



2017 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION SURVEY ON CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY POLICING RESULTS: Submitted by: Tonia Williams/PUBLIC SAFETY ANALYST

Kahawaike Peacekeeper Service Board

The information contained herein was compiled from June-August 2017 by Public Safety Commission summer Student Lily Deer.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
SECTION 2: RESPONDENT PROFILE	3
SECTION 3: PERCEPTION OF CRIME IN COMMUNITY.....	3
SECTION 4: SUBJECTIVE FEEDBACK OF SURVEYS	6
SECTION 5: STAKEHOLDER'S INTERVIEWS	14
SECTION 6: CRIME & INTERVENTION STATISTICS 2015-2017	19

Executive Summary

The 2017 Community Consultation Project on Crime Prevention and Community Policing began with a survey which took place from June 27th to July 11th 2017. The surveys were administered online throughout this period, as well as in person through a kiosk at the Kahnawà:ke Service Complex on June 27th, 28th, and 30th 2017.

The Community Consultation Survey on Crime Prevention and Community Policing was divided into three parts: Respondent Data, Feelings of Safety and Perception of crime in Kahnawà:ke, and Assessment of Community Policing. There were 227 completed surveys in total; 122 in-person, and 105 completed online. It contained 3 questions concerning respondent data, and 10 opinion questions. Below are some highlights. For the full quantitative breakdown, see Appendix A.

In addition, eight (8) individual interviews were conducted between key community stakeholders in the areas of professional governance, leadership, technical, and policing positions which took place between- July 25- August 9, 2017. All interviews were for the purpose of gauging professional perception on the strengths, weaknesses and where the future of policing should be concentrated.

SECTION 1: Respondent Profile

- Female – 134/222 → 60%
 - Male – 88/222 → 40%
- Total # of respondents = 222
Total skipped = 5
98% responded.

What age group are you a part of?

- 14-18 – 2/222 → 0.90%
 - 19-39 – 50/222 → 22.52%
 - 40-59 – 118/222 → 53.15%
 - 60-79 – 51/222 → 22.97%
 - 80+ – 1/222 → 0.45%
- Total # of respondents = 222
Total skipped = 5

Are you a resident of Kahnawake?

- Yes – 214/221 → 96.83%
 - No – 7/221 → 3.17%
- Total # of respondents = 221
Total skipped = 6
97% responded.

“Average respondent was female, between the age of 40-59 and a resident of Kahnawake”

SECTION 2. Perception of Crime in the Community

1. Do you think the overall rate of crime in Kahnawà:ke has:

- a) Increased: $127/214 = 59.35\%$
 - b) Decreased: $13/214 = 6.07\%$
 - c) Remained the same – $50/214 \approx 23.36\%$
 - d) I am unable to respond/ Unsure – $24/214 = 11.21\%$
- Total # of respondents = 214
Total skipped = 13
94% responded.

“60% of respondents believe crime has increased”

2. Which type of crime do you think is occurring most often in Kahnawà:ke? ¹

- a) Violence (includes domestic violence) – $65/213 = 30.52\%$
 - b) Theft: $71/213 = 33.33\%$
 - c) Organized crime: Drugs : $124/213 = 58.22\%$
 - d) Traffic violations (includes speeding) : $37/213 = 17.37\%$
- Total # of respondents = 213
Total skipped = 14

94% responded.

“Organized crime leads the way as the most type of occurring crime in Kahnawake”

¹ For more information and comments on this section see Appendix A

3. **Do you believe a large portion of crime in Kahnawà:ke goes unreported? If yes, which is the most underreported?**

- a) I do not believe a large portion of crime in Kahnawà:ke goes unreported: 22/ 212=10.38%
- b) Domestic abuse & violence: **80/ 212= 37.74%**
- c) Sexual assault: 42/ 212 = 19.81%
- d) Elder's abuse: 39/ 212= 18.40%
- e) Organized crime: 38/ 212= 17.92%
- f) Substance possession, distribution :73/ 212= 34.43%
- g) Impaired driving: 36/ 212=16.98%

Total respondents = 212

Total skipped = 15

93% responded.

"38% of respondents believe domestic violence and abuse goes unreported"

4. **What do you perceive as the main cause of crime in Kahnawà:ke?**

- a) Drug and alcohol abuse : **149/ 207 = 71.98%**
- b) Lack of police presence : 12/ 207=5.80%
- c) Unemployment:50/ 207=24.15%
- d) Lack of access to appropriate preventative services: 27/ 207: 13.04%

Total respondents = 207

Total skipped = 20

91% responded.

"Drug/Alcohol abuse and lack of employment mark the top two causes of crime in Kahnawake"

5. **Where do you receive information on crime in Kahnawà:ke?**

- a) Local newspaper (Eastern Door, Iorì:wase):**111/ 212=52.36%**
- b) Local Radio (K103): 42/ 212=19.81%
- c) Social Media (Local media Facebook Pages): 75/ 212= 35.38%
- d) Kahnawà:ke Peacekeepers :13/ 212= 6.13%
- d) Other : 32/ 212 =15.09%
- e) All of above, and conversations within the community

Total respondents = 212

Total skipped = 15

93% responded.

"The Eastern Door and social media were the main sources of information on crime in Kahnawake"

Assessment of Community Policing

6. How satisfied are you with the performance of the Kahnawà:ke Peacekeepers?

- a) **Very satisfied : 48/ 206 =23.30%**
- b) **Somewhat satisfied: 108/ 206=52.43%**
- c) Indifferent:34/ 206= 16.50%
- d) Somewhat dissatisfied; 12/ 206= 5.83%
- e) Very dissatisfied :4/ 206=1.94%

Total respondents = 206

Total skipped = 21

91% responded.

“75% of respondents reported as being satisfied to very satisfied with the performance of the

7. Which three (3) activities do you think the Kahnawà:ke Peacekeepers do well?

- a) **Law enforcement : 113/ 199= 56.78%**
- b) Relations with community :78/ 199= 39.20%
- c) Engaging in a respectful and unbiased manner :55/ 199=27.64%
- d) Crime prevention approaches :35/ 199= 17.59%
- e) **Ensuring public safety at gatherings :118/ 199= 59.30%**
- f) **Responsiveness :124/ 199 = 62.31%**
- g) Providing information to community on services: 50/ 199= 25.13%

Total respondents = 199

Total skipped = 28

88% responded.

“Responsiveness, Ensuring public safety at gatherings”

8. Which three (3) activities do you think the Kahnawà:ke Peacekeepers can improve on?

- a) Law enforcement :73/ 201= 36.32%
- b) Relations with community :100/ 201= 49.75%
- c) **Engaging in a respectful and unbiased manner:102/ 201= 50.75%**
- d) **Crime prevention approaches:117/ 201= 58.21%**
- e) Ensuring public safety at gatherings:31/ 201= 15.42%
- f) Responsiveness: 49/ 201= 24.38%
- g) **Providing information to community on services: 111/ 201= 55.22%**

Total respondents = 201

Total skipped = 26

89% responded.

