



2014/2015 Report of the Legal Aid Commission

Photo taken by: Charles Davison, Defense Lawyer

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ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The following organizational chart reflects the structure of the Legal Aid Commission as at March 31, 2015.



THE LEGAL AID COMMISSION

Commission Members

The Minister of Justice appoints members of the Legal Aid Commission under subsection 4(3) of the *Legal Aid Act*. By convention the various regions are represented on the Commission. In accordance with that subsection, the 2014/15 Commission was composed of the following:

Louis Sebert	Chair, representing the Law Society
Giselle Marion	Representing the Tłıchǫ and North Slave communities
Mark Aitken	Representing the Public Service
Alana Mero	Representing the Beaufort Delta
Roberta Hamilton	Representing the South Slave

Mandate of the Legal Aid Commission

The Commission sets policy, makes recommendations to the Minister with respect to the hiring of the Executive Director, administers legal aid clinics, maintains a panel of private lawyers for eligible clients for criminal, family and civil matters, and hears appeals in cases where legal aid has been denied or lawyers feel their accounts have been reduced without justification. Additional powers are prescribed under subsection 4(9) of the *Legal Aid Act*.

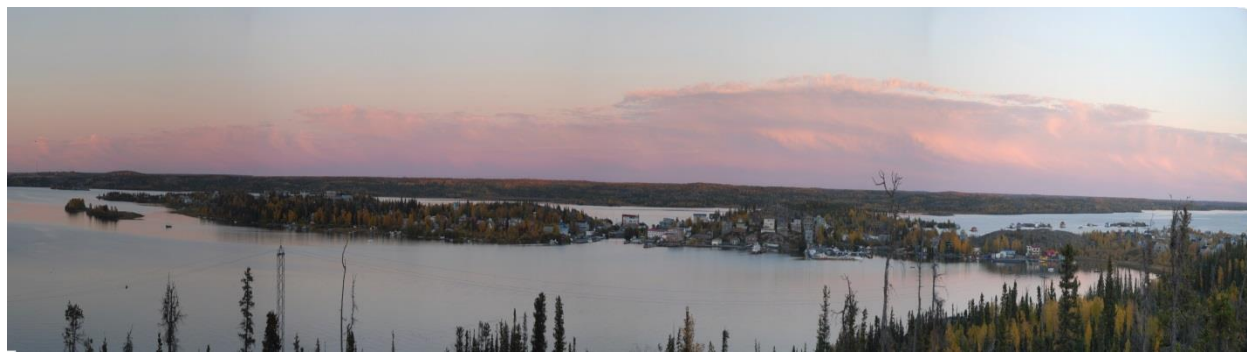


Photo taken by: Peter Harte Defence Counsel

A Message from the Current Chair

Roberta Hamilton:

The year ending March 31, 2015 was a year of change at the Legal Aid Commission. The long awaited *Legal Aid Act* and its *Regulations* were proclaimed in force on December 28, 2014, providing a modernized governance and operational structure. The *Legal Aid Act* continues the Legal Services Board as the Legal Aid Commission and clarifies operational decision making. The Regulations update the tariff of fees for private practitioners.

In April 2015, the Commission bid farewell to its long serving chairperson, Lou Sebert, and I stepped into the role. I wish to extend my thanks to the other Commissioners for their support, particularly Giselle Marion. We are all grateful for Lou's years of service and leadership.

We welcomed a new Executive Director, Karen Wilford, in September 2014 who has ably supported the work of the Commission in addressing eligibility appeals as well as the regular work of the Commission.



Photo taken by: Donald Large Family counsel

While change can be challenging, it can also be invigorating. On behalf of the other Commissioners, I extend my appreciation for the opportunity to serve the people of the Northwest Territories by ensuring that our system for legal representation for eligible person is fair, efficient and effective.

LEGAL SERVICES BOARD and LEGAL AID COMMISSION

The Government of the Northwest Territories has been responsible for providing legal aid since 1971. The Legal Services Board was established and given responsibility for providing legal aid, court worker services and public legal education and information services throughout the Northwest Territories.

On December 28, 2014, the new *Legal Aid Act* and *Regulations* were proclaimed in force and the Legal Services Board was continued as the Legal Aid Commission.

Today, the Commission operates four legal aid clinics; three clinics in Yellowknife and one in Inuvik. The clinics serve clients in all NWT communities.

The Legal Aid Commission is established as a corporation by the *Legal Aid Act*. The Commission reports to the Minister of Justice, and is a public agency listed in Schedule A to the *Financial Administration Act*. All employees of the Commission are members of the GNWT Public Service.

Legislative Objectives

The purpose of the *Legal Aid Act*, as set out in section 2, is to promote access to justice throughout the Northwest Territories by:

1. providing legal aid services to eligible persons;
2. promoting public knowledge of the law;
3. encouraging flexibility and innovation in the provision of services;
4. recognizing the diversity of legal needs; and
5. operating within an independent but accountable framework.

Commission Meetings

In 2014 and 2015 the Board and Commission met in person in Yellowknife on May 30, 2014 and on October 20, 2014. The Board also met by teleconference on December 4, 2014 and February 12, 2015 and conducted business electronically on November 17, 2014 and December 8, 2014.

Legal Aid Act

The *Legal Aid Act* was enacted on November 6, 2012 and came into force on December 28, 2014. It replaced the outdated *Legal Services Act*, which had originally been enacted as the *Legal Services Ordinance* in 1979. Over the past 35 years, the legal aid system overseen by the Board changed, but the governing legislation had not been substantially adjusted to reflect these modernizations. The new *Legal Aid Act* has brought the legislation in line with the way legal aid is now delivered in the Northwest Territories.

A Message from the Executive Director

Karen Wilford:

An effective legal aid system is essential to a society that is committed to protecting the rights of its citizens. It is, I would suggest, the most important pillar supporting meaningful access to justice. When people cannot use the legal system to protect their rights or defend their interests because they cannot afford a lawyer, there are both personal and societal costs. Those costs to society include slower court processes, increased demand upon social assistance and the child welfare system, homelessness, incarceration and marginalization of the already vulnerable.

In the Northwest Territories, the vision of the Department of Justice is a safe society where the rights and freedoms of the residents are protected and the residents have confidence in the justice system. Improving access to justice is a stated strategic direction of the Department and the Legal Aid Commission does just that.

From the perspective of client service, the Legal Aid Commission is composed of the following core program areas:

- criminal law
- family\civil law
- court workers
- outreach services
- public legal education and information

Please read on for messages about each of these core services.



