



Catalogue no. 85-402-XIE

**Criminal Prosecutions
Personnel and
Expenditures
2000/01**

Canadian Centre
for Justice Statistics



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Criminal Prosecutions Personnel and Expenditures 2000/01

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in all Statistics Canada publications:

- .. not available
- ... not applicable
- ^e estimated figure
- ^r revised figure

Preface

Courts Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) is the focal point of a federal-provincial-territorial partnership dedicated to the production of national statistics and information on the justice system in Canada. The objective of the Courts Program at the CCJS is to collect and disseminate information on the operation of the court system in Canada. This information includes data on court caseloads, the characteristics of cases and persons moving through the courts, resources used in the operation of courts, and the provision of legal aid. Information is also gathered on the resources, personnel and expenditures associated with criminal prosecutions services in Canada, as presented in this report.

CCJS courts staff would like to thank everyone within the National Justice Statistics Initiative who contributed the information and expertise necessary to make this report possible.

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1.0 Highlights

Criminal Prosecutions Personnel and Expenditures, 2000/01

- Spending on criminal prosecutions in Canada increased in 2000/01 when compared with levels in 1998/99 and 1996/97. Federal and provincial expenditures on criminal prosecution services totalled \$335.4 million in 2000/01, \$278.3 million in 1998/99 and \$264.6 million in 1996/97. After adjusting for inflation, this represents an 18% increase since 1996/97.
- Canada-wide, the 2000/01 per capita cost of criminal prosecution services was \$10.90. Provincial per capita costs (not including Quebec and Saskatchewan) ranged from \$6.13 in Prince Edward Island to \$15.37 in British Columbia. Quebec per capita costs were not included in the above ranking because they exclude the cost of criminal prosecution services in municipal courts and Saskatchewan excludes employee benefits. There is a range of unique factors (e.g. crime rates, criminal court caseloads, different charge approval processes, geographic size and population distribution, etc.) that can cause wide variations across the Provinces.
- Salaries and benefits are the largest single item of total operating expenditures. Among the ten provincial jurisdictions, 2000/01 salaries and benefits accounted for 80% of overall expenditures. For Justice Canada, 2000/01 salaries and benefits accounted for 51% of overall expenditures. A major portion of Justice Canada's total expenditures (35%) consisted of contracts with ad hoc/per diem lawyers acting as Crown agents.
- Criminal prosecution branches employed 3,609 employees (full-time equivalents) across Canada in 2000/01. Broken down by personnel category, the distribution of staff was as follows: 60% staff lawyers, 5% prosecutorial support (paralegal workers and students) and 36% other personnel, mostly clerical support staff.
- Female lawyers accounted for 43% of all permanent and contract lawyers (staff lawyers) employed by criminal prosecution services, an increase from 38% in 1998/99.
- In 2000/01, there were 6.2 criminal prosecutors per 100,000 population in the ten provincial jurisdictions. This rate is up slightly from the 1996/97 figure of 5.6 per 100,000 population.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Overview

In the Canadian criminal justice system, Crown prosecutors (also called ‘Crown counsel’ or ‘Crown attorneys’) are lawyers authorized to represent the Crown before the courts in relation to the prosecution of offences. Responsibility for these activities is divided between the Attorney General of each province and the Attorney General of Canada.

In the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, all prosecution services under the *Criminal Code* or other federal legislation are conducted by counsel for the Attorney General of Canada. In 9 of 10 provinces, the prosecution of offences under the *Criminal Code* is carried out by provincially appointed Crown counsel. Nova Scotia, however, has an independent prosecution service and Crown attorneys are not provincially appointed. In some jurisdictions, prosecutions for violations of provincial statutes and municipal bylaws are handled by provincially appointed Crown Prosecutors.

In some provinces, violations of other federal statutes (for example, the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, and the *Customs Act*) are generally prosecuted by federally-appointed counsel. These Crown prosecutors are responsible to the Attorney General of Canada (who is also the federal Minister of Justice).

2.2 Charging processes

Charging practices are a provincial responsibility. It is important to note that, within Canada, two very distinct policies exist. In British Columbia, Quebec and New Brunswick, a Crown prosecutor normally must give advice or approval before a charge can be laid by the police. In these provinces, police complete a “Report to Crown Counsel”, including details of the case and the results of the investigation. These reports are submitted to the office of the Crown counsel for review or approval of the recommendations to lay charges.

