
Estimates Briefing Book 2015-16

Ministry of Community Safety
and Correctional Services

ISSN 2369-1921

Ce document est disponible en français

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PART I: 2015-16 PUBLISHED PLAN

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MINISTRY OVERVIEW

Mandate

The Ontario Government is committed to making Ontarians safer in their communities by being tough on crime through strong enforcement and effective crime prevention.

The mandate of the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (the Ministry) is to ensure that all of Ontario's diverse communities are supported and protected by law enforcement and that public safety and correctional systems are safe, secure, effective, efficient and accountable.

The Ministry's Directional Statement is "serving all of Ontario's diverse communities to keep our province safe." The Ministry strives to meet this commitment through high performance policing, strong enforcement, leading edge scientific and technological investigative work, emergency management and fire protection and prevention expertise, community safety preparedness as well as effective inmate supervision and offender rehabilitation.

The Ministry has a wide range of responsibilities, which include:

- **Policing Services:** the Ministry is dedicated to ensuring the safety and security of the public through front-line policing, effective crime prevention, police oversight services and establishing policing standards to make our communities safe.
- **Correctional Services:** the Ministry is committed to enhancing community safety through effective supervision, care, custody and intervention as well as influencing the behavioural change and re-integration of inmates/offenders into Ontario communities.
- **Public Safety:** the Ministry contributes to public safety programs and the effective administration of justice through the administration of crime prevention initiatives, the provision of forensic and coroners' investigative services, coroners' inquests, pathology services, fire safety and prevention, building fire code development and enforcement, public education, applied research, advice and assistance including fire investigation/prevention and support of municipal fire services. It is also responsible for the legislation governing private security and animal welfare.
- **Public Safety Training:** the Ministry contributes to public safety training through the operation of the Ontario Police College, where police officers across the province are trained, and by providing administrative support to the Ontario Correctional Services College, where correctional and probation and parole officers are trained and the Ontario Fire College which provides training to staff of municipal fire safety services.

- **Emergency Management:** on behalf of the Government, the Ministry provides leadership, support and coordination of emergency programs in the province at municipal, ministry and government-wide levels. It maintains the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre to ensure 24/7 situational awareness and support for actual or potential incidents impacting Ontario and provides over-arching emergency management and business continuity plans to inform more specialized plans by Order-in-Council Ministries. It works with other jurisdictions in Canada and in contiguous states to support broader emergency management activities.
- **Inter-Ministerial Liaison:** the Ministry is committed to working with its Justice Sector partners, the Ministries of the Attorney General and Children and Youth Services, to transform the way justice works for the people of Ontario by building a more responsive and efficient justice system.

Ministry Contribution to Priorities and Results

Every family deserves to feel safe and secure in their home and on the streets of their community. The Ontario Government's approach to personal and community safety and well-being is to be tough on crime and on the causes of crime. The Ministry is focused on the following five key goals:

1. **Deliver services and set standards, policies and guidelines in policing, corrections and public safety to keep Ontario's communities and Ontarians safe.**
 - Take a leadership role in child sexual exploitation investigations and continue to administer the Provincial Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation on the Internet in partnership with the Ontario Provincial Police and municipal police services across the province.
 - Enhance the proactive approach to deterring and reducing crime through the implementation of Ontario's Mobilization and Engagement Model of Community Policing.
 - Through discussions with municipal, policing and other ministry partners, set the stage for effective crime prevention and community safety and well-being through the development of the Provincial Approach to Community Safety and Well-Being, including the *Crime Prevention in Ontario: A Framework for Action*; the *Community Safety and Well-Being in Ontario: A Snapshot of Local Voices* booklets; and the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework*.
 - Continue to improve Ontario's death investigation system by expanding the role of forensic pathologists and strengthening the inquest process.

- Ensure police are equipped with the tools and technology to enhance investigative capacity, combat crime and enforce safety on our roadways, waterways and trails.
- Effectively manage the adult corrections population and reduce re-offending through early intervention, intensive supervision, enforcement, diversion and rehabilitation.
- Promote industry compliance with Ontario's private security legislation through mandated training and testing, licensing, compliance inspections and enforcement.
- Continue to raise standards in the private security industry through measures that are consistent with the Regulators Code of Practice.
- Administer the *Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (OSPCA) Act*, the province's primary animal welfare law; and work with key stakeholders including the OSPCA to ensure the welfare and protection of all animals in Ontario.
- Establish and maintain partnerships for the coordinated planning, management and response to large scale emergencies, critical incidents and major events.
- Maintain the Major Case Management system to assist police services with managing serial and predator type investigations.
- Monitor police services to ensure that adequate and effective police services are provided at the municipal and provincial levels.
- Conduct a system of inspection and review of police services to ensure compliance with legislative requirements.
- Maintain the Constable Selection System in partnership with the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police.
- Continue to support fire services in implementing enhanced fire safety measures for vulnerable seniors in care homes and retirement homes.
- Implement an integrated risk management web tool that can be used by all Ontario municipalities and fire departments to determine building fire risks in their respective communities by taking into account building characteristics and the three lines of defence against fire (public fire safety education, fire safety standards and enforcement and emergency response).
- Promote carbon monoxide alarm compliance through robust public education initiatives in advance of April 15 and October 15, 2015 compliance time frames.
- Facilitate Elliot Lake and Ice Storm After Action reports as they relate to further strengthening emergency management and response.

- Provide evidence-based, high quality training to Ontario's police officers, from recruits to senior/specialized officers.

2. Contribute to an effective, efficient and seamless justice system that serves all of Ontario's diverse communities.

- Manage capacity pressures in correctional institutions and address remand issues through ongoing operational capacity review and infrastructure initiatives.
- Apply science and technology to improve and support the delivery of effective public safety services including leveraging those available at the Forensic Services and Coroner's Complex.
- Engage policing partners and affected stakeholders in initiatives related to the sustainability of current and future policing as well as public safety requirements.
- Enhance public awareness and understanding of the Ministry's mandate and the related costs of delivering services that are vital to the security and safety of Ontario.
- Continue the upload of court security costs from municipalities, up to \$125 million annually at maturity in 2018.
- Examine support services to the public safety training colleges to ensure programs and services are sustainable, integrated and streamlined.

3. Deliver responsive programs and services that meet the unique needs of Ontario's diverse communities.

- Support vulnerable Ontarians with enhanced employee awareness training and the delivery of specialized crime prevention programs.
- Provide public education regarding fire safety and emergency management for diverse, newcomer and hard to reach communities.
- Enhance the availability of diverse programs for minority, Aboriginal, female and French speaking inmates/offenders.
- Ensure all grant programs are in compliance with the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA)*, ensuring accessibility for all Ontarians by removing barriers for people with disabilities.

