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Ontario Police Commission
Ontario Provincial Police
Police Arbitration Commission
Public Safety Division:
Fire Marshal
Chief Coroner's Office
Forensic Pathology
Centre of Forensic Sciences

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ACQUISITIONS

**Annual Report
of
The Ministry of the Solicitor General
Year ending December 31, 1977**



George A. Kerr, Q.C.,



A. A. Russell, Q.C.,

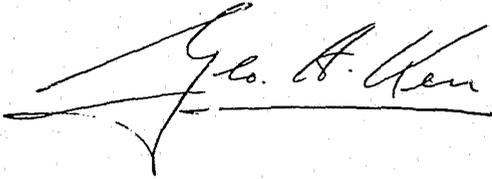
**The Honourable George A. Kerr, Q.C.
Solicitor General**

**A. A. Russell, Q.C.
Deputy Solicitor General**

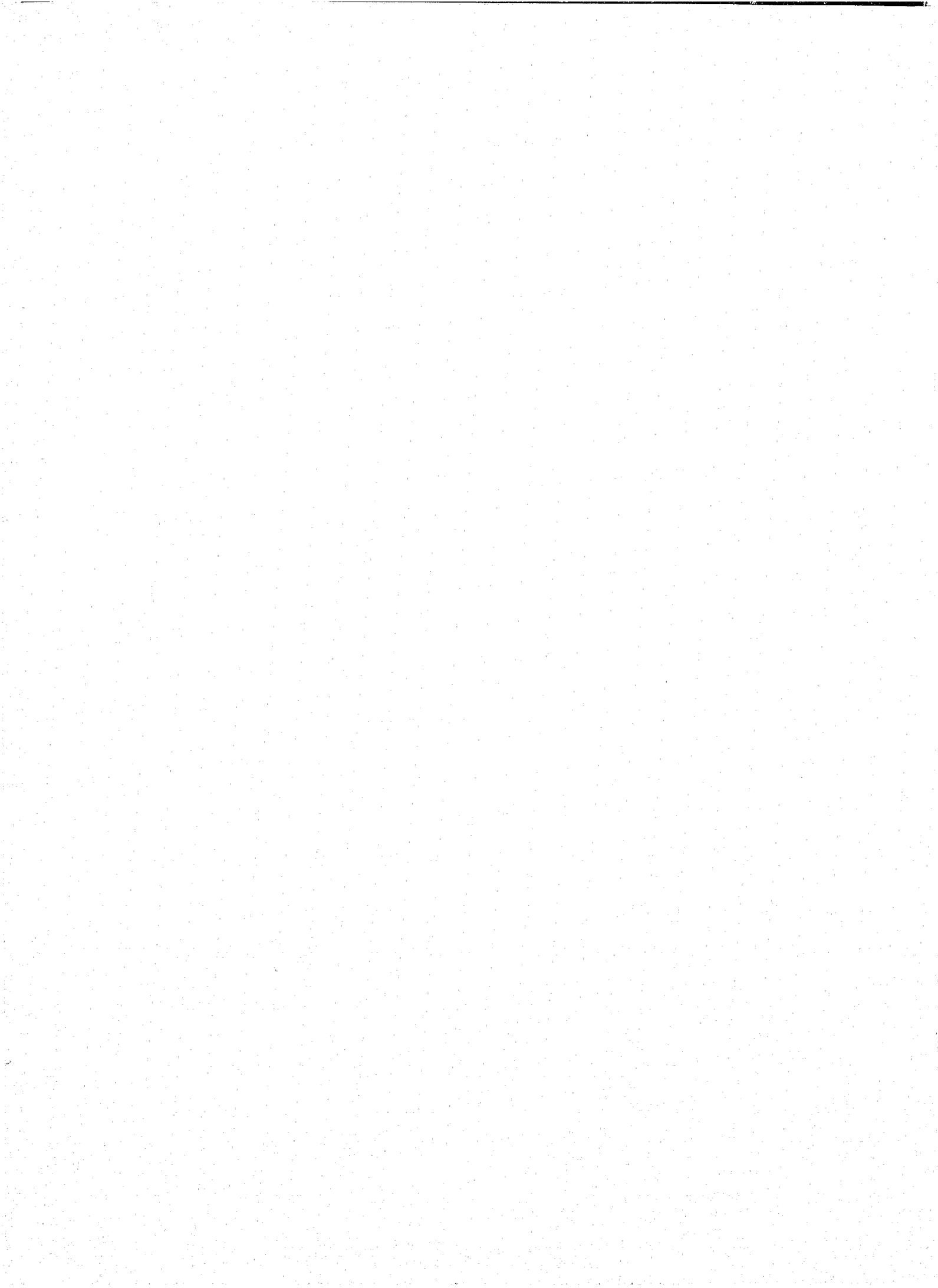
To Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour
the sixth annual report of the Ministry of
the Solicitor General.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Geo. A. Kerr". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line that extends across the width of the signature.

The Honourable George A. Kerr, Q.C.,
Solicitor General.



Annual Report, 1977

Ministry of the Solicitor General

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The Anatomy Act

The Coroners Act, 1972

The Fire Accidents Act

The Fire Department Act

The Fire Fighters Exemption Act

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The Lightning Rods Act

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**The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals Act, 1955**

The Egress from Public Buildings Act

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Ministry Review

MINISTRY REVIEW

During 1977, the ministry continued to take initiative in the related areas of law enforcement and public protection through numerous programs, many of which are concerned with the strong and consistent support of policing in Ontario.

The program of fiscal restraint continues in all sectors of the economy and has required tighter control over budgets. Nevertheless, the cost of policing continues to increase. To maintain an effective level of policing, economies have been made wherever possible without adversely affecting public service, or any reduction in the standard of policing.

The Ministry of the Solicitor General assists the police forces by implementing a variety of safety programs. Through the Ontario Provincial Police, which is the third largest deployed force in North America and acknowledged as one of the best, policing is provided in all areas of the Province. Increased emphasis has recently been placed on improved training, communications systems, Indian reserve policing, northern fly-in patrols and crime prevention activities.

Additional facilities and an expanded curriculum at the Ontario Police College have helped provide even better instruction for junior ranks and senior officers. The Ontario Police Commission works in cooperation with forces in a variety of ways to maintain high-quality uniform law enforcement. The use of a wide range of computerized investigative and enforcement techniques is of great and growing value in fighting crime.

As part of our responsibility, the ministry has been continually alert to the problem of organized crime in Ontario and has directed effective efforts to contain this type of activity. An excellent example is the joint forces operation (J.F.O.), where two or more police forces aid each other in a concerted effort to deal with a particular organized crime problem that has been identified.

The success of the R.C.M.P., the O.P.P., and local police forces through joint force operations with continuing assistance from the Ontario Police Commission demonstrates the ability of various police units to cooperate. The J.F.O.'s have been operative since 1966, with an intensified effort since 1973.

The ministry has increased its investigation activities, the most effective way to contain the problem. Existing joint operations have been expanded involving the major police forces in the province. In addition, the special services division of the O.P.P. has developed substantially increased criminal intelligence and investigative operations in which other major forces participate.

Other activities include developing uniform standards of recruitment and performance, assisting forces in budgeting and control analysis, assisting record systems efficiency, handling appeals in discipline matters, and maintaining a suspended driver control system with direct financial assistance from the province.

The ministry also continues to provide financing help to municipalities to maintain their level of policing. Per capita grants to municipal police forces were increased 25 per cent from \$8 to \$10 as of April 1. Per capita grants for policing to regional forces have also been increased 25 per cent from \$12 to \$15.

The Indian policing service of the Ontario Provincial Police continued to expand and be improved. This program combines the use of regular O.P.P. personnel and Indian band constables to carry out necessary law enforcement duties on the reserves. The O.P.P. administers the program, acts in a supervisory role and provides the required vehicles and related equipment. The band constable program employs people from various Indian reserves in the province who are appointed special constables. They carry out all law enforcement duties on their reserves. Special Indian constables in the program are located on reserves from Waipole Island in the west to St. Regis in the east and as far north as settlements along the shores of Hudson's Bay.

The Chief Coroner's Office, Forensic Pathology, and the Centre of Forensic Sciences provide vital scientific and medical-legal investigation services. The Coroner's Office increased its regional program by appointing three new regional coroners, located at Belleville, Bracebridge and Parry Sound. This brought the program of regional coroners to six appointments. These new regional coroners are functioning well and taking over a number of investigations, and handle most of the difficult inquiries.

A number of useful projects have been initiated recently with regard to the Human Tissue Gift Act. The ministry arranged with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to add the name and address of Ontario's Chief Coroner to the consent form on the back of each new Ontario driver's licence mailed out. This enables everyone who wishes further information about the Human Tissue Gift Act to write directly to Dr. Cotnam.

All chiefs of police throughout Ontario were contacted by the Chief Coroner, requesting police chiefs to ask their officers to search for the consent form of any victim of sudden and unexpected death in their jurisdictions. Naturally, coroners and pathologists are also reminded to do the same.

By 1978, 4.5 million consent forms will have been mailed out to Ontario's licensed drivers. Ontario drivers constitute a huge pool of potential organ donors. Steps are also being taken to make general consent forms more widely available and to reach those people who do not hold driver's licences.

To help increase the number of donors, the Coroner's Office produced a new brochure to explain to the public the goals and benefits of the Human Tissue Gift Act. The brochure is in English, French, and Italian and answers the questions about the Act. It will hopefully help to dispel some of the common fears or misconceptions held by the public.

There are many communities in northern Ontario where immediate fire protection is impractical. As there is a need to find a means of reducing the number of fire fatalities, the Office of the Fire Marshal is conducting an educational program throughout the north. In conjunction with this program, the Fire Marshal is encouraging the installation of smoke detection devices which, if properly maintained, are effective in giving early warning to residents sufficient to enable them to escape from danger.

Complete details of Ministry programs can be found in reports by our component agencies throughout the following pages. A brief review of some of the activities of the Ministry Office is given below: —

The Ministry Office

The Ministry Office is responsible for directing and coordinating the affairs of the Ministry. It is made up of a Ministry executive group, composed of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and a small Ministry Secretariat staff. This staff provides expertise to assist in the various roles of the Ministry, including Management Systems, Police Liaison, Communications, Legal Services, Auditing, and Administration. Their functions and activities are as described as follows.

Legal Services Branch

The Legal Services Branch of the Ministry provides legal advice and services to the Ministry Office and to Program Managers on all aspects of law pertaining to the activities of the Ministry. This includes the provision of legal opinions, the preparation of Statutes, Regulations, and Orders in Council, representation of the Ministry in Litigation, and the negotiation and preparation of contracts.

Police Liaison Coordinator

The primary task of the Police Liaison Coordinator is to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy and Program Managers on policy and major issues requiring law enforcement knowledge. His role is to assess, recommend, and provide advice concerning law enforcement related matters and to advise the Deputy Minister of any law enforcement problems which may be created by legislative amendments.

He advises the Minister and Deputy Minister of current or anticipated problems in the public safety and law enforcement field which may require the development of policy alternatives. He maintains close liaison with senior O.P.P., Regional, and Municipal police force personnel, and with Program Managers of the Ministry. He receives enquiries and complaints from the public, and acts as an intermediary between the public, the Ministry and police forces in Ontario.

During the year, the Police Liaison Coordinator represented the Ministry of the Solicitor General on the following Committees:

Liaison Group on Law Enforcement and Race Relations

Seat Belt Usage in Ontario (Submission-Cabinet Committee on Justice)

Highway Safety (Report of Select Committee on Highway Safety)

Alcohol Policy (Exchange of information)

Policy Development and Management Systems Advisor

The advisory functions of policy development and management systems are part of the support role of the Ministry Secretariat.

The Policy Development function is directed mainly towards long and short-term plans and policies for the maintenance of efficient policing in Ontario. Control of the police budget at the regional-municipal level is recognized, as is the relative autonomy of regional and municipal police forces. Nevertheless, the Policy Development function of the Ministry Secretariat strives to identify opportunities to gain economies of operation and improved effectiveness in policing activities and public safety. Development of policies in response to new or amended legislation is also carried out.

The Policy Development Function also carries out a watching brief on related activities in other Ministries, other provinces, and other federal departments and agencies, so that the Ministry can be forewarned of the likelihood of future changes.

The proposed development of Management Systems is a minor but important function, as the new systems and procedures must incorporate the policies which have been approved by the senior management of the Ministry. Since many of the management systems affect other Ministries, coordinated development and implementation is important.

Examples of these activities include:—

The study now being made of the policing of the Great Lakes and Waterways of Ontario.

The development of new enforcement techniques for minor traffic offences and parking violations which have been undertaken jointly by this Ministry, the Attorney General, Con-

sumer and Commercial Relations, and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

A review of current material on psychological testing of prospective police officers.

Developing a reporting system for management and statistical data.

Communications Policy Advisor

The main task of the Communications Policy Advisor is to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister and Program Managers on policy and issues requiring communications expertise. He helps ensure that government communications policies are applied well in the Ministry; initiates planning and development of such policies; advises Ministry agencies on program delivery; chooses techniques to be used, and monitors their effectiveness. He manages all communications activities of the Ministry Office, liaises with the media, and provides the Minister with speeches and written policy statements.

A good deal of the Communications Policy Advisor's activities involve crime prevention and fire prevention programs. These include the production of feature movies, television programs, and public service messages on T.V. and radio to help support police and fire services.

Eight public service television announcements were produced during the year. These were produced in both the English and French language and were distributed to 35 television stations throughout the Province. They were also adapted for radio and issued as bilingual radio tapes to all broadcasting stations throughout Ontario.

A filmed report in the form of a feature movie was produced for the Indian Policing Services Branch of the O.P.P. This involved visiting 21 locations in Ontario, from the Quebec-New York border to Windsor, the northwest, and along the shores of Hudson's Bay. To ensure that a full representative picture was given of the Indian Policing Programs in operation, film production was carried out over a 10-month period in extremes of climate and changes of season.

This film, entitled "To Help My People", documents the progress made by the Native people of Ontario in policing their own Reserves, and the role of the Ontario Provincial Police in supporting this program through its Indian Policing Services Branch.

"To Help My People" examines the increased presence of the O.P.P. in the far north and other vital aspects of the Indian Policing Services. The audience travels with O.P.P. aircraft on fly-in operations using specially trained volunteers to patrol remote settlements in northern Ontario, one of the largest police beats in the world.

This film has received a good deal of interest among police departments in Canada and the United States. It has already been requested for showing over 300 times, and prints of it have been purchased by Canadian and American law enforcement agencies for study in their own Indian policing programs.

Public exposure to the three previously produced Ministry movies — "Zenith 50,000", "The Professionals", and "Doing It Wrong" — continued to be promoted. This resulted in these films being seen by many people because of repeated requests for their showing on television and to live audiences.

A public service television announcement to discourage hitchhiking was produced in 1977 and distributed widely to television stations in the Province. This English and French film was designed to help support the anti-hitchhiking program conducted by the Ontario Provincial Police.

A short film on incendiary techniques was produced in cooperation with the Office of the Fire Marshal. This has since been made use of as an instructional film for groups of arson investigators.

A "Better Letters" instructional course was conducted over an eight-month period, to help Ministry personnel improve written communication and service to the public.

A public information campaign was developed for the Chief Coroner's Office. This program is designed to help promote an awareness of the great need for donations of human tissues and organs for therapeutic purposes, transplants, and medical education. Its purpose is to get across the message to the public of the great need for tissues and organs, particularly regarding shortages of eyes for the blind, pituitary glands for dwarfism, and kidneys for persons on permanent kidney treatment.

To promote the donation program, an outdoor billboard campaign was organized for eight weeks to "kick off" the campaign. This consisted of 36 bill-

boards situated among main thoroughfares, requesting the public to register as a donor under the Human Tissue Gift Act. As well, posters were designed for display in many public places throughout Ontario. These convey essentially the same message as the billboard — "You Can Help Somebody, Someday — Register Now as a Human Tissue Donor".

A total of one million, eight hundred thousand brochures were printed in English, French, and Italian. The brochure also contains a tear-out donor card which can be quickly utilized by a would-be donor without any complicated procedure. These combination donor-card/explanatory brochures are being distributed to the public to better inform them of the need for human tissue donations. Up to now, over 1¼ million copies of the brochures have been distributed to hospitals, doctors, organ foundations, charitable groups, driver licence bureaus, supermarkets, libraries, police departments and many other information centres.

From comments made by transplant surgeons and other physicians involved and by organ banks, we find that they are in complete favour of our publicity program. They also, in some cases, have already been able to report a substantial increase in donations during the past while. They agree with the Chief Coroner that some organ deficits may soon be eliminated in the Province, helped in part by the continuation of this promotional effort.

Internal Audit Branch

The Internal Audit Branch is part of the Ministry's management organization, with specific responsibility for:—

Reviewing and appraising the effectiveness and efficiency of Ministry systems of financial administration, including safeguarding of assets;

Ascertaining the extent of compliance of Ministry systems and procedures with financial policies, regulations, and other instructions of the Legislature, Management Board, the Treasurer, and the Ministry;

Assisting management by reviewing operations and recommending improvements with respect to information systems, utilization of resources, and operating controls.

Audit coverage in 1977 consisted of eight major audits — four branches of the Ontario Provincial Police, two branches of the Public Safety Division, and two sections of the Financial Services Branch. In addition, six specific audits of a financial or administrative nature were completed.

The Branch is staffed by a Director, one senior auditor, and one auditor. Other activities included attending professional development seminars and continued participation in the work of the Internal Auditors' Council

The Women's Advisor

The Women's Advisor implements the Equal Opportunity Program within the Ministry. This Program includes the Affirmative Action steps accepted as policy by the Ontario Government and by the Ministry of the Solicitor General. She also acts as advisor to the Minister, Deputy Minister, and Program Managers on policy and major issues that affect Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity, and as liaison with the Women's Crown Employees Office of the Ministry of Labour.

In support of the Program, the Women's Advisor has an active Committee of representatives from all areas of the Ministry and all levels of classification. They meet once a month to consider new concerns of the employees and to look at activities that might reflect or meet these needs. Out of this Committee, task forces have been formed to help develop the most important resource government has, human resource. Workshops and in-house training have been set up to help in this area as well as working towards developing an equal opportunity section in the libraries at the George Drew Building, Ontario Provincial Police Headquarters, and the Fire Marshal's Office. Each library will contain pamphlets, articles and publications regarding Affirmative Action, career development, goal setting, training, and education for use by all employees in the Ministry. The task forces are also concerned with new concepts such as Bridging Jobs, plus methods of bringing our regional civilian staff into closer communication with the Toronto offices.

Three Career Development Workshops and an Effective Speaking Course were offered as in-house training through 1977. There were also three in-house workshops presented in each of the three main Toronto offices.

An Affirmative Action Brochure, produced by the Women's Advisor's Office has been distributed to every employee in the Ministry explaining the purpose and activities of the Equal Opportunity Program. The Brochure has now become a part of the Personnel package for new employees.

The Equal Opportunity Newsletter, "The Scanner", continued to be published with six issues distributed in 1977. The newsletter is sent to all employees to ensure that they are aware of the Equal Opportunity Program, Affirmative Action, Career Training, and Ministry activities. "The Scanner" brings a number of men and women together to write and publish a newsletter as well as bringing the staff of the Ministry into better communication with each other.

In 1977, the Women's Advisor's Office established a data base that will be used as a benchmark against which changes in the future will be measured. Three areas of special interest were examined:—

The occupational distribution of employees throughout the Ministry, to find the types of jobs women are in and what the female representation is in management classifications; the salary distribution of employees, to find out what salaries women are being paid in relation to their male counterparts; and male/female participation in staff training and development.

A report on this data has been written and will be published for circulation to all Ministry employees.

As a trained counsellor, the Women's Advisor is able to offer career counselling, academic and personal counselling to all staff of the Ministry as well as working with management in relation to individual problems and complaints.

An important aspect of the Women's Advisor's Office is the close working relationship held with the Personnel Branch while working with Staff Training and Development and monitoring recruitment and job selection.

Administration Division

The Administration Division is the service organization responsible for the delivery of financial, personnel, and related administrative services to all

agencies and programs of the Ministry. It ensures that the Ontario Government's financial, personnel, and administrative policies and other related Ministry policies are followed, that methods and procedures are programmed, that systems are in place to ensure that they are complied with, and that performance is evaluated.

The Administration Division performs the following functions:—

Financial Services Branch

The Financial Services Branch is responsible for maintaining an accounting of all expenditures and revenues of the Ministry in accordance with government accounting procedures. To discharge this responsibility, timely and accurate financial and related information and advisory service is provided to assist agency and program managers in:

- Strategic Planning
- Decision Making
- Budgeting and Cost Analysis
- Allocation and Efficient Use of Resources
- Maintaining internal controls

During 1977, a new budgeting system based on the zero-base concept was implemented through the Ministry. This system, designed and coordinated by staff of the Financial Services Branch, allows for more effective use of Ministry resources on a priority-setting basis.

Purchasing services are also supplied to the entire Ministry by this Branch.

Planning and Evaluation Branch

The function of the Branch is to coordinate Ministry-wide planning and evaluation and provide assistance to Managers in priority development for operations. Assistance is given to the Managers of agencies and programs in establishing objectives, and developing measures of performance, effectiveness, costs, benefits, and statistical techniques. Performance is

evaluated by monitoring information on inputs, outputs, and finances of operations through a quarterly performance report. Special projects are also handled by the Branch on assignment. The Branch continued to assist the Field Productivity Study of the Ontario Provincial Police in further extending the concept of Detachment Planning to more detachments. Seventy-seven percent of the detachments of the Force — about 71% of the uniformed personnel — have now implemented this style of management.

