



COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS:

COMMUNITY & POLICE RELATIONS

A Guide for Strengthening
Connections between the
Community and the Police
in Chatham-Kent

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

For Emergency Assistance (*Fire, Ambulance, Police*): **911**

For Non-Emergency Police Assistance: **519-352-1234**

Police Information Line: **519-436-6600 ext. 0**

CHATHAM-KENT POLICE SERVICE (HEADQUARTERS)

24 3rd Street, Chatham, ON N7M 2M5

BLLENHEIM SATELLITE OFFICE

35 George Street, Blenheim, Ontario, N0P 2A0

RIDGETOWN SATELLITE OFFICE

45 Main Street East, Ridgertown, Ontario, N0P 2C0

TILBURY SATELLITE OFFICE

19 Superior Street, Tilbury, Ontario, N0P 2L0

WALLACEBURG SATELLITE OFFICE

786 Dufferin Street, Wallaceburg, Ontario, N8A 2V3

HOW TO REPORT A CRIME!

If the crime is in progress or you are in immediate danger,
call **911** immediately.

For Non-Emergency Incidents

- ckpolice.com - Online Reporting - report a crime.
- Non-Emergency Number 519-352-1234

To submit a tip though Crime Stoppers

- 1-800-222-TIPS (8477)
- www.ckcrimestoppers.ca

Chatham-Kent Police Service

24 Third Street, Chatham ON N7M 2M5

CKPOLICE.COM



@CKPSMEDIA

519-436-6600



A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF POLICE

This community resource booklet “**Community Connections: Community and Police Relations**”, was developed and designed to foster a safer, more informed community, where trust and transparency are paramount.

Inside this booklet, you will discover information about our police service, Canadian Legal System, Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedom, community resources and what to expect during various encounters with our members. We believe public safety is a shared responsibility that requires, strong and respectful relationships between the police and the community we serve. This booklet is yet another step in creating and encouraging open dialogue between our organization and the community.

We encourage you to read through this booklet and together, we can create an inclusive community where everyone feels safe, respected and informed.

~ Chief of Police Kirk Earley.

THE CHATHAM-KENT POLICE SERVICE

The Chatham-Kent Police Service comprises officers from various cultural backgrounds, many of whom are bilingual. Language barriers should not hinder access to police or legal services. The service offers translation solutions for effective communication. You have the right to understand legal interactions, so don't hesitate to request translation help when necessary. Using these resources ensures clear communication.

To build an inclusive community, it's vital to respect diverse backgrounds and identities. The Chatham-Kent Police Service is dedicated to fostering safe neighbourhoods and encourages community engagement through events that promote trust and respect.

Mission

Together with our community, we are committed to making Chatham-Kent a healthier and safer place for all.

Vision

Where the community and police service work together to foster a culture of safety, trust, and well-being, while adapting to the changing needs of Chatham-Kent.

Values

We uphold a commitment to the following core values in all that we do:

COMMUNICATION: We engage with our community, with optimism that when we work together, we will all be more resilient and inclusive than before.

TRANSPARENCY: We maintain honesty and professionalism in all interactions, building trust through accountability.

INCLUSIVENESS: We respect and celebrate the diversity of Chatham-Kent, ensuring that all individuals are treated fairly and equitably.

INNOVATION: We embrace creative solutions and emerging technologies to better serve our community.

COMPASSION: We approach every interaction with understanding and empathy, recognizing the unique experiences of all.

PROFESSIONALISM: We strive for excellence in service delivery, continually seeking improvement in our practices and outcomes.

INTEGRITY: We conduct ourselves with honesty and fairness, upholding ethical standards and ensuring that our actions reflect the trust placed in us by the community.

COLLABORATION: We believe in developing and maintaining strong relationships with our residents, businesses, and community partners, creating a more integrated Chatham-Kent.



