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JOURNALISTS' ATTITUDES
TOWARDS THE POLICE AND THE JUDICIARY

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Dick MacDonald
Manager, Editorial Services

Catharine Russell
Research Analyst

Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association

53052

HIGHLIGHTS

Police and court reporters and managing editors in daily newspapers across Canada were surveyed. Our results indicate that, in their opinion,

Police "Overnight Occurrence Logs" are never made available to almost a third of the respondents.

A majority of the respondents think that the police deliberately withhold information from the media when police force members' actions are being investigated.

Respondents experience more difficulty gaining access to information and responsible persons with the federal police than they do with the provincial or municipal police.

The relationship between a majority of the respondents and the police force in their area is relatively friendly and positive.

A substantial majority of the journalists surveyed think that the police in their region really do care about the rights of ordinary citizens.

A substantial majority also think that printing or broadcasting the names of persons taken into custody creates an immediate assumption of guilt in the mind of the general public.

Bans of publications of courtroom proceedings are becoming more frequent.

More than one in ten of all respondents think that the judges in the area are hostile to some extent towards newspaper journalists. Almost two of every five respondents think this way about police constables in their area.

Over one third of the respondents think that journalists should be treated differently than the ordinary citizen in a court of law.

Almost one in every five respondents has some special or formal training in law.

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BACKGROUND

Early in 1976 the CDNPA Editorial Division was becoming increasingly aware of a general feeling among managing editors that access to police information was becoming more difficult to obtain and that the courts were becoming stricter regarding what court proceedings could or could not be published. In addition, specific cases of lack of co-operation in the police departments (and even police harassment of reporters) were brought to the Editorial Division's attention.

In April, 1976, CDNPA distributed a very brief questionnaire on the subject to ascertain how widespread such feelings were. The questionnaire was distributed to all members of the Canadian Managing Editors Conference (CMEC). Of the 20 who responded, 18 felt that there had been a noticeable decrease in the flow of what they consider necessary information from police departments in their area.

As a result of this questionnaire and general discussion with the Editorial Division, a resolution was passed at the 1976 CDNPA annual general meeting which stated in part, that:

CDNPA vigorously opposes any proposal which would encourage police in Canada to make secret arrests. We believe that an open system of justice requires that police make available to the person arrested, to the family, to a lawyer if requested, and to the public under whose scrutiny police in a democracy must function if democracy is to be preserved, information about persons arrested and the charges on which arrests are made.

and that:

To preserve the openness of the courts the news media must be permitted to carry to the public what goes on in the courts. Justice administered under public and fair scrutiny will be better justice.

The topic was also discussed at the annual CMEC convention in May, 1976 and a roundtable discussion was held on the subject at the CDNPA fall meeting in September of that year.

As a result of all this activity a proposal was made to gather detailed information on the topic from all police and court reporters and managing editors across the country. It was hoped that specific problem areas could be pinpointed through such a survey and that the results could be used to determine whatever further action might be deemed necessary.

This proposal was accepted by the CDNPA Editorial Division in April, 1977. The project represents the first formal Canadian survey of its kind known to the authors.

The questionnaire itself was developed from a taped version of the roundtable discussion held at the CDNPA fall meeting in September, 1976. During the summer of 1977 the questions were supplemented and modified by members of the editorial committee and T. R. Bird, research committee liaison to the editorial committee.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The study was undertaken to survey the attitudes of reporters assigned to police and judicial affairs toward their coverage subjects. The purpose was to ascertain whether the relationship and the lines of communication between the two groups were currently open and positive and whether they had changed over the past few years in the opinion of the journalists.

SURVEY METHOD

In October, 1977 the questionnaire was mailed to all police and court reporters and managing editors of all daily newspapers in Canada which are CDNPA and/or CMEC members. A reminder letter and questionnaire were distributed in November.

Replies were received from 58% of the newspapers canvassed (62 of 106 papers). 40% of all questionnaires distributed were returned (159 of 400 questionnaires). Difficulties arose surrounding the definition of all possible respondents so that treating 40% as the response rate should be done with caution (see Appendix D).

The responses are reasonably representative of the geographic distribution of daily newspapers across the country although Ontario is somewhat over represented. They are also reasonably representative of circulation size across the country although newspapers with circulations under 10,000 are not well represented. (See Appendix C).

All tabulations are available for inspection from CDNPA.

CONTEMPT OF COURT
(Tables A1 to A3)

The assumption that contempt of court charges against the press are becoming more and more frequent was not borne out in our study.

As Table A1 shows, only 6% of those polled felt that over the past five years contempt of court charges had been invoked against the press in their region more often than previously.¹ Most respondents said that either such charges had never been laid to their knowledge in their area or that they simply did not know if such charges were more frequent. Only four respondents had ever personally been charged with contempt of court as a result of their job as a journalist. 11% of the respondents said that their paper had been charged with contempt of court in the last five years.

To ascertain whether such charges are actually increasing in frequency or not, the number of contempt of court charges over the years and over the regions would have to be systematically counted. From our own results it appears that such charges are, at least, not a general phenomenon, nor have they been in the past five years.

¹All percentages reported, unless otherwise noted, are based on all questionnaire respondents rather than on only respondents who answered the particular question under discussion.

BANS ON PUBLICATION OF COURTROOM PROCEEDINGS

(Tables B1 and B2)

Respondents had much more definite opinions on this subject than they did on the frequency of contempt of court charges.

As Table B1 shows, over a third stated that bans on publications of courtroom proceedings are more frequently imposed in their area now than they were five years ago.¹

Respondents were also asked to describe the most recent specific instance of such a ban in their area. Many of those who answered this question mentioned that the ban took place at a preliminary hearing, and a few mentioned that it took place at a bail hearing, a change of venue or a voir dire.

Cases involving sexual offences or murder were most frequently mentioned as being the object of such bans. 58% of the cases mentioned involved rape, sexual offences involving a youth or a child (including rape) or other sexual offences. 36% of the cases mentioned that the ban was imposed in a murder case or involved other non-murder, non-sexual offence charges such as armed robbery or fraud.

