

Hamilton Police Service Crimes Against Seniors Unit 2020 Statistical Report

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Hamilton Police Service
Victims of Crime
Crimes Against Seniors Unit

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Crimes Against Seniors Unit

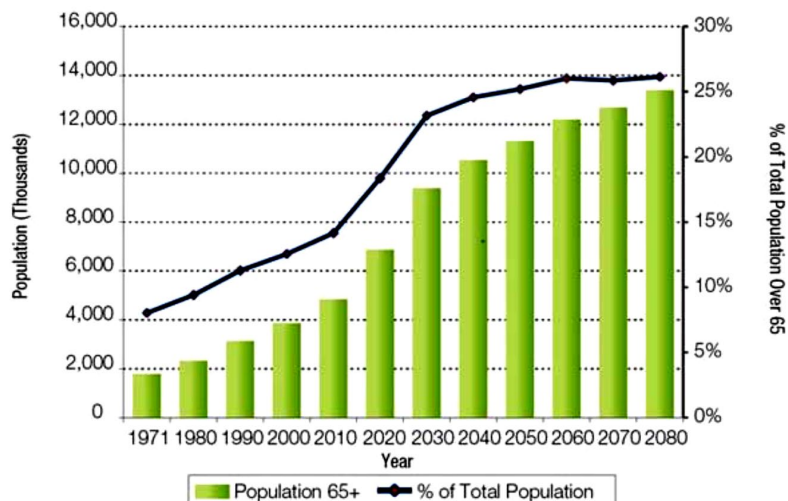
2020 Year End Report

INTRODUCTION

The Hamilton Police Service Crimes Against Seniors Unit (CASU) was created in 2004 in response to the growing concern of Elder Abuse among Hamilton's aging and vulnerable population. The unit was the first of its kind in Ontario and continues to be a leader for its advocacy and investigative expertise. CASU Detectives are assigned to the Investigative Services Division (ISD) and work out of the Victim Of Crimes Branch. CASU, works closely in collaboration with the Seniors Support Office in each of the Divisions to investigate all types of elder abuse and quality of life issues pertaining to vulnerable persons and seniors (60+) in Hamilton.

The population of seniors across the Country continues to rise. This is expected to continue as a result of new technology and advancements in medical sciences. Today's seniors have more choices for living, working, retiring and staying active. According to Statistics Canada, life expectancy in 1921 was 57.1 years, compared to 81.7 years in 2011. Further, from 2011 until 2020 alone, the life expectancy in Canada has increased to 82.2 years. As the population of seniors continues to increase, so does the number of those who may be susceptible to victimization. Although once considered a hidden problem, elder abuse is becoming more and more of a growing issue. This issue is one that needs to be on the forefront of police services across the country.

Total and Share of Population 65 and over by Decade (1971- 2080)



Source: Statistics Canada (1971 -2010) and Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (2020-2080). Taken from [http:// Canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/seniors-action-report.html](http://Canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/seniors-action-report.html)

Seniors (65 years and older) are the fastest growing age group in Ontario¹. This population trend is also prevalent in the City of Hamilton. In 2006, the population of the City of Hamilton was 504,559. Of that population, 75, 400 or 14.9% are persons over the age of 65. In 2020, the population is estimated to increase to 579,000, **17.9%** of which are seniors over the age of 65. As the aging population continues to increase, so do the needs for preventative and reactive policing initiatives. The Hamilton Police Service (HPS) has been recognized provincially as a leader in addressing seniors’ issues.

The City of Hamilton Population Growth Change

| Year | City Population | City Population (Age 65 +) | Percentage of City (Age 65 +) |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2006* | 504,560 | 75,400 | 14.9% |
| 2011* | 519,950 | 81,575 | 15.7% |
| 2016** | 536,915 | 92,910 | 17.3% |
| 2019*** | 579,000 (Est.) | 101,272 (Est.) | 17.5% (Est.) |
| 2020*** | 579,000 (Est.) | 104, 059 (Est.) | 17.9 % (Est.) |

*Source: The 2006 census values extracted from Statistics Canada Publication 94-576-XCB200602.ivt. The 2011 census values extracted from Statistics Canada. The 2016 census values extracted from Statistics Canada Age (131) Sex (3) CD and CSD.ivt. Published by GIS-Planning and Analysis, 2012. <http://www.hamilton.ca/sites/default/files/media/browser/2014-12-13/census-2006-2011-populationbyageandsexcohort-table.pdf>

**Source: Statistics Canada. 2017. *Hamilton, CDR [Census division], Ontario and Ontario [Province] (table). Census Profile. 2016 Census.* Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released November 29, 2017. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed February 20, 2020).

¹ Government of Ontario, 2019, “Archived – Aging with Confidence: Ontario’s Action Plan for Seniors”. <http://Ontario.ca/page/aging-confidence-ontario-action-plan-seniors>.



BACKGROUND

According to the **World Health Organization**, elder abuse can be defined as a single, or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person. Elder Abuse can include physical, psychological/emotional, sexual and financial abuse. It can also be the result of intentional or unintentional neglect.² By March of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic hit most regions of the world. The impacts of COVID-19 will be studied for many years to come but at its first glance the virus has had a profound negative impact on seniors living in Long Term Care (LTC) and Retirement Homes in Hamilton. The City of Hamilton has numerous documented outbreaks in Seniors facilities throughout the City. These outbreaks have been monitored by Hamilton Public Health and Provincial Regulatory Authorities. The reporting and calls for service to the CASU and SSO in 2020 has decreased significantly. It is suspected that isolation due to COVID has led to a decrease in the reported incidents of criminal abuse and neglect among the aging and vulnerable population.

