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CACCP Bulletin

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

Spring 2014



*Safety and security for all
Canadians through innovative
police leadership*

Status Update on the NEW CACP WEBSITE

By: Eldon Amoroso,
CACP Support

The creation of a new website for the CACP that we've heard about for the past several years is quickly becoming a reality! Our old website has lasted for 8 years - that is many generations in the website world. It's time for a much-needed update. The new website will showcase a new look, solid capabilities and promote better communication among CACP members.

We anticipate that the new website will deliver greatly increased value to CACP members, including better access to the information they need and enhanced information, including graphics and text, on the many events run by the CACP. We hope these changes and frequent updates will make regular visits to the site the norm for many members. We are taking extra time to carefully model the functionality to reduce duplicated work for the CACP administrative staff who provide us with such great service!

Committee Chairs

The site, designed by a small group of committee chairs, will provide committee chairs with ready access to tools they can use to manage work done by their committees. Each committee area will recognize users as CACP or non-CACP committee members. A workflow process for developing CACP documents ensures security during development and defines how documents will be delivered to the committees, the CACP membership, and in some cases, the general public.

Search

We are including a state-of-the-art search mechanism to assist in making it easier for members to locate and access information.

Behind the Scenes

The combining of databases and careful attention to workflow will reduce duplication of effort, and will provide a sound, easily replicated process for the development and posting of position papers. A larger and more secure server system has been designed to accommodate the increased workload of CACP committees.

Polls

A simple polling capability will be added to let you express your opinions and shape decisions online. This functionality will allow the CACP to gather input on important issues and share findings with members.

We believe the new website is worth waiting for. The target for implementation is end of May 2014. We are in full development mode and are making excellent progress. Stay tuned for new developments!

The screenshot displays the new CACP website layout. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a search box and language options (English | Français). Below this is a main header with a large image of CACP members in uniform, captioned "CACP Members Participating in Public Safety Initiatives". The main content area is divided into several sections: a left sidebar with a menu of site categories (Home, Board of Directors, Resolutions, etc.), a central "Upcoming Events" section listing workshops and forums, and a "Latest News" section with article teasers. A "Member Login" button is visible in the top right. The footer contains a "Helpful Links" section, a "Tweets" feed, and the CACP/ACCP 2013 logo.

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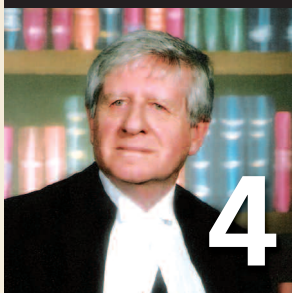
10 **ISIS 2014**

ON THE COVER...

CACP Vice President Mario Harel with Justice Minister Peter MacKay and Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Minister Steven Blaney at the Government of Canada's announcement of the introduction of legislation to protect children from predators and exploitation.

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

Spring 2014



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Publications Mail Agreement No.40065059

Return undeliverable canadian addresses to:

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Designed and published by:

iMedia
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



I would like to follow up on the well-attended *Balancing Individual Safety, Community Safety and Quality of Life* conference. The CACP hosted this conference recently with the Mental Health Commission of Canada to examine best practices for improving the quality of interfaces between persons with mental illness and the police. The conference sold out two months before it was held. Fortunately we were able to secure additional space to meet demand. This level of interest highlights a keen awareness across the country among police, criminal justice and mental health practitioners that many of our current processes and practices are not as effective or efficient as they could be.

A presentation by the Delta Police Department at the February BC Association of Chiefs of Police meeting highlighted research that demonstrated the significant system gaps in dealing with chronic offenders, many of whom are chronically violent due to a combination of mental illness and substance abuse. Consistent feedback from across our country echoes those concerns and reinforces the need for police, collaboratively with other criminal justice system agencies, health and mental health services to work together to develop systems-based approaches and strategies.

