



SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

ANNUAL REPORT 2012–2013



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DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

➤ As my five year term as the Director of the SIU comes to an end on October 15, 2013, this message will be my last one. Looking back over the past four and a half years, I believe that the ability of the SIU to conduct independent, thorough and transparent investigations that increase community confidence in police oversight has improved.

INDEPENDENCE – As a result of the Ombudsman's report entitled *Oversight Undermined* released in December 2011, the Ministry of the Attorney General has been scrupulous in respecting the independence of the SIU.

THOROUGHNESS – Due to a combination of changes to the SIU regulations, developing jurisprudence and a statement by the Law Society of Upper Canada, more reliance may be placed on police officers' notes in SIU incidents because they are more independent and contemporaneous than they were five years ago. Amendments to the SIU regulations ensure that subject and witness officers are represented by different lawyers and officers' notes must be written before the end of shift except when excused by the chief of police. The Ontario Court of Appeal decision in *Schaeffer & Minty*, discussed in more detail on page 5, prohibits officers from having a lawyer vet their notes or assist in the preparation of the notes. In addition, an Information Bulletin by the Law Society of Upper Canada suggests a lawyer

cannot represent multiple police officer clients in SIU matters. All told, the diminishing involvement of police association lawyers in the note-taking process increases the reliability of those notes and permits the Director to accord them greater weight in assessing the facts of any given case. It is for that reason that I have underscored during my term the importance of independent notes.

TRANSPARENCY – In all cases the SIU attempts to strike a proper balance between disclosing as much information as possible to the public while keeping in mind the need to protect witness confidentiality and to guard the rights to privacy that are protected by law. In an effort to improve transparency, I initiated a policy of issuing news releases at the completion of all fatality investigations, firearm cases and any cases which had received prior publicity. The news releases are posted on the SIU website, and knowledge of their existence is emailed and tweeted out to the media and the public.

NOTIFICATIONS, CHARGES & DISPOSITIONS – The remaining pages of this report set out in detail the type of work performed by the Unit over the fiscal year, but here is a quick note about the SIU's caseload and the charges that have been laid during my term. The number of occurrences reported to the SIU has increased considerably. As reflected in the chart titled 'SIU Occurrences by Fiscal Year' found on page 18, the total number of occurrences in fiscal 2009–2010 was 287; in the last year, 2012–2013, that number was 372, representing roughly a 30% increase. The largest increases were in the areas of custody injuries and sexual assault allegations. In terms of charges, I have caused 49 criminal charges to be laid between October 15, 2008 and March 31, 2013. Those charges include manslaughter, criminal negligence causing death, assault causing bodily harm and sexual assault. After a charge is laid, its prosecution is handled by the Justice Prosecutions Branch of the Crown Law Office– Criminal of the Ministry of the Attorney General.

Of those 49 charges, as of the end of this fiscal year, 19 matters are still before the court, and disposition has been rendered on 30 of the charges. Of those 30 dispositions, 19 ended as either withdrawals by the Crown or acquittals after trial, and 11 by either a guilty plea or finding of guilt after trial to a *Criminal Code* or *Highway Traffic Act* offence.

MORE TO BE DONE – There are more steps that can be taken to improve public confidence in the SIU.

- First, its independence should be set in legislation. Instead of being an arm of the Ministry of the Attorney General, it should be an independent agency accountable to the Legislature.
- Second, depending on the upcoming decision from the Supreme Court of Canada in the *Schaeffer & Minty* litigation, there ought to be legislative guarantees that police officers' notes are completed independent of any third party conferral, including conferral with lawyers.
- Third, there is no need for witness officers to consult with lawyers or police association representatives or to have them present during their interviews.
- Fourth, as discussed in the *LeSage Report*, released by the Ministry of the Attorney General in April 2011, there needs to be a legislated definition of 'serious injury' so that all police services use the same uniform definition.
- Finally, the Director needs the power to refer matters to the Ontario Civilian Police Commission for an independent investigation and adjudication of disciplinary issues arising from its investigations.

In conclusion, I hope that my successor will benefit from these developments. I know that he or she will appreciate the work of the dedicated staff at the Unit. It has been an honour and a privilege to be the Director of the SIU, the country's leading civilian oversight agency in cases of deaths, serious injuries and sexual assault allegations involving the police, over the last four and a half years.



IAN SCOTT

Director, Special Investigations Unit

A LOOK AT CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT

THE SIU AND CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

The SIU remains at the forefront of civilian oversight in the country and continues to play a role in the development of oversight across the country. During this fiscal year, the Unit was once again involved in the Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE) annual conference. The CACOLE conference took place in Toronto from May 28–29, 2012. The Director was one of the panelists discussing the importance of the *Schaeffer & Minty* cases on police officers' notes, and moderated a talk by University of Toronto Law School Professor Kent Roach on theoretical models of civilian oversight. Director Scott was also elected president of CACOLE for the upcoming year.

Across Canada...

Outside of Ontario, there have been many changes— all in the direction of strengthening civilian oversight. They include:



BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia opened the doors of the Independent Investigations Office (IIO) on September 10, 2012. The establishment of the IIO was one of the principal recommendations from the Braidwood Commission report into the death of Robert Dziekanski at the Vancouver International Airport on October 14, 2007. The IIO's first director, Richard Rosenthal, visited the SIU on October 1, 2012 to see how the SIU runs its operations. We welcome Mr. Rosenthal to the oversight network.



MANITOBA

On March 13, 2013, the Manitoba government appointed Zane Tessler as the first executive director of the province's Independent Investigation Unit ('IIU'). A unit of this nature was one of the recommendations from the 2008 Taman Inquiry report written by former Justice Roger Salhany. The IIU will have province-wide jurisdiction over police, including First Nations, RCMP and municipal police. Investigations will be mandatory when lethal force or serious injury incidents occur by on-duty and off-duty officers and the unit will be able to take over any other investigation where it considers it advisable. We also welcome Mr. Tessler to the oversight community.



On November 29, 2012, the Quebec National Assembly tabled Bill 12 which, if passed, would begin an independent investigative agency similar to the SIU for that province.

...And Beyond

During this fiscal period the SIU was also active beyond our borders.



At the invitation of the Canadian Embassy in Venezuela, the Director attended and spoke about the history of civilian oversight in Ontario at a September conference in Caracas sponsored by the Venezuelan Ministry of the Interior.

In Spanish, the conference was called '*Seminario internacional: Métele el ojo a tu policia*', and was attended by Latin American police and public security representatives. Many of these countries have overwhelming problems with crime, the corresponding police response to it, and public confidence in policing. The attendees were very interested in how the SIU's jurisdiction addresses these difficult issues.



SIU Director Ian Scott listens to questions from the audience at the *Seminario internacional: Métele el ojo a tu policia*, in Caracas, Venezuela



The Director also attended the National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement conference in San Diego, California from October 15–19, 2012. While Canada and the United States confront many of the same challenges in the field of oversight, the conference highlighted key differences in the experiences of the two nations. For example, in the United States, policing oversight is largely a municipal concern, as opposed to a provincial one in this country. However, unlike Canada, the federal government in the United States has significant power to intervene and monitor police services in circumstances of systemic breaches of the federal civil rights legislation.

LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT

Update on Proceedings

Two civil cases involving the SIU, holdovers from the prior fiscal year, continued to work their way through the courts in 2012–13. As well, the Law Society of Upper Canada issued an Advisory.

SCHAEFFER ET AL V. WOOD ET AL., 2011 **ONCA 716**

In November 2011, the Ontario Court of Appeal held that police officers could not enlist the help of lawyers when preparing their notes of an event under investigation by the SIU. The litigation was spearheaded by the families of two individuals who had been shot and killed in separate incidents by officers with the Ontario Provincial Police. They sought a judicial declaration that the rules governing SIU investigations prohibited what had occurred during the Unit's investigation of the deaths of their loved ones, namely, police lawyers assisting the officers under investigation with their notes. The Court of Appeal held that a police officer's public duty to prepare independent notes was incompatible with having a lawyer advise officers regarding the content of their notes. The extent of a lawyer's involvement in advance of an officer's notes, ruled the Court, was limited to the provision of basic legal advice regarding their rights and obligations during an SIU investigation.

The police officers named in the litigation sought leave to appeal the Court of Appeal's ruling to the Supreme Court of Canada. They maintained that police officers were legally entitled to have lawyers assist them with the content of their notes. The SIU also sought leave to appeal the decision, on the basis that the Court of Appeal had erred in permitting police officers even limited consultation with a lawyer before preparing their notes. It was the SIU's position that any interjection by a lawyer, however carefully circumscribed, compromised the independence of an officer's notes and, by extension, the value of those notes to the SIU investigation.

The Supreme Court of Canada granted leave to appeal to both parties and the appeal will be heard on April 19, 2013.

PEEL (POLICE) V. ONTARIO (SIU), 2012 **ONCA 292**

In 2010, then Chief of the Peel Regional Police, Michael Metcalf, sought to prevent the Special Investigations Unit from continuing its investigation of a sexual assault allegation made against a former member of his service. He brought an application before the courts seeking a declaration that the SIU's investigative mandate did not include the investigation of incidents which pre-dated the creation of the Unit in 1990 or involved officers who had retired or resigned by the time of the SIU investigation. In 2011, the application was dismissed by the Superior Court of Justice, which held that the SIU had jurisdiction to investigate in both of those circumstances. The police service appealed the decision to the Ontario Court of Appeal, which heard the case in December 2011.

