

1979



Office of the Fire Chief
Office of the Chief
Forensic
Centre of Forensic Sciences

70187

NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS **Annual Report
of
The Ministry of the Solicitor General**
Year ending December 31, 1979



R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.



John D. Hilton, Q.C.

The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.

Solicitor General

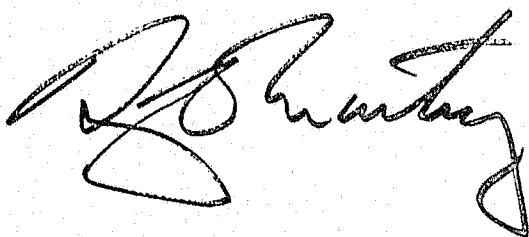
John D. Hilton, Q.C.

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 eighth annual report of the Ministry
of the Solicitor General.

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

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

Annual Report, 1979

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 Legal Services, Policy Development, Strategic Planning, Management Systems, Police Liaison, Communications Policy, Auditing, Human Resources, and Administration. Their functions and activities are 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 establish a project for the processing of public complaints against the Metropolitan Toronto Police and a Bill to amend The Police Act. The Branch also administers the store closing law, and is involved in training and development courses for police officers and fire fighters.

Policy Development & Management Systems Advisor

The Advisor is a member of the Ministry Secretariat reporting to the Deputy Solicitor General. Advice and guidance on matters of policy and their extension into man-

agement systems is provided within the Ontario Police Commission, the Ontario Provincial Police and other areas of the Ministry.

The Advisor represents the Ministry in a number of committees and is responsible for delivering the Ministry's viewpoint on a variety of subjects both within the Government of Ontario as well as with other agencies. The changing needs of society require that policies and procedures be reviewed constantly as well as the need to assess the impact of proposed changes. Furthermore, the delivery of programs in the face of the continuing program of financial constraint must be considered in light of the complexities of multi-tiered government.

Of necessity, the policy development function carries the associated function of planning, both tactical and strategic since the development of policy proposals normally involves the determination of certain principles of operation. Accordingly, the policy development and planning functions usually materialize into new procedures and operational systems. As an example, the Advisor is the Ministry representative on the Inter-ministerial Steering Committee on the Vehicle Registration System Project. This Project is the largest systems project ever undertaken by the Government of Ontario and will take at least three years to develop and implement. The new system being developed provides many of the mechanisms for the introduction of the provisions of The Provincial Offences Act which, with the exception of Part 2, will be proclaimed on March 31st, 1980. Introduction of the provisions of this Act will result in more effective law enforcement and improved utilization of resources.

The fundamental nature of the programs and services provided by this Ministry demand that the resources available be applied in the most effective manner. In view of the significant cost 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. The many public safety programs also receive attention. Early in 1979, it was decided to begin a continuous review of future policing needs; in particular, the type of policing services required in the 1980s. The vehicle for this process was the introduction of strategic planning. By the end of the calendar year, the Ontario Provincial Police were active in this technique and a number of position papers for future planning were in the process of development.

In the fall of 1979, a review of the effect of the demographic trends on our major programs revealed a graphic outline of law enforcement and public safety in the 1980s. Forecasts, comments and opinions were gathered from a number of sources within Canada, the United States and Europe. Significant changes in society's needs and attitudes will add pressure on the law enforcement functions in particular.

Police Liaison Coordinator

The primary task of the Police Liaison Coordinator is to provide advice to the Minister, the Deputy Minister and programme 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 a close liaison with senior O.P.P., regional and municipal police personnel and programme 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 the Solicitor General on the following Ministerial Committees:

- Liaison Group on Law Enforcement and Race Relations (Toronto Social Planning Council and Urban Alliance),
- Child Abuse (lead Ministry—Community and Social Services),
- Crash Rescue (lead Ministry—Transportation and Communications),
- Reduced Travel Speed (lead Ministry—Transportation and Communications),
- A.L.E.R.T. Devices, 24 Hour Licence Suspension (lead Ministry—Attorney General),
- Multi-Cultural Outreach Programme (lead Ministry—Culture and Recreation).

Communications Policy Advisor

The main task of the Communications Policy Advisor is to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister, and Agency Heads on policy and programs 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 communications activities of the Ministry Office, answers public enquiries, liaises with the media, and assists Program Managers in these areas.

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

the Ministry's Educational Subsidy Committee, and is also a member of the Crime Prevention Committee working with the Ontario Chiefs of Police Association.

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.

Availability of the arson investigation motion picture "Torch"—written and produced by the Communications Policy Advisor—was widely promoted during the year. This was done by broad distribution of a descriptive brochure which was produced, and through a sustained effort to inform a variety of official and public interest groups which could benefit from learning more about arson investigation techniques and facilities of the Ministry. Eight prints of the movie were supplied to the Film Library, Office of the Fire Marshal, for distribution in response to many requests for loan to screen it.

A series of television and radio announcements were produced to help the Chief Coroner's Office to inform the public of the need for donations under the Human Tissue Gift Act. They were produced in both the English and French languages and distributed to all 36 television stations and 100 radio stations throughout Ontario. As well, a 20-minute videotape was produced to fully explain the human tissue program. This was given wide exposure, at the Canadian National Exhibition, the Chief Coroner's Annual Conference, and by a number of television stations.

The revised H.T.G.A. brochure/donor-registration cards continued to be distributed to reach as wide an audience as possible of potential donors. As well as being made available in various government offices, hospitals, and libraries throughout the Province, a further 40,000 brochure/cards were distributed through 340 supermarkets and shopping centres. The Communications Advisor also worked during the year on a number of related committees headed by the Chief Coroner, Dr. H. B. Cotnam.

A half-hour videotape was produced to provide T.V. stations with "stock-footage" portraying various activities and services of the Ministry. This material shows actual activities and facilities being used, to generally illustrate news broadcasts referring to the Ministry, but does not show specific news events. The stock-footage will be made available to broadcast news editors across the province to help increase public understanding of our law enforcement and public safety activities.

A series of planning meetings with the Ontario Police Commission resulted in the start of a program aimed at further improving that body's communications with police departments.

A series of announcements about store-closing on Dominion Day and other holiday closing requirements was arranged to over 5,000 retail businesses and establishments in Ontario. The Communications Advisor compiled the Ministry's Annual Report, and was the Ministry Chairman for the United Way Campaign. He was a guest lecturer on the subjects of better communication, clear writing, and government/public relations at a number of police and fire-fighting courses.

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 1979 consisted of eight major audits—three branches of the Ontario Provincial Police, one branch of the Public Safety Division, one branch of the Administration Division, two O.P.P. sponsored Special Constable programs, and an implementation review of the Gun Control Program. In addition, six specific audits of a financial or administrative nature were completed.

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

Human Resources Development Advisor

The Human Resources Development Advisor continued to implement the human resources development, equal opportunity and affirmative action programs in the Ministry. The advisor makes internal policy recommendations to the Deputy Minister, and co-ordinates the design, implementation, and evaluation of these programs and monitors their implementation. The Advisor is a member of the Ministry's Educational Subsidy Committee and as a member of the Secretariat, attends all Secretariat meetings.

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. Task forces, made up of committee members and other interested employees in the Ministry, continued 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. The human resources development section in the three main libraries continued to be updated with new publications. The task forces also concerned themselves with the establishment of bridging jobs (the first bridging position in the Ministry was established in 1979), plus methods of bringing our regional staff into closer communication with the Toronto offices. The public relations task force publicizes the various activities of the Human Resources Development program. Committee and task force members met with the Deputy Minister in 1979 to report on the progress of their activities and to discuss their concerns.

The Human Resources Development office offered an Effective Speaking Course and a Career Development Workshop in 1979. Lunch-hour sessions were also held on topics such as Family Law Reform, Employee Benefits, Credit, and Time Management.

The Advisor visited numerous Detachments and District Headquarters as part of the regional delivery program. She presented workshops for all civilian staff in Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie, as well as assisting in regional information workshops presented by the Affirmative Action Council.

The Human Resources Development office continued to collect and update its data base. An Annual Statistics Report was published which included employee salary distribution, occupational distribution, post-audit monitoring of competitions and staff training and development data. A report was also published on the results of the Employee Information Questionnaire which was conducted in 1978. The report presented the highlights of the findings, some conclusions and recommendations. The office is presently involved in a study on Women in Policing.

The bi-monthly newsletter "The Scanner" continued to be published and distributed in 1979. The newsletter is sent to all employees to ensure that they are aware of the Human Resources Development Program, 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 consultation to managers in relation to staff and 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 Branch

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 all districts and will be managed by the Field Division from next year.

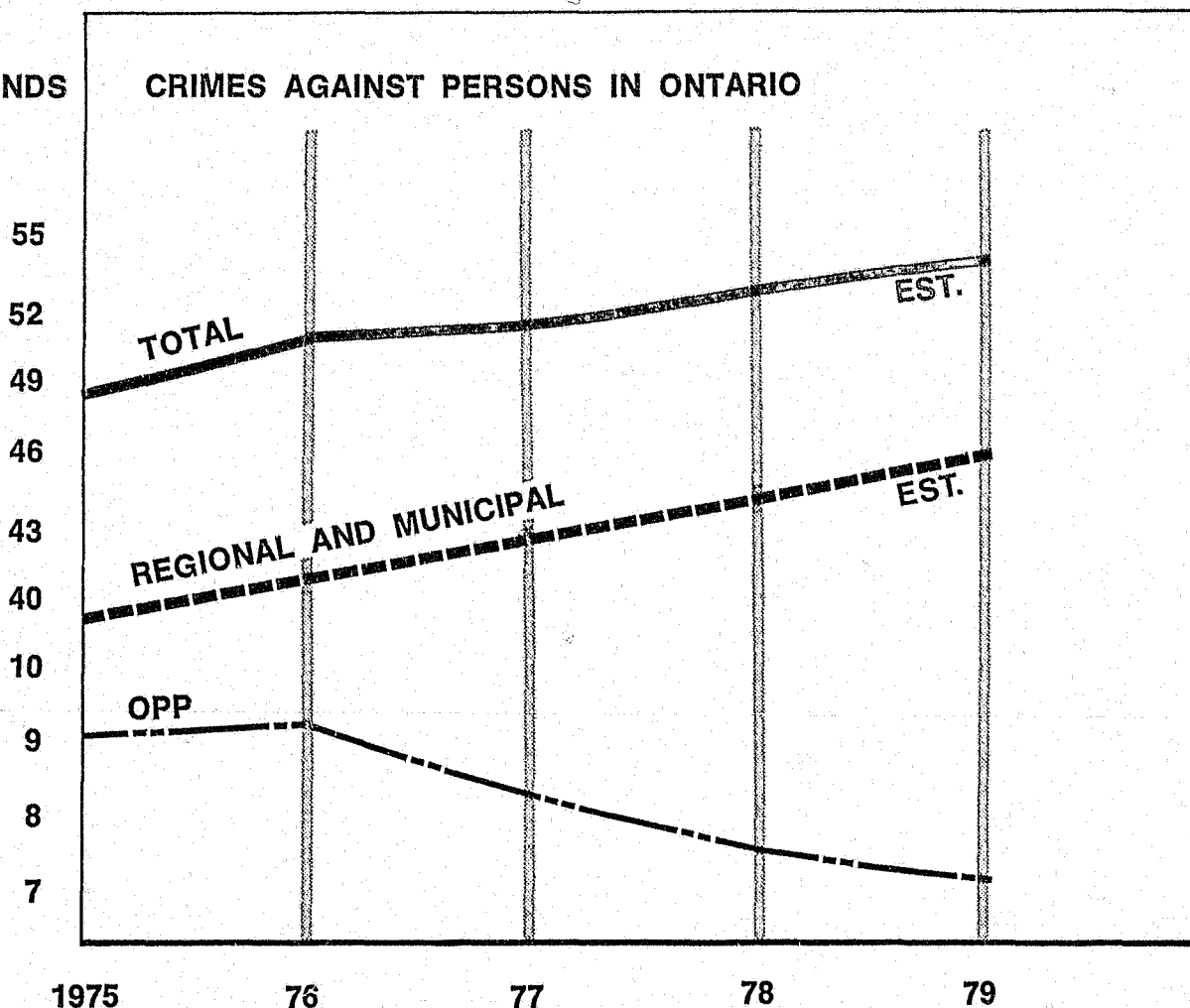
Further extension of the Management by Results (MBR) process was carried out during the year. From the initial experimental stage in 1974, coverage now includes 96.9 percent of the funding level for the Ministry's operations.

The Management Systems Services Section provides systems support, development, and consulting services to the Administrative and Public Safety Divisions in the Ministry. The services are provided on a project basis and include operational and maintenance support to existing computer and manual systems.

THE FOLLOWING CHARTS SHOW THE TRENDS IN CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES (NON-TRAFFIC) AND MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO, THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE, AND REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES, FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS. THESE STATISTICS ARE AS COMPILED BY THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE AND THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION, AND ARE FURTHER EXPLAINED IN SECTIONS OF THIS ANNUAL REPORT DEALING WITH THEIR OPERATIONS.

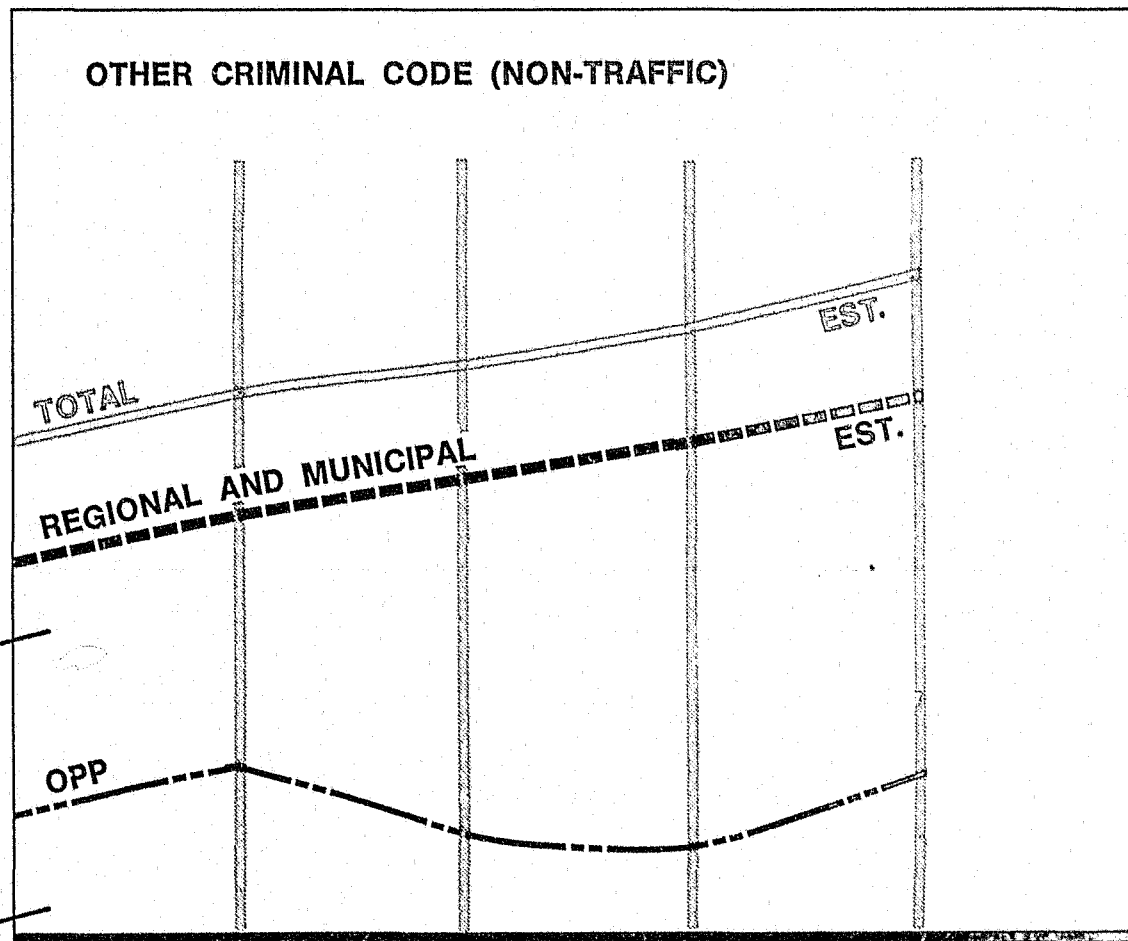
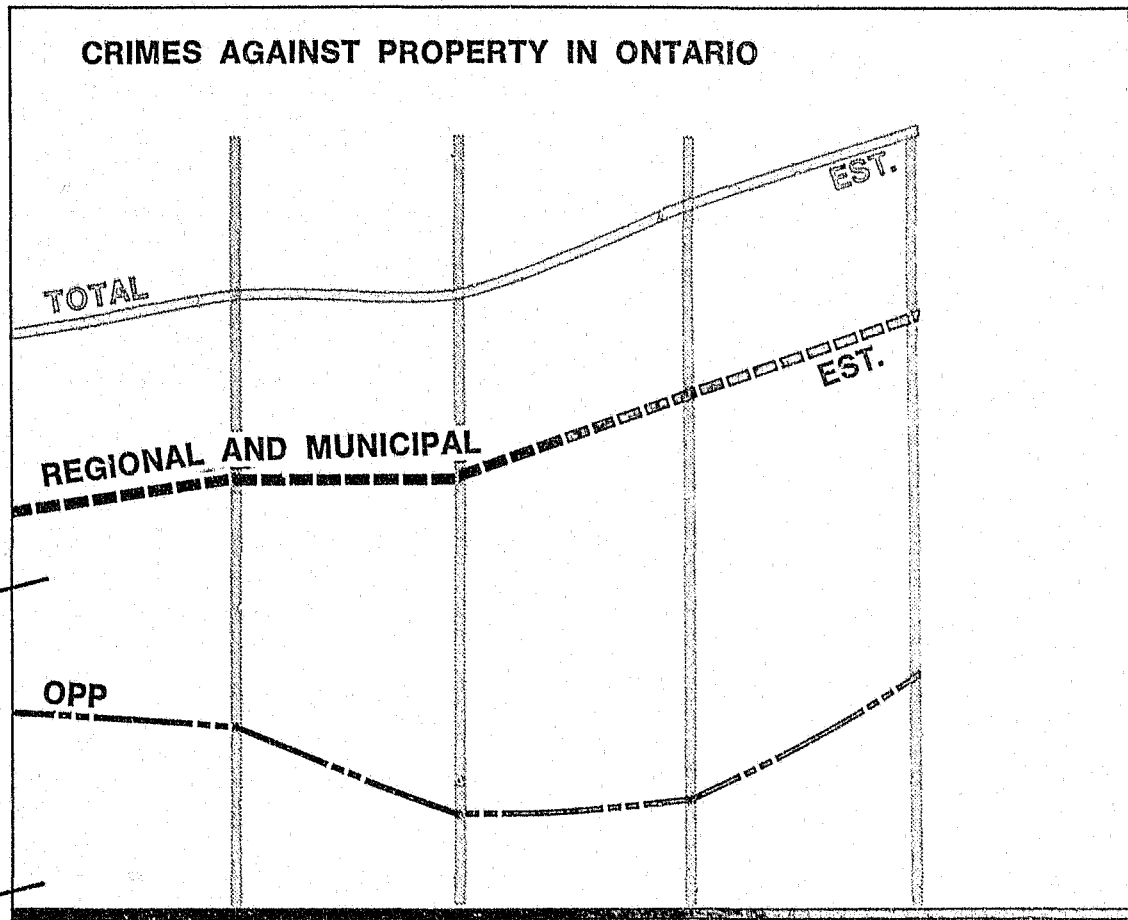
ACTUAL CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES (NON-TRAFFIC)

IN
THOUSANDS

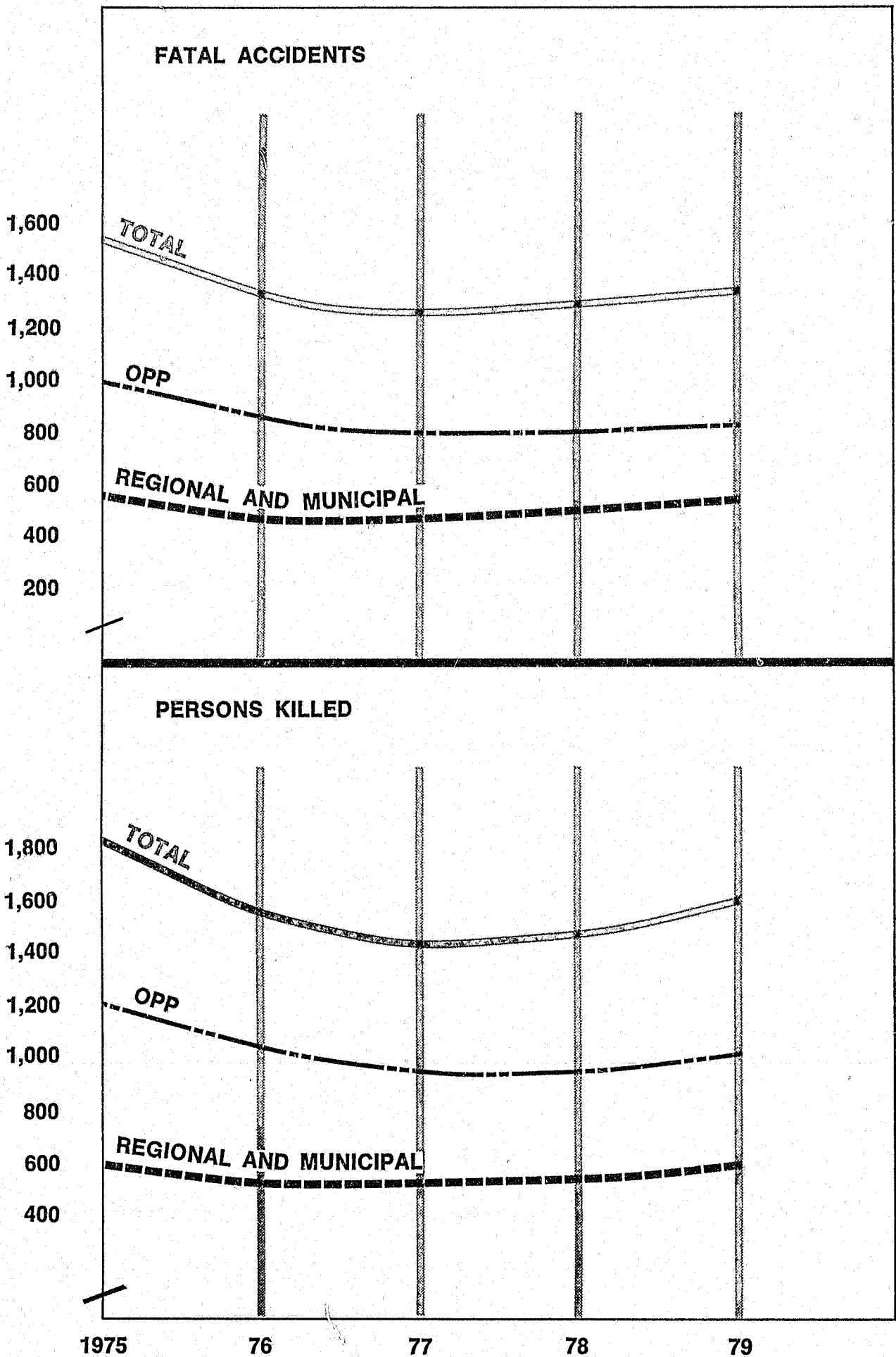


ACTUAL CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES (NON-TRAFFIC)

