

Annual Report of the Northwest Territories Legal Aid Commission 2015-2016



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Executive Summary

The Legal Aid Commission administers the *Legal Aid Act* and *Regulations* and promotes 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.

Over the course of the 2015-2016 fiscal year, the Commission oversaw the provision of 5,578 Presumed Eligibility Duty Counsel services, 754 full service criminal matters, 546 full service family matters and 5,203 court worker services.

This volume of service represents an increase over the prior fiscal year. The Legal Aid Commission, through ongoing innovation and commitment, was able to meet the increased demand within budget.

Résumé

La Commission d'aide juridique est chargée de l'application de la *Loi sur l'aide juridique* et ses règlements, et fait la promotion de l'accès à la justice à l'échelle des Territoire du Nord-Ouest en :

1. fournissant des services d'aide juridique aux personnes admissibles;
2. encourageant la connaissance de la loi;
3. favorisant la souplesse et l'innovation dans la prestation de programmes et de services d'aide juridique;
4. reconnaissant la variété des besoins sur le plan juridique des personnes admissibles;
5. exerçant ses activités indépendamment du gouvernement, mais en étant transparent à l'égard de ce dernier.

Au cours de l'exercice 2015-2016, la Commission a supervisé la prestation de services d'avocats à 5 578 clients présumés financièrement admissibles, en offrant notamment des services généraux en droit criminel à 754 clients, des services généraux en droit de la famille à 546 clients, et des services d'assistance parajudiciaire à 5 203 clients.

Ce nombre de cas représente une hausse comparativement à l'exercice précédent. La Commission d'aide juridique, par son engagement et son mode de fonctionnement novateur, a réussi à répondre à la demande accrue tout en respectant son budget.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The following organizational chart reflects the structure of the Legal Aid Commission as at March 31, 2016.



A Message from the Chair

Roberta Hamilton:

This fiscal year could best be described as challenging with a hint of optimism.

Providing coverage required much creativity at times, as we balanced three parental leaves and one departure. In addition, we are seeing increased numbers of matters where there are multiple accused persons in complex arrest circumstances. Reliance on the private panel lawyers was significantly increased and this is reflected in our financial report.

We were pleased to welcome Caroline Wawzonek to the Legal Aid Commission this year. Caroline is the representative of the Law Society of the Northwest Territories, and her many years of experience as a criminal defence counsel brings an important perspective.



Photo taken by Peter Harte, Defence Counsel

The fall of 2015 brought new governments, both Federally and Territorially, and with that, a new approach at the national level. The Federal budget included increases for the criminal legal aid and the Aboriginal Court Work programs. The precise impact of these announcements is still being discussed, but the news is good.

It continues to be an honor to serve the residents of the Northwest Territories by chairing the Legal Aid Commission. I extend my gratitude, in particular, to the staff who assist our clients in navigating the judicial system. You make a difference.

THE LEGAL AID COMMISSION

Commission Members

The Minister of Justice appoints members of the Legal Aid Commission under subsection 4(4) of the *Legal Aid Act*. By convention various regions are represented on the Commission. In accordance with that subsection, the 2015/16 Commission was composed of the following:

Roberta Hamilton	Chair, representing the South Slave
Giselle Marion	Representing the Tlicho and North Slave communities
Alana Mero	Representing the Beaufort Delta
Mark Aitken	Representing the Public Service
Caroline Wawzonek	Representing the Law Society of the Northwest Territories

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*.

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 *Legal Aid Regulations* were brought into force, and the Legal Services Board was continued as the Legal Aid Commission.

In 2015-16 the Commission operated four legal aid clinics; three 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:

6. providing legal aid services to eligible persons;
7. promoting public knowledge of the law;
8. encouraging flexibility and innovation in the provision of services;
9. recognizing the diversity of legal needs; and
10. Operating within an independent but accountable framework.

Commission Meetings

During the 2015-2016 fiscal year, the Legal Aid Commission met in person in Yellowknife on April 13, 2015, September 28, 2015 and on February 15, 2016. The Commission also met by teleconference or electronically on four other occasions.



Photo taken by Val Watsyk, Court Worker

Proposed National Benchmarks for Public Legal Assistance Services

In 2014 a Joint Working Group of the Canadian Bar Association and the Association of Legal Aid Plans of Canada collaborated to formulate and propose national legal aid benchmarks. Their report stated:

“...the rationale for robust public legal assistance is shifting with a growing appreciation of the sound empirical foundation of current legal needs research, which has shown both the personal impact and spiraling costs of unmet legal need, and a growing understanding of the social return on investment when public funds are spent on legal assistance. This broader perspective is consistent with general concepts of access to justice, including achieving just outcomes and promoting legal health, legal empowerment and social inclusion.”

A Message from the Executive Director

Karen Wilford:

2016 marks 45 years of publically funded legal aid services being made available to the citizens of the Northwest Territories. While the precise nature of the need being served and the manner in which that service is accomplished may change, there are many things that remain static: the requirement to be innovative and the requirement to be responsive to our clients are arguably the most important.