4. Work with Aboriginal communities to address their community safety service delivery needs and develop harmonious and mutually respectful relationships.

- Collaborate with other Government of Ontario Ministries, the federal government, First Nations, and stakeholders to address First Nations policing and other justice sector issues.
- Enhance First Nations policing through administration of the Ontario First Nations Policing Agreement by the Ontario Provincial Police and support the sustainability of stand-alone services under the First Nations Policing Program.
- Continue to work with First Nations concerning the death investigation process as it pertains to Aboriginal culture and beliefs.
- Continue to provide grant programs to Aboriginal communities.
- Effectively administer the First Nations Policing Grant in compliance with the tripartite agreements between the federal and provincial/territorial government and First Nations.
- Enhance Ontario's capacity to coordinate the evacuation of First Nations communities in the Far North through inter-ministerial partnerships and continued enhancements to the first provincial mass evacuation emergency response plan as well as the Joint Emergency Management Steering Committee service standards.

5. Lead and promote a healthy, diverse and engaged workforce and organization that reflects the Ministry's values and the communities we serve.

- Provide broad access to employment opportunities, promoting equity and inclusion and ensuring that the Ministry's outreach, recruitment, retention and promotion systems are inclusive and representative of Ontario's diversity.
- Increase employee engagement.
- Ensure that long term systemic change initiatives are completed and properly implemented in partnership with the Ontario Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.
- Implement recommendations in the Ontario Ombudsman report *In the Line of Duty* that relate to operational stress illness and injuries for police officers.

Legislation

Legislation administered by the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services:

Ammunition Regulation Act, 1994

Regulates the sale of ammunition. The Act generally requires that purchasers be a minimum of 18 years old and requires that businesses keep certain records.

Anatomy Act

Allows the General Inspector (Chief Coroner) to send bodies, which have been donated or are unclaimed, to universities or colleges for educational purposes.

Christopher's Law (Sex Offender Registry), 2000

Requires sex offenders who are residents of Ontario to register with police upon conviction and on an annual basis and at any time that they change their address. The Ministry is required to maintain the registry and provide access to the police.

Coroners Act

Provides for investigations by Coroners into the circumstances surrounding certain deaths. The Act sets out the circumstances under which an inquest will be held and the procedures for holding an inquest.

Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act

Addresses both emergency preparedness and emergency response at municipal and provincial levels. The Act requires municipalities and ministries to develop emergency programs and formulate emergency plans.

Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997

Governs fire safety in Ontario and sets fire protection requirements for municipalities. The Act establishes the Office of the Fire Marshal to oversee the operation of fire departments.

Firefighters' Memorial Day Act, 2000

Establishes the first Sunday in October as Firefighters' Memorial Day to honour firefighters.

Imitation Firearms Regulation Act, 2000

Regulates the sale and other transfers of imitation firearms and deactivated firearms, and prohibits the purchase and sale of starter pistols capable of being adapted for use as firearms.

Interprovincial Policing Act, 2009

Provides a framework for the exercise of police powers in Ontario by police officers from other provinces. Reciprocal legislation in other provinces permits Ontario police to exercise powers in those provinces.

Mandatory Blood Testing Act, 2006

Enables certain classes of persons who have come into contact with the bodily substance of another person to make an application for an order to have that person's blood tested for HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B and C.

Mandatory Gunshot Wounds Reporting Act, 2005

Requires hospitals that treat a person for gunshot wound(s) to disclose this fact to the local police.

Ministry of Correctional Services Act

Establishes the legislative framework for correctional services in Ontario and governs matters relating to the detention and release from custody of remanded and sentenced inmates. The Act provides for community supervision services and establishes the Ontario Parole Board. Pursuant to Order in Council numbered O.C. 497/2004, the powers assigned to the Minister of Correctional Services were transferred to the Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services.

Ministry of the Solicitor General Act

Establishes the Ministry of the Solicitor General. Pursuant to Order in Council numbered O.C. 497/2004, the powers assigned to the Solicitor General were transferred to the Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services.

Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act

Sets out inspection, enforcement and appeal procedures for the prevention of cruelty to animals and deals with animals in distress. The Act creates the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Animal Care Review Board.

Police Services Act

Provides the legislative framework for policing in Ontario. This Act requires municipalities to decide on the method of providing adequate and effective policing in their communities. This Act also creates the Ontario Provincial Police, the Special Investigations Unit, the Ontario Civilian Police Commission, and the position of the Independent Police Review Director.

Private Security and Investigative Services Act, 2005

This Act regulates private investigators and security guards. The Act replaced the *Private Investigators and Security Guards Act*.

Public Works Protection Act

Provides for the appointment of guards who are empowered to protect "public works". Public works include any provincial or municipal building, and any place designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Note that this Act is expected to be repealed this year and that the *Security for Electricity Generating Facilities and Nuclear Facilities Act, 2014* will be proclaimed at that time.

Key Performance Measures

The Ministry is committed to making Ontarians safe in their communities by focusing on the following performance measures:

- The rate of traffic fatalities¹ in areas of Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) jurisdiction per 10,000 vehicles registered was 0.33 in 2014. The OPP is committed to maintaining the rate of traffic fatalities in OPP jurisdictions at or below the OPP's prior three-year average. The 2015 target, based on the 2012-2014 average, is 0.36.
- The 2014 year end clearance rate for violent crimes² in areas of OPP jurisdiction was 89.9%. The OPP is committed to maintaining clearance rates for violent crimes in OPP jurisdictions at or above the OPP's actual clearance rate three-year average (preceding three year actual data). The OPP's 2014 target was 89.6% based on 2011-2013 actual data. The 2015 target is 89.8% which is based on the 2012-2014 average.
- The rate of injuries in preventable structure fires per million population (based on a 5-year rolling average) was reduced from the baseline of 73.1 (1997-2001) to 55.2 in 2014 (based on 2013 results). The Ministry is committed to maintaining the annual rate of injuries in preventable structure fires at or below the 5-year rolling average for the previous period. The 2015-16 target based on the 2009-2013 rolling average is 54.1.
- There were no escapes from secure areas of adult institutions in 2014-15. The Ministry is committed to ensuring no escapes.

Ministry Programs and Activities

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Public Safety

The Public Safety Division works with its policing partners to promote community safety and well-being. Activities include: scientific analysis in the Centre of Forensic Sciences; oversight of private security industry; development of policing guidelines and standards; monitoring and inspecting police services; administration of crime prevention grants; support for intelligence-led operations; management of provincial appointments and the Constable Selection System; delivery of the Major Case Management system; promotion of animal welfare; and, support for First Nations policing in Ontario.