IN THOUSANDS



MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO

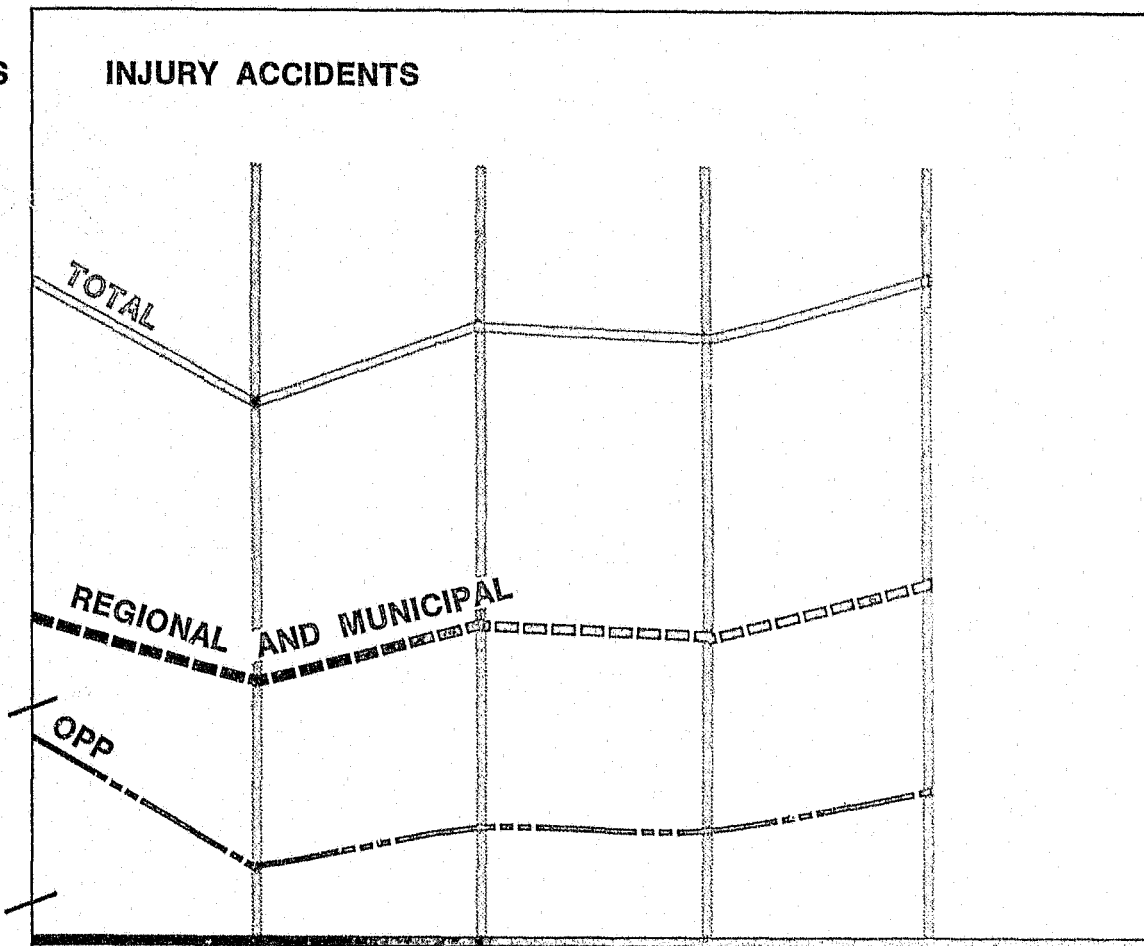


MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO

IN THOUSANDS

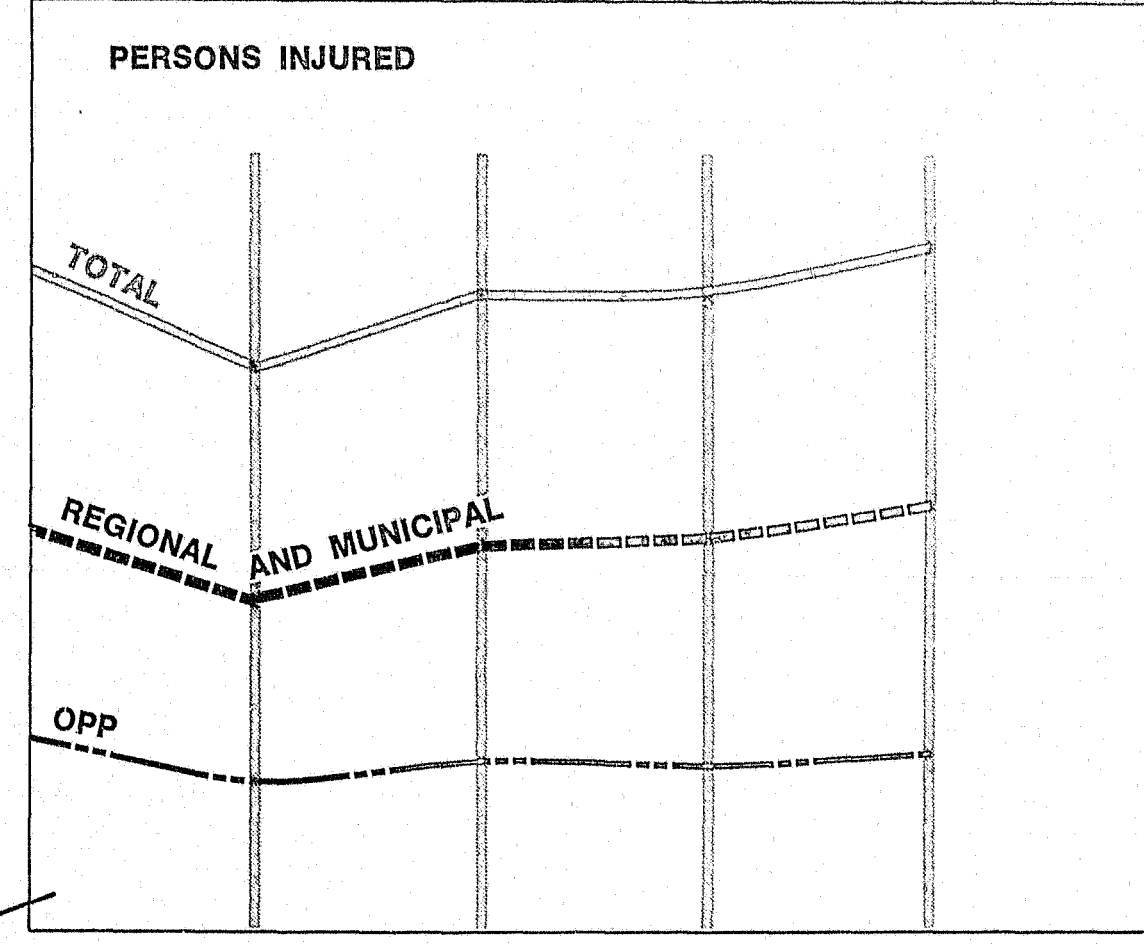
INJURY ACCIDENTS

70
65
60
55
50
45
40
22
20



PERSONS INJURED

110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20



1975

76

77

78

79

Ontario Police Commission

Judge T. J. Graham, Chairman
S. MacGrath, Member
W. T. McGrenere, Q.C., Member

During 1979, Mr. Elmer D. Bell, Q.C., left the Commission as its part-time Member. From 1973 to April, 1978, he also served as Chairman during a period of considerable change in police organization and service. His energetic contribution to policing in Ontario, both as Chairman and part-time Member was substantial, and earned for him the respect of his colleagues and associates.

Mr. W. T. McGrenere, Q.C., was appointed a part-time Member of the Commission in April, 1979.

The circulation of the O.P.C. "Newsletter" was increased to include police governing authorities, as well as police associations. The number of copies distributed now exceeds one thousand. The impact of the publication has been very gratifying, particularly as a two-way forum for expressing concerns and opinions. As a result, the content of the publication has more than doubled.

Considerable progress was made in 1979 in the operational, technological and human relations aspects of policing. In this regard, the Commission gratefully acknowledges the Governing Authorities, Chiefs of Police and the Police Association of Ontario for their continuing assistance, cooperation and personal commitment to the high standards of service and integrity demonstrated by the police community of Ontario.

ADVISORY SERVICES BRANCH

The accompanying activity chart for 1979 demonstrates a considerable increase in the number of visits to municipal Forces by the Advisors.

Increased emphasis was placed on the need for effective and economic deployment strategies to meet the challenge of financial constraints faced by municipal-

ities. As a result, the Advisors conducted 32 special surveys and an additional nine adequacy surveys. The surveys are always cooperative ventures between governing authorities and the O.P.C., and invariably result in beneficial change to the subject forces. Requests for these special services are definitely increasing, and have necessitated a reappraisal of the Advisory functions and priorities.

Most surveys include a detailed analysis of the Force's workload and manpower availability. This can be a very time-consuming task requiring many working days of data-gathering and analysis. To facilitate the task, extensive use is made of the O.P.C. computer-based Workload Analysis & Manpower Deployment system. The system provides detailed and summarized statements regarding workload by hour, day, patrol zone and detachment. Other summaries provide related response and investigation times.

The Advisory Services Branch Budget & Resources Information system provided comparative information to municipal Forces for the fifth successive year. The increased demand for comparative management information was demonstrated by the number of inquiries from individual Forces as to costs and performances in other comparable Forces.

To further encourage the application of contemporary resources management techniques, the Advisory Services Branch sponsored a three-day workshop at Aylmer Police College during the month of May. The workshop focused on Zero-Base Budgeting techniques, and drew a capacity attendance of Chiefs and Senior Officers from across Ontario.

ADVISORS' ACTIVITIES

	1977	1978	1979
Regular visits to Municipal Police Forces	95	123	159
Special Surveys of Municipal Police Forces	13	20	32
Complaints involving Police Forces and Police Officers	21	12	11
Assistance provided upon request to Police Governing Authorities in appointments of Chiefs of Police and other Departmental Promotions .	9	13	7
Assistance and advice to Municipal Councils concerning police operations within their individual Police Forces	22	28	20
Assistance and advice to Boards of Commissioners of Police regarding police matters	34	22	9
Assistance and advice to Chiefs of Police relative to police operations and administration	54	58	60
Police Zone meetings attended	42	34	24
Surveys conducted—adequacy of Police Forces	4	15	9
Surveys conducted—regionalization	—	1	—
Attendance at Police meetings and Conferences	44	21	19
Attendance at Community Colleges (Advisory)	3	4	3
Preparations of Hearings under The Police Act	2	1	—
Attendance at Special Committee meetings	22	26	10
Lectures (R.C.M.P. & Ontario Police College)	6	4	3
Lectures—Others	5	—	—
Visits to Police Training Establishments	15	10	5

ZONE MEETINGS—1979

Zone #1

Thunder Bay — February 16, 1979
 Fort Frances — May 10, 1979
 Kenora — September 7, 1979
 Red Rock — November 15, 1979

Zone #1A

Sault Ste. Marie — February 22, 1979
 Chapleau — October 11, 1979

Zone #2

Gananoque — February 14, 1979
 Alexandria — April 18, 1979
 Nepean — October 17, 1979
 Cornwall — December 11, 1979

Zone #3

Toronto (R.C.M.P.) — February 21, 1979
 Toronto — May 9, 1979
 Toronto — October 17, 1979
 Toronto — December 12, 1979

Zone #4

Tillsonburg — February 7, 1979
 Ingersoll — April 18, 1979
 Simcoe — October 31, 1979

Zone #5

Milverton — February 7, 1979
 Guelph — April 11, 1979
 Wingham — September 19, 1979
 Listowel — November 28, 1979

Zone #6

Sarnia — February 21, 1979
 Mersea Twp. — May 9, 1979
 St. Marys — October 10, 1979
 Wallaceburg — December 15, 1979

POLICE PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT

Budget restrictions forced a curtailment of the planned programs for 1979. However, the following objectives were reached:

- A Review of the Probationary Constable Training Program
- A feasibility study and report on Police Driver Training
- Liaison with the Canadian Police College in curriculum development for 'Police Managers' Training'

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES BRANCH

Function

In general terms, the Intelligence Services Branch has three primary functions. These are:

- the provision and maintenance of a province-wide communications network and a surveillance capability for the exclusive use of C.I.S.O. member forces,
- training in the various aspects of Organized Crime and the investigation of this phenomenon is provided for Ontario Police Force personnel at several levels,
- through financial assistance and the supply of staff, housing and equipment supports the Provincial Bureau of C.I.S.O.

Organization

There are 12 members of the Branch. Of these, two are responsible for the first function, and two others attend to the training commitment.

The eight remaining are attached to the Provincial Bureau—four as computer terminal operators, one as an analyst, another as an interpreter, and the last two have records-keeping and clerical duties.

Activities

The C.I.S.O. Provincial Bureau is a central repository for the collation, analysis and dissemination of intelligence information. In addition to the O.P.C. support staff (8), it includes seven members of Ontario police forces who are on loan. These officers operate the Bureau under the direction of the C.I.S.O. Governing Body, six are trained analysts, the seventh is the Bureau Director.

Their workload has increased dramatically, particularly as a result of the acquisition of a computer storage and retrieval capability, and, of course, the continual increase in the flow of information generated by the J.F.O.S.

Once again the Joint Force Operation concept has proven to be THE weapon in dealing with Organized Crime. Knowledge and experience gained over the past several years has assisted greatly in putting into service, teams of police officers which are very professional and sophisticated, and as a result, the product has reached a high level. In all cases, valuable intelligence has been gained, and a great number of arrests and charges have accrued.

The 1979 training commitment was fulfilled through the conduct of training sessions in:

- Basic Organized Crime
- Analysis
- Senior Officers Familiarization
- Technical Surveillance Courses
- Physical Surveillance Courses.

These were attended by 143 candidates, bringing the program total (April 1, 1977 to December 31, 1979) to 426 members of agencies associated with C.I.S.O.

TECHNICAL SERVICES BRANCH

The objectives of the Technical Services Branch are:

- a) to assist the Ontario Police Commission monitor policing in the province,
- b) to ensure the installation of high quality information systems within each police force, and
- c) to provide fast and effective common information services to every police force in the province.

The branch is divided into three sections, each of which endeavours to reach these objectives with different programmes and projects. Generally, all give advice and assistance to police forces and manage programmes for the benefit of the police.

In addition the Branch acts as the technical interface with other government ministries and agencies on behalf of the police community, the Commission and the Ministry. Lately, several computer systems have been developed for the Commission.

Consulting Services Programme

In order 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.

The main communications systems installed throughout the regional areas have required continuing technical advisory attention to ensure the operational requirements are fully achieved. The current density of radio systems throughout the central area of Ontario has necessitated detailed frequency planned management to insure compatible force operations. Frequency management will be a major consideration in the development of

the new O.P.P. system and proper liaison will be a prerequisite to effective spectrum usage with minimal interference.

In 1979, besides the support to Ottawa, Hamilton-Wentworth, Waterloo, Brantford, Guelph and Stratford (see: Computer-Aided Dispatch and Records Entry Project"), assistance was supplied to the Ontario Provincial Police. Two internal information systems were developed and implemented in 1979, a Budget and Resources Analysis System and a Criminal Statistics System. Besides these completed projects, major studies are being done with several other police forces. Also advice was given to many ad hoc requests regarding computer automation.

Information Services Programme

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a real-time, on-line, 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 318 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 co-operative 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 at 64 Municipal and Regional police forces in 1979.

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 79/80 fiscal years Provincial share are projected at \$614,000.

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 and driver licence files. This is accomplished by way of an automated computer interface between the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and the Ontario Government Downsview Computing Centre (DDC). This allows immediate access to the MTC files from local police CPIC terminals.

Effective July 1979 the speed of the system was increased allowing for a greater number of messages to be processed and a faster response to queries. Total number of queries from police forces for 1979 was 2,864,049 of which 676,959 were to the Driver Licence file and 2,187,070 to the vehicle registration file. The current response time is approximately 10 seconds.

Computer Aided Dispatch and Record Entry Project

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

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

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

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

In 1976, this standard was accepted by the police forces of Ontario. Subsequently, the Ottawa City Police Force chose to be the first force in Ontario to implement the system. In 1977 and 1978 two contracts were awarded to implement the CADRE system in Ottawa.

In August 1978, phase one of the Ottawa Police Force CADRE system (Computer Aided Dispatch and automation of local records) was placed into operational use. In June 1979, phase two (Mobile terminals) was imple-

mented successfully.

On November 29, 1979, the Hamilton-Wentworth Police Force in cooperation with the Ontario Police Commission tabled its CONSTABLE report. This report representing 9 months of study reviewed the needs for automation within the Hamilton-Wentworth Police Force and recommends automation be pursued.

In 1979 Ontario saw its first example of a cooperative police computer centre. The Ontario Police Commission along with the Waterloo Regional Police Force, Guelph Police Force, Brantford Police Force, and Stratford Police Force performed a feasibility study recommending a joint computer centre. This study ran from March to November 1979.

Vehicle Registration System Project

During the past year members of the Technical Services Branch of the Ontario Police Commission have been directly involved in the Motor Vehicle Registration System Project. The project is an interministerial undertaking of the Ministries of Transportation and Communications, Solicitor General and Attorney General. Its purpose is to ensure that the new motor vehicle registration system meets the current and future needs of its users. For example, a primary consideration is support of the new Provincial Offences Act which is to be proclaimed in the near future.

The Ontario Police Commission involvement is in two sub-projects. One sub-project is the automation of commercial vehicle registrations, and entry of these onto the automated system will in fact begin in March of 1980. The other sub-project is long term in nature in that it is looking at identifying those changes which are required to meet identified user requirements. System amendments which are being contemplated include adopting the plate-to owner registration concept, implementing a staggered renewal system and introducing a turnaround document which will be used to invite or deny motor vehicle registration renewal.

Suspended Driver Control Centre

The Control Centre was established in September of 1974 to enter and maintain current, up-to-date suspended driver information on the CPIC system. Each entry clearly indicates the enforcement action to be taken by police when a suspended driver is contacted. As a result, Ontario's police forces are able to support the Ministry of Transportation and Communication's highway safety programmes and the Ministry of Attorney General's default fine driver licence suspension programme.

In 1979 128,717 suspended driver entries were made on the CPIC system. The file size as of December 30, 1979 was 109,733 driver licence suspension records on CPIC.

The effectiveness of the activities of the centre is reflected in the following pertinent statistics. At the end of 1974 only 44.4% of the drivers suspended for default in payment of fines had actually paid the fine. The overall payment rate from April 2, 1973 to the present stands at 79.9 while the rate for the 1979 calendar year was 85.7%. Additionally, police confiscated the licences of 10,991 driver's who had not surrendered the licence to M.T.C. as the law requires.

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

Forces receiving grants during 1979/80 fiscal period include the

Towns of	Wingham
	Seaforth
	Exeter
	Hawkesbury
	Dryden
	Leamington
	Kingsville
Township of	Mersea
City of	Brockville

A start was made on procurement of automatic identifiers for common channel repeaters. This will alleviate the operational problems associated with multiple transmitter keying and eliminates some of the mutual interference.

APPEALS TO THE COMMISSION

The Commission had before it 19 Appeals in Disciplinary matters during the year, a list of which, and their outcome, is given below:

Offence	Police Force	Decision on Appeal	Conviction	Punishment
Unlawful Exercise of Authority (2 charges)	Metro Toronto	Allowed Dismissed	Quashed Dismissed	Quashed Confirmed
Consuming Intoxicating Liquor (2 Appeals)	Halton Region	Dismissed Dismissed	Not Appealed Not Appealed	Varied Varied
Neglect of Duty	St. Thomas	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discredit-able Conduct	O.P.P.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Neglect of Duty	Tillson- burg	Dismissed	Confirmed	Varied
Neglect of Duty	Cornwall	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct and unnecessary Exercise of Authority (2 charges)	York Region	Dismissed Dismissed	Confirmed Confirmed	Confirmed Confirmed
Insubordina-tion—Diso-bey Order	Stratford	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Discreditable Conduct	O.P.P.	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Discreditable Conduct (2 Appeals)	O.P.P.	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Insubordina-tion	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Consuming Intoxicat-ing Liquor in a manner prejudicial to duty (2 Appeals)	Metro Toronto	Allowed Allowed	Quashed Quashed	Quashed Quashed
Damage to Equipment	Sarnia Twp.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Varied
Unnecessary Exercise of Authority	O.P.P.	Adjourned to January 10/80 for further documentation		
Discreditable Conduct	Niagara Region	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty	O.P.P.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

A uniform procedure for dealing with citizen complaints against the police was established in 1978 with the co-operation and support of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. This system requires that the initial complaint against a police officer must first be made to the head of the Force or his designate. If the complainant is not satisfied with the initial response he/she may complain to the local Board of Commissioners of Police or where there is no board, to the Municipal Council. If still not satisfied with the result he/she may request a review by the Ontario Police Commission. Hereunder is a recapitulation covering all Municipal and Regional Forces and the Ontario Provincial Police.

	1978	1979
Excessive Use of Force	849	881
Harassment	136	133
Improper Conduct	1,049	1,179
Inadequate Service	651	685
Miscellaneous Others	310	261
Total Complaints	2,995	3,139

In 1979 the complaints were disposed of as follows:

Of the total of 3,139; 2,008 were RESOLVED; that is to say, they were settled with the complainant by a Chief of Police or other supervisor by discussion and an explanation of authorized and established procedures.

A total of 702 complaints were UNFOUNDED. In these cases it was proven that the incident did not occur or that the conduct or behaviour complained of was not factual.

	1978	1979
Excessive Use of Force	56	24
Harassment	11	23
Improper Conduct	28	58
Inadequate Service	96	99
Miscellaneous-Other Complaints	10	28
Total	201	232

Complaints Disposition

	1978	1979
Resolved	29	66
Unfounded	71	119
Exonerated		5
Not Sustained	34	23
Sustained	13	11
Pending	50	8
Charged Under Criminal Code		3
Charged Under Police Act	3	
Otherwise Disciplined	13	8

The Commission's experience, after two years of operating and monitoring this system has resulted in our conclusion that the procedure is effective. Much credit is due to the governing authorities and the chiefs of police of the Municipal and Regional Forces as well as the Commissioner and senior staff of the Ontario Provincial Police for the manner in which they have responded to the need for a visible, fair and objective citizen complaint control procedure.

There were 565 cases in which the officer or officers were EXONERATED. These were instances in which it was found that the officer was not involved in the incident or was legally and ethically justified in his actions.

There were 665 complaints that were NOT SUSTAINED. These are cases where, despite extensive investigation it was not possible to either prove or disprove the allegations.

A total of 405 complaints were SUSTAINED either in whole or in part and some corrective or disciplinary action was indicated.

At year's end there were 85 cases in which investigations were not yet completed.

The following is a recapitulation of the disciplinary or corrective action taken against officers of Ontario Forces as a result of Citizen Complaints:

	1978	1979
Police Force Members charged under Criminal Code	130	103
Police Force Members Charged under Police Act	37	48
Police Force Members otherwise disciplined	102	243

NOTE: It is not intended that there should be an exact reconciliation between the total number of complaints and the total of the various dispositions. The greater number of cases disposed of is due to double scoring in many instances. As an example, cases may be "Resolved" but also be "Unfounded", "Exonerated" or "Not Sustained".

During 1979 there were 232 citizen complaints which were brought to the attention of the Commission for action or review. Following is a two year recapitulation of these complaints.

CRIME STATISTICS

A preliminary analysis of crime statistics based on partial returns from Municipal and Regional Police Forces in the Province reflects a general increase in the incidence of crime in Ontario during 1979. (Our statistics do not include those areas policed by the O.P.P.) This trend is apparent in most categories of serious crime, including both Crimes against Property and Crimes against the Person.

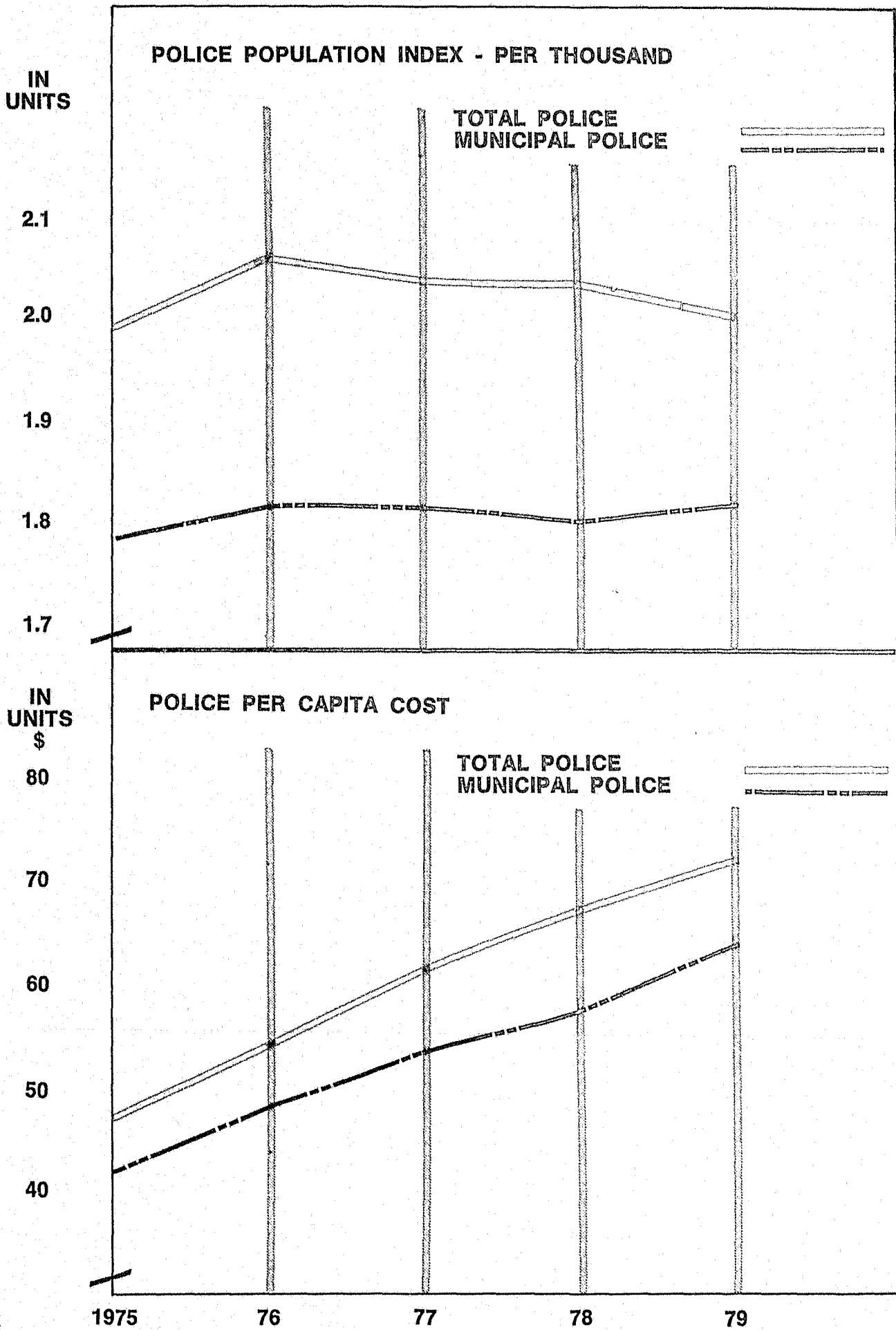
Projections based on these partial returns indicate a general crime increase province wide, of approximately 7%, compared to the year 1978. A selection of four crime groupings which we regard as an appropriate barometer of serious crime, again based on a projection of partial statistical returns, indicates Robbery up less than 1%; Break and Entry up approximately 10%; Theft over \$200.00 up approximately 20%; and Fraud up approximately 10%.