CRIMES AGAINST SENIORS UNIT

CASU currently consists of one Detective and one Detective-Constable. CASU is responsible for the investigation of crimes against persons who are being victimized primarily because of their age or vulnerability. Specifically, persons 60 years of age and older or vulnerable adults (persons 18 years of age and older) who are or may be unable to take care of themselves or is unable to protect themselves against harm or exploitation by reason of age, illness, trauma or disability or any other reason. The unit works closely with community agencies to ensure that all reported cases are properly investigated, including:

- Neglect, Abuse
- Exploitation,
- Financial Abuse,
- Sexual Assaults in conjunction with the Sexual Assault Unit,
- Fraud and Theft by Power of Attorney cases

The CASU Detectives are trained in Major Case Management techniques and related criminal investigative techniques, including the writing of Production Orders, Search Warrants and similar legal

² World Health Organization (2018) "Elder Abuse", Fact Sheet, <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs357/en/>



documents in the course of their duties. They represent the HPS on multiple committees. At a provincial level, the HPS is a demonstrated leader by sitting on the Law Enforcement Agencies Protecting Seniors (LEAPS) committee and sits on the Joint Agency Intelligence Liaison committee, both multiple jurisdictional law enforcement committees. HPS is also represented at the municipal level through the Older Adult Finance and Physical Abuse, a working group associated to the Senior Abuse Committee at Hamilton's City Hall. Additionally, CASU is called upon to provide training to both police personnel and the community at large. The CASU Detectives have provided training to the Health Care Community, Financial Institutions, Long-Term Care Facilities, Seniors Clubs and various other community partners.

SENIORS SUPPORT OFFICER (SSO)

The SSO position was originally piloted in 1996 and evolved into a full-time position in 1998. In the formative years, the position focused on education, not only with service agencies, but also within the seniors' community. The Seniors Support Officer's deal with issues, concerns and challenges that affect the seniors' community with respect to the law by:

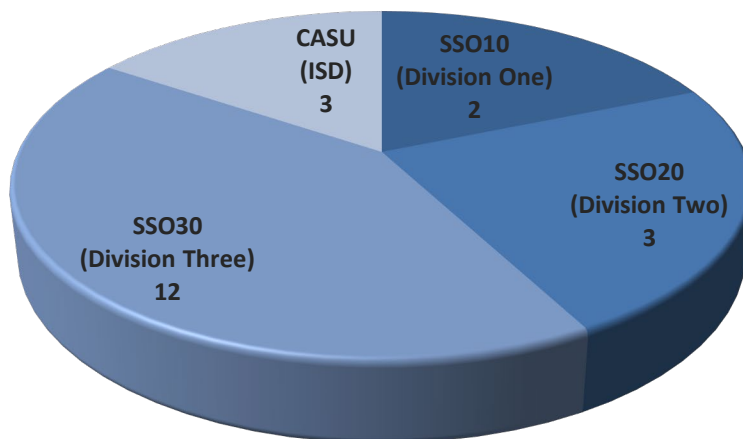
- Cooperation - working with community services / agencies to address seniors' quality of life concerns,
- Education - developing, delivering and implementing presentations on seniors' safety and security,
- Investigation - assisting in the investigations of abuse and neglect of senior and / or vulnerable adults.

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

The Hamilton Police Service believes strongly in fostering effective relationships with all of our community members, including initiatives to promote information sharing. Some of these initiatives included community presentations performed by CASU and the SSO office, which were aimed to increase awareness of crimes that target seniors. COVID-19 has impacted every segment of society and significantly impact our community outreach and access. The CASU and SSO's presented 20 times in 2020 a significant decrease from 64 in 2019.



Educational Community Presentations (2020)



COVID has forced us to adapt and the formation of alternate media forms have taken rise. Currently there is a pilot project in Division 10 using a TV multimedia campaign to access and provide information to seniors in residential care. The program will be evaluated and possibly expanded to other LTC facilities throughout Hamilton. Another initiative included an updated version of the HPS long-term care referral form, a document that provides long-term care facilities the ability to directly report criminal offences to CASU (Appendix A). This updated version provides a more streamline approach to reporting elder abuse.

June 15th of every year is known as World Elder Abuse Awareness Day (WEAAD), usually the CASU and SSO co-ordinate many events around media and Central station bringing awareness to this event. In 2020, we were not able to host a physical celebration but HPS engaged in a virtual awareness social media campaign ‘#engageism’ to raise awareness of the cultural, social, economic and demographic processes affecting elder abuse and neglect.

Past successful initiatives like the “Be Aware Take Care” resource guide continue to be in demand. The guide warns the community about different crime scams as well as a refrigerator magnet, for seniors, which includes important contact information should something happen to them and emergency services responds to their home. All of these initiatives improve knowledge and assist in the safety, reporting and prevention of victimization.



CASU detectives also conducted presentations to new recruits, new dispatchers, and on the Elder Abuse Investigators course at the Ontario Police College. Outside of the service, CASU presented to the Geriatric Emergency Medicine at the Juravinski Hospital, Community Paramedics, and a zoom conversation about aging. Many of the presentations that detectives typically do were limited because of COVID-19 but as the vaccine roll out continues the unit will look to resume the education and presentations to the community when they can be done safely.