¹Recent legislation gives courts wider discretionary power to impose bans on some proceedings.

POLICE CONTACTS

(Tables C1 to C8)

Most police contact time is spent with municipal rather than provincial or federal forces. Tables C1 and C2 show how this time is broken down over the three forces.

Respondents were asked the relative ease or difficulty they had in gaining access to information and responsible persons for each of the three police authorities. Table C3 shows that respondents felt that they experienced more difficulties in this respect with the federal police than the other forces.¹

Respondents were, then, asked about the availability of the police "Overnight Occurrence Log" (Table C4). Although 53% of the respondents said that a complete or abridged log was at least sometimes available to them, almost a third stated that the log was never made available to them in any form. As might be expected the availability or lack of availability of the "Overnight Occurrence Log" appears to go hand in hand with the ease or difficulty of general access to the police which journalists experience. (See Table C5).

A third of the respondents said that there is a formal written information release policy set down by their local police department. 44% said that there was no such policy in their area and 23% either did not know or did not answer the question. Where such a policy does exist half of the respondents felt that it was restrictive in terms of access of information by journalists, and 22% felt that it was not restrictive.

In addition to being asked about the existence of a formal written information release policy, respondents were asked whether their local police department had a specific person in charge of media relations (Table C8). Almost half of the respondents stated that such a person did exist in their area.

¹ It should be noted that our questionnaire was distributed shortly after the wide publicity given to questionable practices committed by members of the R.C.M.P. This may have affected the results obtained.

GENERAL ATTITUDES REGARDING THE POLICE
(Tables D1 to D10)

Six questions were used to determine a rough composite measure of the positive and negative feelings existing between the police and journalists in the opinion of the latter group (see Tables D1 to D7). That is, an attempt was made to measure the emotional environment in which the police and journalists work. All these questions measure the journalists' opinions on the following subjects. The questions used included police constables' and senior police officers' opinions of journalists, police opinions of the rights of ordinary citizens, the relationship between the respondents' newspaper and police, the validity of police information given to journalists and police opinion on the degree of sensational news in the press.

Those response categories considered to indicate a positive, co-operative, open or friendly relationship between the police and journalists accounted for 65% of all responses to these questions. Negative responses accounted for 20% of all responses.

Even in the sensitive and very subjective area of "who's got the harder job", the journalists' attitudes are surprisingly tolerant. 21% of the respondents agreed to some extent with the statement, "A police constable's job is considerably more difficult than the job of a journalist"; a further 28% gave a neutral response to the statement. (Table D8).

These rough indicators suggest that the relationship between a majority of reporters and managing editors across the country and the police forces in their areas is relatively friendly and positive in the minds of the journalists.

Although this relationship may be good, it must be strained to some extent by the limits placed on police constables when talking to reporters. 72% of all respondents feel that police constables are usually not free to discuss cases with them. Similarly 68% of the respondents feel that only senior police officers are allowed to give information on cases. (Tables D8 to D9).

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF PERSONS BEING INVESTIGATED
(Tables E1 to E4)

Respondents were asked if, in their opinion, the police in their area deliberately withhold information from the media when three different groups are being investigated -- the ordinary citizen, people of considerable influence or power, and members of the police force. 29% agreed with this statement in the case of ordinary citizens, 47% agreed in the case of people of considerable influence or power and 65% agreed in the case of members of the police force itself.

Whether these opinions reflect what actually happens is not known. However, the fact that journalists think that this is the case suggests that a certain amount of cynicism must exist in the minds of the journalists within the previously mentioned friendly and positive relationship the journalists have with the police.

Respondents were also asked if the police withhold the names of arrested females more often than males. Only 12% agreed with this statement.

ACCESS TO NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS IN POLICE CUSTODY
(Tables F1 to F8)

Respondents were asked a series of seven questions on whether the media should have free access or be able to make public the names or addresses of people who are involved with the police. Figure 1 presents the percentage of respondents who feel that the media should have access to information in each of the various situations.

Figure 1: Percentage of respondents who agreed strongly or somewhat with each statement.

Statement

- | | |
|--|-----|
| a) The media should have free access to the name of any adult <u>detained</u> but not charged by the police. | 41% |
| b) The media should have free access to the name of any adult <u>charged</u> by the police. | 92% |
| c) The media should have free access to the name of any adult <u>convicted</u> of any crime. | 96% |
| d) The media should be able to disclose the home address of an adult <u>charged</u> by the police. | 79% |
| e) The media should be able to disclose the home address of an adult <u>convicted</u> of any crime. | 90% |
| f) The media should have free access to the <u>name</u> of any adult <u>victim</u> of any crime. | 64% |
| g) The media should be able to make public the <u>address</u> of any adult <u>victim</u> of any crime. | 43% |

The percentage of respondents in agreement with the various questions is what might be expected except perhaps for statements a) and f) above. More journalists considered it appropriate to have free access to the name of an adult victim of a crime than to have free access to the name of any adult detained but not charged by the police; that is, the name of a known innocent victim is considered more appropriate information for public scrutiny than the name of a possible perpetrator of a crime.

The responses to another question (see Table F8) are particularly interesting in the light of the responses to the seven questions just mentioned. Respondents were asked to agree or disagree with the general statement that "Printing or broadcasting the names of persons taken into custody creates an immediate assumption of guilt, in the mind of the general public". 74% of the respondents agreed to some extent that such people are assumed guilty in the mind of the general public. 41% of the respondents had earlier stated that the media should have free access to the names of such people and 92% felt similarly when such people had been charged by the police.

Journalists are aware (although they do not necessarily agree with the situation) that people taken into custody are presumed guilty by most of the population until proven innocent. This awareness perhaps partially accounts for only 41% of the respondents agreeing that the media should be given the names of people detained by the police. However, the act of being charged alone seems to override any reservations on this issue even before conviction or acquittal takes place.

Interesting results might have been obtained if respondents had been asked twice whether the media should have free access to the name of any adult detained by the police. The first time it could be worded as it was in this questionnaire; the second time it could be worded with a conditional preface. The condition might mention the possible detrimental effects (social, psychological, economic (e.g. job loss) of such publication. (See page 13 for an example of the different responses received on a question posed in general terms compared to the same question posed with a specific -- and negating -- condition.)