“Crime prevention, providing information on community services and Engaging in a respectful and unbiased”

SECTION #3

Subjective Feedback of Survey Questions:

1. What do you think could be done to reduce crime in Kahnawake?

Total Comments: 92

Categorized into six (6) areas:

1.1 Mental Health, Drug & Alcohol use: 10/96=.09%

- Curbing the sale and access to alcohol

1.2 Education on crime prevention: 15/96= 15.6%

- Including victims services
- Abuse

1.3 Community Based policing that included: 20/92= 20%

- Greater police presence at community events and crime areas
- Cultivate a better relationship that will promote more crime reporting.
- More presence in all schools (and streets/on foot/bike patrol).
- More media appearances
- Campaigns on the importance of reporting crime
- Releasing formal activity/crime reports

1.4 Peacekeeper Performance: 22/96=22%

- More training opportunities
- More enforcement on (drugs/drinking and driving).
- More officers.
- Enforce Kahnawake Laws.

1.5 Employment, Resources, Pro-social community Activities: 16/96=16%

- MCK to work more with businesses to provide more guidance
- Not enough jobs or resources for people to make pro social choices

1.6 Community punishments for offenders such as banishment for serious crimes:12/96=12%

- Watching offenders more closely

*"Peacekeeper Performance
rated as most influential factor
that could impact crime rates"*

2. What are some of the suggested activities and initiatives that the Kahnawake Peacekeepers can implement to strengthen their relationship with the community?

Total Comments: 70

Categorized into four (4) areas:

“Proactive policing, not reactive policing” – Community member

2.1 Public Relations/Engagement/Education: 42/906=60%

- More visibility in community and events (out walking the “beat” or bicycle patrol)
- More police presence on community boards (taking more interest in community)
- See kiosks on crime prevention
- Promote ride alongs
- Take initiative and promote neighborhood watch programs
- Focus on face to face personal contact
- Talk to community members and listen to what they want
- More visibly of all officers, not just one (1);

2.2 Enforcement: 9/70=12%

- More stop checks
- More arrests/investigations on drug dealers
- Enforce Kahnawake Law
- Respond to all calls
- More fines

2.3 Overall attitude/Image:

- Be more approachable
- Take job more seriously
- End “preference” giving to relatives;

“60% of respondents believe Public Relations/Engagement improvements need to be made”

2.4 Accountability: 5/70= 7%

- reassure community that something is being done about drugs
- Provide monthly reports on crime/activities
- Facebook Page: update daily, keep coming informed.
- Public Appearance training

What do you think could be done to reduce crime in Kahnawake?

COMMENT SUMMARY

One hundred and sixty-two (162) comments were recorded on the surveys between two (2) posed questions regarding Peacekeeper performance and crime within Kahnawake. For the question “What do you think could be done to reduce crime in Kahnawake”? 92 comments were recorded for this question and organized in themes through-out the survey. A total of six (6) themes were identified as (1) Mental Health, Drug & Alcohol use, (2) Education on crime prevention, (3) Community based policing, (4) Peacekeeper performance, (5) Employment, Resources, pro-social community activities, (6) Community punishments for offenders such as banishments for serious crimes.

Mental Health Conditions, access to and use of drugs/ alcohol (10/96) were believed to contribute to the causes of crime within the community. Respondents identified that needed additional programming and support in the community in order combat crime. Limiting access to the sale and distribution of alcohol, and tighter enforcement control on drugs were reported as a way to combat crime. Within this question, and throughout the survey, respondents had concerns for the high amount of alcohol and illegal substance abuse were stated and associated with crime. It was suggested there be a culturally-based traditional rehabilitation center be created in Kahnawake. Further, there were desires for an increase in the number of prevention and resolution programs in regard to counselling, legal and illegal substance abuse, and mental illness.

Education on crime prevention Community members voiced the desire for prevention programs and awareness campaigns be held by the Kahnawake Peacekeepers for the general public. Respondents suggested the Kahnawake Peacekeepers could highlight the importance of making reports and encourage the community to do so. Further, informing the public of how and where to file a report was mentioned. It was also suggested programming be increased or created for specific groups within the community: children, youth, elders, business owners, and property owners. In

addition, respondents felt education on different criminal activities such as elder and domestic abuse and promote information on victims' services all may prove beneficial to reduce overall crime.

Community based policing initiatives marked the highest rated concern and potentially greatest impact on crime within the community, as respondents reported the need for a better relationship between the Peacekeepers and community in order to reduce crime rates. Surveyors indicated that strengthening the relationship and Kahnawake Peacekeepers could promote trust and facilitate greater reporting of criminal activities and participation in investigations. Some of the re-occurring highlighted activities suggested that the Peacekeepers could engage included;

- Being more visible to the public via community events;
- Being more friendly and approachable;
- Engaging in dialogue with the community through monthly updates and social media;
- Welcoming communication from community;
- Compiling statistics crime and activity statistics
- Listening to the community's concerns about crime

Peacekeeper Performance (related to quality of Policing Service) was identified as an area that needed improvement to reduce crime. Surveyors wanted to see more resources allocated to the Peacekeepers that would increase the number of Peacekeepers, number of patrols, interventions, investigations and arrests. Respondents also wanted to see Kahnawake Law enforced and expressed a need for specialized training for Peacekeepers for intervention/counselling services that all could work toward the reduction of crime. Other areas related to the peacekeeper performance indicated strengthening the force through the following;

- More public communications concerning targeting crime;
- Diversity visibility and patrolling methods: foot and bicycle patrols.
- Hire Peacekeepers who are not from the community, as there were concerns of bias between application of the law to relations to the officers;
- Have shorter Peacekeeper work shifts;
- Provide sensitivity training for Peacekeepers on how to engage with the public;

Employment, Resources &proc-social community activities were also identified as areas respondents felt could influence the reduction of crime. Consequently, lack of these areas was also identified to count toward causes to crime within the community. Some respondents noted (in the comment section) that that the MCK is making it difficult to create and sustain businesses in the

community by maintaining unattainable standards for funding and lack of political support for areas involving jurisdiction. It also was suggested (through verbal and or comments) that there be a redistribution of wealth within the community, as extremes forms of poverty to great wealth exist within the community could be adding to the crime causation. Respondents also want to see more funding available for people seeking higher education and to encourage higher levels of education within the community.

Some people called for a revival of the language, cultural teachings, and decolonization within the community. Others were more specific, viewing the reduction of crime as achievable by starting within individual families. There was a call for stronger family units, instilling strong values and respect for the community. These activities would provide pro social activities, leading away from criminal activity. Currently, respondents believe there are not enough jobs or support for local businesses to sustain a healthy economy that would also lead to less crime.

