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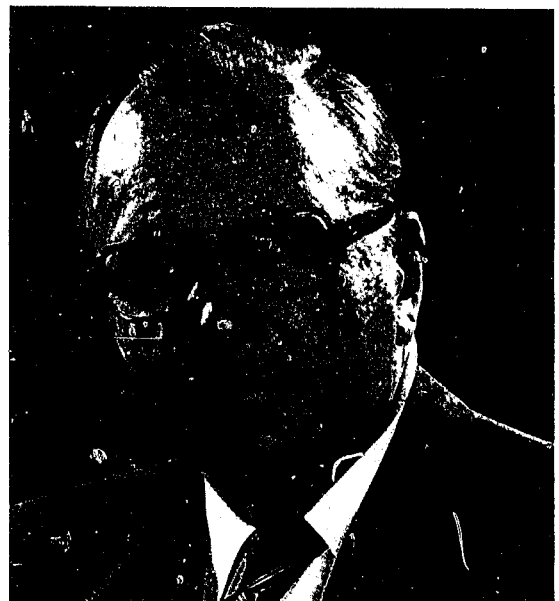
Massachusetts Police Commission
Massachusetts Police
Police Appeals Commission
Police Peace Officer
Police Matters
Police Officers Office
Police Personnel
Police Training Services

Annual Report of The Ministry of the Solicitor General

Year ending December 31, 1978



R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.



John D. Hilton, Q.C.

NCJRS

JUN 18 1979

ACQUISITIONS

The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.

Solicitor General

John D. Hilton, 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 seventh annual report of the Ministry
of the Solicitor General.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Roy McMurtry". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "R" and a long, sweeping tail.

The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.
Solicitor General.

Annual Report, 1978
Ministry of the Solicitor General

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Statutes administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General

The Ministry of the Solicitor General Act, 1972

The Anatomy Act

The Coroners Act, 1972

The Fire Accidents Act

The Fire Department Act

The Fire Fighters Exemption Act

The Fire Marshals Act

The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1971

The Lightning Rods Act

The Police Act

The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act

The Public Works Protection Act

The Retail Business Holidays Act, 1975

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

The Egress from Public Buildings Act

The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971

The Ministry

The Ministry of the Solicitor General is responsible for the related programs of law enforcement and public safety in Ontario. The overall goal of the Ministry is the protection and security of society by enforcement of the law, the maintenance of peace and order, and the protection of people and property in a manner which ensures individual freedom and rights.

The goal is pursued through a number of activities, including: advisory services to ensure continued improvement of policing services and training throughout the province; a provincial police force with expertise in the areas of criminal and traffic law enforcement; specialized scientific criminal analysis; monitoring and promoting an adequate standard of fire safety services in the province; the determination of causes of death in unusual circumstances; and the provision of anatomical materials and forensic pathology services.

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, Human Resources, and Administration. Their functions and activities are as described as follows.

Legal Services Branch

The Legal Branch provides a full and varied range of legal services to all levels of the Ministry. The Branch assists in the development of policy and provides legal opinions and advice, negotiates and prepares contracts and represents the Ministry before courts and tribunals. All Orders-in-Council, Regulations and legislation are prepared by the Branch. Legislative efforts this year included the preparation of a Bill to revise The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act and some significant amendments to The Coroners Act, 1972, which are described elsewhere in the Annual Report. The Branch also administers the store closing law.

Policy Development & Systems Coordinator

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

The policy development function is directed mainly towards the identification of issues that may affect the delivery of policing services and public safety programs. Each issue is analyzed and the possible effect on Ministry programs is assessed. Alternative courses of action are evaluated and policy proposals developed. In order that the policy proposals are considered with the long-term view in mind, the effect on existing programs and the financial implications must be predicted.

In view of the significant costs in the delivery of policing services throughout the province, considerable attention is paid to changes which could bring about economies of operation and improved effectiveness in policing activities and also in public safety. Some of these changes may result from new or amended legislation or from program changes within another Ministry or agency.

Development of policy proposals involves the determination of certain principles of operation. Accordingly, after the systems development and design stage, a review of the systems techniques is required to ensure that all aspects of the policy proposals and the operating principles have been taken into account. The effect of the proposed changes on other Ministries or agencies is fundamental to the development process.

The delivery of effective policing services and public safety programs at a reasonable cost is of paramount importance to the welfare of the citizens of Ontario and as a major participant in the national structure.

Police Liaison Coordinator

The primary task of the Police Liaison Coordinator is to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister, and program managers on policy and major issues requiring law enforcement expertise. His role is to assess, recommend and provide advice concerning law enforcement related matters and to advise the Deputy Minister of law enforcement problems created by legislative amendments.

He advises the Minister and Deputy Minister on current and/or anticipated problems within 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 force personnel and program managers of the Ministry. He receives enquiries and complaints from the public and acts when required as an intermediary between the public, the Ministry and police forces in Ontario.

The Police Liaison Coordinator acts as the representative of the Ministry of Solicitor General on the following interministerial committees:

Liaison Group on Law Enforcement and Race Relations (Toronto Social Planning Council & Urban Alliance)

Seat Belt Usage in Ontario (Lead Ministry – MTC)

Child Abuse (Lead Ministry – C & S S)

Crash Rescue (Lead Ministry – MTC)

Reduced Travel Speeds (Lead Ministry – MTC)

A.L.E.R.T. Devices and 24-hour Licence Suspensions (Lead Ministry – Attorney General)

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.

The Communications Policy Advisor is the representative of the Ministry of the Solicitor General on three interministerial committees working towards concrete deregulation action, reduction of "red tape" Customer Service training of personnel, and easier public access to government.

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, and the human tissue donation program.

Twelve public service television and radio announcements were produced during the year. These were produced in both the English and French language and were distributed to all broadcasting stations throughout the Province.

Four television announcements and six radio announcements were produced to assist the Chief Coroner's Office to inform the public of the need for donations under the Human Tissue Gift Act. These were distributed to all broadcasting stations in the province. As well, a total of 42 outdoor billboards were displayed in Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Hamilton, Guelph, Waterloo and London. They conveyed the program's theme, "Help Somebody Someday – Register Now As A Human Tissue Donor". The Communications Advisor worked during the year on various related committees headed by Chief Coroner Dr. H. B. Cotnam.

A motion picture was written and produced by the Communications Policy Advisor for the Office of the Fire Marshal. The film, entitled "Torch", is a dramatized documentary showing arson investigation techniques used by the Fire Marshal's Office, the close cooperation between O.F.M. and police officers, and the motivations of arson.

Though primarily designed to convey detection techniques to investigators and fire departments, the movie also keeps in mind the needs of other interested people in government and the general public.

During the year, the Communications Policy Advisor was a guest instructor on the subjects of better communication, clear writing, and government/public relations, at a number of police and fire fighting courses. He also conducted a six-months' course on "Plain Words" throughout the Ministry to help personnel to improve written communications.

Internal Audit Branch

The Internal Audit Branch is a 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 to information systems, utilization of resources, and operating controls.

Audit coverage in 1978 consisted of eight major audits, five branches of the Ontario Provincial Police, the Ontario Police Commission, the Ontario Police College, and one section of the Financial Services Branch. In addition, five specific audits of a financial or administrative nature were completed.

The Branch is staffed by a Director, one Senior Auditor, and one Auditor. All staff were involved in a number of professional development activities and continued to assist in the work of the Internal Auditors' Council.

Human Resources Development

In September 1978, the Ministry placed the Women's Advisor, affirmative action, equal opportunity and the counselling services under one program, Human Resources Development. This action was taken to eliminate any feeling of discrimination and to open the services of the Advisor as a trained counsellor to the men as well as the women in the Ministry. The Advisor makes recommendations to the Deputy Minister, co-ordinates the design, implementation, and evaluation of the Ministry's Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Program and monitors it.

In support of the program, the Advisor has an active committee made up 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. The committee, along with other interested employees in the Ministry, formed task forces to look at specific problem areas in the Ministry. The task forces set up in-house workshops and noon-hour sessions to help in the development of human resources. Equal opportunity sections have been established in the libraries at the George Drew Building, Ontario Provincial Police Headquarters and the Fire Marshal's Office. The task forces are also concerned with new concepts such as bridging jobs, plus methods of bringing our regional staff into closer communication with the Toronto offices. A public relations task force has also been formed to publicize the various activities of the Human Resources Development program.

A Career Development Workshop, resume writing workshops and lunch-hour forums were offered as in-house training through 1978. An advanced Career

Development Workshop was developed and will be offered to both men and women in 1979.

The Advisor visited numerous Detachments and District Headquarters through the year as part of the regional delivery program. She presented workshops for all civilian staff in Sudbury and South Porcupine as well as assisting in the North Bay, Thunder Bay and Hamilton interministry information day presented by the Affirmative Action Council

Data has continued to be collected and updated with three additional studies conducted in 1978. An attitudinal questionnaire was sent to all civilian employees and the uniformed staff at O.P.P. General Headquarters in order to determine issues and concerns relating to the program especially in the areas of staff training, equal opportunity and career development. A regional questionnaire was sent to all women in the Ministry's district offices with questions relating to improved communication, staff training, internal and external problems and the Equal Opportunity Program. In order to monitor the success of its various activities, the Human Resources Development Office conducted a Career Development Workshop follow-up study.

A special project was undertaken to determine the different government positions that exist in the province outside of the Toronto offices. The study was aimed at assisting regional employees who wish to plan career moves within the government.

The bi-monthly equal opportunity newsletter "The Scanner" continued to be published and distributed in 1978. 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.

As a trained counsellor, the Advisor offered career, academic and personal counselling to all staff of the Ministry as well as working with the managers in relation to individual problems and complaints.

A close liaison is maintained with the Personnel Services Branch in relation to job recruitment and staff training.

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 as well as related Ministry policies are adhered to, that methods and procedures are appropriate, that systems are in place to ensure that they are complied with and that performance is evaluated.

Financial Services Branch

The Financial Services Branch is responsible for all Financial Administration Systems for the Ministry and for maintaining an accounting of all expenditures and revenues of the Ministry in accordance with Government accounting policies and procedures.

The Branch provides timely, accurate and meaningful financial and related information along with advisory service.

This assists Agency and Program Management in:

- Strategic Planning
- Decision Making
- Budgeting and Cost Analysis
- Allocation and efficient use of resources
- Maintenance of internal controls.

The Branch is also responsible for the purchasing of all goods and services required by the Ministry.

The zero-base budgeting system adopted for the Ministry is controlled and co-ordinated by staff of the Financial Services Branch. This system allows for more effective utilization of Ministry resources on a priority setting basis.

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 in order to assist the Management of Ministry Agencies and Programs to effect the planning and the efficient utilization of human resources. To ensure adequate on-site service to the Ontario Provincial Police, a part of the Personnel Services Branch has been decentralized from 25 Grosvenor Street to 90 Harbour Street.

Administrative Services Branch

The Administrative Services Branch coordinates the compilation and distribution of Ministry administrative policies, maintains the comprehensive inventory and asset control systems for the Ministry, and provides office, messenger and supply services to the

operations located at 25 Grosvenor Street and 26 Grenville Street.

Planning and Evaluation

The Planning and Evaluation Branch provides coordination in Ministry-wide strategic planning and evaluation and provides 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.

Continuing assistance was provided to the Field Productivity Study of the Ontario Provincial Police in the Detachment Planning Programme. The programme is fully operational in 14 out of 16 districts. The remaining 2 districts are in the process of implementation and will be operational by December 1979.

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 96% of the funding level for the Ministry's operations.

Provides systems support and development services to the Ministry. On a project basis, systems development projects are undertaken for both computer and manual systems from initial review and feasibility study to implementation and post implementation audit. Operational and maintenance support to existing computer systems is also provided.

Ontario Police Commission

Judge T. J. Graham, Chairman
S. MacGrath, Member
E. D. Bell, Q.C., Member

During 1978, the Commission underwent a major change in membership. Judge Thomas J. Graham, a founding member of the Commission, was appointed Chairman following the retirement of Mr. Elmer D. Bell, Q.C., who continues as the Commission's part-time member.

Mr. Shaun MacGrath, formerly Vice-Chairman of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, was appointed a full-time member in April.

Major-General H. A. Sparling, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D., retired in March, following sixteen years of meritorious service. As the part-time member since the Commission's inception in 1962, General Sparling contributed his outstanding ability and energy to the Ontario Police Commission. In addition to his contribution in many areas of law enforcement and police governance, General Sparling was responsible for the Personnel Development Programme, which has become a model among police forces in Canada.

The first issue of the O.P.C. "Newsletter" was released in October 1978. This bi-monthly publication will be a focal point for a wide range of topics of concern and interest to the police community in Ontario. Such subjects as new or changing legislation, technical developments, court rulings, crime prevention programs, etc., will be featured in a concise and informative format. Initial response has been excellent, with particular interest expressed by Governing Authorities.

The continuing assistance and cooperation of the Governing Authorities and Chiefs of Police is a source of pride and satisfaction to the Commission. With their help during 1978, considerable progress was made in many areas as detailed in the ensuing report.

ADVISORY SERVICES BRANCH

The activity chart indicates that 1978 was a year highlighted with investigations and adequacy surveys of Municipal Police Forces. In addition, there was one major Inquiry under section 56 of the Police Act, which required the services of two, and sometimes three, Advisors for approximately six months. The Commission sat for 29 days of public hearings on one Force alone; indicating the prolonged involvement of the Commission in this aspect of its role responsibility.

Some of the Municipal Police Forces which were served by the Ontario Police Commission in 1978 were:

- Alexandria adequacy survey
- Amherstburg adequacy survey
- Cornwall (1) adequacy survey
(2) anonymous allegations of misconduct
- Halton Region adequacy survey
- Leamington adequacy survey
- Michipicoten Twp. adequacy survey
- Mitchell adequacy survey
- St. Mary's investigation of Discipline Code provisions
- Sarnia Township adequacy survey
- Sturgeon Falls adequacy survey
- Terrace Bay adequacy survey
- Thunder Bay adequacy survey
- Waterloo Region Inquiry under the Police Act
- York Region Investigation of a former police officer's allegations of corruption

The foregoing does not reflect the many calls and visits made by the Advisors, some of which are recorded on the statistical Summary.

The Advisory Services Branch continued to provide comparative Budget & Resources information packages to Governing Authorities, Chiefs of Police, and concerned agencies of the Provincial Government. The number of participant Forces grew from 82 in 1977 to 115 in 1978, demonstrating the growing concern with financial constraints at the municipal level. In this regard, it is noted that the number of municipal police officers in Ontario grew by a mere 35 in 1978 — in spite of an estimated increase in population of over 110,000. Thus, in terms of police to population ratio, a decline from 1.81 officers per thousand in 1977 to 1.79 per thousand in 1978, represents a reversal in the pattern for over twenty years.

PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT

The O.P.C. Personnel Development Programme continued to make progress during 1978 in the face of unexpected demands on the programme director's services. The following objectives were achieved:

- arrangements to finalize the completion of the Senior Command Training Programme in 1979,
- preliminary planning for the review of the Probationary Constable Training Programme,
- discussions with officials regarding the roles of Community Colleges in police training and education,
- preliminary planning for a study on police driver training.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES BRANCH

Function

The general function of the Branch has not changed, but the activities involved in carrying out our function increased noticeably during the year 1978.

The Branch continued to carry out its prescribed programs directed at the threat of Organized Crime in Ontario. The success of our programs in encouraging and maintaining a unified strike force against Organized Crime through C.I.S.O. member agencies was most gratifying.

The functions of the Branch include:

- provision and maintenance of an exclusive intelligence radio network and surveillance equipment for C.I.S.O. Forces,
- training police officers and selected civilian personnel of police forces in matters related to Organized Crime and its investigation,
- supporting and maintaining close liaison with the Provincial Bureau, Criminal Intelligence Services, Ontario.

Organization

Six of the staff of 10 are assigned to the Provincial Bureau — two to the coordination of the radio and surveillance equipment network and support for Joint Force Operations, and two to the Training Program.