REPORTING CRIMES

The abuse of seniors remains a hidden social problem and is thought to be largely under reported and it appears that COVID-19 has exacerbated this. There are many factors associated with non-disclosure which have been compounded by COVID-19 and will be heavily researched and documented for many years to come. Even in a non-COVID environment, research has identified that those being abused may be unwilling or unable to report it due to cognitive impairment, physical frailty, literacy, language or cultural barriers, isolation, dependence, and fear of retaliation, institutionalization, deportation, abandonment outside intervention or that their standard of living will decrease.

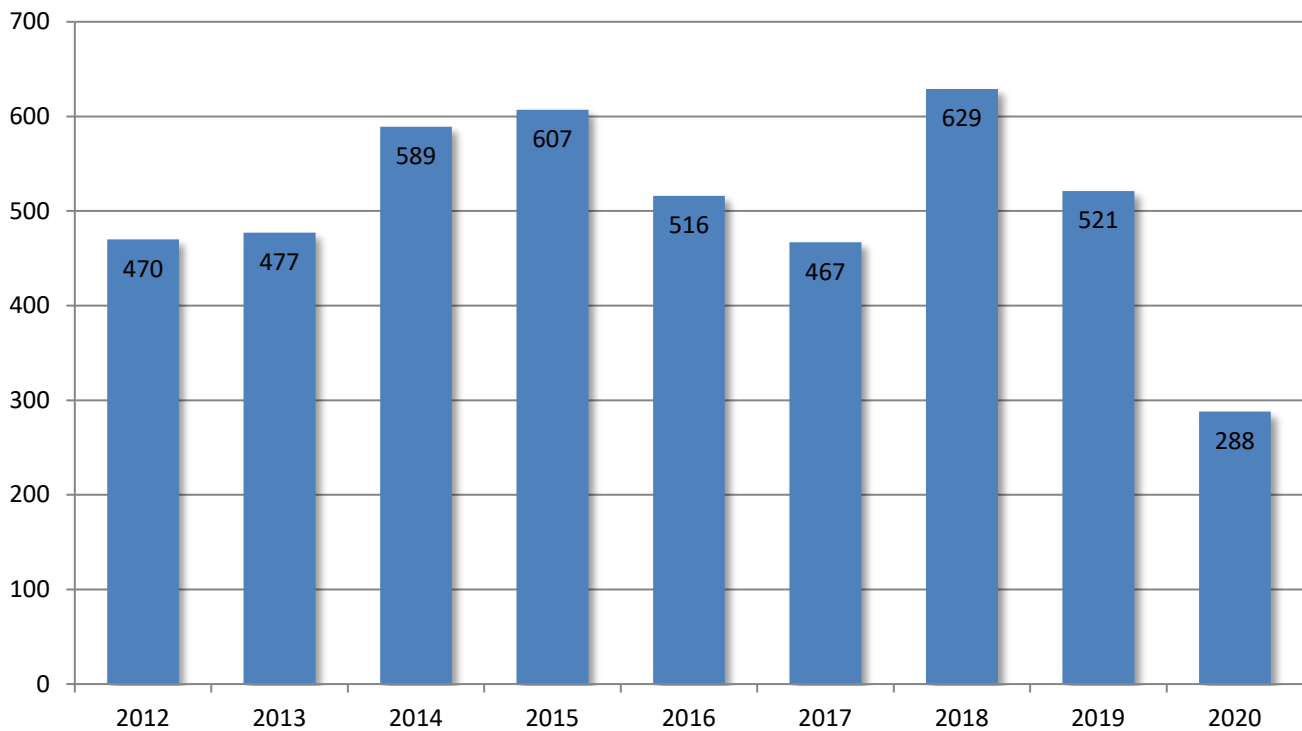
In addition, individuals who witness or suspect that an older adult is being abused may not report the abuse. This could be due to a lack of knowledge about the signs and symptoms of abuse or maybe that the individual may not recognize that the behaviour constitutes abuse.

Certain social barriers may also exist that can increase the risk of abuse or neglect to a senior because of language or cultural barriers. They may have more difficulty accessing services, be hesitant to report the abuse or are unable to recognize the behaviour as abusive. Knowing the barriers that exist, the HPS has been proactive and co-active in reaching out to the community and their partners in an effort to breakdown these barriers.

CASES ASSIGNED TO CASU

In 2020, CASU investigated 288 cases, which is a down from 518 in 2019. As mentioned previously, the impact of COVID-19 will take years to determine but the decrease is likely related to a decrease in reporting due to the isolation effects of lockdowns from COVID-19.





CASU investigations are generally generated by:

- Follow up reports taken by frontline officer
- Referral Forms sent by outside agencies (Long Term Care Homes, Residential Homes, Care Facilities)
- Communication Branch Generated Incidents (E-mailed CAD reports.
- Direct calls from the community

[Follow Up Reports from Frontline](#)