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF BROADCAST AND PRESS JOURNALISTS
(Tables G1 and G2)

Respondents were asked if they felt that daily newspaper journalists and broadcast journalists were treated differently by the police. The responses were very evenly divided. 35% of the respondents agreed somewhat or strongly that differential treatment did exist and 35% disagreed somewhat or strongly with the statement.

Those people who agreed that differential treatment between the two media groups did exist were then asked to describe such behaviour. 44% of the responses given stated that the behaviour of the police to broadcast journalists was more positive than their behaviour towards newspaper journalists. 27% expressed the opposite opinion and 24% of the responses were neutral in nature.

A sampling of the comments received on this question follows:

Police and anyone else you cover seem, at times, more awed by broadcast media.

Broadcast (gets) more easy access (to police) because of limited nature of story to them; (they) tend not to ask embarrassing questions; cop who says something stupid is gone over the air in few seconds, in paper forever - they're scared of us generally and therefore less informative.

Senior police officials tend to become very guarded when dealing with radio journalists (or TV reporters) because of a "sensational" approach to breaking stories handled by the electronic media. They seem to see these journalists as being more interested in getting good taped quotes than in getting the 'whole' story. Print journalists are treated as being more trustworthy in this respect.

ATTITUDES TO FEMALE JOURNALISTS

(Tables H1, H2 and H3)

Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with the statement that female journalists encounter special difficulties when dealing with the police and with the courts. 16% of the respondents agreed strongly or somewhat with the statement regarding the police. Only 5% gave a similar answer as far as the courts were concerned.

Female journalists were no more likely to agree with either statement than their male counterparts. Those who agreed that female journalists do encounter special difficulties were asked to describe them. 26% of the 43 responses made to this question stated that the police do not trust (or give much credibility to or put much faith in) women journalists. 14% said that the police do not like (or are uncomfortable) telling women details of violent or sex crimes. 23% said that the police are patronizing, sexist or condescending to women journalists and 12% said that women journalists get more and better attention from the police (e.g. "infatuation" and "sexual come-ons"). Another 5% said that women journalists get more and better attention from the police but implied that no overt sexual connotations were involved.

THE COURTS

(Tables I1 to I6)

Respondents were asked about their perceptions of judges' attitudes toward newspaper journalists (see Table I1). As a comparison a similarly worded question was asked about their perceptions of police constables' attitudes toward newspaper journalists (Table D1).

Only 12% of the respondents felt that judges in their region were hostile to some extent towards newspaper journalists as opposed to 19% who felt this way about police constables' attitudes. As we have seen female journalists also feel that they receive more impartial treatment when dealing with the courts than they do when dealing with the police.

Although journalists' attitudes to the police appear to be positive in general as was mentioned earlier, they do seem less positive when compared to their attitudes towards the judicial system.

Respondents were asked two questions in an attempt to ascertain their attitudes towards the "status" of journalists in courts of law (Tables 12 and 13). 55% of the respondents agreed that journalists called to testify in a court of law are in a position identical to that of any citizen. When asked if journalists should have special privileges or status in a court of law the percentage which feel their status should be the same as any other citizen drops to 43%. The surprising result in these two questions is that over one-third of the respondents in both cases feel that journalists in a court of law should be treated differently than the ordinary citizen. More specific questioning would have produced answers to the type of situations journalists feel might warrant such status.

An attempt was made to find out whether newspapers follow legal cases from beginning to end. In cases where names of accused have been published, most respondents think that their paper tries to report and follow such cases from the initial apprehension by the police right through to the end of the court proceedings (Table 14) 86% of those who responded to this question agreed somewhat or very much that this was the situation at their paper. Only 14% disagreed to some extent with the statement.

It would be possible to verify the journalists' opinion in this matter by recording over time the number of accused whose names are published in a specific paper. This list could then be compared to subsequent reporting of the case in the same paper. In any event it is interesting to note the high positive attitude journalists have towards their own paper in this regard.

"Labelling" is attaching a (most often negative) attribute to an individual or a group which may be erroneous and may have (most often detrimental) effects on the individual or group in question. The literature on the subject strongly suggests that the act of "labelling" (for example, calling a person, a homosexual or identifying an ethnic or racial group as stupid) can strongly influence the attitudes and behaviour of the person or group so labelled as well as influence those doing the labelling.

An attempt was made to get some idea of the basis of attitudes towards "labelling" where such "labelling" could affect an individual's right to a fair trial. Such "labelling" may be based on general beliefs regarding "labelling" or it may simply vary from example to example. To ascertain which basis is stronger, two questions were asked (see Tables 15 and 16). Only 9% of the respondents agreed that it was alright to "label" an individual on a general principle; however 65% of the respondents agreed that it was alright to "label" an escaped convict "extremely dangerous"

(where so reported by the authorities) even though such labelling could affect his right to a fair trial.

If the respondents were consistent in their general beliefs about "labelling" (measured by the first question) and were able to transfer this general belief to include a specific example (as measured by the second question), the pattern of responses to the two questions would have been identical. Instead respondents appear to have answered the two questions as two independent unrelated queries. These results certainly call into question the validity of the responses to the first question and should remind us of the conditional nature of our beliefs.

LAW TRAINING

One question was asked to ascertain how many journalists in the police and courts field have specific formal education in law. 17% of the respondents (27 people) said that they had some special or formal training in law. These included two people who had taken journalism school law courses, seven who had taken one or more years' full time training at law school, 20 who had taken law courses at a university, community college or other institution and five who mentioned other training. (A few mentioned more than one type of training).

CONCLUSION

Before concluding, one limiting factor should be noted. All our findings are based only on the personal opinions of police and court reporters and managing editors of daily newspapers across Canada. What the police and the agents of our judicial system think of journalists has not been explored; however, such an exploration is, a project certainly worthy of our consideration in the future.