Activities

The number, the quality and the success of Joint Force Operations has increased dramatically throughout the year. The assistance provided by the Branch has escalated accordingly. The valuable intelligence information gathered by the many Joint Force Operations has been used to spark and support a most impressive number of criminal prosecutions.

The Training Program was altered with the establishment of a Basic Technical Surveillance Course to supplement the Advanced Training on this subject. The Criminal Intelligence Seminar was abandoned in favour of a newly developed two weeks course on the basics of organized crime investigation and Intelligence Unit operation.

The following training was provided in 1978:

- Basic Technical Surveillance — (2 weeks)
1 Course — 14 Students
- Advanced Technical Surveillance — (5 weeks)
1 Course — 15 Students
- Physical Surveillance — (2 weeks)
1 Course — 29 Students
- Senior Officers Intelligence Training — (1 week)
2 Courses — 29 Students
- Analysis and the Intelligence Process — (1 week)
3 Courses — 45 Students
- Basic Organized Crime Training — (2 weeks)
2 Courses — 33 Students

In addition to the above courses, a number of special seminars and day-long training sessions were arranged on the latest technical equipment and the law relating to the "Privacy Act."

TECHNICAL SERVICES BRANCH

To promote the efficient use of computer, communications and records technology in police forces, the Technical Services Branch supplies technical consulting services to police forces on request.

In 1978, support was provided to the City of Ottawa Police Force for their CADRE system, Guelph Police Force to study feasibility of automation, and Peel Regional Police Force in evaluating the feasibility of a shared Police/Regional data centre. Besides these major projects, advice was given to many ad hoc requests regarding computer automation.

Major communications systems in the Regions of Peel, Halton and Niagara were installed with the assistance of Branch technicians. In addition, advice and assistance were given to all Forces involved in the Integrated Radio Services Programme.

Continued management of the Radio Frequency plan for Ontario's Police Forces required considerable effort, as did liaison with the O.P.P. communications study team.

During the year, the Records Management Programme continued to develop, design and procure standard forms for Ontario's Police Forces. Advisory services were provided to Sault Ste. Marie, Elliott Lake, Sarnia Township and Guelph.

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 256 terminals, which not only link all Ontario Forces to the CPIC, but also permits them to communicate directly with any other police 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 cooperative national file, which can be accessed by all Forces in the country.

Each police 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 Ontario Police Commission (OPC). This necessitates the services of three 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 of 57 municipal and regional police forces in 1978.

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 78/79 fiscal year's Provincial share are projected at \$590,000.

Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS)

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) was fully operational 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week during 1978. The system provides Ontario police force users on-line access to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MTC) automated vehicle registration file. This is accomplished by way of an automated computer interface between the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and the Ontario Government Downsview Computing Centre (DCC). This allows immediate access to the MTC Motor Vehicle Data Base from local police CPIC terminals. Average response times during 1978 has been approximately 20 seconds.

Effective November 1, 1978, the system was extended to provide on-line access to the MTC driver licence file, as well as the addition of a name inquiry and a historical inquiry to the vehicle file. With the introduction of the new inquiry capabilities, the average inquiry volume has increased to approximately 200,000 inquiries per month. This additional service has provided the police community with rapid, convenient access to yet another important data base.

Computer Aided Dispatch and Records 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 Police Force chose to be the first Force in Ontario to implement the system. In 1977, a contract was awarded to the Planning & Research Corporation to implement the CADRE system in Ottawa without mobile terminals.

In August 1978, the Ottawa Police Force CADRE system (Computer Aided Dispatch and automation of local records) was placed into operational use. Also, in June of the same year, a contract was awarded to E-Systems Inc. to implement and integrate a mobile terminal system with the existing Ottawa Police Force CADRE system. This contract is scheduled to be completed by April 1979.

Suspended Driver Control Centre

The Control Centre was established in September of 1974 to enter and maintain suspended driver information on the CPIC system. Current, up-to-date suspension information is maintained on CPIC in a manner that clearly indicates the enforcement action to be taken by police when contacting a suspended driver. As a result, Police Forces in Ontario have been better able to support the Ministry of Transportation and Communication's highway safety programmes and the Ministry of the Attorney General's default fine driver licence suspension programme.

The number of drivers charged with driving under suspension in 1978 again far exceeded the number charged in the years before the information was available on CPIC. As indicated in previous reports, at the end of 1974, only 44.4% of the drivers suspended for default in payment of fines had paid their fine and been reinstated. In 1978, the reinstatement rate was 87.8%. The overall percentage of fines paid as a result of driver licence suspensions has now risen from 44.4% at the end of 1974 to 78.2% at the end of 1978.

The Integrated Radio Services Programme

With the inception of CPIC in 1972, came an increased demand for 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 O.P.C. combined funds available for intercommunications programs with a portion of CPIC communications system 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 Service 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 1978 include the City of Owen Sound and the Towns of Trenton, Strathroy and New Liskeard. Significant progress was made in the development of a joint shared system in Huron County for the Towns of Wingham, Clinton, Exeter, Goderich and Seaforth, with a contract being awarded for delivery and operation in early 1979.

APPEALS TO THE COMMISSION

The Commission had before it 12 Appeals in Disciplinary matters during the year, a list of which and their outcome is given below. Also heard by the Commission were 3 Appeals on such matters as status of civilian employees and performance of duties by a Police Officer.

<u>OFFENCE</u>	<u>POLICE FORCE</u>	<u>DECISION ON APPEAL</u>	<u>CONVICTION</u>	<u>PUNISHMENT</u>
Damage to Equipment	Windsor	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Neglect of Duty	Ontario Provincial Police	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Unlawful Exercise of Authority	Ontario Provincial Police	Appeal Abandoned by Appellant	Judgement written	
Neglect of Duty	Sudbury Regional	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty (2 Appeals)	Durham Regional	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Metro Toronto	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Neglect of Duty — (Extend Time of Appeal)	Hamilton-Wentworth Regional	Allowed	Time limit to institute Appeal extended	
Discreditable Conduct	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Insubordination — disobey order	Metro Toronto	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Neglect of Duty	Hamilton-Wentworth Regional	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Damage to Equipment	Ontario Provincial Police	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

Early in 1978, in response to developing concern about the manner in which citizen complaints against the Police were being disposed of, the Commission, in cooperation with the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, instituted a uniform procedure for dealing with all citizen complaints against the Police. As a result of this action, the uniform procedure has now been adopted by all Forces in the Province and local by-laws have been passed by Boards of Commissioners of Police or Councils, in order to provide the legal basis for its operation.

Under this uniform system, complaints must first be made to the local Chief of Police, or his nominee, following which the citizen has recourse to the local Board and subsequently to this Commission if he is not satisfied with the action taken at the local level.

During 1978, there were 201 citizen complaints which were referred to the Commission for attention. Of these, 56 were for the use of excessive force; 11 for harassment; 28 for improper conduct; 96 for allegations of inadequate service; and 10 for other miscellaneous reasons. Disposition of these complaints indicates that 29 were resolved by discussion and an explanation of procedures; 71 proved to be unfounded; 34 were not sustained by the evidence; 13 were either fully or partially sustained; and in 50 cases, investigation is pending. Three police officers were charged with violations of the Criminal Code; 3 were charged under the Police Act; and 13 were disciplined otherwise.

Response to this Uniform Complaint System from both the Police and the Public has been most encouraging.

CRIME STATISTICS

An examination of crime statistics shows an upward trend in 1978 in Ontario Municipalities (our statistics do not include those areas policed by the O.P.P.). We have selected four crime groupings which we regard as the most appropriate barometer of serious crime, as follows: Robbery, up 5.6%; Break and Enter, up 9.8%; Theft over \$200.00, up 21.7%; and Fraud, up 4.5%. With the exception of the category Theft over \$200.00, the percentage increases are not particularly significant in the light of population increases and general public attitudes toward crime.

However, the 21.7% increase in Thefts over \$200.00 is substantial. Some of this is, no doubt, attributable to the inflationary trend in the economy, but even taking this into account, the increase is a cause for concern.

CRIME PREVENTION

In order to obtain the optimum results with available resources, the Commission has completely coordinated its Crime Prevention Programme with that of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police.

Substantial progress has been made in three major areas; the identification of property (Operation Provident); the mutual expediency of group procurement of approved Crime Prevention Materials, brochures, etc., and the circulation of approved films for public presentation.

**Operation of Police Forces
in the Province of Ontario
During 1978**

Force	Police Strength	Police Budget
Municipal Police Forces	12,600	\$403,793,420.
Ontario Provincial Police.	4,052	146,178,000.
Totals	16,652	\$549,971,420.
Per Capita Cost — (Based on Population figure of 8,200,000)		\$67.07

Municipal Police Forces

	Total of Municipal Forces (128)	Metro, Regions, Cities (35)	Villages, Towns, etc. (93)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	7,037,684	6,431,842	605,842
Police Budget \$	403,793,420.	377,907,235.	25,886,185.
Police Strength	12,600	11,698	902
Per Capita Cost \$	57.38	58.76	42.73
Police Population Index	1/559 or 1.79 per 1000	1/550 or 1.82 per 1000	1/672 or 1.49 per 1000

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

Over the past 17 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 1978, 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
	1978 - 128

From 1975, the number of Municipal Police Forces has remained constant 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 - Municipal Police Forces

	<u>Jan. 1st, 1977</u>	<u>Jan. 1st, 1978</u>	<u>Jan. 1st, 1979</u>
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1
Regional Areas	9	9	9
Cities	24	24	25
Towns.	69	69	69
Townships	14	14	13
Villages	11	11	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	128	128	128
Plus areas under contract to Ontario Provincial Police.	14	13	13

Comparative Tables - Municipal Police Strength

	<u>Jan. 1st, 1977</u>	<u>Jan. 1st, 1978</u>	<u>Jan. 1st, 1979</u>
- 1 Man Forces	4	4	3
2 - 5 Man Forces	28	27	29
6 - 9 Man Forces	31	29	28
10 - 14 Man Forces	13	15	14
15 - 19 Man Forces	11	11	11
20 - 24 Man Forces	5	6	7
25 - 49 Man Forces	9	9	9
50 - 99 Man Forces	10	9	9
100 & Man Forces	17	18	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	128	128	128

Of the total number of organized Municipal Police Forces in the Province on January 1, 1979, 60 or 47 per cent represent forces of 9 members or less.

MUNICIPAL POLICE STRENGTH

As of December 31, 1978, the total Police strength of all Municipal Police Forces in the Province was 12,600 — an increase of 35 over the preceding year.

Included in the figure of 12,600 are 218 police women.

Over the past 17 years, the numerical strength of 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
	1978 — 12,600

From 1962 to 1978, the total strength of all Municipal Police Forces has increased from 6,626 to 12,600, an increase of 5,974 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 2,910.

**Municipal Police Forces Personnel
(December 31, 1978)**

Total Authorized Strength of Municipal Forces 12,600

Changes — 1978

Hired 553
Left Forces 486

Reasons for Leaving Force

Retired 99
Dismissed 14
Resignation Requested 36
Joined Another Force 49
Dissatisfied 24
Other Reasons 239
Deceased 25

Total 486

Zone Meetings – 1978

Zone #1

Dryden	—	February 17, 1978
Marathon	—	May 5, 1978
Kenora	—	September 8, 1978
Terrace Bay	—	November 17, 1978

Zone #1-A

New Liskeard	—	February 16, 1978
Kapuskasing	—	May 4, 1978
North Bay	—	October 26, 1978

Zone #2

Kingston	—	February 15, 1978
Cornwall	—	April 19, 1978
Belleville	—	October 11, 1978
Picton	—	December 5, 1978

Zone #3

Toronto	—	January 24, 1978
Toronto (R.C.M.P.)	—	May 2, 1978
Toronto	—	October 25, 1978
Toronto	—	December 13, 1978

Zone #4

Paris	—	January 25, 1978
Simcoe	—	May 10, 1978
Simcoe	—	October 25, 1978

Zone #5

Meaford	—	February 8, 1978
Harriston	—	April 12, 1978
Palmerston	—	September 20, 1978
Kincardine	—	November 29, 1978

Zone #6

Point Edward	—	March 1, 1978
Aylmer	—	May 17, 1978
Windsor	—	September 13, 1978
St. Thomas	—	December 6, 1978

Statistics – Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1978 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Police Strength	Police/ Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/ Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
REGIONS										
Durham Region	\$ 2,609,525,000	\$4.36	256,357	350	1/732	59	409	1/627	\$ 11,381,169.	\$44.40
Haldimand-Norfolk	931,858,000	2.74	33,417	74	1/452	22	96	1/348	2,553,678.	76.42
Halton Region	2,549,155,000	3.56	230,375	263	1/876	83	346	1/666	9,073,900.	39.38
Hamilton-Wentworth	4,061,799,000	5.76	411,358	676	1/609	130	806	1/510	23,376,040.	56.83
Niagara Region	3,388,926,000	5.24	366,054	556	1/658	116	672	1/545	17,746,537.	48.48
Peel Region	5,296,971,000	3.61	425,293	589	1/722	129	718	1/592	19,100,000.	44.91
Sudbury Region	1,444,317,000	4.96	167,621	233	1/719	47	280	1/599	7,169,646.	42.77
Waterloo Region	2,897,261,000	4.89	296,113	426	1/695	91	517	1/573	14,161,098.	47.82
York Region	2,828,243,000	3.27	213,657	308	1/694	44	352	1/607	9,242,200.	43.26
Metro Toronto	28,710,380,000	6.01	2,259,587	5,364	1/421	1,345	6,709	1/337	172,460,200.	76.32

Statistics – Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1978 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Police Strength	Police/ Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/ Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
Cities										
Barrie	\$ 362,073,000.	\$3.89	35,546	48	1/741	10	58	1/613	\$ 1,406,990.	\$39.58
Belleville	287,231,000.	6.94	34,906	63	1/554	11	74	1/472	1,994,383.	57.14
Brantford	586,242,000.	6.06	69,091	106	1/652	28	134	1/516.	3,554,200.	51.44
Brockville	166,711,000.	6.15	20,013	38	1/527	8	46	1/435	1,025,212.	51.23
Chatham	290,736,000.	6.44	39,960	64	1/624	7	71	1/562	1,871,266.	46.83
Cornwall	332,505,000.	6.40	46,087	67	1/688	12	79	1/583	2,128,299.	46.18
Guelph	669,609,000.	4.73	71,349	108	1/661	18	126	1/566	3,163,900.	44.34
Kingston	449,724,000.	7.23	61,088	101	1/605	20	121	1/505	3,251,322.	53.22
London	2,132,081,000.	5.12	253,726	313	1/811	129	442	1/574	10,920,270.	43.04
Nepean	707,519,000.	4.74	82,000	101	1/812	23	124	1/661	3,349,907.	40.85
North Bay	383,814,000.	8.36	51,000	89	1/573	23	112	1/455	3,207,358.	62.89
Orillia	181,346,000.	6.24	24,000	38	1/632	9	47	1/511	1,131,000.	47.13
Ottawa	3,046,832,000.	6.21	306,000	579	1/528	189	768	1/398	18,921,068.	61.83
Owen Sound	160,343,000.	5.38	20,500	33	1/621	5	38	1/539	861,878.	42.04
Pembroke	93,886,000.	7.29	14,444	21	1/688	8	29	1/498	683,921.	47.35

Statistics – Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1978 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Police Strength	Police/ Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/ Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
Cities – Cont'd.										
Peterborough	\$ 566,314,000.	\$5.24	59,181	99	1/598	17	116	1/510	\$ 2,969,405.	\$50.17
St. Thomas	207,710,000.	5.59	27,307	43	1/635	7	50	1/546	1,161,046.	42.52
Sarnia	580,175,000.	5.10	52,584	97	1/542	12	109	1/482	2,960,736.	56.30
Sault Ste. Marie	642,557,000.	5.70	80,630	115	1/701	23	138	1/584	3,660,399.	45.40
Stratford	208,807,000.	5.51	26,000	40	1/650	14	54	1/481	1,150,324.	44.24
Thunder Bay	855,519,000.	6.63	111,435	180	1/619	31	211	1/528	5,670,399.	50.89
Timmins	288,909,000.	7.23	44,261	71	1/623	16	87	1/509	2,088,053.	47.18
Vanier	119,127,000.	9.34	18,510	37	1/500	8	45	1/411	1,112,485.	60.10
Windsor	2,021,843,000.	6.08	196,069	366	1/536	55	421	1/466	12,296,383.	62.71
Woodstock	240,341,000.	4.59	26,323	42	1/627	4	46	1/572	1,102,563.	41.89

Advisors' Activities

	1976	1977	1978
Regular visits to Municipal Police Forces.	165	95	123
Special Surveys of Municipal Police Forces	13	13	20
Complaints involving Police Forces and Police Officers.	13	21	12
Assistance provided upon request to Police Governing Authorities in appointments of Chiefs of Police and other Departmental Promotions	18	9	13
Assistance and advice to Municipal Councils concerning police operations within their individual Police Forces	31	22	28
Assistance and advice to Boards of Commissioners of Police regarding police matters	18	34	22
Assistance and advice to Chiefs of Police relative to police operations and administration.	51	54	58
Police Zone meetings attended	37	42	34
Surveys conducted — adequacy of Police Forces.	3	4	15
Surveys conducted — regionalization.	—	—	1
Attendance at Police meetings and Conferences	44	44	21
Attendance at Community Colleges (Advisory).	—	3	4
Preparations of Hearings under The Police Act	6	2	1
Attendance at Special Committee meetings.	26	22	26
Lectures (R.C.M.P. & Ontario Police College)	4	6	4
Lectures — Others	1	5	—
Visits to Police Training Establishments	15	15	10

Ontario Police College

Although the total number of people who received training in 1978 exceeded 1977 due to the demand for special and specialist courses, the number of Probationary Constables completing their training dropped from 809 in 1977 to 683 in 1978.