I urge you to take a leadership role in working with key stakeholders to develop integrated approaches for dealing more effectively with chronic offenders with mental health and substance abuse problems - approaches that will make our communities safer, that ensure well trained and equipped professionals can effectively deal with offenders on the entire criminal justice continuum, and that improve offenders' chances of recovery. It is only through a united effort that we help those most in need.

*Chief Cst. Jim Chu,
CACP President*

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

<p>ISIS 2014 Dates: March 31 - April 3, 2014 and May 25 - May 30, 2014 Location: Jackson's Point, ON</p>	<p>CACP International Policing Award nomination deadline 31 March, 2014</p>	<p>Bank of Canada Award for Counterfeit Deterrence Award nomination deadline 30 April, 2014</p>	<p>Canadian Banks Law Enforcement Award nomination deadline 30 April, 2014</p>
<p>A CACP Workshop in partnership with Microsoft Canada Transformational Strategies & Best Practices to Improve Police Operations Date: May 12 - 14, 2014 Location: Toronto, ON</p>	<p>COMGIC – Educational Workshop Policing Bikers Without Borders Date: June 2 - 4, 2014 Location: Ottawa, ON</p>	<p>109th CACP Annual Conference Date: August 24 - 27, 2014 Location: Victoria, BC</p>	
<p>CACP Counter-Terrorism and National Security Forum Date: September 16 - 17, 2014 Location: Ottawa, ON</p>	<p>CACP Victims of Crime International Forum "Empowering Victims Through Partnerships" Date: September 28 - 30, 2014 Location: Ottawa, ON</p>	<p>The Eighth Canadian Public Safety Interoperability Workshop Date: November 30 - December 3, 2014 Location: Ottawa, ON</p>	

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

August 2013 – February 2014

The CACP welcomes all new members, and congratulates those members who have achieved life member status.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Chief Terry Armstrong, Nishnawbe - Aski Police Service
Ms. Catherine Beaudry, Director, Organizational Development and Support, Sûreté du Québec
Mrs. Geneviève Beaugard, Department Head, City of Montreal Police Department
Mr. Patrick Bélanger, Director, Organized Crime Investigations, Sûreté du Québec
Chief Richard Bourassa, Moose Jaw Police Service
Ms. Chelsea Byers, Director, General Services section, City of Quebec Police Department
Chief Superintendent John Cain, Ontario Provincial Police
Superintendent Joanne Grace Crampton, L Division Criminal OPS, RCMP
Deputy Chief André Crawford, York Regional Police
Chief Superintendent Marlin Degrand, RCMP
Ms. Helen Dion, Director, Repentigny Police Service
Superintendent Howard Eaton, Alberta Traffic Services, RCMP
Inspector Trent Edwards, Saanich Police
Inspector Brett Fryer, Saanich Police
Deputy Chief Constable Scott Green, Saanich Police
Ms. Rachel Huntsman, Legal Counsel, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary
Superintendent Uday Jaswal, Patrol Services Directorate, Ottawa Police Service
Inspector Paul Johnston, Ottawa Police Service
Superintendent Ken Leppert, Organized Crime, Ontario Provincial Police
Ms. Jeanette May, Manager, Toronto Police Service
Inspector Robert McColl, Saanich Police
Chief Ian Naylor, Amherst Police Department
Superintendent Satpal Parhar, Calgary Police Service
Inspector Terry Parker, Saanich Police
Superintendent Ray Noble, Grande Prairie Detachment, RCMP
Inspector Dean Rae, Regina Police Service
Staff Superintendent James Ramer, Detective Services, Toronto Police Service
Inspector Jamie Rhodes, Saanich Police
Inspector Gary Schenk, Saanich Police
Inspector Mario Smith, Professional Standards Branch, Sûreté du Québec

