

Yearly Overview

Provincial Offences Administration (POA) Snapshot

The following provides a snapshot of POA performance for 2024.

2024

Revenue (Net Provincial Transfers)	Outstanding Accounts Receivable	Contribution to Net Levy
\$12.7 M	\$78.6 M	\$1 M

Trials Scheduled	Early Resolution Meetings Scheduled	Charges Filed
3,630	*18,689	72,752

*Early Resolution Meetings scheduled has approximately doubled in volume from 2023.

Charges Filed

Total Charges Filed			
2021	2022	2023	2024
86,780	86,357	85,196	72,752

Charges Filed by Agency (Part I's and Part III's)

Hamilton Police: Number of Charges Filed, Part I's

2021	2022	2023	2024
53,910	43,819	31,919	25,674

OPP: Number of Charges Filed, Part I's

2021	2022	2023	2024
3,985	3,017	3,615	3,665

Red Light Camera: Number of Charges Filed, Part I's

2021	2022	2023	2024
17,653	19,131	21,761	17,521

Automated Speed Enforcement: Number of Charges Filed, Part I's

2021	2022	2023	2024
7,160	16,292	22,358	20,100

Other Enforcement Agencies: Number of Charges Filed, Part I's

2021	2022	2023	2024
437	713	967	863

Municipal Law Enforcement: Number of Charges Filed, Part I's

Note: Part I's only (volume moved to APS in 2018)

2021	2022	2023	2024
884	76	9	57

All Agencies: Number of Charges Filed, Part III's

2021	2022	2023	2024
2,751	3,309	4,567	4,872

The proportion of charges filed by Hamilton Police Service has decreased by 52% since 2021. With the introduction of Automated Enforcement (Red Light Cameras and Automated Speed Enforcement), the proportion of Automated Enforcement charges has increased by 52% since 2021. OPP charges have demonstrated a consistent trend since 2021. Charges filed by other enforcement agencies such as Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Labour, etc. have increased from 2021 to 2024. In 2018, Municipal Law Enforcement (MLE) charges commenced its transition to the Administrative Penalty System (APS) Office. Part III's continue to be processed within POA. There is an upward trend in Part III's filed by all agencies.

Collections

As a first step, customers who have defaulted on fines will receive a notice informing them of their options to resolve the fine. Options include applying for an extension to pay their fine or setting up a pre-authorized payment agreement.

If there is no response, eligible fines may lead to license suspension or plate denial. A final notice will then be sent to the customer, outlining additional collection actions that may be taken and the options available for addressing the fine. If there is still no response, the fines may be sent to a 1st then 2nd stage external collection agency, added to the customer’s municipal tax roll, or filed for civil enforcement with the Superior Court of Justice, depending on a review of their eligibility.

In 2024, the cybersecurity incident resulted in a delay of our collection efforts which has since been addressed.

Accounts Receivable (AR) Breakdown

Active accounts receivable (pre-conviction) represents charges filed that are pending a conviction status.

Active accounts receivable (conviction) represents charges that have received a conviction and have been directed to make payment.

Aged accounts receivable (defaulted) represents charges that have not been paid by the required payment date and have transitioned into the collections process.

Accounts Receivable Category	Amount	Charges
Active Accounts Receivable (Pre-conviction)	\$5,172,488	29,148
Active Accounts Receivable (Convicted)	\$9,186,042	7,054
Aged Accounts Receivable (Defaulted) Post Write-off	\$61,537,367	85,230
Total	\$75,895,897	121,432

Hamilton Police Service (HPS) accounts for 71% of all of accounts receivable (pre-conviction, convicted and defaulted).