On the one hand, bans on publications of courtroom proceedings are becoming more frequent and police "Overnight Occurrence Logs" are never made available to almost a third of those surveyed. Also 65% of the respondents feel that the police deliberately withhold information from the media when police force members' actions are being investigated.

On the other hand, there is evidence to suggest that the relationship between journalists and the police is healthy and positive. 73% of the respondents think that the police in their region really do care about the rights of ordinary citizens; 71% think that police information given to the press is usually correct and only 12% think that judges in their region are generally hostile towards newspaper journalists. Also according to our rough measure of the journalists' perception of the police - journalists environment in which they work, the relationship is relatively friendly and positive between the two groups.

The relationship between the journalists and the police and the judiciary systems, then, seems to be generally satisfactory. There are problems, to be sure, when, for example, a majority of journalists think that the police deliberately withhold information in some instances. However, the journalists seem to have an appreciation for the difficulties under which the police must work which tempers their cynicism regarding the legal system's shortcomings.

TABLES A1 TO A3

A1 (1)*	<u>Over the past five years have contempt of court charges been invoked against the press in your region?</u>	
	More often than before that period	6%
	Less often than before	1%
	No change	9%
	Never invoked to my knowledge	58%
	Don't know	20%
	Did not state	6%
A2 (2a)	<u>Have you, personally, ever been charged with contempt of court as a result of your work as a journalist?</u>	
	Yes	3%
	No	96%
	Did not state	1%
A3 (2b)	<u>To the best of your knowledge has your paper been charged with contempt of court in the last five years?</u>	
	Yes	11%
	No	83%
	Did not state	6%

*The numbers in parentheses refer to the question numbers on the questionnaire.

TABLES B1 AND B2

B1 (3a)	Over the last five years has there been any change in the frequency of court imposed bans on publication of courtroom proceedings in your area?	
	More frequently	36%
	Less frequently	1%
	No change	33%
	Never experienced	9%
	Don't know	18%
	Did not state	3%

B2
(3b) If such court imposed bans do take place in your area, describe the most recent specific instance of such a ban.(1)

	<u>Percent of cases mentioned</u>	<u>Percent of all responses</u>
Preliminary hearings, change of venue hearings, bail hearings, voir dire	-	49%
Rape	23%	12%
Murder	23%	12%
Sexual offences involving youth/child (including rape)	17%	9%
Other sexual offences	17%	9%
Other criminal charges	13%	7%
Miscellaneous	6%	3%

(1) More than one response was possible. Percentage responses to this question are based on a total of 129 responses. 69 respondents did not answer the question.

TABLES C1 TO C8

C1 (4) Number of respondents who spend some time with the police

	<u>Number of Respondents</u>
Federal Police (RCMP)	116
Provincial Police	86
Municipal (local) Police	126

C2 (4) What proportion of your total police contact time is spent with each of these police authorities

	<u>Percentage of Total Police Contact Time Spent at Various Levels of Police Forces(1)</u>		
	Federal	Provincial	Municipal
1 - 19 percent	59%	29%	5%
20 - 39 percent	17%	26%	4%
40 - 59 percent	8%	43%	33%
60 - 79 percent	4%	2%	34%
80 -100 percent	11%	0%	26%
	-----	-----	-----
	100%	100%	100%

C3 (5) Please indicate, for each of these police authorities, the relative ease or difficulty you have, in gaining access to information and responsible persons, by circling a number on each line below.

	very easy or easy	neutral	very difficult or difficult	did not state
Federal Police (RCMP)	33%	16%	35%	16%
Provincial Police	41%	9%	12%	38%
Municipal Police	48%	13%	24%	15%

(1)These percentages are based on those respondents answering these particular questions.

C4 (6) Is the 'Overnight Occurrence Log' (i.e. record of police activities for specific time periods) available to reporters in your region?

Yes - always, complete log available	9%
Yes - always, abridged log available	22%
Yes - sometimes, complete log available	9%
Yes - sometimes, abridged log available	13%
No, never	31%
Don't know	9%
Did not state	6%

C5 (2 and 6) Please indicate the relative ease or difficulty you have in gaining access to information and responsible persons by the availability of the 'Overnight Occurrence Log' to reporters in each region.

YES LOG AVAILABLE

<u>Relative ease or difficulty of access to information</u>	<u>always complete</u>	<u>always abridged</u>	<u>sometimes complete</u>	<u>sometimes abridged</u>	<u>no, never</u>
Very easy access	6	9	12	1	7
Easy access	2	16	1	6	9
Neutral	2	4	2	4	6
Difficult access	1	1	0	3	13
Very difficult access	1	1	0	3	7

C6 (7) Is there a formal written information release policy set down by your local police department?

Yes	33%
No	44%
Don't know	16%
Did not state	7%

C7 (8) If yes to the above question, is this policy restrictive in terms of access to information by journalists?

	<u>All questionnaire respondents</u>	<u>Respondents to this question</u>
Yes	24%	52%
No	10%	22%
Don't know	4%	9%
No formal policy	8%	17%
Did not state	54%	-

C8 (9)	Is there a specific person in charge of media relations for your local police department (other than chief of police)?	
	Yes	48%
	No	41%
	Don't know	3%
	Did not state	8%

TABLES D1 TO D9

D1 (10)	Police constables in my region are generally hostile towards newspaper reporters.	
	Very much or much agree	9%
	Agree	10%
	Neutral	19%
	Disagree	31%
	Very much or much disagree*	26%
	Did not state	5%

D2 (12)	Senior police officers in my region are hostile towards newspaper journalists.	
	Very much or much agree	9%
	Agree	15%
	Neutral	9%
	Disagree	33%
	Very much or much disagree*	30%
	Did not state	5%

D3 (13)	The police in my region don't really care about the rights of ordinary citizens.	
	Very much or much agree	3%
	Agree	10%
	Neutral	9%
	Disagree	28%
	Very much or much disagree*	45%
	Did not state	6%

*See Table D7

D4 The general relationship between my paper and police in
(22) my region is improving

Very much or much agree*	30%
Agree	18%
Neutral	21%
Disagree	14%
Very much or much disagree	14%
Did not state	4%

D5 Information supplied by the police to my newspaper is
(23) usually correct

Very much or much agree*	45%
Agree	26%
Neutral	8%
Disagree	13%
Very much or much disagree	3%
Did not state	4%

D6 The police in our region feel my paper tends to
(27) sensationalize with little regard to the truth

Very much or much agree	5%
Agree	16%
Neutral	11%
Disagree	19%
Very much or much disagree*	55%
Did not state	4%

*See Table D7

D7 Tables D1 to D6 averages of positive and negative
(10 to 19) feelings of journalists towards the police

Averages of Tables D1 to D6

Very positive feelings	39%
Positive feelings	26%
Neutral	13%
Negative feelings	13%
Very negative feelings	7%
Did not state	4%

Note: The percentages from Tables D1 to D6 used as "very positive feelings" have been asterisked on the individual Tables.