In May 2012, the Ontario Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, and affirmed the lower court's ruling. In the view of the Court, affirming the SIU's jurisdiction to investigate pre-1990 incidents and incidents involving serving police officers who were no longer police officers at the time of the SIU investigation accorded with the purpose of the SIU, which it set out in the following passage excerpted from its decision in *Schaeffer*:

The legislative purpose underlying [Part VII of the *Police Services Act* and the SIU Regulation] is clear and unequivocal: to maintain and foster public confidence in the rule of law and the administration of justice by ensuring that when police actions result in the death of or serious injury to civilians, they are subject to an independent, impartial and effective investigation the conclusions of which are accessible and transparent.

As no further appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada, this court decision is the final word in the province as far as the Unit's jurisdiction is concerned in these cases.

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA Advisory **Regarding Police Lawyers in SIU Cases**

On November 6, 2012, the Law Society of Upper Canada ('LSUC') issued an advisory to lawyers representing police officers regarding the combined effect of the rules relating to joint retainers and the SIU regulations, which govern SIU investigations. The LSUC observed that it was "difficult" to see how lawyers could act for multiple police officers given their professional obligation in joint retainer situations to share information between clients and the prohibition in the regulations of "direct or indirect" communication among police officers involved in SIU investigations. The upshot of the LSUC advisory was to strongly suggest that lawyers could not be retained by multiple officers in SIU cases.

The practice of joint retainers by lawyers representing police officers in SIU investigations had long since been recognized as problematic by those reviewing the SIU. For example, George Adams, Q.C., had drawn attention to the issue in his 1998 and 2003 reports concerning the SIU. As well, Ontario's Ombudsman André Marin recommended a legislative prohibition against joint retainers in his 2008 report entitled *Oversight Unseen*.

On November 21, 2012, the SIU issued a news release expressing its support of the advisory. In it, Director Ian Scott said, "This notice by the Law Society will do much to advance the cause of civilian oversight of law enforcement."

Notwithstanding the LSUC's advisory, some lawyers involved in SIU investigations continue to represent multiple officers. In an effort to achieve clarity in this area, the SIU director launched a complaint to LSUC in one such instance hoping to use it as a test case. By the end of 2012–2013, the complaint had not been finally resolved by the LSUC.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION

Student Profile

In April 2012, **Michael Ilczynski**, a second-year co-op student from the University of Guelph Humber, was presented with a *Standing Ovation Award*.

In his acceptance speech Michael highlighted the value of his co-op experience at the SIU. An excerpt from Michael's speech is included to the right.



Members of the SIU were in attendance at the awards dinner to share in Michael's success.

Left to Right • **Jasbir Brar**, Outreach Coordinator; **Trish Waters**, Administrative Manager; **Michael Ilczynski**, Award Recipient; and **Oliver Gordon**, Investigative Supervisor

“ Good evening...

This past winter semester I was privileged enough to complete my placement with the Special Investigations Unit (commonly referred to as the SIU). My experience with the SIU has been nothing short of incredible. Immediately on my first and second days with the SIU I was given the tasks that I would be responsible for working on and completing throughout the duration of my placement.

Some of the tasks that were delegated to me included: inputting information into a developing SIU database, a mock investigation and participating in peer case reviews as well as training seminars.

Being able to be part of the SIU has allowed me to learn many things. Firstly it gave me a practical experience in the value and importance of team work. It showed me that team work is more effective and efficient and that the final product is far superior to that of an individual effort. It has expanded my skills in report writing and reiterated the importance of completing tasks by the designated time. Above all of this, the most important thing that this experience has taught me is the importance of professionalism. Being a part of such a prestigious organization merited a degree of professionalism which not only included dress code but also my demeanor both in and outside of the office.

Career placements offer an immense opportunity to students. Not only do they offer chances for students like me to work in the field that they are studying, they give a sample of what it is really like. Career placements have allowed me to grow from the experience and have allowed me to show myself where I need to develop to be a suitable candidate for employment.

Not only has this experience taught me countless new things, but it has also expanded my existing knowledge and has re-ignited the desire to strive and accomplish what I really want to do with my life.

...thank you.”

Passing of Charles Roach

It was with sadness that the SIU acknowledged the passing of Charles Roach on October 2, 2012. Mr. Roach was a driven human rights activist and lawyer who fought to end systemic racism and advocated for equality. He was one of the founders of the Black Action Defense Committee which provides a united voice for justice on behalf of victims of excessive use of force and systemic racism by the police. It was this kind of civic action and lobbying efforts in the late 1980's, which brought together minority groups and led to the creation of the Special Investigations Unit in Ontario.

The SIU owes its existence in part to the efforts of Mr. Roach and the communities that banded together to ask for greater accountability of police services in Ontario.

Director Ian Scott attended Mr. Roach's memorial service on November 10, 2012 to pay respect and recognize Mr. Roach's role in the establishment of the SIU.

Vision, Mission, Values

OUR VISION

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

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

OUR MISSION

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

OUR VALUES

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

CASES AT A GLANCE

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

09-TCI-199

STATUS UPDATE

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

Both officers were originally convicted on a charge of *Assault Causing Bodily Harm* on January 25, 2011 and sentenced in June of that year. The conviction was overturned on appeal and a new trial was ordered on March 1, 2012. Since that time, the Crown with carriage of the case withdrew the charge against Constable Cruz and decided to re-try Constable Ing on a charge of *Assault Causing Bodily Harm*. This trial was scheduled for December 2012. On Thursday, January 10, 2013, Justice Steven Clark of the Ontario Court of Justice found Constable Ing not guilty of *Assault Causing Bodily Harm*. ■

12-OCD-213

INCIDENT OVERVIEW

Shortly after 5 p.m. on July 24, 2012, a Niagara Regional Police Service (NRPS) officer was tasked with checking the address of an 18-year-old male who was wanted on an outstanding warrant for breach of probation. The officer located the male and informed him of the outstanding warrant for his arrest. When the officer went to his cruiser to radio in that the man was in custody, the man fled. The officer followed in his cruiser for a short time and then continued the chase by foot. The 18-year-old made his way to a retaining wall separating the roadway from the Niagara Gorge. He put his hands on top of the wall and propelled himself over to the other side. The subject officer also ran to the wall, hesitated for a brief moment, and then propelled himself over the wall. They both fell approximately 21 metres before continuing to slide down a 45 degree rock formation a distance of approximately 18 to 21 metres. Members of the



12-OCD-213 • A rescue worker is lowered into the Niagara Gorge to retrieve the injured subject officer and deceased complainant.

NRPS Emergency Task Unit (ETU) were called to the scene to assist in the rescue. The subject officer radioed that he was injured with a possible broken leg. He discharged his firearm a number of times to help the rescue team ascertain his location. Members of the ETU rappelled down the gorge and located both men. The 18-year-old had sustained severe injuries as a result of his fall into the gorge and was lapsing in and out of consciousness. An ETU officer performed CPR but the man passed away before he could be extracted from the gorge. The subject officer had sustained a fractured right thigh as a result of his fall. He was removed from the gorge and given medical attention.

THE INVESTIGATION



The SIU assigned seven investigators and two forensic investigators to probe the circumstances of this incident. As part of the investigation, four witness officers and 17 civilian witnesses were interviewed. The subject officer did not participate in an SIU interview and did not provide the SIU with a copy of his duty notes, as was his legal right. Medical information was received and a canvass for witnesses and video evidence was conducted. The scene was examined, photographed and documented.

SIU investigators received and reviewed the following materials from NRPS:

- Communications Tape;
- Outstanding arrest warrant for complainant;
- Duty notes of involved witness officers;
- Computer Aided Dispatch report;
- Civilian and police witness list;
- General Order: Powers of Arrest;
- General Order: Officer Note Taking; and
- Complainant's police photograph.

THE DIRECTOR'S DECISION



Director Scott concluded, "In my view, the subject officer has no criminal responsibility in relation to the death of the man. He had the lawful authority to arrest the man based upon an outstanding warrant, and the authority to apprehend him after he fled lawful custody. Unfortunately, the man chose to escape apprehension by jumping over a retaining wall and placing himself in significant jeopardy. The most likely scenario based upon one civilian witness hearing the sounds of branches breaking and running to the wall only to see the subject officer disappearing is the complainant fell into the gorge almost immediately after jumping over the wall. While the subject officer may have been in hot pursuit of the man, civilian witnesses did not see any contact between the two individuals either at the retaining wall or immediately thereafter. Accordingly, I am of the view that the man's demise was not related to any wrongful act by the subject officer." ■

13-TFI-040

INCIDENT OVERVIEW



In the evening hours of February 9, 2013 and into the morning of February 10, 2013, a number of Toronto Police Service (TPS) officers were performing a paid duty in uniform at the Muzik Nightclub on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds in Toronto. At approximately 3:00 a.m., the officers were informed that someone had been shot. Two of the officers went to the parking lot where they saw a group gathering around an injured man (this man

later succumbed to his gunshot wounds). A civilian pointed out to the officers occupants in a Honda who were allegedly involved in the shooting. The officers, with their handguns drawn, commanded the occupants to leave their vehicle. The 18-year-old driver did not comply; instead, he caused his vehicle to move abruptly to the right and accelerated in an attempt to escape. One of the officers, now in the driver's path, fell to his right and discharged his firearm seven times at the driver's side of the Honda as it accelerated by him. The other officer, believing his partner and others were in imminent danger, discharged his firearm twice at the back of the vehicle. The Honda continued to accelerate and left the area. The driver and his 19-year-old passenger were arrested on Dufferin Street after the driver drove the Honda into a snow bank. The passenger of the Honda had received a gunshot wound to his right arm that fractured a bone. A second projectile entered his left chest and lodged in his left lung. The driver sustained wounds from a single projectile in his left arm that lodged in his right arm.

