 1455 Using firearm (or imitation) in commission of offence
- 1457 Pointing a Firearm
- 1460 Assault Peace Officer
- 1461 Assault Peace Officer with weapon OR cause bodily harm
- 1462 Aggravated assault on Peace Officer
- 1470 Criminal Negligence – Bodily Harm
- 1475 Trap likely to or cause bodily harm
- 1480 Other Assaults / Admin Noxious thing

Offences Resulting in the Deprivation of Freedom

- 1510 Kidnapping/Confinement – Master Code (Expired)
- 1515 Kidnapping
- 1516 Forcible confinement
- 1520 Hostage Taking
- 1525 Trafficking in persons
- 1530 Abduction Under 14
- 1540 Abduction Under 16
- 1545 Remove Child from Canada
- 1550 Abduction Contravening a Custody Order
- 1560 Abduction – No Custody Order

Robbery

- 1610 Robbery – Master Code
- 1611 Robbery of firearms

Other Offences Involving Violence or the Threat of Violence

- 1620 Extortion
- 1621 Intimidation of a justice system participant or a journalist
- 1622 Intimidation of a non-justice participant
- 1625 Criminal Harassment
- 1626 Indecent/Harassing Communications
- 1627 Utter Threats – Master Code
- 1628 Explosives – Master Code
- 1629 Arson – Disregard for Human Life
- 1630 Other Criminal Code * against public order”
- 1631 Failure to comply with safeguards (MAID)
- 1632 Forging/destruction of documents (MAID)

Commodification of Sexual Activities

- 1711 Obtaining sexual services for consideration
- 1712 Obtaining sexual services for consideration from person under the age of 18 years
- 1721 Material benefit from sexual services
- 1722 Material benefit from sexual services provided by person under the age of 18 years
- 1731 Procuring
- 1732 Procuring a person under the age of 18 years
- 1740 Advertising sexual services

Arson

- 2110 Arson – Master Code

Break and Enter

- 2120 Break & Enter
- 2121 Break & Enter – Firearms
- 2125 Break & Enter – steal firearm from motor vehicle

Theft Over

- 2130 Theft over – Master Code
- 2131 Theft over \$5,000 – Motor Vehicle [Master Code] (Expired)
- 2132 Theft FROM Motor Vehicles over \$5,000
- 2133 Theft over \$5,000 SHOPLIFTING
- 2135 Theft of Motor Vehicle

Theft Under

- 2140 Theft under \$5,000 – Master Code
- 2141 Theft under \$5,000 – Motor Vehicle [Master Code] (Expired)
- 2142 Theft FROM Motor Vehicles under \$5,000
- 2143 Theft under \$5,000 SHOPLIFTING

Possession/Trafficking Stolen Goods

- 2150 Possession of Stolen Goods – Master Code (Expired)
- 2152 Trafficking in Stolen Goods over \$5,000 (incl. possession with intent to traffic)
- 2153 Possession of Stolen Goods over \$5,000
- 2155 Trafficking in Stolen Goods under \$5,000 (incl. possession with intent to traffic)
- 2156 Possession of Stolen Goods under \$5,000

Fraud

- 2160 Fraud – Master Code
- 2165 Identity Theft
- 2166 Identity Fraud

APPENDIX

Mischief

- 2170 Mischief
- 2172 Mischief to Property over \$5,000 (Expired)
- 2174 Mischief to Property under \$5,000 (Expired)
- 2175 Mischief in Relation to Cultural Property
- 2176 Mischief to Religious Property motivated by Hate
- 2177 Mischief Relating to War Memorials
- 2178 Altering/Destroying/Removing a vehicle identification number