D8 A police constable's job is considerably more difficult
(11b) than the job of a journalist

Very much or much agree	6%
Agree	15%
Neutral	28%
Disagree	23%
Very much or much disagree	21%
Did not state	6%

D9 Police constables are usually free to discuss cases with
(24) reporters

Very much or much agree	9%
Agree	5%
Neutral	9%
Disagree	17%
Very much or much disagree	55%
Did not state	5%

D10 Only senior police officers are allowed to give information
(25) on cases in my region

Very much or much agree	50%
Agree	18%
Neutral	3%
Disagree	13%
Very much or much disagree	11%
Did not state	6%

TABLES E1 to E4

E1 (29a) The police in our area deliberately withhold information from the media when the ordinary citizen is being investigated

Very much or much agree	15%
Agree	14%
Neutral	16%
Disagree	16%
Very much or much disagree	38%
Did not state	8%

E2 (29b) The police in our area deliberately withhold information from the media when police force members' actions are being investigated

Very much or much agree	45%
Agree	20%
Neutral	9%
Disagree	10%
Very much or much disagree	10%
Did not state	7%

E3 (29c) The police in our area deliberately withhold information from the media when people of considerable influence or power are being investigated

Very much or much agree	25%
Agree	22%
Neutral	13%
Disagree	12%
Very much or much disagree	21%
Did not state	7%

E4 (15) The police withhold the names of arrested females more often than males

Very much or much agree	5%
Agree	7%
Neutral	11%
Disagree	13%
Very much or much disagree	56%
Did not state	8%

TABLES F1 TO F8

F1
(30) The media should have free access to the name of any adult
detailed but not charged by the police

Very much or much agree	30%
Agree	11%
Neutral	8%
Disagree	9%
Very much or much disagree	37%
Did not state	4%

F2
(31) The media should have free access to the name of any adult
charged by the police

Very much or much agree	88%
Agree	4%
Neutral	3%
Disagree	3%
Very much or much disagree	1%
Did not state	2%

F3
(32) The media should have free access to the name of any adult
convicted of any crime

Very much or much agree	95%
Agree	1%
Neutral	1%
Disagree	1%
Did not state	3%

F4
(33) The media should be able to disclose the home address of
an adult charged by the police

Very much or much agree	73%
Agree	6%
Neutral	8%
Disagree	4%
Very much or much disagree	6%
Did not state	3%

F5
(34)

The media should be able to disclose the home address of an adult convicted of any crime

Very much or much agree	88%
Agree	2%
Neutral	6%
Disagree	1%
Very much or much disagree	2%
Did not state	2%

F6
(35)

The media should have free access to the name of any adult victim of any crime

Very much or much agree	51%
Agree	13%
Neutral	8%
Disagree	14%
Very much or much disagree	12%
Did not state	2%

F7
(36)

The media should be able to make public the address of any adult victim of any crime

Very much or much agree	32%
Agree	11%
Neutral	11%
Disagree	17%
Very much or much disagree	28%
Did not state	2%

F8
(38)

Printing or broadcasting the names of persons taken into custody creates an immediate assumption of guilt, in the mind of the general public

Very much or much agree	43%
Agree	31%
Neutral	9%
Disagree	8%
Very much or much disagree	4%
Did not state	5%

TABLES G1 AND G2

G1 (18)	<u>Daily newspaper journalists and broadcast journalists are treated differently by the police</u>	
	Very much or much agree	17%
	Agree	18%
	Neutral	19%
	Disagree	13%
	Very much or much disagree	25%
	Did not state	9%

G2 (19)	<u>Differences cited between treatment of daily newspaper journalists and broadcast journalists by the police</u>	
	Behaviour of police to broadcast journalists more positive than their behaviour towards newspaper journalists	44%
	Behaviour of police to newspaper journalists more positive than their behaviour to broadcast journalists	27%
	Neutral comment	24%
	Miscellaneous	6%

Percentages are based on the total number of 79 relevant responses to the question.

TABLES H1 TO H3

H1 Female journalists encounter special difficulties when
(20a) dealing with the police

	Total	Males	Females
Very much or much agree	6%	6%	8%
Agree	10%	10%	8%
Neutral	17%	19%	4%
Disagree	14%	13%	21%
Very much or much disagree	41%	38%	58%
Did not state	13%	14%	0%

H2 Female journalists encounter special difficulties when
(20b) dealing with the courts

	Total	Males	Females
Very much or much agree	1%	1%	0%
Agree	4%	4%	4%
Neutral	17%	18%	13%
Disagree	16%	16%	17%
Very much or much disagree	47%	45%	63%
Did not state	16%	17%	4%

H3
(20c) Special difficulties encountered by female journalists
when dealing with the police and the courts

Negative to women

Police don't trust (don't give much credibility
to, don't put much faith in) women journalists 26%

Police don't like (are uncomfortable) telling
women details of violent or sex crimes 14%

Police are patronizing, sexist, condescending
to women journalists 23%

Females get more and better attention from
police (infatuation, sexual come-ons) 12%

Positive to Women

Women given better attention and more details
(no sexual connotations) 5%

Neutral Comment 2%

Courts - are quite neutral in their treatment of
women journalists 7%

Miscellaneous 12%

Note: The above Table is based on the 43 responses made
to this question.

