

2022 ANNUAL REPORT



ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE
www.opp.ca

OUR VISION

Safe Communities...
A Secure Ontario

OUR MISSION

To serve our province by
protecting its citizens,
upholding the law
and preserving
public safety.

OUR VALUES

Serving with
**PRIDE,
PROFESSIONALISM
& HONOUR**

Interacting with
**RESPECT,
COMPASSION
& FAIRNESS**

Leading with
**INTEGRITY,
HONESTY
& COURAGE**

Always doing the right things for the right reasons

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Commissioner Thomas Carrique (left), a member of Team Blue partnered with the First Responder Community for “sMiles for Amanda” with a Gravel Fun Ride on May 13, 2023. Funds were raised to support Boots On The Ground a charity that provides peer support to first responders.

MESSAGE

FROM THE COMMISSIONER

On behalf of the Commissioner’s Command Team and with appreciation to all OPP members, I am proud to present the 2022 OPP Annual Report. Within this report, you will find a comprehensive account of the milestones we achieved, the commendable actions of our members and the positive impact that we have had in Ontario.

However, it’s important to acknowledge that progress does not come without adversity and, this year, our resolve was tested again as we experienced a great loss.

Throughout 2022, we encountered numerous obstacles that demanded our collective strength and determination. We faced the dynamic and evolving complexities of crime and the ever-changing landscape of public safety concerns. We endured a great tragedy when Provincial Constable Grzegorz (Greg) Pierzchala was killed while responding to a motor vehicle in the ditch on December 27. His death — another in a series of on-duty frontline deaths across the country — reminds us of the risk of policing, and the fragility of life. We will remember these heroes in life; their sacrifices will never be forgotten.

Yet, in the face of these challenges, we refused to waver and continued to serve with pride, professionalism and the utmost dedication. Our members worked diligently to dismantle organized crime groups, to combat the scourge of guns and gangs, to counter the exploitation of children and to prevent and diminish human trafficking in our communities. We were present in communities across the province, helping to protect against unprecedented disruptions to critical infrastructure. Together,



we embarked on initiatives to better connect and collaborate with communities, to educate and protect against victimization and to improve our efficacy through investments in technology.

The 2022 Annual Report presents us with opportunity to reflect on our accomplishments with pride, recognize our challenges with humility and embrace our future with unrelenting resolve.

I extend my sincere appreciation to every OPP member whose hard work and commitment have made our successes possible. As we move forward with hope and resilience, I am confident that our collective efforts will continue to shape safe communities and a secure Ontario.

Thomas Carrique, C.O.M.
Commissioner
Ontario Provincial Police

OUR ORGANIZATION

The organization is divided into four commands:
Field Operations, Traffic Safety and Operational Support,
Investigations and Organized Crime and Corporate Services.

Chris Harkins

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
PROVINCIAL COMMANDER

Field Operations

Central Region

East Region

North East Region

North West Region

West Region

Community Safety Services

Healthy Workplace Team

Rose DiMarco

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
PROVINCIAL COMMANDER

Traffic Safety and Operational Support

Communications and Technology Services Bureau

Field Support Bureau

Highway Safety Division

Indigenous Policing Bureau

Security Bureau



Thomas Carrique

COMMISSIONER

Office of the Commissioner

Adjudicator

Corporate Communications and Strategy Management
Bureau

Office of Professionalism,
Respect, Inclusion and Leadership

Chuck Cox

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
PROVINCIAL COMMANDER

Investigations and Organized Crime

Chief Firearms Office

Investigation and Enforcement Bureau (AGCO)

Investigation and Support Bureau

Organized Crime Enforcement Bureau

Project Support Centre

Provincial Operations Intelligence Bureau

Mary Silverthorn

PROVINCIAL COMMANDER

Corporate Services

Business Management Bureau

Career Development Bureau

Fleet, Supply and Weapons Services Bureau

Municipal Policing Bureau

COMMAND TEAM

The Commissioner is the highest ranking member of the OPP
and is responsible for overseeing all aspects of OPP service.
Each area is led by a Provincial Commander.

Left to right: Deputy Commissioner Chris Harkins,
Provincial Commander Mary Silverthorn,
Commissioner Thomas Carrique,
Deputy Commissioner Rose DiMarco,
Deputy Commissioner Chuck Cox.





1.97+ million
hours
of operational/specialty
unit support.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

- Administration of the Ontario
First Nations Policing Agreement
Auxiliary Policing/Chaplaincy
Aviation/Flight Operations
Bloodstain Pattern Analysis
Breath Analysis/Drug Recognition
Call Taking and Dispatching
Canine Operations
Chemical, Biological, Radiological,
Nuclear and Explosive Response
Child Sexual Exploitation Investigation
Civil Litigation File Coordination
Civilian Data Entry
Clandestine Laboratory Investigative Response
Collision Reconstruction and Investigation
Collision Reporting Centres
Commercial Vehicles and Dangerous Goods
Communications
Community Liaison
Community Policing
Community Street Crime
Complaint Investigation
Court Case Management
Crime Analysis
Crime Gun Analysis
Crime Prevention and Community Safety
Crime Stoppers Liaison
Criminal Investigation Services and
Major Case Management
Crime Linkage Analysis and Provincial
ViCLAS Centre
Crisis Negotiation
Critical Infrastructure Protection,
Planning and Support
Cybercrime Investigations
Digital Evidence
DNA Coordination
- Drug Enforcement
Drug Evaluation and Classification
Emergency Management and Preparedness
Emergency Operations Centre
Emergency Response
Explosives Disposal/Render Safe
Investigations
Federal Firearms Program Delivery
Federal and Provincial Road
Safety Initiatives
Firearm Verification and Analysis
Forensic Identification Services
Forensic Interviewing and Polygraph
Forensic Psychiatry and Research
Forensic Video Analysis
Fraud, Corruption, Economic/
Financial Crime Investigation
Hate Crime/Extremism Investigation
Incident Command
Indigenous Awareness Training
Indigenous Policing
Information Technology
Intelligence
Justice Officials Protection
and Investigation
Major Events and Indigenous
Critical Incident Liaison
Marine, Motorized Snow and
Off-road Vehicle Patrol
Media Relations
Mental Health and Abuse Issues
Mobile Crisis Response
Missing Persons and Unidentified Bodies
Offender Transportation
Ontario Sex Offender Registry
Organized Crime Enforcement
Physical Security Services
- Prescription Drug Diversion
Provincial Alcohol and Gaming Enforcement
Provincial Anti-Human Trafficking Strategy
Provincial Anti-Terrorism
Provincial Asset Forfeiture
Provincial Biker Enforcement
Provincial Contraband Tobacco Enforcement
Provincial Cybercrime Strategy
Provincial Guns and Gangs Strategy
Provincial Illegal Cannabis Enforcement
Provincial Illegal Gaming Investigation
Provincial Operations Centre
Provincial Repeat Offender Parole
Enforcement
Provincial Tow Program
Provincial Weapons Enforcement
Public Order
Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems
R.I.D.E. (Reduce Impaired Driving
Everywhere)
Search and Rescue
Security Assessments
Security Enquiries
Surveillance — Electronic and Physical
Tactical and Emergency Medical
Tactics and Rescue
Technology Disclosure
Threat and Behaviour Analysis
Traffic Safety
Training
Undercover Operations
Underwater Search and Recovery
Urban Search and Rescue
Victim Assistance, Support and Response
Witness Protection



SERVING THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

REFLECTING OPP VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

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 values-based, 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 administrative support for 18 First Nation police services. Also under the OFNPA, the OPP provides direct policing to two First Nations under Stream Two Agreements. There are an additional 22 First Nations that are directly policed by the OPP. The OPP works with Chief and Council from these communities to identify community needs as they are served as part of regular detachment patrol. The OPP also provides specialized support services, as required, for nine self-administered First Nation police services in Ontario.

All OPP services, policies, practices, processes and programs reflect the principles and philosophy of its vision, mission and values.

The **values** of the OPP are the cultural cornerstones that guide all behaviours and actions, each and every day. They represent what the organization stands for and how it will uphold the trust and confidence of Ontarians.

Our **mission**, rooted in its values, reaffirms the organization's collective direction, reflects its shared responsibilities and the expectations of its members, communities, stakeholders and partners.

Our **vision** inspires the delivery of the adequate and effective policing 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 multiple province-wide programs and services on behalf of the Ministry of the Solicitor General. This includes leadership of several large joint-force operations that form cooperative partnerships with a number of justice sector and law enforcement stakeholders;
- Provision of a wide array of programs and services, criminal investigative and technical expertise. Many are provided in accordance with the *Adequacy Standards*; these are provided to OPP-policed communities and in support of all municipal, regional and First Nation services across Ontario as requested; and,
- Evidence-based deployment of resources to serve the province by protecting its citizens, upholding the law and preserving public safety.

Under its unique mandate, the OPP embraces its leading and supporting role as a partner in the delivery of essential services that ensure the safety and security of the people of the province of Ontario.

SECURING THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

IN THE AIR, ON THE WATER AND ON LAND

Leading provincial initiatives on behalf of the Province of Ontario and the Ministry of the Solicitor General targeting criminality and disrupting organized criminal groups responsible for the victimization caused by:

- Gangs and illegal weapons
 - Human trafficking and child exploitation
 - Illicit drugs and contraband tobacco
- Serious and complex fraud and financial crimes
 - Cybercrime

Covering 900,000 + square kilometres of land across the province;
99+ thousand square kilometres of provincial waterways and a vast multi-use trail system;
130+ thousand kilometres of provincial highways and roadways.

IN OVER 74%
of Ontario's 444
municipalities

Across the province our facilities include a number of special investigative, special purpose and training centres*, as well as:

- 148 detachment locations
- 5 regional headquarters
- 1 divisional headquarters
- 13 forensic identification units
- 1 general headquarters
- 4 provincial communications centres (PCC)

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

- 2 Airbus EC135 helicopters
- 1 Cessna 206 plane
- 1 Pilatus PC12 plane
- 12 DJI Mavic Enterprise Dual Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS)
- 11 FLIR Sky Ranger R60 RPAS
- 7 Mavic 2 Pro RPAS
- 6 DJI Mavic Air RPAS
- 1 DJI M300 RPAS

1.17+
million kilometres
logged by OPP vehicles

439 Remotely Piloted
Aircraft Systems
missions

Preventing crime and serving communities with
a motorized vehicle fleet comprised of:

- 4,979 vehicles**
- 3,943 road vehicles***
- 1,036 seasonal vehicles****
- 1,532 vehicles equipped with GPS
- 1,411 vehicles equipped with mobile workstations/
mobile for public safety
- 33 Automated Licence Plate Recognition (ALPR)
equipped vehicles

Helicopter, plane and RPAS missions include,
but are not limited to:

- Search and rescue
- Public order, tactics and rescue
and containment
- Investigation support
- Collision reconstruction
- Canine support
- Assistance to policing partners

↑ 4.3+
thousand
flight hours
including 2.8 thousand hours
flown by the OPP Pilatus.



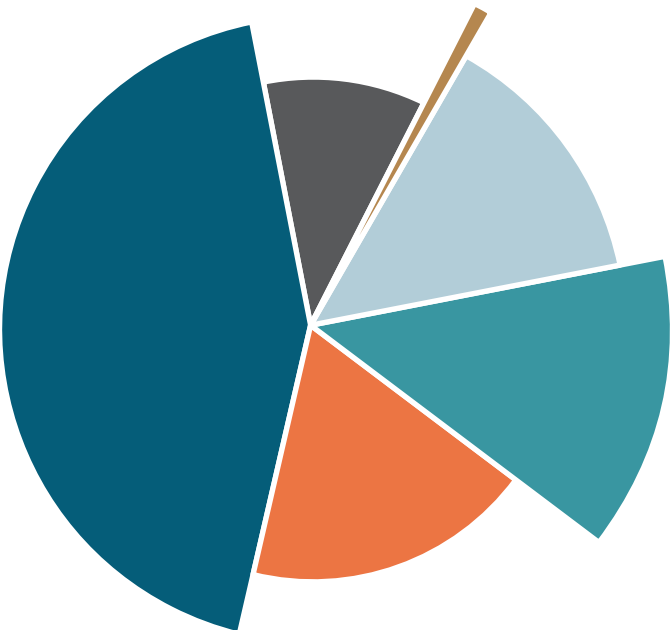
* OPP facilities include those that are government-owned, third-party leases or provided by municipalities.
** Patrol, investigative, multi-use, motorcycle and specialty.
*** Including trailers.
**** Marine vessels, motorized snow (MSV) and off-road vehicles (ORV).

THE COST OF THE OPP

2022/2023 OPERATING AND CAPITAL BUDGET ESTIMATE

\$1,458,353,000*

- 1.0% Office of the Commissioner**
- 13.5% Corporate Services Command***
- 13.5% Investigations and Organized Crime Command
- 18.3% Traffic Safety and Operational Support Command
- 43.4% Field Operations Command
- 10.3% Benefits



* Total does not include statutory appropriations.
** Includes Corporate Communications and Strategy Management Bureau and the Office of Professionalism, Respect, Inclusion and Leadership.
*** Includes all fleet, equipment and fuel costs.

Salaries and benefits

Salaries and benefits comprise a significant proportion of the OPP policing budget, averaging 82 per cent as compared to 18 per cent for other direct operating expenses (ODOE). This percentage breakdown is consistent with other police agencies in Ontario and Canada and is common to many professions that require intense use of available human resources to meet 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 Public and Business Service Delivery, negotiates its salaries and benefits with the Ontario Provincial Police Association (OPPA). The most recent collective agreement expired on December 31, 2022.

Facilities

Construction of the new OPP Cambridge Detachment is 90 per cent complete and it is scheduled to be operational in 2023. The Cambridge Detachment demonstrates the OPP's ongoing commitment to provide state-of-the-art facilities that address the modern-day operational requirements for OPP members and communities across the province. The OPP continually reviews and evaluates the challenging and complex infrastructure requirements to ensure its facilities are accessible and strategically located to ensure adequate and effective service delivery.

\$11.3 million is forecasted for facility repairs and alterations in the 2022/2023 fiscal year.



Fuel, travel, services, and procurements such as vehicles, uniforms, and equipment represent 8.5% of the overall OPP budget and comprises 63% of the Corporate Services budget.

MUNICIPAL POLICING COST RECOVERY

Base Services

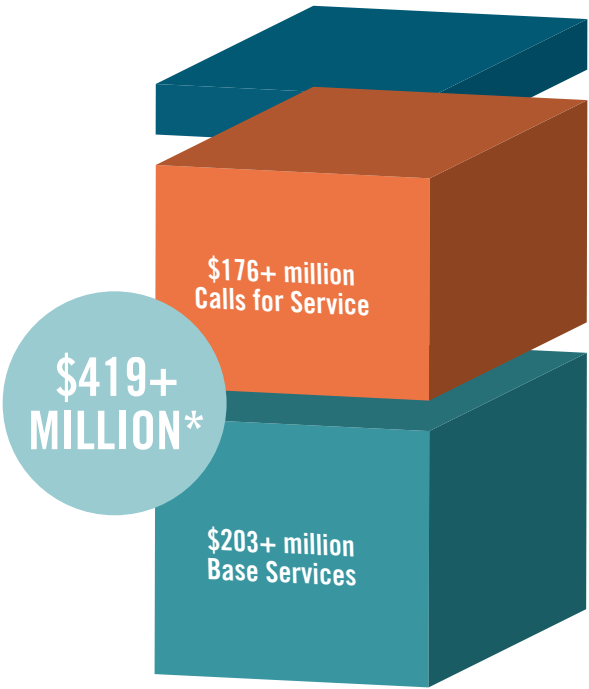
Proactive policing services, such as general and directed patrol, traffic safety, crime prevention, R.I.D.E. programs, and additional activities such as victim assistance, training and administration.

Calls for Service

Calls for service that are typically reactive in nature and require police attendance or investigation, such as assaults, break and enter, mischief, drug investigations, provincial statutes, mental health incidents, motor vehicle collisions and missing persons occurrences.

Other

Overtime, court security, accommodations/cleaning, enhancements, and prisoner transportation.



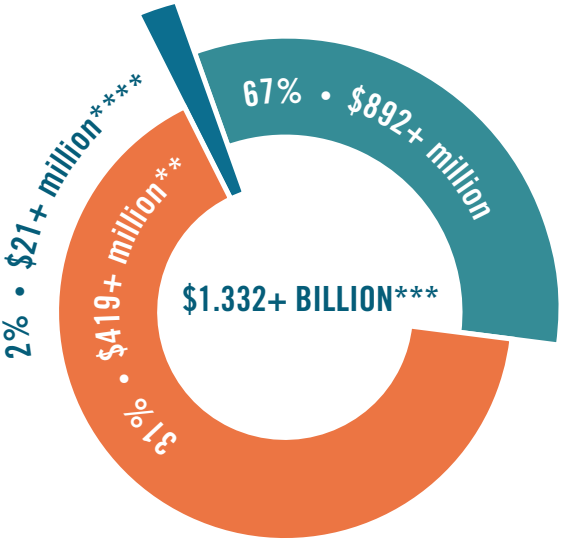
Historical Trends 2018-2022

Since the implementation of the current billing model in 2015, municipal billing recoveries have only increased, on average, one per cent year over year, while the average cost per property has remained relatively stable.



* Estimated costs for 2022 and actuals for years prior to 2022, billing model recoveries net of municipal discounts, excludes recoveries for policing services provided to municipalities in a 3+ years transition contract. ** Property count data is provided by Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) on an annual basis.

MUNICIPAL POLICING COST RECOVERY



Municipal Policing Recoveries*

Detachment Staff

- Supervision
- Frontline constables
- Civilian administrative support

Support Positions and Other Direct Operating Expenses (ODOE)

- 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

Support Services and Provincial Obligations

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/financial crimes
- 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

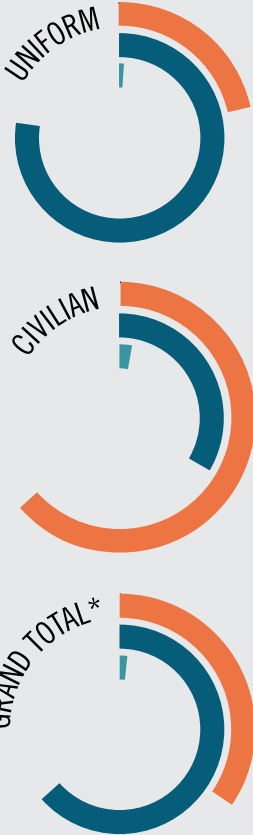
Transitions to OPP: In 2022, the City of Dryden and the Municipality of Callander transitioned to the OPP to receive policing services. The Municipality of West Grey requested an OPP contract proposal. **OPP Policing Costs:** For municipalities that receive municipal policing services from the OPP, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Financial Information Return data analysis indicates that policing costs represent approximately 10 per cent of the municipalities' total annual expenses.

* Municipalities are billed for the portion of detachment and support positions and ODOE according to *O.Reg. 267/14* of the *Police Services Act*. ** Based on the estimated policing costs for 2022. Billing model recoveries net of municipal discounts and excluding recoveries for policing services provided to municipalities in a 3+ years transition contract. *** Does not include statutory appropriations and is based on 2021-2022 actuals. **** Recoveries for policing services provided to municipalities in a 3+ years transition contract and not under the billing model.

OPP WORKFORCE

Female
Male
Unspecified

Chart 1-1



Rank and Gender

Table 1-1

UNIFORM	Female	Male	Unspecified	Total
Cadet	4.00	7.00	2.00	13.00
Constable	930.68	3,351.36	74.00	4,356.04
Sergeant	194.00	795.00	2.00	991.00
Sergeant Major	-	5.00	-	5.00
Staff Sergeant	69.00	182.00	-	251.00
Inspector	31.00	122.00	1.00	154.00
Superintendent	12.00	26.00	-	38.00
Chief Superintendent	6.00	7.00	-	13.00
Deputy Commissioner	1.00	3.00	-	4.00
Commissioner	-	1.00	-	1.00
Uniform Total*	1,247.68 21.42%	4,499.36 77.23%	79.00 1.36%	5,826.04 100.00%
CIVILIAN	Female	Male	Unspecified	Total
Provincial Commander	1.00	-	-	1.00
Civilian — Manager	38.00	18.00	3.00	59.00
Civilian — Non-manager	1646.15	871.83	74.56	2592.54
Civilian Total*	1,685.15 63.53%	889.83 33.55%	77.56 2.92%	2,652.54 100.00%
GRAND TOTAL*	Female	Male	Unspecified	Total
	2,932.83 34.59%	5,389.19 63.56%	156.56 1.85%	8,478.58 100.00%

* Excludes OFNPA uniform and civilian members.