Photo taken by: Peter Harte Defence Counsel



Photo taken by: Charles Davison, Defense Counsel

THE PRACTICE OF CRIMINAL LAW

Charles Davison, Staff Lawyer:

As a criminal defence lawyer, one of the main purposes (if not the single most important part) of our work is to ensure the fairness of the legal proceedings against the accused person. Leaving aside all of the many legal and “technical” aspects of what that involves, for many of our clients it comes down to ensuring that they are heard on a personal level: that *what* they say about “what happened” is considered fairly by judges or juries before decisions about guilt are made, and that their backgrounds, personal histories and circumstances are given proper and fair consideration before penalties are imposed if the matter proceeds to sentencing.

Historically, it seems the criminal justice system in the North too often involved only the “processing” of cases and clients, whereby the lawyers and judges did all the talking, and from start to finish the accused person said not a single word. Today, by way of legislative reforms and changing courtroom practices there is far more emphasis placed on ensuring that all sides are heard and considered in a much more complete and fair way than has traditionally been the case. A colleague’s little boy once described it well; when he said that as lawyers our jobs are to make sure our clients have a chance to “tell their story”.

Against the backdrop and in the context of all of the legal principles and concepts of rights which are at play in criminal court proceedings, I think our role comes down to that more than anything else: making sure our clients are fairly heard and their situations considered, not merely as “accused” persons but as individuals with their own histories, experiences and backgrounds that must not be overlooked or forgotten in the course of society’s response to allegations that they have committed a crime.

THE PRACTICE OF FAMILY LAW

Donald Large, Q.C., Staff Lawyer:

I came to the NWT to practice law almost 10 years ago. About two years later I surrendered my other law society memberships, as I knew this was the jurisdiction where I'd finish out my legal career. We have a shortage of lawyers in the NWT, especially family lawyers. There are lots of opportunities here, and most lawyers experience rapid advancement in their careers. Although Legal Aid has experienced some staff rotation for as long as I've been here we're currently fully staffed.

Family law in the NWT looks a lot like family law anywhere in Canada. However, our

clients are unique to the North and often experience family law issues differently because of culture, language, geography and life experience. With one of the youngest populations in Canada and one of the highest birth rates, file volume in a family law practice doesn't let up. Regular Supreme Court chambers day is weekly, on Thursdays. Territorial Court meets Mondays to deal with child protection matters and regular child custody/support cases not commenced in NWTSC.



Photo taken by Val Watsyk, Court Worker

Many cases are resolved through mediation, and a free mediation service is available to litigants to assist them with settling their affairs. Most communities are served by court workers who can assist with the court process, direct clients to legal aid, enter appearance, notarize documents etc. Maintenance Enforcement proceedings are handled by Territorial Court.

The vast majority of family law clients are represented by legal aid.

I spent over 25 years of my law career in private practice, in PEI and Saskatchewan. I always enjoyed family law-it was my favorite subject at law school, and I enjoy the satisfaction one gets in assisting clients in putting their lives back together.

While legal aid offers a competitive salary and benefits, it's really the northern lifestyle that keeps most newcomers around. That and the satisfaction of meaningful work where you can truly make a difference.

COURT WORKER PROGRAM

Val Watsyk, Court Worker Supervisor:

In the Northwest Territories, court workers help people who come into contact with the justice system. Their primary duty is to help clients apply for legal aid and ensure that applications and supporting documentation are provided to the Commission's head office. Court workers also provide general information and referrals to services inside and outside the justice system. They are an important liaison between clients and lawyers and the justice system - particularly in more remote communities which do not have the benefit of resident lawyers and where justice is primarily accessed through court circuits.

Some court workers may also represent individuals without a lawyer in Justice of the Peace Court. They generally provide assistance with guilty pleas, the resulting sentencing hearings and occasionally with simple trials. They also assist legal counsel in Territorial Court and Youth Justice Court by ensuring clients and witnesses attend court, helping with translation and communication, gathering information and interviewing clients.

Court workers also play a direct role in public legal education through their daily contact with clients, providing information and guidance with respect to the court system and through their referral to other services. Court workers provide legal education through their work with school classes and community justice committees, and promote the legal aid program by attending at community career fairs, placing public announcements on the radio and providing information at seminars and programs in their communities. Some court workers also sit on community inter-agency committees.

The Legal Aid Commission has seven court worker positions. Six of those are located outside Yellowknife, and services are provided in all regions of the NWT. The court workers are GNWT employees and members of the public service. The Aboriginal Court Worker Program has had Federal financial support since 1978.



Photo taken by: Charles Davison, Defense Counsel

Ongoing training is a priority for court workers. In October 2014, all court workers attended in Yellowknife for 2 days of training. The highlight of this event was a half-day session with Mr. Justice Cromwell of the Supreme Court of Canada who spoke with the court workers about access to justice in the Northwest Territories. In March of 2015, all court workers attended in Inuvik for training which included a presentation by Counsel for the Civilian Review and Complaints Commission which oversees complaints about the RCMP.

LEGAL AID OUTREACH PROGRAM

Jeannette Savoie, Staff Family and Outreach Lawyer:

Legal Aid Outreach Services continue to expand. In 2014-2015, Outreach clinics were held in Fort Simpson, Wrigley, Hay River, Fort Smith, Behchoko, the Sahtu, Colville Lake and Inuvik. Sahtu communities benefited from Outreach clinics on two occasions, one for elders and the other to assist people with child support issues.

The Yellowknife Tuesday afternoon walk-in clinic has expanded to the Tuesday morning phone-in clinic and the Wednesday follow-up clinic. A partnership with the YWCA, has also led to a monthly family law clinic at Lynn's Place.

Community Governments have offered to cost share with us to deliver Outreach clinics. A partnership with *Yellowknives' Dene Band* has led to monthly clinics in Dettah and



Photo taken by: Donald Large Family counsel

N'Dilo. A similar partnership was entered into with *Tlicho* Government to conduct public legal education on wills & estates and draft simple wills for elders over the age of 65 in the communities of Gameti, Whati, Wekweti and Behchoko. In preparation, I drafted a pamphlet on the importance of having a will: "*To Will or Not To Will? - That is The Question*". The Elders have expressed their appreciation for the personal in-home service entirely in

the *Tlicho* language. They say *Masi Cho* by treating us to bannock and dry meat.