- Firearms and magazines for subject officers; and
- Use of Force policy.

THE DIRECTOR'S DECISION

Director Scott concluded, "I am of the view that the firearm discharges of both subject officers were justified in these circumstances. Both officers received information that a shooting had taken place, information that was corroborated by witnessing the victim of a shooting. The officers also had information provided by a civilian that the occupants of the Honda were involved in the shooting. They were justified, therefore, in confronting the Honda and ordering its occupants out of the vehicle."

Director Scott continued, "The Honda was examined for projectile trajectories. Nine impact sites were identified. Two of those sites were located in the front windshield, two in the driver's side window and three in the driver's side rear

THE INVESTIGATION



On February 10, at 5:56 a.m., eight SIU investigators, three forensic investigators and a collision reconstructionist were assigned to this investigation. Two subject officers were designated, one of whom consented to an interview with the SIU and provided a copy of his duty notes. The other officer declined to be interviewed or provide his duty notes, as was his legal right. In addition, 12 witness officers and 35 civilian witnesses were interviewed. The area was canvassed for security videos and a media release requesting witness information was issued. Medical records were received and reviewed, and the scenes and police firearms were examined.

The SIU obtained and reviewed the following from the TPS:

- Training records for subject officers;
- Duty rosters;
- Record of arrest for an individual;
- Witness lists;
- Computer disc of police witness interviews;
- In-car camera recordings of arrest scene;
- Computer Assisted Dispatch report;
- Communication recordings;



13-TFI-040 • An SIU forensic investigator holds a scale to measure the size of a bullet entry point in the window of the involved vehicle.

window or door frame. Two other sites were located in the rear of the vehicle. Focusing on the firearm discharges from the subject officer who was in the vehicle's path, it is reasonable to infer based upon the observations of others and the location of the projectile trajectories that this officer was placed in imminent danger by the manner in which the driver was operating the vehicle. Accordingly, in my view, that officer had the lawful authority to defend himself from death or serious bodily harm by the use of lethal force. Similarly, the discharges by the second officer are justified in law because of his reasonable assessment of imminent risk of death or serious harm to his partner. In my view, therefore, there are no reasonable grounds to believe that either subject officer committed a criminal offence in relation to the firearm injuries sustained by the complainants." ■

13-PFD-038

INCIDENT OVERVIEW

In the afternoon hours of February 7, 2013, a number of motorists contacted the police to report a pickup truck driving erratically in the Kawartha Lakes area. An Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) officer, who was driving a marked police cruiser alone in the vicinity, caught up to the GMC Sierra pickup truck which was traveling northbound on Kirkfield Road. The 41-year-old driver of the pickup truck continued to drive in a dangerous and erratic manner. The man eventually stopped his truck and the officer stopped his cruiser behind the truck. The man then began backing up directly at the subject officer's cruiser. The officer responded by also backing up in an attempt to avoid a collision with the truck. The man then stopped his vehicle, reversed direction, and began to drive forward. The subject officer also stopped his vehicle and attempted to drive forward. However, his cruiser stalled. He managed to restart his vehicle, and was planning to drive forward when he saw that the pickup had again come to a stop and was reversing. The truck gained speed and was heading directly at the officer's cruiser. The officer exited his cruiser and moved to the front driver's side area, unholstering his handgun in the process. The truck struck the front of the cruiser, causing extensive damage to its front end and pushing the cruiser some distance backward. At this point, the subject officer was slightly ahead and on the driver's side of the pickup truck. The man placed his truck in forward drive and began to accelerate. The subject officer discharged his firearm seven times, the first two shots being

discharged before the truck passed him and the rest as the truck was either parallel to him or just past him. Four bullets struck the man: two in the right arm, one in the lower left side and one in the left side of the neck. The man was pronounced deceased at the scene.

THE INVESTIGATION



The SIU assigned six investigators and three forensic investigators to probe the circumstances of this incident. As part of the investigation, eight witness officers and 14 civilian witnesses were interviewed. The subject officer provided the SIU with a copy of his duty notes but declined to be interviewed, as was his legal right. The scene was examined, photographed and documented.

The SIU received and reviewed the following from the OPP:

- Communications tape;
- Computer Aided Dispatch report;
- Vehicle maintenance records for the subject officer's cruiser;
- Duty Roster;
- Scene log;
- Car assignments for involved officers;
- Civilian witness list;
- Police witness list;
- Involved officers' notes;
- Pursuit driving policy;
- Use of force policy;
- Be on the lookout (BOLO) report, dated February 16, 2012;
- Training records for subject officer; and
- Copy of vehicle pursuit report.

THE DIRECTOR'S DECISION



Director Scott said, "In my view, the subject officer was justified in his use of lethal force in these circumstances. The driver of the truck had already made two concerted attempts to strike the officer's vehicle with the back of his truck. Immediately after the second attempt, the subject officer was standing outside of his cruiser slightly ahead of the truck, on the driver's side. In this position, the



13-PFD-038 • SIU forensic investigators painstakingly sift through snow to locate cartridge cases at the scene.

subject officer could have reasonably concluded the man was trying to run him over when he accelerated forward. The fact that some of the firearm discharges took place after the front of the pickup truck had already passed the subject officer does not in my view detract from the officer's subjective view of imminent danger; other bullet trajectories and locations of the bullet casings strongly suggest that the subject officer's first two discharges took place at a moment when the man could have steered his pickup truck directly at the subject officer. Given the two previous attempts to ram the police cruiser, I am of the view that the officer had a reasonable apprehension of imminent death or serious bodily harm at the critical moment when the man accelerated. Accordingly, he had the lawful authority to use lethal force in these circumstances."

Director Scott added, "The subject officer provided his notes to the SIU but declined to attend an interview, as is his legal right. Because he did not provide an oral statement and the investigators did not have an opportunity to ask any questions about the preparation of the notes, I am not inclined to place much weight on them. However, with respect to this incident, there is enough information in the form of civilian witnesses, contemporaneous radio communications captured on tape from the subject officer, and forensic reports to reconstruct the material events." ■

10-TSA-093

INCIDENT OVERVIEW

The Toronto Police Service (TPS) contacted the SIU on June 3, 2010 regarding allegations of a sexual nature from a female against one of their police officers. The incident was said to have occurred earlier that day inside a North York massage parlor. It was alleged that a police officer identified himself, showed his badge and began inspecting the premises. Upon entering a massage room on the upper floor, he forced a 44-year-old masseuse to perform oral sex on him. The officer then left the premises. The woman spat on a white face cloth afterward, and recorded the licence plate of the officer's unmarked vehicle.

THE INVESTIGATION

The SIU assigned five investigators and three forensic investigators to probe the circumstances of the occurrence. As part of the investigation, six witness officers and three civilian witnesses were interviewed. The subject officer did not provide the SIU with a copy of his duty notes and declined to be interviewed, as was his legal right. In addition to conducting a forensic examination of the spa, forensic investigators seized the white face cloth, the card on which was written the licence plate number and the video recording of the officer's exit captured on a close captioned television camera. The face cloth, which was submitted to the Centre of Forensic Sciences, was found to have semen on it. On September 21, 2010, a warrant authorizing the taking of bodily substances for forensic DNA analysis from the officer was issued and subsequently executed. Forensic analysis of the officer's DNA sample indicated that the semen recovered from the face cloth was his.

For the investigation, the SIU requested that the TPS provide the following Copy of the TPS policy related to massage establishment investigations;

- Copy of the vehicle sign out log for the TPS vehicle that was seen at the establishment;
- Copy of the vehicle registration;
- Copy of the mileage log for the vehicle;
- Posting history for the subject officer;
- The name of the subject officer's supervisor;

- The subject officer's assignments for June 3, 2010;
- A copy of the officer's schedule for the week of May 31, 2010 to June 6, 2010;
- A copy of the subject officer's warrant card; and
- A copy of a current picture of the subject officer.

THE DIRECTOR'S DECISION



Based on the evidence and information collected in relation to this incident, the SIU Director concluded that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the subject officer committed a criminal offence. As a result of the Director's decision, 35-year-old Constable Mandip Sandhu was arrested and charged with one count of *Sexual Assault*, contrary to s. 271 of the *Criminal Code of Canada* on November 5, 2010.

PROSECUTION



The case was referred to the Justice Prosecutions Branch of the Crown Law Office-Criminal to take charge of the prosecution. It is the responsibility of that branch of the Ministry of the Attorney General to prosecute SIU cases.

The sexual assault trial of Constable Sandhu began in the fall of 2012. In addition to the masseuse testifying, the officer also took the stand in his own defence insisting he was the victim, not the perpetrator. He testified that he went to the parlor that day expecting to catch one of its employees offering to perform a sex act. The officer alleged that the masseuse forced herself onto the officer. He said, "I was shocked. I wasn't expecting anything like that to happen but I did nothing to stop her. It was a lapse in judgement."

