



Ottawa Police Services Board / Ottawa Police Service

2018 Public Research

NOVEMBER 21ST, 2018 PRESENTATION

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Methodology



The OPS and OPSB gathered input using various methods to maximize the inclusion of harder-to-reach residents such as racialized/visible minorities and other vulnerable groups. Methods included:

- 1. A representative sample of 3,553 Ottawa residents surveyed based on a randomly-drawn sample of households;
- 2. An online public-wide version of the survey published on the OPS and OPSB websites and promoted via social media and stakeholder distribution lists/networks for all interested residents to provide feedback, which generated n=1,526 completed surveys;
- **3.** Hosting 4 in-person Partnership in Action Community Consultation sessions of which 122 participants representing 44 community organizations attended;
- 4. The distribution of **Community Engagement Consultation Toolkits** to allow those who would like to host their own discussion and provide input as a group, of which 360 participants from **16 community organizations** representing geographic neighbourhoods and those belonging to or representing the interests of a particular subgroup (or subgroups) of the city; and,
- 5. A social media scan of mentions of OPSB/OPS over the past year.



Residents think crime is on the rise in Ottawa but stable in their neighbourhood

Ottawa

Neighbour-hood

73%

2015 51%

% who say crime has increased across Ottawa over the past 3 years



% who say crime has increased in your neighbourhood over the past 3 years



City Concerns

Driving offenses remain the top concern, but there has been a significant increase in concern about gun violence, hate crimes and sexual assault

Comparison to 2015	■ Very concerned		■ Somewhat o	concerned
0	Distracted driving	42%	4	5% 86%
+2	Speeding cars/aggressive driving	37%	459	82%
+8	Gun violence	47%	3	3% 81%
0	Street gangs	42%	38	% 79%
+2	Presence of drugs/dealers	39%	39%	78%
+1	Youth crime	32%	44%	75%
+4	Sexual assault	30%	44%	74%
+1	Violence against women	29%	44%	73%
0	Vandalism	21%	48%	69%
-1	Internet/cyber crime	27%	41%	68%
+1	Theft from vehicles	19%	49%	67%
-3	Identity theft	25%	40%	65%
+7	Hate incidents/crimes	23%	41%	64%
-8	Break & enter	17%	47%	64%
-8	Robbery	17%	45%	62%
-3	Extremism and radicalization to violence	21%	37%	59%



Neighbourhood Concerns

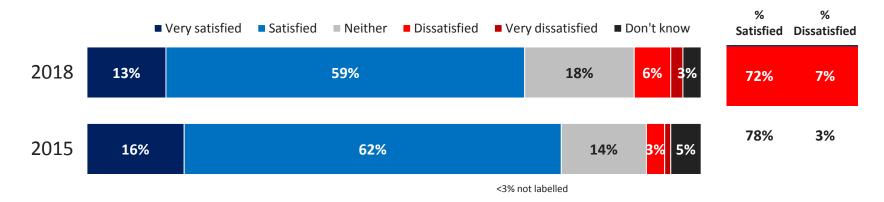
Driving offenses remain the top concern, but concerns about identity theft, cyber crime and hate crime are up

Comparison to 2015	■ Very concerned ■ S	Somewhat co	oncerned		
+3	Speeding cars/aggressive driving	28	%	40%	68%
-6	Distracted driving	23%	40%	, 0	63%
+10	Identity theft	16%	36%	52%	
-4	Theft from vehicles	17%	34%	51%	
+6	Internet/cyber crime	16%	35%	51%	
0	Vandalism	12%	36%	49%	
-13	Break & enter	10%	32%	43%	
-3	Youth crime	13%	27 % 40	%	
-4	Presence of drugs/dealers	15%	22% 37%		
-12	Robbery	9%	25% 34%		
0	Violence against women	11%	22% 33%		
0	Sexual assault	10%	22% 33%		
0	Gun violence	14%	15% 29%		
+5	Hate incidents/crimes	9%	19% 28%		
-7	Street gangs	11%	15% 26%		
0	Extremism and radicalization to violence	9%	17% 25%		