¹ Reported on a calendar year basis

² Reported on a calendar year basis

Public Safety Training

The Public Safety Training Division's mandate is to provide expert training for police, and support training for firefighters and correctional services workers (correctional officers and probation and parole officers) to meet the policing, fire protection and correctional service needs of all communities throughout the province in a sustainable way.

Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)

The OPP has a unique mandate to provide both provincial policing and policing services to 325 Ontario municipalities, 324 of which are served on a contract or non-contract basis. In addition, the OPP administers policing for 19 First Nations communities and provides direct policing services to 20 other First Nations communities under the Ontario First Nations Policing Agreement.

The *Police Services Act* further mandates the OPP to deliver a wide array of specialized and technical services, including criminal investigation, search and rescue and recovery, intelligence, aviation services, provincial communications and dispatch, and leadership. These services are provided to OPP-policed communities and in support of all municipal and First Nations police services across Ontario, as required.

The OPP Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) Response Team responds to any high level emergency if requested. The OPP also coordinates law enforcement efforts to reduce criminal activities, including: the Violent Crimes Linkages Analysis System (ViCLAS); the Provincial Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation on the Internet; and, the Ontario Sex Offender Registry.

Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM)

OFMEM carries out its legislated mandate as set out in the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act* and the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*. OFMEM works to minimize the loss of life and property from fire in Ontario by supporting municipalities, fire services and other public safety agencies to meet the needs of their communities, including public education, fire prevention, firefighting, fire protection, training and fire investigation.

OFMEM advises the Government on public fire safety, policy, standards and legislation relating to fire prevention and protection, and investigates the cause, origin and circumstances of any fire/explosion that might have caused a loss of life, serious injury or damage to property. OFMEM is also the provincial coordinating body for emergency management activities in Ontario and provides leadership, support, oversight and coordination of emergency programs in the province at municipal, ministry, and government-wide levels.

OFMEM maintains the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (PEOC) to ensure 24/7 situational awareness and support for actual or potential incidents impacting Ontario and provides over-arching emergency management and business continuity plans to inform more specialized plans by Order-in-Council Ministries. OFMEM works with other jurisdictions in Canada and in contiguous states to support broader emergency management activities. OFMEM also operates the Ministry's Emergency Operations Centre (MEOC) as an essential element of its mandate to manage and maintain the Ministry's emergency management program in accordance with legislation.

Office of the Chief Coroner and Ontario Forensic Pathology Service

The Office of the Chief Coroner (OCC) is responsible for conducting death investigations and inquests in accordance with provisions of the *Coroners Act*. Investigations are typically conducted in sudden and unexpected deaths in order to answer five questions (who, where, when, how and by what means) and, to determine if an inquest should be conducted where not mandated by the Act. Investigations and inquests may result in recommendations that if implemented, may reduce the likelihood of future deaths in similar circumstances thereby contributing to public safety.

The Ontario Forensic Pathology Service (OFPS) is legislatively responsible for providing forensic pathology services pursuant to the *Coroners Act*. The OFPS provides medico-legal autopsy services at the request and under the legal authority of Ontario coroners. The OFPS, in partnership with the University of Toronto, currently operates the only training program for Forensic Pathologist fellows in Canada.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

The mandate of Correctional Services is to supervise the detention and release of adult inmates, and provide supervision of offenders serving sentences in the community on terms of probation, conditional sentence and Ontario parole. Key services and programs include training, rehabilitative programming, treatment and services designed to help offenders achieve changes in attitude and behaviour to support successful reintegration into the community.

Correctional Services has four divisions: Institutional Services (IS), Community Services (CS), Operational Support (OS) and Correctional Services Oversight and Investigations (CSOI). Authority for IS and CS is provided under both provincial and federal legislation including the *Ministry of Correctional Services Act*, *Provincial Offences Act* and the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

MINISTRY ADMINISTRATION, POLICY AND JUSTICE TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Ministry Administration Program

The Ministry's core businesses are supported by corporate services that provide leadership, direction, planning and modern controllership. Ministry Administration activities include the Minister's Office, Office of the Deputy Minister of Community Safety, Office of the Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, Communications Branch, Legal Services Branch, Business and Financial Planning Branch, Procurement and Business Improvement Branch, HR Strategic Business Unit, and Facilities and Capital Planning Branch. The program also shares Justice Sector services for freedom of information, French language services, and audit.

Policy and Strategic Planning

Reporting to the Deputy Minister of Community Safety and the Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, this corporate division is responsible for leading/coordinating the development of advice, analysis and recommendations in support of Ministry and Government priorities. Key functions/services include the development of policy and legislation, strategic planning, research and evaluation, and coordination of many of the Ministry's activities with other ministries and key stakeholders.

Justice Technology Services Cluster

The Justice Information & Information Technology (I&IT) Cluster delivers highly integrated and complex technology services and solutions; and reliable and responsive operational support. This is in alignment with the corporate I&IT strategic direction that enables and supports business priorities and goals across the Justice Sector Ministries. Key support is provided through development, implementation and maintenance of technology solutions and critical services, liaising with other service providers as well as information management and planning. The Cluster serves the core businesses of the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services; the Ministry of the Attorney General, including their respective Agencies, Boards and Commissions, and provides application support to Youth Justice Services, Ministry of Children and Youth Services.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2014-15 ACHIEVEMENTS

The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services is committed to ensuring that Ontario's communities are supported and protected by law enforcement and public safety mechanisms that are safe, secure, effective, efficient and accountable.

The Ministry's 2014-15 achievements are categorized as follows:

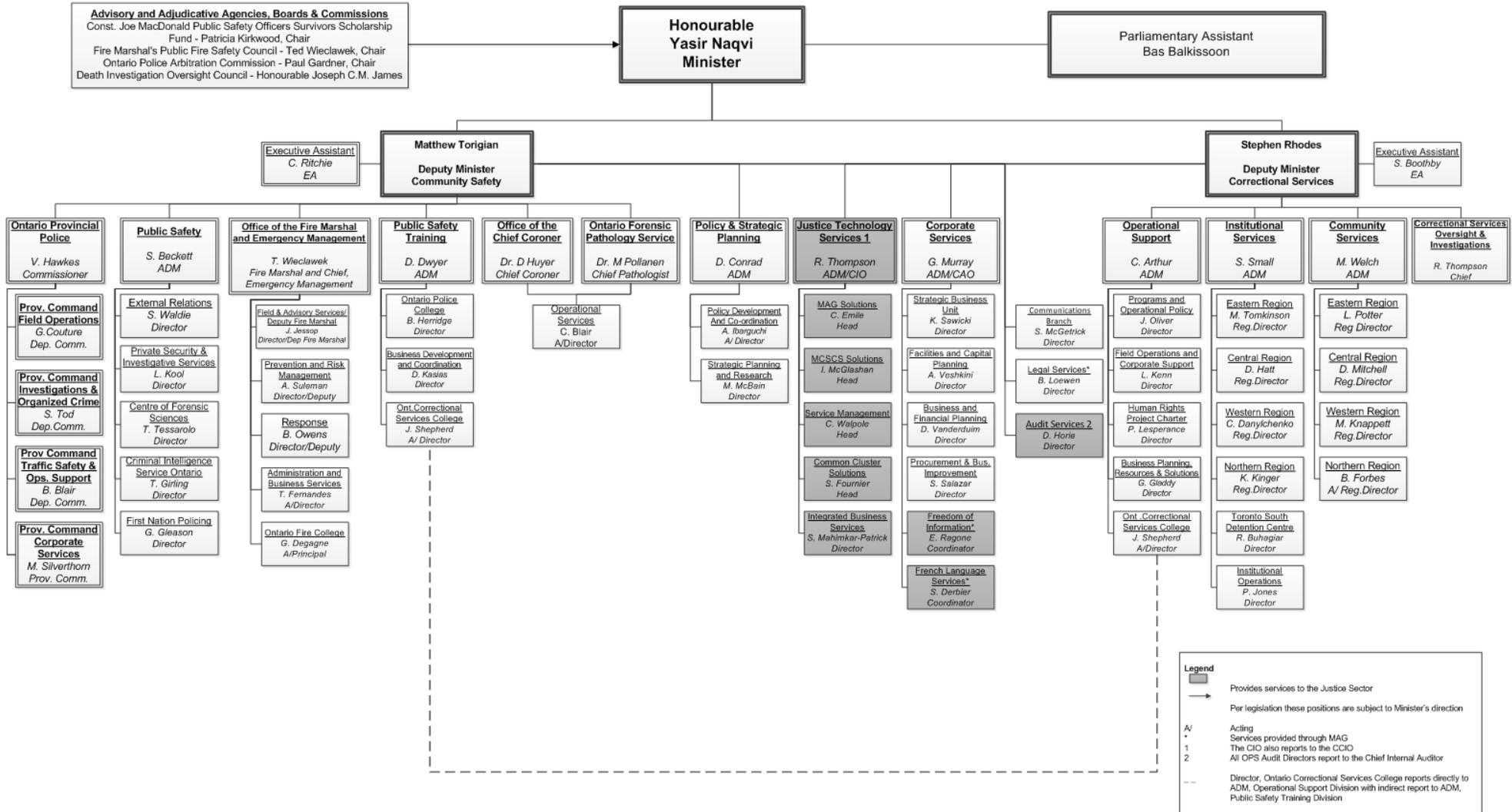
- **Building Safer Communities** through improving community safety and well-being and supporting police and community partnerships
- **Protecting Marine Mammals** by introducing new world-class standards of care
- **Respecting Human Rights** by implementing one of the most progressive policies in North America for trans inmates
- **Serving First Nations** through community mobilization and the First Nations Policing Working Group
- **Investing in Infrastructure** such as the new Regional Intermittent Centre to ease capacity pressures in correctional facilities
- **Preparing for an Emergency** by continually improving and testing Ontario's emergency response

Details of the above and other 2014-15 achievements are provided in Appendix – Annual Report 2014-15.

MINISTRY ORGANIZATION CHART

Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services

At April 7, 2015



AGENCIES, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS (ABCs)

Advisory and Adjudicative ABCs make communities safer by providing independent oversight and adjudicative services that protect the interest of the public.

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission (OPAC) - Adjudicative

The Commission provides conciliation and mediation-arbitration services under the Labour Relations Part VIII of the *Police Services Act* to assist police associations and police services boards in the resolution of disputes arising out of contract negotiations and the administration of their collective agreements.

Death Investigation Oversight Council (DIOC) - Advisory

DIOC is an independent oversight council committed to serving Ontarians by ensuring that death investigation services are provided in an effective and accountable manner. As an advisory agency, DIOC provides oversight of coroners and forensic pathologists in Ontario, supports quality death investigations, and through its complaints committee, administers a public complaints process.

Constable Joe MacDonald Public Safety Officers' Survivors Scholarship Fund - Advisory

The committee reviews applications submitted to the Constable Joe MacDonald Public Safety Officers' Survivors Scholarship Fund and makes funding recommendations to the Minister. The scholarship is available to spouses and children of public safety officers who have died in the line of duty. The scholarship pays for the cost of post-secondary education, up to five years, including tuition, books, living and accommodation expenses.

Fire Marshal's Public Fire Safety Council - Advisory

Established in 1993, the Council promotes fire prevention and public education through sponsorships and partnerships with various groups and individuals interested in public safety. The Council is a corporation without share capital under the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997*, and is comprised of representatives from the fire service, industry and the public. Working at arm's length from the Government, it forms partnerships, raises and distributes funds, and endorses programs and products necessary to further the development of Ontario as a fire-safe community.

Community Advisory Boards (CABs) - Advisory

Established under the *Ministry of Correctional Services Act*, Section 14.1, Community Advisory Boards (CABs) provide a greater degree of transparency and enhance the accountability of Ontario correctional institutions. CABs provide regional oversight and independent observations of correctional facilities' operations with a focus on community issues and stakeholder engagement.

Financial Summary of Ministry ABCs

Expenditure	2015-16 (Estimates) \$	2014-15 (Interim Actuals) \$
Ontario Police Arbitration Commission	453,800	574,500
Death Investigation Oversight Council	442,200	530,800
Sub-total Vote 7 (Agencies, Boards & Commissions)	896,000	1,105,300
Fire Marshal's Public Fire Safety Council*	5,000	3,200
Constable Joe MacDonald Public Safety Officers' Survivors Scholarship Fund*	400,000	184,800
Community Advisory Boards (CABs)**	-	-
Total	1,301,000	1,293,300

*Funding for the Fire Marshal's Public Fire Safety Council and Constable Joe MacDonald Public Safety Officers' Survivors Scholarship Fund is provided through the appropriations of the Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management and the Public Safety Division, respectively.