On February 19, 2013, provincial court Judge John Moore convicted Constable Sandhu of sexually assaulting the woman while supposedly inspecting the space where she worked. The judge said he accepted her evidence that she "was intimidated by the fact that he is a police officer" and unwillingly submitted to his demand for oral sex. The judge added, "I find [the woman] did not consent to perform oral sex. I do not believe Mr. Sandhu's version of what happened. I don't believe or accept the evidence of PC Sandhu." The sentencing hearing was adjourned until June 14th, 2013. ■

INTRODUCING THE INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT SYSTEM (ISS)

The SIU and its partners from **Justice Technology Services (JTS)** have spent the last several years on the design of an **Investigative Support System (ISS)** computer application.

The vision was to create a system that could electronically address the Unit's need to manage an incident from start to finish: recording the intake; dispatching investigators; tracking various investigative and forensic tasks; and managing documents, reports and records.

On February 1, 2013 the ISS was initially launched to aid in the dispatch of investigators. Following months of intensive training in the new system for its staff, the SIU went online with a more comprehensive version of the ISS on March 1, 2013.

There is still much work to be done to operationalize the complete suite of the ISS capabilities; however, once fully realized, the system promises to significantly contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of the SIU's investigations.

On February 4, 2013, members of the SIU ISS Core Team, JTS and other Ministry of the Attorney General partners were advised of their nomination for a Prix Excelsior Award in the category of Excellence in Teamwork.





WHO IS WATCHING THE POLICE?

More than 30 years after earning his law degree from the University of Western Ontario, SIU Director **Ian Scott** was recently reacquainted with his alma mater.

In the university's winter 2013 issue of the *Western Alumni Gazette*, Director Scott was featured in a piece entitled "*Who is Watching the Police?*" The article reflected on Director Scott's time at the helm of Ontario's civilian oversight agency, and the challenges faced when dealing with police and government officials. The article then detailed his career path prior to arriving at the SIU, including the years spent at Western. Director Scott told the magazine, "Those were good years. They provided a strong foundation for the next steps in my career." After completing his law degree at Western in 1981, Director Scott clerked for judges of the former High Court of Justice, practiced civil litigation for six months and then joined the Ministry of the Attorney General (AG) as a Crown Attorney in 1985. He left the AG's office to practice as a criminal defence lawyer, returned to the AG office to do appeal work and then landed the top job at the SIU in 2008.

David Scott, the editor for the *Western Alumni Gazette*, said, "In our publication, we like to portray successful grads in a variety of professions and careers around the world who have become leaders in their fields. Ian Scott is an excellent example of an alumnus who succeeded in a challenging field with the compounded stress of public and peer scrutiny. Western is proud of alumni like Ian. The story has been very well received by readers and I think that's because it gives us a glimpse into something we're not always privy to. Ian's line of work is naturally intriguing and it takes a certain personality of patience, persistence, scrutiny and fairness to have success."

The full article is reprinted on the next page.

Photo by NATION WONG PHOTOGRAPHY

“WHO IS WATCHING THE POLICE?” *from the Winter 2013 Western Alumni Gazette*

Ian D. Scott, LLB’81, has the thankless but essential job of policing the police. As Director for the past four years of Ontario’s Special Investigations Unit (SIU), he oversees probes into police actions that have ended in death, serious injury, or allegations of sexual assault (Alberta is the only other province with an independent investigative unit).

The SIU investigates incidents across Ontario, involving any of the 28,000 municipal, regional and provincial police officers. Scott’s role in the process of police accountability hasn’t won him many friends in blue, but he says his mission is to “develop public confidence in the civilian oversight of the police. I’m not here to be buddy-buddy with the police.” Instead, he has pushed for “independence, thoroughness and transparency” at the SIU.

In 2010–11, the last fiscal year for which data are available, the SIU conducted 291 investigations, and laid 12 charges against officers. Almost half of the investigations were of deaths or injuries suffered in police custody. Despite a growing number of probes, however, Scott and his staff of 87 investigators are sometimes thwarted by police refusal to co-operate.

“I’ve advocated for changes in the legislation that would give the SIU more power,” says Scott. Currently, the unit can compel interviews with officers who witnessed an incident, but not with the officers being investigated, he says. “We cannot compel them to give us a statement or their notes.” He would like uncooperative officers to be subject to disciplinary measures, including possible dismissal from the force.

While the provincial government hasn’t acted on this recommendation, Scott has overcome resistance from officials within the Ministry of the Attorney General (from which he is seconded) in order to make the Unit’s investigations more transparent. He now issues a detailed public

annual report as well as news releases following fatal incidents and when charges are brought.

When he has issued releases citing lack of cop cooperation, “it has caused great consternation within the police community,” Scott says. “But if we could not do a thorough investigation, I’m going to report to the public on that.”

The Western alumnus is not related to the late Ian Scott, the former Ontario Attorney-General, or to Iain Scott, the current Dean of Western Law, or to any of the Ian Scotts in private law practice. But he brings not only a respected name but also the right legal background to the SIU leadership.

He earned his LLB at Western in 1981. “Those were good years,” he recalls. “They provided a strong foundation for the next step in my career.” That step was to clerk for judges of the former High Court of Justice. He intended to practice civil litigation, and did so for six months at Stikeman Elliott LLP, “but I got tired of it, and wanted to be a courtroom lawyer.” So in 1985, he joined the Ministry of the Attorney General as a Crown Attorney.

A career highlight was his successful prosecution in 1997 of a former Ontario Provincial Police officer for the shooting death of aboriginal protester Dudley George during the land dispute at Ipperwash Provincial Park. Scott left the Attorney General’s office soon afterward “for a new challenge,” starting his own practice as a criminal defence lawyer. But in 2001, when the A-G’s Ministry “made me an offer that I couldn’t refuse,” he returned to do appeal work.

Will he return to the Ministry when his term at the SIU ends in 2013? Or would he accept a second term? “Five years here might be enough,” he says.

“I will have been the Director of the SIU longer than anyone else has. Frankly, you don’t make a lot of friends here.”

Article by SHELDON GORDON

STATISTICALLY SPEAKING...

Occurrences

During the 2012–13 fiscal period, 372 cases were opened by the Unit. This once again confirms the longer term trend of an increasing caseload handled by the SIU. The figure represents a 22.4% increase from the number of occurrences in the 2011–12 fiscal year.

Putting it into perspective, the Unit’s average annual caseload for the last five fiscal periods is 311 cases, representing a 52% increase compared to the corresponding average of 203 cases for the preceding five-year period. In 2012-13, criminal charges were laid in 14 cases against a total of 17 officers.

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



TYPES OF OCCURRENCES	2012–2013
Firearm Deaths	5
Firearm Injuries	8
Custody Deaths	34
Custody Injuries	218
Other Injuries/Deaths	3
Vehicle Deaths	7
Vehicle Injuries	48
Sexual Assault Complaints	49
TOTAL	372

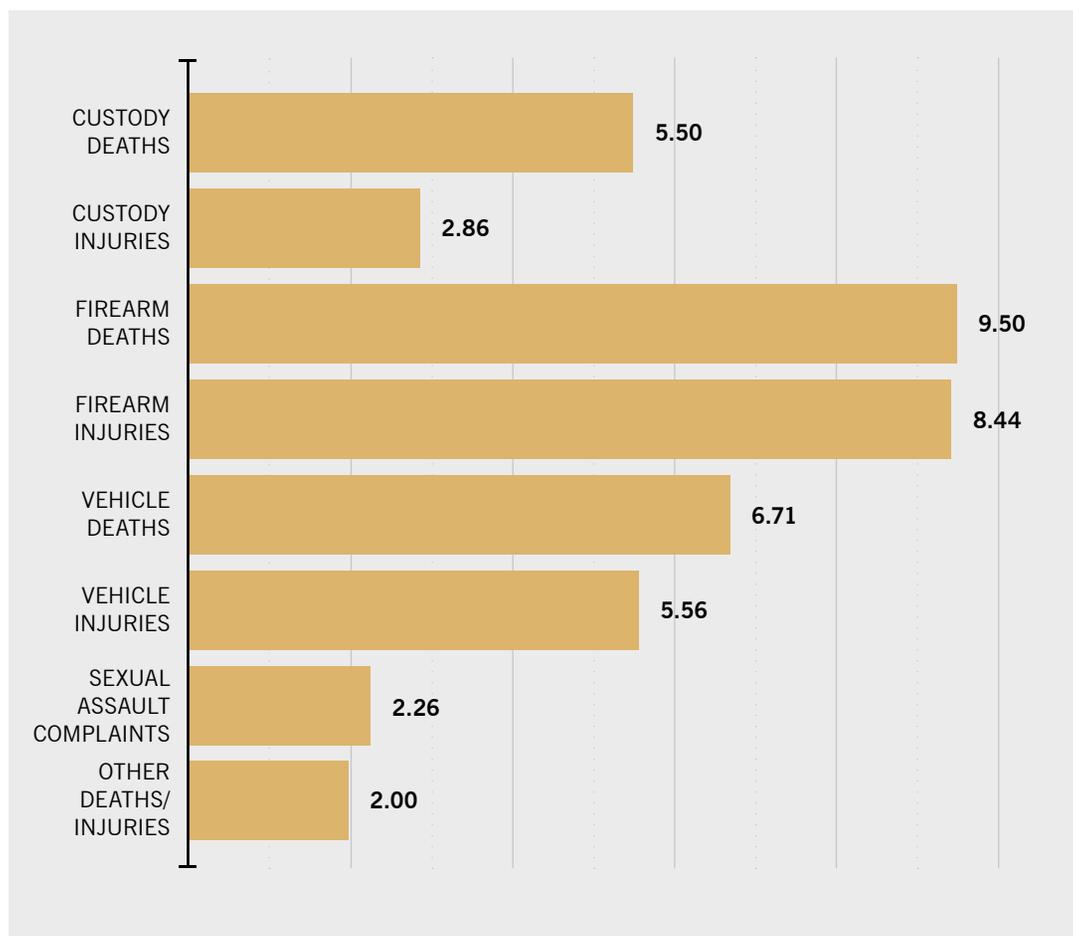
SIU Occurrences by Fiscal Year

TYPES OF OCCURRENCES	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013
Firearm Deaths	2	8	8	6	7	4	7	10	8	5
Firearm Injuries	8	4	10	11	14	10	5	12	12	8
Custody Deaths	26	15	22	35	21	27	16	30	17	34
Custody Injuries	90	58	107	129	124	182	172	163	172	218
Other Injuries/Deaths	0	2	0	0	1	2	4	1	1	3
Vehicle Deaths	9	9	9	5	9	7	9	4	6	7
Vehicle Injuries	41	30	25	28	29	33	50	27	33	48
Sexual Assault Complaints	16	11	23	24	41	34	24	44	55	49
TOTALS	192	137	204	238	246	299	287	291	304	372