Satisfaction with OPS Services

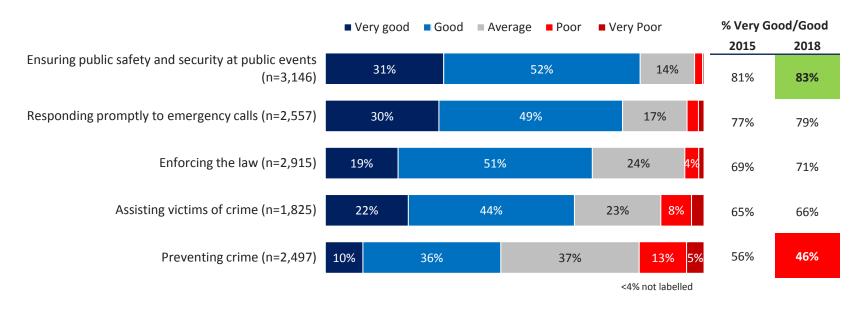
Satisfaction has declined, particularly in terms of OPS' effectiveness in preventing gun violence and gangs





Perceptions of OPS

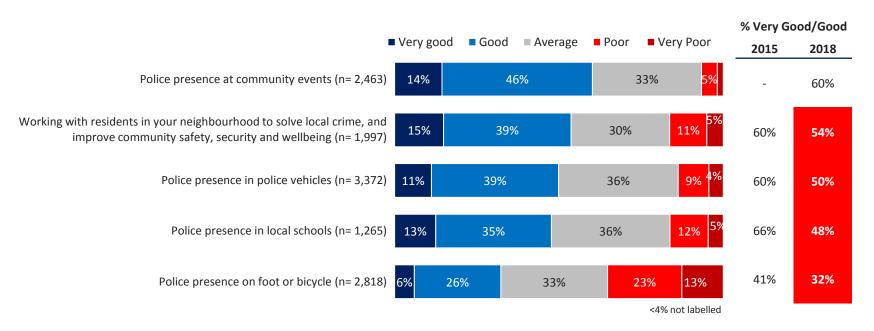
Perceptions of how well OPS is preventing crime are down 10 points



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Perceptions of OPS

Perceptions of police presence are down



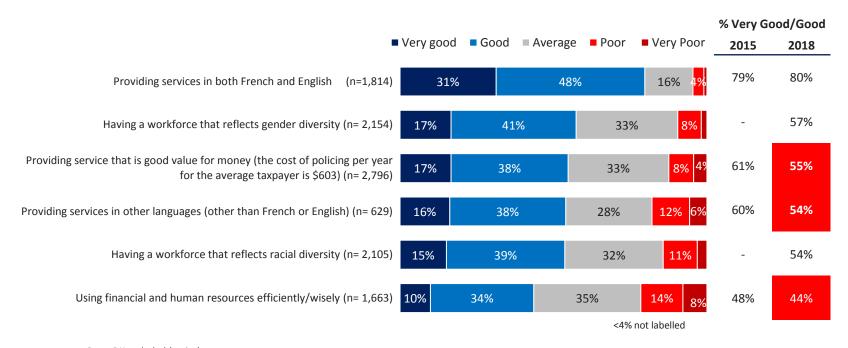
Base: DK excluded (varies)

Q7. How do you rate the performance of the Ottawa Police Service on each of the following? (Please check one answer only for each part of the question)