Chart 1-2

3.0% 18 to 24
23.2% 25 to 34
27.7% 35 to 44
32.7% 45 to 54
12.0% 55 to 64
1.4% 65+

Age Breakdown



Chart 1-3

1.5% Office of the Commissioner
5.3% Corporate Services
15.4% Investigations and Organized Crime
21.4% Traffic Safety and Operational Support
56.5% Field Operations

Deployment and Command





THE HOURS OF FRONTLINE POLICING

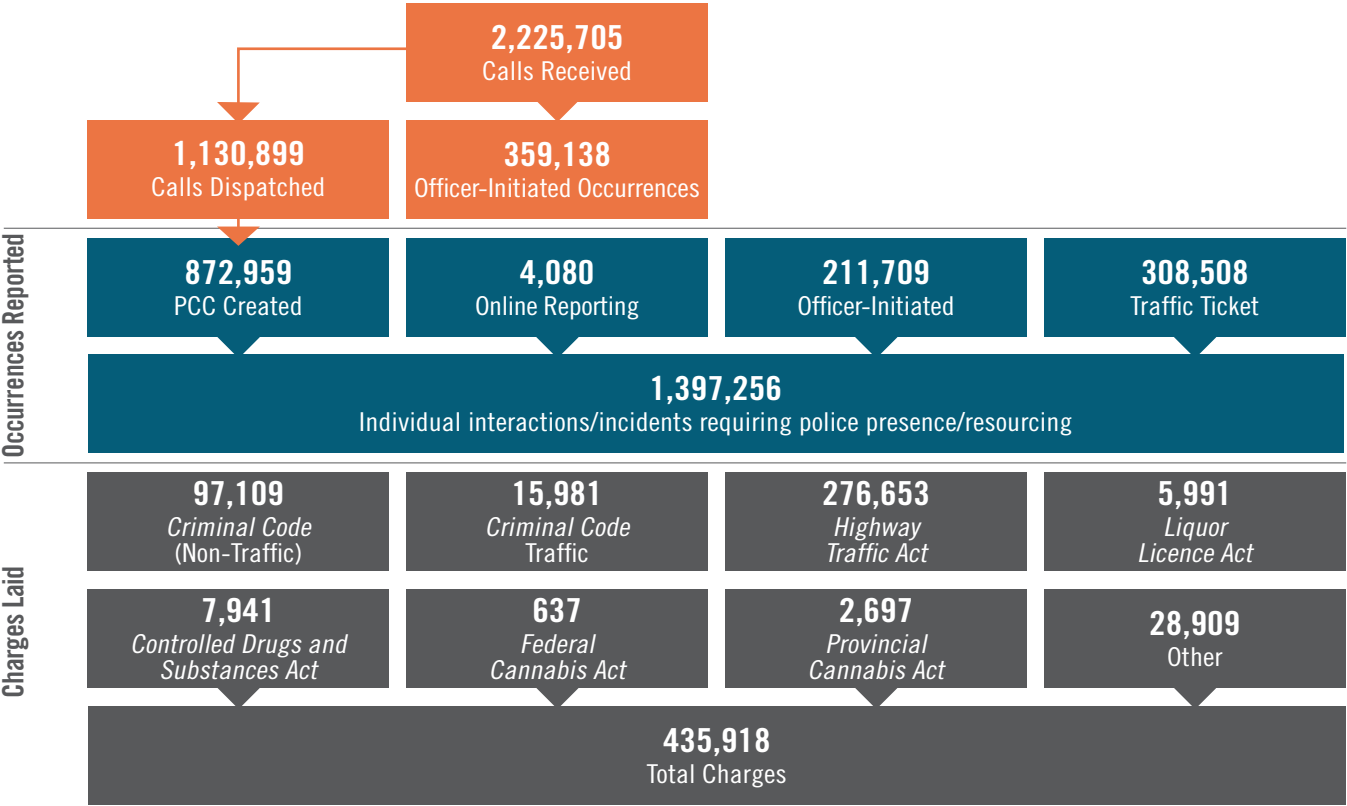
Table 2-1

	2020	2021	2022
Administrative	1,764,135.27	1,805,141.25	1,854,056.50
Court-related	238,323.25	245,523.25	259,675.00
Investigations and enforcement*	1,571,895.00	1,565,545.05	1,534,171.95
Other federal and provincial statutes	284,312.50	288,339.20	268,507.70
Municipal by-law enforcement	16,053.76	17,643.00	16,356.50
Operational/specialty unit support	1,413,393.00	1,377,230.75	1,970,497.45
Patrol	951,663.01	891,241.01	852,932.35
Traffic-related	821,753.67	900,551.31	974,463.31
Training	322,196.75	514,702.00	582,782.50
Total	7,383,726.21	7,605,916.82	8,313,443.26

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

OUR WORK IN NUMBERS

Chart 2-1



VALUES-BASED AND

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

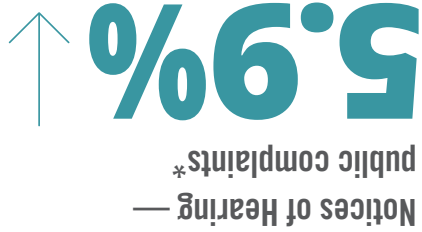
The Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD) is responsible for receiving, managing and overseeing all public complaints about municipal, regional and provincial police in Ontario. As an independent civilian oversight agency, the OIPRD ensures that public complaints about police are dealt with in a manner that is transparent, effective and fair to both the public and the police.

The OPP ensures it is accountable by educating the public with respect to their rights under legislation for the reporting of public complaints. Any member of the public may file a complaint with the OIPRD against a police service and/or a police officer. For further information, visit oiprd.on.ca.

Values are the OPP's cultural cornerstones. They guide all behaviours and relationships. The values (see inside front cover) communicate what the organization stands for and what its employees believe in. They form the basis for every decision made and action taken. They are inherent to the way in which employees are treated, and the way they work with and treat each other, members of the public, stakeholders and partners.

The OPP is proud of its reputation as an ethical police service and its members' adherence to the code of conduct outlined in the *Police Services Act, Ontario Regulation 268/10 Part VII, Daily*, more than 8,400 members strive to earn and uphold the trust and confidence of Ontarians through the delivery of values based and professional policing services across Ontario.

Top 10 allegations cited in public complaints**



* A notice of hearing is served as a result of a substantiated complaint(s) and formal discipline is being sought. This includes cases where *Police Services Act* charges are laid. This refers to the number of Notices of Hearings that were served during each calendar year. ** Cited by the public to the OIPRD as the reason for the complaint.

VALUES-BASED AND

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Public complaints

Table 3-1

	2020	2021	2022
Substantiated	21	18	10
Screened out by the OIPRD*	468	512	503
Ongoing	65	17	39
Informal resolution	76	129	91
Closed — other**	8	10	9
Unsubstantiated	74	120	84
Withdrawn	67	94	94
Total conduct complaints	779	900	830

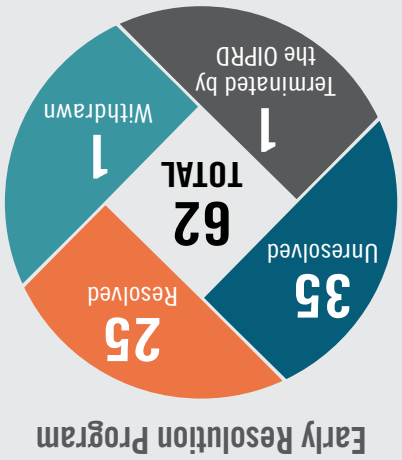
Closed — service	12	38	46
Screened out by OIPRD*	0	0	1
Withdrawn	1	1	1
Ongoing	1	0	0
Total service complaints	14	39	48

Closed — policy	4	4	9
Screened out by OIPRD*	2	0	0
Withdrawn	0	0	0
Ongoing	1	0	0
Total policy complaints	7	4	9

Internal complaints

Table 3-2

	2021	2022
Substantiated	102	96
Unsubstantiated	20	10
Withdrawn	6	0
Informal resolution	2	0
Ongoing	5	21
Closed — other	11	5
Total	146	132



* Case coordinators review the complaint to 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 frivolous, trivial or lacks an air of reality.
• Complaint is not in the public interest.
• Complaint is made over six months after the incident.
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.

**

ONTARIO REGULATION 58/16

COLLECTION OF IDENTIFYING INFORMATION IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES (CIICC) — 2022

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.

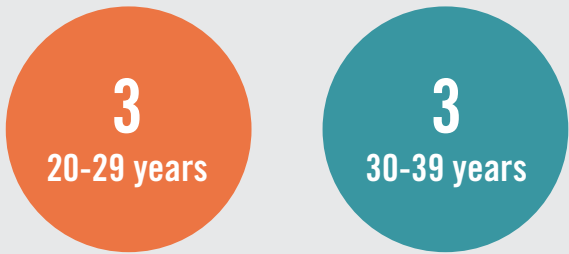
Reporting herein for 2022 complies with the prescribed requirements under section 14 of the *Regulation*.

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.

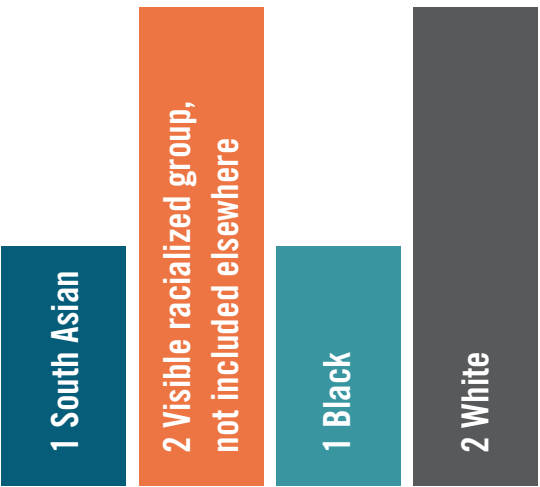
Number of attempted collections from individuals who were perceived to be:



Chart 3-1

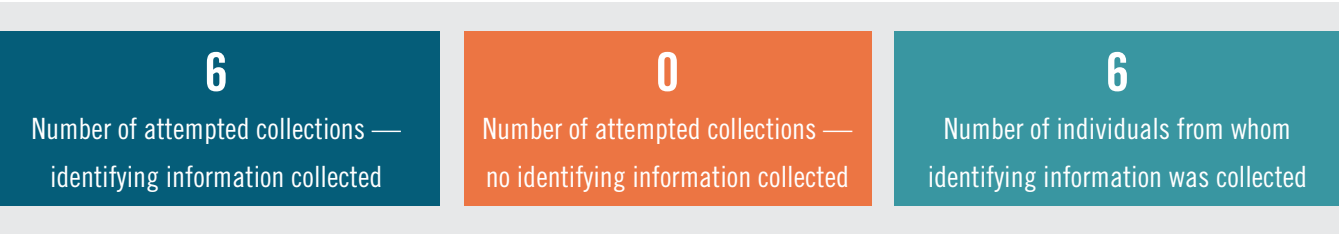


< 20 years	0
20 to 29 years	3
30 to 39 years	3
40 to 49 years	0
> 49 years	0



ONTARIO REGULATION 58/16

COLLECTION OF IDENTIFYING INFORMATION IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES (CIICC) — 2022



Number of attempted collections of identifying information collected — identifying information collected	6
Number of attempted collections of identifying information — no identifying information collected	0
Number of individuals from whom identifying information was collected	6

Number of times exemption provisions were relied upon	1
---	---

Number of times a record of the attempt was declined by an individual	3
Exceptions from providing receipt-might compromise the safety of an individual {Clause 7(2)(a)}	0

Number of determinations of non-compliant attempts to collect identifying information {Section 5 or Clause 9(4)(a)}	0
Number of times a member of the OPP was permitted to access the information — chief of police or a person designated was satisfied that access was needed. Section 9(10)(2)(iv) in order to prepare the annual report described in Subsection 14(1) or the report required under Section 15	1



OPP detachments where collections were attempted:

Quinte West	1	Highway 407	1
Mississauga	1	Lambton	1
Burlington	2		

LEGITIMACY, ADEQUACY AND EFFECTIVENESS

PERFORMING WITH EXCELLENCE

This Annual Report is a compilation of data and information that provides a quantitative and qualitative overview of the OPP. The organization is continually assessing and identifying effective practices in performance measurement to ensure its communities, stakeholders and members are informed, empowered and educated, and that it remains compliant with its legislated obligations.

In the OPP, **legitimacy** may be measured by the ethical execution of policing responsibilities, the trust and confidence of the public and its employees, and a mutual willingness of communities to engage and collaborate to understand issues and build solutions.

The optimized deployment of resources (human, capital, etc.) for the successful delivery of evidence-based, collaborative and preventative programs and services, the achievement of long-term outcomes identified for strategic change and operational initiatives, and the judicious stewardship of public funds all serve to measure **adequacy and effectiveness**.

Select indicators herein may reflect more than one of the characteristics of performance excellence. The requirements of adequacy and effectiveness that guide performance measurement are outlined in the adequacy standards under the PSA.

Increases in certain categories are not necessarily reflective of negative performance. Often, they reflect the outcome of targeted engagement and education that seeks to increase reporting, particularly for those crimes that are consistently under-reported. Similarly, decreases may be the anticipated outcome of the implementation of automation and/or collaborative intervention models and programs.

Complexities of performance measurement in law enforcement are well understood. Across the sector, performance reporting is rapidly evolving to align with public expectations, acknowledge the ongoing shift from response to prevention, best represent the focus on the root cause issues of crime, and factor in the roles and obligations of non-policing community partners. The indicators herein serve to supplement the information throughout this report that also demonstrates legitimacy, adequacy and effectiveness, while increasing accountability and affording a meaningful perspective on the OPP's values-based delivery of its mission.



Interacting with
**respect,
compassion
and
fairness.**

LEGITIMACY, ADEQUACY AND EFFECTIVENESS

LEGITIMACY

- Use of force was applied in 0.12% of all individual interactions/incidents requiring police presence, a decrease from 2021 and 2020*.
- Fewer than 1% of police/public interactions resulted in a public conduct, policy and/or service complaints to the OIPRD. The total number of complaints decreased by 6% over the previous year with 1% of complaints being substantiated*.
- Six collections under *Ontario Regulation 58/16 Collection of Identifying Information in Certain Circumstances* were attempted, consistent with 2021 and 2020*.
- Approximately 5,400 uniform members attended annual block training that included crisis intervention, de-escalation, use of force, mandatory firearms, first aid, conducted energy weapon and judgment training, consistent with previous years.
- Protocols and engagement continued to ensure hate/bias motivated crimes and incidents incorporated a victim/trauma-centered approach.
- Expectations for ethical and Ontario Public Service/OPP values-based performance were established with graduates of three recruit and three experienced police officer classes and four auxiliary volunteer classes.
- Indigenous and municipal/regional chiefs of police in Ontario submitted 276 formal requests for OPP investigative leadership and/or specialized and technical expertise and assistance that extended beyond their agency's capacity and/or capabilities.
- Engagement and consultation with the Indigenous Advisory Circles were sustained; a formalized process to identify meaningful changes to policing through a culturally responsive lens.
- Five week-long sessions of Indigenous Awareness Training were delivered including one session hosted in Rama First Nation and one in Thunder Bay. In total, 94 participants attended including five First Nation police service members.
- A new Northern Deployment Model was implemented, building toward sustainable policing with Indigenous communities.
- All new recruits assigned to the OPP's North West region are deployed to remote Indigenous communities to increase their understanding and awareness of Indigenous culture.
- 84 different languages, not including English, were spoken by 1,103 multilingual OPP members.
- 50.9% of OPP members were between the ages of 25 and 44 years.
- The OPP was a participant in 57 of the 78 situation tables operating across Ontario, consistent with the past two years during which the OPP participated in more than half of the tables in the province.
- Of the 37 Crime Stoppers programs in Ontario, 20 were OPP partnerships; this remained consistent with the past two years. A significant proportion of total tips received in Ontario resulted from this partnership.

* These indicators align with the Canadian Police Performance Metrics Framework (CPPMF).

LEGITIMACY, ADEQUACY AND EFFECTIVENESS

LEGITIMACY

- A sustained focus on collaboration for positive outcomes at the frontline resulted in 3,100+ community partnerships and 2,200 mobilization activities being conducted.
- The number of OPP Twitter, Instagram and Facebook followers surpassed previous totals increasing to 1.8+ million. The total reach exceeded 133 million*.
- As Ontarians researched policing with the OPP as a career, reported occurrences online, requested criminal records checks and/or located an OPP detachment, OPP.ca reported more than four million page views*.
- 97,000+ hours were volunteered by more than 500 Auxiliary members.
- The Workplace Assessment Tool was expanded to further the implementation of the National Standards on Psychological Health and Safety for its members.
- A customized OPP people-centred leadership program was delivered to all commissioned officers in every OPP region and the Highway Safety Division.
- OPP Psychologists and Mental Health Clinicians reported a total of 3,864 interventions.
- There were approximately 240 active Peer Supporters, in addition to 176 Supportive Peers, resulting in 415 peer support volunteers.
- Of the 210 total recommendations for the OPP Healthy Workplace Team, 151 were complete, 53 remain underway, and five are to be addressed.
- The LivingWorks Suicide Prevention training was provided to 5,836 OPP employees.
- 25 seminars to support mental, physical, social and professional wellness and development were offered to members and their families.
- The Occupational Medicine program handled over 500 member support cases.
- Provincial Recruitment Day resumed on October 1, 2022, with over 40 in-person events across the province as well as an eight-hour livestream broadcast.
- A two-day civilian career mentoring workshop was delivered to support a cohort of participants in advancing career development and professional growth jointly hosted and delivered with the OPPA.

* These indicators align with the Canadian Police Performance Metrics Framework (CPPMF).

LEGITIMACY, ADEQUACY AND EFFECTIVENESS

ADEQUACY AND EFFECTIVENESS

- The OPP's Repeat Offender Parole Enforcement (ROPE) Squad made 1,147 arrests.
- Ongoing administrative task reduction/diversion efforts and technology-enabled strategies resulted in the reallocation of more than 325,000 frontline hours to higher priority operational duties in communities.
- 2.23+ million calls were received at PCCs, a 2.9% decrease from total calls received in 2021.
- The OPP's Grade of Service (GOS) standard states that 90% of incoming calls are to be answered within 14 seconds. In 2022, 80.4% of calls were answered within 14 seconds.
- The authorized OPP police officer strength was 244.5 police officers per 100,000 population*.
- Mental health was a factor in 24,000+ occurrences, an increase over both 2021 and 2020.
- 54 OPP detachments had formalized Mobile Crisis Response Teams.
- OPP PCCs received a total of 993,005 calls on the 911 line in 2022, an average of 2,721 calls on that service line per day, consistent with previous years.
- A call for a traffic hazard was received every eight minutes, compared to every nine minutes in 2021.



* These indicators align with the Canadian Police Performance Metrics Framework (CPPMF).

LEGITIMACY, ADEQUACY AND EFFECTIVENESS

ADEQUACY AND EFFECTIVENESS

- OPP officers initiated a traffic stop every 88 seconds, a decrease of three seconds from 2021.
- Calls involving motor vehicles collisions happened every six minutes, compared to one every seven minutes in 2021.
- OPP officers located 4,914 missing people.
- OPP-led investigations brought closure to the families of 35 homicide victims.
- Members of the OPP Child Sexual Exploitation Unit and OPP-led Provincial Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation identified and supported 343 child victims.
- OPP-led Provincial Anti-Human Trafficking Strategy initiatives, 82 victims of human trafficking were supported.
- OPP-led Provincial Biker Enforcement Unit, Provincial Weapons Enforcement Unit and other various organized crime enforcement bureau units seized 1,538 illegal firearms and removed in excess of \$43.6 million in illicit drugs from communities.
- As a result of OPP-led Provincial Joint Forces Cannabis Team initiatives, \$85.3 million in illegal cannabis products were taken off the streets.
- OPP-led Provincial Contraband Tobacco Enforcement Team initiatives seized \$756,390 in contraband tobacco, thwarting an estimated \$3.8 million tax loss.
- Emergency Response Teams responded to more than 2,800 requests for service.
- Online record check processes launched, resulting in an increase in the number of police record checks processed from an average of 140,000 checks per year to 193,000 in 2022. The centralized model reduced the average 2 to 3 week waiting period for results to an average 3 to 4 day waiting period.
- The average estimated cost per property for OPP policing services in 2022 was \$355, a slight decrease from 2021 and 2020.
- \$1,458,353,000 was the 2022/2023 operating and capital budget estimate.
- According to the 2022 OPP provincial Community Satisfaction Survey, 72.2% of all respondents surveyed feel the OPP is doing a “good” or “excellent” job in the community overall, as compared to:
 - 59.8% of respondents primarily policed by a municipal police service who feel their local service is doing a “good” or “excellent” job in the community overall.
 - 57.4% of all respondents surveyed who feel that police in Canada are doing a “good” or “excellent” job overall.
 - For further information and to view the complete 2022 OPP Community Satisfaction Survey results visit opp.ca

* These indicators align with the Canadian Police Performance Metrics Framework (CPPMF).

REFLECTING ON STRATEGIC SUCCESS

2022 marked year three of the OPP 2020-2022 Strategic Plan. Focused on long-term outcomes, it clearly identified the organization’s priorities, commitments and key areas of action, with an emphasis on modernization and transformation. Many notable successes were achieved throughout the duration of this plan.