Prostitution

- 3110 Prostitution – Bawdy House (Expired)
- 3115 Live on avails of prostitution (Expired)
- 3120 Parent/Guardian Procure sexual activity (Expired)
- 3125 Prostitution under 18 – procuring (Expired)
- 3130 Prostitution – Other Prostitution (Expired)
- 3140 Prostitution – Communicate to provide sexual services for consideration
- 3141 Prostitution – Stop vehicle/impede traffic
- 3145 Prostitution – Communicate (Expired)
- 3146 Prostitution – Communicate under 18 years (Expired)
- 3150 Prostitution – Living off the avails (Expired)
- 3151 Prostitution – Living off the avails under 18 years (Expired)
- 3155 Prostitution – Procuring (Expired)
- 3156 Prostitution – Procuring under 18 years (Expired)
- 3160 Prostitution – Advertises (Expired)
- 3165 Parent or guardian procuring sexual activity (Expired)
- 3166 Parent/Guardian Procure – 16-17 yrs. (Expired)
- 3167 Householder permitting prohibited sexual activity (Expired)
- 3168 Household owner Permit – 16-17 yrs. (Expired)
- 3240 Common Bawdy House

Illegal Gaming and Betting

- 3210 Betting House
- 3220 Gaming House
- 3230 Other Gaming and Betting

Offensive Weapons – Careless use of firearms

- 3310 Offensive Weapons – Explosives
- 3360 Use Firearm in offence – Master Code (Expired)
- 3365 Offensive Weapons – Weapons Trafficking
- 3370 Possess Firearm while prohibited
- 3375 Other Criminal Code * Sec. 78 - Sec. 96
- 3380 Import/Export – Firearm/weapon/ammunition/device
- 3385 Offensive Weapons – Point Firearm (Expired)
- 3390 Other Criminal Code * Sec 105 - Sec. 108
- 3395 Breach of Firearms regulation – Unsafe Storage
- 3720 Offensive Weapons – Careless use of firearms

Failure to Comply – Judicial Orders/Unlawfully at Large

- 3410 Bail Violations – Master Code
- 3440 Escape Custody
- 3480 Prisoner Unlawfully At Large
- 3510 Fail to Attend Court
- 3520 Breach of Probation

Disturb the Peace

- 3430 Disturb the Peace

Other Criminal Code (Ex. Traffic)

- 3420 Counterfeit Money – Master Code
- 3450 Indecent acts – Master Code
- 3457 Voyeurism (Expired)
- 3460 Public Morals
- 3461 Lure child via Computer (Expired)
- 3470 Obstruct Public Peace Officer
- 3490 Trespass at Night
- 3530 Threatening/Harassing Phone Calls (Expired)
- 3540 Utter Threats to Property / Animals
- 3550 Advocating Genocide
- 3560 Public Incitement of Hatred
- 3700 Unauthorized record for sale, rental, comm distribution

- 3710 Other Criminal Code * Sec.46 - Sec.78.1
- 3711 Property or Services for Terrorist Activities
- 3712 Terrorism – Property – Master Code
- 3713 Participate in Activity of Terrorist Group
- 3714 Facilitate Terrorist Activity
- 3715 Instruct Terrorist Act – Master Code
- 3716 Harbour or conceal a Terrorist (Expired)
- 3717 Hoax terrorism
- 3718 Advocating or promoting commission of Terrorism Offences
- 3721 Leave Canada to Participate in Activity of a Terrorist Group
- 3722 Leave Canada to facilitate Terrorist Activity
- 3723 Leave Canada to commit an offence for a Terrorist Group
- 3724 Leave Canada to commit an offence that is a Terrorist Activity
- 3725 Harbour/Conceal Known terrorist where Terrorist Activity had Max=Life
- 3726 Harbour/Conceal known Terrorist where Terrorist Activity had Max not=Life
- 3727 Harbour/Conceal person Likely to Carry out Terrorist Activity
- 3730 Bribery / Perjury – Master Code
- 3740 Other Criminal Code * Sec. 176 - Sec. 182
- 3750 Interception/disclosure of communication
- 3770 Other Criminal Code * Sec. 215 - Sec. 319
- 3771 Fail to comply regulations/obligations (MAID)
- 3780 Other Criminal Code * Sec. 337 - Sec. 352
- 3790 Other Criminal Code * Sec.415 - Sec.427
- 3791 Intimidation of Justice System Participant (Expired)
- 3810 Other Criminal Code * Sec. 437 - Sec. 447
- 3820 Offences Related to Currency
- 3825 Proceeds of Crime – Master Code
- 3830 Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories
- 3840 Instruct Offence for Criminal Organization
- 3841 Commission of offence for Criminal Organization
- 3842 Participate in Activities of Criminal Organization
- 3843 Recruitment of Members by a Criminal Organization
- 3890 Other Criminal Code * Sec.462 - Sec.753