CRIME PREVENTION

To ensure the best possible results with the available resources, the crime prevention program of the Commission was coordinated with that of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police.

The national slogan, Working Together to Prevent Crime was adopted and emphasis was placed upon the identification of personal property (Operation Identification) and (Operation Provident). There are now 74 Forces in Ontario who are engaged in these crime prevention exercises. A number of municipal forces took advantage of Commission co-ordinated group procurement of approved crime prevention brochures for circulation to the public. As an adjunct to this program, the Commission supplied public information brochures explaining the citizen complaint procedure.

POLICE INDICES



1979
**INFORMATION PERTAINING TO OPERATION
 OF POLICE FORCES
 IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO**

Force	Police Strength	Police Budget
Municipal	12,721	439,702,766
O.P.P.	4,052	158,822,000
	16,773	598,524,766
 Per Capita Cost (Based on Population figure of 8,383,862)	 \$71.39	

	Total of Municipal Forces (128)	Metro, Regions Cities (35)	Villages, Towns, etc. (93)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces.	7,009,116	6,396,334	612,782
Police Budget	\$439,702,766	410,618,503	29,084,263
Police Strength	12,721	11,802	919
Per Capita Cost	62.73	64.20	47.46
	1/551 OR 1.82 per 1000	1/542 OR 1.85 per 1000	1/667 OR 1.50 per 1000

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

Over the past 18 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	1971-179
1963-270	1972-179
1964-280	1973-162
1965-268	1974-131
1966-262	1975-120
1967-225	1976-128
1968-216	1977-128
1969-207	1978-128
1970-205	1979-128

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 12.

Comparative Tables—Municipal Police Forces

	Jan. 1st, 1978	Jan. 1st, 1979	Jan. 1st, 1980
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1
Regional Areas	9	9	9
Cities	24	25	25
Towns	69	69	70
Townships	14	13	12
Villages	11	11	11
	<u>128</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>128</u>
Plus areas under contract to Ontario Provincial Police	13	13	12

Comparative Tables—Municipal Police Strength

	Jan. 1st, 1978	Jan. 1st, 1979	Jan. 1st, 1980
- 1 Man Forces	4	3	2
2- 5 Man Forces	27	29	30
6- 9 Man Forces	29	28	27
10-14 Man Forces	15	14	14
15-19 Man Forces	11	11	11
20-24 Man Forces	6	7	8
25-49 Man Forces	9	9	8
50-99 Man Forces	9	9	10
100 & Man Forces	18	18	18
	<u>128</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>128</u>

Of the total number of organized Municipal Police Forces in the Province on January 1, 1980, 59 or 46 per cent represent forces of 9 members or less.

**MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES PERSONNEL
(December 31, 1979)**

Total Authorized Strength of
Municipal Forces 12,721

Changes—1979

Hired421
Left Forces553

Reasons for Leaving Force

Retired 135
Dismissed6
Resignation Requested27
To Join Another Force71
Dissatisfied with salary
or working conditions 15
Other Reasons271
Deceased28

Total553

STATISTICS—Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1979 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Authorized Police Strength	Police/Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
REGIONS										
Durham Region	2,708,629,000	4.68	275,300	367	1/750	60	427	1/645	12,670,252.00	46.02
Haldimand-Norfolk Region	977,660,000	2.79	33,417	74	1/452	22	96	1/348	2,732,027.00	81.76
Halton Region	2,638,489,000	3.74	234,892	265	1/886	87	352	1/667	9,862,734.00	41.99
Hamilton-Wentworth Region	4,129,988,000	5.86	407,486	679	1/600	128	807	1/505	24,188,260.00	59.36
Niagara Region	3,455,083,000	5.43	367,228	555	1/662	116	671	1/547	18,749,085.00	51.06
Peel Region	5,612,625,000	3.83	420,800	607	1/693	138	745	1/565	21,516,820.00	51.13
Sudbury Region	1,470,276,000	5.19	160,586	233	1/689	47	280	1/574	7,635,811.00	47.55
Waterloo Region	2,998,781,000	5.10	297,116	436	1/681	94	530	1/561	15,299,631.00	51.49
York Region	2,952,938,000	3.31	222,990	308	1/724	45	353	1/632	9,762,500.00	43.78
Metro Toronto	29,315,664,000	6.44	2,131,160	5,414	1/394	1,085	6,499	1/328	88,698,400.00	88.54

STATISTICS—Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1979 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Authorized Police Strength	Police/Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
CITIES										
Barrie	378,325,000	4.06	36,566	50	1/731	11	61	1/599	\$ 1,535,802.00	42.00
Belleville	298,884,000	7.11	34,822	63	1/553	10	73	1/477	2,125,173.00	61.03
Brantford	600,471,000	6.07	70,200	106	1/662	27	133	1/528	3,642,031.00	51.88
Brockville	170,829,000	6.63	20,010	37	1/541	8	45	1/445	1,132,515.00	56.60
Chatham	305,121,000	6.97	40,848	66	1/619	8	74	1/552	2,126,299.00	52.05
Cornwall	341,581,000	6.98	46,533	73	1/637	12	85	1/547	2,382,404.00	51.20
Guelph	696,591,000	5.08	71,408	109	1/655	17	126	1/567	3,535,700.00	49.51
Kingston	460,861,000	7.76	63,000	105	1/600	22	127	1/496	3,575,102.00	56.75
London	2,213,267,000	5.36	256,789	304	1/845	130	434	1/592	11,870,330.00	46.23
Nepean	740,132,000	5.51	82,291	101	1/815	24	125	1/658	4,080,130.00	49.58
North Bay	395,626,000	8.38	50,200	88	1/570	24	112	1/448	3,316,578.00	66.07
Orillia	186,018,000	6.59	24,000	38	1/632	10	48	1/500	1,226,000.00	51.08
Ottawa	3,106,412,000	6.74	301,317	579	1/520	192	771	1/391	20,934,100.00	69.48
Owen Sound	167,652,000	5.40	20,500	33	1/621	5	38	1/539	905,584.00	44.17
Pembroke	95,880,000	7.52	14,353	21	1/683	8	29	1/495	720,780.00	50.22
Peterborough	576,774,000	5.57	59,500	99	1/601	17	116	1/513	3,212,720.00	54.00

STATISTICS—Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1979 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Authorized Police Strength	Police/ Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/ Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
CITIES, cont'd										
St. Thomas	212,470,000	5.75	27,578	43	1/641	7	50	1/552	1,221,124.00	44.28
Sarnia	592,510,000	4.71	50,252	97	1/518	12	109	1/461	2,792,276.00	55.57
Sault Ste. Marie	661,095,000	5.80	81,500	121	1/674	23	144	1/566	3,834,146.00	47.04
Stratford	212,446,000	5.95	25,517	41	1/622	14	55	1/464	1,264,004.00	49.54
Thunder Bay	882,443,000	6.74	112,000	180	1/622	34	214	1/523	5,950,600.00	53.13
Timmins	286,573,000	8.11	44,251	71	1/623	18	89	1/497	2,323,323.00	52.50
Vanier	117,175,000	10.58	18,500	37	1/500	8	45	1/411	1,239,546.00	67.00
Windsor	2,075,840,000	6.38	198,722	361	1/550	64	425	1/468	13,244,160.00	66.65
Woodstock	244,941,000	5.36	26,323	41	1/642	4	45	1/585	1,312,556.00	49.86

POLICE STRENGTH AND BUDGET

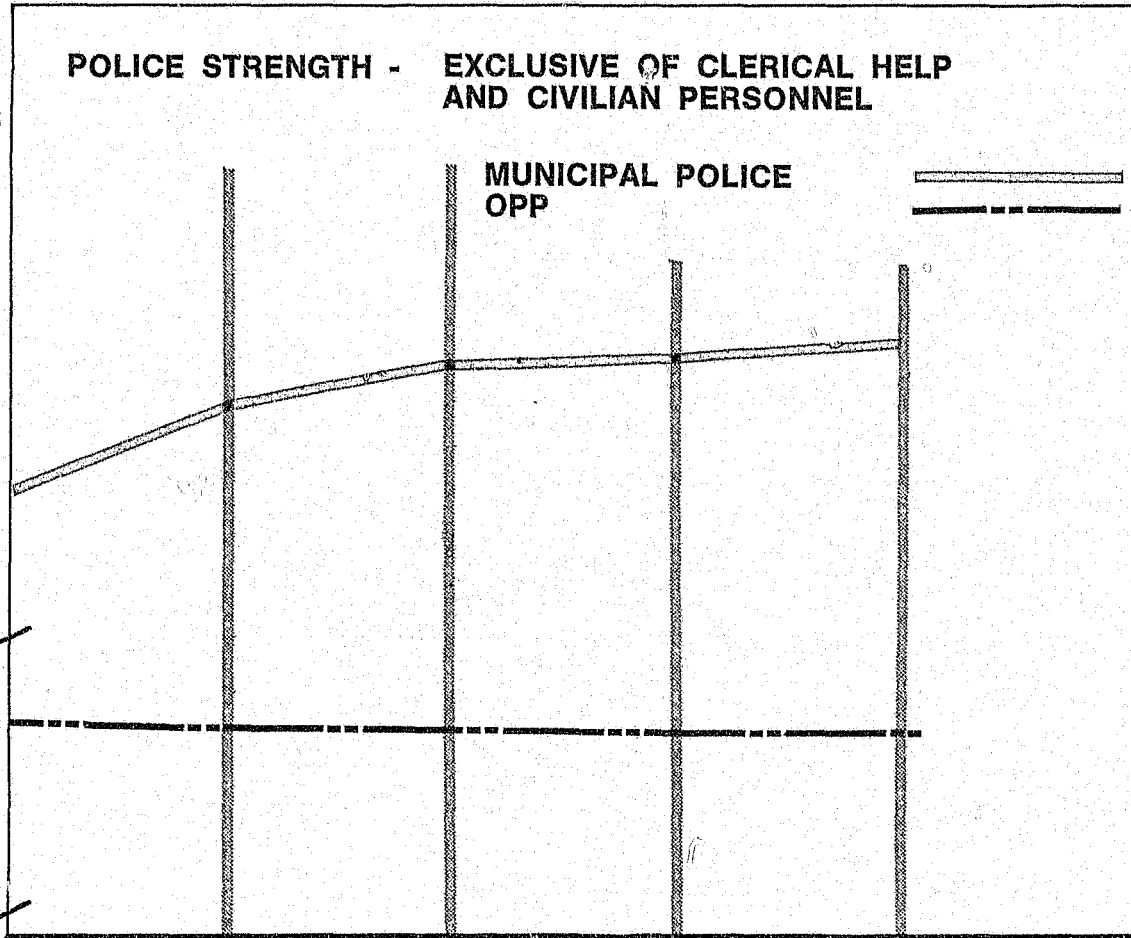
IN
THOUSANDS

POLICE STRENGTH - EXCLUSIVE OF CLERICAL HELP
AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

MUNICIPAL POLICE
OPP

13
12
11
4
3

—————
- - - - -



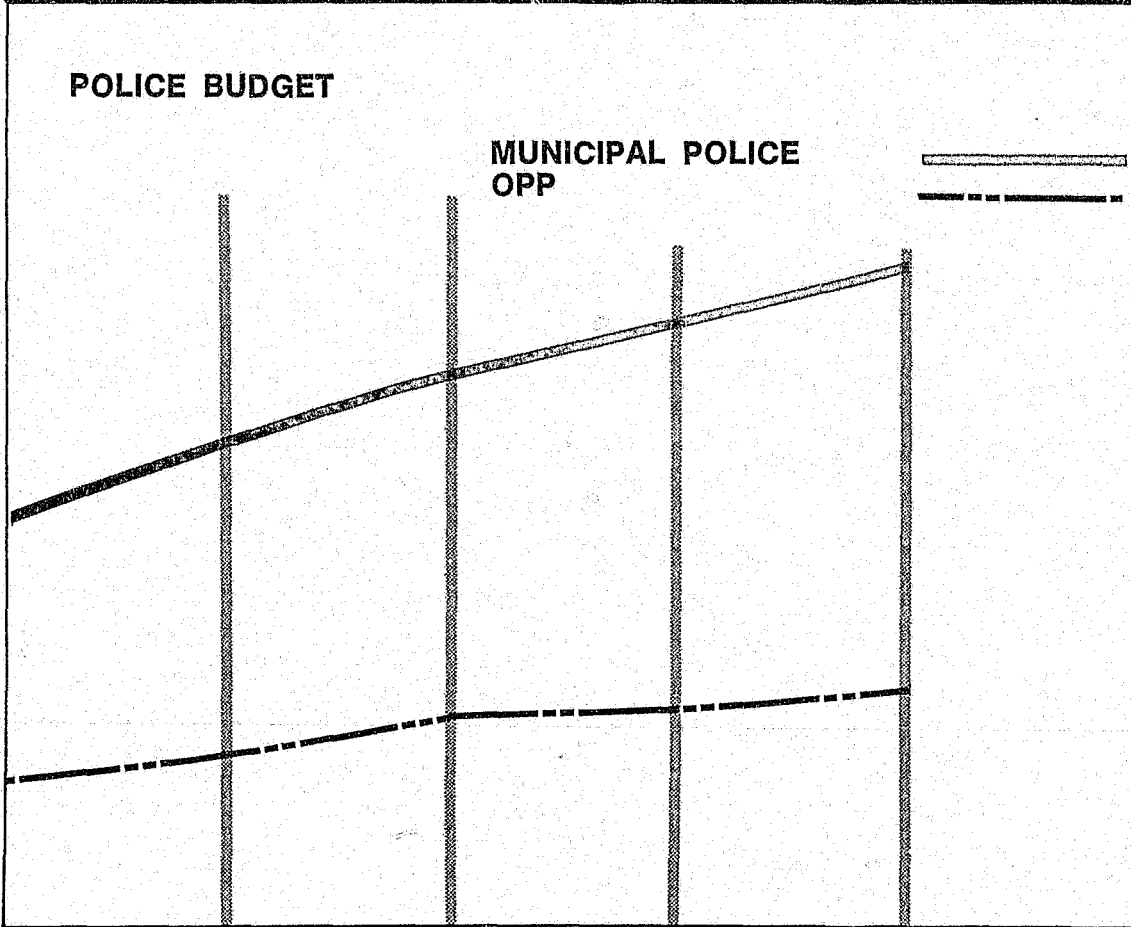
IN
MILLIONS
\$

POLICE BUDGET

MUNICIPAL POLICE
OPP

450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0

—————
- - - - -



ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE

While the demand for recruit training in 1979 was down from 1978 there was a substantial increase in the demand for specialized training in 1979.

During the past year, there was a total of 41 different courses and seminars conducted at the Ontario Police College.

Twelve of these courses and seminars were new (and the facilities of the Ontario Police College were used to present them.) Several of them involved input and coordination by the College staff, whereas other courses made use of the college's physical facilities only with the organizers supplying their own course and instructional material.

Four of the new courses were week long seminars when 190 police officers were trained in the new Provincial Offences Act. They returned to their forces to instruct other police personnel in the use of this new law.

Another new course held at the College was a pilot project involving both the College staff and personnel from the Office of the Fire Marshal. This Fire Investigators' course consisted of a class of 42 students divided evenly between police and fire personnel from the same municipalities.

The feedback received from the students attending this particular course was very positive and course organizers recommend that the course continue in 1980 as time and resources permit.

The Ministry of Transportation and Communications presented a course for its Vehicle Inspectors at the Ontario Police College for the first time ever in 1979.

The instructional responsibilities were shared by Ministry personnel and Ontario Police College instructors.

Three further Vehicle Inspector Courses are planned at the College for 1980, and additionally, two Highway Carrier Inspector Courses are planned for 1980.

A one week course for Inspectors who enforce the law pertaining to the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Act and Regulations was conducted at the Ontario Police College in October 1979.

The Personnel Development Branch of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities provided the College with an outline of the training needs of their instructors.

The College staff developed the course outline and provided all instruction.

The number of personnel attending the College for all courses in 1979 was 3,229 and the student weeks of training totaled 14,215 with the cost per student week set at \$251.02.

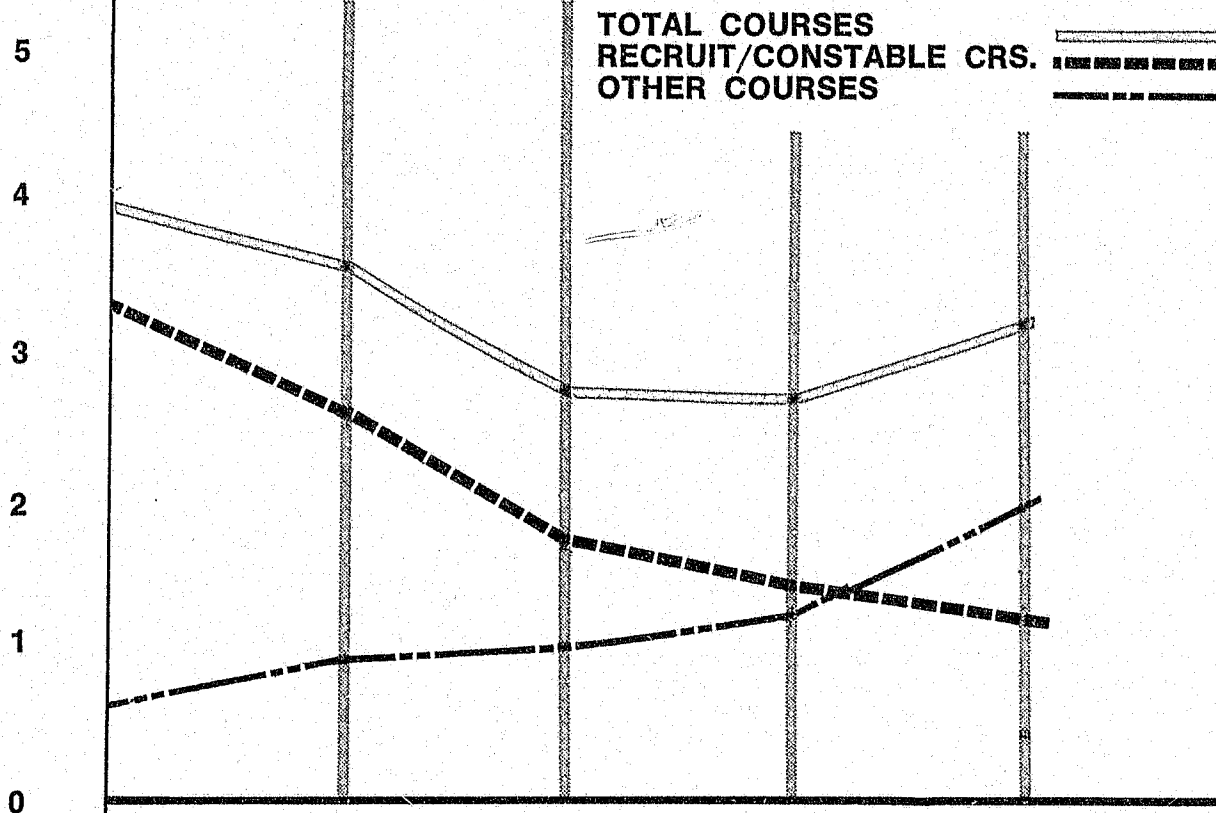
In 1979, 660 Recruits were trained at the College. Although this is 110 fewer than 1978, the overall student enrolment was increased by 510 due to the increased demand for specialized and refresher training courses.

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE

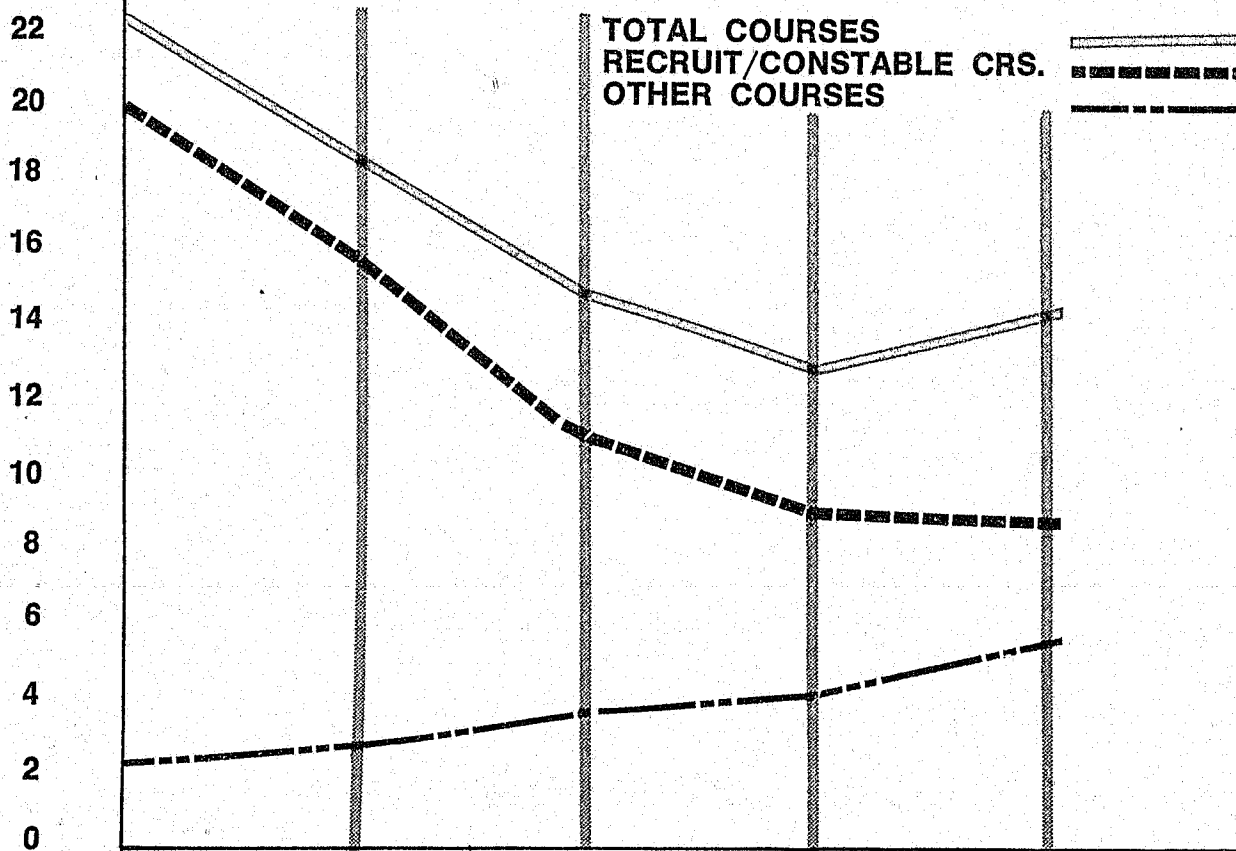
TRAINING STATISTICS

IN
THOUSANDS

NUMBER OF PERSONS TRAINED



STUDENT WEEKS OF TRAINING



1975

76

77

78

79

**ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE
TRAINING STATISTICS—LAST 10 YEARS**

* Totals cover period 1963-1979 inclusive

COURSE	No. Men Trained—Calendar Year										*TOTALS
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
Recruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
Recruit Part "A"	967	1026	955	979	1249	1643	1311	—	—	—	11232
Recruit Part "B"	935	831	928	1005	1200	1668	1326	334	—	—	10802
Recruit—Metro Branch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600
Prob/Constable Part "A"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	918	770	660	2348
Prob/Constable Part "B"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	683	573	1731
General P/Training "A"	118	114	105	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	1451
General P/Training "B"	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
General P/Training "B" (Sudbury Reg. PF)	—	—	—	—	46	22	—	—	—	—	68
Supervisory	152	158	153	193	210	212	206	141	—	—	2248
Criminal Investigation	94	95	91	109	75	127	130	174	197	217	1722
Identification	12	34	26	21	36	34	23	30	19	21	256
Police Administration											
—Part "A"	31	25	28	33	30	32	35	24	—	—	431
—Part "B"	31	25	29	29	20	35	32	27	—	—	380
—Part "C"	34	23	29	27	20	29	30	39	—	—	302
Traffic Supervisor)	20	20	23	25	18	17	18	20	28	20	415
Traffic Control) (OPC & OTC)	15	21	17	24	33	22	30	23	14	10	336
Traffic Law & Collision Investigation	28	28	27	29	24	—	—	30	37	36	289
Youthful Offender	—	—	21	24	18	21	31	32	—	—	147
Youth Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	51	85
Crowd Control	—	84	63	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	310
Methods of Instruction	—	—	16	9	—	—	33	31	31	30	150
MNR Law Enforcement	24	—	—	24	24	49	137	89	64	64	596
Refresher	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Advanced Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	293	352
Fraud Investigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	38	65	66	204
Forensic Accounting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	59	93
Advanced Electronic Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	17
Junior Command	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	140	166	352
Intermediate Command	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	43	71
Drug Investigation	—	—	—	66	64	19	32	—	30	24	235

**ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE
TRAINING STATISTICS—LAST 10 YEARS**

* Totals cover period 1963-1979 Inclusive

COURSE	No. Men Trained—Calendar Year										*TOTALS
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
Fire Investigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	33
Hostage Negotiators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
Basic Organized Crime	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	36	68
Identification Refresher	—	—	—	12	11	9	23	12	12	11	90
B & W Photography	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	24
Colour Photography	—	—	—	12	10	—	41	11	22	10	106
Basic Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	27	—	39	37	14	11	128
Analysis & Intelligence Process	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	45	27	85
Effective Presentations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	14	30
Counterfeit Intelligence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	42
Advanced Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	20	35
Physical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	28	57
V.I.P. Security	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	50
Senior Officers Intelligence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	41	69
MTC Highway Carrier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	88	82	216
MTC MV Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	80
Ministry of Revenue (Gasoline Tax Branch)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
Motorcycle (OPP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	32	25	87
Management Assessment (OPP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	29
Inspector Development (OPP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
Apprenticeship Enforcement (Ministry of Colleges & Universities)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Africans	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37

**ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE
TRAINING STATISTICS—LAST 10 YEARS**

* Totals cover period 1963-1979 inclusive

COURSE	No. Men Trained—Calendar Year										*TOTALS
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
Seminars:											
Senior Officers	50	38	36	39	35	34	28	38	39	24	552
Criminal Intelligence	100	81	62	41	35	—	28	35	—	—	633
Detective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Youthful Offender	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
Youth Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	33	55
Drug Training	137	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	395
Ident Supervisors	—	—	18	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Forensic Laboratory	—	—	—	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	22
Ident-Kit	—	—	—	—	24	18	27	31	—	28	128
Crime Prevention Awareness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
Zero Based Budgeting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40
Provincial Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	190
Child Abuse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40
Community Colleges Law & Security Co-ordinators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
Physical Training (Ministry of Health)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
TOTALS:	2808	2797	2627	2895	3231	3984	3595	2694	2719	3229	42242

Appendix 2

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF
1979

Director	D. A. Atam		
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears		
Chief Instructors	E. G. Hunsperger J. A. Driver		
Academic Regular	1. W. Arbing 2. G. Cole 3. R. Fruin 4. L. Godfree 5. R. Hill 6. H. Knight 7. D. Lagrandeur 8. J. Lukash 9. G. Skafffeld 10. M. Van Weert 11. J. Slavin	Range, Drill & First Aid Contract Physical Programmes Regular Physical Programmes Seconded	1. J. Dewin 2. R. Hipgrave 1. W. McBurnie 1. R. Harris (Norwich) 2. B. Holland (Halton Regional)
Academic Seconded	1. D. Brooks (O.P.P.) 2. D. Campbell (Sault Ste. Marie) 3. B. Crump (London) 4. W. Edginton (O.P.P.) 5. D. Kuzyk (O.P.P.) 6. D. Matteson (Ham-Went.Reg'l) 7. A. Montgomery (O.P.P.) 8. W. Renwick (Peel Regional) 9. J. Shoveller (Niagara Reg'l) 10. P. Slack (Ham-Went.Reg'l) 11. S. Young (Metro Toronto)	Physical Programmes Contract Identification Regular Command Training Regular Command Training Seconded	1. C. Shaw (full-time contract) 2. S. Cornall 3. G. Currie 4. K. Jarvis 5. C. Smith * University of Waterloo Co-Op Students 1. D. Guttman 2. H. Tuthill 1. R. Brock 2. D. Parker 1. J. Stone (O.P.P.)
Range, Drill & First Aid Regular	1. R. Prettie	Schedules, Tests & Exams Regular	1. A. Smith
Range, Drill & First Aid Seconded	1. A. Armit (Metro Toronto) 2. M. Brown (O.P.P.)	Promotional Exams Regular	1. D. Trask

TOTAL INSTRUCTORS

42

FUNCTION AND STATUS OF PERSONNEL

	DEC. 1978	DEC. 1979
General Academic—Regular	14	10
—Seconded	13	11
General Academic—Total	27	21
Range, Drill & First Aid—Regular	1	1
—Seconded	3	2
—Contract	2	2
Range, Drill & First Aid—Total	6	5
Physical Programme—Regular	1	1
—Seconded	2	2
—Contract	5	5
Physical Programme—Total	8	8
Identification—Regular	2	2
Command Training—Regular	1	2
—Seconded	2	1
Command Training—Total	3	3
Promotional Exams—Regular	1	1
Student Proctor—Regular	1	0
Schedules, Tests & Exams—Regular	0	1
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>41</u>

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
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
1979	14,215	\$3,568,334.10*	\$251.02

* Cost per Calendar Year

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The function of the Administrative Services is to ensure that the Ontario Police College operates effectively while adhering to Government and Ministry policies. These services are provided by the following areas:

- Office Services
- Food Services
- Maintenance Services
- Print Shop
- Registrar's Office
- Library
- Nurse's Office

Refer to Appendix 4.

Appendix 4

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT STAFF

1979

POSITION	NAME	POSITION	NAME
Administrator	J. McLaughlin		14. M. L. Noiles
Office Manager	H. L. Foley		15. A. Paupst
Office Manager	1. C. T. Raynard		16. S. Stafford
Support Staff	2. G. E. Bradley		17. E. Thompson
	3. R. B. Burnham		18. M. Triebel
			19. A. Anderson
Registrar	C. T. Boylan	Maintenance	J. MacCormack
Registrar	1. C. Pocs	Services	
Support Staff	2. J. Brown	Supervisor	
Office Services	1. A. O'Reilly	Maintenance	1. V. Gallagher
Support Staff	2. Y. Gough	Services	2. D. Campbell
Director/	3. M. Walker	Support Staff	3. D. Firby
Instructors	4. J. Barrie		4. W. Gough
	5. G. Barber		5. P. Pressey
			6. F. Schultz
Food Services	W. Long		7. H. Stafford
Supervisor			8. R. Thompson
Food Services	1. L. A. Claus (Cook)		9. G. Winnington- Ingram
Support Staff	2. R. Santarelli (Cook)		
	3. A. M. Anger	Duty Officers	1. K. Carlyle
	4. R. Archambault		2. R. Thomas
	5. P. D. Brooks		3. H. S. Gatensby
	6. B. Buchanan		4. A. Christie
	7. E. M. Coleman		5. D. Pirie
	8. R. A. Facey	Librarian	Y. P. Chao
	9. S. R. Hampton		
	10. M. J. Hayman	Print Shop	J. Gibbons
	11. H. Hawley	Supervisor	
	12. M. Heffren	Print Shop	1. L. Davis
	13. P. Brunelle	Support Staff	2. C. Boxer
		Nurse	A. Glover

Ontario Provincial Police

The Senior Establishment as of 31 December 1979

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. N. Chaddock
Management

A. T. Eady
Staff Services

A. W. Goard
Special Services

J. C. McKendry
Traffic

J. A. MacPherson
Policy Analysis

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 1979 were provided over some 992,957 square kilometres of rural area and on 22,032 kilometres of King's Highway. The Force was 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 1979, the Force had a strength of 4,006 uniformed members and 1,173 civilian personnel.

In 1979, the Force handled 91,033 actual non-traffic criminal occurrences, an increase of 5.5 per cent over 1978. Crimes against persons decreased by 5.1 per cent and there were 3 more homicide offences. Crimes against property increased by 7.1 per cent with all offences in this category showing an increase.

During 1979, 31,574 Criminal Code charges were laid against 24,923 persons. In addition 26,902 charges were laid against 16,308 persons in connection with driving offences under the Criminal Code. A total of 371,783 charges under the Highway Traffic Act and Ontario Regulations related to traffic enforcement were laid.

There were 3,994 persons charged with 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.

During the year, 425,954 persons were charged with offences under provincial statutes. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for almost 96 per cent of the work in this category.

Dealing with traffic, the number of accidents increased by 5.1 per cent. Fatal accidents increased by 2.6 per cent and the number of accidents resulting in personal injury increased by 5.7 per cent.

Policy Analysis Secretariat

A Policy Analysis Secretariat serves the Commissioner and his senior staff in the development of policies for the operation, administration and training of the OPP providing a more effective and meaningful input into the policy role of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

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. Where necessary, special investigative assistance is provided in all areas of activity by the Special Services Division. The Detachment Planning Programme has now been phased into Force operations at all field levels using the increment method over a period of four years.

District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 7,197 criminal occurrences and 371 traffic accident occurrences. A total of 6,418 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crimes, resulting in the identification of 286 persons.

They made 192 successful comparisons of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits. In addition, 882 charts and crime scene drawings were made for presentation in the courts. Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of explosives and explosive devices and their subsequent disposal. Personnel responded to 368 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, preparation of Force disciplinary hearings under the Police Act, as well as the Helicopter, Indian and Municipal Policing and Field Audit Sections.

Helicopter Section

The Helicopter Section, consisting of four 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 676 occurrences, logging a total of 1,443 hours flying time.

Field Audit Section

Members of this section are responsible for the auditing of law enforcement reports submitted by members of the Force and coordinating requests for information and investigations from other ministries and the National Parole Board. In 1979, the section scrutinized 1,684 reports of major occurrences and visited 60 detachments to ensure compliance with established Force policy.

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 to patrol the north-eastern and northwestern sections of the Province.

Band Constables

In this programme, Indians from various Indian reserves in the Province are appointed special constables and they assist the OPP in carrying out necessary law enforcement duties on their reserves. Non-Indians acceptable to Band Councils are also appointed to police certain reserves. As of 31 December 1979, there were 96 special constables policing 55 reserves throughout the Province.

Indian Policing

Regular Force personnel carry out law enforcement duties on other Indian reserves and settlements throughout the Province where there are no band constables. The Force maintains a regular detachment at Grassy Narrows Reserve and a sub-detachment on the Shoal Lake and Islington Reserves.

Municipal Policing

As of 31 December 1979, there were in effect, contracts for policing 12 municipalities as well as a special contract with the Regional Municipality of Peel for policing an area in their jurisdiction.

Field Support Services Branch

OPP Auxiliary Police

The authorized strength of the OPP Auxiliary is 544 comprised of seventeen units with an authorized complement of 32 members each, located in Districts 1 to 12. As of 31 December 1979, the actual strength was 500. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force member. Auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1979, auxiliary members served a total of 63,500 hours assisting regular members of the Force.

Tactics and Rescue Units

Five tactics and rescue units are strategically located throughout the Province at London, Downsview, Perth, North Bay and Thunder Bay. Their purpose is to deal effectively with barricaded persons, snipers, terrorists and in hijacking, kidnapping and hostage taking incidents. In addition to providing support service for our field operations, they are also available to assist other police forces on request. The units responded to 17 calls for assistance during the year, some of which included hostage situations, a mass jailbreak and drug raids where violence was suspected. All incidents involving the tactics and rescue units were brought to a successful conclusion without injury to anyone involved.

Canine Search and Rescue Teams

The OPP has twelve canine search and rescue teams located throughout the Province at London, Burlington, Mount Forest (two teams), Barrie, Peterborough, Casselman, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, South Porcupine, Nipigon and Kenora.

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

The teams responded to 677 occurrences during the year and presented 179 public demonstrations.

Underwater Search and Recovery Teams

The OPP underwater search and recovery teams, located in fifteen of our sixteen districts, now consist of 38 fully equipped members. The teams were involved in 288 operational dives during the year, primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

Pipes and Drums Band

The band has a strength of twenty-five uniform members. During 1979, the band continued to receive requests for its services at public gatherings and Force-related functions. One of the larger functions undertaken by the band in 1979 was a twelve-day tour of Northern Ontario.

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, special traffic enforcement vehicles and the A.L.E.R.T. (Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Tester) programme. 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 1979, OPP personnel investigated a total of 78,585 highway accidents. Of that number, 38,237 were classified as reportable-property damage only (damage in excess of \$400), 18,571 were classified as non-reportable (damage under \$400), 20,982 involved injury to 33,773 persons and 795 were fatal accidents resulting in the deaths of 989 persons.

The total of 78,585 accidents represent an increase of 5.1 per cent from the 1978 total of 74,755. The number of personal injury accidents represents an increase of 5.7 per cent from the 1978 total of 19,850. Fatal accidents increased by 2.6 per cent from the 1978 total of 775. The number of persons killed increased by 7.1 per cent from the 1978 total of 923 persons.

Highway Traffic Enforcement—General

In 1979, a total of 398,752 charges were laid by the Force under the provision of the Highway Traffic Act and includes those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with driving offences. Warnings dealing with driving offences totalled 291,357.

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to the condition of 11,418 drivers through the use of intoxicants, accounted for 21,257 of the total number of charges. This is an increase of 4.8 per cent over 1978.

There were 371,783 cases processed through the courts (not including Criminal Code related traffic offences) in 1979, resulting in 357,533 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 96.2 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 167 radar units on a selective basis for a total of 182,773 hours (an increase of 0.3 per cent). Relating to the use of radar equipment, a total of 164,510 charges were laid (an increase of 0.3 per cent) and 46,760 warnings were issued (a decrease of 4 per cent).

A total of 531 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate the 117 Breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the Province.

In an effort to reduce the number of drinking drivers and serious accidents on our highways, 24 A.L.E.R.T. (Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Tester) units were utilized in Districts 5, 6, 7 and 8. During the period August to December 1979, a total of 2,387 tests were conducted resulting in 1,079 alcohol related driving charges being laid.

Highway Traffic Enforcement—Air Patrol

During 1979, the Force operated six aircraft on a charter basis out of London, Burlington and Downsview to provide aerial surveillance on numerous highways specially marked for this type of enforcement. Enforcement from the air resulted in 21,215 hazardous moving charges being laid and 2,363 warnings issued. In addition, the air patrol rendered assistance in two investigations of a criminal nature.

Highway Traffic Enforcement—Selective

To assist in the quality control of traffic enforcement, 38 selective vehicles were used throughout the Province. The selected patrols resulted in 35,640 charges being laid and 21,200 warnings being issued. This is a decrease of 9,512 charges and 7,096 warnings under the 1978 total.

A special program utilizing special vehicles in Districts 1 to 12 was initiated in response to complaints by the motoring public regarding speed violations by commercial vehicle traffic. Under this program, a total of 33,832 charges were laid and 5,732 warnings issued.

Seat Belt Enforcement

In 1979, a total of 27,489 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act relating to seat belts. This is a decrease of 9,392 charges from the 36,881 charges laid in 1978. A total of 39,120 warnings were issued. These statistics show a decrease of 24.2 per cent in charges and a decrease of 35.3 per cent in warnings for the year.

Snow Vehicle Accidents

The number of accidents involving snow vehicles decreased in 1979 to 510 compared to 645 in 1978. The number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps decreased to 27. Twenty-eight persons were killed in 1978. Persons injured decreased to 312 in 1979 compared to the 1978 figure of 381. A total of 1,865 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles. This represents a decrease of 865 charges from the 2,730 charges laid in 1978.

Traffic Investigation Branch

This function evaluates and assists in the Selective Traffic Enforcement programme throughout the Force. Branch personnel are active in federal and provincial organizations related to traffic problems as well as investigating traffic accidents and occurrences of a serious nature.

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, 626 new investigations were commenced during the year and 227 investigations were carried over from the previous year. A total of 1,882 actual offences were covered in 825 charges laid in 1979 against 216 persons.

The total loss to victims of frauds and related crimes in 1979 was \$17,156,642.00.

The frequency of counterfeit currency being uttered and seized has again been greatly reduced. The total counterfeit currency uttered and seized in 1979 amounted to \$40,135.00 as compared to \$264,262.50 in 1978.

Criminal Investigation Branch

Detective Inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Branch supervise the investigation of the more serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, rape and armed robbery within OPP jurisdiction. They also provide the same service, upon request, to municipal police forces in Ontario. They are called upon to probe allegations of irregularities at all levels of government, provide investigative and administrative expertise to Royal Commission inquiries and provide expertise on behalf of the Chief Coroner of Ontario in preparing for inquests of a controversial nature, or those having major public impact.

Investigators were detailed to 236 assignments during the year including 47 murders, 8 attempted murders, 27 miscellaneous deaths (which included 6 suicides and 16 suspicious deaths), 4 armed robberies, 3 rapes and 2 hostage situations.

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.

In 1979 a total 2,437 investigations were conducted, 8,681 occurrences handled and 27,039 enquiries satisfied. The most notable investigation conducted in 1979 was "Project Alpha". A total of 70 persons in the Ottawa area were charged with 420 theft related offences and over \$1,000,000.00 in stolen property was recovered. The project received national praise through the media, boosted morale and considerably enhanced the image of the Force by the professional dedication of its members.

Security Branch

This function provides personal security for government officials and other dignitaries and, in addition, gives expert advice to government ministries on building and internal security, including security investigations of employees in sensitive positions. Other activities provide for assistance in high risk security operations and escorts, plus conducting criminal investigations on matters that may affect the government. 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.

Drug Enforcement Section

During 1979, the Drug Enforcement Section withdrew from the joint forces agreement with the R.C.M.P. and created OPP deployed units at London, North Bay, Kingston, Kenora and Toronto. Investigations conducted by drug enforcement personnel in conjunction with Field members resulted in 1,268 charges being laid.

Liquor Laws Enforcement Section

This function provides expert enforcement assistance to the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, Liquor Licence Board of Ontario and to all police agencies when requested, in all phases of liquor enforcement in relation to current laws of Ontario including undercover investigations. During 1979, there were 129 establishment investigations and 89 investigations pertaining to new licences or transfers.

Anti-Gambling Section

This Section assists in the investigation of disorderly houses, lotteries and in keeping gambling under control. In 1979, 123 investigations were conducted with a total of 208 charges being laid reflecting an increase of 360 per cent.

Ontario Racing Commission

This unit provides expert assistance and conducts investigations on behalf of the Ontario Racing Commission in relation to all phases of police work connected with Thoroughbred-Standardbred Racing and the investigation of infractions of the related Rules and Regulations and other Statutes. Members of the unit conducted 90 investigations during 1979 resulting in 23 charges being laid.

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 1979, project members were involved in 91 investigations with court proceedings instituted in 16 cases.

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.

During 1979, 125 investigations relating to vehicles and 239 miscellaneous investigations were conducted which resulted in 86 prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property worth \$492,425.00.

Services

Management Division

Staff Inspections Branch

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

The Branch is identified as an excellent training area to assist in the development of those members selected for advancement to senior management positions.

During the year, twenty-two new assignments were received, the most notable of which was that of coordinating the Force's participation in Districts 2 and 3 in the aftermath of the Woodstock Tornado.

Planning and Research Branch

This function provides research, development and con-

sulting services to the Force in such areas as operational and administrative systems, equipment evaluation, statistical analysis, management information systems and computer programming. It is also responsible for controlling the method and mode of all information of an operational and administrative nature disseminated within the Force.

Included in the planning and research 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 1979, the Systems Coordination and Development Section continued to provide services in the development, installation, implementation and testing of Force management information systems.

In 1979, the Police Orders Section of Planning and Research Branch was converted to a Policy Coordination Section and is dedicated to the maintenance, distribution and management of the Police Orders System.

The Records Management Section provides staff advisory services in records management to the Ministry as a whole.

A large number of special projects were commenced or continued by the Special Projects Section, the more notable of which was a report on "The Demographic Changes in Ontario" and the effect it would have on Force policing in Ontario.

Properties Branch

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

No new houses were acquired for the Ministry during 1979. However, a Housing Requirement Study was completed by Properties Branch personnel which identified the need for 31 housing units.

Fourteen Force employee-occupied accommodations at Cayuga, Mount Forest and Timmins were declared surplus and transferred to the Ministry of Government Services for disposal.

Registration Branch

Private Investigators and Security Guards Section

The OPP has the responsibility to investigate and licence all persons who are employed in Ontario as Private Investigators and Security Guards. The responsibility includes the licensing of agencies by whom they are employed. The objective is to improve and control the quality; and thereby maintain the highest possible

standard for Private Investigator and Security Guard Agencies and their personnel.

During the year, there were 286 agencies licensed under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. Licenses issued to individuals totalled 30,086. Fees collected amounted to \$403,285.00.

Firearms Section

The OPP controls the distribution, possession and issuance of restricted firearms permits in certain areas of the Province in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code.

A total of 20,535 firearms registrations were processed. Permits issued to carry a restricted firearm totalled 6,671 and there were 2,842 permits issued to minors.

Nine new shooting clubs were approved in 1979. The number of shooting clubs in Ontario now stands at 286.

November 1978 was declared a Firearm's Amnesty Period. Although large increase of registrations was reflected in that year's statistics, the section has had to process an estimated 4,000 returns for follow-up investigations as a result of Amnesty.

Chief Provincial Firearms Officer Section

The objective of this section is to reduce the criminal use of firearms.

During the year, 2,991 business permits were issued with fees collected amounting to \$116,084.87. Applications for Firearm Acquisition Certificates resulted in the issuance of 64,036 Certificates and the refusal of 314.

Staff Development Division

Career Management Branch

The Career Management Branch provides a planned, coordinated direction to the various components of the manpower administration process. Such direction encompasses the 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. Additional responsibilities also include manpower information, administration of personnel records and employee counselling services.

Career Planning Section

This Section is responsible for providing the Force with a managerial development and succession programme and also with Staff Development and performance evaluation programmes.

During the year, approximately 4,050 performance reviews were completed on uniform members under the Force Performance Review programme. A review

of the operation of this programme has been initiated with a view to making it more effective at field level.

The constable to corporal, corporal to sergeant and sergeant to commissioned ranks promotional processes, announced in 1978, were implemented in 1979.

The On-the-Job Development Programme for the 25 successful sergeants who attended at the Assessment Centre in May and June of 1978 was terminated with all 25 candidates successful in this programme.

One hundred and twenty-four corporals assessed as promotable wrote an examination in April 1979, based on a home-study programme with a managerial focus. The top 30 candidates entered an On-the-Job Development Programme which was terminated in October 1979 due to manpower requirements.

One hundred and twenty-four constables who were successful in the 1978 process attended a three week Corporal Development Course held at the Force Training Branch in Toronto. The On-the-Job Development phase of this process was eliminated due to the acute requirement for corporals.

During February and March 1979, sergeants eligible for promotion to the commissioned ranks and who received positive promotional assessments attended before an Area Promotional Board. Those candidates assessed as promotable appeared at a three day Assessment Centre conducted in May and June. The top fifteen candidates were selected to commence the On-the-Job Development Programme which commenced in July 1979.

In September 1979, a corporal to sergeant promotional process was announced. Of the eligible corporals who received a positive promotional assessment, 103 were assessed as promotable by the Area Promotional Assessment Boards. These candidates will receive a home study package in the new year with an examination to follow.

In December 1979, a sergeant to commissioned officer promotional process was announced and is currently in process.

In September 1979, a constable to corporal promotional process was announced. On 12 December 1979, 1,288 eligible constables completed a promotional examination based on law, evidence, police procedures and Force policy. Of this number, 388 have received a high enough mark to proceed to the next phase of the promotional process.

During 1979, Force members attended numerous management and staff development courses. Sixty-eight members attended Law Enforcement Management Courses which represents a 250 per cent increase over 1978. One hundred and nine employees attended various Government In-House Programmes representing a 50 per cent increase over 1978. Thirty-four employees attended miscellaneous courses and seminars representing a 60 per cent increase over 1978.

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.

Uniform Recruitment Unit

During the year, the Recruiting Unit processed 1,265 applications for appointment to the Force. This was a decrease of 43 applications over the previous year.

Staff Relations Section

This Section is responsible for an employee counselling service related to health and personal problems. It also correlates the collection of all data concerning labour relations for the purpose of assisting management as required.

Personnel of this Section pay visits to the next-of-kin of deceased employees to explain survivor benefits and provides general comfort and assistance. There were 15 such visits during 1979, and 33 next-of-kin inquiries were handled.

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 Branch for required training at the Ontario Police College at Aylmer as well as training beyond the scope of our facilities.

Staff Services Division

The Staff Services Division provides logistical support to the Force in such areas as telecommunications, records, forensic identification services, photographic services, transport, clothing and the processing of complaints against members and policing services. An in-depth study conducted in 1978 to evaluate the functions of various sections in the Central Records and Communications Branch led to the formation of the Records and Identification Branch and the Telecommunications Branch.

Records and Identification Branch

The Records and Identification Branch maintains Force major occurrence and administrative files, as well as providing for a Crime Index Unit, Forensic Identification Services and a Photographic Laboratory. It also provides varityping, printing and mail services for the Force.

