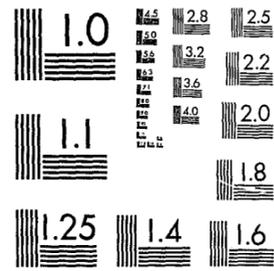


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Ministry  
of the  
Solicitor  
General

1980 Annual Report

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- Ontario Police Commission
- Ontario Provincial Police
- Ontario Police Arbitration Commission
- Office of the Fire Marshal
- Office of the Chief Coroner
- Forensic Pathology
- Centre of Forensic Sciences
- Emergency Planning

# Annual Report of The Ministry of the Solicitor General

Year ending December 31, 1980



R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.



John D. Hilton, Q.C.

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice 80770

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ACQUISITIONS

**The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.**

**Solicitor General**

**John D. Hilton, Q.C.**

**Deputy Solicitor General**

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

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



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

## Annual Report, 1980 Ministry of the Solicitor General

### Contents

Statutes Administered by the Ministry .....	iv
The Ministry .....	1
Ontario Police Commission .....	9
Ontario Provincial Police .....	27
Ontario Police Arbitration Commission .....	49
Public Safety Division .....	53
Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister .....	53
Office of the Fire Marshal .....	54
Chief Coroner's Office .....	65
Centre of Forensic Sciences .....	74
Forensic Pathology .....	80
Emergency Planning .....	82
Ministry Organization .....	Inside Back Cover

## 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:

#### Policy Development and 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 planning and their extension into management systems is provided to the Deputy Solicitor General on subjects relating to the Ontario Police Commission, the Ontario Provincial Police, the Public Safety Division and other areas of the Ministry.

The Advisor represents the Ministry on 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 federal and non-government 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. Further-

more, the delivery of programs in the face of continuing programs of financial constraint must be considered in light of 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. In the 1979 report, the example was cited of 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 II, was proclaimed on March 31, 1980. Introduction of the provisions of this Act will result in more effective law enforcement and will provide opportunities for improved utilization of resources. The advisor is the Vice-Chairman of the inter-ministerial steering committee for this Project.

The fundamental nature of the programs and services provided by this ministry demand that the resources available will be applied in a 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.

In August 1980, the report of the Commission on Freedom of Information and Individual Privacy entitled, "Public Government for Private People" was made public. Benefiting from the experience of the police forces and law enforcement agencies in the United States, the comments and recommendations contained in the Williams Commission Report were examined closely to assess their potential effect on the functions of law enforcement and order maintenance within this Province and Canada as a whole.

Computer fraud vies with arson as the fastest growing criminal activity in North America. The accelerated implementation and application of computers in Ontario in the past few years raise concerns within the Ministry and the Ontario Provincial Police to the extent that it was proposed to carry the message to the private sector. The idea of a conference on computer crime and security was suggested and a committee was formed to develop the idea further. The committee is composed of representatives from the Ministry, the Ontario Provincial Police and representatives from several auditing and management consulting organizations in Toronto. The conference is planned for May, 1981.

### Legal 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 legislation, Regulations and Orders-in-Council are prepared by the Branch.

Legislation was developed providing for civilian review and appeal procedures with respect to investigation of complaints against the police in Metropolitan Toronto. Another project involved the preparation of legislation respecting emergency planning and response at the municipal and provincial levels. In this same connection, the Branch has been involved with laws and procedures governing the transportation of dangerous goods. The development of an Ontario Fire Code and enabling legislation represents another major effort.

Members of the Branch act as counsel to the Chief Provincial Firearms Officer and the Registrar of Private Investigators and Security Guards. They assisted the Task Force on the Use of Firearms by Police Officers and also with submissions respecting freedom of information and privacy legislation, young offenders legislation and post office security.

The Branch administers the store closing law and the appointment of conciliation officers in police contract bargaining. Members are involved in training and development courses for police officers and fire fighters. They have lectured extensively to police, municipal officials and lawyers on the new Provincial Offences Act.

### Police Liaison Coordinator

The principal duty 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 on law enforcement-related matters, and to advise the Deputy Minister of law enforcement problems which may be created by legislative amendment.

He also provides advice to the Minister and Deputy Minister on current and/or anticipated problems within the public safety and law enforcement field which could require the development of policy alternatives. He maintains a close liaison with senior O.P.P., Regional, and Municipal police personnel and program managers of the Ministry. He receives enquiries and deals with complaints from the public and acts as an intermediary between the public, the Ministry and police forces in Ontario.

The Police Liaison Coordinator is a representative of the Ministry of the Solicitor General on the following:

Interministerial Committee on Native Affairs (Provincial Secretariat for Resources Development)

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

Child Abuse (Lead Ministry—Community and Social Services)

Staff Working Group to Cabinet Committee on Race Relations

Reduced Travel Speed (Lead Ministry—Transportation and Communications)

Interministerial Committee on Remands (Provincial Secretariat for Justice)

Multicultural Outreach Program (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.

A good deal of the Communications Policy Advisor's activities involve crime prevention and fire prevention programs. These include the initiation of public service messages on T.V. and radio to help support police and fire services, and the human tissue donation program.

Five videotapes were written and produced by the Communications Policy Advisor in co-operation with the Ontario Chiefs of Police Association. These tapes give crime-prevention advice on armed robbery, car-theft, child-molesting, purse-snatching, and housebreaking. Cassettes of the programme were widely distributed to 24 television stations and cable networks across Ontario, for their broadcasting as public service messages.

A half-hour videotape of "stock-footage" was also produced and copies were distributed to all T.V. stations in the province. This material is intended to provide T.V. news and feature editors with illustrative material of typical Ministry activities — O.P.P., Fire Marshal, and so on — to help increase public understanding of our law enforcement and public safety programmes.

The Communications Policy Advisor continued to assist the Chief Coroner, Dr. H. B. Cotnam, in publicizing and increasing public and medical participation in the Human Tissue Gift Act. Increased efforts were made to inform various ethnic groups about the need for human tissue donations. Videotapes were provided by the Ministry along with our involvement in helping arrange discussion shows on television in the French and Italian languages.

Assistance was provided to the Fire Marshal's Office in producing a brochure entitled "Prevent Arson" as part of our continual involvement in fire-prevention initiatives. This included the further publicizing and distribution of "Torch" an arson-investigation feature film we previously produced.

The Communications Policy Advisor served as the Ministry representative on a number of committees, including the Crime Prevention Committee working with the Ontario Chiefs of Police Association and the Ontario Police Commission; customer service specialist training, public access, French language services, educational subsidies review, emergency planning and the Council of Communications Directors. He produced the Ministry's Annual Report, and was a guest lecturer on the subjects of better communication, clear writing, and government public relations at a number of police/fire courses and other Ministries.

### Human Resources Development Advisor

The Human Resources Development Advisor implements the Human Resources Development, equal opportunity, and affirmative action programs in the Ministry. The Advisor makes internal policy recommendations to the Deputy Minister, and coordinates the design, implementation and evaluation of these programs. The advisor is a member of the Ministry's Educational Subsidy Committee, Interministerial/Interagency Provincial Review CAATS Law and Security Administration Programs Committee and co-chair of the Affirmative Action Council's Outreach Recruitment Task Force.

The Equal Opportunity Advisory Committee and five task forces made up of interested employes continued to meet on a regular basis to look at problem areas in the Ministry and initiate activities that might meet these needs.

The office offered an Effective Speaking Course, Career Development Workshop I and Career Development Workshop II in 1980. Lunch-hour sessions were also held on topics such as Income Tax, Classification and Day Care. The Public Relations Task Force kept the program visible by organizing a successful Arts and Crafts Show where employees brought in hobbies and crafts for display.

The Advisor presented a workshop for civilian staff in Belleville and helped set up a Human Resources Development Staff Committee at the Police College in Aylmer, as well as assisting in regional information workshops presented by the Affirmative Action Council.

In accordance with the Directive on Affirmative Action for Women Crown Employees, an on-the-job training program was established to enable women to gain experience in female under-represented positions. Numerical planning targets which are minimum targets for improving women's representation in under-represented categories, modules and levels were set for the Ministry by the office.

The data base continued to be updated with the Annual Statistics Report being published and distributed. A Regional Classification Inventory was compiled and distributed to the Detachments and other Ministries. The Inventory listed the different classifications in all Ministries by region, outside of the Toronto area, in order to give employees in the district offices better insight into the types of jobs that are available. The office is also involved in a study of women in policing.

The bi-monthly newsletter "The Scanner" was published and distributed to all employees to ensure that they are aware of the Human Resources Development Program, career training and Ministry activities. Communication is kept open to the regional offices by means of a news package sent throughout the year.

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.

### Internal Audit Branch

Internal auditing provides assistance to the Deputy Minister and other ministry managers in the effective discharge of their responsibilities. The objectives are:

- To provide assurance to management that control processes are satisfactory or that improvements are necessary;
- To provide timely reporting of potential problems or issues in respect to control;
- To provide recommendations which lead to constructive change.

The Branch's responsibilities include: the evaluation of Ministry-wide financial and corporate control processes; the protection of public funds and assets in care of the Ministry; observing the extent of the Ministry's compliance with governing Legislation and Policies; and verifying the accuracy and reliability of financial and managerial data developed throughout the Ministry, including the audit of electronic data processing systems as necessary.

Audit coverage in 1980 consisted of nine major audits—four operations of the Ontario Provincial Police, one Branch of the Ontario Police Commission, one Branch of the Public Safety Division, and three audits within the Administration Division. In addition, ten audits of a specific financial, administrative, or investigative nature were completed.

At the beginning of the year, the Branch was staffed by a Director, one Senior Auditor, and one Auditor. During 1980, an additional auditor and a Secretary were provided. The Branch participated in the Affirmative Action Program by establishing a temporary experience position. All staff participated in educational activities consisting of courses and seminars, and continued to be active in the work of the Internal Auditors' Council. The Branch was also involved in several Ministry Committees and the Task Force on Police Service Delivery.

#### 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 provision of financial and related services to the Ministry. These include:

- a) The design, communication, implementation and maintenance of financial administrative systems;
- b) ensuring of the financial controllership functions in the Ministry;
- c) participating in the development of Ministry policies and procedures;
- d) provision of timely, accurate and meaningful financial and related information and advisory service;
- e) purchasing of goods and services for the Ministry; and
- f) coordination and control of the Ministry budgeting process.

#### 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 and 26 Grenville Street.

#### Personnel Services Branch

The Personnel Services Branch is responsible for the administration of the total personnel function, with the exception of the recruitment of OPP uniformed members, negotiations with the Ontario Provincial Police Association, and staff development within the OPP.

The branch provides advice, counselling, and direction to all ministry units. It ensures that Ontario Government personnel policies, legislation, regulations, and related ministry policies and procedures are followed.

To help ensure that on-site service is provided to the Ontario Provincial Police Force, a part of the branch has been decentralized from 25 Grosvenor Street to 90 Harbour Street.

#### Planning and Evaluation Branch

The Planning and Evaluation Branch facilitates Ministry-wide strategic planning and evaluation by providing 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 management report.

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 97.0 percent of the funding level for the Ministry's operations. Reporting is now done on a quarterly basis for all MBR's.

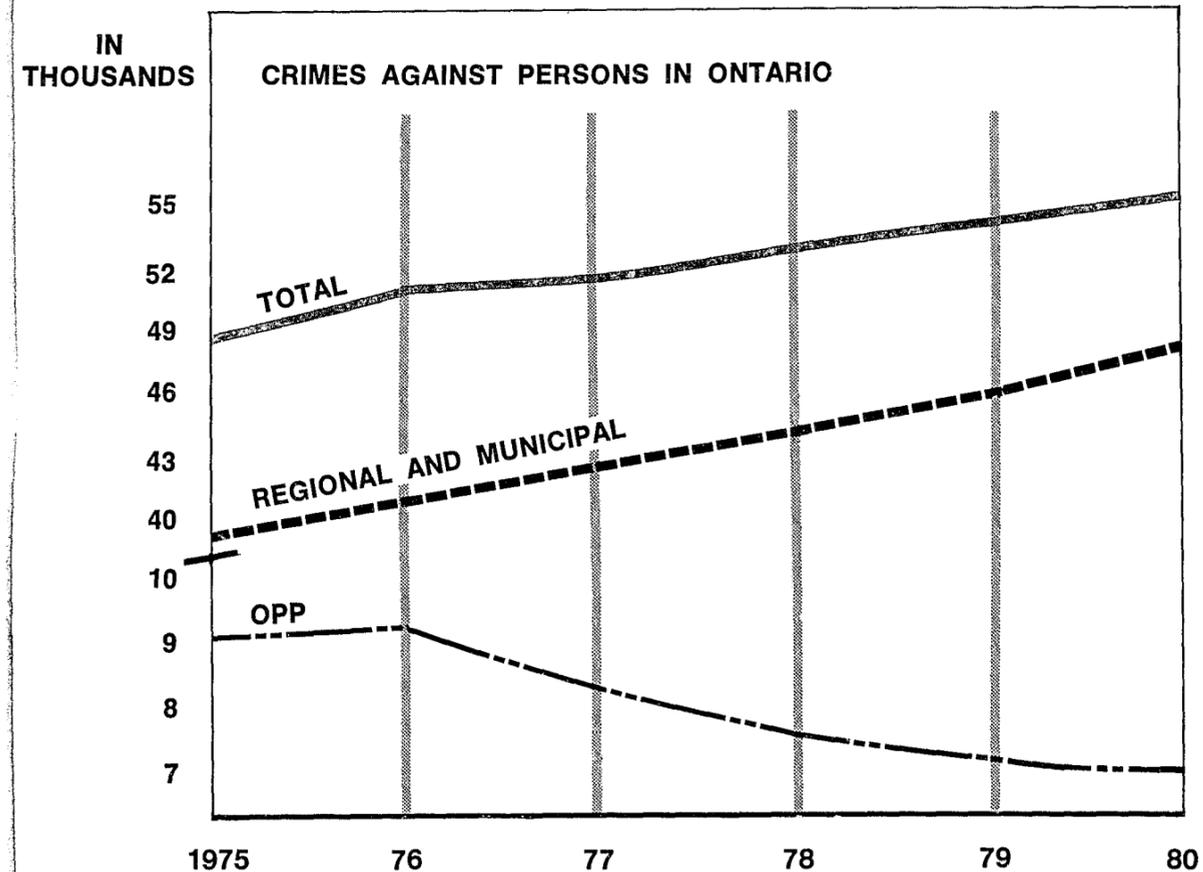
The Management Systems Services Section provides systems consulting services to the Administration and Public Safety Divisions of the Ministry. The services are provided on a project basis and include the development and operational support of both computer and manual systems.

Section activity during 1980 included;

- Word processing requirements studies in the Administration and Public Safety Divisions.
- Ongoing support of the Fire Marshal's Statistical Reporting System.
- The development of new Fire Casualty and Response reports and their related procedures. These reports and procedures were put into use by fire departments in Ontario as of January 1, 1981.
- A detailed study of the administrative systems in the Office of the Chief Coroner.

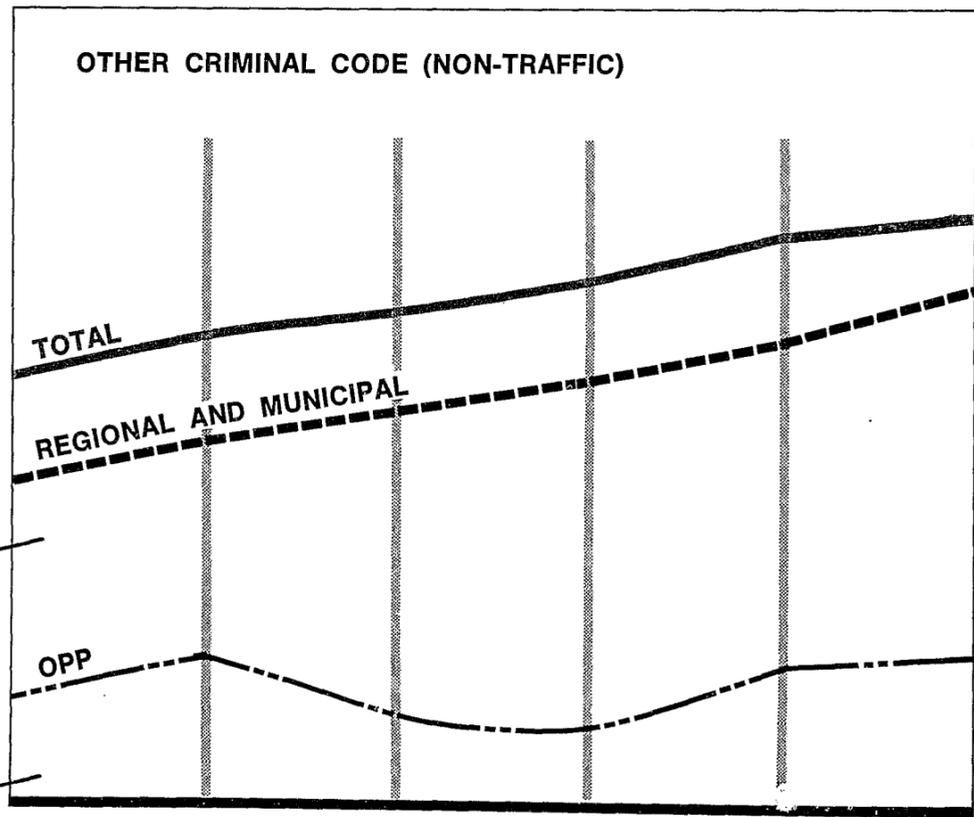
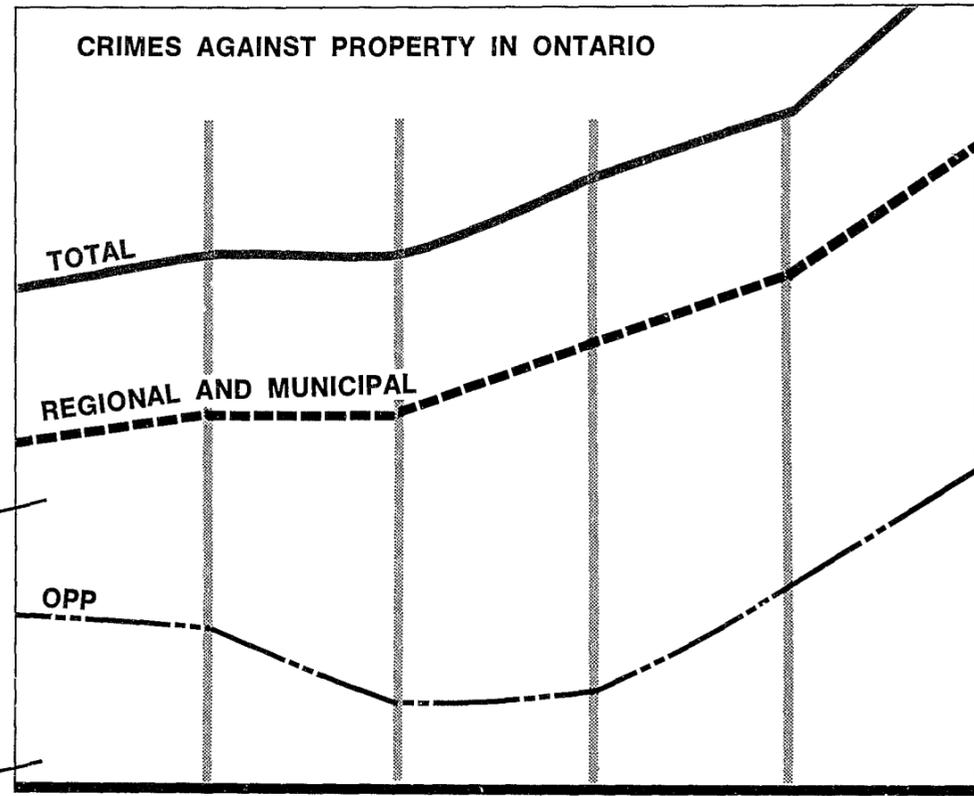
THE FOLLOWING CHARTS SHOW THE TRENDS IN CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES (NON-TRAFFIC) AND MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO, THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE, AND REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES, FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS. THESE STATISTICS ARE AS COMPILED BY THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE AND THE ONTARIO POLICE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

#### ACTUAL CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES (NON-TRAFFIC)

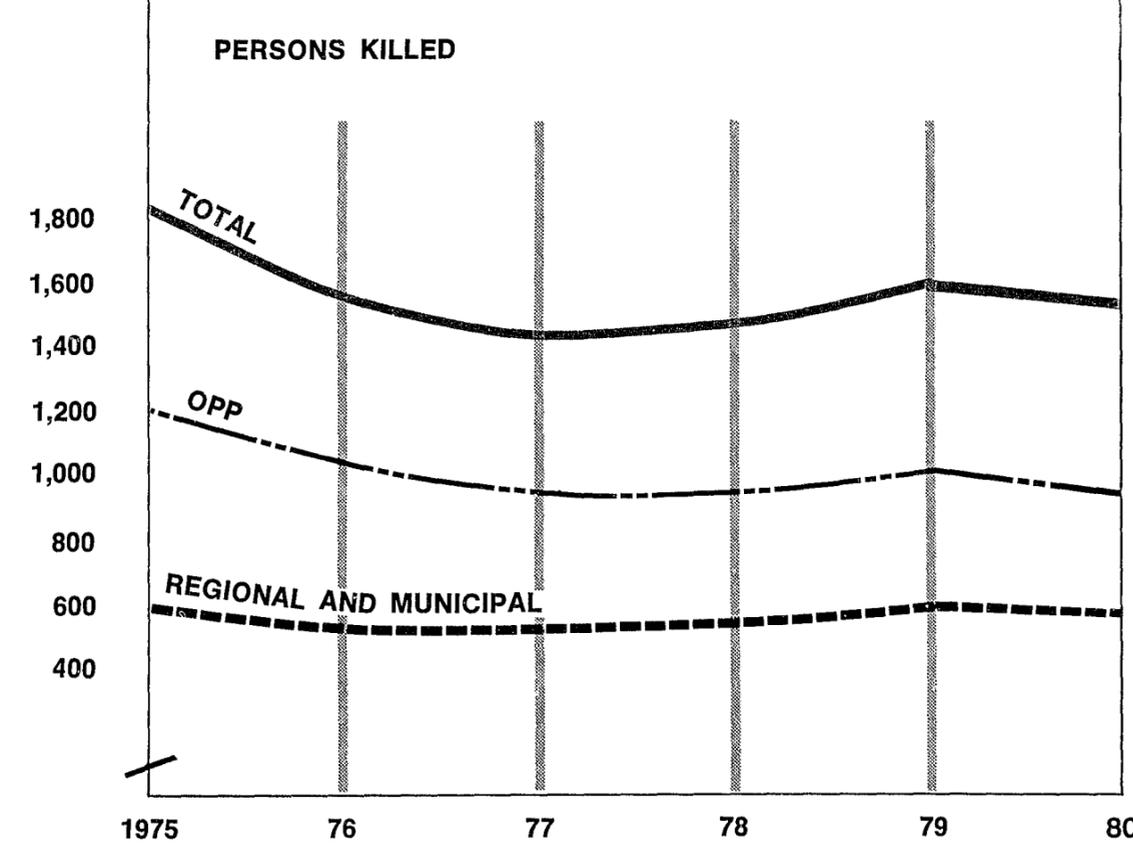
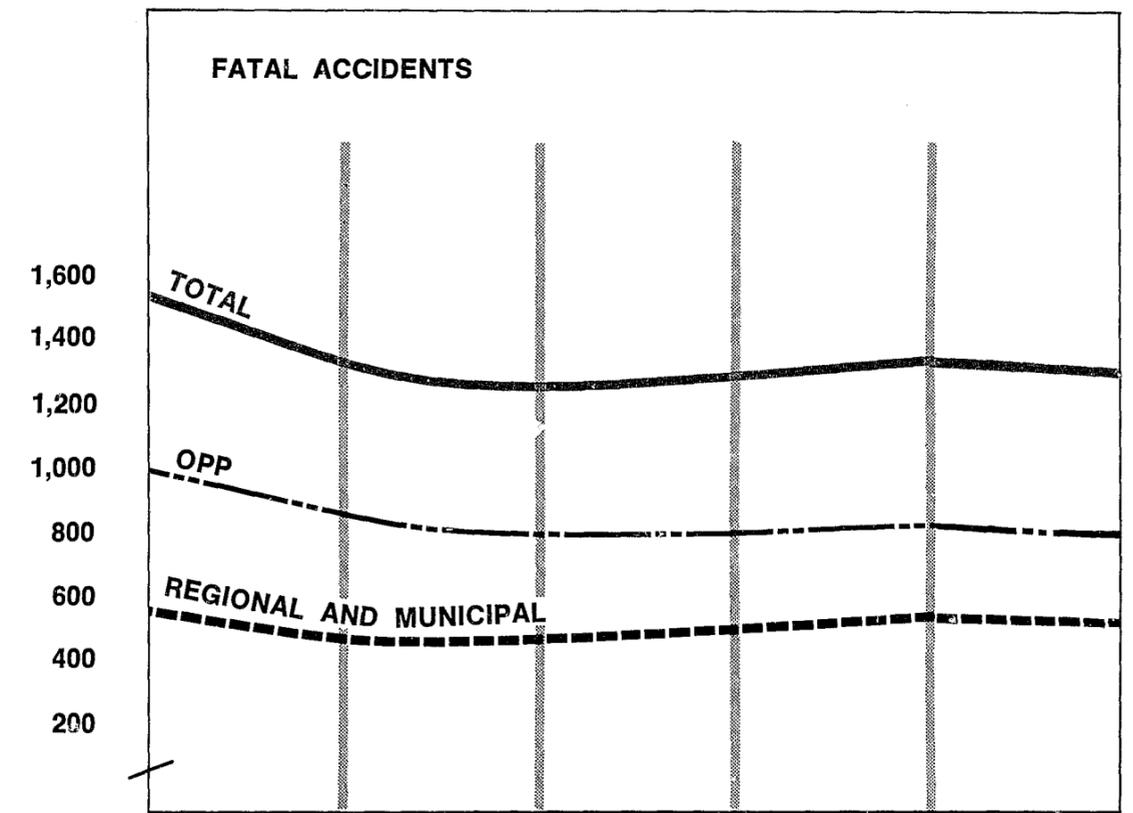