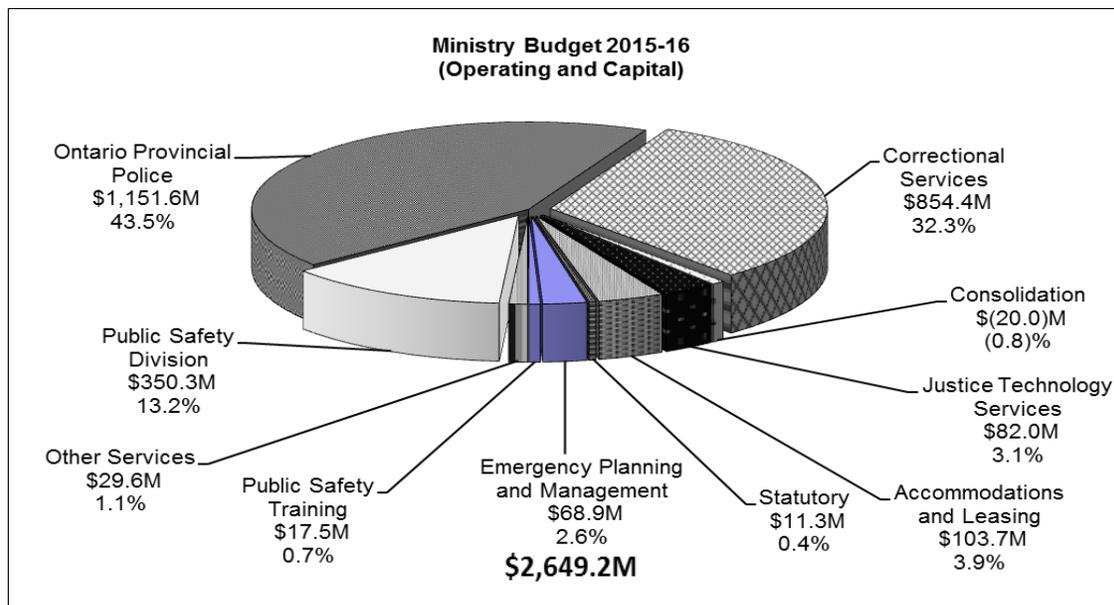
**CABs are in the process of being established. Expenditures are minimal and are managed from within Correctional Services appropriation.

MINISTRY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Table 1: Ministry Planned Expenditures 2015-16 (\$M)

Operating	\$ 2,569.4
Capital	\$ 79.9
TOTAL	\$ 2,649.2

Note: Ministry Planned Expenditures includes Statutory Appropriations and Consolidations. Numbers may not add due to rounding



Note: Ministry Budget excludes capital assets and operating assets.

DETAILED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Table 2: Combined Operating and Capital Summary by Vote

Totals

Votes/Programs	Estimates 2015-16	Change from Estimates 2014-15		Estimates 2014-15*	Interim Actuals 2014-15*	Actuals 2013-14*
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
OPERATING EXPENSE						
Ministry Administration Program	127,862,400	(79,600)	(0.1)%	127,942,000	136,360,700	129,578,682
Public Safety Division	332,270,400	90,996,600	37.7%	241,273,800	243,544,300	212,426,453
Ontario Provincial Police	1,132,628,000	35,727,200	3.3%	1,096,900,800	1,092,160,545	1,004,517,685
Correctional Services Program	824,157,100	14,579,100	1.8%	809,578,000	819,400,800	786,778,985
Justice Technology Services Program	81,987,900	257,700	0.3%	81,730,200	75,800,500	84,081,691
Agencies, Boards and Commissions	896,000	(9,800)	(1.1)%	905,800	1,105,300	882,470
Emergency Planning and Management	68,854,800	(1,419,200)	(2.0)%	70,274,000	69,266,400	70,692,368
Policy and Strategic Planning Division	3,562,500	161,900	4.8%	3,400,600	3,368,600	3,395,051
Public Safety Training	17,016,000	115,300	0.7%	16,900,700	18,185,300	16,785,424
Less: Special Warrants	-	(691,298,000)	(100.0)%	691,298,000	-	-
Total Operating Expense to be Voted	2,589,235,100	831,627,200	47.3%	1,757,607,900	2,459,192,445	2,309,138,809
Special Warrants	-	(691,298,000)	(100.0)%	691,298,000	-	-
Statutory Appropriations	132,187	-	-	132,187	12,678,000	14,557,654
Ministry Total Operating Expense	2,589,367,287	140,329,200	5.7%	2,449,038,087	2,471,870,445	2,323,696,463
Consolidations	(19,993,600)	101,200	(0.5)%	(20,094,800)	(18,358,700)	(18,935,248)
Total Including Consolidations	2,569,373,687	140,430,400	5.8%	2,428,943,287	2,453,511,745	2,304,761,215
OPERATING ASSETS						
Ministry Administration Program	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Public Safety Division	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Ontario Provincial Police	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Correctional Services Program	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Justice Technology Services Program	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Agencies, Boards and Commissions	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Emergency Planning and Management	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Policy and Strategic Planning Division	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Public Safety Training	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Total Operating Assets to be Voted	18,000	-	-	18,000	-	-
CAPITAL EXPENSE						
Ministry Administration Program	890,200	(110,800)	(11.1)%	1,001,000	1,949,700	2,450,999
Public Safety Division	18,071,900	(18,400)	(0.1)%	18,090,300	18,055,900	18,167,796
Ontario Provincial Police	18,979,600	(148,400)	(0.8)%	19,128,000	16,392,000	16,833,472
Correctional Services Program	30,238,600	(2,153,800)	(6.6)%	32,392,400	42,479,600	34,521,252
Justice Technology Services Program	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Emergency Planning and Management	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Policy and Strategic Planning Division	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Public Safety Training	501,000	-	-	501,000	471,400	-
Less: Special Warrants	-	(29,538,000)	(100.0)%	29,538,000	-	-
Total Capital Expense to be Voted	68,684,300	27,106,600	65.2%	41,577,700	79,348,600	71,973,519
Special Warrants	-	(29,538,000)	(100.0)%	29,538,000	-	-
Statutory Appropriations	11,188,300	1,273,300	12.8%	9,915,000	8,835,100	8,658,394
Ministry Total Capital Expense	79,872,600	(1,158,100)	(1.4)%	81,030,700	88,183,700	80,631,913
CAPITAL ASSETS						
Ministry Administration Program	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Public Safety Division	1,408,000	(13,390,600)	(90.5)%	14,798,600	17,505,415	22,613,233
Ontario Provincial Police	21,631,100	4,987,600	30.0%	16,643,500	10,232,463	11,282,658
Correctional Services Program	14,289,800	(7,559,400)	(34.6)%	21,849,200	9,246,211	35,680,574
Justice Technology Services Program	13,931,000	4,040,000	40.8%	9,891,000	9,890,000	-
Emergency Planning and Management	314,000	9,000	3.0%	305,000	302,890	200,608
Policy and Strategic Planning Division	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Public Safety Training	1,000	(29,000)	(96.7)%	30,000	-	-
Less: Special Warrants	-	(39,437,000)	(100.0)%	39,437,000	-	-
Total Capital Assets to be Voted	51,576,900	27,494,600	114.2%	24,082,300	47,176,979	69,777,073
Special Warrants	-	(39,437,000)	(100.0)%	39,437,000	-	-
Total Capital Assets	51,576,900	(11,942,400)	(18.8)%	63,519,300	47,176,979	69,777,073
Total Operating and Capital Including Consolidation and Other Adjustments (not including Assets)	2,649,246,287	139,272,300	5.5%	2,509,973,987	2,541,695,445	2,385,393,128

* Note that some figures for 2013-14 and 2014-15 have been restated to reflect transfers to/from other ministries and internal ministry realignments. Interim Actuals reflect the numbers presented in the 2015 Ontario Budget.