THE MUNICIPALITY OF CHATHAM-KENT

The land now known as Chatham-Kent is rich in history and is part of Treaty #2, the McKee Purchase Treaty of 1790. At that time, it was home to the Three Fires Confederacy—comprised of the Odawa, Potawatomi, and Ojibwe peoples—as well as the Lunaapeew people of the Delaware Nation at Moraviantown, who acted as stewards of the land. The Anishinaabeg, or the People of the Three Fires Confederacy, along with the Lunaapeew Peoples, entered into a mutual agreement to share the land, acknowledging their obligations and responsibilities to the environment.

Today, Chatham-Kent borders Eelunaapeewi Lahkeewiit and the unceded territory of the Bkejwanong Walpole Island First Nation and is adjacent to the Caldwell First Nation in Leamington. The municipality remains home to diverse First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Peoples. As beneficiaries of this treaty, we recognize that all peoples have responsibilities, including a collective duty to care for the land and water.

Additionally, the area has historical significance due to the arrival of Western European and African American settlers escaping via the Underground Railroad. In recent decades, the region has seen an influx of immigrants from Asian and African countries, including China, Nigeria, India, and Lebanon. Chatham-Kent appreciates the diverse contributions of newcomers, understanding their role in fostering community development

It is important to acknowledge that newcomers' understanding and perceptions of law enforcement, as well as its role in the community, may vary from those in Canada. This booklet aims to improve awareness of local policing while fostering inclusivity, promoting human rights, and ensuring effective responses to hate crimes.

10 TIPS TO BUILDING AN INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY

1. ELIMINATE “US VS. THEM” MENTALITIES:

Treat everyone as part of the community to foster belonging.

2. CLARIFY SHARED MEANINGS:

Recognize that words may differ in meaning across cultures; ask for clarification if unsure.

3. SHARE STORIES:

Encourage sharing personal experiences and cultural backgrounds to promote understanding.

4. RESPECT DIVERSE CULTURAL NORMS:

Acknowledge different cultural perspectives on time and traditions; be patient and flexible.

5. CRAFT AN INCLUSIVE WELCOME STATEMENT:

Create a clear statement of welcome for your organization, highlighting commitment to diversity.

6. LEARN SIMPLE PHRASES:

Exchange basic greetings in each other's languages to build connection and respect.

7. HONOUR RELIGIOUS PRACTICES AND HOLIDAYS:

Be mindful of religious beliefs and holidays in planning events to ensure inclusivity.

8. BE AWARE OF NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION:

Observe non-verbal cues to create a safe environment for everyone.

9. INVITE NEW NEIGHBORS:

Extend invitations to new neighbors for gatherings to foster connection.

10. ACT WITH RESPECT AND UNDERSTANDING:

Approach interactions with respect and mindfulness of differences to cultivate an inclusive community.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is a key constitutional document that guarantees political and civil rights for all individuals in Canada, aiming to unify citizens around shared principles. It ensures equal opportunity and protection from discrimination. Section 15(1) emphasizes that *“Every individual is equal before and under the law”* and entitled to equal protection without discrimination based on race, ethnicity, color, religion, sex, age, or disability.

The Chatham-Kent Police Service is committed to fostering a respectful community free from harassment and discrimination. Respect for individuals is essential for cooperation and understanding. While most people uphold this commitment, instances of harassment or discrimination can occur. This booklet informs community members about police roles and outlines steps for reporting harassment, discrimination, or hate crimes. Everyone shares the responsibility to promote a respectful community and take action when that respect is violated. The police will investigate complaints and respond appropriately to ensure community safety.





KEY UNITS AND THEIR ROLES IN THE COMMUNITY

Communications Centre

The dispatch and call center is the frontline of emergency communication, handling 911 and non-emergency calls for service. Trained communicators assess situations, gather critical details, and coordinate timely responses, ensuring public safety and officer support across Chatham- Kent.