Crime Index Unit

The activity of this Unit includes the recording and dissemination of data on crime and criminals to assist in identifying the perpetrators of unsolved crimes.

Forensic Identification Services Unit

This Unit provides a service to various branches of the Force, Field Identification Units and other law enforcement agencies in forensic identification. It has the only Argon ion laser in Canada. During the year, exhibits from major crime scenes were examined on an international basis with excellent results.

Photographic Laboratory Unit

This Unit maintains a complete graphic arts and photographic service for the Force and acts as a resource centre for photographic equipment testing and evaluation of materials. During 1979, the unit initiated a fully automated colour processing laboratory for the Force. In addition, the unit produces audio visual programmes for the Force and other ministries and provides a drafting and design service.

Telecommunications Branch

The objective of this function is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. The Branch is composed of the Communication Section of the former Central Records and Communications Branch and the Communications System Development Group.

Communications Section

During the year, the instant exchange of information with mobile units was accomplished by the use of 124 fixed stations, 11 transportable stations, 12 automatic repeater stations and 1,656 mobile units installed in automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, boats and aircraft. In addition, 296 portable transceivers and 114 monitor receivers are located at strategic locations across the Province to augment the system. The radio system logged a total of 6,408,747 messages in 1979.

During the year, the Telenet System, an intra-Force teletype network was used by the Force to handle 118,581 transactions pertaining to administrative and Provincial Alert messages.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a Canada-wide computer facility providing a means of accessing police information and as a means of communicating between police agencies. In Ontario, OPP transactions account for 50 per cent of the total CPIC transactions.

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 Communication computer data banks for vehicle and driver information. During the year, the PARIS system was updated with higher speed transmission lines to handle a dramatic increase in the number of enquiries which at times exceed 1,000 an hour.

The evaluation, purchase and maintenance of Force radar equipment is the responsibility of this Section. During 1979, twenty-six new units were purchased for a total of 188 units.

Communications System Development Group

The Communication System Development study continued into 1979. The latest proposal is being evaluated from a technical, operational and economic viewpoint.

Quartermaster Stores Branch

Quartermaster (QM) Stores procure, stock and distribute uniforms and equipment to members of the Force, the Ontario Government Protective Service, Auxilliary Police and special constables assigned to Indian Policing. This Branch also maintains a repository of seized offensive weapons.

During the year, the responsibility for supplying stationery and office supplies was transferred from the Force to the Ministry of Government Services.

Transport Branch

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

In 1979, the Force operated 2,085 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft and aircraft. The motor vehicles travelled 93,364,329 kilometers during the year, our marine and snow equipment logged 23,500 hours, our fixed wing aircraft logged 1,416 hours and our helicopters logged 1,443 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

The objectives of the Branch are to present programmes designed to create public interest in safety and crime prevention, to promote respect for law and authority and to present a true image of the police function.

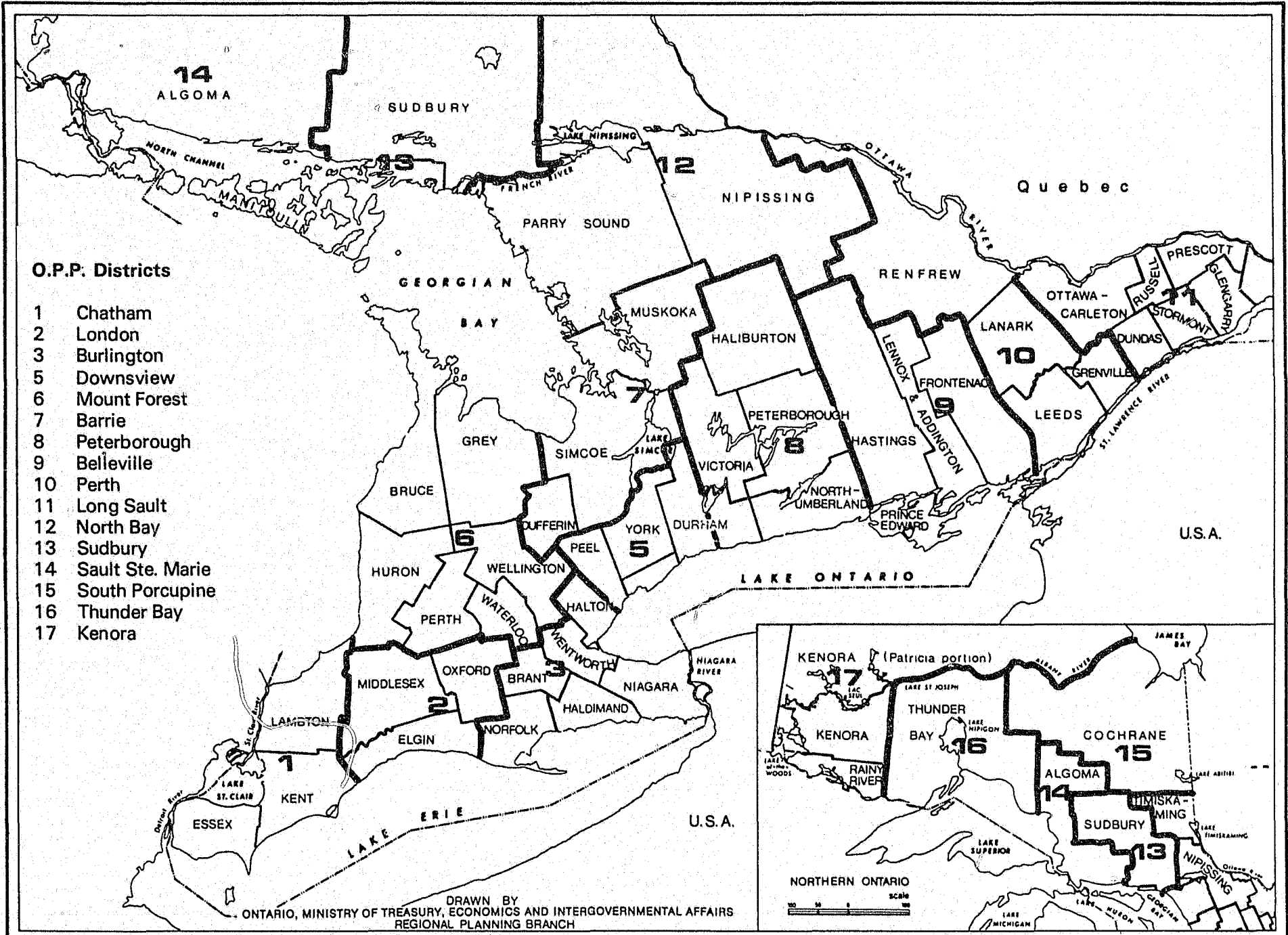
During 1979, Community Services personnel throughout Ontario had personal contact with 871,041 people. This figure does not include the general public who visited the many OPP static displays at fall fairs, shopping plazas and career expositions to name but a few.

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

Twenty 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; forty-nine members passed the 20 year milestone in their careers. Six civilian employees received the recognition of service award.

Map of Ontario Showing OPP Districts



Appendix B

OPP Districts, Jurisdictions, 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 closed effective December 31, 1977.		
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, Oweri 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, Apsl�y, 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, Rolphoton, Westport, Whitney.

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

(S) indicates a summer detachment.

(M) indicates a municipal detachment.

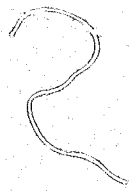
Appendix D

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	4	5	1	1	6	4	4	2	—	—	4	2	4	1	2	8	48
Attempted Murder	4	2	4	1	—	3	4	5	2	—	2	3	—	1	2	6	39
Sex Offences	70	58	42	21	63	97	84	68	42	79	57	25	29	26	32	41	834
Assaults	748	476	396	109	513	990	496	639	462	422	532	301	242	345	450	853	7974
Robbery	37	14	29	3	15	27	15	33	14	38	13	5	10	11	9	14	287
Breaking & Entering	1822	991	1149	338	1641	2800	1880	1592	1366	1577	1543	637	683	517	514	1043	20093
Theft Motor Vehicle	520	364	319	68	376	510	317	325	264	383	262	125	132	163	158	198	4484
Theft Over \$200	913	513	402	148	818	1028	717	637	485	684	492	208	260	232	339	485	8361
Theft Under \$200	2225	1373	1230	437	2072	3399	1715	2232	1388	1708	1378	568	611	690	705	1058	22789
Have Stolen Goods	82	87	84	11	84	197	71	120	56	121	105	40	43	34	74	68	1277
Frauds	438	298	348	100	454	673	249	446	268	370	304	135	110	142	131	142	4608
Prostitution	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gaming & Betting	2	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	15
Offensive Weapons	135	66	81	16	60	214	88	98	81	96	138	67	45	65	67	133	1450
Other	3782	2288	2648	847	3267	4686	2338	2711	2038	2699	2280	1040	883	1178	1146	1913	35744
Total	10782	6538	6735	2102	9369	14629	7979	8908	6466	8178	7115	3156	3052	3406	3629	5962	108006

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Reported (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
—Cause Death	3	—	5	5	1	7	1	3	—	5	3	—	1	—	2	1	37
—Bodily Harm	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	17
—Operating Motor Vehicle	2	13	7	11	9	17	7	9	2	11	4	—	2	1	1	—	96
Fall to Remain	159	92	188	433	242	312	197	157	131	166	107	77	51	78	69	69	2528
Dangerous Driving	45	38	110	99	72	85	59	57	35	48	27	43	32	21	20	21	814
Refusing Breathalyzer	53	43	96	150	83	140	63	73	90	90	40	44	23	18	49	32	1087
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	669	549	855	1578	803	1383	696	916	630	791	447	553	288	313	450	432	11353
Driving While Disqualified	276	254	532	521	361	524	253	253	245	222	149	149	147	74	151	100	4211
Total	1209	989	1794	2798	1571	2469	1277	1468	1133	1343	777	866	544	505	742	656	20143



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	3	5	1	1	3	2	4	2	—	—	4	2	4	1	1	7	40
Attempted Murder	4	2	4	1	—	3	3	4	2	—	2	3	—	1	2	4	35
Sex Offences	54	44	23	14	48	71	57	42	29	54	47	19	21	19	21	30	593
Assaults	646	413	303	97	415	800	381	496	407	324	408	238	202	289	382	663	6464
Robbery	26	12	21	2	11	18	9	25	10	19	8	4	9	11	6	8	199
Breaking & Entering	1569	869	901	304	1333	2368	1626	1358	1225	1236	1305	566	604	457	457	931	17109
Theft Motor Vehicle	407	302	237	47	267	386	243	257	198	310	190	87	107	126	111	139	3414
Theft Over \$200	845	467	339	127	707	884	594	538	410	589	381	173	221	184	288	400	7147
Theft Under \$200	2021	1222	1086	396	1803	2991	1489	1958	1218	1508	1156	491	513	567	587	910	19916
Have Stolen Goods	79	86	79	11	75	187	67	119	55	113	95	98	42	33	70	64	1213
Frauds	396	264	293	82	360	514	154	356	220	310	249	15	92	112	111	120	3748
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gaming & Betting	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	12
Offensive Weapons	105	51	53	14	41	171	69	80	64	70	97	53	27	51	55	111	1112
Other	3290	2025	2212	759	2681	3713	1978	2241	1744	2296	1713	886	763	1061	1015	1653	30030
Total	9447	5764	5554	1856	7744	12108	6675	7476	5582	6830	5659	2675	2605	2912	3106	5040	91033

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Actual (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
—Cause Death	3	—	5	5	1	7	1	3	—	5	3	—	1	—	2	1	37
—Bodily Harm	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	17
—Operating Motor Vehicle	2	13	7	11	9	17	7	9	2	11	4	—	2	1	1	—	96
Fall to Remain	149	89	184	430	226	293	177	142	119	156	94	71	42	72	64	67	2375
Dangerous Driving	45	38	110	99	72	85	59	57	35	48	27	43	32	21	20	21	814
Refusing Breathalyzer	53	43	96	150	83	140	63	73	90	90	40	44	23	18	49	32	1087
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	669	549	855	1578	803	1383	696	916	630	791	447	553	288	313	450	432	11353
Driving While Disqualified	276	254	532	521	361	524	253	253	245	222	149	149	147	74	151	100	4211
Total	1199	986	1790	2795	1555	2450	1257	1453	1121	1333	764	860	535	499	737	654	19990

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	3	4	1	1	4	3	4	2	—	—	4	2	4	1	3	7	43
Attempted Murder	4	2	3	1	—	3	3	3	2	—	2	3	—	1	2	4	33
Sex Offences	35	30	20	13	38	43	48	33	25	46	32	17	18	17	17	25	458
Assaults	542	386	261	88	382	661	324	431	361	269	374	222	182	279	360	608	5730
Robbery	10	5	11	1	5	7	7	17	6	9	8	3	4	5	4	6	108
Breaking & Entering	320	397	193	92	443	549	408	293	301	361	297	211	120	189	193	380	4687
Theft Motor Vehicle	98	124	53	20	119	140	109	105	84	116	82	52	52	61	57	94	1366
Theft Over \$200	80	83	39	14	100	117	83	72	61	110	81	30	34	38	41	97	1080
Theft Under \$200	416	330	210	73	489	965	288	490	212	296	330	133	123	200	184	266	5005
Have Stolen Goods	76	91	78	11	79	167	68	117	57	108	91	38	42	34	69	64	1190
Frauds	290	221	256	62	303	352	83	247	187	301	161	95	58	91	92	90	2889
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming & Betting	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Offensive Weapons	78	43	46	16	38	142	56	75	55	57	76	50	23	48	49	98	950
Other	1138	906	992	467	1110	1735	777	1088	743	996	845	576	351	701	584	877	13886
Total	3090	2564	2164	860	3110	4884	2258	2973	2095	2669	2385	1432	1011	1665	1655	2616	37431

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
—Cause Death	3	—	5	5	1	7	1	3	—	5	3	—	1	—	2	1	37
—Bodily Harm	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	17
—Operating Motor Vehicle	2	13	7	11	9	17	7	9	2	11	4	—	2	1	1	—	96
Fall to Remain	31	36	41	110	65	84	60	34	37	35	25	12	13	26	28	17	654
Dangerous Driving	45	38	110	99	72	85	59	57	35	48	27	43	32	21	20	21	814
Refusing Breathalyzer	53	43	96	150	83	140	63	73	90	90	40	44	23	18	49	32	1087
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	669	549	855	1578	803	1383	696	916	630	791	447	553	288	313	450	432	11353
Driving While Disqualified	276	254	532	521	361	524	253	253	245	222	149	149	147	74	151	100	4211
Total	1081	933	1647	2475	1394	2241	1140	1345	1039	1212	695	801	506	453	701	604	18269

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	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Cocaine	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Other Drugs	9	5	4	4	3	39	4	5	5	13	10	2	—	3	4	5	115
Cannabis	351	127	76	33	162	515	128	135	75	82	110	66	58	94	89	108	2209
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	—	—	2	1	7	—	1	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	20
Restricted Drugs	19	4	2	2	5	17	9	3	1	3	6	4	3	2	5	1	86
Other Fed. Statutes	350	37	61	24	63	576	1321	152	57	66	144	395	36	204	261	1373	5120
Provincial Statutes	6972	4257	4325	2760	6042	8980	3840	3763	3272	2213	2417	1714	1148	1768	2936	3734	60141
Municipal By-Laws	330	—	13	—	1	15	19	—	24	9	10	—	—	2	—	7	430
Total	8033	4431	4481	2825	6281	10153	5322	4059	3435	2391	2698	2181	1246	2073	3296	5230	68135

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

Heroin	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Cocaine	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Other Drugs	7	5	2	4	3	35	2	2	5	10	7	1	—	2	2	3	90
Cannabis	340	118	62	31	156	478	112	117	68	73	84	47	49	75	79	98	1987
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	—	—	2	1	7	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	18
Restricted Drugs	18	4	2	2	5	17	7	3	1	1	5	3	2	2	5	1	78
Other Fed. Statutes	348	35	57	24	52	557	1311	149	51	59	130	386	33	203	253	1323	4971
Provincial Statutes	6770	4120	4064	2723	5785	8550	3612	3544	3120	2052	2132	1628	1106	1679	2819	3564	57268
Municipal By-Laws	293	—	9	—	—	11	13	—	23	9	9	—	—	2	—	6	375
Total	7777	4283	4196	2786	6004	9658	5058	3815	3269	2209	2368	2065	1190	1963	3159	4997	64797

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

Heroin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cocaine	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Other Drugs	5	6	2	4	3	33	2	2	4	9	7	1	—	2	2	2	84
Cannabis	335	115	59	31	152	468	105	112	64	67	61	43	42	74	74	91	1893
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	—	—	2	1	5	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	16
Restricted Drugs	17	4	2	2	5	17	7	3	1	1	4	2	1	2	4	1	73
Other Fed. Statutes	344	32	52	18	44	547	1302	149	43	56	109	387	29	202	253	1315	4882
Provincial Statutes	6620	4065	3962	2713	5700	8229	3498	3442	3020	1990	1975	1602	1073	1668	2786	3482	55885
Municipal By-Laws	243	—	4	—	—	11	13	—	19	9	9	—	—	2	—	5	315
Total	7565	4223	4081	2770	5907	9371	4928	3708	3152	2137	2166	2035	1145	1950	3119	4898	63155

Appendix H

Persons Charged 1979

Criminal Code (Non-Traffic)	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults	Criminal Code (Traffic)	
Murder	2	40	Criminal Negligence	
Manslaughter	—	3	—Causing Death	— 22
Infanticide	—	—	—Causing Bodily Harm	— 10
Attempted Murder	—	32	—Operating Motor Vehicle	— 84
Rape	—	72	Fail to Remain	— 519
Other Sex Offences	16	183	Dangerous Driving	10 782
Assaults (Not Indecent)	75	2000	Fail to Provide Breath Sample	— 752
Robbery	20	157	Excess of 80 mgs of Alcohol in	
Breaking & Entering	1592	3627	Blood and Drive While	
Theft Motor Vehicle	310	964	Ability Impaired	3 9923
Theft—over \$200	143	787	Drive While Disqualified	— 4203
Theft—\$200 & Under	567	2688	Total	13 16295
Have Stolen Goods	113	1058	Other Offences	
Frauds	17	1335	Highway Traffic Act	376 371056
Prostitution	—	—	Liquor Acts	182 45005
Gaming & Betting	—	4	Other Ontario Statutes	101 9234
Offensive Weapons	15	684	Federal Statutes	121 3873
Other Criminal Code Offences (Non-Traffic)	596	7823	Municipal By-Laws	— 19
Total	3466	21457	Total	780 429187

Appendix I

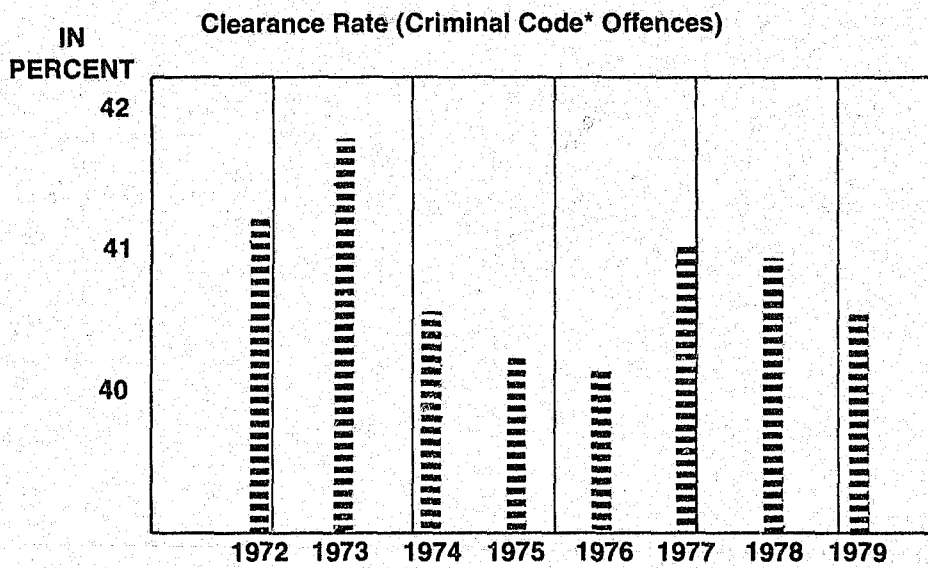
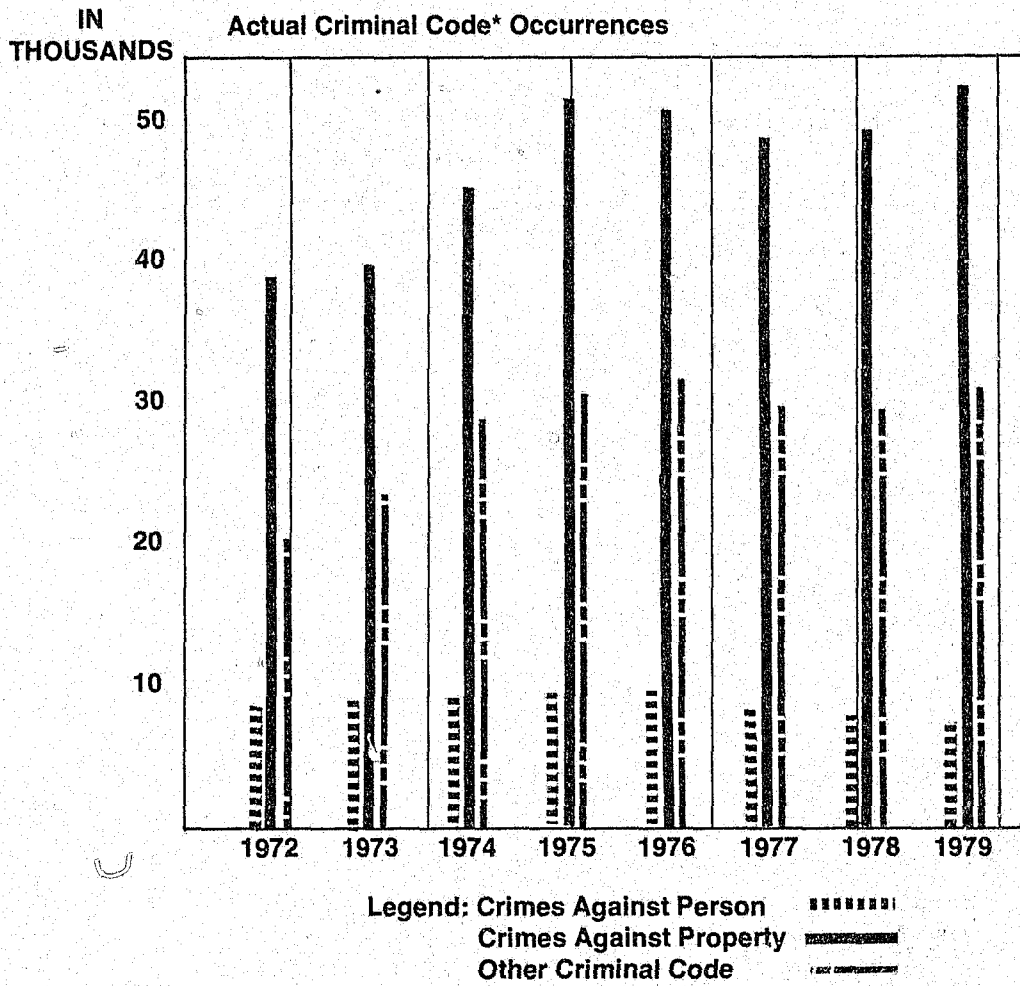
Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics—Monthly and Yearly Comparison (OPP Jurisdiction) 1977 1978 1979 On Highways

Month	M.V. Accidents			Fatal Accidents			Persons Killed			Injury Accidents			Persons Injured		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Jan.	8514	8341	7989	42	40	64	46	46	80	1923	1644	1664	3078	2560	2670
Feb.	5932	5008	6275	36	43	39	42	51	55	1231	1134	1383	2076	1782	2148
March	4880	5005	4928	53	24	48	63	26	72	1170	1158	1154	1883	1909	1836
April	4196	4015	5351	43	46	52	45	50	67	1225	1090	1366	2027	1698	2200
May	5103	5216	5278	64	60	51	73	67	57	1619	1529	1538	2625	2543	2483
June	5728	5844	6415	82	84	81	100	94	103	1929	1801	1909	2965	2926	2967
July	6956	6946	7039	88	106	66	111	127	84	2295	2194	2163	3903	3867	3618
Aug.	6738	6762	7036	95	98	98	116	119	120	2064	2119	2178	3491	3544	3661
Sept.	5977	6308	6084	62	77	76	77	97	89	1780	1942	1885	2954	3190	3149
Oct.	6122	5960	6568	77	77	60	96	96	74	1640	1665	1814	2629	2690	2925
Nov.	7321	7001	7152	60	64	71	70	82	79	1747	1752	1922	2754	2665	2985
Dec.	8379	8349	8470	65	56	89	79	68	109	1696	1822	2006	2685	2914	3131
TOTALS	75846	74755	78585	767	775	795	918	923	989	20219	19850	20982	33080	32288	33773
%Change*	+3.2	-1.4	+5.1	-5.8	+1.0	+2.6	-9.3	+0.5	+7.1	+7.6	-1.8	+5.7	+11.4	-2.4	+4.6

* Percent Change Over Previous Year.