Our People — A healthy and resilient OPP

Established:

- Healthy Workplace Team
- Office of Professionalism, Respect, Inclusion and Leadership
- Customized OPP Resolution and Restoration framework
- Sexual Harassment Prevention Task Force
- Customized OPP 360 values-based and barrier free selection and pre-selection processes
- OPP Suicide Memorial

Delivered:

- LivingWorks Suicide Prevention training
- Trauma resilience training

Implemented:

- Healthy Workplace Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2022
- Sexual Harassment Prevention Plan
- Anti-Racism Action Plan

Launched:

- Psychologist, mental health clinician and care navigator services
- Chaplaincy program
- Physical Health Support program
- Psychological Health Check-In program
- Occupational Medicine program
- Workplace Assessment program
- Member Support Networks
- People-centred Leadership training
- Active Bystander training

Our Work — A responsive and evolving OPP

Established:

- Public Order Unit Hubs
- Provincial Operations Intelligence Governance Team

Delivered:

- Alternative call management strategies/technology modernization solutions
- E-ticketing
- Online Police Record Check Program
- Digital Evidence Management System
- Digital Disclosure and Hearing Hub
- Virtual Criminal Case Management

Implemented:

- Customized OPP Service Delivery Model
- Modernized scheduling tools

Launched:

- Recorded Patrol for Safe Communities project (body worn cameras, in-car cameras and integrated automated licence plate recognition technology)
- Digital police officer notebook proof-of-concept
- Provincial Lawful Access Common Environment — Joint Technical Assistance Centre
- Online quality assurance process and Management Inspection program
- Microsoft 365 cloud-based licensing, service and storage
- Innovations from the Frontline (IF)

REFLECTING ON STRATEGIC SUCCESS



Our Communities — A progressive and collaborative OPP

Established:

- Indigenous Advisory Circles
- Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) Calls for Justice Implementation Team
- Northern Deployment Model
- Victim-centred Approach Team
- OPP Hate Crime Community Advisory Group
- OPP-led Organized Crime Towing Industry Task Force
- OPP-led Provincial Guns and Gangs Enforcement Team
- Collision Reporting Centres

Delivered:

- Indigenous Learning Series
- Crisis Call Diversion program
- Mobile Crisis Response Teams
- Enhanced OPP Community Satisfaction Survey

Implemented:

- Coalition of Inclusive Municipalities engagement
- Provincial call sharing

Launched:

- Northern Ontario Cadet program
- Indigenous Auxiliary and Peace Keeper programs
- Be the Bridge program
- Victim Liaison and Specialist program
- Police-hospitals transitions protocols

Concurrent to these remarkable achievements, multiple long-term and relevant investigative, victim-centred and community-safety advancements remain in key stages of implementation. To substantiate the extensive prior and anticipated investments in these large-scale strategic change initiatives, the OPP will continue to build capacity and sustain emphasis to drive measurable results through its upcoming refined 2023-2025 strategic plan.

FROM AWARENESS TO ACTION: LAUNCH OF THE NEW ANTI-RACISM ACTION PLAN

Building upon previous measures to educate, prevent and address racism and discrimination in our workplaces and communities, the OPP launched an updated Anti-Racism Action Plan (ARAP) in May 2022.

The new ARAP outlines goals for applying an anti-racism and anti-discrimination lens to existing organizational processes and practices to ensure they reflect principles of equity and fairness for all. Close attention is also paid to strengthening partnerships with communities, with the objective of building trust and reducing racism and discrimination for all, including incidents motivated by hate.

Partners engaged in the development of the ARAP included the Ontario Public Service Anti-Racism Directorate, the OPP’s Black, Indigenous and Persons of Colour (BIPOC) members, OPP Regional Inclusion Council members, the Association of Black Law Enforcers, Indigenous Police Chiefs of Ontario, the OPP Equity and Inclusion Working Group, community groups, and other stakeholders.

Anti-Racism Action Plan Objectives

1

Build anti-racism competency and capacity throughout the organization. By increasing education and awareness of systemic racism for members at all levels, the OPP is building the necessary knowledge, skills and tools to combat discrimination and racism and advance equity and inclusion in the organization.

2

Diversify leadership throughout the organization. Increasing diversity of representation within the OPP at all levels, including leadership, allows for more equitable access to opportunities and an OPP that is more representative of the population it serves.

3

Foster and be accountable for sustaining an inclusive workplace where the focus is on eradicating inequity, racism and discrimination. The OPP is engaged in combating issues of anti-Black racism, anti-Indigenous racism and all other forms of racism, discrimination and harassment, and promote the dignity and human rights of all members through its programs, processes and services.

4

Strengthen community engagement through collaborative partnerships that build trust with our communities and ensure their safety and well-being. By proactively engaging and connecting with members of the communities we serve, the OPP continues to build trusting relationships and enhance public safety and security in Ontario.



Implemented Active Bystander training to help build a culture in which everyone recognizes and acts to prevent harm caused by disrespect, harassment, discrimination, bullying, violence or other harmful behaviours.

Equity and inclusion components **strengthened** in new recruit training, including focus on addressing bias.

Ongoing **community engagement** including first ever menorah lighting at OPP General Headquarters, member-led Black History Month initiatives, community Eid al-Fitr celebrations and other opportunities to deepen relationships and trust.

Embedding of equity and inclusion commitments in the OPP’s human resources processes, including selection and promotional processes, to **support** diverse hiring practices.

Continued **participation** in the Ontario Public Service’s Diversity Career Champions Program.



ADDRESSING HATE IN ONTARIO

The OPP Hate Crime Extremism Unit (HCEU) is mandated, in part, to prevent, deter and disrupt hate and extremism-related crimes. In 2019, the HCEU was realigned under the Provincial Anti-Terrorism Section within the Provincial Operations Intelligence Bureau (POIB) to reflect a global shift in law enforcement and public safety that recognizes a nexus between hate, extremism and terrorism.

The HCEU, in having an intelligence-driven mandate, provides investigative support to OPP detachments and municipal police services that are investigating incidents or crimes motivated by hate or extremism. The unit also works in partnership with other police services and justice sector partners to identify and mitigate organized hate and extremism behaviours which transcend jurisdictional boundaries. Hate incidents that do not meet the threshold to be classified as criminal under the *Criminal Code* involve the same characteristics as hate/bias crimes and have the potential to generate widespread fear in affected communities; these incidents form an important part of the analysis undertaken in this area of responsibility.

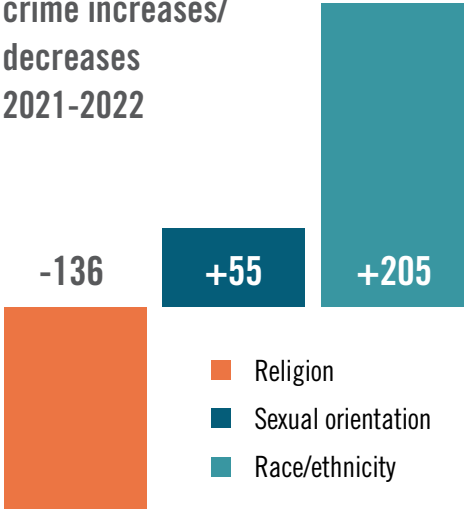
In 2022, the OPP contributed to the policy development of the proposed Ontario Anti-Hate Plan which aims to initiate a whole-of-government approach (in collaboration with eight ministries) over two years and will work to prevent, identify and address rising hate crimes and incidents in Ontario.

Nationally, the number of police-reported hate crimes in Canada increased by 7 per cent in 2022, rising from 3,355 incidents to 3,576. This follows a 27 per cent increase in police-reported hate crimes from 2020 to 2021. In total, police-reported hate crimes have increased 35 per cent over the last two years.

According to Statistics Canada, from 2021 to 2022, increases were noted in the number of police-reported hate crimes targeting religion (-136 incidents, -15 per cent) and sexual orientation (+53 incidents, +12 per cent), and to a lesser extent race or ethnicity (+205 incidents, +12 per cent). All provinces and territories reported increases in the number of hate crimes in 2021, except for the Yukon which remained the same.

ADDRESSING HATE IN ONTARIO

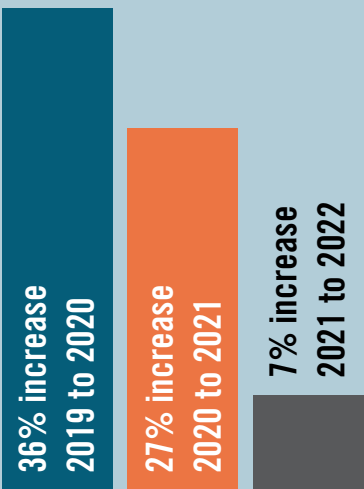
Targeted hate crime increases/decreases 2021-2022 Chart 4-1



In Ontario, hate/bias motivated incidents and crimes is a complex and layered landscape. It requires a contextual appreciation of the data collection framework, areas where geographic and jurisdictional boundaries overlap, and a qualitative understanding of the impact and effect of the experience to both the victim group and public at large. Discrete statistics can be misleading and may not fully reflect the totality of the issue — especially as incidents may not always be reported to police. The data collection framework for capturing police reported hate crimes is federally mandated through Statistics Canada using the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey system.

35% increase over last two years

Police-reported hate crimes in Canada Chart 4-2



While the OPP complies with federal collection requirements, it does not publish separate statistics for “hate crime” occurrences as a result of the circumstances produced by the complexities which are broadly defined as: limitations arising from a linear coding of occurrences, under-reporting of events, and jurisdictional-geographical boundary challenges.

The preference to rely on data published by Statistics Canada is derived from the standardization, unified system of measurement, and common language afforded by a nationally mandated and governed collection framework. This offers a reliable and replicable metric to inform the OPP of statistically significant changes from a regional and national perspective in this important area of responsibility and can be assistive towards resource allocation in alignment to organizational priorities and public safety.

MEMBER SUPPORT NETWORKS

CREATING COMMUNITY AT WORK

Feeling valued or finding a sense of belonging at work can be a challenging experience, particularly in large and decentralized organizations. With a geographically dispersed workforce, many employees may struggle to connect personally with their colleagues or feel like they are on the outside, looking in. But, in the OPP, with more than 8,000 employees deployed across the province, it's now easier than ever to find an inclusive, welcoming community.



The 2022 launch of the OPP Member Support Networks (MSNs) connects groups of employees who come together based on shared characteristics or experiences and provides them with a safe and supportive environment to discuss topics pertinent to them. MSNs offer members a chance to build friendship and support, enhance career and personal development and contribute to the organization's vision and values.

Supported by the OPP's commitment to create an experience of belonging for all members, the MSNs are open to all civilian and uniform employees, in and out of the workplace, as well as retirees. Their focus can be on any commonality, whether that represents the OPP's diverse communities, including Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, women, persons from racialized groups or 2SLGBTQ+ persons, or any shared lived experience, such as military veterans, cancer survivors or persons supporting family members with Autism.

Allies — those who may not identify as a member of that group but who advocate and support the group's mission, goals and initiatives — are encouraged to join as well.

MSNs are formed voluntarily and are supported by the OPP with the aim to provide a safe space for employees to connect, network, and advocate for themselves and others within the organization. MSNs align with Ontario Public Service and Ministry of the Solicitor General goals for equity and inclusion in the workplace.

As these networks continue to form, they will help to create a more inclusive organizational culture, improve employee satisfaction and retention, foster innovation and creativity, and facilitate communication and collaboration within the OPP.

EVIDENCE-BASED STAFFING

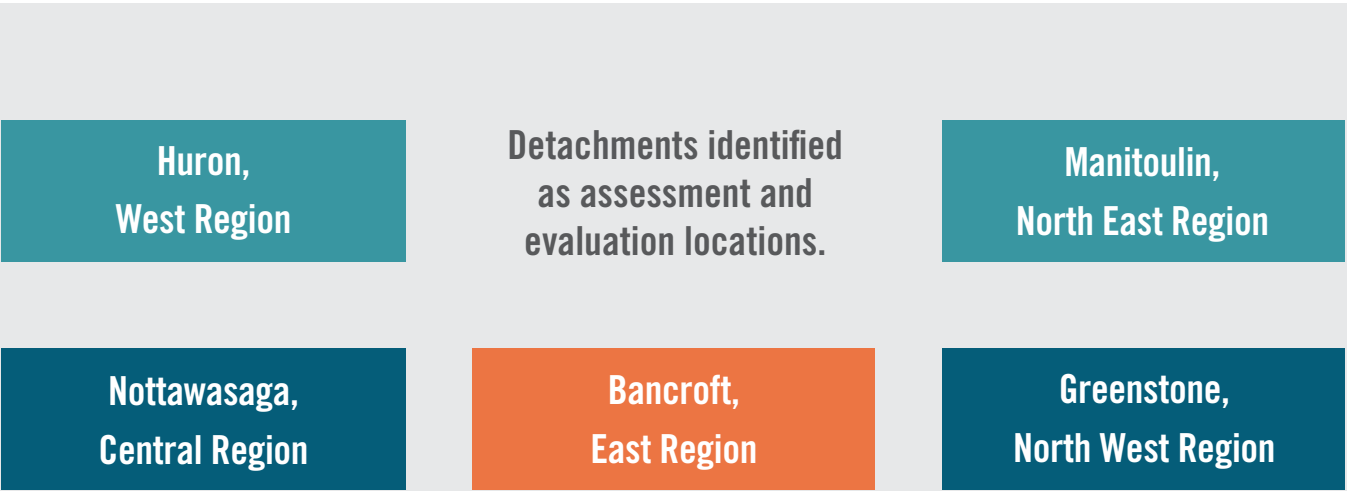
FOR OPP COMMUNITIES

During the last year, the OPP advanced its evidence-based Service Delivery Model (SDM). This modern and scalable solution for detachment-level frontline resource deployment entered a one-year assessment and evaluation phase at five OPP detachments. Workload, proactive presence, community engagement and officer availability are all factored into the SDM.

One location in each OPP region was selected for this phase based on various factors including: geography and population of detachment area, existing staffing levels and capacity of detachment facilities.

The assessment phase is an evaluation of the impact of the model to identify opportunities for refinement prior to the provincial roll-out. It is anticipated that the province-wide implementation will occur over the next five to seven years.

The SDM evolved from the requirement to ensure resources are optimized and balanced alongside operational demands and employee well-being to meet public and stakeholder expectations. As a result, the SDM will ensure OPP operational readiness in response to the evolving needs of its growing communities.



CALLS FOR JUSTICE

ENHANCING SERVICE DELIVERY FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND COMMUNITIES

The OPP is continuing its commitment to respond to the Calls for Justice from the National Inquiry into MMIWG. In the last year, the dedicated MMIWG Team supported learning opportunities for OPP members, expanded engagement with Indigenous community members and worked collaboratively across program areas to enhance service delivery for Indigenous peoples and communities.

- Achievements included:
- Increased community engagement by hosting virtual information sessions for community members, participating in community-led working groups, presenting at community-led events, attending community-based gatherings, partnering with the OPP regions to expand the Indigenous Advisory Circles and establishing the MMIWGT2S+ Family and Survivor Advisory Circle.
 - Working with the Family Information Liaison Unit to respond to requests for information from family members and loved ones of missing and murdered Indigenous people and participating in Family Circles to deliver information in a culturally safe way.
 - Provided virtual and in-person learning opportunities for OPP members and policing partners about MMIWG and issues impacting Indigenous people and communities.
 - Contributed to changes in policy, standard operating procedures, and training related to the provision of culturally responsive service to Indigenous people.
 - Development of a database to track OPP progress in responding to the Calls for Justice and other recommendations related to the safety and security of Indigenous people and communities.

For more information and updates from the MMIWG Team, please visit opp.ca/MMIWG



CREATING A CULTURE

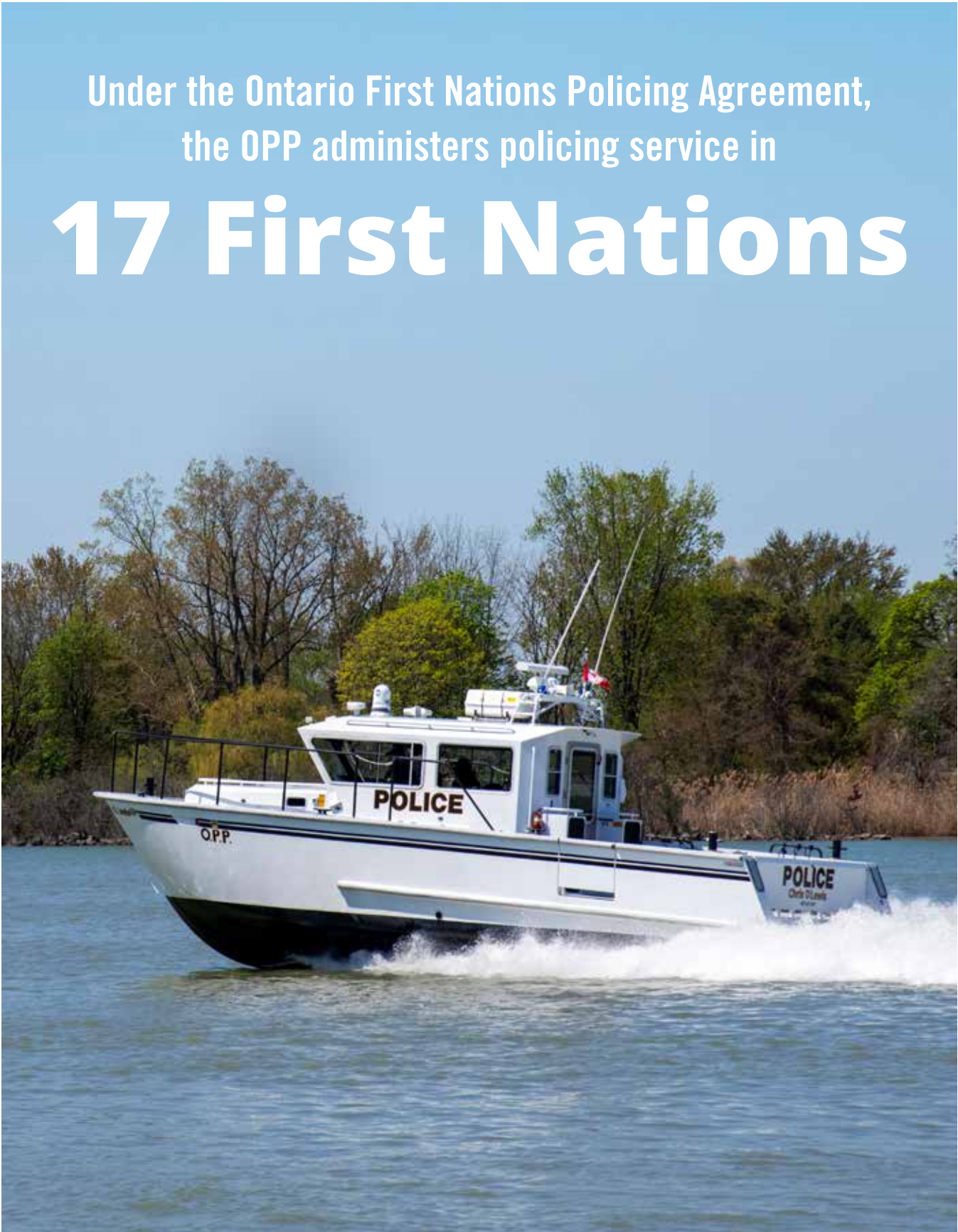
OF RESPECT AND INCLUSION

To help build intercultural competencies and acknowledge the history, diversity and contributions of Indigenous peoples in Canada, the OPP led several Indigenous awareness initiatives for its members and stakeholders.

In 2022, the OPP hosted five one-week Indigenous Awareness Training courses, engaging 94 participants. Through a combination of personal, experiential learning and formal training, participants learned about residential schools, contemporary issues and teachings on the medicine wheel and sacred medicines. Participants also had the opportunity to participate in a traditional sweat lodge ceremony.

Additional Indigenous Awareness training was delivered to more than 2,000 participants including OPP recruits and external agencies, helping to ensure the police response is culturally appropriate and responsive to a community’s needs.

A series of virtual learning sessions allowed guest speakers to share their stories with OPP members across the province, with topics including Indigenous history, art, culture and resiliency.



Under the Ontario First Nations Policing Agreement,
the OPP administers policing service in

17 First Nations

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS OF TRUST, UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECT

The OPP’s Framework for Police Preparedness for Indigenous Critical Incidents is an operational policy that guides the police response to conflict and represents the organization’s commitment to a flexible, consistent and professional response to major events and Indigenous critical incidents.

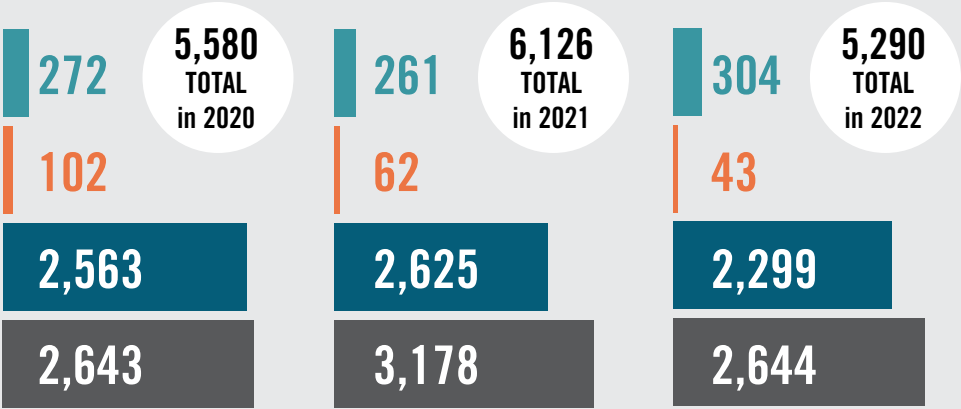
The Provincial Liaison Team (PLT) plays a crucial role. During critical events or major events, PLT members work to establish and maintain open lines of communication with impacted stakeholders, particularly Indigenous leaders and their communities.