The drop in Probationary Constable's Course is undoubtedly the result of fiscal restraints imposed on Police Forces throughout the Province.

A summary of the training provided in the past ten years is included in Appendix 1.

New Programmes

Three new training programmes were implemented in 1978; namely, the Intermediate Command Course, the Advanced Training Course, and the Forensic Accounting Course. All have received very enthusiastic acceptance from the Forces throughout the Province.

- (a) The Intermediate Command Training Course commenced September 5, 1978, and is five weeks in length.

The objective of this course is to prepare selected first level supervisory officers for advancement to the next level by training them in the desirable attitudes and skills required to fulfill the responsibilities of that higher rank.

- (b) The Advanced Training Course, first introduced on September 11, 1978, is oriented towards Career Development in technical and operational procedures, and human relations.

This course is designed to upgrade police personnel who have not received any formal training in the previous five-year period. The first two weeks of the three-week programme will be devoted to a comprehensive review of basic academic materials on the College curriculum. During the third and final week of the course, students will be introduced to important human relations concepts. Specific topics include man management, psychology, sociology, racism, cultural issues, and family crisis intervention.

- (c) The Forensic Accounting Course commenced April 24, 1978, and is one week long.

This course is designed to develop skills at recognizing complex fraud offences. Instruction encompasses various aspects of searching, seizing, types of documentary evidence required for Court purposes, ability to catalogue such documents in accordance with acceptable audit practices, and to present a well-prepared case for the Crown.

Conservation Officer's Law Enforcement Courses for the Ministry of Natural Resources have been successfully conducted at this College for a number of years. This fact apparently became known to Mr. Mark Hoffman, Chief Conservation Officer for the Territorial Government of the Yukon, and as a result of which, a request was received to train their fourteen Conservation Officers.

It was agreed that the Yukon Government would cover all costs involved, and arrangements were made in August for one of our Instructors to travel to the Yukon to ascertain what would be required in a programme to meet their needs. As a result, the course was prepared.

The course itself was presented in Whitehorse between November 30, and December 15, 1978, in the Territorial Government Building Board Room. The class consisted of twenty-one students, and from the course critiques obtained, it would appear to have been very well received.

In 1978, through an agreement reached jointly with the University of Western Ontario, the Ontario Police Commission and this College, we have undertaken to provide a new dimension to police training and police professionalism in the Province of Ontario.

A programme is being designed, which will lead ultimately to the formulation of a Bachelor's degree in Police Sciences.

Before the Police Science degree course becomes a reality, interior levels of achievement, through attainment of designated University credits and Police College courses will be recognized by certification.

Cost of Training

The cost per student week of training in 1978 rose to \$264.88 from \$221.90 in 1977 – an increase of 19.4%.

This compares with an increase in total expenditures of only 4.6% – from \$3,258,840 in 1977 to \$3,409,300 in 1978. The much larger percentage increase in the cost per student week is explained by the structure of variable and fixed costs. Since the bulk of our costs are fixed in the medium or long-term, a temporary drop in student enrolment cannot be matched by a fully corresponding cut in costs; only the variable element can be adjusted. Enrolment has fallen consistently in the last two years as a result of fiscal and hiring restraints at the Force level, but is expected to show a significant increase in 1979.

Salaries and benefits in 1978 increased \$97,000 or 4.6%. Most of this increase resulted from improved salary awards and benefits. The number of staff was, in fact, reduced slightly because of the lower student enrolment.

Refer to Appendix 3

Function and Status of Personnel	<u>Dec. 1977</u>	<u>Dec. 1978</u>
General Academic – Regular	14	14
– Seconded	17	13
General Academic – Total	31	27
Range, Drill & First Aid – Regular	2	1
– Seconded	2	3
– Contract	2	2
Range, Drill & First Aid – Total	6	6
Physical Programme – Regular	1	1
– Seconded	3	2
– Contract	4	5
Physical Programme – Total	8	8
Identification – Regular	2	2
Command Training – Regular	0	1
– Seconded	2	2
Command Training – Total	2	3
Promotional Exams – Regular	1	1
Student Proctor – Regular	0	1
TOTAL	<u>50</u>	<u>48</u>

Refer to Appendix 2

Appendix 1
Ontario Police College
Training Statistics – Last 10 Years

*Totals cover Period 1963-1978 Inclusive

COURSE	No. Men Trained – Calendar Year										*TOTALS
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Recruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
Recruit – Part "A"	753	967	1026	955	979	1249	1643	1311	—	—	11232
Recruit – Part "B"	652	935	831	928	1005	1200	1668	1326	334	—	10802
Recruit – Metro Branch	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600
Prob/Constable – Part "A"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	918	770	1688
Prob/Constable – Part "B"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	683	1158
General P/Training "A"	125	118	114	105	81	—	—	—	—	—	1451
General P/Training "B"	49	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
General P/Training "B" (Sudbury, Regional PF)	—	—	—	—	—	46	22	—	—	—	68
Supervisory	218	152	158	153	193	210	212	206	141	—	2248
Criminal Investigation	95	94	95	91	109	75	120	130	174	197	1505
Identification	—	12	34	26	21	36	34	23	30	19	235
Police Administration											
– Part "A"	25	31	25	28	33	30	32	35	24	—	431
– Part "B"	30	31	25	29	29	20	35	32	27	—	380
– Part "C"	35	34	23	29	27	20	29	30	39	—	302
Traffic Supervisor) OPC & Traffic Control) OTC	26 19	20 15	20 21	23 17	25 24	18 33	17 22	18 30	20 23	28 14	395 326
Traffic Law & Collision Investigation	28	28	28	27	29	24	—	—	30	37	253
Youthful Offender	—	—	—	21	24	18	21	31	32	—	147
Youth Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	34
Crowd Control	—	—	84	63	39	—	—	—	—	—	310
Methods of Instruction	—	—	—	16	9	—	—	33	31	31	120
MNR Law Enforcement	—	24	—	—	24	24	49	137	89	64	532
Refresher	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	33
Advanced Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	59
Fraud Investigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	38	65	138
Forensic Accounting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	34
Advanced Electronic Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	15
Junior Command	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	140	186
Intermediate Command	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
Drug Investigation	—	—	—	—	66	64	19	32	—	30	211

Appendix 1
 Ontario Police College
 Training Statistics – Last 10 Years

*Totals cover Period 1963-1978 inclusive

COURSE	No. Men Trained – Calendar Year										*TOTALS
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Basic Organized Crime	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	32
Identification Refresher	—	—	—	—	12	11	9	23	12	12	79
B&W Photography	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	24
Colour Photography	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	41	11	22	96
Basic Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	39	37	14	117
Analysis & The Intelligence Process	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	45	58
Effective Presentations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
Counterfeit Intelligence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	42
Advanced Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Physical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	29
V.I.P. Security	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	50
Senior Officers Intelligence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
MTC Highway Carrier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	88	134
Ministry of Revenue (Gasoline Tax Branch)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
Motorcycle (OPP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	32	62
Africans	24	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Seminars:											
Senior Officers	39	50	38	36	39	35	34	28	38	39	528
Detective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Criminal Intelligence	90	100	81	62	41	35	—	28	35	—	633
Youthful Offender	—	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
Youth Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Drug Training	101	137	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	395
Ident/Supervisors	—	—	—	18	17	—	—	—	—	—	35
Forensic Laboratory	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	—	—	—	22
Identi-Kit	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	27	31	—	100
TOTALS:	2604	2808	2797	2627	2895	3231	3984	3595	2694	2719	39013

Appendix 2
Ontario Police College
Instructional Staff

December 1977		December 1978	
Position	Name	Position	Name
College Director	J. L. Mennill	College Director	D. A. Atam
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 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. J. Slavin 11. A. Smith 12. M. VanWeert
Academic Seconded	1. J. Adkin (Windsor) 2. G. Ast (Metro Toronto) 3. G. Barry (North Bay) 4. W. Bowie (Niagara Reg'l.) 5. L. Briden (O.P.P.) 6. L. Dawson (Ham/Went. Reg'l.) 7. D. Diggon (Niagara Reg'l.) 8. W. Ewing (O.P.P.) 9. R. Gillam (Metro Toronto)	Academic Seconded	1. W. Arbing (Windsor) 2. C. Bouwman (O.P.P.) 3. W. Bowie (Niagara Reg'l.) 4. L. Briden (O.P.P.) 5. D. Brooks (O.P.P.) 6. B. Crump (London) 7. L. Dawson (Ham/Went. Reg'l.) 8. M. Hanmer (Ham/Went. Reg'l.) 9. K. Kinghorn (S.S. Marie)

Appendix 2
 Ontario Police College
 Instructional Staff

December 1977		December 1978	
Position	Name	Position	Name
College Director	J. L. Mennill	College Director	D. A. Atam
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	10. N. Hagman (Windsor) 11. M. Hanmer (Ham/Went. Reg'l.) 12. K. Kinghorn (Sault Ste. Marie) 13. W. Latham (O.P.P.) 14. D. Parker (London) 15. R. Phibbs (Sarnia) 16. M. Turner (Metro Toronto) 17. M. VanWeert (London)	Academic Seconded Continued	10. A. Montgomery (O.P.P.) 11. D. Parker (London) 12. H. Price (Metro Toronto) 13. S. Young (Metro Toronto)

Appendix 2
Ontario Police College
Instructional Staff

December 1977		December 1978	
Position	Name	Position	Name
College Director	J. L. Mennill	College Director	D. A. Atam
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. Prettie	Range, Drill & First Aid Regular	1. R. Prettie
Range, Drill & First Aid Seconded	1. H. Adamson (O.P.P.) 2. A. Read (Metro Toronto)	Range, Drill & First Aid Seconded	1. H. Adamson (O.P.P.) 2. A. Armit (Metro Toronto) 3. A. Read (Metro Toronto)
Range, Drill & First Aid Contract	1. J. Dewan 2. R. Hipgrave	Range, Drill & First Aid Contract	1. J. Dewan 2. R. Hipgrave
Physical Programmes Regular	1. J. Slavin	Physical Programmes Regular	1. W. McBurnie
Physical Programmes Seconded	1. G. Andress (Waterloo Reg'l.) 2. C. Bouwman (O.P.P.) 3. D. Hogan (North Bay)	Physical Programmes Seconded	1. W. Gill (Niagara Reg'l.) 2. R. Harris (Norwich)
Physical Programmes Contract	1. J. Birch 2. P. DeLeeuw 3. S. Gilmour 4. B. Lowry	Physical Programmes Contract	1. G. Currie 2. K. Jarvis 3. C. Leber 4. C. Shaw 5. C. Smith

**Appendix 2
Ontario Police College
Instructional Staff**

December 1977		December 1978	
Position	Name	Position	Name
College Director	J. L. Mennill	College Director	D. A. Atam
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
Identification Regular	1. D. Guttman 2. H. Tuthill	Identification Regular	1. D. Guttman 2. H. Tuthill
Command Training Regular		Command Training Regular	1. R. Brock
Command Training Seconded	1. G. Lees (Peel Reg'l.) 2. R. Russell (Metro Toronto)	Command Training Seconded	1. D. Powell (Durham Reg'l.) 2. R. Russell (Metro Toronto)
Promotional Exams Regular	1. D. Trask	Promotional Exams Regular	1. D. Trask
Student Monitor Regular		Student Monitor Regular	1. G. Barber
TOTAL INSTRUCTIONS	50	TOTAL INSTRUCTIONS	48

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

Year	Student Weeks of Training	Cost Fiscal Year	Cost Student Week
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
1977	14,686	\$3,258,840.00 *	\$221.90
1978	12,871	\$3,409,304.22 *	\$264.88

* Cost/Calendar Year

Ontario Provincial Police

The Senior Establishment as of 31 December 1978

Commissioner H.H. Graham

Deputy Commissioner Operations J. L. Erskine

Deputy Commissioner Services K.W. Grice

Assistant Commissioners

G.A.A. DuGuid, Management
R.A. Ferguson, Special Services
J.S. Kay, Traffic
J.W. Lidstone, Field
E.S. Loree, Staff Services
C.A. Naismith, Staff Development

Chief Superintendents

A.T. Eady, Staff Services
A.W. Goard, Special Services
J.A. MacPherson, Policy Analysis
H.M. Sayeau, Management
D.E. Wellesley, Traffic
V.C. Welsh, Field

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 1978 were provided over some 992,481 square kilometres of rural area and on 21,968 kilometres of King's Highway. The Force is also responsible for policing the vast majority of the 174,000 square kilometres of Ontario's waterways. In addition the Force policed 13 municipalities on a contract basis.

As of 31 December 1978 the Force had a strength of 3,973 uniformed members and 1,167 civilian personnel.

In 1978 the Force handled 86,300 actual non-traffic criminal occurrences, a decrease of 0.1 per cent over 1977. Crimes against persons decreased by 7.3 per cent and there were 7 more homicide offences. Crimes against property increased by 1.4 per cent with breaking and entering showing a decrease.

During 1978, 30,440 Criminal Code charges were laid against 24,026 persons. In addition, 26,954 charges were laid against 17,519 persons in connection with driving offences under the Criminal Code. A total of 375,785 charges under the Highway Traffic Act and Ontario Regulations related to traffic enforcement were laid. There were 377,478 prosecutions processed through the judicial system this year. Included in this number are proceedings instituted the previous year.

There were 4,338 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 425,679 summonses or arrests. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for almost 97 per cent of the work in this category.

Dealing with traffic, the number of accidents decreased by 1.4 per cent. Fatal accidents increased by 1.0 per cent and the number of accidents resulting in personal injury decreased by 1.8 per cent. Of note is

the fact that 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.

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 Division

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 programme is the responsibility of the Traffic Division. Where necessary, special investigative assistance is provided in all areas of activity by the Special Services Division.

The Detachment Planning Programme, under the supervision of Field Division, is now fully operational in twelve districts. It has been expanded to all detachments in Districts 16 and 17 and introduced to a total of six detachments in Districts 5 and 14. It is anticipated that implementation of the programme will be completed throughout the whole of the Province during 1979.

District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 7,244 criminal occurrences and 387 traffic accident occurrences. A total of 6,384 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crime, resulting in the subsequent identification of 328 persons.

They made 157 successful comparisons of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits. In addition, 893 charts and crime scene drawings were made for presentation in the courts.

Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of bombs or infernal devices and their subsequent disposal. Personnel responded in 198 occurrences pertaining to explosives.

Field Administration Branch

Field Administration Branch provides administrative assistance to the 16 OPP Districts. The Branch is responsible for manpower deployment, administration of the Field budget, the Detachment Planning Programme as well as the Helicopter, Indian and Municipal Policing and Field Audit Sections.

Helicopter Section

The helicopter section, consisting of five Force-member pilots utilizing two Force-owned helicopters, is based at King City Airport. Each fully equipped helicopter, one a Bell 206L Long Ranger and the other a Bell 206B Jet Ranger, is used in all aspects of law enforcement as well as for search and rescue assignments. The helicopters were utilized in 468 occurrences during 1978.

Indian and Municipal Policing Services Section

The Force administers the Indian Policing Programme with Force members also serving to some degree as supervisors. Two aircraft are utilized under this programme to patrol the northeastern and northwestern section of the province.

Band Constables

In this programme, Indians from various Indian reservations in the province are appointed special constables and they carry out necessary law enforcement duties on their reserves.

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 Force maintains a regular detachment on the Grassy Narrows Reservation and a sub-detachment on the Shoal Lake and Islington reservations.

Field Audit Section

Members of this section are responsible for the auditing of law enforcement reports submitted by members of the Force. In 1978, the Section scrutinized 5,094 reports of major occurrences to ensure compliance with established Force policy.

OPP Auxiliary Police Branch

The authorized strength of the OPP Auxiliary is 544 comprised of seventeen units with an authorized

complement of thirty-two members each, located in districts 1 to 12. As of 31 December 1978 the actual strength was 502. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force member. Auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1978, auxiliary members served a total of 64,000 hours assisting regular members of the Force.

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. Eleven of the teams are trained in narcotics detection.

The teams responded to 819 occurrences during the year. In addition, because of public interest the teams presented 255 public demonstrations.

Pipes and Drums Band

The band has a strength of seventeen uniformed members. During 1978, it played a fifty-three engagements before audiences of an estimated three million and in addition appeared on national and local television. In conjunction with the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism, the band took part in the Grey Cup Parade for the first time.

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 a barricaded gunman or individual(s) or group 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 Teams

The OPP underwater search and recovery teams, located in fourteen of our sixteen districts, now consist of 34 fully equipped members. The teams were utilized on 203 occasions during the year, primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

Special Services Division

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

Anti-Rackets Branch

"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, 556 new investigations were commenced during the year, some of which were very complex and time consuming. A total of 2,400 actual offences were covered in 663 charges laid in 1978 against 254 persons.

The total loss to victims in the cases investigated during the year was \$10,139,377.59.

Counterfeiting in the Province was reduced by forty-seven percent of the 1977 figure, from \$497,786.00 to \$264,262.50.

Intelligence Branch

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 1,218 investigations were conducted in 1978.

Criminal Investigation Branch

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 272 assignments during the year including 45 Murders, 13 Attempt murders, 39 Miscellaneous deaths which included 6 Suicides,

10 Suspicious Deaths, 4 Armed Robberies, 1 Rape and 2 Abductions. Five of the murders were committed in municipal police jurisdictions and there were 6 murders reported that were unfounded.

Security Branch

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 Branch

The special investigations function includes anti-gambling, auto-theft investigations, drug enforcement and liquor laws enforcement.

Anti-Gambling Section

This section assists in the investigation of disorderly houses, lotteries, and in keeping gambling under control. In 1978, 102 investigations were conducted into disorderly houses and related offences, and 62 charges were laid.

Ontario Racing Commission

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. Members of the unit conducted 113 investigations during 1978.

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 1978, project members were involved in 75 investigations.

Auto-Theft Section

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 67 vehicles through the restoration of obliterated serial numbers.

During 1978, 124 investigations relating to vehicles and 298 miscellaneous investigations were conducted which resulted in 89 prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property worth \$221,200.00.

Drug Enforcement Section

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 30 member section from Special Investigations Branch has been assigned to full time drug enforcement duties in joint-forces operations in various areas of the province. During the year, this special 30 member section conducted 4,214 investigations resulting in 2,164 charges.

Liquor Laws Enforcement Section

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. During 1978 there were 126 establishment investigations and 165 investigations pertaining to new licences or transfers.

Traffic Division

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing, coordinating and implementing various traffic related enforcement programmes, such as selective traffic 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 1978, OPP personnel investigated a total of 74,755 highway accidents. Of that number, 36,051 were classified as reportable property damage only* (damage in excess of \$400.), 18,079 were classified as non-reportable (damage under \$400.), 19,850 involved injury to 32,288 persons and 775 were fatal accidents resulting in the deaths of 923 persons.

*In January 1978, the duty under the Highway Traffic Act to report an accident where the damage to property apparently exceeds \$200, was increased to \$400.

The total of 74,755 accidents is a decrease of 1.4 per cent from the 1977 total of 75,846. The number of personal injury accidents is a decrease of 1.8 per cent from the 1977 total of 20,219. Fatal accidents increased by 1.0 per cent from the 1977 total of 767. The number of persons killed increased by 0.5 per cent from the 1977 total of 918 persons.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — General

In 1978, a total of 402,739 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of The Highway Traffic Act and includes those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with driving offences. Warnings dealing with driving offences totalled 349,936.

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to the condition of 11,568 drivers through use of intoxicants, accounted for 20,283 of the total number of charges. This is a decrease of 1,400 over 1977.

Highway traffic enforcement from the air was suspended for 1978.

There were 377,478 cases processed through the courts (not including Criminal Code related traffic offences) in 1978 (this figure includes cases not disposed of in 1977) resulting in 358,953 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 95 per cent which 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 members of the Force operated 140 radar units on a selective basis for a total of 182,249 hours (an increase of 31.4%). Relating to the use of radar equipment, a total of 164,038 charges were laid (an increase of 17.2%) and 48,661 warnings issued (an increase of 7.0%).

A total of 531 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate the 108 breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the Province.

Seat Belt Enforcement

In 1978 a total of 36,881 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of The Highway Traffic Act relating to seat belts. This is an increase of 5,535 charges over the 31,346 charges laid in 1977. A total of 60,388 warnings were issued.

Snow Vehicle Accidents

The number of accidents involving snow vehicles increased in 1978 to 645 compared to 537 in 1977. The number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps increased to 28. Twenty-five persons were killed in 1977. Persons injured increased to 381 in 1978 compared to the 1977 figure of 341. A total of 2,730 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles.

Management Division

Staff Inspections Branch

Staff Inspections personnel audit Force programmes and activities to ensure adherence to policy. In addition, special studies and assignments are undertaken as required.

The inspection process implemented in January 1976 continued to be utilized in 1978. Some adjustment was made to the reporting schedule to spread the workload at the various levels of management more evenly over the year and provide for programmed inspections of all employees. More emphasis was directed towards improving communication and documentation of a member's performance.

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.

During 1978 the System Coordination and Development Section was expanded to provide increased service in the development, installation, implementation and testing of Force management information systems.

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, "Crowd Control Manual" and "Honours and Awards Manual" were completed during the year.

Properties Branch

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

A total of nine houses were purchased, constructed or transferred from other Ministries for use by Force personnel at Red Lake, Noelville, Schreiber, Nakina and Whitney.

One Force employee-occupied accommodation at Kemptville was declared surplus and transferred to the Ministry of Government Services for disposal.

Registration Branch

Private Investigators and Security Guards Section

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. This objective is to ensure the highest possible standard for agencies and their personnel.

As of 31 December 1978 there were 291 agencies licensed under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. Licenses issued to individuals totalled 24,637. Fees collected amounted to \$365,935.50.

Firearms Section

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 35,491 firearm registrations were processed. Permits issued to carry a restricted firearm totalled 6,378. There were 4,156 permits issued to minors, and 11 permits issued to sell at retail.

Three new shooting clubs were approved in 1978. The number of shooting clubs in Ontario now stands at 277.

November 1978 was declared a Firearms Amnesty Period. During this period a citizen was able to legally dispose of or register a firearm and not be charged for previous failure to do so. The success of this programme increased the number of registrations from 20,997 in 1977 to 35,491 in 1978. In addition, 4,508 firearms, 259 prohibited weapons other than firearms and 49,638 rounds of ammunition were surrendered for disposal.

Staff Development Division

Career Management Branch

Career Management Branch was restructured during 1978 to accommodate the integration of the former Manpower Administration and Staff Relations Branches. The enlarged Branch is able to provide Force management with a new controlled personnel function.

The integration of two former branches resulted in additional responsibilities for this Branch; namely, manpower information, administration of personnel records and employee counselling services. These responsibilities were additions to the already existing responsibilities of recruitment of uniformed members, operation of the Force promotional process, the performance review system and career related activities such as on-the-job development, managerial education and career counselling.

The constable to corporal and sergeant to commissioned ranks promotional process, announced in late 1977, were implemented in 1978.

Seventy-three sergeants each of whom received a positive promotional assessment from his branch director or district superintendent appeared before a promotional assessment board. Forty-nine of the candidates were assessed promotable. These candidates participated in a two-day assessment centre programme comprised of a twelve point criteria over a series of exercises designed to test their administrative potential. The process took place in Toronto in the month of June. The assessors for this programme were eight members of superintendent or inspector rank. The top 25 candidates in terms of points received were selected by the Commissioner and his Committee to enter a period of on-the-job development for the rank of Inspector.

On 20 September 1978, 1544 eligible constables completed a 70 question, multiple choice examination. The top 434 were identified for promotional assessment and subsequently 355 appeared before a promotional assessment board. The board approved 273 members who were then placed in order on the basis of their examination results. One hundred and twenty-four candidates were selected to enter into an on-the-job development programme for the rank of corporal.

In August 1978, a corporal to sergeant promotional process was announced. Of 484 eligible members, 186 received positive promotional assessments and appeared before a promotional assessment board. One hundred and twenty-four candidates were assessed as promotable. These candidates will write a promotional examination in March 1979 based on a home-study programme with a managerial focus.

Manpower Administration Section

Records and Statistics Unit

The role of this Unit is to provide management with a manpower information system; and a records maintenance function for personnel records and other assigned duties.

Recruiting Unit

During the year, the Recruiting Unit processed 1,308 applications for appointment to the Force. This was a decrease of 84 applications over the previous year.

Staff Relations Section

This section is responsible for an employee counselling service related to alcohol, financial, emotional and family problems. It also correlates the collection of all data concerning labour relations for the purpose of assisting in preparation of amendments for the Memorandum of Understanding. During 1978 a hospital visiting programme was initiated. In addition, 19 visits were made to the next-of-kin of deceased employees to explain survivor benefits and to provide general comfort and assistance.

Training Branch

The OPP Training Branch 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 programme 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.

Staff Services Division

Central Records and Communications Branch

An in depth study of this Branch was conducted in 1978 to evaluate the function of various sections in terms of modern management techniques. The result of the study was that functions within the Branch were redefined which led to a consolidation of supervisory responsibilities. This change in the Branch is planned to take effect in 1979.

Records Section

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

There are also technical and specialized services relating to criminal identification such as forensic fingerprint analysis, drafting and crime scene drawing, and photography. The supply of photographic and identification equipment and the procurement, 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.

This Force was the first police force in the world to purchase and utilize a 15 watt Argon ion laser for the detection of fingerprint evidence. In 1978 the laser was instrumental in detecting fingerprints in several cases where conventional powder methods had failed.

Telecommunications Section

The objective of this activity is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. In order to accomplish this, the Force has a radio system comprised of 119 fixed stations, 11 transportable stations, 11 automatic repeater stations, and 1,575 mobile stations installed in automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, boats and aircraft. In addition, 231 portable transceivers and 114 monitor receivers are located at strategic locations across the province. The radio system logged a total of 6,846,177 messages in 1978.

During the year the Telenet system, a computer controlled teleprinter, was used by the Force to handle 113,397 transactions pertaining to administrative and Provincial Alert messages.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) terminals continue to be a great asset. The number of Force terminals was increased to 117 with the acquisition of 1 by the Intelligence Branch. During 1978, the total number of transactions on this system, which included both narrative traffic and operational queries conducted by the Force was 8,779,100.

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) and a manual system, both housed at OPP General Headquarters, are available to police agencies throughout Canada to access the Ministry of Transportation and Communications computer data banks of vehicle and driver licence information. During 1978, 1,993,055 enquiries were handled through the computer and 54,385 manually.

The study of General Radio Service, also known as Citizen's Band (CB) radio, will be continued into 1979 as part of an overall communications study.

Quartermaster Stores Branch

Quartermaster (QM) 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. This Branch also maintains a repository of seized offensive weapons.

A study was conducted by members of the Planning and Research Branch and QM Stores Branch regarding the provisioning of stationery and office supplies to Force locations. QM Stores currently performs this function. The impetus for this study was the ongoing commitment of the Force to strive for maximum efficiency within the current financial constraints. The results of this study concluded that considerable savings could be realized. After reviewing this study the Commissioner authorized the transfer of responsibility for supplying stationery and office supplies to the Ministry of Government Services.

The implementation of this programme will commence and full transition completed during 1979.

Transport Branch

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

In 1978 the Force operated 1,981 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft and aircraft. The motor vehicles travelled 94,901,672 kilometres during the year, our marine and snow equipment logged 24,058 hours, our fixed wing aircraft logged 1,413 hours and our helicopters logged 1,410 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 Branch

Community Services personnel strive 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.

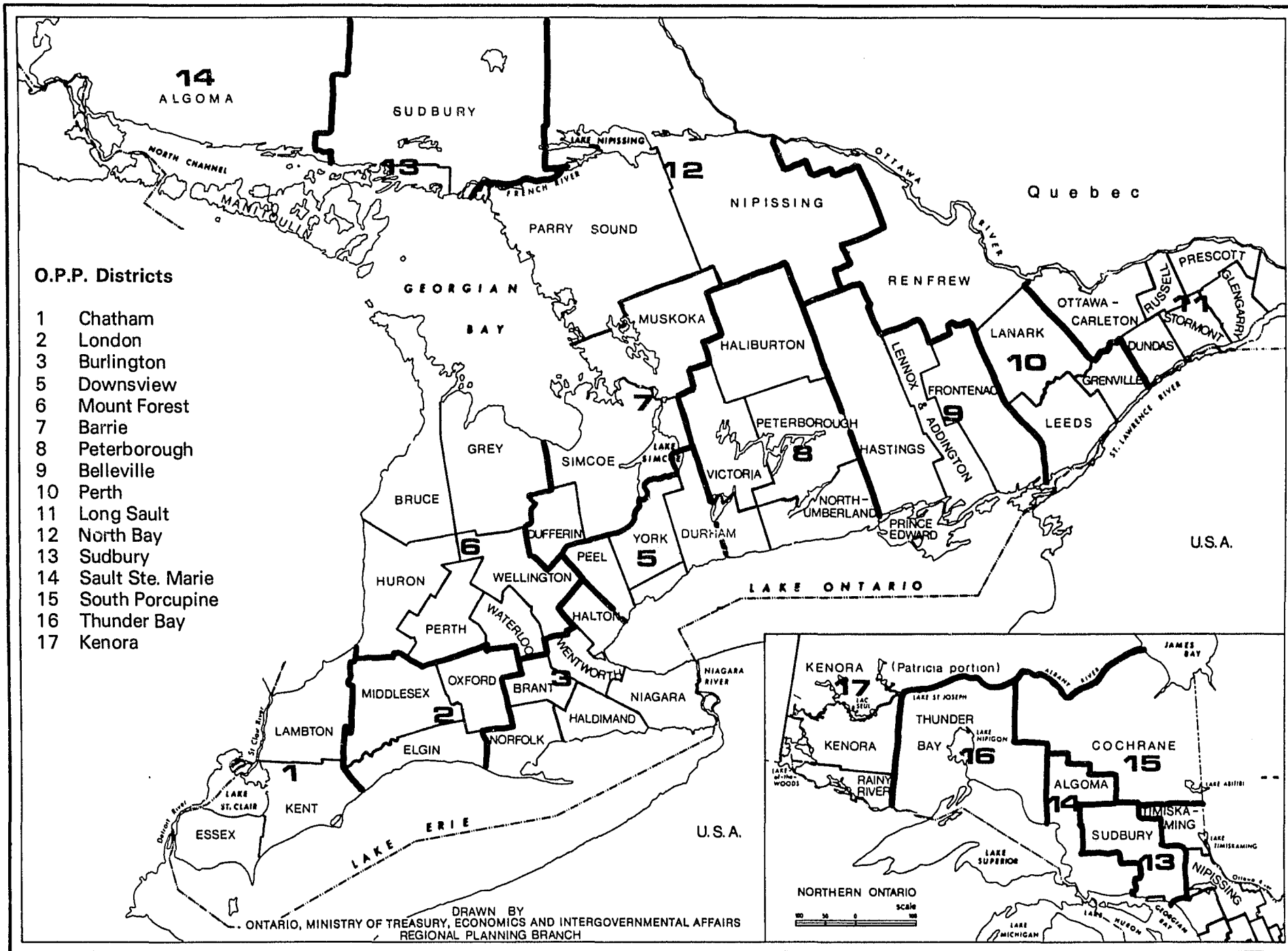
During 1978, community services personnel throughout Ontario had personal contact with 843,092 people. That figure does not include the general public who visited the many OPP static displays located at fall fairs, shopping plazas, and career expositions to name but a few.