Community Mobilization Unit

- *Crime Prevention and Community Safety Special Constables:* focuses on crime prevention and public safety education. They engage with community groups and educational institutions, delivering essential safety information.
- *General CMU Officers:* engage with local stakeholders such as Municipal Council members, business associations, and community groups to promote community development and safety.
- *Mobile Crisis Team (MCT):* is a partnership between a plainclothes police constable and a psychiatric assessment nurse from Chatham-Kent Health Alliance. They assist front-line officers in handling mental health crises for individuals over 16, collaborating with community agencies to offer comprehensive support for those in need.
- *Youth Officer:* manages youth conflicts with the law under the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA), which targets those aged 12 to 17. The YCJA provides alternatives to court for minor, non-violent offences, allowing eligible youths to access counseling, education, and restitution opportunities instead of facing charges, thus helping them avoid a criminal record.

Community Patrol Branch

The Community Patrol Branch delivers frontline policing across Chatham-Kent. Officers patrol assigned areas, build local relationships, and support crime prevention through visible community engagement.

Emergency Response Team (ERT)

The ERT handles high-risk situations requiring specialized training and equipment. They respond to incidents such as armed threats, searches, and warrant execution, ensuring public and officer safety through precision, teamwork, and rapid deployment.

Forensic Identification Unit

The Forensic Identification Unit supports investigations by collecting, analyzing, and preserving physical evidence from crime scenes. Specialists use advanced techniques such as fingerprinting, photography, and DNA collection to help identify suspects and ensure evidence is handled with integrity.

Investigative Services

The Investigative Services Branch includes officers who work in plain clothes and investigate serious incidents, including fraud, assaults, sexual assaults, robberies, and homicides. They are identifiable by their badges and firearms.





Police Canine Unit

The Canine unit supports frontline policing with a highly trained police dog and handler. This team assist in tracking suspects, locating missing persons, detecting drugs or evidence, and enhancing officer safety during high-risk situations.

Traffic Management and Marine Unit

The Traffic Management and Marine Unit promote road and waterway safety through enforcement, education, and proactive patrols. Officers investigate serious collisions, monitor traffic violations, and ensure compliance with boating laws to help prevent accidents and protect all roadway and waterway users.



HOW TO CONTACT THE CHATHAM-KENT POLICE SERVICE AND WHEN TO SEEK THEIR HELP

Maintaining a safe and secure community is a shared responsibility between residents and the police. If you find yourself in a situation that requires immediate assistance, such as witnessing a crime, experiencing a theft, or feeling unsafe, it's crucial to contact the police right away.

For emergencies, call **911**. This includes witnessing a crime in progress, experiencing a life-threatening situation, or being in immediate danger. For less urgent matters, you can reach the police by calling the non-emergency line on 519-352-1234.

Advice for Victims of Crime

If you are a crime victim, prioritize your safety by moving to a safe location and contacting the police immediately. Officers are trained to assist and take your concerns seriously. Note details that could aid law enforcement, such as descriptions of people or vehicles involved, including height, clothing, distinguishing features, and vehicle information. Trust your instincts if you feel threatened and seek safety in crowds or by making noise.

If physical confrontation occurs, use self-defense strategies you're comfortable with. Report the incident to the police as soon as possible, and ask for the officer's name, badge number, and incident number. Seek medical attention if needed and reach out to a trusted friend for support. If uncertain about a potential crime, contact the non-emergency line for guidance.

Advice for Witnesses

If you witness a crime, prioritize your safety. Call 911 in emergencies or 519-352-1234 for non-emergencies, if safe to do so. Attract the attention of others nearby to help de-escalate the situation. Pay attention to details of the incident, including what happened, who was involved, and specific sounds or sights.

If safe, stay near the victim to provide comfort until help arrives, but do not intervene physically. Your main responsibility is to contact emergency services and provide useful information, as even small details can be vital for the investigation.

REPORTING INCIDENTS IS ESSENTIAL FOR COMMUNITY SAFETY.