The Branch has continued to participate in meetings of the Interministerial Metric and Standards Committees on Metric Conversion and the Interministerial Statistical Committee. Guidelines and metric converters were issued for all police officers in Ontario to assist them in the metric conversion of highway operations in Ontario.

Further extension of the Management by Results (MBR) process was carried out during the year. From the initial experimental stage in 1974, coverage now includes 81.25% of the funding level for the Ministry's operations.

Administrative Services Branch

The Administrative Services Branch coordinates the compilation and distribution of Ministry administrative policies, maintains the inventory and asset control systems for the Ministry and provides office, messenger, and supply services to the operations at 25 Grosvenor Street and 26 Grenville Street.

Personnel Services Branch

The function of the Personnel Services Branch is to ensure that the Ontario Government Personnel policies, legislation, and regulations, and related Ministry policies are adhered to. It provides service to assist the management of Ministry agencies and programs to effect the planning and the efficient utilization of human resources. A part of the Personnel Services Branch has been moved from 25 Grosvenor Street to 90 Harbour Street to ensure adequate on-site service to the Ontario Provincial Police.

Ontario Police Commission

During the year under review, the Ontario Police Commission has, of necessity, undertaken a complete re-evaluation of programmes, services, and priorities in order to continue its role in the face of continuing financial constraint.

The Ontario Police Commission has, since its inception in 1962, functioned as the focal point of evolution for the police community of Ontario. This responsibility is carried out in the awareness that only a central agency, such as the Commission, with authority and resources, can provide the vehicle and impetus to initiate programmes and services, which bring about beneficial change to the police community as a whole. All Police Forces, whether they be one-man operations or Regional, collectively benefit from the coordinated research and development undertaken by the staff of the Commission in conjunction with the Police Forces of Ontario. In regard to the latter, the Ontario Police Commission gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and assistance of Governing Authorities and Chiefs of Police in providing, on loan or secondment, selected Officers and Constables. Without their assistance, many programmes and services would be severely diminished.

Internally, the Commission has adopted the Management by Results technique to ensure that its programmes and services are evaluated, initiated, and monitored, based on measurable results, which cost-justify their continuance.

The following programmes and services represent the efforts of the Commission in 1977:

1. Acting as the eyes and ears of the Commission, the Advisors on Police Services undertook more detailed reviews of the Administrative and Operational functions of the large majority of Municipal Police Forces. Although resulting in fewer visits, there was an increased focus of attention on the needs and concerns facing the individual Force. In addition the Advisors continued to undertake in-depth studies of the organization, management, and resources utilization and related practices and procedures. These studies are lengthy and detailed, but provide recommendations which propose substantial reductions in cost without impairing the efficiency of the Force reviewed. Two major studies were completed in 1977. This service is available to Police Governing Authorities on request.
2. The Ontario Police Commission Budget & Resources Information system was further refined in 1977, and is being utilized by more Forces as a basis for evaluating service and cost performance with other Forces throughout the Province.
3. The O.P.C. Personnel Development Programme proceeded well in 1977, and successfully met the assigned schedules and goals.
4. The functions and activities of the Intelligence Branch changed during the year under review. The C.I.S.O. (Criminal Intelligence Services of Ontario) is now managed and operated by Police Officers on loan from C.I.S.O. Member Forces under the overall direction of the C.I.S.O. Governing Body.
5. The Commission had before it eleven Appeals in Disciplinary matters during the year, a list of which and their outcome, is appended. Also heard by the Commission were five Appeals on such matters as compulsory retirement of a Police Officer, status of civilian employees, and adequacy of estimates.
6. During the past year it was found necessary to reinstitute and revise the system by which Criminal Statistics in Ontario have been maintained by the Commission. We had heretofore relied heavily on the resources of Statistics Canada, but have found that the system is inadequate. Comparative statistics for 1976 and 1977 are now available through our Advisory Services Branch and are being published separately.

Advisors' Activities

	1975	1976	1977
Regular visits to Municipal Police Forces.	206	165	95
Special Surveys of Municipal Police Forces.	12	13	13
Complaints involving Police Forces and Police Officers.	23	13	21
Assistance provided upon request to Police Governing Authorities in appointments of Chiefs of Police and other Departmental Promotions.	13	18	9
Assistance and advice to Municipal Councils concerning police operation within their individual Police Forces.	20	31	22
Assistance and advice to Boards of Commissioners of Police regarding police matters.	54	18	34
Assistance and advice to Chiefs of Police relative to police operation and administration.	45	51	54
Police Zone meetings attended.	30	37	42
Surveys conducted — adequacy of Police Forces.	6	3	4
Surveys conducted — Unification of Police Forces.	—	—	—
Attendance at Police Meetings and Conferences.	18	44	44
Attendance at Community Colleges (Advisory).	4	—	3
Preparations of Hearings under The Police Act.	5	6	2
Attendance at Special Committee Meetings.	38	26	22
Lectures (R.C.M.P. & Ontario Police College).	1	4	6
Lectures — Others.	4	1	5
Visits to Police Training Establishments.	9	15	15

ADVISORY SERVICES BRANCH

The demand for assistance and advice continued at a high level during 1977, and was marked by the symptoms of financial constraints facing the police community. These symptoms sharply focus the need for this Commission to continually provide objective assessment of the quality and cost of law enforcement at the local level. In response to these needs, the Budget & Resources Information System, further refined for 1977, was provided to Governing Authorities and Chiefs of Police, as a basis for comparing and evaluating cost and service performances of Municipal Police Forces. This system, the first in Canada, clearly demonstrates that some Forces operate more economically and efficiently than others; and provides the indicators which help to identify the causes.

Main categories of the information provided are:

1. Hourly cost of police officers and civilians.
2. Police/Population ratios.
3. Policing portion of municipal expense.
4. Police budget and rate of change.
5. Hours of service to the public and annual change.
6. Allocation of police officers and civilians by function and cost/service effect.
7. Staff breakdown by rank and function.
8. Potential for civilianization.
9. Cost of police equipment and support services.
10. Percentage of "lost time" attributable to vacations, sickness, training, Court attendance, etc.
11. Annual salaries and fringe benefits.

Response from the Municipal Police Forces has been very encouraging, and the indications are that the system will do much to promote economies through the re-allocation and utilization of civilian staff to functions hitherto performed by officers, e.g., radio dispatch, record-keeping, administration, etc.

Further refinements in 1978 will analyse the various factors which contribute to the substantial proportion of "lost time" that is having such a drastic effect on the availability of police services to the public.

Additionally, a 1978 objective will be to eliminate the duplication and clerical effort which results from the demand for statistics and information from the police community, hitherto gathered at various times during the year. The Budget & Resources Information system will consolidate and disseminate all required information on a one-time annual basis. The system will also serve Advisors in the identification of

potential problems relating to cost and service levels. The information will also be provided to agencies of Government concerned with the economics of policing Ontario.

PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT

Programmes and services related to training police officers are extensions of the Advisory Services Branch, and are the focal point for the enhancement of law enforcement education in Municipal Police Forces. Training Development of the Ontario Police Training System, in accordance with the Report on Police Training is proceeding satisfactorily.

In 1977, the Probationary Constable Training Programme and the Junior Command Training Programme were implemented. The latter programme is designed to prepare selected, experienced constables for their duties as first level supervisors.

The Intermediate Command Training Programme, designed to prepare Sergeants and Staff Sergeants for their next level of responsibility — normally in the rank of Inspector — has been developed, and is scheduled for implementation early in 1978.

The Senior Command Training Programme has been completed in outline form, and discussions have started with the Canadian Police College, with a view to implementation there.

The method, recommended in the Report on Police Training for the design and development of these training programmes, using carefully selected and experienced Police Officers, seconded to the Commission and working with a coordinator who is a member of the Advisory Staff of the Commission, has proven very successful. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain the services of such Police Officers. The Police Forces require them, and the Officers themselves are reluctant to break their career patterns with their respective Police Forces to perform these duties.

The following tasks remain to be performed by the Section in 1978:

- Completion of the Training System by developing and implementing a Constables' Refresher Training Programme; the implementation of the Senior Command Programme. Review and develop course standards for the special and specialist courses;

- Research the role of post secondary educational institutions in the training and education of Police Officers;
- Refine the present assessment systems for measuring the effectiveness of:
 - students
 - instructors
 - training programmes
- Continue the coordination of space allocations to Ontario Police Forces for training courses at the Canadian Police College;
- Maintain a liaison with Ontario's Police Forces and the Ontario Police College;
- To develop a programme for attachments of permanent instructors to Police Forces to familiarize them with current police practices and procedures.

Recruitment Standards Programme

The majority of the Municipal Police Forces in the Province are now using the Commission's Recruitment Standards Guide, with good reported success. In spite of the controversy over psychological testing for recruits, the system recommended by the Commission appears to be entirely successful, since the psychological testing is limited to identifying only gross personality weaknesses, which are not otherwise detectable, which would make an applicant unsuitable for police work. No attempt is made to predict future success of an applicant as a Police Officer. Twenty-seven Municipal Police Forces are using the full test battery recommended by the Commission's consulting psychologist, six are using local resources, and twelve are using a part of the recommended system.

Personnel Evaluation Programme

During the year, approximately 95 presentations have been made on the subject of Human Resources Management, using the Commission's Personnel Evaluation Guide as a basic reference. Short talks have been given to Zone Meetings of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, and separate presentations to various groups of senior Police Officers and Boards of Commissioners of Police. One-day seminars have been held for Municipal Police Forces across the Province on "Human Resources Management." To date, over 1,000 junior and senior Police Supervisors and Senior Officers have attended, representing over 90% of the Police Officers in the Province.

Complaints Against Police

The system of handling complaints against the police, which are referred to Government level, has been continually revised and improved. Since April 1976, 232 new files have been opened and 165 old files have been reviewed. The percentage of complainants who have declared themselves satisfied with the Commission's investigation has doubled, but is still low. Several of the complaints have been referred to the Ontario Ombudsman by the complainant, and in all cases except one, which is still open, the Ombudsman has declared satisfaction with the Commission's action.

Metric Conversion for Police Forces

In February 1976, the Commission appointed a Coordinator for metric conversion of Police Forces. Working with the Solicitor General's representative, and the Ministry of Transport and Communications Metric Task Force, all information concerning metric conversion was disseminated to all 128 Ontario Police Forces. A Metric Liaison Officer was appointed by each Force, and seminars were held at the Commission with the aim of training liaison officers and instructors, who would in turn train each Force. The programme was successfully completed before the September deadline for conversion of speed limits and measurement on Ontario Highways. The Solicitor General provided a specially designed "Metric Converter," which was issued to every Police Officer in the Province.

CRIME STATISTICS

We find no particularly significant trends in the incidence of crime in Ontario municipalities in 1977. (These do not include areas policed by the O.P.P.). We have selected four crime groupings, which we regard as the barometer of serious crime, as follows: Robbery, up 1.5%; Break and Enter, up 4.8%; Theft over \$200.00, up 10.4%; and Fraud, down 3.5%. Of these four, only Theft over \$200.00 has risen appreciably. It is probable that at least part of this increase can be attributed to inflationary trends in the value of goods stolen. However, it is encouraging to notice a decrease in the Fraud category, made up of those offences generally, described as White Collar Crime. Perhaps we are seeing some tangible results of extensive crime prevention programmes being carried out by the individual police forces with Commission assistance.

The Commission had before it eleven Appeals in Disciplinary matters during the year, a list of which and their outcome, is given below. Also heard by the Commission were five Appeals on such matters as compulsory retirement of a police officer, status of civilian employees and adequacy of estimates.

Discipline Appeals to the Ontario Police Commission

<u>OFFENCE</u>	<u>POLICE FORCE</u>	<u>CONVICTION</u>	<u>PUNISHMENT</u>
Discreditable Conduct and Deceit	Dresden	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Walkerton	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct (2)	Timmins	Quashed	Quashed
Neglect of Duty	Kincardine	Confirmed	Varied
Neglect of Duty	Thunder Bay	Withdrawn	Withdrawn
Damage to Equipment and Neglect of Duty	Orangeville	Confirmed	Referred back for new Hearing
Neglect of Duty	Walkerton	Nullity	Nullity
Discreditable Conduct	Durham Regional	Confirmed	Varied
Insubordination (2)	Metro Toronto	Confirmed	Confirmed
Damage to Equipment and Deceit	O.P.P.	Confirmed	Varied
Discreditable Conduct	Niagara	Confirmed	Confirmed

Several communities also report a decrease in offences of vandalism for the first time in many years. This, again may be a reflection of the results of crime prevention programmes. On the other hand, it must be partly attributed to the diminishing population within the 15-20 age group, already affecting school enrolments.

Consideration of the implementation of a fully automated system of crime statistics compilation is now being studied. Such a system would provide more rapid retrieval of data and a much more comprehensive evaluation of crime trends.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Function

The Branch is operated to assist in furthering the cause of combating Organized Crime in Ontario by carrying out such programmes as our mandate permits to encourage the bonding of the Criminal Intelligence Services of Ontario (C.I.S.O.) member agencies into an effective, unified strike Force using the best techniques, equipment and resources obtainable by:

- establishing and maintaining an exclusive network of surveillance and communications equipment;
- training of police personnel in the various aspects of organized crime and the intelligence-gathering procedures;
- supplying support staff and secure premises for the Provincial Bureau, Criminal Intelligence Service — Ontario.

Organization

The Branch has a staff of eight. Four members are assigned as supporting staff for the Provincial Bureau — C.I.S.O. The other four members are responsible to carry out the coordination of the communications and equipment for Joint Forces Operations (J.F.O.) and Training Programmes.

Activities

The fostering of Joint Force Operations has continued throughout the year. As the need has arisen, more equipment and assistance has been made available to the C.I.S.O. membership. Experience continues to prove that single agencies operating alone cannot commit the required personnel and resources to carry out long-term Intelligence probes effectively. The assistance provided to C.I.S.O. member forces by

the Branch has seen the collection of much valuable Intelligence, which resulted in many prosecutions.

In the area of training, a marked expansion has occurred in both the academic and practical areas, to meet the needs of the modern day Police Forces. The new programme was designed to accomplish a two-fold purpose — to update knowledge of Organized Crime activity, and to teach new methodology to all Police Officers involved with, or connected to Intelligence Units and Intelligence investigation into Organized Crime. This much more comprehensive programme is directed at the practical applications through the Physical Surveillance Courses, the Technical Surveillance Courses, and through Analysis and the Intelligence Process. The academic issues are being cared for through Senior Officers Intelligence Training and Basic Organized Crime Training sessions.

- Crime Intelligence Seminar — (1 week)
36 candidates from 28 departments;
- Physical Surveillance — (1 week)
39 candidates from 23 departments;
- Senior Officers Intelligence Training — (1 week)
33 candidates from 24 departments;
- Analysis and the Intelligence Process — (1 week)
14 candidates from 13 departments;
- Advanced Technical Surveillance — (4 weeks)
15 candidates from 15 departments.

In addition to these, a number of special seminars and day long training sessions were arranged on the latest available technical equipment and the law related to the Invasion of Privacy.

In considering our goals and objectives and available resources, it is our conviction that with the upcoming addition of a Basic Technical Training Course, and a training session for Intelligence Unit Commanders, the stated functions and purposes of the Branch will be met, if not exceeded.

The provincial Bureau — C.I.S.O. (a name change from "Central Repository") is now managed and operated by Police Officers on loan from C.I.S.O. member forces and directed by the C.I.S.O. Governing Body. It continues to operate as a repository for crime intelligence. It has an effective capability to gather, collate, analyse and disseminate crime intelligence. The Bureau is the link between the Intelligence Units in Ontario Police Forces and Criminal Intelligence Service Canada, and the Provincial Bureaux across the country.

TECHNICAL SERVICES BRANCH

The objectives of the Technical Services Branch are to ensure that information and communication services of common interest to police forces are optimized, standardized, and made available to the entire police community, and to encourage the highest standards and co-ordinate the application of information and communications technology in the police community.

The Branch has continued to focus attention on applications of information and communications technology in support of police operations. A substantial proportion of the Branch's efforts are directed toward providing a continuing consultant service to police forces in addition to the following programs.

Information Services Programme

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a real-time centralized police computer system located within the R.C.M.P. Headquarters in Ottawa. It operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, providing full service to all accredited police forces across Canada.

Since July of 1972, the forces in Ontario have had direct access to the system via on-line terminals. The Ontario network is comprised of a total of 254 terminals which not only link all Ontario forces to the CPIC, but also permits them to communicate directly with any other user agency in Canada.

The basic purpose of CPIC is to act as a central repository into which all forces may enter items of police operational information directly, thus creating a fully co-operative national file which can be accessed by all forces in the country.

Each agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of their own records. Only the agency responsible for entering a record may remove it from the CPIC files.

Responsibility for system application and control within the Province of Ontario, rests with the OPC. This necessitates the services of three full time auditor-analysts within the Branch. These specialists work with assigned police officers to conduct CPIC system audits and provide training and assistance throughout the Ontario police community. The Branch performed CPIC audits at 52 Municipal and Regional Police Forces in 1977.

The Branch is also responsible for conducting investigations into breaches of system discipline, and recommending to the Commission appropriate disciplinary action. In addition, the Branch ensures that all recommendations endorsed by the ACCTS (Advisory Committee on Communications and Technical Services) are presented to the CPIC National Advisory Committee.

Costs for the CPIC network within Ontario are shared equally by the Provincial and Federal Governments. Estimates of the 77/78 fiscal year provincial share, are projected at \$564,000.00.

The Integrated Radio Services Programme

With the inception of CPIC in 1972, came an increased demand of new, high-capacity radio communications systems for the police forces in Ontario. At the same time the need emerged for intercommunications between forces and remote access to CPIC terminals for smaller forces.

The forces of the province turned to the Ontario Police Commission for assistance and guidance. In response, the OPC combined funds available for intercommunications programs with a portion of CPIC communications systems funds into a common program which would meet the objectives of intercommunications capability and CPIC access, and also encourage modernization of a police force's total radio system.

Under the conditions of the "Integrated Radio Services Program" the Province of Ontario pays 75% of the cost of new radio systems for small municipal forces and 50% of the cost for larger forces.

Forces receiving grants during 1977 include Townships of Sandwich West, Colchester South, Anderdon, Town of Amherstburg, Town of Kenora, City of Sault Ste. Marie, Town of New Liskeard, and the Town of Strathroy.

Continuing consulting assistance is being provided to the major Regional Municipalities of Halton, Peel, Niagara, Hamilton/Wentworth and Haldimand/Norfolk in the establishment of their respective communications facilities.

Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS)

In 1977, the Police Automated Registration Information System entered its second year of operation. This system is designed to allow Ontario Police forces to have direct computer access to the MTC automated vehicle registration file. This is accomplished by an automated computer interface between the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and the Ontario Government's Downsview Computing Centre (DCC). This allows immediate access to the MTC Motor Vehicle Data Base from local police CPIC terminals. Average response times since implementation has been 20 seconds. During computer downtime, a back-up microfilm system is used.

The system in September 1977 was extended from 18 hours to 24 hour service. Volumes for December 1977 were 156,000 queries.

Computer Aided Dispatch and Record Entry Project

Many forces are actively looking at the automation and computerization of their local operational and administrative systems. The benefits in increased efficiency and effectiveness to be realized by computerized records and communications are considerable.

Recognizing the benefits of a standardized system for the forces, the Ontario Police Commission established a CADRE (Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry) study team in early 1975.

The final result was a CADRE system for municipal police forces in Ontario. The system is composed of computer and radio communications hardware and software designed to provide each force with:

- Records Entry and Local File Management capability,
- Statistical and Management Reporting facility,
- Direct data base query capability from the field as well as locally,
- Computer Aided Dispatch facility.

In 1976, this standard was accepted by the police forces of Ontario. Subsequently, the Ottawa City police force chose to be the first force in Ontario to implement the system. In 1977, a contract was awarded to PRC (Planning and Regional Corporation) to implement the CADRE system in Ottawa without mobile terminals. The system design specified has been completed and turn up is scheduled for July 1978.

Suspended Driver Control Centre

The suspended Driver Control Centre for which the Branch is responsible, is located in the General Headquarters of the Ontario Provincial Police. The Control Centre was established in September 1974.

The Control Centre is responsible for the entry and maintenance of suspended driver information on the CPIC system. Suspended drivers information is maintained on CPIC to clearly indicate to police the appropriate enforcement action to be taken when a member of the public, whose driving privileges have been suspended, is contacted. As a result, Ontario's police forces have been better able to support the Ministry of Transportation highway safety programmes and the Ministry of Attorney General default fine driver licence suspension programme.

This is borne out by the fact that the number of drivers charged with driving under suspension in 1976 and 1977 by far exceeded the number charged in the years before the information was available on CPIC. Additionally, at the end of 1974 only 44.4% of the drivers suspended for default in payment of fines had been reinstated. For the year 1976 the rate of reinstatement was 87.7% and for 1977 the rate of reinstatement dropped only slightly to 84.4%. The overall percentage of fines paid as a result of driver licence suspensions has therefore risen from 44.4% at the end of 1974 to 75.43% at the end of 1977.

Record Services Program

During the second quarter of 1977 this program was transferred from the Administrative Technology Section to the Technical Services Branch. The purpose of the move was better co-ordination of the records services program with the other operational support services provided to the forces by the Technical Services Branch.

The Records Services staff continued to provide project advice and assistance to the municipal and regional forces which resulted in improved methods for records keeping in ten forces.

Presently, there are 95 police forces in Ontario using the five standard occurrence report forms offered by the Records Services staff through collective purchasing arrangements. During the year there was increased emphasis on the design of a number of forms that will comprise the basis of a total occurrence reporting system — a system which is expected to be offered to the forces in the next fiscal year.