In 2022, the OPP delivered training or assisted in the delivery of training on the framework approach to 13 OPP participants and 47 external participants from 12 external police services.

PLT Engagement

Chart 5-1

- Demonstrations
- Indigenous critical incidents
- Community outreach
- Detachments/
police services support



Marine training to assist Indigenous communities

In September 2022, the OPP hosted marine training in Kenora, delivering this essential program to 16 First Nation police service members. The training will assist First Nation police services and Indigenous communities with search and recovery efforts, aid in responding appropriately to missing, overdue or stranded people, and help improve community safety. Funding was provided by Indigenous Services Canada’s Emergency Management Assistance Program.

NORTHERN CADET PROGRAM

OFFERS FIRST-HAND FRONTLINE EXPOSURE

“What do you want to be when you grow up?” It is a common question posed to nearly all children, and the answer can sometimes come quickly, “A police officer.”

While the allure of the lights and sirens of a police car is there, an understanding of the day-to-day duties of a police officer often is not.

The OPP’s Northern Cadet program seeks to introduce policing as a career to interested candidates, offering mentoring and development in the process. Throughout the one-year paid program, cadets assist frontline officers with administrative duties and support crime prevention and public safety initiatives in their communities. Many cadets have gone on to become provincial constables, and others have pursued additional opportunities within the OPP, including as special constables or in civilian roles.

A glimpse at the day-to-day

One cadet who joined the program in June 2022 greatly assisted the Dryden detachment’s Community Service and Engagement Unit, working at events including the Law Enforcement Torch Run for Special Olympics, Canada Day celebrations and other local festivals shared over the course of his assignment. When the grade 10 class at Dryden High School embarked on a canoe trip, he even served as their lifeguard.

This cadet also got first-hand exposure to more of the day-to-day policing operations. He shadowed officers investigating minor motor vehicle collisions, assisted special constables with court briefs and completed the fingerprint process for some persons in custody.

For this cadet, his experience in the Northern Cadet program was invaluable.

“The opportunity to work as a cadet was a wonderful and eye-opening experience in my journey to become a constable,” he says. “I had wanted to start a career in policing for quite some time; however, rarely working with police, I was unsure what daily

experience to expect. Working as a cadet gave me a much more realistic expectation of what a constable will experience whether it be working the road, doing R.I.D.E. programs and writing tickets or working in the office writing reports and attending court.”

Beyond a glimpse of the day-to-day duties, the program solidified his desire to pursue a career in law enforcement.

“I learned that no matter what, a constable must think on their feet, be flexible and always willing to serve,” he adds. “I look forward to training and working as a constable and I am very thankful for the year I was able to work as a cadet.”

Benefits of the program extend into the community, stated the Dryden Detachment’s Operations Manager.

“The ability to have cadets complete detachment and community-based functions was a positive for us and the community. We have received interest from other potential candidates looking for a career in policing, but who may be lacking the life skills and maturity needed for full uniform employment.”



To be eligible, potential cadets must meet the following qualifications:

- Canadian Citizen or permanent resident;
- Geared towards those 18-25 years of age at date of application;
- Ontario Secondary School Diploma (Grade 12) or equivalency;
- Class G or G2 Licence (Class G licence will be required prior to employment as an OPP police constable);
- No criminal record for which a pardon has not been received or an absolute/conditional discharge that has not been sealed;
- Proven good character and moral habits;
- Ability to pass the necessary background and investigation checks.

The OPP’s North West Region spans from bordering Manitoba to the west, the State of Minnesota to the south, to Hudson’s Bay in the north and White River to the east. Given its geography and the diverse communities served, the Northern Cadet Program aims to improve the opportunity for success for Indigenous youth who are interested in a policing career. **Indigenous applications (First Nation, Inuit or Métis) are strongly encouraged.**

15 candidates participated in the two-week training for the Northern Cadet program.

The majority of candidates were Indigenous (18-25 years of age).

One cadet was hired by an Indigenous police service.

Two cadets were hired by the OPP for its December 2022 recruit class.

For more information on the Northern Cadet program or to apply, visit opp.ca/careers

PUTTING PEOPLE AT THE CENTRE

OF ITS LEADERSHIP STRATEGY

The OPP encourages courageous leadership at every level of the organization through personal and professional development that is values-based, people-centred and operationally driven. At the core, this means promoting and protecting the psychological well-being of its members.

To support leaders in deepening their people-centred approaches, the OPP's Office of Professionalism, Respect, Inclusion and Leadership and the Healthy Workplace Team initiated an organization-wide people-centred leadership development initiative that began with the facilitation of regional Detachment Commander workshops in 2022 and will continue to be rolled out to frontline supervisors, managers and bureaus in 2023.

Though personal well-being and behaviour remain the responsibility of each member, there is an organizational responsibility to promote psychological well-being and actively work to prevent harm. While many factors external to the workplace can impact well-being, the workshop introduces the National Standard of Canada on Psychological Health and Safety in the Workplace's 13 Psychosocial Factors as a leadership framework that can be used to inform, assess and prioritize work around psychological health and safety aspects that are within the organization's control, influence or concern.

The workshop assists leaders in further developing their personal and organizational resilience, trauma-informed approach and people-centred leadership abilities to foster psychological safety within the workplace that enables members to feel safe and supported to ask questions, seek feedback, report mistakes and connect into organizational supports when needed without fear of stigma or repercussions. In linking each of the 13 factors to their daily leadership practice, while focusing on organizational values, the leadership of self, emotional intelligence and people skills, such as empathy and interpersonal skills, the workshops help foster attendees' awareness of how the factors can be used to positively impact organizational culture and communities.

13 psychosocial factors that create a healthy workplace

Organizational Culture

Psychological Support

Clear Leadership and Expectations

Civility and Respect

Growth and Development

Psychological Competencies and Requirements

Recognition and Reward

Involvement and Influence

Workload Management

Engagement

Balance

Psychological Safety

Protection of Physical Safety

A COMMUNITY APPROACH TO

IMPROVING OUTCOMES

The police response to public health and safety solutions remained at the forefront as the OPP continued to prioritize collaborative and alternative response models with its Crisis Call Diversion (CCD) program and Mobile Crisis Response Teams (MCRTs).



Crisis Call Diversion

The OPP continued to partner with community mental health organizations to have crisis workers embedded in its Provincial Communications Centres (PCCs) to offer de-escalation, support, assessment and community referrals in non-emergent situations. This model reduces both police interaction and the number of unnecessary visits to the emergency department. The CCD program is operational in the London, Orillia and North Bay PCCs, with support from local chapters of the Canadian Mental Health Associations.

The program helps support individuals while continuing to address the increase in mental health calls to emergency services from members of the public. When launched, the OPP CCD was the first of its kind in Canada.

Mobile Crisis Response Teams

As of December 31, 2022, the OPP had 60 MCRT teams across Ontario. Teams take a community approach to improving outcomes when police are obligated to attend calls where persons are in crisis and mental health, addiction and/or neurodevelopmental factors exist.

An internal review of MCRTs was completed in January 2022 to understand the extent of variation between MCRTs and to assess opportunities to standardize processes, enhance the experience and reduce risks. Findings highlighted that ongoing engagement and collaboration with First Nations police services and Indigenous communities continue to be prioritized for a culturally relevant response; and, that opportunities exist to further leverage evidence-based practices for a continuous improvement approach to this integrated response model.

The Ministry of Health — currently the primary funding source for MCRTs in Ontario — has endorsed the term “Mobile Crisis Response Team” to standardize the reference to a formalized police-based crisis response model that combines police officers and mental health and addictions service providers.

31 per cent of all calls assigned to CCD were successfully diverted.

740 calls diverted

THE OPP IS HIRING

The OPP Provincial Recruitment Day (PRD) was designed to showcase the OPP as an employer of choice, and to increase interest in uniform, civilian and volunteer opportunities. The inaugural event was held in 2019 and included over 35 in-person events in communities across the province, as well as livestream content.

In 2020, PRD was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic, resuming in 2021 as a virtual event.

On October 1, 2022, PRD returned in its original format with over 40 in-person events across the province as well as an eight-hour livestream broadcast. With the theme “A day in the life” attendees gained insight into the lives of an applicant, a recruit and an OPP uniform member. While the primary focus was on frontline roles, presentations from OPP speciality units were also featured. The event also provided insights into civilian and volunteer opportunities with presentations by the Provincial Communications Centre, the Civilian Data Entry Unit and the Auxiliary Policing Program.

With members from the Indigenous Policing Bureau present, inclusion and representation were highlighted along with the OPP’s role serving Indigenous communities across Ontario and the unique learning opportunities this affords its members.

Whether in-person or virtual, PRD has proven to attract qualified candidates. By offering online and in-person events, the OPP removed geographic barriers and reached a greater number of prospective applicants from across Ontario, Canada and other parts of the world.

Overall, a strong and agile recruitment campaign included

347 initiatives

of which

- 107 events had bilingual officers in attendance
- 85 specifically focused on diverse population groups



The OPP remains steadfast in ensuring open, accessible, equitable and respectful workplaces, and a workforce that reflects the rich diversity of Ontario. Applications from members of diverse communities, including Indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, women, persons from racialized groups, 2SLGBTQ+ persons, those who are fluent in other language(s), and anyone committed to a rewarding career in public service are encouraged.

Contact 1-877-OPP-HIRE or uniformrecruitment@opp.ca to find out more and register to attend an information session.

Information sessions provide participants the opportunity to gain knowledge, insight and helpful advice relating to the OPP recruitment process. Sessions include an overview of how to apply, pre-requisites, expectations of an applicant and how to prepare for each stage of the process.



MARKING 30 YEARS OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE

By any measure, Ontario is a vast province. With nearly one million square kilometres of land, 99,000 square kilometres of waterways and home to about 40 per cent of Canada’s population, it is an easy place to explore — and an easy place to get lost.

When a time sensitive, specialized response is required, the OPP’s Emergency Response Team (ERT) is dispatched into action, providing a rapid, professional response to emergencies, whether searching for a lost or missing person or responding to a natural disaster or a high-risk incident.

The ERT was formed in 1992 when the OPP incorporated a number of existing specialized emergency response units, including a newly amalgamated Search and Rescue (SAR) and Crowd Management Unit (CMU), into one team. Today, along with SAR missions, ERT is also responsible for leading and supporting a variety of high-risk situations including containment and barricades, public order/ major events, canine backup, VIP security and high-risk prisoner escorts.

Over the last 30 years, technology has advanced ERT operational capacity. The widespread adoption of the Internet and mobile phones has transformed communication and made high-tech tools available at the touch of a button. Mapping technologies and GPS help to locate people or places with pinpoint accuracy. Unmanned aerial systems and robots give officers unique vantage points of remote or inaccessible locations.

Despite these technological advancements, ERT’s mandate has remained focused: to provide an on-the-ground, on-demand response to directly support frontline operations when dealing with incidents of an elevated risk.

2,800 ERT calls
in 2022

232 ERT members
across Ontario Provincial Police

30 years as an
OPP specialized unit



ONTARIO UNDER CRISIS: THE OPP RESPONSE

In early 2022, the announcement of new restrictions impacting cross-border traffic — including commercial traffic — spurred a large-scale protest movement known as the Freedom Convoy. Large heavy-duty trucks, pickup trucks and other vehicles, operated by people who said they were protesting against COVID-related social restrictions and vaccine mandates, began converging in Ottawa. Protests and blockades started in communities across the province, threatening critical infrastructure and public safety.

For the duration of the Freedom Convoy, the OPP played a crucial role, providing the intelligence, personnel and resources necessary to prevent the disruption of international crossings in the jurisdiction of partner regional and municipal police services.

Public Order Unit Hubs: Ontario's Public Order Units (POUs) oversee the planning, training and response to emergency events. POUs are maintained by 10 police services including the OPP. Due to the range, scope, complexity and sustained cadence of the Freedom Convoy protests, collective and collaborative leadership amongst the police chiefs of the services with POUs as well as the support of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police was needed to ensure the intelligence-led and judicious deployment of these resources while also maintaining a geographically placed surge capacity.

The OPP called upon its policing partners to form what has now become known as POU Hubs to coordinate the prioritized deployment of POUs in Ottawa, Toronto, Mississauga, Fort Erie and Niagara Falls.

This effective practice has been formally adopted under the leadership of the OPP to ensure the Ontario police community can proactively provide necessary public order support to strengthen the police response to complex events and enhance public safety across the province.

Project Hendon

- Formalized in 2020 to specifically address criminal extremism, ideologically motivated violent extremism, and some aspects of hate crime.
- Ongoing intelligence initiative from the OPP's POIB, focused on collecting information, producing intelligence and disseminating intelligence products — known as the Hendon Report — to other public safety agencies.
- By the end of the Freedom Convoy-related protests, approximately 300 individuals at the national level received the Hendon Report.

ONLINE RECORD CHECKS

AUTOMATING, CENTRALIZING, EXPEDITING

Technology launched last year delivered a secure online solution for OPP record checks to Ontarians living in OPP jurisdictions. Police record checks are fundamental for *Safe Communities*... *A Secure Ontario*, providing protections for many vulnerable sectors of the population.

Implemented in June 2022, the accessible 24/7 OPP online police record check program affords Ontarians, living in OPP jurisdictions, the convenience of submitting a request for police record checks (criminal record, criminal record and judicial matters, and vulnerable sector checks), required for either employment or volunteer purposes at any time, from anywhere with an Internet connection.

- A third-party vendor provides virtual front-counter service with intake, electronic identification verification and payment, streamlining and expediting the process.

- The OPP augments technology with a centralized staffing model to complete the processing of police record checks within a 24-to-48-hour time period, a drastic reduction as a result of automation. Prior to June 2022, on average, the OPP was completing 140,000 police record checks annually — a manual workflow process completed by staff in every OPP detachment.
- Since the launch, the number of police record checks processed has increased from an average of 140,000 checks per year to 193,000 checks per year.
- The new centralized model is more accessible to the general public and the average 2 to 3 week waiting period for results has decreased to an average 3 to 4 day waiting period.

The OPP has received positive feedback from its communities related to the new process, a testament to its commitment to deliver improved services for Ontarians through modernization.



CONTINUING TO LEVERAGE TECHNOLOGY FOR PUBLIC AND OFFICER SAFETY

Following the success of Body Worn Camera (BWC) and In-Car Camera (ICC) evaluation studies in OPP East Region, provincial implementation of ICCs began in 2022. A widespread launch of BWCs is anticipated in the coming years.

BWCs are small, wearable cameras that attach to an officer's uniform and record audio and video of their interactions while on duty. Footage captured on BWCs helps to provide an objective record of interactions between police and citizens.

The ICCs include integrated Automated Licence Plate Recognition (ALPR) technology, which quickly scans and matches large volumes of licence plate numbers to lists of plates stored in a database. Its use quickly alerts frontline officers to licence plates associated with Amber Alerts, certain criminal activity, suspended drivers, stolen vehicles or other vehicles with plates in poor standing. The

OPP became the first police agency in Canada to implement ALPR in its ICCs, and is currently the largest police service using the technology. The OPP has been working closely with the Ministry of the Attorney General to ensure all evidentiary files collected through the ICC systems are processed and supplied as efficiently as possible.

The OPP's Technology Disclosure Unit is responsible for satisfying data disclosure requests, including any redacting where required, for use in bail hearings, criminal, provincial or civil court proceedings and Freedom of Information or other applicable requests.

Implementation of tools such as BWC and ICC with integrated ALPR assists in collecting better evidence, demonstrates transparency, and enhances public and officer safety in OPP communities.

Preparing for the Next Generation of 911

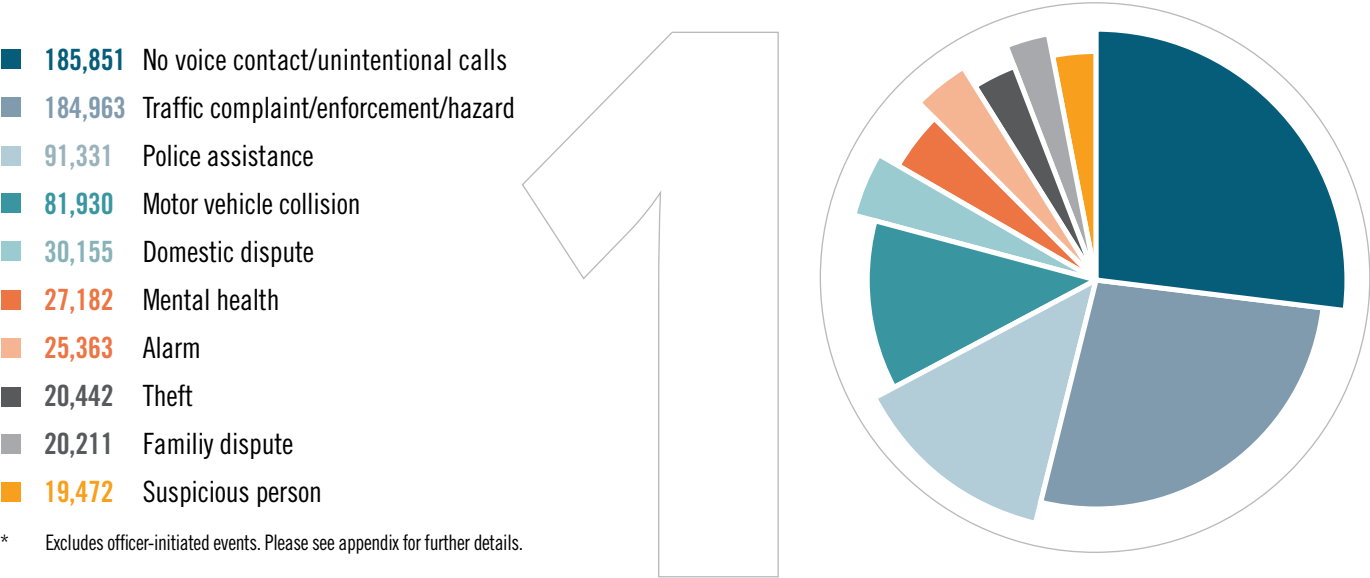
In 2013, the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission directed all 911 service providers, including the OPP, to update their infrastructure and systems to allow for the Next Generation 911 system (NG911.) Unlike traditional 911 systems, NG911 leverages the latest advancements in technology to improve the speed, accuracy and efficiency of emergency response.

NG911 will significantly enhance 911 service in Canada by upgrading to digital networks that support modernized features. It is an initiative to evolve and modernize existing and antiquated 911 technology allowing for better location accuracy, Real Time Text (RTT), telematics and other advanced elements. In the future, NG911 will also allow for advanced 911 communication using text messages and sharing of images and video.

The OPP is a national leader in NG911 adoption and implementation and has committed resources to ensuring the safety and security of the new NG911 network. Existing 911 systems are expected to be decommissioned by 2025.

TOP 10 REASONS THE OPP WAS CALLED*

Chart 6-1



Supporting callers in need

Through the innovative CCD program, mental health and addiction crisis workers are embedded within all Provincial Communications Centres, offering immediate support to callers in need. In 2022, CCD workers responded to more than 2,300 calls involving individuals who may be experiencing a crisis event and diverted nearly a third of those calls (31 per cent) away from a police response.

Table 4-1

	2022	From program inception**
Number of engagements (people supported)	2,373	3,465
Number of diversions	740	993
Number of community referrals	1,996	3,029
Number of follow up appointments	312	473
Diversion rate — % of calls handled by CCD workers	31%	29%

** Program start dates: PCC London — Nov 2, 2020, PCC Thunder Bay — May 3, 2021, PCCs North Bay & Orillia — Nov 2, 2021.



CONNECTED TO PUBLIC SAFETY

The OPP's PCCs are staffed by Communications Operators. Members of the PCC play an integral role in community safety throughout Ontario by receiving incoming emergency and non-emergency calls from the public, collecting pertinent information and dispatching calls for service to frontline police officers.

380,033
Total traffic stops in 2022

OPP officers initiated a traffic stop every
88 seconds

- OPP officers were dispatched to a traffic event every 4 minutes.
- A call for a traffic hazard was received every 8 minutes.
- A call involving a motor vehicle collision was received every 6 minutes.
- A call for police assistance was received every 5 minutes.*
- A mental health-related call was received every 18 minutes, approximately 80 calls every day.
- A call for a domestic dispute was received every 17 minutes, approximately 85 domestic dispute calls daily.

* This included calls from other agencies or public, compassion to locate, medical/organ/blood relay, public advice or calls for overdue person/motorists.