**CRIME
OPP JURISDICTION
1972-1979**

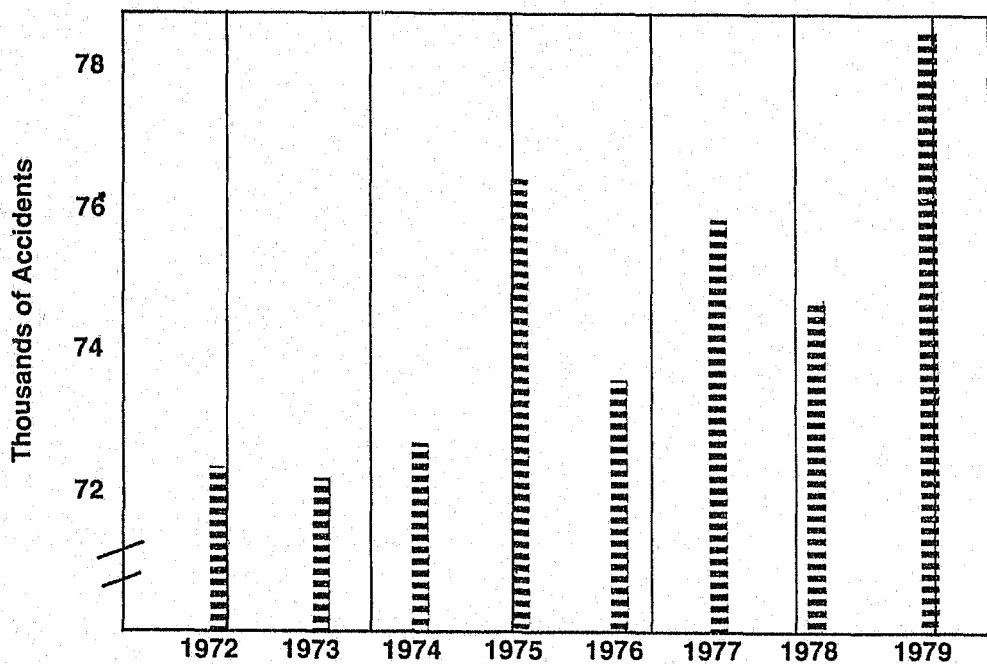
Appendix J



* Non-Traffic

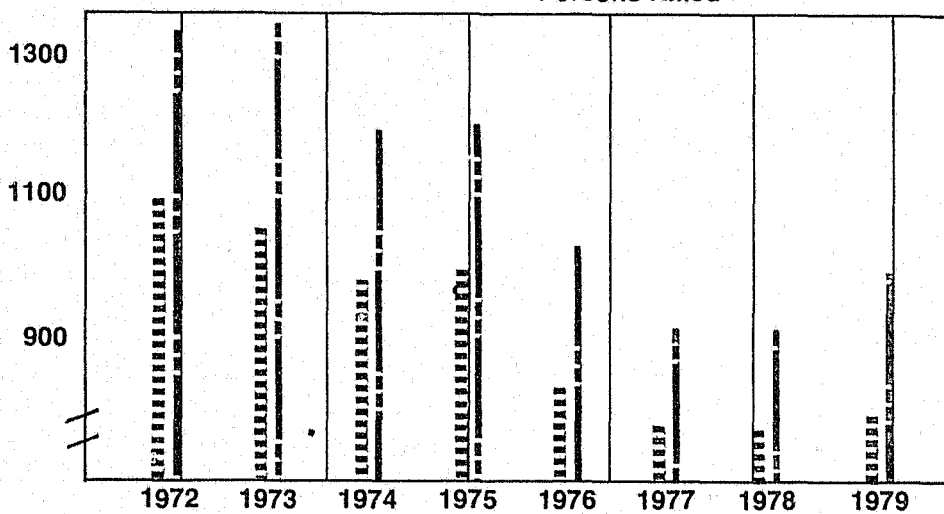
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS*
 OPP JURISDICTION 1972-1979

Total Motor Vehicle Accidents



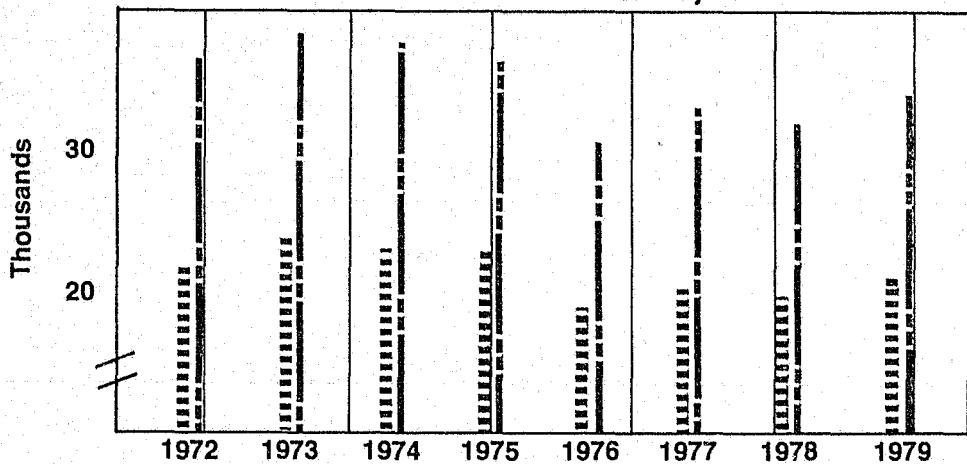
Fatal Motor Vehicle Accidents

Fatal Accidents ██████████
 Persons Killed ██████████



Injury Motor Vehicle Accidents

Injury Accidents ██████████
 Persons Injured ██████████



* Excludes Private Property

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R. F. Egan, Chairman

A. Perik, Administration Officer

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission, administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General, has general responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the police arbitration system and making recommendations for its improvement. The Arbitration Commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal forces in their negotiations during 1979.

The 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. It is the aim of the Arbitration Commission to provide competent arbitrators for speedy and professional contract bargaining and arbitration. The Arbitration Commission maintains register of qualified part-time arbitrators available for designation by the Minister, and it is the objective of the Arbitration Commission to promote more harmonious police contract bargaining and arbitration.

The names of the part-time arbitrators on the register in 1979 are:

Mr. George W. Adams

Dr. A. P. Aggarwal

Professor Peter G. Barton

Mr. Kevin M. Burkett

Ms. G. G. Brent

Professor Richard H. McLaren

Ms. Maureen K. Saltman

Professor Joseph W. Samuels

Professor Kenneth P. Swan

Mr. Martin Teplitsky

Professor Bruce Welling

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. L. Langlois and Mr. J. L. McIntyre. The Commission was saddened with the passing of Mr. D. Latten who served on the Commission from 1973 until 1979. Mr. Latten was until the time of his death, Administrator of the Police Association of Ontario, as well as Executive Officer of the Canadian Police Association.

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. It has no specific responsibilities in the operation of the 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 agreement 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 arranged to have available to those requesting conciliation the valuable services of Mr. Victor E. Scott, the former Director of the Conciliation and Mediation Services of the Ministry of Labour for the Province of Ontario.

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

Alliston
 Atikokan
 Bradford
 Brantford
 Brockville
 Chatham
 Cobourg
 Dresden
 Durham
 Goderich
 Halimand-Norfolk
 Halton Regional
 Ingersoll
 Innisfil
 Marathon
 Meaford
 Mersea
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Midland
 Mount Forest
 New Liskeard
 North Bay
 Orangeville
 Ottawa
 Owen Sound
 Penetanguishene
 Petrolia
 Picton
 Red Rock
 Sarnia
 Sault Ste. Marie
 Sturgeon Falls
 Tilbury
 Tillsonburg
 Trenton

Mr. Scott was appointed to act as the conciliation officer in 35 conciliation hearings during 1979. It is interesting to note that of the 35 conciliation hearings he attended only 5 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 1979, 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 1979.

Place	Arbitrator	Date of award	Dispute
Sudbury	J. Samuels	Feb. 7, 1979	"Rights"
Halimand-Norfolk	G. Brent	Feb. 28, 1979	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto	G. Brent	March 6, 1979	"Rights"
Hamilton-Wentworth	P. Barton	April 12, 1979	Interest
Listowel	P. Barton	May 14, 1979	Interest
Fergus	J. Samuels	May 30, 1979	Interest
Kingston	P. Barton	June 18, 1979	Interest
Parry Sound	G. Brent	June 27, 1979	Interest
Cobourg	J. Samuels	July 5, 1979	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto	K. Swan	July 7, 1979	"Rights"
Niagara Regional	P. Barton	July 19, 1979	Interest
Hamilton-Wentworth	G. Adams	July 25, 1979	"Rights"
St. Thomas	J. Samuels	Aug. 13, 1979	Interest
Sudbury	J. Samuels	Aug. 22, 1979	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto	M. Teplitzky	Aug. 30, 1979	"Rights"
Belleville	P. Barton	Sept. 6, 1979	Interest
Dresden	G. Brent	Sept. 26, 1979	Interest
Durham Region	M. Teplitzky	Oct. 23, 1979	Interest
Trenton	G. Brent	Nov. 12, 1979	Interest
Anderdon	A. Aggarwal	Nov. 9, 1979	Interest
Brantford	R. McLaren	Nov. 13, 1979	"Rights"
Sarnia Township	B. Welling	Dec. 11, 1979	"Rights"

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.

Some significant arbitration decisions during the year are described below in abridged form.

Some Determinations of Importance in Rights Disputes

The list of ranks set out in O.Reg. 780/73 is exclusive and thus the law does not allow the rank of "Sergeant 2nd Grade"

Re: The Cobourg Police Association and The Corporation of the Town of Cobourg (Samuels) July 5, 1979.

Where the collective agreement provides that candidates for promotion of relatively equal merit shall be promoted on the basis of seniority, in the event of a grievance, the onus is upon the Association to establish a "prima facie" case that the officers involved were of relatively equal merit. The onus then shifts to the Board to demonstrate that its decision was reasonable and that the candidates were not of relatively equal merit. Methods of evaluating merit are discussed.

Re: Sudbury Regional Police Association and The Sudbury Regional Board of Commissioners of Police (Samuels) February 7, 1979 and August 22, 1979.

An arbitrator does not have jurisdiction to determine any dispute relating to an article in the collective agreement which provides for the re-imbursment of legal fees to any officer who is acquitted of any prosecution arising from the execution of his duty. This is a question for the sole discretion of the Municipal Council under s. 24(6) of the Police Act and neither the Council or the Board can divest itself of this power through the collective bargaining process.

Re: The Haldiman-Norfolk Board of Commissioners of Police and The Haldiman-Norfolk Regional Police Association (Brent) February 28, 1979.

An arbitrator has jurisdiction to decide whether a probationary constable was discharged in contravention of a just cause clause in the collective agreement provided that the Board has not proceeded to discipline the grievor under O.Reg. 680. Where the grievor was alleged to have been involved in a hotel beverage room fracas while off-duty and subsequently lied to officers investigating the incident, the Board was held to have just cause for discharge.

Re: The Metropolitan Toronto Police Association and The Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police (Swan) July 7, 1979 and (Teplitzky) August 30, 1979.

Some Determinations of Importance in Interest Disputes.

(a) Salaries

The fact that one party to the arbitration proceedings withdraws a number of its requests before the date of the hearing is not a relevant consideration for the purposes of the arbitration.

Re: The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Kingston and The Kingston Police Association (Barton) June 18, 1979.

Generally, if a municipality is being asked to pay for substantial increases in pension benefits, salaries should reflect the additional costs being shouldered. Conversely, if salaries appear to be in need of any substantial adjustment to be brought back into line with comparable forces, then major pension improvements may not be justified in the same time frame.

Re: The Board of Police Commissioners for the Municipality of Trenton and The Trenton Police Association (Brent) November 12, 1979.

The ability of the municipality to pay is very important and thus, the arbitrator will refer to the amount of increase in provincial grants to the municipality as well as the increase in the municipal tax levy for that year (Note—but see Re: Anderdon, infra.)

Re: The Belleville Police and The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Belleville (Barton) September 6, 1979

The ability of a public sector employer to pay is irrelevant. The level of pay must be high enough to attract able and promising young people who will be able to withstand the lure of higher wages at less dangerous work in plants in the surrounding communities. The level of compensation must also be one that will maintain the highest possible morale and esprit de corps.

Re: The Corporation of The Township of Anderdon and The Anderdon Police Association (Aggarwal) November 9, 1979.

(b) Service Pay

The concept of service pay, being an attempt to recognize long and faithful service has become somewhat outmoded in recent years and should not be extended to civilian employees. With respect to uniform personnel, there are a number of other ways in the contract to recognize long and faithful service including annual vacations and promotions.

Re: The Niagara Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and The Niagara Regional Police Association (Barton) July 19, 1979.

(c) Re-imbusement of Legal Fees

Notwithstanding s. 352(67a) of the Municipal Act, s. 24(6) of the Police Act gives the Municipal Council exclusive authority to consider whether to re-imburse any police officer for legal fees suffered from a civil or criminal proceeding arising from the execution of his duty. Consequently, there exists no power in the local Board to protect its employees against such costs and the matter is not arbitrable.

Re: The Board of Commissioners of Police for Metropolitan Toronto and The Metropolitan Toronto Police Association (Samuels) September 7, 1979.

(d) Leave With Pay for Association Business

Entitlement to 5 days per annum off duty time with pay in order to attend Executive Board Meetings of the Police Association of Ontario is a common provision in police working agreements and is an inexpensive contribution to a harmonious working relationship.

Re: The Fergus Police Association and The Corporation of the Town of Fergus (Samuels) May 30, 1979.

(e) Shift Scheduling and Two Man Patrol Cars

During arbitration proceedings, a consensus was reached by the parties with respect to shift scheduling and two man patrol cars. A staff deployment committee was formed consisting of 3 members named by the Association and 3 members named by the Board. Meetings may be called by any member of the committee. Such meetings will consult on changes to shift schedule and deployment of officers, particularly in respect of 2 man patrol cars. The committee is to strive to reach a consensus and make recommendations which must be considered in good faith by the Chief of Police.

Re: Durham Regional Police Association and The Durham Regional Board of Commissioners of Police (Teplitsky) October 23, 1979.

(f) Medical Examinations

A request that each officer be required to undergo an annual medical examination was denied on the basis that no evidence was presented which indicated that a difficulty existed in determining the fitness of any particular employee, and further, that such a power to invade personal privacy and medical privilege should only be granted by the legislature.

Re: The Board of Commissioners of Police for The City of Kingston and The Kingston Police Association (Barton) June 18, 1979.

(g) Death Benefits

A request that the dependants of an officer who is killed on duty continue to receive the officer's normal salary was held not to be arbitrable since the matter is left exclusively for the discretion of the Municipal Council under s. 25 of the Police Act.

Re: The Board of Commissioners of Police for The City of Kingston and The Kingston Police Association (Barton) June 18, 1979.

(h) The Ambit of Consensual Agreements

Although an Interest Arbitrator is restricted to the ambit of s. 29(2) of the Police Act in fashioning a collective agreement, it was suggested that the parties themselves may bargain on any subject which is not expressly proscribed by law. This approach would prevent the artificiality of protracted and sterile debates about what is permitted to be bargained, when the real issue is what the parties are prepared to agree to.

Re: Metropolitan Toronto Police Association and The Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police (Swan) July 7, 1979.

Public Safety Division

Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister

F. L. Wilson, Q.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
S. E. Oxenham, Assistant 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 109 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 discloses 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 1979, 255 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 1979, investigations of 1,940 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compared to 1,960 in 1978 is a decrease of 1.02%. (This decrease can be contributed to spending more time on fire investigation training to fire and police departments)

The increase, by type of fire, in 1979 over 1978 was 4.50% for suspicious fires and a 15.68% decrease in fatal fires.

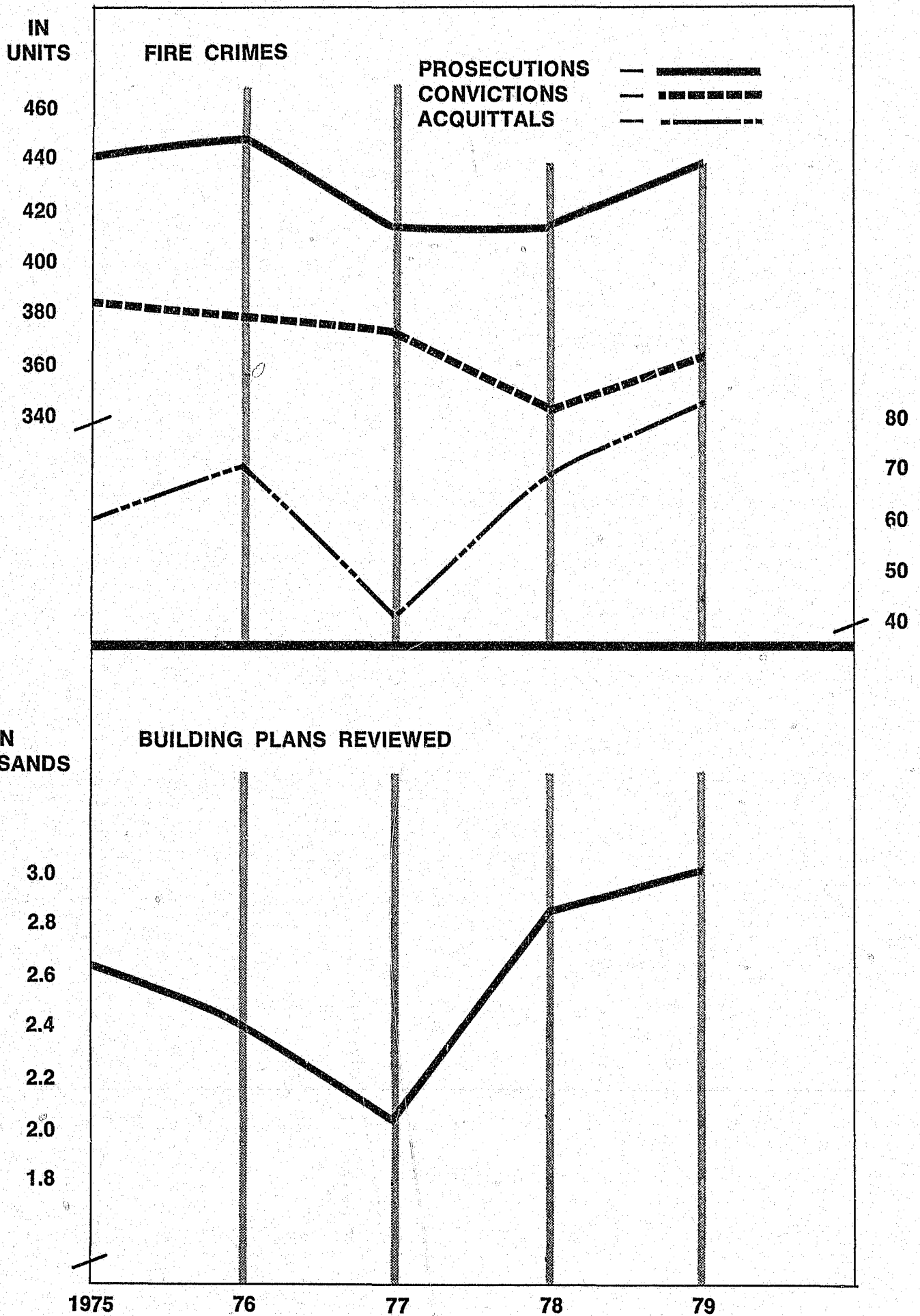
Compared to 1978, there were 36.17% more large loss fires and explosions investigated in 1979—47 to 64.

Of 1,720 suspicious fires investigated in 1979, 1,320 were found to be of incendiary origin, 109 were accidental, and 291 of undetermined cause. Criminal charges laid in 1979 totalled 581.

Fire Investigation Services Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions

Charge	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	284	53	323	63	321	32	282	57	299	59	358
Attempted Arson	9	0	3	0	2	0	6	1	3	3	10
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	4	0	4	3	4	0	0	6	2	6	17
Negligently Causing Fire	2	0	6	1	13	2	4	0	6	0	3
Attempt to Defraud	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	5	0	4
Other Fire Crimes	83	7	39	3	29	6	50	4	45	14	56
TOTALS	382	60	378	70	371	40	342	69	360	82	448

OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL



IN THOUSANDS

27

NUMBERS OF FIRES IN ONTARIO

26

25

24

23

IN MILLIONS \$

DOLLAR FIRE LOSS

220

200

180

160

140

IN UNITS \$

ONTARIO LOSS PER CAPITA

24

22

20

18

16

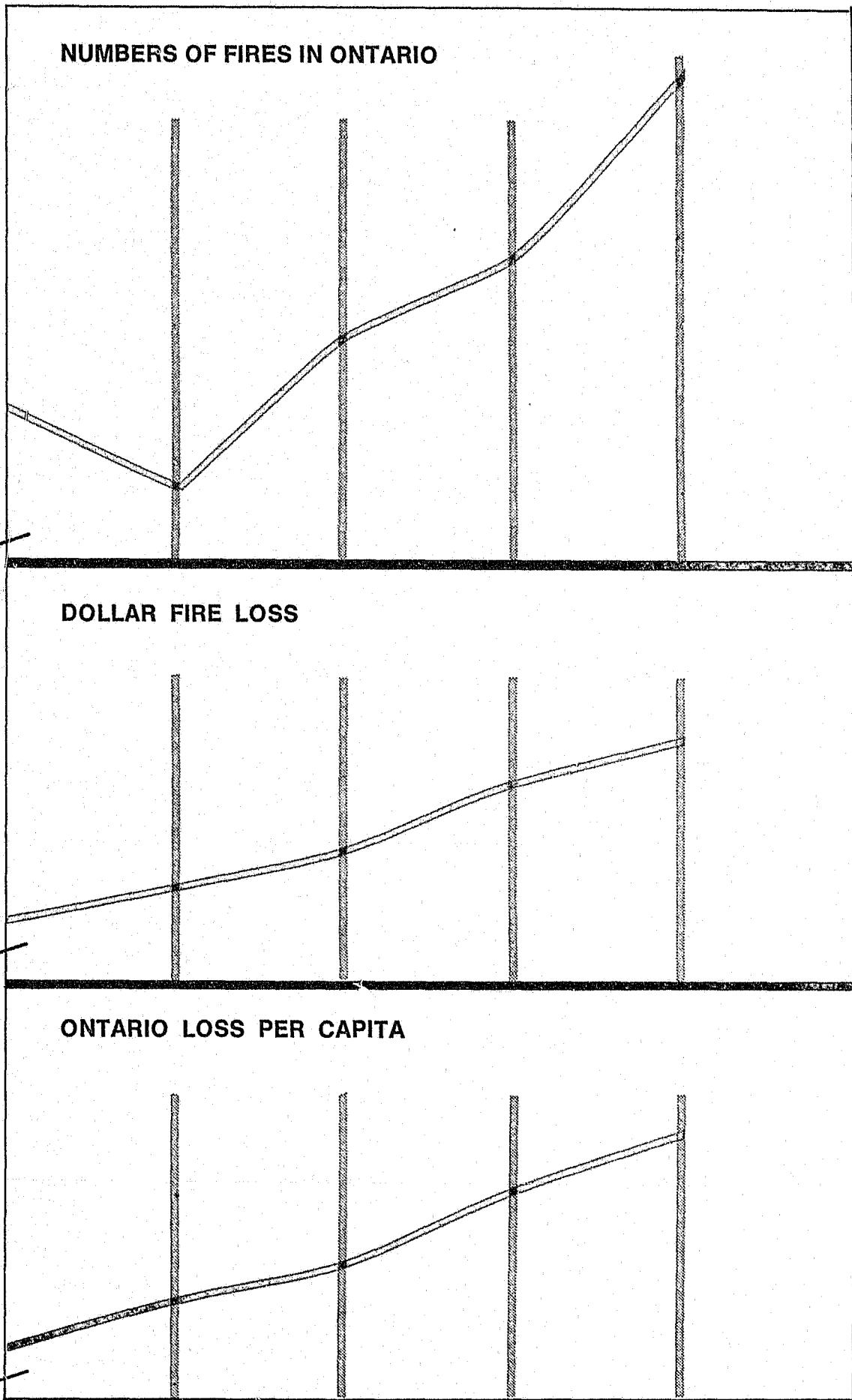
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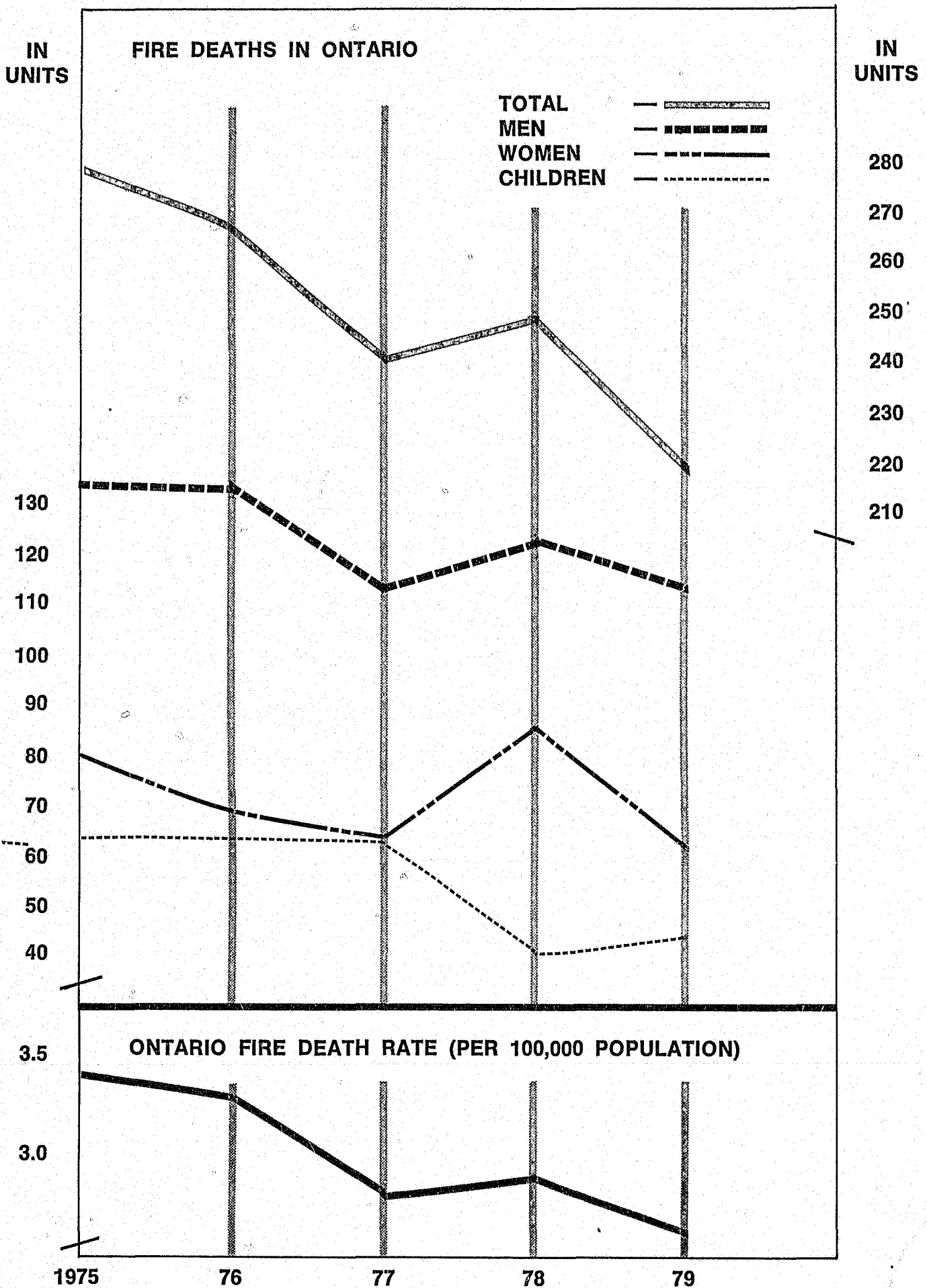
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79