TABLE

Incidence of Four "Barometer" Crime Groupings:

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Robbery	4,103	4,168	+ 1.5%
Break and Enter	65,652	68,838	+ 4.8%
Theft over \$200.00	31,949	35,276	+ 10.4%
Fraud	30,465	29,391	- 3.5%

**1977
Information Pertaining to
Operation of Police Forces
in the Province of Ontario**

Force	Police Strength	Police Budget
Municipal Police Forces	12,565	\$368,051,940.
Ontario Provincial Police	4,083	136,856,500.
Totals	16,648	\$504,908,440.
Per Capita Cost — (Based on Population figure of 8,200,000)		\$61.57

Municipal Police Forces

	Total of Municipal Forces (128)	Metro, Regions, Cities (34)	Villages, Towns, etc. (94)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	6,927,136	6,258,669	668,467
Police Budget \$	368,051,940.	341,562,504.	26,489,436.
Police Strength	12,565	11,579	986
Per Capita Cost \$	53.13	54.57	39.63
Police Population Index	1/551 or 1.81 per 1000	1/541 or 1.85 per 1000	1/678 or 1.47 per 1000

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

Over the past 16 years, 150 Municipal Police Forces have disappeared through mergers or other changes in population and policing needs throughout Ontario. The following figures show the reduction in the number of Police Forces during the years 1962 to 1977, inclusive:

1962 - 278	1970 - 205
1963 - 270	1971 - 179
1964 - 280	1972 - 179
1965 - 268	1973 - 162
1966 - 262	1974 - 131
1967 - 225	1975 - 128
1968 - 216	1976 - 128
1969 - 207	1977 - 128

During the year 1977, the number of Municipal Police Forces remained at 128.

The number of Municipalities which are under contract for Policing to the Ontario Provincial Police as per Section 62 (1) of the Police Act is 13.

Comparative Tables — Municipalities

	<u>Jan. 1st, 1976</u>	<u>Jan. 1st, 1977</u>	<u>Jan. 1st, 1978</u>
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1
Regional Areas	9	9	9
Cities	24	24	24
Towns	68	69	69
Townships	14	14	14
Villages	12	11	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	128	128	128
Plus areas under contract to Ontario Provincial Police.	14	14	13

Comparative Tables — Municipal Police Strength

	<u>Jan. 1st, 1976</u>	<u>Jan. 1st, 1977</u>	<u>Jan. 1st, 1978</u>
- 1 Man Forces	4	4	4
2 - 5 Man Forces	29	28	27
6 - 9 Man Forces	31	31	29
10 - 14 Man Forces	13	13	15
15 - 19 Man Forces	9	11	11
20 - 24 Man Forces	6	5	6
25 - 49 Man Forces	9	9	9
50 - 99 Man Forces	10	10	9
100 & Man Forces	17	17	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	128	128	128

Of the total number of organized Municipal Police Forces in the Province on January 1, 1978, 60 or 47 per cent represent forces of 9 members or less.

MUNICIPAL POLICE STRENGTH

As of December 31, 1977, the total Police strength of all Municipal Police Forces in the Province was 12,565 — an increase of 280 over the preceding year.

Included in the figure of 12,565 are 210 police women.

Over the past 16 years, the numerical strength of the Police Forces has been as follows:

1962 — 6,626	1970 — 8,826
1963 — 6,269	1971 — 9,265
1964 — 6,728	1972 — 9,757
1965 — 6,985	1973 — 10,384
1966 — 7,198	1974 — 11,095
1967 — 7,775	1975 — 11,812
1968 — 8,065	1976 — 12,285
1969 — 8,434	1977 — 12,565

From 1962 to 1977, the total strength of all Municipal Police Forces has increased from 6,626 to 12,565, an increase of 5,939 or 90%.

The above figures indicate Police strength only and are exclusive of clerical help or civilian personnel employed by Police Forces.

Civilians employed in various capacities total 2,860.

**Municipal Police Forces Personnel
(December 31, 1977)**

Total Authorized Strength of Municipal Forces 12,565

Changes — 1977

Hired 1,143
Left Forces 546

Reasons for Leaving Force

Retired 109
Dismissed 21
Resignation Requested 53
Joined Another Force 83
Dissatisfied 57
Other Reasons 201
Deceased 22

Total 546

**Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police
Zone Meetings -- 1977**

Zone #1

Atikokan	—	February 11, 1977
Fort Frances	—	May 20, 1977
Kenora	—	September 9, 1977
Thunder Bay	—	November 18, 1977

Zone #1-A

Sturgeon Falls	—	February 17, 1977
Timmins	—	May 19, 1977
Kirkland Lake	—	October 13, 1977

Zone #2

Brockville	—	February 16, 1977
Deep River	—	April 20, 1977
Trenton	—	October 19, 1977
Ottawa	—	December 13, 1977

Zone #3

Toronto	—	February 15, 1977
Toronto (R.C.M.P.)	—	May 10, 1977
Toronto	—	November 1, 1977
Toronto	—	December 14, 1977

Zone #4

Oakville	—	January 26, 1977
St. Catharines	—	April 27, 1977
Dundas	—	October 5, 1977

Zone #5

Hanover	—	February 27, 1977
Guelph	—	April 27, 1977
Walkerton	—	September 21, 1977
Fergus	—	November 30, 1977

Zone #6

Amherstburg	—	February 16, 1977
Aylmer	—	May 5, 1977
Petrolia	—	September 21, 1977
Clinton	—	November 16, 1977

Statistics — Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1977 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Actual Police Strength	Police/ Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/ Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
REGIONS										
Durham Region	\$ 2,473,173,000.	\$ 4.15	243,800	333	1/732	57	390	1/325	\$ 10,269,217.	\$42.12
Haldimand-Norfolk	907,484,000.	2.62	34,273	74	1/463	23	97	1/353	2,378,942.	69.41
Halton Region	2,423,766,000.	3.49	226,145	264	1/857	72	336	1/673	8,448,806.	37.36
Hamilton-Wentworth	3,906,183,000.	5.89	408,466	672	1/608	130	802	1/509	23,023,910.	56.37
Niagara Region	3,290,344,000.	4.85	362,388	544	1/666	114	658	1/551	15,961,933.	44.05
Peel Region	4,896,441,000.	3.53	401,300	571	1/703	125	696	1/577	17,299,290.	43.11
Sudbury Region	1,398,184,000.	4.80	166,767	233	1/716	47	280	1/596	6,705,390.	40.21
Waterloo Region	2,766,236,000.	4.56	291,164	426	1/683	87	513	1/568	12,624,254	43.36
York Region	2,674,181,000.	3.10	208,701	295	1/707	44	339	1/616	8,284,000.	39.69
Metropolitan Toronto	27,965,522,000.	5.54	2,224,188	5,397	1/412	1,344	6,741	1/330	154,900,000.	69.64

Statistics -- Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1977 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Actual Police Strength	Police/ Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/ Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
Cities:										
Barrie	\$ 345,433,000.	3.51	34,694	45	1/771	10	55	1/631	\$ 1,213,973.	\$34.99
Belleville	275,831,000.	6.67	35,163	63	1/558	11	74	1/475	1,838,806.	52.29
Brantford	562,568,000.	6.04	68,890	104	1/662	28	132	1/522	3,399,645.	49.35
Brockville	161,502,000.	6.19	20,013	38	1/527	7	45	1/445	999,619.	49.95
Chatham	279,368,000.	6.44	39,116	63	1/621	6	69	1/567	1,800,000.	46.02
Cornwall	321,382,000.	5.80	46,087	66	1/698	12	78	1/591	1,864,737.	40.46
Guelph	647,205,000.	4.27	70,582	106	1/666	22	128	1/551	2,765,000.	39.17
Kingston	435,254,000.	6.91	61,021	101	1/604	19	120	1/509	3,008,802.	49.31
London	2,054,214,000.	5.12	251,146	311	1/807	132	443	1/567	10,518,800.	41.88
North Bay	366,639,000.	8.13	50,818	89	1/571	23	112	1/454	2,980,219.	58.64
Orillia	176,627,000.	6.32	24,000	37	1/649	10	47	1/511	1,116,050.	46.50
Ottawa	2,957,315,000.	6.02	309,000	591	1/523	179	770	1/401	17,805,345.	57.62
Owen Sound	156,439,000.	4.93	20,500	33	1/621	5	38	1/539	772,000.	37.66
Pembroke	91,870,000.	7.19	14,444	21	1/688	8	29	1/498	660,556.	45.73
Peterborough	550,005,000.	5.18	59,500	99	1/601	17	116	1/513	2,850,777.	47.91
St. Thomas	200,218,000.	5.35	27,307	43	1/635	7	50	1/546	1,070,577.	39.21

Statistics — Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1977 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Actual Police Strength	Police/ Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/ Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
CITIES - Cont.										
Sarnia	\$ 573,378,000.	\$4.27	56,000	97	1/577	11	108	1/519	\$ 2,447,296.	\$43.70
Sault Ste. Marie	628,760,000.	5.48	82,000	115	1/713	22	137	1/599	3,445,482.	42.02
Stratford	203,326,000.	5.42	25,000	42	1/595	14	56	1/446	1,101,747.	44.07
Thunder Bay	825,774,000.	5.63	109,558	180	1/609	29	209	1/524	4,651,500.	42.46
Timmins	279,302,000.	6.26	44,261	71	1/623	16	87	1/509	1,747,729.	39.49
Vanier	119,204,000.	9.28	20,146	35	1/576	8	43	1/469	1,106,275.	54.91
Windsor	2,003,225,000.	5.68	196,069	378	1/519	49	427	1/459	11,375,747.	58.02
Woodstock	236,829,000.	4.75	26,162	42	1/623	4	46	1/569	1,126,080.	43.04

Note 1 — Government subsidies are not deducted from the police budgets as above shown and these substantially reduce the incidence of taxation.

Note 2 — The above figures are calculated from the approved budgets. Some adjustment of these in terms of monies actually spent during the year will modify these figures slightly.

**Ontario Police College
Annual Report
Calendar Year 1977**

Although the demand for training for special and specialist courses was slightly higher than 1976, the number of recruits completing training dropped from 1,326 in 1976 to 809 in 1977. This resulted in a decrease in the student weeks provided from 18,408 in 1976 to 14,686 in 1977.

The drop in numbers of recruits appears to be mainly due to Provincial and Municipal Government budget restraints imposed on Police Forces throughout the Province.

A summary of the training provided for the past ten years is included in Appendix I.

New Building

At the beginning of 1977, we were using only Residence #1 which provides housing for 228 students. The only part of Phase One of the construction that was not completed at the beginning of 1977 was the Small Arms Range which was still under modification to improve air circulation. It was put into full use in March 1977.

Residence #2 was put into use March 14, 1977 and Residence #3 became available September 5, 1977 giving us housing for a total of 584 students.

In general, the new facilities have proven most satisfactory with only a few minor problems.

New Programs

The new program for Probationary Constables which commenced January 4, 1977 appears to have received favourable acceptance from the Forces throughout the Province.

The new Junior Command Training course commenced October 3, 1977. This program extends the length of training for first level supervisors from two weeks to five weeks.

The objective of this course is to prepare selected officers for advancement from subordinate position to that of a first level supervisor by training them in desirable attitudes and skills required to fulfill their responsibilities.

Function and Status	Dec. 1976	Dec. 1977
General Academic — Regular	14	14
General Academic — Seconded	22	17
General Academic — Total	36	31
Range, Drill & First Aid — Regular	3	2
— Seconded	2	2
— Contract	2	2
Range, Drill & First Aid — Total	7	6
Physical Program — Regular	0	1
— Seconded	3	3
— Contract	1	4
Physical Program — Total	4	8
Identification — Regular	2	2
— Seconded	1	0
Identification — Total	3	2
Command Training — Regular	0	0
— Seconded	0	2
Command Training — Total	0	2
Promotional Exams	1	1
TOTAL	51	50

Refer to Appendix 2

Cost of Training

The cost of training in calendar year 1977 rose to \$221.90 per student week, up from \$162.58 in the fiscal year 1976-77. This represents an increase of 36.5%. The method of calculating student week costs has been changed to a calendar year basis in this report to be consistent with other statistics presented.

Total estimated expenditure in 1977 was \$3,258,840 as against \$2,992,719 in 1976-77 an increase of only 8.9%. The difference in these two percentage figures can be explained largely by the drop in the number of student weeks, down to 14,686 in 1977 from 18,408 in 1976.

Salaries and benefits in 1977 increased approximately \$482,875 from their 1976 level. This was a consequence of increased instructional staff during the year as well as increased maintenance and other support services staff to meet the expanded operating needs of the new buildings.

Refer to Appendix 3

**Appendix 1
Ontario Police College
Training Statistics — Last 10 Years**

*These totals cover Period 1963-1977 inclusive

COURSE	No. Men Trained — Calendar Year										*TOTAL
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
Recruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
Recruit — Part "A"	652	753	967	1026	955	979	1249	1643	1311	—	11232
Recruit — Part "B"	764	652	935	831	928	1005	1200	1668	1326	334	10802
Recruit — Metro Branch	305	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600
Prob/Constable Part "A"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	918	918
Prob/Constable Part "B"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	475
General P/Training "A"	147	125	118	114	105	81	—	—	—	—	1451
General P/Training "B"	67	49	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
General P/Training "B" (Sudbury Regional PF)	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	22	—	—	68
Supervisory	196	218	152	158	153	193	210	212	206	141	2248
Criminal Investigation	83	95	94	95	91	109	75	120	130	174	1308
Identification	—	—	12	34	26	21	36	34	23	30	216
Police Administration											
— Part "A"	32	25	31	25	28	33	30	32	35	24	431
— Part "B"	36	30	31	25	29	29	20	35	32	27	380
— Part "C"	23	35	34	23	29	27	20	29	30	39	302
Traffic Supervisor) OPC & Traffic Control) OTC	32 19	26 19	20 15	20 21	23 17	25 24	18 33	17 22	18 30	20 23	367 312
Traffic Law & Collision Investigation	22	28	28	28	27	29	24	—	—	30	216
Youthful Offender	—	—	—	—	21	24	18	21	31	32	147
Crowd Control	—	—	—	84	63	39	—	—	—	—	310
Methods of Instruction	—	—	—	—	16	9	—	—	33	31	89
Law Enforcement (MNR)	33	—	24	—	—	24	24	49	137	89	468
Refresher	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	33
Fraud Investigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	38	73
Advanced Electronic Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17
Junior Command	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	46

Appendix 1 (Cont.)
 Ontario Police College
 Training Statistics — Last 10 Years

*These totals cover Period 1963-1977 inclusive

COURSE	No. Men Trained — Calendar Year										*TOTAL
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
Drug Investigation	—	—	—	—	—	66	64	19	32	—	181
Identification Refresher	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	9	23	12	67
B&W Photography	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	24
Colour Photography	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	41	11	74
Seminars:											
Senior Officers	58	39	50	38	36	39	35	34	28	38	489
Detective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Criminal Intelligence	42	90	100	81	62	41	35	—	28	35	633
Youthful Offender	66	—	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
Drug Training	—	101	137	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	395
Ident/Supervisors	—	—	—	—	18	17	—	—	—	—	35
Forensic Laboratory	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	—	—	22
Identi-Kit	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	27	31	100
Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	39	37	103
Analysis & The Intelligence Process	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Special Courses:											
Africans	—	24	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Highway Carrier (MT&C)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Highway Carrier Refresher (MT&C)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24
Ministry of Revenue (Gasoline Tax Branch)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
TOTALS:	2574	2604	2808	2797	2627	2895	3231	3984	3595	2694	36372

**Appendix 2
Ontario Police College
Instructional Staff**

December 1976		December 1977	
Position	Name	Position	Name
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears	Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld	Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld
Academic Regular Staff	1. G. Cole 2. C. Copeland 3. J. Driver 4. R. Fruin 5. L. Godfree 6. R. Hill 7. H. Knight 8. D. Lagrandeur 9. J. Lukash 10. W. McBurnie 11. A. Smith 12. R. Strawson	Academic Regular Staff	1. G. Cole 2. C. Copeland 3. J. Driver 4. R. Fruin 5. L. Godfree 6. R. Hill 7. H. Knight 8. D. Lagrandeur 9. J. Lukash 10. W. McBurnie 11. A. Smith 12. R. Strawson
Academic Seconded	1. J. Adkin (Windsor) 2. G. Ast (Metro Tor.) 3. G. Barry (North Bay) 4. R. Brock (Brantford) 5. G. Davies (Metro Tor.) 6. W. Ewing (O.P.P.) 7. R. Gillam (Metro Tor.)	Academic Seconded	1. J. Adkin (Windsor) 2. G. Ast (Metro Tor.) 3. G. Barry (North Bay) 4. W. Bowie (Niagara Reg.) 5. L. Briden (O.P.P.) 6. L. Dawson (Ham. Went. Reg.) 7. D. Diggon (Niagara Reg.)

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Instructional Staff**

December 1976		December 1977	
Position	Name	Position	Name
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears	Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skafffeld	Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skafffeld
Academic Seconded Continued	8. N. Hagman (Windsor) 9. K. Kinghorn (Sault Ste. Marie) 10. W. Latham (O.P.P.) 11. C. Marriott (Niagara Reg.) 12. N. McMillan (Metro Tor.) 13. K. Moffat (Windsor) 14. C. Paul (Ham. Went. Reg.) 15. R. Phibbs (Sarnia) 16. H. Pym (London) 17. J. Sims (Niagara Reg.) 18. B. Turnbull (Peel Reg.) 19. M. Turner (Metro Tor.) 20. K. Vallentgoed (Niagara Reg.) 21. M. Van Weert (London) 22. R. Westphal (Waterloo Reg.)	Academic Seconded Continued	8. W. Ewing (O.P.P.) 9. R. Gillam (Metro Tor.) 10. N. Hagman (Windsor) 11. M. Hanmer (Ham. Went. Reg.) 12. K. Kinghorn (Sault Ste. Marie) 13. W. Latham (O.P.P.) 14. D. Parker (London) 15. R. Phibbs (Sarnia) 16. M. Turner (Metro Tor.) 17. M. Van Weert (London)

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Instructional Staff**

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Position	Name	Position	Name
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears	Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld	Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld
Range, Drill & First Aid Regular	1. G. Barber 2. R. Gavin 3. R. Prettie	Range, Drill & First Aid Regular	1. G. Barber 2. R. Prettie
Range, Drill & First Aid Seconded	1. P. Booth (Metro Tor.) 2. R. Brown (O.P.P.)	Range, Drill & First Aid Seconded	1. H. Adamson (O.P.P.) 2. A. Read (Metro Tor.)
Range, Drill & First Aid Contract	1. J. Dewan 2. R. Hipgrave	Range, Drill & First Aid Contract	1. J. Dewan 2. R. Hipgrave
Physical Programs Regular	1. Vacancy	Physical Programs Regular	1. J. Slavin
Physical Programs Seconded	1. G. Andress (Waterloo Reg.) 2. D. Hogan (North Bay) 3. J. Slavin (O.P.P.)	Physical Programs Seconded	1. G. Andress (Waterloo Reg.) 2. C. Bouwman (O.P.P.) 3. D. Hogan (North Bay)
Physical Programs Contract	1. J. Hagen	Physical Programs Contract	1. J. Birch 2. P. DeLeeuw 3. S. Gilmour 4. B. Lowry

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Ontario Police College
Instructional Staff**

December 1976		December 1977	
Position	Name	Position	Name
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears	Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skafffeld	Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skafffeld
Identification Regular	1. D. Guttman 2. H. Tuthill	Identification Regular	1. D. Guttman 2. H. Tuthill
Identification Seconded	1. S. Raybould (O.P.P.)	Identification Seconded	0
Command Training Seconded	0	Command Training Seconded	1. G. Lees (Peel Reg.) 2. R. Russell (Metro Tor.)
Promotional Exams	1. D. Trask	Promotional Exams	1. D. Trask
TOTAL INSTRUCTORS	51	TOTAL INSTRUCTORS	50

Appendix 3
Ontario Police College
Cost of Training Per Student Week
Last Five Years

Year	Student Weeks of Training	Cost Fiscal Year	Cost Per Student Week
1973	15,007	\$1,252,516.00	\$ 83.46
1974	16,726	\$1,643,619.90	\$ 98.27
1975	22,127	\$2,230,051.58	\$100.78
1976	18,408	\$2,992,719.00	\$162.58
		Cost/Calendar Year	
1977	14,686	\$3,258,840.00	\$221.90

Ontario Provincial Police

The Ontario Provincial Police is responsible for policing those areas of Ontario which are not covered by municipal forces; maintaining a criminal investigation branch; maintaining highway traffic patrols, and enforcing the province's liquor laws.

The objective of the OPP is to provide uniform and impartial law enforcement in all areas of the province under its jurisdiction and to render aid and services, upon request, to other law enforcement agencies.

Policing services in 1977 were provided over some 992,957 square kilometres of rural area and on 22,032 kilometres of King's Highway and also responsible for policing the vast majority of the 174,000 square kilometres of Ontario's waterways. In addition the Force policed thirteen municipalities on a contract basis.

As of 31 December 1977 the Force had a strength of 4,010 uniformed members and 1,157 civilian personnel.

In 1977 the Force handled 86,348 actual non-traffic criminal occurrences, a decrease of 5.8 per cent over 1976. Crimes against persons decreased by 10.8 per cent and there were seven fewer homicide offences. Crimes against property decreased by 4.6 per cent with theft and breaking and entering each showing significant decreases.

During 1977, 25,498 Criminal Code charges were laid against 21,952 persons. In addition, 27,298 charges were laid against 18,466 persons in connection with driving offences under the Criminal Code. A total of 390,361 charges under the Highway Traffic Act were laid against 378,812 persons.

There were 3,991 charges laid relating to offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code and the Narcotic Control Act. Cases under the Canada Shipping Act and the Indian Act accounted for the majority.

The volume of provincial statute enforcement work totalled 433,459 summonses or arrests. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for almost 96 per cent of the work in this category.