Community punishments for offenders (banishment) theme included a concentrated area of comments that was interested in creating a format for community based punishments outside of the criminal code for known offenders. Banishment was mentioned several times; as respondents felt it was up to the community to start initiating its own form of communal practice for serious (and or repeat) offenders. Some respondents felt that Kahnawake has sovereignty over areas of punishment toward community members committing serious crimes that would impact collective safety. Some individuals felt the approach should be harsher punishments, or additional consequences to that of the Quebec or Canadian justice systems. Others believed a more restorative-justice approach should be taken, such as assisting in the reintegration process after a community member is released from prison and or watching offenders more closely that are released back into the community. More specific comments included:

- Temporary or permanent banishment for illegal substance distributors, repeat offenders, those involved in organized crime;
- Stricter consequences in general and on gambling: larger fines, more regulations following release from prison;
- Releasing names of individuals who committed crimes to the public;
- Regulations for local cigarette stores;
- The Court of Kahnawake to be given the power to hear cases.

What are some of the suggested activities that the Kahnawake Peacekeepers can implement that would strengthen their relationship with the community?

A total of seventy (70) comments were received for this section and categorized into four (4) themes; (1) Public relations/engagement/education, (2) Enforcement, (3) Overall attitude/image, (4) Accountability.

Public relations/engagement/education topped the list as the highest reoccurring theme respondents felt Peacekeepers could engage in order to build their relationship with the community (42/70). Respondents included their need to see a varied amount of Peacekeepers more a part of the community, including seeing their representation on boards and commissions and a part of community events. In addition to being more engaged while on duty, in a preventative, public relations type capacity. Some highlighted comments included;

- More visibility in community in varied capacities (out walking the “beat” or bicycle patrol)
- More police presence on community boards (taking more interest in community)
- See kiosks on crime prevention.
- Promote ride alongs
- Take initiative and promote neighborhood watch programs
- Focus on face to face personal contact
- Talk to community members and listen to what they want
- More visibility of all officers in public relations, not just one officer.

Enforcement was also an area of issue for respondents who had comment on various types of improvements could be made regarding how officers enforced laws within the community. They felt that more actions could be taken by the Peacekeepers in various areas that affected how crime was enforced in the territory that would ultimately work toward reducing crime altogether. Such examples included;

- More spot checks on highways and in community;
- More arrests for drugs;
- Enforcement of Kahnawake Law.
- Responses to all calls
- More ticket issuance;
- More investigations.

Accountability of the Peacekeepers formulated an individual theme that respondents identified as wanting to see more of in order to contribute to the overall reduction of crime within the community. Many comments in this area were categorized on the basis of what respondents felt the peacekeepers could introduce as measures that would expand the overall level of trust. Some of these areas included;

- Providing monthly activity reports to the community (not just in Eastern Door), rather reports that dealt with crime stats, community based activities and other relevant information.
- More engagement with community asking their opinion on performance and reporting those findings on a regular basis.
- More training for Peacekeepers for various areas of law enforcement

For this theme, respondents wanted to promote greater accountability from the Peacekeepers with regard to their activities. This sentiment went in part to wanting to see the peacekeepers- themselves communicate their activities through engagement in areas such as (training, crime stats, crime prevention etc.) that would provide a greater sense of activities and willingness to engage directly with the community.

SECTION 4: STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

INTERVIEW RESULTS:

In order to provide a greater context for public feedback on community based policing issues; a series of interviews took place between key community stakeholders in the areas of professional governance, leadership, technical, and policing positions took place between- July 25- August 9, 2017. A total of eight (8) interviews took place in order to gauge perception on the strengths, weaknesses and where the future of policing should be concentrated.

1. What experience or understanding do you have with the creation of the Peacekeepers, the Service Board, or policing policy?

8/9 (88%) of interviewees reported having experience and or knowledge with creation of the Peacekeepers, the Peacekeepers Service Board or policing policy.

Interviewees:

- Grand Chief Joe Norton
- Chief Robert Patton
- Chief Peacekeeper, Dwaine Zacharie
- Commissioner of Public Safety, Ron Skye
- Chief Gina Deer
- Director of Lands, Melanie Gilbert
- Assistant Chief Peacekeeper, Jody Diabo
- Former Grand Chief, Andrew Delisle Sr.

DIRECT COMMENTS FROM ALL INTERVIEWS FOR QUESTION #2:

- Before discussions began about forming Kahnawake peacekeepers because of the threat of RCMP, QPP patrolling Kahnawake.
- Volunteers began patrolling
- Original idea was to have 6 peacekeepers: 2 youth, 2 elders, and 2 general.
- Initially Federal government provided funding for policing, then they said they didn't have enough money, so forced to go to Quebec.
- Officers went to Nicolette to get training and eventually went back to RCMP training in Saskatchewan.
- 1972 big community issues over membership. SQ came in to deal with membership issues, SQ cars were burned.
- 1979 Peacekeepers didn't enforce MCK orders and all the Peacekeepers were fired and replaced by volunteers until they were rehired shortly after.
- R.C.M.P now trains Peacekeepers and involves a community policing module in their training. However, there is no on- going additional training on community policing available.
- Shift over time to veteran officers, to younger crew at moment.
- Many political movements happened in the late 70's that led to the formation of the PK's.

- 1995 was first discussion regarding a Peacekeeper civilian oversight body (PAB) with a tripartite agreement.
- During that time there was no administration support by the MCK, all finances for an oversight body came directly from the agreement.
- it contained 5-6 community members at time (1995).
- The PK budget was decided by the Chief PK and MCK finance. Unused funds went back into general MCK fund.
- in 2004 there was a falling out between the MCK, PAB whereby the PAB was disbanded by the MCK.
- MCK decided to review and an assessment be done by MCK and Tewa to identify concerns, issues etc.
- In 2006 there was another agreement being discussed with Quebec/Canada, this time the Office of the Council of Chiefs (OCC).
- The result was an installation of the PSB put in in 2008.
- From 2008-2014 PSB addresses all objectives in originally began by Tewa and MCK.
- PSB/Chief Peacekeeper developed a 5 year plan (training, increase in wages, reporting mechanisms).
- Budget costs went from 2.1 million in 2006 to 4.6 million in 2016. Increases needed to be addressed with funding partners.
- In addition to increase in officers from 25-33 and 3 civilian support staff.
- Currently, there was a review of PSB in last year and a half and a policy handbook created.
- Many changes, such as, when a criminal act is committed between two officers, the PSB hires outside policing agency to investigate.
- Prior to 2006 there were 15 reports made to Quebec police oversight/ethics body.
- From 2006- current now have 3 complaints sent to Quebec. Process has improved.
- Providing intelligence to PK's as a virtue of being from the community is positive.
- Benefits to community policing, however, the funding and legal status of First Nations policing (Kahnawake) need to be addressed. Right now the funding is not considered an essential service, rather a temporary program under grants and programming dollars. This needs to change and become permanent.

2. What is your understanding of community-based policing and its significance in Kahnawake?

8/9-88% of respondents reported having an understanding of community based policing and identified its significance.

DIRECT COMMENTS FROM INTERVIEWS FOR QUESTION #2:

- Peacekeeping is not policing, more so involved with community events.
- Important because no one understands community better than those from the community.
- Outside forces don't understand the community, in that respect there would be less use of force. More mitigating and working through disputes.
- Peacekeepers are a part of family and community.
- Community policing needs to be stronger.