In the remaining provinces and territories, police may lay charges on their own, and prosecutors review the charges by way of a post-charge review. To varying degrees, it is common practice for police to approach a Crown prosecutor for legal advice during the course of an investigation, on the drafting of an information, and on other pre-charge issues.

2.3 Factors influencing costs

In examining the size of operating expenditures and the number of personnel involved in criminal prosecution services, it is important to remember that responsibilities differ among jurisdictions. Such differences may explain variations in expenditures, although it is not possible to determine the extent of their effect.

There are variations across jurisdictions in how work is organized and in its volume. It is essential to bear in mind that unique factors (e.g. crime rates, criminal court case workloads, different charge approval processes, geographic size and population distribution, etc.) contribute to the significant inter-jurisdictional differences. For example, in provinces with a large or difficult geographic area to cover, transportation costs will be relatively high. Likewise, a small number of unusually expensive criminal proceedings may significantly affect overall expenditure levels in any province.

Crown prosecutors fulfil several other functions in addition to their “in-court” work (or in the case of British Columbia, Quebec and New Brunswick, their responsibilities in the area of charging), which plays a role in determining costs. They prepare for trials, as well as any subsequent post-trial activities, carry out liaison work with victims and witnesses, conduct policy development work and may provide pre-charge advice to the police. Some prosecutors also contribute to public legal education, for example, through public speaking engagements in schools and community associations.

When referring to the data tables, it is important to note that in the case of Quebec, the cost of prosecutions in municipal courts with criminal jurisdiction is not included. Because about 20% of court workload is estimated to occur in municipal courts, this would have a significant effect on overall prosecutions expenditures and workload indicators in Quebec.

Caseload indicators

Tables 4 and 5 present crime rates and youth and adult criminal court caseload data as indicators of potential prosecution caseloads across the country.

Table 4 provides a comparison of the year 2000 crime rates per 100,000 population for the ten provincial jurisdictions. Newfoundland and Labrador (5,728) and Quebec (6,728) have the lowest crime rates, while Saskatchewan (12,750) and British Columbia (11,267) have the highest crime rates. The remaining provinces fall somewhere in between: Ontario (6,412), New Brunswick (6,530), Prince Edward Island (6,728), Nova Scotia (7,569), Alberta (8,787) and Manitoba (10,741).

There is also some variation in the percentage of incidents cleared by charge in the ten provinces. Overall, 23% were cleared by charge. The proportion of incidents cleared by charge range from 31% in Saskatchewan to 16% in British Columbia (Table 4).

Table 5 combines provincial criminal adult and youth court caseloads to calculate case rates per 1,000 population: Prince Edward Island (14.0) appears to have the lightest caseload, while Saskatchewan (34.3), New Brunswick (26.7) and Alberta (26.3) have the heaviest caseloads. The remaining provinces fall somewhere in between: British Columbia (21.0), Ontario (19.7), Nova Scotia (19.4) and Newfoundland and Labrador (16.0). Caseload information was not complete for Manitoba. It should be noted that Quebec’s case rate (10.6) is affected by the absence of data for criminal cases heard in municipal courts.

3.0 Summary of findings, 2000/01

3.1 Expenditures¹

- In 2000/01, federal and provincial expenditures for criminal prosecution services in Canada were \$335.4 million (Table 1). This represents an overall increase of approximately 18% since 1996/97, after adjusting for inflation² (Table 3).
- Overall, the largest proportion of total expenditures (80%) for provincial prosecution services consisted of salaries and benefits. An additional 15% of total operating expenditures were spent on other operating expenditures, with the remainder going to private lawyers (Table 2).³
- By contrast, Justice Canada spent 51% of its total operating expenditures on salaries and benefits. A major portion of Justice Canada's total expenditures (35%) consisted of contracts with ad hoc/per diem lawyers acting as Crown agents (Table 2).