Behchoko court worker, Rose Lamouelle told me that elders ask for me but do not know my name. They ask for the "*ts'èko gots'adii hazoò* " (*sic*), loosely translated to the "woman who helps everyone". Their words mean a lot to me.

PUBLIC LEGAL EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

The Legal Aid Commission is responsible for public legal education and information ("PLEI") in the Northwest Territories. Public legal information is disseminated by both formal and informal means. PLEI occurs primarily through the Outreach Program both in Yellowknife and the communities.

LEGAL AID COVERAGE

Brydges Service

The Brydges service is a telephone service offered free on a 24-hour basis to individuals in the Northwest Territories who are in custody, are under arrest or are the subject of an active investigation by law enforcement authorities before arrest, and need immediate advice on their charter rights and criminal law. Translation services are available in 140 languages through the line.

Youth Applications – Youth Criminal Justice Act (Canada), Youth Justice Act (NWT)

Legal services are generally provided to financially eligible youth who are charged with offences under the *Criminal Code* and are required to make an appearance before a Youth Justice Court Judge, and when a matter is subsequently brought before the NWT Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal. The Commission does assess family income when looking at eligibility.

Adult Applications – Criminal Code

Although an applicant may be financially eligible for legal aid, the Commission or the Executive Director may refuse to provide legal aid coverage for certain offences in accordance with the discretion extended by the *Legal Aid Act* and the regulations under the Act, as well as policy established by the Commission.

Presumed Eligibility

Presumed eligibility arises only in the context of criminal law. Clients who first appear in Territorial court are presumed eligible for legal aid, and are provided assistance with preliminary or straightforward matters that duty counsel can deal with in a summary fashion, including guilty pleas and non-complex sentencing hearings. If the lawyer determines that the matter requires a preliminary inquiry, trial or a more complex sentencing, the client is required to apply for legal aid for a determination of their eligibility to have a lawyer appointed.

Family Law Applications

Legal aid is generally provided to financially eligible applicants in matters involving family breakdowns when there are issues relating to children, spousal support or family violence, and in matters relating to child protection.

After a client completes an application for legal aid assistance involving a family law matter, a request for a legal opinion is made to one of the staff lawyers or to a member

of the family law panel. The lawyer advises the Executive Director of the Legal Aid Commission on the merits of the matter. If the opinion is that there is no merit in proceeding, the applicant will receive a “Notice of Denial of Legal Aid” and an explanation of the reasons for the denial.

Approved matters are usually assigned according to the date of application. An exception is made, and matters are given priority in assignment, when the client is facing a court date, if the matter involves family violence, or if the client is facing child protection proceedings.

Civil Applications

The *Legal Aid Act* authorizes the provision of legal aid services on a discretionary basis



Photo taken of Ulukhaktuk, NT by Tony Amoud, Defence Counsel

for some civil matters. The Act and regulations specify that certain civil cases are not covered. Examples of civil matters that have received legal aid coverage: workers' compensation appeals, residential tenancy appeals, and proceedings under the *Mental Health Act*.

Residency and Reciprocity

A person who is not ordinarily resident in Canada is not eligible for legal aid coverage except in relation to charges under the *Criminal Code* or the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*.

The Legal Aid Commission of the NWT is a participant in the Inter-Provincial Reciprocity Agreement that allows legal aid coverage to be extended to applicants from any province or territory who require assistance with a civil or family matter arising in another Canadian jurisdiction. The costs of providing the service are borne by the legal aid plan in the jurisdiction where the matter is to be heard. The NWT program uses this service in the family law area.

FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY

Legal Aid Applications

People must complete an application to receive legal aid. The Commission uses standard forms, and court workers take the applications in person or by telephone. Applicants are usually required to provide detailed financial information with backup documents. This information includes a statement of income for the applicant and anyone living in the household. This information is used to determine an individual's eligibility for legal aid.

Commission employees review applications in detail to determine the applicant's financial eligibility. Eligible applicants are assigned duty counsel for criminal matters or go into a rotational assignment process for family and civil law matters. Applicants who are not financially eligible are sent a notice of denial. All applicants can appeal a denial to the Legal Aid Commission.

In some cases, using criteria set out in the Act and regulations, the staff may determine that an applicant is in a position to make a contribution to the cost of their legal aid services. A conditional authorization for legal aid is given to the applicant requiring a contribution in order to receive legal aid. Usually applicants have a set time period to make their contributions. Some applicants are assessed a contribution to be paid on the completion of their file, if it is expected there will be a financial gain for the client at that time. In cases involving property division, applicants may be subject to a full recovery of fees and disbursements incurred on their behalf.

Contributions and recoveries are deposited into the GNWT Consolidated Revenue Fund, and are not used to directly offset the cost of legal aid.

Financial Eligibility for Youth, Minors and Infant Children

In determining the legal aid eligibility of a youth, as defined by the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (Canada), (at least 12 years of age but less than 18 years of age), or a minor, within the meaning of the *Age of Majority Act*, the Legal Aid Commission must consider the financial eligibility criteria of the youth's parents or guardians. The Commission does exercise discretion when making a determination. For example, if a youth or minor's interests conflict with that of the parent(s), the Commission will provide legal aid services even if the youth may not be financially eligible.

LEGAL AID ASSIGNMENTS

Panels

The Legal Aid Commission has established both a criminal and a civil law panel of private lawyers who are prepared to accept legal aid assignments. The assignment of cases is now determined by section 15 of the *Legal Aid Act*, which provides that the Executive Director must consider the rights of the client, fiscal responsibility, conflicts of interest and in some limited circumstances, the choice of the client. In addition, the Executive Director may consider any other factors that are relevant.

Clients facing Life Imprisonment

Applicants do not have the right to choose a lawyer. However, clients who are charged with an offence for which life imprisonment is the maximum penalty (other than break &



enter or trafficking), are entitled to indicate their preferred choice of counsel from a list established by the Executive Director when they apply for legal aid coverage. This choice, however, is only one factor that the Executive Director considers in assigning counsel to the matter.

Photo taken of Paulatuk, NT by Tony Amoud, Defence Counsel

Circuit Counsel

The *Legal Aid Act* requires that the Executive Director arrange to have at least one lawyer (circuit counsel) accompany the Territorial Court on all circuits where a lawyer may be required for the delivery of legal aid. Applicants for such services are subject to the same criteria as all other applicants who need legal services. Presumed eligibility services comprise the majority of the legal aid services provided on all circuits.

