

# PROVINCIAL OFFENCES ACT (Court Services)

## SNAPSHOT MEDIANS FOR 2015



POA services cost  
**\$77.37** per charge

fig. PCRT305T (EFFICIENCY)

COURT  
Administration  
Clerks process  
**6,745**  
CHARGES

fig. PCRT222 (SERVICE LEVEL)

**51%**  
defaulted  
collection rate

fig. PCRT310 (EFFICIENCY)

### KEEP IN MIND:

## Influencing Factors

Influencing factors can create variances in comparison data from year-to-year and from municipality-to-municipality.



### Charges & Cost Structures

*Parking vs. non-parking charges; unique municipal costs and ability to account for true service delivery cost*



### Enforcement

*Enforcement is beyond the control of the Court Administration and is dependent on enforcement staffing and prioritization of resources*



### Geographic Location

*Municipalities with large population of seasonal residents, cross-border location or proximity to 400 series highways may have disproportionate offences*

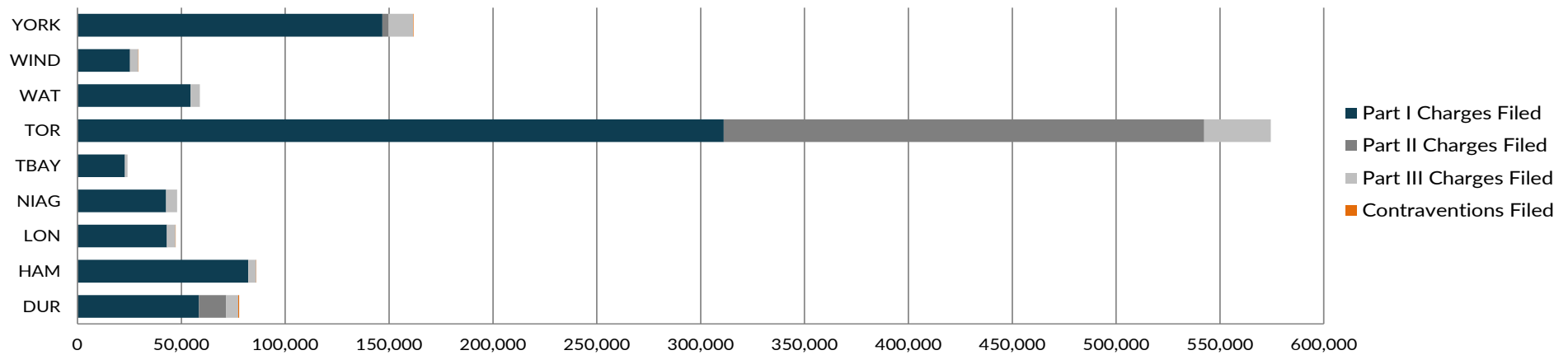


### Judiciary Controls

*Allocation of court time to municipal courts is unpredictable*

For a full description of influencing factors, please go to: [www.mbncanada.ca](http://www.mbncanada.ca)

**Fig 25.1 Number of Charges Filed by Type**



**Part I Charges Filed** - Often referred to as a “ticketing” process, and is used for less serious offences. A defendant who receives an offence has 3 options: pay the fine, meet with prosecutor/walk in guilty plea or request a trial.

**Part II Charges Filed** - Very similar to the Part I process, except that Part II applies exclusively to parking offences. The defendant has 2 options: pay the fine or request a trial.

**Part III Charges Filed** - Used for more serious offences. The defendant must appear before a justice of the peace and has 2 options: resolve the charge(s) or request a trial. It cannot be resolved through the payment of a set fine.

**Contraventions Filed** - violations of minor federal laws that are allowed to be ticketed using provincial ticketing procedures.