Per capita expenditures⁴

- Canada-wide, the per capita cost of criminal prosecution services in 2000/01 was \$10.90 (Table 3). Excluding Quebec and Saskatchewan⁵, provincial per capita costs were as follows: British Columbia (\$15.37), Nova Scotia (\$10.92), Manitoba (\$10.09), Ontario (\$9.29), Alberta (\$9.09), Newfoundland and Labrador (\$7.17)⁶, New Brunswick (\$7.02) and Prince Edward Island (\$6.13) (see Table 3).
- By excluding *Other Operating Expenditures*⁷, the range in per capita costs is narrower, falling between \$5.61 (Prince Edward Island) and \$12.94 (British Columbia). Per capita costs excluding other operating expenditures for the remaining jurisdictions ranked as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador (\$5.44)⁶, New Brunswick (\$6.16), Alberta (\$7.79), Ontario (\$7.85), Manitoba (\$7.87) and Nova Scotia (\$8.56). In Quebec, the value was approximately \$4.73 per capita, excluding expenditures on criminal prosecution services in municipal courts. Saskatchewan (\$8.04) excludes employee benefits that are estimated at 15% of salaries.
- Justice Canada, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in spending over 1998/99 figures. Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia have remained stable.

3.2 Personnel

- In total, criminal prosecution branches employed 3,609 personnel (full-time equivalents) in 2000/01, which is a 15% increase since 1998/99 (Table 6). In Eastern Canada, the increase in staff was consistently below the national average, ranging from 13% in New Brunswick to 7% in Nova Scotia, while Newfoundland and Labrador remained stable. There were no significant changes in personnel in Eastern Canada,

¹ Factors such as high transportation costs, a few large complex cases or staffing changes can have a noticeable effect on operating expenditures in any jurisdiction.

² Current dollar information is converted to constant dollars using the Consumer Price Index (1992=100).

³ Training costs, which are included in "Other Operating Expenditures" reported in Table 1, are reported in Appendix 2.

⁴ Because there are variations among the jurisdictions with respect to the budget items included in "Other Operating Expenditures" (see Appendix 1), it is difficult to precisely compare the "Other Expenditures" category across jurisdictions. With this in mind, provincial per capita costs have also been calculated using only the personnel costs including those spent on ad hoc/per diem lawyers (see Table 1, Salaries and benefits and Ad hoc/per diem lawyers). This provides a comparison using "person" costs only.

⁵ Saskatchewan's expenditures exclude employee benefits, and Quebec's expenditures exclude municipal courts.

⁶ Per capita costs of criminal prosecution services for Newfoundland and Labrador excludes expenditures for Ad hoc/per diem lawyers as the amount was not available.

⁷ Excludes Ad hoc/per diem lawyers (see Table 1).

however, Ontario and Quebec increased their total personnel from 1998/99 by 25% and 10% respectively. Generally, there were also increases in the number of personnel across Western Canada. The increases in total personnel were 28% in Manitoba, 5% in Alberta, 3% in British Columbia and 1% in Saskatchewan.

- In 2000/01, the number of permanent and contract lawyers employed by criminal prosecution branches (2,161) has increased 16% since 1998/99. Staff lawyers comprised 60% of the total workforce in prosecutorial offices nation-wide, while 5% of employees occupied positions in prosecutorial support (paralegal workers and students) and the remaining 36% were considered "Other Personnel".⁸ The large majority of the latter category consisted of clerical staff.
- With respect to staff lawyers employed by criminal prosecutions branches in 2000/01, most were permanent (89%) as opposed to contract (11%).

Personnel categories by male and female

- There are notable differences between the proportion of males and females in the various personnel categories (Table 7). Female lawyers accounted for 43% of all permanent and contract lawyers (staff lawyers) employed by criminal prosecution branches, an increase from 38% in 1998/99.
- In contrast, female employees accounted for approximately 94% of the "Other Personnel" category, which primarily consists of clerical and administrative staff. This is comparable to the 95% reported in 1998/99.

Staff lawyers by function and specialization

- In each provincial jurisdiction, the majority of staff lawyers are assigned to general duties. The remaining staff lawyers serve in either administrative or specialized functions, such as appeals, commercial crimes or family violence (Table 8).
- In the Provincial jurisdictions, 81% of staff lawyers⁹ were carrying out general duties in 2000/01. Proportions ranged from 63% in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba to 89% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Prosecutors per capita