- Community policing is a way to teach and show community members a different way through a different approach that works toward less arrests and use of force. Individuals are able to cool off and understand in different approaches offered by the Peacekeepers.

3. What would be the rewards and challenges of Peacekeepers being from the community?

9/9=100% of respondents provided comments on both rewards and challenges of Peacekeepers being from the community.

COMMENTS FROM INTERVIEWS FOR QUESTION #2:

- Rewards: knowing the community and can predict (largely) how people will react.
- Knowing people has a personal impact that can positively or negatively impact situations.
- Challenges: Peacekeepers get put in bad situations whereby enforcement of issues like membership is expected (evictions)
- Problematic to mix politics and policing.
- Perception of Peacekeeper activity is heightened particularly with repetitive firing of PK's with no explanation. It's a small community and everyone knows when someone is fired, but nothing is released by the Chief Peacekeeper in a statement, so it makes force look bad and compromises trust. Better PR statements and explanations are needed to not jeopardize relationship to community. Even if they are personal reasons, there is still a dignified way to make statements so the community knows and does not believe its corruption or bad management is happening. Political relationship between PK's and council needs distancing.
- One respondent was a police officer in another First Nation community and added that there was a difference policing a community not of your own culture. The identification of policing your own culture presents a greater value.
- Community police officers often called "red apple" or white for enforcing the law. There is always a struggle with being accepted by the community for this. Police enforcement can have racial tensions for upholding the laws.
- Outside police forces focus on enforcement while smaller First Nations focus on resolving disputes, peacekeeping, lowering tensions. A more social application of law enforcement.
- Community does not know what Peacekeepers really do because a lot of it is confidential.
- Peacekeepers from community know individuals so can work harder to reduce tensions and conflict to restore harmony/peace and keep people out of prisons by applying proactive social response to crime/conflict.

4. Do you have any areas of concern, regarding crime or Policing within the community?

- Community members do not want to file official reports on any crime.
- PTSD in Kahnawake Peacekeepers without available programming/funding as with other police forces have.
- Not enough Peacekeepers and not enough funding to adequately provide more peacekeepers and training/counselling.

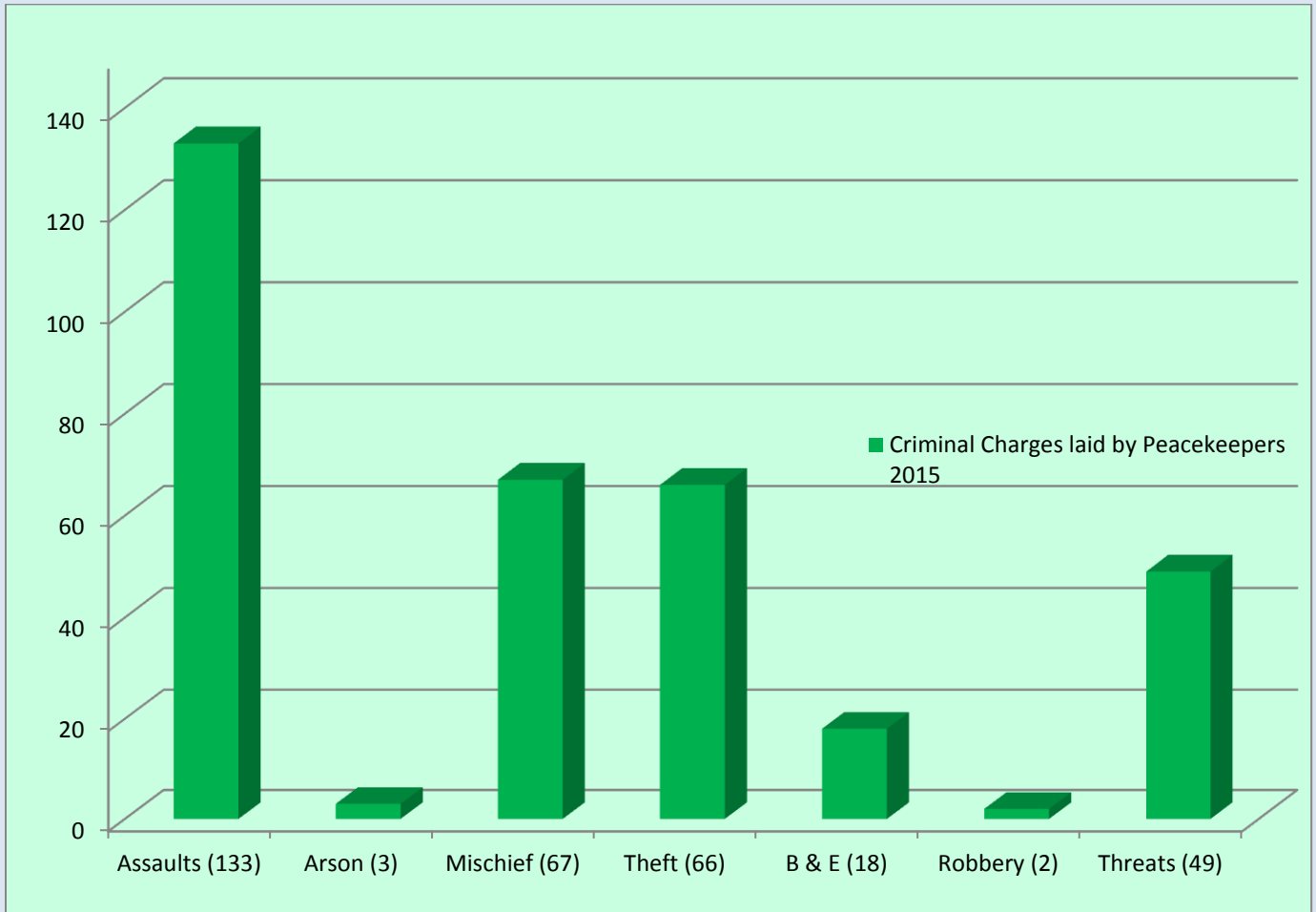
- There is a lack of transparency of what can be enforced with Kahnawake Law. Clarity needs to take place to what the community can expect to be enforced. It seems that laws are introduced and to later find they cannot be enforced-where enforcement begins and ends/parameters for Mohawk law is paramount. Community is led down wrong path to believe that during the Legislative process, it can be enforced, to find out the whole process was a waste of time and Peacekeepers can't enforce.
- What is the role of the portfolio chief for policing? There is nothing being reported to explain that link or responsibility.
- PK's need debriefing on traumatic events they experience.
- Drugs, Impaired driving and four wheeling/water safety.
- Links between substance/alcohol abuse/unemployment and increases in crime.
- Kahnawake Labor unit helps Kahnawake residents look for employment in the construction field (could expand outside of construction).
- Community needs a better understanding of what the Peacekeepers actually do and have to deal with.

