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Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics 2003/04



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Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics 2003/04

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- P preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

Also used in this publication is:

- ^e estimated

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Highlights

- In 2003/04, overall government contributions to legal aid plans in Canada amounted to \$541 million. When adjusted for the effects of inflation, this figure represents no real change from the previous year. Government contributions represented 90% of the total legal aid plan revenue. The remainder of the revenue came from client contributions and cost recoveries (4%), legal profession contributions (1%), and other sources (6%), such as research sales and interest earnings.
- Total legal aid plan expenditures at the national level amounted to \$603 million in 2003/04, representing relatively no change from the previous year when the effects of inflation are considered.
- In 2003/04, \$514 million was spent nationally on direct legal aid services, accounting for 85% of the total expenditures for the year. The remaining 15% was spent on central administrative costs and other expenditures including external projects, legal research, public legal education, and grants to other agencies.
- Just over one-half (52%) of direct legal aid service expenditures were spent on cases involving civil matters, with the remainder being spent on criminal matters.
- In 2003/04, just over 773,000 applications for legal assistance were submitted to legal aid plans across Canada. Counts for total applications include both summary (legal advice, information or other minimal service) and full service applications (approved for a legal aid certificate or other authorization for entitlement to legal services).
- In 2003/04, there were about 471,000 applications approved for full legal aid services in Canada, 5% fewer than the previous year.
- Across Canada, 12,899 lawyers from both the private sector and legal aid plans, provided legal aid assistance in 2003/04. This represents an increase of 14% from the previous year.
- The total number of personnel in legal aid offices in Canada in 2003/04 remained stable from the previous year at 3,105. Lawyers accounted for 36% of all legal aid plan staff.

Introduction

Access to justice in Canada is a concern for governments and policy-makers, legal professionals, and the public. One aspect of accessibility is access to legal services. Not all Canadians have the resources to pay for a lawyer. Legal aid plans have been established in all provinces and territories, with the common goal of assisting lower income Canadians who require professional legal counsel.

This report presents information on the operation of Canada's 13 legal aid plans. The report includes information on legal aid delivery systems; on legal aid plan revenues, expenditures and personnel; and on applications for legal aid. A glossary is included in order to provide details on legal aid concepts and terminology included in this report.

Both the federal and provincial/territorial governments are responsible for matters pertaining to the provision of legal aid services in Canada. The federal government has a shared responsibility for criminal and civil legal aid arising from its constitutional authority over criminal laws and civil matters including divorce and the refugee determination process. Provincial/territorial governments are responsible for matters pertaining to the administration of justice, which includes both criminal and civil legal aid.

Because the administration of justice is a provincial/territorial responsibility, the organizational structure, eligibility requirements, and operation of the legal aid plans vary from one jurisdiction to the next.¹ As a result, not all survey data elements are reported by each of the 13 legal aid plans. Considering these fundamental differences and data limitations, caution must be used when making inter-jurisdictional comparisons of legal aid plans or when examining the national picture of legal aid in Canada.

Most of the information for the report is based on data collected from the Legal Aid Survey, conducted annually by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Some information, such as government contributions to legal aid plans, is collected from other sources (see the Methodology section for more details).

Overview of Legal Aid in Canada

Legal aid delivery systems

Canada provides legal aid through separate legal aid plans in each of the provinces and territories. Though each provincial/territorial government has developed its own individual legal aid scheme, three general models have been adopted to deliver legal aid services: *judicare*, *staff* and *mixed*.

Judicare, a fee-for-service system, uses private lawyers who bill the legal aid plan for their services. The client may retain any lawyer who is willing to accept the case. Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia are the only provinces which operate *judicare* systems.²

A **staff system** directly employs lawyers to provide legal aid services. Newfoundland and Labrador,³ Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Yukon Territory have adopted this approach. Even in staff systems, the private bar is used when circumstances warrant, such as conflict of interest, or unavailability of a staff lawyer.

1. For specific information related to the administration of legal aid in each province and territory, please see the report entitled *Legal Aid in Canada: Description of Operations, March 2001* (Catalogue no. 85-217).
2. Although *Legal Aid Ontario*, the *Legal Aid Society of Alberta*, and the *Legal Services Society of British Columbia* consider their delivery system a 'mixed' model of service, these three jurisdictions are presented here as a 'primarily' *judicare* model, since such a high proportion of direct legal expenditures is directed to private lawyers who provide legal aid services. Ontario's staff-administered community legal clinics supplement the *judicare* system, in such areas as housing, social assistance, pensions, workers' compensation, employment insurance, immigration and employment rights.
3. Although the *Newfoundland and Labrador Legal Aid Commission* considers its delivery system a 'mixed' model of service, Newfoundland and Labrador is presented here as a 'primarily' staff model, since such a high proportion of direct legal expenditures is directed to staff lawyers in the provision of legal aid services.

A combination of the *judicare* and staff systems, a **mixed system**, utilizes both private and staff lawyers in the provision of legal services. The remaining jurisdictions (Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut) operate mixed systems of legal aid. In most of these jurisdictions the client has the right to choose counsel, either staff or private, from a 'panel' of lawyers providing legal aid services.

Legal aid services

The services provided by legal aid plans may include legal representation, advice, referrals, and information services. Generally, both criminal and civil cases are covered by all legal aid plans, although the extent of coverage varies among the provinces and territories.

Criminal matters

The federal government contributes to the costs of criminal legal aid through a series of contribution agreements with the provinces and territories. As a result, criminal legal aid coverage is, in part, determined by the details indicated in these federal/provincial/territorial cost-sharing agreements. For example, these funding agreements outline minimum coverage standards for criminal matters throughout Canada.

In most jurisdictions, coverage is available for those charged with indictable offences.⁴ Generally, the coverage of summary conviction offences⁵ is limited to cases where there is a likelihood of imprisonment or a danger of loss of livelihood. However, in Ontario and British Columbia, both indictable and summary offence cases are covered only when there is a threat of imprisonment.⁶ Legal aid plans will typically take special circumstances into consideration. For example, British Columbia will consider cases where there is a risk of loss of livelihood or deportation, if convicted, while Alberta will consider cases where there are special circumstances such as mental health or language issues.

The provinces and territories pay part of the costs of legal aid and they are responsible for the operation of their own plans. They therefore make decisions on the type of matters that will be covered above minimum standards. They also determine the eligibility criteria for applicants and how legal aid plans should provide services.

Civil matters

Civil cases are eligible for legal aid coverage everywhere in Canada. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, it is exclusively family matters that are covered. As well, family matters account for a substantial number of the civil cases handled by legal aid in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Other jurisdictions extend coverage to a broader range of civil matters (i.e., landlord-tenant disputes, consumer protection, property actions, and social assistance matters). Refugee cases and cases involving the various provincial and territorial Mental Health Acts are also eligible for coverage under legal aid plans in several jurisdictions.⁷

Other services

Apart from criminal and civil services, legal aid plans in many jurisdictions also take part in establishing, funding, and maintaining certain specialized services or programs related to legal aid. Often these services go beyond the specific problems of individual clients and address the needs of a lower income community as a whole.

A wide variety of services may be offered including 24-hour, toll-free phone access to lawyers, advocacy programs, community education projects, and legal research services. One new program in Alberta, for example, is the Siksika Nation Joint Program, which provides legal aid services to Siksika members in both criminal and civil matters.⁸

-
4. *Indictable offences are more serious offences and most carry a maximum sentence of five years in prison. However, some offences carry a maximum term of life imprisonment without eligibility for parole for 25 years.*
 5. *Summary offences are the least serious offences in the Criminal Code. Generally the penalty associated with these offences is a fine of not more than \$2,000 or imprisonment of not more than six months.*
 6. *Those who do not qualify for full legal aid representation may receive assistance through other programs such as duty counsel, student legal clinics or community legal clinics.*
 7. *Readers are invited to consult Legal Aid in Canada: Description of Operations (Catalogue no. 85-217), where a more complete description of legal aid coverage is provided for each province and territory.*
 8. *For further information, see The Legal Aid Society of Alberta, 2004 Annual Report.*

Determination of eligibility

There are considerable inter-jurisdictional differences in legal aid eligibility criteria. However, an assessment of the financial situation of each applicant is common to all plans. This assessment often takes into consideration the individual's income, assets, and family size, which are compared to a set of financial guidelines that have been established by the jurisdiction. These guidelines are most often applied with some flexibility and are considered in combination with other factors.

Legal aid plans also typically assess legal merit and urgency, the nature of the service applied for, the cost of the proceedings, the chance of successfully winning the case, and the client's history. Also taken into consideration is whether or not a reasonable person who had to pay a lawyer would spend the money to advance the case.

Costs of legal aid

Legal aid is not necessarily free legal assistance. Financial eligibility guidelines are used to assess the applicant's ability to afford legal counsel. Applicants may be eligible for free legal aid or they may have to repay all or some of the legal fees incurred. If a client is asked to contribute to the cost of services, an agreement between the client and the plan specifies the amount due and how it is to be paid (for more information see the "Client contributions and cost recoveries" section below).

In 2003/04, Manitoba had a \$25, non-refundable application fee. However, many persons were excluded from paying (i.e., recipients of social assistance). Application fees did not exist in any other jurisdiction in 2003/04.

Results of the Legal Aid Survey

Legal aid plan revenues

Revenues refer to all monies received by the legal aid plan for assistance in the provision of legal aid services. In 2003/04, legal aid plan revenues amounted to \$604 million. When adjusted for the effects of inflation, this figure amounts to \$495 million (in 1992 constant dollars) and represents a very slight increase (1%⁹) from the previous year.¹⁰ In constant dollar terms, revenues increased in eight jurisdictions, with the largest increase reported in Nova Scotia (18%). Revenues declined in British Columbia (-9%), Alberta (-4%) and Northwest Territories (-3%), while in Quebec they remained relatively stable (Table 1).

Funding is received by legal aid plans from three main sources: government contributions; client contributions and cost recoveries; and contributions from the legal profession.

Government contributions

Government contributions include monies allocated to the legal aid plans from both the federal and provincial/territorial governments.¹¹ In 2003/04, overall government contributions amounted to \$541 million. In constant terms, this figure is equivalent to \$444 million (in 1992 constant dollars), and represents no real change from the previous year¹². Nova Scotia reported the largest real increase (18%) in government contributions, while British Columbia reported the largest decrease (-10%) for the second consecutive year (Table 1).

Government contributions represented 90% of the total legal aid plan revenues, a figure that has remained relatively stable over the last five years. While government funding accounted for the large majority of revenue for all legal aid plans, there were differences in the proportion received by the jurisdictions. For example, in New Brunswick and Alberta in 2003/04, government funding accounted for 75% and 82% of the legal aid plan's revenue, respectively. In

9. This percentage excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, as they were unable to provide the information in 2002/03.

10. In order to create constant dollar figures with the effects of inflation removed, figures were converted to a base of 1992=100 using Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index. For Nunavut, the CPI has a base year of 2002=100.

11. When summed, provincial/territorial contributions (Table 3) plus federal contributions (Table 2) may not equal total government contributions (Table 1) for the following reasons: (i) the total government contributions figure in Table 1 is provided by the legal aid plans, whereas the provincial/territorial and federal contributions figures are obtained from the appropriate government department; (ii) any difference in accounting methods (i.e. cash versus accrual) may cause differences in the fiscal period that contributions are accounted for; (iii) legal aid plans may have submitted back claims to the federal government, which are accounted for in the total government contributions figure.

12. The percentage change figure excludes Newfoundland and Labrador as they were unable to provide the information in 2002/03.

contrast, in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, monies allocated by both the federal and provincial/territorial governments accounted for at least 98% of plan revenue (Table 1).¹³

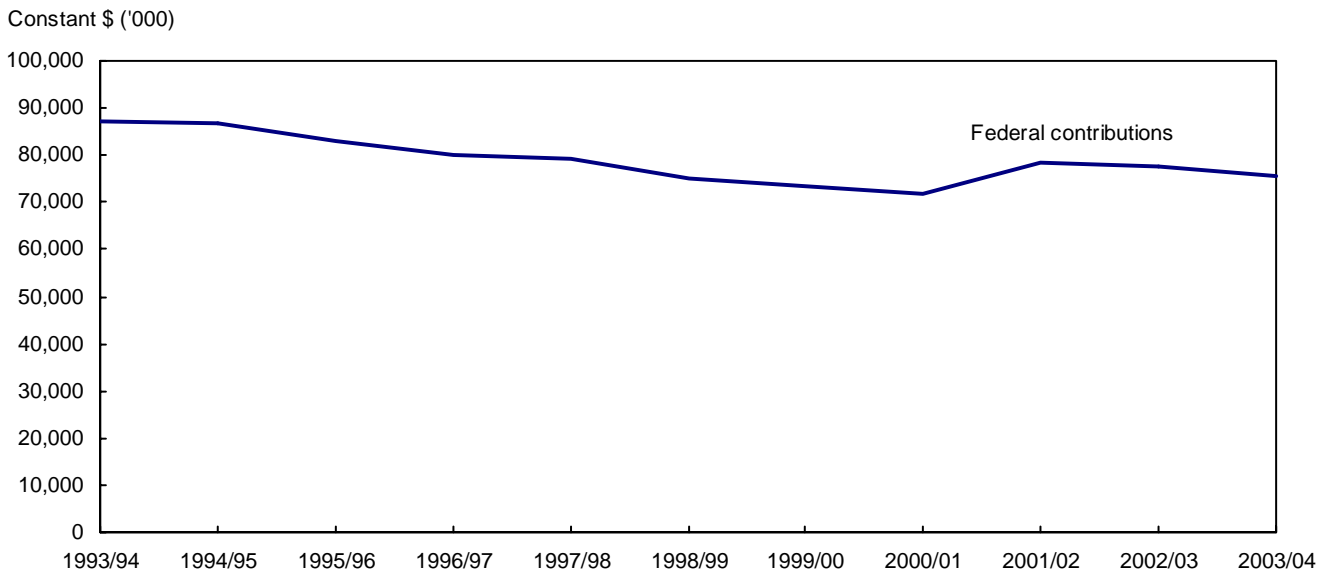
Federal contributions to legal aid

Agreements currently exist between the federal and provincial/territorial governments for the shared responsibility for criminal law matters, including legal aid proceedings under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA). Provincial statute matters such as violations under liquor and traffic laws are not cost-shared. The federal contribution to criminal legal aid made by Justice Canada in 2003/04 amounted to \$92 million, or about \$3 per Canadian. When the effects of inflation are considered, this figure translates to \$76 million and represents a decline (-3%) from the previous year (Table 2).

Nationally, in real terms, over the last decade federal government funding of legal aid has shown a downward trend with the exception of an increase between 2000/01 and 2001/02 (Figure 1). Between the years 1993/94 and 2000/01, annual federal contributions decreased gradually to a low of \$72 million. Funding then increased by 9% in 2001/02 to \$78 million. From this level, federal contributions declined 3% over the past two years (Figure 1).

Figure 1

Federal Contributions to Legal Aid in Canada, Constant Dollars¹, 1993/94 to 2003/04



1. In order to create constant dollar figures with the effects of inflation removed, figures were converted to a base of 1992=100 using Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index.

Note: Federal Contributions figures prior to 1995/96 include federal contributions to civil legal aid under the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP).

Source: Department of Justice Canada; Statistics Canada, Consumer Price Index.

The decline in federal contributions for 1995/96 reflects the fact that this is the first year that figures for civil legal aid are excluded (Box 1). The higher level of funding reported in 2001/02 is in part explained by a one-time agreement between the federal and provincial/territorial governments whereby the federal government provided additional funding for criminal legal aid to alleviate some of the financial pressures the provinces and territories were facing.

Box 1: Federal Funding of Civil Legal Aid

Prior to 1995/96, the federal government contributed to the cost of civil legal aid with the provinces and territories under the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP), administered by the then Department of Health and Welfare. On April 1, 1996, the CAP was replaced by the Canadian Health and Social Transfer (CHST), a federal transfer provided to each province and territory to support provincial health care, post-secondary education, social assistance and social services. As a consequence of this change, it is not possible to determine the level of federal funding that has been allocated to civil legal aid since the CHST, and its current successor, the Canadian Social Transfer (CST), were implemented.

13. Total revenue includes client contributions credited to the Government of the Northwest Territories consolidated revenue fund and are not available to the plan.

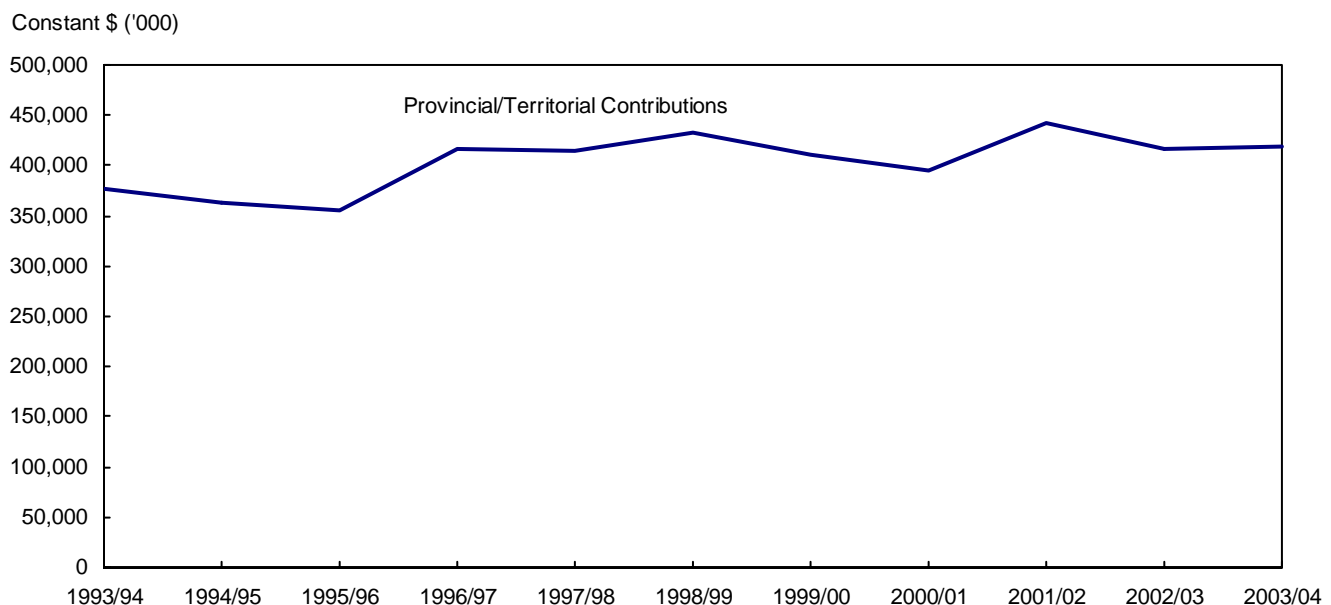
Provincial and territorial contributions to legal aid

Overall in 2003/04, provincial and territorial government contributions to legal aid plans for both criminal and civil matters amounted to \$419 million¹⁴, the equivalent of \$13 per capita. After adjusting for the effects of inflation, this figure amounts to \$344 million (in 1992 constant dollars) and represents a slight decline (-2%) from the previous year (Table 3).

Among the jurisdictions, there was considerable variation in the contribution levels. In constant dollar terms, in 2003/04, provincial/territorial government contributions rose most substantially in Prince Edward Island (26%), New Brunswick (17%) and Nova Scotia (14%) (Table 3).

At the national level, provincial/territorial government funding has fluctuated over the ten-year period from 1993/94 to 2003/04. In constant values, provincial/territorial contributions to both criminal and civil legal aid declined from 1993/94 to 1995/96 then rose considerably in 1996/97 to \$393 million (Figure 2). Contributions remained roughly at that level for the next two years, peaking at \$399 million in 1998/99. Funding then declined for two consecutive years, before a 9% increase in 2001/02 to \$377 million. From this level, provincial/territorial contributions declined by almost 9% over the past two years (Figure 2). The rise in provincial/territorial contributions reported in 1996/97 may reflect the change from the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) to the Canadian Health and Social Transfer (CHST) (Box 1).

Figure 2
Provincial/Territorial Contributions to Legal Aid in Canada, Constant Dollars¹, 1993/94 to 2003/04



1. In order to create constant dollar figures with the effects of inflation removed, figures were converted to a base of 1992=100 using Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index.

Source: Provincial and Territorial Departments of Justice; Statistics Canada, Consumer Price Index.

Client contributions and cost recoveries

Client contributions refer to monies collected from individuals receiving legal aid services, while cost recoveries consist of the monies recovered from a judgement, award, or settlement. In 2003/04, client contributions to legal aid and cost recoveries amounted to \$21 million (\$17 million in constant dollars), representing about 4% of total legal aid plan revenues (Table 1).

Client contributions and cost recoveries represented a slightly higher proportion of total revenues in Alberta (9%), Manitoba (7%) and Ontario (5%) in 2003/04 (Table 1).

14. This figure excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, as they were unable to provide the information.

Contributions from the legal profession

Contributions from the legal profession include all monies received from the law profession other than trust account interest amounts. For the last five years, these contributions have accounted for only 1% of total legal aid plan revenues. In 2003/04, this represented close to \$5 million (\$4 million in real terms) (Table 1).

In 2003/04, four legal aid plans received contributions from the legal profession. In British Columbia, they accounted for 5% of total legal aid revenue, 4% in Manitoba and 3% in Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick (Table 1).

Other sources of revenue

Other income sources include revenue from investments, publication sales, and federal/provincial/territorial grants. The overall total from other sources of income in 2003/04 was almost \$37 million (or \$30 million when adjusted for inflation), a figure that accounted for 6% of total legal aid plan revenues. Ontario, with other revenues of \$29 million (\$23 million in constant dollars), made up a significant proportion of the total (Table 1).

In 2003/04, the highest proportion of legal aid plan revenues from other income sources was reported by New Brunswick (20%), while the lowest proportion was reported by the Quebec legal aid plan at less than 1% (Table 1).

Legal aid plan expenditures

In 2003/04, legal aid plan expenditures amounted to almost \$603 million (Table 4). When adjusted to constant dollars, this figure amounts to \$493 million and represents relatively no change from the previous year¹⁵. Of the total, 85% was spent on direct legal services, such as the provision of legal advice, information, referrals to other agencies, and representation, including payments made to private lawyers (Box 2), as well as service delivery by legal aid plan staff (Table 6). The remaining 15% of expenses incurred by legal aid plans were for central administrative costs and other expenditures including external projects, legal research, public legal education, and grants to other agencies (Table 5).

Box 2: Legal Aid Tariffs¹⁶

Legal aid tariffs or fees apply to private lawyer services and have been established in all jurisdictions. These tariffs outline the standards and guidelines for the amount that private lawyers' accounts should be paid in the areas of criminal, family, and other civil law. Given that the legal aid plans use these tariffs when providing private lawyers with payment for their legal aid cases, they can have a large impact on the amount of plan expenditures allocated to the provision of direct legal aid services.

The tariff may provide for an hourly rate (which currently ranges from \$45 to \$102), or block fees (i.e., a flat fee prescribed for certain types of cases and/or services). In several jurisdictions, the tariff may also depend on the lawyer's years of experience, the type of case, and the level of court in which proceedings will take place. General preparation fees are also covered in the tariffs, and are often specified by the jurisdictions.

Legal aid plan expenditures have fluctuated over the last 10 years. In constant terms, after peaking at \$634 million in 1994/95, expenditures declined 33% over the next three years reaching a low of \$424 million in 1997/98. Expenditures then gradually rose to \$506 million in 2001/02 (Figure 3 and Table 4).

There is considerable variation in per capita expenditures for legal aid in the provinces and territories. In 2003/04, the national per capita legal aid expenditure was \$19 (Table 4). Compared to this national average, the three territories had much higher figures, followed by Ontario at \$24. The lowest per capita figure was reported by New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island at \$7 (Table 4). In addition to budget size, these differences partly reflect variations in the nature of the legal aid plans, including the types of legal cases covered, financial eligibility, and

15. The percentage change figure excludes Newfoundland and Labrador as they were unable to provide the information in 2002/03. In order to create constant dollar figures with the effects of inflation removed, figures were converted to a base of 1992=100 using Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index. For Nunavut, the CPI has a base year of 2002=100.