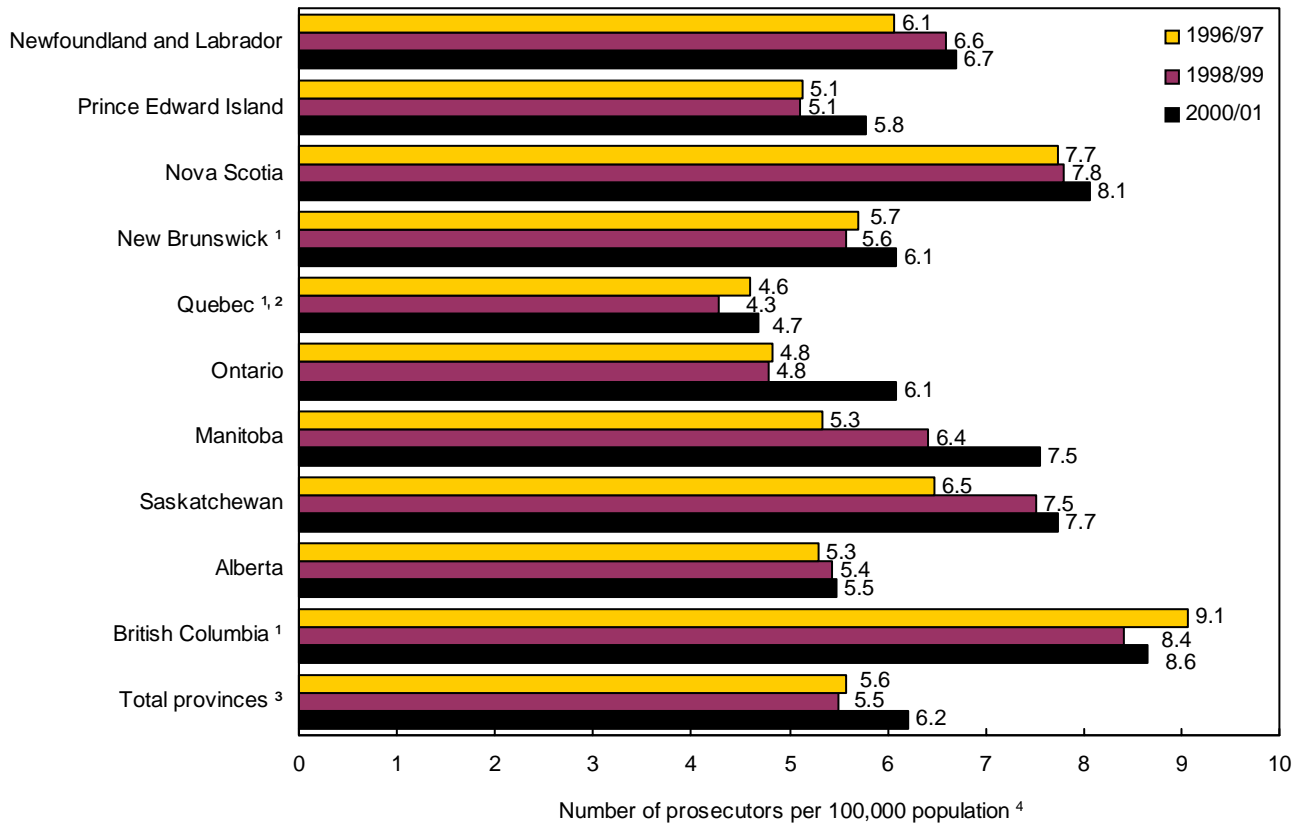
- Figure 1 shows the number of staff lawyers employed by criminal prosecution branches per 100,000 population by jurisdiction, from 1996/97 to 2000/01. The average number of prosecutors in the ten provinces increased from 5.6 per 100,000 population in 1996/97 to 6.2 in 2000/01.
- In 2000/01, Alberta (5.5) had the lowest number of criminal prosecutors per 100,000 population, while British Columbia had the highest (8.6), followed by Nova Scotia (8.1). Quebec (4.7) is affected by the absence of the criminal prosecution personnel in municipal courts.
- Between 1998/99 and 2000/01, each of the provinces saw varying increases in the number of prosecutors per 100,000 population (Figure 1). The largest increase came from Ontario which had 4.8 prosecutors per 100,000 population in 1998/99 and 6.1 per 100,000 population in 2000/01, representing a 27% increase in the number of prosecutors from 1998/99 to 2000/01.

⁸ *Ad hoc/per diem lawyers are included in this category. All jurisdictions used, to varying degrees, the services of per diem Crown prosecutors. These individuals are professional members of the private bar who, when called upon, fill in for Crown attorneys otherwise engaged. Although the expenditure amounts for ad hoc/per diem lawyers is reported for each jurisdiction (Table 1), the total number of ad hoc/per diem lawyers is unavailable.*

⁹ *Excludes Justice Canada, as a breakdown of lawyers by function and specialization was not available.*

Figure 1

Number of prosecutors per 100,000 population by province, 1996/97, 1998/99 and 2000/01



¹ Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.