5. Would you like to see an annual report or crime statistics be published by the Peacekeepers every year?

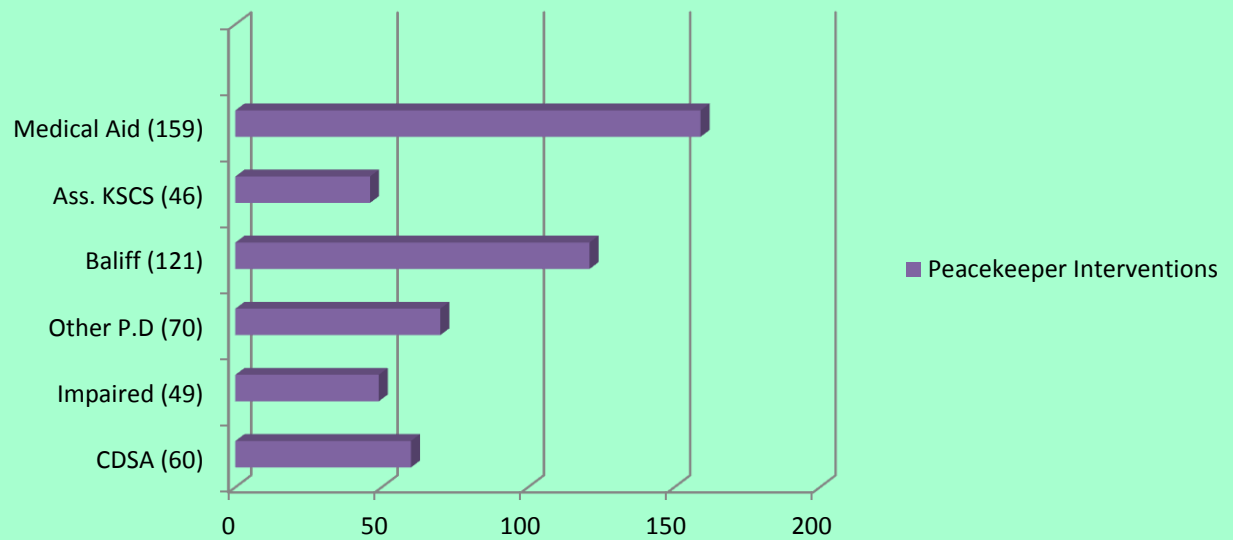
- Yes, publish actual crime rates will promote a realistic awareness of actual crime.
- Yes, currently police blotter is all traffic/impaired offenses. Community is not hearing about domestic violence or crimes occurring anywhere else in community, except on road (Highway safety infractions).
- Share crime stats with KSCS and work together to find solutions.
- Publish reports like Executive Directors report (annually and formally) and fold into Executive directors Committee. Be a part of community as an institution.
- Information kiosks at services complex by peacekeepers.
- reports should be focused heavily on prevention (much like KSCS) and let community know this is an area of concern.
- Relationship between Peacekeepers and MCK needs clarity; there should be more one on one with council chiefs and peacekeepers.
- start opening up the relationship with council as a whole, rather than portfolio chief. This will strengthen relationship.
- PK's not always comfortable bringing to portfolio chief, due to their affiliation with PK's, not always an aspect that works. In addition, to the Board or Chief Peacekeeper, new relationships need to be made with council chiefs/ grand chief.
- Yes, annual or formal reports much like other organizations (MCK, KSCS) will give an understanding to community of what peacekeepers have to deal with.
- should be a victim of crimes component to services.
- Yes, issuing formal reports to community will help strengthen relationship to community.
- Yes, publish actual crime in Kahnawake. Make aware of evolving trends of domestic violence as not quiet crime. It is a prevalent and real crime that may promote social change if people understood they are not alone.
- KSCS promote with PK's, no tolerance for violence.
- Hope to see to Town hall meetings once a year.

**SECTION 5:CRIME AND INTERVENTION STATISTICS
2015-2017**

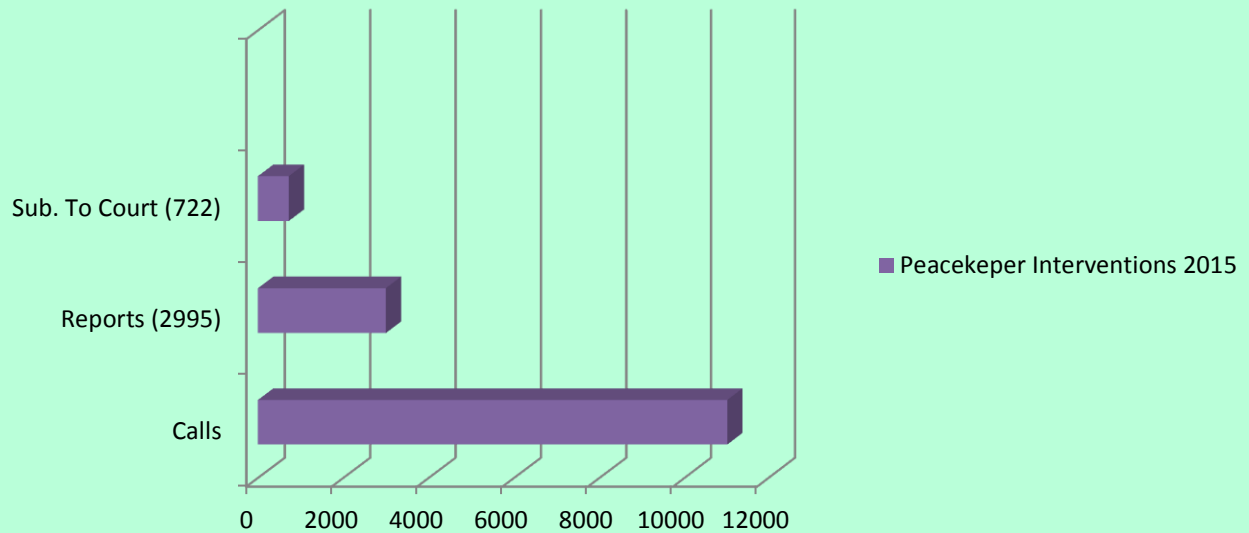
Criminal Charges Laid by Peacekeeper in 2015



