

POA - PROVINCIAL OFFENCES ACT (Court Services)

SNAPSHOT MEDIANS FOR 2016



POA services cost
\$81.56 per charge

PCRT305T (EFFICIENCY)

COURT
Administration
Clerks process

5,883
CHARGES

PCRT222 (SERVICE LEVEL)



47%
defaulted
collection rate

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

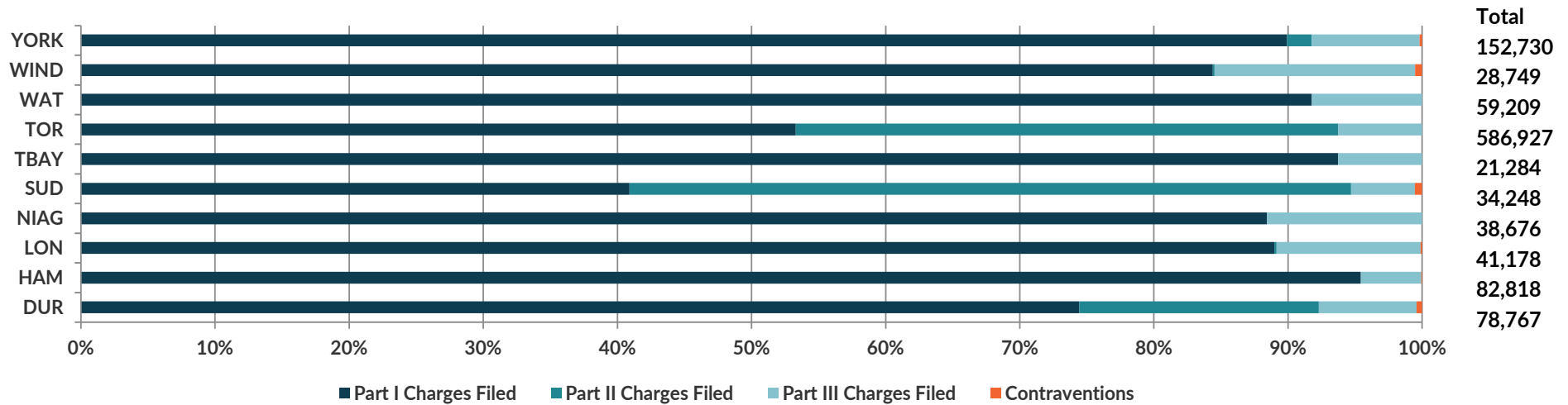


Judiciary Controls

Allocation of court time to municipal courts is unpredictable

For a full description of influencing factors, please go to: www.mbncanada.ca

Fig. 25.1 Total Number of Charges Filed by Type - Percent Distribution



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		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
DUR	61,685	58,438	58,629	9,496	13,109	14,061	7,177	5,850	5,747	437	385	330
HAM	91,664	82,249	79,981				4,619	3,774	3,783	47	25	54
LON	41,126	42,988	36,642	12	27	62	3,763	4,178	4,423	19	24	51
NIAG	48,077	42,689	34,202				5,355	5,292	4,474			
SUD			14,007			18,426			1,630			185
TBAY	21,382	22,788	19,948				1,412	1,267	1,336	155		
TOR	289,993	311,105	312,785	287,156	231,254	237,444	28,038	32,069	36,698			
WAT	45,179	54,371	54,332				5,971	4,579	4,877			
WIND	26,334	25,265	24,260	68	49	40	3,989	3,991	4,295	155	130	154
YORK	149,139	146,717	137,355	2,621	2,904	2,766	10,382	11,876	12,303	253	317	306
MEDIAN	48,077	54,371	45,487	2,621	2,904	8,414	5,355	4,579	4,449	155	130	170

Source: PCRT810A (Statistic)

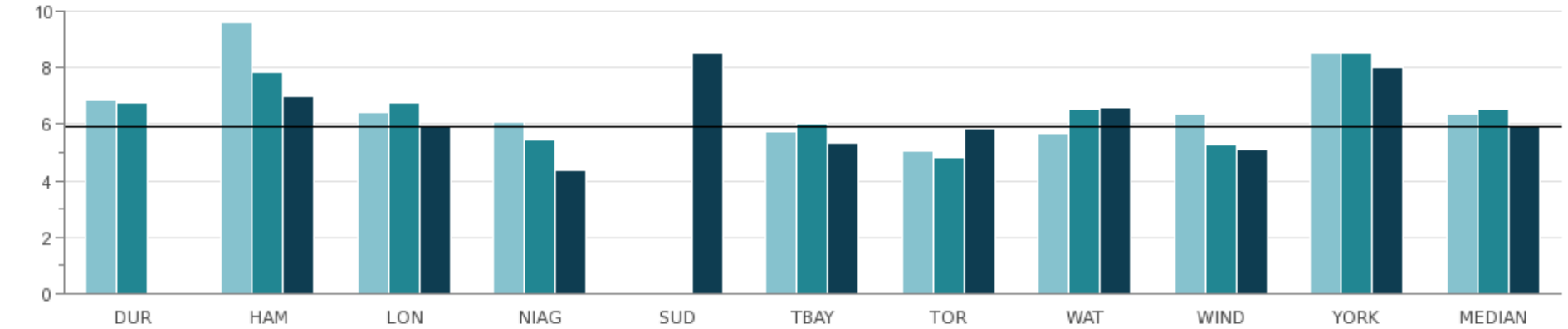
Source: PCRT810B (Statistic)

Source: PCRT810C (Statistic)

Source: PCRT810D (Statistic)