APPENDIX: ANNUAL REPORT 2014-15

APPENDIX: ANNUAL REPORT 2014-15

2014-15 ACHIEVEMENTS

BUILDING SAFER COMMUNITIES

Sounding the alarm on a silent killer

Deaths by carbon monoxide poisoning are preventable. Making alarms mandatory in all residential homes will help to save lives.

Ontario's Fire Code has been updated to make carbon monoxide (CO) alarms mandatory in existing homes with a fuel-fired heating system or appliance, fireplace or attached garage. The Ministry also introduced the province's first Carbon Monoxide Awareness Week.

Carbon monoxide is often dubbed 'the silent killer' because it is a colourless, tasteless and odourless gas. Over 50 people die each year from CO poisoning in Canada, including 11 on average in Ontario. The amendments to the Fire Code were based on recommendations from a Technical Advisory Committee led by the Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM), and included experts from fire services, the hotel and rental housing industries, condo owners and alarm manufacturers.

The Ontario Building Code requires the installation of CO alarms in homes and other residential buildings built after 2001. Homeowners who have an existing CO alarm must ensure that the alarm is in good working order under the changes to the Fire Code.

Ontario also kicked off its first annual CO Awareness Week to talk about the importance of installing CO alarms. The public education campaign, Beat the Silent Killer, ran from November 1 – 8 and was led by fire services across the province.

Focused on improving community safety and well-being outcomes

Through discussions with municipal policing, municipal partners and affected stakeholders, the Ministry recognizes the importance of police working closely with other service providers, including health, social services and education to keep Ontario communities safe and well for generations to come.

Work with the Future of Policing Advisory Committee (FPAC), other ministries and stakeholders is leading to a plan for effective, efficient and sustainable delivery of policing services to enhance community safety in Ontario.

The Ministry has been working with its inter-ministerial, policing and community partners to develop the Provincial Approach to Community Safety and Well-being. This has raised awareness, created dialogue and promoted the benefits of community safety and well-being to Ontario communities through the development of the *Crime Prevention in Ontario: A Framework for Action* booklet, first released in 2012, and the *Community Safety and Well-Being in Ontario: A Snapshot of Local Voices* booklet, released in November 2014. More specifically, the Local Voices booklet highlights locally-identified challenges and promising practices to achieve community safety and well-being. Currently, the Ministry is piloting the Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework and associated guidance documents, which will be provincially released in 2015. This will assist communities in developing local community safety and well-being plans to address crime and complex social issues on a sustainable basis.

In addition, the Ministry recently announced the development of a new provincial strategy known as the Strategy for a Safer Ontario, which builds upon the last three years of work with our stakeholders. The strategy is about finding smarter and better ways to do things – and using evidence and experience to improve outcomes. It will focus on collaborative partnerships that include police and other sectors to set the course for an effective, sustainable, and community focused model of policing for the 21st century.

New OPP billing model for municipalities comes into effect

The new billing model is more transparent, fairer and easier for municipalities to understand. It helps ensure that costs to municipalities served by the OPP are shared fairly while enabling communities to direct their crime-prevention efforts towards saving money and keeping their communities safe.

A more fair and transparent OPP billing model for municipal policing came into effect on January 1, 2015. The OPP provides policing services to 325 Ontario municipalities.

The new model, which reflects input from the Auditor General and municipalities to be more fair and transparent in distributing policing costs includes two components:

1. Base policing costs such as crime prevention, proactive policing, officer training and administrative duties;
2. Costs associated with responding to emergency and other calls for service.

Base policing accounts for approximately 60 per cent of the bill, while costs associated to reactive calls account for approximately 40 per cent. This eliminates the large differences in the amounts municipalities were charged and provides municipalities with

better data so they can understand the types of calls for police services in their community, and direct crime prevention strategies more effectively.

The average per property cost for OPP policing services in 2015 is estimated to be \$355, compared to an estimated average of \$787 for self-policed communities. The new OPP billing model will be phased in over a period of up to five years to allow municipalities to adjust their budgets.

Adding Program Delivery Officers to help reduce re-offending by medium-to-high risk offenders

An opportunity to reduce re-offending by providing enhanced group rehabilitative programming for offenders in key areas known to cause or promote crime such as sexual offenses, domestic violence, substance abuse and anger management.

The Ministry has assigned 14 experienced Probation and Parole Officers as Program Delivery Officers (PDO's) to deliver rehabilitative group programming for medium-to-high risk offenders in five identified areas known to cause or promote crime. In early March, the PDOs spent two full days at the Ontario Correctional Services College receiving orientation and training for their new duties. These officers have begun to assess the programming gaps and needs for each of the areas where they will deliver programs to the greatest effect.

Using proceeds of crime to fund crime prevention projects

These kinds of initiatives move away from the old one-size-fits-all approach and allow communities to identify their risks, mobilize the proper resources, and proactively and collaboratively make their communities safer.

In 2014-15, the Ministry invested \$2.3 million through the Proceeds of Crime Front Line Policing grant to support 25 projects across the province. The Proceeds of Crime Front Line Policing Grant helps local police services carry out crime prevention and community safety and well-being projects, in partnership with other local organizations and service providers. Since 2010, the Ministry has allocated over \$12.3 million to fund 134 projects using money from assets that have been seized and turned over to the province as proceeds of crime.

Supporting police and community partnerships

Police and the community work side-by-side to create opportunities for youth, prevent crime and build safer communities.

The Ministry supported 24 local community projects across the province in 2014-15 under the Safer and Vital Communities (SVC) Grant that focuses on crime prevention

through the promotion of mental health. The SVC Grant was established in 2004. It is open to community-based, not-for-profit organizations and First Nations Chiefs and Band Councils. The SVC Grant supports local initiatives that aim to enhance community safety and well-being, and helps create local partnerships with the police as well as organizations in other sectors.

To-date, the SVC Grant has allocated approximately \$8.6 million to support 343 projects across the province, including addressing substance abuse, targeting youth violence, preventing elder abuse, combating racism and hate crimes, and guarding against internet luring. For the first time, funding provided through this grant is for two years. This change is the result of feedback from community partners to provide increased stability and deliver services to more at-risk individuals.