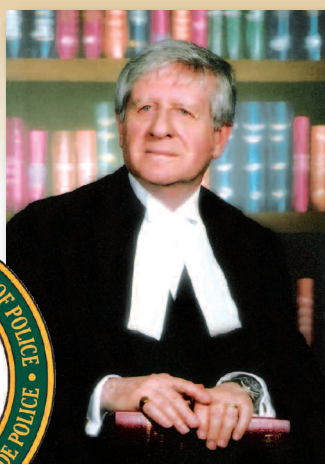
Mr. David Snoddy, Director, Community Development, Ottawa Police Service
Mr. Daniel Steeves, Chief Information Officer, Ottawa Police Service
Superintendent Don Sweet, Criminal Investigations Directorate, Ottawa Police Service
Deputy Chief David Thorne, Winnipeg Police Service
Inspector Jamie Rhodes, Saanich Police
Inspector Gary Schenk, Saanich Police

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Mr. Brian Claman, National Senior Manager, GWL Realty Advisors
Colonel Donald Dixon (Rtd), CEO, Lodestar Security Solutions Inc.
Mr. Andre Ellis, Assistant Director Operations, CSIS
Mr. David Logan, Assistant Deputy Minister, Employee Relations Division, Ministry of Government Service
Mr. David McClelland, Director General – Counter Terrorism Division, CSIS
Mr. Kevin O’Sullivan, Director of Security, Imperial Tobacco Canada Ltd
Dr. Verona Singer, President, Canadian Criminal Justice Association
Ms. Michelle Tessier, Assistant Director, CSIS
Mr. David Thomas, Manager, Ottawa International Airport Authority
Mr. Denis Vinette, Director General, Operations Branch, Canada Border Services Agency
Mr. John Weigert, National Technology Officer, Microsoft Canada Co.

LIFE MEMBERS

C/Const. Michael Chadwick (Rtd), Saanich Police
A/Commr. Cal Corley (Rtd), RCMP
Mr. Paul Fugère, Sûreté du Québec
Director Jean-Pierre Gariépy (Rtd), Laval Police Department
C/Const. Jamie Graham (Rtd), Victoria Police Department
D/Chief Shelley Hart (Rtd), Winnipeg Police Service
D/Chief Bruce Herridge (Rtd), York Regional Police Service
D/Commr. Dale McGowan (Rtd), RCMP
Mr. Paul Urmson, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Correctional Service Canada



CACP - LAW CORNER MARCH 2014

By: *The Honourable René J. Marin CM OMM OOnt.**

Lecturing to Police Investigators across Canada, many remind me of the difficulties of keeping up with new case law which impact on their professional work. In-service training is often curtailed and access to case law limited. The Law Corner will appear quarterly in this magazine to assist police executives in disseminating the information to their respective senior investigators.

Sniffer dogs and drug detection - reliability - Charter s. 8 - unreasonable search

The Supreme Court of Canada in *R. v. Chehil* 2013 SCC 49 put an end to the debate on whether police, using a drug sniffer dog for detection, had reasonable grounds to suspect the accused was involved in a drug-related offence and subject to a search without a judicial authorization.

Chehil was suspected of drug trafficking on the basis of several indicators. Police, examining a passenger manifest for an overnight flight from Vancouver to Halifax, noted the accused, a last minute passenger, had purchased passage for cash. He checked one piece of locked luggage.

Using a trained sniffer dog, the police checked the luggage upon arrival in Halifax; after the dog gave a positive indication, for the scent of drugs, *Chehil* was arrested for possession (three kilograms of cocaine).

The accused was acquitted at trial; the search was considered unreasonable, the judge found a violation and excluded the evidence. The Nova Scotia Court of Appeal held the search was reasonable and the arrest justified. A new trial was ordered.

The appeal, was unanimously dismissed by the Supreme Court of Canada. In its decision it held the deployment of a dog trained

using its sense of smell is a search which can be carried out *without prior judicial authorisation* where police have a *reasonable suspicion based on objective, ascertainable facts*, evidence, an offence will be discovered.

The *reasonable suspicion* threshold respects the balance struck under s. 8 of the *Charter* by permitting law enforcement to employ legitimate but limited investigative techniques.

This balance is maintained by subsequent judicial oversight, preventing indiscriminate and discriminatory breaches of privacy interest, thus ensuring the police have an objective and reasonable basis for interfering with a person's reasonable expectation of privacy. Reasonable suspicion deals with *possibilities* rather than *probabilities*, necessarily meaning, in some cases the police will reasonably suspect innocent individuals are involved in crime.