OPP PCCs received a total of 993,005 911 calls in 2022, an average of 2,721 911 calls per day. 506,700 of those calls were 911 calls distributed to the OPP and other agencies (i.e., Central Emergency Reporting Bureau), while the remaining 486,305 were OPP specific 911 calls.

Extreme weather events in 2022 contributed to three of the busiest days by call volume in recent history**:

- May 21 — 12,077 calls
- December 23 — 11,127 calls
- December 24 — 12,544 calls

** In 2002, the OPP adopted a standardized method to collect and track call volume, replacing decentralized call volume data that originated from regional districts or detachments.

Year	Calls received	Calls dispatched
2020	2.13 million	1.04 million
2021	2.29 million	1.13 million
2022	2.23 million	1.13 million

2020 calls received dispatched

2021 calls received dispatched

2022 calls received dispatched

Table 5-1

TURNING THE PAGE TO DIGITAL SOLUTIONS

The OPP launched the Digital Police Officer Notebook (DPON) proof-of-concept program to modernize police officer notebooks with a digital solution.

The DPON program will save time, increase accuracy and reduce duplication of effort. The OPP frontline was engaged and identified more than 300 business requirements.

An informed proof-of-concept launched in October 2022 and includes 17 frontline members from the Orillia detachment.





POTENTIALLY LIFE-SAVING ALERTS FOR ONTARIANS

The Ministry of the Solicitor General has designated the OPP as responsible for issuing public safety (policing) emergency alerts on behalf of all police services across Ontario. Alerts are issued when police deem it imperative that the public receive an alert immediately to know when to take action to stay safe. Various threats to public safety may necessitate an alert, including a civil emergency which occurs when persons cause a disruption of services or require varying levels of support, law enforcement or attention.

Immediate threats to public safety are vetted by the OPP upon receipt, and potentially life-saving alerts are issued through television, radio and LTE-connected and compatible wireless devices. Emergency alerts are geo-targeted and can therefore be issued for a specific area or province wide.

Alerts provide public safety information and include directions to reduce risk, including the requirement to:

Shelter in place

Leave the area

Evacuate

In 2022, four alerts related to dangerous persons were issued by the OPP; each provided safety messaging to the public and resulted in suspects being located. Modernization initiatives are ongoing to further enhance the accessibility of these vital alerts.

Criteria for public safety emergency alerts

- 1

Urgency: Immediate — responsive action should be taken immediately by those receiving the public safety (policing) emergency alert.
- 2

Severity: Severe — there is an immediate significant threat to life.
- 3

Certainty: Observed — the police service has confirmed that there is an ongoing public safety event.
- 4

The threat is neither isolated nor contained.

GETTING GUNS AND GANGS OFF ONTARIO’S STREETS

Gun violence is not solely an urban problem. The criminal activities perpetrated by gangs, and the resulting violence and victimization, continue to pose serious threats to the public in communities of all sizes across the province.

To help combat this reality, the Government of Ontario announced a \$75.1-million investment to reinforce the fight against gun and gang violence throughout the province. The funding, announced in late 2021, supports initiatives to dismantle criminal activity, enhance investigative supports, increase collaboration throughout the justice sector, and stem the flow of illegal guns crossing the border into Ontario.

Included in the initiative was the creation of the OPP-led Provincial Joint Forces Guns and Gangs Enforcement Team. This team is comprised of 20 municipal, provincial and federal law enforcement agencies who work cooperatively to enhance public safety and effectively disrupt street gang networks and their associated criminal activities.

The funding enhancement to support gun and gang specialized investigations also strengthens the Provincial Weapons Enforcement Unit (PWEU) and Border Enforcement Security Taskforce (BEST) in their ongoing efforts to combat the illegal flow of firearms entering Ontario from the United States. Formed in 1994, the PWEU is the longest standing joint forces investigative unit under the direction of the OPP.

The Provincial Joint Forces Guns and Gangs Enforcement Team became operational in fall 2022 and concluded or continued 14 guns and gangs-related investigations, with more in the planning and/or preparation stages. The PWEU and BEST teams resolved several cross-border investigations, preventing hundreds of illegal crime guns from entering Ontario.

PWEU

The PWEU aims to identify and take enforcement action against persons involved in the illegal movement of firearms, ammunitions and explosives. This includes the *Criminal Code* offences of smuggling, trafficking and the possession of “crime guns.”

What is a “crime gun”?

A “crime gun” is defined as any firearm that is used, or has been used in a criminal offence, that is obtained, possessed or intended to be used to facilitate criminal activity, that has a removed or obliterated serial number(s) and includes any weapon that has been adapted for use as a firearm.



“The criminals
are on notice —
gangs, guns and all of the
illegal activities that follow
them are not welcome
in our communities.”
- Thomas Carrique,
Commissioner



PROVINCIAL CRIME

INSIGHTS



What is perhaps most disconcerting is that 17% of the total criminal occurrences were categorized as other serious crime, with the highest proportion of these being “failure to comply—judicial orders/unlawfully at large” (64%). Often, these charges are laid when an offender is found to be non-compliant during the commission of another offence. In Canada, a minority of offenders commit most of the crime, and the chronic nature of re-offending by these individuals is not adequately recognized in current bail and sentencing practices, ultimately resulting in the needless victimization of many innocent Canadians.

PROVINCIAL CYBERCRIME OCCURRENCES

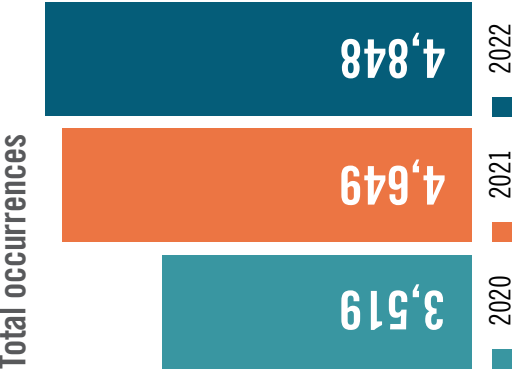
Table 6-1

Cyber-enabled crime	2020	2021	2022
Cyberbullying/harassment/stalking	427	602	722
Fake emergency calls/swatting	10	9	9
Identity theft/sim swapping	107	158	105
Online fraud	1,806	2,640	2,680
Phishing/extortion email	111	197	282

Cybercrime	2020	2021	2022
Data breach/theft of data	62	24	28
Denial of service/webpage defacement	0	2	5
Mischief to data/ransomware/malware	35	53	47
Unauthorized use of a computer	16	25	12

Other Cyber-enabled crime	2020	2021	2022
Violent crime	166	164	174
Property crime	721	717	751
Other <i>Criminal Code</i>	14	14	8
Other	44	44	25

Chart 7-1



ACTUAL OCCURRENCES
PROVINCIAL CRIME*

Table 7-1

Violent Crime	2020	2021	2022
Homicide	36	31	24
Other offences causing death	5	6	2
Attempted murder	30	38	29
Sexual offences	2,616	3,061	3,266
Assaults/firearm related offences	9,646	9,890	10,510
Offences resulting in the deprivation of freedom	189	194	165
Robbery	239	258	274
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence	5,478	5,921	6,527
Offences in relation to sexual services	10	12	6
Total	18,249	19,411	20,803



2020 2021 2022

Property Crime	2020	2021	2022
Arson	148	134	147
Break and enter	5,477	4,802	4,914
Theft > \$5000	3,645	4,026	4,899
Theft < \$5000	15,856	15,739	16,869
Possession/trafficking stolen goods	800	712	824
Fraud	10,022	10,843	11,034
Mischief	8,832	9,053	9,146
Total	44,780	45,309	47,833



2020 2021 2022

Other Serious Crime	2020	2021	2022
Illegal gaming and betting	58	34	91
Offensive weapons — careless use of firearms	1,174	1,268	1,206
Failure to comply — judicial orders/unlawfully at large	8,524	9,951	9,838
Disturb the peace	1,682	1,853	1,916
Child pornography	175	228	192
Other Criminal Code (ex. traffic)	2,342	2,061	2,008
Total	13,955	15,395	15,251



2020 2021 2022

ACTUAL OCCURRENCES
PROVINCIAL CRIME*

Table 7-1 cont'd

Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	2020	2021	2022
Possession	1,508	1,487	1,149
Trafficking	1,190	1,136	879
Importation and production	26	27	16
Total	2,724	2,650	2,044



2020 2021 2022

Cannabis Act	2020	2021	2022
Possession	83	67	58
Distribution	77	73	45
Sale	53	31	16
Importation and exportation	0	0	0
Production	71	54	15
Other cannabis offences	14	8	7
Total	298	233	141



2020 2021 2022

Other Federal Statutes	2020	2021	2022
	1,318	1,689	1,740

* Provincial crime does not include criminal traffic occurrences which are reported on page 88.

81,324

total occurrences in 2020

84,687

total occurrences in 2021

87,812

total occurrences in 2022

3%

increase over 2021

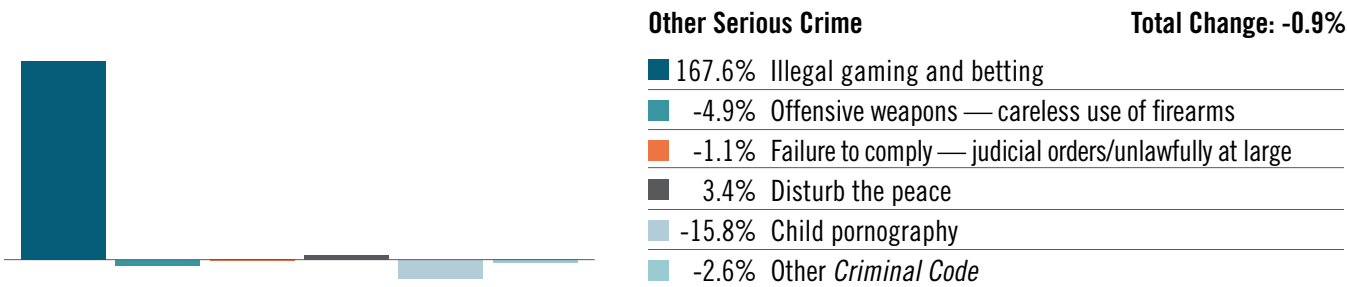
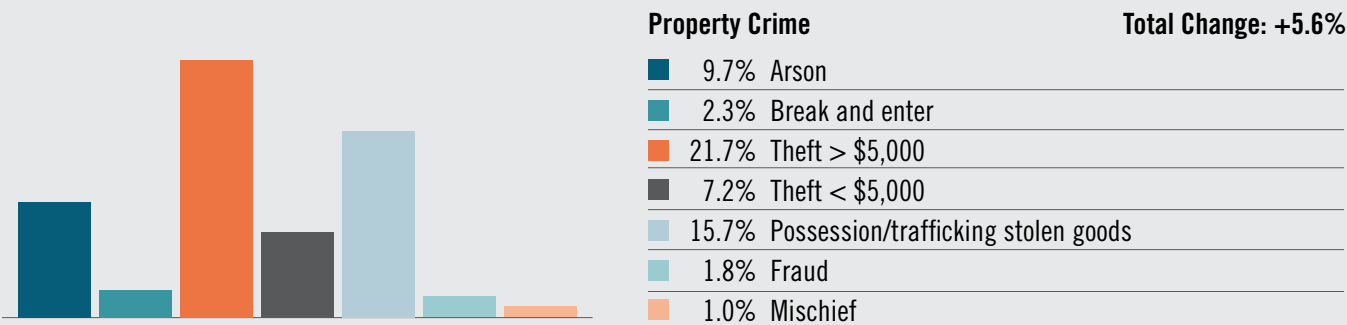
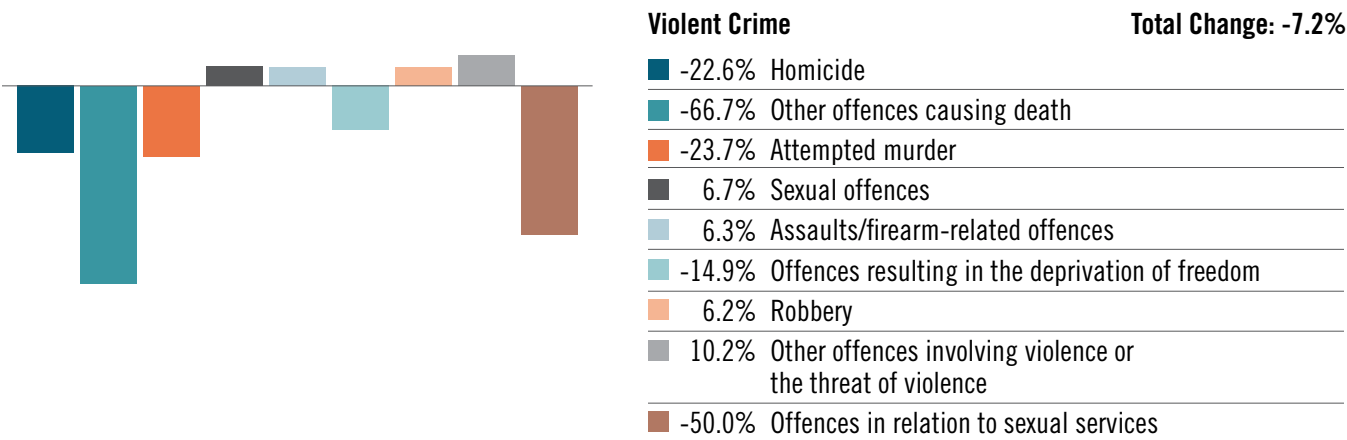
8%

increase over 2020

CHANGE FROM 2021

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

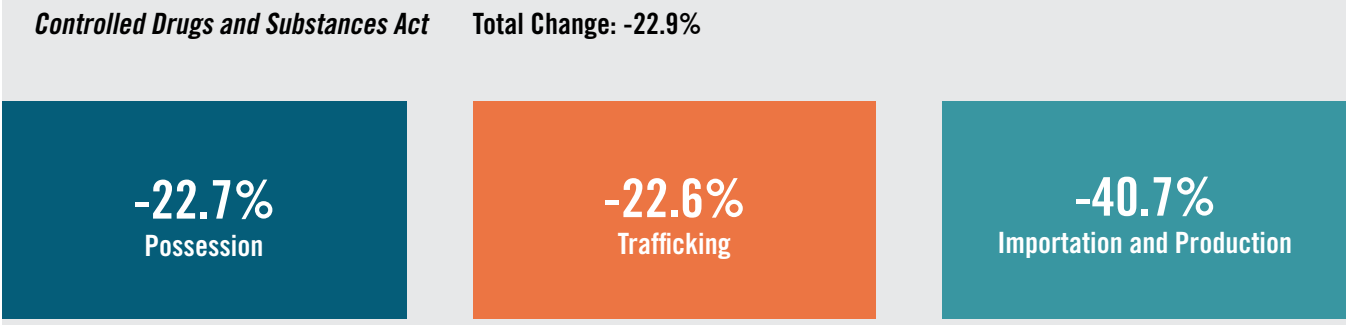
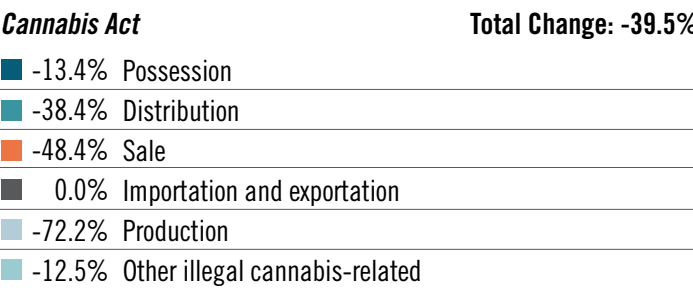
Chart 8-1



CHANGE FROM 2021

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

Chart 8-1 cont'd



PROVINCIAL
CLEARANCE STATUS

Table 8-1

Violent Crime	Reported	Unfounded*	Actual	Not Cleared	Cleared by Charge	Cleared Otherwise	Clearance Rate**
Homicide	24	0	24	4	18	2	83.3%
Other offences causing death	5	3	2	1	1	0	50.0%
Attempted murder	30	1	29	2	25	2	93.1%
Sexual offences	3,553	287	3,266	1,211	1,458	597	62.9%
Assaults/firearm related offences	11,246	736	10,510	2,259	6,585	1,666	78.5%
Offences resulting in the deprivation of freedom	179	14	165	11	150	4	93.3%
Robbery	278	4	274	98	161	15	64.2%
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence	8,142	1,615	6,527	3,461	1,929	1,137	47.0%
Offences in relation to sexual services	9	3	6	1	5	0	83.3%
Total	23,466	2,663	20,803	7,048	10,332	3,423	66.1%

Property Crime	Reported	Unfounded*	Actual	Not Cleared	Cleared by Charge	Cleared Otherwise	Clearance Rate**
Arson	149	2	147	101	36	10	31.3%
Break and enter	5,462	548	4,914	3,832	883	199	22.0%
Theft > \$5,000	5,386	487	4,899	4,086	534	279	16.6%
Theft < \$5,000	19,219	2,350	16,869	14,045	1,580	1,244	16.7%
Possession/trafficking stolen goods	846	22	824	79	707	38	90.4%
Fraud	12,192	1,158	11,034	9,991	772	271	9.5%
Mischief	9,460	314	9,146	7,449	1,119	578	18.6%
Total	52,714	4,881	47,833	39,583	5,631	2,619	17.2%

Other Serious Crime	Reported	Unfounded*	Actual	Not Cleared	Cleared by Charge	Cleared Otherwise	Clearance Rate**
Illegal gaming and betting	102	11	91	51	5	35	44.0%
Offensive weapons — careless use of firearms	1,426	220	1,206	534	514	158	55.7%
Failure to comply — judicial orders/unlawfully at large	10,665	827	9,838	1,299	8,027	512	86.8%
Disturb the peace	2,152	236	1,916	1,450	51	415	24.3%
Child pornography	203	11	192	139	34	19	27.6%
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (ex. traffic)	2,183	175	2,008	1,126	649	233	43.9%
Total	16,731	1,480	15,251	4,599	9,280	1,372	69.8%

PROVINCIAL
CLEARANCE STATUS

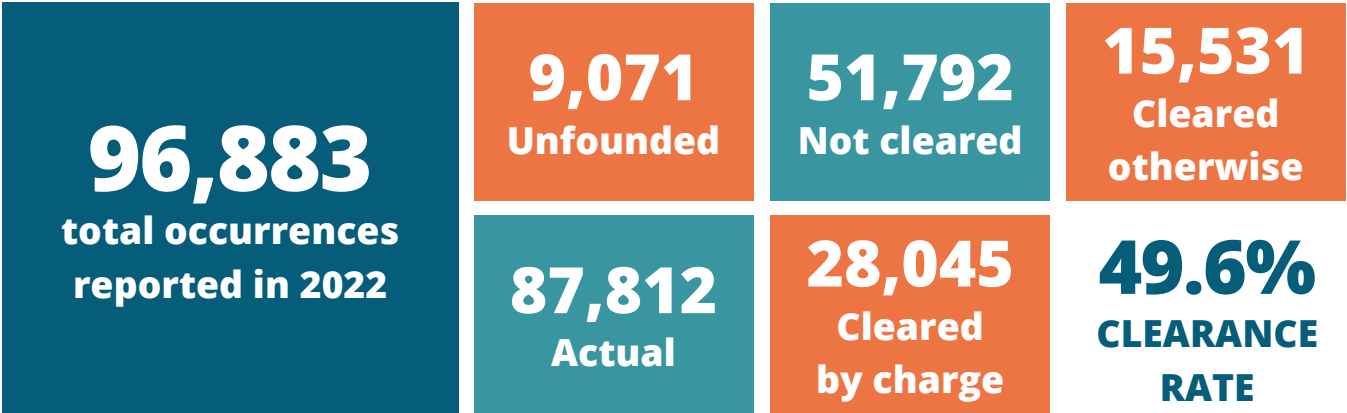
Table 8-1 cont'd

<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	Reported	Unfounded*	Actual	Not Cleared	Cleared by Charge	Cleared Otherwise	Clearance Rate**
Possession	1,173	24	1,149	212	836	101	81.5%
Trafficking	888	9	879	220	619	40	75.0%
Importation and production	16	0	16	9	6	1	43.8%
Total	2,077	33	2,044	441	1,461	142	78.4%

<i>Cannabis Act</i>	Reported	Unfounded*	Actual	Not Cleared	Cleared by Charge	Cleared Otherwise	Clearance Rate**
Possession	58	0	58	4	39	15	93.1%
Distribution	45	0	45	5	38	2	88.9%
Sale	16	0	16	9	7	0	43.8%
Importation and exportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Production	15	0	15	5	7	3	66.7%
Other cannabis offences	7	0	7	3	3	1	57.1%
Total	141	0	141	26	94	21	81.6%

Other Federal Statutes	Reported	Unfounded*	Actual	Not Cleared	Cleared by Charge	Cleared Otherwise	Clearance Rate**
	1,754	14	1,740	95	1,247	398	94.5%

* Unfounded may include unsubstantiated.
** In acknowledgment of the Office of the Auditor General of Ontario Value for Money Audit of the OPP (2021), clearance rates align/correspond with the Canadian Police Performance Metrics Framework (CPPMF).