Here's a guide to what to report:

1. **Emergencies:** Call 911 for crimes in progress or situations posing immediate danger.
2. **Non-Emergencies:** Use the non-emergency line for issues like vandalism, suspicious behaviour, minor traffic collisions, or theft when the suspect is not present.
3. **Reporting Crimes:** If you are a victim of a crime (e.g., break and enter or fraud), report it promptly to aid investigations.
4. **Community Concerns:** Report ongoing issues like drug activity or disturbances to help improve public safety.
5. **Intimate Partner Violence or Child Abuse:** It's vital to report these issues to receive immediate assistance and resources.
6. **Mental Health Crises:** If someone is in a mental health crisis and may be a danger to themselves or others, contact the police for appropriate intervention.

When reporting an incident, provide as much detail as possible, including the location, time, descriptions of individuals or vehicles involved, and any other relevant information.

*Your proactive reporting is vital for creating
a safer community, so don't hesitate to reach out
if you feel something is wrong or need assistance.*



UNDERSTANDING POLICE INTERACTIONS

Police officers are usually identifiable by their uniforms, but some may be in plain clothes. If unsure about an officer's identity, you can ask for identification, including their name and badge number.

Police can stop you for the following reasons:

- They suspect you may have committed an offence.
- You are involved in a traffic stop, where they may check your license, insurance, or sobriety.
- They are enforcing a court order, such as a warrant or probation condition.
- They are conducting an investigation and may ask you questions about what you saw or heard.

If stopped by police, remain calm and listen carefully. You have the right to know why you are being stopped, so feel free to ask. Officers may inquire about your name, address, and activities. Sometimes, they may request your identification. Following their instructions helps ensure a respectful and safe interaction. Cooperation can lead to a quicker resolution, while refusal to answer questions may prolong the process.

The police prioritize preventing crime and maintaining safety for everyone, which is most effective when the community works together. If you have concerns or questions about your interaction with police, you can follow up afterward or contact your local police service.

Presenting Identification

In general, you are under no obligation to identify yourself to a police officer. However, there are exceptions including:

- If you are driving a vehicle.
- If you have committed a provincial offence (such as underage drinking, public intoxication, trespassing, or a driving related matter).

In some situations, police may be required to confirm your identity – especially if you’re being issued a ticket, involved in a driving matter, or are suspected of an offence. If you are unable to or unwilling to provide your name, the officer may need to detain you temporarily in order to confirm who you are. This helps to ensure that legal documents are issued properly, and the situation is handled fairly and safely. To be detained means you are not under arrest, but you are not allowed to leave. If an officer suspects that an offence may have occurred, they may need to confirm your identity as a part of their duty.

In situations where you are not legally obligated to identify yourself to the police, there may be circumstances where to do so would be helpful in resolving interactions more quickly and calmly. For example:

- If the police are looking for someone else, confirming your identity can help show that you are not the person they are seeking.
- If an officer believes a law may have been broken, giving your name may help avoid further steps such as detention, while the incident is being investigated.
- In cases where a ticket or court notice could be given instead of an arrest, officers need to know who you are to complete that process properly. Refusing to provide your information could result in avoidable detention.



Navigating a Traffic Stop

Police officers have the legal authority to stop a vehicle at any time.

This may be to check for signs of impaired driving, mechanical safety issues, valid documentation (such as drivers license, vehicle permit and insurance), or to address a traffic violation - which is the most common reason.

Traffic stops are an important part of community safety, but they are also one of the most dangerous aspects of policing. More officers are injured or killed conducting routine traffic stops than any other function, and in order to stay safe officers must be extremely diligent. Officers must interpret the actions and behaviour of the occupants of the vehicle, as well as constantly monitor other traffic. For these reasons, it is helpful when vehicle drivers and occupants are calm and co-operative, to assist police in completing their job. Officers are highly trained in making safe vehicle stops and follow a set procedure - the way they approach your car is not meant to alarm or intimidate you.

If you are directed to stop by a police officer,

- Safely slow down and move as far to the right side of the road as possible.
- Stay inside your vehicle unless the officer asks you to exit the vehicle.
- Keep your hands visible at all times and avoid sudden movements.
- Be prepared to produce the necessary documents on request.
- If your documents are in a purse, glove box, or other compartment, kindly let the officer know before reaching for the item.