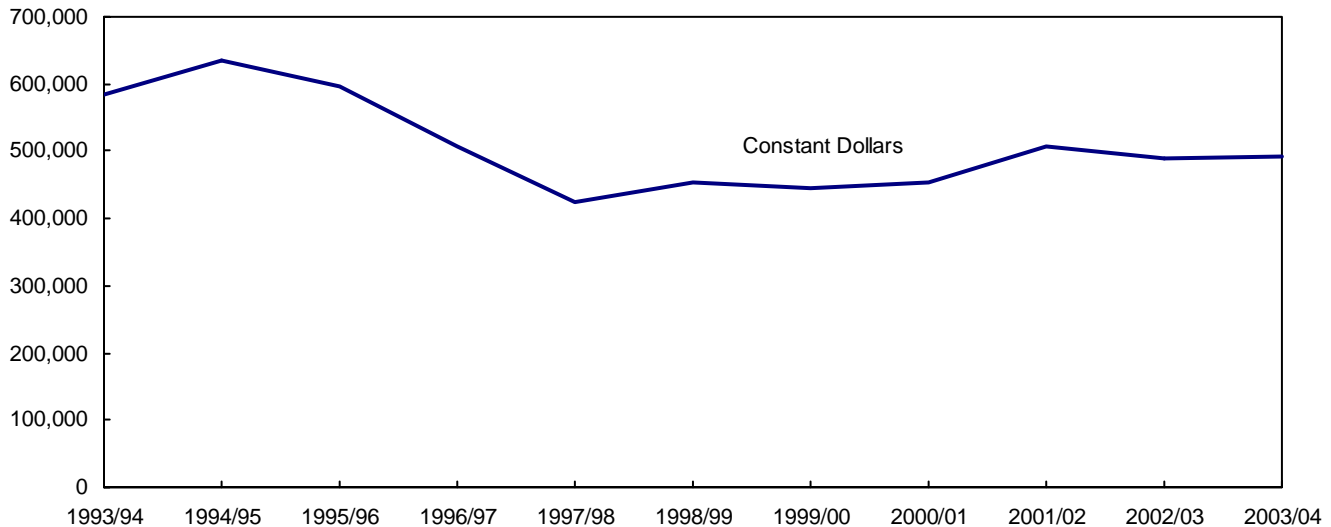
16. The reader is invited to refer to the publication *Legal Aid in Canada: Description of Operations*, (Catalogue no. 85-217), for more detailed information pertaining to legal aid tariffs in each jurisdiction.

mode of service delivery. Other factors may include the socio-economic characteristics of the region and the crime rate. The high per capita expenditure figures reported in the territories could in part reflect the high costs associated with providing services in remote, sparsely populated areas. This is true for the cost of other justice services, such as police, courts and adult corrections.¹⁷

Figure 3

Total Legal Aid Plan Expenditures, Canada, Constant Dollars¹, 1993/94 to 2003/04

Constant \$ ('000)



1. In order to create constant dollar figures with the effects of inflation removed, figures were converted to a base of 1992=100 using Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey and Consumer Price Index.

Expenses incurred for civil and criminal cases

In 2003/04, almost \$514 million was spent nationally on direct legal aid services. Just over one-half (52%) of this expenditure was spent on cases involving civil matters rather than criminal matters (Table 6).¹⁸

The distribution varies, however, among the provinces and territories. In 2003/04, the proportion of direct legal service expenditures spent on civil matters was greater than that spent on criminal matters in only Quebec and Ontario (63% and 55%, respectively). In contrast, legal aid services provided for criminal cases accounted for over two-thirds of direct legal aid expenditures in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory and Nunavut (Table 6). To some extent, this variation may reflect differences in criminal and civil case volumes across jurisdictions, as well as different provincial/territorial priorities in terms of coverage.

Applications for legal aid

The number of applications that the provinces and territories receive provides a general indication of the need for legal aid services in Canada. However, since applicants are screened to some degree before an application is filed, the number of applications does not reflect all requests for legal aid assistance. As well, coverage and eligibility requirements change over time, often imposing further restrictions on the types of cases taken on by the legal aid plans.

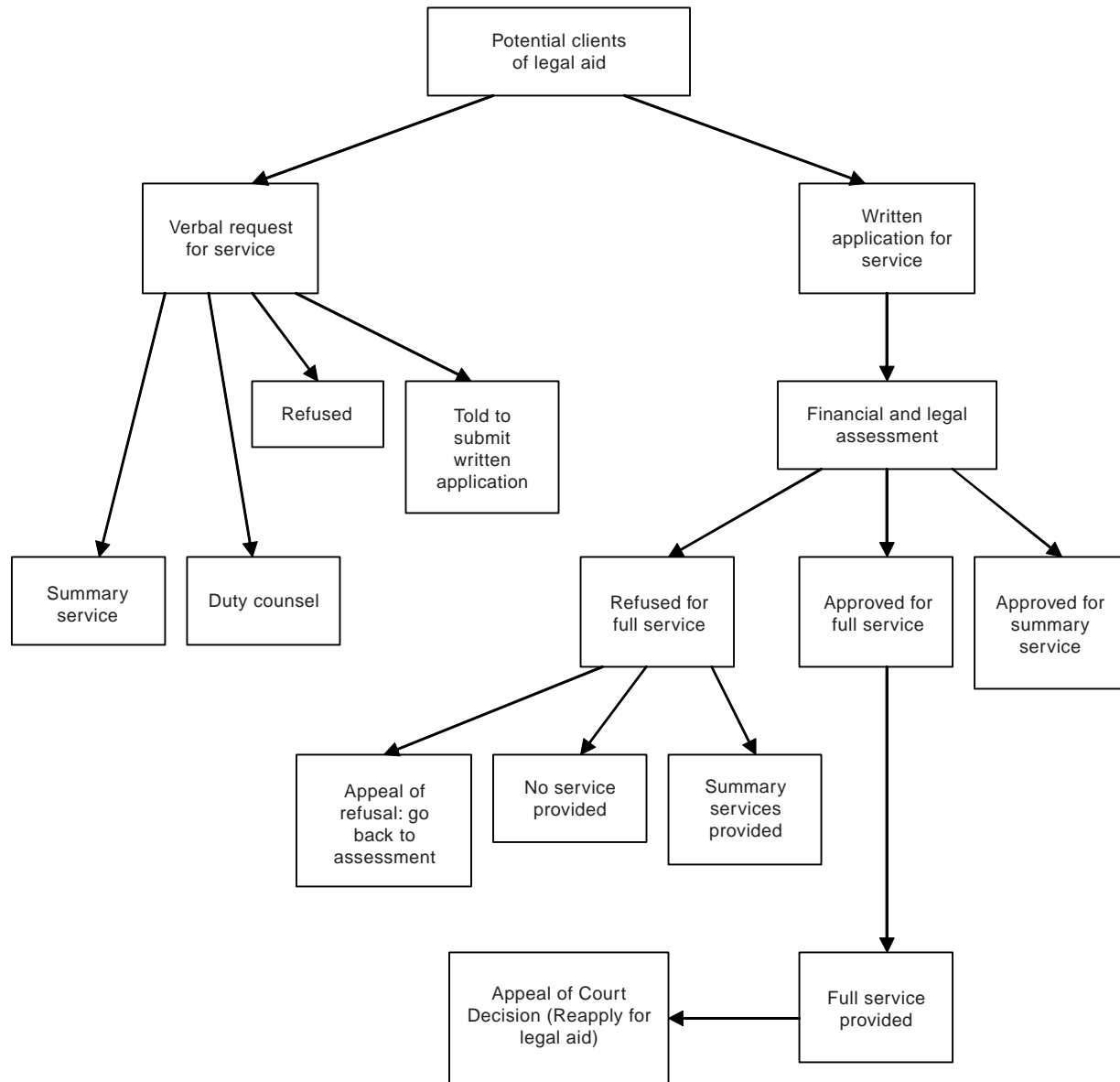
Several factors are taken into consideration when assessing legal aid applications. Applicants must meet certain financial eligibility requirements, the matter must meet coverage provisions, and in some cases, the matter must have legal merit. An applicant may be approved for either **summary** or **full services**. **Summary services** include

17. For further information, see A. Taylor-Butts "Justice Spending in Canada, 2000/01." *Juristat*. Catalogue no. 85-002-XPE, Vol. 22, no. 11. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 2002.

18. This proportion excludes data from Northwest Territories.

the provision of legal advice, information, or any other type of minimal legal service granted to an individual during a formal interview. Alternatively, **full services** constitute more extensive legal assistance. An applicant receiving full service is granted a legal aid certificate or other authorization denoting entitlement to legal services, which may include court representation, in addition to information and advice (Figure 4).

Figure 4 : A Model of the Legal Aid Process



In 2003/04, 773,254 applications for legal assistance (both summary and full services) were submitted to legal aid plans across Canada (Figure 5 and Table 10).

Between 1993/94 and 1997/98, applications for legal aid services fell steadily by almost 30%, from approximately 1.1 million to 800,000. A number of factors specific to the plans themselves may have contributed to this decline including: pre-screening procedures, changes in legal aid coverage, stricter eligibility requirements, and an increased use of duty counsel or *pro bono* services (services without charge) provided by private lawyers. Following this considerable decline, the total number of legal aid applications rose slowly over the next four years until declining in 2002/03 and again, to a new low, in 2003/04 (Figure 5 and Table 10).

In 2003/04, the count of applications for legal aid declined by 21% in British Columbia (Table 10). This decline is accounted for by a drop in the number of applications for civil matters, due in large part to the elimination of legal representation for other, non-family civil matters.¹⁹ In Manitoba, with a reduction in the scope of civil coverage, applications for legal aid fell 10% and, in Ontario, the overall count fell by 6% (Table 10). The largest increase was in Yukon Territory (17%).²⁰

In most jurisdictions, the majority of legal aid applications received in 2003/04 was for criminal matters rather than civil matters. For example, 85% of applications for legal aid in New Brunswick and 74% in Saskatchewan were for criminal matters. In contrast, in Quebec, the majority of applications (57%) were for civil matters (Table 10). Generally, the large majority of criminal matters involved an adult applicant, and the civil matters were primarily family-related cases (Table 11).

Approved legal aid applications

Unlike the counts for total and refused applications, those for approved legal aid applications refer to full service applications only. Many jurisdictions cannot report the number of approved summary service applications to the Legal Aid Survey and, as a result, an "approval rate" for legal aid applications cannot be calculated (Box 3).

In 2003/04, for the third consecutive year, the number of applications approved for full legal aid services in Canada declined (-5%), reaching a total of 471,462, a new low within the last ten years (Figure 5 and Table 12).

Box 3: Approval Rates for Legal Aid

An approval "rate" for legal aid applications cannot be calculated using data from the Legal Aid Survey because the counts for approved applications do not include the number of approved applications for summary services. Therefore the rates would underestimate the extent of legal aid services provided. As well, approved and/or refused applications are carried over from one year to another and those delayed in processing cannot be separated from current fiscal year applications.

Most jurisdictions reported decreases in approved applications in 2003/04, with the largest declines reported in New Brunswick (-15%), Prince Edward Island (-14%) and Ontario (-12%). Yukon Territory reported the most substantial increase (13%) in the number of applications approved (Table 12).²¹

Types of matters approved for legal aid services

In 2003/04, criminal matters accounted for more than one-half (52%) of those applications approved for full service legal aid, a proportion that has been steadily increasing over the last four years (Table 12).

In most jurisdictions, the large majority of approved applications concerned criminal matters. For instance, in 2003/04, more than 80% of the approved full service applications in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were for criminal cases. In Quebec, on the other hand, civil matters accounted for almost six in ten (59%) approved applications. In Ontario, approved legal aid applications were equally divided between criminal and civil matters (Table 12).

Differences among the jurisdictions may be explained by the coverage requirements that each jurisdiction adopts in its legal aid plan. For example, Quebec provides for much broader coverage of civil cases than most of the other jurisdictions. This coverage includes applications for income security, auto and employment insurance, and workers compensation benefits. Prince Edward Island, on the other hand, extends coverage to few civil cases.

Refused legal aid applications

Legal aid plans screen applicants to some degree before an application is filed. For example, when potential clients inquire about legal aid services, they may find out that their type of case is not covered by the legal aid plan and

19. Other civil matters refer to all other civil proceedings which are not of a family nature such as landlord-tenant disputes, worker's compensation claims, Canada Pension Plan issues, social assistance, consumer protection, employment insurance appeals, foreclosures and bankruptcy.

20. Nunavut also reported a large increase in the number of applications received in 2003/04. However, the number of applications reported in 2002/03 was artificially low due to complications experienced with their database, which have since been resolved.

21. Nunavut also reported a large increase in the number of approved applications in 2003/04. However, the number of approved applications reported in 2002/03 was artificially low due to complications experienced with their database, which have since been resolved.

therefore they do not submit an application (Figure 4). The counts for refused legal aid applications reported to the Legal Aid Survey do not include refusals that result from pre-screening measures.

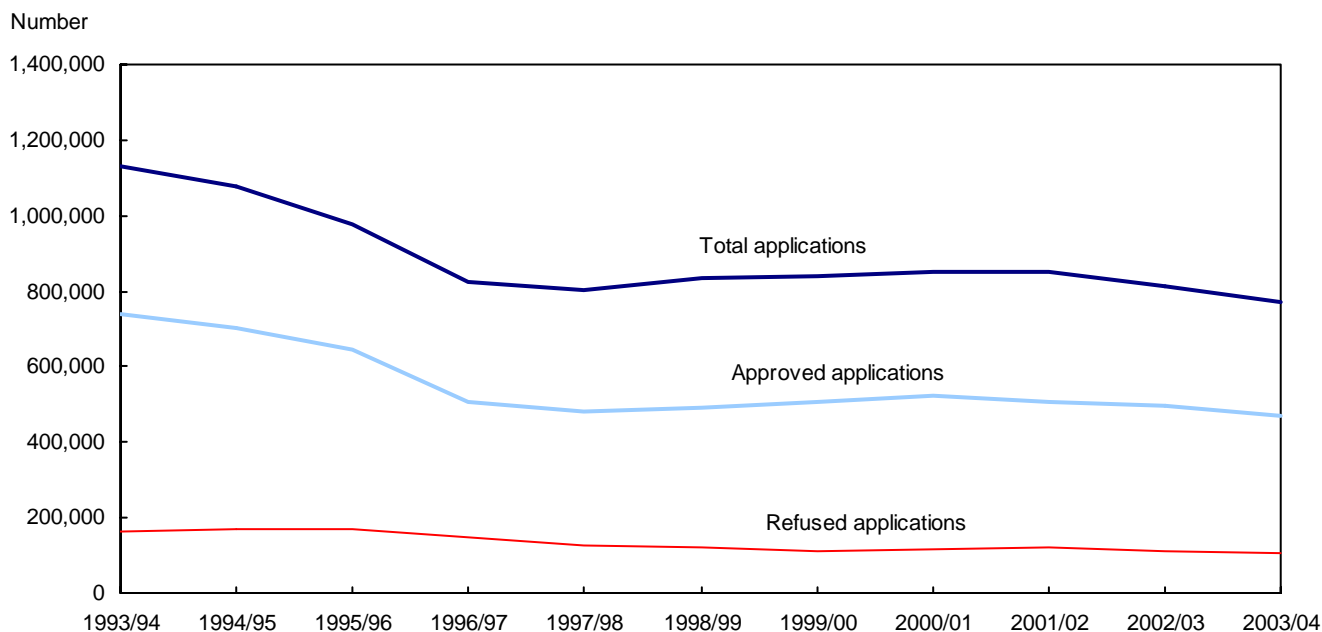
In 2003/04, the number of refused legal aid applications fell for the second consecutive year (-2%), to 108,004, reaching its lowest level reported in the last ten years (Figure 5 and Table 17)²².

A 10% decline in refused applications in Ontario partially accounts for the overall decline since 2002/03. The number refused also declined in Nunavut (-35%), Northwest Territories (-11%) and British Columbia (-5%) (Table 17). The decline in refused applications for Ontario and British Columbia is consistent with the decline in total applications for these provinces.

Many jurisdictions are able to report why applications for legal aid services are refused. Financial ineligibility and coverage restrictions tend to be the primary reasons. For example, there were 1,858 refused applications in Saskatchewan in 2003/04. Of these, more than two-thirds (71%) were found to be financially ineligible, 15% were refused because of coverage restrictions, and 8% were not approved because of lack of merit. Similarly, in Quebec, more than 6 in 10 were refused because the applicant was financially ineligible and an additional 20% were not approved because of coverage restrictions. In comparison, 60% of refused applications in British Columbia in 2003/04 were due to coverage restrictions while one-quarter were refused for other reasons²³ (Table 17).

Figure 5

Legal Aid Applications, Approved and Refused, Canada, 1993/94 to 2003/04¹



1. The sum of approved and refused applications may not equal the total applications count for two reasons: (i) a decision to accept or reject an application may not occur in the time period the application is made. Typically most applications are filed and assessed within the same time period so the number carried into the next fiscal year is comparatively small. (ii) the approved application counts refer to full service applications only, whereas the total application count in is the sum of applications for service, including full and summary service, and applications refused.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Legal aid duty counsel services

In addition to legal aid services, most jurisdictions have a duty counsel system administered by the legal aid plans. Duty counsel is legal assistance rendered without charge to unrepresented individuals who, in many cases, are about to make a court appearance. Duty counsel lawyers are available to guide clients in obtaining legal services, give on-the-spot advice or representation, and provide immediate assistance at arrest and detention.

22. Refused application counts exclude Prince Edward Island as they are unable to provide the information.

23. Other reasons for refusal may include, among others, client cancelled/abandoned, coverage cancelled, or duplicate application.

Lawyers who provide duty counsel services are most often at a location other than a legal aid office. Instead, they may be located in criminal courts (both adult and youth), family courts, or at points of entry into Canada, psychiatric institutions and other civil venues.²⁴ The extent to which they are present in these locations differs by jurisdiction. Duty counsel services are provided by staff lawyers in some jurisdictions, and by private lawyers in others. The provision of duty counsel services does not bar the recipient from subsequent application for legal aid services.

In Prince Edward Island, formal duty counsel is not provided unless persons are eligible for legal aid. Instead, staff lawyers working for the legal aid plans may provide legal advice and assistance in family and criminal matters to applicants, if necessary.²⁵

Duty counsel services totalled 1,257,745 units in 2003/04, a decline (-5%) from the previous year (Table 21).²⁶

Duty counsel services were most prominent in Ontario accounting for 82% of the overall duty counsel services reported (Table 21). While the large majority (75%) of these service events involved criminal matters, one quarter did involve civil matters. Almost one-half of the service events involving civil matters in Ontario in 2003/04 were for cases involving family matters (Table 22).

Most of the remaining duty counsel services in 2003/04 were provided in Alberta and British Columbia (Table 21). Almost all of these services were used for criminal matters, and the large majority (90%) involved an adult in need of services, rather than a youth (Table 22).

Legal aid services for appeals

In some instances, legal aid plans will provide coverage for the appeal of a decision made by a lower court or administrative tribunal. In 2003/04, legal aid was provided for 3,254 appeals, down slightly (-2%) from the previous year (Table 23).

Ontario (1,157), British Columbia (760) and Quebec (732), the three most populous provinces, reported the highest number of appeals approved for legal aid (Table 23).

Participation of lawyers in the delivery of legal aid services

Across Canada, 12,899 lawyers provided legal aid assistance in 2003/04, representing an increase of 14% from the previous year (Table 20). Most of these lawyers (91%) were private lawyers – totaling 11,776 in 2003/04 (Table 20). The remaining 9% were legal aid plan (staff) lawyers (1,123). The number and distribution of private and staff lawyer's participating in the provision of legal aid services has remained relatively stable over the past 5 years.

While private lawyers consistently make up the majority of lawyers providing legal aid, the proportions vary among the provinces and territories, reflecting the type of delivery system in place. In the three provinces that operate *judicare* systems, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, 94% of the lawyers providing legal aid in 2003/04 were private. In those jurisdictions where a staff or mixed system of legal aid is used, the proportion of private lawyers is lower. For example, in Saskatchewan, two-thirds of the lawyers providing legal aid were private. In Newfoundland and Labrador, only legal aid plan (staff) lawyers provided service (Table 20).

Staffing

The total number of personnel in legal aid offices in Canada in 2003/04 was 3,105, relatively unchanged since 2002/03. Among the provinces and territories, the number of total legal aid plan personnel ranged from 8 in Prince Edward Island to 1,272 in Ontario in 2003/04 (Table 19).

Non-lawyers, such as administrative staff, law students, accountants, research staff, librarians and others who ensure the accessibility and productivity of the legal aid plans, have consistently accounted for almost two-thirds (64%) of the legal aid plan staff over the past five years. Lawyers, who primarily deliver legal assistance or representation directly to clients, represent the remaining third of legal aid staff (Table 19).

24. For further information, see *Prairie Research Associates Legal Aid Duty Counsel Systems in Canada: Summary Report*. Ottawa: Department of Justice Canada, 1994.

25. The reader is invited to refer to the publication *Legal Aid in Canada: Description of Operations*, (Catalogue no. 85-217), for more detailed information pertaining to legal aid coverage and duty counsel in each jurisdiction.

26. A unit represents the number of times duty counsel services were provided. This figure excludes the number of units for Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

Methodology

The Legal Aid Survey is an annual survey first conducted in 1983/84. Data are collected through a survey questionnaire that is completed by the 13 legal aid plans in Canada. The survey provides the justice community, academics and the public with information on revenues, expenditures, personnel, and caseload statistics associated with the delivery and administration of legal aid in Canada.

It is important to note that some limitations on coverage of the survey do exist. While the Legal Aid Survey is intended to be a national survey, some legal aid plans are unable to report all of the survey data elements. The absence of data makes it difficult to make direct comparisons between jurisdictions or create a full national picture of legal aid in Canada.

The majority of information presented in this publication comes from the Legal Aid Survey. However, data on provincial/territorial government financial contributions are obtained from the appropriate departments responsible for justice matters. Justice Canada provides the figures for federal contributions for criminal legal aid. Data on provincial and territorial Bar membership are obtained from the Federation of Law Societies of Canada.

Per capita figures are based on population estimates provided by Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division. Populations are as of July 1st: final intercensal estimates for 1999 to 2000; final postcensal estimates for 2001; updated postcensal estimates for 2002; and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2003 (Table 26).

To adjust for the effects of inflation, constant 1992/1993 dollar figures have been calculated using Statistics Canada's *Consumer Price Index* (CPI) with a base year of 1992=100 (Catalogue No. 62-001, January 2004, Table 7), for all jurisdictions except Nunavut (Table 27). For Nunavut, the CPI is calculated using a base year of 2002=100. In publications prior to 2002/03, the overall average CPI for Canada was used to adjust the figures for the provinces and territories. In 2002/03, the specific CPI's for each province and territory were used and the previously released inflation adjusted figures were revised. In 2003/04, this same methodology was applied.

Glossary

Accrual based accounting refers to the recognition of revenues in the period in which they are earned and the deduction of expenses incurred in generating these revenues.

Active bar members include the total number of lawyers certified and insured to practise in the jurisdiction.

Adult refers to persons 18 years of age and older.

Appeal refers to an appeal of a lower court or administrative tribunal decision, not an appeal of a refused application. Each application (dossier) is counted despite the fact that the matter may have been dealt with by the plan in the past.

An **application** refers to a formal request, evidenced in writing, whereby a person applies to a legal aid office for assistance. When aggregated, the total number of applications reflects the number of individual requests for summary and full service assistance, rather than the total number of persons seeking assistance. Formal requests for assistance are recorded on the intake document used by the legal aid office. Related legal matters enumerated at the time of contact with the office are included on one application, regardless of the requirement for a court appearance. If a matter related to that on the original application arises at a later date (other than appeal), a new application is not filed. Separate applications are counted for criminal and civil matters. The total number of applications reported for the fiscal year includes all such applications filed during that time, irrespective of when the application was approved or rejected. The count excludes requests for duty counsel services.

Approved application for full service refers to an application for legal assistance which is granted legal aid as described in a certificate, referral, or any other authorization denoting that the applicant is entitled to legal services. Once an application is approved for full service, it is not subsequently counted as a summary service although in some cases, relatively little service may be required to fulfil the request. This count measures the number of units of service rather than the number of persons assisted, and is mutually exclusive of all summary service (including written legal opinions) and duty counsel services.

Approved application for summary services refers to the provision of legal advice, information, or any other type of minimal legal service to an individual during a formal interview. It can include simple legal tasks such as making a telephone call or drafting a letter on behalf of a client. Excluded are inquiries made at the "front desk" of the legal aid office or telephone ("hot-line") inquiries. Summary services are provided to individuals in two circumstances: a written request has been submitted at the office, or a verbal request has been made. Only written requests are included in the count. No file (dossier) is opened for the client provided summary services. This count excludes: any application which requested extensive legal assistance (full service) but received summary service upon refusal; applications originally approved for full service but subsequently rendered summary services; and duty counsel services. The count measures the number of units of service provided rather than the number of persons assisted.

Cash basis accounting – refers to a system in which revenues are not recorded until received in cash and expenses are assigned to the period in which cash payment is made.

Central administrative expenditures include monies spent on head office functions and on offices that do not employ staff to advise and represent clients.

Client contributions refer to monies received from the aided person for legal assistance; flat user fees are included.

Contributions of the legal profession refer to monies received from the law profession other than trust account interest reported separately.

Cost recoveries refer to the party costs ordered or agreed to be recovered in the case. They include monies recovered from a judgement, award or settlement.

Coverage restrictions refer to applications refused on the grounds that the legal matter is not covered by the Legal Aid Plan.

Criminal duty counsel refers to services in criminal matters that are generally provided at a court or place of detention.

Direct legal service expenditures are the sum of payments made to private law firms and the costs of legal service delivery by Plan staff. These expenditures include monies spent on the provision of legal advice and representation services to clients including special target groups. All law office and contracted community clinic expenses are included (i.e., staff salaries, benefits and overhead expenses). Central administrative expenses and other expenses of the Plan are excluded.

Direct legal service staff refers to persons whose primary function is to deliver legal assistance and/or legal representation directly to clients. Notaries are included in the staff lawyer count. Paralegals are included in the non-lawyer count.