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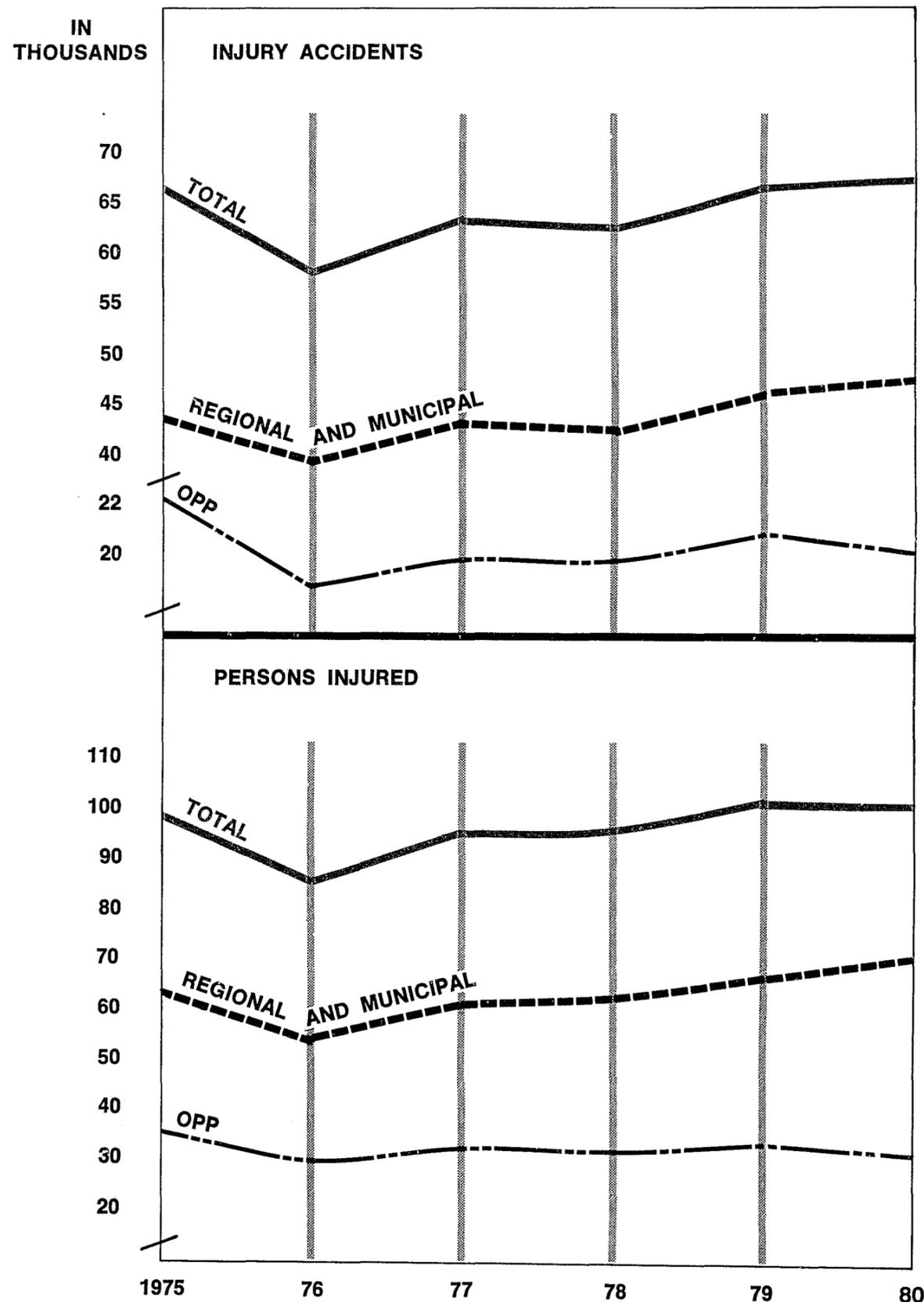
IN THOUSANDS



**MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO**



## MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO



## Ontario Police Commission

S. MacGrath, Chairman  
 W. T. McGrenere, Q.C., Member  
 T. A. Hockin, Member

In November 1980, Judge Thomas J. Graham resigned as Chairman of the Commission. Judge Graham has served the Commission since its inception in 1962. During his eighteen years of service, Judge Graham earned an enviable reputation as a leading authority on police governance. His contribution to policing is a source of satisfaction and pride to the Commission and the Province.

Mr. Shaun MacGrath, a Member since April 1978, was appointed Chairman of the Commission in November 1980.

Mr. W. Thomas McGrenere, Q.C., appointed in June 1979, continues to serve the Commission as part-time Member.

Dr. Thomas A. Hockin was appointed as part-time Member in December 1980.

The O.P.C. "Newsletter" continues to receive favourable reaction from its readers—circulation includes police forces, municipal police authorities and police associations.

The continuing assistance, cooperation and personal commitment, by Municipal Police Authorities, Chiefs of Police and the Police Association of Ontario, to the high standards of service and integrity demonstrated by the police community of Ontario, is gratefully acknowledged by the Commission.

### ADVISORY SERVICES BRANCH

The Advisory Services Branch serves as an extension of the Chairman and Members of the Commission in fulfilling the requirements of the Police Act. As the "eyes and ears" of the Commission, the Advisors monitor the police community of Ontario and provide an essential interface between the municipal forces, their governing bodies and the Ontario Police Commission. The general state of policing, current problems and issues, as well as future concerns, fall within the broad scope of the Ontario Police Commission Advisory Services activities.

During the year reported, 269 visits to municipal forces were made by the Advisors. Of this figure, less than half were of a routine nature. The majority of visits were occasioned by circumstances requiring the assistance and/or counselling services that are a major component of the Advisory function.

### ADVISORS' ACTIVITIES

1. Regular visits to municipal police forces.
2. Studies of municipal police forces requested by governing authorities.
3. Investigations involving police forces and police officers.
4. Assistance to the Commission with inquiries under the Police Act.
5. Assistance provided upon request to police governing authorities in interviews and selection of Chiefs, Deputy Chiefs of Police and other in-force promotions.
6. Assistance and advice to local police governing authorities regarding police matters.
7. Assistance and advice to Chiefs of Police relative to police operations and administration.
8. Attendance at O.A.C.P. zone conferences.
9. Attendance at major conferences.
10. Assignments to special projects.
11. Reports on police-related subjects.

The term "visits" understates the Advisory Services function, as some situations require an Advisor for an extended period in the municipality to effect a detailed review or study, either as part of the requirement of the Police Act, or at the request of the local governing authority.

In addition, during 1980 the number of requests for personnel/workload studies increased, compared to 1979. This trend is likely to continue as municipal forces seek solutions to increasing workloads and budgetary constraints. Many of these assignments call for a high degree of awareness and judgement in dealing with sensitive and difficult problems and issues. A summary of the more problematical assignments is included in this report.

Advisory staff are also required to participate in other projects where their assistance has been requested. Some examples are:

- Public inquiries — such as, Barrie.
- Committees — such as, Fire Marshal, Victims of Crime, Special Constables, Ontario Police Health and Safety.
- Task forces — such as The Use of Firearms by Police Officers.
- Seminars — such as, Mental Retardation.

## INFORMATION SERVICES

The Advisory Services Budget and Resources Information system provided municipal police forces and agencies of government with comparative resources information for the sixth successive year. The number of participant police forces grew from 111 in 1979 to 121 in 1980. The interest in this system shown by other provincial ministries and provincial police commissions continues to increase.

As part of the police force studies, the Advisors frequently provide a detailed analysis of the workload and the system of personnel allocation in the subject force to determine the adequacy of both the resources and the related system of deployment. These co-operative ventures are supplemented by the Ontario Police Commission computer-based analysis of response times, work volumes by time and location and invariably result in beneficial changes in personnel utilization.

Toward the end of 1980, a complete review was made of the Advisory Services Branch, with the objective of determining the focus of programs and services for the 1980's. As a result, new strategies which will enhance and increase contact and assistance to municipal police forces will be implemented during 1981. Particular emphasis will be placed on more detailed communication of conclusions and recommendations resulting from Advisors' visits and inspections. To this end, there will be a restructuring of the organization and functions of the advisory services.

## POLICE FORCE STUDIES

Typical of the activities undertaken by the Advisory Services Branch in 1980 are the following:

Town of Alliston — Investigation and assessment of force personnel.

Anderdon Township — Clarification of duties and responsibilities of the Chief of Police, at the request of the Chief of Police and Council.

Atikokan Township — Assistance provided in the interview and selection of the Chief of Police.

City of Brantford — Clarification of the report on the study of the force, at the request of the Chief of Police and the Board.

Town of Clinton — Meetings with the joint communications advisory committee regarding the prerogative of permitting satellite forces to participate in negotiating salaries for civilian dispatchers.

Town of Dresden — Presentation to the newly-appointed members of the Board of Commissioners of Police on the duties and responsibilities of the Board versus those of the Chief of Police.

Town of Durham — Efficiency study of the police force was conducted. Meetings with the Mayor regarding request for policing to be taken over by the Ontario Provincial Police.

Town of Elliot Lake — Assistance provided in the interview and selection of the Chief of Police.

City of Guelph — Meetings with the Chief of Police and Deputy Chiefs regarding Police Association complaint of misuse of Cadet personnel.

Halton Region — Assistance provided in resolving Police Association complaint of misuse of Office Overload part-time employees.

Innisfil Township — Meetings with the Board of Commissioners of Police regarding disciplinary procedures to be taken against force personnel. Meetings with the Board regarding the proposed annexation of a portion of the township to the City of Barrie.

Village of Lakefield — Efficiency study of the police force was conducted, and a complete review of the communications system was conducted by the Technical Services Branch.

City of London — Consultations with the Chief of Police and the Board regarding budget proposals.

Town of Mitchell — Investigation and assessment of force personnel.

Niagara Region — Advice provided to the Board of Commissioners of Police on the feasibility of joint participation in computer facilities with other regional forces. Efficiency study of the force was conducted.

Town of Orangeville — Investigation of the adequacy of police quarters.

City of Orillia — Assistance provided in the interview and selection of the Chief of Police.

Town of Penetanguishene — Investigation and assessment of force personnel.

Red Rock Township — Efficiency study of the force was conducted.

Town of Seaforth — Investigation and assessment of force personnel.

Town of Shelburne — Investigation and assessment of force personnel.

Town of Smith Falls — Efficiency study of the force was conducted.

Town of Southampton — Investigation and assessment of force personnel.

City of Stratford — Investigation of a complaint, by the Police Association, of the administrative practices of the force.

Town of Tillsonburg — Public inquiry into the misconduct of members of the police force. Subsequently, at the request of the Ontario Police Commission, the Ontario Provincial Police conducted an investigation into allegations of misconduct of members of the force.

City of Woodstock — Study of the feasibility of providing alternative means for the transportation of prisoners.

## PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT SECTION

Previous budget restrictions for some time forced a curtailment of the activities of the Personnel Development Section. In May 1980, however, the Section was reactivated with the hiring of a Personnel Development Officer.

The functions of this Section are to—

- Maintain a close liaison with the Director of the Ontario Police College on all matters dealing with the training system.
- Monitor and develop the entire training system as outlined in the 1975 Report on Police Training.
- Coordinate, with the assistance of selected members of the police service, periodic reviews of all training programs presently in place at the Ontario Police College for the purpose of analysis, assessment and currency.
- Coordinate the analysis and assessment of all police-related training programs offered by other agencies and educational institutions both inside and outside the Province of Ontario.
- Determine the requirements of Ontario forces for placement on courses offered by the Canadian Police College, and allocate same on a priority basis.

The following highlight the activities of this Section—

- In concert with selected senior officers from the Ontario Provincial Police and three municipal forces, a complete review of the Probationary Constable Training Program was undertaken. This review has resulted in a number of changes to the program which will take effect in January 1982.
- A feasibility study into the introduction of driver training at the Ontario Police College was completed.
- In collaboration with the Canadian Police College, a program was developed for a Senior Command Course at the Ontario Police College. This course was developed by two senior officers, with the assistance of the staff of both colleges. The first Senior Command Course will be offered in October 1981.
- In order that the Commission be aware of training programs being offered in other jurisdictions, the Personnel Development Officer visited police training establishments in Quebec, British Columbia and England. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the Canadian Police College in Ottawa.

## 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
- The 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, one is responsible for the first function and two others attend to the training commitment. The nine remaining are attached to the Provincial Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Services Ontario, which is housed at the Ontario Police Commission. Six are computer terminal operators, two of these six have language interpreter capabilities in the Italian and Greek languages. Two are analysts and one has record keeping and clerical duties.

### ACTIVITIES

The C.I.S.O. Provincial Bureau is the central repository for the collation, analysis and dissemination of intelligence information for the 28 member forces. In addition to the O.P.C. support staff (9) it includes seven members of Ontario police forces who are on loan. These officers operate the Bureau under the direction of the Governing Body, C.I.S.O. which is made up of the heads of the 28 police forces and the Chairman of the O.P.C.

The workload in the Bureau has increased dramatically, particularly as a result of the acquisition of two federal computer terminals—automated criminal intelligence information system (A.C.I.I.S.) and two Ontario Provincial Intelligence Computer Terminals (O.P.I.C.), and the continual increase in the flow of information generated by the increasing number of joint force operations by C.I.S.O. forces.

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. A great number of arrests and charges have accrued as well as valuable intelligence gained against organized criminal organizations in this Province.

The 1980 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 153 candidates, bringing the program total from April 1, 1977 to December 31, 1980 to 579 members of agencies associated with C.I.S.O.

In addition to the intelligence courses a demonstrated need saw the Branch becoming involved in the setting up of a series of emergency response co-ordination seminars being conducted for all police forces in this Province dealing with the planning for emergency situations such as hostage taking, armed barricaded persons, etc.

Three such seminars were held at the Ontario Police College in 1980 which saw a total of 205 senior police officers from municipal forces and the Ontario Provincial Police attending. This program will be extended into 1981.

#### **TECHNICAL SERVICES BRANCH**

The Technical Services Branch gives advice and assistance to police forces, manages programs for the benefit of all police, and interfaces with government ministries and agencies on behalf of the Ontario Police Commission. In recent years, the Branch has committed most of its efforts in the rapidly developing area of information technology.

#### **INFORMATION SERVICES PROGRAM**

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is an on-line, real time, computerized Police Information System which is located in its own building within the R.C.M.P. Headquarters complex in Ottawa. It operates twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week and provides full service to all officially recognized police forces across Canada.

Access to C.P.I.C. is achieved by way of a C.P.I.C. terminal(s) which has the appearance of an electric typewriter and is connected to Ottawa by means of a private, dedicated network of high-speed telecommunications lines. These terminals are dual purpose devices, in that they may be used to communicate directly with the computer files (i.e. persons, vehicles, property, boats and motors, and criminal records) and also to communicate with any other terminal location in Canada. As a result, it is possible to alert any other police agencies with the details of major crimes and occurrences in which they may have an interest. The system, which was originally designed to handle 20,000 transactions per hour, will normally process an enquiry in less than ten seconds.

Each police agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of its own records. Only the agency responsible for entering a record may remove it from the C.P.I.C. files. Responsibility for system application and control within the Province of Ontario rests with the Ontario Police Commission. 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 to operators throughout the Ontario police community. The Branch performed CPIC audits at 75 municipal and regional police forces during 1980.

The Branch is also responsible for conducting investigations into breaches of system discipline, and recommending to the Commission appropriate disciplinary action. Fifteen such investigations were successfully completed during 1980. In addition, the Branch ensures that all recommendations relating to technical improvements or policy, are endorsed by the Advisory Committee on Communications and Technical Services and are presented to the CPIC National Advisory Committee.

The Branch conducts CPIC training to Recruit and Junior Command classes. During 1980, 777 recruit and 131 junior command students attended 34 two-period classes to obtain this training at the Ontario Police College.

#### **FEDERAL TEMPORARY ABSENCE AND PAROLEE PROGRAM**

This program allows the Federal Institutions to notify one central agency, the Ontario Provincial Police, when inmates are released on parole or temporary absence. The O.P.P. enter these persons on CPIC and notify the police forces where the individuals will be residing. This Branch is presently working on a similar type of system for the Provincial Correctional Services.

#### **SUSPENDED DRIVER CONTROL CENTRE**

The control centre has the responsibility for the entry and maintenance of suspended driver licence information on the CPIC system. All entries are made in a manner that clearly indicates the possible enforcement action that can be taken when police contact the suspended driver.

In 1980, 135,972 driver licence suspension entries were made to the CPIC system. The approximate number of records on CPIC in this category is 123,000.

Although the volume of charges of driving while disqualified is not a statistic that can be kept at the centre, its effectiveness can be seen in the other enforcement action taken by police as a result of the availability of the information. Police notified 23,016 people of their driver licence suspension in 1980 and confiscated 13,159 drivers licences which were in the possession of suspended drivers.

#### **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 1980. The system provides Ontario police users on-line access to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications automated vehicle registration and driver licence files. This is accomplished by way of an automated computer interface between the Canadian Police Information Centre and the Ontario Government's Downsview Computing Centre. This allows immediate access to the MTC files from local police CPIC terminals.

Effective October 30, 1980, the system was enhanced to provide police users access to registration information for commercial vehicles, motorcycles and mopeds. Total number of queries from police forces processed during 1980 was 3,376,011, of which 933,381 were to the driver licence file and 2,442,630 to the vehicle registration file. The current response time to queries is approximately 10 seconds.

#### **VEHICLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM PROJECT**

The Technical Services Branch has actively participated with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications in the Vehicle Registration System Project. The project involves a redesign of the motor vehicle registration system. More specifically, it involves a change in the registration concept from the current plate-to-vehicle concept to a plate-to-owner concept. In addition, the new system will process renewals on a staggered basis throughout the year; lastly, it will interface with the Ministry of the Attorney General's unpaid fines system for the purpose of denying renewal for those registered owners with unpaid parking fines.

#### **C.P.I.C. NETWORK MANAGEMENT**

This area of responsibility includes the disbursement of funds under a cost-sharing agreement with the Federal Government. In 1980, the provincial share of the CPIC network costs was slightly less than \$650,000.00. The funds include the costs for the CPIC terminals and lines to the CPIC equipment strategically located throughout the Province. The network management group also looks after the installation of additional terminals required by Ontario police forces and replacement of existing terminals by newer, more modern equipment. At present, the replacement of some 80 terminals by Cathode Ray Tube type terminals is taking place. Cathode Ray Tube terminals greatly enhance the throughput capability of the operator at the force. The group also provides for the upgrading of facilities available to enhance the use of CPIC by the forces. High speed lines, computer interface connections and micro computer-type terminals are examples.

There are 226 terminals now in operation at forces throughout the Province. In 1980, eight terminals were added to the system, one of which was a new installation at the Goderich Police Force. A micro computer type terminal was also added to the network at Ontario Provincial Police Headquarters. This terminal is being used to send "Provincial Alerts" to other agencies in the Province.

#### **C.P.I.C. INTERFACE COMPUTER PROJECT**

As computer systems, such as the CADRE system in Ottawa, are developed for Ontario forces, providing and controlling access to CPIC via computer terminals becomes a major concern. Such access is necessary to gain maximum benefit from installed computer terminals and data. It is necessary, at the same time, to provide audit information and maintain security as well as provide a standard way for police computers to utilize the CPIC network. The Technical Services Branch will provide a CPIC interface computer to do this. This computer will transmit messages from any of the forces' terminals to the CPIC network and vice versa. This will allow Ontario police forces to use whatever computers are most suited to their needs while maintaining a standard network. This will reduce costs by simplifying the network maintenance function and will enhance network reliability by isolating the network itself from interactions with local police computers.

The standard interface provided by the interface computer will aid the forces in simplifying design and implementation of their own computer systems. The software for the interface system will be developed and maintained by the Ontario Police Commission.

The interface computer can also reduce the cost of lines on a per terminal basis because many terminals can share a few high speed lines to CPIC.

#### **CONSULTING SERVICES - COMPUTER SYSTEMS**

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

With the tremendous success of CPIC nationally, in the early 70's, police forces began looking towards automation and computerization to provide increased efficiency and effectiveness in the management of their local operational and administrative systems.

Recognizing the benefits of a standardized system for the forces, the Ontario Police Commission established a CADRE (Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry) study team in early 1975. The final result was a CADRE system for municipal police forces in Ontario. The system is composed of computer and radio communications hardware and software designed to provide each force with:

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

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

In August 1978, phase I of the Ottawa Police Force CADRE system (Computer Aided Dispatch and automation of local records) was placed into operational use. In June 1979, phase II (mobile terminals) was implemented successfully.

Due to the overwhelming success of the Ottawa program implementation, a number of police forces in Ontario have embarked on automation studies.

During 1980, the Technical Services Branch participated in studies in the following police forces:

- Brantford, Guelph, Stratford, Waterloo Region (PRIDE Project)
- North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins, Sudbury Region (NEON Project)
- Belleville, Peterborough, Durham Region (shared police information system)
- Ottawa, Kingston, Windsor, Niagara Region, Peel Region

#### CONSULTING SERVICE - RADIO SYSTEMS

Ontario police forces are considering the use of "high technology" equipment which is now being offered by electronic manufacturers. Two examples of the state of technology in the radio equipment area are "Mobile Data Terminals" and "Digital Voice Scrambling". The equipment offered in either of these areas are both complex and expensive and, as such, require a high degree of expertise to evaluate not only that which is offered, but also to determine if that which is purchased performs to expectations. The Technical Services Branch has provided a consulting service to the Ottawa Police Force on the purchase and installation of a Mobile Digital Terminal system, as well as the purchase of Digital Voice Scrambling equipment. This consulting service also provides advice to municipal police forces in the selection, implementation and use of radio systems. In addition, this consulting service was provided to the Ontario Fire Marshals Office for the design and purchase of a new radio system at the Ontario Fire College.

#### INTEGRATED RADIO SERVICES PROGRAM

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 inter-communications 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 Commission funded a program which would meet the objectives of an 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 a one-time grant for 75% of the cost of new radio systems for small municipal forces and 50% of the cost for larger forces. A total of \$200,000 in grants was distributed for radio systems in the 1980/81 fiscal period to the following forces—

Hanover, Chesley, Espanola, Port Hope, Wallaceburg, Dresden, Durham, Walkerton, Thornbury and Cornwall.

#### PROVINCE COMMON RADIO CHANNEL

The Province Common Radio Channel is a repeater channel, the purpose of which is to provide a means by which a field officer can communicate with a dispatcher or other field officers within any jurisdiction in which he may happen to find himself. Channel usage is restricted to special situations such as pursuits, surveillances, prisoner escorts, searches, natural and man-made disasters, civil disturbances and riots. The Province Common Radio Channel has been implemented in 83 of the 127 municipal and regional police forces in the Province. In the next few years, it is expected that the facility will be extended to include Ontario Provincial Police districts in Southern Ontario.

#### BURGLAR-ALARM SYSTEMS PROJECT

In 1980, the Branch was requested by the Advisory Committee on Communications and Technical Services to coordinate a sub-committee to urge the Provincial Government to amend the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act to include Burglar Alarm Systems. The sub-committee has completed this project and has submitted its recommendations to the Legal Branch of the Ministry.

#### MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

In 1980, a study was initiated by the Technical Services Branch of the Ontario Police Commission. The growing application of computers in police forces poses questions about the uses to which the wealth of readily-accessible data in automated systems can be put, and what should be done to make sure that such data is used effectively. More and more police forces have automated, or are planning to automate, their records systems. This study is, therefore, seen as the first phase of a Management Information Development Project, which would be aimed at sharing experience and providing assistance in the use of analytical techniques, decision models, etc., by police managers.

#### APPEALS TO THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

The Commission had before it 14 appeals in disciplinary matters during the year. A list of these, and their outcome, is given below:—

Offence	Police Force	Decision on Appeal	Conviction	Punishment
Unlawful or Unnecessary Exercise of Authority	O.P.P.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Discreditable Conduct (2 Appeals)	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty and Consuming Intoxicating Liquor	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Insubordination and Consuming Intoxicating Liquor	Penetanguishene	Dismissed	Confirmed	Varied
Neglect of Duty	Waterloo Region	Dismissed	Not Appealed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Tillsonburg		Returned for a rehearing	
Discreditable Conduct	Gloucester	Dismissed	Not Appealed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Insubordination	Windsor	Allowed	Returned for a rehearing	
Neglect of Duty	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Not Appealed	Confirmed
Insubordination	Penetanguishene		Returned for a rehearing	
Deceit	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Deceit and Insubordination	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty	O.P.P.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed

#### HEARINGS UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE POLICE ACT

The Commission conducted one hearing, under Section 56 of the Police Act, in 1980 — Barrie, Ontario.

#### CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

The Citizen Complaint Control Program, which commenced in 1978, has proven to be very effective. Hereunder is a recapitulation of recorded citizen complaints against the police, which illustrates the volume of complaints in each category, as well as the dispositions. Comparable figures for 1979 are included in the table:

TYPE OF COMPLAINT	Jan. 1- Dec. 31,	Jan. 1- Dec. 31,
	1980	1979
Excessive use of force	853	881
Harassment	105	133
Improper conduct	1180	1179
Inadequate service	489	685
Miscellaneous others	241	261
Totals complaints	2868	3139

The complaints were disposed of as follows:

	1980	1979
Resolved (settled by discussion and explanation of procedure)	2092	2008
Unfounded (proven not to have occurred)	770	702
Exonerated (complaint appears legitimate but officer not involved or justified)	518	565
Not sustained (evidence to either prove or disprove allegation cannot be produced)	918	665
Sustained (evidence supports allegation)	296	265
Sustained in part (evidence supports only part of allegation)	164	140
Pending (still under investigation at end of reporting period)	178	85

NOTE: The greater number of cases disposed of than complaints received is the result of double scoring. (i.e.) Cases may be "resolved" but at the same time may be scored as "unfounded", "exonerated", "not sustained" or "sustained".