With the release of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's 94 Calls to Action, the Commission is challenged to look at the manner in which legal aid services are delivered to Aboriginal clients. Both the history and legacy of the Residential School system in Canada are particularly notable in our Territory, and we would be remiss in not heeding those Calls that intersect with legal aid services. I am pleased to report that we are engaged in conversation at the local, Territorial and National level with like-minded agencies with the intent of ever advancing innovation and responsiveness in this area.

The strength of the Legal Aid program in the Northwest Territories is founded on people: from top quality staff whose service to a vulnerable client population is of critical importance, to the relationships we have built with Courts, the Judiciary and other stakeholders within the system. I would like to note in particular, the service of the members of the Legal Aid Commission. These volunteers give generous amounts of their time, often on short notice, to address client appeals. Their thoughtful feedback on matters of policy is of significant assistance in ensuring that legal aid services in our Territory are delivered in a manner that is fair, accountable, efficient and responsive to client need.



Photo taken by Pat Waugh, Court Worker

THE PRACTICE OF CRIMINAL LAW

Tracy Bock, Staff Lawyer:

I have worked with the Northwest Territories Legal Aid Commission as a Staff Lawyer for the past seven years. My experience can best be described as an ongoing adventure. Every month, I travel to different communities on Court circuits throughout the Northwest Territories. I enjoy taking pictures of the breathtaking landscapes, scenery and beautiful communities. Every community is different and everyone I meet has a unique story. It is a pleasure to learn about different cultures, traditions and history. I have even started to learn some words of the traditional languages of the NWT.

Practicing criminal defense law in the North is very different than “down south”. As lawyers we try to meet our clients before Court and discuss their cases. Often we travel into the communities before the day Court starts and have the helpful Court Workers arrange meetings for us. We take the time to listen to our clients, and let them tell their stories.

Many communities do not have courthouses and we travel with the Judge, Court Staff, Sheriff, Crown Lawyer, Court Worker and Probation Services by airplane. Court often takes place in community halls and ice rinks!

The rules of evidence are complicated, and we work hard to ensure that our clients are fairly heard. We often tell the Court the heartbreaking stories about our Client’s lives (or “Gladue” factors) that must not be forgotten or overlooked. We also work with Community Justice Committees and seek the advice of Elders to try to help our clients.

Practicing criminal defense work in the North is never easy. Most rewarding is that our clients are appreciative and thankful for our help. Often they send thank-you letters and even have brought in traditional foods for the Court. We have high caseloads and demanding schedules, but thanks to the people we help, I always look forward to the next assignment or Court Circuit. We really do help make a difference in our client’s lives.



Photo taken by Tracy Bock, Defense Counsel

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.



Photo taken by Tracy Bock, Defense Counsel

Regular Supreme Court chambers day occurs weekly, on Thursdays. Territorial Court meets Mondays to deal with child protection matters and regular child custody/support cases not commenced in NWTSC. 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 great 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

Shari Olsen, Court Worker:

I started as a Court Worker 18 years ago! Hard to believe that it has been that long, but the time has flown by; every day is a new day, with new challenges and **enjoyment**. I have been fortunate to cover Court in almost all the regions of the North. I have always had an interest in crime and why people get involved with it, so after I finished my degree, I jumped at the chance to get up close and personal with the criminal justice system.

There are seven Court workers in various communities across the North. Our offices cover all the regions of the Northwest Territories and even though each of us is based in one community, we travel with the Court parties to cover circuit Court wherever that is held. We work for the Legal Aid Commission, which is under the Department of Justice of the Government of the NWT. The Aboriginal Court Worker Program has been partially funded by the Federal Government since 1978.

There are three main duties of the Court Worker. First, we attend Territorial Court and assist clients with speaking to lawyers and if a not guilty plea is entered, we complete a Legal Aid Application with them. By applying for Legal Aid, people in the North have access to free or affordable lawyers, if they qualify financially. Second, **we** provide assistance to clients through providing public legal education **and** information. For example, **if** someone wants to change their name, custom adopt a child, has landlord/tenant issues etc., we can assist them with paperwork or connect them to other agencies that can assist them.

One other role we provide to the communities is that we are available to notarize documents. This is especially beneficial to our clients in small communities.

Sometimes working in an office by yourself is tough, so when we do get together we get to have face-to-face conversations about issues and stresses we have been dealing with at the office. Since the Court Workers are spread over the North, we enjoy the times we get together and participate in training. We usually get together twice a year within the Northwest Territories, and every second year attend a National Court Worker event which brings Court Workers together from across Canada. In the 2015-2016 year, we got together once in Yellowknife. The training focused on stress management and trauma awareness. Other training has been some online training for the government programs/processes. I also took a three-day course on Mental Health First Aid for Northerners. It is important to have that understanding of these issues to better assist our clients.

I look forward to continuing in this role and assisting clients with their paths through the court and justice system.

LEGAL AID OUTREACH PROGRAM

Jeannette Savoie, Staff Family and Outreach Lawyer:

In 2015-2016, Legal Aid Outreach Services continue to expand. In an attempt to find new ways of offering legal services, I have spent time learning skills and networking with experts on how to address the most pressing needs. For example, due to an increasing demand for legal information and contacts relating to immigration and refugee issues, I attended an Immigration Conference in Ottawa. Additionally, as our Outreach Program includes a “helping people help themselves” component, I attended a family group conferencing facilitator course at Blue Quills University. I was able to learn basic skills and techniques to empower people to create their own family and community solutions to legal problems.