Dealing with traffic, the number of accidents increased by 3.2 per cent. Fatal accidents decreased by 5.8 per cent and the number of accidents resulting in personal injury increased by 7.6 per cent. In spite of these changes, fatal and injury categories were still below

the 1975 level. Enforcement, decreased speed limits and use of seat belts would appear to be contributing factors in the overall reduction.

As a result of expansion of Regional Policing in the Niagara Peninsula, No. 4 District Headquarters, Niagara Falls, was closed effective 31 December 1977. This was preceded by the closing of Smithville Detachment and Crystal Beach Detachment, 30 September 1977. The remaining detachments in the former No. 4 District, St. Catharines, Welland, Cayuga and Niagara Falls will continue to provide policing services in their respective areas and be administered by No. 3 District Headquarters, Burlington.

Two new detachments, Manotick and West Carleton were opened 1 November 1977 to provide improved policing services in the Regional Municipality of Carleton.

The Detachment Planning Program was expanded and is now operating in twelve districts. These districts contain over 77 per cent of the detachments and about 72 per cent of the personnel of the Force so the program is 75 per cent implemented. This program and its application of selective enforcement is considered to be a contributing factor towards the reduction in crime and the reduction in traffic collisions.

The study of Citizen's Band (CB) radio will be continued into 1978 as part of an overall communications study.

Policy Analysis Secretariat

A policy analysis secretariat serves the Commissioner's office in the development of, or response to, policy initiatives in order to assist in a more effective decision making process.

OPERATIONS

Field

Field personnel carry out law enforcement duties in all areas of the province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. Generally, this includes traffic, crime, liquor and the enforcement of certain federal and provincial statutes. Management of the traffic law enforcement program is the responsibility of the Traffic Division. Where necessary, special investigative assistance is provided in all areas of activity by the Special Services Division.

Indian Policing Services

Band Constables

In this program, Indians from various Indian reservations in the province are appointed special constables and they carry out necessary law enforcement duties on their reserves. The OPP administers the program and we also act to some degree as supervisors.

Indian Policing

Regular Force personnel carry out law enforcement duties on other Indian reservations and settlements throughout the province where there are no band constables. The OPP maintains a regular detachment on the Grassy Narrows Reservation and sub-detachments on the Shoal Lake and Islington reservations and utilizes two aircraft to patrol the north-eastern and northwestern sections of the province.

District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 7,401 criminal occurrences and 354 traffic accident occurrences. A total of 6,171 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crime, resulting in the subsequent identification of 274 persons.

Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of bombs or infernal devices and their subsequent disposal. Personnel responded in 252 occurrences pertaining to explosives.

They made successful comparison of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits in 111 instances. In addition, there were 557 charts and crime scene drawings made for presentation in the courts.

Tactics and Rescue Units

Five tactics and rescue units are strategically located throughout the province at London, Downsview, Kingston, North Bay and Thunder Bay. Their purpose is to deal effectively with barricaded gunmen or individuals or groups bent on sniping, hijacking, kidnapping, terrorism or hostage taking. In addition, to providing support service for our field operations, they are also available to assist other police forces upon request.

Underwater Search and Recovery

The OPP underwater search and recovery teams, located in sixteen of our seventeen districts, now consist of forty-two fully equipped members. The teams were utilized on 282 occasions during the year, primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

Police Helicopter Section

The helicopter section, consisting of two four-seater Bell "Jet Ranger" machines and five Force-member pilots, is based in Toronto. Each helicopter is fully equipped and is used in all aspects of law enforcement and in search and rescue assignments. The helicopters were utilized in 627 occurrences during 1977.

Canine Search and Rescue Teams

The OPP has twelve canine search and rescue teams, one each at London, Burlington, Barrie, Peterborough, Long Sault, North Bay, Thessalon, Cochrane, Thunder Bay and Dryden, and two teams at Mount Forest.

Each team has inter-district responsibility and is utilized in searching for wanted or missing persons and caches of stolen property. Nine of the teams are trained in narcotics detection.

The teams responded to 874 occurrences during the year. In addition, because of public interest the teams presented 220 public demonstrations.

Pipes and Drums Band

The band has a strength of twenty uniformed members. During 1977, it played at forty-nine engagements before audiences of an estimated 2,000,000 and in addition appeared on national and local television.

OPP Auxiliary Police

The authorized strength of the OPP Auxiliary is 544. As of 31 December 1977 the actual strength was 478. There are seventeen units with a complement of thirty-two members each, located in districts one to twelve. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force member. Auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1977, auxiliary members served a total of 56,000 hours assisting regular members of the Force.

Special Services

The Special Services Division of the OPP is staffed with personnel specially trained in specific areas of crime detection and investigative techniques. Members of six branches within the division provide assistance to members of the Force and municipal police forces.

Anti-Rackets

"White Collar" crime including diversified rackets, fraudulent schemes, and the manufacture and distribution throughout Ontario of counterfeit and forged instruments such as payroll cheques, money orders, bonds, credit cards and currency, are investigated by anti-rackets personnel.

Dealing with all aspects of this responsibility, 528 new investigations were commenced during the year, some of which were very complex and time consuming. A total of 5,923 actual offences were covered in 747 charges laid in 1977 against 125 persons.

The total loss to victims in the cases investigated during the year was \$13,604,443. In a large number of investigations where there was insufficient evidence to prove criminal intent, adjustments were effected to the satisfaction of complainants.

In Ontario during the year, a total of \$143,500 in counterfeit currency was seized prior to the public being victimized.

Auto-Theft

Expert assistance is provided to all Ontario police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of vehicles, the particulars of which may be in doubt. An example of the latter was the identification of sixty-one vehicles through the restoration of obliterated serial numbers.

During 1977, 145 investigations relating to vehicles and 693 miscellaneous investigations were conducted which resulted in thirty-five prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property worth \$393,950.

Intelligence

The objective of this function is to gather information concerning major criminal activity, and through the intelligence process, identify criminal leaders, associates and their activities. Information is then disseminated to the appropriate enforcement body for further action.

Organized crime is investigated in conjunction with other intelligence officers and police forces nationally and internationally.

A total of 1,295 investigations were conducted in 1977.

Criminal Investigation

Detective inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Branch investigate the more serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, rape, and armed robbery.

Investigators were detailed to 368 assignments during the year including the investigation of thirty-four murders, eight of which were committed in municipal police jurisdictions.

Security

This function was established to provide protection from subversive elements in the maintenance of public order. The branch is also responsible for providing appropriate security for ranking officials of government and other persons. In addition, the branch has responsibility for administrative supervision of the Ontario Government Protective Service whose initial responsibility is protection of government property and preservation of the peace in government buildings.

Special Investigations

The special investigations function includes anti-gambling, pornography investigations, liquor laws enforcement, and drug enforcement activities.

Drug Enforcement

The role of the OPP in drug enforcement is to provide assistance to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by having field members investigate routine drug occurrences. A special 35 member unit from special Services Division has been assigned to full-time drug enforcement duties in joint-forces operations in various areas of the province. During the year, this special 35 member unit conducted 4,885 investigations resulting in 2,053 charges.

Anti-Gambling

This section assists in the investigation of disorderly houses, lotteries, and in keeping gambling under control. In 1977, 115 investigations were conducted into disorderly houses and related offences, and seventy-eight charges were laid. On 1 August 1977, two members of the Anti-Gambling section were assigned to a special unit to investigate specific allegations of criminal offences which the Ontario Racing Commission brings to their attention.

Liquor Laws Enforcement

Specially trained investigators in the liquor laws enforcement field respond to requests for investigations initiated by the Liquor Control Board, the Liquor Licence Board, municipal police departments, crown attorneys, or Force personnel. There were 1,241 requests for investigations in 1977.

Pornography

A joint forces operation between the OPP and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force was organized in 1975 for the purpose of investigating the supply and distribution of pornographic material throughout Ontario. The project members are involved in investigations, gathering and analysis of intelligence, organized crime data gathering, prosecutions, training and education as these matters relate to obscene material. During 1977, project members were involved in 83 investigations.

Traffic

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing, coordinating and implementing various enforcement programs, such as selective enforcement through the use of regular patrols, radar, aircraft and special traffic enforcement vehicles. These methods are programmed in an effort to control the level of motor vehicle accidents in all areas, with emphasis being placed on areas experiencing a high ratio of accidents.

Motor Vehicle Accidents — Highways

In 1977, OPP personnel investigated a total of 75,846 highway accidents. Of that number, 43,595 were of the reportable property damage type (damage in excess of \$200.), 11,265 were non-reportable type (damage under \$200.), 20,219 involved injury to 33,080 persons and 767 were fatal accidents resulting in the deaths of 918 persons.

The total of 75,846 accidents is an increase of 3.2 per cent from the 1976 total of 73,461. The number of personal injury accidents is an increase of 7.6 per cent from the 1976 total of 18,798. Fatal accidents decreased by 5.8 per cent from the 1976 total of 814. The number of persons killed decreased by 94 or 9.3 per cent from the 1976 total of 1,012 persons.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — General

In 1977, a total of 413,614 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of The Highway Traffic Act and those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with driving offences. Warnings issued totalled 421,468.

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to the condition of 12,364 drivers through use of intoxicants, accounted for 21,683 of the total number of charges. This is an increase of 1,040 over 1976.

There were 380,914 cases processed through the courts (not including Criminal Code related traffic offences) in 1977 (this figure includes cases not disposed of in 1976) resulting in 361,296 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 95 per cent and indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high speed driving on our highways during the year, members of the Force operated one hundred and twenty-two radar units on a selective basis for a total of 138,686 hours. Relating to the use of radar equipment, a total of 140,006 charges were laid and 45,473 warnings issued.

A total of 481 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate ninety-nine breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the Province.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — Air Patrol

The OPP operate four aircraft on a charter basis out of London, Burlington, Downsview and Belleville. This provides for aerial surveillance of 690 kilometres of provincial highway which is specially marked for this type of enforcement.

Enforcement from the air in 1977 resulted in 14,326 hazardous moving driving charges being laid and 1,039 warnings issued. Contact was made with a motorist on an average of once every six minutes. In addition to this activity, the aircraft patrol rendered assistance in four investigations of various nature.

Snow Vehicle Accidents

The Number of accidents involving snow vehicles decreased in 1977 to 537 compared to 730 in 1976. The number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps decreased to 25 from 32 in 1976. Persons injured decreased, 341 in 1977 compared to 400 in 1976. A total of 2,679 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles.

Seat Belt Enforcement

In 1977 a total of 31,346 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of The Highway Traffic Act relating to seat belts. This is an increase of 24,663 charges over the 6,683 charges laid in 1976. A total of 66,296 warnings were issued.

Management Services

Staff Inspections

The new inspection process implemented in January, 1976 continued to be utilized in 1977. It provides a continuing formal inspection of all supervisory and command levels. The role of the Staff Superintendents in the Staff Inspections Branch changed to an audit function. Sixteen such audits were carried out throughout the year.

Staff Inspections personnel also audited management supervisory and operational functions to ensure that programs are carried out as intended. The team approach to an audit of this type of activity was implemented during the last quarter of 1977. It is expected that as the team concept evolves, it will become a more effective means of auditing Force programs.

Planning and Research Branch

This function provides comprehensive management and consulting services to all divisions of the Force. It is also responsible for controlling the method and mode of all information of an administrative and operational nature disseminated within the Force.

Included in the Planning and Research Branch function is the data processing activity and statistical analysis. The former is utilized to record and process operational and administrative data to identify criminals and to aid management in making decisions in the control and deployment of resources. The latter provides for meaningful analysis to management of all operational statistics to aid in the direction of the police effort.

The Records Management Section was transferred to Planning and Research Branch in May 1977. This section provides staff advisory services in records management to the Ministry as a whole.

A large number of special projects were commenced or continued by other areas within the planning function, such as the further development and dissemination of the various parts of our Police Orders system. Two manuals, "The Disaster Procedures Manual", and "Records Maintenance Manual" were completed during the year.

Properties

The properties function provides co-ordinating services to all agencies within the Ministry for buildings, properties, leasing, parking, and telephone requirements.

The Indian Policing Program (accommodation for fly-in patrols) was entered on the Multi-Year Program and accommodation has been made available for Force use, by purchasing, constructing or building additions at Attawapiskat, Moose Factory Island, Minaki, Fort Severn, Winisk, Landsdowne House, Fort Albany, Fort Hope and Big Trout Lake.

A total of nineteen houses and two mobile homes were purchased or constructed for Force personnel at Chapleau, Warren, Armstrong, Little Current, Still River, Manitowaning, Spanish, Hornepayne, White River, Geraldton and Schreiber. The purchase or construction of a further seven houses is in the site search or negotiation stage at Red Lake, Nakina, Schreiber and Whitney.

The surplus housing program was finalized by turning over fifty-eight units to the Ministry of Government Services for disposal.

Registration

Private Investigators and Security Guards

The OPP has a responsibility to investigate and license all persons who are employed in Ontario as private investigators and security guards. The responsibility includes the licensing of agencies by whom they are employed. The objective is to ensure the highest possible standard for agencies and their personnel.

As of 31 December 1977 there were 295 agencies licensed under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. Licenses issued to individuals totalled 24,580. Fees collected amounted to \$293,765.

Firearms

The OPP controls the issuing of firearm permits in certain areas of the province in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code.

A total of 20,997 firearm registration were processed. Permits issued to carry a restricted firearm totalled 5,508. There were 4,314 permits issued to minors, and twenty-four permits issued to sell at retail.

Twelve new shooting clubs were approved in 1977. The number of shooting clubs in Ontario now stands at 274.

Staff Development

Career Management

This function is responsible for the recruitment of uniformed members of the Force, the operation of the Force promotional process, the performance review system, and career related activities such as on-the-job development and managerial education, and career counselling.

The first process in the new Promotional System was initiated during the past year with 216 Corporals being assessed as promotable. These members were issued with a home-study program with a managerial focus. The candidates subsequently wrote an examination with the highest 50 members being eligible for promotion. These 50 members also were administered a battery of psychological tests with career counselling to follow in the new year. An on-the-job developmental program was inaugurated for these successful candidates with the aim to give these future managers practical experience in their future positions.

In addition, a Corporal Development Course was developed. This course has as its focus all aspects of supervision as well as basic managerial concepts. A trial group of 40 constables eligible for promotion attended the course in November with very positive assessment.

In December 1977, announcements were made to Force members for the Constable to Corporal and Sergeant to Commissioned Rank Promotional Processes, both of which will be commenced during 1978.

A total of 112 members of the Force were promoted to higher rank during the year.

In 1977, 1,392 applications for appointment to the Force were received. Of that number, 1,191 were from males and 201 were from female applicants.

Manpower Administration

Personnel in this area are responsible for the Force manpower inventory system; the maintenance of all internal personnel records; preparation of routine orders; special research projects, and the monitoring of recruitment and training programs.

Work continued on the Computerized Personnel inventory System developed during 1976. This system went into operation on 1 April 1977 after all personnel and complement data had been entered onto the computer.

Staff Relations

This function encompasses the handling of employees with non-disciplinary problems. This includes counselling on the methods of solving the employee's problems relating to the excessive use of alcohol, emotional and medical problems, credit problems and, generally, matters which are affecting the employee's efficient performance.

Staff relations personnel also correlate the collection of all data concerning labour relations for purposes of assisting in preparing amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding. They also prepare background data for defence in grievances submitted by the Ontario Provincial Police Association.

Personnel also maintain liaison with the Personnel Services Branch of the Ministry of the Solicitor General on matters arising out of the legislation affecting employee relations.

Due to financial constraints, the employee safety program that was to be undertaken in 1977, was held in abeyance for future consideration.

Training

The OPP Training and Development Centre at 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, provides the initial training of recruits appointed to the Force and the training of members of the OPP in specialized responsibilities. A continuing program of in-service training in all aspects of policing is also carried out. Arrangements are made by the Centre for required training at the Ontario Police College at Aylmer as well as training beyond the scope of our facilities.

Honours and Awards

Sixty members of the Force were commended for excellent performance, three Certificates of Valour were presented, and one member received the Ontario Medal for Police Bravery. Thirty Commissioner's Citations were awarded to private individuals or associations. Twenty years of service with the Force is recognized by presentation of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal; one-hundred and eleven members passed the 20 year milestone in their careers. One-hundred and twenty-five members of the Force received the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal.

Staff Services

Records

The records area functions as a central repository of records relating to the operation of the Force in connection with administrative, crime, and traffic matters. The activity includes recording and disseminating data on crime and criminals to assist in identifying the perpetrators of unsolved crime.

There is also technical and specialised services relating to criminal identification such as forensic fingerprint analysis, drafting and crime scene drawing, and photography. The supply of photographic and identification equipment to district headquarters and detachments across the province, and the procurement, supply and maintenance of communications and radar equipment in use by the Force, is also the responsibility of the branch, as is varityping, printing and mail services.

During 1977, the Ontario Provincial Police became the first police force in the world to purchase and utilize a 15 watt Argon ion laser for the detection of fingerprint evidence. The original research was done by the Forces' Forensic Identification Services Section in conjunction with the Xerox Research Centre.

Telecommunications

The objective of this activity is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. In order to accomplish this, the OPP has a

radio system comprised of 112 fixed stations, eleven transportable stations, ten automatic repeater stations, and 1,565 mobile stations installed in automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, boats and aircraft. In addition, 221 portable transceivers and 114 monitor receivers are located at strategic locations across the province. The radio system logged a total of 6,903,107 messages in 1977.

On 1 November 1977, the Ontario Provincial Police Teletype Network was changed from Telex to a system known as Telenet. This is a private wire system which is computer controlled. The Force has a total of 32 terminals on this network. Together the two systems handled a total of 87,481 messages during the year.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) terminals continue to be a great asset to the Force. Two detachments which were equipped with terminals closed in 1977. One of the terminals was relinquished and the other was transferred to the Registration Branch as an additional unit to enhance their operations. The OPP now has a total of 116 CPIC terminals which processed 6,920,091 transactions during the year.

During 1976 the Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) located at OPP General Headquarters became operational to handle motor vehicle license information enquiries from Police agencies across Canada. During 1977, 1,422,000 enquiries were handled through this computer. It was also expanded during the year to include VIN and various searches by specific date and became operational 24 hours a day.

Quartermaster Stores

Quartermaster Stores procure, stock and distribute uniforms and equipment to members of the Force, the Ontario Government Protection Service, Auxiliary Police, and special constables assigned to Indian policing. The Stores is also responsible for procuring and issuing office supplies and stationery needs, and maintaining a repository of seized offensive weapons.

Transport

The transport activity is responsible for providing and maintaining mobile and related equipment to meet the transportation needs of the Force.

In 1977 the Force operated 1,962 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft, and aircraft. The motor vehicles travelled 97,354,403 kilometres during the year, our marine and snow equipment logged 19,810 hours, our fixed wing aircraft logged 1,548 hours and our helicopters logged 2,146 hours.

The acquisition of vehicles, on a tender basis, and the subsequent disposal of them is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Community Services

Community Services strives to instill in the minds of the public, correct attitudes toward safety, toward crime prevention, and to project an awareness of the Force through the preparation and dissemination of information relating to Force activities. There is also sound and effective police-media-community relations.

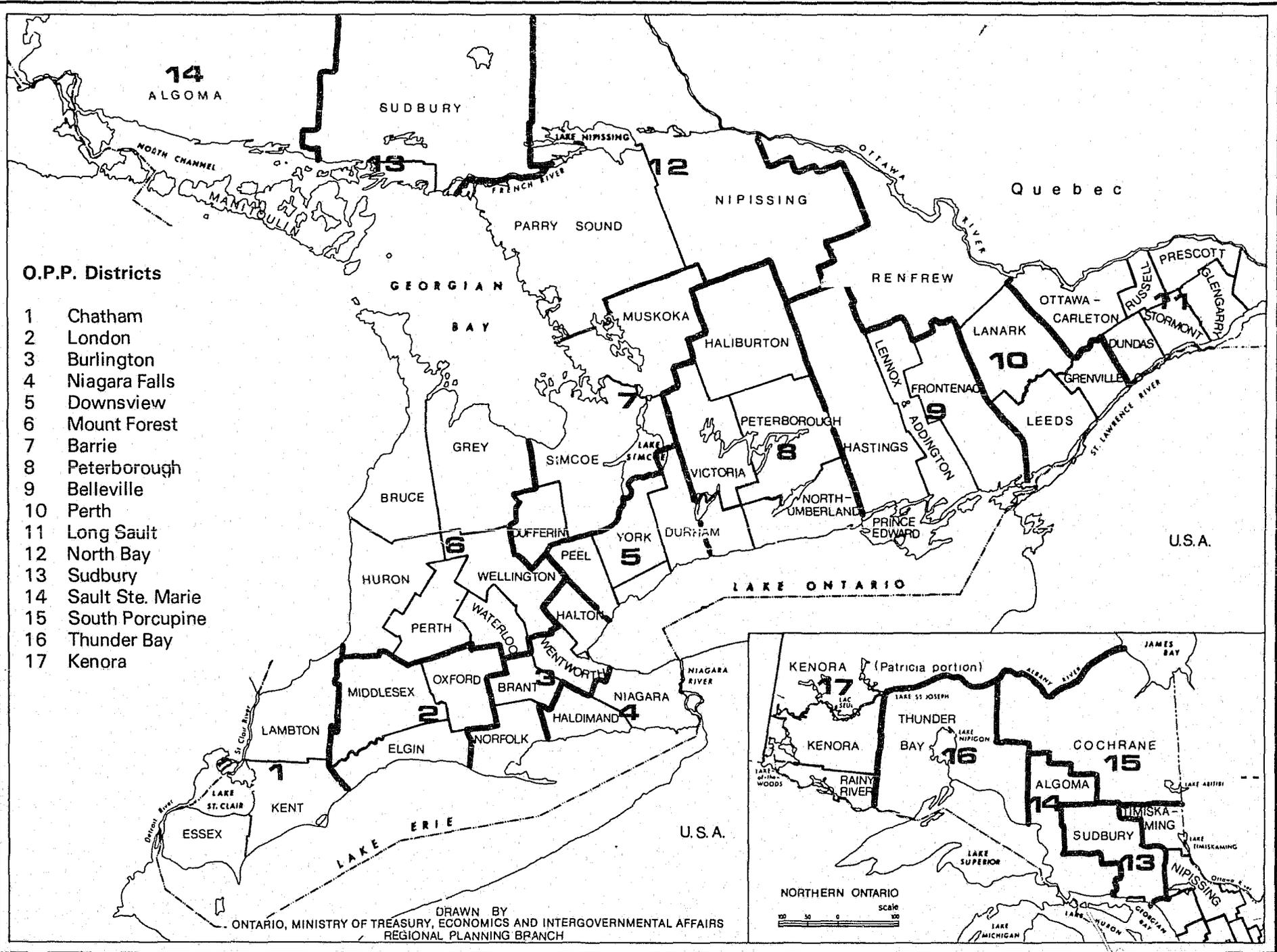
During 1977, community services personnel throughout Ontario had personal contact with 905,147 people. The figure does not include the general public who visited the many OPP static displays located at fall fairs, shopping plazas, and career expositions to name but a few.