In those cases where the complaints were sustained, the following action was taken:

	1980	1979
Officers charged (Criminal Code)	153	103
Officers charged (Police Act)	44	48
Officers otherwise disciplined	291	243

During 1980, there were 221 citizen complaints which were brought to the attention of the Commission for action or review. Following is a two year recapitulation of these complaints:

	1980	1979
Excessive use of force	27	24
Harassment	22	23
Improper conduct	56	58
Inadequate service	99	99
Miscellaneous other complaints	17	28
	221	232

Total complaints recorded against police decreased by 271 or approximately 8.5% from the previous year. It is also of interest to note that only 221 or 7.7% of these complainants found it necessary to seek assistance beyond that provided by the local police authorities. This reflects favourably on the effectiveness of the citizen complaint procedure. Much credit is due to the Chiefs of Police, Boards and Councils, as well as the Commissioner and senior officers of the Ontario Provincial Police, for their manner of response to this problem.

#### HIGH SPEED POLICE PURSUITS

During the final six months of 1980, because of growing public and media concern, the Commission conducted a survey of all high speed police pursuits in Ontario. The following are the results:

Total no. of pursuits	1015
No. of pursuits abandoned	108 (10.64%)
No. of pursuits resulting in death	3 (.295%)
No. of pursuits resulting in injury	88 (8.66%)
No. of pursuits resulting in property damage	253 (24.92%)
No. of pursuits resulting in citizens killed	3 (.295%)
No. of pursuits resulting in police killed	0
No. of pursuits resulting in citizens injured	77 (7.58%)
No. of pursuits resulting in police injured	47 (4.63%)
Amount of property damage—citizens	\$381,970.00
Amount of property damage—police	\$116,466.65
Charges laid under Criminal Code	1097
Charges laid under Highway Traffic Act	342
No. of pursuits involving use of firearms	12 (1.18%)
No. of drivers impaired by alcohol	267 (26.3%)
No. of drivers impaired by drugs	6 (.59%)

The following are reasons given for commencing the pursuits:

Speeding	306 (30.14%)
Dangerous driving	66 (6.50%)
Careless or erratic driving	75 (7.38%)
Stolen vehicle	100 (9.85%)
Suspended, disqualified or no licence	28 (2.75%)
Leaving the scene of accident	12 (1.18%)
Impaired driver	72 (7.09%)
Fail to stop—red light/stop sign	31 (3.05%)
Stolen plates	1 (.09%)
No licence plates	9 (.88%)
Wanted person	2 (.19%)
Escape to avoid arrest	16 (1.57%)
Criminal negligence	2 (.19%)
Defective or no lights	9 (.88%)
Unnecessary noise	2 (.19%)
Liquor offences	7 (.68%)
Assist other forces	3 (.29%)
Racing	2 (.19%)
Miscellaneous Criminal Code offences	44 (4.33%)
Miscellaneous Highway Traffic Act offences	189 (18.62%)
Fail to stop—radar etc.	9 (.88%)
Suspicious vehicle	7 (.68%)
Suspected person	21 (2.06%)
Improper passing	2 (.19%)
	1015 (99.85%)

Although this data is for a six-month period only, it does illustrate quite clearly that only a small percentage of pursuits result in tragedy. Approximately 10% of all pursuits are abandoned by the police in the interests of safety. It would appear that a reasonable level of discretion is being exercised.

#### CRIME STATISTICS

An analysis of crime statistics, based on returns from municipal and regional police forces in Ontario during the year 1980, indicates that crime has increased considerably. Exceptions are in the incidence of homicides and in Federal Statute cases. However, the general overall increase has been approximately 10%. Crimes of violence, excluding homicide, increased by 14%, and crimes against property were up by 13%. This has followed the general Canada-wide trend where among the most surprising increases was breaking and entering of residences, up 25% and thefts from automobiles, up by 20% over the previous year.

There had been earlier speculation that these types of crimes, generally attributed to juveniles and young adults, would decrease in line with census indicators, which predicted a drop in population for that age group. This did not occur. One theory is that, although there may be fewer persons involved, the same persons have become involved more frequently. We have no means, as yet, of determining whether this is so but, continuing advances in statistics gathering and analysis may eventually be of assistance in determining the reasons for such sharp fluctuations on a national scale.

#### CRIME PREVENTION

The year to year increase in criminal offences is a matter of great concern to the Ontario Police Commission, the municipal police community and all other enforcement agencies in Ontario and throughout Canada.

Citizen awareness and participation in the fight against crime is generally accepted as a major factor in containing the growth of criminal activity. This awareness and participation is growing, based on the reported expansion of police-initiated programs at the community level. All forces, relative to their size and resources, have community crime prevention programs which cover a broad spectrum of activities.

- project crime prevention
- block parent program
- operation identification
- operation provident
- fraudulent cheque prevention
- robbery prevention
- teachers guide to citizenship and crime prevention
- you and the law
- personal security
- home security

The foregoing are some examples of the dozens of programs promoted by the police community in Ontario. Many of these programs are supported by films and/or slide presentations and are promulgated by full-time police officer teams which visit schools, shopping plazas, community clubs and organizations, etc. The Ontario Police Commission monitors and evaluates the crime prevention efforts of the municipal forces.

#### TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH AND COORDINATING UNIT

The Commission established a Traffic Safety Research and Coordinating Unit in November 1979. The objectives of the Unit are the improvement of traffic conditions and traffic safety throughout the Province.

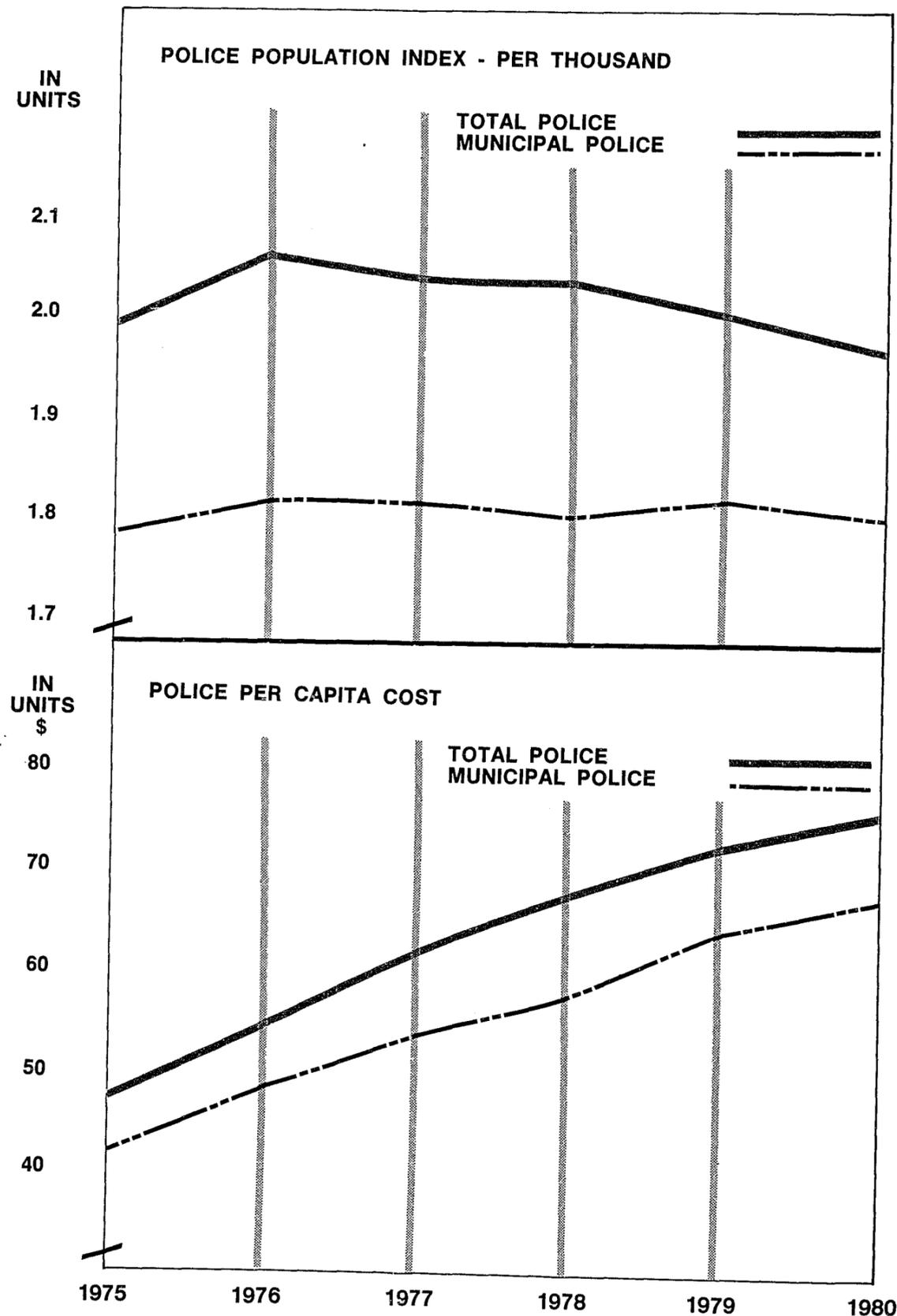
The Traffic Safety Coordinator is a member of the Minister's Traffic Safety Council—a group representing the Ministries of the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Transportation and Communications, the Ontario Provincial Police, Metropolitan Toronto Police, the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, the Centre of Forensic Sciences. The Council operates as a stimulus to the more efficient and effective enforcement of existing legislation directed at improving traffic safety in Ontario. By examination of current problems and possible solutions, it also may recommend legislative or policy changes to existing legislation.

Additionally, the Commission has become a member of the Ontario Traffic Council, the Traffic Safety Officer's Workshop Committee, and the Canadian Driver and Safety Educators Association.

Because of the proliferation of traffic, safety and crime prevention programs being presented by various police forces throughout the Province, the need for a central repository of programs became apparent. Submissions are presently being received and a reference library is being maintained by the Research and Coordinating Unit. Police forces requiring assistance in setting up a program of their own need only to contact the Unit and a referral is provided.

A bi-monthly bulletin is published and while its distribution is primarily intended for Police Safety Officers throughout the Province, the publication is also being sent to all others involved with the reduction of traffic and pedestrian accidents on our streets and highways.

## POLICE INDICES



### 1980 INFORMATION PERTAINING TO OPERATION OF POLICE FORCES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FORCE	POLICE STRENGTH	POLICE BUDGET
Municipal .....	12,838	\$480,318,949
O.P.P. ....	4,055	184,671,750
	16,893	\$664,990,699
Per Capita Cost (Based on population figure of 8,867,512)	\$74.99	

	TOTAL OF MUNICIPAL FORCES (127)	METRO REGIONS CITIES (35)	VILLAGES, TOWNS, etc. (92)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	7,137,521	6,519,889	617,632
Police Budget	\$480,318,949	\$447,664,298	\$32,654,651
Police Strength	12,838	11,893	945
Per Capita Cost	67.29	68.66	52.87
	1/556 OR 1.80 per 1,000	1/548 OR 1.82 per 1,000	1/654 OR 1.53 per 1,000

#### MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

Over the past 18 years, 151 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 1980, inclusive:

1962 - 278	1971 - 179
1963 - 270	1972 - 179
1964 - 280	1973 - 162
1965 - 268	1974 - 131
1966 - 262	1975 - 128
1967 - 225	1976 - 128
1968 - 216	1977 - 128
1969 - 207	1978 - 128
1970 - 205	1979 - 128
	1980 - 127

#### COMPARATIVE TABLES - MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

	Jan. 1st, 1979	Jan. 1st, 1980	Jan. 1st, 1981
Metropolitan Areas .....	1	1	1
Regional Areas .....	9	9	9
Cities .....	25	25	25
Towns .....	69	70	70
Townships .....	13	12	13
Villages .....	11	11	9
	128	128	127

**COMPARATIVE TABLES – MUNICIPAL POLICE STRENGTH**

	Jan. 1st, 1979	Jan. 1st, 1980	Jan. 1st, 1981
- 1 Member Forces .....	3	2	1
2- 5 Member Forces .....	29	30	26
6- 9 Member Forces .....	28	27	30
10-14 Member Forces .....	14	14	13
15-19 Member Forces .....	11	11	12
20-24 Member Forces .....	7	8	9
25-49 Member Forces .....	9	8	8
50-99 Member Forces .....	9	10	9
100 & Member Forces .....	18	18	19
	<u>128</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>127</u>

Of the total number of organized municipal police forces in the Province, on January 1, 1981, 45 per cent represented forces of 9 members or less.

**MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES PERSONNEL  
(December 31, 1980)**

Total Authorized Strength of  
Municipal Forces ..... 12,838

**Changes – 1980**

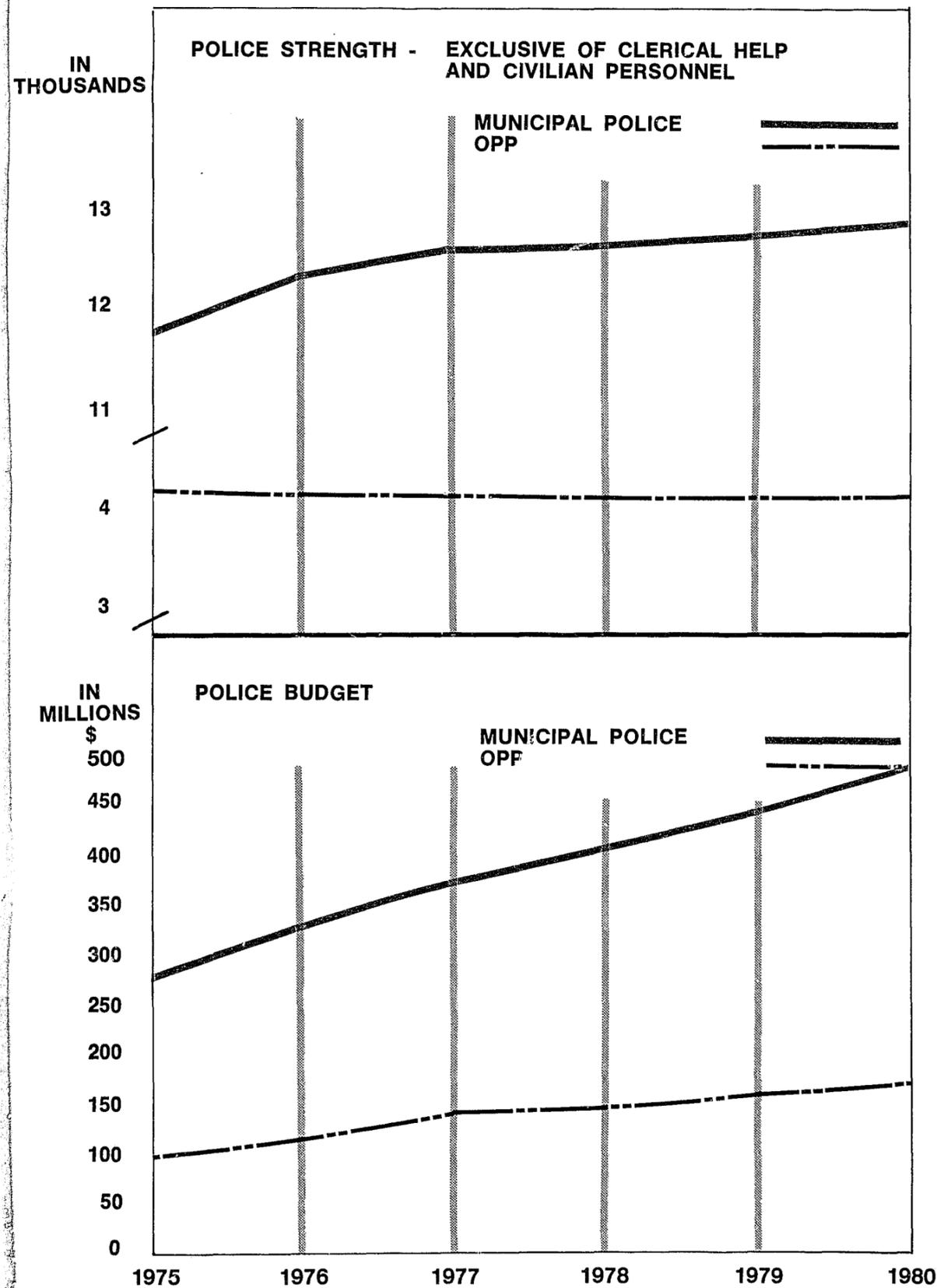
Hired ..... 676  
Left Forces ..... 673

**Reasons for Leaving Force**

Retired ..... 188  
Dismissed ..... 13  
Resignation requested ..... 23  
To join another force ..... 79  
Dissatisfied with salary or  
working conditions ..... 29  
Other reasons ..... 302  
Deceased ..... 39

**Total** ..... 673

**POLICE STRENGTH  
AND BUDGET**



STATISTICS - ONTARIO MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

1980	POPULATION	POLICE STRENGTH	CIVILIAN STRENGTH	POLICE BUDGET	PER CAPITA COST	POLICE/POPULATION INDEX
Alexandria	3,460	5	—	156,897.	45.35	1/692
Alliston	4,700	7	1	226,716.	48.24	1/671
Amherstburg	5,836	9	1	365,200.	62.58	1/648
Anderdon Twp.	5,200	7	1	278,825.	53.62	1/743
Arnprior	5,752	10	—	272,575.	47.39	1/575
Atikokan Twp.	4,800	11	1	404,051.	84.18	1/436
Aylmer	5,213	8	1	262,464.	50.35	1/652
Barrie	38,011	53	12	1,899,470.	49.97	1/717
Belleville	35,102	63	10	2,420,542.	68.96	1/557
Bradford	7,240	8	1	272,000.	37.57	1/905
Brantford	73,055	107	28	4,437,911.	60.75	1/683
Brockville	19,973	37	8	1,265,008.	63.34	1/540
Cardinal	1,740	3	—	67,300.	38.68	1/580
Carleton Place	5,606	8	1	258,627.	46.13	1/701
Chatham	40,696	68	8	2,299,400.	56.50	1/598
Chesley	1,830	2	—	69,350.	37.90	1/915
Clinton	3,142	5	—	175,173.	55.75	1/628
Cobourg	11,260	20	5	691,763.	61.44	1/563
Colchester S. Twp.	7,750	10	1	322,287.	41.59	1/775
Collingwood	11,500	17	5	580,823.	50.51	1/676
Cornwall	46,045	77	13	2,671,478.	58.02	1/598
Deep River	5,361	7	1	226,191.	42.19	1/766
Deseronto	1,830	3	1	112,000.	61.20	1/610
Dresden	2,530	4	—	126,000.	49.80	1/633
Dryden	6,500	13	7	579,661.	89.18	1/500
Durham	2,472	4	—	116,997.	47.33	1/618
Durham Region	275,300	379	63	14,429,959.	52.42	1/726
Elliot Lake Twp.	15,524	24	3	822,040.	52.95	1/647
Espanola	5,793	8	5	341,971.	59.03	1/724
Essex	6,250	8	1	270,555.	43.29	1/781
Exeter	3,668	6	1	315,429.	85.99	1/611
Fergus	6,000	10	1	397,614.	66.27	1/600
Fort Frances	8,800	20	6	789,220.	89.68	1/440
Gananoque	4,855	10	2	276,542.	56.96	1/486
Gloucester Twp.	71,276	80	13	2,784,496.	39.07	1/891
Goderich	7,391	10	6	344,163.	46.57	1/739
Guelph	73,165	109	21	4,093,000.	55.94	1/671
Haldimand-Norfolk Region	33,417	74	23	3,032,546.	90.75	1/452
Halton Region	247,311	275	86	11,289,640.	45.65	1/899
Hamilton-Wentworth Region	410,197	683	136	27,399,810.	66.80	1/601
Hanover	6,082	10	4	316,536.	52.04	1/608
Harriston	1,960	3	—	85,800.	43.78	1/653
Hastings	1,050	1	—	24,472.	23.31	1/1050
Hawkesbury	9,623	15	1	467,876.	48.62	1/642
Ingersoll	8,100	12	4	451,000.	55.68	1/675
Innisfil Twp.	16,178	20	6	876,332.	54.17	1/809
Kapuskasung	11,969	15	5	582,050.	48.63	1/798
Kemptville	2,380	4	1	112,297.	47.18	1/595
Kenora	9,640	24	7	943,035.	97.83	1/402
Kincardine	6,000	9	1	298,000.	49.67	1/667
Kingston	61,217	110	21	3,949,064.	64.51	1/557
Kingsville	5,170	8	—	284,920.	55.11	1/646
Kirkland Lake	12,047	21	3	539,638.	44.79	1/574
Lakefield	2,302	4	—	130,720.	56.79	1/576
Leamington	12,154	18	5	637,945.	52.49	1/675
Lindsay	13,950	22	3	768,000.	55.05	1/634
Listowel	4,962	7	1	256,851.	51.76	1/709
London	261,861	322	135	13,087,240.	49.98	1/813
Marathon Twp.	2,323	6	—	216,714.	93.29	1/387
Meaford	4,290	7	—	209,770.	48.90	1/613
Mersea Twp.	4,400	6	1	214,900.	48.84	1/733
Metro Toronto	2,250,000	5,414	1,256	201,231,000.	89.44	1/416
Michipicoten Twp.	4,578	11	1	429,561.	93.83	1/416

STATISTICS - ONTARIO MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES (Cont'd)

1980	POPULATION	POLICE STRENGTH	CIVILIAN STRENGTH	POLICE BUDGET	PER CAPITA COST	POLICE/POPULATION INDEX
Midland	11,896	17	5	542,700.	45.62	1/700
Milverton	1,500	2	—	54,000.	36.00	1/750
Mitchell	2,721	5	1	184,020.	67.63	1/544
Mount Forest	3,500	5	—	125,000.	35.71	1/700
Napanee	4,884	8	4	278,583.	57.04	1/611
Nepean	84,000	106	26	4,080,130.	48.57	1/792
New Liskeard	5,499	7	1	259,867.	47.26	1/786
Niagara Region	367,228	555	152	21,181,338.	57.68	1/662
North Bay	51,000	89	23	3,683,116.	72.22	1/573
Norwich Twp.	2,054	5	—	129,500.	63.05	1/411
Orangeville	13,800	19	7	724,915.	52.53	1/726
Orillia	24,000	38	10	1,353,185.	56.38	1/632
Ottawa	301,567	582	192	22,963,600.	76.15	1/518
Owen Sound	19,637	33	5	1,028,800.	52.39	1/595
Palmerston	2,040	6	—	106,000.	51.96	1/340
Paris	7,200	11	1	345,463.	47.98	1/655
Parry Sound	6,078	9	1	272,246.	44.79	1/675
Peel Region	441,000	621	138	24,388,800.	55.30	1/710
Pembroke	14,010	21	8	829,584.	59.21	1/667
Penetanguishene	5,408	9	1	260,499.	48.17	1/601
Perth	5,648	9	4	280,700.	49.70	1/628
Peterborough	61,470	107	18	3,611,507.	58.75	1/574
Petrolia	4,273	7	4	319,768.	74.83	1/610
Picton	4,290	9	1	243,208.	56.69	1/477
Point Edward	2,397	6	1	217,038.	90.55	1/400
Port Elgin	5,950	8	1	268,100.	45.06	1/744
Port Hope	10,000	15	6	500,873.	50.09	1/667
Prescott	4,800	10	1	275,867.	57.47	1/480
Red Rock Twp.	1,563	3	—	136,900.	87.59	1/521
Renfrew	8,354	13	1	444,780.	53.24	1/643
St. Clair Beach	2,500	4	—	120,000.	48.00	1/625
St. Marys	4,750	7	1	280,000.	58.95	1/679
St. Thomas	27,679	43	9	1,419,006.	51.27	1/644
Sandwich West Twp.	13,953	17	7	717,831.	51.45	1/821
Sarnia	50,000	97	11	3,369,773.	67.40	1/515
Sarnia Twp.	19,322	17	7	574,080.	29.71	1/1137
Sault Ste. Marie	81,500	121	24	4,732,175.	58.06	1/674
Seaforth	2,040	5	1	158,000.	77.45	1/408
Shelburne	3,000	5	—	141,000.	47.00	1/600
Smiths Falls	8,875	16	1	473,681.	53.37	1/555
Southampton	2,800	5	1	158,000.	56.43	1/560
Stirling	1,579	2	—	47,000.	29.77	1/790
Stratford	26,292	41	14	1,395,301.	53.07	1/641
Strathroy	8,500	12	2	338,000.	39.76	1/708
Sturgeon Falls	6,208	9	1	331,000.	53.32	1/690
Sudbury Region	159,700	220	48	8,440,720.	52.85	1/726
Tavistock	1,759	3	—	105,955.	60.24	1/586
Terrace Bay Twp.	2,600	5	1	173,893.	66.88	1/520
Thornbury	1,500	2	—	72,868.	48.58	1/750
Thunder Bay	113,000	180	35	6,667,800.	59.01	1/628
Tilbury	4,348	8	1	276,850.	63.67	1/543
Tillsonburg	10,090	19	7	767,100.	76.03	1/531
Timmins	45,000	71	24	2,570,717.	57.13	1/634
Trenton	14,849	27	4	879,527.	59.23	1/550
Tweed	1,592	2	—	57,400.	36.06	1/796
Vanier	18,949	39	8	1,406,304.	74.22	1/486
Walkerton	4,667	7	4	250,679.	53.71	1/667
Wallaceburg	11,368	21	4	722,500.	63.56	1/541
Waterloo Region	306,775	436	95	16,759,169.	54.63	1/704
Warton	2,200	4	1	96,597.	43.91	1/550
Windsor	196,512	360	65	11,985,820.	60.99	1/546
Wingham	2,840	5	1	189,316.	66.66	1/568
Woodstock	26,390	42	4	1,414,385.	53.60	1/628
York Region	238,830	320	45	10,877,000.	45.54	1/746

### ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE

The year 1980 revealed a slight, but continuing, upward trend in the number of students in attendance at the Ontario Police College, compared to 1979. While the induction of probationary constables is still considerably below the high point years of 1975 and 1976, the vacuum created has been eagerly filled by a greater demand for senior and specialized courses. Various ministries of the Ontario Government have also sent their law enforcement inspection personnel, in growing numbers, to the College for instruction and training. The Ontario Police College expects this trend to develop and continue during 1981 and beyond.