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 Programme" is another area of responsibility. This programme 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.

Honours and Awards

Ninety-five members of the Force were commended for excellent performance. Twenty-eight 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; ninety-five members passed the 20 year milestone in their careers. Fourteen members of the Ontario Provincial Police Auxiliary were awarded the Commissioner's Recognition of Service Certificate.

Map of Ontario Showing OPP Districts



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, Niagara, Haldimand-Norfolk and the County of Brant.	Burlington, Brantford, Brantford Twp.(M), Long Point Provincial Park(S), Milton, Simcoe, Waterdown, Norfolk, Niagara Falls, Cayuga, St. Catharines, Welland.
*No. 4 Niagara Falls		
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.

*Closed effective December 31, 1977.

No. 11 Long Sault	Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carlton, Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell 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 River, Sioux Lookout, Sioux Narrows, Vermillion 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		
	1977	1978	% Change
Crimes Against Persons	8,339	7,729	-7.3
Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide	30	37	+23.3
Attempted Murder	24	44	+83.3
Other Crimes Against Persons	8,285	7,648	-7.7
Crimes Against Property	48,515	49,199	+1.4
Fraud	2,993	3,212	+7.3
Theft of Motor Vehicle	3,120	3,282	+5.2
Breaking and Entering	17,083	16,930	-0.9
Other Crimes Against Property	25,323	25,775	+1.8
Other Criminal Code (Non-traffic)	29,490	29,372	-0.4
Total	86,348	86,300	-0.1
Clearance Rate	42.0	41.8	
	Accidents		
	1977	1978	% Change
Total Highway Accidents	75,846	74,755	-1.4
Fatal Accidents	767	775	+1.0
Personal Injury Accidents	20,219	19,850	-1.8

Appendix D

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

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	1	2	2	1	—	4	3	4	3	1	—	3	4	4	2	6	40
Attempted Murder	1	1	5	4	1	1	9	7	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	6	48
Sex Offences	57	48	28	21	80	139	54	47	51	60	54	41	21	23	29	62	815
Assaults	762	439	453	172	590	870	514	642	472	472	519	293	298	389	481	914	8340
Robbery	37	18	56	—	20	39	14	21	15	24	26	11	6	14	11	20	332
Breaking & Entering	1798	881	895	392	1727	2689	2086	1600	1262	1274	1428	677	618	613	640	1030	19610
Theft Motor Vehicle	452	268	299	98	448	541	336	298	189	351	316	136	102	206	134	177	4351
Theft Over \$200	668	400	310	151	607	884	636	534	382	563	436	210	198	216	277	457	6929
Theft Under \$200	1919	1288	1121	523	2057	3100	1750	1914	1231	1551	1229	559	626	746	810	1202	21626
Have Stolen Goods	76	69	63	31	76	202	75	88	48	76	109	44	39	21	58	53	1128
Frauds	368	298	284	117	408	595	350	365	223	215	242	118	70	127	108	139	4027
Prostitution	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
Gaming & Betting	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	7
Offensive Weapons	107	73	65	46	83	180	84	92	70	73	121	67	46	68	66	155	1396
Other	3546	2126	2308	1011	3365	4113	2485	2570	1866	2423	2011	976	803	1123	1278	1753	33757
Totals	9794	5911	5890	2567	9463	13362	8458	8183	5814	7086	6498	3138	2832	3551	3895	5975	102417

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Reported (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
— Causing Death	—	—	3	1	2	—	2	3	1	2	—	1	—	1	4	1	21
— Bodily Harm	1	—	1	2	—	1	3	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	19
— Operating Motor Vehicle	5	9	8	15	5	16	8	10	6	8	3	3	8	—	1	1	106
Fail to Remain	204	106	202	354	200	213	184	139	121	189	87	68	54	68	73	50	2312
Dangerous Driving	40	31	87	104	78	80	80	72	39	55	27	42	16	20	15	20	806
Refusing Breathalyzer	37	28	53	96	24	101	29	79	76	58	26	22	15	15	37	27	723
Over 80 mgs Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	613	534	994	1433	747	1293	763	1096	770	744	460	707	307	311	418	378	11568
Driving While Disqualified	304	313	515	606	335	508	297	284	248	234	135	167	121	106	169	112	4454
Totals	1204	1021	1863	2611	1391	2212	1366	1686	1262	1291	739	1010	522	521	720	590	20009

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

Appendix E

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

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	1	2	—	1	—	3	3	4	3	1	—	3	4	4	2	6	37
Attempted Murder	1	1	4	4	1	—	9	6	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	6	44
Sex Offences	45	32	17	18	59	104	37	29	43	43	41	28	16	14	20	35	581
Assaults	657	389	354	144	461	697	469	482	417	365	394	246	268	320	415	761	6839
Robbery	28	15	17	—	18	30	11	18	11	18	17	8	4	11	7	15	228
Breaking & Entering	1537	760	741	338	1433	2284	1839	1378	1137	1093	1209	620	550	527	567	917	16930
Theft Motor Vehicle	369	210	215	83	326	424	242	218	145	264	238	87	80	161	98	122	3282
Theft Over \$200	596	356	280	133	513	761	543	462	319	461	351	182	166	183	230	380	5916
Theft Under \$200	1738	1157	979	456	1817	2725	1471	1670	1065	1334	1065	472	548	616	691	1011	18815
Have Stolen Goods	73	68	58	30	68	181	73	82	47	73	94	41	37	16	51	52	1044
Frauds	328	257	225	97	316	467	267	262	168	169	206	104	59	103	81	103	3212
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Gaming & Betting	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	5
Offensive Weapons	81	55	43	37	67	129	69	69	55	53	86	56	30	57	50	131	1068
Other	3132	1894	1883	911	2754	3273	2069	2094	1628	1956	1563	810	676	1004	1113	1533	28293
Totals	8587	5196	4816	2252	7833	11082	7103	6774	5040	5833	5269	2659	2439	3018	3326	5073	86300

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Actual (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
— Causing Death	—	—	3	1	2	—	2	3	1	2	—	1	—	1	4	1	21
— Bodily Harm	1	—	1	2	—	1	3	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	19
— Operating Motor Vehicle	5	9	8	15	5	16	8	10	6	8	3	3	8	—	1	1	106
Fail to Remain	186	101	200	331	188	208	175	131	110	177	79	55	49	66	66	46	2168
Dangerous Driving	40	31	87	104	78	80	80	72	39	55	27	42	16	20	15	20	806
Refusing Breathalyzer	37	28	53	96	24	101	29	79	76	58	26	22	15	15	37	27	723
Over 80 mgs Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	613	534	994	1433	747	1293	763	1096	770	744	460	707	307	311	418	378	11568
Driving While Disqualified	304	313	515	606	335	508	297	284	248	234	135	167	121	106	169	112	4454
Totals	1186	1016	1861	2588	1379	2207	1357	1678	1251	1279	731	997	517	519	713	586	19865

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

Appendix F

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

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	1	2	—	—	1	1	3	3	3	2	—	3	3	4	—	6	32
Attempted Murder	1	1	4	4	1	—	9	5	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	6	43
Sex Offences	34	24	12	11	47	77	31	20	34	38	32	24	13	14	14	26	451
Assaults	570	357	319	140	416	595	415	418	378	319	360	231	246	297	365	697	6123
Robbery	13	2	6	—	11	16	4	9	6	10	12	6	4	9	3	9	120
Breaking & Entering	298	218	198	112	475	556	497	339	265	272	312	225	124	221	197	385	4694
Theft Motor Vehicle	122	91	59	38	162	166	86	74	62	105	108	51	47	73	52	79	1375
Theft Over \$200	65	47	43	26	69	106	61	49	66	62	49	45	25	47	41	109	910
Theft Under \$200	356	272	217	113	468	876	291	403	233	256	317	140	133	192	195	259	4721
Have Stolen Goods	69	68	59	30	70	178	74	78	46	76	90	42	37	16	51	51	1035
Frauds	251	197	166	77	275	329	230	193	121	128	163	92	44	81	68	86	2501
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Gaming & Betting	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Offensive Weapons	67	46	35	33	68	100	61	58	45	42	69	53	28	53	46	122	926
Other	1096	740	927	491	1127	1506	865	959	661	906	830	523	373	653	605	860	13122
Totals	2944	2065	2045	1075	3190	4509	2628	2608	1922	2219	2346	1437	1078	1662	1638	2695	36061

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
— Causing Death	—	—	3	1	2	—	2	3	1	2	—	1	—	1	4	1	21
— Bodily Harm	1	—	1	2	—	1	3	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	19
— Operating Motor Vehicle	5	9	8	15	5	16	8	10	6	8	3	3	8	—	1	1	106
Fail to Remain	28	31	74	119	45	52	53	44	31	44	21	26	15	24	20	9	636
Dangerous Driving	40	31	87	104	78	80	80	72	39	55	27	42	16	20	15	20	806
Refusing Breathalyzer	37	28	55	96	24	101	29	79	76	58	26	22	15	15	37	27	723
Over 80 mgs Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	613	534	994	1433	747	1293	763	1096	770	744	460	707	307	311	418	378	11568
Driving While Disqualified	304	313	515	606	335	508	297	284	248	234	135	167	121	106	169	112	4454
Totals	1028	946	1735	2376	1236	2051	1235	1591	1172	1146	673	968	483	477	667	549	18333

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

Appendix G

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

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Heroin	2	--	--	--	--	2	1	1	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	10
Cocaine	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Other Drugs	2	3	7	3	6	11	8	7	1	6	6	4	4	6	7	2	83
Cannabis	284	107	61	59	228	349	102	94	84	92	146	73	43	82	81	118	2003
Controlled Drugs																	
Trafficking	1	1	1	--	--	3	--	2	1	--	2	--	1	--	--	1	13
Restricted Drugs	5	--	1	--	5	9	2	2	4	3	5	1	4	2	2	--	45
Other Fed. Statutes	145	117	35	37	53	603	907	162	121	92	77	434	33	175	342	1123	4456
Provincial Statutes	5511	3947	3299	2806	5575	6683	4277	3886	3194	1942	2230	1602	1037	1709	2587	4059	54344
Municipal By-Laws	322	--	18	--	--	20	1	--	29	1	12	--	--	--	--	2	405
Totals	6272	4175	3422	2905	5868	7680	5298	4155	3434	2138	2480	2114	1122	1974	3019	5305	61361

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

Heroin	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	6
Cocaine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other Drugs	2	3	3	2	5	7	8	6	1	6	3	2	3	5	5	2	63
Cannabis	260	95	51	56	211	321	93	81	82	82	104	54	39	72	73	104	1770
Controlled Drugs																	
Trafficking	1	1	1	--	--	2	--	2	1	--	2	--	1	--	--	1	12
Restricted Drugs	3	--	--	--	2	7	2	--	3	--	3	1	4	2	2	--	29
Other Fed. Statutes	141	114	33	36	48	589	902	157	120	85	69	419	32	172	338	1083	4338
Provincial Statutes	5327	3831	3061	2749	5214	6291	4000	3635	3048	1765	1995	1522	988	1620	2478	3874	51398
Municipal By-Laws	302	--	15	--	--	10	1	--	29	1	12	--	--	--	--	--	372
Totals	6037	4044	3164	2843	5480	7227	5007	3883	3284	1941	2189	1898	1067	1871	2896	5066	57997

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

Heroin	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Cocaine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other Drugs	2	3	3	2	5	9	9	5	1	5	1	2	3	4	5	2	61
Cannabis	256	90	49	55	204	309	91	75	74	78	91	52	34	72	69	92	1691
Controlled Drugs																	
Trafficking	1	1	1	--	--	2	--	1	1	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	10
Restricted Drugs	3	--	--	--	2	7	2	--	3	--	2	1	2	2	2	--	26
Other Fed. Statutes	136	104	29	35	49	551	895	152	120	81	61	416	30	172	318	1010	4159
Provincial Statutes	5193	3746	2986	2731	5010	5970	3835	3510	2921	1685	1907	1518	931	1604	2189	3772	49508
Municipal By-Laws	250	--	10	--	--	12	--	--	25	1	12	--	--	--	--	2	312
Totals	5841	3944	3078	2823	5270	6860	4833	3745	3145	1851	2076	1989	1001	1854	2583	4878	55771

Appendix H

Persons Charged 1978

Criminal Code (Non-Traffic)	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults	Criminal Code (Traffic)	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults
Murder	1	42	Criminal Negligence		
Manslaughter	—	2	— Causing Death	—	20
Infanticide	—	—	— Causing Bodily Harm	1	15
Attempted Murder	—	43	— Operating Motor Vehicle	2	86
Rape	—	62	Fail to Remain	5	465
Other Sex Offences	7	175	Dangerous Driving	12	726
Assaults (Not Indecent)	77	2,201	Fail to Provide Breath Sample	—	706
Robbery	10	183	Excess of 80 mgs of Alcohol in Blood and Drive While		
Breaking & Entering	1,606	3,591	Ability Impaired	4	11,564
Theft Motor Vehicle	317	956	Drive While Disqualified	1	3,912
Theft — Over \$200	134	650	Total	<u>25</u>	<u>17,494</u>
Theft — \$200 & Under	592	2,490	Other Offences		
Have Stolen Goods	119	996	Highway Traffic Act	369	377,109
Frauds	21	1,141	Liquor Acts	374	37,717
Prostitution	—	6	Other Ontario Statutes	68	6,177
Gaming & Betting	—	1	Federal Statutes	227	5,442
Offensive Weapons	43	643	Municipal By-Laws	—	83
Other Criminal Code Offences (Non-Traffic)	555	7,368	Total	<u>1,083</u>	<u>426,528</u>
Total	<u>3,482</u>	<u>20,544</u>			

Appendix I

Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics — Monthly and Yearly Comparison (OPP Jurisdiction) 1976 1977 1978 On Highways

Month	M.V. Accidents			Fatal Accidents			Persons Killed			Injury Accidents			Persons Injured		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
January	7559	8514	8341	40	42	40	44	46	46	1373	1923	1644	2122	3078	2560
February	5963	5932	5008	35	36	43	39	42	51	1242	1231	1134	2000	2076	1782
March	5283	4880	5005	47	53	24	67	63	26	1101	1170	1158	1699	1883	1909
April	4008	4196	4015	54	43	46	69	45	50	1092	1225	1090	1754	2027	1698
May	4915	5103	5216	71	64	60	92	73	67	1459	1619	1529	2244	2625	2543
June	5608	5728	5844	78	82	84	104	100	94	1718	1829	1801	2724	2965	2926
July	6866	6956	6946	107	88	106	126	111	127	2085	2295	2194	3435	3903	3867
August	6508	6738	6762	105	95	98	131	116	119	2059	2064	2119	3332	3491	3544
September	5702	5977	6308	77	62	77	91	77	97	1643	1780	1942	2565	2954	3190
October	6256	6122	5960	62	77	77	77	96	96	1711	1640	1665	2666	2629	2690
November	6376	7321	7001	64	60	64	82	70	82	1508	1747	1752	2374	2764	2665
December	8417	8379	8349	74	65	56	90	79	68	1807	1696	1822	2800	2685	2914
TOTALS	73461	75846	74755	814	767	775	1012	918	923	18798	20219	19850	29715	33080	32288
% Change*	-4.0	+3.2	-1.4	-17.2	-5.8	+1.0	-15.5	-9.3	+0.5	-14.9	+7.6	-1.8	-16.2	+11.4	-2.4

*Percent Change Over Previous Year

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R. F. Egan, Chairman

A. Perik, Administration Officer

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal police forces in their negotiations during 1978.