Perceptions of OPS

Perceptions of value, spending and deploying officers, and language are down



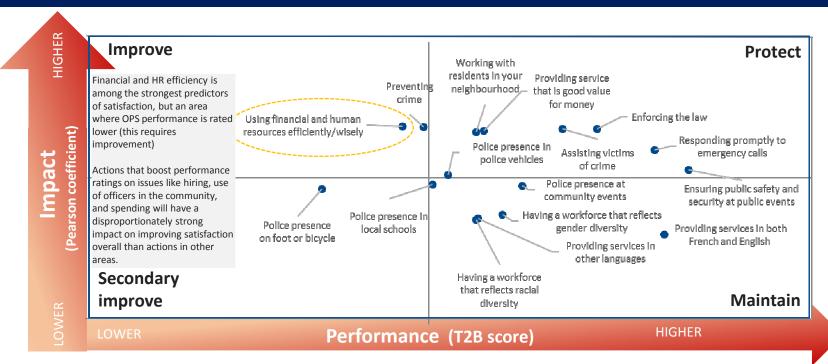
Base: DK excluded (varies)

Q7. How do you rate the performance of the Ottawa Police Service on each of the following? (Please check one answer only for each part of the question)



Improving Perceptions of Quality of Services

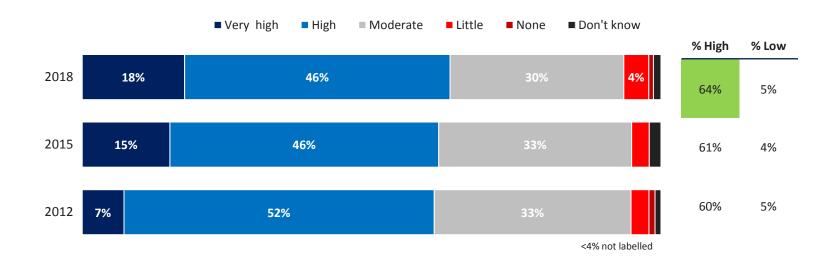
... focus on how officers are deployed, community policing, and presence overall



Q7. How do you rate the performance of the Ottawa Police Service on each of the following? (Please check one answer only for each part of the question) Base: DK excluded (varies) Q9. Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of the service provided by the Ottawa Police? Base: Total Respondents (n=3,553)

Trust in OPS

Lower performance ratings have not yet negatively impacted public trust in the OPS



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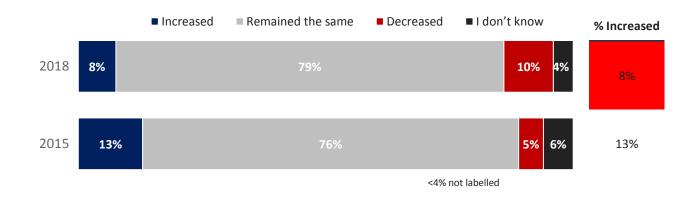
Base: Total Respondents (n=3,553)

Q12. What level of trust do you have in the Ottawa Police Service?

*Prior to 2018, the question was: What level of confidence do you have in the Ottawa Police Service?

Trust in OPS

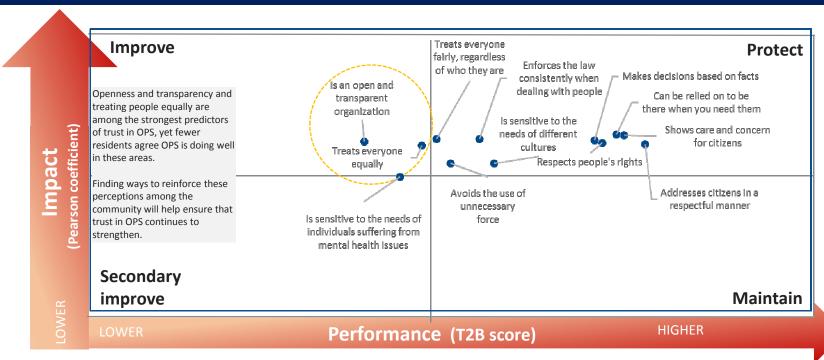
Most say their trust is about the same, but % who say it has decreased has doubled