ADDRESSING THE HARM AND VICTIMIZATION CAUSED BY
ORGANIZED CRIME



Project Carlina

A four-month investigation into drug trafficking in southwestern Ontario.

9 warrants

111 charges laid

26 arrests

2 firearms/weapons

Other seizures
\$6,000 CAD
\$36,000 in stolen property

Drugs seized
160 g methamphetamine 6 g carfentanil
50 g fentanyl 80 tablets morphine
60 g cocaine 140 tablets hydromorphone

Total value of drugs seized
\$30,600

Project Duttine

A six-month investigation into an illegal cannabis production and distribution network in central Ontario.

5 warrants

13 charges laid

3 arrests

Other seizures
\$40,000 CAD
3 vehicles

Drugs seized
470 kg processed cannabis 100 kg cannabis edibles
100 kg hash 7 kg cannabis shatter
80 kg cannabis resin 80 kg cannabis distillate
700 g psilocybin

Total value of drugs seized
\$6,061,400

ADDRESSING THE HARM AND VICTIMIZATION CAUSED BY
ORGANIZED CRIME

Project Hewson A 10-month investigation into drug trafficking on Manitoulin Island. 5 warrants 12 arrests 104 charges laid 2 firearms/weapons Other seizures \$11,335 CAD Drugs seized 721 g suspected fentanyl 880 g suspected cocaine 196 tablets hydromorphone 3 g methamphetamine 48 tablets Percocet Total value of drugs seized \$216,992 Partner agencies United Chiefs and Councils of Manitoulin Anishnaabe Police Service (UCCM APS)	Project McNulty A seven-month investigation into drug trafficking on Walpole Island. 13 warrants 39 arrests 131 charges laid 13 firearms/weapons Other seizures \$190,000 offence-related property Drugs seized 114 g cocaine 128 g fentanyl 512 g methamphetamine Total value of drugs seized \$75,680 Partner agencies Chatham-Kent Police Service (CKPS) Walpole Island Police Service (WIPS)	Project Myra A 22-month multi-jurisdictional, inter-provincial investigation into the fraudulent modification and sale of stolen vehicles. 44 warrants 28 arrests 242 charges laid 6 firearms/weapons Other seizures \$160,000 CAD Laser marking machines \$8,400 USD 214 vehicles recovered Money counters Drugs seized 230 g fentanyl 150 g cannabis resin 1,840 g cocaine 10 g psilocybin 77 kg cannabis Total value of drugs seized \$466,590 Partner agencies Durham Regional Police Service (DRPS) Halton Regional Police Service (HRPS) Peel Regional Police (PRP) Saskatoon Police Service (SPS) York Regional Police (YRP)
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ADDRESSING THE HARM AND VICTIMIZATION CAUSED BY
ORGANIZED CRIME



Project Saville

A five-month investigation into contraband tobacco trafficking across Canada.

 5 warrants

 24 charges laid

 4 arrests

Partner agencies
Ministry of Finance

Other seizures
\$15,000 CAD 290,000 contraband cigarettes
\$9,000 USD 9,000 g contraband chewing tobacco

Project Mandel (PJFCET)

An investigation into illicit cannabis production and distribution in the Greater Toronto Area.

 3 warrants

 3 arrests

 12 charges laid

Other seizures
\$615,000 CAD
\$1,200 USD
3 money counters
1 vehicle

Drugs seized
1,700 illicit cannabis plants
225 kg packaged cannabis
2 kg psilocybin
0.9 kg cannabis resin



Total value of drugs seized
\$2,519,500

Partner agencies
Toronto Police Service (TPS)

ADDRESSING THE HARM AND VICTIMIZATION CAUSED BY
ORGANIZED CRIME

*All values were compiled as the provincial southern Ontario averages. All drug values for the seizure of CDSA controlled substances listed as the maximum potential street value. All values for the seizure of cannabis were valued at the pound level. All values were calculated as the suspected drugs seized at the time of the seizure and do not necessarily reflect the results from the Health Canada certificates of analysis.

Project Urtica

A one-month investigation into drug trafficking in the Ottawa area.

 3 warrants

 1 arrest

 7 charges laid

Other seizures
Ammunition
Cocaine press
US currency

Drugs seized
12 kg cocaine
549 tablets MDMA
5,041 oxycodone tablets
645 g crystal methamphetamine
1,022 tablets methamphetamine
4,070 g suspected cutting agent

Total value of drugs seized*
\$1,039,298

Partner agencies
N/A

Project Veratrum

A seven-month investigation into an illegal cannabis distribution network in southwestern Ontario.

 3 warrants

 25 charges laid

 5 arrests

Other seizures
\$1,000,000 CAD
3 vehicles
2 Rolex watches

Drugs seized

110 kg dried cannabis	800 bars psilocybin
5 kg cannabis resin	1,000+ pre-rolled cannabis cigarettes
2 kg cannabis shatter	60 THC suckers
170 vials cannabis shatter	55 ml cannabis oil
280 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) bars	453.6 g of cocaine
5,000+ THC gummies	100+ tablets suspected oxycodone
900 psilocybin gummies	200+ tablets suspected Percocet
4,500+ THC vape pens	150+ tablets suspected hydromorphone

Total value of drugs seized*
\$11,198,160

Partner agencies
London Police Service (LPS)

SUPPORTING OUR PARTNERS

Project Entrust A one-year YRP-led drug trafficking investigation. 19 warrants 25 arrests 113 charges laid 5 firearms/weapons Other seizures \$136,000 CAD 2 vehicles Drugs seized 7.5 kg methamphetamine 2.7 kg cocaine 18 g crack cocaine 534 g fentanyl 115 tablets oxycodone 89 tablets hydromorphone 48 tablets Percocet 27 tablets Vyvanse Total value of drugs seized \$1,700,000 Partner agencies OPP, TPS, DRPS, LPS	Project Monarch A 10-month YRP-led joint forces drug and firearm trafficking investigation. 36 warrants 22 arrests 400 charges laid 27 firearms/weapons Other seizures \$155,242 CAD \$9,000 USD 5 vehicles Drugs seized 9 kg cocaine 1.9 kg fentanyl 20,000 tablets Xanax 28 g heroin Total value of drugs seized \$1,300,000 Partner agencies OPP, PRP, LPS, Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), US Homeland Security	Project Venom An eight-month TPS-led guns and gangs investigation. 83 warrants 58 arrests 327 charges laid 18 firearms/weapons Other seizures \$270,000 CAD Drugs seized 6,321.26 g cocaine 550.46 g crack cocaine 2,820.97 g fentanyl 951.02 g methamphetamine 316.05 g Xanax 1,010.06 g heroin 104.65 g oxycodone 13.86 g Adderall 2.21 g temazepam 10.47 g marihuana 3.23 g clonazepam 108.19 g carfentanil 503.15 g cutting agent Total value of drugs seized \$1,550,780 Partner agencies OPP, YRP, PRP
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SUPPORTING OUR PARTNERS



A value of drugs seized for these projects is not always provided, as they are valued by the lead agency and released to the media. Pricing is not always consistent with OPP pricing and could be either street-value or wholesale. For consistency, values not provided where variations exist.

Project Waffle A five-month Thunder Bay Police Service-led drug trafficking investigation in northwestern Ontario. 12 warrants 4 arrests 48 charges laid 3 firearms/weapons Other seizures \$470,000 CAD 5 vehicles Drugs seized 10 kg cocaine Partner agencies OPP, Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario Total value of drugs seized* \$2,300,000

OPP-LED PROVINCIAL TEAMS

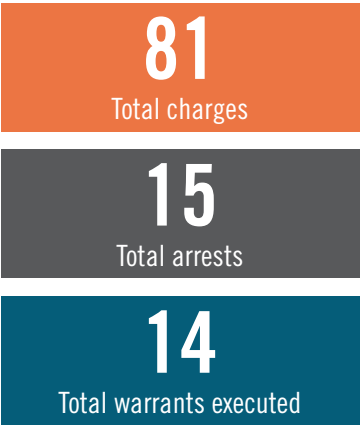
Provincial Weapons Enforcement Unit (PWEU)

Stemming the illegal flow of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

Table 9-1

	2021	2022
Total charges	120	81
Total arrests	13	15
Total warrants executed	15	14
Firearm seizures	116	1,538
Other weapon/prohibited device seizures	121	40
Firearm traces	2,133	2,736
Judicial authorizations	36	34
USA collateral investigations	148	219
Assist to other unit/agency	2,123	1,679
Expert requests/reports	24	6

* Increase in 2022 can be attributed to the significant seizure netting 1,500 firearms during one investigation.



Provincial Asset Forfeiture Unit (PAFU)

Enforcing the economic consequences of criminality.

Table 9-2

	2020	2021	2022*
Investigations	920	814	433
Restraints/seizures	\$123,491,635	\$63,565,229	\$44,724,084
Forfeitures	\$2,990,885	\$4,142,487	\$5,143,252

* Decrease in 2022 over 2021 can be attributed to significant ongoing resource-intensive investigation(s) and the requirement for increased efficiencies to be established with the Public Prosecution Service of Canada.



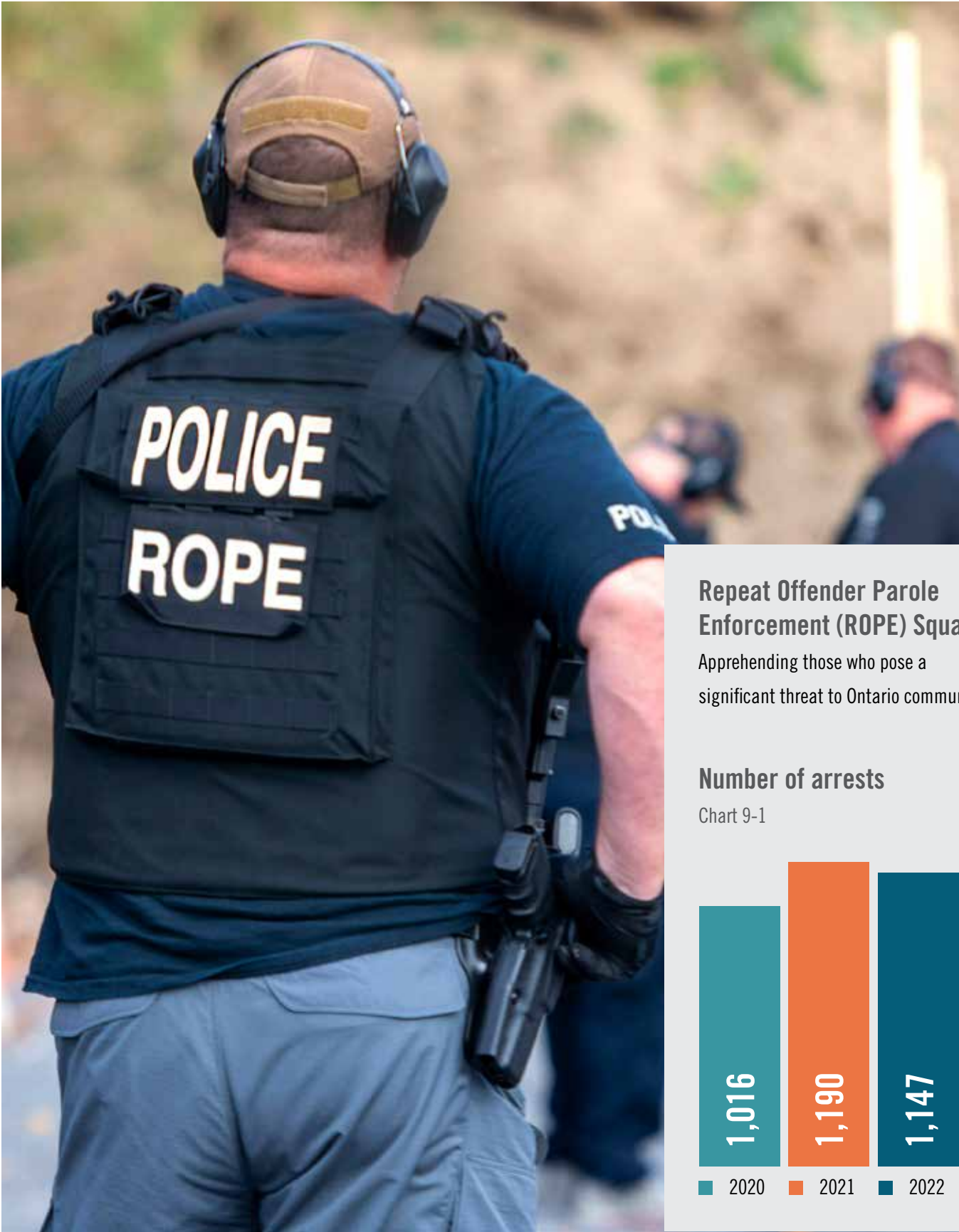
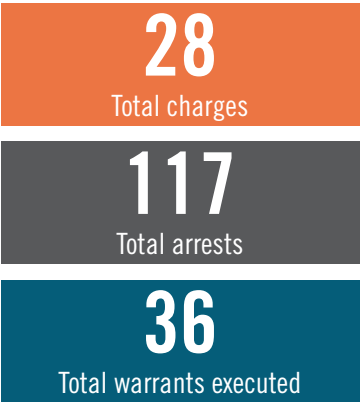
Biker Enforcement Unit (BEU)

Investigating the illegal activities of Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs.

Table 9-3

	2020	2021	2022
Total charges	72	332	28
Assisted charges	87	146	117
Total arrests	23	26	11
Assisted arrests	29	31	13
Total warrants executed	65	59	36
Assisted warrants executed	46	23	23
Seizures	319	201	74
Assisted seizures	87	8	14
Expert requests	28	5	19

* Decrease in 2022 over 2021 can be attributed to the conclusion of a significant and resource-intensive investigation.



Repeat Offender Parole Enforcement (ROPE) Squad

Apprehending those who pose a significant threat to Ontario communities.

Number of arrests

Chart 9-1





OPP-LED PROVINCIAL TEAMS

Provincial Joint Forces Cannabis Enforcement Teams (PJFCET)

Combating the illegal and unsafe cannabis products* market.

Table 10-1

	2022
Total charges	60 (32 Federal; 28 <i>Criminal Code</i>)
Total arrests	20
Total warrants executed	17
Total illegal cannabis storefronts enforced	1
Total illegal cannabis production sites enforced	5
Total residential dwellings enforced	8
Total value of illegal cannabis products seized	\$74,773,843
Total duty fees loss	\$31,941,905
Total currency seized	\$1,518,988

OPP Cannabis Production Site Enforcement Action

Table 10-2

	2022
Total charges	23 (20 Federal; 3 <i>Criminal Code</i>)
Total arrests	13
Total warrants executed	5
Total value of illegal cannabis products seized	\$10,622,115
Total cannabis plants seized	18,696
Total duty fees loss	\$12,599,774
Total currency seized	\$1,190
Total restraints/seizures	-
Total firearms seized	-

* Includes edibles.

Contraband Tobacco Enforcement Team (CTET)

Investigating the smuggling and trafficking of contraband tobacco

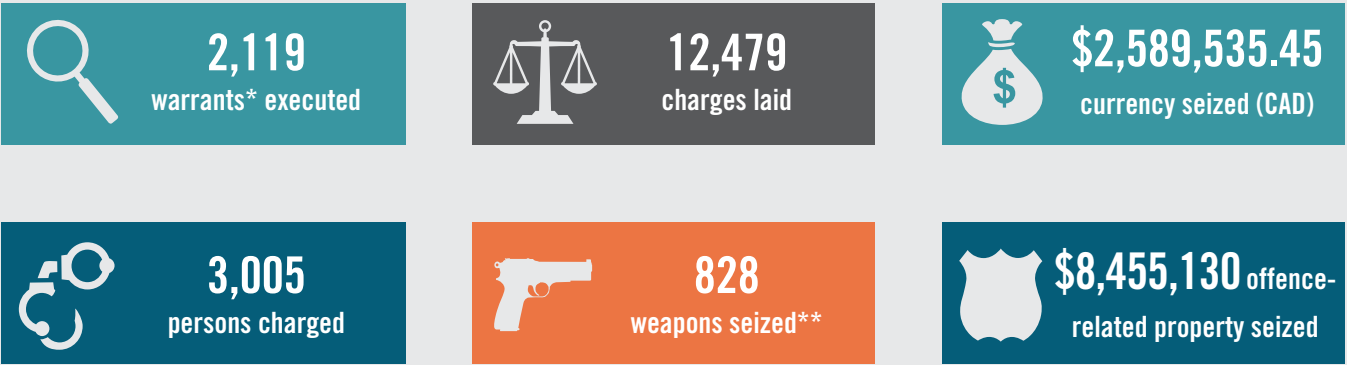
CTET investigations in conjunction with the CBSA resulted in the

seizure of \$756,390 in contraband tobacco
(\$3.8 million tax loss)

OPP-LED PROVINCIAL TEAMS

Community Street Crime Units (CSCU)

Community Street Crime Units are mission-driven teams embedded in detachments around the province targeting the illicit drug trade and street crime, including property crimes. Teams work to develop an in-depth understanding of the issues facing their local communities to devise appropriate strategies for reducing victimization.



* Includes both warrants (phone search warrants, tracking warrants, production orders, CDSA warrants, CC warrants, etc.) and warrant services (residential/commercial search warrant entries).
** Includes restricted firearms, rifles, shotguns, other guns, prohibited devices, archery.

\$32,465,814

in drugs seized including, but not limited to

\$22,385,219.29 in illicit cannabis and cannabis products
\$5,524,642.00 in cocaine
\$2,764,815.00 in fentanyl
\$2,211,457.00 in methamphetamine

OPP-LED PROVINCIAL TEAMS

CSCUs across the province, serving Ontario communities

Table 11-1

	Central Region	East Region	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
Warrants and warrant services*	685	410	263	97	664
Persons charged	943	852	235	167	808
Total charges	4,118	3,545	959	614	3,243
Offence-related property value	\$4,230,500	\$264,737	\$47,815	-	\$3,912,078
Currency seized (CAD)	\$1,438,015	\$205,911	\$331,589	\$270,596	\$343,424
Firearms/weapons seized	241	178	216	48	145

	Central Region	East Region	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
Total value** of drugs seized Schedule I to IV	\$2,310,474	\$618,084	\$4,349,301	\$1,297,320	\$1,505,417
Total value** seized under the Cannabis Act ***	\$1,723,386	\$284,883	\$ 9,161	\$1600	\$20,366,189
Total	\$4,033,860	\$902,968	\$ 4,358,462	\$1,298,920	\$21,871,606
Cocaine	\$1,150,552	\$313,401	\$2,432,281	\$1,279,651	\$348,757
Methamphetamine	\$192,444	\$156,689	\$1,000,403	\$421,603	\$440,319
Fentanyl	\$892,436	\$45,354	\$724,795	\$477,588	\$624,642

* Includes both warrants (phone search warrants, tracking warrants, production orders, CDSA warrants, CC warrants, etc.) and warrant services (residential/commercial search warrant entries).
** All quantities were totaled at the time of the seizures and test results may not have confirmed listed controlled substance. All prices provided were calculated using the provincial average. Some regional totals include CSCU-led and CSCU frontline/other police agency assists. The pricing for cannabis plants is estimated at one pound per plant, using the provincial average for a pound of cannabis.
*** Reduction in cannabis seizures can be attributed to the transitioning of resources to address the escalating prevalence of guns and gangs, and opioid fentanyl trafficking enforcement.

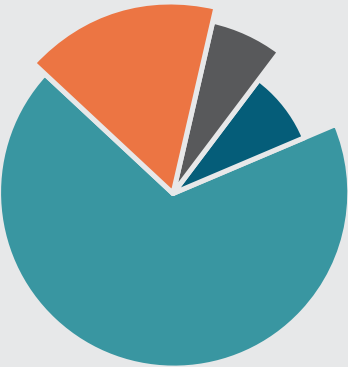
Total value** of drugs seized Schedule I to IV: \$10,080,595

24% increase over 2021

Total value** by drug type seized

Chart 10-1

- \$5,524,642 Cocaine
- \$2,211,457 Methamphetamine
- \$2,764,815 Fentanyl
- \$22,385,219 Cannabis Act



A DEADLY EPIDEMIC

OPP officers have administered Naloxone 508 times since 2017, saving 442 lives.
In 2022, Naloxone was administered 122 times saving 109 lives.

Opioid and non-opioid overdose deaths continue to plague Ontario communities as profit-driven organized criminals continue to victimize vulnerable individuals with an increasingly volatile and unregulated drug supply.

Of the total fatal suspected overdose deaths in OPP-policed communities in 2022, 183 were opioid related.

