

is designed with the potential for future insertion of captions on Lines 15 and 16 also. Future funding of Project IRIS and availability of teletext decoders at reasonable cost to the hearing-impaired will determine when teletext captioning would be practicable.

4. Three.

5. Closed captioning of CBC programs is done by the Canadian Captioning Development Agency (CCDA) under contract.

6. (a) In 1983-84, it is estimated that some \$15,000 will be spent on closed captioning originally done in the United States for American programming purchased by the CBC. (b) CBC expenditures in 1983-84 for closed captioning of Canadian programming will amount to approximately \$1,200,000. (c) Related expenses will comprise approximately \$300,000, of which some two-thirds has been allocated to cover the one-time capital cost of captioning equipment.

7. (a) The CBC plans to include closed captions with news and public affairs programs as soon as possible. Some public affairs programs have been captioned during the past year, but many of these, like news, are not available in time for captioning to be done prior to broadcast. The CBC considers the addition of closed-captioned news and public affairs to be a high priority objective. Television newsroom equipment for the insertion of news captions is currently being evaluated by the CBC. It is hoped that this evaluation will prove sufficiently promising to permit some closed captioning of news to be undertaken experimentally in 1983-84. The Canadian Captioning Development Agency (CCDA) is also interested in live, or real-time, captioning. (b) The House of Commons Question Period is currently being presented with sign language interpretation. Captioning will be introduced when a satisfactory method of real-time captioning has been developed.

8. Yes, as outlined in the reply to 7 (a) above.

9. Yes. The CBC believes that hearing-impaired viewers should have access to the same programs that hearing viewers enjoy to the extent that technology and resources can reasonably be expected to make them accessible.

CPP DISABILITY BENEFITS

Question No. 4,890—**Mr. Blackburn:**

1. With respect to Canada Pension Plan disability applications (a) how many disability applications were made (b) how many disability requests were approved since the inception of the Plan?

2. For each year since the Plan has been in existence, from the time of the first application to the date of final approval or rejection, what was the average length of time for the applications to be processed?

Mr. Jim Schroder (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of National Health and Welfare): 1. (a) Approximately 366,000 applications in total have been made for Canada Pension Plan disability benefits which first became payable in 1970. The Canada Pension Plan came into effect in 1966 but no disability benefits were payable until contributors had the opportunity of

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making contributions for five years, hence no disability benefit was payable prior to 1970. (b) The approximate number of these applications approved for payment is 255,000.

2. The statistics to indicate the length of time required to process a Canada Pension Plan disability application, from the time of receipt of the application to the time of approval or rejection, are available from 1979 only.

Since 1979 the average processing time for Canada Pension Plan disability applications in each year is listed below:

Fiscal Year	Number of days from receipt of application to date of first payment
1979-1980	— 142 days
1980-1981	— 146 days
1981-1982	— 121 days
1982-1983	— 105 days

In addition, it should be noted that 50 per cent of the Canada Pension Plan applications put into pay in March, 1983 took less than 84 days from the time of application to the time of first payment. For benefits approved in April, 1983, 50 per cent took less than 80 days for the same process.

CRIMINAL CODE

Question No. 4,908—**Ms. McDonald:**

1. For each year since 1970, what were the number of charges, convictions and types of sentences by sex and status (i.e. prostitute or customer) both on a national basis and for major cities under Sections 171, 173, 175, 176, 179, 181, 182, 183, 193, 194 and 195 of the Criminal Code?

2. (a) What are all the details of the internal monitoring of Bill C-127 of the First Session of the 32nd Parliament by the Department of Justice (b) are there any women's groups involved in the monitoring and, if so, which ones?

Hon. Mark MacGuigan (Minister of Justice): 1. Statistics do not exist in the form requested.

2. (a) The Department of Justice is proposing to maintain a close federal and provincial co-operation with respect to the evaluation of the impact of Bill C-127. Provincial Deputy Ministers responsible for Criminal Justice will soon be contacted to seek their comments and suggestions on a proposed evaluation plan.

The proposed evaluation would seek to determine the impact of Bill C-127. More specifically, it would ask:

1. Is the new law (including its evidentiary provisions) resulting in the improvements it was designed to promote? Are more victims reporting offences, more charges made, more convictions registered? Are trials less onerous for victims? Have attitudes changed? Can the law be administered and enforced effectively?

2. Do major interest groups, the victims, the personnel of the criminal justice system institutions consider that the amendments balance the interests of the accused and the victims? Is there evidence to substantiate their views?

The details of the study will be developed in consultation with the parties involved. A tentative initial proposal includes four parts: (i) a longitudinal study of cases from report to police until disposition, including interviews with key actors;