Duty counsel services refer to legal services provided without charge by a lawyer at a location other than a legal aid office, where the person assisted had not previously applied in writing for services to be rendered. Cases coming before a circuit court are typically provided duty counsel services. Consequently, circuit court cases are included in the duty counsel service count rather than in the approved application count. Only circuit court matters granted a delay are included in the approved application count. The provision of duty counsel services does not bar the recipient from subsequent application for legal aid services. This count measures the number of times duty counsel services were provided rather than the number of persons assisted, and is mutually exclusive of both the summary service and approved application counts.

Expenditures refer to the actual gross dollars expended by the Plan in a given fiscal year. Expenditures made on behalf of the Plan by other agencies are not included. Total expenditures are the sum of expenditures on direct legal service, other program expenditures, central administrative expenditures and any other expenditure.

External project expenditures (included in Other program expenditures) refer to monies expended by the Plan on projects undertaken external to the Plan (e.g. university clinics). Note that funding of community clinics is not included here.

Family matters refer to proceedings related to divorce, separation, maintenance, custody/access, wardship/child protection, and all other matters of a family law nature (e.g. adoption, change of name and mediation proceedings).

Federal government contribution to Criminal Legal Aid refers to monies contributed by the Department of Justice.

Financial ineligibility refers to a refusal for legal aid based on some financial information disclosed by the applicant pertaining to his/her income, assets and liabilities.

Government contributions figures are reported by the legal aid plans and refer to both federal and provincial/territorial monies allocated to the Plan through the provincial or territorial government. A detailed breakdown of federal contributions made through the separate federal/provincial or territorial cost-sharing agreements to criminal adult legal aid, young offender legal aid and civil legal aid are not reported to the Legal Aid Survey since monies are generally directed to the consolidated revenue fund of the province and not to the Plans directly.

Interprovincial Reciprocity Agreement refers to the informal agreement among Legal Aid Plans in Canada to handle non-resident civil dossiers. Under the terms of the agreement, applicants must request legal aid in their province or territory of residence rather than in the province or territory where the legal recourse is sought. An approved application is then forwarded to the Plan which will provide the legal aid service. **Incoming dossiers** refer to the number of applications approved for civil legal aid by other provincial or territorial Plans and forwarded to the Plan for service. **Outgoing dossiers** refer to the number of applications for civil legal aid that are approved by the Plan and then forwarded to other provincial or territorial Plans for service.

Lack of merit refers to applications refused because the nature of the case or the seriousness of the matter does not warrant legal assistance.

Legal research expenditures (included in Other program expenditures) refer to monies expended by the Plan for conducting research related to legal matters. This component excludes the cost of maintaining libraries.

Legal research staff (included in Other staff) refers to persons working within a specific program area conducting research related to legal matters. This excludes persons maintaining Plan libraries.

Non-compliance/abuse refers to a refusal for legal aid based on either an applicant's prior or current experience with the Plan. These refusals include applications where similar services were already rendered; services applied for are abusive of the legal process; or failure to cooperate with the legal aid lawyer.

Non-resident lawyers refers to those lawyers who practise law in a particular province or territory, however do not permanently reside in that same province or territory.

Number of private bar lawyers who provided services includes those active members of the private bar who actually delivered legal services and billed the Plan during the fiscal year. Active bar members include the total number of lawyers certified and insured to practice in the jurisdiction. Government employed and legal aid staff lawyers are excluded. Notaries are included in the total counts provided.

Other expenditures refer to any other monies expended by the Plan on functions not accounted for in any other expenditure category (e.g. capital expenditures).

Other civil matters refer to all other civil proceedings which are not of a family nature such as landlord-tenant disputes, worker's compensation claims, Canada Pension Plan issues, social assistance, consumer protection, employment insurance appeals, foreclosures and bankruptcy.

Other program expenditures includes monies spent on external project expenditures, legal research activities, public legal education and grants to other agencies.

Other reasons refer to reasons for refusing an application other than financial ineligibility. Other reasons may include: coverage restrictions, lack of merit or non-compliance/abuse.

Other revenues refer to revenues that have not already been accounted for in any other revenue category. The other category may include, among others, revenues from investments, research sales, and general interest earnings.

Other staff refers to persons whose primary function does not involve the provision of legal advice and/or representation directly to clients; for example, lawyers performing primarily administrative functions, article clerks, accountants, librarians, law students, clerical staff, public legal education staff, and legal research staff.

Personnel resources refer to the actual number of staff employed by the Plan, as of March 31st. These data are broken down in two ways: by type of service provided and by type of personnel. The type of personnel on staff with the Plans are divided into: lawyer and non-lawyer counts. Staff lawyers refer to lawyers who are hired by the Legal Aid Plan to work from the legal aid office. Salaries are paid by the Plan.

Private law firm expenditures include fees and disbursements, together with other specific costs (e.g. travel expenses) incurred by private lawyers for the provision of legal services to legal aid clients.

Provincial and territorial contributions refer to monies contributed by the provinces and territories to the Legal Aid Plans.

Provincial and territorial matters refer to those offences under provincial or territorial statutory responsibility. Also included are infractions under municipal by-laws.

Public legal education expenditures (included in Other program expenditures) refer to monies expended by the Plan on preventive law programs, educational programs and publicity.

Public legal education staff (included in Other staff) refers to persons working within a specific program area conducting preventive law programs, educational programs and/or publicity.

Refused applications refer to all formal requests for legal aid evidenced in writing that have been denied legal services. This total includes applications for which no services have been approved, as well as those applications denied for full service that subsequently receive summary service. An application can be refused, appealed and still refused. Only the initial refusal is counted. Reasons for refusal are a product of legislative and policy restrictions. If an application involves two reasons for refusal, the most important is counted as the main reason.

Revenue refers to all monies received directly by the Legal Aid Plan during a given fiscal year. Funds received for specific projects from agencies external to the Plan are not included as revenue.

Rowbotham costs refer to costs of court ordered funding for legal aid. A Rowbotham application is a Charter application to the court where the accused argues that the state must provide him or her with an appropriate level of legal funding to ensure that he or she receives a fair trial. The court can stay the proceeding if it feels that the accused would not receive a fair trial without counsel. In the original Rowbotham case (an Ontario court case), the court held that denying counsel to those who face complex and serious charges, and who cannot afford a lawyer, violates their rights under the Charter to make full answer and defence.

Staff direct legal service expenditures include monies spent on the provision of legal advice and representation services by Plan staff to clients, including special target groups. All law office and contracted community clinic expenses are included (i.e. staff salaries, benefits, and overhead expenses). These expenditures include, for example, professional and support staff salaries and benefits, legal disbursements and overhead costs of direct legal service offices. Associated overhead includes the cost of office supplies, equipment and maintenance, conferences, meetings, membership expenses, rent, etc. **Central administrative expenses and other expenses (e.g. capital expenditures) are excluded.**

Summary service refers to the provision of legal advice, information, or any other type of minimal legal service to an individual during a formal interview. It can include simple legal tasks such as making a telephone call or drafting a letter on behalf of a client. Excluded are inquiries made at the “front desk” of the legal aid office, or telephone (“hot line”) inquiries. Summary services are provided to individuals in two circumstances: a written request has been submitted at the office, or a verbal request has been made. Only written requests are included in the count. A **written request** refers to a request of assistance as evidenced by the completion of a legal aid application. A **verbal request** refers to a request by a non-applicant made in-person at a legal aid office or by telephone to a direct legal service professional. Summary services may be provided to fulfil the request itself or follow the refusal of a written request for more extensive legal service (full-service). Once an application is approved for full service, it is not subsequently included in a summary service count although relatively little service may be provided. Also, no file (dossier) is opened for the client provided summary services. Summary service counts measure the number of units of service provided rather than the number of persons assisted, and are mutually exclusive of both the approved full service application and duty counsel counts.

Total Bar member count refers to the number of insured practising lawyers listed by the Federation of Law Societies of Canada. Lawyers who are retired or non-active are excluded. Private and public sector lawyers are included. Non-resident lawyers are included in the province of practice.

Youth refers to persons who are 12 years of age or older, but under 18 years of age under federal and provincial statutes. Two provinces (Ontario and Nova Scotia) have designated maximum age for youth at 15 years of age for most provincial/municipal matters.

Data Tables

Table 1
Legal aid plan revenues by type of revenue, current and constant dollars

Province/Territory and year	Current dollars								
	Total revenue	Government contributions ²		Client contributions and cost recoveries		Contributions of the legal profession		Other ³	
		\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000
Newfoundland and Labrador									
1999/00	5,787	5,371	93	10	0	364	6	42	1
2000/01	6,011	5,456	91	20	0	505	8	30	0
2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003/04	7,395	6,831	92	52	1	207	3	305	4
Prince Edward Island									
1999/00	695	610	88	..	..	..	..	85	12
2000/01	736	655	89	..	..	..	..	81	11
2001/02	777	702	90	..	..	..	..	75	10
2002/03	853	766	90	..	..	..	..	87	10
2003/04	965	861	89	..	..	..	..	104	11
Nova Scotia									
1999/00	11,435	11,207	98	13	0	..	..	215	2
2000/01	11,654	11,375	98	15	0	..	..	264	2
2001/02	13,070	12,526	96	3	0	..	..	541	4
2002/03	12,880	12,656	98	4	0	..	..	220	2
2003/04	15,729	15,422	98	12	0	..	..	295	2
New Brunswick⁴									
1999/00	5,058	4,521	89	101	2	100	2	336	7
2000/01	4,650	3,913	84	93	2	295	6	349	8
2001/02	4,729	3,873	82	122	3	150	3	583	12
2002/03	4,455	3,550	80	86	2	150	3	669	15
2003/04	4,757	3,550	75	86	2	150	3	971	20
Quebec									
1999/00	105,481	103,874	98	1,123	1	..	..	484	0
2000/01	107,996	106,097	98	1,389	1	..	..	510	0
2001/02	120,958	119,087	98	1,511	1	..	..	360	0
2002/03	121,669	119,751	98	1,743	1	..	..	175	0
2003/04	125,245	123,058	98	1,825	1	..	..	362	0
Ontario									
1999/00	268,539	230,992	86	10,807	4	..	..	26,740	10
2000/01	249,544	201,626	81	9,791	4	..	..	38,127	15
2001/02	288,316	246,695	86	15,001	5	..	..	26,620	9
2002/03	282,247	244,966	87	14,422	5	..	..	22,859	8
2003/04	299,626	256,048	85	14,791	5	..	..	28,787	10
Manitoba									
1999/00	17,590	14,179	81	1,694	10	1,687	10	30	0
2000/01	18,060	14,657	81	1,838	10	1,524	8	41	0
2001/02	19,348	15,446	80	1,711	9	2,089	11	102	1
2002/03	20,846 ^r	17,582 ^r	84 ^r	1,807 ^r	9	1,218	6	239	1
2003/04	21,365	18,454	86	1,480	7	900	4	531	2
Saskatchewan									
1999/00	10,690	10,565	99	52	0	..	..	73	1
2000/01	11,052	10,897	99	43	0	..	..	112	1
2001/02	11,744	11,415	97	39	0	..	..	290	2
2002/03	12,211	11,915	98	33	0	..	..	263	2
2003/04	13,303	13,129	99	42	0	..	..	132	1

Table 1
Legal aid plan revenues by type of revenue, current and constant dollars – Continued

Province/Territory and year	Current dollars								
	Total revenue	Government contributions ²		Client contributions and cost recoveries		Contributions of the legal profession		Other ³	
		\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000
Alberta									
1999/00	27,680	20,742	75	2,360	9	...	...	4,578	17
2000/01	29,545	22,542	76	2,579	9	...	...	4,424	15
2001/02	35,529	27,242	77	2,674	8	...	...	5,613	16
2002/03	34,840	28,187	81	3,076	9	...	...	3,577	10
2003/04	34,999	28,798	82	3,193	9	...	...	3,008	9
British Columbia									
1999/00	86,545	81,810	95	199	0	3,175	4	1,361	2
2000/01	88,324	82,953	94	533	1	3,289	4	1,549	2
2001/02	93,718	88,776	95	231	0	3,389	4	1,322	1
2002/03	76,327	71,545	94	49	0	3,674	5	1,059	1
2003/04	71,131	65,624	92	0	0	3,608	5	1,899	3
Yukon Territory									
1999/00	978	968	99	10	1	...	...	0	0
2000/01	1,391	1,356	97	34	2	...	...	1	0
2001/02	1,429	1,389	97	24	2	...	...	16	1
2002/03	1,277	1,256	98	9	1	...	...	12	1
2003/04	1,425	1,406	99	5	0	...	...	14	1
Northwest Territories^{5,6}									
1999/00	6,257	5,697	91	...	...	...	...	560	9
2000/01	3,511	3,511	100	...	...	...	...	..	...
2001/02	3,747	3,747	100	...	...	...	...	..	...
2002/03	3,764	3,764	100	...	...	...	...	0	0
2003/04	3,713	3,713	100	...	...	...	...	0	0
Nunavut⁶									
1999/00	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
2000/01	3,365	3,363	100	2	0	...	...	..	...
2001/02	3,565	3,352	94	1	0	...	...	212	6
2002/03	4,231	3,909	92	3	0	...	...	319	8
2003/04	4,725	4,467	95	3	0	...	...	255	5
Total									
1999/00	546,735	490,536	90	16,369	3	5,326	1	34,504	6
2000/01	535,839	468,401	87	16,337	3	5,613	1	45,488	8
2001/02	596,930	534,250	89	21,317	4	5,628	1	35,734	6
2002/03	575,600 ^r	519,847 ^r	90	21,232 ^r	4	5,042	1	29,479	5
2003/04	604,378	541,361	90	21,489	4	4,865	1	36,663	6

See footnote(s) at end of Table 1.

Table 1
Legal aid plan revenues by type of revenue, current and constant dollars – Continued

Province/Territory and year	1992 constant dollars ¹								
	Total revenue	Government contributions ²		Client contributions and cost recoveries		Contributions of the legal profession		Other ³	
		\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000
Newfoundland and Labrador									
1999/00	5,261	4,883	93	9	0	331	6	38	1
2000/01	5,305	4,816	91	18	0	446	8	26	0
2001/02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2003/04	6,127	5,659	92	43	1	171	3	253	4
Prince Edward Island									
1999/00	648	568	88	...	...	...	...	79	12
2000/01	659	586	89	...	...	...	...	73	11
2001/02	678	613	90	...	...	...	...	65	10
2002/03	725	651	90	...	...	...	...	74	10
2003/04	792	706	89	...	...	...	...	85	11
Nova Scotia									
1999/00	10,367	10,160	98	12	0	...	...	195	2
2000/01	10,205	9,961	98	13	0	...	...	231	2
2001/02	11,238	10,770	96	3	0	...	...	465	4
2002/03	10,751	10,564	98	3	0	...	...	184	2
2003/04	12,695	12,447	98	10	0	...	...	238	2
New Brunswick⁴									
1999/00	4,632	4,140	89	92	2	92	2	308	7
2000/01	4,122	3,469	84	82	2	262	6	309	8
2001/02	4,123	3,377	82	106	3	131	3	508	12
2002/03	3,756	2,993	80	73	2	126	3	564	15
2003/04	3,880	2,896	75	70	2	122	3	792	20
Quebec									
1999/00	97,668	96,180	98	1,040	1	...	...	448	0
2000/01	97,646	95,929	98	1,256	1	...	...	461	0
2001/02	106,853	105,201	98	1,335	1	...	...	318	0
2002/03	105,341	103,681	98	1,509	1	...	...	152	0
2003/04	105,781	103,934	98	1,541	1	...	...	306	0
Ontario									
1999/00	241,927	208,101	86	9,736	4	...	...	24,090	10
2000/01	218,515	176,555	81	8,574	4	...	...	33,386	15
2001/02	244,958	209,596	86	12,745	5	...	...	22,617	9
2002/03	235,010	203,968	87	12,008	5	...	...	19,033	8
2003/04	243,006	207,663	85	11,996	5	...	...	23,347	10
Manitoba									
1999/00	15,269	12,308	81	1,470	10	1,464	10	26	0
2000/01	15,292	12,411	81	1,556	10	1,290	8	35	0
2001/02	15,964	12,744	80	1,412	9	1,724	11	84	1
2002/03	16,934	14,283	84	1,468	9	989	6	194	1
2003/04	17,051	14,728	86	1,181	7	718	4	424	2
Saskatchewan									
1999/00	9,402	9,292	99	46	0	...	...	64	1
2000/01	9,470	9,338	99	37	0	...	...	96	1
2001/02	9,762	9,489	97	32	0	...	...	241	2
2002/03	9,871	9,632	98	27	0	...	...	213	2
2003/04	10,516	10,379	99	33	0	...	...	104	1
Alberta									
1999/00	24,409	18,291	75	2,081	9	...	...	4,037	17
2000/01	25,166	19,201	76	2,197	9	...	...	3,768	15
2001/02	29,583	22,683	77	2,226	8	...	...	4,674	16
2002/03	28,052	22,695	81	2,477	9	...	...	2,880	10
2003/04	26,985	22,204	82	2,462	9	...	...	2,319	9

Table 1
Legal aid plan revenues by type of revenue, current and constant dollars – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	1992 constant dollars ¹								
	Total revenue	Government contributions ²		Client contributions and cost recoveries		Contributions of the legal profession		Other ³	
		\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000
British Columbia									
1999/00	77,828	73,570	95	179	0	2,855	4	1,224	2
2000/01	77,956	73,215	94	470	1	2,903	4	1,367	2
2001/02	81,352	77,063	95	201	0	2,942	4	1,148	1
2002/03	64,739	60,683	94	42	0	3,116	5	898	1
2003/04	59,079	54,505	92	0	0	2,997	5	1,577	3
Yukon Territory									
1999/00	872	864	99	9	1	...	...	0	0
2000/01	1,214	1,183	97	30	2	...	...	1	0
2001/02	1,222	1,188	97	21	2	...	...	14	1
2002/03	1,085	1,067	98	8	1	...	...	10	1
2003/04	1,188	1,173	99	4	0	...	...	12	1
Northwest Territories^{5,6}									
1999/00	5,725	5,212	91	...	...	...	...	512	9
2000/01	3,157	3,157	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
2001/02	3,316	3,316	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
2002/03	3,236	3,236	100	...	...	...	...	0	0
2003/04	3,136	3,136	100	...	...	...	...	0	0
Nunavut⁶									
1999/00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2000/01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2001/02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2002/03	4,231	3,909	92	3	0	...	...	319	8
2003/04	4,716	4,458	95	3	0	...	...	254	5
Total									
1999/00	494,008	443,569	90	14,674	3	4,742	1	31,022	6
2000/01	468,708	409,821	87	14,233	3	4,901	1	39,754	8
2001/02	509,050	456,039	90	18,081	4	4,796	1	30,134	6
2002/03	483,732	437,362	90	17,617	4	4,232	1	24,521	5
2003/04	494,951	443,887	90	17,344	4	4,009	1	29,712	6

1. In order to create constant dollar figures with the effects of inflation removed, figures were converted to a base of 1992=100 using Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index. For Nunavut, the CPI has a base year of 2002=100.

2. When summed, provincial/territorial contributions (Table 3) plus federal contributions (Table 2) may not equal total government contributions (Table 1) for the following reasons: (i) the total government contributions figure in Table 1 is provided by the legal aid plans, whereas the provincial/territorial and federal contributions figures are obtained from the appropriate government department; (ii) any difference in accounting methods (i.e. cash versus accrual) may cause differences in the fiscal period that contributions are accounted for; and (iii) legal aid plans may have submitted back claims to the federal government, which are accounted for in the total government contributions figure.

3. The other category may include, among others, revenue from investments, research sales, and general interest earnings.

4. Most of the civil legal aid services formerly provided by New Brunswick Justice are now administered by Legal Aid New Brunswick. Although there has been little change in the level of legal aid service overall, these administrative changes mean that beginning in 2001/02 figures are not comparable with previous years.

5. Total revenue includes client contributions credited to the Government of the Northwest Territories consolidated revenue fund and are not available to the plan. In 1999/00, government contributions for the Northwest Territories include \$2,410,882 for Nunavut.

6. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey; Prices Division, Consumer Price Index.

Table 2
Federal government contributions to legal aid plans, criminal matters, current and constant dollars¹

Province/Territory and year	Current dollars		1992 Constant dollars ²	
	Total	Per capita ³	Total	Per capita ³
	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$
Newfoundland and Labrador				
1999/00	1,557	2.92 ^r	1,415	2.65 ^r
2000/01	1,546	2.93 ^r	1,365	2.58 ^r
2001/02	1,687	3.23 ^r	1,473	2.82 ^r
2002/03	1,672	3.22 ^r	1,425	2.75 ^r
2003/04	1,624	3.13	1,345	2.59
Prince Edward Island				
1999/00	254	1.86 ^r	237	1.74 ^r
2000/01	262	1.92 ^r	235	1.72 ^r
2001/02	321	2.35 ^r	280	2.05 ^r
2002/03	325	2.37 ^r	276	2.02 ^r
2003/04	348	2.53	285	2.07
Nova Scotia				
1999/00	2,831	3.03 ^r	2,567	2.75 ^r
2000/01	2,808	3.01 ^r	2,459	2.63 ^r
2001/02	3,039	3.26 ^r	2,613	2.80 ^r
2002/03	3,013	3.22 ^r	2,515	2.69 ^r
2003/04	2,914	3.11	2,352	2.51
New Brunswick⁴				
1999/00	1,363	1.82 ^r	1,248	1.66 ^r
2000/01	1,401	1.87 ^r	1,242	1.65 ^r
2001/02	1,724	2.30 ^r	1,503	2.00 ^r
2002/03	1,750	2.33 ^r	1,476	1.97 ^r
2003/04	1,872	2.49	1,527	2.03
Quebec				
1999/00	16,535	2.26 ^r	15,310	2.09 ^r
2000/01	16,683	2.27 ^r	15,084	2.05 ^r
2001/02	19,350	2.62 ^r	17,094	2.31 ^r
2002/03	19,449	2.61	16,839	2.26
2003/04	20,007	2.67	16,898	2.26
Ontario				
1999/00	36,066	3.13	32,492	2.82
2000/01	35,725	3.06 ^r	31,283	2.68 ^r
2001/02	38,512	3.24	32,720	2.75
2002/03	38,268	3.16 ^r	31,863	2.63 ^r
2003/04	37,099	3.03	30,088	2.46
Manitoba				
1999/00	3,145	2.75	2,730	2.39
2000/01	3,135	2.73	2,655	2.31 ^r
2001/02	3,463	3.01	2,857	2.48 ^r
2002/03	3,447	2.98 ^r	2,800	2.42 ^r
2003/04	3,397	2.92	2,711	2.33
Saskatchewan				
1999/00	2,480	2.44 ^r	2,181	2.15 ^r
2000/01	2,490	2.47 ^r	2,134	2.12 ^r
2001/02	2,831	2.83 ^r	2,353	2.35 ^r
2002/03	2,832	2.84 ^r	2,289	2.30 ^r
2003/04	2,842	2.86	2,247	2.26
Alberta				
1999/00	6,544	2.22 ^r	5,771	1.95
2000/01	6,630	2.21 ^r	5,647	1.88
2001/02	7,752	2.54 ^r	6,455	2.11
2002/03	7,830	2.51	6,304	2.02
2003/04	8,166	2.59	6,296	2.00

Table 2
Federal government contributions to legal aid plans, criminal matters, current and constant dollars¹ – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Current dollars		1992 Constant dollars ²	
	Total	Per capita ³	Total	Per capita ³
	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$
British Columbia				
1999/00	9,052	2.26 ^r	8,140	2.03 ^r
2000/01	9,148	2.26 ^r	8,074	2.00 ^r
2001/02	10,648	2.61 ^r	9,243	2.27 ^r
2002/03	10,742	2.61 ^r	9,111	2.21 ^r
2003/04	11,058	2.67	9,184	2.21
Yukon Territory				
1999/00	427	13.87 ^r	381	12.38 ^r
2000/01	427	14.04 ^r	373	12.25 ^r
2001/02	527	17.49 ^r	451	14.96 ^r
2002/03	527	17.49 ^r	448	14.86 ^r
2003/04	654	21.06	545	17.56
Northwest Territories ⁵				
1999/00	1,040	25.58 ^r	952	23.41 ^r
2000/01	1,200	29.63 ^r	1,079	26.65 ^r
2001/02	1,423	34.86 ^r	1,259	30.85 ^r
2002/03	1,423	34.34 ^r	1,224	29.53 ^r
2003/04	1,301	31.07	1,099	26.24
Nunavut ⁵				
1999/00	874	32.59 ^r	...	...
2000/01	931	33.85	...	...
2001/02	1,108	39.40 ^r	...	...
2002/03	1,108	38.55 ^r	1,108	38.55
2003/04	1,103	37.54	1,101	37.46
Total				
1999/00	82,168	2.70^r	73,424	2.41
2000/01	82,386	2.68	71,628	2.33
2001/02	92,385	2.98^r	78,302	2.52
2002/03	92,386	2.95^r	77,679	2.48^r
2003/04	92,385	2.92	75,679	2.39

1. Figures for federal contributions to civil legal aid are not available through the data reported to the Legal Aid survey. It is not possible to determine the level of federal funding that has been allocated to civil legal aid since the Canadian Health and Social Transfer and its current successor, the Canadian Social Transfer, replaced the Canada Assistance Plan.