Child Pornography

- 3455 Child Pornography – Master Code
- 3456 Child Pornography – Making or distributing

Possession

- 4110 Possession – Heroin
- 4120 Possession – Cocaine
- 4130 Possession – Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act
- 4140 Possession – Cannabis (Expired)
- 4150 Possession – Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth)
- 4160 Possession – Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy)
- 4170 Possession – Opioid (other than heroin)
- 4825 CDSA – Poss. /Launder Drugs – Master Code (Expired)

Trafficking

- 4210 Trafficking – Heroin
- 4220 Trafficking – Cocaine
- 4230 Trafficking – Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act
- 4240 Trafficking – Cannabis (Expired)
- 4250 Trafficking – Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth)
- 4260 Trafficking – Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy)
- 4270 Trafficking – Opioid (other than heroin)

Importation & Production

- 4310 Import / Export – Heroin
- 4320 Import / Export – Cocaine
- 4330 Import / Export – Other Drugs
- 4340 CDSA * Sec.6 (Expired)
- 4350 Import / Export – Methamphetamines (Crystal Meth)
- 4360 Import / Export – Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy)

- 4370 Importation and Exportation – Opioid (other than heroin)
- 4410 Production – Heroin
- 4420 Production – Cocaine
- 4430 Production – Other Controlled Drugs & Substances
- 4440 Production – Cannabis (Marihuana) (Cultivation) (Expired)
- 4450 Production – Methamphetamines (Crystal Meth)
- 4460 Production – Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy)
- 4470 Production – Opioid (other than heroin)
- 4590 Possession, sale, etc., for use in production of or trafficking in substance

Possession

- 4911 Possession of illicit or over 30g dried cannabis (or equivalent) by adult
- 4912 Possession of over 5g dried cannabis (or equivalent) by youth
- 4913 Possession of budding or flowering plants, or more than four cannabis plants
- 4914 Possession of cannabis by organization

Distribution

- 4921 Distribution of illicit, over 30g dried cannabis (or equivalent), or to an organization, by adult
- 4922 Distribution of cannabis to youth, by adult
- 4923 Distribution of over 5g dried cannabis (or equivalent), or to an organization, by youth
- 4924 Distribution of budding or flowering plants, or more than four cannabis plants
- 4925 Distribution of cannabis by organization
- 4926 Possession of cannabis for purpose of distributing

Sale

- 4931 Sale of cannabis to adult
- 4932 Sale of cannabis to youth
- 4933 Sale of cannabis to an organization
- 4934 Possession of cannabis for purpose of selling

Importation & Exportation

- 4941 Importation and exportation of cannabis
- 4942 Possession of cannabis for purpose of exportation

Production

- 4951 Obtain, offer to obtain, alter or offer to alter cannabis
- 4952 Cultivate, propagate or harvest cannabis by adult
- 4953 Cultivate, propagate or harvest cannabis by youth or organization

Other Cannabis Violations

- 4961 Possess, produce, sell, distribute or import anything for use in production or distribution of illicit cannabis
- 4971 Use of young person in the commission of a cannabis offence
- 4981 Other Cannabis Act

Other Federal Statutes

- 6100 Bankruptcy Act
- 6150 Income Tax Act
- 6200 Canada Shipping Act – Master Code
- 6250 Canada Health Act
- 6300 Customs Act – Master Code
- 6350 Competition Act
- 6400 Excise Act – Master Code
- 6450 Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)
- 6500 Immigration and Refugee Protection Act
- 6510 Human Trafficking (involving the use of abduction, fraud, deception or use of threat)
- 6520 Human Smuggling fewer than 10 persons
- 6530 Human Smuggling 10 persons or more
- 6550 Firearms Act – Master Code
- 6560 National Defence Act
- 6900 Other Federal Statutes

Source: OPP Niche RMS – January 24th, 2019, Niche RMS report generated: occurrence statistics from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018.