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 help improve the long-term effectiveness of policing in Ontario.

The names of the part-time arbitrators on the register in 1978 are:

Professor G. W. Adams
Dr. A. P. Aggarwal
Professor P. G. Barton
Mr. Kevin Burkett
Ms. Gail Brent
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 His Honour Judge Philip G. Givens, Mr. D. R. Latten, Mr. L. H. Langlois 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. The Arbitration Commission has now arranged to have available to those requesting conciliation the 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:

Barrie
 Belleville
 Bradford
 Brantford
 Brockville
 Cobourg
 Collingwood
 Fergus
 Haldimand-Norfolk
 Halton Regional
 Innisfil Township
 Leamington
 Listowel
 Meaford
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Michipicoten
 Midland
 Mitchell
 North Bay
 Parry Sound
 Peel Regional
 Peterborough
 Shelburne
 Stratford
 Sudbury

Mr. Scott was appointed to act as the conciliation officer in 24 of the above mentioned conciliation hearings. It is interesting to note that of the 25 conciliation hearings held during 1978, only 4 disputes went on to arbitration. This record clearly demonstrates that the conciliation process can be of invaluable help to parties who are seriously attempting to reach an agreement through collective bargaining.

The arbitrations processed through the Commission in 1978, are similarly listed below. 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.

Arbitrations processed for the year 1978

Place	Arbitrator	Date of award	Dispute
Ingersoll	G. G. Brent	Feb. 14, 1978	Interest
Lindsay	A. P. Aggarwal	Mar. 10, 1978	Interest
Brockville	J. W. Samuels	Apr. 12, 1978	Interest
Sault Ste. Marie	A. P. Aggarwal	Apr. 17, 1978	"Rights"
Collingwood	K. P. Swan	May 1, 1978	Interest
Sault Ste. Marie	P. G. Barton	June 1, 1978	Interest
Niagara Region	P. G. Barton	July 20, 1978	"Rights"
Kingston	P. G. Barton	July 28, 1978	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto Uniformed Members	J. W. Samuels	Aug. 10, 1978	Interest Interim Award
Peterborough	J. W. Samuels	Aug. 11, 1978	"Rights"
Stratford	G. G. Brent	Aug. 17, 1978	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto Uniformed Members	J. W. Samuels	Sept. 13, 1978	Interest
Guelph	P. G. Barton	Oct. 18, 1978	Interest
London	K. M. Burkett	Oct. 23, 1978	Interest
Red Rock	A. P. Aggarwal	Oct. 31, 1978	Interest
Durham Regional	P. G. Barton	Oct. 30, 1978	"Rights"
Stratford	A. P. Aggarwal	Nov. 13, 1978	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	G. G. Brent	Nov. 13, 1978	"Rights"
Belleville	P. G. Barton	Nov. 14, 1978	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	G. G. Brent	Nov. 22, 1978	"Rights"
Brockville	P. G. Barton	Dec. 29, 1978	Interest

The administrative arrangements for the arbitration hearings are made by the Arbitration Commission. Other duties and functions that have been carried out by the Commission include the establishment of forms to be used by the parties whenever they require arbitration or conciliation services as well as prescribing procedures for conducting arbitration hearings.

Public Safety Division

Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister

F. L. Wilson, O.C., 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

J. R. Bateman, Fire Marshal

A. C. Williams, Deputy 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 107 include:

- Fire Investigation Services
- Statistical Services
- Technical Services
- Consulting Services
- Fire Advisory Services
- Ontario Fire College
- Public Information Services
- Administrative Services

Fire Investigation Services

The investigation into fires not only leads 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 1978, 131 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 \$500,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions.

In 1978, investigations of 1,960 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compares with 1,844 in 1977 — an overall increase of 6.3%.

The decrease, by type of fire, in 1978 over 1977 was 20.06% for suspicious fires and 2.20% for fatal fires. (The decrease in suspicious fires results from more precise screening of requests.)

Compared to 1977, there were 36.49% less large loss fires and explosions investigated in 1978 — 74 to 47. The reason for the large decrease is because of the change in large loss fires from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

Of 1,627 suspicious fires investigated in 1978, 1,247 were found to be of incendiary origin, 144 were accidental, and 336 were of undetermined cause. Criminal charges laid in 1978 totalled 585.

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 of 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 checks some previously inspected installations approved this year (41.3%) is down, substantially from 1977. This is probably a result of the number of new installers who made minor errors of installations. Two Lightning Rod Inspectors inspected 363 new installations, of which 150 were approved. Seven installations were re-inspected, and all were approved.

The staff encourages municipal fire departments to minimize the change of fire occurring in their communities by making fire prevention inspections and advising what corrective measures are needed where hazards are found. In 1978, of the 597 fire departments in the Province, 253 reported they made 282,895 inspections.

Compared with 1977, there was a 26.5% increase in the number of departments reporting on their fire prevention program, and a 23.7% increase in the number of fire prevention inspections conducted.

Hotels which are required to be licensed under The Tourism Act and not licensed by The Liquor Licence Board of Ontario, are inspected by the Office of the Fire Marshal for compliance with The Hotel Fire Safety Act 1971 and Regulation 366/71. In 1978, visits to hotels to conduct inspections, follow-up to inspections, or advisory, totalled 1,061. 501 Notices of non-compliance Work Orders were issued in 1978.

The role of Consulting Services is to advise ministries and provincial agencies on matters relating to building design and construction, which is 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, hotels, colleges and universities, and major projects supported by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

In addition, staff members have participated 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.

ONTARIO FIRE COLLEGE

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.

At the Ontario Fire College in Gravenhurst, training for officers or potential officers of municipal fire departments continued during the academic year 1978 from January 23 to December 8. During that period, 394 students enrolled in the Fire Protection Technology Course. This course is 15 weeks in length, permitting three full courses to be conducted. Enrolment for each course unit is restricted to 40 students. The purpose of the course is to provide academic study and practical experience to improve the skills of officers in fire prevention, fire fighting operations and management of fire departments. The course consists of three units of academic study which must be taken over a period of three years or less, with a minimum of one complete unit being taken each year.

The Fire Prevention Unit includes mathematics, science and report writing; principles of fire prevention and protection features of building design; the preparation and interpretation of building plans; design of fire detection and fire protection equipment; functions of testing laboratories; discussion of fire prevention laws and development of fire prevention programs.

The Fire Fighting Operations Unit consists of a study of the operational responsibilities of a command officer in fire protection, leadership and command functions; pre-fire attack planning; fire crime detection; design and tactical use of fire fighting trucks and preparing the fire department officer for training duties within his own fire department.

The Fire Department Management Unit deals with management and organization; oral and written communications; various acts and codes relating to fire safety; fire department management problems; financial administration; organization and man management; leadership styles; fire department records; decision-making and human relations.

Candidates on course during the year represent 87 fire departments in Ontario and 6 Ontario Government Agencies.

During 1978, 103 students completed course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas. This brings to 865 the number of officers who have graduated since the introduction of the Fire Protection Technology Course in 1967. Of the 394 students trained in 1978, there were 72 new student applications accepted and 291 students who will return in 1979.

Regional Training

Regional Fire Training Schools of five-day duration were conducted by OFM in 1978 in Prescott and Russell, Durham, Elgin, Haldimand-Norfolk, Perth, Oxford, York, Renfrew, Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, Essex and Simcoe. Students are invited from the fire departments in the country, 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 457 students received certificates after completing the course.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1978 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. Five such schools were conducted in 1978 in the following counties, regions or districts: Kent — Frontenac, Lennox and Addington — Bruce — Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry and Huron. A total of 188 students completed the course and received their certificates.

During 1978, the OFM staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, in 3-hour units of instruction, to 7,000 fire fighters of newly organized fire departments in their own municipal departments.

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 requisition 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 1978, there were 878 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 supplies in 1978 was 867,428. All 720 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 12,014 audiences and viewed by more than 450,000.

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 and communities in improving the effectiveness of their prevention and fire fighting services and where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise in the establishment of such service.

They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. The advisory service includes conducting selection boards for fire department officers and providing technical advice regarding fire department management and operations.

On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisers study 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 these surveys, including recommendations for improvement, are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 792 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 13,263 recommendations. To date, 54% 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: 2 in conducting promotional examinations or selection boards; 52 in fire departments organized or reorganized; 770 in advice to municipal councils; 721 in advising fire department chiefs; and 316 in special training and lectures conducted.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 45 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 11 Emergency Fire Service plans during the year. A Mutual Fire Aid System was established in the District of Manitoulin in 1978.

There was a significant increase in the program to provide fire protection in unorganized communities in the North. The program, which is conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of Northern Affairs who selects communities and provides funds for the purchase of fire fighting equipment, enables the Office of the Fire Marshal to organize fire protection teams

for areas that would otherwise be without fire protection.

The Advisory Services Section prepares apparatus and equipment specifications, receives, tests and distributes the equipment. An agreement is made between the Office of the Fire Marshal and the people of the community whereby the fire protection team agrees to maintain the equipment and the OFM agrees to provide training and advice regarding fire protection. Activity in this connection increased from 146 instances where communities were assisted in 1977 to 470 in 1978.

The Advisers are assisting the Statistical Section in the field education of fire department personnel in completing Fire Loss Reports. When errors are found in reports submitted by fire departments, the Adviser visits the department when he is in the area and assists the Fire Chief in correcting the report.

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 be compatible 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	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	266	34	284	53	323	63	321	32	282	57	277
Attempted Arson	2	1	9	0	3	0	2	0	6	1	8
Conspiracy to Commit Arson.	0	0	4	0	4	3	4	0	0	6	24
Negligently Causing Fire	0	0	2	0	6	1	13	2	4	0	7
Attempt to Defraud.	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	5
Other Fire Crimes	33	8	83	7	39	3	29	6	50	4	45
Totals	303	43	382	60	378	70	371	40	342	69	366

**Technical and Consulting Services
Record of Building Plans Reviewed**

Classification	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Schools	386	601	601	681	1,065
Hospitals	416	419	361	345	343
Community & Social Services	118	148	159	172	272
Universities & Colleges	124	84	102	80	150
Ontario Government Buildings.	50	50	25	47	26
Hotels.	1,016	1,351	1,206	667	1,004
Totals	2,092	2,653	2,454	1,992	2,860

Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancies	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Assembly.	25,718	25,297	29,306	25,013	26,174
Institutional.	6,413	6,844	5,958	5,286	5,554
Residential.	169,194	161,873	137,406	119,182	158,112
Business and Personal Service.	20,581	21,534	23,718	19,446	24,289
Mercantile	42,697	38,723	40,845	30,887	31,255
Industrial.	40,197	33,679	34,359	28,815	37,511
Totals	304,800	287,950	271,592	228,629	282,895

**Fire Advisory Services
Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys**

Surveys	1964-73	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Totals
Surveys Conducted	637	39	24	28	25	15	768
Recommendations Made	10,599	802	518	619	487	238	13,263
Recommendations Accepted	6,184	445	221	214	85	36	7,185
Percentage of Acceptances	58%	55%	43%	43%	17%	15%	54%

County, District and Regional Mutual Fire and Activations

	1967-74	1975	1976	1977	1978	Totals
	314	30	32	38	22	436

**Public Information Services
Record of Literature Distribution**

Type of Literature	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Information	29,369	21,050	24,033	27,638	26,130
Fire Prevention	693,404	658,257	729,400	864,200	838,000
Technical	1,301	830	757	950	898
Legal	445	180	1,287	1,631	1,525
Instructional	5,168	150	275	975	875
Totals	720,687	680,467	755,752	895,394	867,428

Fire Loss Statistics 1978

Property Fire Record for the year 1978		Five-Year Average Property Fire Record for years 1974-78	
Number of Fires	25,190	Number of Fires	24,238
Total Fire Loss	\$182,201,419	Total Fire Loss	\$148,486,394

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1978	121	85	40	246	2.9	*
1977	113	63	62	238	2.8	3.47
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

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
1978	25,190	302.2	*
1977	24,610	292.4	316.9
1976	23,109	284.2	302.9
1975	23,913	290.7	330.5
1974	24,367	301.0	328.6

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
1978	\$182,201,419	\$21.58	*
1977	156,676,624	18.61	\$24.49
1976	143,102,417	17.60	21.63
1975	131,552,081	15.99	20.07
1974	128,899,427	15.93	19.10

Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada.

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.

Office of the Chief Coroner

H. B. Cotnam, M.D., Chief Coroner
R. C. Bennett, M.D., Deputy Chief Coroner

The objectives of the Office of the Chief Coroner are to investigate all sudden and unnatural deaths and, in conjunction with related activities, to use the knowledge gained to promote better health and safety for the citizens of Ontario.

The nine major functions of the Office of the Chief Coroner are:

- Coroners Investigations
- Inquests and Jury Recommendations
- Educational Courses
- Metro Toronto Despatch Office and Coroners Courts
- Provincial Morgue
- Research and Liaison
- General Inspector of Anatomy
- Human Tissue Gift Act Programme
- Public Education

Coroners Investigations

The Coroners System in Ontario is responsible for the investigation of all deaths reportable to a coroner as defined in The Coroners Act, 1972, 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.

At the present time, all coroners in Ontario are practicing medical doctors, appointed by Order-in-Council. The province is therefore in the enviable position of having a one hundred percent medical coroners system, which is not true in most other 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.

There are 385 of these local coroners. They conducted more than 27,000 investigations in 1978. Working with pathologists, police, fire investigators and many other experts, they complete their investigations and determine if an inquest is necessary. Their reports are reviewed, compiled for statistics and filed in the Office of the Chief Coroner.

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 related to sudden or traumatic deaths become known to the coroner during his investigation, he can provide warnings to the public of hazards to be encountered during the course of their daily lives. This they do frequently when an inquest is not deemed to be necessary.

In addition to the investigation of deaths, conducting inquests and informing the public of their findings, coroners also must certify that there are no reasons for further investigation regarding all bodies to be cremated or shipped out of Ontario. The number of cremations in Ontario is shown in Appendix F.

Full-time Regional Coroners have been appointed in six of the eight regions into which the province is divided for administration of the system. It is expected that a seventh will soon be appointed. Regional Coroners review all reports and assist the Chief Coroner in the supervision of the local coroners. They also participate in complex or lengthy investigations and inquests. A summary of coroners activities is given in Appendix A.

Inquests

Local coroners, the Chief Coroner or the Minister may order an inquest into any death. Other than those which are mandatory under The Coroners Act, which will be discussed later, inquests are held in cases where it is necessary to establish who the deceased was, and when, where, how and by what means the death occurred.

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.

Mandatory Inquests

a) *Mining and Construction*

Although inquests have been mandatory under The Mining Act and were frequently held into the circumstances of construction related deaths, an amendment to The Coroners Act which came into effect in the middle of 1978 makes inquests into these cases mandatory. During 1978, inquests were held for 16 mining deaths. The recommendations coming from these inquests will continue to contribute toward preventing similar deaths in the future. Company, union and government officials have co-operated fully in implementing these recommendations.

b) *Deaths in Custody*

Inquests are mandatory under The Coroners Act for all persons who die while in the custody of a peace officer or when they are an inmate at a correctional institution, lock-up or training school. Twenty three deaths in custody occurred in 1978, a decrease of 10 over 1977. Initial investigations by coroners indicate that 11 of the deaths were suicides, 5 were natural and 6 were accidental. The remaining death was the result of injuries received prior to arrest, for which criminal charges were laid against the assailant. Inquests have been held into these custody deaths, or will be concluded early in 1979.