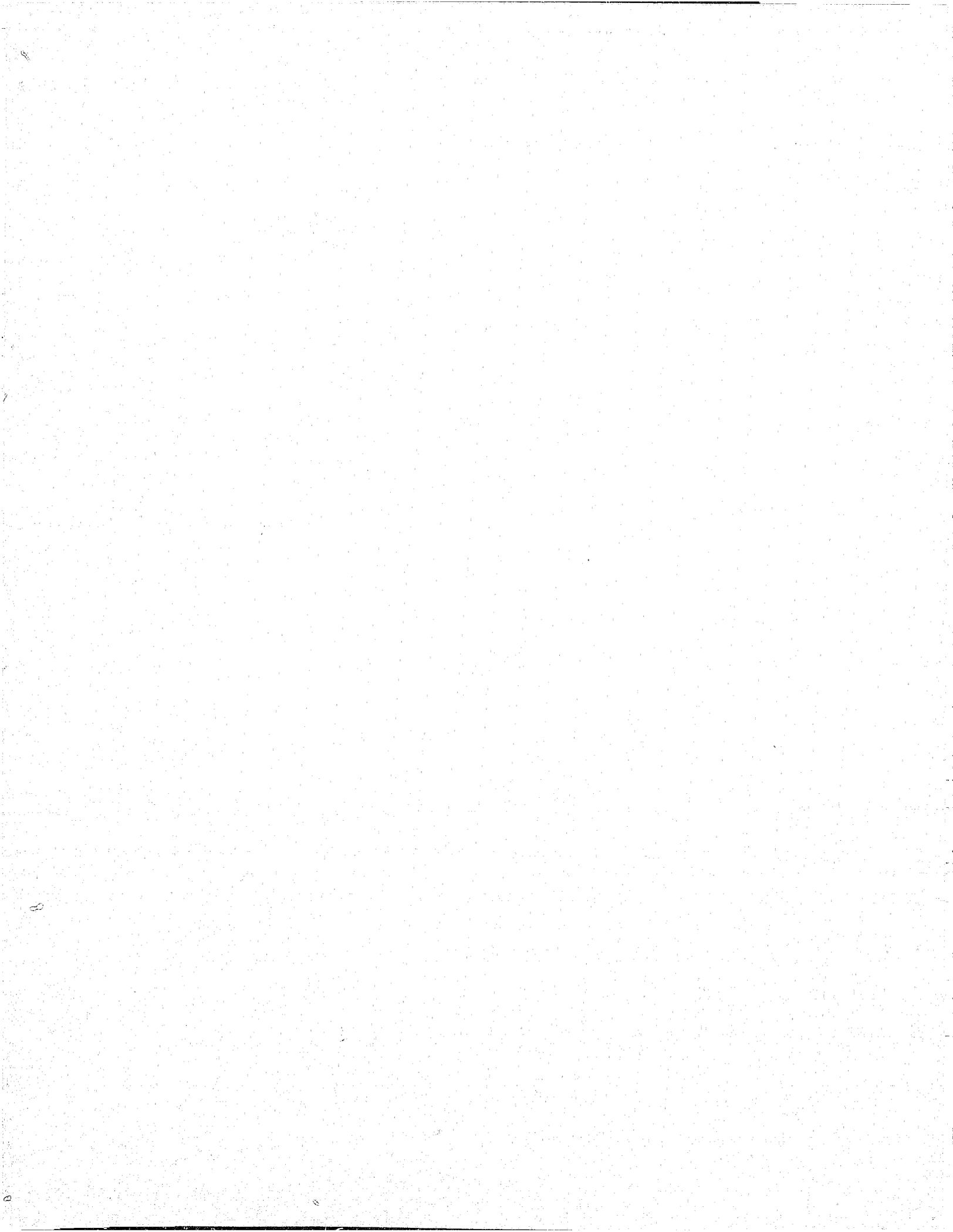
This function is also responsible for the administrative processing of all complaints against members of the Force and complaints regarding policing services. The operation of the "Commissioner's Citation Program" is another area of responsibility. This program is a vehicle whereby members of the general public can be recognized for their services or assistance to not only the police but to the public at large.

Map of Ontario Showing OPP Districts

O.P.P. Districts

- 1 Chatham
- 2 London
- 3 Burlington
- 4 Niagara Falls
- 5 Downsview
- 6 Mount Forest
- 7 Barrie
- 8 Peterborough
- 9 Belleville
- 10 Perth
- 11 Long Sault
- 12 North Bay
- 13 Sudbury
- 14 Sault Ste. Marie
- 15 South Porcupine
- 16 Thunder Bay
- 17 Kenora





Appendix B

OPP Districts, Jurisdiction, Detachments

District	Jurisdiction	Detachments
No. 1 Chatham	Counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent	Chatham, Belle River(M), Blenheim(M), Essex, Forest, Gosfield South Twp.(M), Grand Bend(S), Malden Twp.(M), Merlin, Petrolia, Pelee Island(S), Pinery Park, Ridgetown, Ridgetown(M), Rondeau Provincial Park(S), Sombra, Tecumseh(M), Wallaceburg, Wheatley(M).
No. 2 London	Counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford	London, Dutton, Glencoe, Lucan, Parkhill, Port Burwell, St. Thomas, Strathroy, Tillsonburg, Woodstock.
No. 3 Burlington	Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, part of Haldimand-Norfolk, and the County of Brant	Burlington, Brantford, Brantford Twp.(M), Long Point Provincial Park(S), Milton, Simcoe, Waterdown, Norfolk.
No. 4 Niagara Falls	Regional Municipality of Niagara and part of Haldimand-Norfolk	Niagara Falls, Cayuga, St. Catharines, Welland.
No. 5 Downsview	Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and part of Durham	Downsview, Brechin, Oak Ridges, Port Credit, Sibbald Point Provincial Park(S), Snelgrove, Whitby.
No. 6 Mount Forest	Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth and Wellington	Mount Forest, Exeter, Goderich, Guelph, Kincardine, Kitchener, Lion's Head, Listowel, Markdale, Meaford, Owen Sound, Sauble Beach(S), Seaforth, Sebringville, Tobermory(S), Walkerton, Wiarton, Wingham.
No. 7 Barrie	Regional Municipality of Muskoka, Counties of Dufferin and Simcoe	Barrie, Alliston, Bala, Bracebridge, Bradford, Elmvale, Huntsville, Midland, Orillia, Shelburne, Stayner, Wasaga Beach.
No. 8 Peterborough	Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria and Haliburton	Peterborough, Apsley, Brighton, Campbellford, Campbellford(M), Coboconk, Cobourg, Lindsay, Millbrook, Minden, Newcastle.
No. 9 Belleville	Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington	Belleville, Amherstview, Bancroft, Kaladar, Kingston, Madoc, Napanee, Picton, Sharbot Lake.
No. 10 Perth	Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds and Renfrew	Perth, Almonte(M), Brockville, Gananoque, Kemptville, Killaloe, Pembroke, Prescott, Renfrew, Rolphton, Westport, Whitney.

No. 11 Long Sault	Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carlton, Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russel and Stormont	Long Sault, Casselman, Hawkesbury, Lancaster, Manotik, Maxville, Morrisburg, Ottawa, Rockcliffe Park(M), Rockland, West Carlton, Winchester.
No. 12 North Bay	Territorial Districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing and Timiskaming	North Bay, Burk's Falls, Elk Lake, Englehart, Haileybury, Kirkland Lake, Mattawa, McGarry Twp.(M), Parry Sound, Powassan, Still River, Sturgeon Falls, Temagami, Virginiatown.
No. 13 Sudbury	Regional Municipality of Sudbury, Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin Island	Sudbury, Chapleau, Dowling, Espanola, Foleyet, Gogama, Gore Bay, Killarney, Little Current, Manitowaning, Mindemoya, Noelville, Warren.
No. 14 Sault Ste. Marie	Territorial District of Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie, Blind River, Dubreuilville, Elliot Lake, Hornepayne, Spanish, Thessalon, Wawa, White River.
No. 15 South Porcupine	Territorial District of Cochrane	South Porcupine, Cochrane, Hearst, Iroquois Falls, Kapuskasing, Matheson, Moosonee, Smooth Rock Falls.
No. 16 Thunder Bay	Territorial District of Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay, Armstrong, Beardmore, Geraldton, Kakabeka Falls, Longlac, Manitouwadge, Marathon, Nakina, Nipigon, Schreiber, Shabaqua, Upsala.
No. 17 Kenora	Territorial Districts of Kenora and Rainy River	Kenora, Atikokan, Central Patricia, Dryden, Ear Falls, Emo, Grassy Narrows, Ignace, Minaki, Nestor Falls, Rainy River, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout, Sioux Narrows, Vermilion Bay. Shoal Lake and Islington sub-detachments.

(S) indicates a summer detachment.
(M) indicates a municipal detachment.

APPENDIX C

Crime and Traffic Occurrences Summary

	Actual Occurrences		
	1976	1977	% Change
Crimes Against Persons	9,347	8,339	-10.8
Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide	42	30	-28.6
Attempted Murder	19	24	+26.3
Other Crimes Against Persons	9,286	8,285	-10.8
Crimes Against Property	50,821	48,519	-4.5
Fraud	3,080	2,993	-2.8
Theft of Motor Vehicle	3,139	3,120	-0.6
Breaking and Entering	18,173	17,083	-6.0
Other Criminal Code (Non-traffic)	31,534	29,490	-6.5
Total	91,702	86,348	-5.8
Clearance Rate	40.3	42.0	
	Accidents		
	1976	1977	% Change
Total Highway Accidents	73,461	75,846	+3.2
Fatal Accidents	814	767	-5.8
Personal Injury Accidents	18,798	20,219	+7.6

Appendix D

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	3	1	0	2	0	8	1	5	1	2	3	2	3	0	2	3	3	39
Attempted Murder	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	3	0	0	2	4	3	1	1	25
Sex Offences	57	54	38	36	14	63	99	73	56	27	44	49	21	29	21	23	50	754
Assault	846	508	432	206	146	617	912	713	572	525	451	528	427	325	427	511	939	9085
Robbery	27	21	42	14	7	15	36	31	41	12	21	15	6	9	5	9	13	324
Breaking and Entering	1728	853	689	454	331	1589	2565	2411	1444	1264	1196	1323	648	601	675	718	1135	19624
Theft Motor Vehicle	448	284	272	122	71	395	499	351	277	189	323	202	117	104	160	180	172	4166
Theft Over \$200	544	361	252	160	137	564	830	595	464	389	482	398	196	218	203	238	471	6502
Theft Under \$200	1867	1239	899	585	462	1922	3009	1815	1828	1217	1401	1191	569	585	822	796	1116	21323
Have Stolen Goods	64	75	59	30	33	115	163	75	77	38	98	73	39	40	34	92	67	1172
Frauds	262	217	314	72	84	449	524	263	453	189	166	219	105	87	94	120	217	3835
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Gaming & Betting	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	13
Offensive Weapons	128	52	65	34	26	83	196	114	101	91	92	97	73	43	60	62	137	1454
Other	3383	2126	1769	1095	830	3224	3722	2983	2529	1762	2269	1877	1115	883	1060	1344	1893	33864
Totals	9358	5794	4833	2811	2141	9048	12557	9432	7845	5709	6548	5977	322	2929	3567	4098	6216	102185

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Reported (By District)

Criminal Negligence																			
— Causing Death	1	1	1	0	2	0	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	15	33	
— Bodily Harm	2	2	0	3	0	0	6	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	21	
— Operating Motor Vehicle	5	9	5	2	5	6	10	9	3	3	6	4	1	2	1	3	3	77	
Fail to Remain	121	87	150	45	259	162	211	149	100	85	126	59	55	44	63	50	58	1824	
Dangerous Driving	53	31	61	23	85	77	65	73	64	39	50	27	46	19	25	19	20	777	
Refusing Breathalyzer	50	56	93	52	132	92	148	67	91	74	64	39	42	22	20	43	23	1108	
Over 80 mgs Alcohol or																			
Driving While Impaired	785	673	745	403	1304	947	1374	868	1016	689	744	534	725	380	293	483	401	12364	
Driving While Disqualified	292	341	262	95	512	480	486	222	318	207	208	144	205	168	53	133	118	4244	
Totals	1309	1200	1317	623	2299	1764	2303	1391	1595	1098	1200	807	1076	637	455	734	640	20448	

Note: Data displayed represents the scoring by uniform crime reporting procedures.

"Refusing Breathalyzer" information was found to be in error in the 1976 report. Corrected figures may be obtained by contacting the Planning and Research Branch.

Appendix E

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	3	1	0	1	0	6	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	30
Attempted Murder	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	3	0	0	2	4	2	1	1	24
Sex Offences	41	39	27	28	12	47	66	54	34	19	28	39	12	21	15	10	36	528
Assaults	749	435	363	164	129	493	757	577	430	467	332	420	362	276	367	434	763	7518
Robbery	21	15	15	11	7	9	26	29	33	10	16	12	6	7	5	7	10	239
Breaking & Entering	1495	735	611	390	288	1305	2185	2101	1264	1170	1038	1096	593	541	609	644	1018	17083
Theft Motor Vehicle	347	228	194	76	62	277	383	282	214	153	246	139	93	81	113	119	113	3120
Theft Over \$200	488	311	220	141	113	487	709	495	395	329	424	312	154	186	164	204	400	5532
Theft Under \$200	1686	1129	813	504	408	1664	2676	1582	1626	1081	1217	997	495	499	698	682	947	18704
Have Stolen Goods	58	72	56	28	32	102	149	74	73	36	96	59	36	37	34	86	59	1087
Frauds	229	175	270	45	58	353	350	190	355	151	135	172	82	66	71	102	189	2993
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaming & Betting	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	8
Offensive Weapons	96	40	46	30	19	61	136	89	75	68	64	73	57	35	51	45	117	1102
Other	2927	1849	1516	916	732	2609	3016	2434	2126	1551	1823	1456	928	756	934	1171	1636	28380
Totals	8141	5032	4133	2335	1860	7415	10455	7914	6628	5040	5421	4777	2822	2509	3065	3508	5293	86348

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Actual (By District)

Criminal Negligence																		
— Causing Death	1	1	1	0	2	0	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	15	33
— Bodily Harm	2	2	0	3	0	0	6	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	21
— Operating Motor Vehicle	5	9	5	2	5	6	10	9	3	3	6	4	1	2	1	3	3	77
Fail to Remain	116	85	149	45	257	155	202	141	94	83	123	57	53	36	53	48	54	1751
Dangerous Driving	53	31	61	23	85	77	65	75	64	39	50	27	46	19	25	19	20	777
Refusing Breathalyzer	50	56	93	52	132	92	148	67	91	74	64	39	42	22	20	43	23	1108
Over 80 mgs Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	785	673	745	403	1304	947	1374	868	1016	689	744	534	725	380	293	483	401	12364
Driving While Disqualified	292	341	262	95	512	480	486	222	318	207	208	144	205	168	53	133	118	4244
Totals	1304	1198	1316	623	2297	1757	2294	1383	1589	1096	1197	805	1074	629	445	732	616	20355

Note: Data displayed represents the scoring by uniform crime reporting procedures.

"Refusing Breathalyzer" information was found to be in error in the 1976 report. Corrected figures may be obtained by contacting the Planning and Research Branch.

Appendix F

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Heroin		1	3		1	2	1				1	1					2	12
Cocaine	1					2	1		2	2		2						12
Other Drugs	8	5	8	1	3	7	13	10	7	6	14	6	2	4	8	3	4	109
Cannabis	337	125	93	55	97	274	364	129	95	106	72	159	85	53	56	91	95	2286
Controlled Drugs																		
Trafficking	1					2	1					1					2	7
Restricted Drugs	7	2	2		4	7	5	3	2	5	5	6	4	1		4	1	58
Other Federal Statutes	192	157	44	13	123	89	376	534	120	64	161	108	551	26	242	320	925	4045
Provincial Statutes	5361	3918	2806	1081	2263	5424	5312	4632	3918	2964	1621	2016	1856	1196	1928	2852	3889	53037
Municipal By-Laws	195	1	19				5	4		22	4	4			3		3	260
Totals	6102	4209	2975	1150	2491	5807	6078	5312	4144	3169	1878	2303	2500	1280	2237	3270	4921	58326

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Heroin		1	2			1	1										2	7
Cocaine	1					1	1		2	2			1					8
Other Drugs	6	3	6	1	2	6	9	5	6	5	9	5		1	8	2	2	76
Cannabis	317	115	80	53	97	243	336	111	87	102	64	123	71	48	48	84	83	2062
Controlled Drugs																		
Trafficking	1					2	1					1					2	7
Restricted Drugs	6	2	2		4	6	3	3	2	5	3	4	3	1		3	1	48
Other Federal Statutes	186	156	40	12	63	79	360	526	119	61	156	91	538	24	235	314	901	3861
Provincial Statutes	5202	3784	2636	1020	2204	5035	4937	4298	3691	2825	1473	1793	1751	1152	1824	2751	3706	50082
Municipal By-Laws	180	1	18				3	4		22	4	4			3		3	242
Totals	5899	4062	2784	1086	2370	5373	5651	4947	3907	3022	1709	2021	2364	1226	2118	3154	4700	56393

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Heroin		1	2			1	1										2	7
Cocaine	1					1	1		2									5
Other Drugs	5	3	5	1	2	6	8	2	5	5	7	3		1	8	2	2	65
Cannabis	310	107	78	52	97	233	313	106	84	90	62	111	69	45	45	77	76	1955
Controlled Drugs																		
Trafficking	1					2						1					1	5
Restricted Drugs	5	2	2		4	6	3	2	2	4	3	1	3	1		3	1	42
Other Federal Statutes	181	116	30	11	55	67	321	516	117	57	153	83	537	19	229	308	870	3670
Provincial Statutes	5106	3705	2530	988	2180	4830	4635	4144	3531	2730	1370	1689	1708	1110	1798	2008	3597	47709
Municipal By-Laws	154	1	10				3	4		21	4	3			3		3	206
Totals	5763	3935	2657	1052	2338	5196	5285	4774	3741	2907	1599	1891	2317	1176	2083	2398	4552	53664

Appendix G

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	1	1	0	1	0	6	1	4	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	3	27
Attempted Murder	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	3	0	0	2	4	2	1	1	24
Sex Offences	34	28	20	17	11	43	35	39	29	13	20	32	12	19	14	4	32	402
Assaults	694	396	313	154	113	455	646	492	359	418	290	388	338	254	344	374	683	6711
Robbery	10	7	7	7	5	3	16	21	16	4	8	9	3	3	4	5	8	136
Breaking & Entering	337	207	153	115	100	410	448	575	349	234	258	245	162	147	195	211	428	4574
Theft Motor Vehicle	123	92	76	27	26	123	170	106	87	67	114	71	60	46	59	57	66	1370
Theft Over \$200	53	30	41	22	18	73	92	76	69	61	64	55	22	32	25	35	101	869
Theft Under \$200	350	270	198	90	78	437	775	353	463	226	228	257	165	140	198	171	254	4653
Have Stolen Goods	57	72	57	27	31	106	144	80	75	36	95	57	36	37	35	87	60	1092
Frauds	176	122	194	28	49	295	175	113	199	112	99	137	71	50	62	79	167	2228
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaming & Betting	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
Offensive Weapons	76	33	35	28	17	49	108	70	62	57	52	61	53	28	50	40	100	919
Other	1131	793	728	450	406	968	1459	1083	993	706	818	734	602	404	546	563	906	13290
Totals	3043	2054	1824	967	854	2970	4170	3015	2704	1939	2048	2046	1528	1164	1536	1629	2810	36301

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Criminal Negligence																			
— Causing Death	1	1	1	0	2	0	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	15	33	
— Bodily Harm	2	2	0	3	0	0	6	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	21	
— Operating Motor Vehicle	5	9	5	2	5	6	10	9	3	3	6	4	1	2	1	3	3	77	
Fail To Remain	28	18	44	13	67	44	58	44	23	20	28	17	14	9	18	5	19	469	
Dangerous Driving	53	31	61	23	85	77	65	73	64	39	50	27	46	19	25	19	20	777	
Refusing Breathalyzer	50	56	93	52	132	92	148	67	91	74	64	39	42	22	20	43	23	1108	
Over 80 mgs Alcohol or																			
Driving While Impaired	785	673	745	403	1304	947	1374	868	1016	689	744	534	725	380	293	483	401	12364	
Driving While Disqualified	292	341	262	95	512	480	486	222	318	207	208	144	205	168	53	133	118	4244	
Totals	1216	1131	1211	591	2107	1646	2150	1286	1518	1033	1102	765	1035	602	410	689	601	19093	

Note: Data displayed represents the scoring by uniform crime reporting procedures.