Properly conducted sniff searches, based on reasonable suspicion, are *Charter* compliant in light of their minimally intrusive, narrowly targeted and highly accurate nature.

This decision is fact specific and should not be viewed as a relation of the need for *reasonable suspicion*. The criteria of reasonable suspicion must be assessed against a totality of circumstances, analysed against a background of fact-based events, viewed in a flexible manner, grounded in common sense and practical, every day experience. The Court used the term, a constellation of factors; it excluded from consideration

reasonable suspicion amounting solely to a *generalized suspicion*, which could capture too many innocent persons.

The Court, however stated, the police, in its assessment of reasonable suspicion, are not compelled to undertake further investigation to seek out exculpatory factors or to rule out possible innocent explana-

“In its decision it held the deployment of a dog trained using its sense of smell is a search which can be carried out without prior judicial...”

tions. In referring to 'particularized' conduct or evidence of criminal activity, such evidence need not, of itself, consist of unlawful behaviour or specific criminal acts.

Profile characteristics are not a substitute for objective facts which raise a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. The Court underlined the importance of the police investigation as sufficient to reach the threshold of reasonable suspicion.

The onus remain on the prosecution to show, ascertainable facts rise to the level of reasonable suspicion, i.e. a reasonable person, standing in the shoes of an investigator, would have reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. While deference is owed to a police officer's training and experience, an educated guess cannot supplant the rigorous and independent scrutiny demanded of the reasonable suspicion standard.

A dog's training in a controlled setting and results in the field of employment are helpful to trial judges in assessing the reliability of a positive indication as a sign of the actual presence of drugs.

Comment:

Border police in the European Union, are increasingly relying on dogs, specifically trained to smell ink on currency to detect large sums of

money being illegally transferred from member countries. Courts of law in the European Union are using the equivalent criteria as established by the Supreme Court.

A diligent criminal investigator should studiously examine the facts established by the Court in *Chehil*:

1. *The suspect was known by the police;*
2. *He boarded an overnight Westjet flight from Vancouver to Halifax (red-eye flight);*
3. *No interim stops between the cities and a one-way ticket;*
4. *An established pattern of drug trade between Vancouver and Halifax;*
5. *He was a late arrival and boarded as one of the last passengers;*
6. *He paid cash at the ticket counter (no paper trail);*
7. *He checked - one locked (new) suitcase;*
8. *With access to the flight manifest (with the consent of Westjet) the police could verify all details of the transaction relating to a suspicious travel pattern;*
9. *Evidence or demonstration of the reliability of the sniffer dog (Boris).*

(* The author is Editor of several books on Policing. The most recent, *Admissibility of Statements (Police Edition)* (2013) Canada Law Book, a division of Thompson Reuters Canada Limited.



The CACP is looking forward to welcoming you to the

**2014 CACP Annual Conference
in Victoria, British Columbia
August 24- 27, 2014**

Registration is open now. For updated conference information and to register now, go to www.cacpconference.ca

LEADING POLICE ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM: AN IMPERFECT STORM

By Cal Corley, A/Commr., RCMP (rtd)

The hallmark of an effective 21st century police executive lies in the ability to anticipate, adapt and respond to the rapidly evolving context within which policing occurs.

Current approaches to policing have long served Canadians well. Public trust and confidence have generally been quite good. But the policing landscape is changing in new and often profound ways. Police leaders are facing growing demands for reform in how policing is organized and delivered. What are we to make of this and how prepared are we to meet these exigencies? I am reminded of a story Irish author/philosopher, Charles Handy, tells (which I have adapted here to reflect a policing context):

Imagine for a moment that we are the senior command team of the ABC Police Service, gathered at our annual strategic retreat. Through the day, we have heard from our Chief Crime and Community Policing Officers, the Chief Finance Officer, and others. The metrics they have presented all point in the right direction: crime down; fear of crime down; under budget; steady improvements in community trust and confidence levels, etc.