As the driver, you are legally required to show these documents upon request by a police officer. You are also accountable for the conduct of your passengers, especially if they are acting disorderly, throwing things out the window or hanging out of the window. You are responsible for the safety and security of passengers.

Working together with police during a traffic stop helps ensure that the situation stays safe, respectful, and efficient for everyone involved.

Clear communication, patience, and cooperation can make the process quicker and more comfortable – helping both you and the officer focus on safety and understanding.



Important Reminders for Police Traffic Stops:

- Be mindful that officers must navigate your safety as well as their own. Keep your hands where the officer can see them and do not reach for items until asked to do so.
- Try to stay calm and remain where you are. Walking or running away may cause confusion or make the situation more difficult.
- Attempting to leave before the interaction is complete can create concern for an officer and may lead to a more in-depth response. Staying engaged and having a conversation helps to keep the situation safe and respectful for everyone involved.

Navigating the Arrest Process

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms establishes rights to protect you if arrested or detained by the police. These rights include:

- The right to be informed promptly of the reason you have been arrested or detained.
- The right to retain and instruct counsel (a lawyer) without delay and to be informed of that right. This includes being informed of the availability of free Legal Aid Counsel and how to obtain it. The words “without delay” are interpreted to mean once the situation is in control and the safety of everyone is ensured.
- If you are under 18 years of age you have the additional right of being able to speak with a parent or other appropriate adult as soon as possible. The police must inform and explain these rights to you.

Navigating Police Searches

Police officers are allowed to search a person in certain situations, but there are limits to when and how they can do this. A search may happen:

- After you have been arrested officers can search you and your immediate surroundings; including a vehicle if you are in one.
- If you are being detained temporarily and the officer believes you may have a weapon; they may conduct a “pat down,” of your person.
- If you give them permission, a consented search. You are under no obligation to consent to a search if the officer does not have authority to complete one. This is up to you.

In Canada, everyone has the right to be treated with dignity during a search. If you are being searched and don’t understand why, you can ask the officer for an explanation. You also have the right to ask for interpretation if language is a barrier, and to be searched by a preferred gender of officer to make you more comfortable.

Transparency and the Police

A police officer is obligated to explain the reason for a traffic stop, or for your arrest or detention.

The Chatham-Kent Police Service policy requires that people being stopped or detained are to be treated in a courteous manner. The Chatham-Kent Police does not condone acts of unlawful profiling or bias-based policing. Our rules mandate that the person be advised of the reason for the stop and if the officers are asked to identify themselves, they must do so in a proper and professional manner. The officer can be identified by way of the officer’s name and/or personal identification “badge” number.



Victim Witness Assistance Program in Ontario (VWAP)

The VWAP supports victims of crime and witnesses in the criminal justice process by offering emotional support, practical assistance, and information about court procedures and legal rights. It helps individuals prepare for court and connects them with community resources like counseling and victim support services, aiming to ease their experience in the legal system.

Chatham-Kent Victim Services

This program provides immediate assistance, emotional support, and practical resources to individuals affected by crime and trauma in the Chatham-Kent area. Services include crisis intervention, legal rights information, and guidance through the criminal justice process, connecting victims to community resources for recovery in a compassionate environment.

Victim Quick Response Program (VQRP+)

VQRP+ offers immediate financial assistance to individuals impacted by specific crimes in Ontario, addressing urgent needs that other channels cannot meet. Access to this program can be obtained through Chatham-Kent Victim Services.

PROMOTING UNDERSTANDING:

DISCRIMINATION, HATE-MOTIVATED CRIMES, AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM EXPLAINED

What is Discrimination?

Discrimination is the unfair treatment of individuals based on characteristics such as race, gender, age, religion, disability, or sexual orientation, occurring in areas like employment, education, and housing. It can be direct or indirect and is typically addressed through civil law and human rights frameworks, allowing complaints to be filed with human rights commissions.