"Refusing Breathalyzer" information was found to be in error in the 1976 report. Corrected figures may be obtained by contacting the Planning and Research Branch.

Appendix H

Persons Charged 1977

Criminal Code (Non-Traffic)	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults
Murder	2	20
Manslaughter	—	3
Infanticide	—	1
Attempted Murder	—	39
Rape	4	62
Other Sex Offences	7	149
Assaults (Not Indecent)	70	2,111
Robbery	5	185
Breaking & Entering Taking Motor Vehicle	1,317	3,000
Without Consent	309	854
Theft — Over \$200	120	536
Theft — \$200 & Under	474	2,124
Have Stolen Goods	164	1,973
Frauds	16	987
Gaming & Betting	—	17
Offensive Weapons	27	528
Other Criminal Code Offences (Not Traffic)	555	6,293
Total	3,070	18,882

Criminal Code (Traffic)

Criminal Negligence	—	41
— Causing Death	—	12
— Causing Bodily Harm	—	59
— Operating Motor Vehicle	4	432
Fail to Remain	13	694
Dangerous Driving	—	1,010
Fail to Provide Breath Sample	—	—
Excess of 80 mgs of Alcohol in Blood and Drive While Ability Impaired	8	12,356
Drive While Disqualified	—	3,837
Total	25	18,441
OTHER OFFENCES		
Highway Traffic Act	396	378,416
Liquor Acts	188	35,654
Other Ontario Statutes	123	5,911
Federal Statutes	162	4,587
Municipal By-Laws	8	45
Total	950	421,211

Appendix I

Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics — Monthly and Yearly Comparison (OPP Jurisdiction)
 1975 1976 1977
 On Highways

Month	M.V. Accidents			Fatal Accidents			Persons Killed			Injury Accidents			Persons Injured		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
January	6369	7559	8514	65	40	42	79	44	46	1452	1373	1923	2243	2122	3078
February	5726	5963	5932	48	35	36	57	39	42	1390	1242	1231	2079	2000	2076
March	5956	5283	4880	59	47	53	67	67	63	1521	1101	1170	2422	1699	1883
April	4909	4008	4196	40	54	43	46	69	45	1292	1092	1225	1959	1754	2027
May	5376	4915	5103	77	71	64	94	92	73	1886	1459	1619	2953	2244	2625
June	6458	5608	5728	82	78	82	97	104	100	2215	1718	1829	3658	2724	2965
July	6865	6866	6956	108	107	88	139	126	111	2298	2085	2295	3880	3435	3903
August	7536	6508	6738	131	105	95	151	131	116	2534	2059	2064	4320	3332	3491
September	6077	5702	5977	102	77	62	136	91	77	1872	1643	1780	2979	3565	2954
October	6131	6256	6122	112	62	77	125	77	96	1898	1711	1640	3056	3666	2629
November	6584	6376	7321	86	64	60	114	82	70	1752	1508	1747	2763	2374	2764
December	8510	8417	8379	73	74	65	92	90	79	1989	1807	1696	3125	2800	2685
TOTALS	76497	73461	75846	983	814	767	1197	1012	918	22099	18798	20219	35437	29715	33080
% Change*	+5.2	-4.0	+3.2	+1.9	-17.2	-5.8	+2.1	-15.5	-9.3	-0.8	-14.9	+7.6	-4.2	-16.2	+11.4

*Percent Change Over Previous Year

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission continued to offer assistance to Municipalities and Municipal Police Forces in their negotiations during 1977.

Administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Ontario Police Arbitration Commission is a five-member body that administers the arbitration process between Municipalities and Municipal Police Forces throughout Ontario. Under the Police Amendment Act, 1972, all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. The Commission maintains a register of qualified part-time arbitrators available for designation by the minister and it is the aim of the Arbitration Commission to promote more harmonious employee/employer relations in the police community, to improve the long-term effectiveness of policing in Ontario.

The names of the part-time arbitrators on the register in 1977 are:

Professor G. W. Adams
Dr. A. P. Aggarwal
Professor P. G. Barton
Mr. Kevin Burkett
Mrs. Gail Brent, B.A., LL.B.
Professor R. H. McLaren
Professor J. W. Samuels
Professor K. P. Swan

All appointments to the register of arbitrators have been for one year renewable periods.

The chairman of the Arbitration Commission is Mr. Rory F. Egan. The other members of the Arbitration Commission are Mr. D. R. Latten, Mr. L. H. Langlois, His Honour Judge G.H.F. Moore and Mr. J. L. McIntyre. Other than the chairman, two members of the Arbitration Commission represent municipal police governing bodies and two members represent police forces. All five members of the Arbitration Commission are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Arbitration Commission does not in any way influence the parties in their actual negotiations and it has no specific responsibilities in the operation of the actual conciliation process. During the conciliation and arbitration process, however, the commission may be called upon to assist the parties in their efforts to reach an agreement by making available material and various experts knowledgeable in employee/employer relations. As well, the commission monitors and evaluates the general effectiveness of the police bargaining system and makes recommendations for its improvement.

If, during their negotiations to renew a collective agreement, either party to the negotiations request the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. To date conciliation officers have been made available by the Conciliation and Mediation Services Branch of the Ministry of Labour. The Arbitration Commission has now arranged to have available to those requesting conciliation the valuable services of Mr. Victor E. Scott, the former director of the Conciliation and Mediation Services of the Ministry of Labour for the province of Ontario.

The following table is illustrative of the use of conciliation services as sought by the parties:

Durham Regional Board of Commissioners of Police
Alliston Police Association
Orillia Police Association
Mitchell Police Association
Collingwood Police Association
Port Hope Police Association
Council of the Corporation of the Town of Penetanguishene
Goderich Police Association
Pembroke Police Association
Stratford Police Association
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Board of Commissioners of Police
Council of the Corporation of the Town of Ingersoll
Amherstburg Police Association

While many disputes proceed to arbitration the conciliation services have, undoubtedly, assisted the parties in narrowing the issues and enabled them to better appreciate the other party's position.

The arbitrations processed through the commission in 1977, are similarly listed below.

Arbitrations Processed for the Year 1977

Place	Arbitrator	Date of award	Dispute
North Bay	G. G. Brent	Jan. 31, 1977	"Rights"
North Bay	K. P. Swan	Feb. 18, 1977	Interest
Stratford	J. W. Samuels	May 10, 1977	"Rights"
Parry Sound	P. G. Barton	May 18, 1977	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	J. W. Samuels	May 24, 1977	"Rights"
Thunder Bay	P. G. Barton	May 31, 1977	Interest
Sudbury	J. W. Samuels	June 14, 1977	"Rights"
Fort Frances	A. P. Aggarwal	June 16, 1977	"Rights"
Smiths Falls	R. H. McLaren	July 8, 1977	Interest
Stratford	J. W. Samuels	July 11, 1977	"Rights"
Vanier	R. H. McLaren	July 28, 1977	Interest
Kingsville	R. H. McLaren	July 29, 1977	Interest
Durham Regional	J. W. Samuels	Aug. 10, 1977	Interest
Gloucester	G. G. Brent	Aug. 30, 1977	"Rights"
Stratford	J. W. Samuels	Sept. 12, 1977	"Rights"
Haldimand-Norfolk	J. W. Samuels	Oct. 3, 1977	Interest
Niagara Region	A. P. Aggarwal	Nov. 30, 1977	"Rights"
Sault Ste. Marie	P. G. Barton	Dec. 15, 1977	Interest
Port Hope	R. H. McLaren	Dec. 21, 1977	Interest

When referring to "Rights" and "Interest" disputes it should be remembered that "Rights" disputes refer to disputes that involve the interpretation of an existing agreement, whereas, "Interest" disputes involve settling the terms of a new agreement.

Some significant arbitration decisions during the past year are set out in an abridged form for this annual report.

Some Determinations of Importance in Rights Disputes

A statutory arbitrator, appointed under section 33 of the *Police Act*, R.S.O. 1970, C. 351, as amended, with power to determine differences relating to the interpretation, application or administration of an agreement, was held not to be limited by any arbitration clause in the agreement which purported to prohibit an arbitrator from looking beyond the strict words of the agreement.

However, arbitrators' ability to look beyond clear unambiguous words of a collective agreement for assistance in interpretation is limited. Doubts must be resolved in favour of clear words.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of North Bay and the North Bay Police Association* (G. Brent) Jan. 31, 1977.

Proceedings for discharge must comply with statutory and common law requirements. These include a hearing; reasonable notice of the hearing, including its purpose; an opportunity to call and examine witnesses and conduct cross examinations. In addition, no member of a tribunal shall participate in a decision pursuant to the hearing who has not been present throughout. Where all of these were not followed an employee was re-instated with all pay and benefits to which he was entitled.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Stratford and The Stratford Police Association* (Samuels) May 10, 1977.

It is now clear that a promotional system is a matter of working conditions and can be negotiated between the parties. A clause which provided that where promotions are made through a competition system, candidates of relatively equal merit are to be recommended in order of seniority, was held not to restrict the Board in its method of evaluating merit or its type of promotion competition.

Re: *The Sudbury Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and The Sudbury Regional Police Association* (Samuels) June 14, 1977.

Where a dispute arose concerning the rights of an officer to his salary during a period where he was unable to work because of illness and his sick pay credits were used up, it was held that the collective agreement contemplated pay for work. Sick pay is received during illness and can only be paid to the extent the credits accumulated.

Re: *Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and Metro-Toronto Police Association* (Samuels) May 24, 1977.

The basic issue of an arbitration was whether payment of a minimum four hours for call-out was at the straight time rate or overtime rate of one and one-half times regular pay. The contract was interpreted as providing pay for the minimum four hours at the overtime rate.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Town of Fort Frances and the Fort Frances Police Association* (Aggarwal) June 16, 1977.

Where a contract provides that the determination of an injury as a new accident or a reaggravation of a previous injury is left to the Workmen's Compensation Board, an arbitrator is bound to accept their word. The arbitrator held that he was not bound by W.C.B.'s count of compensation days when the parties agreed that it contained manifest errors.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Stratford and The Stratford Police Association* (Samuels) Sept. 12, 1977.

Some Determinations of Importance in Interest Disputes

a) Salaries

It was suggested that the appropriate yardsticks to be used by both parties making wage comparisons in salary negotiations are: 1) geographic proximity; 2) similar population; 3) similar sized police forces. Pay increases may include some gain for increased productivity, while at the same time maintained a relative position with forces in nearby communities.

Re: *Board of Commissioners of the Police for the Municipality of the Town of Kingsville and Kingsville Police Association* (McLaren) July 29, 1977.

An arbitrator found wage comparisons between the O.P.P. force which operated in the same general geographic area and the town police more compelling than comparisons between other municipal employees and the town police. It was suggested that salaries of municipally employed police in Northern Ontario should be as uniform as possible.

Re: *The Corporation of the Town of Parry Sound and Parry Sound Police Association* (Barton) May 18, 1977.

b) Pensions

Interest in and pressure for changes in pensions were modified by the amendments to the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement Scheme, which became effective January 1978.

An arbitrator took the view that these imminent alterations obviated the need for change in the level of pension benefits for the present.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Municipality of the Town of Smiths Falls and The Smiths Falls Police Association* (McLaren) July 8, 1977.

c) Two Officer Police Cars

A request by a Board for a reduction in the number of mandatory two-officer patrols from full mandatory patrols was granted in one instance; a similar request in a second was not granted, since the arbitrator found that the Board had not adequately documented its request for a change.

Re: *Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Thunder Bay and The Thunder Bay Police Association* (Barton) May 31, 1977; *The Sault Ste. Marie Police Commission and the Sault Ste. Marie Police Association* (Barton) December 15, 1977.

Where the Association was proposing a new clause requesting two-officer cars, a change to an established practise, it was held that the onus was on the Association to satisfy the arbitrator that the present working conditions were unsatisfactory and that the proposed clause was the appropriate solution for the laws of the status quo. The arbitrator concluded that the Association failed to satisfy that onus. He urged the parties to such a mutually satisfactory solution through negotiations.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of North Bay and The North Bay Police Association* (Swan) February 18, 1977.

d) Two Man Patrols

A request was made by the Association not for two officers in a car but rather that there be two men on duty. It was held that an arbitrator has no jurisdiction to try to maximize the efficiency of patrolling or attempt to improve police services to the community, those matters properly being the concern of the Board of Commissioners of Police alone. The arbitrator confirmed his jurisdiction was strictly limited to those aspects of the issue which can accurately be described as "working conditions".

Re: *Board of Commissioners of the Police for the Municipality of the Town of Kingsville and the Kingsville Police Association* (McLaren) July 29, 1977.

e) *Shift Premium*

The granting of shift premiums was stated to be rapidly becoming a recognized benefit in police agreements. It has been extended as well to cover civilian employees.

Re: *Board of Commissioners of the Police for the Municipality of the Town of Kingsville and the Kingsville Police Association (McLaren) July 29, 1977; The Sault Ste. Marie Police Commission and the Sault Ste. Marie Police Association (Barton) Dec. 15, 1977.*

f) *Calculation of Hourly Rate*

It was held reasonable, as one does not work 52 weeks per year in order to earn one's annual salary, that payment for additional time worked should be related to the number of hours worked during the year, rather than a number artificially inflated by adding in non-working hours.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of North Bay and The North Bay Police Association (Swan) Feb. 18, 1977.*

g) *Payment Re Out of Town Legal Proceedings*

A request for payment for travelling time to and from court, out of town, subject to overtime provisions; payment for transportation or mileage; and payment for accommodation, meals and other out of pocket expenses incurred was granted.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Thunder Bay and the Thunder Bay Police Association (Barton) May 31, 1977.*

h) *Pay for Off Duty Time*

Officers have been granted a rate of two times regular salary for performance of police duties during off duty time, with a minimum of two hours pay for each duty performed.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Thunder Bay and The Thunder Bay Police Association (Barton) May 31, 1977.*

Public Safety Division

Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister

The fundamental concern of the Ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, and Forensic Pathology.

The objectives of the Ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of building plans;
- determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes.
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system

Office of the Fire Marshal

The objective of the organization is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

A major function of the organization is the investigation of the causes of fire, but it is also engaged in supporting, encouraging and advising local governments and other groups devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the Office depends on co-operation from all levels of government, from fire departments, industry, insurance companies, testing laboratories, and a host of other organizations with interests allied to fire prevention and protection.

The eight major functions provided by the staff of 112 include:

- Fire Investigation Services
- Statistical Services
- Technical Services
- Consulting Services
- Fire Advisory Services
- Fire Training Services
- Public Information Services
- Administrative Services

FIRE INVESTIGATION SERVICES

The investigation into fires not only lead to criminal prosecutions, but also disclose weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Public disclosure of investigation reports by the OFM often contain recommendations which local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards and resulting losses.

During 1977, 125 lectures were provided to Fire and Police Departments, the Insurance Industry and social groups on fire crime detection and arson investigation by members of the OFM staff.

A staff of specially trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of \$250,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions.

In 1977, investigations of 1,844 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compares with 1,783 in 1976 — an overall increase of 3.4%.

The increase, by type of fire, in 1977 over 1976 was 19.32% for suspicious fires and -9.96% for fatal fires.

Compared to 1976, there were 15.62% more large loss fires and explosions investigated in 1977 — from 64 to 74.

The number of fatal fires investigated in 1977 was 181 compared to 201 in 1976.

Of the 1,589 suspicious fires investigated in 1977, 1,193 were found to be of incendiary origin, 133 were accidental, and 263 were of undetermined cause. Criminal charges laid in 1977 totalled 552.

TECHNICAL AND CONSULTING SERVICES

The engineers of the staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group, perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province. Included is providing technical support in solving fire service problems and determining possible fire cause and reasons for fire spread.

The OFM plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories that test building materials, fire protection devices and equipment, report results to the Office for review and approval prior to listing and labelling of the respective products. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst are utilized for such work. When the performance or fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

The Office carries out inspections of all new lightning rod installations and a periodic check of previously inspected installations. The relatively high percentage (83.7%) of installations which are reported satisfactory is an indication of the effectiveness of the OFM's compulsory inspection program. Two Lightning Rod Inspectors inspected 294 new installations, 246 of which were approved. Seventy re-inspections were made of previously unapproved installations and all were approved.

The staff encourages municipal fire departments to minimize the chance of fire occurring in their communities by conducting fire prevention inspections and advising on remedial measures where hazards are found. In 1977, of the 640 fire departments in the Province, 200 reported conducting 288,629 inspections. Compared with 1976, there was a 14.9% decrease in the number of departments participating in the program and a 14.8% decrease in the number of inspections conducted.

Hotels which are required to be licensed under the Tourism Act and not licensed by the Liquor Licence Board, are now being inspected by the Office of the Fire Marshal for compliance with the Hotel Fire Safety Act 1971 and Regulation 366/71. To accomplish this, five men were transferred from the Ministry of Industry and Tourism in January 1977 and underwent an intensive training program until August, 1977 after which 236 inspections were conducted.

The additional responsibility of Technical Services in the area of hotel inspections has resulted in a re-organization of the Technical Services into two areas of responsibility: Technical Services and Consulting Services.

The role of Consulting Services is to advise ministries and provincial agencies on matters relating to building design and construction, which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province. This is achieved by utilizing professional engineers on staff specialized in the area of fire protection.

Plans for the construction, renovation or alteration of buildings proposed by ministries or provincial agencies are subjected to detailed examination by the staff engineers. Architects, engineers and designers consult with staff members to achieve the most effective and economical designs within Building and Fire Code constraints, to ensure that structures are afforded an environment for their occupants which is as fire-safe as possible.

These structures include provincial buildings, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, colleges and universities, and major projects supported by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

Staff members are participating actively on the Ontario Fire Code Advisory Committee, and continue to serve on the National Fire Code committees. In addition to the role of Fire Code development, our

engineers serve on a number of special standard-making committees, established by major North American fire protection organizations including those sponsored by governments.

FIRE TRAINING SERVICES

Year-round training of personnel employed by municipal fire departments ensures that fire fighters throughout the Province are fully conversant with and skilled in the use of the latest equipment and advanced fire fighting techniques.

Some of the larger municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for fire service personnel, including the experienced fire fighter and new recruits. A great many municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the OFM.

During 1977, the staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, in 3-hour units of instruction, to 6,542 fire fighters of newly organized or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments.

Regional Fire Training Schools of five-day duration were conducted by OFM in 1977 in Simcoe, Goderich, Baden, Brockville, Huntsville, Blind River, Sioux Lookout, Marathon, Lindsay, Kirkland Lake and Kincardine. Students are invited from the fire departments in the county, region or district in which the school is held and receive forty hours of classroom instruction as well as practical field instruction in basic fire fighting techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFM. A total of 390 students received certificates after completing the course.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1977 as a means of developing fire prevention awareness and expertise in smaller departments that have not been able to send their members to the Fire Protection Technology Course. Instruction of 40 hours duration is provided by the District Fire Services Advisers and the course may be taken in day or night classes or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Nine such schools were concluded in 1977 in the following counties, regions or districts: Timiskaming, Lanark, Peterborough, Simcoe, Ottawa-Carleton, Middlesex, Elgin, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and York. A total of 353 students completed the course and received their certificates.

At the Ontario Fire College, operated and staffed by the OFM in Gravenhurst, training for officers or potential officers of municipal fire departments continued during the academic year 1977 — from January 24 to December 9. During that period, 400 students were enrolled in the Fire Protection Technology Course. This course was revised in 1975 and reduced in length from 22 weeks to 15 weeks, permitting three full courses to be conducted.

Candidates on course during the year included 389 from 75 fire departments in Ontario and 11 from Ontario Government agencies. The complete 15-week course includes fire prevention, fire department management and fire fighting operations, each of five weeks duration.

During 1977, 107 students completed course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas. This brings to 762 the number of officers who have graduated since the Fire Protection Technology Course was first introduced in 1967.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Service performs support services to all Sections of the Branch such as maintenance of acquisition, personnel and financial records including compilation of attendance, overtime, vacation and sick leave records.

Budget control continues to be the most important function of this service, whereby all Branch expenditures are processed and detailed records maintained. Other services include inventory control, initiation of all requisitions for supplies and equipment, mail sorting facilities, stationery, stockroom and shipping area and preparation and distribution of information concerning location of licensed users of radioactive material in Ontario. In 1977, there were 1,248 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICES

The public information staff direct their efforts to publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and educational and technical information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature, is distributed to municipal fire departments which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in homes, businesses, schools, libraries, and other public places, where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications,

films and special publicity material, is also circulated to groups with allied interests, directly or through fire departments.

The Office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people can help keep fire losses in Ontario to an absolute minimum.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1977 was 895,394. All 588 requests were screened to ensure full and effective use.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 11,551 audiences and viewed by a recorded 438,618 people.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian Province and Territory by Fire Prevention Canada, a non-profit organization.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week, involving as many people as possible in their community.

FIRE ADVISORY SERVICES

The fire advisory staff of the OFM assist municipalities in improving the effectiveness of their fire prevention and fire fighting services and where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise municipalities in the establishment of such service. They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. The advisory service extends to conducting promotional examinations for fire department officers and providing technical advice regarding fire department management and operations.