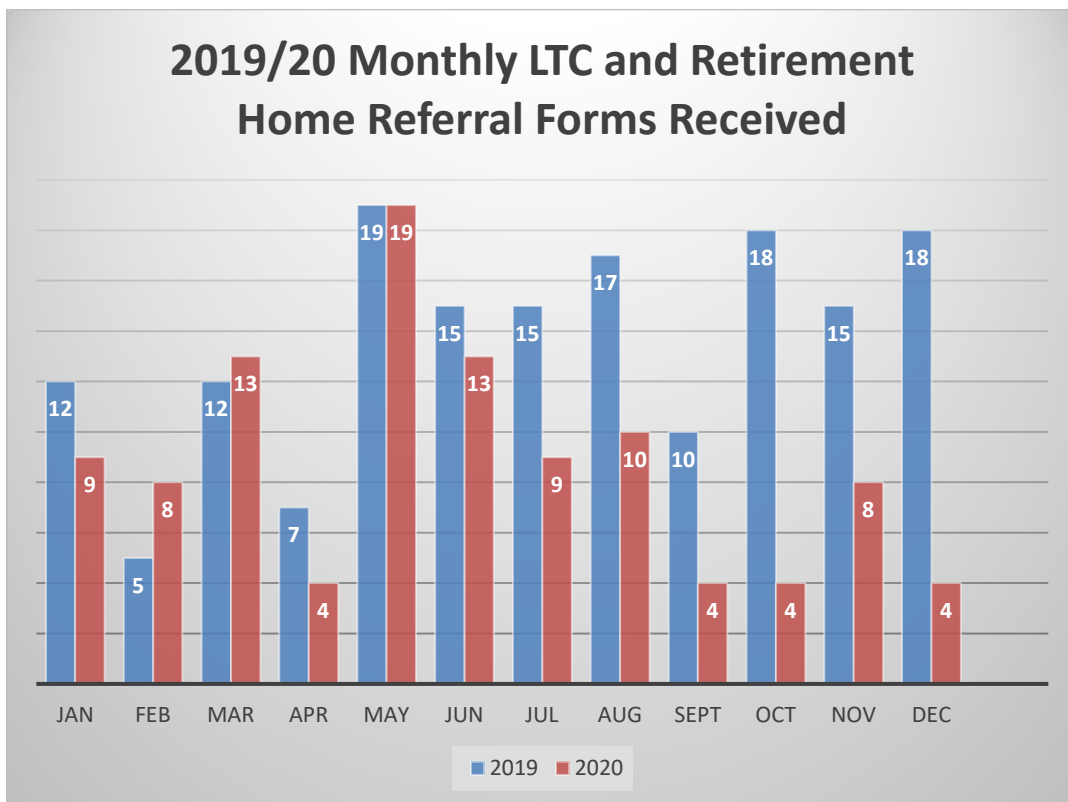
Initially, a call for service is generated by the Communications Branch prompting a uniform patrol response to the concerning issue. When these calls involve seniors or vulnerable adults further follow up is often required. The responding uniform patrol officer will then complete a police report. The uniform patrol officer's supervisor will review the report and task it to the Detective Sergeant of CASU for case re-assignment. This is the primary source of calls created for Detectives and SSO to investigate.



Referral Forms

Changes to the Long-Term Care Homes Act (LTCHA) in 2010 made reporting to police mandatory³ of any alleged, suspected or witnessed incident of abuse or neglect of a resident. In response to the legislative changes, CASU developed a standardized referral form for all Long-Term Care Home Facilities within the City of Hamilton. This form was revised in 2019, along with additional outreach training, to assist with understanding the new referral form and protocol. When an incident of abuse or neglect occurs within a Long-Term Care facility the administration staff of that facility must complete the referral form, as mandated by legislation, and email it to the HPS CASU mailbox for further investigation. In 2020, 105 referrals were received by CASU, and investigations initiated, from various Long-Term Care Homes within the City compared to 163 in 2019. The impact and benefit of the form can be seen in 2019 statistics but 2020 saw an anticipated drop due to COVID and effects of isolation. When COVID restrictions are eased CASU and SSO officers will resume the education and training about referral for and reporting protocol.

See Long Term Care Referral Form- Appendix A.



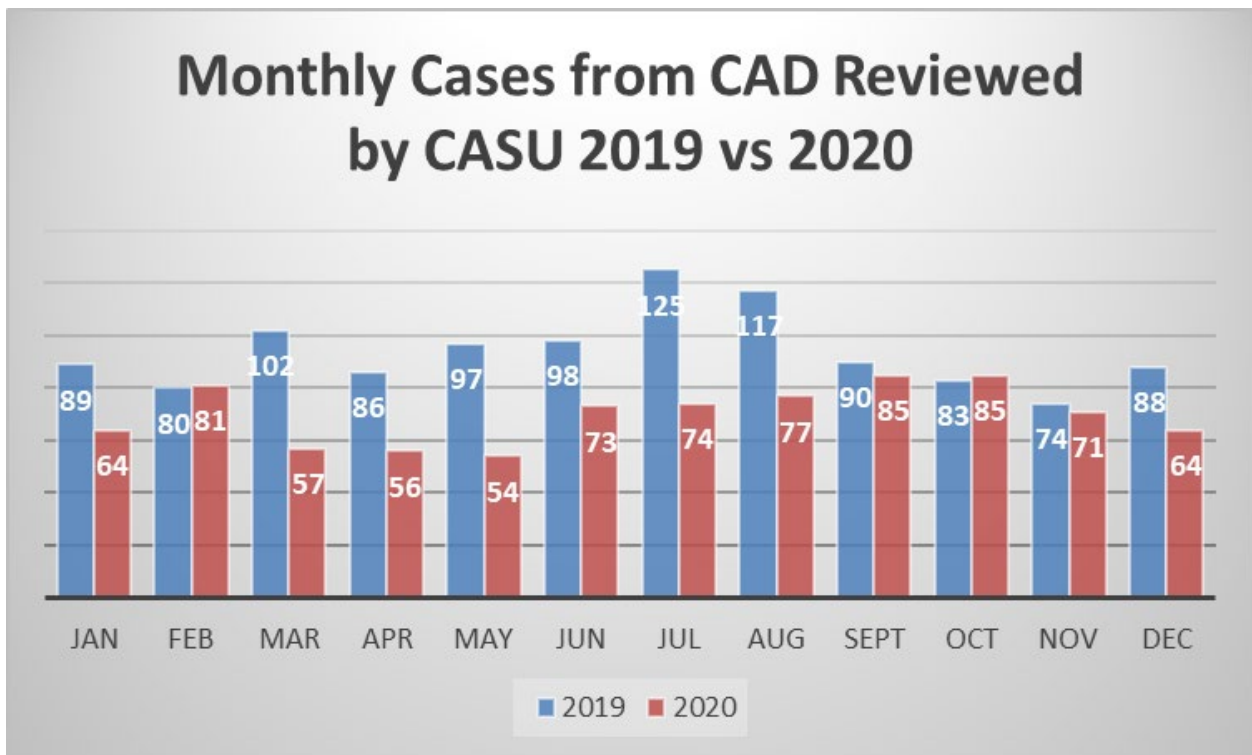
³ Long-Term Care Homes Act, O.Reg. 79/10, s.98.