Understanding Hate-Motivated Crimes

In Canada, hate crimes are defined as criminal acts motivated by bias or hate based on characteristics such as race, religion, or sexual orientation. Sections 318 and 319 of the Criminal Code address hate propaganda and the promotion of hatred against identifiable groups. Hate crimes can include vandalism, assault, and harassment. The Chatham-Kent Police Service takes these crimes seriously, with officers trained to respond appropriately. When reported, police investigate thoroughly, gather evidence, and lay appropriate charges that reflect the hate element involved.

Once a hate crime is reported, the legal system plays a key role. Prosecutors can pursue charges under relevant Criminal Code sections, with courts imposing severe penalties. Victims may also seek civil damages for these incidents. Community involvement is crucial in combating hate crimes; reporting incidents and participating in awareness campaigns fosters a safer, more inclusive environment.

The Chatham-Kent Victim Services provides a Hate Reporting Tool on their website for reporting hate-motivated incidents and accessing support. This tool helps gather information to inform prevention strategies, but it is not a means to report crimes to the police. By standing against hate and prejudice, we can build a community that values diversity and respects all individuals. If you or someone you know has been a victim of a hate crime, report it to the police. Your voice can help hold offenders accountable and contribute to a safer community.

CRIME STOPPERS

Chatham-Kent Crime Stoppers is a registered non-profit, community-oriented program it relies on help from the citizens, media and our local police, in conjunction with other jurisdictions to help solve crime. Crime Stoppers provides citizens with a platform to anonymously supply the police with information about a crime or potential crime they are aware of.

Those who supply a tip are guaranteed anonymity - if a tip leads to an arrest, charges laid, or property seized, the tipster may be eligible for a cash reward.

There are different ways that one can report a Crime Stoppers tip – they can either call in a tip to **1-800-222-8477** or submit a tip online at **crime-stoppers.on.ca**

CELEBRATING EXCELLENCE AND ADDRESSING CONCERNS

Compliments

Cards or letters of thanks, appreciation, or recognition for an officer or civilian member of our Service should be directed to:

CHIEF OF POLICE

Chatham-Kent Police Service

24 Third Street, Chatham, ON N7M 2M5

Complaints

All police services in Ontario are governed by the Community Safety and Policing Act (CSPA), which aims to enhance community safety and modernize policing. To complain about Chatham-Kent Police Service's compliance with the CSPA or the conduct of police board members, contact the Inspectorate of Policing at iopontario.ca. For complaints about a police officer or special constable, visit the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency (LECA) at leca.ca.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN COURTS

The Canadian court system operates under a framework that ensures justice through a series of structured proceedings. Here is an overview of how these proceedings typically unfold:

- 1. INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS:** Legal proceedings begin when a charge is laid, or a lawsuit is filed. In criminal cases, this is usually initiated by law enforcement or the Crown Attorney, while civil cases are initiated by a plaintiff.
- 2. PRE-TRIAL PHASE:** This phase may involve several steps, including disclosures, where evidence is exchanged between the parties. In criminal cases, the accused may attend a preliminary hearing to determine if there is sufficient evidence for a trial.
- 3. TRIAL:** The trial is the central event in the court process. It can be held in front of a judge or a jury, depending on the nature of the case. During the trial, both the prosecution and the defense present their evidence and arguments. Witnesses may be called to testify, and cross-examinations occur to challenge the credibility of the testimony.
- 4. DELIBERATION AND VERDICT:** After all evidence has been presented, the judge or jury deliberates to reach a verdict. In criminal cases, the verdict must be unanimous in most instances, while in civil cases, it typically requires a majority.
- 5. SENTENCING:** If the accused is found guilty in a criminal trial, a separate sentencing hearing may take place to determine the appropriate punishment. Factors considered include the severity of the offence, the offender's background, and any mitigating circumstances.
- 6. APPEALS:** Following a verdict or sentence, parties may have the right to appeal to a higher court if they believe there has been a legal error or misinterpretation of the law. The appeal process involves reviewing the trial records and may result in the original decision being upheld, overturned, or sent back for a new trial.
- 7. ENFORCEMENT:** Once all proceedings are concluded, any court orders or sentences imposed are enforced by the appropriate authorities, ensuring compliance with the court's decision.