Inquest Jury Recommendations

Recommendations emanating from Coroners' Juries have been pursued by this office since its inception, and, in fact, the Chief Coroner has the responsibility of bringing jury recommendations to the attention of appropriate persons, agencies and departments of governments. A significant amendment to The Coroners Act which came into effect in 1978 confirms that coroners may hold inquests when they feel that the public should be informed of the circumstances of the death and it is expected that the jury may make recommendations directed towards the avoidance of death in similar circumstances.

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 affected would find itself in a most embarrassing position if a second death occurred under similar circumstances, without having remedied the 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 Appendices B and C for statistics of Inquests, Recommendations and Inquests by County or District.

Educational Courses

The annual Educational Course for Coroners was held in October of 1978 in Toronto. Expanded to five days, it was attended by a total of 250 new and experienced coroners, police officers, fire investigators and other specialists involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths.

Regional Meetings for coroners were conducted, and many lectures were given by personnel of this office at the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Fire College and meetings of professional organizations.

Metro Toronto Despatch Office and Coroners Courts

The Despatch Office is manned on a 24 hour, 7 day per week basis by complement of the Office of the Chief Coroner as a central service for coroners in the Metropolitan Toronto area. During 1978, this office processed 6,943 Metro cases. In addition, the Despatch Office staff provide the off-hours contact for all coroners requiring assistance or advice in their investigations.

There were 58 inquests held during the year in the two inquest courtrooms occupying the ground floor level of the George Drew Building. This is the only facility in the province designed and maintained exclusively for coroners' inquests. As required by The Coroners Act, the police department having jurisdiction provides Coroner's Constables to assist in inquests. In the case of coroners' inquests and the courts in Toronto, the City of Toronto, now Metropolitan Toronto, Police Department has staffed the coroners' courts continuously since 1919.

Provincial Morgue

The majority of the approximately 8,500 post mortem examinations ordered by coroners across the province are performed by local hospital pathologists. In the Toronto area most of the post mortem examinations, numbering 1,362 in 1978, are performed in the Provincial Morgue located in the Coroners Building by pathologists from local hospitals. Despatch office personnel supervise and service the Morgue. A few complex cases of identification or homicide are transported to Toronto for examination by the Provincial Forensic Pathologist in the Coroners Building. The proximity of The Centre of Forensic Sciences aids in the investigation of these and many other coroners' cases.

Research and Liaison

The information gathered from all the coroners' investigations over a number of years is available in the Office of the Chief Coroner. Compiled annually into statistical data, it is also possible to extract data for research into deaths in almost any type of population or environment. Personnel from this office use these studies to assist many organizations concerned with the review and prevention of deaths.

During 1978, some of the research and liaison activities of office personnel included working with groups concerned with child abuse, suicide prevention, traffic fatality research and firearm deaths.

a) *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 to 350 cases per million population. Ontario, with a population of approximately eight million, should therefore have about 3,000 cases reported each year.

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

1974	562
1975	769
1976	746
1977	1,045
1978	1,760

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

The great increase in cases reported in 1978 probably reflects an improvement in the reporting of cases by physicians 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 Office of the Chief Coroner. 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
1978	6
	<hr/>
	Total 162

The average number of deaths per year over the last sixteen years is ten. The sex incidence was eighty-two males and eighty 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	95
One to two years	33
Two to three years	17
Three to four years	13
Over four years	4
	<hr/>
	Total 162

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 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	9
III. Investigation and inquest only	48
IV. Investigation and Inquest and charges laid	3
V. Investigation or Inquest and perpetrator committed to mental institution, or referred for psychiatric treatment	10
VI. Investigation and/or Inquest and Convictions	48
VII. Charges laid and cases still pending before the Courts	6
Total	162

During 1978, Bill 114, An Act to revise the Child Welfare Act, was introduced in the Legislature. It received third reading on December 12, 1978, and Royal Assent on December 15, 1978. Section 49 (1) deals with the reporting of child abuse cases.

b) *Suicides*

The Office of the Chief Coroner has been studying suicides and advising suicide prevention organizations for many years. The results of this study, now in its fourteenth year, are shown in Appendix D.

c) *Traffic Fatalities*

During 1978, the Office of the Chief Coroner and The Centre of Forensic Sciences co-operated with the Traffic Injury Research Foundation in a drug and alcohol screening programme for all drivers and pedestrians killed in motor vehicle accidents. The results of coroners' and police investigations were compiled in this office with the toxicological analyses on a total of 1,005 cases. This programme will be completed March 31, 1979, following which the final report will be made available.

d) *Deaths by Firearms*

Deaths caused by firearms of all types has been of particular interest to the Chief Coroner for a number of years. Appendix E is a compilation of the statistics of deaths using firearms in suicides, accidents and homicides for the last six years. The introduction of gun control legislation and increased public education and concern should see these numbers changing in coming years.

The General Inspector of Anatomy

The Anatomy Act is administered through the Office of the Chief Coroner.

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 in 1978 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-one 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 may carry out the duties outlined in The Anatomy Act.

A lecture on The Anatomy Act is included in the Educational Course for Coroners each year.

An annual meeting was held on February 23, 1979, 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 1978.

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 when and where they were buried or cremated following their use for medical education or scientific research.

Any person wishing to donate his or her body to a School of Anatomy may do so by signing a consent or by consent of their next-of-kin. Bodies are accepted by the Schools for the above purposes, providing they are suitable and there is a need for them.

A Memorial Service is held by each School at the time of burial or cremation. The next-of-kin are notified of the date, time and place of the service and they may attend if they so wish.

Following are some basic statistics which show the numbers of donated and unclaimed bodies processed under The Anatomy Act in 1978, compared with 1977.

I. The total number of bodies provided to the eight Schools of Anatomy in Ontario, and to the Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland:

1977 - 285

1978 - 269

II. The total number of bodies processed other than to Schools of Anatomy:

1977 - 107

1978 - 115

(Buried by Municipalities -
Section 11 of The Anatomy Act)

III. The total number of reported unclaimed bodies which were subsequently reclaimed for burial or cremation:

1977 - 22

1978 - 54

(Section 5 (1) of The Anatomy
Act)

IV. The total number of bodies provided to the Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University, St. John's Newfoundland:

1977 - 7

1978 - 25

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

1977 - 415

1978 - 450

The Human Tissue Gift Act Programme

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, comes 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 purposes such as therapeutic, 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. Each licenced driver has had 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, joints and bones, as well as livers, lungs and other organs on occasion.

In addition, we need approximately 300 whole bodies annually for the eight Schools of Anatomy for medical education or scientific research.

The public attitude has changed 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, to avoid some of this confusion, a new consent form has been designed which will appear in the next printing of the driver's licence, as well as in our brochures and our consent cards for non-drivers.

The new format is as follows:

Consent under the Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971
Check appropriate choice(s)

If you wish to donate your body or parts of your body for humanitarian purposes after death, please complete the consent form below and *leave attached to the licence*.

If you *do not* wish to be a donor, please detach and destroy the consent form.

I, _____ having attained the age of 18 years, consent to the use after my death of:

- I. A. Any needed organs or parts of my body, or
B. Only the following organs or parts of my body,

_____ for transplant, treatment, medical education or research.

- II. C. My whole body by a School of Anatomy for medical education or research.

Signature of Donor

Date

(See Reverse Side)

If you complete choice A or B, your body will be returned to your next-of-kin for burial or cremation.

If you complete choice C, and a School of Anatomy accepts your body, it will be buried or cremated by the School.

Please inform your next-of-kin or executor of your wishes.

For further information regarding human tissue donations, please write to:

Dr. H. B. Cotnam
Chief Coroner for Ontario
Coroners Building
26 Grenville Street
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2G9

Enquiries are now increasing each day, not only from the 4½ million licenced drivers in Ontario, but also from non-drivers and persons who obtain a copy of our explanatory brochure. We also have a consent form for next-of-kin to complete after death, where the deceased has made no prior arrangements.

Since the Act was transferred to the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Chief Coroner has 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. The office has 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 Office of the Chief Coroner answers all enquiries either by telephone or in writing. They are convinced that if they can get the message across to the public showing the great need for tissues and organs, 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. The results have been very encouraging to date. In 1978, telephone enquiries to the office exceeded 1,500 together with an equal number of written enquiries.

With the great assistance of Mr. Sidney Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor in the Ministry, many other important things are being done to promote the donation programme.

A province-wide billboard campaign began January 2, 1979, for two months in Metropolitan Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Guelph, London and Waterloo. It bears the organ retrieval theme: "Help Somebody, Someday".

It is a reminder of the need for donations of human organs and tissues to relieve the suffering of people and prevent needless deaths. This is a part of a continuing public information campaign by the Office of the Chief Coroner.

Four new public service announcements for television together with four audio tape recordings with respect to donations will be available early in 1979.

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 informing them of the need for donations of human organs and tissues. To date, 1,356,000 have been distributed.

This brochure explains in detail how persons may consent to donate their whole bodies or specified parts, 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 through the Office of the Chief Coroner. Brochures have been distributed to the public, as well as to hospital waiting rooms, doctors' offices, organ donor foundations, charitable organizations, driver licencing bureaus, over 200 supermarkets and shopping centres, libraries, police and fire departments, Ontario Government Bookstores and consumer information and publication centres.

The Office of the Chief Coroner 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 in 1978. For example, The Canadian National Institute for the Blind (Ontario Division) received 100 eyes in the month of January 1979. This is the largest number donated in one month in their entire history. They agree 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.

A very important step forwards occurred in 1978 with respect to increasing our supply of pituitary glands. Bill 186, An Act to amend The Coroners Act, 1972, had first reading on November 27, 1978, and third reading on December 8, 1978. It received Royal Assent on December 15, 1978. The amendment reads as follows:

23a.-(1) Any person performing a post mortem examination of a body under the warrant of a coroner may extract the pituitary gland and cause it to be delivered to any person or agency designated by the Chief Coroner for use in the treatment of persons having a growth hormone deficiency.

(2) This section applies where the coroner or person performing the post mortem examination has no reason to believe that the deceased has expressed an objection to his body being so dealt with after his death or that the surviving spouse, parent, child, brother, sister or personal representative objects to the body being so dealt with, and notwithstanding that no consent otherwise required by law is given.

In 1977, a total of 5,703 pituitary glands was harvested throughout Ontario by consent. In 1978, a total of 5,064 was harvested. In spite of these numbers, Ontario is still in a bad deficit position to treat all the pituitary dwarfs we have in this Province. Each patient is only receiving about half the hormone he or she requires each year in order that most receive some hormone. Some must remain on a waiting list.

It is estimated we need double the number of pituitary glands each year in order to provide adequate treatment. It is believed that Bill 186 will greatly increase the number of glands harvested in future.

Public Education

As was discussed earlier in relation to the Human Tissue Gift Act Programme, 1978 saw a continuing increase in public education about activities of the Office of the Chief Coroner. Due in part to that programme, and an ongoing increase in awareness of the Coroners System, this office has received many more requests than ever before for information from interested citizens, students and the media.

The staff of the Office of the Chief Coroner, Regional Coroners and local coroners were called upon many times during 1978 to appear in the media and speak at public meetings. Although time consuming, public education about the Office of the Chief Coroner is considered an important part of its overall activities.

Appendix A

Statistical Summary

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Investigations	26,900	28,000	26,598*	26,985	27,078
Post Mortem Examinations	8,400	8,300	8,777	9,121	9,285
Inquests.	306	327	290	282	254
Cremations.	6,001	6,798	7,259	8,319	9,128
Bodies — Anatomy Act.	454	471	473	415	450

*This total is not comparable with the totals in previous years since a different cut-off date was used beginning in 1976.

1978 Investigations by Type of Death

Natural	22,086
Accidental	3,403
Suicide	1,346
Homicide	192
Non-Coroner's Cases	2
Undetermined	49
Total	<u>27,078</u>

Appendix B

Inquest Statistics — 1978

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	18	54	44	6	4	2
February	22	88	74	10	3	2
March	17	61	31	15	—	1
April	23	73	53	13	4	3
May	22	80	53	14	2	3
June	25	92	60	21	1	4
July	19	74	50	9	1	1
August	14	49	27	7	5	1
September	13	61	35	6	1	2
October	30	106	53	16	3	4
November	26	81	30	6	5	4
December	25	75	34	4	7	1
Total:	254	894	544	127	36	28

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

1. No. of Jury Recommendations implemented from inquests held in 1978 — 544
 2. No. of Jury Recommendations Implemented from inquests held prior to 1978 — 167
 3. No. of Coroners' Recommendations implemented during 1978 without inquests — 31
- Total: 742

Appendix C

Inquests — 1978 — By Counties, Districts, or Regional Municipalities

County, District or Regional Municipality	No. of Inquests
Algoma	5
Brant	1
Bruce	1
Cochrane	6
Dufferin	2
Durham	7
Elgin	1
Essex	4
Frontenac	3
Grey	1
Haldimand-Norfolk	3
Haliburton	1
Halton	3
Hamilton-Wentworth	10
Hastings	2
Huron	—
Kenora	5
Kent	3
Lambton	2
Lanark	—
Leeds & Grenville	—
Lennox & Addington	1
Manitoulin	1
Metropolitan Toronto	61
Middlesex	12
Muskoka	3
Niagara	5
Nipissing	6
Northumberland	2
Ottawa-Carleton	18
Oxford	5
Parry Sound	—
Peel	13
Perth	2
Peterborough	—
Prescott & Russell	—
Prince Edward	1
Rainy River	3
Renfrew	4
Simcoe	7
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	7
Sudbury	10
Temiskaming	4
Thunder Bay	10
Victoria	1
Waterloo	5
Wellington	5
York	8
Total:	254

Appendix D

Suicides by Sex

Ontario 1965 – 1978

Year	Male	%Male	Female	%Female	Total
1978	976	72.5	370	27.5	1,346
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	616	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 – 1978

Age Group	Male		Female		Total for Age Group	% for Age Group
	No.	%	No.	%		
0- 9	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
10-19	77	81.1	18	18.9	95	7.0
20-29	254	78.9	68	21.1	322	23.9
30-39	176	74.8	59	25.1	235	17.5
40-49	177	70.5	74	29.5	251	18.7
50-59	149	63.4	86	36.6	235	17.5
60-69	71	61.2	45	38.8	116	8.6
70-79	50	80.6	12	19.3	62	4.6
80 & over	22	73.3	8	26.7	30	2.2
Totals	976	72.5	370	27.5	1,346	100

Appendix E
Deaths by Firearms

Accidental	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Handguns	2	3	3	3	1	4
Rifles/ Shotguns	31	32	22	13	16	9 6
Not Specified	0	0	0	0	3	2
TOTALS	33	35	25	16	20	21
Suicides						
Handguns	21	34	34	38	33	40
Rifles/ Shotguns	226	274	343	284	360	197 97
Not Specified	23	0	15	19	33	36
TOTALS	270	308	392	341	426	370
Homicides						
Handguns	8	14	18	11	17	14
Rifles/ Shotguns	40	59	58	40	39	29 13
Shotguns and Handguns	0	3	0	0	0	0
Not Specified	8	0	3	5	9	10
TOTALS	56	76	79	56	65	66
Total Firearm Deaths						
Handguns	31	51	55	52	51	58
Rifles/ Shotguns	297	365	423	337	415	235 116
Shotguns and Handguns	0	3	0	0	0	0
Not Specified	31	0	18	24	45	48
TOTALS	359	419	496	413	511	457
Total Suicides — All Means	1,078	1,293	1,277	1,239	1,382	1,346
Suicides by Firearms	270	308	392	341	426	370
% Firearm Deaths	25%	24%	31%	28%	31%	28%
Total Homicides — All Means	174	164	203	178	194	192
Homicides by Firearms	56	76	79	56	65	67
% Firearm Deaths	32%	46%	39%	31%	33%	35%

Appendix F

Cremations in Ontario — 1978

Toronto Crematorium	628
St. James Crematorium, Toronto	1,630
Prospect Crematorium, Toronto	552
Mount Pleasant Crematorium, Toronto	714
Riverside Crematorium, Weston	1,233
Westminster Crematorium, Willowdale	436
Hamilton Mausoleum and Crematory	941
Woodland Crematorium, London	275
Mount Pleasant Crematorium, London	222
Pinecrest Crematorium, Ottawa	730
Beechwood Crematorium, Ottawa	506
Park Lawn Crematorium, Sudbury	279
Sault Ste. Marie Crematorium	95
Riverside Crematorium, Thunder Bay	150
Highland Park Crematorium, Peterborough	263
Victoria Memorial Crematorium, Windsor	217
City of Waterloo (Parkview) Crematorium	<u>257</u>
Total:	9,128

Centre of Forensic Sciences

D. M. Lucas, Director
H. J. Funk, Deputy Director

The purpose of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and other official investigative agencies. Not only are scientific analyses performed and the examinations interpreted but physical objects and materials are also evaluated. These functions are vital to the proper administration of justice.