Outreach clinics were held in Hay River and Fort Smith. The outreach clinics held in the Tlicho communities in 2014-2015 were so successful that the Tlicho Community government invited Rose Lamouelle and I back to deliver more clinics. The elders benefited from four additional elder law and wills clinics in the Tlicho language. Also, four Public Legal Education presentations were offered on power of attorney, personal directives, elder abuse, adult guardianship and end of life decision-making.



Photo taken by Tracy Bock, Defense Counsel

The Yellowknife Tuesday afternoon walk-in clinic continues to be very busy, with Wednesday follow-up. We now have dedicated time on Tuesday and Friday mornings to conduct phone-in clinics. We continue to participate in the YWCA “We Care” day and to offer presentations to the Seniors’ Society upon request. Our partnership with *Yellowknives Dene Band* continues with monthly clinics in Dettah and N’Dilo. Stay tuned for even greater expansion of our program in 2016-2017.

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 through the Outreach Program and the Court Worker 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)

In September 2015, the Legal Aid Commission voted to make coverage for youth available without the need for financial assessment. The Commission considered the unique circumstances facing youth in the Northwest Territories, and looked at approaches to this issue across Canada. It was determined that access to justice was best served by deleting the requirement that the financial means of parents or guardians be considered in assessing youth 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 must apply for legal aid for a determination of their financial eligibility.



Photo taken by Tracy Bock, Defense Counsel

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 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 include workers’ compensation 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 NWT Legal Aid Commission 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 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, and 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. Any applicant may appeal a denial to the Legal Aid Commission.

In some cases, using criteria set out in the Act and regulations, the staff 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.



Photo taken by Pat Waugh Court Worker

LEGAL AID ASSIGNMENTS

Panels

The Legal Aid Commission has established both criminal and civil law panels of private lawyers who are prepared to accept legal aid assignments. The assignment of cases is 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 particular 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.

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 circuits.

LEGAL AID CLINICS

The Commission has 16 staff lawyer positions: eight criminal lawyers and eight family lawyers. On March 31, 2016, seven criminal and seven family positions were staffed.

Yellowknife Legal Aid Clinic

The Yellowknife Legal Aid Clinic was staffed at 2015/16 fiscal 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 operated in Inuvik, providing services to all communities in the region. In 2015/16 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 2015/16 fiscal year end with one family lawyer, one legal aid outreach/family lawyer, one criminal lawyer 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 2015/16 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 the subject of an appeal to the Commission. An applicant who is assessed a contribution or is denied legal aid 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 fifteen eligibility appeals and no taxation appeals in 2015/16. The results of the eligibility appeals were as follows:

Allowed: 2
Allowed in part: 3
Denied: 10

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 Work Program 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 2015/2016 for court workers.

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 in 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 2015-2016:

Staff Lawyer I – 18 (95,590 to 114,134)

Staff Lawyer II – 20 (104,618 to 124,898)

Staff Lawyer III – 22 (114,524 to 136,715)

Staff Lawyer IV – 24 (125,229 to 149,526)

Staff Lawyer V – 25 (131,001 to 156,410)