This structured approach to court proceedings in Canada aims to uphold the rule of law and ensure fair and just outcomes for all parties involved.



UNDERSTANDING THE LEGAL SYSTEM



The Ontario Court of Justice & Superior Court of Justice

425 Grand Ave West, Chatham 519.352.2200

This court handles criminal, civil, and family law proceedings as one of Ontario's two trial courts.



Legal Aid Ontario

455 Grand Ave East, Chatham 519.352.1631

Legal Aid Ontario offers guidance and legal representation to low-income individuals for various legal issues, including criminal cases, family disputes, immigration, and landlord/tenant issues.



Ontario Court of Justice Provincial Offence Court

21633 Communications Road, Blenheim 519.352.8484

This court deals with offenses under the Provincial Offenses Act, including traffic violations, property trespassing, and municipal bylaw infractions.



COMMUNITY RESOURCES

ADULT LANGUAGE AND LEARNING

240 King Street West,
Chatham, ON, N7M 1E7
Phone: 519-354-7424
Fax: 519-354-5758
info@adulthoodlanguageandlearning.ca
adulthoodlanguageandlearning.ca

CHATHAM-KENT CRIME STOPPERS

24 3rd Street,
Chatham, ON, N7M 2M5
Phone: 519-351-8477
Anonymous Tip Line:
1-800-222-8477
www.ckcrimestoppers.ca

CHATHAM-KENT LEGAL CLINIC

455 Grand Avenue East, Unit 9,
Chatham, ON, N7L 1X4
Phone: 519-351-6771
Fax: 519-351-8091
cklc.ca

CHATHAM-KENT VICTIM SERVICES

Phone: 519-436-6630
ckvictimservices.com

CHATHAM-KENT WOMEN'S CENTRE

20 Sandys Street
Chatham, ON, N7L 4Y5
24-hour Crisis Hotline:
519-354-6360 or 1-800-265-0598
General Information: 519-351-9144
ckwc.ca

LEGAL AID ONTARIO

Provincial Head Office
20 Dundas Street West, Suite 730,
Toronto, ON, M5G 2H1
Telephone: 1-800-668-8258
Fax: 416-979-8669
TTY: 711
General inquiries: info@lao.on.ca
legalaid.on.ca

ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

180 Dundas Street West, 9th Floor
Toronto, ON, M7A 2G5
Tel: 416-326-9511
Toll Free: 1-800-387-9080
TTY (Local): 416-326-0603
TTY (Toll Free) 1-800-308-5561
Email: info@ohrc.on.ca
ohrc.on.ca

USEFUL WEBSITES & RESOURCES

Federal Resources

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms: justice.gc.ca

Canadian Crime Stoppers Association: canadiancrimestoppers.org

Canadian Human Rights Commission: chrc-ccdp.gc.ca

Citizenship and Immigration Canada: canada.ca

Government of Canada: canada.ca

Human Rights: canada.ca/en/services/culture/canadian-identity-society/human-rights.html

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP): rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Provincial Resources

Community Legal Education Ontario: cleo.on.ca

Government of Ontario: ontario.ca

Human Rights Legal Support Centre: hrlsc.on.ca

Migrant Workers Alliance for Change: migrantworkersalliance.org

Ombudsman Ontario: ombudsman.on.ca

Ontario Association of Crime Stoppers: ontariocrimestoppers.ca

Ontario Court Services: ontariocourts.ca

Ontario Provincial Police (OPP): opp.ca

Pro Bono Ontario: probonoontario.org

Settlement.org: settlement.org

Local Resources

Chatham-Kent Community Safety and Well-Being Plan:
letstalkchatham-kent.ca/community-sw

Chatham-Kent Let's Talk: letstalkchatham-kent.ca

Chatham-Kent Local Immigration Partnership: chatham-kent.ca/livingck/communityconnections/cklip/Pages/default.aspx

Municipality of Chatham-Kent: chatham-kent.ca