The future of effective policing in Ontario will be beset with many difficulties. The training of police personnel to effectively meet the demands of a dynamic, but complex, multi-cultural society will present a continuing challenge. The Ontario Police College is confident that it can meet the challenge.

The objective of the Ontario Police College is to provide a complete training program for all Ontario police forces, from probationary constable through to the supervisory and management levels, under the direction of the Ontario Police Commission. With the expected implementation of the Senior Command Course late in 1981, the College will have moved a lot closer to fulfilling its objective.

The demand for probationary constable training in 1980 showed an appreciable increase compared to the previous year. There were 245 additional probationary constables, necessitating the training of six additional recruit classes.

Training for senior and specialized personnel was reduced slightly in 1980; 1,972 officers were trained, compared to 1,996 in 1979. Overall, the Ontario Police College showed an increase of 221 students trained in 1980.

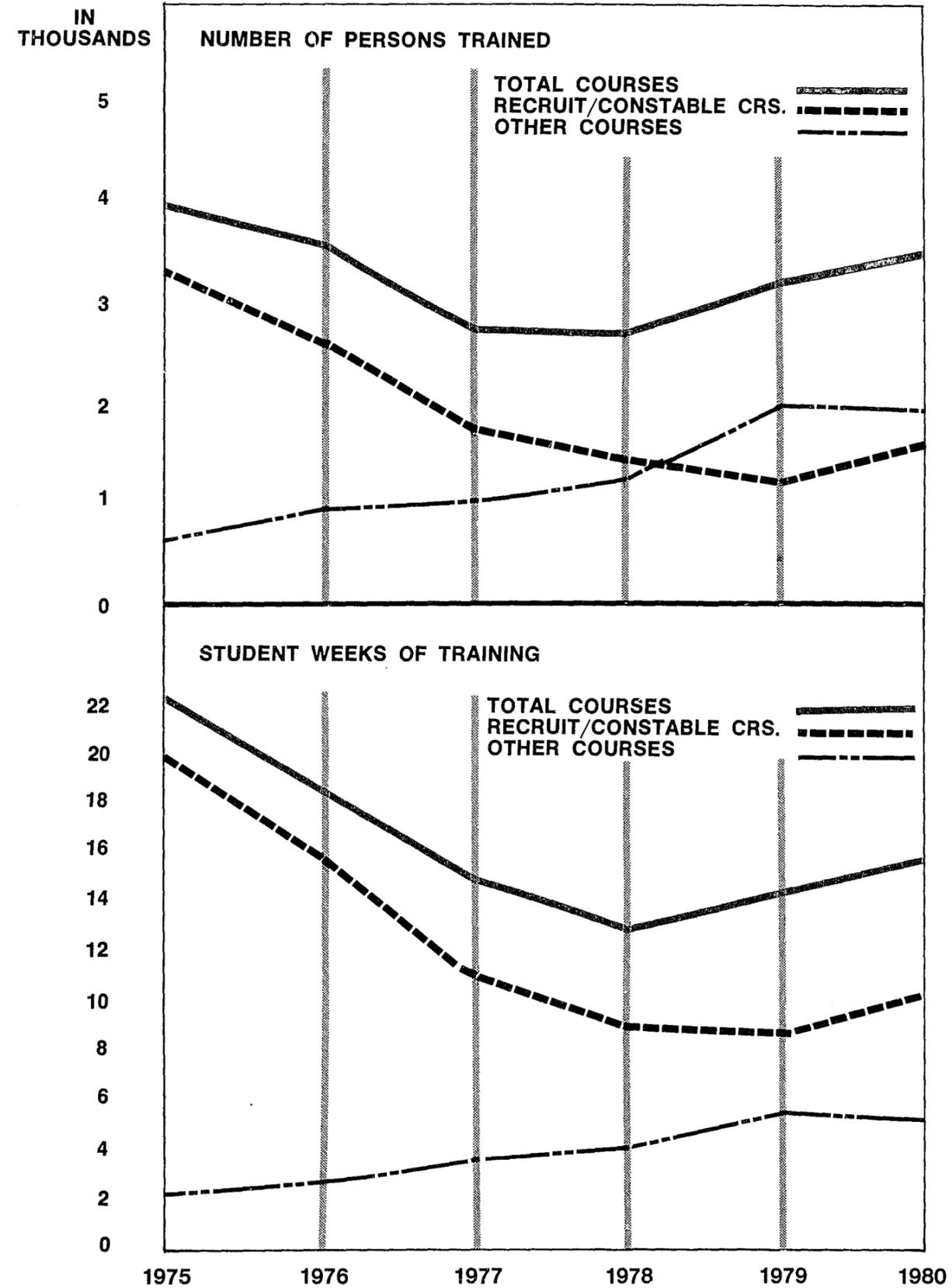
The demand for special law enforcement courses from non-police enforcement branches of the Ontario ministries continues to increase. During 1980, there was a total of eleven such courses conducted at the Ontario Police College and approximately sixteen more such courses expected during 1981.

In 1980, thirty-three different courses and seminars were conducted at the Ontario Police College.

A number of new training programs were commenced during 1980, for example:

- Crime Prevention Awareness Seminar —**  
 In September 1980, a one-week seminar was held for senior police supervisors and administrators to make them aware of the modern concepts of crime prevention, and to enlist their support for the police officers who are involved in this field. A similar seminar was previously organized and sponsored by the Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General. However, the annual seminar has now been taken over by Ontario Police College staff.
- Crime Prevention Officer Course —**  
 This three-week training course is designed to educate new Crime Prevention Officers in the desired attitudes, knowledge and skills which will enable them to research, plan and implement crime prevention programs in their respective communities. Twenty-six officers graduated from the first Crime Prevention Officer Course held in October 1980. Three more such courses are scheduled for 1981.
- Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (C.P.R.) —**  
 In April 1980, probationary constables commenced a twelve-hour course of instruction on C.P.R., in accordance with the standards of the Canadian Heart Foundation. The training has since continued as part of the probationary constable training program.
- Emergency Response Seminar —**  
 The Intelligence Branch of the Commission held an Emergency Response Seminar at the Ontario Police College in June 1980. Approximately 100 participants attended the two-day seminar. Subjects dealt with during this seminar included first officer at the scene, negotiation techniques, privacy legislation, TRU teams and tactical units, auto extrication, emergency response management, practical exercises, and demonstrations of special technical equipment. Response to the seminar was so great that a further one was scheduled for November 1980. Others are planned for 1981.
- Police Officer Training Methods Course —**  
 The Ontario Police Commission and the Ontario Traffic Conference jointly sponsored this one-week course in June 1980. It is designed to give those police officers who will be assigned as Traffic Safety Officers an insight into teaching techniques. The Ontario Traffic Conference had previously held these courses at various Teachers' Colleges. They now will be scheduled annually at the Ontario Police College.

## ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE TRAINING STATISTICS



- **Chiefs of Police Seminar —**  
In April 1980, the Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C. hosted a one-day seminar for Chiefs of Police, at the Ontario Police College. The theme of the seminar was "Policing in the 80's". Subjects such as the Mississauga evacuation, high-speed chases, civilian complaint review, and highway safety were discussed. The day concluded with a bear-pit session where the Solicitor General and the Chiefs of Police were able to discuss issues of mutual concern. Approximately 125 Chiefs of Police and Ministry officials attended the seminar. A similar function is planned for 1981.
- **Ambulance Service Investigator Course —**  
In October 1980, at the request of the Ontario Ministry of Health, a one-week course was offered for personnel assigned to investigative duties. Subjects taught included introduction to law, laws of evidence, trial procedures, report writing, forensic accounting and relevant laws.
- **Mining Inspector Course —**  
At the request of the Ontario Ministry of Labour, a one-week course was offered for mining inspectors. This course commenced in December 1980. Subjects in this course also included introduction to law, laws of evidence, trial procedures, report writing, some criminal law and relevant Provincial statutes. As with other courses of this nature, emphasis was placed on the collection of evidence, preparation of a Crown counsel brief and giving evidence in court.
- **Driver Examination Centre Supervisors Course —**  
The Ministry of Transportation and Communications has, for a number of years, sent its Motor Vehicle Inspectors and Highway Carrier Inspectors to the Ontario Police College for training. In 1980, the Ministry requested that the program be expanded to include Driver Examination Centre supervisors. Two courses were arranged and taught jointly by College staff and Ministry personnel. Subjects included introduction to law, laws of evidence, the Highway Traffic Act, report writing, time management, and basic supervision. Three similar courses are scheduled for 1981.

- **Ontario Securities Commission Seminar —**  
The Ontario Securities Commission requested the use of the Police College facilities to conduct a three-day seminar for Securities Investigators in March 1980. The seminar was coordinated by the Deputy Director of Enforcement of the Ontario Securities Commission. The seminar, believed to be the first of its kind held in Canada, was attended by Securities Investigators from all over Canada.
- **Fire Investigators Course —**  
The first Fire Investigators course, jointly sponsored by the Fire Marshal's Office and the Ontario Police College, was held in December 1979. Three similar courses were held in 1980. The demand for the course, from police forces and fire departments, continues. Four courses are scheduled for 1981.

During 1980, a review was conducted to determine if the present Probationary Constable training program—which consists of a ten-week Part "A" course, a field training period, and a final five-week Part "B" course—should be changed to a new, more effective format. There was also consideration given to include a defensive driving program as part of the newly designed course.

# Ontario Provincial Police

## The Senior Establishment as of 31 December 1980

**Commissioner**  
H. H. Graham

**Deputy Commissioner Operations**  
J. L. Erskine

**Deputy Commissioner Services**  
K. W. Grice

G.A.A. DuGuid  
Management

**Assistant Commissioners**  
R. A. Ferguson  
Special Services

J. S. Kay  
Traffic

J. W. Lidstone  
Field

E. S. Loree  
Staff Services

C. A. Naismith  
Staff Development

A. N. Chaddock  
Management

**Chief Superintendents**  
A. T. Eady  
Staff Services

A. W. Goard  
Special Services

J. A. MacPherson  
Policy Analysis

J. C. McKendry  
Traffic

V. C. Welsh  
Field

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

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

Policing services in 1980 were provided over some 992,957 square kilometres of rural area and on 22,309 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 1980, the Force had a strength of 3,997 uniformed members and 1,173 civilian personnel.

In 1980, the Force handled 94,329 actual non-traffic criminal occurrences, an increase of 4.3 per cent over 1979. Crimes against persons decreased by 1.1 per cent and there were 4 fewer homicide offences. Crimes against property increased by 4.9 per cent with the majority of offences in this category showing an increase.

During 1980, 33,781 Criminal Code (non-traffic) charges were laid against 26,403 persons. In addition, 28,409 charges were laid against 16,919 persons in connection with driving offences under the Criminal Code. A total of 361,329 charges under the Highway Traffic Act and Ontario Regulations related to traffic enforcement were laid.

There were 6,190 persons charged with offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code. Cases relating to drug offences and Indian Act offences accounted for the majority.

During the year, 422,441 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 decreased by 2.9 per cent. Fatal accidents decreased by 1.1 per cent and the number of accidents resulting in personal injury decreased by 3.7 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.

The specific responsibilities of the Secretariat are:

- to undertake the policy analysis of all matters directed to the Secretariat by the Commissioner;
- to continually monitor and identify areas requiring the development of remedial policy initiatives; and
- to assist the Commissioner and his senior staff to respond to policy initiative requests from the Ministry Office.

During 1980, the Policy Analysis Secretariat undertook to study and reply to 51 assignments. These consisted of study papers, ongoing projects and assistance to other branches and agencies. In excess of 100 Articles such as proposed legislative changes, police periodicals, police and governmental annual reports and other publications were also reviewed by the Secretariat.

In response to the enactment of Freedom of Information legislation for Ontario, a Freedom of Information Officer for the Force was appointed and transferred to the Secretariat.

## **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.

#### **District Identification Units**

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 7,776 criminal occurrences and 355 traffic accident occurrences. A total of 6,394 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crimes, resulting in the identification of 364 persons.

They made 216 successful comparisons of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits. In addition, 1,042 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 271 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 Program, 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 consists of 4 Force-member pilots utilizing 2 Force-owned helicopters, one, a Bell 206L Long Ranger, and the other, a Bell 206B Jet Ranger. They are used in all aspects of law enforcement as well as for search and rescue assignments. The helicopters were utilized in 582 occurrences, logging a total of 1,399 hours flying time. Of significance, is the success

achieved in search and rescue occurrences in which 28 persons lost in remote areas of the Province were located.

#### **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 1980, the Section scrutinized 2,470 reports of major occurrences and visited numerous detachments to ensure compliance with established Force policy.

#### **Indian and Municipal Policing Services Section**

The Force administers the Indian Policing Program with Force members also serving to some degree as supervisors of those assigned special constable status. This Section provides administrative and liaison services. Two aircraft are utilized to patrol the northeastern and northwestern sections of the Province providing back-up policing services to Indian reserves not accessible by land.

#### **Federal/Provincial Indian Policing Program**

In this program, native people 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 1980, there were 99 special constables policing 53 reserves throughout the Province.

The Force also maintains a regular detachment at Grassy Narrows Reserve and a sub-detachment on the Shoal Lake and Islington Reserves.

#### **Municipal Policing**

During the year, 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**

The function of the Field Support Services Branch is to supervise the training and operational aspects of the Force Tactics and Rescue Units, Underwater Search and Recovery Teams, Auxiliary Police Units and the Pipes and Drums Band. In addition, it monitors the training and operational aspects of the Explosives Disposal Units, Canine Search and Rescue Teams and Marine Units. Liaison is maintained with Training Branch in the selection of Field personnel for specialized training courses. Liaison is also maintained with the Ministry of Natural Resources to coordinate flood control information.

#### **OPP Auxiliary Police**

The authorized strength of the OPP Auxiliary is 544 comprised of 17 Units with an authorized complement of 32 members each, located in Districts 1 to 12. As of 31 December 1980, the actual strength was 496. Each Unit is under the direction of a regular Force member. Auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1980, auxiliary members served a total of 55,240 hours assisting regular members of the Force.

#### **Tactics and Rescue Units**

Six Tactics and Rescue Units are strategically located throughout the Province at London, Downsview, Perth, North Bay, Mount Forest and Thunder Bay. Their purpose is to deal effectively with armed/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.

During the year, the Units responded to 29 calls for assistance. These included 5 hostage situations and 7 armed/barricaded persons as well as drug raids where violence was suspected, bush searches for armed and missing persons, high value load escorts and court security. The expertise of these highly trained members is reflected in the fact that all incidents involving a Tactics and Rescue Unit were brought to a successful conclusion.

#### **Canine Search and Rescue Teams**

The Opp has 12 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.

The teams responded to 935 occurrences during the year and presented 309 public demonstrations.

#### **Underwater Search and Recovery Teams**

The OPP Underwater Search and Recovery Teams, located in 15 of our 16 districts, now consists of 41 fully equipped members. The teams were involved in 261 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 23 uniformed members. During 1980, the band continued to receive requests for its services at public gatherings and Force-related functions, 67 of which were accommodated. Ninety-five requests had to be refused due to other commitments.

The major functions at which the band appeared in 1980 were the International Police Band Festival in Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A., the United States G.O.P. Convention at Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. (concerts played at Windsor, Ontario) and the Canada Flag Day celebrations at Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario.

The band assisted at the funeral services for 2 Force members: Provincial Constable Duncan McAleese, murdered while on duty and Provincial Constable George Bennet, killed in a snowmobile accident while on duty.

#### **Explosives Disposal Units**

As of 31 December 1980, there were 45 members located at district headquarters throughout the Province and at General Headquarters, trained in the recovery and disposal of explosives.

During the year, the Units responded to 271 occurrences which included 120 recovery of explosives incidents, 14 hazardous chemicals incidents, and 77 bomb threats.

### **Traffic Division**

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing, coordinating and implementing various traffic related enforcement programs, 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) program. 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 1980, OPP personnel investigated a total of 76,377 highway accidents. Of that number, 37,521 were classified as reportable-property damage only (damage in excess of \$400), 17,832 were classified as non-reportable (damage under \$400), 20,198 involved injury to 32,118 persons and 786 were fatal accidents resulting in the deaths of 947 persons.

The total of 76,337 accidents represents a decrease of 2.9 per cent from the 1979 total of 78,585. The number of personal injury accidents represents a decrease of 3.7 per cent from the 1979 total of 20,982. Fatal accidents decreased by 1.1 per cent from the 1979 total of 795. The number of persons killed decreased by 4.2 per cent from the 1979 total of 989 persons.

#### **Highway Traffic Enforcement – General**

In 1980, a total of 389,738 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act and includes those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with driving offences. Warnings related to driving offences totalled 298,548.

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to the condition of 12,838 drivers through the use of intoxicants, accounted for 23,210 of the total number of charges. This is an increase of 9.2 per cent over 1979.

There were 361,329 cases processed through the courts (not including Criminal Code related traffic offences) in 1980, resulting in 346,139 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 97.3 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 208 radar units on a selective basis for a total of 191,854 hours (an increase of 5 per cent). Relating to the use of radar equipment, a total of 167,254 charges were laid (an increase of 1.6 per cent) and 54,981 warnings were issued (an increase of 17.5 per cent).

A total of 593 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate the 126 Breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the Province.

During the year, technicians interviewed 15,304 drivers of which 1,013 refused to take the test. These statistics include interviews conducted for municipal police agencies.

#### **Highway Traffic Enforcement – Air Patrol**

During 1980, the Force operated 5 aircraft on a charter basis out of London, Burlington, Downsview, Orillia and Kingston to provide aerial surveillance on numerous highways specially marked for this type of enforcement. Enforcement from the air resulted in 20,259 hazardous moving charges being laid and 2,999 warnings issued. Contact was made with a motorist on an average of once every 6 minutes. In addition, the air patrol rendered assistance in 17 investigations of a criminal nature.

#### **Highway Traffic Enforcement – Selective**

To assist in the quality control of traffic enforcement, 41 selective vehicles were used throughout the Province. The selected patrols resulted in 40,069 charges being laid and 23,941 warnings being issued. This is an increase of 3,429 charges and 2,741 warnings over the 1979 total.

#### **Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Program**

A special program utilizing special vehicles in Districts 1 to 12 was maintained in response to complaints by the motoring public regarding speed violations by commercial vehicle traffic. Under this program, a total of 33,052 charges were laid and 5,961 warnings issued.

#### **Seat Belt Enforcement**

In 1980, a total of 28,243 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act relating to seat belts. This is an increase of 754 charges over the 27,489 charges laid in 1979. A total of 39,783 warnings were issued. These statistics show an increase of 2.7 per cent in charges and an increase of 1.7 per cent in warnings for the year.

#### **A.L.E.R.T. Program**

The Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Tester (A.L.E.R.T.) Program, which commenced in 1979 in an effort to reduce the number of drinking drivers and serious accidents on highways, was expanded in 1980. Utilizing 150 A.L.E.R.T. units, 5,401 alcohol related charges were laid against 4,676 drivers or 54 per cent of the drivers tested.

#### **Snow Vehicle Accidents**

The number of accidents involving snow vehicles increased in 1980 to 523 compared to 510 in 1979. The number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps increased to 31. Twenty-seven persons were killed in 1979. Persons injured increased to 336 in 1980 compared to the 1979 figure of 312. A total of 2,134 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles.

#### **Traffic Investigation Branch**

This function evaluates and assists in the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program throughout the Force. To this end, the Branch assists and supervises the utilization of radar, A.L.E.R.T., selective law enforcement vehicles, commercial motor vehicle enforcement vehicles, plus breathalyzer and motorcycle training. The aircraft patrol is also centrally administered by this Branch.

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.

The Branch also functions as a clearing house for queries from the Force and the public with regard to traffic accidents, laws, enforcement and other related subjects.

#### **Precision Motorcycle Riding Team**

This team, known as the "Golden Helmets", consists of 18 Force members selected on a volunteer basis. The riders receive special training on the intricate manoeuvres utilized during their performances.

During the year, the team appeared at numerous fall fairs and functions providing 21 performances at 11 different locations including participation in the Grey Cup Parade in Toronto.

### **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, 509 new investigations were commenced during the year and 194 investigations were carried over from the previous year. Court proceedings during 1980, included the disposition of 311 charges against 90 persons who had been charged in previous years. There were 1,517 criminal charges laid in 1980 against 177 persons. Offences cleared by charge or otherwise totalled 5,786. Convictions were registered against 90 persons on 458 charges and a further 159 persons are still before the courts on a total of 1,284 charges. Total fines assessed amounted to \$96,500.00.

The total loss to victims of frauds and related crimes investigated by the Branch in 1980 was \$79,168,999.84. Restitution ordered by the courts amounted to \$297,485.59 and voluntary restitution of \$27,785.00 has been made. Recovered property amounted to \$1,236,300.00.

The total counterfeit currency uttered and seized in 1980 amounted to \$63,964.00 as compared to \$40,135.00 in 1979. American currency accounted for \$58,988.00 of the total uttered and seized.

#### **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, 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 148 new assignments during the year. This is in addition to investigations carried over from previous years. Current year assignments included 39 murders, 10 attempted murders, 5 suicides, 14 suspicious deaths, 7 armed robberies 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, their associates and 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.

#### **Major Criminal Research Section**

This Section investigates major organized crime figures in the Province and the presence of those who are visitors from outside the Province. Information is developed and coordinated in concert with other police forces having jurisdiction in Ontario. During the year, the Section handled a total of 1,473 occurrences requiring investigation and assistance.

#### **General Investigations Section**

This Section conducts strategical intelligence investigations, inquiries and background probes of specific individuals and corporations to identify crime involvement or criminal activity. During the year, 830 investigations were conducted, 260 reports submitted and approximately 4,000 inquiries satisfied.

#### **Support Services Section**

This Section provides a support service to criminal and intelligence investigations in the form of electronic surveillance coordination, surreptitious photography, physical surveillance and computer services to the Force and municipal police agencies, upon request. During the year, 778 assignments were undertaken by this Section.

#### **Analytical Section**

This Section maintains operational intelligence files, handles inquiries related to these files, prepares and updates charts and graphs of criminal associations and activities, identifies relationships among key criminal figures and provides an exchange of analytical techniques with other members of the intelligence community. During 1980, analytical activities totalled 117.

#### **Special Squad Section**

The objective of this Section is to coordinate intelligence information on all outlaw motorcycle gangs in the Province of Ontario. Numerous requests for lectures from an increasing number of law enforcement and related agencies demonstrates the level of expertise of this squad. In 1980, 336 investigations were conducted, 34 special undercover assignments were carried out and 69 lectures presented.

#### **Field Intelligence Units**

These Units are presently located at Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, London, Windsor, North Bay and Toronto International Airport. Their function is to gather timely and accurate intelligence information on major criminals in their respective areas, maintain liaison with other law enforcement agencies and self-initiate action against active criminals and members of organized crime. The Units are now directing their intelligence gathering efforts in a more proactive mode.

#### **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 include assisting in high risk security operations and escorts, plus conducting criminal investigations on matters that may affect the government. The Branch has responsibility for the administrative supervision of the Ontario Government Protective Service whose primary responsibility is protection of government property and preservation of the peace in government buildings.

#### **Special Investigations Branch**

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

#### **Drug Enforcement Section**

During 1980, the Drug Enforcement Section maintained deployed units at London, North Bay, Kingston and Kenora, along with a 7 man mobile squad from Toronto. The Units provide a support service to Force members at Field locations and to smaller municipal police departments. Investigations conducted by drug enforcement personnel, in conjunction with Field members, resulted in 625 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 1980, there were 133 establishment investigations which resulted in a total of 88 charges being prepared. Liquor seized, as a result of these investigations, was valued at \$2,380.00.

#### **Anti-Gambling Section**

This Section assists in the investigation of disorderly houses, lotteries and in keeping gambling under control. In 1980, 114 investigations were conducted with a total of 146 charges being laid. There was a carry-over of 72 charges from 1979. Of this total, there were 45 convictions resulting in fines totalling \$30,000.00. During the year, \$12,598.46 was seized and \$1,175.00 was ordered forfeited to the Provincial Treasurer.

#### **Ontario Racing Commission**

This Unit provides expert assistance to, 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 re-

lated Rules and Regulations and other Statutes. Members of the Unit conducted 88 investigations during 1980 resulting in 19 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 1980, project members were involved in 114 investigations with court proceedings instituted in 22 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 1980, 176 investigations relating to vehicles and 233 miscellaneous investigations were conducted which resulted in 72 prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property valued at \$521,000.00.

#### **Polygraph Unit**

This Unit became operational in 1980. Two members undertook an extensive training course on Polygraph examinations and, since completion of the course, have been utilized on a full-time basis conducting Polygraph examinations for this Force and other police forces.

During the year, the Unit conducted 59 Polygraph examinations for a variety of criminal offences ranging from theft to murder. Results of these examinations have proven the usefulness of the Polygraph as an investigative aid.

### **Management Division**

Management Division coordinates services providing administrative support to the Force in such areas as financial management and planning, systems development, programs and standards auditing, management information services and property administration. Direct, province-wide management is exercised in the licencing of private investigators and security guards and in the firearms acquisition and licencing systems.

#### **Staff Inspections Branch**

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

During 1980, the Branch continued with the concept of developing members selected for advancement to senior management positions.

Operational audits conducted by this Branch during the year totalled 21. This included 10 program audits of branches at General Headquarters and 7 field audits of programs and activities in districts. Field audits include an assessment of management and supervisory functions associated with district operations. In addition, 4 spot audits were conducted in districts with special emphasis placed on property rooms and the activity reporting procedure.