TABLES 11 to 16

11 Judges in my region are generally hostile towards
(17) newspaper journalists

Very much or much agree	3%
Agree	9%
Neutral	13%
Disagree	17%
Very much or much disagree	53%
Did not state	5%

12 A journalist called to testify in a court of law is in a
(26a) position identical to that of any citizen

Very much or much agree	48%
Agree	7%
Neutral	7%
Disagree	12%
Very much or much disagree	21%
Did not state	5%

13 A journalist should have special privileges or status
(26b) in a court of law

Very much or much agree	24%
Agree	18%
Neutral	12%
Disagree	6%
Very much or much disagree	37%
Did not state	4%

14 In cases where names of accused have been published, my
(14) paper tries to report and follow such cases from the
initial apprehension by the police right through to the
end of the court proceedings

Very much or much agree	82%
Agree	12%
Neutral	4%
Disagree	4%
Very much or much disagree	5%
Did not state	4%

15
(37) It is in the public interest to "label" an individual with information about his background which could affect his right to a fair trial

Very much or much agree	4%
Agree	5%
Neutral	8%
Disagree	17%
Very much or much disagree	62%
Did not state	4%

16
(21) It is in the public interest to "label" an escaped convict "extremely dangerous" (where so reported by the authorities) even though such labelling could affect his right to a fair trial

Very much or much agree	37%
Agree	28%
Neutral	11%
Disagree	8%
Very much or much disagree	13%
Did not state	4%

QUESTIONS NOT DISCUSSED IN THE BODY OF THE REPORT

(11a) Police constables are usually more co-operative with
journalists than senior police officers

Very much or much agree	6%
Agree	15%
Neutral	28%
Disagree	23%
Very much or much disagree	21%
Did not state	6%

(16) My personal relationship with senior police officers is
better than my relationship with ordinary police constables

Very much or much agree	20%
Agree	16%
Neutral	25%
Disagree	16%
Very much or much disagree	15%
Did not state	8%

(28) The public in general in our area looks on our local
police force favourably

Very much or much agree	33%
Agree	36%
Neutral	12%
Disagree	10%
Very much or much disagree	4%
Did not state	4%

Appendix A

THE RESPONDENTS

The respondents to the questionnaire have been covering police and/or the courts for an average of 7.9 years and have been Journalists for an average of 12.0 years.

The last formal schooling for 25% of the respondents was at the high school level, at the community college/technical/business school level for 20% of them and at the university level for 54% of them.

The current job titles of the respondents were as follows:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
(44) Police reporter	22	14%
Court reporter	32	20%
Police and Court reporter	6	4%
General Duties reporter	43	27%
Managing editor	31	20%
Other	20	13%
Did not state	5	3%

The ages of the respondents were as follows:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
(45) Under 24	23	15%
25 to 34	66	42%
35 to 44	38	24%
45 to 54	21	13%
55 to 64	10	6%
65 and older	1	1%

24 respondents were female, 134 were male and one did not state.

(49) The number of editorial staff at the respondents' papers was as follows:

<u>Number of Editorial Staff Members</u>	<u>Percent of All Responses</u>
4 to 10	14%
11 to 20	31%
21 to 40	16%
41 to 60	9%
61 to 80	7%
81 to 100	7%
over 100	5%
Did not state	10%

Appendix B

RESPONSES REPRESENT PERSONAL OPINION

Responses represent the personal opinion of the police and court reporters and managing editors surveyed. Respondents were asked however, in several questions to give their opinion of a situation in their region (for example, questions 1, 3a, 6 and 10). To the extent that more responses were received from large metropolitan areas (because larger papers are more likely to have more than one police and court reporter), the regional report statistics are biased towards these larger areas.

The report statistics, then, are to be treated as representative of personal opinion on the various questions and not representative of regional conditions.

REPLIES PER PAPER

<u>Number of Replies</u>	<u>Number of Newspapers</u>	<u>Percent of all Responding Newspapers</u>	<u>Number of Responses</u>	<u>Percent of Responses</u>
1	21	34%	21	13%
2	14	23%	28	18%
3	13	21%	39	25%
4	6	10%	24	15%
5	3	5%	15	9%
6 and more	5	8%	32	20%
Total	62	100%	159	100%

Average number of replies per paper was 2.6

Report statistics are based on these 159 responses from 62 newspapers in 55 cities or towns.

APPENDIX C

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

The percentage of newspapers which responded to the questionnaire in the various main geographical regions is as follows with the proportion each region has of all daily newspapers in Canada.

(47)	<u>Region</u>	<u>Percentage of Responding Newspapers</u>	<u>Percent of all Daily Newspapers in Canada</u>	<u>Percent of all Respondents</u>	<u>Percent of all Police and Court Reporters Managing Editors in Canada*</u>
	Atlantic Provinces	11%	15%	11%	11%
	Quebec	11%	11%	11%	18%
	Ontario	50%	40%	50%	45%
	Prairies	19%	18%	19%	13%
	British Columbia	8%	16%	8%	14%

The circulation groups to which these responding newspapers belong and proportion each group has of all daily newspapers in Canada areas follows:

(48)	<u>Circulation Group</u>	<u>Percentage of Responding Newspapers</u>	<u>Percent of all Daily Newspapers in Canada</u>	<u>Percent of all Respondents</u>	<u>Percent of all Police and Court Reporters Managing Editors in Canada*</u>
	Under 10,000	13%	34%	10%	24%
	10,000 to 25,000	40%	25%	35%	26%
	25,000 to 50,000	19%	17%	15%	17%
	50,000 to 100,000	10%	8%	13%	8%
	100,000 to 150,000	8%	9%	10%	15%
	150,000 and over	10%	8%	18%	11%

Newspapers with circulations under 10,000 are the most poorly represented group in our sample.

*Source: Mail and Telephone Poll conducted by CDNPA, August, 1977.