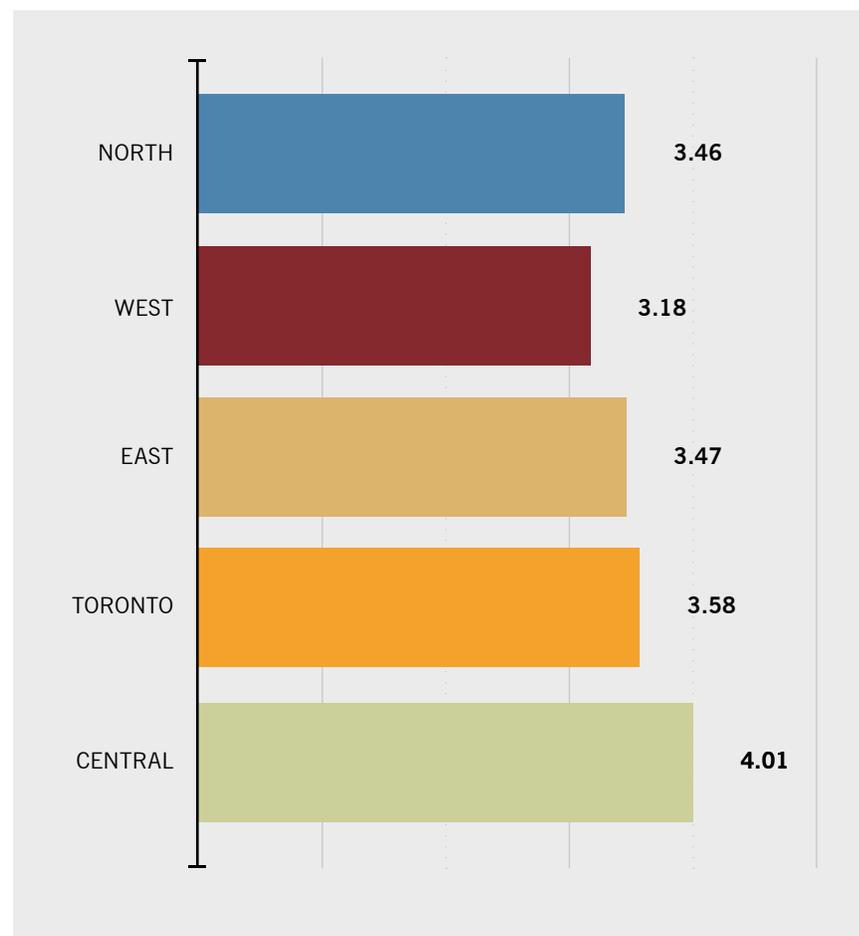
Investigative Response

To assist in understanding the required investigative response in an SIU incident, the SIU tracks the number of investigators deployed to a scene. The number of investigators initially dispatched to an incident is important in many cases because of the need to secure physical evidence and to meet with witnesses before they leave the scene.

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF INVESTIGATORS
BY CASE TYPE**



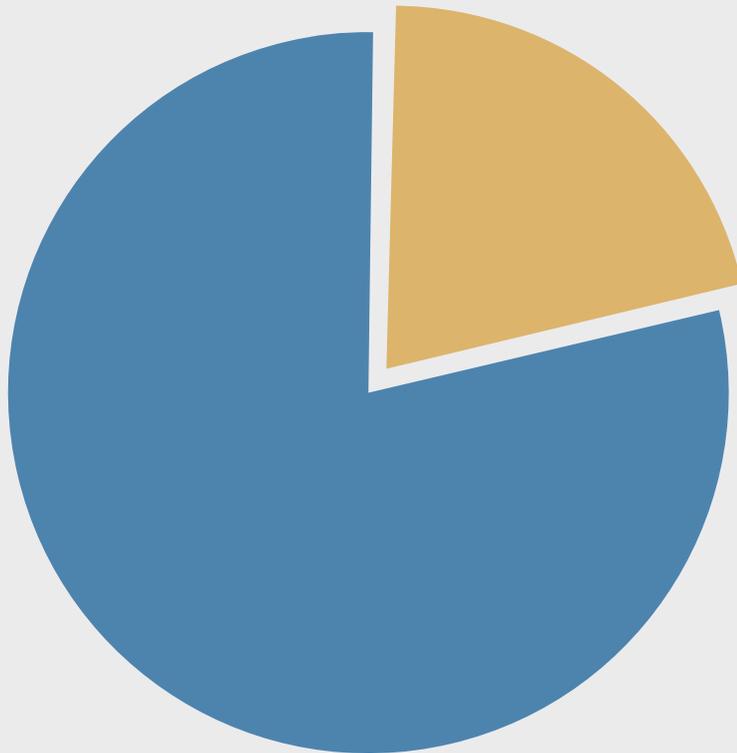
**AVERAGE NUMBER OF INVESTIGATORS
BY REGION WHERE INCIDENT OCCURS**



Information about Complainants

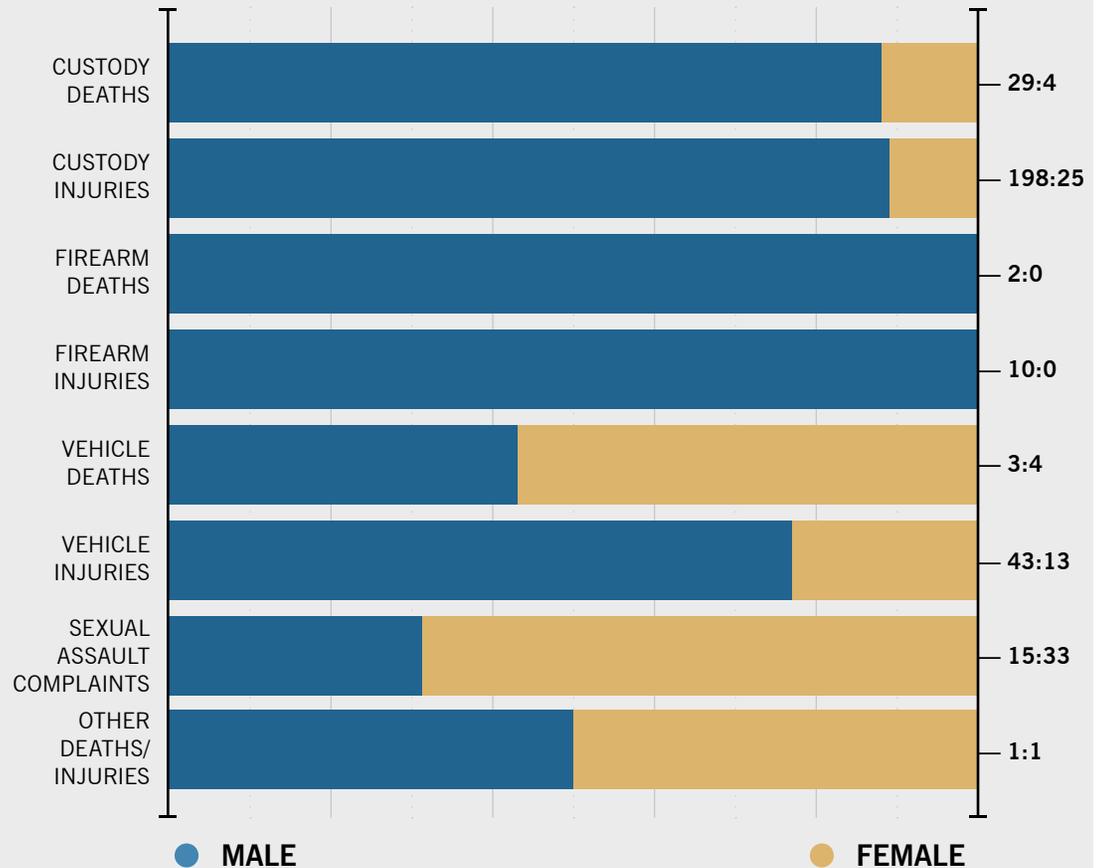
“Complainants” are individuals who are directly involved in an occurrence investigated by the SIU and have been seriously injured, report that they have been sexually assaulted or are deceased. There may be more than one complainant per SIU case.