Five management studies were undertaken by this Branch, one of which included a look into the feasibility of policing the town of Shelburne.

Members of the Branch were involved in a total of 14 special assignments during the year. Most of these were of a routine nature, such as assisting in recruit interviews and collecting information for the Contract Negotiation Committee.

During 1980, 144 man days were expended by this Branch in the investigation of 17 staff complaints.

#### **Planning and Research Branch**

This function provides research, development and consulting services to the Force in such areas as operational and administrative systems, equipment evaluation, statistical analysis, management information systems and computer programming. Records management and data processing services are provided to the Ministry as a whole. Policy dissemination systems are operated and coordinated.

#### **Data Processing Section**

This Section is utilized to record and process operational and administrative data to identify criminals and to aid management in the control and deployment of resources.

During the year, this Section received 2,528,947 documents, recorded 3,398,140 data records and produced 7,265 reports.

#### **Statistical Analysis Section**

This Section provides for meaningful analysis to management of all operational statistics and to aid in the direction of the police effort.

A major role was played by this Section in the development of shift schedules for locations participating in the Ten-Hour, Four Day Work Week test. This also led to the development of a Shift Scheduling Manual which will ensure more efficient utilization of Force resources.

#### **Systems Coordination and Development Section**

During 1980, this Section continued to provide services in the development, installation, implementation and testing of Force management information systems.

During the year, Section staff were involved in numerous consulting assignments and systems development and maintenance projects. Technical expertise was provided in identifying the needs of General Headquarters branches for word processing equipment, selection of appropriate equipment and training of user personnel.

#### **Policy Coordination Section**

This Section is dedicated to the maintenance, distribution and management of the Police Orders System. During 1980, a total of 274 items representing changes to Force policy, were implemented by this Section.

#### **Records Management Section**

This Section provides staff advisory services in records management to the Ministry as a whole.

During the year, audits were conducted on the records of several branches and an extensive study was made of the records of Special Services Division to bring them into conformance with our Ministry-wide classification system and to increase their effectiveness.

#### **Special Projects Section**

This Section is responsible for developing, reviewing and revising Force policy and procedure. Research assignments of both minor and major proportion are also undertaken.

During the year, the Section completed 204 projects. A large number of special projects were also commenced or continued by this Section, the more notable of which was the development of a Nuclear Safety Contingency Plan to coordinate resources in the event of an accident at Bruce Nuclear Station. Development was in conjunction with Ontario Hydro and related municipal agencies.

#### **Properties Branch**

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

In carrying out assignments, members of this Branch travelled 168,713 kilometres and a total of 842 visits were made to Ministry facilities throughout the Province.

During the year, a "Housing Requirement Study" which identified a need for 31 Government Provided Employee Accommodation Units in northern Ontario was submitted to Management Board of Cabinet. As a result, 2 houses, 3 mobile homes and 2 building lots at Chapleau, Moosonee, Minaki and Sioux Narrows were obtained. An additional 4 housing units, located at White River, were declared surplus by the Ministry of Natural Resources and transferred to this Ministry. Twelve Force occupied employee accommodations at Temagami, Halleybury, Timmins and Killaloe were declared surplus. Eleven units were transferred to the Ministry of Government Services while 1 was converted to office space.

During the year, the Ministry of the Solicitor General Buildings Program received Management Board approval of the former Brampton Adult Training Centre as a site for the OPP Training Branch. A 4 acre site at Highway 417 and Eagleson Road, Ottawa was also purchased for the future Ottawa/Kanata Detachment.

The Alterations Program for 1980 included the construction of an Emergency Operations Centre at General Headquarters and the preparation of design drawings for installation of a new Communications System at each district headquarters.

#### **Registration Branch**

##### **Private Investigators and Security Guards Section**

This Section 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 an acceptable standard for Private Investigator and Security Guard Agencies and their personnel.

During the year, there were 299 agencies licensed under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. Licenses issued to individuals totalled 30,857. Fees collected amounted to \$411,956.00.

##### **Chief Provincial Firearms Office Section**

In 1980, the Firearms Section was absorbed by the Chief Provincial Firearms Office. At the same time, the processing of applications to register restricted weapons and the issuance of minor's permits became the responsibility of the local policing authority where the applicants reside.

The objectives of this Section are to ensure the proper possession and conveyance of restricted weapons in the Province (excluding Metropolitan Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor, London and Hamilton-Wentworth) in accordance with the Criminal Code, the inspection of shooting clubs throughout the Province, the inspection and licensing of all firearms business outlets and the administration of the Firearms Acquisition Certificate (FAC) Program.

During the year, a total of 13,401 firearms registrations were processed. Permits to carry a restricted firearm totalled 7,075 and there were 802 permits issued to minors.

The total of approved shooting clubs in the Province now stands at 266.

In 1980, 2,508 business permits were issued with fees collected amounting to \$334,247.34. Applications for Firearms Acquisition Certificates resulted in the issuance of 50,200 Certificates and the refusal of 380.

## **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 program and also with staff development and performance evaluation programs.

During 1980, approximately 4,000 performance reviews were completed on uniform members under the Force Performance Review program. A study of the program revealed a need for revision to make it more meaningful for all concerned. This will include deletion of certain negative aspects and expansion of the development areas.

During the year, changes were made to the organizational charts of two divisions. In addition, individual position descriptions for 115 uniformed members were modified.

During February and March 1980, 49 sergeants who received positive promotional assessments attended before a Promotional Board. Twenty-eight candidates who were assessed as promotable attended at a 3 day Assessment Centre conducted in June. The top 18 candidates were selected to commence the On-the-Job Development program in July. Those candidates attended a 4 week Inspector Development Course put on by Career Management Branch at the Ontario Police College, Aylmer in November.

The 103 corporals assessed as promotable in the fall of 1979 wrote an examination in April 1980, based on a home study package of police and management readings. The top 65 candidates were recommended for promotion. Because of manpower requirements, the formal On-the-Job Development phase of the process was waived.

The 388 constables identified for promotional assessment, following the 1979 written examination, were processed in January. Of the 339 who subsequently appeared before a Promotional Assessment Board, 201 were approved and placed in order on the basis of their examination results. One hundred and five were selected to enter an On-the-Job Development program and they attended a 3 week Corporal Development Course at the OPP Training Branch.

During 1980, Force members attended numerous management and staff development courses. Fifty members attended Law Enforcement Management Courses, 64 employees attended various Government In-House Programs and 45 employees attended miscellaneous courses and seminars.

The General Headquarters Library has been developed under the care of a professional librarian. During the year, approximately 1,000 books have been equipped and catalogued.

### **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 Uniform Recruitment Unit received 1,629 applications for employment, of which 1,006 were accepted for processing. Of this number, 821 appeared before an Oral Interview Board resulting in 183 candidates being assessed as appointable.

In 1980, recruiting procedures in use by police forces came under close scrutiny. To eliminate the possibility of discrimination, a "point" system based on the integration of the former recruiting policy with a weighted selection standards process was developed.

### **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 provide general comfort and assistance. There were 20 such visits during 1980, and 22 next-of-kin inquiries were handled.

During the year, there were 20 Field visits to provide employee counselling. General inquiries and members counselled for various problems totalled 81.

### **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 program 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.

### 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, a Photographic Laboratory and a Suspension Control Centre. It also provides varotyping, 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.

As a result of a study into this area which was completed during 1980, this Unit ceased the maintenance of Modus Operandi files. The Unit still maintains a manual file on the movement of known criminals.

#### 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 which includes a fully automatic colour processing facility. It also acts as a resource centre for photographic equipment testing and evaluation of materials. This Unit also produces audio visual programs for the Force and other ministries. In addition, it provides a drafting and design service.

#### Suspension Control Centre

On behalf of the Ontario Police Commission (OPC), this Centre is housed within the Records and Identification Branch to provide suspension information to police forces within the Province.

### Telecommunications Branch

The objective of this function is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. The Branch is composed of the Communications Section and the Communications System Development Group. It is under the Directorship of a Professional Engineer.

### Communications Section

The prime objective of this Section is to provide an efficient, effective means of disseminating operational and administrative information. Secondly, it must provide and maintain electronic equipment for use throughout the Force.

During the year, this was accomplished through a provincial network comprised of 158 base and repeater stations which transmitted and received a total of 6,377,813 messages to and from 1,682 radio equipped mobile units. A further 22 hand-held portable units were purchased, allowing more direct communication between members engaged in specific or specialized activities.

During the year, the Telenet System, an inter-Force teletypewriter network, primarily designed to transmit administrative messages, handled 112,589 transactions.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a national computer network providing an index of information relating to persons, vehicles and property to police agencies, upon request. In 1980, 122,134 operational queries were conducted, resulting in 20,634 possible positive responses being received. Also 276,406 narrative messages were handled.

Operating under a mandate from the Ontario Police Commission (OPC), a CPIC Audit Team consisting of 4 uniformed members of this Section audited 89 Force locations to ensure maximum, efficient use of the CPIC system.

The evaluation, purchase and maintenance of Force radar equipment is the responsibility of this Section. During 1980, 12 moving and 4 stationary units were purchased for a total of 204 units, 20 of which are owned by municipalities policed by the Force.

From this Section, telephone communication is maintained on a constant basis with Nuclear Control, Ontario Hydro, in case of an emergency.

A Facsimile System maintained by the RCMP to their divisions is accessed by the Force through the use of Rapifax and Muirhead terminal equipment. During 1980, 8,094 criminal records were received via Rapifax and 1,189 criminal photographs were received via Muirhead.

A Telex terminal installed within this Section allows communications to police and civilian agencies throughout the world.

#### Communications System Development Group

In 1980, a proposal for a multi-channel radio system was presented to Management Board. Funding for this proposal was approved.

During the year, approximately 90 per cent of the required tower sites were identified and 2 towers were built. All Communications Centres were designed and specifications for the radio equipment are almost complete. Tenders for the work and supply of equipment will be let early in 1981.

### Quartermaster Stores Branch

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

During 1980, approximately 15,000 orders instituted by Force members for articles of uniform and equipment were filled. Branch personnel are now able to fill and distribute a uniform and equipment order usually the same day as it is received.

During the year, wash and wear uniforms were tested to fulfil a demand and provide a more practical working uniform. Procedures are presently underway to supply Force members with wash and wear field jackets and trousers in 1981.

Arrangements for the installation of a firearms testing tube and bullet trap have been completed. This facility will now enable the Force armourer to test firearms locally.

### Transport Branch

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

In 1980, the Force operated 2,084 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft, aircraft and other miscellaneous equipment. The motor vehicles travelled 95,351,515 kilometres during the year, our marine and snow equipment logged 19,026 hours, our fixed wing aircraft logged 1,419 hours and our helicopters logged 1,399 hours.

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

### Community Services Branch

The objectives of the Branch are to present programs 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 1980, Community Services Officers throughout Ontario had personal contact with 903,089 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.

The OPP Community Services Program is recognized in Ontario and abroad as a valuable aid in improving police-public relations. Branch personnel continually receive inquiries from other police forces and agencies from around the world requesting information related to our overall program.

This function is also responsible for the administrative processing of all complaints against members of the Force and complaints regarding policing services. In 1980, 448 complaints against members and 299 complaints against policing services were processed. Of these totals, 296 complaints against members were not substantiated and 242 complaints against service were not sustained.

The operation of the "Commissioner's Citation Program" is another area of responsibility. This program is a vehicle whereby members of the general public can be recognized for their services or assistance to not only the police but to the public at large.

### Honours and Awards

Forty-seven 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; 37 members passed the 20 year milestone in their careers. Three civilian employees received the recognition of service award.

Two new Awards are now included in the OPP Awards. A Certificate of Commendation is awarded to a Force employee or other person approved by the Commissioner who has shown great compassion by assisting his fellow man or goes beyond the call of duty to prevent or investigate an offence in a manner that displays dedication and enhances the image of the Force. An Award for Bravery is given to a person who displays courage in the protection of life or property.

**Appendix A**

**OPP Districts, Jurisdictions, Detachments**

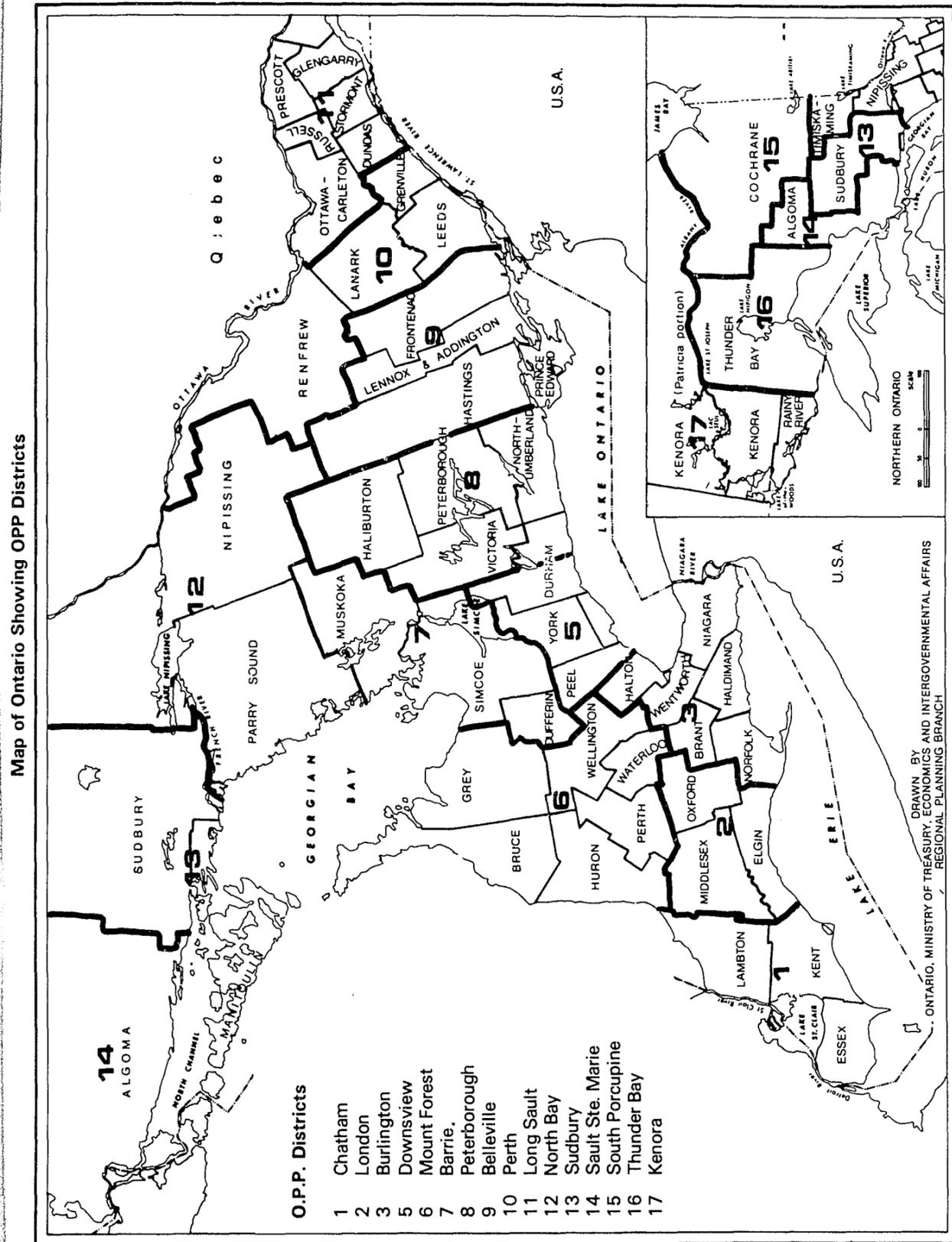
**DISTRICT**

**JURISDICTION**

No. 1 Chatham	Counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent
No. 2 London	Counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford
No. 3 Burlington	Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, Niagara, Haldimand-Norfolk and the County of Brant
*No. 4 Niagara Falls closed effective December 31, 1977.	
No. 5 Downsview	Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and part of Durham
No. 6 Mount Forest	Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth and Wellington
No. 7 Barrie	Regional Municipality of Muskoka, Counties of Dufferin and Simcoe
No. 8 Peterborough	Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria and Haliburton
No. 9 Belleville	Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington
No. 10 Perth	Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Renfrew and part of Territorial District of Nipissing

**DETACHMENTS**

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).
London, Dutton, Glencoe, Lucan, Parkhill, Port Burwell, St. Thomas, Strathroy, Tillsonburg, Woodstock.
Burlington, Brantford, Brantford Twp.(M), Long Point Provincial Park(S), Milton, Simcoe, Norfolk, Niagara Falls, Cayuga, St. Catharines, Welland.
Downsview, Beaverton, Oak Ridges, Port Credit, Sibbald Point Provincial Park(S), Snelgrove, Whitby.
Mount Forest, Exeter, Goderich, Guelph, Kincardine, Kitchener, Lion's Head, Listowel, Markdale, Meaford, Owen Sound, Sauble Beach(S), Seaforth, Sebringville, Tobermory(S), Walkerton, Wiarton, Wingham.
Barrie, Alliston, Bala, Bracebridge, Bradford, Elmvalle, Huntsville, Midland, Orillia, Shelburne, Stayner, Wasaga Beach.
Peterborough, Apsley, Brighton, Campbellford, Campbellford(M), Coboconk, Cobourg, Lindsay, Millbrook, Minden, Newcastle.
Belleville, Amherstview, Bancroft, Kaladar, Kingston, Madoc, Napanee, Picton, Sharbot Lake.
Perth, Almonte(M), Brockville, Gananoque, Kemptville, Killaloe, Pembroke, Prescott, Renfrew, Rolphoton, Westport, Whitney.





**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	3	3	2	3	3	1	4	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	7	44
Attempted Murder	7	1	3	-	-	2	1	3	3	8	6	3	2	-	-	-	39
Sex Offences	63	46	45	6	53	114	69	64	55	57	48	35	30	20	34	72	811
Assaults	779	457	453	99	552	869	461	587	431	418	505	305	269	419	442	834	7880
Robbery	44	20	24	3	20	29	8	23	18	43	6	9	3	11	7	17	285
Breaking & Entering	2094	1042	1327	291	2000	2790	1911	1681	1486	1814	1551	541	723	672	585	1330	21838
Theft Motor Vehicle	534	349	360	66	412	560	271	290	218	395	200	154	104	191	167	236	4507
Theft Over \$200	1022	603	486	147	964	1168	803	724	555	767	600	216	226	266	389	628	9564
Theft Under \$200	2436	1786	1242	427	2142	3188	1799	2293	1423	1850	1244	573	652	756	768	1069	23648
Have Stolen Goods	83	80	91	25	106	239	111	116	72	508	105	23	61	54	73	67	1814
Frauds	430	381	367	88	502	793	284	467	213	318	266	159	135	152	147	205	4907
Prostitution	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	8
Gaming & Betting	-	5	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	42	55
Offensive Weapons	132	83	89	19	66	228	89	116	80	95	130	73	50	72	66	133	1521
Other	4003	2078	2543	784	3270	4585	2400	2797	1953	2578	2028	1023	1018	1266	1232	1959	35517
Total	11632	6934	7033	1958	10093	14568	8209	9166	6510	8858	6693	3115	3275	3881	3913	6600	112438

**Criminal Offences (Traffic) Reported (By District)**

Criminal Negligence	-	-	2	4	4	1	6	1	1	3	7	2	2	1	1	1	36
- Cause Death	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Bodily Harm	-	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	14
- Operating Motor Vehicle	5	5	8	20	9	18	5	5	2	7	4	2	5	3	2	1	101
Fail to Remain	181	75	221	461	217	267	195	180	94	167	112	59	54	88	77	102	2550
Dangerous Driving	35	26	94	112	51	82	70	64	47	42	29	26	20	17	22	23	760
Refusing Breathalyzer	66	32	109	165	75	147	68	56	61	80	38	36	22	17	35	48	1055
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	782	533	1114	2010	964	1579	772	928	594	889	530	590	329	344	438	442	12838
Driving While Disqualified	243	210	462	521	289	521	239	218	183	184	164	136	110	94	151	116	3841
Total	1312	883	2013	3295	1610	2616	1355	1452	982	1375	884	853	542	564	726	733	21195

**Appendix E**

**Criminal Offence (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)**

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	4	3	2	2	3	3	-	4	1	3	2	-	1	1	1	6	36
Attempted Murder	7	1	3	-	-	1	1	3	3	8	5	3	2	-	-	-	37
Sex Offences	43	32	28	5	36	84	50	56	45	44	33	25	17	13	24	49	584
Assaults	678	406	344	89	443	667	368	451	352	330	394	253	230	354	376	651	6386
Robbery	35	18	18	3	14	20	3	17	15	28	3	7	3	8	6	13	211
Breaking & Entering	1801	925	903	245	1542	2333	1639	1452	1326	1585	1342	454	628	590	511	1195	18471
Theft Motor Vehicle	438	285	285	52	316	420	207	230	170	298	143	117	75	154	121	172	3483
Theft Over \$200	933	556	435	126	841	1013	710	614	461	664	495	177	192	223	339	515	8294
Theft Under \$200	2220	1630	1096	368	1840	2811	1548	2021	1258	1610	1061	468	554	621	645	877	20628
Have Stolen Goods	75	77	86	24	89	224	106	111	66	500	87	19	54	50	71	64	1703
Frauds	386	344	281	80	386	629	195	342	151	283	216	129	117	118	123	165	3945
Prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Gaming & Betting	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	42	50
Offensive Weapons	108	72	70	15	41	186	69	81	70	74	83	57	38	57	57	105	1183
Other	3400	1863	2163	727	2643	3721	2043	2346	1640	2192	1566	844	898	1108	1059	1702	29915
Total	10128	6216	5714	1736	8195	12112	6939	7728	5558	7622	5431	2553	2809	3297	3334	5557	94929

**Criminal Offences (Traffic) Actual (By District)**

Criminal Negligence	-	-	2	4	4	1	6	1	1	3	7	2	2	1	1	1	36
- Cause Death	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Bodily Harm	-	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	14
- Operating Motor Vehicle	5	5	8	20	9	18	5	5	2	7	4	2	5	3	2	1	101
Fail to Remain	174	76	219	453	204	244	190	168	90	157	101	58	49	83	65	94	2425
Dangerous Driving	35	26	94	112	51	82	70	64	47	42	29	26	20	17	22	23	760
Refusing Breathalyzer	66	32	109	165	75	147	68	56	61	80	38	36	22	17	35	48	1055
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	782	533	1114	2010	964	1579	772	928	594	889	530	590	329	344	438	442	12838
Driving While Disqualified	243	210	462	521	289	521	239	218	183	184	164	136	110	94	151	116	3841
Total	1305	884	2011	3287	1597	2593	1350	1440	978	1365	873	852	537	559	714	725	21070

**Appendix F**

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

Offences	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	4	4	2	2	3	1	-	3	1	3	2	-	1	1	1	6	34
Attempted Murder	7	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	2	-	-	-	29
Sex Offences	37	25	18	2	21	59	47	43	39	31	25	22	13	11	17	42	452
Assaults	611	350	294	80	405	561	333	400	319	285	371	243	223	343	347	605	5770
Robbery	16	13	12	3	9	14	2	8	8	11	2	4	3	6	7	10	128
Breaking & Entering	328	318	185	61	550	480	492	479	354	335	439	160	170	281	188	525	5345
Theft Motor Vehicle	111	107	57	23	150	146	75	97	70	87	73	87	46	78	50	95	1352
Theft Over \$200	95	94	38	23	107	155	105	90	63	82	97	26	34	55	40	108	1212
Theft Under \$200	432	639	180	76	484	765	326	486	266	269	301	157	138	208	185	214	5126
Have Stolen Goods	78	78	88	24	82	216	109	112	68	494	82	19	55	50	70	65	1690
Frauds	306	296	215	54	311	480	149	263	136	212	168	114	98	108	99	142	3151
Prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Gaming & Betting	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
Offensive Weapons	89	63	62	13	37	159	60	78	69	63	62	50	36	55	53	100	1049
Other	1368	779	984	490	1062	1862	950	1065	622	771	778	582	495	757	557	971	14093
Total	3482	2770	2138	851	3222	4899	2649	3125	2018	2649	2405	1467	1314	1953	1614	2885	39441

**Criminal Offences (Traffic) Cleared (By District)**

Criminal Negligence	-	-	2	4	4	1	6	1	1	3	7	2	2	1	1	1	36
- Cause Death	-	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	14
- Bodily Harm	5	5	8	20	9	18	5	5	2	7	4	2	5	3	2	1	101
- Operating Motor Vehicle	33	25	28	138	56	48	49	45	33	34	33	18	15	25	15	21	616
Fail to Remain	35	26	94	112	51	82	70	64	47	42	29	26	20	17	22	23	760
Dangerous Driving	66	32	109	165	75	147	68	56	61	80	38	36	22	17	35	48	1055
Refusing Breathalyzer	782	533	1114	2010	964	1579	772	928	594	889	530	590	329	344	438	442	12838
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	243	210	462	521	289	521	239	218	183	184	164	136	110	94	151	116	3841
Driving While Disqualified	1164	833	1820	2972	1449	2397	1209	1317	921	1242	805	812	503	501	664	652	19261
Total	1164	833	1820	2972	1449	2397	1209	1317	921	1242	805	812	503	501	664	652	19261

**Appendix G**

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

Offences	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Heroin	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cocaine	1	-	3	-	-	7	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	2	22
Other Drugs	9	10	6	1	5	29	11	11	7	6	9	7	4	-	2	7	124
Cannabis	297	135	95	130	219	720	142	171	136	127	137	77	74	109	95	77	2741
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	1	-	-	4	11	-	1	3	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	29
Restricted Drugs	18	6	8	5	14	33	10	2	4	6	15	2	8	3	1	3	138
Other Fed. Statutes	340	37	39	23	53	435	691	158	100	37	111	290	26	247	219	1445	4251
Provincial Statutes	8278	4774	5400	3512	6950	9692	4090	3852	2954	2418	2651	1750	1402	2201	2487	4099	66510
Municipal By-Laws	336	-	11	-	10	15	7	-	23	30	11	2	-	-	8	1	454
Total	9280	4963	5563	3671	7255	10942	4951	4196	3228	2630	2937	2128	1516	2562	2814	5635	74271