The number of people who, according to the respondents, are assigned permanently or frequently at their paper to coverage of the police and/or the courts, was as follows:

(50) Number of People assigned to cover Police and/or the Courts at individual Newspapers	Percent of all Responses	Percent of all Daily Newspapers in Canada*
1	17%	23%
2	20%	38%
3	21%	14%
4	13%	10%
5	15%	5%
6 to 10	11%	10%
Did not state	4%	0%

*Source: Mail and Telephone Poll conducted by CDNPA, August 1977.
(See Appendix D1)

DETERMINING THE TOTAL POPULATION

Our total population was defined as all reporters in editorial departments of daily newspapers in Canada who "cover police and courts on a regular basis", plus all managing editors of these newspapers. In the summer of 1977 before the final questionnaire was distributed, all managing editors were asked to tell us the number of staff members who fitted the above description. From their responses (see Figure A, column A) the number of questionnaires to send out to each paper was determined. To check this measure for consistency the question was again asked on the final questionnaire (Figure A, columns B and C). There was a great variation between the managing editors' preliminary query responses and the responses from reporters and the same managing editors on the final questionnaire. The variation of responses was almost as great within the final questionnaire question itself (that is, between columns B and C).

Within the final questionnaire itself of the 41 papers which returned more than one response, 25 (61%) of them differed in their own estimates of the number of police and court reporters at their paper. The total differences of the estimates was 54 and the biggest variation within a single paper was seven.

A sample of 14 newspapers was taken to calculate the differences in the answers between the preliminary query and the final questionnaire question. The total difference between the two questions for the 14 papers was 22. Of all these answers, 13 were higher, 12 were the same and 13 were lower than the preliminary query answers.

Figure A: Sample of responses to questions on Number of Police and Court Reporters.

Paper	A	B	C	Maximum Difference	
	Managing Editors Response (preliminary query)	Managing Editors Response (final questionnaire)	Staff Members Response (final questionnaire)	(A,B,&C)	(B & C)
1	1	-	1	0	0
2	6	4	2, NR, 4	4	2
3	1	5	NR	4	0
4	5	4	5,4,4,4,3or4	1.5	1.5
5	2	3	3	1	0
6	5	-	5,4,3,6	3	3
7	2	-	2,2,2	0	0
8	1	1	1	0	0
9	2	2	1, 2	1	1
10	4	-	4, 4	0	0
11	4	-	NR,1,1,	3	0
12	2	-	3,3,3,	1	1
13	2	-	4,4,4,	2	0
14	4	5	5,NR,NR,5	1	0
			Total	22	9

Note: A dash indicates that no final questionnaire was returned by the managing editor. "NR" indicates that this particular question was not answered.

The actual wording of the preliminary question was "How many reporters in total do you have who cover police and courts on a regular basis?" The actual wording on the final questionnaire was: "How many editorial staff (reporters and editors), in total, are assigned permanently or frequently to coverage of the police and/or the courts?" Due to the inclusion of "and editors" in the final questionnaire question, the final questionnaire totals should be greater than the preliminary question. The difference between "on a regular basis" and "permanently or frequently" may also affect the results.

RESPONSE RATE

400 questionnaires were distributed and 159 replies were received representing a return of 40%. 41% of the English and 31% of the French questionnaires were returned. Three of the largest French newspapers were on strike at the time the questionnaire was mailed. If these papers are excluded from our calculations, 46% of the French questionnaires were returned.

Questionnaires were sent to 106 newspapers and 62 newspapers replied. This represents a newspaper return of 58%.

Paper _____

Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association

JOURNALISTS' QUESTIONNAIRE

The Police and The Judiciary

(Note: All responses will be kept in the strictest confidence. For tabulating purposes only, individual newspapers have been identified.)

1. Over the past five years have contempt of court charges been invoked against the press in your region:

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| more often than before that period? | 1 |
| or less often than before? | 2 |
| or no change | 3 |
| or never invoked to my knowledge | 4 |
| or don't know | 5 |

- 2a) Have you, personally, ever been charged with contempt of court as a result of your work as a journalist?

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

- | | |
|-----|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

- b) To the best of your knowledge has your paper been charged with contempt of court in the last five years?

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

- | | |
|-----|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

3a) Over these last five years has there been any change in the frequency of court imposed bans on publication of courtroom proceedings in your area? Are such bans:

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| more frequently imposed now? | 1 |
| or less frequently imposed now? | 2 |
| or no change | 3 |
| or never experienced such a ban | 4 |
| or don't know | 5 |

b) If such court imposed bans do take place in your area, describe the most recent specific instance of such a ban.

4. What proportion of your total police contact time is spent with each of these police authorities.

Total time spent with police	100%
Federal Police (RCMP)	___%
Provincial Police	___%
Municipal (local) Police	___%

5. Please indicate, for each of these police authorities, the relative ease or difficulty you have, in gaining access to information and responsible persons, by circling a number on each line below.

	Very Easy Access					Very Difficult Access			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Federal Police (RCMP)									
Provincial Police									
Municipal Police									

6. Is the 'Overnight Occurrence Log' (i.e. record of police activities for specific time periods) available to reporters in your region?

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

Yes - always, complete log available	1
Yes - always, abridged log available	2
Yes - sometimes, complete log available	3
Yes - sometimes, abridged log available	4
No, never	5
Don't know	6

7. Is there a formal written information release policy set down by your local police department?

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3

8. If yes to question 7: Is this policy restrictive in terms of access to information by journalists?

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

- Yes 1
- No 2
- Don't Know 3
- No formal policy 4

9. Is there a specific person in charge of media relations for your local police department? (other than chief of police)

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

- Yes 1
- No 2
- Don't Know 3

Now we would like you to tell us how much you agree or disagree with the following statements. Circle a number on the scale provided for each statement to indicate the strength of your agreement or disagreement with that statement.