Emailed CAD Reports

When a call is received by the Communication Branch involving a senior or vulnerable person, the call is automatically flagged. At the end of the shift a list containing all of the flagged incidents are automatically emailed to the CASU mailbox for review. At the beginning of every shift, officers in CASU and SSO will review all the flagged incidents involving a senior or a vulnerable person, as a mechanism of quality control, to ensure that any incidents where a senior has been victimized has not been over looked. In 2020, at total of was **841** down from **1314** calls in 2019 that were received by dispatchers involving a senior / vulnerable person, some of which were successfully dealt with by dispatchers and others that required a uniform patrol response and further follow up by CASU or the SSO office.

Total number of CAD cases reviewed by CASU in 2020 was 841



TRENDS CURRENTLY FACED BY CASU

Long-Term Care/Retirement Home Referral

When an incident of abuse or neglect occurs within a Long-Term Care facility the administration staff of that facility must complete the referral form, as mandated by legislation. In 2020, there was a



28.5 decrease in the number of referral forms received by CASU from the local long-term care facilities. It is possible that the isolation effects of COVID and residents being required to reduce their social interaction had a part to play, as well as the reduced education and involvement of the CASU detectives and SSO officers within the homes and community.

The Coroner under the Coroners Act investigates any incidents of death in a LTC and Retirement Home. When a person dies in a LTC or Retirement Home, the person in charge of the home shall immediately give notice of the death to a coroner. If the coroner is of the opinion that the death ought to be investigated, they shall investigate the circumstances of the death and may request the Hamilton Police Service to assist them in their investigation.

CASU Detectives may provide assistance to investigators and outside agencies as required in cases of a senior / vulnerable adult Sudden Death investigation occurring in Long Term Care Homes, retirement residences, residential care facilities or health care facilities, and other cases as determined by the CASU Detective Sergeant within the Victims of Crime Branch.

In 2020, The Hamilton Police Service has not received any requests from the coroner to investigate the deaths at the Long Term Care Homes or Retirement Homes due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

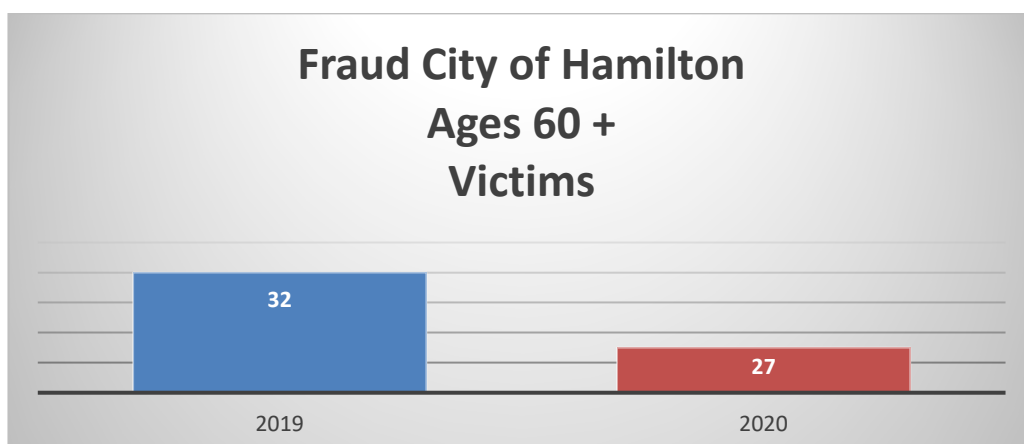
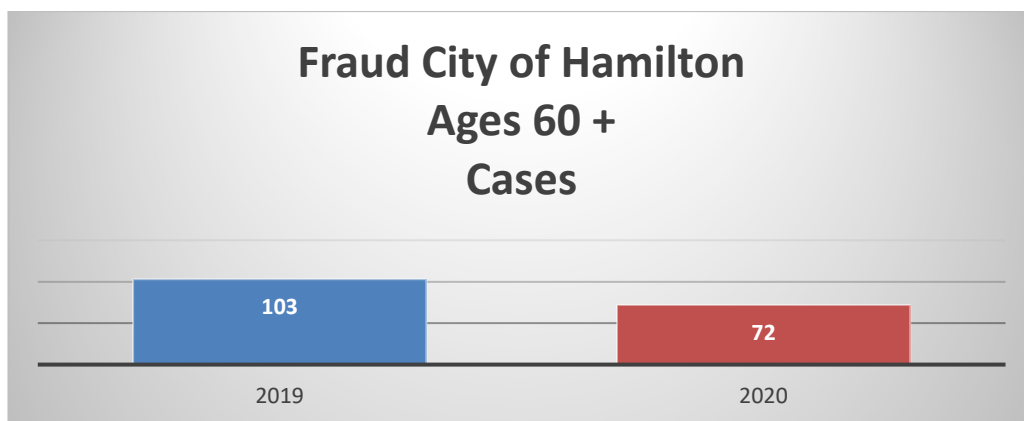
Mass Marketing Frauds (Scams)