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

Heroin	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cocaine	1	-	2	-	-	7	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	18
Other Drugs	7	9	3	1	4	27	7	7	7	4	6	3	2	-	2	5	94
Cannabis	275	127	86	127	193	667	127	148	119	120	109	64	68	99	89	64	2482
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	1	-	-	3	11	-	1	2	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	26
Restricted Drugs	17	6	6	4	12	33	9	1	4	5	13	2	7	3	-	3	125
Other Fed. Statutes	333	36	37	23	42	421	683	157	100	36	88	274	23	241	217	1388	4099
Provincial Statutes	8053	4678	5188	3474	6618	9274	3869	3641	2787	2261	2408	1662	1345	2129	2400	3916	63703
Municipal By-Laws	308	-	8	-	9	10	5	-	23	27	11	2	-	-	8	1	412
Total	8995	4857	5331	3629	6881	10450	4700	3956	3043	2458	2636	2007	1447	2473	2718	5379	70960

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

Heroin	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cocaine	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	13
Other Drugs	7	10	3	1	3	24	6	5	7	4	3	3	1	-	2	5	84
Cannabis	271	121	85	124	190	568	120	143	114	117	94	62	61	93	84	58	2305
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	1	-	-	3	10	-	1	2	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	24
Restricted Drugs	16	4	5	4	12	27	8	1	3	3	2	2	7	3	-	2	99
Other Fed. Statutes	329	35	35	19	39	406	678	156	98	32	79	269	20	241	215	1383	4034
Provincial Statutes	7913	4630	5035	3454	6492	9010	3784	3550	2704	2168	2302	1650	1306	2105	2351	3855	62309
Municipal By-Laws	275	-	6	-	9	9	4	-	20	25	11	2	-	-	8	1	370
Totals	8813	4801	5172	3602	6748	10057	4600	3857	2949	2354	2491	1988	1397	2443	2662	5305	69239

**Appendix H**

**Persons Charges 1980**

Criminal Code (Non-Traffic)	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults	Criminal Code (Traffic)	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults
Murder	—	31	Criminal Negligence	—	29
Manslaughter	—	3	— Causing Death	1	14
Infanticide	—	—	— Causing Bodily Harm	3	86
Attempted Murder	—	27	Fail to Remain	—	501
Rape	—	61	Dangerous Driving	5	721
Other Sex Offences	20	188	Fail to Provide Breath Sample	—	1016
Assaults (Not Indecent)	66	2109	Excess of 80 mgs of Alcohol in Blood and Drive While Ability Impaired	1	10860
Robbery	5	192	Drive While Disqualified	—	3682
Breaking & Entering	1879	4096	Total	10	16909
Theft Motor Vehicle	288	967			
Theft — Over \$200	137	919	<b>Other Offences</b>		
Theft — \$200 & Under	587	2555	Highway Traffic Act	340	360989
Have Stolen Goods	114	1281	Liquor Licence Act	271	48587
Frauds	36	1416	Other Provincial Statutes	86	12168
Prostitution	—	1	Federal Statutes — Drugs	68	2495
Gaming & Betting	—	1	Other Federal Statutes	163	3464
Offensive Weapons	40	761	Municipal By-Laws	—	269
Other Criminal Code Offences (Non-Traffic)	513	8110	Total	928	427972
Total	3685	22718			

**Appendix I**

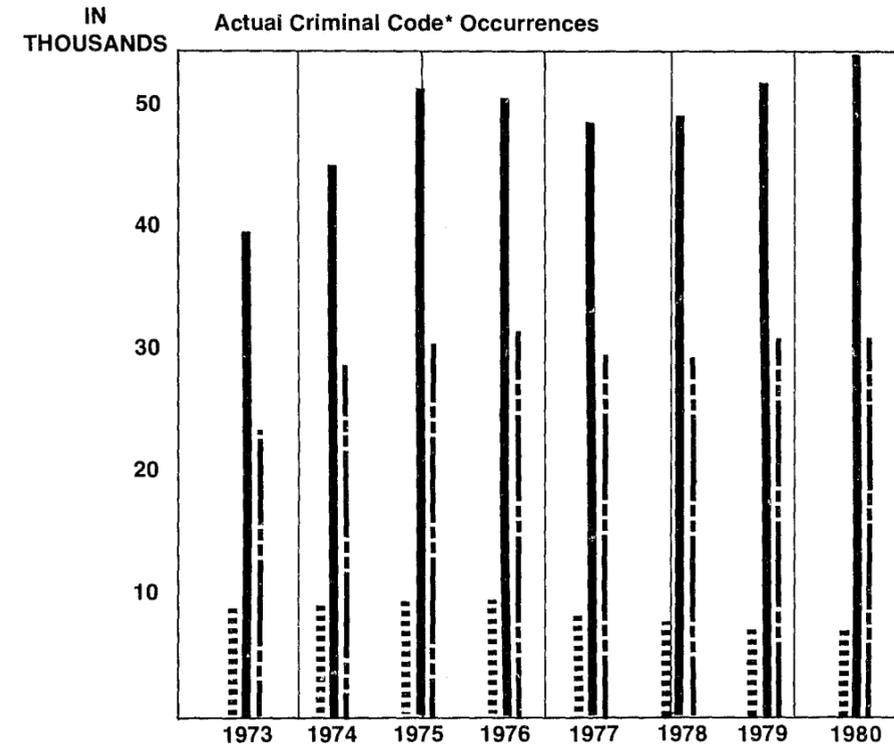
**Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics — Monthly and Yearly Comparison (OPP Jurisdiction) 1978 — 1980 On Highways**

Month	M.V. Accidents			Fatal Accidents			Persons Killed			Injury Accidents			Persons Injured		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Jan.	8,341	7,989	5,746	40	64	55	46	80	67	1,644	1,664	1,249	2,560	2,670	1,839
Feb.	5,008	6,275	5,975	43	39	50	51	55	54	1,134	1,383	1,341	1,782	2,148	2,052
March	5,005	4,928	5,931	24	48	52	26	72	62	1,158	1,154	1,343	1,909	1,836	2,078
April	4,015	5,351	4,384	46	52	42	50	67	52	1,090	1,366	1,224	1,698	2,200	1,933
May	5,216	5,278	5,290	60	51	69	67	57	85	1,529	1,538	1,660	2,543	2,483	2,689
June	5,844	6,415	6,200	84	81	81	94	103	102	1,801	1,909	1,827	2,926	2,967	2,966
July	6,946	7,039	6,765	106	66	91	127	84	115	2,194	2,163	2,079	3,867	3,618	3,399
Aug.	6,762	7,036	7,235	98	98	85	119	120	99	2,119	2,178	2,299	3,544	3,661	3,785
Sept.	6,308	6,084	5,957	77	76	81	97	89	103	1,942	1,885	1,754	3,190	3,149	2,875
Oct.	5,960	6,568	6,394	77	60	68	96	74	77	1,665	1,814	1,724	2,690	2,925	2,760
Nov.	7,001	7,152	7,456	64	71	61	82	79	74	1,752	1,922	1,820	2,665	2,985	2,746
Dec.	8,349	8,470	9,004	56	89	51	68	109	57	1,822	2,006	1,878	2,914	3,131	2,996
TOTALS	74,755	78,525	76,337	775	795	786	923	989	947	19,850	20,982	20,198	32,288	33,773	32,118
% Change*	-1.4	+5.1	-2.9	+1.0	+2.6	-1.1	+0.5	+7.1	-4.2	-1.8	+5.7	-3.7	-2.4	+4.6	-4.9

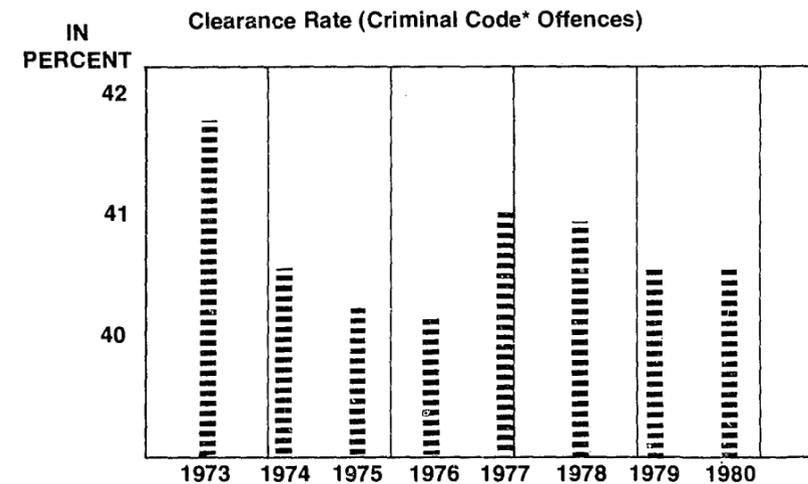
\*Percent change over previous year

**CRIME  
OPP JURISDICTION  
1973-1980**

Appendix J



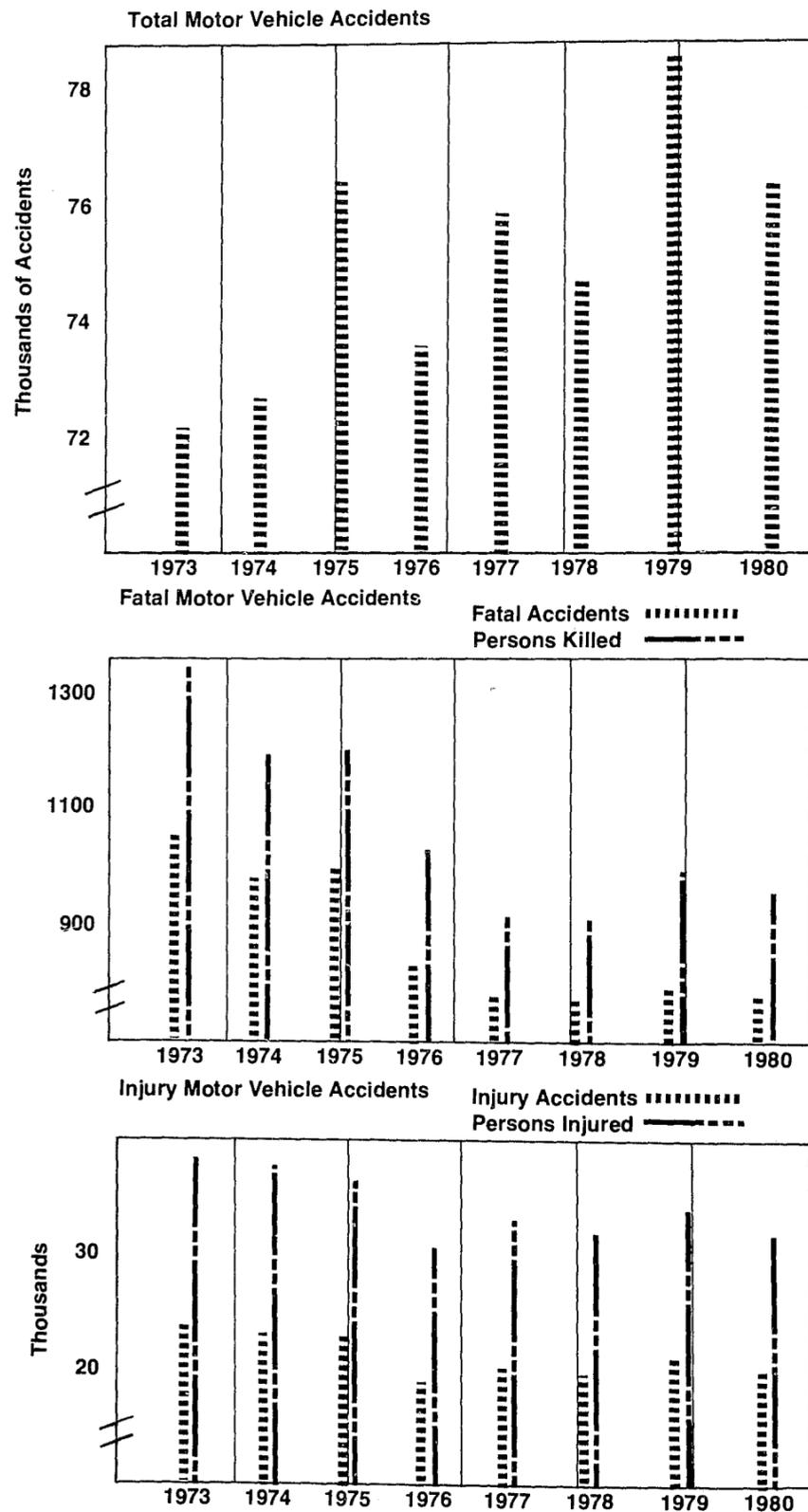
Legend: Crimes Against Person .....  
Crimes Against Property ———  
Other Criminal Code - - - - -



\* Non-Traffic

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS\*  
OPP JURISDICTION 1973-1980

Appendix K



\* Excludes Private Property

# Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

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 1980.

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 a 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 1980 are:

- Mr. George W. Adams
- Dr. A. P. Aggarwal
- Professor Peter G. Barton
- Mr. Kevin M. Eurkett
- 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. Ted Johnson, Mr. L. Langlois and Mr. J. L. McIntyre.

Other than the Chairman, two members of the Arbitration Commission represent municipal police governing bodies and two members represent police forces. All five members of the Arbitration Commission are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Arbitration Commission does not in any way influence the parties in their actual negotiations. 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 illustrates the use of conciliation services as sought by the parties:

- Bradford
- Collingwood
- Dryden
- Durham Region
- Town of Durham
- Halton Region
- Listowel
- Meaford
- Metropolitan Toronto
- New Liskeard
- Paris
- Port Elgin
- Port Hope
- Township of Sandwich
- Sarnia Township
- City of Sarnia
- Sault Ste. Marie
- Seaforth
- Stratford
- St. Marys
- Tavistock
- Timmins
- Wlarton

Mr. Scott was appointed to act as the conciliation officer in 23 conciliation hearings during 1980. It is interesting to note that of the 23 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 1980, are 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 1980.**

Place	Arbitrator	Date of award	Dispute
Ottawa	P. Barton	Jan. 2, 1980 Interim Award Jan. 17, 1980 Award Feb. 19, 1980	Interest  Interest
Durham Region	G. Brent	March 4, 1980	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto	M. Saltman	March 28, 1980	"Rights"
Kincardine	G. Brent	May 26, 1980	Interest
Durham Region	J. Samuels	June 2, 1980	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	K. Burkett	June 4, 1980	Interest
Halton Region	G. Brent	June 26, 1980	Interest
St. Thomas	A. Aggarwal	June 27, 1980	Interest
Town of Renfrew	P. Barton	July 7, 1980	Interest
Barrie	G. Brent	Aug. 7, 1980	Interest
Fort Frances	P. Barton	Aug. 26, 1980	Interest
Stratford	B. Welling	Aug. 29, 1980	"Rights"
Smiths Falls	R. McLaren	Sept. 6, 1980	Interest
Ottawa	M. Teplitsky	Sept. 10, 1980	Interest
Southampton	M. Saltman	Oct. 7, 1980	"Rights"
Sault Ste. Marie	J. Samuels	Nov. 4, 1980	Interest
New Liskeard	A. Aggarwal	Nov. 21, 1980	Interest
Brockville	B. Welling	Dec. 1, 1980	"Rights"
Town of Deseronto	G. Brent	Dec. 3, 1980	Interest
Halton Region	M. Saltman	Dec. 11, 1980	"Rights"
Arnprior	K. Swan	still being processed	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	B. Welling	still being processed	"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.**

*The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Ottawa v. The Ottawa Police Association*, January 2, 1980, Barton, P.G.

Due to the fact that a clothing allowance is a taxable benefit and that the cost of clothing has risen substantially in the past few years, a request for a yearly clothing allowance of \$575.00 was granted.

The argument that a shift differential is not justified since police officers are already compensated by high wages was rejected.

A request for eight days per year off to compensate for the requirement that police officers report fifteen minutes early for their tour of duty was rejected.

A request for an allowance to cover the cost of parking private autos while on duty or at court was denied as it would tend to encourage the use of private vehicles rather than public transportation.

*The Sarnia Police Association v. The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Sarnia*, January 17, 1980, Samuels, J.W.

It was held that it is reasonable for officers to receive extra remuneration for court attendance on leave days or during annual vacation vis à vis the remuneration received for court attendance on regular off duty hours.

It was held that an O.M.E.R.S. type 3 supplementary pension which provides for, among other benefits, retirement after thirty years services, is reasonable for police officers since the nature of the job makes physical and emotional demands on the officers such that there is a real possibility that they will become unfit for duty or will become unfit for duty or will become less effective after thirty years service.

*The Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police v. The Metropolitan Toronto Police Association*, March 28, 1980, Saltman, M. K.

The Board was ordered to compensate two civilian employees for overtime work which was denied them on the basis of improper discrimination. Management rights cannot properly be exercised by singling out persons for special treatment based on their perceived poor attitudes provided that there is no evidence of interference with their work performance. In this instance, the employees involved, while otherwise adequately performing their duties, protested an entry on their personal files by wearing T-shirts bearing the word "documented".

*The Corporation of the Town of Renfrew v. The Police Association of the Town of Renfrew*, June 23, 1980, Barton, P.G.

The arbitrator indicated that to the extent that arbitrators must divide what they see as a fair package between the various requests, it may be to the advantage of the Association in future to indicate priorities amongst their various requests.

A request for three personal days off per year to each employee to be taken at his discretion was rejected. Similarly, a request for lieu time off at the officer's discretion provided that seven days notice was given was rejected. It was reasoned that such proposals for time off without the requirement that the Chief approved would cause an administrative nightmare.

A request that any vacancy in the rank structure of a thirteen member department be filled by qualified members of that department was denied. It was reasoned that in a small department, it is essential for those in charge to be able to bring in a better qualified person with fresh ideas.

*The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Town of Fort Francis v. The Fort Francis Police Association*, August 4, 1980, Barton P. G.

In this award, Professor Barton listed some of the general criteria followed in police arbitrations, including:

- a requested change in an existing contract must be justified by evidence and/or argument;
- the arbitrator will have a view to the total cost of the package including any matters already agreed to by the parties;
- police/police comparisons will be favoured vis à vis police/municipal employee comparisons. Specifically, the most meaningful comparisons will be with geographically proximate departments of similar size, and to those departments with which there is a history of comparisons in past negotiations;
- salaries and benefits paid to firefighters are relevant considerations although not weighty ones;
- where police/police comparisons are made, the contracts as a whole should be compared and not just individual benefits.

*The Durham Regional Board of Commissioners of Police v. The Durham Regional Police Association*, June 2, 1980, Samuels, J. W.

A request for a full optional service pension pursuant to the O.M.E.R.S. Act was denied. Since none of the officers had served in the armed forces and only a small number of officers would benefit from such a provision based on previous police experience, it was reasoned that the taxpayers of one municipality should not have to bear the burden of pension costs in respect of police service elsewhere.

*The Metropolitan Toronto Police Association v. The Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police*, June 4, 1980, Burkett, K. M.

An argument that police salaries should keep up to the Consumer Price Index was rejected. It was held that police officers are entitled to have their earnings protected from inflation only to the same extent as employees generally who through taxation are required to pay police wages.

*The Corporation of the Town of Southampton v. The Southampton Police Association*, October 7, 1980, Saltman, M. K.

The arbitrator upheld, as a proper exercise of the Board's discretion, a decision not to reclassify a third class constable to second class status based on the Board's lack of confidence in his judgment and maturity. Under the circumstances of this case, failure to reclassify was held not to be a disciplinary action which would invoke the procedural requirements of the regulations made pursuant to the Police Act.

*The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Town of New Liskeard v. The New Liskeard Police Association*, November 21, 1980, Aggarwal, Dr. A. P.

The parties were not allowed to raise new issues during the arbitration process as this would frustrate the whole collective bargaining process. Arbitration is merely the last step in the bargaining process and it is not a substitute for collective bargaining and mediation.

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## Public Safety Division

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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, Forensic Pathology, and Emergency Planning.

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.
- coordinating the planning of such categories of emergency as are assigned to the Ministry.

# 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 112 include:

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

## Fire Investigation Services Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions

Charge	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		
	Con.	Acq.	Pending								
Arson .....	323	63	321	32	282	57	299	59	328	56	448
Attempted Arson .....	3	0	2	0	6	1	3	3	10	0	17
Conspiracy to Commit Arson ..	4	3	4	0	0	6	2	6	3	5	20
Negligently Causing Fire .....	6	1	13	2	4	0	6	0	8	2	9
Attempt to Defraud .....	3	0	2	0	0	1	5	0	1	2	0
Other Fire Crimes .....	39	3	29	6	50	4	45	14	48	12	61
Totals .....	378	70	371	40	342	69	360	82	397	77	555

## Fire Investigation Services

The investigation into fires not only leads to criminal prosecution, 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.

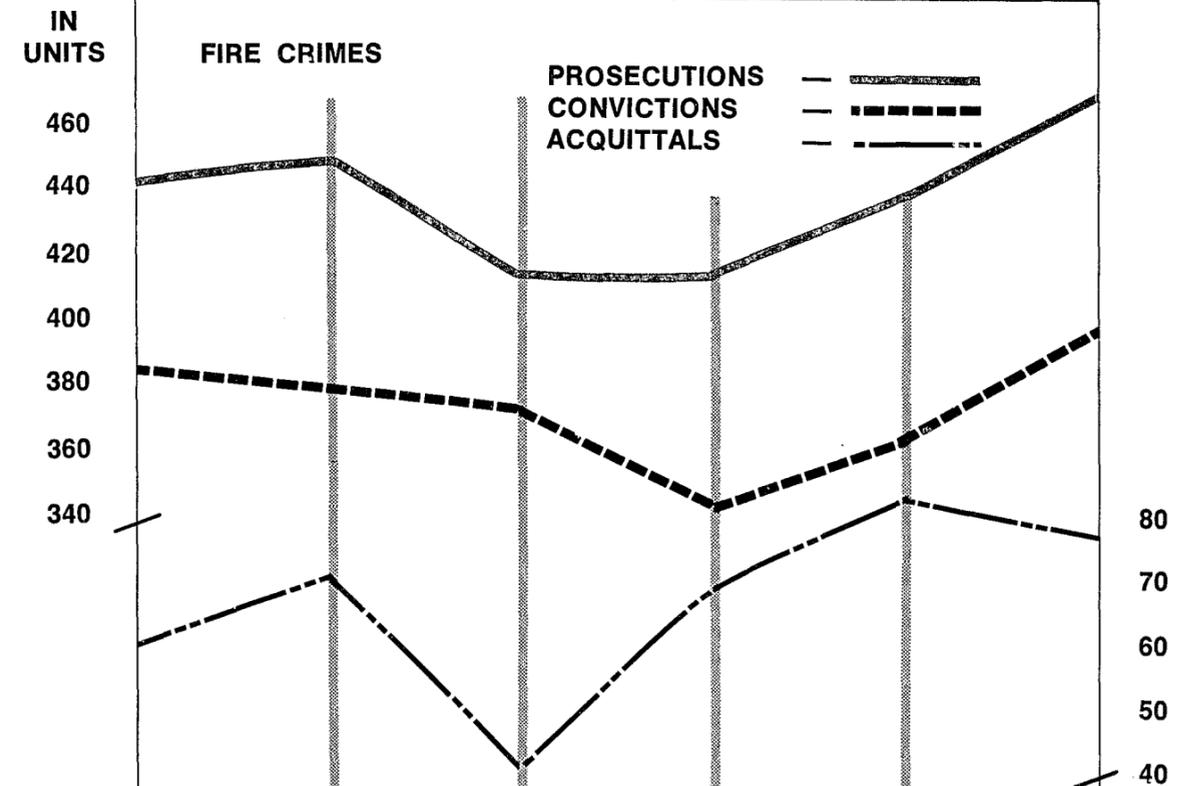
During 1980, 276 lectures were provided to fire and police departments, the insurance industry and social groups on fire crime detection and arson investigation by members of the OFM staff.

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 1980, investigations of 1,904 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compared to 1,940 in 1979 is a decrease of 1.86%. To some extent, this decrease is the result of more time being spent on fire investigation training for fire and police departments.

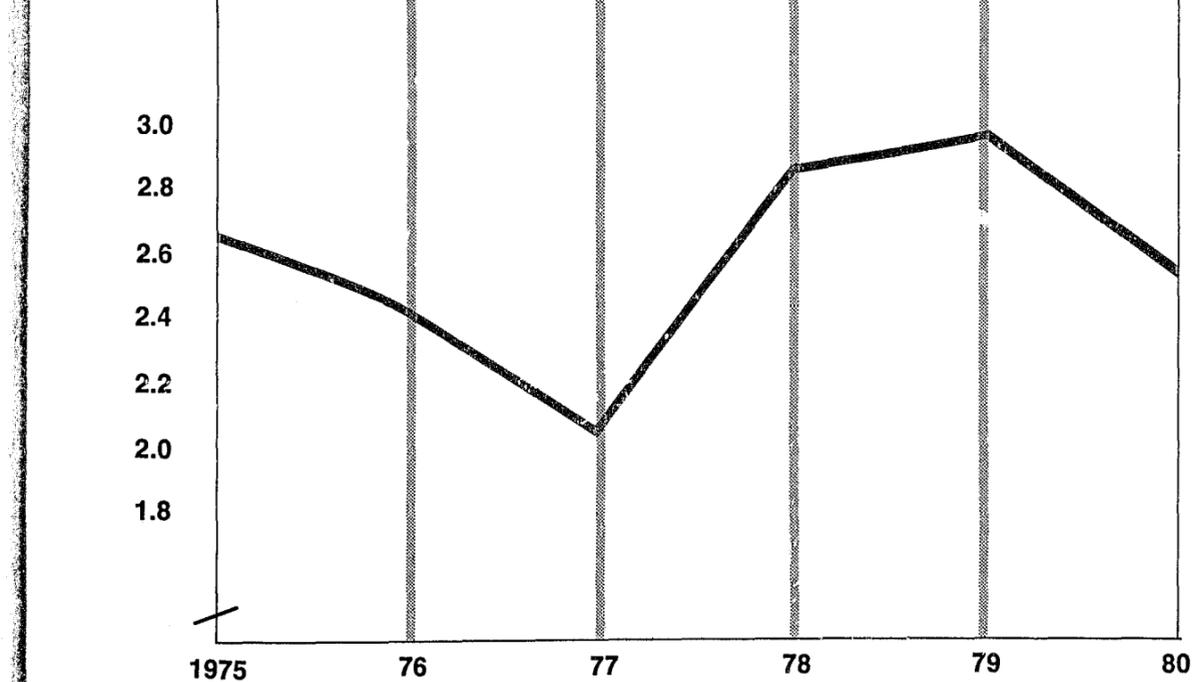
The decrease, by type of fire, in 1980 over 1979 was 5.10% for suspicious fires and a 12.82% increase in fatal fires. Compared to 1979, there were 1.56% more large loss fires and explosions investigated in 1980 — 64 to 65.