Page 43, Table 8-1

Notes: This information is accurate as of the date generated, results for the same time period may vary as occurrence information is updated.

Source: OPP Niche RMS, Apr. 2019.

Page 55, Table 9-1

Source: OPP Counter Exploitation and Missing Persons Section, Jan. 2019.

Pages 59, 61 Charts 10-1, 11-1, Tables 10-1, 11-1, 11-2

Source: MAG ICON, Feb. 11, 2019.

1. Count of Occurrences with UCR codes (8881-0001, -0002, -0004, -0006, -0010, -0011) and NOT (8881)
2. Count of Occurrences with UCR codes (8881)
3. Count of Occurrences with UCR codes (9205, 9215, 9225, 9235, 9245, 9255, 9265, 9275, 9285)
4. Count of Occurrences with UCR codes (9213, 9223, 9233, 9263, 9273, 9283) and NOT (92_5)
5. Count of Occurrences with UCR codes (9210, 9220, 9230, 9240, 9250, 9260, 9270, 9280) and NOT (92_5 OR 92_3)
6. Count of Occurrences with UCR codes (9217, 9227, 9267, 9277, 9287) and NOT (92_5 OR 92_3 OR 92_0)

Pages 68, 69, 70, 71, Tables 12-1, 12-2, 13-1, 13-2, 14-1 Charts 13-1, 14-1, 15-1, 15-2

Source: OPP Collision Reporting System, Mar.07, 2019.

Page 72, Tables 16-1, 16-2, 17-1

Source: OPP Collision Reporting System, Feb. 11, 2019.

Note:

- * Population values are considered approximate and are based on the Statistics Canada 2016 Census Data with the new boundary file from Statistics Canada. The First Nation and Municipal Police Services populations have been removed.
- ** Kilometres for roads are considered approximate and are based on the Justice Road Network. (King's Highway - Class 1 & 2 Entire Province – Other Roads Class 3 & 4 OPP Policed Areas only)
- *** Detachment and Satellite info extracted from OPP Daily Activity Reporting System December 28, 2018.
- **** Area calculations performed utilizing the OPP Geomatics existing Geo-warehouse compiled from Ministry of Natural Resources land base sources. All OPP jurisdiction boundaries are created and maintained by the Geomatics Unit. All mass coverages are considered approximate and have been projected to the Continental, North America, Canada Albers Equal Area Conic Coordinate System for these calculations.

Acknowledgements

As a result of their photo submissions to "The Big Picture" photo contest in 2018, we would like to acknowledge the following members for their contribution to this report.

Page 07

Provincial Constable Jeff Tait, Superior East Detachment

Page 10

Provincial Constable Paola Campos Arce, Pickle Lake Detachment

Page 28

Provincial Constable Kyle Perry, James Bay Detachment

Page 32

Provincial Constable Rod LeClair, Haldimand County Detachment

Page 57

Identification Constable Kaitlin Rodak, Forensic Identification Services, Tillsonburg

Page 58

Provincial Constable Spencer Moore, Grenville County Detachment



CONTACT THE OPP



Reach the OPP by phone

- Call 9-1-1 for emergencies
- Don't hang up, stay on the line
- Call 1-888-310-1122 for non-emergency calls
- TTY 1-888-310-1133 (for the Deaf, Hard of Hearing and Speech Impaired)
- Know Your Location



Speak with an officer in person

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



Provide an anonymous tip

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



Report online

You now 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 at your convenience 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
- Lost / missing property (including license plates)
- Driving complaints

DO NOT USE THIS SYSTEM IF THIS IS AN EMERGENCY! IF IT IS, CALL 9-1-1.

Did you know...

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

Every time an accidental or hang-up 9-1-1 call is received, OPP officers are dispatched.

You may be taking police officers away from a real emergency.

#KnowWhenToCall

If you've dialed in error, stay on the line and speak with the communicator.

This will eliminate the need for the emergency operator to call back.

As per OPP policy, officers will still be dispatched to ensure you are safe.



ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE

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