Peacekeeper Interventions 2015

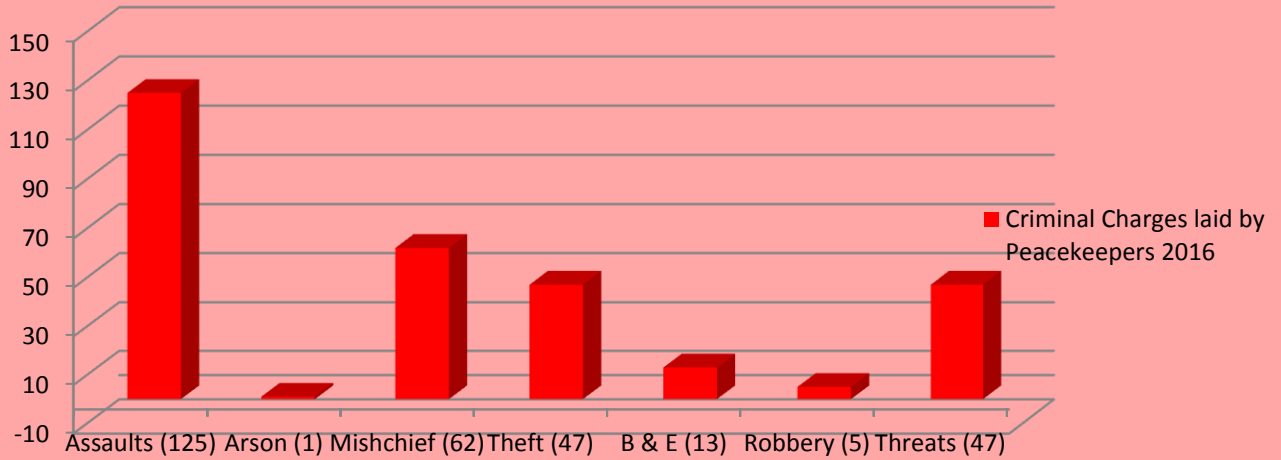


Peacekeeper Interventions 2015



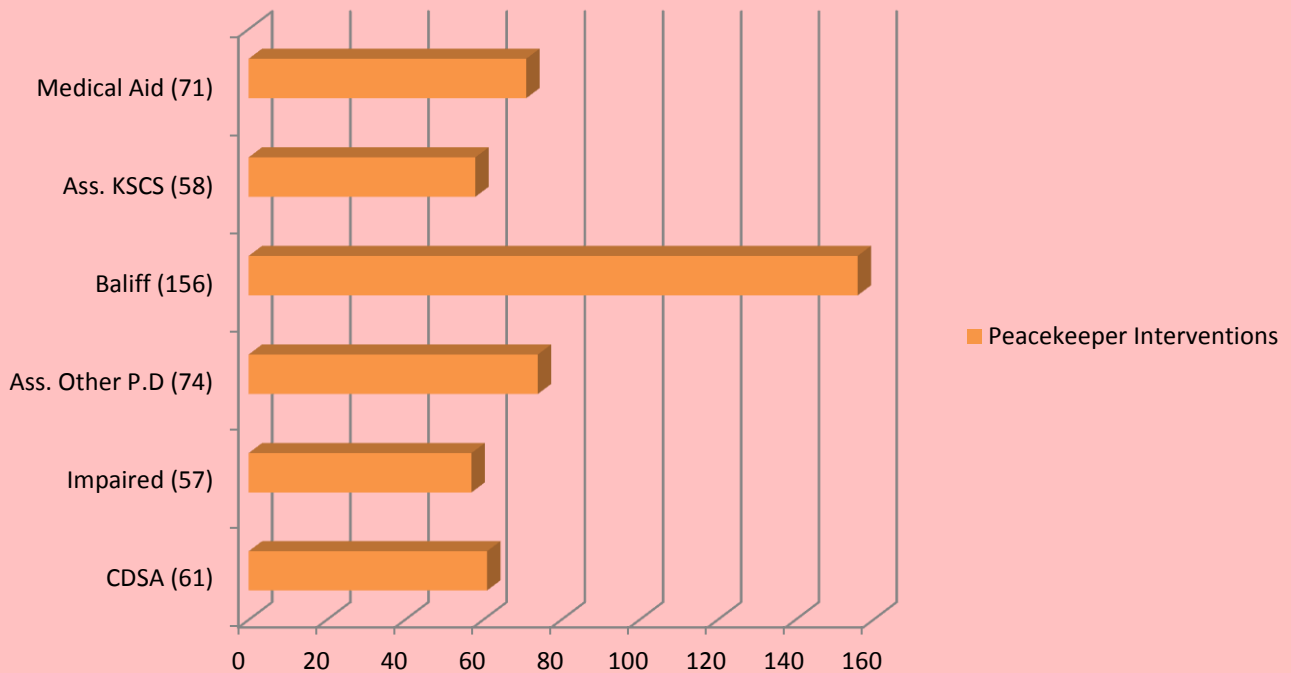
STATISTICS FOR 2016

Criminal Charges laid by Peacekeepers 2016

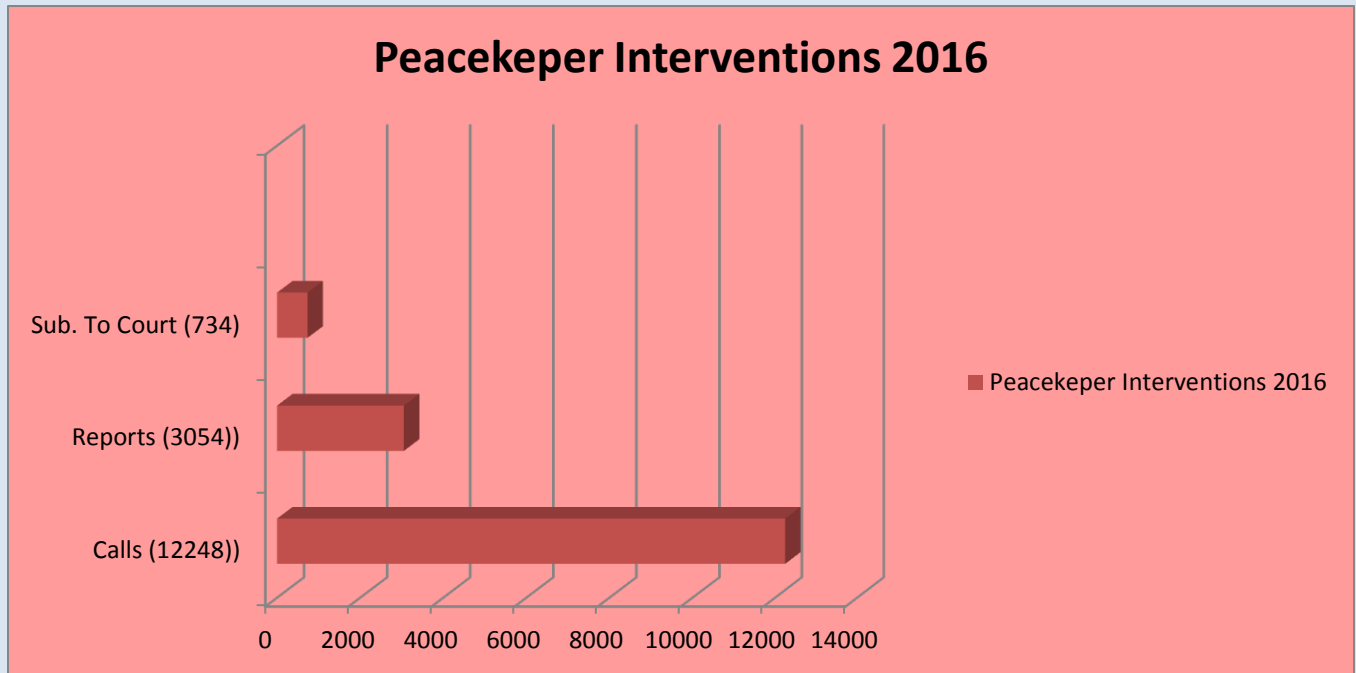


*(CDSA) Controlled Drug & Substance Act

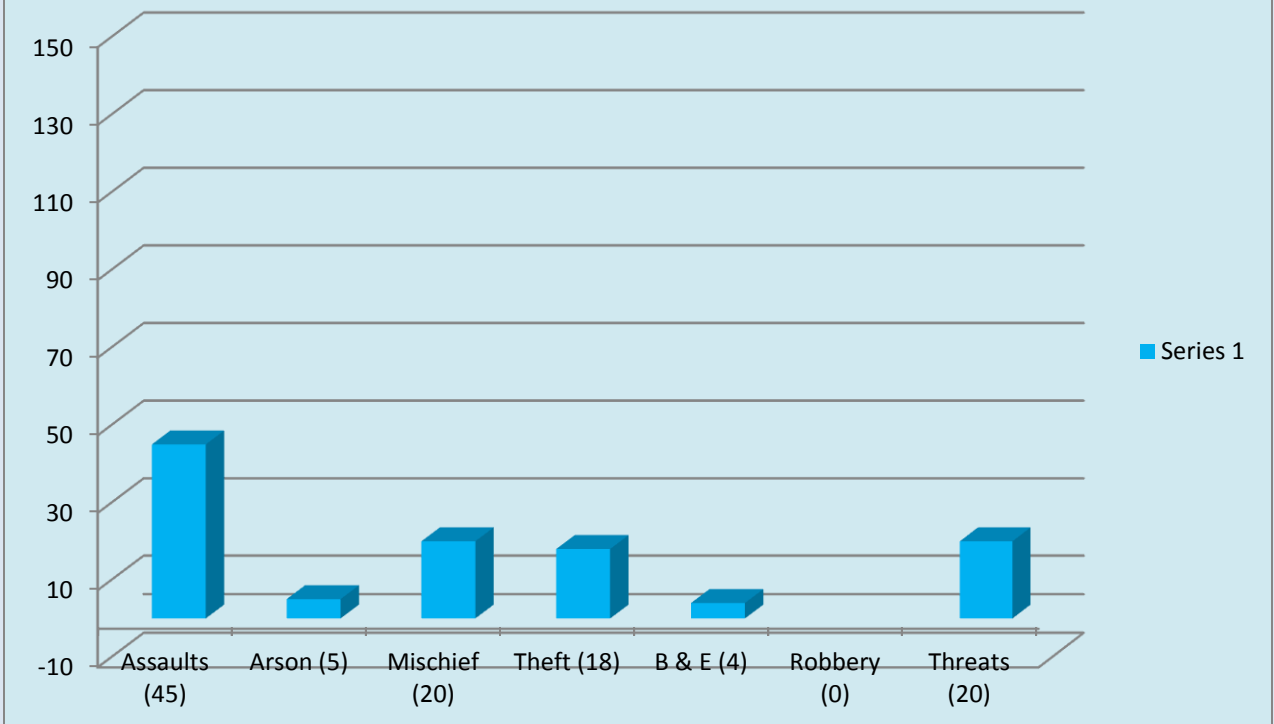
Peacekeeper Interventions 2016



Peacekeeper Interventions 2016

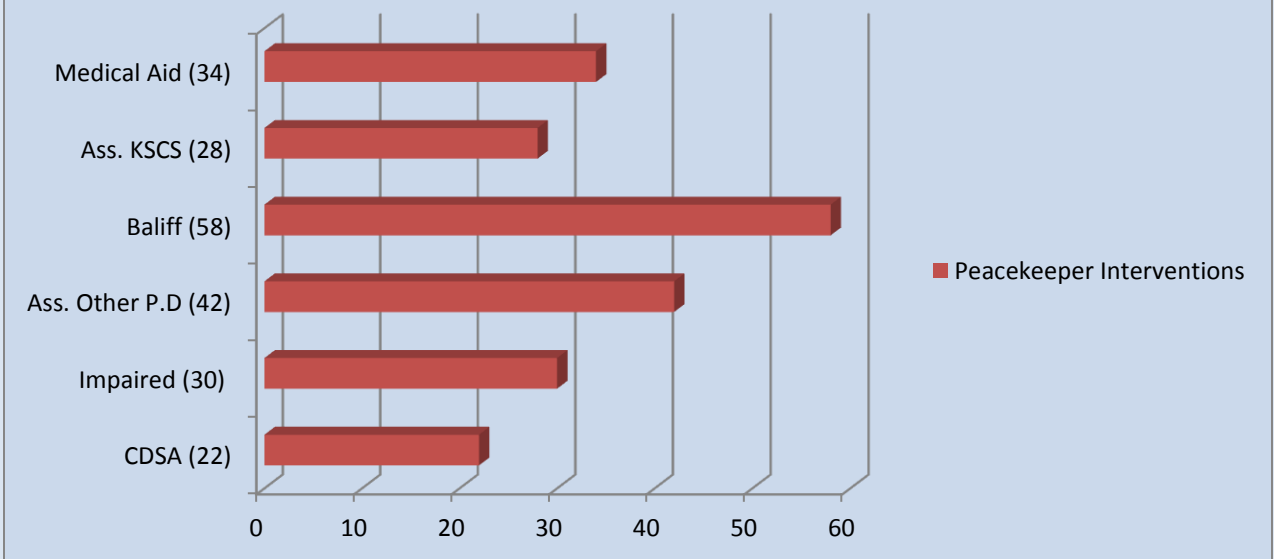


Criminal Charges Laid by Peacekeepers for 2017

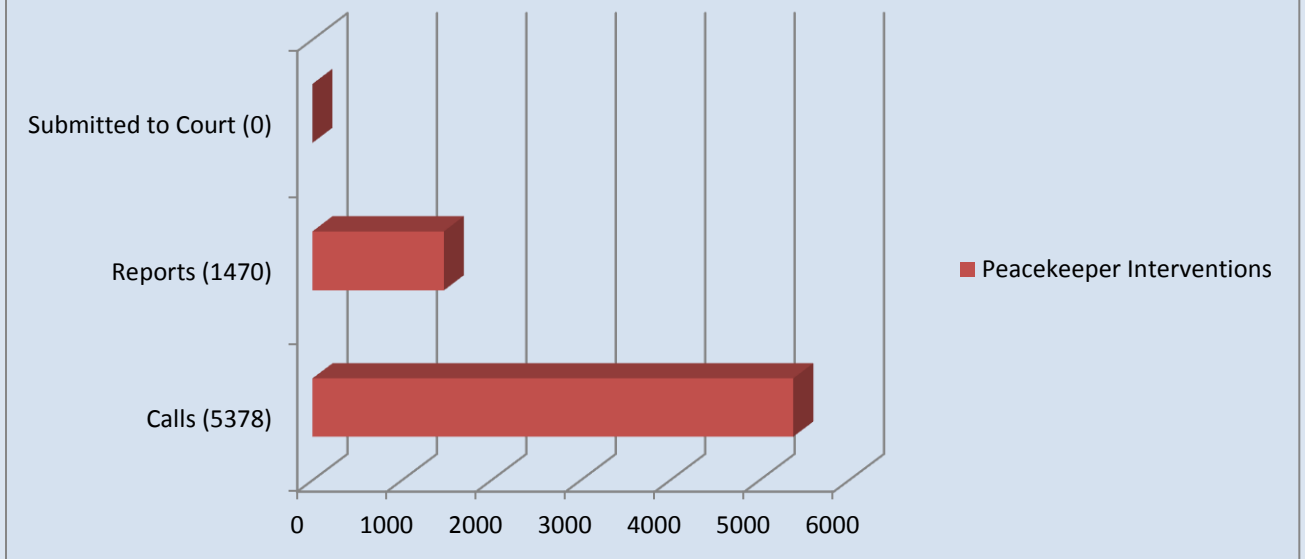