When summed, provincial/territorial contributions (Table 3) plus federal contributions (Table 2) may not equal total government contributions (Table 1) for the following reasons: (i) the total government contributions figure in Table 1 is provided by the legal aid plans, whereas the provincial/territorial and federal contributions figures are obtained from the appropriate government department; (ii) any difference in accounting methods (i.e. cash versus accrual) may cause differences in the fiscal period that contributions are accounted for; and (iii) legal aid plans may have submitted back claims to the federal government, which are accounted for in the total government contributions figure.

2. In order to create constant dollar figures with the effects of inflation removed, figures were converted to a base of 1992=100 using Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index. For Nunavut, the CPI has a base year of 2002=100.

3. The population estimates used to calculate per capita figures are provided by Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: final intercensal estimates for 1999 to 2000; final postcensal estimates for 2001; updated postcensal estimates for 2002; and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2003.

4. Most of the civil legal aid services formerly provided by New Brunswick Justice are now administered by Legal Aid New Brunswick. Although there has been little change in the level of legal aid service overall, these administrative changes mean that beginning in 2001/02, figures are not comparable with previous years.

5. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey; Prices Division, Consumer Price Index; Demography Division, Census and Demographic Statistics.

Table 3
Provincial and territorial government contributions to Legal aid plans, current and constant dollars¹

Province/Territory and year	Current dollars			1992 Constant dollars ²		
	Total	% change	Per capita ³	Total	% change	Per capita ³
	\$'000	%	\$	\$'000	%	\$
Newfoundland and Labrador						
1999/00	4,432	-1	8.31 ^r	4,029	-2	7.55 ^r
2000/01	4,447	0	8.42 ^r	3,925	-3	7.43 ^r
2001/02	4,724	6	9.05 ^r	4,126	5	7.90
2002/03	..	...	...	...	...	...
2003/04	..	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
1999/00	456	46	3.35 ^r	425	44	3.12 ^r
2000/01	391	-14	2.86 ^r	350	-18	2.56 ^r
2001/02	423	8	3.10 ^r	369	5	2.70 ^r
2002/03	441	4	3.22 ^r	375	2	2.73 ^r
2003/04	575	30	4.17	472	26	3.42
Nova Scotia						
1999/00	8,776	11	9.40 ^r	7,956	10	8.52 ^r
2000/01	9,349	7	10.01 ^r	8,187	3	8.77 ^r
2001/02	9,597	3	10.29 ^r	8,252	1	8.85 ^r
2002/03	10,479	9	11.21 ^r	8,747	6	9.36 ^r
2003/04	12,344	18	13.19	9,963	14	10.64
New Brunswick⁴						
1999/00	3,607	2	4.81 ^r	3,303	1	4.40 ^r
2000/01	2,512	-30	3.35 ^r	2,227	-33	2.97 ^r
2001/02	2,991	...	3.99 ^r	2,608	...	3.48 ^r
2002/03	3,008	1	4.01 ^r	2,536	-3	3.38 ^r
2003/04	3,649	21	4.86	2,976	17	3.97
Quebec						
1999/00	87,340	-22	11.93 ^r	80,870	-23	11.04 ^r
2000/01	89,415	2	12.15 ^r	80,845	0	10.99 ^r
2001/02	97,383	9	13.17 ^r	86,027	6	11.63 ^r
2002/03	97,738	0	13.13 ^r	84,622	-2	11.37 ^r
2003/04	98,868	1	13.20	83,503	-1	11.15
Ontario						
1999/00	194,792	0	16.93 ^r	175,488	-2	15.25 ^r
2000/01	171,126	-12	14.64 ^r	149,848	-15	12.82 ^r
2001/02	197,317	15	16.58 ^r	167,644	12	14.09
2002/03	198,501	1	16.41 ^r	165,280	-1	13.66 ^r
2003/04	201,815	2	16.49	163,678	-1	13.37
Manitoba						
1999/00	11,044	12	9.67	9,587	10	8.39
2000/01	11,522	4	10.04 ^r	9,756	2	8.50 ^r
2001/02	11,946	4	10.38 ^r	9,856	1	8.56 ^r
2002/03	12,502	5	10.82 ^r	10,156	3	8.79 ^r
2003/04	13,760	10	11.83	10,982	8	9.44
Saskatchewan						
1999/00	8,084	10	7.97 ^r	7,110	8	7.01 ^r
2000/01	8,407	4	8.34 ^r	7,204	1	7.15 ^r
2001/02	8,335	-1	8.33 ^r	6,929	-4	6.93 ^r
2002/03	9,083	9	9.12 ^r	7,343 ^r	6 ^r	7.38 ^r
2003/04	9,979	10	10.03	7,889	7	7.93
Alberta						
1999/00	14,198	-12	4.81 ^r	12,520	-14	4.24 ^r
2000/01	15,912	12	5.30 ^r	13,554	8	4.51 ^r
2001/02	19,332	21	6.32	16,097	19	5.27 ^r
2002/03	20,363	5	6.54	16,395	2	5.26 ^r
2003/04	20,632	1	6.54	15,907	-3	5.04

Table 3
Provincial and territorial government contributions to Legal aid plans, current and constant dollars¹ – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Current dollars			1992 Constant dollars ²		
	Total	% change	Per capita ³	Total	% change	Per capita ³
	\$'000	%	\$	\$'000	%	\$
British Columbia⁵						
1999/00	74,100	1	18.47 ^f	66,637	0	16.61 ^f
2000/01	75,123	1	18.60 ^f	66,305	0	16.42 ^f
2001/02	83,798	12	20.55 ^f	72,741	10	17.84 ^f
2002/03	57,492	-31	13.97 ^f	48,763	-33	11.85 ^f
2003/04	52,259	-9	12.60	43,404	-11	10.47
Yukon Territory						
1999/00	828	64	26.90 ^f	739	63	24.00 ^f
2000/01	929	12	30.54 ^f	811	10	26.65 ^f
2001/02	829	-11	27.52 ^f	709	-13	23.54 ^f
2002/03	729	-12	24.20 ^f	619	-13	20.56 ^f
2003/04	720	-1	23.18	601	-3	19.33
Northwest Territories⁶						
1999/00	3,521	13	86.61 ^f	3,221	12	79.24 ^f
2000/01	2,199	-38	54.30 ^f	1,978	-39	48.83 ^f
2001/02	2,177	-1	53.33 ^f	1,927	-3	47.19 ^f
2002/03	2,246	3	54.21 ^f	1,931	0	46.61 ^f
2003/04	2,077	-8	49.60	1,754	-9	41.89
Nunavut⁶						
1999/00	..	...	...	...	...	...
2000/01	3,347	...	121.71	...	...	...
2001/02	3,365	1	119.66 ^f	...	...	...
2002/03	3,357	0	116.81 ^f	3,357	...	116.81 ^f
2003/04	2,695	-20	91.72	2,690	-20	91.53
Total						
1999/00	411,178	-5	13.52^f	371,886	-7	12.23^f
2000/01	394,679	-4	12.86^f	344,988	-7	11.24^f
2001/02	442,217	12	14.26^f	377,284	9	12.16^f
2002/03	415,939	-6	13.26^f	350,124^f	-7	11.16
2003/04	419,373	1	13.26	343,819	-2	10.87

1. When summed, provincial/territorial contributions (Table 3) plus federal contributions (Table 2) may not equal total government contributions (Table 1) for the following reasons: (i) the total government contributions figure in Table 1 is provided by the legal aid plans, whereas the provincial/territorial and federal contributions figures are obtained from the appropriate government department; (ii) any difference in accounting methods (i.e. cash versus accrual) may cause differences in the fiscal period that contributions are accounted for; and (iii) legal aid plans may have submitted back claims to the federal government, which are accounted for in the total government contributions figure.
2. In order to create constant dollar figures with the effects of inflation removed, figures were converted to a base of 1992=100 using Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index. For Nunavut, the CPI has a base year of 2002=100.
3. The population estimates used to calculate per capita figures are provided by Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: final intercensal estimates for 1999 to 2000; final postcensal estimates for 2001; updated postcensal estimates for 2002; and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2003.
4. Most of the civil legal aid services formerly provided by New Brunswick Justice are now administered by Legal Aid New Brunswick. Although there has been little change in the level of legal aid service overall, these administrative changes mean that beginning in 2001/02 figures are not comparable with previous years.
5. The figures for British Columbia do not include fees and disbursements on large legal aid cases and Rowbothams (approx. \$3,000,000) funded directly by the provincial government.
6. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey; Prices Division, Consumer Price Index; Demography Division, Census and Demographic Statistics.

Table 4
Total legal aid plan expenditures, current and constant dollars

Province/Territory and year	Current dollars			1992 Constant dollars ¹		
	Total	% change	Per capita ²	Total	% change	Per capita ²
	\$'000	%	\$	\$'000	%	\$
Newfoundland and Labrador						
1999/00	5,900	4	11.06 ^r	5,364	2	10.06 ^r
2000/01	7,608	29	14.41 ^r	6,715	25	12.72 ^r
2001/02	..	...	...	...	...	...
2002/03	..	...	...	...	...	...
2003/04	6,887	...	13.26	5,706	...	10.98
Prince Edward Island						
1999/00	695	17	5.10 ^r	648	15	4.75 ^r
2000/01	736	6	5.39 ^r	659	2	4.83 ^r
2001/02	777	6	5.69 ^r	678	3	4.96 ^r
2002/03	853	10	6.23 ^r	725	7	5.29 ^r
2003/04	965	13	7.00	792	9	5.75
Nova Scotia						
1999/00	11,117	1	11.90 ^r	10,079	0	10.79 ^r
2000/01	11,031	-1	11.81 ^r	9,659	-4	10.34 ^r
2001/02	12,993	18	13.94 ^r	11,172	16	11.98 ^r
2002/03	13,178	1	14.10 ^r	11,000	-2	11.77 ^r
2003/04	13,965	6	14.92	11,271	2	12.04
New Brunswick³						
1999/00	4,087	1	5.44 ^r	3,743	0	4.99 ^r
2000/01	4,104	0	5.47 ^r	3,638	-3	4.85 ^r
2001/02	5,437	...	7.25 ^r	4,740	...	6.32 ^r
2002/03	4,849	-11	6.46 ^r	4,089	-14	5.45 ^r
2003/04	5,147	6	6.86	4,198	3	5.59
Quebec						
1999/00	101,943	-16	13.92 ^r	94,392	-17	12.89 ^r
2000/01	103,208	1	14.03 ^r	93,316	-1	12.68 ^r
2001/02	118,196	15	15.98 ^r	104,413	12	14.12 ^r
2002/03	122,882	4	16.51 ^r	106,391	2	14.29 ^r
2003/04	123,031	0	16.43	103,911	-2	13.88
Ontario						
1999/00	223,608	3	19.43 ^r	201,449	1	17.51 ^r
2000/01	241,835	8	20.70 ^r	211,764	5	18.12 ^r
2001/02	293,516	21	24.67 ^r	249,376	18	20.96
2002/03	291,704	-1	24.11 ^r	242,884	-3	20.08 ^r
2003/04	299,470	3	24.47	242,879	0	19.85
Manitoba						
1999/00	17,637	16	15.44	15,310	14	13.40
2000/01	18,095	3	15.77	15,322	0	13.35 ^r
2001/02	19,534	8	16.97	16,117	5	14.00 ^r
2002/03	20,396 ^r	4 ^r	17.65 ^r	16,569 ^r	3 ^r	14.34 ^r
2003/04	20,934	3	18.00	16,707	1	14.37
Saskatchewan						
1999/00	10,616	5	10.46 ^r	9,337	3	9.20 ^r
2000/01	10,989	4	10.90 ^r	9,416	1	9.34 ^r
2001/02	11,904	8	11.90 ^r	9,895	5	9.89 ^r
2002/03	12,239	3	12.29 ^r	9,894	0	9.94 ^r
2003/04	12,937	6	13.00	10,227	3	10.28
Alberta						
1999/00	26,142	14	8.85 ^r	23,053	11	7.81 ^r
2000/01	27,215	4	9.06 ^r	23,181	1	7.71 ^r
2001/02	32,438	19	10.61 ^r	27,009	17	8.84 ^r
2002/03	36,670	13	11.77 ^r	29,525	9	9.48
2003/04	39,716	8	12.59	30,621	4	9.71

Table 4
Total legal aid plan expenditures, current and constant dollars – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Current dollars			1992 Constant dollars ¹		
	Total	% change	Per capita ²	Total	% change	Per capita ²
	\$'000	%	\$	\$'000	%	\$
British Columbia						
1999/00	83,650	4	20.85 ^r	75,225	3	18.75 ^r
2000/01	87,515	5	21.67 ^r	77,242	3	19.12 ^r
2001/02	89,966	3	22.06 ^r	78,095	1	19.15 ^r
2002/03	71,353	-21	17.34 ^r	60,520	-23	14.71 ^r
2003/04	69,609	-2	16.79	57,815	-4	13.94
Yukon Territory						
1999/00	1,245	21	40.45 ^r	1,111	19	36.09 ^r
2000/01	1,032	-17	33.92 ^r	901	-19	29.60 ^r
2001/02	1,111	8	36.87 ^r	950	6	31.54 ^r
2002/03	1,281	15	42.53 ^r	1,088	15	36.13 ^r
2003/04	1,282	0	41.27	1,069	-2	34.42
Northwest Territories^{4,5}						
1999/00	6,366	22	156.59 ^r	5,824	21	143.27 ^r
2000/01	3,511	-45	86.69 ^r	3,157	-46	77.96 ^r
2001/02	3,747	7	91.79 ^r	3,316	5	81.23 ^r
2002/03	3,767	1	90.92 ^r	3,239	-2	78.17 ^r
2003/04	3,947	5	94.26	3,334	3	79.61
Nunavut⁵						
1999/00	..	...	...	...	...	...
2000/01	2,836	...	103.13	...	...	...
2001/02	3,499	23	124.43 ^r	...	...	...
2002/03	3,920	12	136.40 ^r	3,920	...	136.40 ^r
2003/04	4,749	21	161.62	4,740	21	161.30
Total						
1999/00	493,006	0	16.22^r	445,533	-2	14.65^r
2000/01	519,715	5	16.93^r	454,972	2	14.83^r
2001/02	593,118	14	19.12^r	505,763	11	16.30^r
2002/03	583,092^r	-2	18.59^r	489,844^r	-3	15.62^r
2003/04	602,639	3	19.05	493,270	1	15.60

1. In order to create constant dollar figures with the effects of inflation removed, figures were converted to a base of 1992=100 using Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index.
2. The population estimates used to calculate per capita figures are provided by Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: final intercensal estimates for 1999 to 2000; final postcensal estimates for 2001; updated postcensal estimates for 2002; and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2003.
3. Most of the civil legal aid services formerly provided by New Brunswick Justice are now administered by Legal Aid New Brunswick. Although there has been little change in the level of legal aid service overall, these administrative changes mean that beginning in 2001/02 figures are not comparable with previous years.
4. The 1999/00 Total Legal Aid Plan Expenditures figures for the Northwest Territories include \$2,651,402 for Nunavut expenditures.
5. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey; Prices Division, Consumer Price Index; Demography Division, Census and Demographic Statistics.

Table 5
Total legal aid plan expenditures by type of expenditure¹

Province/Territory and year	Total	Direct legal service expenditures				Central administrative expenditures		Other expenditures	
		Criminal matters		Civil matters					
	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Newfoundland and Labrador									
1999/00	5,900	3,325	56	1,918	33	623	11	34	1
2000/01	7,608	4,166	55	2,289	30	1,153	15	0	0
2001/02	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
2002/03	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
2003/04	6,887	4,299	...	2,588	...	..	...	..	...
Prince Edward Island									
1999/00	695	492	71	118	17	...	...	85	12
2000/01	736	525	71	130	18	...	...	81	11
2001/02	777	547	70	229	29	...	...	...	...
2002/03	853	564	66	289	34	...	...	...	...
2003/04	965	648	67	317	33	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia²									
1999/00	11,117	5,454	49	4,768	43	895	8	0	0
2000/01	11,031	5,491	50	4,629	42	888	8	23	0
2001/02	12,993	6,164	47	5,198	40	1,366	11	265	2
2002/03	13,178	6,522	49	5,337	40	1,227	9	92	1
2003/04	13,965	6,864	49	5,791	41	1,310	9	0	0
New Brunswick³									
1999/00	4,087	1,992	49	1,370	34	725	18	0	0
2000/01	4,104	1,884	46	1,618	39	592	14	9	0
2001/02	5,437	2,433	45	1,243	23	655	12	1,107	20
2002/03	4,849	2,461	51	1,597	33	765	16	26	1
2003/04	5,147	2,666	52	1,814	35	667	13	0	0
Quebec									
1999/00	101,943	32,326 ^e	32	59,692 ^e	59	9,175 ^e	9	750	1
2000/01	103,208	33,179 ^e	32	59,724 ^e	58	9,457 ^e	9	848	1
2001/02	118,196	40,949 ^e	35	66,914 ^e	57	9,450 ^e	8	883	1
2002/03	122,882	42,743 ^e	35	69,201 ^e	56	10,069 ^e	8	869	1
2003/04	123,031	41,789 ^e	34	69,710 ^e	57	10,624 ^e	9	908	1
Ontario									
1999/00	223,608	82,881	37	90,674	41	41,013	18	9,040	4
2000/01	241,835	84,254	35	103,639	43	43,951	18	9,991	4
2001/02	293,516	97,336	33	122,709	42	60,236	21	13,235	5
2002/03	291,704	98,957	34	131,972	45	56,374	19	4,401	2
2003/04	299,470	111,059	37	137,702	46	56,130	19	-5,422	-2
Manitoba									
1999/00	17,637	6,346	36	7,343	42	3,414	19	534	3
2000/01	18,095	8,961	50	5,227	29	3,418	19	489	3
2001/02	19,534	8,399	43	6,948	36	3,663	19	524	3
2002/03	20,396 ^r	8,419 ^r	41 ^r	7,246 ^r	36 ^r	4,013 ^r	20 ^r	718 ^r	4
2003/04	20,934	10,775	51	5,512	26	4,131	20	516	2
Saskatchewan									
1999/00	10,616	6,294	59	3,415	32	907	9	..	...
2000/01	10,989	6,497	59	3,319	30	1,173	11	..	...
2001/02	11,904	7,444	63	3,581	30	758	6	121	1
2002/03	12,239	7,754	63	3,608	29	830	7	47	0
2003/04	12,937	8,124	63	3,838	30	890	7	85	1
Alberta									
1999/00	26,142	13,911	53	9,008	34	3,223	12	..	...
2000/01	27,215	15,510	57	8,353	31	3,352	12	..	...
2001/02	32,438	16,998	52	12,012	37	3,267	10	161	0
2002/03	36,670	19,402	53	13,481	37	3,613	10	174	0
2003/04	39,716	20,373	51	15,167	38	3,951	10	225	1

Table 5
Total legal aid plan expenditures by type of expenditure¹ – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total	Direct legal service expenditures				Central administrative expenditures		Other expenditures	
		Criminal matters		Civil matters					
	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
British Columbia									
1999/00	83,650	31,434	38	43,278	52	7,225	9	1,713	2
2000/01	87,515	32,113	37	45,807	52	7,651	9	1,944	2
2001/02	89,966	33,024	37	46,837	52	7,436	8	2,669	3
2002/03	71,353	32,759	46	29,772	42	6,566	9	2,256	3
2003/04	69,609	36,672	53	21,601	31	6,705	10	4,631	7
Yukon Territory									
1999/00	1,245	718	58	223	18	304	24	0	0
2000/01	1,032	624	60	161	16	247	24	0	0
2001/02	1,111	603	54	257	23	251	23	0	0
2002/03	1,281	723	56	296	23	262	20	0	0
2003/04	1,282	768	60	284	22	230	18	0	0
Northwest Territories^{4,5}									
1999/00	6,366	471	7	640	10	1,007	16	4,247	67
2000/01	3,511	479	14	631	18	544	15	1,857	53
2001/02	3,747	399	11	694	19	691	18	1,962	52
2002/03	3,767	..	...	..	...	572	15	47	1
2003/04	3,947	..	...	..	...	1,103	28	65	2
Nunavut⁵									
1999/00	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
2000/01	2,836	178	6	35	1	1,530	54	1,093	39
2001/02	3,499	869	25	296	8	802	23	1,532	44
2002/03	3,920	1,536	39	893	23	1,133	29	358	9
2003/04	4,749	1,864	39	722	15	2,057	43	106	2
Total									
1999/00	493,006	185,644	38	222,447	45	68,511	14	16,403	3
2000/01	519,715	193,861	37	235,562	45	73,956	14	16,335	3
2001/02	593,118	215,165	36	266,918	45	88,575	15	22,459	4
2002/03	583,092 ^r	..	...	..	...	85,424 ^r	15 ^r	8,988 ^r	2
2003/04	602,639	..	...	..	...	87,798	15	1,114	0

1. For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.

2. In Nova Scotia, "Other expenditures" in 2002/03 consisted of the Youth Court Support Workers Program, the cost of which was absorbed into the program in 2003/04, and is no longer tracked separately.

3. Most of the civil legal aid services formerly provided by New Brunswick Justice are now administered by Legal Aid New Brunswick. Although there has been little change in the level of legal aid service overall, these administrative changes mean that beginning in 2001/02 figures are not comparable with previous years.

4. The 1999/00 Total Legal Aid Plan Expenditures figures for the Northwest Territories include \$2,651,402 for Nunavut expenditures. For the first time in 2002/03, direct legal service staff expenditures for Northwest Territories are included in total direct legal aid expenditures rather than other program expenditures. A breakdown of direct legal aid expenditures by type of matter is not available, but they are included in the figure for total expenditures.

5. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 6
Legal aid plan direct legal service expenditures¹

Province/Territory and year	Direct legal service expenditures						
	Total	Total direct expenditures	% of total	Criminal matters		Civil matters	
				% of direct expenditures	% of direct expenditures	% of direct expenditures	% of direct expenditures
	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Newfoundland and Labrador							
1999/00	5,900	5,243	89	3,325	63	1,918	37
2000/01	7,608	6,455	85	4,166	65	2,289	35
2001/02	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
2002/03	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
2003/04	6,887	6,887	100	4,299	62	2,588	38
Prince Edward Island							
1999/00	695	610	88	492	81	118	19
2000/01	736	655	89	525	80	130	20
2001/02	777	776	100	547	70	229	30
2002/03	853	853	100	564	66	289	34
2003/04	965	965	100	648	67	317	33
Nova Scotia							
1999/00	11,117	10,222	92	5,454	53	4,768	47
2000/01	11,031	10,120	92	5,491	54	4,629	46
2001/02	12,993	11,362	87	6,164	54	5,198	46
2002/03	13,178	11,859	90	6,522	55	5,337	45
2003/04	13,965	12,655	91	6,864	54	5,791	46
New Brunswick²							
1999/00	4,087	3,362	82	1,992	59	1,370	41
2000/01	4,104	3,502	85	1,884	54	1,618	46
2001/02	5,437	3,675	68	2,433	66	1,243	34
2002/03	4,849	4,058	84	2,461	61	1,597	39
2003/04	5,147	4,480	87	2,666	60	1,814	40
Quebec							
1999/00	101,943	92,018 ^e	90	32,326 ^e	35	59,692 ^e	65
2000/01	103,208	92,903 ^e	90	33,179 ^e	36	59,724 ^e	64
2001/02	118,196	107,863 ^e	91	40,949 ^e	38	66,914 ^e	62
2002/03	122,882	111,944 ^e	91	42,743 ^e	38	69,201 ^e	62
2003/04	123,031	111,499 ^e	91	41,789 ^e	37	69,710 ^e	63
Ontario							
1999/00	223,608	173,555	78	82,881	48	90,674	52
2000/01	241,835	187,893	78	84,254	45	103,639	55
2001/02	293,516	220,045	75	97,336	44	122,709	56
2002/03	291,704	230,929	79	98,957	43	131,972	57
2003/04	299,470	248,762	83	111,059	45	137,702	55
Manitoba							
1999/00	17,637	13,689	78	6,346	46	7,343	54
2000/01	18,095	14,188	78	8,961	63	5,227	37
2001/02	19,534	15,347	79	8,399	55	6,948	45
2002/03	20,396 ^r	15,665 ^r	77 ^r	8,419 ^r	54	7,246 ^r	46
2003/04	20,934	16,287	78	10,775	66	5,512	34
Saskatchewan							
1999/00	10,616	9,709	91	6,294	65	3,415	35
2000/01	10,989	9,816	89	6,497	66	3,319	34
2001/02	11,904	11,025	93	7,444	68	3,581	32
2002/03	12,239	11,362	93	7,754	68	3,608	32
2003/04	12,937	11,962	92	8,124	68	3,838	32
Alberta							
1999/00	26,142	22,919	88	13,911	61	9,008	39
2000/01	27,215	23,863	88	15,510	65	8,353	35
2001/02	32,438	29,010	89	16,998	59	12,012	41
2002/03	36,670	32,883	90	19,402	59	13,481	41
2003/04	39,716	35,540	89	20,373	57	15,167	43

Table 6
Legal aid plan direct legal service expenditures¹ – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Direct legal service expenditures						
	Total	Total direct expenditures	% of total	Criminal matters		Civil matters	
				% of direct expenditures	% of direct expenditures	% of direct expenditures	% of direct expenditures
	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
British Columbia							
1999/00	83,650	74,712	89	31,434	42	43,278	58
2000/01	87,515	77,920	89	32,113	41	45,807	59
2001/02	89,966	79,861	89	33,024	41	46,837	59
2002/03	71,353	62,531	88	32,759	52	29,772	48
2003/04	69,609	58,273	84	36,672	63	21,601	37
Yukon Territory							
1999/00	1,245	941	76	718	76	223	24
2000/01	1,032	785	76	624	79	161	21
2001/02	1,111	860	77	603	70	257	30
2002/03	1,281	1,019	80	723	71	296	29
2003/04	1,282	1,052	82	768	73	284	27
Northwest Territories^{3,4}							
1999/00	6,366	1,112	17	471	42	640	58
2000/01	3,511	1,110	32	479	43	631	57
2001/02	3,747	1,093	29	399	37	694	63
2002/03	3,767	3,148	84	..	...	..	...
2003/04	3,947	2,779	70	..	...	..	...
Nunavut⁴							
1999/00	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
2000/01	2,836	213	8	178	84	35	16
2001/02	3,499	1,165	33	869	75	296	25
2002/03	3,920	2,429	62	1,536	63	893	37
2003/04	4,749	2,586	54	1,864	72	722	28
Total							
1999/00	493,006	408,092	83	185,644	45	222,447	55
2000/01	519,715	429,423	83	193,861	45	235,562	55
2001/02	593,118	482,082	81	215,165	45	266,918	55
2002/03	583,092^r	488,680^r	84	..	...	..	...
2003/04	602,639	513,727	85	..	...	..	...