Municipality	Part I Charges Filed			Part II Charges Filed			Part III Charges Filed			Contraventions		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
DUR	64,715	61,685	58,438	10,285	9,496	13,109	8,138	7,177	5,850	376	437	385
HAM	96,688	91,664	82,249	0	0	0	4,711	4,619	3,774	85	47	25
LON	46,752	41,126	42,988	45	12	27	4,594	3,763	4,178	17	19	24
NIAG	52,352	48,077	42,689	0	0	0	5,668	5,355	5,292	0	0	0
TBAY	25,103	21,382	22,788	0	0	0	1,520	1,412	1,267	172	155	0
TOR	423,132	289,993	311,105	332,933	287,156	231,254	43,375	28,038	32,069	0	0	0
WAT	54,530	45,179	54,371	0	0	0	5,352	5,971	4,579	0	0	0
WIND	32,380	26,334	25,265	107	68	49	4,485	3,989	3,991	165	155	130
YORK	132,559	149,139	146,717	2,102	2,621	2,904	9,774	10,382	11,876	182	253	317
MED	54,530	48,077	54,371	76	12	27	5,352	5,355	4,579	85	47	25

Source: PCRT810A (Statistic)

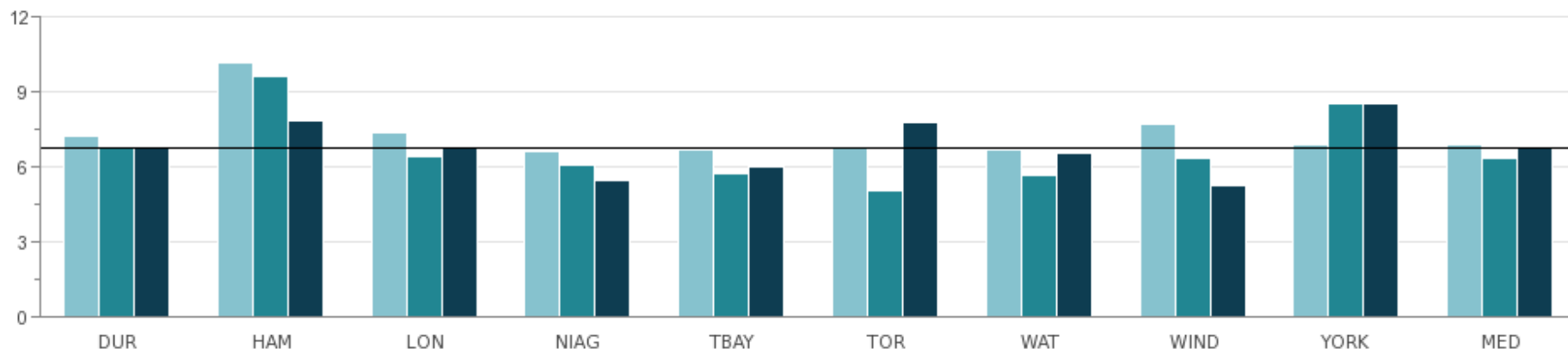
PCRT810B (Statistic)

PCRT810C (Statistic)

PCRT810D (Statistic)

**Fig. 25.2 Number of Charges Filed per Court Administration Clerk**

(In Thousands)



2013	7,262	10,148	7,335	6,593	6,699	6,718	6,654	7,737	6,887	6,887
2014	6,852	9,628	6,413	6,072	5,737	5,043	5,683	6,364	8,547	6,364
2015	6,764	7,823	6,745	5,452	6,014	7,763	6,550	5,256	8,517	6,745