Fig. 25.2 Number of Charges Filed per Court Administration Clerk

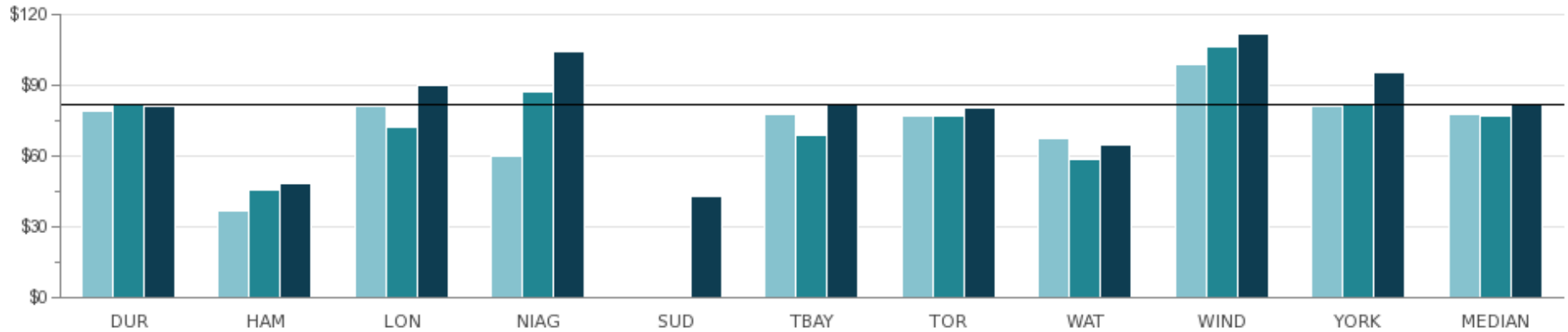
(In Thousands)



2014	6,852	9,628	6,413	6,072	N/A	5,737	5,043	5,683	6,364	8,547	6,364
2015	6,764	7,823	6,745	5,452	N/A	6,014	4,827	6,550	5,256	8,517	6,550
2016	N/A	6,985	5,883	4,395	8,562	5,321	5,869	6,579	5,134	8,038	5,883

Source: PCRT222 (Service Level)

Fig. 25.3 Total Cost of POA Services per Charge Filed



2014	\$79.42	\$36.49	\$81.22	\$59.97	N/A	\$77.76	\$76.77	\$67.75	\$99.18	\$81.25	\$77.76
2015	\$82.86	\$45.73	\$72.24	\$87.04	N/A	\$69.06	\$77.37	\$58.68	\$106.50	\$82.52	\$77.37
2016	\$80.87	\$48.18	\$90.34	\$104.70	\$43.12	\$82.24	\$80.59	\$65.03	\$111.72	\$95.89	\$81.56

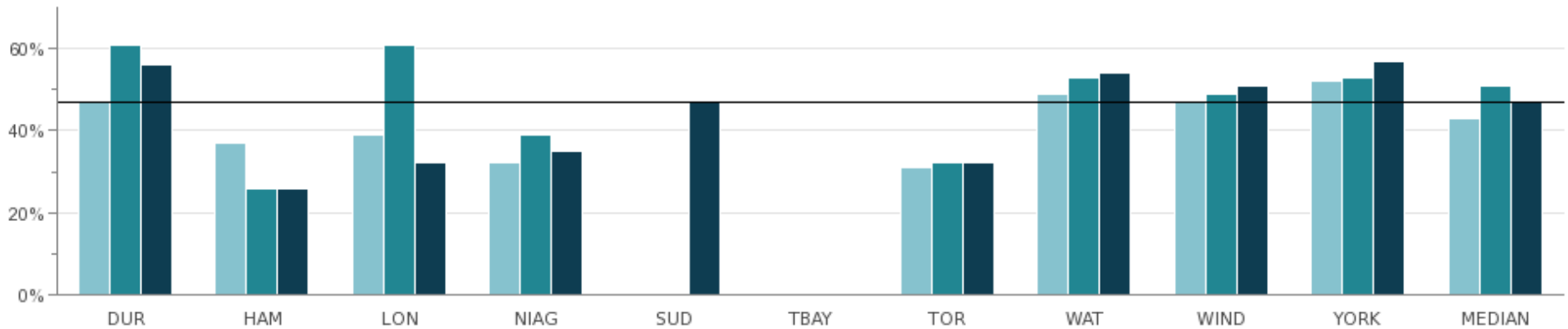
Source: PCRT305T (Efficiency)

Comment:

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

Fig. 25.4 Defaulted Collection Rate

The Provincial Offences Act (POA) gives defendants charged with offences three options: (1) to pay fine, (2) dispute the charge through early resolution, or (3) request a trial. If a defendant fails to choose one of these 3 options or fails to pay the fine imposed by the court following early resolution or trial, the fine goes into default. POA fines are debts to the Crown and therefore remain in default until paid. This measure tracks how successful Ontario municipalities, with POA responsibilities, are in collecting defaulted fines using a variety of collection methods, including but not limited to collection agencies, tax rolls, license suspension and plate denial.



	DUR	HAM	LON	NIAG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WAT	WIND	YORK	MEDIAN
2014	47%	37%	39%	32%	N/A	N/A	31%	49%	47%	52%	43%
2015	61%	26%	61%	39%	N/A	N/A	32%	53%	49%	53%	51%
2016	56%	26%	32%	35%	47%	N/A	32%	54%	51%	57%	47%

Source: PCRT310 (Efficiency)

Comments:

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

The City of Thunder Bay is unable to report due to technology restrictions.