**RATIO OF COMPLAINANTS
BY GENDER**

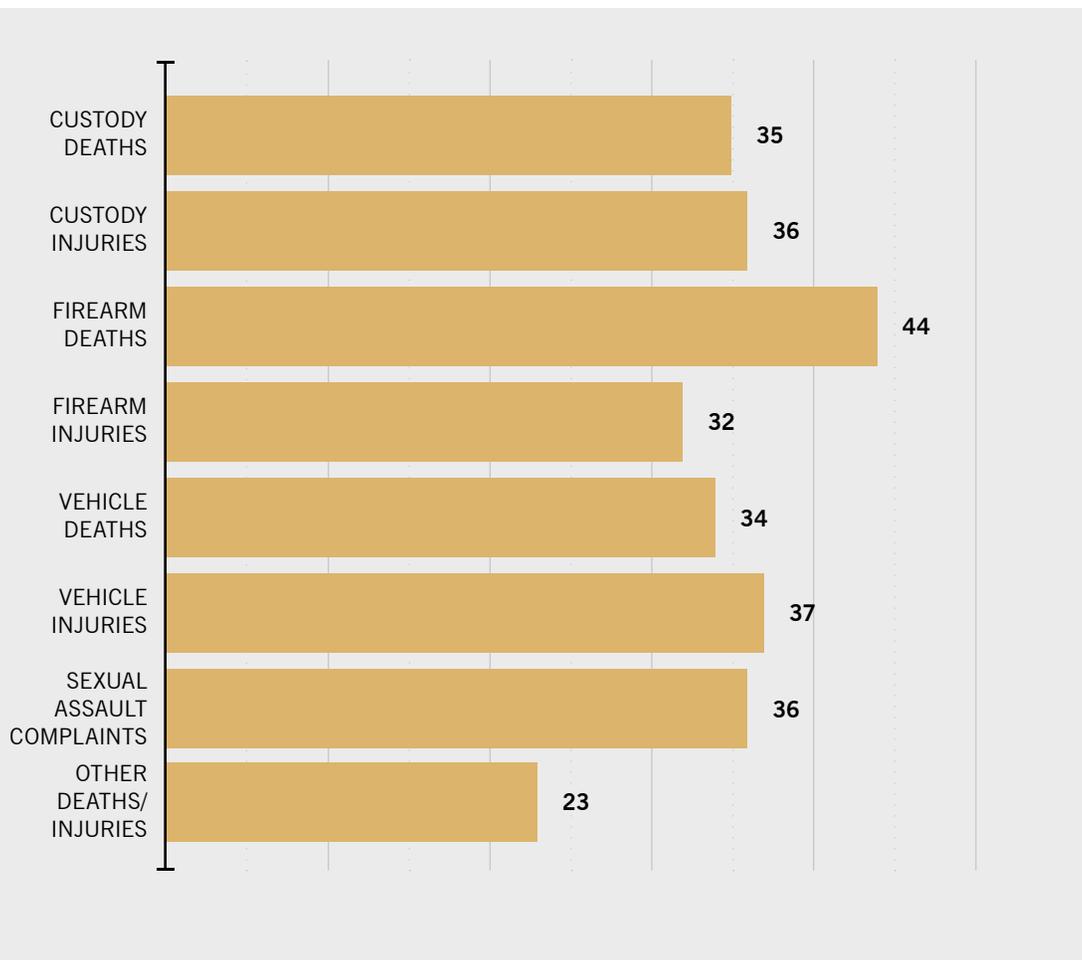


● MALE – 79% / 301 Complainants
● FEMALE – 21% / 80 Complainants

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



COMPLAINANT AVERAGE AGE BY CASE TYPE



“...the Unit’s average annual caseload for the last five fiscal periods is 311 cases, representing a 52% increase compared to the corresponding average of 203 cases for the preceding five-year period.”

Closure Rate

The SIU has set a performance standard of closing 65% of its cases within 30 business days. In the 2012–13 fiscal year, the Unit exceeded this target. The Unit closed 73% of cases within 30 business days. This is up from 71% in the 2011–12 fiscal period.

CASE CLOSURE STATISTICS	2012–2013
Total number of cases ¹	371
Average number of days to close ²	22.5
Number of cases closed within 30 business days	271
Percentage of cases closed within 30 business days	73%
Number of cases in which charges were laid*	14
Number of officers charged	17
Percentage of cases in which charges laid	3.8%

¹ The number of closed cases is different than the total occurrences in 2012–13 as it includes occurrences from the previous fiscal year that were closed in 2012–13 and does not include cases that remained open at the end of the fiscal period.

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

* Counted as year charge laid regardless of when incident reported

Closure by Memo

In some SIU cases, information is gathered at an early stage of the investigation which establishes that the incident, at first believed to fall within the SIU’s jurisdiction, is in fact not one that the Unit can investigate. It may be that the injury in question, upon closer scrutiny, is not in fact a “serious injury”. In other cases, although the incident falls within the SIU’s jurisdiction, it becomes clear that there is patently nothing to investigate. Examples of such incidents include investigations in which it becomes evident early on that the injury was not directly or indirectly caused by the actions of a police officer or where the complainant does not wish to cooperate with the SIU in its investigation. In these instances, the SIU Director exercises his/her discretion and “terminates” all further SIU involvement, filing a memo to that effect with the Ministry of Attorney General. When this occurs, the Director does not render a decision as to whether a criminal charge is warranted in the case or not. Other law enforcement agencies may be able to deal with these incidents. Of the 371 cases closed in 2012-13, 139 were terminated in this fashion, accounting for approximately 38% of the total number of cases.

Follow Us On TWITTER

Social media has changed how we communicate, and the SIU is doing its part to ensure its voice is heard in the changing media landscape.

In January 2013, the Unit launched the **@SIUOntario** Twitter account. Twitter is a microblogging platform which allows users to read, write and share messages of up to 140 characters via their phones or web browsers.

The SIU tweets the following types of information:

- The start of new investigations and advisories regarding investigation updates;
- Links to news releases and statements;
- Investigation updates and witness appeals;
- Alerts about new content on our website; and
- Information about SIU-related events.

Not only has Twitter allowed the SIU to reach out to more individuals very quickly, it has provided another means by which the citizens of Ontario can share thoughts and concerns with the SIU. It has proven to be an effective engagement tool and has helped improve relationships with all our stakeholders.

Follow us on Twitter – @SIUOntario

TESTIMONIALS from **SIU TWITTER FOLLOWERS**

“As a 24-7 news talk organization with breaking news whenever it happens, being notified of an incident involving local police and the pending investigation from the SIU is crucial. Twitter has become the quickest and easiest way to notify us when something happens. Even if it is just 140 characters, it is enough to get on the air and get the ball rolling. We find a lot of times, we receive calls from our listeners wondering what is happening in the community when local police are involved, so the tweets from a credible source are a great way to get that message out to the community.”

Teresinha Medeiros, CKLW AM 800

“In the age of instant news, the SIU’s use of Twitter has been a great tool for getting information out fast and efficiently. As a reporter, I find it especially helpful when the SIU uses a tweet or series of tweets to put out a quick hit on an investigation.

Being able to get immediate information from Twitter means reporters don’t have to wait for official press releases, which often aren’t put out until after deadlines. I hope to see the SIU continue to maximize the use of Twitter and expand its presence on social media in the future.”

Dale Carruthers, London Free Press

“It has become incredibly important for journalists to closely monitor Twitter for the latest news, views and reactions. Government and police have become increasingly active on social media, and Twitter has become a place for them to share news with a broad audience quickly and easily. I was therefore happy to see that the SIU joined Twitter. Ever since, I have very much appreciated getting important news from the SIU—word of a new investigation, the results of investigations, as well as important events—quickly, both on my computer and, importantly, on my phone.”