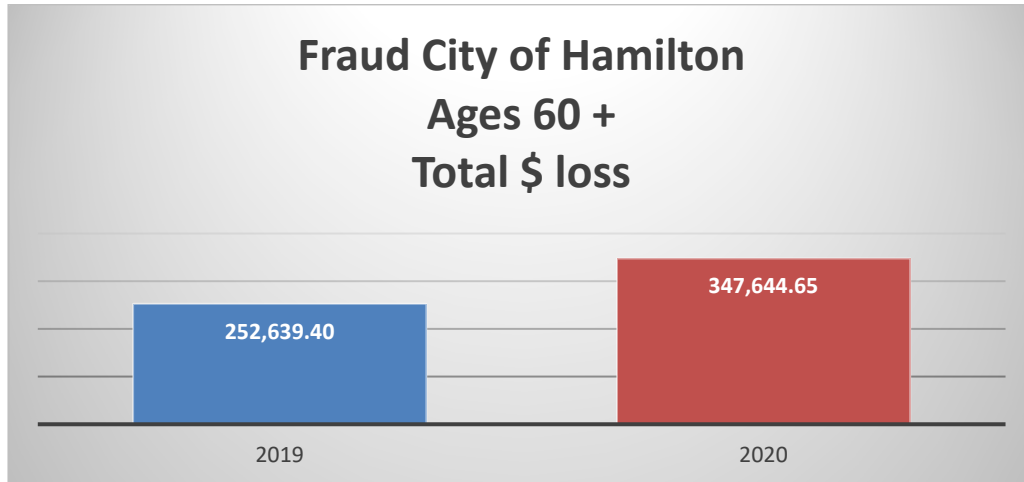
Mass Marketing Frauds are an area of growing concern in financial crimes, not just in Hamilton, but also across Canada. Seniors and vulnerable adults are being targeted by these frauds. Along with the financial loss suffered by the individual, being a victim to these scams can also have a devastating effect on their overall health and sense of security. The fraudsters will often use very persuasive language and trickery to lure the victims and continue this deceit in order to take as much money as possible from the victim. Although the number of reported Mass Marketing Frauds, involving seniors across Canada, has decreased in 2020, statistics from the Canadian Anti-Fraud Agency show there has been an increase in the total dollars loss from 2019 to 2020. In 2019, there were 103 reports and 32 victims of Fraud 60+ in Hamilton compared to 72 report and 27 victims in 2020. Although there was a significant increase in the dollar loss from \$252, 639.40 in 2019 to \$347, 644.65 in 2020.



These statistics are also consistent with the findings of Ontario and Canada. Education and awareness campaigns are likely the root cause with many people now being aware many fraudsters are designing more elaborate scams involving greater dollar loss to try and scam seniors.

- Extortion Scam (Canadian Revenue Agency) - A fraudster poses as a Canadian Revenue agent and tells the victim that they owe money on their taxes.
- Grandparent/ Emergency - A fraudster calls the victim pretending to be one of their grandchildren who is facing an emergency and needs money quickly.
- Prize Winning (Lottery, Publishers Clearing House, Cruise) - A fraudster calls the victim making them believe they have won a lottery; however, they need to send money in order to claim their prize.
- Phishing Scam - A fraudster uses misleading and deceptive emails, falsely claiming to be from a legitimate organization, in an attempt to have the victim surrender private and personal information.





Source: Robert Rochefort, Fraud Analyst Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre RCMP, personal communication, March 24thth, 2021.

Extortion Scams

In Hamilton, the Extortion scam remains to be the number one form of Fraud faced by seniors. Extortion scams occur when an individual unlawfully obtains money, property or services from a person, entity or institution through coercion. Fraudsters use various reasons why a victim urgently needs to pay them money and in the process impersonate legitimate organizations to convince the victim to pay. Several agencies impersonated in Hamilton include Service Ontario, Financial Institutions, the Government of Canada and even the Hamilton Police Service. These included suspects calling victims and impersonating themselves as bank employees, advising victims that they have noticed an issue in their account. As well as suspects impersonating government employees advising their social insurance number (SIN) has been compromised, and police officers requesting assistance to catch criminals. In all of these frauds, the suspect(s) create reasons why the victim urgently needs to pay the money or why the victim must provide personal information.