	<u>Very much</u>					<u>Very much</u>				
	<u>Agree</u>					<u>Disagree</u>				
10. Police constables in my region are generally hostile towards newspaper reporters.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
11a) Police constables are usually more co-operative with journalists than senior police officers.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
b) A police constable's job is considerably more difficult than the job of a journalist.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
12. The senior police officers in my region are hostile towards newspaper journalists.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
13. The police in my region don't really care about the rights of ordinary citizens.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
14. In cases where names of accused have been published, my paper tries to report and follow such cases from the initial apprehension by the police right through to the end of the court proceedings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15. Police withhold the names of arrested females more often than males.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

	Very much Agree					Very much Disagree			
16. My personal relationship with senior police officers is better than my relationship with ordinary police constables.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17. Judges in my region are generally hostile towards newspaper journalists.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18. Daily newspaper journalists and broadcast journalists are treated differently by the police.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19. If you agree to some extent with the above question, describe such differences. (Give examples if possible.)	_____								

	Very much Agree					Very much Disagree			
20. Female journalists encounter special difficulties when dealing with									
a) the police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
b) the courts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
c) If you agree with the above statement to some extent, describe such differences. (Give examples if possible)	_____								

	Very much Agree					Very much Disagree			
21. It is in the public interest to "label" an escaped convict "extremely dangerous" (where so reported by the authorities) even though such labelling could affect his right to a fair trial.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22. The general relationship between my paper and police in my region is improving.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23. Information supplied by the police to my newspaper is usually correct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24. Police constables are usually free to discuss cases with reporters.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

	Agree					Disagree				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
25. Only senior police officers are allowed to give information on cases in my region.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
26a) A journalist called to testify in a court of law is in a position identical to that of any citizen.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
b) A journalist should have special privileges or status in a court of law.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
27. The police in our region feel my paper tends to sensationalize with little regard to the truth.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
28. The public in general in our area looks on our local police force favourably.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
29. The police in our area deliberately withhold information from the media in the following situations:										
a) when the ordinary citizen is being investigated	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
b) when police force members' actions are being investigated	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
c) when people of considerable influence or power are being investigated	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
30. The media should have free access to the name of any adult <u>detai</u> ned but not charged by the police.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
31. The media should have free access to the name of any adult <u>charged</u> by the police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
32. The media should have free access to the name of any adult <u>convicted</u> of any crime	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
33. The media should be able to disclose the home address of an adult <u>charged</u> by the police.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
34. The media should be able to disclose the home address of an adult <u>convicted</u> of any crime.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
35. The media should have free access to the <u>name</u> of any adult <u>victim</u> of any crime.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
36. The media should be able to make public the <u>address</u> of any adult <u>victim</u> of any crime.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

- | | Very much
Agree | | | | | | | | Very much
Disagree |
|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 37. It is in the public interest to "label" an individual with information about his background which could affect his right to a fair trial. | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Printing or broadcasting the names of persons taken into custody creates an immediate assumption of guilt, in the mind of the general public. | | | | | | | | | |

Now here are a few questions to help classify your responses. Please be frank; remember, your responses are completely anonymous.

39. How long have you been covering police and/or courts (including any time for other papers)?

_____ years

40. How long have you been a journalist?

_____ years

41. What was the last grade of school you completed?

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

- | | |
|---|---|
| Elementary | 1 |
| Some high school | 2 |
| High school graduate | 3 |
| Some community college/technical/
business school | 4 |
| Graduate of community college/technical/
business school | 5 |
| Some university | 6 |
| University graduate | 7 |

42. Have you had any special or formal training in law?

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

Yes 1

No 2

43. If yes to question 42; What was this training? Please describe in detail, including length of training.

44. What is your present job title?

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

Police reporter 1

Court reporter 2

General duties reporter 3

Managing editor 4

Other (specify) _____

45. Which age category do you fall into?

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

Under 24 1

25 to 34 2

35 to 44 3

45 to 54 4

55 to 64 5

65 or older 6

46. Are you:

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

Male 1

Female 2

And here are a few questions about your paper, again for classification purposes:

47. In what region of Canada does your paper publish?

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Atlantic | 1 |
| Quebec | 2 |
| Ontario | 3 |
| Prairies | 4 |
| B.C. | 5 |

48. Which circulation size group does your paper fall into:

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| under 10,000 | 1 |
| 10,000 to 25,000 | 2 |
| 25,000 to 50,000 | 3 |
| 50,000 to 100,000 | 4 |
| 100,000 to 150,000 | 5 |
| 150,000 and over | 6 |

49. How many editorial staff (reporters and editors) are there at your paper?

_____ people

50. How many, in total, are assigned permanently or frequently to coverage of the police and/or the courts.

_____ people

Date questionnaire
completed _____

Please return completed questionnaire directly to:

Dick MacDonald
Supervisor of Editorial Services
Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association
321 Bloor Street, East
Suite 214
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 1E7

JOURNALISTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE AND THE JUDICIARYAddenda1. Frequency of Contempt of Court Charges

To ascertain whether contempt of court charges are considered more prevalent in certain areas of the country, the frequency of charges data have been broken down geographically.

Contempt of Court Charges Invoked
Against the Press over the Past 5 Years

	<u>More Often</u>	<u>Less Often</u>	<u>No Change</u>	<u>Never Invoked to my Knowledge</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Did not Answer</u>
Maritimes	0	1	0	10	1	0
Quebec	2	0	3	10	4	1
Ontario	6	1	6	47	20	6
Prairies	1	0	5	15	6	0
British Columbia	0	0	1	10	1	2

Respondents in Ontario (7% of Ontario respondents) and Quebec (10% of Quebec respondents) think that contempt of court charges are becoming more frequent. These respondents come from papers with small, medium and large circulations.

Only four respondents have ever personally been charged with contempt of court as a result of their work as a journalist. One is currently working for a paper in the Prairies. The others all currently work in Ontario for papers with a circulation under 100,000.

2. Provincial Police Forces

The following notes should be attached to the appropriate section of the report.

i) Table C1

The 86 respondents who answered that they spend some time with their provincial police force were, with one exception, respondents working in Ontario and Quebec.

ii) Table C2

The provincial figures in this table are based on the 86 respondents who spent time with provincial police forces as stipulated in Table C1.

iii) Table C3

Of the 99 respondents who answered the provincial police segment of this question, four were working currently outside Quebec and Ontario.



END