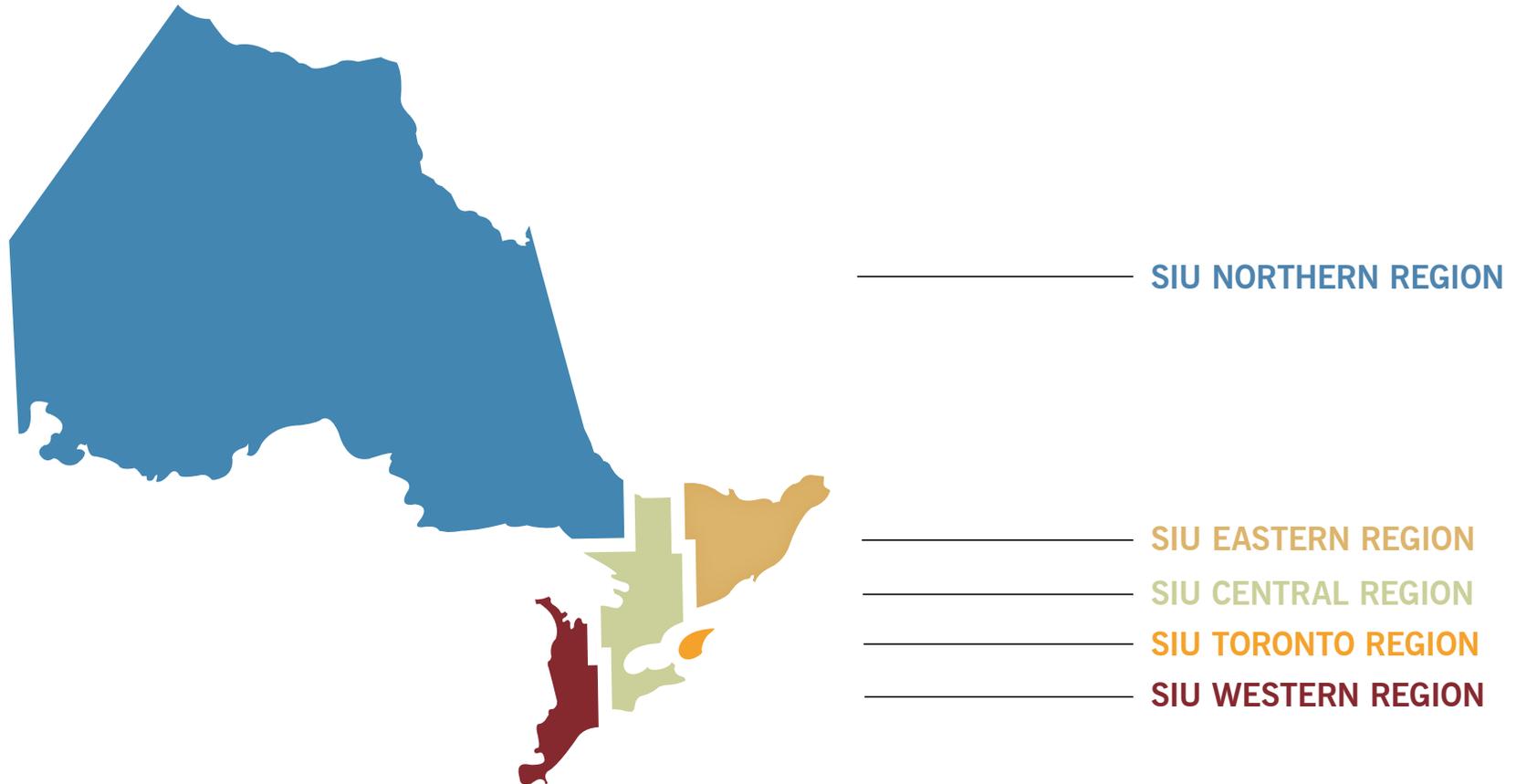
Wendy Gillis, Toronto Star

“I’m glad to see the SIU has begun using Twitter— it’s a very positive step toward becoming a more transparent model of civilian oversight. In my office, we use Twitter to keep followers up to date on our work, learn about their concerns, share interesting news and engage with people we might not be able to reach through traditional media. It’s good to see the SIU planning to go much the same way.”

André Marin, Ontario Ombudsman

APPENDIX A

SIU Case Breakdown by County, Police and Population



COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICES	TOTAL CASES	PER CENT OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT COMPLAINTS	OTHER
SIU CENTRAL REGION												
Dufferin County	56,881	Orangeville Police Service	2	0.5%			1				1	
Haldimand-Norfolk	109,118	OPP Haldimand County Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Norfolk County Detachment	3	0.8%				1	1		1	
Brant County†	136,035	Brantford Police Service	2	0.5%			1		1			
Halton Regional Municipality	501,669	Halton Regional Police Service	4	1.1%			2	1			1	
Simcoe County	446,063	Barrie Police Service	5	1.3%			3	1	1			
		Midland Police Service	2	0.5%			2					
		OPP Barrie Detachment	2	0.5%			1	1				
		OPP Collingwood Detachment	2	0.5%			1					1
		OPP Huronia West Detachment	3	0.8%			2		1			
		OPP Southern Georgian Bay Detachment	3	0.8%			2		1			
		OPP Orillia Detachment	4	1.1%			2		1		1	
Niagara Regional Municipality	431,346	Niagara Regional Police Service	15	4.0%			10	2	3			
		OPP Niagara Detachment	2	0.5%			1		1			
Hamilton Division	519,949	Hamilton Police Service	15	4.0%			10	2	1	1	1	
Durham Regional Municipality	608,124	Durham Regional Police Service	6	1.6%	3		3					
York Regional Municipality	1,032,524	York Regional Police Service	14	3.8%			7	3	3	1		
		OPP Aurora Detachment	1	0.3%					1			

— SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT —

COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICES	TOTAL CASES	PER CENT OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT COMPLAINTS	OTHER
Peel Regional Municipality	1,296,814	Peel Regional Police Service	28	7.5%	1		16	2	7		2	
		OPP Caledon Detachment	2	0.5%			2					
		OPP Port Credit Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
TOTAL – SIU CENTRAL REGION	5,138,523	Per cent of Ontario's population = 39.9%	117	31.5%[†]	4	0	68	13	22	2	7	1
SIU TORONTO REGION												
Toronto Division	2,615,060	Toronto Police Service	75	20.2%	2	2	46	7	6	1	11	
		OPP Toronto Detachment	2	0.5%			1				1	
TOTAL – SIU TORONTO REGION	2,615,060	Per cent of Ontario's population = 20.3%	77	20.7%[†]	2	2	47	7	6	1	12	0
SIU EASTERN REGION												
Prince Edward Division	25,258	Belleville Police Service	2	0.5%			1		1			
Prescott and Russell United Counties	85,381	OPP Hawkesbury	2	0.5%			2					
		OPP Rockland Detachment	2	0.5%			1		1			
		OPP Russell County Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
Leeds and Grenville United Counties	99,306	Gananoque Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Grenville County Detachment	1	0.3%		1						
		OPP Leeds County Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties [†]	111,164	OPP Alexandria Detachment	1	0.3%							1	
		Cornwall Police Service	3	0.8%				1			2	

COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICES	TOTAL CASES	PER CENT OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT COMPLAINTS	OTHER
Hastings County†	134,934	OPP Bancroft Detachment	1	0.3%	1							
		OPP Central Hastings Detachment	3	0.8%			3					
Frontenac County	149,738	Kingston Police Service	5	1.3%			3		1		1	
Ottawa Division	883,391	Ottawa Police Service	20	5.4%			13	2	1		3	1
		OPP Ottawa Detachment	1	0.3%							1	
Kawartha Lakes Division	73,214	City of Kawartha Police Service	2	0.5%					1		1	
		OPP The City of Kawartha Lakes Detachment	3	0.8%		1	2					
Northumberland County	82,126	Cobourg Police Service	1	0.3%					1			
		OPP Northumberland Detachment	2	0.5%			1				1	
		OPP Quinte West Detachment	2	0.5%			1				1	
Renfrew County	101,326	Pembroke Police Service	2	0.5%				2				
		OPP Arnprior Detachment	1	0.3%					1			
Peterborough County	134,933	Peterborough-Lakefield Community Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Peterborough County Detachment	1	0.3%					1			
TOTAL— SIU EASTERN REGION	2,005,288	Per cent of Ontario's population = 15.6%	59	15.9%†	1	2	31	5	8	0	11	1

SIU NORTHERN REGION

Parry Sound District	42,162	OPP West Parry Sound Detachment	1	0.3%						1		
Muskoka District Municipality†	58,047	OPP Bracebridge Detachment	3	0.8%			1	1				1

— SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT —

COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICES	TOTAL CASES	PER CENT OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT COMPLAINTS	OTHER
Sudbury District	21,196	OPP Espanola Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Sudbury Detachment	2	0.5%							2	
Kenora District†	57,607	OPP Kenora Detachment	1	0.3%						1		
		OPP Red Lake Detachment	2	0.5%			1	1				
		OPP Sioux Lookout Detachment	2	0.5%			1					1
Nipissing District†	84,736	West Nipissing Police Service	1	0.3%					1			
Cochrane District†	81,122	OPP Kapuskasing Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
		Timmins Police Service	3	0.8%			1	2				
Algoma District†	115,870	Sault Ste. Marie Police Service	2	0.5%			2					
Thunder Bay District†	146,057	Thunder Bay Police Service	4	1.1%			1			1	2	
Greater Sudbury Division	160,376	Greater Sudbury Police Service	6	1.6%	1		4				1	

TOTAL— SIU NORTHERN REGION	833,225	Per cent of Ontario's population = 6.5%	29	7.8%†	1	0	13	4	1	3	6	1
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SIU WESTERN REGION