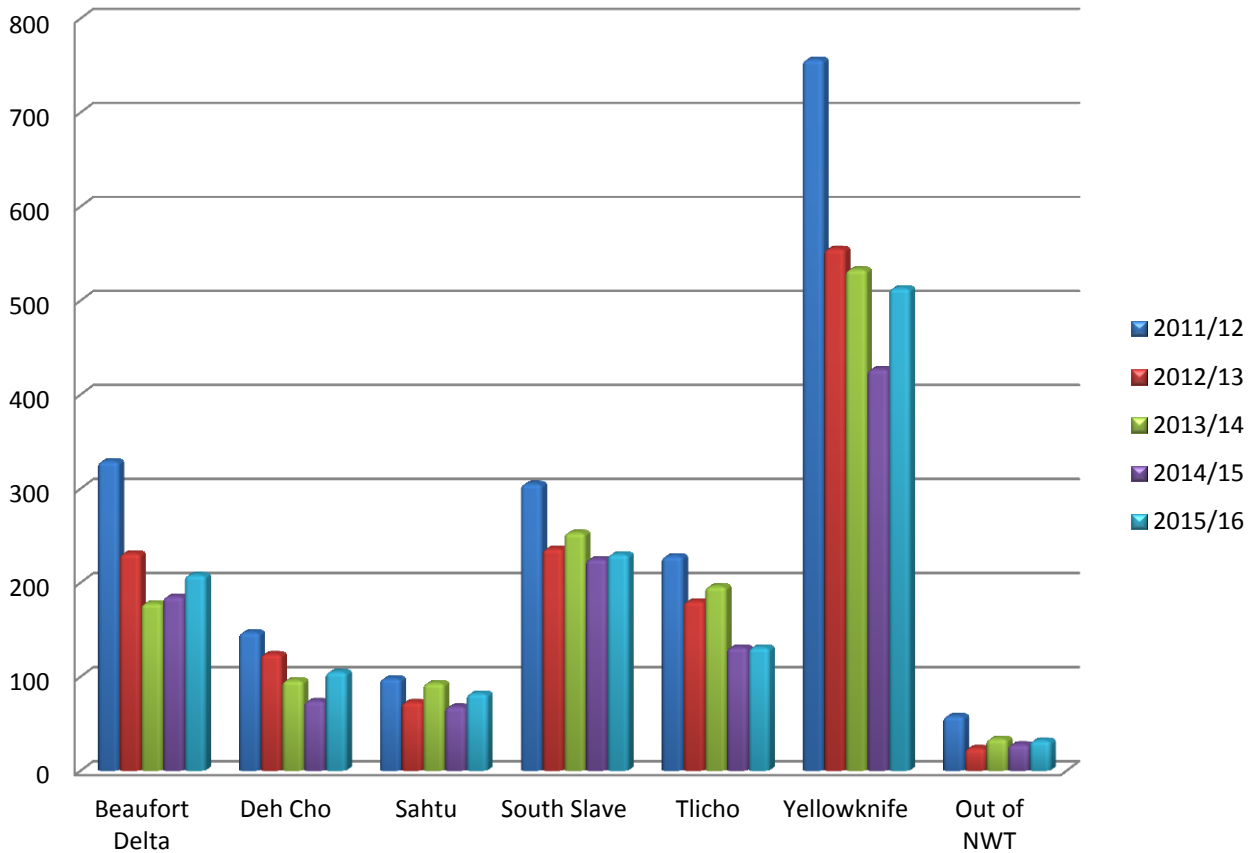
FINANCIAL REPORT 2015/16

	Actual Expense	2015/16 Main Estimate- Revised	Year Variance
Legal Aid Commission Administration			
Staff Wages and Benefits	672,335	610,000	(62,335)
Operations & Maintenance Expenses	67,831	38,000	(29,831)
Public Education	0	0	0
Total Administration	740,166	648,000	(92,166)
Court Workers			
Staff Wages and Benefits	829,857	1,116,000	286,143
Operations & Maintenance Expenses	24,406	20,000	(4,406)
Travel	96,595	64,000	(32,595)
Total Court Workers	950,858	1,200,000	249,142
Legal Aid Staff Lawyers			
Staff Wages & Benefits	2,751,954	2,502,000	(249,954)
Operations, Maintenance	144,581	98,000	(46,581)
Total Legal Aid Staff Lawyers	2,896,535	2,600,000	(296,535)
Legal Aid Commission			
Board Expenses	5,945	0	(5,945)
Total Board Expenses	5,945	0	(5,945)
Legal Aid Fees & Disbursements			
Legal Aid Fees/Disbursements	1,226,006	1,426,000	199,994
Travel and Transportation (includes staff lawyers)	364,751	392,000	27,249
Total Legal Aid Fees & Disbursements	1,590,757	1,818,000	227,243
TOTAL	6,184,261	6,266,000	81,739