1. For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.

2. Most of the civil legal aid services formerly provided by New Brunswick Justice are now administered by Legal Aid New Brunswick. Although there has been little change in the level of legal aid service overall, these administrative changes mean that beginning in 2001/02 figures are not comparable with previous years.

3. The 1999/00 Total Legal Aid Plan Expenditures figures for the Northwest Territories include \$2,651,402 for Nunavut expenditures. For the first time in 2002/03, direct legal service staff expenditures for Northwest Territories are included in total direct legal aid expenditures rather than other program expenditures.

4. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 7
Legal aid plan direct legal service expenditures, staff and private lawyers by type of matter¹ – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total						Criminal matters					Civil matters				
	Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers		Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers	Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Yukon Territory																
1999/00	941		484	51	457	49	718	347	48	371	52	223	137	61	86	39
2000/01	785		468	60	317	40	624	353	57	271	43	161	115	71	46	29
2001/02	860		622	72	238	28	603	459	76	144	24	257	163	63	94	37
2002/03	1,019		801	79	218	21	723	569	79	154	21	296	232	78	64	22
2003/04	1,052		915	87	137	13	768	645	84	123	16	284	270	95	14	5
Northwest Territories^{3,4}																
1999/00	1,112	..	..	..	..	..	471	..	..	..	..	640	..	..	..	..
2000/01	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	479	..	..	..	..	631	..	..	..	..
2001/02	1,093	..	..	..	..	..	399	..	..	..	..	694	..	..	..	..
2002/03	3,148	..	1,435	46	1,712	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003/04	2,779	..	1,224	44	1,556	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut⁴																
1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000/01	213	..	..	..	..	..	178	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..
2001/02	1,165	..	692	59	473	41	869	495	57	374	43	296	197	67	99	33
2002/03	2,429	..	1,725	71	704	29	1,536	982	64	554	36	893	743	83	150	17
2003/04	2,586	..	1,251	48	1,335	52	1,864	796	43	1,068	57	722	455	63	267	37
Total																
1999/00	408,092	..	..	..	..	..	185,644	..	..	..	..	222,447	..	..	..	..
2000/01	429,423	..	..	..	..	..	193,861	..	..	..	..	235,562	..	..	..	..
2001/02	482,082	..	..	..	..	..	215,165	..	..	..	..	266,918	..	..	..	..
2002/03	488,680 [†]	..	182,437 [†]	37	306,242 [†]	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003/04	513,727	..	182,518	36	331,211	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.

2. Most of the civil legal aid services formerly provided by New Brunswick Justice are now administered by Legal Aid New Brunswick. Although there has been little change in the level of legal aid service overall, these administrative changes mean that beginning in 2001/02 figures are not comparable with previous years.

3. The 1999/00 Total Legal Aid Plan Expenditures figures for the Northwest Territories include \$2,651,402 for Nunavut expenditures. For the first time, in 2002/03, direct legal service staff expenditures for Northwest Territories are included in total direct legal aid expenditures rather than other program expenditures.

4. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 8
Legal aid plan direct legal service expenditures, staff and private lawyers by type of criminal matter¹ – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total criminal					Criminal – adult					Criminal – youth					Provincial offences					
	Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers	Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers	Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers	Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
Yukon Territory																					
1999/00	718		347	48	371	52	573		246	43	327	57	145		101	70	45	31	0	0	0
2000/01	624		353	57	271	43	578		319	55	259	45	46		34	74	12	26	0	0	0
2001/02	603		459	76	144	24	504		366	73	138	27	99		93	94	6	6	0	0	0
2002/03	723		569	79	154	21	674		530	79	144	21	49		39	80	10	20	0	0	0
2003/04	768		645	84	123	16	698		582	83	116	17	70		63	90	7	10	0	0	0
Northwest Territories⁴																					
1999/00	471		.	...	.	...	452		.	...	.	...	19		.	...	.	...	.	...	.
2000/01	479		.	...	.	...	462		.	...	.	...	17		.	...	.	...	.	...	.
2001/02	399		.	...	.	...	391		.	...	.	...	9		.	...	.	...	.	...	.
2002/03	..		.	...	.	...	..		.	...	.	...	..		.	...	.	...	.	...	.
2003/04	..		.	...	.	...	..		.	...	.	...	..		.	...	.	...	.	...	.
Nunavut⁴																					
1999/00	..		..	...	..	...	..		..	...	..	...	..		..	...	..	...	..	...	..
2000/01	178		..	...	..	...	175		..	...	..	...	3		..	...	..	...	..	...	..
2001/02	869		495	57	374	43	867		495	57	372	43	2		0	0	2	100	..	..	...
2002/03	1,536		982	64	554	36	1,487		982	66	505	34	49		0	0	49	100	..	..	...
2003/04	1,864		796	43	1,068	57	1,822		796	44	1,026	56	42		0	0	42	100	..	..	...
Total																					
1999/00	185,644		.	...	.	...	.		.	...	.	...	.		.	...	.	...	.	...	.
2000/01	193,861		.	...	.	...	.		.	...	.	...	.		.	...	.	...	.	...	.
2001/02	215,165		.	...	.	...	.		.	...	.	...	.		.	...	.	...	.	...	.
2002/03	221,840 ^r		.	...	.	...	.		.	...	.	...	.		.	...	.	...	.	...	.
2003/04	245,901		.	...	.	...	.		.	...	.	...	.		.	...	.	...	.	...	.

1. For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
2. In Newfoundland and Labrador, direct legal services expenditures for provincial/territorial offences are included under criminal matters.
3. In Ontario, direct legal services expenditures for provincial/territorial offences are included under criminal matters.
4. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000. In Nunavut, direct legal services expenditures for provincial/territorial offences are included under criminal matters.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 9
Legal aid plan direct legal service expenditures, staff and private lawyers by type of civil matter¹ – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total civil						Civil – family						Civil – other						
	Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers		Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers		Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers		
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
Northwest Territories³																			
1999/00	640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000/01	631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001/02	694	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003/04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut³																			
1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000/01	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001/02	296	197	67	99	33	293	197	67	96	33	3	0	0	3	100	..	..	..	..
2002/03	893	743	83	150	17	871	743	85	128	15	22	0	0	22	100	..	..	..	..
2003/04	722	455	63	267	37	722	455	63	267	37	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	..
Total																			
1999/00	222,447	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000/01	235,562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001/02	266,918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/03	263,692 [†]
2003/04	265,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
2. Most of the civil legal aid services formerly provided by New Brunswick Justice are now administered by Legal Aid New Brunswick. Although there has been little change in the level of legal aid service overall, these administrative changes mean that beginning in 2001/02 figures are not comparable with previous years.
3. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 10
Total legal aid applications by type of matter^{1,2}

Province/Territory and year	Total applications ¹		Criminal matters			Civil matters		
	Total	% change	Total	% change	% of total	Total	% change	% of total
	#	%	#	%	%	#	%	%
Newfoundland and Labrador³								
1999/00	11,340	-22	8,283	-2	73	3,057	-50	27
2000/01	10,751	-5	7,991	-4	74	2,760	-10	26
2001/02	11,548	7	8,753	10	76	2,795	1	24
2002/03	13,698	19	10,969	25	80	2,729	-2	20
2003/04	8,834	...	4,572	...	52	4,262	...	48
Prince Edward Island								
1999/00	.	...	.	...	...	.	...	...
2000/01	.	...	.	...	...	.	...	...
2001/02	.	...	.	...	...	.	...	...
2002/03	.	...	.	...	...	.	...	...
2003/04	.	...	.	...	...	.	...	...
Nova Scotia⁴								
1999/00	24,003	22	15,653	37	65	8,350	1	35
2000/01	24,087	0	15,739	1	65	8,348	0	35
2001/02	25,946	8	18,027	15	69	7,919	-5	31
2002/03	18,674	...	10,810	...	58	7,864	...	42
2003/04	18,650	0	10,965	1	59	7,685	-2	41
New Brunswick⁵								
1999/00	5,186	3	2,026	3	39	3,160	2	61
2000/01	5,278	2	1,883	-7	36	3,395	7	64
2001/02	2,468	...	2,118	...	86	350	...	14
2002/03	2,382	-3	2,038	-4	86	344	-2	14
2003/04	2,507	5	2,129	4	85	378	10	15
Quebec								
1999/00	257,673	0	95,625	0	37	162,048	-1	63
2000/01	253,326	-2	96,363	1	38	156,963	-3	62
2001/02	264,270	4	109,993	14	42	154,277	-2	58
2002/03	266,037	1	112,402	2	42	153,635	0	58
2003/04	263,658	-1	112,229	0	43	151,429	-1	57
Ontario								
1999/00	350,658	1	.	...	...	.	...	...
2000/01	365,077	4	.	...	...	.	...	...
2001/02	358,376	-2	.	...	...	.	...	...
2002/03	362,586	1	.	...	...	.	...	...
2003/04	341,492	-6	.	...	...	.	...	...
Manitoba⁶								
1999/00	22,042	-1	11,838	2	54	10,204	-4	46
2000/01	21,705	-2	11,451	-3	53	10,254	0	47
2001/02	21,509	-1	11,449	0	53	10,060	-2	47
2002/03	21,199	-1	11,449	0	54	9,750	-3	46
2003/04	19,091	-10	10,788	-6	57	8,303	-15	43
Saskatchewan⁷								
1999/00	24,469	2	17,858	-1	73	6,611	10	27
2000/01	23,530	-4	17,513	-2	74	6,017	-9	26
2001/02	22,213	-6	16,657	-5	75	5,556	-8	25
2002/03	21,946	-1	16,001	-4	73	5,945	7	27
2003/04	22,450	2	16,540	3	74	5,910	-1	26
Alberta								
1999/00	42,365	8	29,019	6	68	13,346	11	32
2000/01	45,386	7	30,594	5	67	14,792	11	33
2001/02	48,185	6	33,054	8	69	15,131	2	31
2002/03	50,533	5	34,826	5	69	15,707	4	31
2003/04	50,544	0	34,274	-2	68	16,270	4	32

Table 10
Total legal aid applications by type of matter^{1,2} – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total applications ¹		Criminal matters			Civil matters		
	Total	% change	Total	% change	% of total	Total	% change	% of total
	#	%	#	%	%	#	%	%
British Columbia⁸								
1999/00	98,535	-1	38,409	-3	39	60,126	1	61
2000/01	96,880	-2	35,713	-7	37	61,167	2	63
2001/02	92,232	-5	33,662	-6	36	58,570	-4	64
2002/03	53,606	-42	28,837	-14	54	24,769	-58	46
2003/04	42,176	-21	28,821	0	68	13,355	-46	32
Yukon Territory⁹								
1999/00	1,015	-14	774	4	76	241	-46	24
2000/01	1,291	27	918	19	71	373	55	29
2001/02	1,384	7	974	6	70	410	10	30
2002/03	1,438	4	1,077	11	75	361	-12	25
2003/04	1,683	17	1,149	7	68	534	48	32
Northwest Territories^{10,11}								
1999/00	1,707	-3	862	7	50	845	-11	50
2000/01	1,273	-25	547	-37	43	726	-14	57
2001/02	1,147	-10	537	-2	47	610	-16	53
2002/03	1,376	20	711	32	52	665	9	48
2003/04	1,517	10	835	17	55	682	3	45
Nunavut¹¹								
1999/00	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
2000/01	785	...	439	...	56	346	...	44
2001/02	831	6	482	10	58	349	1	42
2002/03	550	-34	288	-40	52	262	-25	48
2003/04	652	19	361	25	55	291	11	45
Total¹²								
1999/00	838,993	1	.	...	...	.	...	...
2000/01	849,369	1	.	...	...	.	...	...
2001/02	850,109	...	.	...	...	.	...	...
2002/03	814,025	...	.	...	...	.	...	...
2003/04	773,254	...	.	...	...	.	...	...

- For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
- The sum of approved and refused applications does not equal the total applications count for two reasons: (i) a decision to accept or reject an application may not occur in the same time period the application is made, although the number of applications carried into the next fiscal year is comparatively small. (ii) the approved application counts refer to full service applications only, whereas the total applications count is the sum of applications for service, including full and summary service, and applications refused.
- In Newfoundland, a change in reporting methods is responsible for the decline in applications for legal aid in 2003/04. Counts prior to 2003/04 reflect the number of charges involved on legal aid applications. Beginning in 2003/04, total applications are counted by most serious charge only. Due to this break in series, a percentage change has not been calculated for 2003/04.
- In 2002/03 Nova Scotia stopped reporting duty counsel services under total legal aid applications. Due to this break in series, a percentage change has not been calculated for 2002/03.
- Most of the civil legal aid services formerly provided by New Brunswick Justice are now administered by Legal Aid New Brunswick. Although there has been little change in the level of legal aid service overall, these administrative changes mean that beginning in 2001/02 figures are not comparable with previous years. Due to this break in series, a percentage change has not been calculated for 2001/02.
- In Manitoba, the majority of the decrease in applications in 2003/04 is attributable to a reduction in the scope of civil coverage that came into effect January 6, 2003.
- Beginning in 2001/02, the Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission implemented a duty counsel project for adults detained in custody. As a result, clients served by this project are included under duty counsel services (Table 21), rather than legal aid applications (adult criminal).
- In British Columbia, the decline in the number of applications in 2002/03 and 2003/04 is attributable to a reduction in the scope of legal aid coverage for civil matters, including the elimination of legal representation for other, non-family civil matters.
- Data for the Yukon Territory include full service duty counsel counts.
- Data for the Northwest Territories include duty counsel counts. In 1997/98, the Northwest Territories began a practice known as "presumed eligibility", whereby persons appearing unrepresented at court are not required to apply for legal services but instead are presumed eligible and provided with legal aid services. Presumed eligibility counts have been included in the data from the Northwest Territories since 1998/99. Data for the Northwest Territories excludes territorial offences.
- Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000. The number of applications reported in 2002/03 was artificially low due to complications experienced with their database, which have since been resolved.
- Over the time periods reported, there have been changes in reporting methods in three jurisdictions, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Due to these breaks in series, a percentage change for the total count of legal aid applications has not been calculated for 2001/02, 2002/03 and 2003/04.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 11
Total legal aid applications by type of criminal and civil matter^{1,2}

Province/Territory and year	Total applications ¹	Criminal matters						Civil matters							
		Total		Adult		Youth		Provincial		Total		Family		Other	
		#	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	
Newfoundland and Labrador³															
1999/00	11,340	8,283	6,537	79	1,746	21	.	...	3,057	..	...	..	...
2000/01	10,751	7,991	6,341	79	1,650	21	.	...	2,760	..	...	..	...
2001/02	11,548	8,753	6,798	78	1,955	22	.	...	2,795	..	...	..	...
2002/03	13,698	10,969	7,458	68	3,511	32	.	...	2,729	..	...	..	...
2003/04	8,834	4,572	3,628	79	944	21	.	...	4,262	4,216	99	46	1
Prince Edward Island															
1999/00	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2000/01	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2001/02	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2002/03	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2003/04	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
Nova Scotia⁴															
1999/00	24,003	15,653	12,712	81	2,813	18	128	1	8,350	7,663	92	687	8		
2000/01	24,087	15,739	12,843	82	2,791	18	105	1	8,348	7,676	92	672	8		
2001/02	25,946	18,027	14,802	82	3,105	17	120	1	7,919	7,423	94	496	6		
2002/03	18,674	10,810	8,320	77	2,416	22	74	1	7,864	7,372	94	492	6		
2003/04	18,650	10,965	8,828	81	2,027	18	110	1	7,685	7,240	94	445	6		
New Brunswick⁵															
1999/00	5,186	2,026	1,723	85	237	12	66	3	3,160	3,160	100	0	0		
2000/01	5,278	1,883	1,584	84	209	11	90	5	3,395	3,170	93	225	7		
2001/02	2,468	2,118	1,759	83	267	13	92	4	350	125	36	225	64		
2002/03	2,382	2,038	1,701	83	206	10	131	6	344	153	44	191	56		
2003/04	2,507	2,129	1,783	84	196	9	150	7	378	378	100	0	0		
Quebec															
1999/00	257,673	95,625	74,542	78	12,434	13	8,649	9	162,048	100,423	62	61,625	38		
2000/01	253,326	96,363	76,605	79	11,974	12	7,784	8	156,963	96,594	62	60,369	38		
2001/02	264,270	109,993	89,331	81	13,315	12	7,347	7	154,277	94,600	61	59,677	39		
2002/03	266,037	112,402	91,628	82	13,538	12	7,236	6	153,635	95,193	62	58,442	38		
2003/04	263,658	112,229	92,343	82	12,880	11	7,006	6	151,429	94,902	63	56,527	37		
Ontario															
1999/00	350,658	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2000/01	365,077	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2001/02	358,376	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2002/03	362,586	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2003/04	341,492	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
Manitoba⁶															
1999/00	22,042	11,838	9,742	82	2,096	18	.	...	10,204	10,204	100	.	...
2000/01	21,705	11,451	9,581	84	1,870	16	.	...	10,254	10,254	100	.	...
2001/02	21,509	11,449	9,658	84	1,791	16	.	...	10,060	10,060	100	.	...
2002/03	21,199	11,449	9,503	83	1,946	17	.	...	9,750	9,750	100	.	...
2003/04	19,091	10,788	9,104	84	1,684	16	.	...	8,303	8,303	100	.	...
Saskatchewan⁷															
1999/00	24,469	17,858	14,784	83	3,060	17	14	0	6,611	6,597	100	14	0		
2000/01	23,530	17,513	13,764	79	3,727	21	22	0	6,017	6,006	100	11	0		
2001/02	22,213	16,657	12,591	76	4,046	24	20	0	5,556	5,549	100	7	0		
2002/03	21,946	16,001	12,393	77	3,598	22	10	0	5,945	5,942	100	3	0		
2003/04	22,450	16,540	13,118	79	3,404	21	18	0	5,910	5,898	100	12	0		
Alberta															
1999/00	42,365	29,019	22,083	76	6,782	23	154	1	13,346	12,324	92	1,022	8		
2000/01	45,386	30,594	23,698	77	6,687	22	209	1	14,792	13,811	93	981	7		
2001/02	48,185	33,054	25,712	78	7,123	22	219	1	15,131	14,019	93	1,112	7		
2002/03	50,533	34,826	27,396	79	7,142	21	288	1	15,707	14,496	92	1,211	8		
2003/04	50,544	34,274	28,000	82	6,028	18	246	1	16,270	15,029	92	1,241	8		

Table 11
Total legal aid applications by type of criminal and civil matter^{1,2} – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total applications ¹	Criminal matters						Civil matters							
		Total		Adult		Youth		Provincial		Total		Family		Other	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
British Columbia⁸															
1999/00	98,535	38,409	31,379	82	6,101	16	929	2	60,126	24,386	41	35,740	59		
2000/01	96,880	35,713	29,368	82	5,387	15	958	3	61,167	25,217	41	35,950	59		
2001/02	92,232	33,662	27,555	82	4,988	15	1,119	3	58,570	23,168	40	35,402	60		
2002/03	53,606	28,837	23,896	83	4,263	15	678	2	24,769	11,029	45	13,740	55		
2003/04	42,176	28,821	24,632	85	3,389	12	800	3	13,355	11,294	85	2,061	15		
Yukon Territory⁹															
1999/00	1,015	774	589	76	185	24	0	0	241	222	92	19	8		
2000/01	1,291	918	729	79	189	21	0	0	373	329	88	44	12		
2001/02	1,384	974	808	83	166	17	0	0	410	379	92	31	8		
2002/03	1,438	1,077	872	81	205	19	0	0	361	342	95	19	5		
2003/04	1,683	1,149	1,049	91	100	9	0	0	534	482	90	52	10		
Northwest Territories^{10,11}															
1999/00	1,707	862	782	91	62	7	18	2	845	803	95	42	5		
2000/01	1,273	547	491	90	44	8	12	2	726	680	94	46	6		
2001/02	1,147	537	453	84	54	10	30	6	610	569	93	41	7		
2002/03	1,376	711	625	88	86	12	..	...	665	612	92	53	8
2003/04	1,517	835	779	93	56	7	..	...	682	624	91	58	9
Nunavut¹¹															
1999/00	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
2000/01	785	439	416	95	23	5	..	...	346	321	93	25	7
2001/02	831	482	440	91	42	9	..	...	349	314	90	35	10
2002/03	550	288	269	93	19	7	..	...	262	246	94	16	6
2003/04	652	361	349	97	12	3	..	...	291	267	92	24	8
Total¹²															
1999/00	838,993	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2000/01	849,369	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2001/02	850,109	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2002/03	814,025	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2003/04	773,254	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...