Technical and Consulting Services Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Schools	386	601	601	681	1,065	1,065
Hospitals	416	419	361	345	343	343
Community & Social Services	118	148	159	172	272	272
Universities & Colleges	124	84	102	80	150	150
Ontario Government Buildings	50	50	25	47	26	26
Hotels	1,016	1,351	1,206	667	1,004	1,004
Totals	2,092	2,653	2,454	1,992	2,860	2,860

Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancies	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Assembly	25,718	25,297	29,306	25,013	26,174	28,295
Institutional	6,413	6,844	5,958	5,286	5,554	5,651
Residential	169,194	161,873	137,406	119,182	158,112	171,743
Business and Personal Service	20,581	21,534	23,718	19,446	24,289	24,979
Mercantile	42,697	38,723	40,845	30,887	31,255	31,634
Industrial	40,197	33,679	34,359	28,815	37,511	34,467
Totals	304,800	287,950	271,592	228,629	282,895	296,769

TECHNICAL 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. Installations approved this year (41.3%) are down, substantially from 1978. This is probably a result of the number of new installers who made minor errors of installations. Two Lightning Rod Inspectors inspected 342 new installations, of which 144 were approved. Seven installations were re-inspected, and all were approved.

The staff encourages municipal fire departments to minimize the chance of fire occurring in their communities by making fire prevention inspections and advising what corrective measures are needed where hazards are found. In 1979, of the 597 fire departments in the Province, 263 reported they made 296,769 inspections.

Compared with 1978, there was a 3.9% increase in the number of departments reporting on their fire prevention program, and a 4.9% 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 1979, visits to hotels to conduct inspections, follow-up to inspections, or advisory, totalled 1,227. 409 Notices of non-compliance Work Orders were issued in 1979. Fifteen hotel owners were charged with 35 offences, five owners were convicted on 12 counts, with one mandatory and one voluntary closure; one case was dismissed and seven cases are before the courts.

CONSULTING SERVICES

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.

The number of plans reviewed in 1979 increased by 4.4% over 1978, for a total of 2,986. The rise is, in part, due to a program in the educational field, evaluating portable classroom locations on school sites.

Staff members completed their activities on the Ontario Fire Code Advisory Committee with the gazetting of the draft Ontario Fire Code for public comment, January 13, 1979, but continue to participate actively in the National Fire Code Committees. The engineering staff serve on a number of special standard-making committees established by major North American fire protection organizations, including those sponsored by governments.

Changing technology and social conditions have promoted studies on the effects of energy conservation through insulation or re-insulation programs, on fire safety.

Consulting Services Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Schools	601	601	681	1,065	1,283
Hospitals	419	361	345	343	308
Community & Social Services	148	159	172	272	202
Universities & Colleges	84	102	80	150	140
Ontario Government Buildings	50	25	47	26	39
Hotels	1,351	1,206	667	1,004	1,014
Totals	2,653	2,454	1,992	2,860	2,986

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 1979, from January 22 to December 14. During that period 585 students enrolled in the Fire Protection Technology Course. This course is 15 weeks in length permitting three courses to be conducted.

Enrolment for each course unit is restricted to 46 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 to the end of 1979 consisted of three units of academic study which were 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 93 fire departments in Ontario and four Ontario Government Agencies.

REGIONAL TRAINING

The Ontario Fire College is responsible for the content of the regional fire fighting and fire prevention schools. It provides instructional notes, as well as equipment and instructors to assist Fire Advisory Services in the fire fighting schools.

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 1979, there were 783 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.

Public Information Services Record of Literature Distribution

Type of Literature	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Information.....	21,050	24,033	27,638	26,130	23,268
Fire Prevention	658,257	729,400	864,200	838,000	811,600
Technical	830	757	950	898	840
Legal	180	1,287	1,631	1,525	1,426
Instructional	5,168	150	275	975	911
Totals	680,467	755,752	895,394	867,428	838,045

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 810 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1979 was 838,045. All 610 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 13,026 audiences and viewed by more than 565,000.

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 and during the Christmas season, involving as many people as possible in their community.

13,698 recommendations. To date, 55 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: five in conducting promotional examinations or selection boards; 72 in fire departments organized or reorganized; 1017 in advice to municipal councils; 744 in advising fire department chiefs; and 391 in special training and lectures conducted.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 46 regional, county and district Mutual Fire Air 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 4 Emergency Fire Service plans during the year. A Mutual Fire Aid System was established in the District of Algoma in 1979.

There was significant increase in the program to provide fire protection in unorganized communities in the North. The program, which is conducted in co-operation 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 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. Three hundred and seventy-two communities were assisted during 1979 under this program.

The Advisers are assisting the Statistical Services 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.

During 1979, 93 students completed course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas. This brings to 958 the number of officers who have graduated since the introduction of the Fire Protection Technology Course in 1967. Of the 362 students trained in 1979, there were 167 new student applications accepted and 265 students who will return in 1980.

Regional Fire Training Schools of five-day duration were conducted by OFM in 1979 in the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, County of Lanark, District of Thunder Bay, District of Rainy River, County of Victoria, County of Grey, County of Dufferin, District of Cochrane, County of Kent and District of Muskoka and South Parry Sound. Students from the fire departments in the county, region or district in which the school is held receive 40 hours of classroom instruction, as well as practical field instruction in basic fire fighting techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFC. A total of 313 students received certificates after completing the course.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1979 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. Three such schools were conducted in 1979 in the following counties, regions or districts: Region of Niagara, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, County of Oxford. A total of 112 students completed the course and received their certificates.

During 1979 the staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, in 3-hour units of instruction, to 7,621 fire fighters of newly organized or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments.

Fire Advisory Services

Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-74	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	Totals
Surveys Conducted	676	24	28	25	15	20	788
Recommendations Made	11,401	518	619	487	238	435	13,698
Recommendations Accepted	6,705	238	236	161	68	74	7,482
Percentages of Acceptances	59%	46%	38%	33%	29%	17%	55%

Note: Numbers may vary from year to year due to amalgamations.

Country, District and Regional Mutual Fire Aid Activations

	1967-74	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	Totals
	314	30	32	38	22	22	458

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 Loss Statistics 1979

Property Fire Record for the year 1979

Number of Fires	26,887
Total Fire Loss	\$197,463,213

Five-Year Average Property Fire Record for years 1975-79

Number of Fires	24,742
Total Fire Loss	\$162,199,151

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1979	113	59	43	215	2.6	*
1978	121	85	40	246	2.9	3.57
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

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
1979	26,887	320.7	*
1978	25,190	302.2	319.06
1977	24,610	292.4	316.9
1976	23,109	284.2	302.9
1975	23,913	290.7	330.5

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
1979	\$197,463,213	\$23.55	*
1978	182,201,419	21.58	\$27.75
1977	156,676,624	18.61	24.49
1976	143,102,417	17.60	21.63
1975	131,552,081	15.99	20.07

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
- Post Mortem Examinations
- 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 1979. 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. See Appendix A.

Another aspect of the Coroners System, and one that is equally important, pertains to public safety and the prevention of similar deaths in the future. Since all the facts pertaining to sudden or traumatic death become known to the coroner during his investigation, 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 numbers of cremations in Ontario is shown in Appendix E.

Full-time Regional Coroners have been appointed in seven of the eight regions into which the province is divided for administration of the system. Regional Coroners occupy vital positions as they 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. The Regional Coroners appointed are as follows: Dr. W. W. Wigle (Dryden) Northwestern, Dr. W. E. Sullivan (Sault Ste. Marie) Northeastern, Dr. J. P. MacKay (Parry Sound) Algonquin, Dr. W. S. Patterson (Kingston) Eastern, Dr. E. P. King (Toronto) Central, Dr. R. B. Penton (St. Catharines) Niagara, Dr. J. K. Strathearn (Orillia) South Georgian Bay.

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

Mining and construction related deaths are mandatory under The Coroners Act. During 1979, inquests were held for 8 mining deaths and 37 construction 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.

Thirty-eight deaths in custody occurred in 1979, an increase of 14 over 1978. Initial investigations by coroners indicate that 17 of the deaths were suicides, 10 were natural, one was a homicide and 10 were accidental. Inquests have been held into these custody deaths, or will be concluded early in 1980. Juries have made many useful recommendations, particularly relating to the prevention of suicides of persons in custody, and the authorities are proceeding to the extent of their resources to implement the suggested changes.

INQUEST JURY RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations emanating from Coroner's Juries have been pursued by this office since its inception. In fact, the Chief Coroner has the responsibility of bringing jury findings and recommendations to the attention of appropriate persons, agencies and departments of governments. 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 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 1979 in Toronto. Five full days in length, it was attended by a total of 300 new and experienced coroners, police officers, fire investigators and other specialists involved in the investigation of sudden and

unexplained deaths. As well as basic subjects relating to the coroners system, internationally known specialists presented lectures on a wide variety of topics.

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 1979, this office processed 6,677 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 71 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.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

The majority of the approximately 8,800 post mortem examinations ordered by coroners across the province are performed by local pathologists in their own hospitals. In the Toronto area most of the post mortem examinations, numbering 1,297 in 1979, are performed in the Provincial Morgue located in the Coroners Building by pathologists from Toronto hospitals. Despatch office personnel supervise and service the Morgue. They received a total of 1,434 bodies for post mortem examination and storage. 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 pre-

vention of deaths.

During 1979, 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 (Battered Child)

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 deaths.

Child abuse is of special importance because there is an increased number of cases being reported to child protective agencies.

The term "battered child" had its origin at a seminar sponsored by The American Academy of Paediatrics in 1961. Dr. C. Henry Kempe of the University of Colorado wrote the first comprehensive article on the subject in the Journal of The American Medical Association in 1962, shocking the medical profession and others to the startling high incidence of "battered child" cases.

The Office of the Chief Coroner for Ontario first brought this important matter to the attention of the public in this Province and Canada in 1962, and alerted physicians, coroners, police and others to be on the alert for these tragic cases.

The statistics on all such deaths have been carefully recorded since December 1962, as follows:

Year	Number of Deaths
1962	3 (December only)
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	7
1979	7
Total	170

The average number of deaths per year over the last seventeen years is 10. The sex incidence was eighty-eight males and eighty-two 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	100
One to two years	36
Two to three years	17
Three to four years	13
Over four years	4
Total	170

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	39
II. Investigation and charges laid	12
III. Investigation and inquest only	49
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	52
VII. Charges laid and cases still pending before the Courts	5
Total	170

(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 fifteenth year, are shown in Appendix D.

(C) Traffic Safety

The Office of the Chief Coroner, Centre of Forensic Sciences and Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada jointly carried out a twelve month study during 1978 and 1979 to determine the involvement of drugs in drivers and pedestrians killed in traffic fatalities in Ontario. This was the first time such a major analysis had been undertaken in North America.

Ontario was chosen as the study site as it has a well organized Coroner's Office with a central record system, a high rate of autopsies on traffic victims with appropriate tissue and fluid analyses, modern morgue and laboratory facilities and a staff of well trained technicians, and legislation to permit autopsies and collection of necessary samples.

Although samples were obtained from 1,031 victims, only 484 met the rigid criteria required for this study. A drug screen was carried out on tissue and fluid specimens for over 90 psychoactive drugs of all types.

The results confirmed that alcohol is still the most common drug detected in motor vehicle fatalities. Cannabis and diazepam were second and third respectively, and appeared to represent potential threats to traffic safety. The majority of the other drugs detected were in therapeutic levels and were not likely to have had any potential significance or cause impairment.

(D) Deaths by Firearms

Deaths caused by firearms of all types have been of particular interest to the Office of the Chief Coroner for many years. A comprehensive compilation of the statistics of deaths using firearms in suicides, accidents and homicides has been kept for the past seven years, which shows the magnitude of the problem.

After many years of study and debate, new gun control legislation took effect in Canada on January 1, 1978. Hopefully this legislation, along with increased public education and concern, will see a decrease in the number of injuries and deaths due to firearms.

The federal government also committed itself to an ongoing review of the firearms control programme. To do so they established a National Advisory Council on Firearms, whose membership is drawn from all the major groups who participated in discussions leading to the formulation of the present programme. The Council's function is to serve as an advisory body to the federal Solicitor General.

All Chief Provincial and Territorial Firearms Officers are members ex officio of the Council. In addition 23 other persons from all walks of life, and from all Provinces and Territories of Canada, were appointed to the Council by the federal Solicitor General. The Chief Coroner for Ontario was appointed a member of this group for a term of two years, effective April 1, 1979.

The first meeting of the Council took place in Ottawa on November 1 and 2, 1979. It was an excellent and fruitful meeting. There was a very forceful exchange of ideas and several motions were adopted with respect to changes in the gun control legislation, which were forwarded to the federal Solicitor General for his consideration.

Further meetings will be held on a semi-annual or annual basis in different Provinces.

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 and dental students the anatomy of the human body in their undergraduate and postgraduate years. Courses in human anatomy are given to many para-medical students including chiropractors, 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 1979 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.

Each year a meeting is held with the Heads of all the Schools of Anatomy. The last meeting was held on February 29, 1980, with representation from each of 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 1979.

A report must be filed both 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 1979, compared with 1978.

- I. The total number of bodies provided to the eight Schools of Anatomy in Ontario, and others:

1978—281

1979—302

- II. The total number of bodies buried by municipalities under Section 11 of The Anatomy Act:

1978—115

1979— 83

- III. The total number of reported unclaimed bodies which were subsequently reclaimed for burial or cremation under Section 5(1) of The Anatomy Act:

1978—54

1979—53

- IV. The total number of bodies processed under The Anatomy Act:

1978—450

1979—438

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 re-

spective 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.

A coroner having jurisdiction may veto the consent respecting the removal of any tissue or organ after death, if he determines it could interfere with a subsequent post-mortem examination or any other investigation. The consent is seldom vetoed.

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 anatomical dissection.

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 therapeutic purposes, medical education or scientific research.

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.

The new format is as follows:

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.

CONSENT UNDER THE HUMAN TISSUE GIFT ACT, 1971

CHECK (✓) APPROPRIATE CHOICE(S)

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

DETACH THE INFORMATION BELOW AND STORE IN A SAFE PLACE AT HOME

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.

A central telephone number has been located at Toronto General Hospital, which is available to physicians and others throughout Ontario 24 hours each day. If they wish to obtain further information and advice on what to do when a consent is found, they may call this number and discuss the case with an experienced and knowledgeable physician. A consent is useless unless it is found and acted upon immediately.

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 1979, telephone and written enquiries exceeded 3,000.

With the great assistance of Mr. Sidney Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor in the Ministry, many other important things were 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 carried 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 were available early in 1979.

A booth was sponsored at the C.N.E. in cooperation with the Toronto General Hospital. In addition to many large explanatory posters, a lengthy video tape recording was made explaining the transplant programme which ran intermittently during the exhibition.

Most important, a total of 3½ million 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 1½ million have been distributed and is still being done on a continuous basis.

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.

The brochure is free of charge and is available through the Office of the Chief Coroner. Brochures have been distributed to the public through 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, as well as boards of education, liquor stores and many others.

Many discussions and meetings have been held 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.

On December 15, 1978, a very important amendment was made to The Coroners Act concerning the harvesting of pituitary glands. It 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.

As a result of this amendment, the number of pituitary glands harvested increased from 5,064 in 1978 to 6,909 in 1979. It is estimated 10,000 glands are required annually to give adequate treatment to all the pituitary dwarfs in Ontario. Hopefully the deficit will be further reduced in 1980.

The Ontario Division of The Eye Bank of Canada was formed in 1955. Two eyes were received that year. Donations have increased every year since then with 882 received in 1978 and 959 in 1979. From 1955 to 1979, 12,233 eyes have been donated. During the month of January, 1979, 104 eyes were donated which is the largest number received in one month in the history of the Eye Bank. However, more eyes are needed to treat the blind and eye diseases, as well as for research and teaching purposes. It is expected the deficit will gradually be eliminated over the next few years.

In 1978, a total of 183 kidneys were received and 155 were transplanted. In 1979, a total of 189 were received of which 175 were suitable and transplanted. The remaining kidneys are used for research and teaching purposes. There is still a very marked deficit in the number of kidneys needed for transplant which is estimated to be 500 at any one time in Ontario. Although the surgeons are pleased with the progress to date, it is recognized that it will take many years to satisfy the demands. The main reason for this is the fact that, even though a consent is given, each donor must die in a hospital on support systems for circulation and respiration or the kidneys can not be used.

The number of joints received in 1979 was 14 compared with 20 in 1978, although the demands were fairly well satisfied even with this low figure. As this type of transplant surgery is increasing, more donations will be required. It is expected these demands will be met.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

As was discussed earlier in relation to the Human Tissue Gift Act Programme, 1979 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 1979 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

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Investigations	28,000	26,598	26,985	27,078	27,005
Post Mortem Examinations	8,300	8,777	9,121	9,285	8,813
Inquests	327	290	282	254	290
Cremations	6,798	7,259	8,319	9,128	9,562
Bodies—Anatomy Act	471	473	415	450	438

1979 INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE OF DEATH

Natural	22,115
Accidental	3,357
Suicide	1,302
Homicide	189
Non-coroner's cases	7
Undetermined	35
Total	27,005

Appendix B

INQUEST STATISTICS—1979

Month	Inquest	Recommendations	Implemented	Not Implemented	Being Considered	No Recommendations
January	14	46	32	9	—	1
February	22	72	55	15	—	2
March	24	102	88	12	1	1
April	26	79	57	8	—	4
May	24	94	68	25	5	4
June	24	85	56	16	6	1
July	28	106	67	22	1	2
August	16	47	37	7	—	2
September	24	155	103	37	9	—
October	34	129	52	22	15	2
November	31	117	43	9	11	2
December	23	89	45	3	10	—
Total	290	1,121	703	185	58	21

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

1. Total No. of Inquest Recommendations implemented in 1979 regarding inquests held prior to 1979 — 183
 2. Total No. of Coroners' Recommendations implemented regarding Investigations during 1979 — 43
 3. No. of Jury Recommendations implemented from inquests held in 1979 — 703
- Grand Total: 929**

Appendix C

INQUESTS—1979—BY COUNTIES, DISTRICTS,
OR REGIONAL MUNICIPALITIES

County, District or Regional Municipality	No. of Inquests
Algoma	6
Brant	2
Bruce	4
Cochrane	7
Dufferin	1
Durham	10
Elgin	1
Essex	13
Frontenac	10
Grey	3
Haldimand-Norfolk	3
Haliburton	1
Halton	5
Hamilton-Wentworth	18
Hastings	3
Huron	2
Kenora	9
Kent	2
Lambton	3
Lanark	—
Leeds & Grenville	—
Lennox & Addington	2
Manitoulin	—
Metropolitan Toronto	71
Middlesex	11
Muskoka	2
Niagara	7
Nipissing	3
Northumberland	1
Ottawa-Carleton	13
Oxford	2
Parry Sound	—
Peel	12
Perth	2
Peterborough	2
Prescott & Russell	2
Prince Edward	1
Rainy River	1
Renfrew	3
Simcoe	5
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	5
Sudbury—District	2
Sudbury—Regional Municipality	5
Temiskaming	5
Thunder Bay	13
Victoria	1
Waterloo	10
Wellington	3
York	3
Total:	290

Appendix D

**SUICIDES—SEX INCIDENCE
ONTARIO 1965—1979**

Year	Male	%Male	Female	%Female	Total
1979	919	70.6	383	29.4	1,302
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 1979**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total For Age Group	%For Age Group
	No.	%	No.	%		
0- 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-19	71	73.2	26	26.8	97	7.5
20-29	204	73.1	75	26.9	279	21.4
30-39	186	77.8	53	22.2	239	18.4
40-49	163	70.6	68	29.4	231	17.7
50-59	131	61.2	83	38.8	214	16.4
60-69	102	68.5	47	31.5	149	11.4
70-79	50	69.4	22	30.6	72	5.6
80 & Over	12	57.1	9	42.9	21	1.6
Totals	<u>919</u>	<u>70.6</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>1,302</u>	<u>100</u>

Appendix E

CREMATIONS IN ONTARIO—1979

Toronto Necropolis & Crematorium	628
St. James Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	1,405
Prospect Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	527
Mount Pleasant Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	763
Riverside Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	1,274
Westminster Crematorium (Willowdale)	469
Hamilton Mausoleum & Crematory (Burlington)	952
White Chapel Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Hamilton)	69
Parkview Crematorium (Waterloo)	265
Riverside Cemetery & Crematorium (Thunder Bay)	155
Park Lawn Cemetery & Crematorium (Sudbury)	319
Little Lake & Highland Park Cemeteries & Crematorium (Peterborough)	299
Victoria Memorial Cemetery & Crematorium (Windsor)	246
Greenwood Cemetery & Crematorium (Sault Ste. Marie)	125
Glenhaven Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Glenburnie—near Kingston)	60
Woodland Cemetery & Crematorium (London)	305
Mount Pleasant Cemetery & Crematorium (London)	249
Capital Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Nepean)	12
Beechwood Cemetery & Crematorium (Ottawa)	669
Pinecrest Cemetery & Crematorium (Ottawa)	<u>771</u>
Total:	9,562

Centre of Forensic Sciences

D. M. Lucas, Director
S. E. Brown, 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.

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.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Blood

During the past year we have expanded our blood grouping capabilities on blood stains to add the GLO grouping system to the ABO, PGM, AK, EAP, Hp and EsD grouping systems used in previous years. Fluid blood samples can be grouped in all the above noted blood grouping systems as well as in the Lewis, Gm and Km systems. Within the next 12 months we hope to be routinely grouping blood stains and seminal stains in the Gm and Km systems to assist in differentiating among possible donors of blood or semen. We are working on the expansion of our capabilities of grouping in the Lewis system to include stains of saliva and semen.

The procedure for simultaneously grouping a blood stain in the EAP and AK blood grouping systems and in the PGM, EsD and GLO blood grouping systems has been established and is now being used on a routine basis.

Our work on further subdividing the PGM grouping system was completed in 1979. This has established that isoelectric focusing, if carefully interpreted, is applicable to post mortem blood. Ten subgroups can be identified by this technique rather than the three available using traditional electrophoresis.