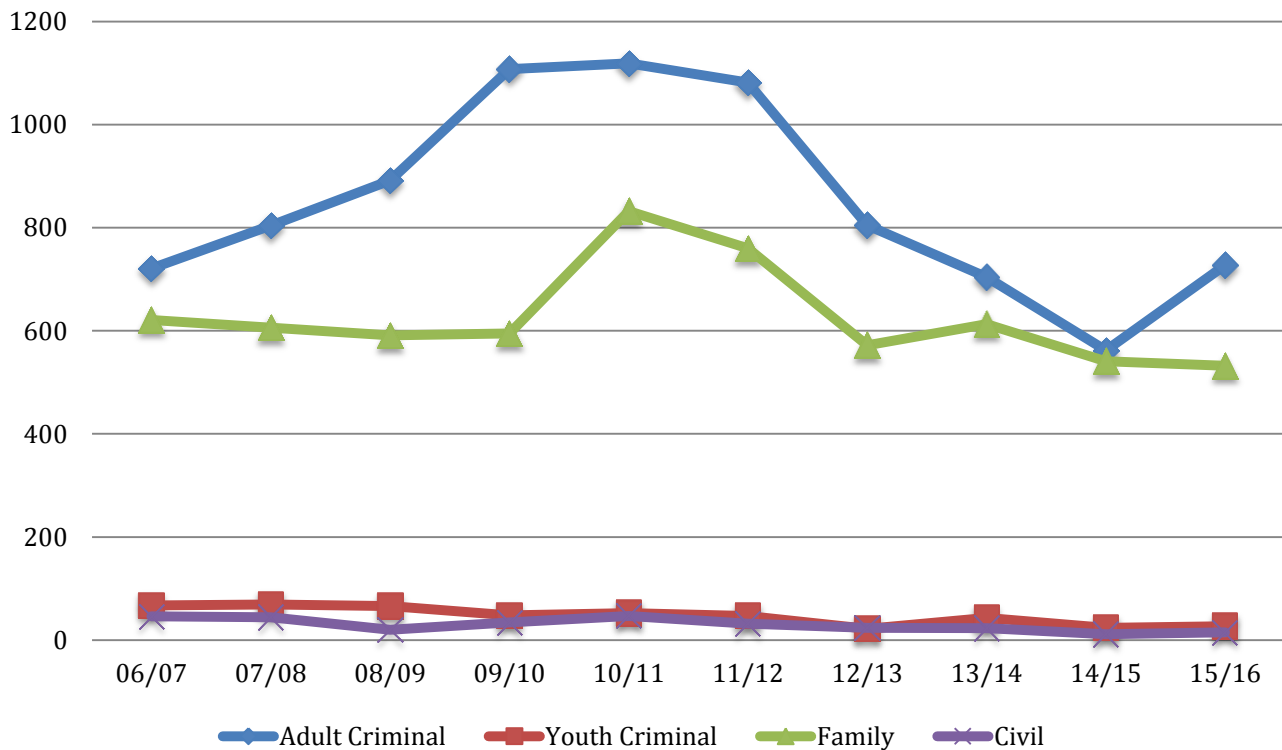
STATISTICAL REPORTS FOR 2015/16

Number of Applications Received

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Beaufort Delta	329	231	178	185	208
Deh Cho	147	124	96	74	105
Sahtu	98	73	93	68	82
South Slave	305	236	253	225	230
Tlicho	228	180	196	131	131
Yellowknife	756	555	533	427	513
Out of NWT	58	24	34	28	32
Total	1921	1423	1383	1138	1301

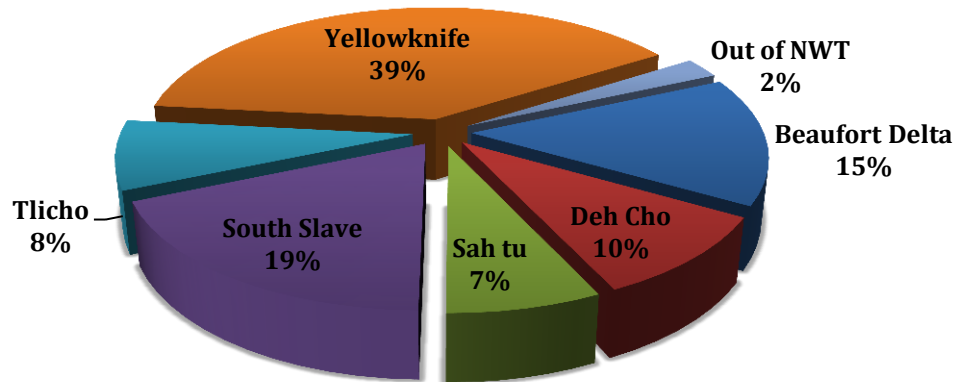


Number of Application Received by Case Type Fiscal years 2006/07 to 2015/16

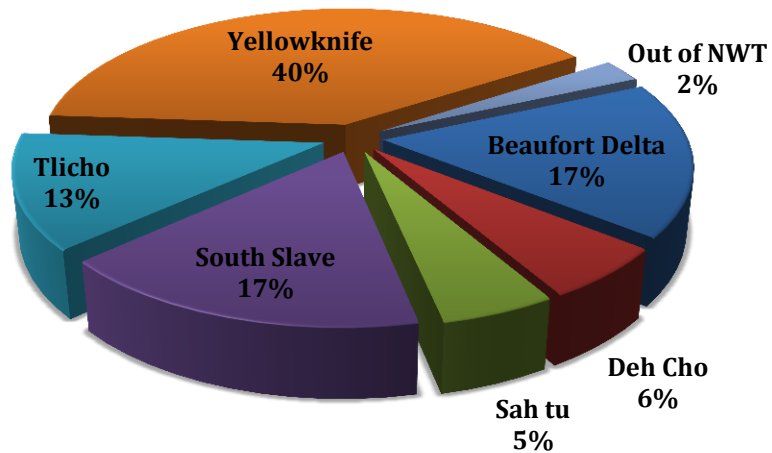


	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
Adult Criminal	721	804	892	1108	1119	1082	805	704	562	727
Youth Criminal	67	69	66	48	52	47	22	43	24	27
Family	621	606	591	595	832	760	572	613	541	532
Civil	46	44	20	34	47	32	24	23	11	15
Total	1455	1523	1569	1785	2050	1921	1423	1383	1138	1301