- For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
- The sum of approved and refused applications may not equal the total applications count for two reasons: (i) a decision to accept or reject an application may not occur in the same time period the application is made, although the number of applications carried into the next fiscal year is comparatively small. (ii) the approved application counts refer to full service applications only, whereas the total applications count is the sum of applications for service, including full and summary service, and applications refused.
- In Newfoundland, a change in reporting methods is responsible for the decline in applications from 2002/03. Counts prior to 2003/04 reflect the number of charges involved on legal aid applications. Beginning in 2003/04, total applications are counted by most serious charge only.
- In 2002/03 Nova Scotia stopped reporting duty counsel services under total legal aid applications.
- Most of the civil legal aid services formerly provided by New Brunswick Justice are now administered by Legal Aid New Brunswick. Although there has been little change in the level of legal aid service overall, these administrative changes mean that beginning in 2001/02 figures are not comparable with previous years.
- In Manitoba, the majority of the decrease in applications in 2003/04 is attributable to a reduction in the scope of civil coverage that came into effect January 6, 2003.
- Beginning in 2001/02, the Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission implemented a duty counsel project for adults detained in custody. As a result, clients served by this project are included under duty counsel services (Table 21), rather than legal aid applications (adult criminal).
- In British Columbia, the decline in the number of applications in 2002/03 and 2003/04 is attributable to a reduction in the scope of legal aid coverage for civil matters including the elimination of legal representation for other, non-family civil matters.
- Data for the Yukon Territory include full service duty counsel counts.
- Data for the Northwest Territories include duty counsel counts. In 1997/98, the Northwest Territories began a practice known as "presumed eligibility", whereby persons appearing unrepresented at court are not required to apply for legal services but instead are presumed eligible and provided with legal aid services. Presumed eligibility counts have been included in the Data from the Northwest Territories since 1998/99. Data for the Northwest Territories excludes territorial offences.
- Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000. The number of applications reported in 2002/03 was artificially low due to complications experienced with their database, which have since been resolved. Provincial/territorial figures are included under total criminal matters.
- Over the time periods reported, there have been changes in reporting methods in three jurisdictions, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Therefore, caution should be used when comparing the overall counts of applications over time.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 12
Approved legal aid applications by type of matter^{1,2}

Province/Territory and year	Total approved applications ³			Criminal matters				Civil matters			
	Total	% change	Rate per 1,000 population ⁴	Total criminal	% change	% of total	Rate per 1,000 population ⁴	Total civil	% change	% of total	Rate per 1,000 population ⁴
	#			#				#			
Newfoundland and Labrador											
1999/00	5,622	...	11 ^r	3,197	...	57	6	2,425	...	43	5 ^r
2000/01	4,408	-22	8	2,560	-20	58	5	1,848	-24	42	3
2001/02	4,529	3	9 ^r	2,662	4	59	5	1,867	1	41	4 ^r
2002/03	4,731	4	9	3,049	15	64	6	1,682	-10	36	3
2003/04	4,849	2	9	3,119	2	64	6	1,730	3	36	3
Prince Edward Island											
1999/00	1,209	10	9	1,133	11	94	8	76	-4	6	1
2000/01	1,185	-2	9	1,083	-4	91	8	102	34	9	1
2001/02	1,385	17	10	1,132	5	82	8	253	148	18	2
2002/03	1,478	7	11	1,187	5	80	9 ^r	291	15	20	2
2003/04	1,265	-14	9	1,043	-12	82	8	222	-24	18	2
Nova Scotia											
1999/00	15,481	6	17 ^r	9,745	8	63	10	5,736	3	37	6
2000/01	15,150	-2	16	9,551	-2	63	10	5,599	-2	37	6
2001/02	14,759	-3	16	9,445	-1	64	10	5,314	-5	36	6
2002/03	14,685	-1	16	9,404	-0	64	10	5,281	-1	36	6
2003/04	14,847	1	16	9,680	3	65	10	5,167	-2	35	6
New Brunswick⁵											
1999/00	4,637	17	6	1,285	1	28	2	3,352	25	72	4
2000/01	3,935	-15	5	1,226	-5	31	2	2,709	-19	69	4
2001/02	1,673	...	2	1,399	...	84	2	274	...	16	0
2002/03	1,914	14	3	1,638	17	86	2	276	1	14	0
2003/04	1,635	-15	2	1,373	-16	84	2	262	-5	16	0
Quebec											
1999/00	215,991	0	29	77,525	-1	36	11	138,466	0	64	19
2000/01	212,192	-2	29	78,951	2	37	11	133,241	-4	63	18
2001/02	217,574	3	29	87,484	11	40	12	130,090	-2	60	18
2002/03	219,570	1	29	89,925	3	41	12	129,645	0	59	17
2003/04	217,268	-1	29	89,824	-0	41	12	127,444	-2	59	17
Ontario											
1999/00	140,903	7	12	62,054	1	44	5	78,849	12	56	7
2000/01	159,338	13	14	65,279	5	41	6	94,059	19	59	8
2001/02	145,227	-9	12	63,201	-3	44	5	82,026	-13	56	7
2002/03	137,693	-5	11	61,076	-3	44	5	76,617	-7	56	6
2003/04	121,700	-12	10	60,775	-0	50	5	60,925	-20	50	5
Manitoba⁶											
1999/00	17,374	0	15	8,871	3	51	8	8,503	-3	49	7
2000/01	17,627	1	15	9,028	2	51	8	8,599	1	49	7
2001/02	17,518	-1	15	9,144	1	52	8	8,374	-3	48	7
2002/03	22,498	...	19	14,272	...	63	12	8,226	...	37	7
2003/04	20,508	-9	18	13,760	-4	67	12	6,748	-18	33	6
Saskatchewan⁷											
1999/00	21,891	-2	22	16,419	-3	75	16	5,472	1	25	5
2000/01	22,057	1	22	16,585	1	75	16	5,472	0	25	5
2001/02	20,677	-6	21	15,596	-6	75	16	5,081	-7	25	5
2002/03	19,119	-8	19	14,197	-9	74	14	4,922	-3	26	5
2003/04	19,151	0	19	14,442	2	75	15	4,709	-4	25	5
Alberta											
1999/00	32,051	6	11	23,378	5	73	8	8,673	8	27	3
2000/01	33,799	5	11	24,429	4	72	8	9,370	8	28	3
2001/02	36,420	8	12	26,589	9	73	9	9,831	5	27	3
2002/03	37,822	4	12	27,711	4	73	9	10,111	3	27	3
2003/04	36,889	-2	12	26,765	-3	73	8	10,124	0	27	3
British Columbia⁸											
1999/00	51,534	2	13	27,479	-2	53	7	24,055	6	47	6
2000/01	50,513	-2	13	25,845	-6	51	6	24,668	3	49	6
2001/02	46,889	-7	11	24,288	-6	52	6	22,601	-8	48	6
2002/03	31,537	-33	8	21,970	-10	70	5	9,567	-58	30	2
2003/04	30,083	-5	7	21,828	-1	73	5	8,255	-14	27	2

Table 12
Approved legal aid applications by type of matter^{1,2} – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total approved applications ³			Criminal matters				Civil matters			
	Total	% change	Rate per 1,000 population ⁴	Total criminal	% change	% of total	Rate per 1,000 population ⁴	Total civil	% change	% of total	Rate per 1,000 population ⁴
	#			#				#			
Yukon Territory⁹											
1999/00	1,003	-3	33	767	12	76	25	236	-32	24	8
2000/01	800	-20	26	554	-28	69	18	246	4	31	8
2001/02	957	20	32	689	24	72	23	268	9	28	9
2002/03	1,391	45	46	1,056	53	76	35	335	25	24	11
2003/04	1,565	13	50	1,125	7	72	36	440	31	28	14
Northwest Territories^{10,11}											
1999/00	1,000	-12	25	659	0	66	16	341	-28	34	8
2000/01	813	-19	20	445	-32	55	11	368	8	45	9
2001/02	782	-4	19	460	3	59	11	322	-13	41	8
2002/03	1,169	49	28	697	52	60	17	472	47	40	11
2003/04	1,074	-8	26	670	-4	62	16	404	-14	38	10
Nunavut¹¹											
1999/00	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2000/01	785	...	29	439	...	56	16	346	...	44	13
2001/02	768	-2	27	456	4	59	16	312	-10	41	11
2002/03	369	-52	13	258	-43	70	9	111	-64	30	4
2003/04	628	70	21	361	40	57	12	267	141	43	9
Total											
1999/00	508,696	4	17	232,512	2	46	8	276,184	5	54	9
2000/01	522,602	3	17	235,975	1	45	8	286,627	4	55	9
2001/02	509,158	-3	16	242,545	3	48	8	266,613	-7	52	9
2002/03	493,976	-3	16	246,440	2	50	8	247,536	-7	50	8
2003/04	471,462	-5	15	244,765	-1	52	8	226,697	-8	48	7

- For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
- Approved legal aid application counts refer to full service applications only. An approved application for full service refers to legal assistance which is granted legal aid as described in a certificate, referral, or any other authorization denoting that the applicant is entitled to legal services.
- For civil cases, there is one matter per application. For criminal, there can be multiple charges per application and these can be handled separately (i.e., by different lawyers).
- The population estimates used to calculate rates are provided by Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: final intercensal estimates for 1999 to 2000; final postcensal estimates for 2001; updated postcensal estimates for 2002; and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2003.
- Most of the civil legal aid services formerly provided by New Brunswick Justice are now administered by Legal Aid New Brunswick. Although there has been little change in the level of legal aid service overall, these administrative changes mean that beginning in 2001/02 figures are not comparable with previous years. Due to this break in series, a percentage change has not been calculated for 2001/02.
- The increase in approved legal aid applications in Manitoba in 2002/03 is due to the re-classification of certificate equivalents from summary to certificate (full service) work. Due to this break in series, a percentage change has not been calculated for 2002/03. The majority of the decrease in approved applications in 2003/04 is attributable to a reduction in the scope of civil coverage that came into effect January 6, 2003.
- Beginning in 2001/02, the Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission implemented a duty counsel project for adults detained in custody. As a result, clients served by this project are included under duty counsel services (Table 21), rather than legal aid applications (adult criminal).
- In British Columbia, the decline in the number of approved applications in 2002/03 and 2003/04 is attributable to a reduction in the scope of legal aid coverage for civil matters including the elimination of legal representation for other, non-family civil matters.
- No distinction is made between summary and full service applications in the Yukon Territory. All applications are counted as full service applications. Data for the Yukon Territory include full service duty counsel counts.
- Data for the Northwest Territories include duty counsel counts. In 1997/98, the Northwest Territories began a practice known as "presumed eligibility", whereby persons appearing unrepresented at court are not required to apply for legal services but instead are presumed eligible and provided with legal aid services. Presumed eligibility counts have been included in the data from the Northwest Territories since 1998/99. Data for Northwest Territories excludes territorial offences.
- Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000. The number of approved applications reported in 2002/03 was artificially low due to complications experienced with their database, which have since been resolved.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 13
Approved legal aid applications, staff and private lawyers by type of matter^{1,2} – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total approved applications ³					Criminal matters					Civil matters					
	Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers	Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers	Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers	
	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%		
Northwest Territories^{9,10}																
1999/00	1,000		265	27	735	74	659	193	29	466	71	341	72	21	269	79
2000/01	813		278	34	535	66	445	144	32	301	68	368	134	36	234	64
2001/02	782		242	31	540	69	460	131	28	329	72	322	111	34	211	66
2002/03	1,169		311	27	858	73	697	156	22	541	78	472	155	33	317	67
2003/04	1,074		612	57	462	43	670	452	67	218	33	404	160	40	244	60
Nunavut¹⁰																
1999/00	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000/01	785		366	47	419	53	439	311	71	128	29	346	55	16	291	84
2001/02	768		314	41	454	59	456	148	32	308	68	312	166	53	146	47
2002/03	369		227	62	142	38	258	116	45	142	55	111	111	100	0	0
2003/04	628		300	48	328	52	361	73	20	288	80	267	227	85	40	15
Total																
1999/00	508,696		198,785	39	309,911	61	232,512	66,388	29	166,124	71	276,184	132,397	48	143,787	52
2000/01	522,602		208,485	40	314,117	60	235,975	68,224	29	167,751	71	286,627	140,261	49	146,366	51
2001/02	509,158		196,037	39	313,121	61	242,545	68,597	28	173,948	72	266,613	127,440	48	139,173	52
2002/03	493,976		190,858	39	303,118	61	246,440	69,630	28	176,810	72	247,536	121,228	49	126,308	51
2003/04	471,462		169,876	36	301,586	64	244,765	66,910	27	177,855	73	226,697	102,966	45	123,731	55

- For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
- Approved legal aid application counts refer to full service applications only. An approved application for full service refers to legal assistance which is granted legal aid as described in a certificate, referral, or any other authorization denoting that the applicant is entitled to legal services.
- For civil cases, there is one matter per application. For criminal, there can be multiple charges per application and these can be handled separately (i.e., by different lawyers).
- Most of the civil legal aid services formerly provided by New Brunswick Justice are now administered by Legal Aid New Brunswick. Although there has been little change in the level of legal aid service overall, these administrative changes mean that beginning in 2001/02 figures are not comparable with previous years.
- The increase in approved legal aid applications in Manitoba in 2002/03 is due to the re-classification of certificate equivalents from summary to certificate (full service) work. The majority of the decrease in approved applications in 2003/04 is attributable to a reduction in the scope of civil coverage that came into effect January 6, 2003.
- Beginning in 2001/02, the Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission implemented a duty counsel project for adults detained in custody. As a result, clients served by this project are included under duty counsel services (Table 21), rather than legal aid applications (adult criminal).
- In British Columbia, the decline in the number of approved applications in 2002/03 and 2003/04 is attributable to a reduction in the scope of legal aid coverage for civil matters including the elimination of legal representation for other, non-family civil matters.
- No distinction is made between summary and full service applications in the Yukon Territory. All applications are counted as full service applications. Data for the Yukon Territory include full service duty counsel counts.
- Data for the Northwest Territories include duty counsel counts. In 1997/98, the Northwest Territories began a practice known as "presumed eligibility", whereby persons appearing unrepresented at court are not required to apply for legal services but instead are presumed eligible and provided with legal aid services. Presumed eligibility counts have been included in the data from the Northwest Territories since 1998/99. Data for the Northwest Territories exclude territorial offences.
- Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000. The number of approved applications reported in 2002/03 was artificially low due to complications experienced with their database, which have since been resolved.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 14
Approved legal aid applications, staff and private lawyers by type of criminal matter^{1,2} – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total criminal					Criminal – adult					Criminal – youth					Provincial offences				
	Total ³	Staff lawyers		Private lawyers		Total	Staff lawyers		Private lawyers		Total	Staff lawyers		Private lawyers		Total	Staff lawyers		Private lawyers	
		#	#	%	#		%	#	#	%		#	%	#	#		%	#	%	#
Yukon Territory⁷																				
1999/00	767	423	55	344	45	582	292	50	290	50	185	131	71	54	29	0	0	0	0	0
2000/01	554	393	71	161	29	452	308	68	144	32	102	85	83	17	17	0	0	0	0	0
2001/02	689	574	83	115	17	557	455	82	102	18	132	119	90	13	10	0	0	0	0	0
2002/03	1,056	935	89	121	11	851	735	86	116	14	205	200	98	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
2003/04	1,125	1,007	90	118	10	1,025	909	89	116	11	100	98	98	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories^{8,9}																				
1999/00	659	193	29	466	71	597	175	29	422	71	51	16	31	35	69	11	2	18	9	82
2000/01	445	144	32	301	68	395	125	32	270	68	40	17	43	23	58	10	2	20	8	80
2001/02	460	131	28	329	72	390	107	27	283	73	51	14	27	37	73	19	10	53	9	47
2002/03	697	156	22	541	78	613	137	22	476	78	84	19	23	65	77	..	..	..	..	..
2003/04	670	452	67	218	33	614	410	67	204	33	56	42	75	14	25	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut⁹																				
1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000/01	439	311	71	128	29	416	288	69	128	31	23	23	100	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
2001/02	456	148	32	308	68	416	128	31	288	69	40	20	50	20	50	..	..	..	..	..
2002/03	258	116	45	142	55	239	97	41	142	59	19	19	100	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
2003/04	361	73	20	288	80	349	70	20	279	80	12	3	25	9	75	..	..	..	..	..
Total																				
1999/00	232,512	66,388	29	166,124	71	180,835	48,331	27	132,504	73	43,807	15,966	36	27,841	64	7,870	2,091	27	5,779	73
2000/01	235,975	68,224	29	167,751	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001/02	242,545	68,597	28	173,948	72	187,529	49,821	27	137,708	73	48,007	17,220	36	30,787	64	7,009	1,556	22	5,453	78
2002/03	246,440	69,630	28	176,810	72	192,243	50,992	27	141,251	73	47,532	17,285	36	30,247	64	6,665	1,353	20	5,312	80
2003/04	244,765	66,910	27	177,855	73	196,714	50,367	26	146,347	74	41,554	15,243	37	26,311	63	6,497	1,300	20	5,197	80

- For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
- Approved legal aid application counts refer to full service applications only. An approved application for full service refers to legal assistance which is granted legal aid as described in a certificate, referral, or any other authorization denoting that the applicant is entitled to legal services.
- For civil cases, there is one matter per application. For criminal, there can be multiple charges per application and these can be handled separately (i.e., by different lawyers).
- Most of the civil legal aid services formerly provided by New Brunswick Justice are now administered by Legal Aid New Brunswick. Although there has been little change in the level of legal aid service overall, these administrative changes mean that beginning in 2001/02 figures are not comparable with previous years.
- The increase in approved legal aid applications in Manitoba in 2002/03 is due to the re-classification of certificate equivalents from summary to certificate (full service) work.
- Beginning in 2001/02, the Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission implemented a duty counsel project for adults detained in custody. As a result, clients served by this project are included under duty counsel services (Table 21), rather than legal aid applications (adult criminal).
- No distinction is made between summary and full service applications in the Yukon Territory. All applications are counted as full service applications. Data for the Yukon Territory include full service duty counsel counts.
- Data for the Northwest Territories include duty counsel counts. In 1997/98, the Northwest Territories began a practice known as "presumed eligibility", whereby persons appearing unrepresented at court are not required to apply for legal services but instead are presumed eligible and provided with legal aid services. Presumed eligibility counts have been included in the Data from the Northwest Territories since 1998/99. Data for the Northwest Territories exclude territorial offences.
- Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000. The number of approved applications reported in 2002/03 was artificially low due to complications experienced with their database, which have since been resolved. Provincial/territorial figures are included under total criminal matters.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 15
Approved legal aid applications, staff and private lawyers by type of civil matter^{1,2} – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total civil					Civil – family					Civil – other				
	Total ³		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers	Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers	Total		Staff lawyers		Private lawyers
	#	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%
Northwest Territories^{9,10}															
1999/00	341	72	21	269	79	328	70	21	258	79	13	2	15	11	85
2000/01	368	134	36	234	64	352	132	38	220	63	16	2	13	14	88
2001/02	322	111	34	211	66	306	108	35	198	65	16	3	19	13	81
2002/03	472	155	33	317	67	451	148	33	303	67	21	7	33	14	67
2003/04	404	160	40	244	60	388	160	41	228	59	16	0	0	16	100
Nunavut¹⁰															
1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000/01	346	55	16	291	84	321	55	17	266	83	25	0	0	25	100
2001/02	312	166	53	146	47	299	162	54	137	46	13	4	31	9	69
2002/03	111	111	100	0	0	93	93	100	0	0	18	18	100	0	0
2003/04	267	227	85	40	15	267	227	85	40	15	0	0	0	0	0
Total															
1999/00	276,184	132,397	48	143,787	52	171,855	70,679	41	101,176	59	104,329	61,718	59	42,611	41
2000/01	286,627	140,261	49	146,366	51	176,878	74,902	42	101,976	58	109,749	65,359	60	44,390	40
2001/02	266,613	127,440	48	139,173	52	157,751	64,640	41	93,111	59	108,862	62,800	58	46,062	42
2002/03	247,536	121,228	49	126,308	51	148,024	63,056	43	84,968	57	99,512	58,172	58	41,340	42
2003/04	226,697	102,966	45	123,731	55	146,136	62,124	43	84,012	57	80,561	40,842	51	39,719	49

1. For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
2. Approved legal aid application counts refer to full service applications only. An approved application for full service refers to legal assistance which is granted legal aid as described in a certificate, referral, or any other authorization denoting that the applicant is entitled to legal services.
3. For civil cases, there is one matter per application. For criminal, there can be multiple charges per application and these can be handled separately (i.e., by different lawyers).
4. Most of the civil legal aid services formerly provided by New Brunswick Justice are now administered by Legal Aid New Brunswick. Although there has been little change in the level of legal aid service overall, these administrative changes mean that beginning in 2001/02 figures are not comparable with previous years.
5. In Manitoba, the majority of the decrease in approved applications in 2003/04 is attributable to a reduction in the scope of civil coverage that came into effect January 6, 2003.
6. Beginning in 2001/02, the Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission implemented a duty counsel project for adults detained in custody. As a result, clients served by this project are included under duty counsel services (Table 21), rather than legal aid applications (adult criminal).
7. In British Columbia, the decline in the number of approved applications in 2002/03 and 2003/04 is attributable to a reduction in the scope of legal aid coverage for civil matters including the elimination of legal representation for other, non-family civil matters.
8. No distinction is made between summary and full service applications in the Yukon Territory. All applications are counted as full service applications. Data for the Yukon Territory include full service duty counsel counts.
9. Data for the Northwest Territories include duty counsel counts. In 1997/98, the Northwest Territories began a practice known as "presumed eligibility", whereby persons appearing unrepresented at court are not required to apply for legal services but instead are presumed eligible and provided with legal aid services. Presumed eligibility counts have been included in the Data from the Northwest Territories since 1998/99. Data for the Northwest Territories exclude territorial offences.
10. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000. The number of approved applications reported in 2002/03 was artificially low due to complications experienced with their database, which have since been resolved.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 16
Approved legal aid applications for summary services^{1,2}

Province/Territory and year	Total approved summary service applications		
	Total	% change	Rate per 1,000 population ³
	#	%	
Newfoundland and Labrador			
1999/00	3,488	...	7 ^r
2000/01	3,078	-12	6
2001/02	3,267	6	6
2002/03	3,023	-7	6
2003/04	..	...	...
Prince Edward Island			
1999/00	.	...	...
2000/01	.	...	...
2001/02	.	...	...
2002/03	.	...	...
2003/04	.	...	...
Nova Scotia			
1999/00	1,586	-4	2
2000/01	1,299	-18	1
2001/02	1,088	-16	1
2002/03	1,130	4	1
2003/04	1,055	-7	1
New Brunswick			
1999/00	.	...	...
2000/01	.	...	...
2001/02	.	...	...
2002/03	.	...	...
2003/04	.	...	...
Quebec			
1999/00	.	...	...
2000/01	.	...	...
2001/02	.	...	...
2002/03	.	...	...
2003/04	.	...	...
Ontario			
1999/00	183,826	4	16
2000/01	183,927	0	16
2001/02	177,158	-4	15
2002/03	185,976	5	15
2003/04	185,328	0	15
Manitoba⁴			
1999/00	21,572	-7	19
2000/01	21,706	1	19
2001/02	22,134	2	19
2002/03	18,664	...	16
2003/04	17,479	-6	15
Saskatchewan			
1999/00	5,816	-6	6
2000/01	6,217	7	6
2001/02	5,968	-4	6
2002/03	4,523	-24	5 ^r
2003/04	4,645	3	5
Alberta			
1999/00	.	...	...
2000/01	.	...	...
2001/02	.	...	...
2002/03	.	...	...
2003/04	.	...	...

Table 16
Approved legal aid applications for summary services^{1,2} – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total approved summary service applications		
	Total	% change	Rate per 1,000 population ³
	#	%	
British Columbia ⁵			
1999/00	30,460	28	8
2000/01	33,920	11	8
2001/02	33,454	-1	8
2002/03	14,905	-55	4
2003/04	..	...	...
Yukon Territory			
1999/00	.	...	...
2000/01	.	...	...
2001/02	.	...	...
2002/03	.	...	...
2003/04	.	...	...
Northwest Territories ⁶			
1999/00	.	...	...
2000/01	.	...	...
2001/02	.	...	...
2002/03	.	...	...
2003/04	.	...	...
Nunavut ⁶			
1999/00	..	...	...
2000/01	..	...	...
2001/02	..	...	...
2002/03	191	...	7
2003/04	838	339	29
Total			
1999/00	246,748	6	8
2000/01	250,147	1	8
2001/02	243,069	-3	8
2002/03	228,412	-6	7
2003/04	..	...	...

1. For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
2. An approved application for summary service refers to the provision of legal advice, information, or any other types of minimal legal service to an individual upon written request during a formal interview. Only written requests are included.
3. The population estimates used to calculate rates are provided by Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: final intercensal estimates for 1999 to 2000; final postcensal estimates for 2001; updated postcensal estimates for 2002; and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2003.
4. The decline in summary service applications in Manitoba in 2002/03 is due to the re-classification of certificate equivalents from summary to certificate (full service) work. Due to this break in series, a percentage change has not been calculated for 2002/03.
5. In British Columbia, the decline in the number of approved summary service applications in 2002/03 is attributable to a reduction in the scope of legal aid coverage for civil matters. British Columbia is unable to report the number of approved legal aid applications for summary services in 2003/04 due to a change in the scope of the legal aid program.
6. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000. The number of applications approved for summary services reported in 2002/03 was artificially low due to complications experienced with their database, which have since been resolved.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 17
Refused legal aid applications by reason for refusal^{1,2}

Province/Territory and year	Total	Financial ineligibility		Coverage restrictions		Lack of merit		Non-compliance/abuse		Other reasons ³	
		#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Newfoundland and Labrador											
1999/00	3,471	554	16	232	7	2,269	65	0	0	416	12
2000/01	3,001	561	19	215	7	1,588	53	0	0	637	21
2001/02	2,875	775	27	190	7	1,256	44	0	0	654	23
2002/03	2,763	732	26	161	6	1,055	38	0	0	815	29
2003/04	3,121	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Prince Edward Island											
1999/00	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...
2000/01	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...
2001/02	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...
2002/03	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...
2003/04	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...
Nova Scotia											
1999/00	2,160	966	45	51	2	583	27	57	3	503	23
2000/01	2,024	943	47	35	2	457	23	55	3	534	26
2001/02	2,518	1,072	43	43	2	356	14	71	3	976	39
2002/03	2,317	1,101	48	34	1	351	15	85	4	746	32
2003/04	2,318	1,161	50	75	3	312	13	71	3	699	30
New Brunswick											
1999/00	793	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	793	100
2000/01	723	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	723	100
2001/02	810	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	810	100
2002/03	498	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	498	100
2003/04	551	.	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	551	100
Quebec											
1999/00	36,390	19,017	52	9,207	25	1,596	4	53	0	6,517	18
2000/01	36,826	21,149	57	8,042	22	1,566	4	63	0	6,006	16
2001/02	40,132	24,349	61	8,131	20	1,565	4	46	0	6,041	15
2002/03	39,221	23,369	60	8,335	21	1,767	5	55	0	5,695	15
2003/04	39,051	24,124	62	7,823	20	1,781	5	60	0	5,263	13
Ontario⁴											
1999/00	30,057	..	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	..	...
2000/01	31,186	7,122	23	7,083	23	..	...	.	...	16,981	54
2001/02	35,521	7,907	22	9,790	28	..	...	.	...	17,824	50
2002/03	35,324	7,481	21	11,243	32	14,475	41	.	...	2,125	6
2003/04	31,788	7,705	24	9,096	29	13,243	42	.	...	1,744	5
Manitoba											
1999/00	2,380	319	13	90	4	294	12	7	0	1,670	70
2000/01	2,729	338	12	101	4	265	10	7	0	2,018	74
2001/02	2,952	338	11	85	3	464	16	2	0	2,063	70
2002/03	3,039	312	10	77	3	579	19	7	0	2,064	68
2003/04	3,089	323	10	289	9	628	20	40	1	1,809	59
Saskatchewan											
1999/00	1,429	1,072	75	191	13	92	6	21	1	53	4
2000/01	1,473	1,094	74	196	13	93	6	13	1	77	5
2001/02	1,536	1,194	78	188	12	71	5	27	2	56	4
2002/03	1,613	1,161	72	260	16	124	8	24	1	44	3
2003/04	1,858	1,313	71	271	15	148	8	35	2	91	5
Alberta											
1999/00	10,314	2,833	27	2,019	20	1,225	12	537	5	3,700	36
2000/01	11,587	3,561	31	2,249	19	1,240	11	610	5	3,927	34
2001/02	11,765	3,623	31	2,211	19	1,132	10	566	5	4,233	36
2002/03	12,711	3,817	30	2,565	20	1,175	9	588	5	4,566	36
2003/04	13,655	4,248	31	2,696	20	1,186	9	731	5	4,794	35
British Columbia⁵											
1999/00	25,865	7,915	31	10,733	41	.	...	.	...	7,217	28
2000/01	23,561	6,986	30	9,728	41	.	...	.	...	6,847	29
2001/02	22,786	6,960	31	9,237	41	.	...	.	...	6,589	29
2002/03	12,655	3,240	26	6,495	51	.	...	.	...	2,920	23
2003/04	11,978	1,867	16	7,062	59	.	...	.	...	3,049	25