Improving Trust in the OPS

... focus on openness/transparency and treating everyone equally

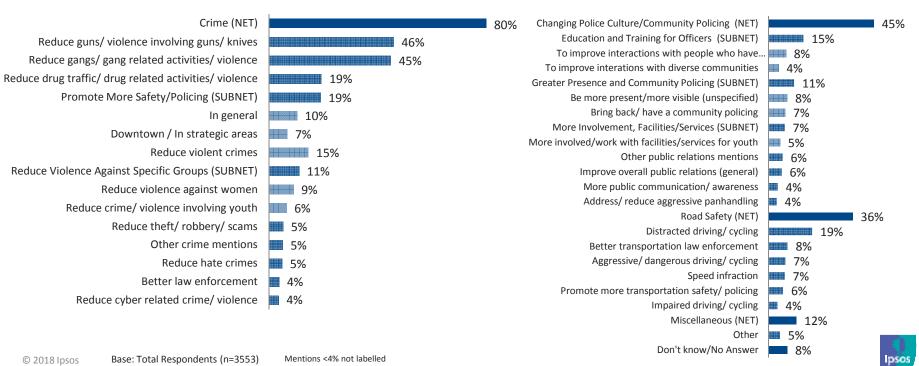


Q12. What level of trust do you have in the Ottawa Police Service? Base: Total Respondents (n=3,553)

Q15. When you think about Ottawa Police Service, to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Base: Total Respondents (n=3,553)

What Residents Think Should Be Priorities

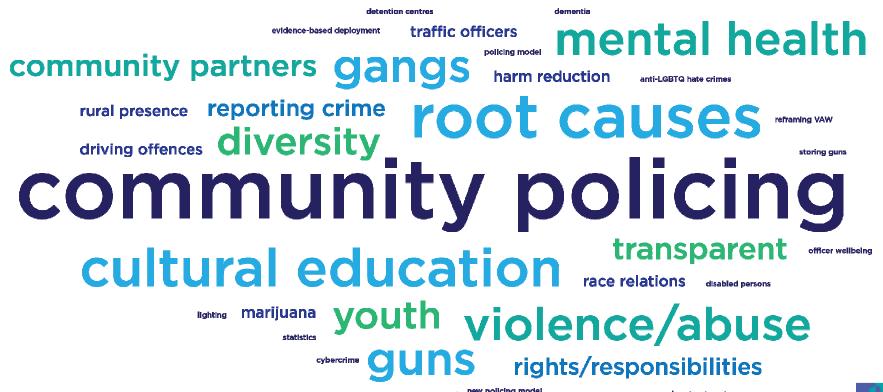
Reducing weapons, gang violence, other violent crime, drugs...



Q21. Please suggest what you think the top priorities of the Ottawa Police Services Board and/or the Ottawa Police Service should be over the next three years.

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Suggested Priorities for OPS/OPSB



Recommendations

Police Presence vs. Community Policing

- There is a desire for **greater police presence** to prevent crime, particularly gun violence, gangs, and violence against women and vulnerable groups, but also to improve road safety and traffic crimes (e.g. distracted driving).
- However, it is also clear that for many, community presence does not equal community policing. It is not just about more boots on the ground.
- Community policing is needed to address the underlying issues that give rise to crime; a return to
 community policing where officers are working with the community, community groups and leaders,
 schools and youth to build relationships and solve problems that support the community and its
 members.
- Community policing is mentioned frequently among racialized and marginalized groups, as it is seen as
 an effective way to address the roots causes of crime and ultimately prevent people from committing
 crime, and feel safer and more confident reporting crime to the OPS if they were ever to be a victim or
 witness.

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Recommendations

Police Presence vs. Community Policing

• Consult with the public and community groups on the appropriate allocation of spending of each of these prior to making significant decisions. The OPS needs the support of the public in how it is deploying officers and spending funds effectively, as views on both of these have a significant impact on the public's overall perceptions of the OPS/OPSB.

The desire for a culture change

- In order to work effectively with the community, the OPS needs to heed the guidance of residents and take a hard look at its culture. That entails not only improving the **diversity of its workforce**, but adopting an overall **attitude of openness** that involves investigating acts of discrimination and other mistakes among officers and supporting officers in training cultural diversity and mental health.
- The time to act is now as the public's trust is at a tipping point.

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THANK YOU. QUESTIONS?

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