A new growing trend associated to the extortion scams is the use of Caller I.D. spoofing. Caller I.D. spoofing involves changing the information that appears on the Caller ID display. Fraudsters tend to falsify the caller ID information and impersonate names and phone numbers, making it appear as if the phone calls are coming from a specific number, either one that is known and/or trusted by the victim, or

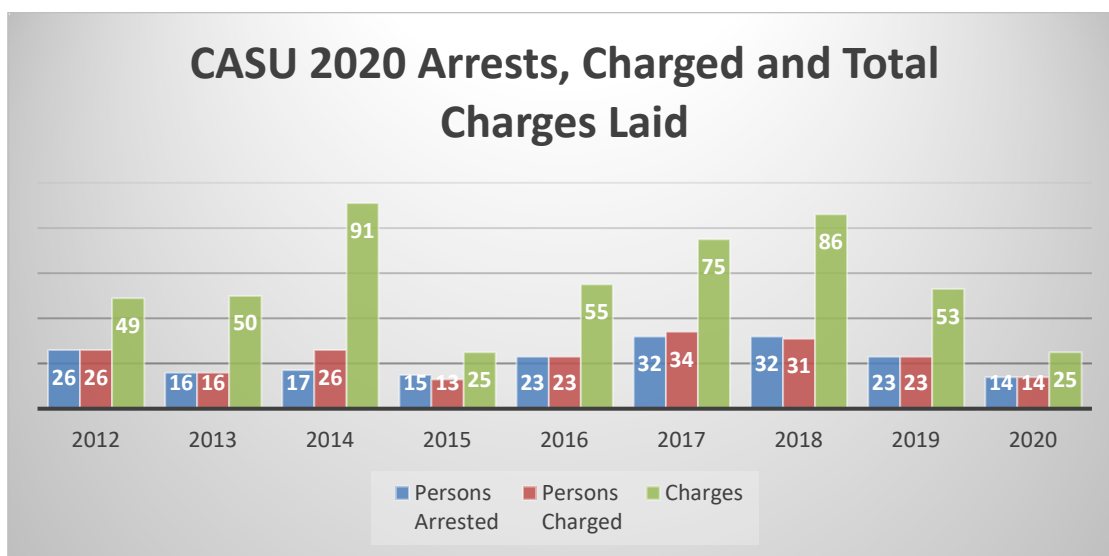


one that indicates a specific geographic location⁴. Spoofed calls can originate from anywhere internet capability is accessible, in any country. A new and emerging trend for Fraudsters is the use of BITCOIN. Fraudsters will convince the citizen using the above mentioned scams to withdraw cash and then direct them to a BITCOIN terminal in the city. The citizen will then buy BITCOIN and it is transferred into the fraudsters account. These investigations are very complex and policing is just starting to learn the process for following the currency. CASU detectives are participating in training sessions to learn the investigative processes dealing with BITCOIN.

ARRESTS AND CHARGES

The predominant number of charges laid are a result of investigations by CASU. The SSO’s focus is primarily on quality of life and preventative initiatives. Additionally, the SSO’s and CASU Detectives often will resolve many issues by other means that satisfy all parties, such as education, crime prevention initiatives and networking with community partners. With seniors, the criminal justice system is not always the most effective option. Furthermore, in criminal investigations where family members have been identified as the suspects, senior victims are reluctant to support charges against their own family and prefer alternative resolutions.

Of all the crimes that senior’s face the most often reported to the police are financial exploitation, frauds and thefts. These types of investigations are complex, time consuming and challenging. These investigations require multiple interviews, evidence collection including video surveillance, and detailed warrants of financial records.



⁴ Forcepoint (2020). “Cyber EDU, What is Spoofing?”. <http://forcepoint.com/cyber-edu/spoofing>.



CHALLENGES

Most of the cases investigated by the CASU are complex. The investigations often do not meet the Ontario Major Case Management (OMCM) criteria; however, they are investigated and managed using the OMCM guidelines/standards.

Significant financial losses through the abuse of Power of Attorney and through other fraud-related offences must be investigated in a timely fashion due to the vulnerability/age of the victims. Because of the vulnerability of the victim, often they are unable to testify or even see the process through, due to the declining mental or physical abilities including death.

Much of the information required to establish criminality comes from financial institutions and Health Care facilities. Due to privacy legislation, the investigators are required to seek Judicial Authorization to obtain the required documentation. The writing of lengthy search warrants and the process of having them approved by a Judge or Justice of the Peace can take a lot of time and resources. This process often prolongs an investigation for many weeks and sometimes even months.

As cases are assigned to the CASU Detectives, prioritization is the key for the most time-sensitive investigations.

FUTURE CHANGES

On June 25, 2019, The Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP) adopted Resolution 2019-02 proposed by the LEAPS (Law Enforcement Agencies Protecting Seniors) committee. The resolution calls for the Government of Ontario to develop clear guidelines and best practices for police response to incidents of abuse against seniors and vulnerable person. Since the resolution was adopted, a working group comprised of expert members from LEAPS, including HPS, and the OACP was formed. The goal of this working group is to work with the government to develop and implement minimum standards in elder abuse investigations, for all police services across Ontario. COVID has hampered the ability of this working group but as vaccines continue to roll out the group's activities will hopefully be able to increase.



CONCLUSION

The Hamilton Police Service Crimes Against Seniors Unit will continue to be a leader in the Province for its advocacy and investigative expertise dealing with persons 60+ and vulnerable adults. The impact of COVID -19 has been profound affecting every aspect of society. It is clear from the 2020 CASU reporting statistics that COVID has had a significant impact on the reporting of crimes and incidents involving Hamilton's aging and vulnerable population. The CASU in collaboration with the Divisional SSO's will continue to strive to adapt and work on innovative methods to educate and investigate the crimes affecting Seniors and Vulnerable Adults even through the difficulties of COVID.