We are rightfully proud of our successes and organizational performance. It is getting late when the Chief takes the podium to deliver her closing remarks. "What an outstanding year it has been for ABC" she says, summarizing the above performance highlights. "Each of you and your teams are to be congratulated. But tomorrow, we have to change!"

The group is stunned - having just heard how well we've been doing, why would we want to change anything? The Chief goes on, explaining how the landscape for policing has been changing dramatically, touching on the:

- *changing nature of harm (e.g., cyber based crime);*
- *increasing complexity of criminal investigations;*
- *demands for greater accountability and responsiveness;*
- *increasing demands for non-core services;*
- *rising costs;*
- *protracted economic downturn;*

She reasons that public policing – including ABC – must change if it is to remain relevant in this evolving environment. The overall circumstances call for both short-term adjustments and a fundamental re-thinking about how organizational strategy, structures and cultures might change to optimize public safety and law enforcement.

This is the classic alignment challenge. While others may be satisfied, perhaps a little complacent based on past successes, the transformational leader is constantly "sensing"- alert to events and signals taking form in the environment. Against this backdrop, the transformational leader develops and executes appropriate strategies – thereby keeping the organization aligned with its environment.

In a historical context, there is compelling evidence suggesting we are on the cusp of profound changes in how policing and community safety are organized and delivered. Such major shifts have occurred a few times in the past 260 years. We also know from history that it often takes years of adjustment and experimentation before police organizations – and indeed the policing sector – anchor into a 'new norm'. We have many examples of new ways and means being introduced or piloted as organizations adapt. Among them,

Winnipeg's Cadet Program; Vancouver's Community Safety Personnel pilot; and, at an almost whole-of-system level, the new multi-agency community safety model being rolled out in Saskatchewan. Each responds to a particular need or interest, but have not yet become part of the broader norm of how policing is organized and delivered. There are clearly multiple strategies – on multiple scales of complexity and impact – that can be explored. We are in the early days of change.

As such, it seems that much of the "heavy lifting" will fall to the next generation of top police executives. Preparing them for new transformational realities is paramount. Which competencies will need to be most accentuated, and how can those be developed quickly? These were key issues discussed at the June 2013 Pearls in Policing Conference in Amsterdam, where 35 police commissioners from around the globe gathered to consider pressing issues facing policing. While requirements vary according to local circumstances, there was no question in terms of the need to act incisively to prepare the next generation. Alternative approaches discussed weighed heavily in on-the-job development that would be accelerated by mentoring, secondments - and of course formal training/education.

Looking back at our histories, traditions and cultures there is much to celebrate. And as we look ahead there are new leadership imperatives: first, we must continue to work effectively with partners to align organizational strategy, structures and culture with the changing landscape; and second, re-double efforts to prepare the next generation for what lies ahead on their watch.

"It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is the most adaptable to change."

- Charles Darwin

CANADIAN POLICING IN THE 21ST CENTURY

A Frontline Officer on Challenges and Changes



How can police remain effective and vital in an era of unprecedented technological advances, access to information, and the global transformation of crime? Robert Christmas shares experiences from his years of service to highlight areas where police can be more effective. He proposes tactics for addressing widespread social issues such as gang and domestic violence and strategies for cooperating in international networks tackling human trafficking, internet-based child exploitation, organized crime, and terrorism. Christmas stresses how changing demographics and increased dangers and demands require intensified training and higher education in policing. He highlights the need for more effective collaborative relationships between police and local, provincial, and federal governments, non-government agencies, and their communities.

More at:

http://www.mqup.ca/canadian-policing-in-the-21st-century-products-9780773542747.php?page_id=73#sthash.mVe3xvOt.dpuf

Robert Christmas is a serving police officer in Winnipeg with twenty-eight years of law enforcement experience. He is also a doctoral student in Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Manitoba.