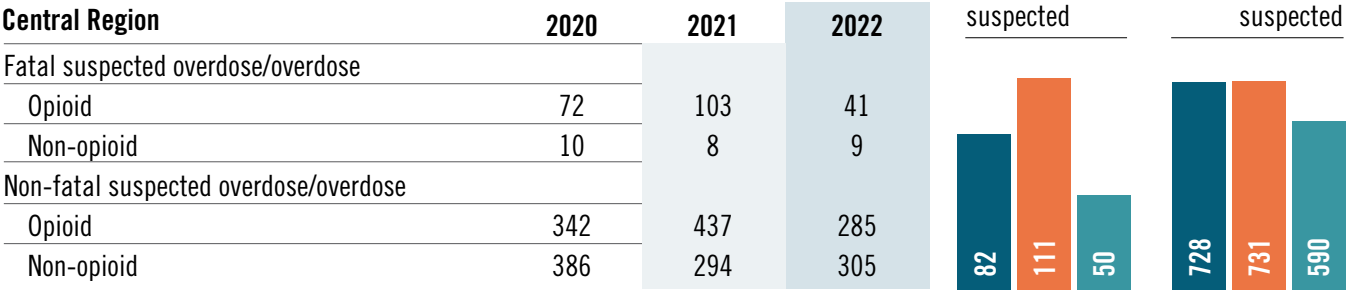
Fatal Suspected Overdose



Non-fatal Suspected Overdose

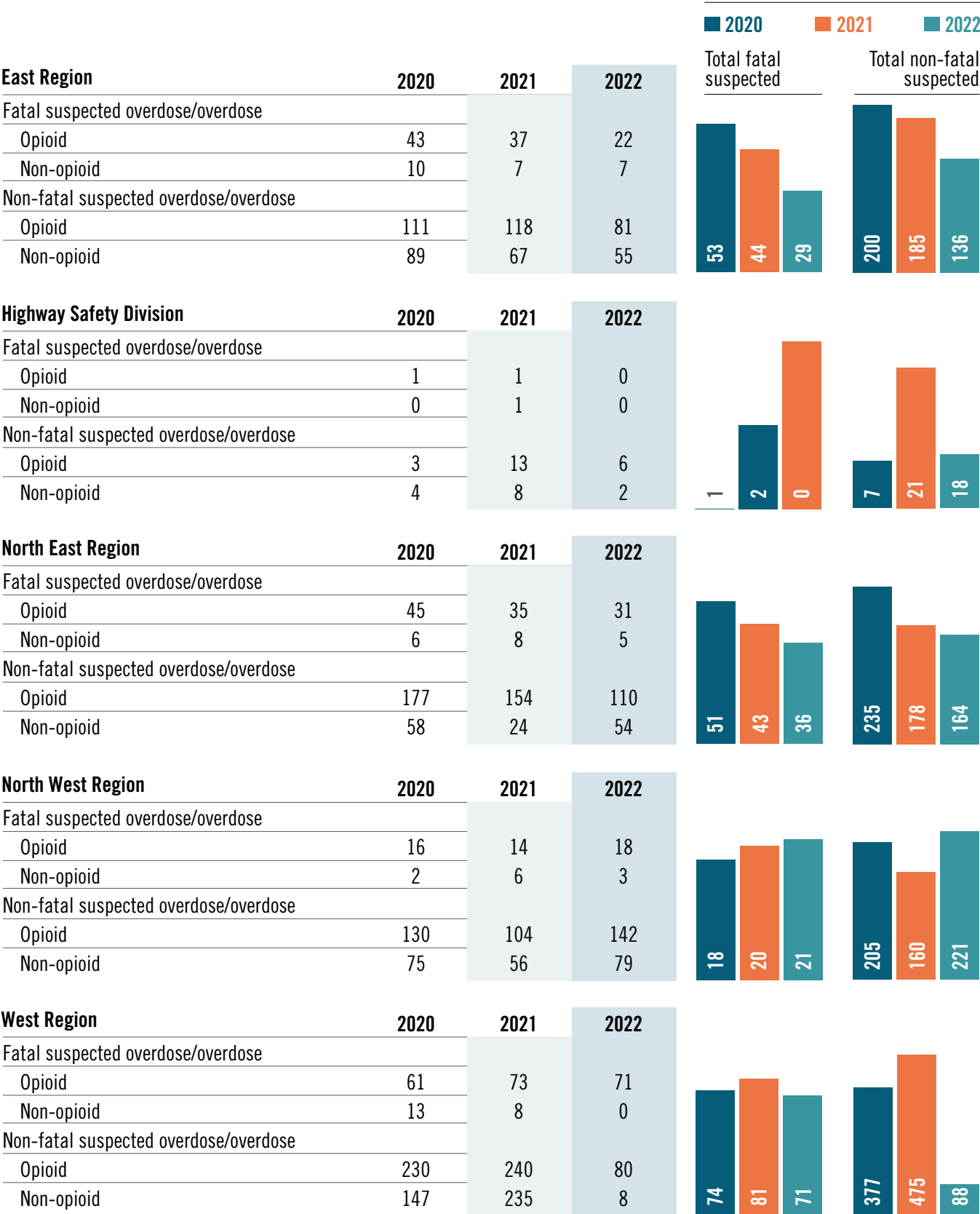


By region



A DEADLY EPIDEMIC

Table 12-1 cont'd



INTEGRATION AND COLLABORATION TO PROTECT VULNERABLE PERSONS

OPP Child Sexual Exploitation Unit (CSEU)

Tracking and targeting predators responsible for making, importing/exporting, selling, distributing, accessing and possessing child pornography.

Table 13-1

	2020	2021	2022
Child victims identified and supported	80	73	102
New investigations launched	428	509	482
Persons arrested and charged	74	54	95
Charges laid	365	205	411
Persons charged — aged 18+*	56	43	-
Repeat offenders charged*	10	5	-
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images charges laid	8	-	-
Victim referrals to counseling	46	47	17

* Data not collected in 2022.



Provincial Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation on the Internet

OPP-led team of expert investigators, forensic analysts, Crown Attorneys and victim service personnel for the coordinated province-wide approach for prevention, awareness and combating Internet crimes against children.

Table 13-2

	2020	2021	2022
Child victims identified and supported	218	211	241
New investigations launched	7,455	7,264	8,215
Persons arrested and charged	578	509	468
Charges laid	2,395	2,191	2,369
Persons charged — aged 18+*	501	413	401
Repeat offenders charged*	108	44	72
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images charges laid	24	36	14
Victim referrals to counseling	372	598	339

* Data not collected in 2022.



INTEGRATION AND COLLABORATION TO PROTECT VULNERABLE PERSONS

Incidents of Non-Consensual Distribution of Intimate Images

Table 13-2 cont'd

	2020	2021	2022
Victims under the age of 18	60	57	59
Victims over the age of 18	19	23	20
Offenders under the age of 18	51	27	14
Offenders over the age of 18	18	13	14



OPP-led Anti Human Trafficking Team

Table 14-1

Combating human trafficking across the province of Ontario.

Human trafficking offences reported	63
Number of victims provided supports	82
Human trafficking organizations identified	2
Proactive investigations	14
Intelligence reports generated	151



Ontario Centre for Missing Persons Unidentified Remains

Investigating, supporting and identifying potential linkages between unidentified remains and missing persons.

Table 14-2

Outstanding missing persons in OPP jurisdiction	347
Persons reported missing from OPP jurisdiction	4,965
Persons located from OPP jurisdiction	4,914
Unidentified human remains investigations assisted	29



What is labour trafficking?

It is a form of modern-day slavery in which individuals perform labour or services through the use of force, fraud or coercion.

It includes situations of debt bondage, forced labour and involuntary child labour.

ENFORCING THE LAW

ON ONTARIO ROADWAYS*

Federal and provincial statute charges laid

Table 15-1

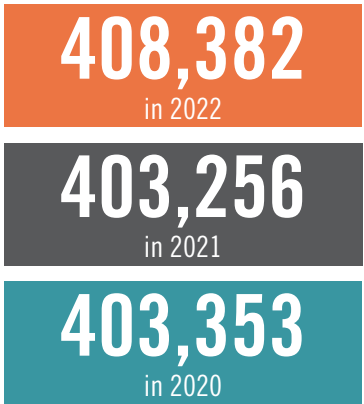
	2020	2021	2022
Highway Traffic Act	269,367	267,103	276,653
Criminal Code traffic***	12,552	13,249	13,998
Criminal Code non-traffic***	73,045	73,603	74,364
Liquor Licence Act/Liquor Licence Control Act	6,634	6,102	5,991
Controlled Drug and Substances Act	7,049	7,148	5,339
Federal Cannabis Act	1,173	1,144	431
Provincial Cannabis Act	3,009	3,019	2,697
Other	30,524	31,888	28,909
Total	403,353	403,256	408,382

* In OPP jurisdictions.

** In acknowledgement of the Office of the Auditor General of Ontario (OAGO) Value for Money (VFM) Audit of the OPP, this indicator aligns with the CPPMF.

*** Does not include all other criminal occurrences.

1.25% INCREASE OVER 2021**



Focused on the “Big 4” charges laid

Chart 11-1

2020 2021 2022



Speeding
Total: 163,564



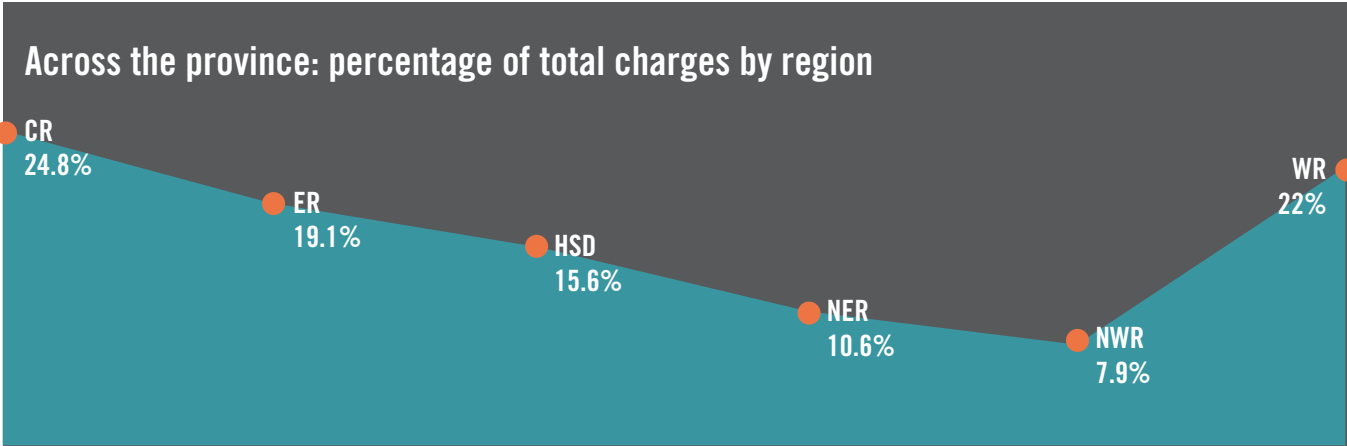
Distracted Driving
Total: 4,431



Seatbelt
Total: 9,307



Impaired
Total: 11,250



MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISIONS*

Across the province

Table 16-1

	Central Region	East Region	Highway Safety Division	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
Fatal	74	70	35	43	19	115
Personal injury	1,520	1,417	2,642	635	232	1,894
Property damage	11,597	10,462	22,790	4,598	2,597	13,878
Total	13,191	11,949	25,467	5,276	2,848	15,887
Alcohol/drug-related	553	481	704	200	120	657
Animal-involved	2,057	2,647	488	1,513	680	3,920
Speed-related	1,601	1,402	4,108	663	399	1,861
Inattentive-related	1,791	1,564	894	905	489	2,325
Persons killed	80	79	38	48	22	132
Persons injured	2,176	1,887	3,852	854	312	2,911

* By type on OPP-patrolled roadways and trails.



	2020	2021	2022
Fatal	322	324	356
Personal injury	7,725	7,690	8,351
Property damage	48,498	53,242	66,005
Total	56,545	61,256	74,712
Alcohol/drug-related	2,351	2,540	2,716
Animal-involved	9,877	10,074	11,306
Speed-related	9,111	8,257	10,037
Inattentive-related	6,260	6,780	7,972
Persons killed	342	352	399
Persons injured	10,819	10,813	11,992

11% INCREASE OVER 2021**



** In acknowledgement of the OAGO VFM Audit of the OPP, this indicator aligns with the CPPMF.

FATAL COLLISIONS AND DEATHS

Across the province

Table 17-1

	Central Region	East Region	Highway Safety Division	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
Roadway vehicle						
Fatal incidents	65	56	35	35	17	111
Persons killed	70	65	38	39	20	127
Alcohol/drug-related fatalities	7	7	8	2	4	36
Off-road vehicle						
Fatal incidents	4	11	0	3	2	4
Persons killed	5	11	0	4	2	5
Alcohol/drug-related fatalities	2	4	0	0	1	1
Motorized snow vehicle						
Fatal incidents	5	3	0	6	0	0
Persons killed	5	3	0	6	0	0
Alcohol/drug-related fatalities	2	2	0	1	0	0
Marine						
Fatal incidents	4	3	0	6	6	7
Persons killed	4	4	0	8	6	7
Alcohol/drug-related fatalities	1	4	0	2	1	1

Table 17-2

ROADWAY VEHICLE

	2020	2021	2022
Fatal incidents	286	288	319
Persons killed	306	315	359
Alcohol/drug-related	57	32	64

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE

	2020	2021	2022
Fatal incidents	23	22	24
Persons killed	23	22	27
Alcohol/drug-related	7	7	8

MOTORIZED SNOW VEHICLE

	2020	2021	2022
Fatal incidents	13	14	14
Persons killed	13	15	14
Alcohol/drug-related	6	4	5

MARINE

	2020	2021	2022
Fatal incidents	30	23	26
Persons killed	32	27	29
Alcohol/drug-related	8	5	9

VICTIMS*

Across the province

Table 18-1

	Central Region	East Region	Highway Safety Division	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
Persons killed (total)	80	79	38	48	22	132
- Persons killed (speed-related)	20	17	9	13	13	27
- Persons killed (inattentive-related)	11	6	0	12	2	31
- Persons killed (alcohol/drug-related)	10	13	8	3	5	37
- Persons killed (no seatbelt)	7	15	6	4	3	26
- Persons killed (no helmet)	4	13	0	1	2	8
- Pedestrians killed	4	5	6	1	2	11
Persons injured (total)	2,176	1,887	3,852	854	312	2,911
Total victims	2,256	1,966	3,890	902	334	3,043

* In motorized vehicle collisions on OPP-patrolled roadways and trails.

R.I.D.E. A focus on impaired driving

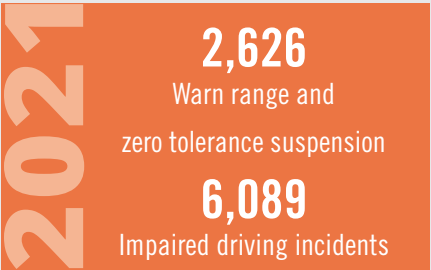


Table 18-2

	2020	2021	2022
Persons killed (total)	342	352	399
- Persons killed (speed-related)	72	91	99
- Persons killed (inattentive-related)	49	63	62
- Persons killed (alcohol/drug-related)	71	42	76
- Persons killed (no seatbelt)	55	47	61
- Persons killed (no helmet)	15	15	28
- Pedestrians killed	52	40	29
Persons injured (total)	10,819	10,813	11,992
Total victims	11,161	11,165	12,391

11,161 Total victims

11,165 Total victims

12,391 Total victims

2020 2021 2022

RISKY DRIVING BEHAVIOURS

Primary causal factors in fatal roadway collisions

Table 19-1

	2020	2021	2022
Fatal collisions where speed is a factor	56	72	77
Fatal collisions where alcohol/drugs is a factor	53	31	56
Fatal collisions where driver inattention is a factor	43	54	50
Total fatal roadway collisions	286	288	319
Persons killed not wearing seatbelt	55	47	61
Total persons killed in fatal roadway collisions	306	315	359



Percentage of fatal roadway collisions

Table 19-2

	2020	2021	2022
Speed-related	20%	25%	24%
Alcohol/drug-related	19%	11%	18%
Inattentive-related	15%	19%	16%
Seatbelt-related	18%	15%	17%



Either speed or alcohol/drugs were factors in **42% of fatal collisions**, an increase over the last two years

VICTIMS*

Across the province

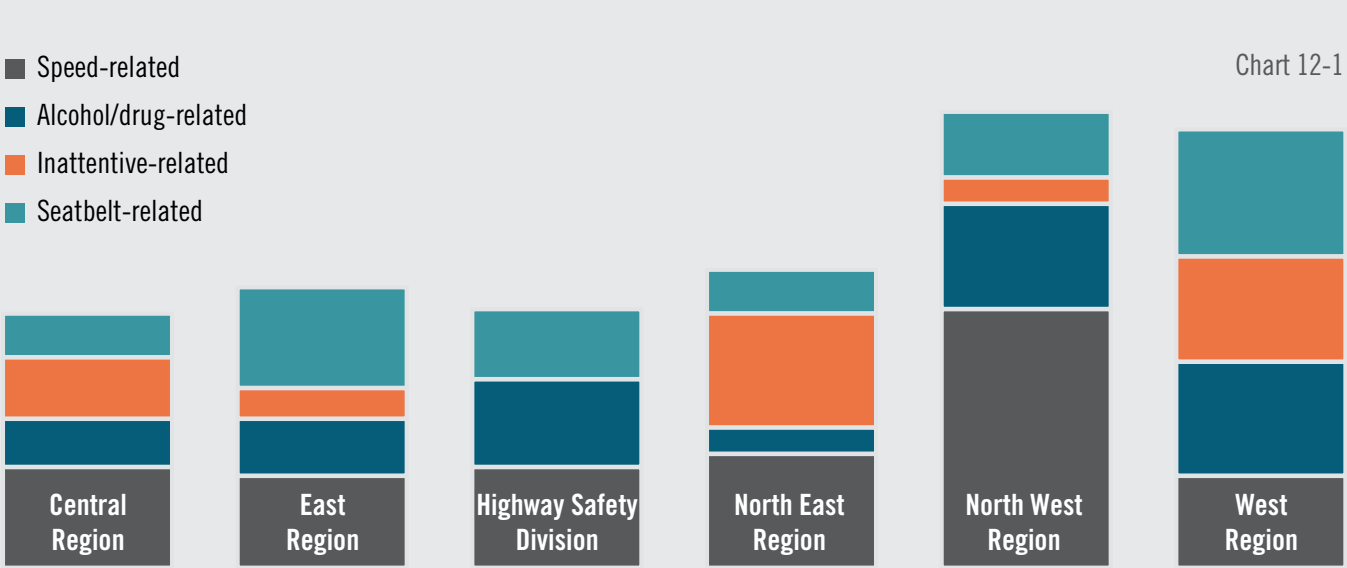
Table 20-1

	Central Region	East Region	Highway Safety Division	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
Fatal collisions where speed is a factor	15	12	8	9	10	23
Fatal collisions where alcohol/drugs is a factor	7	7	7	2	4	29
Fatal collisions where driver inattention is a factor	9	4	0	9	1	27
Total fatal roadway collisions	65	56	35	35	17	111
Persons killed not wearing seatbelt	7	15	6	4	3	26
Total persons killed in fatal roadway collisions	70	65	38	39	20	127

Table 20-2

	Central Region	East Region	Highway Safety Division	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
Speed-related	23%	21%	23%	26%	59%	21%
Alcohol/drug-related	11%	13%	20%	6%	24%	26%
Inattentive-related	14%	7%	0%	26%	6%	24%
Seatbelt-related	10%	23%	16%	10%	15%	20%

* In motorized vehicle collisions on OPP-patrolled roadways and trails.



COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE (CMV) ENFORCEMENT*

* Over 4,500 kg only.