REFERENCES

1. Abuse and Vulnerable Persons: A Provincial Strategy (OACP/LEAPS working group), 2019
2. Crimes Against Seniors Unit - P.S.B. Annual Report, Hamilton Police Service, 2015
3. Crimes Against Seniors Unit - P.S.B. Annual Report, Hamilton Police Service, 2016
4. Crimes Against Seniors Unit - P.S.B. Annual Report, Hamilton Police Service, 2017
5. Crimes Against Seniors Unit – P.S.B. Annual Report, Hamilton Police Service, 2018
6. Crimes Against Seniors Unit – P.S.B. Annual Report, Hamilton Police Service, 2019
7. Performance Updates, Victims of Crime Branch (Child Abuse/Crimes Against Seniors)
8. Responding to Seniors Issues, Hamilton Police Service, 2015
9. Responding to Seniors Issues, Crimes Against Seniors Unit Staffing and Efficiencies Proposal, 2016.



APPENDIX A



Hamilton Police Service

P&P 4.1.20

VICTIMS OF CRIME BRANCH
CRIMES AGAINST SENIORS UNIT
REFERRAL FORM

RETIREMENT HOMES REGULATORY ACT (O. REG. 166/11) SEC 15(3): The policy to promote zero tolerance of abuse and neglect of residents described in subsection 67(4) of the Act shall, (f) provide that the licensee of the retirement home shall ensure that the appropriate police force is immediately notified of any alleged, suspected or witnessed incident of abuse or neglect of a resident that the licensee suspects may constitute a criminal offence.

LONG TERM CARE HOMES ACT (SEC 98, O. REG. 79/10): Every licensee of a long-term care home shall ensure that the appropriate police force is immediately notified of any alleged, suspected or witnessed incident of abuse or neglect of a resident that the licensee suspects may constitute a criminal offence.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| FACILITY NAME | | | |
| ADDRESS | | | |
| AREA CODE | PHONE NUMBER | EXTENSION | |
| VICTIM'S NAME | | | D O B |
| | | | YY MM DD |
| | | | GENDER |
| OTHER / SUSPECT | | | D O B |
| | | | YY MM DD |
| | | | GENDER |

DIRECTOR OF CARE - SUPERVISING INCIDENT

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------|
| DIRECTOR OF CARE NAME | AREA CODE | PHONE NUMBER | EXT. |
| PERSON REPORTING THE INCIDENT | AREA CODE | PHONE NUMBER | EXT. |

WHAT IS THE SUSPECTED CRIMINAL OFFENCE?

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| HAS MINISTRY OF HEALTH BEEN ADVISED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO | DATE REPORTED TO POLICE YY MM DD | DATE OF OFFENCE YY MM DD | TIME OF OFFENCE |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|

PLEASE SUPPLY A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INCIDENT:

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------|------|
| HAS MEDICAL ATTENTION BEEN SOUGHT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO | WAS THE INCIDENT WITNESSED BY ANYONE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO | | |
| NAME OF WITNESS | | | |
| POSITION | AREA CODE | PHONE NUMBER | EXT. |

PERSONAL INFORMATION IS COLLECTED ON THIS FORM PURSUANT TO THE MUNICIPAL FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION ACT, S.23(2), S.32(B) AND THE POLICE SERVICES ACT, S.41 FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROCESSING THIS RECORD CHECK. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THIS COLLECTION CAN BE DIRECTED TO: RECORDS SUPERVISOR, HAMILTON POLICE SERVICE, 155 KING WILLIAM STREET, HAMILTON, ONTARIO L8R 1A7 (905) 546-4787



| ARE THERE ANY COGNITIVE DEFICITS OF ANY OF THE INVOLVED PERSONS? | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|------|
| VICTIM: (DESCRIBE COGNITIVE ABILITIES) | | | | | |
| HAS THE SUBSTITUTE DECISION MAKER BEEN NOTIFIED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO | | IF YES, NOTIFIED BY WHOM? | | YY MM DD | TIME |
| | | | | | h |
| NAME OF SUBSTITUTE DECISION MAKER | | | AREA CODE | PHONE NUMBER | EXT. |
| | | | | | |
| SUSPECT: (DESCRIBE COGNITIVE ABILITIES) | | | | | |
| HAS THE SUBSTITUTE DECISION MAKER BEEN NOTIFIED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO | | IF YES, NOTIFIED BY WHOM? | | YY MM DD | TIME |
| | | | | | h |
| NAME OF SUBSTITUTE DECISION MAKER | | | AREA CODE | PHONE NUMBER | EXT. |
| | | | | | |

| WHAT SAFETY PLAN HAS BEEN PUT IN PLACE? |
|---|
| |

| ADDITIONAL COMMENTS (IF NEEDED) |
|---------------------------------|
| |

**IF THE SITUATION IS A CRIME IN PROGRESS AND REQUIRES AN IMMEDIATE POLICE RESPONSE:
CALL 9-1-1**

PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED FORM BY EMAIL TO: CASU.REPORTING@HAMILTONPOLICE.ON.CA

| HAMILTON POLICE SERVICE USE ONLY | | |
|---|----------------|----------|
| RECEIVED BY | OFFICER'S NAME | BADGE # |
| | | |
| FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO | COMMENT | YY MM DD |
| | | |