Criminal Applications 2015/16

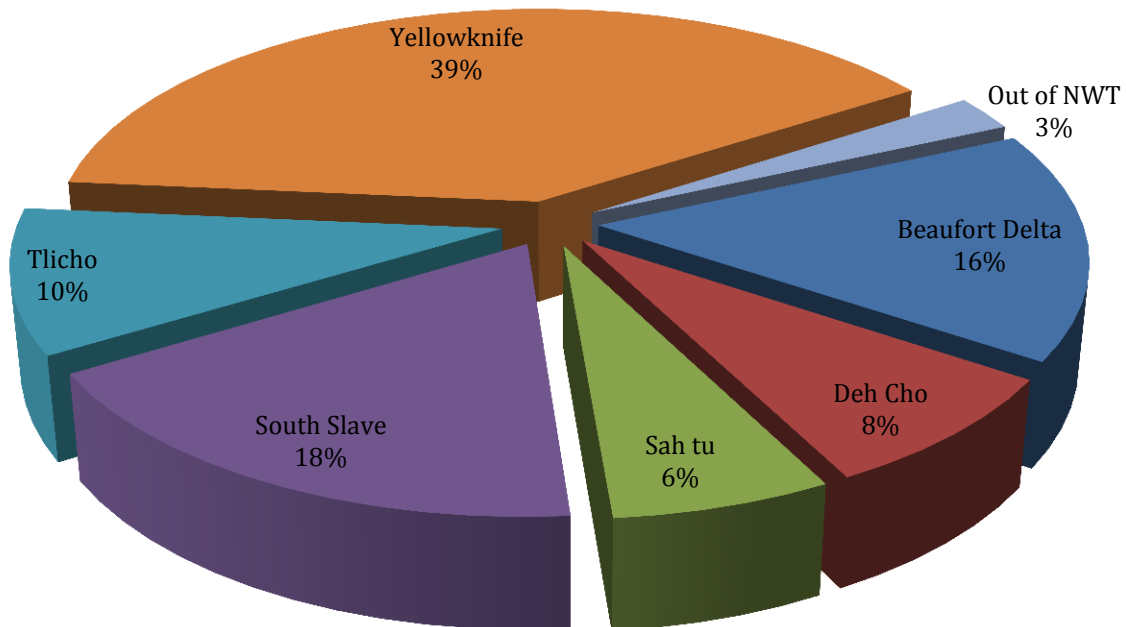


Family/Civil Applications 2015/16



By Regions	Criminal Applications	Family/Civil Applications
Beaufort Delta	113	95
Deh Cho	73	32
Sahtu	54	28
South Slave	139	91
Tlicho	61	70
Yellowknife	296	217
Out of NWT	18	14
Total	754	547

Origin Of Applications 2015/16

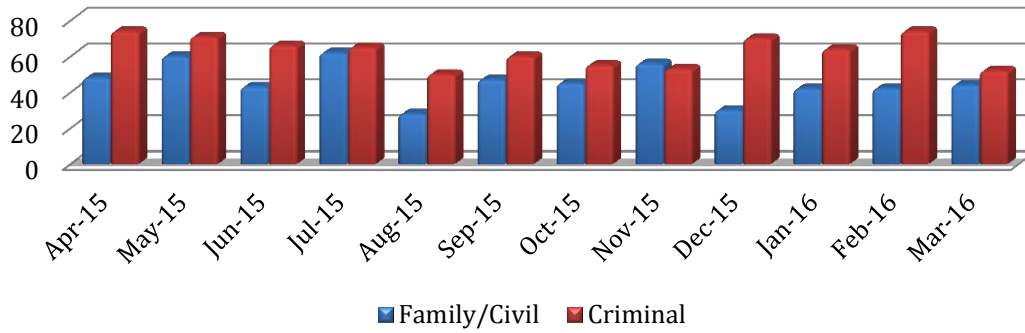


Origin of Applications for 2015/16

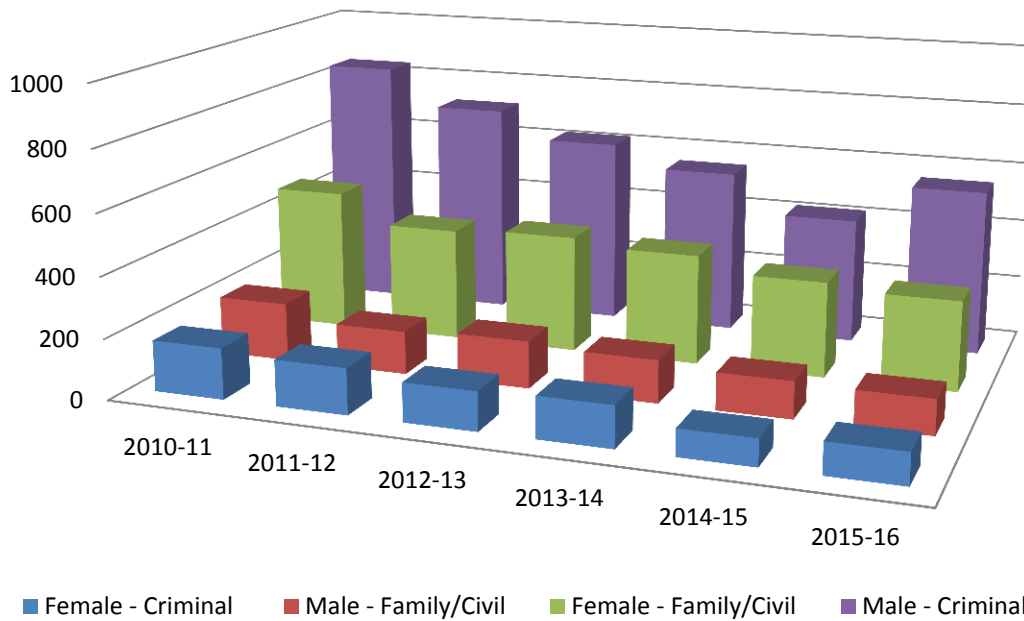
Beaufort Delta	208
Deh Cho	105
Sahtu	82
South Slave	230
Tlicheo	131
Yellowknife	513
Out of NWT	32
Total	1301

** "Out of the NWT" includes: 2 Criminal Appeals, 14 other Criminal Matters, 2 Criminal Youth Matters and 14 Family/Civil Matters.