Controlled Drug & Substance Act

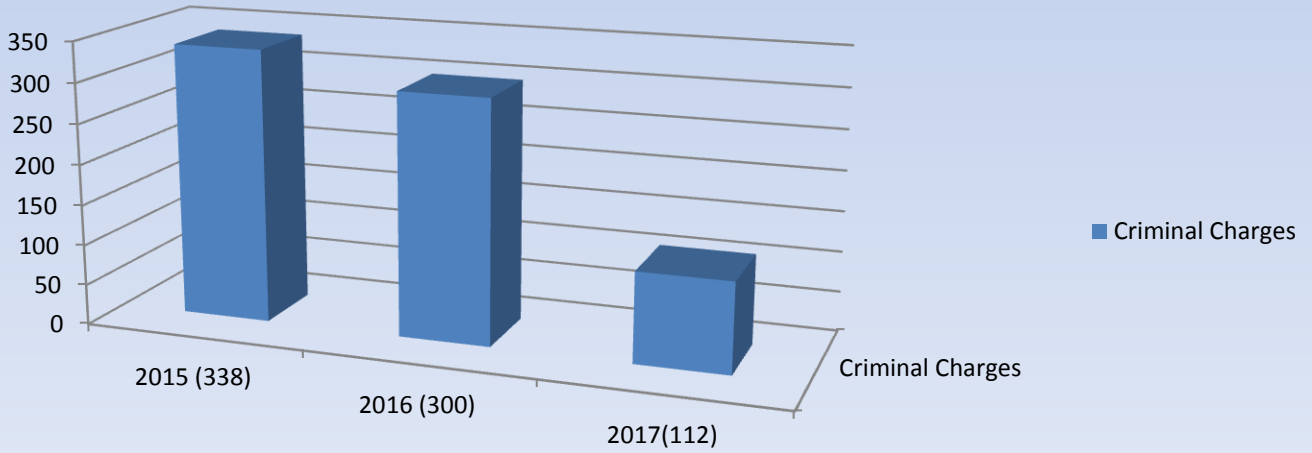
Peacekeeper Interventions 2017



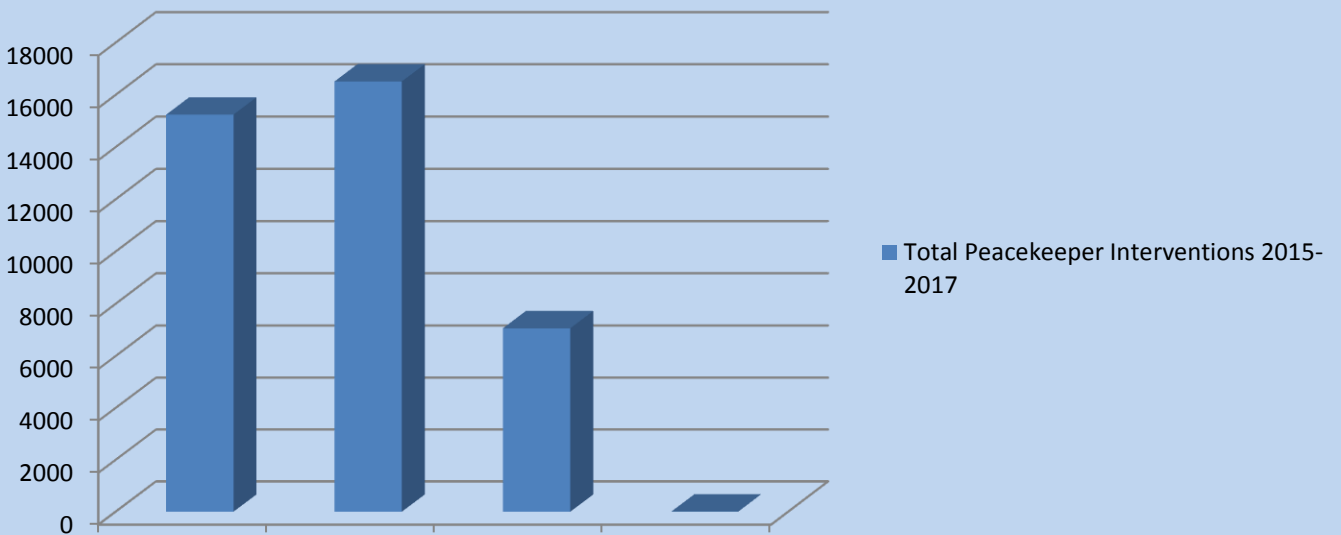
Peacekeeper Interventions 2017



Total Criminal Charges laid:2015-2017



Total Peacekeeper Interventions 2015-2017



CRIME STATISTICS

2015: TOTAL CRIMINAL CHARGES LAID: 338

1. Assaults: 133
2. Arson 3
3. Mischief: 67
4. Theft: 66
5. B& E: 18
6. Robbery: 2
7. Threats: 49

2015 TOTAL INTERVENTIONS: 15,241

1. CDSA: 60
2. Impaired: 49
3. Assisted other Police Departments: 70
4. Bailiff: 121
5. Assisted KSCS: 46
6. Medical Aid: 159
7. Calls: 11,019
8. Reports: 2995
9. Submitted to Court: 722

2016 TOTAL CRIMINAL CHARGES LAID: 300

1. Assaults: 125
2. Arson: 1
3. Mischief: 62
4. Theft: 47
5. B& E: 13
6. Robbery: 5
7. Threats: 47

2016 TOTAL INTERVENTIONS: 16, 513

2017 TOTAL CRIMINAL CHARGES LAID: 112 (not a complete statistic)

1. Assaults: 45
2. Arson: 5
3. Mischief: 20
4. Theft: 18
5. B& E: 4
6. Robbery: 0
7. Threats: 20

2016 TOTAL INTERVENTIONS: 7,062 (not a complete statistic)