In collaboration with the Home Office Central Research Establishment and the Metropolitan Police Laboratory in London, England we have undertaken a study of the quantitative variations of the factors in the ABO grouping system in semen and saliva. The results of this study will assist in the interpretation of laboratory findings.

Hair

A standardized procedure for the examination and reporting of findings on human scalp hairs has been agreed upon by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Laboratories, the Laboratoire de Police Scientifique in Quebec and The Centre of Forensic Sciences.

A joint study with the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory of the comparative analysis of trace elements in hair is continuing.

Hair root sheaths are now being grouped in the PGM and EsD blood grouping systems.

Sexual Assault Kits

In collaboration with representatives of the police and medical profession, the Centre has been assisting in a program co-ordinated by the Provincial Secretariat for Justice to develop a standard sexual assault kit for use province-wide. These will be distributed in 1980.

Drugs in Traffic Fatalities

The project carried out in co-operation with the Chief Coroner's Office and the Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada to determine the degree of involvement of drugs in victims of traffic accidents in Ontario was completed in 1979.

The most obvious finding of the study was that ethyl alcohol continues to be by far the most frequently detected drug in traffic fatalities. Other than alcohol the frequency of occurrence of cannabinoids (constituents of marijuana) and diazepam (a tranquilizer) is of potential significance to traffic accidents. A detailed report of the findings will be published in 1980.

Cannabinoids

The increasing importance of cannabinoids (marijuana) in forensic work gave impetus to a considerable amount of developmental work on cannabinoid detection during 1979.

The accuracy and the sensitivity of the column chromatographic mass spectrometric procedure used for the

detection of tetra-hydrocannabinol (THC), the most active constituent of marijuana, in blood was improved. This improvement is significant since the detection of THC in blood indicates a recent use of the drug.

A recently developed procedure employing radioimmunoassay (RIA) for the detection of THC in blood was partly evaluated for screening purposes. This procedure is considerably less time-consuming than the column-mass spectrometric method but lacks in sensitivity. Efforts to improve its sensitivity are planned for 1980.

Late in 1979 we commenced research on the application of High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) to the detection and measurement of THC in blood specimens. It is anticipated that this technique will make the identification and quantitation of THC more efficient.

Narcotics

The development of a procedure for the detection and quantitation of narcotics such as morphine and codeine in blood specimens was successfully completed in 1979.

Drug Detection and Quantitation

The semi-automated gas chromatographic equipment with nitrogen: phosphorus detector has been evaluated and applied during 1979 to the simultaneous quantitation of diazepam and nordiazepam as well as to propoxyphene and norpropoxyphene in blood specimens. This development has made the quantitation for these very frequently encountered drugs more efficient and more accurate.

Procedures for drug analyses, difficult to do by other techniques, have been developed using High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). HPLC is being used to "screen" blood specimens for the group of benzodiazepine tranquilizers such as chlordiazepoxide and to analyse for drugs such as acetaminophen (an analgesic).

Gunshot Residues

It is anticipated that the techniques developed for the detection of gunshot residues on clothing will be utilized in case work in the coming year.

The work on improved methods for the collection of gunshot residues from hands and the sample preparation for Energy Dispersive X-ray analysis in the Scanning Electron Microscope continues.

Automotive Paint

With the assistance of provincial, regional and municipal police forces, our catalogue of authenticated automotive paint samples has expanded to over 3,000 entries.

Explosives

High Pressure Liquid Chromatography in combination with Gas Chromatography has increased our capabilities for the detection of dynamite residues. These techniques are being expanded to the detection of the residues of newer types of blasting agents.

Drinking-Driving

Staff of the Centre participated in the 1979 Ontario Roadside Blood Alcohol Concentration Survey conducted jointly by the Ministries of the Attorney General, Solicitor General and Transportation and Communications. This survey, conducted in May and June at 256 sites in 15 different areas of the Province resulted in a report which was released by the Solicitor General in December.

Some highlights of the findings were that between 9:00 P.M. and 3:00 A.M. on Wednesday to Saturday nights, 6.6% of the drivers on the road had Blood Alcohol Concentrations (BACs) greater than 80 milligrams per 100 milliliters and an additional 6.6% had BACs between 50 and 80 milligrams per 100 milliliters.

Technical Publications and Presentations

"The Identification of HLA-A2 and HLA-A5 Antigens in Dried Bloodstains." Pamela J. Newall, Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal Vol. 12, No. 1, March 1979.

"A Mineralogical Soil Classification Technique for the Forensic Scientist." W. J. Graves, Journal of Forensic Sciences, Vol. 24, No. 2, April 1979.

"Development of Displays at the Centre of Forensic Sciences." U.G. von Bremen, The Police Chief, Vol. XLV, No. 2., February 1979.

"Propoxyphene-Associated Fatalities in Ontario: Incidence and Forensic Toxicological Aspects." G. Cimbura, Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal, Vol. 12, No. 4, December 1979.

"PGM Grouping of Post-mortem Blood Samples by Polyacrylamide Gel Isoelectric Focusing as Compared with Starch Gel Electrophoresis." Raymond S. Higaki and Pamela J. Newall, Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal, Vol. 12, No. 4, December 1979. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

"Forensic Application of SEM/EDX." E. H. Sild and S. Pausak, Scanning Electron Microscopy, 1979, Vol. II. Presented at the SEM Annual Symposium in Washington D.C. and the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

"Engineering Applied to Crime and Accidents." F. Eric Krueger. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Atlanta, Georgia.

"Luminol: Its Use as a Preliminary Indicator Aid for Bloodstains." J. P. Bortniak, L. Blunt and G. Perkins. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences, Montreal.

"Speaker Identification, Present and Future." Steven Pausak, Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

"Lie Detectors Based on Voice Analysis." Steven Pausak. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

"A Report on the Experience of the Centre of Forensic Sciences with the Stolorow/Wraxell Blood Analysis System." Pamela J. Newall. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

"Determination of THC in Blood: Analytical and Pharmacokinetic Aspects." G. Cimbura, E. Koves, I. Sepp and J. Zamecnik. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

"Determination of Morphine in Forensic Toxicological Analysis: XAD-2 Isolation, RIA Screening and GLC/NP Quantitation." G. Cimbura, E. Koves and D. W. Robinson. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

"The Analysis of Dynamite and its Residues Using HPLC." R. J. Prime and J. Krebs. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

Staff Training and Development

Members of the staff actively participated in a number of professional associations. Notable among these were: Canadian Society of Forensic Science—President, G. Cimbura, Secretary, R. Charlebois, Biology Section Chairman, B. Jay, Chemistry Section Chairman, B. Dixon; American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors—Past President, D. M. Lucas; Society of Forensic Toxicologists, Secretary, J. Kofoed; Committee on Alcohol and Drugs, National Safety Council (U.S.A.)—Chairman, D. M. Lucas; Drug Advisory Committee, Ontario College of Pharmacists—G. Cimbura.

Educational Programs

Lectures, workshops and seminars conducted by the Centre's staff were included in programs sponsored by:

Ontario Provincial Police, Ontario Police College, Office of the Fire Marshal, Office of the Chief Coroner, Forensic Pathology Branch, Ministry of the Attorney General, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Michigan-Ontario Identification Association, Metropolitan Toronto Police Department, Peel Regional Police Department, Halton Regional Police Department, University of Toronto, University of Ottawa, Durham College, Erindale College, Georgian College, Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Medico-Legal Society, Western Crown Attorney's Association, Toronto Institute of Medical Technologists.

Six 2-week Breathalyzer courses were held. They were attended by one-hundred and eight students from the Ontario Provincial Police and Municipal Police Forces.

Tours of the Centre for senior secondary school students and other post-secondary groups were conducted for eighty-two groups. Specially trained university students acted as tour guides.

Case Load

Fig. 1 (a-h) shows the trends in demands for service over the past five years. The increase since 1975 of 12% in cases received and 14% in cases reported is remarkable considering that there has been no increase in staff during this period. The overall leveling off of the past two years is attributed to having reached the "supersaturation" point in most sections. This has resulted in large backlogs of unexamined cases. The resultant prolonged delays in reporting make the results of examinations less useful to investigators and discourage them from submitting some case material that might be of value. In spite of this overall trend, demand for service in the Chemistry and Documents Sections continues to rise.

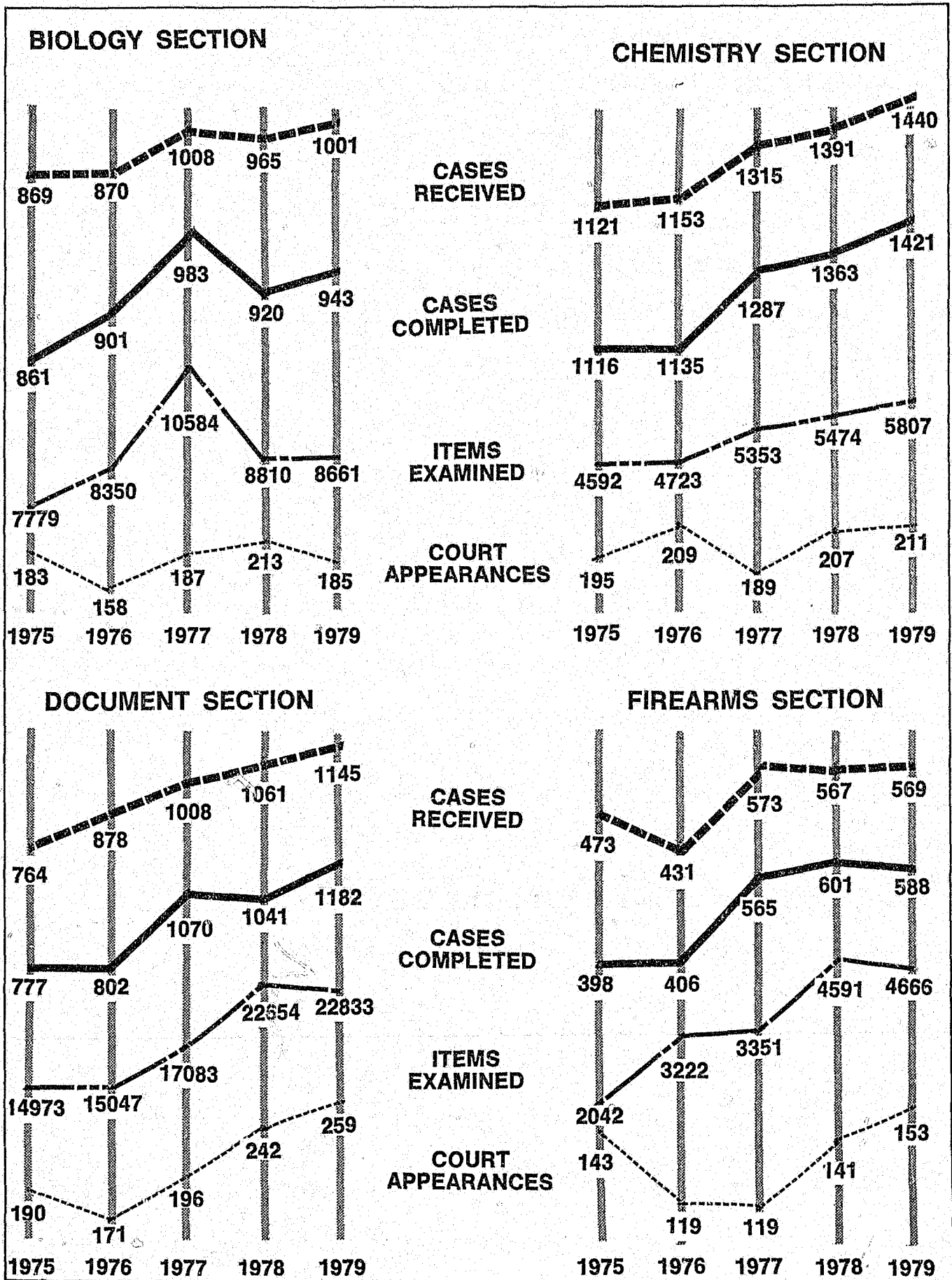
Another obvious trend indicated is the 20% increase in court appearances. Not only is an increasing proportion of cases requiring court attendances but also the time required for individual appearances is increasing substantially. This is particularly noticeable in the Toxicology Section as a result of increasing demands for expert evidence in "Breathalyzer" cases.

In the face of this case load, the number of advances outlined under "Research and Development" is a remarkable achievement.

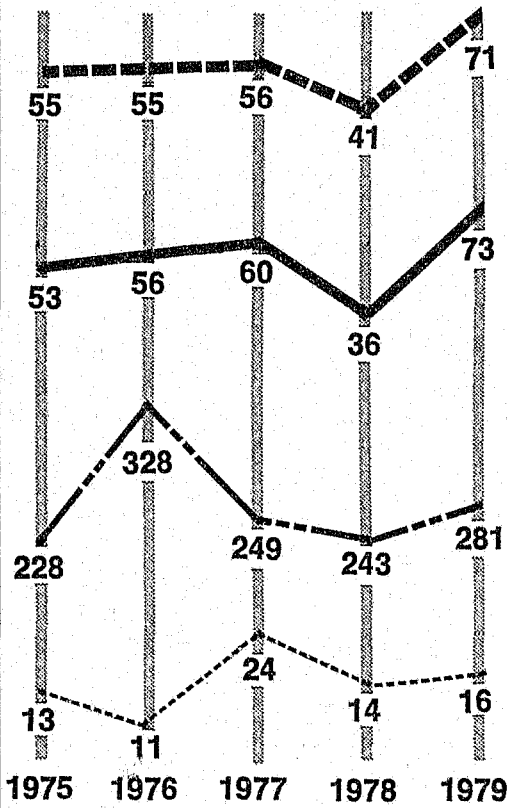
Fig. 2 shows the proportions of cases by type and Fig. 3 by source. No significant changes in these were apparent.

SERVICE DEMANDS — 5 YEARS

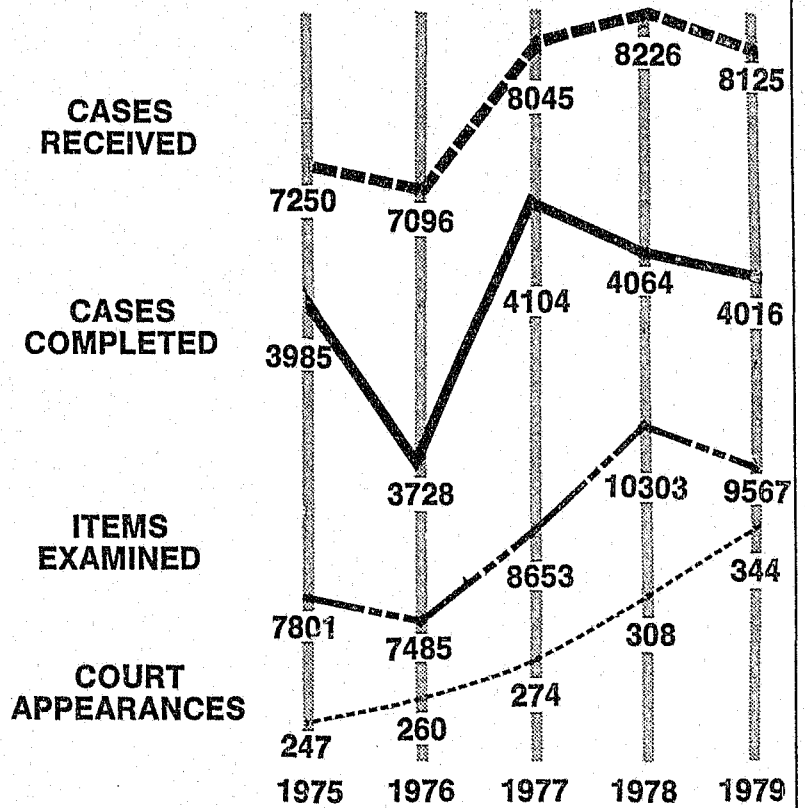
Figure 1



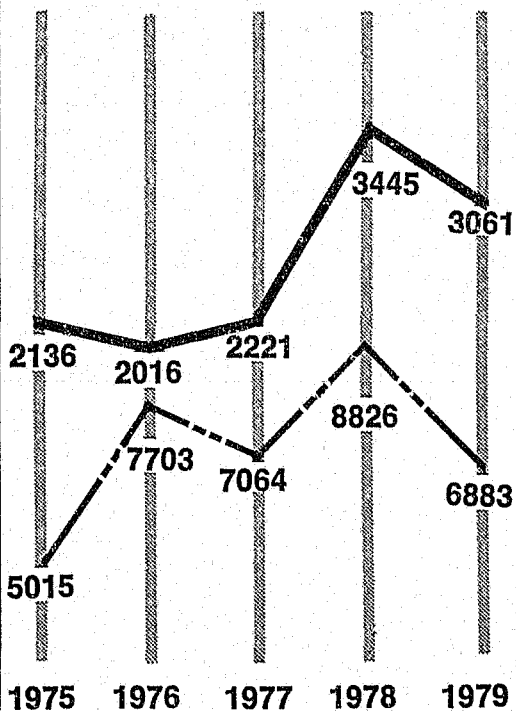
PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION



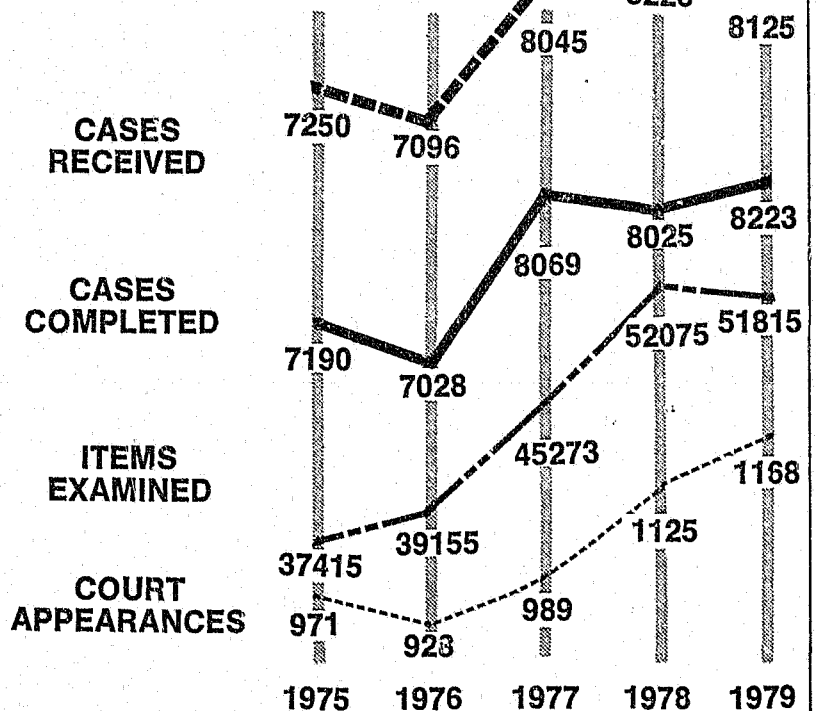
TOXICOLOGY SECTION



FRAUDULENT CHEQUE FILE



**TOTAL CENTRE
(FRAUDULENT CHEQUE
FILE EXCLUDED)**



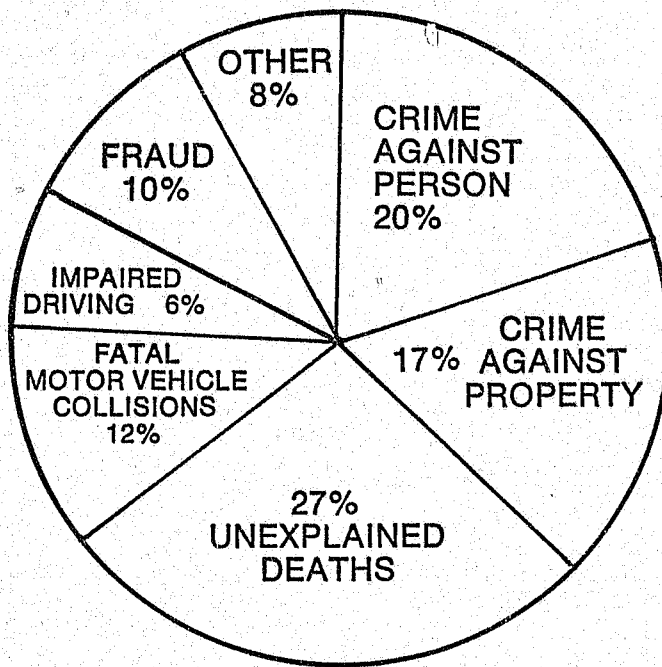


Figure 2.

**Typical Cases
1979**

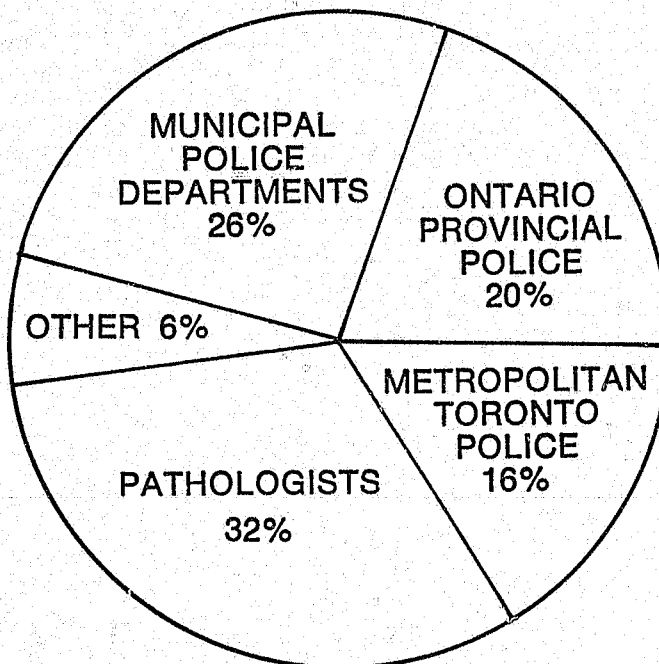


Figure 3.

**Source of Cases
1979**

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 postmortem 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 1979, the Coroners Office investigated 27,005 sudden deaths. Of this number, they ordered 8,814 medicolegal autopsies which were carried out by 260 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.

The assistant forensic photographer resigned during August, 1979. A replacement was appointed during December.

Educational

1. "Forensic Pathology and Sudden Death Investigation", March 26 through 28, attended by 96 police investigators from police departments from the Province and four pathologists. Twenty-two hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario and the U.S.A. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 366 pages was issued to each of the participants.
2. "Forensic Pathology and the Identification Officer", October 15 through October 19, attended by 82 identification officers from police departments across Canada, together with two representatives from the Armed Forces and one pathologist from Newfoundland. A total of 49 hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario, Manitoba, the United States, and the United Kingdom. A transcript of these proceedings, amounting to 423 pages, was issued to each of the participants.

The Director gave 104 hours of lectures (in addition to seminars) to pathologist groups, undergraduate medical students at Queen's University, law students at Ottawa University, police officers at the Ontario Police College, at the Fire Investigators Course held at Arnprior and the O.P.P. College, at a Seminar on Sudden Death held in Banff, Alberta, and at an advanced forensic pathology course held in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Jack Evans gave sixty-six tours of the facility and forensic pathology orientation courses to law enforcement personnel and criminology students from Community Colleges.

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

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

In-department elective tuition was provided for six medical students from the Universities of Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatoon, and Leeds, U.K., and four pathologists-in-training from the University of Toronto. These elective periods often provide the first and only exposure of medical undergraduates and many pathologists-in-training to the field of forensic pathology.

Level of Service—1979

Coroners Cases Autopsied	1081
Medicolegal Examinations Performed by the Director	143
Number of Consultations	153
Lectures	122 hours
Court Appearances	83 hours
Number of hours seminar for participants	56 185
Elective Tuition	10 students for 33 weeks
Number of Microscopic Examinations	2052
X-rays Taken	1718
Number of Forensic Photographic Slides on File	5192
Number of Kilometres Travelled by Road on Branch Business	3192 km (1995 miles)
Number of Kilometres Travelled by Air on Branch Business	26,420 km (16,512 miles)

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. To date approximately 50% of the data required has been obtained.

The techniques of superimposing a skull onto a photograph for identification purposes and the use of Stereoscopic X-rays continued to be of value in several cases.

A short time lapse cine film was produced to quantitate the degree of shrinkage of wounds placed in a preservative medium.

A short high-speed cine film was made to demonstrate the dynamic geometry of simple blood splashes onto various surfaces.

The laser beam technology is at a stage where the emitted beam requires to be "cleaned up" by the use of spatial filters.

Ministry Organization

Solicitor General
Deputy Solicitor General

The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.
John D. Hilton, Q.C.

Ministry Secretariat

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

Ontario Police Commission

Chairman: His Honour Judge T. J. Graham
Members: Shaun MacGrath
W. T. McGrenere, Q.C.,

Police Service Advisors
Intelligence Services
Planning and Research
Ontario Police College

Ontario Provincial Police

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

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

**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
Office of the Fire Marshal

F. L. Wilson, Q.C.
H. B. Cotnam, M.D.
D. M. Lucas, Director
J. Hillsdon-Smith, M.D.
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: G. Upfield

END