Of 1,663 suspicious fires investigated in 1980, 1,256 were found to be of incendiary origin, 117 were accidental, and 290 of undetermined cause. In 1979, 581 criminal charges were laid. Criminal charges laid in 1980 totalled 745. This is an increase of 28.22% over 1979.

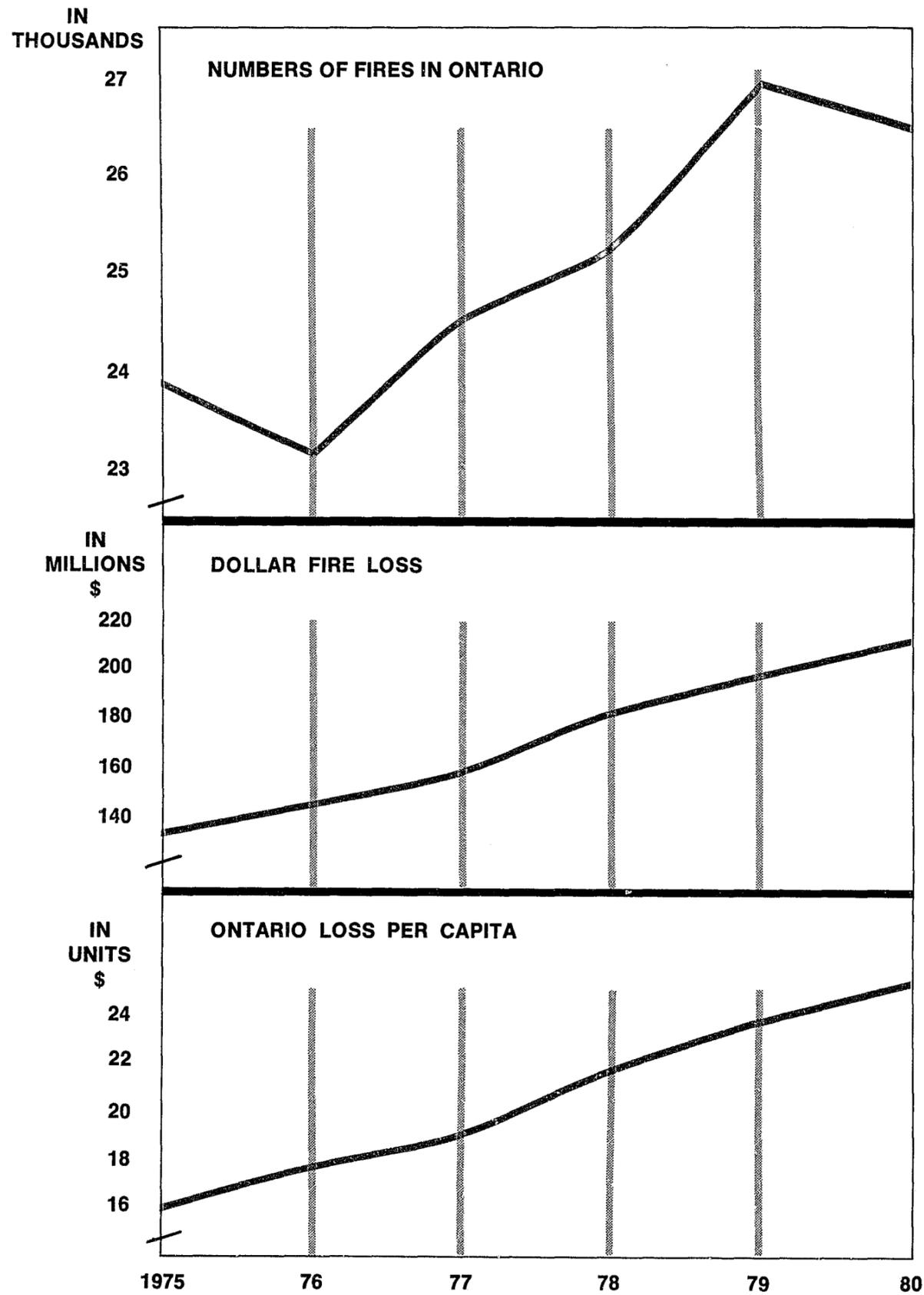
## OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL



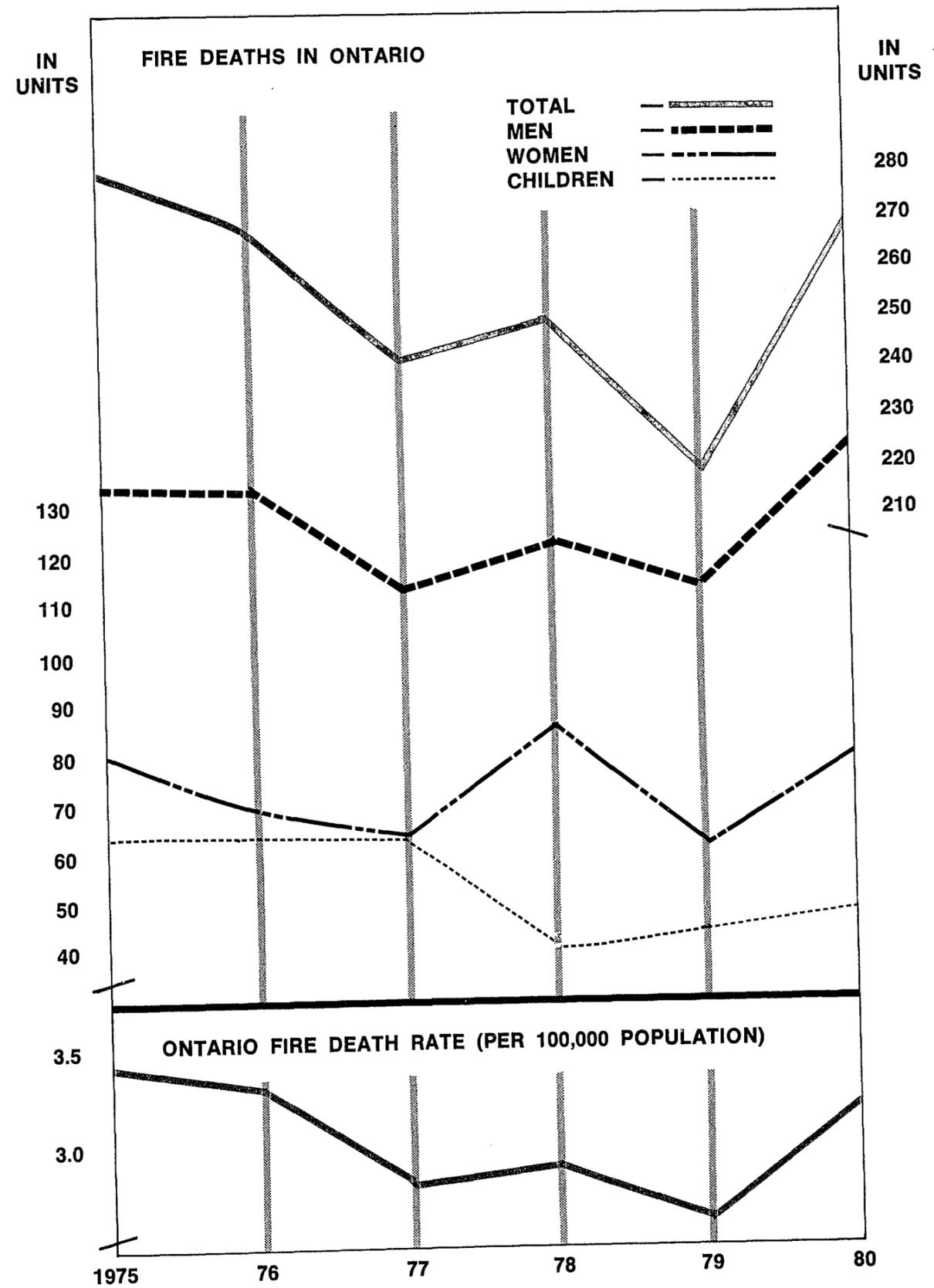
## BUILDING PLANS REVIEWED



OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL



OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL



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

Classification	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Schools .....	601	601	681	1,065	1,089
Hospitals .....	419	361	345	343	344
Community & Social Services .....	148	159	172	272	194
Universities & Colleges .....	84	102	80	150	132
Ontario Government Buildings .....	50	25	47	26	37
Hotels .....	1,351	1,206	667	1,004	798
Totals .....	2,653	2,454	1,992	2,860	2,594

**Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections**

Occupancies	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Assembly .....	25,718	25,297	29,306	25,013	26,174	28,295	30,452
Institutional .....	6,413	6,844	5,958	5,286	5,554	5,651	5,725
Residential .....	169,194	161,873	137,406	119,182	158,112	171,743	135,527
Business and Personal Service ..	20,581	21,534	23,718	19,446	24,289	24,979	23,815
Mercantile .....	42,697	38,723	40,845	30,887	31,255	31,634	34,457
Industrial .....	40,197	33,679	34,359	28,815	37,511	34,467	30,366
Totals .....	304,800	287,950	271,592	228,629	282,895	296,769	260,342

**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 in 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 (61.8%) are up from 1979. Three Lightning Rod Inspectors inspected

262 new installations, of which 162 were approved. Seventy-one 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 1980, of the 597 fire departments in the Province, 271 reported they made 260,342 inspections.

Compared with 1979, there was a 3% increase in the number of departments reporting on their fire prevention program, and a 12.3% decrease 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 1980, visits to hotels to conduct inspections, follow-up to inspections, or advisory, totalled 723. 513 Notices of non-compliance Work Orders were issued in 1980. Fifteen hotel owners were charged with eleven convictions; two cases were withdrawn and two 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 six staff Professional Engineers specializing in the area of fire protection.

Plans for construction, renovation or alterations of buildings proposed by Ministries or provincial agencies are subject to detailed examination by the staff engineers. 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.

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 the structures are afforded an environment for occupants which is as safe as possible.

The reduction in plans reviewed (392) in 1980, from 1979, reflects a completion of the portable classroom reloca-

tion study, as well as socio-economic factors in the educational and hotel programs.

Staff members continue to participate, actively, in the National Fire Code and National Building Code committees, as well as serving on a number of special standard-making committees established by major North American fire protection organizations, including those sponsored by governments.

In addition, the unit continued to advise municipal governments and provincial Ministries on fire-related building matters and proposed legislation.

New initiatives include the extension of the plan approval program with the Ministry of Education to include asbestos treatment or removal projects.

During 1980, staff were actively involved in the review of public comment on the draft Ontario Fire Code and the preparation of possible draft legislation, as well as participating actively in the development of rehabilitation guidelines in conjunction with the Ministries of Housing and Consumer and Commercial Relations.

**Record of Building Plans Reviewed**

Classification	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Schools .....	601	681	1,065	1,283	1,089
Hospitals .....	361	345	343	308	344
Community & Social Services .....	159	172	272	202	194
Universities & Colleges .....	102	80	150	140	132
Ontario Government Buildings .....	25	47	26	39	37
Hotels .....	1,206	667	1,004	1,014	798
Totals .....	2,454	1,992	2,860	2,986	2,594

## ONTARIO FIRE COLLEGE

The purpose of the Ontario Fire College is to provide year round training for officers and potential officers and municipal fire departments.

Some of the larger municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for their fire service personnel, including the experienced firefighter and for their new recruits. A substantial number of municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the Office of the Fire Marshal.

The goals of the Fire Service are two-fold: The first is to prevent fires from occurring and the second is to reduce the loss of life and property because of uncontrolled fire. To accomplish these goals the fire service needs personnel who are skilled and well trained in fire prevention, fire suppression, fire department management and in the support services, such as training, maintenance and public relations.

The goals of the training delivery system at the College are:

- 1) To reduce the loss of life and incidence of fire occurrence by developing skilled fire prevention officers
- 2) To reduce the loss of life and property by developing skilled company, command and administrative officers
- 3) To provide the necessary training and to develop the necessary skills in specialized fire service activities.

These goals were developed to compliment the goals of the fire service. During 1980 the Ontario Fire College continued to fulfil the teaching mandate. Through the academic year, extending from January 7 to December 19, 1980, 167 students completed course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas. This brings to 1125 the number of officers who have graduated since the introduction of the Fire Protection Technology Course in 1967. Of the 780 students trained in 1980, there were 197 new student applications accepted and 613 students who will return in 1981. A total of 23 courses were offered in 1980 at the General and Advanced Levels on Fire Prevention, Fire Department Management, Fire-fighting Operations and Techniques of Instruction. Five Specialist Seminars were held, Volunteer Fire Officers, Fire Prevention Officers, Fire Chiefs Management, Fire Crime Detection, and Rescue Extrication.

Enrollment for each course offered is restricted to a maximum of 46 students.

The fire prevention unit includes mathematics, science and report writing; principles of fire prevention and protection features and 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.

The techniques of instruction unit covers the principle of instruction, the adult learning process and effective use of training aids. The course is designed to develop the company officer or prospective officer in the training skills necessary for the officer to fulfil a role as a trainer within his/her home fire department.

The advanced level Firefighting Operations Course provides 2 weeks of training geared toward developing senior officers' skills. The course includes an examination of the senior officer operation, supervisory, command and planning responsibilities.

The advanced Fire Department Administration Course deals with administrative matters. The agenda for the discussion covers a number of areas, such as legislative responsibility inter-relationships with other municipal agencies, personnel management functions, fiscal planning and master planning.

The advanced Fire Prevention Course is designed to provide training in 2 specific areas. Part one deals with life safety aspects and the second deals with property protection and the maintenance of protective systems.

Program delivery at the advanced level is designed for maximum participation by the student and allows for a high degree of interfacing with the discussion leaders. Students work individually and in groups on assignments for presentation to the student and group leaders.

The purpose of training is to fulfil two main objectives. One is to provide a vehicle for the discussion of topics which are of current concern to the particular group. The other is to develop skill and expertise in specific areas, such as rescue, fire prevention, as well as officership in volunteer fire departments.

Candidates on courses during the year represent 172 fire departments in Ontario and other government agencies. There was a marked increase in the number of departments who sent a student in 1980 over 1979. The increase was a direct result of the new course design which embodies the philosophy of providing training and developing skills which suit the client group's needs, whether it be a full-time, composite or volunteer fire department.

## REGIONAL TRAINING

The Ontario Fire College is responsible for the content of the Regional Firefighting and Fire Prevention Schools. It provides instructional notes, as well as equipment and instructors to assist Fire Advisory Service in the Fire-fighting Schools.

## ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Service performs support services to all Sections of the Branch such as maintenance of acquisition and personnel records, as well as the administration of the Office fleet of vehicles.

Other services include inventory control, 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 1980, there were 606 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,

### Public Information Services Record of Literature Distribution

Type of Literature	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Information .....	21,050	24,033	27,638	26,130	23,268	28,693
Fire Prevention .....	658,257	729,400	864,200	838,000	811,600	948,860
Technical .....	830	757	950	898	840	920
Legal .....	180	1,287	1,631	1,525	1,426	1,732
Instructional .....	5,168	150	275	975	911	1,049
Totals .....	680,467	755,752	895,394	867,428	838,045	981,254

## 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 equip-

ment, 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 839 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 14,228 recommendations. To date, 70 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: 3 in conducting promotional examinations or selection boards; 44 in fire departments organized or reorganized; 593 in advice to municipi-

is distributed to municipal fire departments which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in homes, businesses, schools, libraries, and other public places, where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material, is also circulated to groups with allied interests, directly or through fire departments.

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

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1980 was 981,254.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 13,500 audiences and viewed by more than 570,000.

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.

pal councils; 825 in advising fire department chiefs; and 663 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 Aid systems and Emergency Fire Service Plans have been developed by the Fire Co-ordinators have been developed by the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office. The staff assisted by the Fire Co-ordinators have revised 11 Emergency Fire Service Plans during the year.

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. These communities were assisted on four hundred and eighteen occasions during 1980 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.

#### Fire Advisory Services

##### Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-75	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Totals
Surveys Conducted .....	700	28	25	15	20	29	817
Recommendations Made .....	11,919	619	487	238	435	530	14,228
Recommendations Accepted .....	6,943	236	161	68	74	47	7,529
Percentages of Acceptances .....	58%	38%	33%	28%	17%	9%	183%

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

##### County, District and Regional Mutual Fire Aid Activations

	1964-75	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Totals
	344	32	38	22	22	35	493

Regional Fire Training Schools of five-day duration were conducted by OFM in 1980 in the Counties of Hastings-Prince Edward, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Leeds and Grenville, Wellington, Brant, Northumberland, Peterborough, Middlesex and Lambton; Districts of Nipissing - Parry Sound, Algoma and Kenora, and for the Region of Waterloo. 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 361 students received certificates after completing the course.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1980 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. Six such schools were conducted in 1980 in the following counties, regions or districts: Regions of Ottawa-Carleton and Hamilton-Wentworth; and the Counties of Lanark, Lambton, Northumberland, and Renfrew. A total of 191 students completed the course and received their certificates.

During 1980, the staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, in 3-hour units of instruction, to 11,393 fire fighters of newly organized or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments.

#### 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.

##### Fire Loss Statistics 1980

###### Property Fire Record for the year 1980

Number of Fires .....	26,554
Total Fire Loss .....	\$211,104,248

###### Five-Year Average Property Fire Record for years 1976-80

Number of Fires .....	25,270
Total Fire Loss .....	\$178,109,584

##### Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1980 .....	143	80	46	269	3.16	*
1979 .....	113	59	43	215	2.6	3.49
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

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
1980 .....	26,554	312.5	*
1979 .....	26,887	320.7	347.7
1978 .....	25,190	302.2	319.06
1977 .....	24,610	292.4	316.9
1976 .....	23,109	284.2	302.9

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
1980 .....	\$211,104,248	\$24.83	*
1979 .....	197,463,213	23.55	\$31.63
1978 .....	283,201,419	21.58	27.75
1977 .....	156,676,624	18.61	24.49
1976 .....	143,102,417	17.60	21.63

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.

### Auto Extrication

In 1980, the OFM was assigned the responsibility to develop and coordinate a crash extrication program, with an overall goal of reducing the toll of death and injury on the highways. A new, fully-equipped mobile training unit was acquired and two experts in auto extrication were taken on staff. Working with other Advisers, and the Ontario Fire College, this team has embarked on a program of training fire fighters across the province in extrication techniques. This offers a 40-hour course covering all aspects of extrication, and dealing with the full range of available technology, from sophisticated power equipment to inexpensive hand-operated tools.

In 1980, five schools were held, and approximately 107 students trained.



The Hon. R. Roy McMurtry, Solicitor General of Ontario, introduces the new Rescue Training Unit which tours the province to provide local fire departments with training on techniques for extricating trapped victims of automobile accidents.



Student of extrication training makes cut with heavy power hydraulic equipment to the rear post of a vehicle, to remove car roof.



Proper method is practised in using hydraulic equipment to lift and pull steering wheel away from trapped victim.

## 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 practising 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 almost 27,700 investigations in 1980. 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 number of cremations in Ontario is shown in Appendix D.

Full-time Regional Coroners have been appointed in 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, Dr. R. D. MacKinlay (Sarnia) Southwestern.

### 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.

The average duration of inquests continued to increase in 1980 as inquests became more comprehensive in scope and depth. For instance, in Metropolitan Toronto the total number of hours per inquest increased from 24 hours in 1979 to 28 hours in 1980.

### Mandatory Inquests

#### (A) Mining and Construction

Mining and construction related deaths are mandatory under The Coroners Act. During 1980, inquests were held for 23 mining deaths and 30 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.

Twenty-nine deaths in custody occurred in 1980, a decrease of 9 from 1979. Initial investigations by coroners indicate that 12 of the deaths were suicides, 7 natural, 4 homicide, 5 accidental and one is undetermined, pending the inquest jury verdict. Inquests have been held into these custody deaths, or will be concluded early in 1981. 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, and, 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 extremely difficult to record precise statistics on the number of recommendations which are implemented as there is often a considerable time lag involved, particularly with those that require amending legislation or the expenditure of large sums of money. However, this office estimates that approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of all recommendations which are reasonable and practical are eventually implemented in some manner. See Appendix B for statistics of Inquests, Recommendations and Inquests by County or District.

#### EDUCATIONAL COURSES

The annual Educational Course for Coroners was held in October of 1980 in Toronto. Five full days in length, it was attended by a total of 256 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 1980, this office processed 7,010 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 51 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 8,500 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 1,467 in 1980, 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 1,601 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 prevention of 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	6
1980	5
Total 174	

The average number of deaths per year over the last eighteen years is 10. The sex incidence was ninety-one males and eighty-three 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	101
One to two years	38
Two to three years	17
Three to four years	14
Over four years	4
Total 174	

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	37
II. Investigation and charges laid	9
III. Investigation and inquest only	53
IV. Investigation or Inquest and perpetrator	5
V. Investigation or Inquest and perpetrator committed to mental institution, or referred for psychiatric treatment	8
VI. Investigation and/or inquest and convictions	57
VII. Charges laid and cases still pending before the courts	5
Total 174	

##### (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 sixteenth year, are shown in Appendix C.

In the year 1980, special emphasis was placed by the Office of the Chief Coroner on the subject of suicides. Lectures on deaths by suicide were presented in the Educational Course for Coroners and several meetings of coroners with the Council on Suicide Prevention in Metropolitan Toronto were held. A questionnaire survey of Coroners' experience and practice in the investigation of suicidal deaths in Ontario was distributed. The results of this survey will be available during 1981.

##### (C) 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.

To date no further meetings have been held.

#### 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 paramedical 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 demands in 1980 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 1980.

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 1980, compared with 1979.

I. The total number of bodies provided to the eight Schools of Anatomy in Ontario, and others:	1979 - 302
	1980 - 257
II. The total number of bodies buried by municipalities under Section 11 of The Anatomy Act:	1979 - 83
	1980 - 91
III. The total number of reported unclaimed bodies which were subsequently reclaimed for burial or cremation under Section 5(1) of The Anatomy Act:	1979 - 53
	1980 - 52
IV. The total number of bodies processed under The Anatomy Act:	1979 - 438
	1980 - 400

#### THE HUMAN TISSUE GIFT ACT PROGRAMME

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

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

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

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

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 was designed and has appeared on the driver's licence since the Spring of 1980.

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.

(SEE REVERSE SIDE)

CONSENT UNDER THE HUMAN TISSUE GIFT ACT, 1971  
CHECK  APPROPRIATE CHOICE(S)



Ontario

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 \_\_\_\_\_

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 1980, telephone and written enquiries exceeded 1200.

As part of a continuing public information campaign, the Chief Coroner and staff were called upon many times during 1980 to speak at public meetings and to news media. In addition to the four public service announcements made for television in 1979 with respect to donations, which are still being telecast, in 1980 a telecast in the French language was made and carried on Channel 47, CFMT-TV.

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 over two million have been distributed and this 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 6,883 in 1979. In 1980, a total of 5,388 was harvested. 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 1981.