LEGAL AID CLINICS

The Commission has 16 staff lawyer positions: eight criminal lawyers and eight family lawyers. On March 31, 2015, eight criminal and seven family positions were staffed.

Yellowknife Legal Aid Clinic

The Yellowknife Legal Aid Clinic was staffed at 2014/15 year end with four criminal lawyers, two family lawyers and one legal secretary. The staff lawyers provide services throughout the NWT.

Beaufort Delta Legal Aid Clinic

The Beaufort Delta Legal Aid Clinic operates in Inuvik and provides services to all communities in the region. In 2014/15 it was staffed with one family lawyer and one legal secretary. Criminal law services in the region are provided for all circuits by travelling defence counsel (both staff and private lawyers).

Community Legal Aid Clinic

This office was staffed at 2014/15 year end with one family lawyer, one legal aid outreach/family lawyer, two criminal lawyers and one legal secretary. The staff lawyers provide services to clients throughout the NWT.

Somba K'e Legal Aid Clinic

This office was staffed in 2014/15 with two criminal lawyers, two family lawyers and one legal secretary. The staff lawyers provide services to clients throughout the NWT.

APPEALS

Some decisions made by the Executive Director may be subject to an appeal to the Commission. If an applicant is assessed a contribution or denied legal aid, the applicant may appeal the decision by providing written notice of his/her intention to appeal, and the Executive Director shall then bring the matter before the Commission for an appeal hearing.

Lawyers also have the right to appeal the Executive Director's taxation of an account. Written notice is required, and the Executive Director will then bring the matter to the Commission for an appeal hearing. There is no further right of appeal from the Commission's decision.

There were five eligibility appeals and no taxation appeals in 2014/15. All five eligibility appeals were dismissed after hearing from the.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

Funding for the Legal Aid Commission

The Legislative Assembly allocates money to the Legal Aid Commission to administer the *Legal Aid Act* and provide legal services and other programs under the Act. The GNWT receives funding for the Legal Aid Program, Aboriginal court workers, and public legal education through the Access to Justice Agreement with the Government of Canada. Federal funding has been fixed at \$1,972,327 since 2006/07. Canada has provided additional funding for several time limited special projects since 2006/07, including the training provided in 2014/2015 for the court workers.



Photo taken by Peter Harte, Defence Counsel

Personnel

The staff of the Legal Aid Commission are appointed and employed under the *Public Service Act*, and are employees of the GNWT Department of Justice. The Department of Human Resources provides human resources support to the Commission.

Financial Services

Financial services are generally provided by the Department of Justice, though some services are provided by the Department of Finance. Since the Commission does not hold separate funds, it is audited in conjunction with the Department of Justice. A separate annual independent audit is completed for compliance with the Access to Justice Agreement with Canada.

LEGAL AID TARIFF

<u>Experience</u>	<u>Hourly Rates (\$)</u>	<u>Daily Rates (\$)</u>
Student at law	59	342
Less than 4 years	90	518
4-6 years	106	670
7-10 years	131	780
11 & more years	146	873

The rates are the same regardless of the level of court for which legal aid services are provided.

STAFF LAWYER SALARIES

Staff lawyers, as GNWT employees, are paid according to the pay scales established for GNWT legal counsel. These rates are based on legal experience and were fixed as follows for 2014-2015:

Legal Counsel I	\$95,589 – \$114,134
Legal Counsel II	\$104,618 – \$124,898
Legal Counsel III	\$114,524 – \$136,715
Legal Counsel IV	\$125,229 – \$149,526
Legal Counsel V	\$131,355 – \$156,410