One of the programs that has expanded in the past 13 years is conducting fire protection surveys of municipalities to improve or provide fire protection services. On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisers examine the fire department organization, fire protection and fire prevention by-laws, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of the surveys, including recommendations for improvement, are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 767 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 13,025 recommendations. To date, 51% or 6,627 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisers' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities: 4 in conducting promotional examinations or selection boards; 58 in fire departments organized or reorganized; 763 in advice to municipal councils; 514 in advice to fire department chiefs; and 386 in special training and lectures conducted.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies 44 regional, county and district Mutual Fire Aid Systems and Emergency Fire Service Plans have been developed by the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office. The staff assisted by the Fire Co-ordinators have revised 10 Emergency Fire Service plans during the year.

Three pilot projects in the unorganized communities of Nestor Falls, Minaki and Jellicoe, were continued to determine the need for fire protection services in remote areas of the North, and to evaluate appropriate standards for such communities. Tank trucks and other equipment have been provided, as well as training in fire fighting and organization. In addition, Office staff visited a number of communities to assess their fire protection needs, and started an educational program where lectures and seminars would be held on fire safety in the home. Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Northern Affairs in an effort to upgrade fire protection throughout unorganized territories.

FIRE LOSS STATISTICS

The statistical staff of the Office of the Fire Marshal use a computerized fire statistical system for recording fires, fire deaths, injuries and fire loss in Ontario.

The system is designed to dove-tail with similar programs either already in use in other Canadian provinces or in the planning stage. It is one that has been approved by the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners and is very similar to the one approved by the National Fire Protection Association. This program holds almost 1,800 codes in the master files involving fire, crime and casualty, plus 850 municipal codes, compared with the former 20 property codes and 29 cause codes.

Aside from the advantage of more detailed recording of Ontario fire loss, the new system will provide each fire department with a running monthly report of normal monthly and cumulative fire statistics for that municipality with additional casualty figures.

In addition, any concerned body, will be able to obtain detailed statistical relationships on request. By applying specific relationships, significant strides should be made by engineering and building design groups to improve fire prevention procedures and technology in every conceivable form of occupancy.

Fire Investigation Services
Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions

Charge	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		Pending
	Con.	Acq.									
Arson	271	49	266	34	284	53	323	63	321	32	241
Attempted Arson	2	0	2	1	9	0	3	0	2	0	4
Conspiracy to Commit Arson.	6	3	0	0	4	0	4	3	4	0	8
Negligently Causing Fire	7	2	0	0	2	0	6	1	13	2	5
Attempt to Defraud.	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	4
Other Fire Crimes	21	1	33	8	83	7	39	3	29	6	33
Totals	308	55	303	43	382	60	378	70	371	40	295

Technical Services
Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Schools	450	368	601	601	681
Hospitals	360	416	419	361	345
Community & Social Services	129	118	148	159	172
Universities & Colleges	107	124	84	102	80
Ontario Government Buildings.	47	50	50	25	47
Hotels	831	1,016	1,351	1,206	667
Totals	1,924	2,092	2,653	2,454	1,992

Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancies	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Assembly	28,103	25,718	25,297	29,306	25,013
Institutional	6,199	6,413	6,844	5,958	5,286
Residential	166,368	169,194	161,873	137,406	119,182
Business & Personal Service	21,616	20,581	21,534	23,718	19,446
Mercantile	40,607	42,697	38,723	40,845	30,887
Industrial	33,683	40,197	33,679	34,359	28,815
Totals	296,576	304,800	287,950	271,592	228,629

Fire Advisory Services

Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-72	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Totals
Surveys Conducted	544	93	39	24	28	25	753
Recommendations Made	9,057	1,542	802	518	619	487	13,025
Recommendations Accepted	5,276	813	359	114	26	39	6,627
Percentage of Acceptances	58%	53%	45%	22%	4%	8%	53%

County, District and Region Mutual Fire Aid Activations

1967-73	1974	1975	1976	1977	Totals
279	35	30	32	38	414

Public Information Services

Record of Literature Distribution

Type of Literature	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Information	19,854	20,369	21,050	24,033	27,638
Fire Prevention	1,052,420	693,404	658,257	729,400	864,200
Technical	196	1,301	830	757	950
Legal	183	445	180	1,287	1,631
Instructional	2,880	5,168	150	275	975
Totals	1,075,533	720,687	680,467	755,752	895,394

Fire Loss Statistics 1977

Property Fire Record for the year 1977

Number of Fires	24,610
Total Fire Loss	\$156,676,624

Five-Year Average Property Fire Record for years 1973-77

Number of Fires	24,144
Total Fire Loss	\$135,000,468

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1977.....	113	63	62	238	2.8	*
1976.....	133	68	64	265	3.3	3.72
1975.....	135	79	63	277	3.4	3.55
1974.....	129	84	68	281	3.5	4.1
1973.....	120	46	46	212	2.7	3.28

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Fire Incidents

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1977.....	24,610	292.4	*
1976.....	23,109	284.2	302.9
1975.....	23,913	290.7	330.5
1974.....	24,367	301.0	328.6
1973.....	24,721	315.9	337.0

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

Dollar Loss

Year	Dollar Fire Loss†	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1977.....	\$156,676,624	\$18.61	*
1976.....	143,102,417	17.60	\$21.63
1975.....	131,552,081	15.99	20.07
1974.....	128,899,427	15.93	19.10
1973.....	114,771,792	14.67	15.31

Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada Catalogue 92 - 801, June 1977.

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

* Data not available at this time.

† Not adjusted for inflation.

Chief Coroner's Office

The Coroners System

The Supervising Coroner's Office was established in 1961 as the result of a report submitted by a committee appointed by the Attorney General to study the coroners system in Ontario. When the Coroners Act 1972 was proclaimed on May 31, 1973, this office was designated as the Chief Coroner's Office. The office was designed to correlate and improve the Coroners System through supervision and education of coroners, and to act as a central filing system for all coroners cases in the Province.

The Coroners System in Ontario is responsible for the investigation of all deaths reportable to a coroner as defined in the statute in order to determine for each case the identity of the deceased and the facts as to how, when, where and by what means the deceased came to his death. The system, therefore, is a vital part of law enforcement in initially determining whether deaths are due to natural causes, accident, suicide or homicide. Laxity, errors or omissions could have serious consequences to individuals and/or next-of-kin and seriously hamper the administration of justice.

Another aspect of the coroners system and one that is equally important pertains to public safety and the prevention of similar deaths in the future. Since all the facts pertaining to sudden or traumatic death become known to the coroner during his investigation and because the coroner is an unbiased, independent official, he is best qualified to provide warnings to the public of hazards to be encountered during the course of their daily lives. In addition, the inquest procedure provides an excellent medium to disseminate the true circumstances relating to a particular death, thus, providing the public with a warning about a hazardous situation, trend or contingency. The coroner's jury is also a good source for recommendations that could prevent similar deaths in the future and provides government officials with a guide to current preventive attitudes of the public and the lengths to which the public are prepared to go as regards safety.

At the present time, all coroners in Ontario are legally qualified medical practitioners. The province is therefore in the enviable position of having a one hundred percent medical coroners system, which situation is not true in most jurisdictions. Experience has shown that a physician is best qualified through education and practice to deal with the problems encountered in investigating sudden and traumatic death.

The Chief Coroner's Office is assisted by approximately 380 fee-for-service local coroners from all parts of the province and it is these local coroners who conduct the vast majority of investigations. Post mortem examinations requested by these coroners are performed by local pathologists who are also paid on a fee-for-service basis although a few of such cases are transported to Toronto and the examinations performed by the Forensic Pathologist in the Coroners Building. The complement of the Chief Coroner's Office includes six regional coroners who conduct many of the complex and lengthy inquests throughout the province. Also included in the complement figure are staff for the despatch office which is manned on a 24 hour, 7 days per week basis.

The six regions now supervised by a regional coroner are, Region "B", the South Georgian Bay Region, Region "C", the Niagara Region, Region "D", the York Region, Region "E", the East Central Region, Region "G", the Nipissing Region and Region "I", the Kenora Region. The three regions not yet so supervised are Region "A", the South-West Region, Region "F", the Eastern-Ottawa Region and Region "H", the Cochrane Region. Investigations and inquests in those regions where the closer supervision of a regional coroner is available have shown a definite improvement and it is anticipated that the additional three appointments will shortly be made.

There were 66 inquests held during the year in the two inquest courtrooms occupying the ground floor level of the George Drew Building. Although this was a decrease from the 89 inquests held the previous year it is interesting to note that the total number of hours involved in the conduct of these inquests increased from 1291 hours in 1976 to 1492 hours in 1977. This is a good indication of the additional complexities of inquests and the increased interest in them.

The customary two annual Educational courses for coroners were combined into one four-day course which was held October 18-21st inclusive in Toronto. About 225 persons attended the course. This experiment was judged to be so successful that the same format will probably be followed in succeeding years. In addition, a number of lectures were given by personnel of this office to groups involved in the investigation of sudden death including classes at the Ontario Fire College, Gravenhurst, Ontario, and at the Ontario Police College, Aylmer, Ontario.

Deaths In-Custody

Thirty-three deaths in-custody occurred in 1977, an increase of 2 over 1976. Mandatory inquests under Section 9, Sub-Section 4 of the Coroners Act have been held in all but one of these deaths. Outstanding and yet to come to inquest is a suicide of a young man who was named on country-wide warrants for robbery and escape from custody.

Coincidentally fifteen of the deaths were suicides, the same number as last year, thirteen were natural deaths and three were accidental. The remaining two deaths were justifiable homicides one of which was an escaped convict who was shot and killed by Police during an attempted robbery; the other was shot while trying to escape from prison. This latter case is discussed extensively elsewhere in this brief. The male to female ratio was 32:1 during the calendar year 1977.

Mining Fatalities

Coroners investigated fourteen mining fatalities that occurred in 1977 and held inquests into each of these deaths. Although there is a fluctuation each year in the number of accidents and fatalities this was a dramatic reduction from the previous year when there were twenty-eight deaths.

Mining inquests in both 1976 and 1977 were broadened, with indepth studies of the circumstances surrounding each death. Recommendations were mainly directed to improvement of safety programmes and better communications. Company and Union officials have co-operated fully in implementing these recommendations and this may have contributed toward the reduction in the number of fatalities.

Recommendations of Coroners' Juries

Recommendations emanating from Coroners' Juries have been pursued by this office since its inception.

The Coroners Act mentions recommendations in two different sections. Section 25 states that, with certain exceptions, the jury may make recommendations in respect of any matter arising out of an inquest, while section 4 states that the Chief Coroner for Ontario shall bring the findings and recommendations of Coroners' Juries to the attention of appropriate

persons, agencies and ministries of government. So this latter procedure is mandatory.

Although this office has no authority to force any person or organization to implement recommendations, nevertheless it is surprising the number that are, in fact, implemented in some way. No doubt this is due to the fact that the organization, etc. affected would find itself in a most embarrassing position if a second death occurred under similar circumstances, without having remedied the unsafe situation which caused the first fatality.

It is extremely difficult to record precise statistics on the number of recommendations which are implemented, as there is often a considerable time lag involved, particularly with those that require amending legislation, or the expenditure of large sums of money. However, this office estimates that approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of all recommendations, which are reasonable and practical, are eventually implemented in some manner.

See Appendix D for statistics with respect to Recommendations and number of Inquests by County or District.

Child Abuse

Child abuse is of special importance because there is an apparent increased incidence of this type of case being reported to child protective agencies.

From studies done in other jurisdictions, it is estimated that the reporting rate should be approximately 250 cases per million population. Ontario, with a population of approximately eight million, should therefore have about 2,000 cases reported each year.

The number of cases reported through the Central Registry of the Ministry of Community and Social Services, Children's Services Division, for the past four years were as follows:

1974	562
1975	769
1976	746
1977	1,045

It appears, therefore, that approximately fifty percent of the cases occurring are being reported.

The great increase in cases reported in 1977 probably reflects an improvement in the reporting of cases by professions and others, rather than a significant increase in the number of cases occurring.

The following statistics deal with deaths resulting from child abuse as compiled by the Chief Coroner's office. The victims ranged in age from a few days to five years.

Year	Number of Deaths
1962	3
1963	11
1964	16
1965	4
1966	21
1967	11
1968	7
1969	10
1970	5
1971	8
1972	6
1973	9
1974	11
1975	11
1976	9
1977	14
Total	156

The average number of deaths per year over the last fifteen years is ten. The sex incidence was seventy-nine males and seventy-seven females. There has been a slight preponderance of male deaths each year. The age distribution was as follows:

Age	Number of Deaths
Up to one year	91
One to two years	31
Two to three years	17
Three to four years	13
Over four years	4
Total	156

The significant facts shown by these figures are that the majority of deaths occur up to two years of age, with approximately sixty percent of the total being under one year, and approximately eighty percent under two years.

The breakdown of how these deaths were disposed of is as follows:

I. Investigation only	38
II. Investigation and charges laid	51
III. Investigation and Inquest only	44
IV. Investigation and Inquest and charges laid	11
V. Investigation or Inquest and perpetrator committed to mental institution, or referred for psychiatric treatment	12
Total	156

The number of convictions on all charges laid was forty-six.

Cases still pending before the Courts — three (3).

Mercury Analysis Programme

Methylmercury studies on deceased residents from the Grassy Narrows and Whitedog Reserves, and other surrounding communities in Northwestern Ontario, have been ongoing since 1972. Data obtained from chemical analyses and histological studies of the brain are compared with documented clinical findings and tests taken while the deceased were alive.

The success of this programme depends on the co-operation of the next-of-kin, Coroners, Pathologists, Ministry of Labour (Special Studies and Services Branch), the Federal Ministry of Health and Welfare, and the University of Toronto.

In 1977 tissue and blood samples from forty medico-legal autopsies were studied in depth to determine if methylmercury was a contributing factor in any of the deaths. Although the 1977 results are not yet available, previous studies have indicated that the population studied may have higher exposure to methylmercury than the general Canadian population, but it was not possible to document levels at autopsy out of the range reported in the literature for populations without unusual exposure.

Subway Suicides

A survey of subway suicides in Metropolitan Toronto shows that since 1954, when the subway was opened, there have been a total of 157 suicides, of which 94 were males and 63 were females; the average age of the males was 36 years and the average age of the females was 39 years.

The distribution of subway suicide cases over the past 10 years is as follows:

1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
5	11	13	29	16	13	13	15	6	10

It is to be noted that a peak number of subway suicides occurred in 1971. As a result of this 'epidemic' and an inquest jury's recommendation, it was decided to dispense with inquests in most of these cases because of the accompanying sensationalism with its inherent propensity for stimulating others to commit suicide in a similar manner. It would seem that the drop-off in statistics would prove that this hunch was correct. Inquests are now considered only if there is some significant additional factor which requires a public hearing.

Appendix A

Statistical Summary:

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Investigations	25,773	26,900	28,000	26,598*	26,985*
Post Mortem Examinations	8,055	8,400	8,300	8,777	9,121
Inquests	440	306	327	290	282
Cremations	5,145	6,001	6,798	7,259	8,319
Bodies — Anatomy	413	454	471	473	415

*This total is not comparable with the totals in previous years since a different cut-off date has been used for 1976 and 1977.

Appendix B

Firearms Deaths

List below is a statistical report compiled from the records in the Chief Coroner's Office over the past five years to determine the use of firearms in suicides, accidents and homicides.

A review of these cases for 1975 disclosed that 69% of firearm deaths occurred at home and in 32% of the total deaths, alcohol was felt to be a contributing cause. As for 1976, 75% of firearm deaths occurred at home and in 40% of the total deaths, alcohol was a contributing factor. In 1977, 71% of firearm deaths occurred at home and in 37% of the total deaths, alcohol was a contributing factor.

Accidental Deaths by Firearms

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Handguns	2	3	3	3	1
Rifles/Shotguns	31	32	22	13	16
Unknown	0	0	0	0	3
TOTALS	33	35	25	16	20

Suicides by Firearms

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Handguns	21	34	34	38	33
Rifles/Shotguns	226	274	343	284	360
Unknown	23	0	15	19	33
TOTALS	270	308	392	341	426

Homicides By Firearms

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Handguns	8	14	18	11	17
Rifles/Shotguns	40	59	58	40	39
Shotguns and Handguns	0	3	0	0	0
Unknown	8	0	3	5	9
TOTALS	56	76	79	56	65

Overall Totals

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Handguns	31	51	55	52	51
Rifles/Shotguns	297	365	423	337	415
Shotguns and Handguns	0	3	0	0	0
Unknown	31	0	18	24	45
TOTALS	359	419	496	413	511

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Suicides — Total Number	1,078	1,293	1,277	1,239	1,382
Suicides by Firearms	270	308	392	341	426
% Firearm Deaths	25%	24%	31%	28%	31%
Homicides — Total Number	174	164	203	178	194
Homicides by Firearms	56	76	79	56	65
% Firearm Deaths	32%	46%	39%	31%	33%

Appendix C

Suicides

The accompanying tables show a 13-year study of suicides in Ontario and the age of distribution in the year 1977.

These statistics previous to 1976 indicated a steady growth in the number and frequency of suicides in the province. For 1977 a shift in age distribution was indicated towards the 20-29 age groups and the youngest suicide was an 8 year old child.

Suicides by Sex

Ontario 1965 - 1977

Year	Male	%Male	Female	%Female	Total
1977	964	69.8	418	30.2	1,382
1976	820	66.2	419	33.8	1,239
1975	878	69	399	31	1,277
1974	878	68	415	32	1,293
1973	718	66	360	33	1,078
1972	763	66	393	34	1,156
1971	Unavailable	—	Unavailable	—	1,131
1970	586	67	284	33	870
1969	610	68	287	32	903
1968	598	72	235	28	833
1967	428	71	180	29	608
1966	440	73	162	27	602
1965	437	73	163	27	600

Age Distribution of Suicides

Ontario - 1977

Age Group	Male		Female		Total for Age Group	% for Age Group
	No.	%	No.	%		
0-9	1	100	0	0	1	0.1
10-19	81	75	27	25.0	108	7.8
20-29	267	80	65	20.0	332	24.0
30-39	157	74	55	26.0	212	15.3
40-49	164	66.3	83	33.7	247	17.9
50-59	142	60.2	94	39.8	236	17.1
60-69	88	58.3	63	41.7	151	10.9
70-79	50	69.4	22	30.6	72	5.2
80 & over	15	65.2	8	34.8	23	1.7
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	965	69.8	417	30.2	1,382	100

Appendix D

Inquest Statistics — 1977

Month	No. of Inquests	No. of Recommendations	No. of Recs. Implemented	No. of Recs. not Imp'd.	No. Recs. Cons'd	No. of No Recs.
January	15	17	8	1	7	—
February	25	62	60	2	—	3
March	27	98	68	14	7	3
April	19	59	34	6	13	3
May	28	81	46	14	14	5
June	28	101	42	11	25	3
Sub-Total:	142	418	258	48	66	17
July	21	116	45	17	33	2
August	7	33	8	1	9	—
September	27	78	46	12	18	3
October	26	63	49	4	6	4
November	20	61	22	5	25	5
December	39	168	58	9	28	3
Sub-Total:	140	519	228	48	119	17
Total:	282	937	486	96	185	34

Summary of Implementation of Recommendations made by Coroners' Juries, or by Coroners:

1. No. of Jury Recommendations implemented from Inquests held in 1977 — 486
 2. No. of Jury Recommendations implemented from Inquests held prior to 1977 — 144
 3. No. of Jury Recommendations implemented in January and February 1978 from Inquests held in 1977, or prior to 1977 — 103
 4. No. of Coroners' Recommendations implemented during 1977 without Inquests — 26
- Total: 759

Inquests — 1977 — By County or District

County or District	No. of Inquests
Algoma	9
Brant	2
Bruce	3
Cochrane (South & North)	7
Dufferin	3
Durham	9
Elgin	2
Essex	7
Frontenac	6
Grey	1
Haldimand/Norfolk	3
Halton	6
Hastings	4
Huron	—
Kenora	7
Kent	4
Lambton	4
Lanark	1
Leeds/Grenville	5
Lennox/Addington	—
Middlesex	12
Muskoka	4
Niagara North & South	10
Nipissing	3
Norfolk (see Haldimand/Norfolk)	—
Northumberland	1
Ottawa-Carleton	9
Oxford	2
Parry Sound	1
Peel	5
Perth	3
Peterborough	3
Prescott/Russell	—
Prince Edward	—
Rainy River	1
Renfrew	4
Simcoe	10
Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	5
Sudbury	20
Temiskaming	6
Thunder Bay	5
Victoria	—
Waterloo	9
Wellington	4
Wentworth	8
York	70
Reg. Municipality/York	4
Total:	282

The General Inspector of Anatomy

The Anatomy Act is administered through the Chief Coroner's Office.

The revised Anatomy Act, passed in 1967, provides for the dissection of donated as well as unclaimed bodies by designated Schools of Anatomy.

An adequate supply of bodies is essential to teach medical students the anatomy of the human body in their undergraduate years. Courses in human anatomy are given to many para-medical students, including nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists, and others. In addition, advanced courses are given to surgeons to develop new surgical techniques, or for research purposes.

All the demands for bodies by the Schools have been fulfilled.

The following Schools have been designated to receive bodies.

(1) University of Toronto	Department of Anatomy
(2) University of Ottawa	Department of Anatomy
(3) University of Western Ontario (London)	Department of Anatomy
(4) Queen's University (Kingston)	Department of Anatomy
(5) McMaster University (Hamilton)	Department of Anatomy
(6) University of Guelph	Section of Human Anatomy
(7) Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto)	Department of Anatomy
(8) University of Waterloo	Section of Human Anatomy

There is one General Inspector of Anatomy in Toronto and twenty Local Inspectors of Anatomy appointed throughout the Province to carry out the provisions of The Anatomy Act. Most Local Inspectors are in the areas near the Schools. All Inspectors must also be Coroners. Where there is no Local Inspector, any Coroner having jurisdiction may carry out the duties outlined in The Anatomy Act.