An example of recently approved community safety and well-being projects is an innovative Ottawa-based initiative that will provide counselling and other supports to immigrant and refugee youth who are at a high risk of being involved in criminal activity. The project is a partnership between the Ottawa Police Service and Ottawa Community Immigrant Services Organization.

Protecting public infrastructure

The Ministry introduced a transparent, modern and focused approach to protecting essential infrastructure while protecting civil liberties.

Legislation was introduced in October 2014, to better protect nuclear facilities, electricity generating plants, courthouses and individual civil liberties. Ontarians expect balanced measures to protect essential infrastructure. The *Security for Electricity Generating Facilities and Nuclear Facilities Act, 2014* replaced the outdated *Public Works Protection Act*, based on recommendations made by Ontario former Chief Justice Roy McMurtry and feedback from civil liberty groups, energy providers and policing partners.

This is the third time legislation has been introduced to repeal the *Public Works Protection Act*. The two previous pieces of legislation were dropped after legislative sessions were dissolved. The proposed legislation introduced in 2014-15 includes amendments put forward by opposition parties during committee meetings.

Keeping the internet safer for children

A Provincial Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation on the internet makes it safer for children to chat with friends, do homework and play games online.

The Ministry provided a \$5.4 million grant for the Provincial Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation on the Internet (Provincial Strategy). The Provincial Strategy is a coordinated response by the OPP Child Sexual Exploitation Unit (CSEU)

and 18 municipal police services. In 2014-15, the Ministry approved funding for eight additional police services, bringing the number of participating municipal police services to 26.

The Ministry also funded 16 Child Victim Computer Forensic Analysts to provide more complete coverage throughout Ontario. These analysts are being deployed by police services in Brantford, Guelph, Halton, Hamilton, Kingston, Niagara, Ottawa, Peel, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Toronto (two analysts), Waterloo, Windsor and York.

Since 2007, the CSEU has completed 4,246 investigations and has laid 1,868 charges against 513 individuals.

PROTECTING MARINE MAMMALS

World-class standards of care for marine mammals

New standards of care for marine mammals, including prohibiting any future breeding or acquisition of orcas in Ontario builds on the government's ongoing efforts to have the strongest animal protection laws in Canada.

Ontario is moving forward with proposed amendments to the *Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act* that will prohibit the future possession or breeding of orcas (killer whales) and enable new administrative oversight requirements that will enhance care of all animals, including the specific needs of marine mammals.

The proposed amendments, introduced into the Legislature in March, will, if passed, prohibit both the possession and breeding of additional orcas in Ontario effective immediately, and introduces initial penalties of up to \$60,000 and/or two years imprisonment upon first conviction of breaching the prohibitions.

Amending the existing legislation is part of a larger undertaking by the Ministry to develop new standards of care for marine mammals such as dolphins, belugas and walrus, based on advice from an expert report by respected University of British Columbia marine biologist, Dr. David Rosen. The report was commissioned by the Ontario government.

These new standards of care will be among the best in the world, and will include:

- The size of pools used to house marine mammals
- Environmental considerations such as bacteria content, noise and lighting
- Appropriate social groupings
- Regulations for the handling and display of marine mammals

The Ministry has established a technical advisory group comprised of veterinarians, animal welfare groups, industry and enforcement partners to provide advice on the final standards and timing for implementation. The advisory group will also provide recommendations on enhanced standards of care for Kiska, the last remaining orca in captivity in Ontario, living at Marineland, in Niagara Falls. When the new standards of care are introduced in summer 2015, Ontario will be the first jurisdiction in Canada to set specific standards of care for marine mammals.

RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

New policy for trans inmates that is one of the most progressive in North America

Transgendered individuals are among the most vulnerable members of society. A new policy for trans inmates is an important step forward to ensure that all inmates are treated with dignity and respect when in our care and custody.

The Ministry implemented new admission and placement policies for trans inmates in the care and custody of provincial correctional facilities to ensure their human rights are recognized and protected. The Ministry's new Policy for the Admission, Classification and Placement of Trans Inmates builds on *Toby's Act*, which was unanimously passed in the Legislature in 2012, and made Ontario a leader in protecting the right to gender identity and gender expression. It is one of the most progressive policies on the management of trans inmates in North America.

Over 10 community and justice sector groups, including Ministry Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Questioning (LGBTQ) staff members and those with human rights experience, and the Ontario Human Rights Commission (OHRC) were consulted on the new policy. The OHRC is also a partner in the Correctional Services Human Rights Plan.

The new policy ensures that trans inmates:

- Are housed according to their self-identified gender or housing preference, and are involved in the accommodation process.
- Will be referred to by their preferred name and gender pronoun (e.g., he, she, him, her).
- Will be provided the opportunity to choose the gender of staff performing searches, and will be offered privacy during searches.
- Wherever possible (and subject to inmate preference), will be integrated into the general population and not isolated.
- Will be permitted to retain personal items, including prosthetics, necessary to express their gender.

The new policy is supported by a comprehensive training and education program. Training is delivered to priority institutional staff using a train-the-trainer model. A Trans Awareness e-learning course is in development and will be available to all Ministry staff.

SERVING FIRST NATIONS

Community Mobilization Youth Officer for Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service

Youth are an important part of the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation territory, and are also a particularly vulnerable population, especially in rural and remote areas.

The Ministry is supporting a Community Mobilization Youth Officer for the Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service (NAPS) as part of the Proceeds of Crime Front Line Policing Grant program. NAPS serve 34 communities across the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation territory. The officer will reinforce current partnerships and build new relationships to benefit the communities, especially youth. The officer will also develop new programs to address youth involvement with alcohol and domestic violence.

Social Navigator for United Chiefs and Councils of Manitoulin (UCCM) Police Service

UCCM Police Service, medical, family and emergency services are working collaboratively to help at risk individuals who have had repeat encounters with police by using a team intervention approach in referring these individuals to the appropriate agencies.

In the spirit of encouraging innovation in the realm of crime prevention, community safety and well-being, the Ministry partnered with Public Safety Canada in support of opportunities for First Nations policing pilot projects that are creative, innovative and have the opportunity to add value and benefit in a way that supports the sustainability of First Nations policing in Ontario. A Social Navigator for the UCCM Police Service is one such project. The UCCM police service provides policing to six communities on Manitoulin Island. This project is viewed as a milestone in addressing reoffending and crime prevention by utilizing innovative strategies and broadening the participation of other UCCM service providers.

Supporting a Community Mobilization Action Committee in Rama

It helps to prevent crime by identifying local community leaders that can serve as role models to address the precursors to crime.