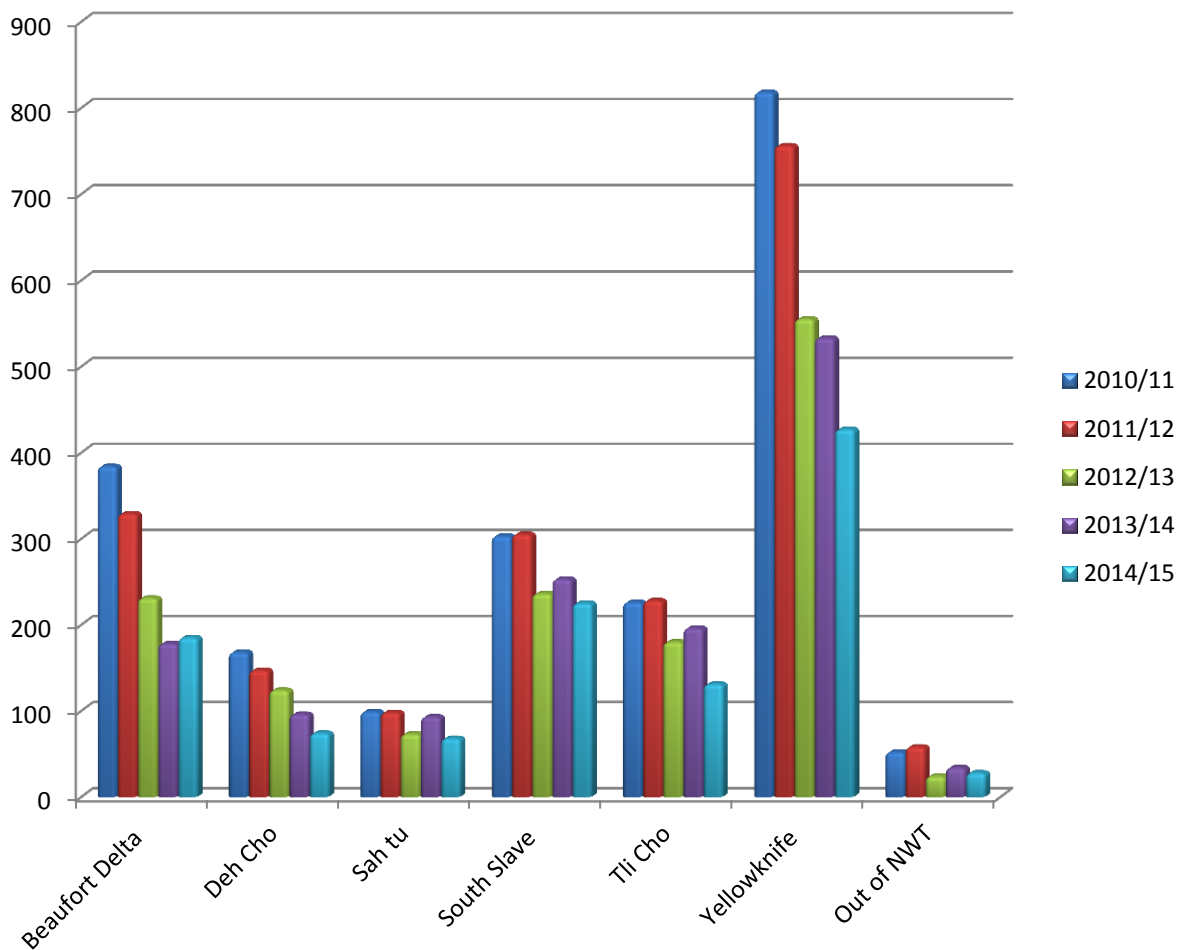
Financial Report 2014/15

	Actual Expense	2014/15 Main Estimate	Year Variance
Legal Services Board Administration			
Staff Wages and Benefits	616,887	591,000	(25,887)
Operations & Maintenance Expenses	67,373	38,000	(29,373)
Public Education	3,114		(3,114)
Total Administration	687,374	629,000	(58,374)
Court Workers			
Staff Wages and Benefits	799,991	1,085,000	285,009
Operations & Maintenance Expenses	24,570	20,000	(4,570)
Travel	10,510	64,000	53,490
Total Court Workers	835,071	1,169,000	333,929
Legal Aid Staff Lawyers			
Staff Wages & Benefits	2,541,399	2,430,000	(111,399)
Operations, Maintenance	132,830	154,000	21,170
Total Legal Aid Staff Lawyers	2,674,229	2,584,000	(90,229)
Legal Services Board			
Board Expenses	3,213		(3,213)
Total Board Expenses	3,213		(3,213)
Legal Aid Fees & Disbursements			
Legal Aid Fees/Disbursements	813,504	1,457,000	643,497
Travel and Transportation (includes staff lawyers)	352,349	336,000	(16,349)
Total Legal Aid Fees & Disbursements	1,165,852	1,793,000	627,148
TOTAL	5,365,739	6,175,000	809,261

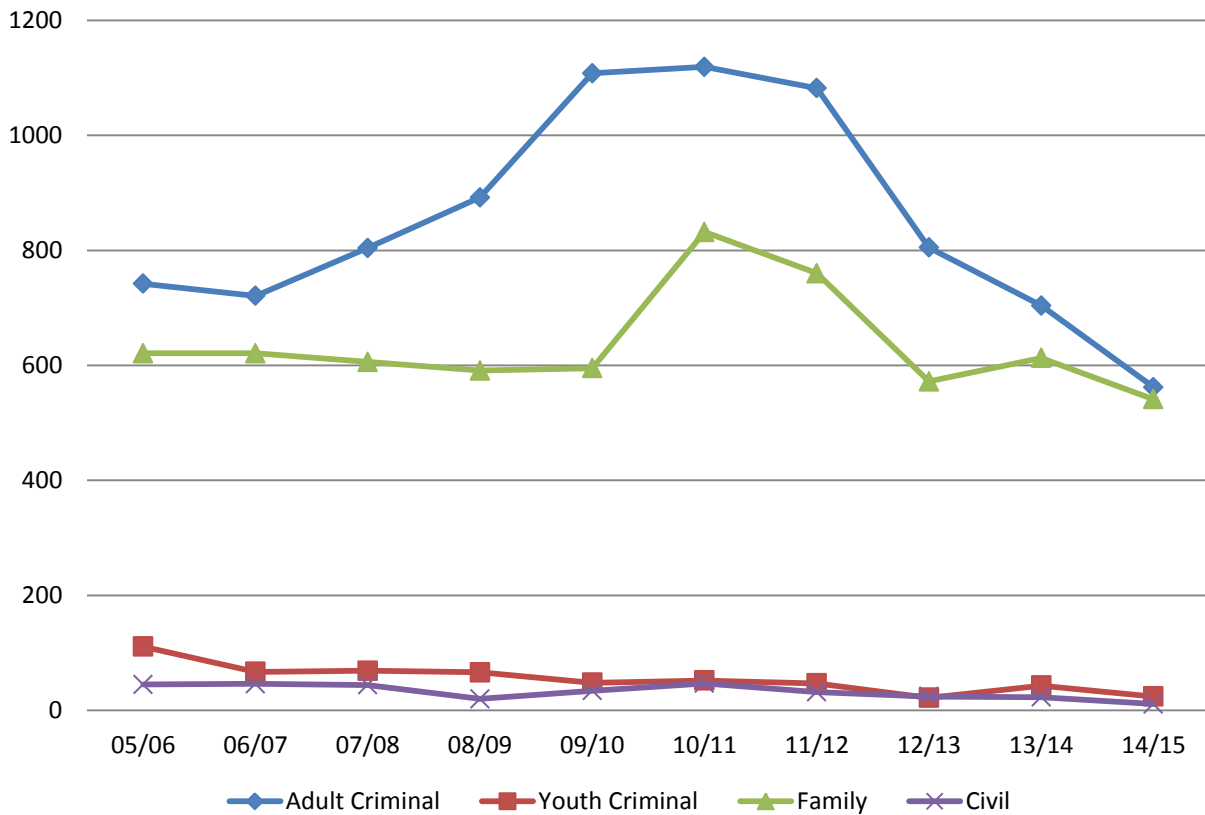
STATISTICAL REPORTS FOR 2014/15

Number of Applications Received

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Beaufort Delta	384	329	231	178	185
Deh Cho	168	147	124	96	74
Sahtu	99	98	73	93	68
South Slave	303	305	236	253	225
Tlicho	226	228	180	196	131
Yellowknife	818	756	555	533	427
Out of NWT	52	58	24	34	28
Total	2050	1921	1423	1383	1138