CANADIAN POLICING IN THE
21ST CENTURY

A Frontline Officer on Challenges and Changes

ROBERT CHRISTMAS

DEALING WITH DIABETES

Unique Collaboration Leads to Swift Treatment For Insulin-Dependent Prisoners

By: Tim Pauley, Manager, Research and Evaluation, Toronto Central CCAC

For many diabetic Canadians, taking their insulin is a daily task they're able to do themselves in minutes. But for prisoners in detention and attending court hearings in Toronto, the procedure is a lot more complicated.

Until last year, a diabetic prisoner attending court who needed insulin was taken to a nearby emergency department (ED). This required the presence of two court officers, plus EMS personnel, and required blood work in the hospital lab and attendance by ED physicians. The whole process could take 2-6 hours, causing court delays, overtime for court officers, and non-urgent use of emergency department resources. There was also an increased risk of escape or assault when a prisoner was taken to a less controlled environment.

Thinking there must be a better way led Toronto Police Services, Court Services to approach the Toronto Central Community

Care Access Centre (TC CCAC) looking for an alternative. Working collaboratively, and with the inclusion of Spectrum Health Care to offer nursing support, a pilot project, the "Insulin Dependent Diabetics in the Court System Program," was developed to test a new, simplified process. The pilot involved the College Park Courts and prisoners from the Toronto West Detention Centre.

In the new process, when an inmate demonstrates behaviours that indicate he or she requires insulin, Toronto Central CCAC works with Spectrum Health Care to ensure that a Registered Nurse (RN) is sent to the court. There, the prisoner waits, seated in a private room, with a court officer present. The nurse assesses the client, refers to the existing physician's orders and, if necessary, administers the insulin. The whole process takes 15-60 minutes, avoiding or reducing court delays. The cost savings per client are significant: now \$60 for a nurse's visit compared to

approximately \$830 for the trip to the emergency department, hospital costs and the time of the attending court officers.

The initial objectives of the pilot project have been successfully met: to find a more efficient way to manage the health needs of prisoners with diabetes; reduce delays in judicial proceedings; maintain a secured environment for the prisoners and Court Officers and find a way to reduce costs for all parties involved.

"We have experienced significant benefits since starting this project. We are able to ensure that the care for our Insulin Dependent Diabetic prisoner population is taken care of within a ten to fifteen minute window versus three to six hours, causing less concern for their health. As a result of receiving the insulin on site we have an increased number of available officers to maintain daily court operations. It has demonstrated to be a more cost effective delivery of care amongst all involved



Toronto Central

CCAC

Community
Care Access
Centre

CASC

Centre d'accès
aux soins
communautaires
du Centre-Toronto



Top row: L to R: Tim Pauley, Joseph Ventura, Inis Artinian, Michael Smith, Susan Cabral
 Bottom row: L to R: Edwin Whittle, Joy Matienzo, Mary Dwyer, Ruth Cartwright

parties. This is an overall win-win,” says Inis Artinian Shift Supervisor, Toronto Police Services – Court Services Participants have discovered it is critical that everyone involved have excellent communication skills, compassion and motivation. The staff and client satisfaction level is high. As one nurse, Simcha says, “It’s an outstanding opportunity to participate in care provision for the community in a new way, working together with other sectors.”

The innovative program has been recognized through a Toronto Police Service, Service Award and a Business Excellence Award from The Toronto Region Board of Trade. The partners have expanded the program to include Old City Hall and Superior courts. Prisoners will now come from the new Toronto South Detention Centre. And down the road, this model could be a practical solution for other

medical conditions, including wound care or IV therapy.

With thanks to all project participants: Joy Matienzo, Edwin Whittle, Tim Pauley, Ruby Paner (Toronto Central CCAC); Ruth Cartwright, Susan Cabral, Nash Kovacevic (Spectrum Health Care); Inis Artinian, Joseph Ventura, Michael Smith (Toronto Police Service and Court Services); Mary Dwyer, Linda Ogilvie, Sheleza Latif (Toronto West Detention Centre).