Table 21-1

	2020	2021	2022
Total hours: patrol	3,975.76	4,256.50	3,194.25
Total hours: inspections	2,409.00	2,609.00	2,303.75
Number of CMVs stopped	6,791	6,161	5,108
Charges laid			
Speeding	1,144	1,401	964
Speed limiter charges	239	342	281
Speed measuring warning device	12	16	10
Seatbelt	237	289	198
Distracted driving	91	106	164
Follow too close	73	96	76
Move to left	5	7	8
Unsafe lane change	27	25	33
Lane change not in safety	6	9	8
Other moving violations	568	466	492
Document	2,043	1,803	1,530
Defective equipment-related	1,213	1,032	684
Wheels off	23	27	19
Detached parts	20	9	14
<i>Liquor Licence Act/Liquor Licence Control Act</i>	9	8	2
Suspended driver	25	25	29
<i>Criminal Code</i>	14	16	21
Suspensions issued			
Warn range	4	4	0
Driver above zero alcohol	-	8	13
Driver above zero drug	-	3	0
<i>Highway Traffic Act</i> impounds	7	11	13
Vehicles moved out of service	757	693	549
Plate removals	89	93	75
Total warnings issued	1,927	2,552	1,732
Commercial vehicle safety alliance inspections			
Level 1	1,457	1,499	1,104
Level 2	399	555	400
Level 3	345	410	225
Level 4	52	59	21

LARGE TRUCK COLLISIONS



Table 22-1

	2020	2021	2022
Fatal collisions	58	72	71
Personal injury collisions	867	884	1,076
Property damage collisions	5,230	6,270	7,947
Total	6,155	7,226	9,094



Across the province

Table 22-2

	Central Region	East Region	Highway Safety Division	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
Fatal collisions	12	14	7	12	8	18
Personal injury collisions	134	127	463	92	52	208
Property damage collisions	809	971	3,799	634	576	1,157
Total	955	1,112	4,269	738	636	1,383

MOTORCYCLE COLLISIONS + FATALITIES

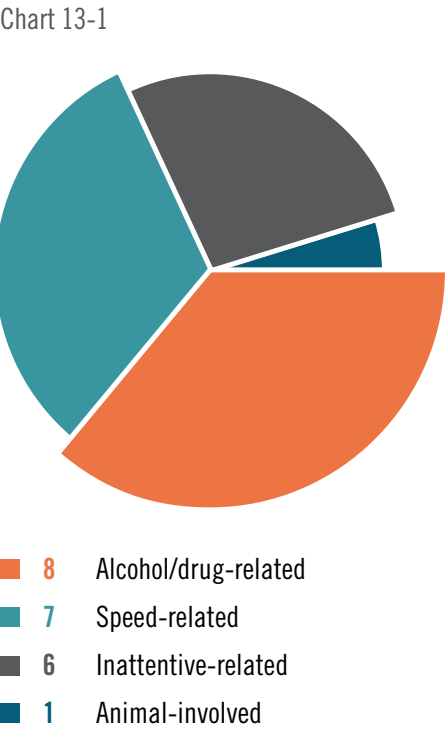
Collisions across the province Table 23-1

	2020	2021	2022
Central Region	188	200	206
East Region	160	153	181
Highway Safety Division	115	141	179
Norht East Region	58	75	54
North West Region	21	23	20
West Region	156	200	194
Total	698	792	834

Causal factors Table 23-2

	2020	2021	2022
Alcohol/drug-related	4	5	8
Speed-related	9	12	7
Inattentive-related	12	5	6
Animal-involved	1	1	1

Causal factors in 2022



834
collisions
in 2022

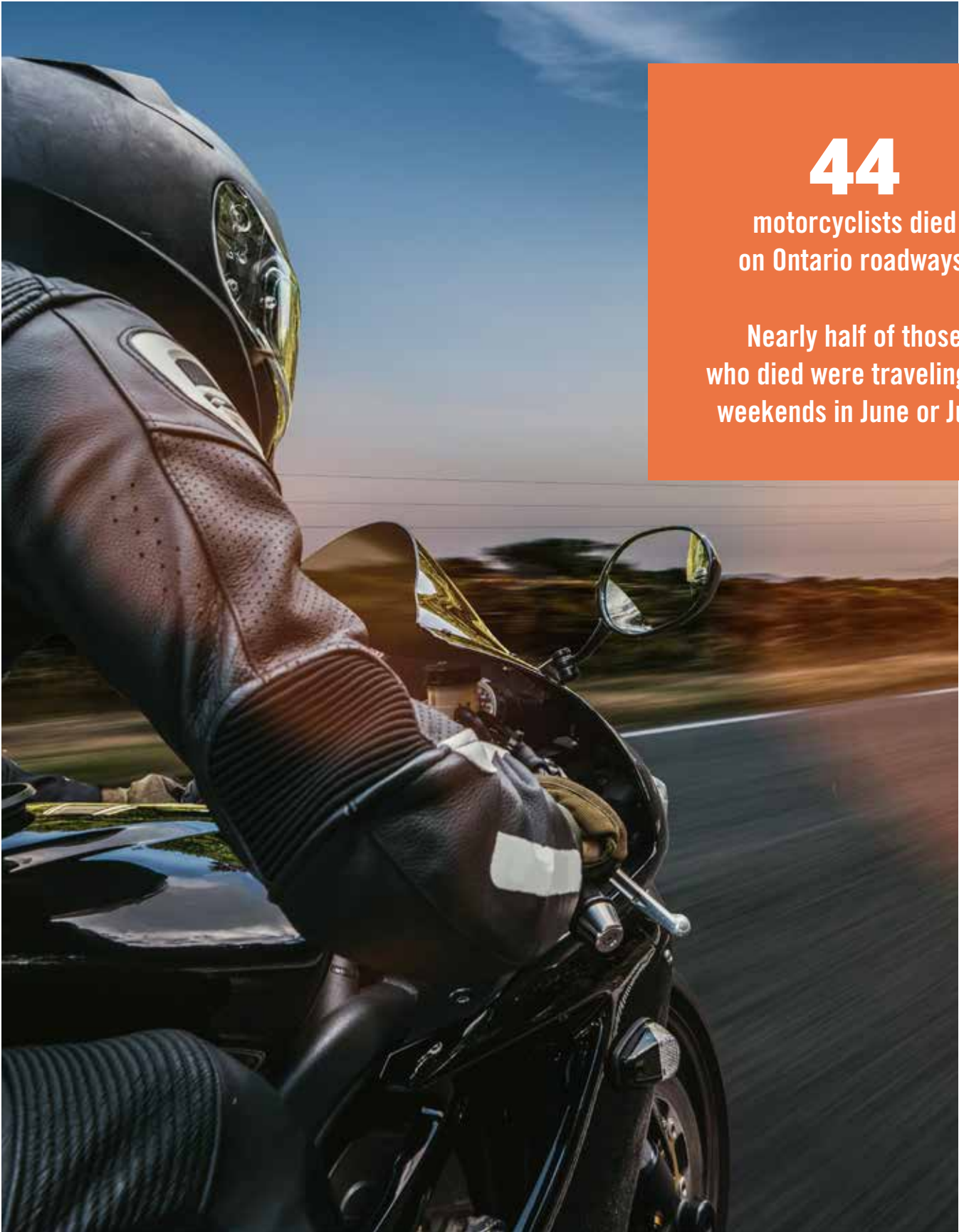
Collisions and Fatalities Table 23-3

	2020	2021	2022
Collisions	698	792	834
Fatalities	42	35	44
Percentage motorcycle fatalities	6%	4%	5%

42
driver/operator
fatalities in 2022

Profile of Motorcycle Fatalities Table 23-4

	2020	2021	2022
Driver/operator	39	32	42
Passenger	3	3	2
Total Deceased Motorcyclists	42	35	44



BEHIND THE BADGE

OPP MUSEUM

In November 2022, the OPP Museum celebrated the grand opening of its latest exhibit, *Behind the Badge*. This new exhibit was the culmination of nearly two years of behind-the-scenes diligence on the part of the Museum’s Curator and Assistant Curator. One of the more popular areas has proven to be an interactive space featuring a unique look at OPP members’ work and home life in the 1970s. Visitors can immerse themselves in a three-dimensional experience as they read and learn about policing during this time.

Since the museum establishment in the 1960s, decades of research and collecting and conserving artifacts and stories have been dedicated to preserving and sharing the proud history of the OPP with both visitors and online audiences. The OPP museum records developments in investigations and forensic science, important changes in tools and technology, and significant milestones in the organization’s development to foster an understanding of policing in the past and the present.

57

NEW
SUBJECT
AREAS

These showcase the organization’s growth and development since its creation in 1909. The museum is located at OPP General Headquarters in Orillia. Admission is free. For a virtual tour, please visit opp.ca/museum. All are welcome.

Exploring the OPP Museum affords interested candidates insight into the rich traditions of the OPP, and its origins as a leader in public safety.





HONOURS, AWARDS AND TRIBUTES

Commissioner’s Citations*

Lifesaving
13 uniform // 1 civilian

Bravery
13 uniform

Commissioner’s Commendations*

76 uniform 6 civilian

Commissioner’s Letters*

88 uniform 5 civilian 52 auxiliary

* OPP members only.

Member Years of Service Recognition

20 years
296 uniform
128 civilian

30 years
67 uniform
28 civilian

40 years
6 uniform
3 civilian

Ontario Women in Law Enforcement (OWLE) Teamwork Award

Superintendent Dana Earley	Inspector Wendy Burrow
Inspector Angela Ferguson	Kathleen Johnstone
Tracy Sakellis	Lise Pharand

International Association of Chiefs of Police — Looking Beyond the Licence Plate Provincial Constable Amir Agha-Razi

Friends of the OPP Museum Heritage Award for Research and Writing Ann Burke

2022 IODE Community Policing Provincial Constable Clayton Brown

**St John’s Ambulance
Awards**
29 uniform

**Commissioner’s
Letters of Commendation,
St. John Ambulance Awards
and Commissioner’s
Citations for Lifesaving,
Bravery and
Selfless Actions**
173 members of the public

Further information and criteria related to Awards and Recognition is available at [opp.ca](https://www.opp.ca)

REMEMBERING THE FALLEN

Provincial Constable John (Pete) Behan, Badge #2914

was honoured with a bridge named in his memory at a ceremony in Beckwith Park, Carleton Place, Ontario on April 1, 2022. The Cemetery Side Road bridge over Highway 7 in Beckwith Township is now named the Constable John “Pete” Behan Memorial Bridge.

Provincial Constable Alfred J. Ferguson, Badge #32

was honoured with a bridge named in his memory at a ceremony at the Hawkesbury OPP Detachment on April 12, 2022. The bridge at Highway 417 and Highway 34 in Hawkesbury is now named the Constable Alfred J. Ferguson Memorial Bridge.

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 in May each year.

A ceremony on the last Sunday in September each year on Parliament Hill pays tribute to fallen peace and 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 GRZEGORZ (GREG) PIERZCHALA



On December 27, 2022, Provincial Constable Grzegorz Pierzchala was murdered in the line of duty. This heartbreaking loss was the result of a senseless act of violence and highlighted the risks faced daily by those who courageously choose a life of duty and responsibility.

Provincial Constable Pierzchala represented the best of the OPP, serving with pride, professionalism and honour. He will forever be memorialized as an exemplary officer, and a beloved son and brother.

APPENDIX

Within this appendix, the asterisk (*) denotes a performance metric that corresponds or aligns with specified performance metrics identified in the Canadian Police Performance Metrics Framework (CPPMF).

Reporting follows recommendation 13 of the Office of the Auditor General of Ontario, Value-for-Money Audit: Ontario Provincial Police, released December 2021. The CPPMF is a standardized list of data indicators for police services across Canada. www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2019001/article/00004-eng.htm

Page 18, Table 1-1 Charts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3

Source: Workforce Information Network (WIN) Employee Extract as of December 30, 2022

Date: February 6, 2023

Note: 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).

“Unspecified” — Unknown/Undisclosed Gender. Gender was not chosen, or employee does not wish to be gender identified.

Cadet program implemented in May 2022; numbers are included in Uniform total.

Source	Category	Notes
PCC/Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) (region-level estimates not available)	Calls Received at PCCs	“Calls Received at PCCs” is the total call volume at the five PCCs. It includes all call types, emergency, non-urgent and administrative call types. “Calls Received at PCCs” are only presented at the provincial level as calls originating from any OPP region can potentially be handled by any OPP PCC, although the overwhelming majority of calls are handled by the PCC within the same region (e.g. nearly all calls originating from West Region are handled by PCC London, those from Central Region are handled by PCC Orillia, etc.). Source: CAD/PCCs
	Calls Dispatched to OPP from PCCs	“Calls Dispatched to OPP from PCCs” is the count of total unique CAD events created & requiring OPP resources (dispatched/attended by officers). Source: CAD/PCCs
	Officer-Initiated Traffic Stops Reported to PCCs	“Officer-Initiated Traffic Stops Reported to PCCs” is the count of traffic stops originating from an officer and entered as a CAD event. These events did not result in a Niche Records Management System (RMS) occurrence being created. Source: CAD/PCCs

Niche RMS	PCC Created Occurrences	“PCC Created Occurrences” is the total count of unique occurrences automatically created in Niche RMS from CAD event data. This includes all Niche RMS occurrences with an “E” (dispatched) occurrence number prefix, and excludes all Niche RMS occurrences with an “RM” (officer-initiated) “TK” (traffic ticket) or “CP” (online citizen self-reported) occurrence number prefix, with some exclusions. Source: Niche RMS Data Feed
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APPENDIX

Source	Category	Notes
Niche RMS	Online Citizen Self-Reported Occurrences	“Online Citizen Self-Reported Occurrences” is the count of total unique occurrences in Niche RMS reported through OPP’s online citizen self-reporting tool. This count includes all occurrences with a “CP” occurrence number prefix, with some exclusions (see below). Source: Niche RMS Data Feed
	Officer-Initiated Occurrences	“Officer-Initiated Occurrences” is the count of total unique occurrences in Niche RMS created by officers (or civilian data-entry clerks), as opposed to being imported through PCCs/CAD or coming through the OPP’s online citizen self-reporting tool, with some exceptions (see below). “Traffic Ticket Occurrences” are a unique type of “Officer-Initiated Occurrence” and are reported separately. Source: Niche RMS Data Feed
	Traffic Ticket Occurrences	“Traffic Ticket Occurrences” is the count of total occurrences in Niche RMS representing a charge or warning laid by an officer and processed through the eTicketing system. This includes all occurrences with a “TK” occurrence number prefix, with some exclusions (see below). Note that “TK” occurrences may or may not be linked to a separate officer-initiated (“RM”) or PCC created (“E”) occurrence.
	Individual Interactions Requiring Police Presence/Resourcing (Total Occurrences)	“Individual Interactions Requiring Police Presence/Resourcing (Total Occurrences)” is the sum of all the “occurrence” type categories entered into Niche RMS during the calendar year of interest, with some exceptions (see below). Source: Niche RMS Data Feed

*** All counts from Niche RMS exclude records where “UCR1” (most serious violation) is blank or missing or is “8899” (duplicate occurrence).

*** Counts exclude records where “CAD Dispatch Type” was “TESTPO.”

*** Counts include specific UCR codes/violation types that are excluded from other counts of “Calls for Service” such as those reported to the Police Administration Survey (PAS).

*** All counts from Niche RMS and CAD/PCCs include all FN areas.

Charges (RMS & Niche RMS and Integrated Court Offences Network (ICON))	<i>Criminal Code</i> (Non-Traffic) Charges	“ <i>Criminal Code</i> (Non-Traffic)” includes all non-traffic criminal code charges. Charges 320, 32013, 32014, 32015, 32016, 32017, 32018, 32019, 249.1, 249.2, 249.3, and 249.4 should be grouped with “ <i>Criminal Code</i> Traffic” charges. Source: ICON Database based on DateAdded (provincial counts) Source: RMS Database based on ChargeDate or ReportedDate (Region/ Detachment counts)
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APPENDIX

Source	Category	Notes
Charges (RMS & Niche RMS and Integrated Court Offences Network (ICON)	<i>Criminal Code</i> <i>Highway Traffic Act</i> Charges <i>Liquor Licence Act/ Liquor Licence Control Act</i> Charges <i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA)</i> Charges	<i>“Criminal Code</i> Traffic” includes <i>CCC</i> other traffic, dangerous, drive while prohibited, impaired cause harm/death, impaired/exceed, refuse, etc. Source: ICON Database based on DateAdded (provincial counts) Source: RMS Database based on ChargeDate or ReportedDate (Region/Detachment counts) <i>“Highway Traffic Act”</i> includes careless, disobey signal, disobey stop sign, disobey yield sign, drive left of centre, drive no licence, drive under suspension, fail to share, fail to yield, fail to yield from driveway, follow too close, HTA other, improper turn, radar warning device, seatbelt, speeding, u-turn, unsafe lane change, unsafe passing, unsafe turn. Source: ICON Database based on DateAdded <i>“Liquor Licence Act/Liquor Licence Control Act”</i> includes all LLA charges and LLCA charges. Source: ICON Database based on DateAdded <i>“Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA)”</i> includes all <i>CDSA</i> charges. Source: ICON Database based on DateAdded (Provincial counts) Source: Niche RMS based on ChargeDate or ReportedDate (Region/Detachment counts)
	Other Charges	“Other Charges” includes all other Federal charges (Canada shipping act, boating restriction regulation, food & drug act, sex offender infor- mation registration, small vessels regulation, youth criminal justice act, and other Federal charges), all other Provincial charges (off road vehicle act, motorized snow vehicle act, CAIA/insurance, dangerous goods transportation act, and other provincial charges) and by-laws (parking, street and other). Source: ICON Database based on DateAdded
	Total Charges (Sum of all Charges)	“Total Charges (Sum of all Charges)” is the sum of all the individual charge type categories en- tered into the ICON database in a given calendar year. Source: ICON Database

*** Note that charges laid in a given calendar year may or may not relate to CAD events or Niche RMS occurrences reported to the OPP during the same year. Charges can be laid long after the situation has come to the attention of the OPP.

*** Note that provincial charge counts come entirely from ICON. Region and detachment-level charge counts come from either ICON or RMS depending on the charge category.

Page 21, Table 2-1 Source: Daily Activity Reporting (DAR) System Date: March 13, 2023	Page 23, Table 3-1, 3-2 Source: OPRIL File Manager (OFM) Date: March 7, 2023 Note: Data related to the “disposition” of files is snapshot and only accurate the date collected.
Page 21, Chart 2-1 Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System, Niche RMS Integrated Court Offences Network (ICON) Date: March 13, 2023 Note: Table: Total reported hours, excluding paid duties.	

APPENDIX

Page 24, Chart 3-1 Source: Niche RMS Date: March 9, 2023	Page 78, Table 9-1, 9-2, 9-3/Page 79, Chart 9-1/Page 81, Table 10-1, 10-2/Page 83, Table 11-1, Chart 10-1 Source: OPP Organized Crime Enforcement Bureau Internal Data Set Date: February 21, 2023
Page 37, Chart 4-1, 4-2 Source: Statistics Canada, March 22, 2023 www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/daily-quotidien/230322/dq230322a-eng.pdf?st=8MH0nec3	Page 84, Table 12-1 Source: OPP UCR <i>Criminal Code</i> Data, extracted from Niche RMS, Overdoses/Opioid Report from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022 Date: April 24, 2023 Note: Fatal suspected overdose/overdose opioid UCR 8575.0120 and 8350, non-opioid UCR 8575.0115 and 8350, Total UCR 8575.0120 and 8575.0115 and 8350, non-fatal suspected overdose/overdose opioid UCR 8575.0120, non-opioid UCR 8575.0115, total UCR 8575.0120 and 8575.0115.
Page 43, Chart 5-1 Source: Indigenous Policing Bureau File Manager Date: March 7, 2023	Page 86, Table 13-1, 13-2 Source: OPP Power BI Report Server with data drawn from Niche RMS and PowerCase Date: April 24, 2023
Page 57, Table 4-1, Chart 6-1 Source: CAD Date: March 06, 2023 Note: Calls received includes all call types, emergency, non-urgent and administrative type calls. Calls dispatched include includes officer-initiated events. “Phone Calls” is the CAD event type that includes 911 hang ups, 911 calls that are diverted or do not require dispatch and/or 911 calls where there is no voice contact (pocket dials, accidental calls, misdials, etc.).	Page 87, Table 14-1, 14-2 Source: Niche RMS Date: February 23, 2023
Page 58, Table 5-1 Source: CAD Date: February 16, 2023	Page 88, Table 15-1, Chart 11-1 Source: ChargeTime or ReportedTime Niche RMS & DateAdded (ICON) Date: March 13, 2023
Page 64, Table 6-1, Chart 7-1 Source: Niche RMS Date: February 09, 2023	Page 89, Table 16-1, 16-2/Page 90, Table 17-1, 17-2/Page 91, Table 18-1, 18-2 Source: OPP e-Collision Reporting System (eCRS) Date: March 13, 2023 Note: The total includes collisions that were not able to be grouped under a regional total as they do not yet have a detachment location code assigned.
Page 66, Table 7-1/Page 69, Chart 8-1/Page 70, Table 8-1 Source: Niche RMS Date: March 13, 2023 Note: UCR <i>Criminal Code</i> data. Niche RMS Custom Query: Occurrence Stats from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022. Homicide data was extracted from the Homicide Surveys. Homicide data comes from Niche RMS and will be over-written by Homicide Survey data when available. Homicide occurring in OPP jurisdiction. Includes Statistics Canada Valid Responses Only. Includes data at the Most Serious Violation Code (First Level UCR Offence).	Page 92, Table 19-1, 19-2/Page 93, Table 20-1, 20-2, Chart 12-1/Page 94, Table 21-1/Page 95, Table 22-1, 22-2/Page 96, Table 23-1, 23-2, 23-3, 23-4, Chart 13-1 Source: OPP e-Collision Reporting System (eCRS) Date: March 13, 2023

911

is for police,
fire, or medical
emergencies only.

Every time an accidental or hang-up 911 call is received, an OPP communicator must complete a follow up process, which may include dispatching police officers to ensure there is no emergency in progress. If you've dialed 911 in error, stay on the line and speak with the communicator. This will ensure emergency resources are allocated to actual emergent situations and not accidental 911 calls.

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

Reach the OPP by phone

- Call 911 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

Report online

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

Visit www.opp.ca/reporting for Online Reporting. This system allows you to submit a report from your computer or mobile device without going to an OPP detachment.

You can use this system to report:

- Driving Complaints
- Lost/missing property
- Mischief/damage to property including graffiti
- Mischief to vehicle
- Stolen licence plate(s) and/or validation sticker
- Theft from vehicle
- Theft
- Gas theft

Do not use online reporting for emergencies, call 911.



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