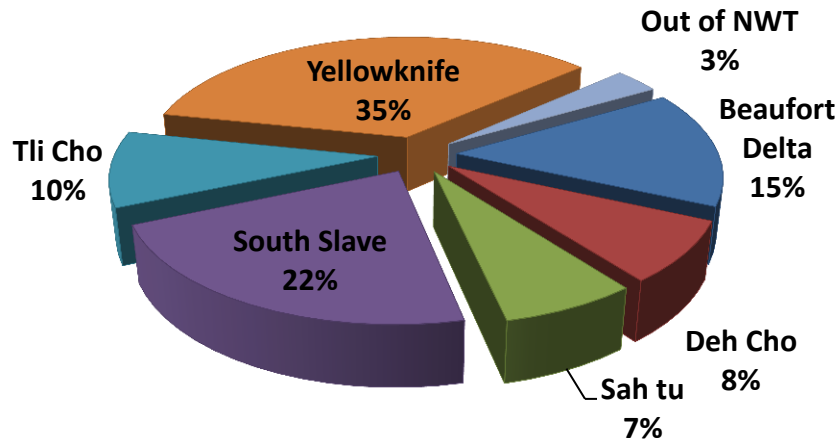


Number of Applications Received by Case Type Fiscal years 2005/06 to 2014/15

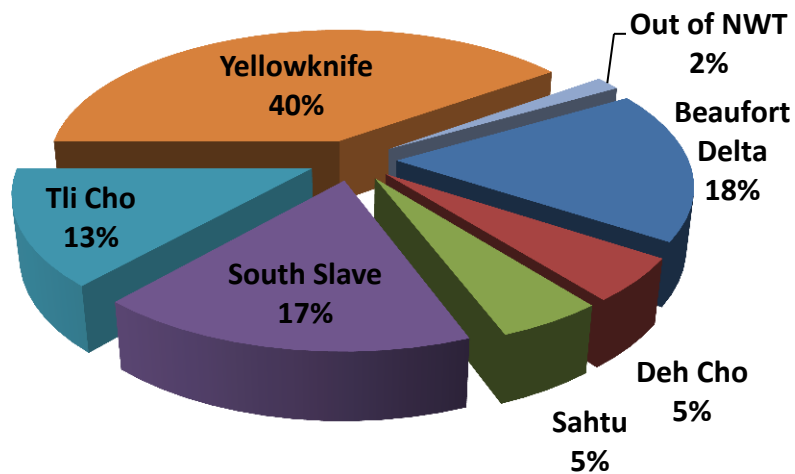


	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
Adult Criminal	742	721	804	892	1108	1119	1082	805	704	562
Youth Criminal	111	67	69	66	48	52	47	22	43	24
Family	621	621	606	591	595	832	760	572	613	541
Civil	45	46	44	20	34	47	32	24	23	11
Total	1519	1455	1523	1569	1785	2050	1921	1423	1383	1138

Criminal Applications 2014/15

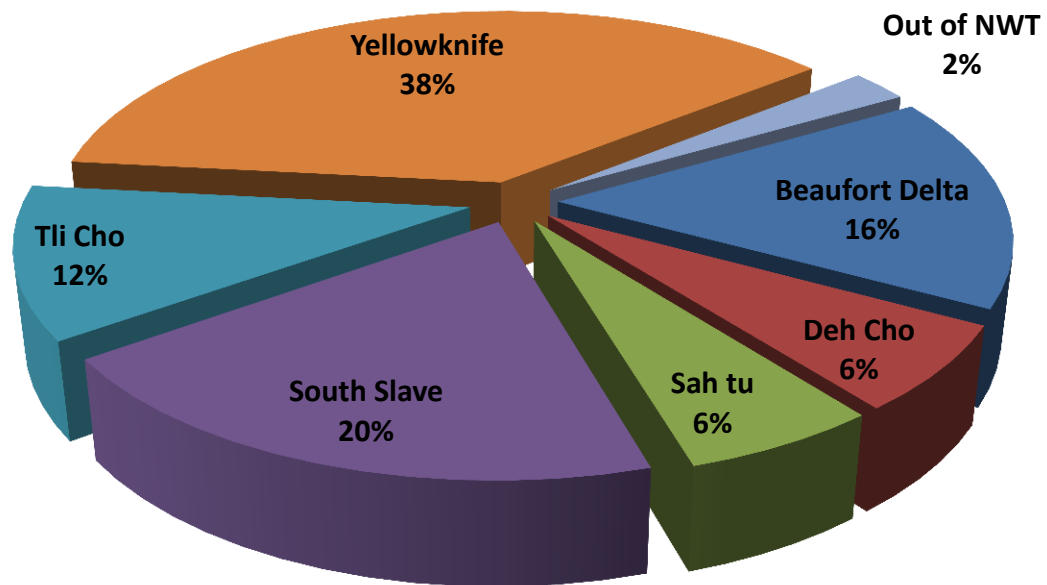


Family/Civil Applications 2014/15



By Regions	Criminal Applications	Family/Civil Applications
Beaufort Delta	88	97
Deh Cho	46	28
Sahtu	41	27
South Slave	129	96
Tlichu	57	74
Yellowknife	206	221
Out of NWT	19	9
Total	586	552