The Ministry is supporting a multidisciplinary Community Mobilization Action Committee (CMAC) to prevent crime through joint planning and integrated service delivery. Funding for CMAC comes from the Proceeds of Crime Front Line Policing Grant program. CMAC

involves the Rama Police Service, community organizations, leaders and Elders. CMAC will identify local community leaders that can serve as role models and champions to promote crime prevention initiatives and projects that address the precursors to crime.

Support for First Nations policing

First Nations police officers face unique challenges and deserve support in keeping Ontario communities safe.

In 2014-15, the Ministry provided over \$43 million to support First Nations policing in the province, along with an additional \$4 million to support 40 First Nations constables to keep First Nations communities across Ontario safe after the federal government did not renew a vital police recruitment funding program.

First Nations Policing Working Group

The valuable operational input of First Nations Chiefs of Police is essential to determining how to deliver effective, efficient and sustainable police services to First Nations communities in the future.

The Ministry is working with its First Nations policing partners to determine what the future of policing may look like for First Nations police services in the province. The Future of Policing Advisory Committee (FPAC) First Nations Policing Working Group is discussing recommendations with respect to legislative, regulatory or policy matters and police practices as they relate to First Nations policing specifically. These discussions will proceed to broader consultation among stakeholders and partner ministries.

INVESTING IN INFRASTRUCTURE

Ontario's newest correctional facility opens

Ontario is modernizing its correctional services so we can more effectively deliver the programs and other supports needed to help offenders return to their communities as contributing members of society.

The new South West Detention Centre (SWDC) in Windsor officially opened its doors in the summer with the transfer of inmates from other facilities. The 315-bed, maximum security facility is for male and female remanded and sentenced inmates. It replaces decommissioned jails in Chatham and Windsor.

The state-of-the-art SWDC offers many specialized programs to reduce re-offense rates, and will deliver health care, including a new mental health unit, and other

supports that will contribute to the successful reintegration of offenders back into the community.

Features of the SWDC include direct supervision in addition to indirect supervision units. The direct supervision model encourages positive interaction between staff and inmates by placing correctional officers inside a living unit, enabling inmates to move freely within the unit, eat meals and congregate in a common area. Direct supervision allows correctional officers to build direct relationships with inmates and serve as positive role models while being present to prevent and address negative and threatening inmate behaviour before it escalates.

The Ministry marked the closing of the old Windsor Jail with a last (and first) chance to tour the facility that was opened in 1925. The Windsor Jail was one of Ontario's oldest and most historic correctional facilities.

New intermittent centre to be added to Elgin Middlesex Detention Centre

Ontario's Regional Intermittent Centre strategy is a secure, cost-efficient plan to ease capacity pressures on weekends when intermittent inmates enter the system.

A contract has been awarded to build a 112-bed Regional Intermittent Centre (RIC) on the grounds of the Elgin Middlesex Detention Centre (EMDC). An intermittent sentence is a custodial sentence for very low-risk offenders to serve in "chunks" of time (typically weekends), rather than all at once. RICs keep low-risk intermittent populations separate from the general inmate populations, which is a key benefit to helping prevent the smuggling of contraband into facilities by weekend offenders.

The structure will be made from tension membrane technology, a non-corroding, aluminum substructure overlaid with architectural membrane panels placed under high tension. Tension membrane structures are a tested and proven technology for minimum-to-medium security correctional facilities, and are in use in British Columbia and the United States. Tension membrane structures can be built rapidly and are generally 20 per cent to 40 per cent cheaper to construct than a conventional building.

PREPARING FOR AN EMERGENCY

Testing Ontario's emergency response

Ontario is focused on keeping families and communities safe during emergencies. Training exercises are a good way to test progress and bring together all of our safety partners to ensure the emergency system is coordinated, responsive and effective.

The Ministry tested its emergency response capabilities with two major event simulations in 2014-15. The first, Exercise Unified Response, took place in May 2014, and simulated an incident at the Darlington Nuclear Generating Station in Durham Region.

Exercise Unified Response was the largest nuclear emergency response exercise ever conducted in Canada, involving more than 50 different agencies and organizations and hundreds of participants. The exercise used both on-the-ground activities and oversight from various operations centres in Durham Region, Toronto and Ottawa to test emergency response plans and how agencies and government can work together to protect Ontarians.

Operation Border Cities Response was held in February 2015, and mimicked the aftermath of a fictitious earthquake in Windsor, Ontario. The exercise was coordinated by the Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM) and included the deployment of the HUSAR (Toronto Heavy Urban Search and Rescue) operation, and a specialized team from the OPP, responding to the simulated collapse of a large industrial building. Toronto's HUSAR is available for deployment across Ontario under an agreement between the OFMEM and the City of Toronto.

The two teams assisted local first responders in Windsor in locating and rescuing simulated victims trapped in a former industrial site, made to look like a collapsed building. The exercise was an important step in Ontario's ongoing work to respond and implement the recommendations of the Elliot Lake Commission of Inquiry into the Algoma Mall collapse in 2012.

Improving emergency response

The 2013 ice storm impacted a lot of southern Ontario homes and families, involved first responders, provincial ministries, municipalities and other organizations working around the clock to restore power and lessen the storm's effect. An 'After Action Report' and internal audit on Supply Chain Management during Emergency Events evaluated the effectiveness of this response with recommendations in areas for improvement.

Since the southern Ontario ice storm of 2013, the OFMEM has taken a number of actions to enhance the province's capability to respond to large-scale emergencies and to improve how the province procures supplies and services from third-party suppliers during an emergency, including:

- Strengthening communications and information sharing between provincial ministries and external stakeholders, and between provincial and municipal governments and Ontarians.
- Enhancing coordination between Ontario's emergency management community and the province's critical infrastructure sector such as electrical distribution companies, telecommunication providers and others.

- Updating the Provincial Emergency Response Plan to clearly establish it as the overall plan to guide Ontario's efforts to respond to an emergency.
- Identifying a provincial lead to address the needs of vulnerable persons during significant incidents or emergency events.
- Focusing on how critical supplies such as food, water, fuel generators, building supplies, etc., are procured and delivered during large-scale emergencies.
- Identifying opportunities for improvement in both policies and procedures to enhance the Ministry's ability to manage the emergency supply chain process.

These improvements are part of a larger review of the province's emergency management system and capabilities.

Table 3: Ministry Interim Actual Expenditures 2014-15 (\$M)

Operating	\$ 2,453.5
Capital	\$ 88.2
Staff Strength* (as of March 31, 2015)	16,732

Note: Interim actuals reflect the numbers presented in the 2015 Ontario Budget.

*Ontario Public Service Full-Time Equivalent positions.