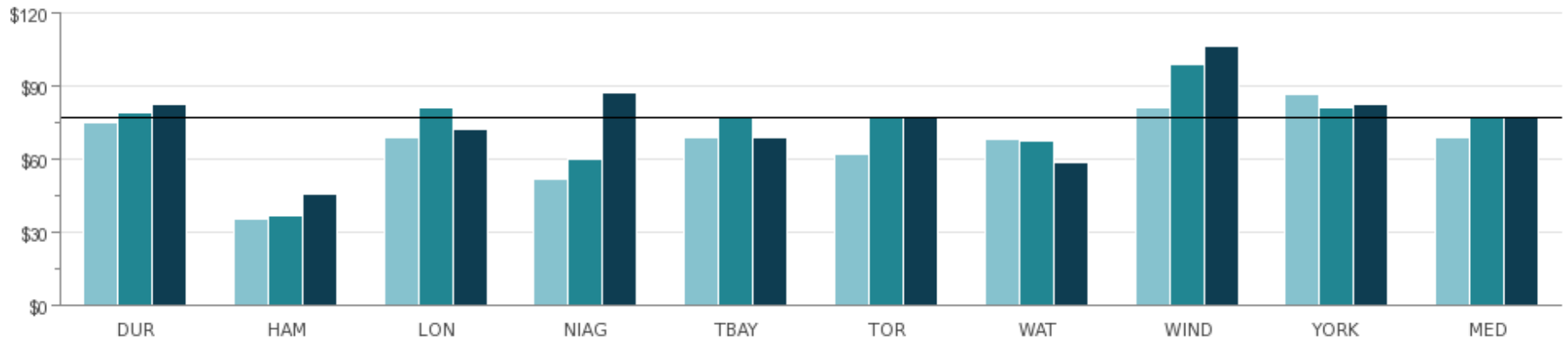
Source: PCRT222 (Service Level)

**Comments:**

In Hamilton, the decrease in charges filed in 2015 is because of reduced enforcement due to policing of the PanAm games by both OPP and Hamilton Police Services.

York Region installed red light cameras in 2013, with 2014 being the first full year of operation. Increased ticketing due to red light cameras was noted between 2013 and 2014 and is a continuing trend in 2015.

**Fig. 25.3 Total Cost of POA Services per Charge Filed**

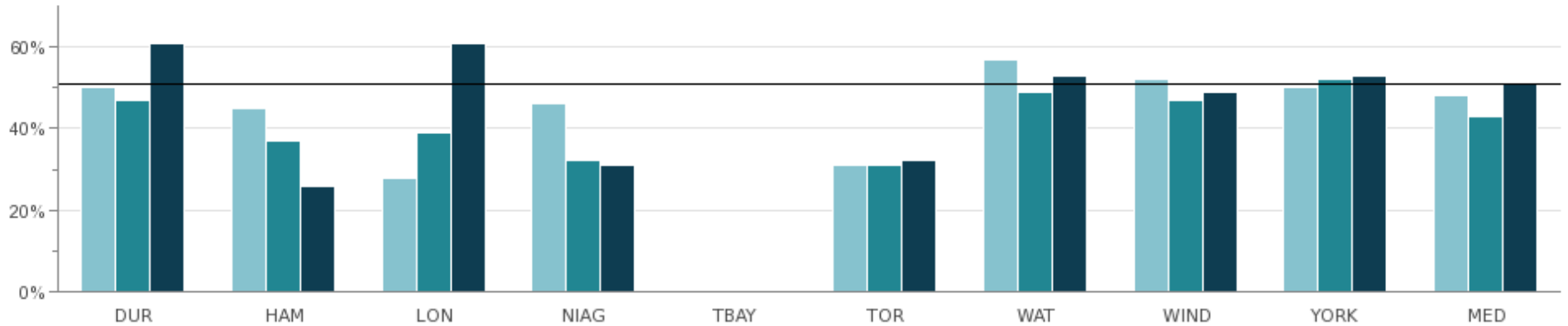


2013	\$74.88	\$35.33	\$68.56	\$51.97	\$68.89	\$62.34	\$68.31	\$81.05	\$86.78	\$68.56
2014	\$79.42	\$36.49	\$81.22	\$59.97	\$77.76	\$76.77	\$67.75	\$99.18	\$81.25	\$77.76
2015	\$82.86	\$45.73	\$72.24	\$87.04	\$69.06	\$77.37	\$58.68	\$106.50	\$82.52	\$77.37

Source: PCRT305T (Efficiency)

Comment: Niagara Region’s increased costs can be contributed to capital-related costs of a new court facility.

**Fig. 25.4 Defaulted Collection Rate**



<b>2013</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>51%</b>

Source: PCRT310 (Efficiency)

**Comments:**

The City of London’s increase can be attributed to the number of defaulted cases in 2015, most notably in the 0-\$500 range, representing their highest success rate of collection.

The City of Thunder Bay does not report due to technology restrictions.