The services of the Centre are provided at no cost to official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. The services are toxicological, biological, chemical, mechanical and electrical analyses, as well as firearm, toolmark and document examinations and specialized photography. Research is continually conducted to improve and expand these services. Educational programmes and materials are provided to the service users to increase their awareness of the Centre's capabilities and of the limitations of the services available.

The Centre is organized into 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, as are botanical materials in the form of wood chips, plants and plant products.

Chemistry Section

Paints, glass, soil, petroleum products, explosives, metals and a wide variety of other materials are analyzed by this section. In addition, metallurgical, electrical and engineering studies of mechanical and material failures are performed.

Document Section

The staff of this section examines and compares typewritten, 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 a variety of writing materials and instruments.

The Provincial Fraudulent Cheque File is maintained by this section.

Firearms Section

This section examines bullets, cartridge cases and firearms of every description. It also receives tissue and clothing for the purpose of determining the distance from which a gun was fired. Additionally, this section examines tools and marks made by them.

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 audio-visual aids for training and educational purposes are also important functions.

Toxicology Section

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

TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Blood

Currently we are using the ABO, PGM, AK, EAP, Hp and EsD grouping systems on blood stains to include or eliminate a possible donor of the blood. Work is continuing to increase our capabilities toward the ultimate goal of individualizing the source of body fluids, particularly blood.

A preliminary study of the HLA grouping system in blood stains was completed and has been submitted for publication. This system exhibits tremendous potential for individualizing blood stains but considerably more work needs to be done before it can be applied to case work.

A correlation study of the Lewis factor in blood as it relates to secretor status continued. Once this correlation is reliably established it will be useful in the examination of materials collected from a deceased in a sex-related murder.

To increase our efficiency an assessment of the possibilities of grouping a single blood specimen in several systems simultaneously was begun.

The work on further subdividing the PGM grouping system using iso-electric focusing continued.

Hair

The Centre is collaborating with RCMP laboratories in standardizing the microscopic examination and reporting of findings on human scalp hair. It is also anticipated that we will be able to expand our current PGM grouping capabilities to the grouping of hair root sheaths. The application of the "Slow-Poke" reactor to the comparative chemical analysis of hair is being reviewed in conjunction with a joint study with the F.B.I. Laboratory.

Drugs in Traffic Fatalities

In cooperation with the Chief Coroner's office and the Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada, a major project was started in April 1978 to determine the degree of involvement of drugs in victims of traffic accidents in Ontario. While this project will not be completed until mid-1979, the preliminary results indicate that, with the exception of alcohol, cannabinoids (constituents of marijuana and hashish) or their metabolites are the most frequently detected drugs in traffic fatalities. This project constitutes a first study of this type conducted in Canada.

Cannabinoids

A great deal of work was applied to the development of an analytical procedure for the detection of cannabinoids in blood and urine specimens. The evaluation of the radioimmunoassay for "screening" urine samples, started in 1977, was continued and a column chromatographic-mass spectrometric procedure was developed for the measurement of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in blood specimens. These new procedures were partially evaluated on "controlled" specimens obtained as a result of a clinical study which involved smoking marijuana of known THC content and collection of blood and urine samples at pre-determined time intervals.

Although much more research is still needed in this increasingly important area, the preliminary knowledge gained made it possible to apply these procedures to selected casework in 1978, making the Centre the first forensic laboratory in Canada to offer this service.

Narcotics

The use of radioimmunoassay for "screening" of urine specimens for morphine and cocaine metabolites was evaluated and found suitable for application to casework.

These procedures have increased our capability for detection of these two drugs. The development of similar methodology for the detection and quantitation of these two drugs in blood specimens is in progress.

Drug Detection and Quantitation

Evaluation of semi-automated gas chromatographic equipment for screening blood and urine for a wide variety of drugs was mainly completed and applied to casework in 1978, increasing the sensitivity for the detection of various drugs. With this technique it is possible to "screen", on the average, 15 samples of blood or urine (2 ml of each) for about 100 different drugs in one working day.

An evaluation of this equipment for the quantitation of drugs in blood specimens was begun at the end of the year. It is anticipated that the use of this equipment will improve the accuracy and reproducibility of the results for some common drugs such as diazepam, amitriptyline and propoxyphene.

High Pressure Liquid Chromatography was applied to selected problems and an appraisal is still in progress. The preliminary results are very encouraging for the analysis of some drugs which were formerly very difficult to detect in body specimens. It appears that this relatively new technique will find full-time application in casework.

Gunshot Residues

The evaluation of new methods for the collection of gunshot residues from hands or clothing and preparation of the samples for analysis by SEM was continued. These methods appear promising for expanding our capabilities of detecting these residues. Antimony and Barium are now being routinely analysed by Flameless Atomic Absorption.

Fracture Surfaces

The Scanning Electron Microscope has been found to be very useful in physically matching fracture surfaces. This is now a routine method of examination.

Automotive Paint

The cooperation of provincial, municipal and regional police forces is gratefully acknowledged in collecting hundreds of automobile paint samples. These samples together with samples collected by the Centre staff are being coded according to make, model and year.

Soil and Glass

An investigation of the application of X-ray fluorescence to the chemical analysis of glass and soil samples was initiated with a view to increasing specificity and reducing analysis time for these samples. A study on the analysis of soil by neutron activation was continued.

Explosives

The application of High Pressure Liquid Chromatography to the identification of explosive residues continued with special emphasis on the new types of sensitizers being employed with common blasting agents.

Tires

Tests were performed using a passenger vehicle equipped with radial tires with one tire severely underinflated or completely deflated to determine the driver feel and handleability of the vehicle and the amount of tire damage sustained in relation to the distance travelled. This was a valuable experience for the tire examiners and further testing with different variables is scheduled for 1979.

Voice Identification

The Centre's studies of voice identification are not currently sufficiently advanced for utilization in judicial hearings.

Technical Publications

"Disulfiram: Comments on Detection in Post-Mortem Blood", J. Wells and E. Koves, *Journal of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science* 11, No. 3, Sept. 1978.

"Laboratory Aids for the Investigator", Third Edition.

Staff Training and Development

1978 saw the completion of the training of additional document and firearm examiners and the commencement of the training of a photographer. A number of the staff took university and in-service courses in order to improve their technical, communication and/or management qualifications. Members of the staff attended and made technical presentations at ten scientific conferences dealing directly with subjects of interests to the Centre.

The Centre's staff actively participated in professional associations. D. M. Lucas was President of the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors and Chairman of the Committee on Alcohol and Drugs of the National Safety Council (U.S.A.). G. Cimbura was a member of the Drug Advisory Committee of the Ontario College of Pharmacists and was 2nd Vice-President of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science. R. Hallett was a member of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Alcohol and Drugs, U.S. National Safety Council and the Breath Testing Committee, Canadian Society of Forensic Science. R. Charlebois continued to be Honorary Secretary, Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences. D. W. Robinson was the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Society of Forensic Toxicologists. E. A. Anderson was Past-President of the Association of Firearms and Toolmark Examiners. B. Dixon was elected Chairman of the Chemistry Section of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science. J. Bortniak was Secretary of the Biology Section of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science and also served on the Board of Directors.

Educational Programs

Lecturers, workshops and seminars conducted by the Centre's staff were included in programs organized by the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Provincial Police Training and Development Centre, the Metropolitan Toronto Police College, Peel Regional Police, Forensic Pathology, the Ontario Fire College, Crown Attorneys, the Upper Canada Bar Association, the University of Ottawa, the University of Toronto, Seneca College, The Ministry of Natural Resources and Ontario Hydro. In addition, one-day seminars were given at the Centre in connection with the Criminal Investigation Courses and Identification Courses at the Ontario Police College and a one-day seminar was conducted for the members of the O.P.P. Criminal Investigation Branch.

Six two-week Breathalyzer courses were held. They were attended by one hundred and eighty students from the Ontario Provincial Police, Municipal Police Forces and the Canadian Forces Security and Intelligence Branch. The requests for service in this area are rapidly increasing.

Tours of the Centre for senior secondary school students and other post-secondary groups were reinstated this year. University students were trained to act as tour guides. The program for developing display materials for these tours was completed this year.

Case Data

Table I shows a comparison of cases reported and items examined for 1978 and 1977. Although the total number of cases was almost the same, the workload, as indicated by the number of items examined, increased by about 15%. The staff decreased during the year by about 1%. As a result, the average number of cases per technical staff was 110 and the average cost per case was \$266.

The substantial increase in items in Toxicology in spite of a slight reduction in cases was due to the increased work associated with the traffic fatality project. The decrease in the number of cases reported and items examined in Biology was due in part to the increased work required on many cases by the additional blood group systems being identified. The reduction in cases in Photography is not significant since case work represents only a small proportion of the workload in this section. The large increase in items in Documents was a result of several major cases each requiring the examination of 600 — 700 items. The increased interest on the part of the police in the capabilities of the Fraudulent Cheque File is indicated by the substantial increase in submissions to it.

Cases and items 1977 -- 1978

Section	Source	Cases		%	Items		%
		1977	1978		1977	1978	
Biology	Metro	381	328				
	O.P.P.	186	220				
	Mun. P.D.	399	354				
	Pathologists	3	3				
	Others	14	15				
	Total	<u>983</u>	<u>920</u>	-6	<u>10,584</u>	<u>8,810</u>	-17
Chemistry	Metro	179	194				
	O.P.P.	363	429				
	Mun. P.D.	483	478				
	Pathologists	-	7				
	Others	262	255				
	Total	<u>1,287</u>	<u>1,363</u>	6	<u>5,353</u>	<u>5,474</u>	2
Document	Metro	231	245				
	O.P.P.	172	182				
	Mun. P.D.	544	501				
	Pathologists	-	-				
	Others	123	113				
	Total	<u>1,070</u>	<u>1,041</u>	-3	<u>17,083</u>	<u>22,654</u>	33
Firearms	Metro	187	198				
	O.P.P.	175	204				
	Mun. P.D.	184	179				
	Pathologists	-	1				
	Others	19	19				
	Total	<u>565</u>	<u>601</u>	6	<u>3,351</u>	<u>4,591</u>	37
Photography	Metro	24	6				
	O.P.P.	13	7				
	Mun. P.D.	14	21				
	Pathologists	-	-				
	Others	9	2				
	Total	<u>60</u>	<u>36</u>	-40	<u>249</u>	<u>243</u>	-2
Toxicology	Metro	287	311				
	O.P.P.	791	768				
	Mun. P.D.	531	654				
	Pathologists	2,410	2,264				
	Others	85	67				
	Total	<u>4,104</u>	<u>4,064</u>	-1	<u>8,653</u>	<u>10,303</u>	19
Sub-Total	Metro	1,289	1,282				
	O.P.P.	1,700	1,810				
	Mun. P.D.	2,155	2,187				
	Pathologists	2,413	2,275				
	Others	512	471				
	Total	<u>8,069</u>	<u>8,025</u>	-0.5	<u>45,273</u>	<u>52,075</u>	15

<u>Section</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Cases</u>		<u>%</u>	<u>Items</u>		<u>%</u>
		<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>		<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	
Fraudulent Cheques	Metro	593	2,178				
	O.P.P.	479	627				
	Mun. P.D.	1,086	739				
	Pathologists	—	—				
	Others	63	1				
	Total	2,221	3,445	55	7,064	8,826	25
Total Centre	Metro	1,882	3,460				
	O.P.P.	2,179	2,437				
	Mun. P.D.	3,241	2,826				
	Pathologists	2,413	2,275				
	Others	575	472				
	Total	10,290	11,470	11	52,337	60,901	16
Staff Activities							
		1977	1978	%			
	Court Attendances	989	1,125	14			
	Crime Scene Attendances	43	54	26			
	Lectures (hours)	970	1,016	5			
	Vehicle Examinations	66	96	45			
	Miles Travelled	191,662	232,504	21			

Forensic Pathology

J. Hillsdon Smith, M.D., Director

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 in 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 1978, the Coroners Office investigated 27,078 sudden deaths. Of this number, they ordered 9,285 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 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

The position of Deputy Director remains unfilled.

An assistant forensic photographer joined the staff during October 1978.

Educational

During the year two Forensic Pathology Seminars were held:

1. An Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, March 6 through 8, attended by 93 pathologists from the Province. Twenty-four hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario, U.S.A. and the United Kingdom. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 389 pages was issued to each of the participants.
2. November 13 through 23, attended by 88 senior police investigators from police departments across Canada. A total of 72 hours of tuition was provided by lecturers from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 877 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 a Seminar on Identification in Mass Disasters at Calgary, the Medical Jurisprudence Section of the Ontario Medical Association, Fire Investigators Course, Arnprior, the Aylmer Police College based Identification Officers course, and the Federation of Law Societies of Canada Evidence Program.

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 three trainees in pathology from the University of Manitoba and McMaster University, together with six medical students from the University of Toronto, McMaster University and one dental student from the University of Toronto.

These elective periods often provide the first and only exposure of medical undergraduates to the field of forensic pathology.

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

Research

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

The use of the method of superimposition of an unknown skull onto a photograph of a person's head was continued and resulted in 10 positive identifications and 4 exclusions.

The use of stereoscopic x-rays for the localisation of radio-opaque foreign materials was utilised on six occasions.

The comparison of x-rays taken before and after death led to 10 positive identifications in situations where no other method of identification was possible.

The assembly and utilisation of laser beam technology in various aspects of forensic pathology is nearing its final stage and should be in exploratory use by 1979.

Level of Service — 1978

Medicolegal Examinations		171
Autopsies	38 including 15 homicides	
Opinion Cases	114	
Unidentified	5	
Skeletal Remains	14	
Number of microscopic examinations		2,392
Medicolegal photographs for teaching and record purposes		2,889
Number of hours in Court		92
X-rays taken		1,436
Consultations, second opinions for Crown and Defence		131
Number of hours seminar	for	104
	participants	177
Number of hours lecture (additional to seminars)		78
Travelling		
Number of miles travelled by road on Branch business		9,339
Number of miles travelled by air on Branch business		6,000

Ministry Organization

Solicitor General

The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.

Deputy Solicitor General

John D. Hilton, Q.C.

Ministry Secretariat

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

Ontario Police Commission

Chairman: His Honour Judge T. J. Graham

Police Service Advisors

Intelligence Services

Planning and Research

Ontario Police College

Members: Shaun MacGrath

E. D. Bell, Q.C.

Ontario Provincial Police

Administration: Personnel

Staff Services

Special Services

Field Operations: Traffic Operations

Commissioner: H.H. Graham

Deputy Commissioner, Operations: J.L. Erskine

Deputy Commissioner, Services: K.W. Grice

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R. F. Egan, Chairman

A. Perik, Administration Officer

Public Safety Division

Assistant Deputy Minister

Office of the Chief Coroner

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

END