Applications Received Monthly Fiscal Year 2015/16

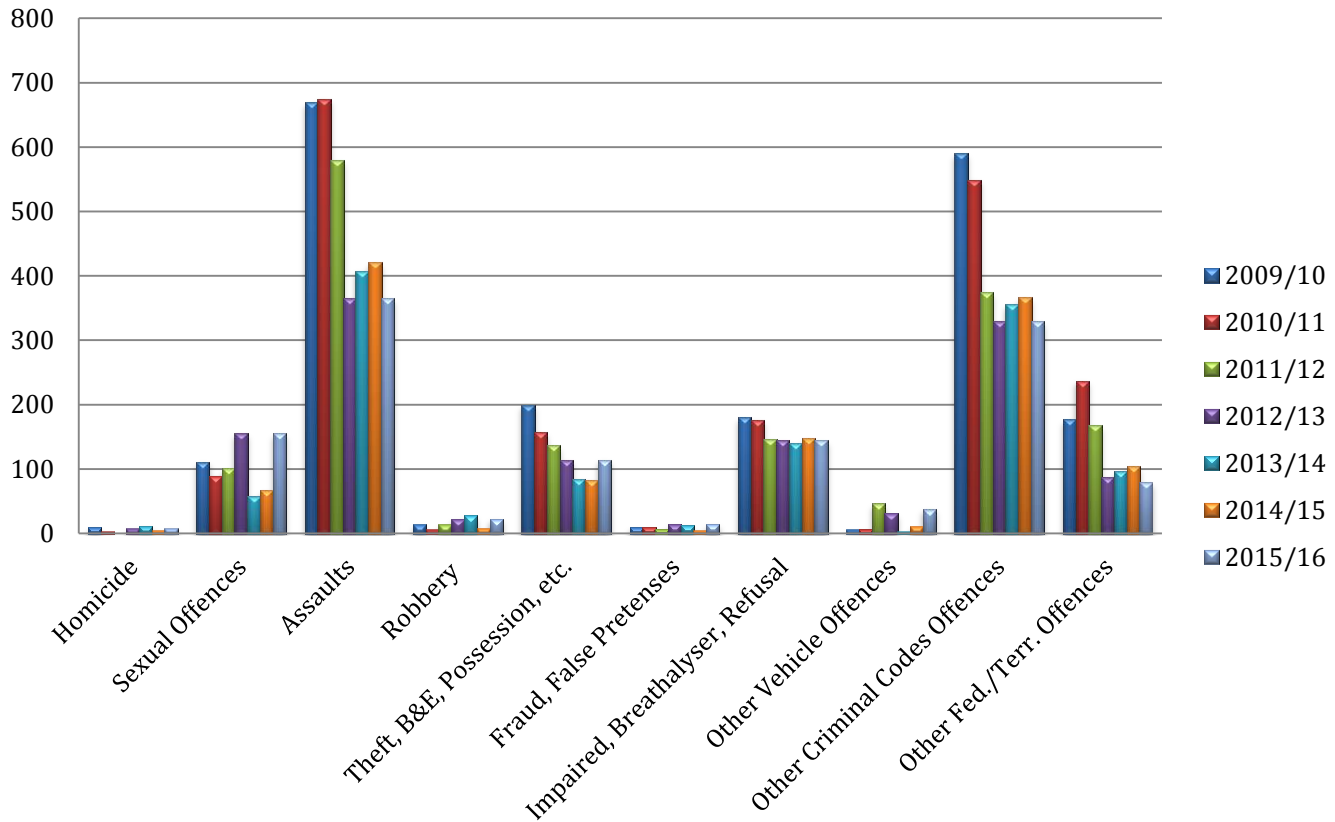


Legal Aid Approvals by Case Type and Gender



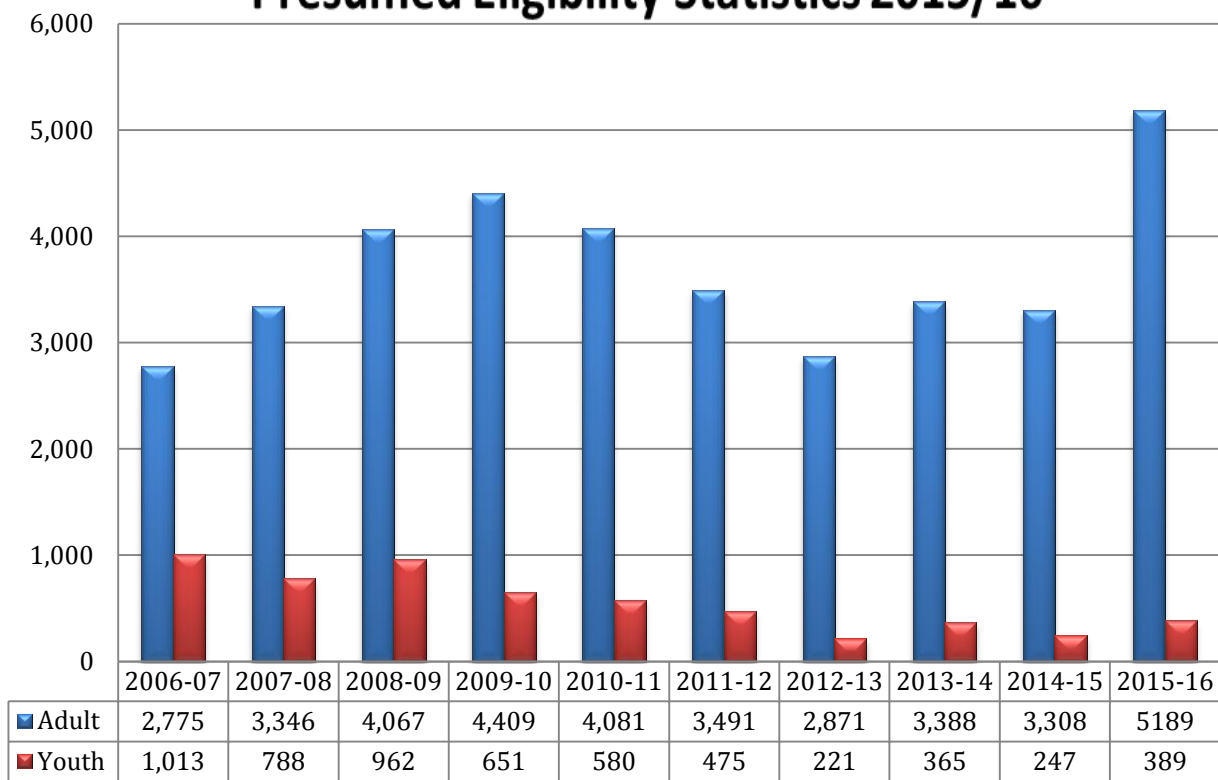
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Female - Criminal	168	152	128	136	88	103
Male - Family/Civil	193	143	156	142	123	117
Female - Family/Civil	472	376	390	367	318	299
Male - Criminal	840	714	622	549	420	552
Total	1673	1385	1296	1194	949	1071

BRYDGES SERVICES NUMBER OF CALLS BY TYPE OR MATTER

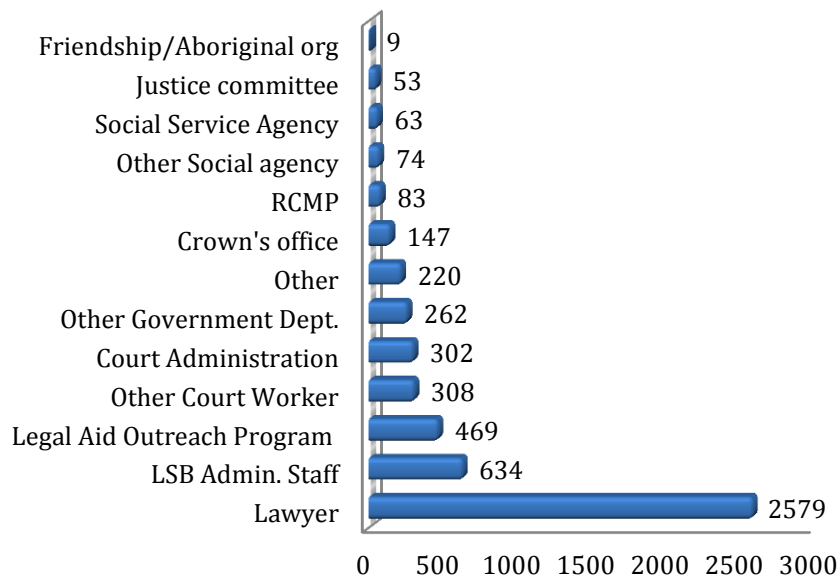


	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Homicide	10	3	0	8	12	5	8
Sexual Offences	111	89	101	155	58	67	155
Assaults	670	675	579	365	408	421	365
Robbery	14	6	14	23	28	8	23
Theft, B&E, Possession, etc.	200	157	137	114	85	83	114
Fraud, False Pretenses	10	10	7	15	13	5	15
Impaired, Breathalyser, Refusal	180	176	146	144	140	148	144
Other Vehicle Offences	6	7	46	31	3	11	38
Other Criminal Codes Offences	590	549	374	329	356	367	329
Other Fed./Terr. Offences	177	237	168	87	96	104	80
Yearly totals	1968	1909	1572	1271	1199	1219	1271

Presumed Eligibility Statistics 2015/16



Court Worker Community Referrals for 2015/16





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

Tâîchô Communities

General Delivery
Behchokö 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