Origin Of Applications 2014/15

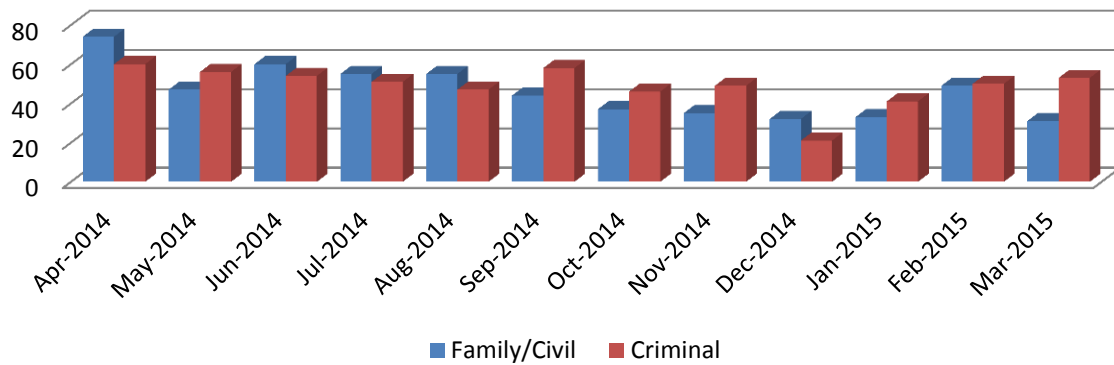


Origin of Applications for 2014/15

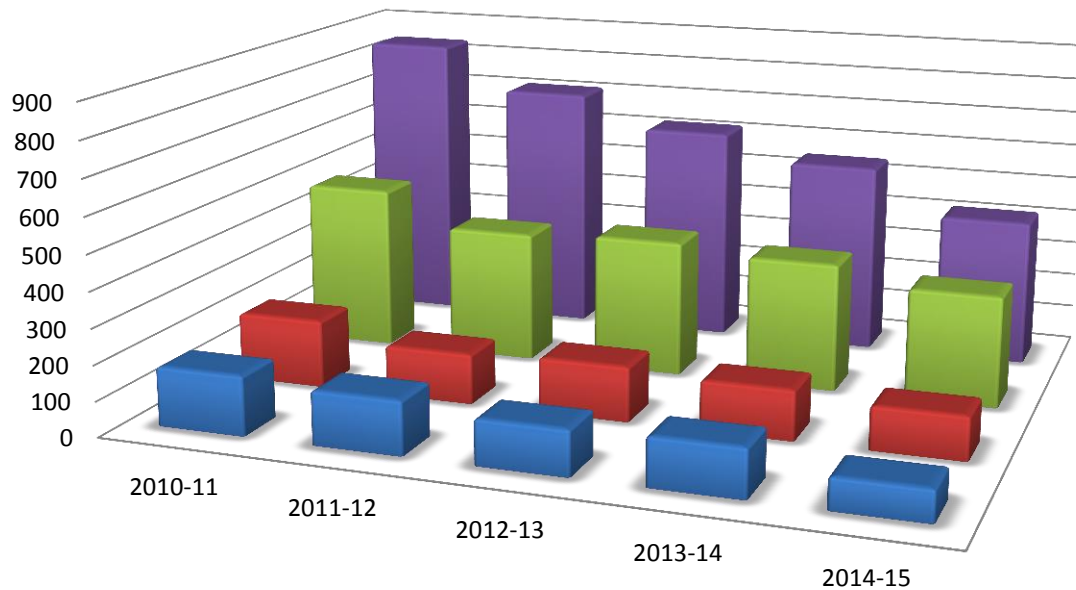
Beaufort Delta	185
Deh Cho	74
Sahtu	68
South Slave	225
Tlichu	131
Yellowknife	427
Out of NWT	28
Total	1138

** "Out of the NWT" includes: 4 Criminal Appeals, 15 other Criminal Matters, and 9 Family/Civil Matters.

Applications Received Monthly Fiscal Year 2014/15



Legal Aid Approvals by Case Type and Gender

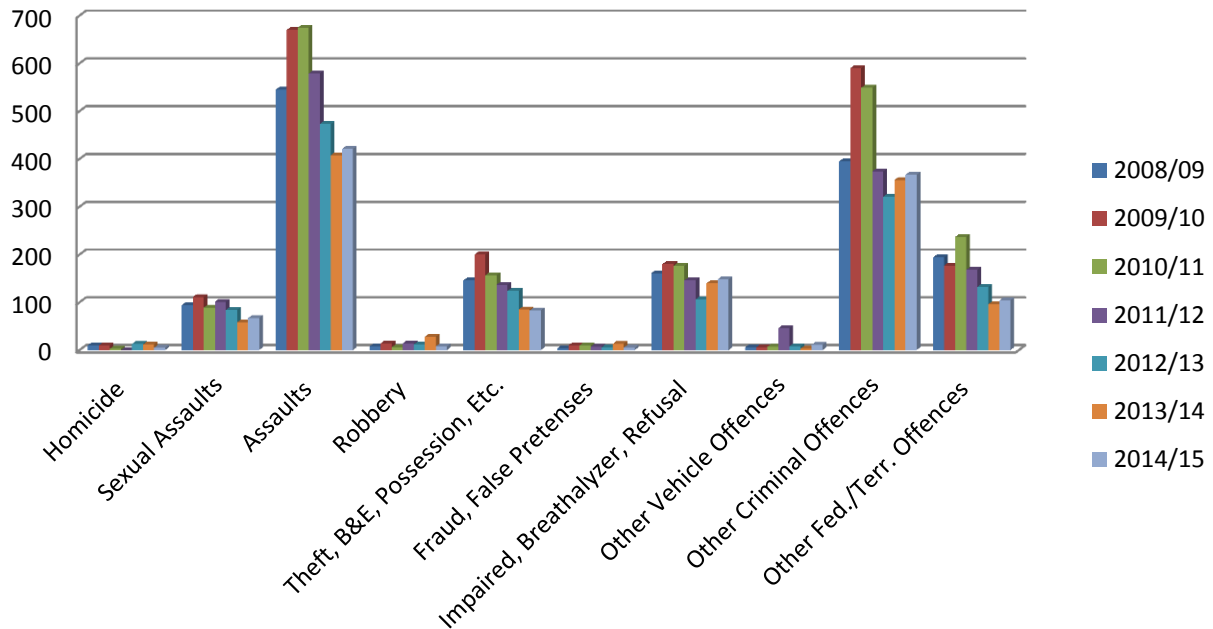


■ Female - Criminal
 ■ Male - Family/Civil
 ■ Female - Family/Civil
 ■ Male - Criminal

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Female - Criminal	168	152	128	136	88
Male - Family/Civil	193	143	156	142	123
Female - Family/Civil	472	376	390	367	318
Male - Criminal	840	714	622	549	420
Total	1673	1385	1296	1194	949

**Numbers have been adjusted from previous report; numbers don't include any duplication or reassignment of approvals.

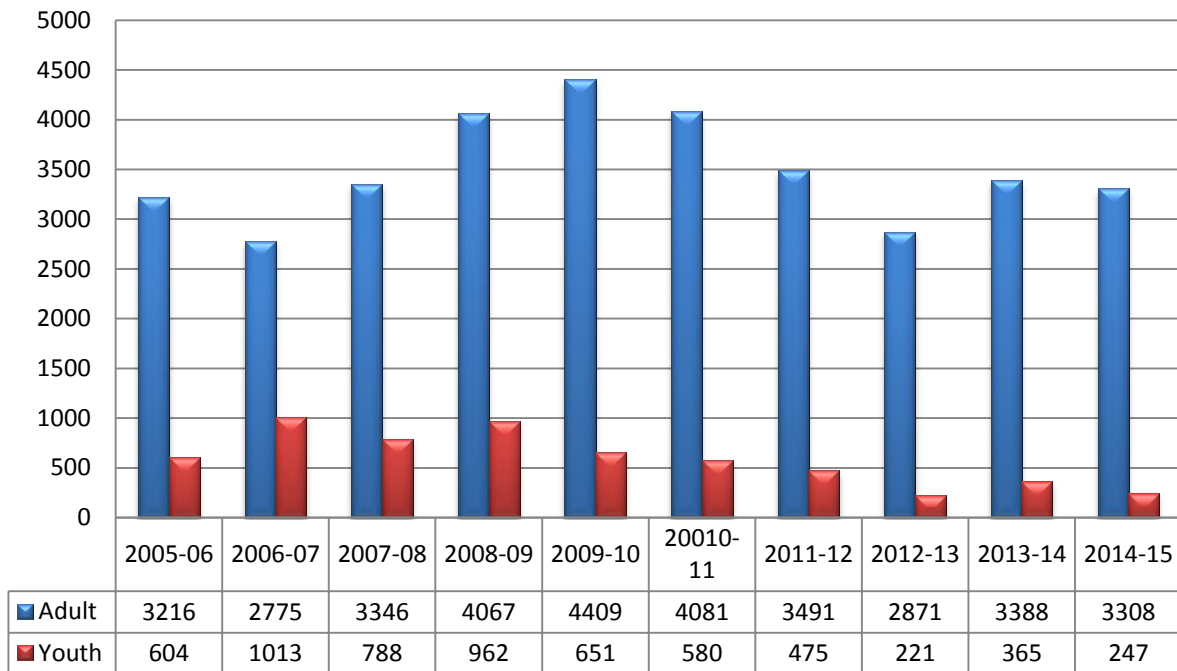
BRYDGES SERVICES NUMBER OF CALLS BY TYPE OR MATTER