Table 17
Refused legal aid applications by reason for refusal^{1,2} – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total		Financial ineligibility		Coverage restrictions		Lack of merit		Non-compliance/abuse		Other reasons ³	
	#		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yukon Territory⁶												
1999/00	12		5	42	6	50	1	8	0	0	0	0
2000/01	146		93	64	50	34	2	1	0	0	1	1
2001/02	150		53	35	51	34	6	4	40	27	0	0
2002/03	47		28	60	7	15	5	11	0	0	7	15
2003/04	118		75	64	16	14	17	14	0	0	10	8
Northwest Territories⁷												
1999/00	380		70	18	19	5	85	22	206	54	0	0
2000/01	345		59	17	14	4	99	29	173	50	0	0
2001/02	257		52	20	14	5	84	33	105	41	2	1
2002/03	496		138	28	133	27	48	10	177	36	0	0
2003/04	443		125	28	37	8	51	12	147	33	83	19
Nunavut⁷												
1999/00	..		..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
2000/01	83		9	11	46	55	28	34	0	0	0	0
2001/02	64		13	20	22	34	4	6	25	39	0	0
2002/03	52		6	12	41	79	5	10	0	0	0	0
2003/04	34		6	18	27	79	1	3	0	0	0	0
Total												
1999/00	113,251		..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
2000/01	113,684	41,915	37	27,759	24	5,338	5	921	1	37,751	33	
2001/02	121,366	46,336	38	29,962	25	4,938	4	882	1	39,248	32	
2002/03	110,736	41,385	37	29,351	27	19,584	18	936	1	19,480	18	
2003/04	108,004	40,947	38	27,392	25	17,367	16	1,084	1	18,093	17	

1. For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
2. The refused application count does not include those who are denied services through pre-screening measures. Legal aid plans screen applicants to some degree before an application is filed.
3. Other reasons for refusal may include, among others, client cancelled/abandoned, coverage cancelled, or duplicate application.
4. Until 2002/03, in Ontario counts for lack of merit and non-compliance were not tracked separately but were included in the "other" category.
5. In British Columbia, the decline in the number of refused applications in 2002/03 and 2003/04 is attributable to a reduction in the scope of legal aid coverage for civil matters.
6. Total refused applications reported by the Yukon Territory in 1999/00 are not comparable to other years due to different counting procedures.
7. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 18a
Refused legal aid applications by reason for refusal, criminal and civil matters^{1,2} – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total					Financial ineligibility					Coverage restrictions				
	Total		Criminal matters		Civil matters	Total		Criminal matters		Civil matters	Total		Criminal matters		Civil matters
	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	
Northwest Territories⁷															
1999/00	380	..	..	..	..	70	15	21	55	79	19	..	..	..	..
2000/01	345	..	..	..	..	59	10	17	49	83	14	..	..	..	..
2001/02	257	..	..	..	..	52	16	31	36	69	14	..	..	..	..
2002/03	496	153	31	343	69	138	34	25	104	75	133	46	35	87	65
2003/04	443	165	37	278	63	125	74	59	51	41	37	13	35	24	65
Nunavut⁷															
1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000/01	83	43	52	40	48	9	5	56	4	44	46	30	65	16	35
2001/02	64	26	41	38	59	13	10	77	3	23	22	0	0	22	100
2002/03	52	12	23	40	77	6	2	33	4	67	41	7	17	34	83
2003/04	34	3	9	31	91	6	2	33	4	67	27	1	4	26	96
Total															
1999/00	113,251	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..
2000/01	113,684	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..
2001/02	121,366	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..
2002/03	110,736	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..
2003/04	108,004	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..

1. For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
2. The refused application count does not include those who are denied services through pre-screening measures. Plans screen applicants to some degree before an application is filed.
3. Other reasons for refusal may include, among others, client cancelled/abandoned, coverage cancelled, or duplicate application.
4. Until 2002/03, in Ontario counts for lack of merit and non-compliance counts were not tracked separately but were included in the "other" category.
5. In British Columbia, the decline in the number of refused applications in 2002/03 and 2003/04 is attributable to a reduction in the scope of legal aid coverage for civil matters.
6. Total refused applications reported by the Yukon Territory in 1999/00 are not comparable to other years due to different counting procedures.
7. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 18b
Refused legal aid applications by reason for refusal, criminal and civil matters^{1,2} – Continued

Province/Territory and year	Lack of merit					Non-compliance/abuse					Other reasons ³				
	Total		Criminal matters		Civil matters	Total		Criminal matters		Civil matters	Total		Criminal matters		Civil matters
	#	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%
Newfoundland and Labrador															
1999/00	2,269	400	18	1,869	82	0	0	0	0	0	416	267	64	149	36
2000/01	1,588	234	15	1,354	85	0	0	0	0	0	637	288	45	349	55
2001/02	1,256	164	13	1,092	87	0	0	0	0	0	654	306	47	348	53
2002/03	1,055	113	11	942	89	0	0	0	0	0	815	404	50	411	50
2003/04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island															
1999/00	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..
2000/01	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..
2001/02	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..
2002/03	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..
2003/04	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..
Nova Scotia															
1999/00	583	236	40	347	60	57	38	67	19	33	503	188	37	315	63
2000/01	457	242	53	215	47	55	32	58	23	42	534	244	46	290	54
2001/02	356	177	50	179	50	71	32	45	39	55	976	676	69	300	31
2002/03	351	172	49	179	51	85	47	55	38	45	746	423	57	323	43
2003/04	312	159	51	153	49	71	34	48	37	52	699	287	41	412	59
New Brunswick															
1999/00	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	793	745	94	48	6
2000/01	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	723	682	94	41	6
2001/02	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	810	725	90	85	10
2002/03	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	498	450	90	48	10
2003/04	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	551	486	88	65	12
Quebec															
1999/00	1,596	80	5	1,516	95	53	2	4	51	96	6,517	967	15	5,550	85
2000/01	1,566	93	6	1,473	94	63	0	0	63	100	6,006	857	14	5,149	86
2001/02	1,565	84	5	1,481	95	46	2	4	44	96	6,041	1,154	19	4,887	81
2002/03	1,767	100	6	1,667	94	55	2	4	53	96	5,695	1,056	19	4,639	81
2003/04	1,781	91	5	1,690	95	60	2	3	58	97	5,263	1,047	20	4,216	80
Ontario⁴															
1999/00	..	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..
2000/01	..	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	16,981	..	..	.	..
2001/02	..	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	17,824	..	..	.	..
2002/03	14,475	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	2,125	..	..	.	..
2003/04	13,243	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	1,744	..	..	.	..
Manitoba															
1999/00	294	39	13	255	87	7	2	29	5	71	1,670	845	51	825	49
2000/01	265	49	18	216	82	7	.	..	7	100	2,018	1,000	50	1,018	50
2001/02	464	32	7	432	93	2	0	0	2	100	2,063	951	46	1,112	54
2002/03	579	40	7	539	93	7	1	14	6	86	2,064	903	44	1,161	56
2003/04	628	34	5	594	95	40	20	50	20	50	1,809	867	48	942	52
Saskatchewan															
1999/00	92	18	20	74	80	21	17	81	4	19	53	22	42	31	58
2000/01	93	17	18	76	82	13	6	46	7	54	77	33	43	44	57
2001/02	71	7	10	64	90	27	18	67	9	33	56	25	45	31	55
2002/03	124	15	12	109	88	24	20	83	4	17	44	27	61	17	39
2003/04	148	21	14	127	86	35	19	54	16	46	91	66	73	25	27
Alberta															
1999/00	1,225	289	24	936	76	537	286	53	251	47	3,700	2,166	59	1,534	41
2000/01	1,240	305	25	935	75	610	325	53	285	47	3,927	2,375	60	1,552	40
2001/02	1,132	278	25	854	75	566	310	55	256	45	4,233	2,601	61	1,632	39
2002/03	1,175	281	24	894	76	588	305	52	283	48	4,566	2,952	65	1,614	35
2003/04	1,186	252	21	934	79	731	363	50	368	50	4,794	3,089	64	1,705	36
British Columbia⁵															
1999/00	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	7,217	2,812	39	4,405	61
2000/01	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	6,847	2,763	40	4,084	60
2001/02	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	6,589	2,632	40	3,957	60
2002/03	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	2,920	1,961	67	959	33
2003/04	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	3,049	2,221	73	828	27
Yukon Territory⁶															
1999/00	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000/01	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	100
2001/02	6	1	17	5	83	40	11	28	29	73	0	0	0	0	0
2002/03	5	2	40	3	60	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	100	0	0
2003/04	17	4	24	13	76	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	100

Table 18b
Refused legal aid applications by reason for refusal, criminal and civil matters^{1,2} – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Lack of merit					Non-compliance/abuse					Other reasons ³				
	Total		Criminal matters		Civil matters	Total		Criminal matters		Civil matters	Total		Criminal matters		Civil matters
	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	
Northwest Territories⁷															
1999/00	85	..	..	..	..	206	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0
2000/01	99	..	..	..	..	173	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0
2001/02	84	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
2002/03	48	23	48	25	52	177	50	28	127	72	0	0	0	0	0
2003/04	51	15	29	36	71	147	47	32	100	68	83	16	19	67	81
Nunavut⁷															
1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000/01	28	8	29	20	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001/02	4	1	25	3	75	25	15	60	10	40	0	0	0	0	0
2002/03	5	3	60	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003/04	1	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total															
1999/00	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..
2000/01	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..
2001/02	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..
2002/03	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..
2003/04	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..

1. For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
2. The refused application count does not include those who are denied services through pre-screening measures. Plans screen applicants to some degree before an application is filed.
3. Other reasons for refusal may include, among others, client cancelled/abandoned, coverage cancelled, or duplicate application.
4. Until 2002/03, in Ontario counts for lack of merit and non-compliance counts were not tracked separately but were included in the "other" category.
5. In British Columbia, the decline in the number of refused applications in 2002/03 and 2003/04 is attributable to a reduction in the scope of legal aid coverage for civil matters.
6. Total refused applications reported by the Yukon Territory in 1999/00 are not comparable to other years due to different counting procedures.
7. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

**Table 19
Legal aid personnel as of March 31¹**

Province/Territory and year	Total					Direct legal service staff					Other staff ²				
	Total	Lawyers		Non-lawyers		Total	Lawyers		Non-lawyers		Total	Lawyers		Non-lawyers	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%
Newfoundland and Labrador															
1999/00	78	42	54	36	46	42	42	100	0	0	36	0	0	36	100
2000/01	111	46	41	65	59	111	46	41	65	59	0	0	0	0	0
2001/02	119	43	36	76	64	119	43	36	76	64	0	0	0	0	0
2002/03	119	43	36	76	64	119	43	36	76	64	0	0	0	0	0
2003/04	78	42	54	36	46	78	42	54	36	46	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island															
1999/00	7	4	57	3	43	4	4	100	0	0	3	0	0	3	100
2000/01	7	4	57	3	43	4	4	100	0	0	3	0	0	3	100
2001/02	7	4	57	3	43	4	4	100	0	0	3	0	0	3	100
2002/03	9	5	56	4	44	5	5	100	0	0	4	0	0	4	100
2003/04	8	4	50	4	50	8	4	50	4	50	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia															
1999/00	121	67	55	54	45	65	65	100	0	0	56	2	4	54	96
2000/01	125	67	54	58	46	65	65	100	0	0	60	2	3	58	97
2001/02	123	66	54	57	46	113	64	57	49	43	10	2	20	8	80
2002/03	127	66	52	61	48	117	64	55	53	45	10	2	20	8	80
2003/04	132	71	54	61	46	122	69	57	53	43	10	2	20	8	80
New Brunswick															
1999/00	38	9	24	29	76	8	8	100	0	0	30	1	3	29	97
2000/01	41	10	24	31	76	8	8	100	0	0	33	2	6	31	94
2001/02	29	10	34	19	66	9	9	100	0	0	20	1	5	19	95
2002/03	29	11	38	18	62	10	10	100	0	0	19	1	5	18	95
2003/04	32	15	47	17	53	14	14	100	0	0	18	1	6	17	94
Quebec															
1999/00	785	337	43	448	57	331	310	94	21	6	454	27	6	427	94
2000/01	836	347	42	489	58	354	319	90	35	10	483	29	6	454	94
2001/02	826	345	42	481	58	352	318	90	34	10	475	28	6	447	94
2002/03	854[†]	356	42	498	58	363	326	90	37	10	491 [†]	30	6	461	94
2003/04	839	347	41	492	59	350	316	90	34	10	488	30	6	458	94
Ontario															
1999/00	1,045	326	31	719	69	359	238	66	121	34	686	88	13	598	87
2000/01	1,135	349	31	786	69	369	252	68	117	32	766	97	13	669	87
2001/02	1,136	354	31	782	69	540	234	43	306	57	596	120	20	476	80
2002/03	1,244	392	32	852	68	620	274	44	346	56	624	118	19	506	81
2003/04	1,272	401	32	871	68	597	269	45	328	55	675	132	20	543	80
Manitoba															
1999/00	142	53	37	89	63	68	45	66	23	34	74	8	11	66	89
2000/01	141	51	36	90	64	70	47	67	23	33	71	4	6	67	94
2001/02	134	55	41	79	59	97	50	52	47	48	37	5	14	32	86
2002/03	147	56	38	91	62	111	51	46	60	54	36	5	14	31	86
2003/04	151	57	38	94	62	115	52	45	63	55	36	5	14	31	86
Saskatchewan															
1999/00	130	62	48	68	52	80	61	76	19	24	50	1	2	49	98
2000/01	135	65	48	70	52	84	64	76	20	24	51	1	2	50	98
2001/02	136	69	51	67	49	83	68	82	15	18	53	1	2	52	98
2002/03	139	72	52	67	48	87	71	82	16	18	52	1	2	51	98
2003/04	140	70	50	70	50	85	69	81	16	19	55	1	2	54	98
Alberta³															
1999/00	136	28	21	108	79	25	25	100	...	...	111	3	3	108	97
2000/01	132	28	21	104	79	25	25	100	...	...	107	3	3	104	97
2001/02	201	59	29	142	71	60	56	93	4	7	141	3	2	138	98
2002/03	216	58	27	158	73	62	55	89	7	11	154	3	2	151	98
2003/04	209	64	31	145	69	71	61	86	10	14	138	3	2	135	98
British Columbia															
1999/00	315	73	23	242	77	96	66	69	30	31	219	7	3	212	97
2000/01	325	81	25	244	75	97	69	71	28	29	228	12	5	216	95
2001/02	326	71	22	255	78	86	59	69	27	31	240	12	5	228	95
2002/03	148	25	17	123	83	54	17	31	37	69	94	8	9	86	91
2003/04	179	31	17	148	83	84	22	26	62	74	95	9	9	86	91

Table 19
Legal aid personnel as of March 31¹ – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total					Direct legal service staff					Other staff ²							
	Total		Lawyers			Non-lawyers			Total		Lawyers			Non-lawyers				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%				
Yukon Territory																		
1999/00	8		4	50	4	50	5		3	60	2	40	3		1	33	2	67
2000/01	10		5	50	5	50	6		4	67	2	33	4		1	25	3	75
2001/02	12		6	50	6	50	5		5	100	0	0	7		1	14	6	86
2002/03	11		6	55	5	45	11		6	55	5	45	0		0	0	0	0
2003/04	12		7	58	5	42	12		7	58	5	42	0		0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories⁴																		
1999/00	45		9	20	36	80	32		9	28	23	72	13		0	0	13	100
2000/01	24 ^r		5 ^r	21 ^r	19	79	19		5	26	14	74	6		1	17	5	83
2001/02	25		5	20	20	80	20		5	25	15	75	5		0	0	5	100
2002/03	26		6	23	20	77	16		5	31	11	69	10		1	10	9	90
2003/04	25		7	28	18	72	16		6	38	10	63	9		1	11	8	89
Nunavut⁴																		
1999/00	..		..	...	..	...	..		..	...	..	...	..		..	...	..	...
2000/01	32		17	53	15	47	18		7	39	11	61	14		10	71	4	29
2001/02	46		21	46	25	54	23		8	35	15	65	23		13	57	10	43
2002/03	35		9	26	26	74	33		9	27	24	73	2		0	0	2	100
2003/04	28		7	25	21	75	28		7	25	21	75	0		0	0	0	0
Total																		
1999/00	2,850		1,014	36	1,836	64	1,115		876	79	239	21	1,735		138	8	1,597	92
2000/01	3,054 ^r		1,075 ^r	35	1,979	65	1,230		915	74	315	26	1,826		162	9	1,664	91
2001/02	3,120		1,108	36	2,012	64	1,511		923	61	588	39	1,610		186	12	1,424	88
2002/03	3,104 ^r		1,105	36	1,999	64	1,608		936	58	672	42	1,496 ^r		169	11	1,327	89
2003/04	3,105		1,123	36	1,982	64	1,580		938	59	642	41	1,524		184	12	1,340	88

1. For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.

2. The Other Staff category may include, among others, accountants, librarians and clerical staff.

3. Personnel figures for Alberta in 2001/02 include staff hired for the Family Law Office Pilot Project.

4. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 20
Legal aid service delivery by private and staff lawyers

Province/Territory and year	Total ¹			Legal aid plan staff lawyers ²	
	#	#	%	#	%
Newfoundland and Labrador					
1999/00	..	..	...	42	...
2000/01	64	18	28	46	72
2001/02	61	18	30	43	70
2002/03	48	5	10	43	90
2003/04	42	0	0	42	100
Prince Edward Island					
1999/00	25	21	84	4	16
2000/01	24	20	83	4	17
2001/02	37	33	89	4	11
2002/03	32	27	84	5	16
2003/04	34	30	88	4	12
Nova Scotia					
1999/00	345	278	81	67	19
2000/01	327	260	80	67	20
2001/02	310	244	79	66	21
2002/03	296	230	78	66	22
2003/04	294	223	76	71	24
New Brunswick					
1999/00	229	220	96	9	4
2000/01	218	208	95	10	5
2001/02	205	195	95	10	5
2002/03	199	188	94	11	6
2003/04	195	180	92	15	8
Quebec					
1999/00	3,351	3,014	90	337	10
2000/01	3,270	2,923	89	347	11
2001/02	3,157	2,812	89	345	11
2002/03	2,900	2,544	88	356	12
2003/04	2,751	2,404	87	347	13
Ontario³					
1999/00	5,101	4,775	94	326	6
2000/01	4,960	4,611	93	349	7
2001/02	4,742	4,388	93	354	7
2002/03	4,851	4,459	92	392	8
2003/04	6,483	6,082	94	401	6
Manitoba					
1999/00	490	437	89	53	11
2000/01	459	408	89	51	11
2001/02	431	376	87	55	13
2002/03	414	358	86	56	14
2003/04	373	316	85	57	15
Saskatchewan					
1999/00	293	231	79	62	21
2000/01	249	184	74	65	26
2001/02	250	181	72	69	28
2002/03	237	165	70	72	30
2003/04	213	143	67	70	33
Alberta					
1999/00	1,167	1,139	98	28	2
2000/01	1,378	1,350	98	28	2
2001/02	1,470	1,411	96	59	4
2002/03	1,206	1,148	95	58	5
2003/04	1,394	1,330	95	64	5

Table 20
Legal aid service delivery by private and staff lawyers – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total ¹		Private lawyers		Legal aid plan staff lawyers ²	
	#	#	%	#	%	
British Columbia						
1999/00	1,593	1,520	95	73	5	
2000/01	1,450	1,369	94	81	6	
2001/02	1,334	1,263	95	71	5	
2002/03	1,103	1,078	98	25	2	
2003/04	1,058	1,027	97	31	3	
Yukon Territory						
1999/00	16	12	75	4	25	
2000/01	13	8	62	5	38	
2001/02	19	13	68	6	32	
2002/03	20	14	70	6	30	
2003/04	14	7	50	7	50	
Northwest Territories⁴						
1999/00	52	43	83	9	17	
2000/01	43	38	88	5	12	
2001/02	35	30	86	5	14	
2002/03	30	24	80	6	20	
2003/04	26	19	73	7	27	
Nunavut⁴						
1999/00	..	..	...	..	...
2000/01	27	10	37	17	63	
2001/02	34	13	38	21	62	
2002/03	23	14	61	9	39	
2003/04	22	15	68	7	32	
Total						
1999/00	..	..	...	1,014	...
2000/01	12,482	11,407	91	1,075	9	
2001/02	12,085	10,977	91	1,108	9	
2002/03	11,359	10,254	90	1,105	10	
2003/04	12,899	11,776	91	1,123	9	

1. The "total" count represents the number of lawyers providing legal aid services across Canada as reported by legal aid plans.

2. Figures are as of March 31.

3. In Ontario, prior to 2002/03, the private lawyer count did not reflect per diem duty counsel, which it does for 2002/03 on, accounting for the increase in the number of private lawyers reported in 2003/04.

4. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 21
Duty counsel services by type of matter^{1,2,3}

Province/Territory and year	Total		Criminal matters		Civil matters	
	#	#	%	#	%	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
1999/00	11,307	11,307	100	...	...
2000/01	13,322	13,322	100	...	...
2001/02	13,264	13,264	100	...	...
2002/03	14,073	14,073	100	...	...
2003/04	4,929	4,929	100	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
1999/00	.	.	...	.	...
2000/01	.	.	...	.	...
2001/02	.	.	...	.	...
2002/03	.	.	...	.	...
2003/04	.	.	...	.	...
Nova Scotia⁴						
1999/00	4,518	4,507	100	11	0	
2000/01	4,828	4,818	100	10	0	
2001/02	6,891	6,881	100	10	0	
2002/03	6,760	6,757	100	3	0	
2003/04	7,849	7,848	100	1	0	
New Brunswick						
1999/00	16,336	14,695	90	1,641	10	
2000/01	14,613	13,509	92	1,104	8	
2001/02	14,938	14,914	100	24	0	
2002/03	14,644	14,203	97	441	3	
2003/04	13,890	13,665	98	225	2	
Quebec						
1999/00	.	.	...	.	...
2000/01	.	.	...	.	...
2001/02	.	.	...	.	...
2002/03	.	.	...	.	...
2003/04	.	.	...	.	...
Ontario⁵						
1999/00	615,028	513,996	84	101,032	16	
2000/01	675,813	557,132	82	118,681	18	
2001/02	811,591	660,003	81	151,588	19	
2002/03	1,116,243	866,378	78	249,865	22	
2003/04	1,034,172	780,049	75	254,123	25	
Manitoba						
1999/00	41,993	.	...	.	...
2000/01	33,716	.	...	.	...
2001/02	34,533	.	...	.	...
2002/03	35,181	.	...	.	...
2003/04	31,520	.	...	.	...
Saskatchewan⁶						
1999/00	8,602	8,354	97	248	3	
2000/01	10,061	9,687	96	374	4	
2001/02	12,636	12,230	97	406	3	
2002/03	13,831	13,449	97	382	3	
2003/04	14,145	13,746	97	399	3	
Alberta⁷						
1999/00	61,053	60,700	99	353	1	
2000/01	60,555	60,195	99	360	1	
2001/02	61,060	60,283	99	777	1	
2002/03	60,910	60,476	99	434	1	
2003/04	73,075	72,509	99	566	1	

Table 21
Duty counsel services by type of matter^{1,2,3} – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total		Criminal matters		Civil matters	
	#	#	%	#	%	
British Columbia						
1999/00	60,361	..	...	..	...
2000/01	49,872	..	...	..	...
2001/02	58,311	..	...	..	...
2002/03	60,340	..	...	..	...
2003/04	68,593	62,495	91	6,098	9	
Yukon Territory						
1999/00	601	600	100	1	0	
2000/01	529	528	100	1	0	
2001/02	1,064	1,064	100	0	0	
2002/03	1,399	1,333	95	66	5	
2003/04	1,589	1,478	93	111	7	
Northwest Territories⁸						
1999/00	..	..	...	..	...
2000/01	..	..	...	..	...
2001/02	..	..	...	..	...
2002/03	3,238	3,238	100	..	...
2003/04	2,660	2,660	100	..	...
Nunavut^{8,9}						
1999/00	..	..	...	..	...
2000/01	..	..	...	..	...
2001/02	..	..	...	..	...
2002/03	1,954^r	1,954 ^r	100	0	0	
2003/04	5,323	5,323	100	0	0	
Total						
1999/00	819,799	.	...	.	...
2000/01	863,309	.	...	.	...
2001/02	1,014,288	.	...	.	...
2002/03	1,328,573^r	.	...	.	...
2003/04	1,257,745	.	...	.	...