Lectures on The Anatomy Act are included in the Instructional Courses for Coroners each year.

An Annual Meeting is held in Toronto by the General Inspector of Anatomy with all the Heads of the Schools of Anatomy, to discuss mutual problems.

The last Meeting was held on February 17, 1978, with representation from all the Schools. Throughout the remainder of the year, the General Inspector makes periodic visits to all the Schools and inspects their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissecting and disposing of bodies. The General Inspector has the authority to suspend delivery of bodies to a School if required standards are not met. No such action was necessary during 1977.

A report must be filed by the Local Inspector, and the School receiving each body, with the General Inspector, who maintains a master register. This register contains particulars of all bodies at all Schools in the Province, when they were received, and how and when they were disposed of following dissection.

Following are some basic statistics which show the numbers of unclaimed and donated bodies processed under The Anatomy Act in 1977, compared with 1976.

I. Number of bodies forwarded to Schools of Anatomy:

1976 — 308
1977 — 285

II. Number of bodies disposed of other than to Schools of Anatomy:

1976 — 141
1977 — 107
(Buried by Municipalities —
Section 11 of The Anatomy Act)

III. Number of reported unclaimed bodies, which were re-claimed for burial:

1976 — 24
1977 — 22
(Section 5 (1) of The Anatomy Act)

IV. Number sent to U.S.A.:

1976 — 0
1977 — 1

V. Total number of bodies processed under The Anatomy Act:

1976 — 473
1977 — 415

Crematoria — Province of Ontario Statistics — 1977

There are sixteen Crematoria in the Province of Ontario — six in Toronto, two in London, two in Ottawa, one in Hamilton, one in Sudbury, one in Sault Ste. Marie, one in Thunder Bay, one in Peterborough and one in Windsor.

In accordance with Section 78(1) of The Cemeteries Act, a Certificate for Cremation is issued by a Coroner for each case following appropriate investigation, depending on the circumstances.

There was a total of 8,319 cremations done in Ontario during 1977, an increase of 1,060 over 1976. The following list shows the number done at each Crematorium.

Toronto Crematorium	708
St. James Crematorium, Toronto	1,484
Prospect Crematorium, Toronto	572
Mount Pleasant Crematorium, Toronto	696
Riverside Crematorium, Weston	1,160
Westminster Crematorium, Willowdale	351
Hamilton Crematorium	967
Woodland Crematorium, London	247
Mount Pleasant Crematorium, London	222
Pinecrest Crematorium, Ottawa	658
Beechwood Crematorium, Ottawa	418
Park Lawn Crematorium, Sudbury	218
Sault Ste. Marie Crematorium	74
Riverside Crematorium, Thunder Bay	128
Highland Park Crematorium, Peterborough	233
Victoria Memorial Crematorium, Windsor	183
Grand Total:	8,319

The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971

By Order-in-Council dated July 7, 1976, the administration of The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971, was transferred from the Minister of Health to the Solicitor General.

This Act, along with The Anatomy Act and The Coroners Act, come under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Chief Coroner, which seems to be a logical transfer, inasmuch as these three Acts are very closely related and integrated in many respects.

Under The Human Tissue Gift Act, provision is made for inter-vivos gifts for transplants; as well as post mortem gifts for transplants and other uses, such as therapeutic purposes, medical education and scientific research.

Since 1975, a consent form under this Act has been included in each Ontario driver's licence on their respective renewal dates, which each person may complete or destroy. By 1978, each licenced driver will have the opportunity to give a consent to use his or her whole body, or specified parts thereof for the purposes designated in the Act.

The organs or tissues in greatest demand at present are eyes, kidneys, pituitary glands, knee and shoulder joints, bones for the bone bank, heart muscle for research purposes, as well as livers, lungs and hearts on occasion.

In addition, we need approximately 350 whole bodies annually for the eight Schools of Anatomy for anatomical dissection.

The public attitude is changing rapidly in the past few years, and more and more people are donating their bodies, or parts of their bodies, for medical purposes.

We welcome this change, however, many persons who wish to donate want more information and details on precisely what happens when they sign the consent on the driver's licence, or otherwise.

Therefore, all new drivers' licences have the following on the reverse side of the consent: "If you require further information regarding the consent to be a donor under The Human Tissue Gift Act, please write to: Dr. H.B. Cotnam; Chief Coroner for Ontario, Coroners Building, 26 Grenville Street, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2G9." Enquiries are now increasing in number each day, since there are approximately 4½ million licenced drivers in Ontario.

In addition, the Chief Coroner's Office have available new consent forms in English and French for persons who do not have a driver's licence, or for next-of-kin to complete after death, where the deceased has made no arrangements one way or the other.

Since the Act was transferred to our Ministry, we have been informing Coroners, Pathologists and others, of the needs for tissues and organs and requesting their assistance in obtaining consents from the public prior to death, or from the next-of-kin after death, if no previous consent was signed. We have also asked Coroners, Pathologists, other physicians, and police, to search for a consent in the wallets or purses of deceased persons.

The staff of the Chief Coroner's Office is answering all enquiries either by telephone or in writing. We are convinced that if we can get the message across to the public showing them the great need for tissues and organs, that the shortages of eyes for the blind, pituitary glands for dwarfism, and kidneys for persons on permanent dialysis, would be virtually eliminated in a few years if the donations continue to be provided.

With the great assistance of Mr. Sidney Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor in our Ministry, many other important things have been done in recent months to promote the donation programme.

A Billboard campaign was organized for Metropolitan Toronto for eight weeks, which consisted of thirty-six Billboards situated along the main vehicle arteries, requesting the public in a very tasteful and dignified manner to register as a donor under The Human Tissue Gift Act.

Large posters have been designed also to be displayed in many public places throughout Ontario, which will carry essentially the same message as the Billboards.

In addition, and most important, a total of 1,800,000 brochures have been printed in English, French and Italian, to be distributed to the public to inform them of the need for donations of human organs and tissues.

This new brochure explains in detail how persons may consent to donate their whole bodies, or specified parts thereof; what it means precisely when they do give a consent; and what happens to their bodies eventually when the medical purposes have been served. A consent form is attached to each brochure.

The brochure is free of charge and is available now through the Chief Coroner's Office; and will be available in hospital waiting rooms, doctors' offices, organ donor foundations, charitable organizations, driver licencing bureaus, over 200 supermarkets and shopping centres throughout the Province, libraries, police and fire departments, Ontario Provincial Police Detachment Headquarters, Ministry of Northern Affairs, and Ontario Government Bookstores and consumer information and publication centres.

We have had many discussions and meetings with the transplant surgeons, anatomists, and other physicians involved in this field. Without exception, they are in favour of our publicity programme, and they hope it will continue, because they all report a substantial increase in donations during the past year. They agree with me that eventually the deficits of organs and tissues will be eliminated, and no person should have to wait for months or years for treatment, as they do now.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

The fundamental role of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and other official investigative agencies.

Its role is vital to the proper administration of justice and this incorporates scientific examination and analysis as well as the evaluation and interpretation of physical objects and materials.

The Centre provides educational programs and materials to persons and agencies using its services. It also encourages and conducts research to improve or expand forensic science services.

The province's only forensic laboratory is located at the Centre in Toronto. Services are provided at no cost to all official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. These services include toxicology, biology, chemistry as well as firearms, toolmarks and document examination, and specialized photography.

The new facilities and equipment on Grosvenor Street are fully operational with the exception of the firing range which still requires installation of some necessary equipment.

The internal organization of the Centre includes several specialized sections:

Biology Section

This section examines and identifies stains of body fluids found on a wide variety of materials and objects. Hairs and fibres are identified and compared by this section, as are botanical materials in the form of wood chips, plants and plant products.

Chemistry Section

This section analyzes paints, glass, soil, petroleum products, explosives, metals and a wide variety of other materials. In addition, metallurgical and engineering studies of mechanical and material failure cases are conducted by this section.

Document Section

The staff of this section examine and compare type-written, hand-written, and machine produced documents. Altered, erased and charred documents are also examined. Written material on forged cheques is classified and examinations are carried out on the various makes of paper, pens, typewriters and pencils.

The Provincial Fraudulent Cheque File is also maintained by this section.

Firearms Section

This section examines fired bullets, cartridge cases and firearms of every description. It also receives tissue and clothing for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of gunshot residue. Additionally, this section examines tools and marks made by them when used in committing offences.

Toxicology Section

The staff of this section conduct tests for alcohol, drugs and chemical poisons in biological and other specimens arising from investigations of a medico-legal or criminal nature. In addition, personnel in this section are responsible for acquisition and maintenance of Breathalyzers and the training of operators.

Photography Section

The duties of this section include the search for physical matches and comparisons that are not visible to the naked eye. Photographing exhibits received by other sections and producing audiovisual aids for training and educational purposes are also important functions of this section.

Research

Voice identification studies included evaluation of recording equipment used by major police forces. Further practical experience will assist in avoiding the use of inadequate equipment. Modifications to our sound spectrograph made it more versatile in displaying voices in pictorial form for more detailed studies. We anticipate a greater demand for this service as the application of this technique becomes more widely known.

The study on HLA antigens in blood stains is continuing with a paper prepared for presentation next year.

A study on the identification of Esterase D in stains of body fluids was completed and a paper is ready for publication.

Preliminary studies using iso-electric focusing were done to further subdivide P.G.M. groups.

Developmental work was begun on identifying GM and KM factors in blood but had to be abandoned due to the demands of case work.

The Multifract F-40 designed for semi-automated alcohol analysis is now used routinely on blood and urine samples.

The project started in 1976, to evaluate a gas chromatographic (GC) method for the analysis of carbon monoxide in blood, has now been completed. This method is simpler, more sensitive and less time-consuming than the procedure employed so far. The new method will be applied to casework in the near future.

Work is still continuing on the evaluation of the radioimmunoassay for the detection of cannabinoids in blood and urine. Confirmation of the presence of cannabinoids by GC/Mass spectrometry is presently under development. We hope to apply these procedures to casework by April.

The application of the recently purchased semi-automated equipment and nitrogen/phosphorus detector to GC screening of blood and urine for drugs has been the subject of intensive evaluations. The results look encouraging, indicating an increase in sensitivity as well as in efficiency.

A controlled clinical study was carried out which involved administration of known doses of diazepam to 5 human volunteers and measuring the drug concentrations in their blood samples. This study permitted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our methodology for the detection of this drug which has become one of the most frequently encountered drugs in our work. In addition, this study has provided us with more information on diazepam concentrations in blood.

SEM-GSR — This project on the application of SEM-EDX to identification of gunshot residue on hand samples taken after the firing of handguns is continuing and will now involve a variety of longarms.

SEM-EDX — This is a general ongoing project involving the application of SEM-EDX to various types of casework, e.g. paint, metal fractures, small physical matches and miscellaneous debris analysis.

GSR Analysis by Flameless AA — For antimony, the results of many of the case and test firing samples compare well with the NAA results, and this method can now be used in casework. Work on the barium analysis by this method will continue in 1978.

Soil Analysis by NAA — The first phase, analysis of soils within a localized area, was completed in 1977. Work is continuing with soils from different geographical areas.

HPLC — Investigation is continuing into the application of HPLC to the analysis of explosives, car paints, motor oils and drugs.

GC Methods to detect EGDN — Preliminary studies have begun into the application of GC methods to detect and determine the vapour of ethylene glycol dinitrate (EGDN) in explosives down to nanogram levels; also the vapour of nitroglycerine in ppm levels. A GC system has been designed and set up for casework. However, methods of sampling will be developed and tested.

NBS Automobile Paint Reference Collection — The paints for 1976 colours and additional paint chips for chemical identification have been received. This Reference Collection was used more often than in the previous year, especially for the identification of the unknown paint chips in hit and run cases. The Reference Collections are to be released yearly and the collection will therefore be an ongoing project.

Two papers were published in scientific journals; four papers were presented at forensic meetings and to professional groups.

Programmes

The Centre educational program included lectures to the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Provincial Police Training and Development Centre, the Metropolitan Toronto Police College, Forensic Pathology course, Crown Attorneys, Ontario Bar Association, University of Ottawa, Faculty of Law; Peel Regional Police, Natural Resources and Ontario Hydro personnel.

Additionally, four one-day seminars were given at the Centre in connection with the Criminal Investigation course at the Ontario Police College and two one-day seminars with the Metro Toronto Homicide Squad.

Visitors to the Centre included representatives from forensic laboratories in the U.S.A., U.K., Israel, Sweden and Australia.

Three of the local television stations attended at the Centre to produce and film parts of their programmes.

All public tours including school, college and university groups were discontinued in early May.

Six two-week Breathalyzer courses were held comprising one hundred and eighty students from the Ontario Provincial Police, Municipal Police Forces and the Canadian Forces Security and Intelligence Branch.

Members of the staff participated in six conferences and seminars dealing directly with matters of interest to the Centre as a means of improving staff capabilities.

Mr. E. Anderson was President of the Association of Firearms and Toolmark Examiners. Mrs. R. Charlebois held the position of Honourary Secretary, Canadian Society of Forensic Science and Mr. G. Cimbura continued to be active on committees relating to toxicological matters. Mr. D. M. Lucas was elected President of the American Society of Crime Lab Directors.

Comments on Case Data

Table 1 shows a comparison of cases reported for 1976 and 1977. The overall percentage of cases is up by about 15%. Both Firearms and Document Examination cases are significantly higher, 39% and 33% respectively. Other increases range from 7% in Photography to 13% in Chemistry. The increase in the number of items is slightly lower (11.7%) than the increase in cases (15%) indicating somewhat more emphasis on the screening of evidence prior to its acceptance at the Centre. This level of cases cannot be sustained without endangering the quality of work and further delaying the reporting of cases to the point where the backlog will be unacceptable.

The staff spent 960 days attending 990 court sittings as well as 970 hours lecturing to client personnel. Crime scene attendance increased from 20 in 1976 to 43 in 1977; whereas vehicles examined at the Centre decreased from 81 to 66.

Cases and Items 1976 – 1977

Section	Source	Cases		Items	
		1976	1977	1976	1977
Biology	Metro	310	381		
	O.P.P.	223	186		
	Mun. P.D.	349	399		
	Pathologists	3	3		
	Others	16	14		
	Total	<u>901</u>	<u>983</u>	<u>8350</u>	<u>10584</u>
Toxicology	Metro	233	287		
	O.P.P.	763	791		
	Mun. P.D.	492	531		
	Pathologists	2153	2410		
	Others	87	85		
	Total	<u>3728</u>	<u>4104</u>	<u>7485</u>	<u>8653</u>
Firearms	Metro	95	187		
	O.P.P.	148	175		
	Mun. P.D.	153	184		
	Pathologists	—	—		
	Others	10	19		
	Total	<u>406</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>3222</u>	<u>3351</u>
Chemistry	Metro	179	179		
	O.P.P.	363	363		
	Mun. P.D.	425	483		
	Pathologists	3	—		
	Others	165	262		
	Total	<u>1135</u>	<u>1287</u>	<u>4723</u>	<u>5353</u>
Documents	Metro	190	231		
	O.P.P.	120	172		
	Mun. P.D.	424	544		
	Pathologists	—	—		
	Others	68	123		
	Total	<u>802</u>	<u>1070</u>	<u>15047</u>	<u>17083</u>
Photography	Metro	13	24		
	O.P.P.	16	13		
	Mun. P.D.	22	14		
	Pathologists	—	—		
	Others	5	9		
	Total	<u>56</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>249</u>
Sub-Total	Metro	1020	1289		
	O.P.P.	1633	1700		
	Mun. P.D.	1865	2155		
	Pathologists	2159	2413		
	Others	351	512		
	Sub-Total	<u>7028</u>	<u>8069</u>	<u>39155</u>	<u>45273</u>

**Centre of Forensic Sciences
Cases and Items 1976 – 1977**

<u>Section</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Items</u>	
		<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Fraudulent Cheques	Metro	1051	593		
	O.P.P.	348	479		
	Mun. P.D.	613	1086		
	Pathologists	—	—		
	Others	4	63		
	Total	2016	2221	7703	7064
Total Centre	Metro	2071	1882		
	O.P.P.	1981	2179		
	Mun. P.D.	2478	3241		
	Pathologists	2159	2413		
	Others	355	575		
	Total	9044	10290	46858	52337

Forensic Pathology

The forensic pathologist is a vital member of the team which is involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. In this Province, this kind of death is investigated initially by the Coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation, it might be decided that a post-mortem examination which includes a medicolegal autopsy will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar with medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a speciality as other subdivisions of pathology, e.g. neuropathology, skin pathology, etc. In any inquiry into sudden death whether it turns out to be from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link-man between Coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During the year 1977, the Coroners office investigated 27,300 sudden deaths. Of this number, they ordered 9,121 medicolegal autopsies which were carried out by 250 pathologists throughout the Province and authorized to carry out medicolegal autopsies.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes of and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the Province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

The objectives can be achieved by:

- a) Providing an advisory service to police, Coroners and pathologists in the Province.
- b) Developing training programmes in forensic pathology.
- c) Carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

Staff

Dr. J.A.J. Ferris, the Deputy Director, resigned in January 1977. This position has not been filled. In consequence the commitment forecast for 1977 has not been met.

Educational

During the year two Forensic Pathology Seminars were held:

1. March 7 through 10, attended by 107 registrants of which 32 hours of tuition were given during the course by lecturers from Ontario and the United States. A transcript of the proceedings amounting to 323 pages was issued to each of the participants.
2. November 14 through 24, attended by 82 senior police investigators from police departments across Canada. A total of 72 hours of tuition was provided by lecturers from Ontario, the United States and the United Kingdom. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to approximately 600 pages will be issued to each attendee.

The Director gave 78 hours of lectures (in addition to the Seminars) to pathologists groups, undergraduate medical students at Queen's University, law students at Ottawa University, police officers including an ongoing bimonthly address of 7 hours to the R.C.M.P. Investigators Course and Senior Identification Officers courses. In addition, addresses were delivered to the Canadian Bar Association meeting, the University of Toronto Criminology Course, the Aylmer Police College based Identification Officers Course and the Ontario Association of Pathologists.

Mr. Jack Evans conducted 6 forensic pathology orientation courses for Metropolitan Toronto Police probationary officers in addition to addresses to Accident Investigation Officers, and several two hour workshop type tours for Senior High School students, at Community College level, involved in law oriented programmes.

Mr. Frank Piredda gave several illustrated lectures on analytical forensic photography methods to interested groups.

Mr. James Beaton gave similar lectures on forensic radiography techniques to various radiographers groups.

In department elective tuition was provided for six trainees in pathology from the University of Toronto together with two medical students from the same University. These elective periods varied from 2-4 weeks. The consensus was that such postgraduate training in forensic pathology should continue to be offered to all residents in pathology as a part of their exposure to all aspects of pathology.

The Director attended the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences held in San Diego during February.

Level of Service – 1977

Medicolegal autopsies including Unidentified Remains	63 including 24 homicides
Skeletal remains examined	27 including 2 homicides
Number of microscopic preparations	2628
Medicolegal photographs for teaching and record purposes	2200
Number of hours in Court	54
X-rays taken	532
Consultations, second opinions for Crown and Defence	108
Number of hours seminar	104 for 189 participants
Number of hours lecture (additional to seminars)	78

Travelling

Number of miles travelled by road on Branch business	8641
Number of miles travelled by air on Branch business	15000

Research

Basic x-ray data continued to be collected in relation to the hypothesis that the finer structure of bone is unique to each individual.

The technique, initiated in 1976, whereby identification can be substantiated or negated on the basis of superimposition of photographs of a skull and a person's head taken during life was extensively used during 1977. During the year an additional 20 examinations were made, resulting in positive identification of 16 persons whose identity could not be achieved in any other way.

The use of stereoscopic x-rays for the localisation of bullets and other foreign objects proved its worth on at least 4 occasions.

The comparison of x-rays taken before and after death resulted in at least 12 positive identifications under circumstances precluding the use of other techniques.

The use of stereo (3-D) photography in forensic pathology was explored in two fields: 1. As a teaching aid and 2. As a means of portrayal of a crime scene. Work in these areas is continuing.

Preliminary thought and research was initiated in two other fields. The first is the possible use of laser beam technology in relation to the aging of skeletal remains, based upon the sequential breakdown of the organic component of bone. The second is the use of high speed photography in elucidating mechanisms of injury and the use of time lapse photography in the analysis of tissue degradation after death under various conditions.

Ministry Organization

Solicitor General
Deputy Solicitor General

The Honourable George A. Kerr, Q.C.
A.A. Russell, Q.C.

Ministry Secretariat

J. Allen, Executive Assistant to the Deputy
S. Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor
W.A. Smith, Police Liaison Co-ordinator
K. Gardner, Director, Internal Audit
N. O'Connor, Woman's Advisor
R.N. Rintoul, Policy Development & Management Systems Advisor
J.M. Ritchie, Director of Legal Services

Ontario Police Commission

Chairman: His Honour Judge T. J. Graham
Member: Shaun MacGrath

Police Service Advisers
Intelligence Services
Planning and Research
Ontario Police College

Ontario Provincial Police

Commissioner: H.H. Graham
Deputy Commissioner, Operations: J.L. Erskine
Deputy Commissioner, Services: K.W. Grice

Administration: Personnel
Staff Services
Special Services
Field Operations: Traffic Operations

Public Safety Division

Assistant Deputy Minister
Chief Coroner's Office
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Forensic Pathology
Fire Marshal

F.L. Wilson, Q.C.
Dr. H.B. Cotnam
D.M. Lucas, Director
Dr. J. Hillsdon-Smith
J.R. Bateman

Administration Division

Executive Director
Financial Services
Personnel Services
Planning & Evaluation
Administrative Services

P.F.L. Gow
Director: L.H. Edwards
Director: T.A. Thomson
Director: G.A. Krishna
Manager: M.G. Harrop