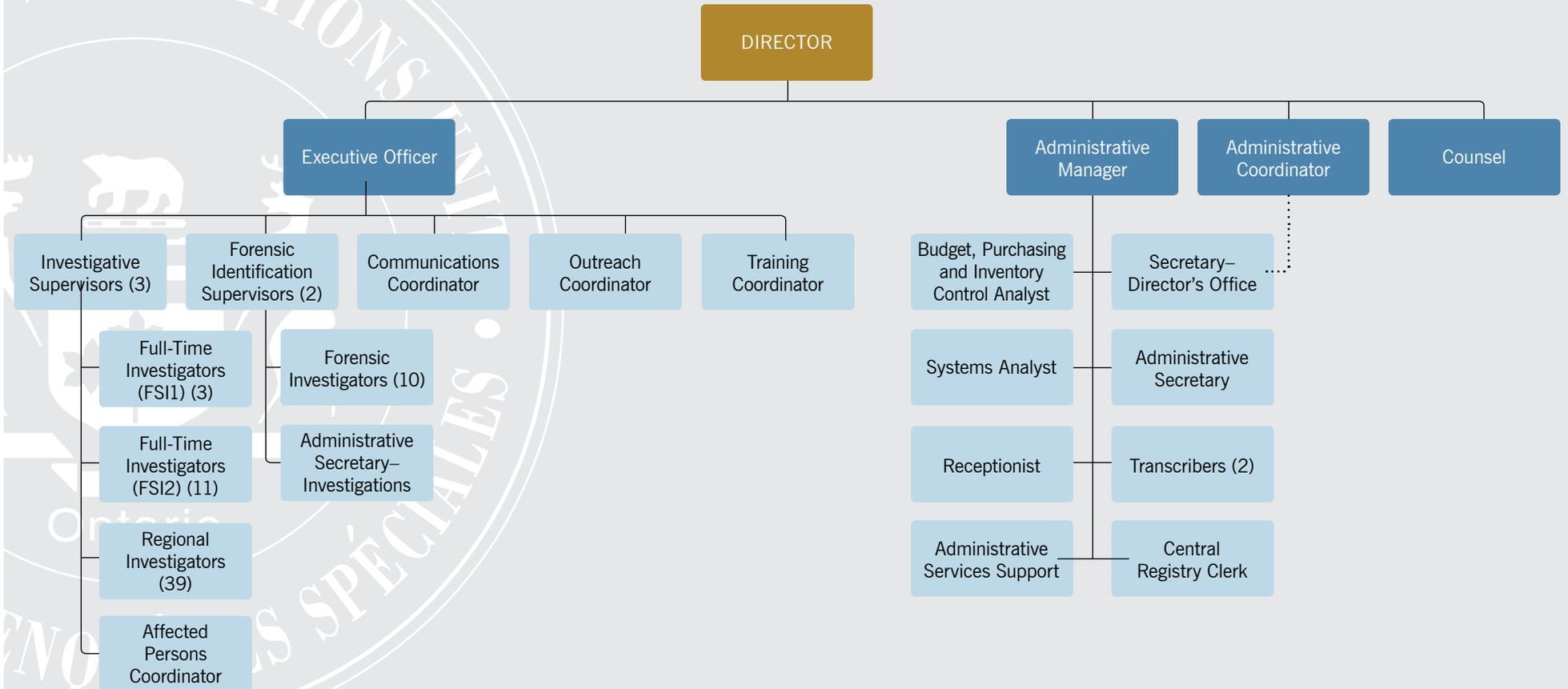
Huron County	59,100	OPP Huron Detachment	2	0.5%			2					
Bruce County	66,102	OPP Bruce Peninsula Detachment	1	0.3%							1	
Elgin County	87,461	St. Thomas Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
Grey County	92,568	West Grey Police Service	1	0.3%					1			
		Owen Sound Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Grey Detachment	2	0.5%		1	1					
		OPP Markdale Detachment	1	0.3%						1		

COUNTY	POPULATION*	POLICE SERVICES	TOTAL CASES	PER CENT OF TOTAL CASES	FIREARM INJURIES	FIREARM DEATHS	CUSTODY INJURIES	CUSTODY DEATHS	VEHICULAR INJURIES	VEHICULAR DEATHS	SEXUAL ASSAULT COMPLAINTS	OTHER
Oxford County	105,719	OPP Oxford Detachment	3	0.8%			1		1		1	
		OPP Ingersoll Detachment	2	0.5%			2					
		Woodstock Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
Chatham-Kent Division	104,075	Chatham-Kent Police Service	5	1.3%			3				2	
		OPP Chatham/Kent Detachment	1	0.3%					1			
Lambton County	126,199	Sarnia Police Service	2	0.5%			2					
		OPP Lambton Detachment	3	0.8%			1		1	1		
Wellington County	208,360	Guelph Police Service	3	0.8%			1	1	1			
		OPP Fergus Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
Essex County	388,782	Amherstburg Police Service	1	0.3%			1					
		Windsor Police Service	14	3.8%			12	1			1	
		OPP Essex Detachment	1	0.3%			1					
		OPP Essex County Detachment	3	0.8%			2				1	
Middlesex County†	439,151	London Police Service	22	5.9%			15	1	2		4	
		OPP London Detachment	1	0.3%							1	
Waterloo Regional Municipality	507,096	Waterloo Regional Police Service	15	4.0%			9	2	2		2	
Perth County	75,112	OPP Perth County Detachment	2	0.5%			2					
		Stratford Police Service	1	0.3%					1			
TOTAL – SIU WESTERN REGION	2,259,725	Per cent of Ontario's population = 17.6%	90	24.2%†	0	1	59	5	11	1	13	0
TOTAL – ALL SIU REGIONS	12,851,821*	Per cent of Ontario's population = 100%	372	100%	8	5	218	34	48	7	49	3

* Population information provided by **2011 Census Canada**. The total population for each region includes a population figure for counties in which no SIU cases took place, and therefore are not listed on the chart. Inconsistencies in total percentages are due to rounding.

† Statistics Canada excludes First Nations data where enumeration was incomplete.

SIU ORGANIZATION CHART



2012-2013 FINANCIALS

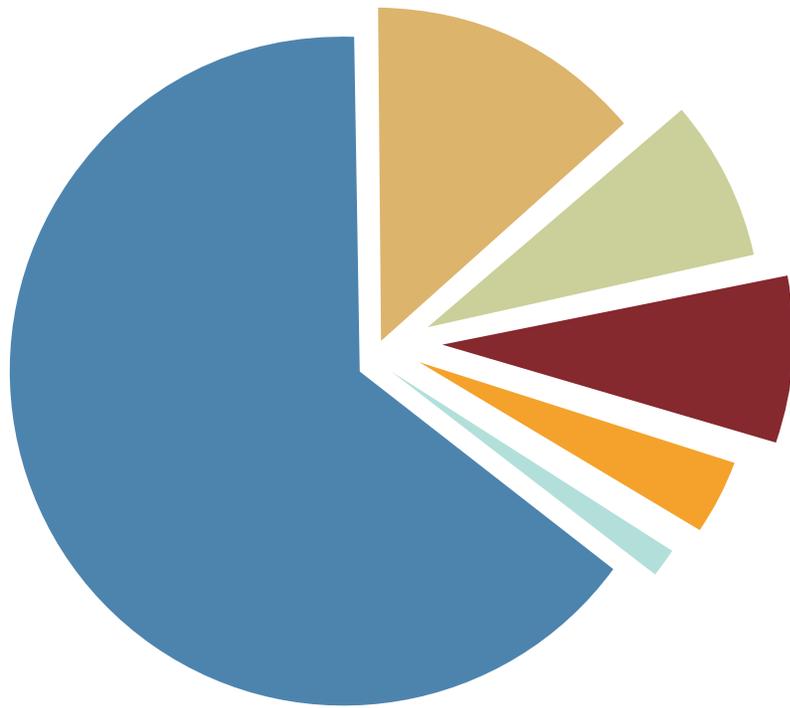
Expenditures by Type



Total annual expenditures for the year ended **March 31, 2013** were **\$8,333,866**.

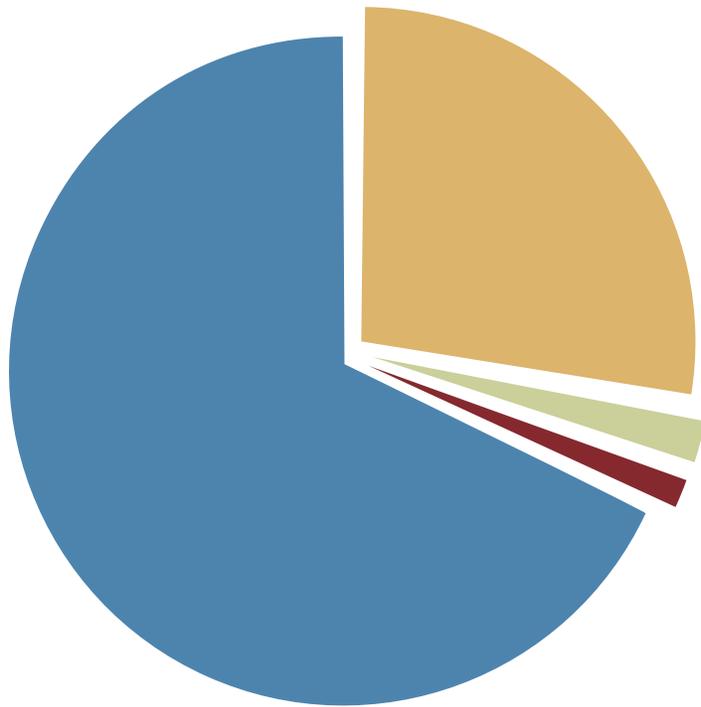
- **SALARIES AND WAGES**
\$ 6,200,722
74%
- **BENEFITS**
\$ 711,940
9%
- **TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS**
\$ 505,519
6%
- **SERVICES**
\$ 771,765
9%
- **SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT**
\$ 143,920
2%

Expenditures by Section



- **INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES**
(Includes Salaries/Wages and Benefits for Transcribers, Central Registry Clerk and Administrative Secretary– Investigations)
\$ 5,487,325
66%
- **IDENTIFICATION SERVICES**
\$ 1,132,520
14%
- **ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**
\$ 684,264
8%
- **OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR**
(Includes Training Expenses for Communications, Outreach and Affected Persons Coordinator)
\$ 626,399
7%
- **COMMUNICATIONS, OUTREACH AND AFFECTED PERSONS**
\$ 306,798
4%
- **TRAINING SERVICES**
\$ 96,560
1%

Training Expenditures



Total expenditures of **\$283,005** related to training in 2012–2013 were **3.40%** of the SIU’s final budget.

- **INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES**
\$ 195,477
69%
- **IDENTIFICATION SERVICES**
\$ 78,522
28%
- **ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**
\$ 5,235
2%
- **OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR**
\$ 3,771
1%



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