1. For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
2. Duty counsel is legal assistance rendered without charge to unrepresented individuals who, in many cases, are about to make an appearance in court.
3. Data represent a count of the number of times duty counsel services were provided.
4. Nova Scotia reports duty counsel services based on the number of persons assisted rather than the units of service provided.
5. In 2002/03, Ontario began to report duty counsel services based on units of service provided rather than the number of persons assisted. This contributed to the increase in duty counsel services.
6. Beginning in 2001/02, the Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission implemented a duty counsel project for adults detained in custody, which accounts for the increase in duty counsel services reported in 2001/02.
7. In Alberta, prior to 2003/04, the counts for duty counsel services for criminal matters included provincial offences. In 2003/04, provincial offences are excluded. Beginning in 2003/04, the duty counsel figures for Alberta include services provided for a new "Brydges" advice program that commenced in 2003/04.
8. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.
9. Nunavut employs a practice known as "presumed eligibility", whereby all persons first appearing at court are not required to apply for legal services but instead are presumed eligible and provided with legal aid services. In 2003/04, Nunavut began to report duty counsel figures based on counts of service for clients presumed eligible for legal aid. Figures for 2002/03, which were based on single circuit counts, were revised to reflect this change in reporting.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 22
Duty counsel services, by type of criminal and civil matter^{1,2,3}

Province/Territory and year	Criminal matters						Civil matters				
	Total	Total		Youth		Total	Family		Other		
		#	#	#	%		#	%	#	%	
Newfoundland and Labrador											
1999/00	11,307	11,307	10,102	89	1,205	11	...	...	...	...
2000/01	13,322	13,322	11,895	89	1,427	11	...	...	...	...
2001/02	13,264	13,264	11,621	88	1,643	12	...	...	...	...
2002/03	14,073	14,073	11,061	79	3,012	21	...	...	...	...
2003/04	4,929	4,929	3,984	81	945	19	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island											
1999/00	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
2000/01	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
2001/02	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
2002/03	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
2003/04	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
Nova Scotia⁴											
1999/00	4,518	4,507	4,041	90	466	10	11	10	91	1 9	
2000/01	4,828	4,818	4,328	90	490	10	10	7	70	3 30	
2001/02	6,891	6,881	6,032	88	849	12	10	8	80	2 20	
2002/03	6,760	6,757	6,025	89	732	11	3	3	100	0 0	
2003/04	7,849	7,848	6,946	89	902	11	1	1	100	0 0	
New Brunswick											
1999/00	16,336	14,695	11,987	82	2,708	18	1,641	1,641	100	0 0	
2000/01	14,613	13,509	11,078	82	2,431	18	1,104	1,091	99	13 1	
2001/02	14,938	14,914	12,387	83	2,527	17	24	0	0	24 100	
2002/03	14,644	14,203	11,948	84	2,255	16	441	441	100	0 0	
2003/04	13,890	13,665	11,684	86	1,981	14	225	21	9	204 91	
Quebec											
1999/00	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
2000/01	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
2001/02	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
2002/03	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
2003/04	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
Ontario⁵											
1999/00	615,028	513,996	..	...	..	...	101,032	..	...	..
2000/01	675,813	557,132	..	...	..	...	118,681	..	...	..
2001/02	811,591	660,003	380,724	58	279,279	42	151,588	108,231	71	43,357 29	
2002/03	1,116,243	866,378	736,773	85	129,605	15	249,865	140,589	56	109,276 44	
2003/04	1,034,172	780,049	665,547	85	114,502	15	254,123	125,109	49	129,014 51	
Manitoba											
1999/00	41,993	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
2000/01	33,716	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
2001/02	34,533	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
2002/03	35,181	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
2003/04	31,520	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
Saskatchewan⁶											
1999/00	8,602	8,354	6,570	79	1,784	21	248	7	3	241 97	
2000/01	10,061	9,687	7,521	78	2,166	22	374	13	3	361 97	
2001/02	12,636	12,230	10,022	82	2,208	18	406	8	2	398 98	
2002/03	13,831	13,449	11,431	85	2,018	15	382	7	2	375 98	
2003/04	14,145	13,746	11,716	85	2,030	15	399	3	1	396 99	
Alberta⁷											
1999/00	61,053	60,700	47,228	78	13,472	22	353	0	0	353 100	
2000/01	60,555	60,195	46,620	77	13,575	23	360	0	0	..	
2001/02	61,060	60,283	46,014	76	14,269	24	777	0	0	777 100	
2002/03	60,910	60,476	47,507	79	12,969	21	434	0	0	434 100	
2003/04	73,075	72,509	61,142	84	11,367	16	566	409	72	157 28	
British Columbia											
1999/00	60,361	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..
2000/01	49,872	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..
2001/02	58,311	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..
2002/03	60,340	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..
2003/04	68,593	62,495	60,331	97	2,164	3	6,098	6,098	100	0 0	

Table 22
Duty counsel services, by type of criminal and civil matter^{1,2,3} – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Criminal matters						Civil matters				
	Total	Total	Adults		Youth		Total	Family		Other	
			#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%
Yukon Territory											
1999/00	601	600	476	79	124	21	1	0	0	1	100
2000/01	529	528	437	83	91	17	1	0	0	1	100
2001/02	1,064	1,064	957	90	107	10	0	0	0	0	0
2002/03	1,399	1,333	1,132	85	201	15	66	66	100	0	0
2003/04	1,589	1,478	1,368	93	110	7	111	100	90	11	10
Northwest Territories⁸											
1999/00	..	..	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2000/01	..	..	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2001/02	..	..	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2002/03	3,238	3,238	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2003/04	2,660	2,660	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nunavut^{8,9}											
1999/00	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
2000/01	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
2001/02	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
2002/03	1,954 ^r	1,954 ^r	1,493 ^r	76 ^r	461 ^r	24 ^r	0	0	0	0	0
2003/04	5,323	5,323	4,353	82	970	18	0	0	0	0	0
Total											
1999/00	819,799	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2000/01	863,309	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2001/02	1,014,288	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2002/03	1,328,573 ^r	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...
2003/04	1,257,745	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...

1. For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
2. Duty counsel is legal assistance rendered without charge to unrepresented individuals who, in many cases, are about to make an appearance in court.
3. Data represent a count of the number of times duty counsel services were provided.
4. Nova Scotia reports duty counsel services based on the number of persons assisted rather than the units of service provided.
5. In 2002/03, Ontario began to report duty counsel services based on units of service provided rather than the number of persons assisted. This contributed to the increase in duty counsel services.
6. Beginning in 2001/02, the Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission implemented a duty counsel project for adults detained in custody, which accounts for the increase in duty counsel services reported in 2001/02.
7. In Alberta, prior to 2003/04, the counts for duty counsel services for criminal matters included provincial offences. In 2003/04 provincial offences are excluded. Beginning in 2003/04, the duty counsel figures for Alberta include services provided for a new "Brydges" advice program that commenced in 2003/04.
8. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.
9. Nunavut employs a practice known as "presumed eligibility", whereby all persons first appearing at court are not required to apply for legal services but instead are presumed eligible and provided with legal aid services. In 2003/04, Nunavut began to report duty counsel figures based on counts of service for clients presumed eligible for legal aid. Figures for 2002/03, which were based on single circuit counts, were revised to reflect this change in reporting.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 23
Appeals, approved and refused for legal aid services, criminal and civil matters^{1,2} – Concluded

Province/Territory and year	Total appeals					Approved					Refused								
	Total		Criminal matters		Civil matters		Total		Criminal matters		Civil matters		Total		Criminal matters		Civil matters		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Yukon Territory																			
1999/00	21		20	95	1	5	20		19	95	1	5	1		1	100	0	0	
2000/01	7		7	100	0	0	6		6	100	0	0	1		1	100	0	0	
2001/02	8		8	100	0	0	6		6	100	0	0	2		2	100	0	0	
2002/03	11		11	100	0	0	7		7	100	0	0	4		4	100	0	0	
2003/04	11		8	73	3	27	11		8	73	3	27	0		0	0	0	0	
Northwest Territories⁴																			
1999/00	47		47	100	0	0	29		29	100	0	0	18		18	100	0	0	
2000/01	43		43	100	0	0	24		24	100	0	0	19		19	100	0	0	
2001/02	44		44	100	0	0	23		23	100	0	0	21		21	100	0	0	
2002/03	..		..	...	..	...	..		..	...	..	...	..		..	...	..	...
2003/04	..		..	...	..	...	..		..	...	..	...	..		..	...	..	...
Nunavut⁴																			
1999/00	..		..	...	..	...	..		..	...	..	...	..		..	...	..	...
2000/01	10		10	100	0	0	10		10	100	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
2001/02	7		7	100	0	0	7		7	100	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
2002/03	7		7	100	0	0	6		6	100	0	0	1		1	100	0	0	
2003/04	15		15	100	0	0	13		13	100	0	0	2		2	100	0	0	
Total																			
1999/00	.		.	...	.	...	7,299		3,689	51	3,610	49	.		.	...	.	...
2000/01	.		.	...	.	...	6,924		..	...	..	...	.		.	...	.	...
2001/02	.		.	...	.	...	3,555		1,683	47	1,872	53	.		.	...	.	...
2002/03	.		.	...	.	...	3,327		1,534	46	1,793	54	.		.	...	.	...
2003/04	.		.	...	.	...	3,254		..	...	..	...	.		.	...	.	...

1. For more details on legal aid concepts and terminology please refer to the glossary.
2. Appeal refers to an appeal of a lower court or administrative tribunal decision, not an appeal of a refused application. Each dossier is counted in spite of the fact that the matter may have been dealt with by the legal aid plan in the past.
3. Civil matter refusal counts from British Columbia include those who receive summary services.
4. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 24
Incoming civil legal aid dossiers processed under the interprovincial reciprocity agreement¹

(To) Province/Territory and year	(From)														
	Total	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Outside Canada
	#														
Newfoundland and Labrador															
1999/00	30	...	0	4	0	1	15	1	0	4	5	0	0	..	0
2000/01	21	...	0	7	0	1	8	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
2001/02	47	...	2	11	1	2	13	4	0	8	4	1	1	0	0
2002/03	19	...	0	5	1	1	7	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
2003/04	20	...	0	4	0	2	10	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island															
1999/00	3	0	...	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	0
2000/01	9	1	...	1	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2001/02	6	1	...	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2002/03	8	1	...	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
2003/04	9	3	...	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia															
1999/00	67	4	0	...	3	4	32	3	1	10	9	0	1	..	0
2000/01	77	12	2	...	4	8	29	1	3	4	14	0	0	0	0
2001/02	75	5	2	...	5	4	27	4	4	13	9	1	1	0	0
2002/03	66	9	0	...	9	7	25	1	0	9	4	1	1	0	0
2003/04	74	3	3	...	10	8	29	4	1	10	6	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick															
1999/00	34	1	0	2	...	15	9	0	0	6	0	0	1	..	0
2000/01	35	0	0	12	...	13	5	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
2001/02	48	1	0	15	...	14	10	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0
2002/03	45	1	0	13	...	18	4	0	0	6	2	0	1	0	0
2003/04	44	1	0	9	...	22	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec															
1999/00	154	3	0	11	6	...	103	2	2	6	21	0	0	..	0
2000/01	178	2	1	13	3	...	122	4	1	6	26	0	0	0	0
2001/02	174	2	0	4	11	...	112	5	2	11	27	0	0	0	0
2002/03	155	6	1	1	9	...	124	2	0	7	5	0	0	0	0
2003/04	173	5	0	8	18	...	122	0	0	9	9	0	0	2	0
Ontario															
1999/00	294	15	0	21	5	87	...	34	16	46	68	0	2	..	0
2000/01	332	9	1	24	5	88	...	29	15	61	82	0	3	0	15
2001/02	345	20	0	43	9	86	...	34	10	43	66	3	0	0	31
2002/03	319	11	4	31	7	97	...	38	8	48	29	1	0	1	44
2003/04	225	11	2	20	4	66	...	16	2	41	26	3	3	1	30
Manitoba															
1999/00	37	0	0	1	1	0	6	...	7	11	10	0	0	..	1
2000/01	113	2	0	1	0	3	20	...	30	21	33	0	1	0	2
2001/02	111	1	0	2	0	2	20	...	23	31	30	0	0	0	2
2002/03	81	0	1	1	0	2	15	...	18	28	11	0	1	2	2
2003/04	91	1	0	3	2	4	21	...	26	22	9	0	2	1	0
Saskatchewan															
1999/00	117	0	0	3	0	1	8	17	...	60	26	0	2	..	0
2000/01	111	0	0	1	0	2	7	25	...	50	25	1	0	0	0
2001/02	100	0	0	0	0	4	4	28	...	46	17	0	0	1	0
2002/03	70	0	0	1	1	0	5	28	...	25	8	0	2	0	0
2003/04	70	0	0	1	0	1	3	17	...	40	7	0	1	0	0
Alberta															
1999/00	368	10	0	7	1	11	45	31	83	...	169	2	7	..	2
2000/01	388	5	1	12	3	9	66	29	70	...	178	2	13	0	0
2001/02	364	8	0	11	2	14	35	26	67	...	189	3	9	0	0
2002/03	238	6	0	10	3	10	34	27	58	...	82	2	4	0	2
2003/04	269	7	0	13	1	10	46	26	53	...	100	3	10	0	0

Table 24
Incoming civil legal aid dossiers processed under the interprovincial reciprocity agreement¹ – Concluded

(To) Province/Territory and year	(From)														
	Total	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Outside Canada
	#														
British Columbia															
1999/00	234	3	0	8	2	13	31	27	29	109	...	4	8	..	0
2000/01	235	2	0	7	1	8	37	35	29	105	...	3	0	0	8
2001/02	242	1	1	11	0	14	32	25	23	124	...	4	4	0	3
2002/03	149	2	0	4	2	7	13	14	16	87	...	3	0	0	1
2003/04	238	3	1	4	1	8	37	27	23	125	...	4	1	0	4
Yukon Territory															
1999/00	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	...	3	..	0
2000/01	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	...	0	0	0
2001/02	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	9	...	0	0	0
2002/03	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	...	1	0	0
2003/04	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	...	0	0	0
Northwest Territories ²															
1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
2002/03	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	...	1	0
2003/04	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	1	1	...	1	0
Nunavut ²															
1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
2002/03	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	...	0
2003/04	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	...	0
Total															
1999/00	1,358	36	0	58	18	132	250	115	138	259	319	6	24	..	3
2000/01	1,509	33	5	78	16	134	297	124	149	257	368	6	17	0	25
2001/02	1,527	39	5	99	28	142	253	127	130	286	354	12	15	1	36
2002/03	1,168	38	6	71	32	143	229	110	101	219	146	8	12	4	49
2003/04	1,239	34	6	64	36	122	285	91	107	261	161	11	22	5	34

1. Interprovincial reciprocity agreement refers to the informal agreement among legal aid plans in Canada to handle non-resident civil dossiers.

2. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 25
Outgoing civil legal aid dossiers processed under the interprovincial reciprocity agreement¹

(From) Province/Territory and year	(To)														
	Total	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Outside Canada
	#														
Newfoundland and Labrador															
1999/00	18	...	0	0	0	1	9	1	0	4	3	0	0	..	0
2000/01	14	...	0	4	0	2	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
2001/02	27	...	0	5	1	0	17	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
2002/03	20	...	1	5	0	2	6	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
2003/04	33	...	2	4	2	6	10	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island															
1999/00	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0
2000/01	4	0	...	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001/02	4	0	...	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
2002/03	6	1	...	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003/04	2	0	...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia															
1999/00	81	7	3	...	2	11	34	2	4	7	8	0	3	..	0
2000/01	97	10	4	...	12	10	32	2	2	16	9	0	0	0	0
2001/02	109	13	4	...	14	4	50	2	0	11	10	0	1	0	0
2002/03	75	6	5	...	14	0	37	0	1	9	3	0	0	0	0
2003/04	54	13	0	...	6	4	11	0	2	12	3	0	2	1	0
New Brunswick															
1999/00	24	2	0	3	...	7	7	3	0	0	2	0	0	..	0
2000/01	9	0	0	1	...	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2001/02	31	1	0	4	...	9	14	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
2002/03	44	2	0	10	...	9	16	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0
2003/04	34	1	0	6	...	15	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec															
1999/00	187	1	0	6	15	...	129	3	2	12	17	0	2	..	0
2000/01	179	2	4	8	12	...	124	3	3	13	10	0	0	0	0
2001/02	167	1	2	4	12	...	113	2	3	11	18	1	0	0	0
2002/03	183	1	1	8	18	...	128	3	0	10	12	0	2	0	0
2003/04	176	2	0	5	24	...	115	6	3	11	8	0	2	0	0
Ontario															
1999/00	248	17	1	27	4	91	...	33	9	33	31	0	0	..	2
2000/01	274	19	2	28	6	107	...	20	9	37	39	0	2	1	4
2001/02	267	19	0	23	8	106	...	25	6	38	41	0	1	0	0
2002/03	231	3	0	23	5	120	...	20	6	29	24	1	0	0	0
2003/04	210	12	1	9	7	90	...	26	1	31	28	2	0	2	1
Manitoba															
1999/00	71	0	0	1	0	1	27	...	8	14	18	0	0	..	2
2000/01	138	0	0	2	1	4	35	...	27	35	32	0	0	1	1
2001/02	125	0	0	5	0	5	37	...	28	25	22	0	1	1	1
2002/03	118	0	0	1	0	2	45	...	27	27	16	0	0	0	0
2003/04	98	1	0	0	0	0	26	...	20	27	23	0	0	1	0
Saskatchewan															
1999/00	158	1	0	1	0	2	18	34	...	78	23	0	1	..	0
2000/01	152	0	0	1	0	1	18	35	...	67	30	0	0	0	0
2001/02	122	0	0	4	0	2	10	23	...	62	19	1	1	0	0
2002/03	94	1	0	0	0	0	8	19	...	51	13	1	1	0	0
2003/04	107	1	0	2	0	0	5	26	...	51	20	1	1	0	0
Alberta															
1999/00	354	7	2	10	7	8	70	46	66	...	125	6	7	..	0
2000/01	375	9	1	12	3	9	51	39	70	...	170	1	10	0	0
2001/02	344	9	4	13	6	11	53	35	56	...	141	4	12	0	0
2002/03	281	5	1	10	8	6	61	35	39	...	111	2	3	0	0
2003/04	302	5	0	10	0	11	57	31	57	...	123	1	6	0	1

Table 25
Outgoing civil legal aid dossiers processed under the interprovincial reciprocity agreement¹ – Concluded

(From) Province/Territory and year	(To)														
	Total	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Outside Canada
	#														
British Columbia															
1999/00	297	5	0	7	1	17	66	27	24	138	...	9	3	..	0
2000/01	386	3	0	14	1	21	96	37	35	168	...	3	4	0	4
2001/02	370	3	0	10	3	23	93	34	18	175	...	6	5	0	0
2002/03	100	1	0	3	1	6	21	11	6	48	...	2	0	0	1
2003/04	252	2	2	6	5	17	64	17	16	119	...	2	1	0	1
Yukon Territory															
1999/00	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	...	0	..	0
2000/01	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	6	...	2	0	0
2001/02	14	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	4	...	0	0	0
2002/03	13	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	5	...	1	0	0
2003/04	11	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	5	...	1	0	0
Northwest Territories ²															
1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
2002/03	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	...	0	0
2003/04	19	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	6	1	0	...	3	0
Nunavut ²															
1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
2002/03	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0
2003/04	10	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	...	0
Total															
1999/00	1,454	40	6	55	29	138	360	149	113	291	238	15	16	..	4
2000/01	1,642	43	11	72	35	158	366	136	147	344	297	4	18	2	9
2001/02	1,580	48	11	70	44	160	390	122	111	333	256	12	21	1	1
2002/03	1,176	20	8	64	46	146	327	90	81	189	188	8	8	0	1
2003/04	1,308	39	5	42	44	144	308	112	100	267	212	6	19	7	3

1. Interprovincial reciprocity agreement refers to the informal agreement among legal aid plans in Canada to handle non-resident civil dossiers.

2. Although Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory April 1, 1999, Northwest Territories Legal Aid Services Board remained the provider of Legal Aid Services in Nunavut until June 30, 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid Survey.

Table 26
Population estimates, Canada, provinces and territories¹

Province/Territory and year	Population	Province/Territory and year	Population
	'000		'000
Newfoundland and Labrador		Saskatchewan	
1999/00	533.4 ^r	1999/00	1,014.7 ^r
2000/01	528.0 ^r	2000/01	1,007.8 ^r
2001/02	522.0 ^r	2001/02	1,000.1 ^r
2002/03	519.3 ^r	2002/03	995.5 ^r
2003/04	519.6	2003/04	994.8
Prince Edward Island		Alberta	
1999/00	136.3 ^r	1999/00	2,953.3 ^r
2000/01	136.5 ^r	2000/01	3,004.9 ^r
2001/02	136.7 ^r	2001/02	3,056.7 ^r
2002/03	137.0 ^r	2002/03	3,114.4 ^r
2003/04	137.8	2003/04	3,153.7
Nova Scotia		British Columbia	
1999/00	933.8 ^r	1999/00	4,011.3 ^r
2000/01	933.9 ^r	2000/01	4,039.2 ^r
2001/02	932.4 ^r	2001/02	4,078.4 ^r
2002/03	934.4 ^r	2002/03	4,115.0 ^r
2003/04	936.0	2003/04	4,146.6
New Brunswick		Yukon Territory	
1999/00	750.6 ^r	1999/00	30.8 ^r
2000/01	750.5 ^r	2000/01	30.4 ^r
2001/02	749.9 ^r	2001/02	30.1 ^r
2002/03	750.2 ^r	2002/03	30.1 ^r
2003/04	750.6	2003/04	31.1
Quebec		Northwest Territories	
1999/00	7,323.3 ^r	1999/00	40.7 ^r
2000/01	7,357.0 ^r	2000/01	40.5 ^r
2001/02	7,397.0 ^r	2001/02	40.8 ^r
2002/03	7,443.5 ^r	2002/03	41.4
2003/04	7,487.2	2003/04	41.9
Ontario		Nunavut	
1999/00	11,506.4 ^r	1999/00	26.8 ^r
2000/01	11,685.4 ^r	2000/01	27.5
2001/02	11,897.6 ^r	2001/02	28.1
2002/03	12,096.6 ^r	2002/03	28.7
2003/04	12,238.3	2003/04	29.4
Manitoba		Total	
1999/00	1,142.5	1999/00	30,403.9^r
2000/01	1,147.4 ^r	2000/01	30,689.0^r
2001/02	1,151.3 ^r	2001/02	31,021.3^r
2002/03	1,155.5 ^r	2002/03	31,361.6^r
2003/04	1,162.8	2003/04	31,629.7

1. Populations as of July 1st: final intercensal estimates for 1999 to 2000; final postcensal estimates for 2001; updated postcensal estimates for 2002; and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2003.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division*.

Table 27
Consumer price index, Canada, provinces and territories

Province/Territory and year	CPI ¹ 1992/93 = 100	Province/Territory and year	CPI ¹ 1992/93 = 100
Newfoundland and Labrador		Saskatchewan	
1999/00	110.0	1999/00	113.7
2000/01	113.3	2000/01	116.7
2001/02	114.5	2001/02	120.3
2002/03	117.3	2002/03	123.7
2003/04	120.7	2003/04	126.5
Prince Edward Island		Alberta	
1999/00	107.3	1999/00	113.4
2000/01	111.7	2000/01	117.4
2001/02	114.6	2001/02	120.1
2002/03	117.7	2002/03	124.2
2003/04	121.9	2003/04	129.7
Nova Scotia		British Columbia	
1999/00	110.3	1999/00	111.2
2000/01	114.2	2000/01	113.3
2001/02	116.3	2001/02	115.2
2002/03	119.8	2002/03	117.9
2003/04	123.9	2003/04	120.4
New Brunswick		Yukon Territory	
1999/00	109.2	1999/00	112.1
2000/01	112.8	2000/01	114.6
2001/02	114.7	2001/02	116.9
2002/03	118.6	2002/03	117.7
2003/04	122.6	2003/04	119.9
Quebec		Northwest Territories	
1999/00	108.0	1999/00	109.3
2000/01	110.6	2000/01	111.2
2001/02	113.2	2001/02	113.0
2002/03	115.5	2002/03	116.3
2003/04	118.4	2003/04	118.4
Ontario		Nunavut	
1999/00	111.0	1999/00	...
2000/01	114.2	2000/01	...
2001/02	117.7	2001/02	...
2002/03	120.1	2002/03	100.0
2003/04	123.3	2003/04	100.2
Manitoba		Total	
1999/00	115.2	1999/00	110.5^r
2000/01	118.1	2000/01	113.5^r
2001/02	121.2	2001/02	116.4^r
2002/03	123.1	2002/03	119.0^r
2003/04	125.3	2003/04	122.3

1. In publications prior to 2002/03, the overall average CPI for Canada was used to adjust the figures for the provinces and territories. In 2002/03, the specific CPI's for each province and territory were used and the previously released inflation adjusted figures were revised. In 2003/04, this same methodology was applied.

Source: Statistics Canada, Consumer Price Index (CPI), with a base year of 1992=100 (Catalogue No. 62-001, January 2004, Table 7). For Nunavut, the CPI has a base year of 2002=100.