About Toronto Central CCAC:

Toronto Central CCAC connects people across Toronto with quality in-home and community-based health care. They provide information, direct access to qualified care providers and community-based services to help people come home from hospital or live independently at home. In any given month they serve a population of nearly 1.5 million residents of the Toronto area with their care needs in the community.

Deconstructing the Journey from Individual to Patient to Offender: Changing Outcomes for Persons with Mental Illness

By: *The Members of ISIS 2014*

The Institute for Strategic International Studies (ISIS) is a unique executive learning experience. Over the past 12 years, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACAP) has challenged seven ISIS cohorts with a range of research themes representing emerging issues for Canadian police leaders. Previous teams have completed comprehensive international and domestic qualitative research studies on such topics as developing a National Framework for Policing in Canada, Countering Youth Violence and Radicalization and Police Economics and Performance. This year's cohort is comprised of 14 senior police leaders from federal, provincial, municipal and military agencies and two senior managers from Saskatchewan Corrections. The CACAP challenged this group to research global strategies for "Improving Outcomes: Mentally Ill Persons and the System."

ISIS 2014 aims to deconstruct the far too common journey from individual to patient to offender in order to understand how to change such outcomes, a complex issue that impacts police agencies across Canada. Frontline officers are spending a disproportionate amount of time on calls involving persons with mental illness. Furthermore, tragic incidents involving those suffering from mental illness are all too common today. In September 2013, CACAP President Chief Jim Chu stated the city of Vancouver is facing a mental health crisis. Chief Chu noted, "The police are becoming the first point of contact for those who are severely mentally ill, and that is wrong." From a correctional perspective, persons with mental illness are disproportionately represented in custody facilities often lacking the resources or expertise to effectively manage their mental health issues.

The cohort recognized early that a collaborative approach with other agencies needs to be established in order to effectively address this issue. ISIS 2014 proposes to explore, research, understand and define international practices involving interactions with other human services that effectively reduce contact between persons with mental illness and the justice system while upholding standards of care. This research will be conducted with a view to informing policy and practice across policing, the human services, and the justice system in a Canadian context. Specifically, the team hopes to learn:

- *What interactions between persons with mental illness and human services may support a reduction in contact with the justice system?*
- *What inter-agency interactions may support a reduction in justice system re-contact for such persons?*

The ISIS cohort recognizes that many Canadian police agencies have effective programs in place to mitigate risk, and to both reduce and improve interactions with mentally ill persons. However, many of these programs only apply once the person has come into contact with the police. The ISIS cohort seeks to find collaborative approaches that are aimed at addressing mental illness at the front end in an effort to eliminate or reduce police contacts and the accompanying criminalization or stigmatization.

To begin to answer these questions, ISIS 2014 scanned the literature for innovative and effective international programs. The cohort has divided into four teams and each will travel to different countries to speak to the leaders and innovators of these programs across several sectors. For example, one team will travel to

Singapore to review their "Mind your Mind" program and assess their national "Mental Health Blueprint."

Another team will visit Argentina, a country that dedicates ten percent of its health care budget to mental health and boasts more psychologists per capita than any other. The third team will study Greece and Croatia to compare their national oversight and accountability models, reviewing relative successes at police and human service integration. The fourth team will travel to The Netherlands, known for its leadership in social programming and its academic collaborations, and to the World Health Organization in Geneva, where global comparators are developed and tracked.

In advance of these global research studies, members of the ISIS cohort will be presenters at the Balancing Individual Safety, Community Safety and Quality of Life conference in Toronto, March 24-26. This joint CACAP/Mental Health Commission of Canada conference provides the ISIS cohort with an opportunity to learn more about domestic developments from the proceedings while also raising awareness for the ISIS research project. Once the ISIS teams conclude their studies the data will be collated and analyzed. A comprehensive report of their findings and recommendations will be prepared for the CACAP and subsequently will be presented at the August CACAP conference in Victoria, BC. ISIS 2014 is confident it will identify effective collaborative mental health models and tools of value to the CACAP and its many interested partners.

For more information, please visit www.cacp.ca/ISIS



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