The Ontario Division of the Eye Bank was formed in 1955. Two eyes were received that year. Donations have increased every year since then with 956 received in 1979 and 974 in 1980, which is the largest number received in one year in the history of the Eye Bank. In addition, 465 transplants were performed which is the largest number of transplants done in one year in their history. From 1955 to 1980, 13,834 eyes have been donated. 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 1979, a total of 189 kidneys were received and 175 were transplanted. In 1980, a total of 206 were received of which 195 were suitable and transplanted. The remaining kidneys are used for research and teaching purposes. During the month of May, 1980, 29 kidneys were donated and transplanted which is the largest number received in one month by the Metro Organ Retrieval and Exchange Programme. There is still a 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 1980 was 15 and 14 were received in 1979. Although these are low figures the demands were fairly well satisfied. 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, 1980 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 1980 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

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Investigations .....	26,598	26,985	27,078	27,005	27,689
Post Mortem Examinations .....	8,777	9,121	9,285	8,813	8,469
Inquests .....	290	282	254	290	287
Cremations .....	7,259	8,319	9,128	9,562	10,554
Bodies — Anatomy Act .....	473	415	450	438	400

### 1980 INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE OF DEATH

Natural .....	22,887
Accidental .....	3,277
Suicide .....	1,320
Homicide .....	161
Non-coroner's Cases .....	6
Undetermined .....	38
Total	<u>27,689</u>

## Appendix B

### INQUEST STATISTICS — 1980

County, District or Regional Municipality	No. of Inquests	County, District or Regional Municipality	No. of Inquests
Algoma	16	Nipissing	7
Brant	3	Northumberland	1
Bruce	3	Ottawa-Carleton	10
Cochrane	8	Oxford	—
Dufferin	4	Parry Sound	—
Durham	15	Peel	15
Elgin	2	Perth	3
Essex	6	Peterborough	4
Frontenac	10	Prescott & Russell	—
Grey	2	Prince Edward	1
Haldimand-Norfolk	2	Rainy River	—
Halliburton	3	Renfrew	2
Halton	7	Simcoe	12
Hamilton-Wentworth	7	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	5
Hastings	2	Sudbury	18
Huron	1	Temiskaming	1
Kenora	5	Thunder Bay	8
Kent	1	Victoria	4
Lambton	2	Waterloo	4
Lanark	1	Wellington	3
Leeds & Grenville	—	Metropolitan Toronto	51
Lennox & Addington	1	York	5
Manitoulin	3	Total	<u>287</u>
Middlesex	13		
Muskoka	2		
Niagara	14		

### Recommendations Implemented in 1980

1980 Recommendations Implemented —	625	Total Recommendations Implemented during 1980 —	827
Prior to 1980 Recommendations Implemented —	180	Total Recommendations Made by Inquest Juries in 1980 —	1,218
Coroner's Recommendations Implemented regarding 1980 investigations —	22		

**Appendix C**

**SUICIDES – SEX INCIDENCE**

**ONTARIO 1965-1980**

Year	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Total
1980	907	68.7	413	31.3	1,320
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	69.0	399	31	1,277
1974	878	68.0	415	32	1,293
1973	718	66.0	360	33	1,078
1972	763	66.0	393	34	1,156
1971	NA	—	NA	—	1,131
1970	586	67.0	284	33	870
1969	616	68.0	287	32	903
1968	598	72.0	235	28	833
1967	428	71.0	180	29	608
1966	440	73.0	162	27	602
1965	437	73.0	163	27	600

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES**

**ONTARIO 1980**

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	73	76.0	23	24.0	96	7.3
20-29	234	78.8	63	21.2	297	22.5
30-39	146	65.2	78	34.8	224	16.9
40-49	150	68.2	70	31.8	220	16.7
50-59	141	62.7	84	37.3	225	17.0
60-69	84	57.5	62	42.5	146	11.1
70-79	51	68.0	24	32.0	75	5.7
80 & Over	28	75.7	9	24.3	37	2.8
<b>Totals</b>	<u>907</u>	<u>68.7</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>1320</u>	<u>100.0</u>

**Appendix D**

**CREMATIONS IN ONTARIO – 1980**

Toronto Necropolis & Crematorium	614
St. James Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	1,621
Prospect Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	486
Mount Pleasant Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	896
Riverside Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	1,397
Westminster Crematorium (Willowdale)	420
Hamilton Mausoleum & Crematory (Burlington)	928
White Chapel Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Hamilton)	135
Parkview Crematorium (Waterloo)	326
Riverside Cemetery & Crematorium (Thunder Bay)	165
Park Lawn Cemetery & Crematorium (Sudbury)	378
Little Lake & Highland Park Cemeteries & Crematorium (Peterborough)	272
Victoria Memorial Cemetery & Crematorium (Windsor)	284
Greenwood Cemetery & Crematorium (Sault Ste. Marie)	156
Glenhaven Memorial Gardens & Cematorium (Glenburnie)	137
Cataraqui Cemetery & Crematorium (Kingston)	47
Woodland Cemetery & Crematorium (London)	336
Mount Pleasant Cemetery & Crematorium (London)	240
Pleasantview Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Fonthill)	337
Capital Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Nepean)	46
Beechwood Cemetery & Crematorium (Ottawa)	631
Pinecrest Cemetery & Crematorium (Ottawa)	702
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,554</b>

# 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 through scientific analyses and interpretations. 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 capabilities and of the limitations of the services available.

The Centre is organized into six 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**

Paint, 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 type-written, hand-written and machine produced documents. Altered, erased and charred documents are also examined. Written material on forged cheques is classified and examinations are carried out on 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. 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 conducts tests for alcohol and other drugs or poisons in biological and other specimens arising from investigations of a medico-legal or criminal nature. Personnel in this section are also responsible for the acquisition and maintenance of breath test equipment and the training of operators.

## **RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **Drugs in Traffic Fatalities**

The study carried out to determine the incidence of alcohol and drugs in traffic fatalities was completed in 1980. The findings have been detailed in a report "Drugs Detected in Fatally Injured Drivers and Pedestrians in the Province of Ontario" published by the Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada, 171 Nepean St., Ottawa, Ontario. In summary, it was found for this population that the only drugs other than alcohol that merit further interest are cannabis and diazepam.

### **Marihuana**

Research on the application of High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) to the detection and measurement of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) the pharmacologically active constituent of marihuana, continued in 1980. Preliminary results indicate potentially useful developments in this complex analytical problem. Further work is continuing and it is expected that this project will be completed in 1981. Due to the case demands no further efforts were made to improve the sensitivity of the radioimmunoassay (RIA) procedure for the detection of THC in blood.

### **Ethylene Glycol**

An efficient new procedure has been developed for the determination of ethylene glycol in blood. Ethylene glycol is the toxic constituent of many antifreeze preparations and is occasionally ingested accidentally or suicidally. Prior to this development, determinations of this chemical in blood by other methods were difficult to perform and interpret.

## **Chlordiazepoxide**

A project was started to develop an improved gas chromatographic procedure for the detection and estimation of chlordiazepoxide in blood. This drug, marketed under numerous names, including Librium, is one of the group of benzodiazepine tranquilizers found relatively frequently in forensic work. The results look promising for application in casework in 1981.

## **Propoxyphene**

A study was done on the relationship of propoxyphene and norpropoxyphene concentrations in the blood of propoxyphene-associated fatalities. Propoxyphene is a widely prescribed pain-killer and norpropoxyphene is the drug's major metabolite. The results of this study are useful in the toxicological interpretation of this type of case.

## **Drug Detection and Identification**

Two new instruments were purchased to improve our capabilities in drug detection and identification. A gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer will supplement the existing equipment which is approaching obsolescence. It is anticipated that the new gas chromatograph equipped with capillary columns and a nitrogen-phosphorus detector will detect greater numbers of drugs in blood specimens with better sensitivity than is currently possible.

## **Gunshot Residues**

Work on the detection of gunshot residues on hands and clothing using the scanning electron microscope was curtailed during the year due to instrument maintenance problems. The present scanning electron microscope has been modified and it is hoped that this important work will continue in 1981.

## **Explosives**

The use of high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) in the detection of dynamite components in explosion debris has proved very useful and the use of this same technique for the detection of sensitizers from blasting slurries shows promise.

## **Paint Analysis**

The project on the use of capillary columns for the pyrolysis analysis of paint was started in 1980 and is due for completion in early 1981. It shows promise of better discrimination in the identification of paints.

## **Blood Grouping**

Blood stains can now be reliably grouped in the Gm and Km grouping systems as well as the ABO, PGM, AK, EAP, Hp, GLO and EsD systems used in previous years. The project on the identification of Gm and Km systems in seminal stains is continuing.

The work on the expansion of our capabilities of grouping in the Lewis system to include stains of saliva and semen continues.

The study of the quantitative variations of the factors in the ABO grouping system in semen and saliva has been deferred due to pressure of case work.

## **Hair**

The joint study with the FBI Laboratory on the comparative analysis of trace elements in hairs has been suspended due to unavailability of time in both laboratories.

## **Sexual Assault Kits**

Sexual assault kits have now been distributed to hospitals and police departments province-wide under the program co-ordinated by the Provincial Secretariat for Justice. The Centre will be responsible for on-going replacement of kits as they are used.

## **TECHNICAL PRESENTATIONS**

"Incidence of Drugs in Traffic Fatalities in Ontario" G. Cimburu, R. A. Warren, R. C. Bennett, D. M. Lucas, H. M. Simpson. Presented by G. Cimburu at the Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, New Orleans, LA.

"Gas-chromatography/Mass Spectrometry in Forensic Toxicology". By J. Zamecnik at "Lab World" in Toronto.

"Role of the Toxicologist in Fire Investigation". By F. McAuley at the Advanced Fire Investigators Seminar, Toronto.

At the Joint Meeting of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science and the Society of Forensic Toxicologists in Toronto:

"Quantitation of Ethylene Glycol in Post-Mortem Blood After Derivatization", D. W. Robinson and D. Reive.

"The Evaluation of High Performance Liquid Chromatography for the Screening and Quantitation of Benzodiazepines and Acetaminophen in Post-Mortem Blood", A. Wong.

"Simultaneous Determination of Propoxyphene and Norpropoxyphene in Post-Mortem Blood, Using a Semi-Automated Gas Chromatography System", G. Cimburu and E. Koves.

"Electric and Electronic Examinations"; S. Pausak.  
 "A Sensitive Gas Chromatographic Method for the Analysis of Explosive Vapours"; H. L. Yip.  
 "Analysis of Paint by Pyrolysis Gas Chromatography Using Capillary Columns"; R. J. Prime.  
 "The Analysis of Automobile Paint Primers Using SEM/EDX"; E. H. Sild.  
 "A Stability Study on the EsD., PGM and GLO Enzymes in Human Hair Root Sheath"; David Montgomery and Bryan Jay.  
 "Application of HLA Typing to Dried Blood Stains"; Pamela Newall.  
 "Application of the Gm/Km Blood Grouping System to Forensic Case Work"; Pamela Newall.  
 "Secretor/Non-Secretor Differentiation and Comparison of Body Secretion Stains. A Review & Discussion"; K. Kelder.  
 "Fraudulent Use of Vanishing Ink and an Unusual Case of Lottery Ticket Alteration"; G. Dawson.

#### TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

"Drugs Detected in Fatally Injured Drivers and Pedestrians in the Province of Ontario"; G. Cimbura, R. A. Warren, R. C. Bennett, D. M. Lucas, H. M. Simpson. TIRF Report, March 1980, Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada, 171 Nepean Street, Ottawa.  
 "The Recovery and Identification of Ethyleneglycol-dinitrate and Nitroglycerine in Explosion Debris using Pre-concentration and High Performance Liquid Chromatography"; R. J. Prime and J. Krebs. Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal volume 13, #2, 1980.  
 "The Analysis of Gunshot Residue for Antimony and Barium by Flameless Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry"; Louisa Newbury. Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal volume 13, #2, 1980.

#### STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

During 1980 five new staff members were undertaking the two year program for qualification training.  
 To maintain and expand the Centre's technical and professional competence members of the staff attended educational programs on the following topics:  
 Voice Synthesis and Digitization, Radioimmunoassay, Capillary Gas Chromatography, Data Integration, Computer Science, Credit Card Fraud, Industrial Safety and Hygiene.

Staff development programs offered by the Civil Service Commission were also attended.

The Centre sent representatives to the following scientific conferences:

American Academy of Forensic Science, Pittsburgh Conference and Exposition on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, American Association of Firearm and Toolmark Examiners, 7th International Symposium on Haematology, Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists, Joint Meeting of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science and the Society of Forensic Toxicologists, Michigan-Ontario Identification Association, and the Canadian Identification Society Annual Seminar.

#### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Members of the staff actively participated in a number of professional associations. Notable among these were: Canadian Society of Forensic Science — President, John Bortniak; Membership Chairman, Ray Prime; Program Chairman, John Wells; Arrangements Chairman, Bill Robinson; Chemistry Section Chairman, Brian Dixon; Biology Section Chairman, Michael Philp; Breath Test Committee Chairman, D. M. Lucas. Committee on Alcohol and Drugs, National Safety Council (USA) — D. M. Lucas and Ron Hallett. Drug Advisory Committee, Ontario College of Pharmacists — George 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, Michigan-Ontario Identification Association, Metropolitan Toronto Police Department, National Defence Department, University of Toronto, York University, Seneca College, Medico-Legal Society, Medical Secretaries Association.

Six 2-week Breathalyzer courses were held. They were attended by one-hundred and eighty 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 seventy-five 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 1976 of 18% in cases received and 17% in cases reported is remarkable considering that there has been no increase in staff during this period. The overall leveling off of cases reported over the past three years is attributed to having reached the "saturation" point in most sections. This has resulted in large backlogs of unexamined cases. At the end of 1980 this amounted to 775 cases. The resultant prolonged delays in reporting make the results of examinations less useful to investigators and discourages them from submitting some case material that might be of value. In spite of this overall trend, demand for service in the Chemistry, Biology and Documents Sections continues to rise.

Another obvious trend is the 45% increase in court appearances. Not only is there an increasing proportion of cases requiring court attendance 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 and in impaired driving due to drugs cases.

Three cases in 1980 placed severe demands on an already overburdened staff.

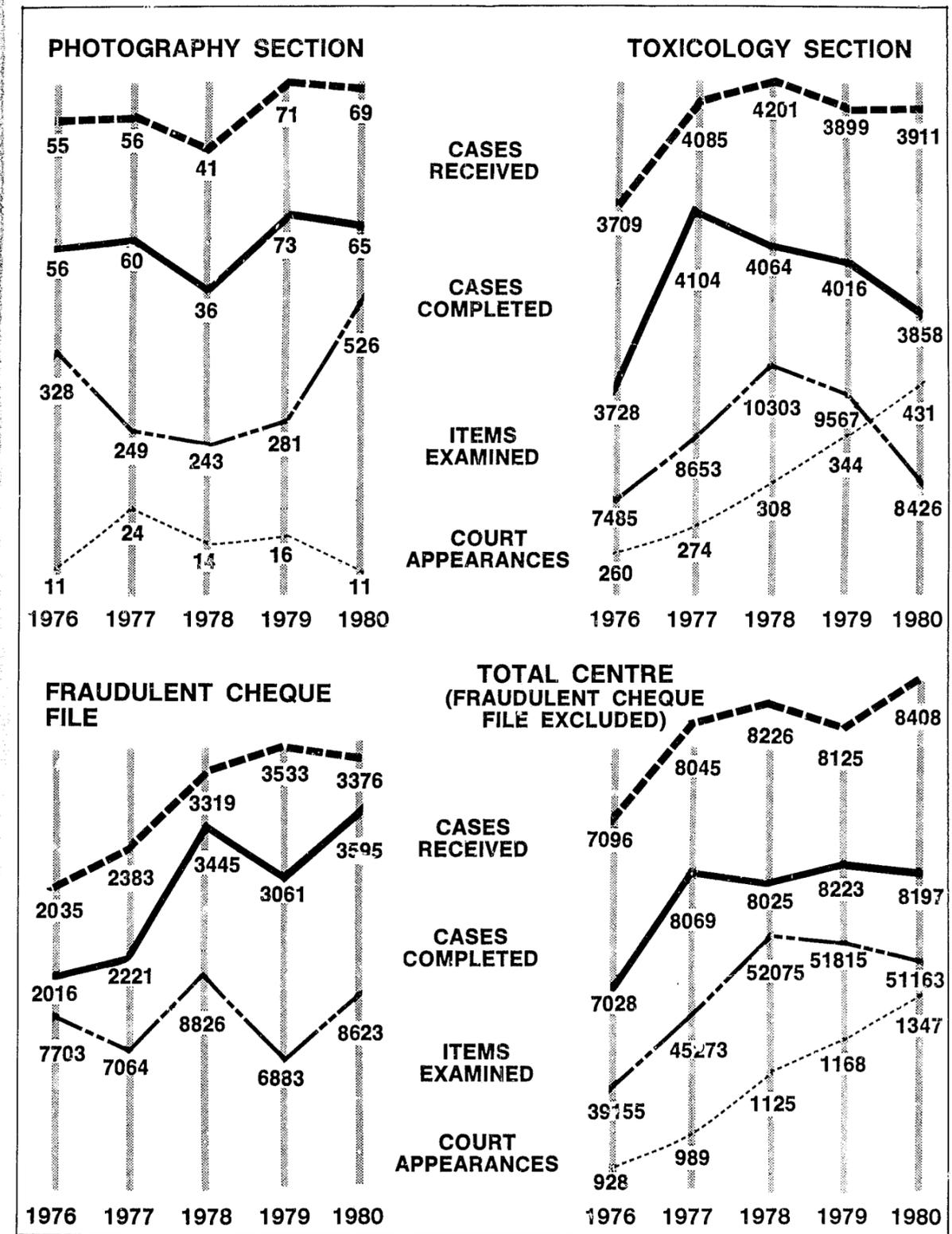
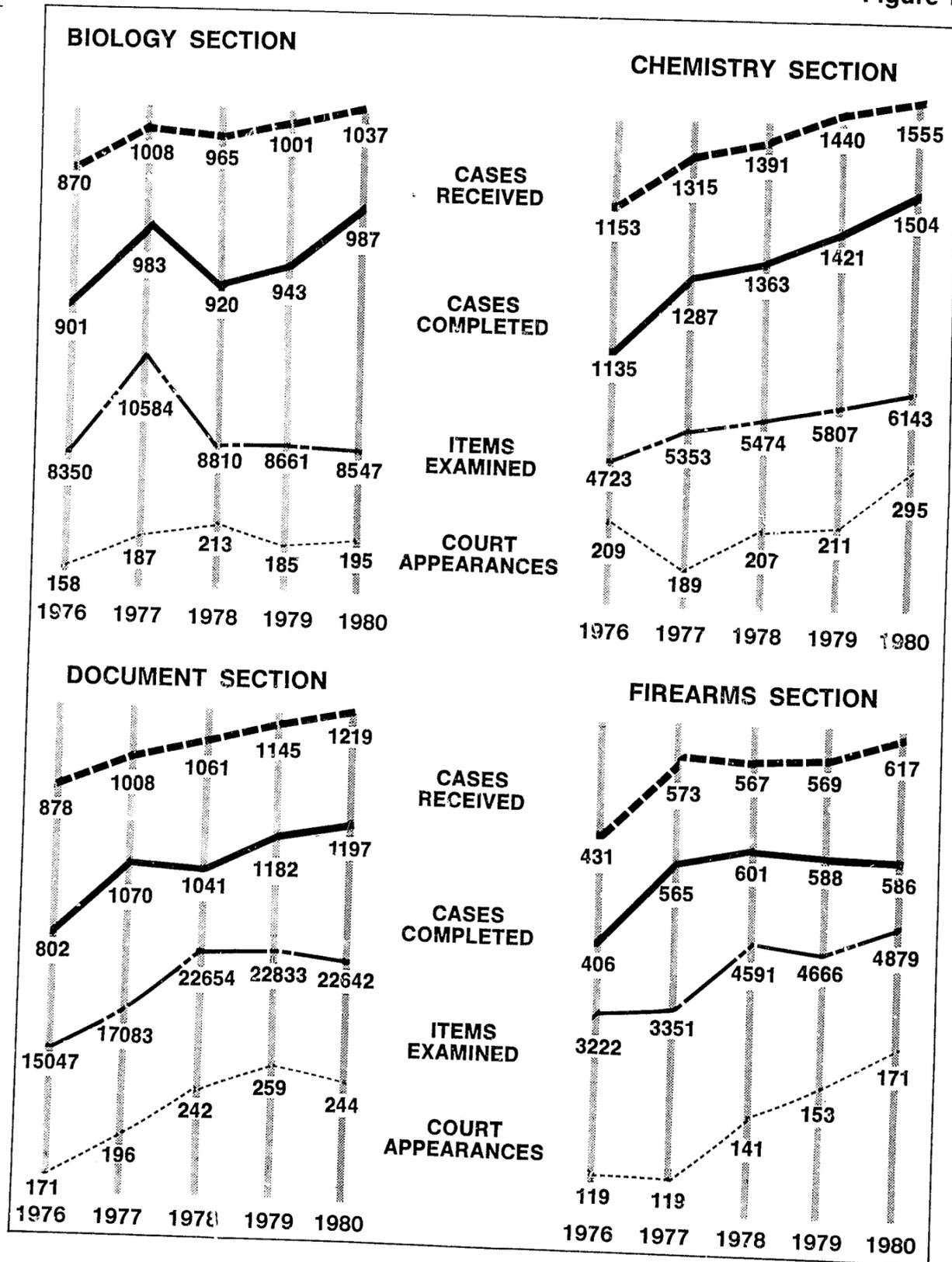
The investigation of the derailment of CP Rail Train #54 on November 10, 1979 in Mississauga required many weeks of the time of several members of the staff in 1980. Assistance was provided in cooperation with members of the Peel Regional P.F. to the Grange Commission of Inquiry into this event. Most of this effort was directed to an analysis of the wreckage to determine the nature and cause of the explosions which occurred. A 200 page report was prepared and verbal evidence was also provided to the Inquiry. Assistance was also provided to the Commission Counsel in planning and interpreting the metallurgical examinations required on the failed journal and on the hole in the chlorine tank car.

Assistance was provided to the Fire Marshal's Office in the investigation of two major cases. One of these was the multiple fatality fire in the Extencare Nursing Home in Mississauga in July 1980. The other was a fire in the residence of a former member of the Government of Newfoundland in St. John's in 1978. Ontario had been asked to assist with a Magisterial Inquiry which had been set up to investigate all of the circumstances of the fire.

In both of these investigations, reconstructions of the fire scene were made and test burns attempting to simulate as closely as possible the actual fires were carried out. Many members of the staff participated in these tests by instrumenting the test burn areas and making a large number of real time measurements of temperatures and atmospheric gases. These enabled reasonable estimates to be made of human "survivability" at various times during the progression of both fires. Evidence was presented to the Inquest in Mississauga and to the Inquiry in St. John's.

SERVICE DEMANDS — 5 YEARS

Figure 1



# 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 as specialty 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 1980, the Coroners Office investigated 27,634 sudden deaths. Of this number, they ordered 8,493 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 forensic radiographer resigned during the year. A replacement was appointed during June.

## Educational

1. "Forensic Pathology and Sudden Death Investigation", March 24 through 28, attended by 110 police investigators from police departments from the Province. Forty hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario, Alberta and the U.S.A. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 485 pages was issued to each of the participants.
2. "Forensic Pathology and the Homicide Investigator", November 17 through 27, attended by 86 police investigators from police departments across Canada together with two representatives from the Armed Forces and one from the Vancouver Coroners Service. A total of 68 hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario, Alberta, the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom. A two volume transcript of these proceedings amounting to approximately 870 pages is nearing completion.

The Director gave 150 hours of lectures (in addition to Seminars) to medical students at the University of Toronto, law students at Ottawa and Toronto Universities, pathology residents at the University of Toronto, anthropology students at the University of Toronto, Canadian Association of Pathologists, Harvard Association of Police Science, Canadian Police College, Ontario Police College, O.P.P. College, Fire Investigators Course, Halifax and Annapolis, and the Canadian Identification Society.

Forty-seven tours of the facility were given.

Mr. Jack Evans gave 13 forensic orientation courses to law enforcement personnel and law students from Community Colleges.

In-department elective tuition was provided for eight students, of which one was an undergraduate medical student from the University of Toronto, two were from the University of Manitoba, and five pathologists-in-training at the University of Toronto. Total tuition time was 32 weeks.

In addition, 180 medical students made 358 visits to attend autopsies as part of their undergraduate curriculum requirements.

## Level of Service - 1980

Coroners Cases Autopsied	1224
Medicolegal Examinations Performed by the Director	190
Number of Consultations	124
Lectures	171 hours
Court Appearances	198 hours
Number of hours seminar for participants	108 hours
Elective Tuition	199
	8 students for 32 weeks
Number of Microscopic Examinations	1778
X-Rays Taken	1549
Number of Forensic Photographic Slides on File	7000
Prints on File	900
Number of Kilometres Travelled by Road on Branch Business	5120 km
Number of Kilometres Travelled by Air on Branch Business	22509 km

## Research

Work continues on quantitating wound shrinkage in preservatives by both static photography and time lapse cine photography.

Further experimental work related to the geometry of blood splashes was undertaken using high speed cine photography and static visual appraisal.

The laser beam technology is now at a stage where its experimental use can be commenced.

The use of X-rays and the technique of superimposing photographs and skull for identification purposes continues to be of value in difficult identification problems. Six identifications were by the superimposition method and fourteen by X-ray comparisons.

X-rays related to fine bone detail continue to be collected as basic data for identification purposes.

# Emergency Planning Office

**C. L. Kirby, Emergency Planning Coordinator**  
**K.J.W. Reeves, Assistant Emergency Planning Coordinator**

The Emergency Planning Office, in the Office of the Deputy Solicitor General, became active on 15 May 1980.

The objective of the Office is to coordinate emergency planning in Ontario between all orders of government and other agencies concerned.

The functions of the Office include:

- a. advice to the Cabinet Committee on Emergency Planning;
- b. responsibility for and the performance of tasks set forth in the Province of Ontario Nuclear Contingency Off-site Plan;
- c. responsibility for the general coordination of planning for those categories of emergency assigned to the Solicitor General;
- d. responsibility for the monitoring of other Provincial emergency planning;
- e. responsibility for facilitating inter-ministry/agency coordination in planning and operations;
- f. responsibility for liaison with and assistance to Federal, provincial, municipal and private sector contributors to meeting emergencies in Ontario, with a view to achieving appropriate compatibility and effectiveness.

In accordance with its objective and functions the Office achieved an increasing level of activity in 1980. Priority, in keeping with the Provincial concept of planning and response, went to liaison with municipalities, ministries, a re-activated Federal interest, the private sector and other provinces, in that order.

# 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  
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, Q.C., Director of Legal Services

## **Ontario Police Commission**

**Police Service Advisors**  
**Intelligence Services**  
**Planning and Research**  
**Ontario Police College**

S. MacGrath, Chairman  
W. T. McGreene, Q.C., Member  
T. A. Hockin, Member

## **Ontario Provincial Police**

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

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

## **Ontario Police Arbitration Commission**

R. F. Egan, Chairman  
A. Perik, Administration Officer

## **Public Safety Division**

**Assistant Deputy Minister**  
**Office of the Fire Marshal**  
**Office of the Chief Coroner**  
**Centre of Forensic Sciences**  
**Forensic Pathology**  
**Emergency Planning**

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

## **Administration Division**

**Executive Director**  
**Financial Services**  
**Personnel Services**  
**Planning & Evaluation**  
**Administrative Services**

P.F.L. Gow  
L. H. Edwards, Director  
T. A. Thomson, Director  
G. A. Krishna, Director  
G. Upfield, Manager

**END**