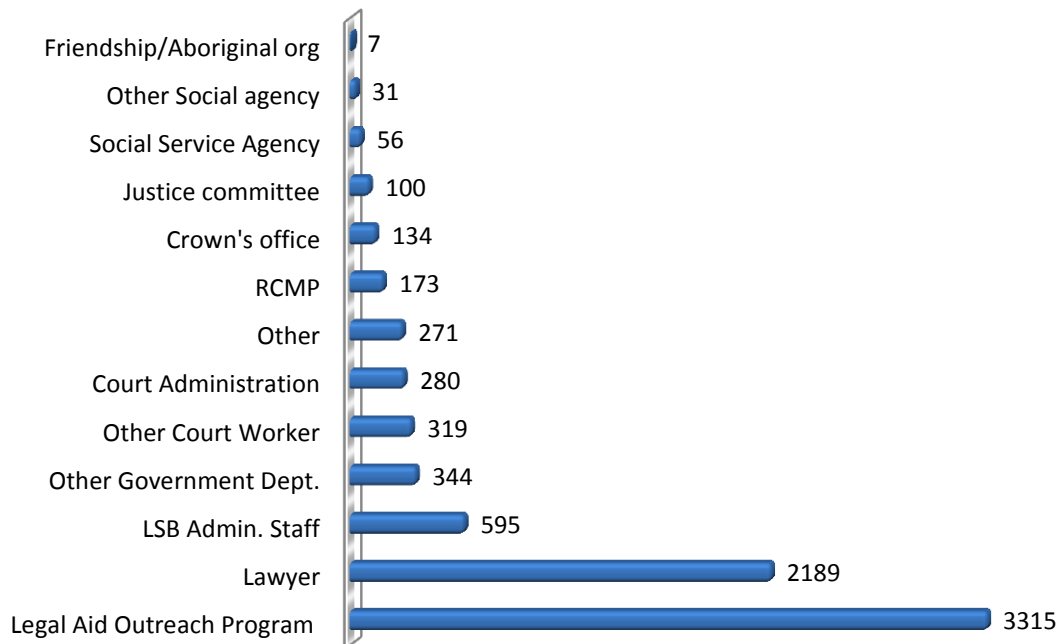
Phone calls made by detained persons who wish to exercise their right to legal advice upon arrest.

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Homicide	10	10	3	0	13	12	5
Sexual Assault	94	111	89	101	84	58	67
Assault	545	670	675	579	473	408	421
Robbery	8	14	6	14	12	28	8
Theft, B&E, Possession, Etc.	146	200	157	137	124	85	83
Fraud, False Pretenses	4	10	10	7	6	13	5
Impaired, Breathalyzer, Refusal	161	180	176	146	106	140	148
Other Vehicle Offences	6	6	7	46	8	3	11
Other Criminal Offences	395	590	549	374	321	356	367
Other Fed./Terr. Offences	194	177	237	168	132	96	104
Total	1563	1968	1909	1572	1279	1199	1219

Presumed Eligibility Statistics 2014/15



Court Worker Community Referrals for 2014/15





OFFICE LOCATIONS AND CONTACT NUMBERS

Legal Aid Commission

4915 48th Street 3rd Floor, YK Centre East
P.O Box 1320
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9
Tel: (867) 873-7450
Fax: (867) 873-5320

LEGAL AID CLINICS

Beaufort Delta Legal Aid Clinic

2nd 151 Mackenzie Road
P.O. Box 1100
Inuvik NT X0E 0T0
Tel: (867) 777-7340
Fax: (867) 777-3211

Community Legal Aid Clinic

8, 4915 – 48th Street
3rd Floor, YK Centre East
Yellowknife, NT X1A 3R7
Tel: (867) 920-3365
Fax: (867) 873-0652

Somba K'e Legal Aid Clinic

5, 4915 – 48th Street
2nd Floor, YK Centre East
Yellowknife, NT X1A 3R7
Tel: (867) 873-7964
Fax: (867) 920-6270

Yellowknife Legal Aid Clinic

4, 4915 – 48th Street
3rd Floor, YK Centre East
P.O Box 11028
Yellowknife NT X1A 3X7
Tel: (867) 920-6108
Fax: (867) 873-0526

COURTWORKERS

Beaufort Delta Region

P.O. Box 1100
Inuvik NT X0E 0T0
Tel: (867) 777-7338
Fax: (867) 777-3211

Deh Cho Region

P.O. Box 178
Fort Simpson NT X0E 0R0
Tel: (867) 695-2106
Fax: (867) 695-2136

Fort Smith

P.O. Box 170
Fort Smith NT X0E 0P0
Tel: (867) 872-6568
Fax: (867) 872-3602

Sahtu Region

P.O. Box 239
Fort Good Hope NT X0E 0H0
Tel: (867) 598-2762
Fax: (867) 598-2525

South Slave Region

105 – 31 Capital Drive
Hay River NT X0E 1G2
Tel: (867) 874-2475
Fax: (867) 874-3435

Tlcho Communities

General Delivery
Behchokò NT X0E 0Y0
Tel: (867) 392-6386
Fax: (867) 392-6387

Yellowknife Area

P.O. Box 1320
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9
Tel: (867) 920-8009
Fax: (867) 873-5230