² Excludes criminal prosecution personnel in municipal courts.

³ Excludes Justice Canada prosecutors, who have responsibility to prosecute cases in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut as well as federal offences.

⁴ Population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Annual Demographic Statistics, 1996, 1998 and 2000 Reports. Populations as of July 1st.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Criminal Prosecutions Personnel and Expenditures, 2000/01, report 85-402-XIE.

4.0 Scope, coverage and data collection method

The primary objective of the Criminal Prosecutions Personnel and Expenditures Survey is to provide information on the human resources and costs associated with the delivery of criminal prosecutions services in Canada.

The survey is conducted on a biennial basis. Data are provided by the criminal prosecutions branches in all provincial jurisdictions and by Justice Canada, which has responsibility for prosecutions services in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut as well as prosecutions under federal statutes. In the case of Quebec, data on the delivery of prosecutions services are not available for municipal courts. Based upon estimates from the Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS), 20% of federal statute offences cases in Quebec are heard in municipal courts.

A paper survey form is mailed to each jurisdiction (11 respondents). Jurisdictions respond to the survey form according to specific scoring rules (see Appendix 3). Upon receipt of the completed form, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics follows a manual edit-check procedure to verify that the data are consistent with the survey's definitions. Prior to publication, respondents review and verify their data for accuracy.

Data Tables 2000/01

Table 1
Criminal prosecutions branch expenditures by type and jurisdiction, 2000/01

| Jurisdiction | Salaries and benefits ¹ | | | Other expenditures | | | Total operating expenditures |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | Staff lawyers (perm./contract lawyers) | Other personnel | Total | Ad hoc/per diem lawyers | Other operating expenditures ² | Total | |
| | (\$,000) | | | (\$,000) | | | |
| Justice Canada | .. | .. | 29,432 | 20,139 | 7,790 | 27,929 | 57,361 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2,548 | 375 | 2,923 | .. | 929 | 929 | 3,852 |
| Prince Edward Island | 576 | 138 | 713 | 61 | 73 | 133 | 847 |
| Nova Scotia | 5,666 | 2,026 | 7,692 | 363 | 2,221 | 2,584 | 10,276 |
| New Brunswick ³ | 3,573 | 703 | 4,276 | 375 | 653 ^e | 1,029 | 5,305 |
| Quebec ^{3,4} | 27,166 ^e | 7,707 ^e | 34,873 ^e | 0 | 3,174 | 3,174 | 38,047 ^e |
| Ontario | 64,107 | 23,877 | 87,984 | 3,751 | 16,839 | 20,590 | 108,574 |
| Manitoba | .. | .. | 8,135 | 887 | 2,536 | 3,423 | 11,558 |
| Saskatchewan ⁵ | 6,275 | 1,837 | 8,112 | 108 | 1,558 | 1,666 | 9,778 |
| Alberta | 17,431 | 5,309 | 22,740 | 651 | 3,962 | 4,613 | 27,354 |
| British Columbia ³ | 34,060 | 12,249 | 46,310 | 6,217 | 9,876 | 16,093 | 62,402 |
| Provincial total⁶ | .. | .. | 223,759 | 12,413 | 41,821 | 54,234 | 277,993 |
| Canada total^{6,7} | .. | .. | 253,191 | 32,552 | 49,611 | 82,163 | 335,354 |

.. Figure is not available

^e Figures are estimates

¹ Total salaries and benefits include Justice Canada and Manitoba, however the breakdown of salaries and benefits for staff lawyers and other personnel were not available.

² Includes training costs (e.g. courses, conferences attendance, seminars, etc.).

³ Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.

⁴ Excludes criminal prosecution services in municipal courts, representing approximately 20% of workload.

⁵ Excludes benefits (estimated at 15.3% of salary) paid by the Saskatchewan Department of Finance.

⁶ Total other expenditures and Total operating expenditures exclude Newfoundland and Labrador as the expenditures for Ad hoc/per diem lawyers was not available.

⁷ Includes Justice Canada, which has responsibility to prosecute cases in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, as well as federal offences.

Notes: Totals may not add exactly due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Criminal Prosecutions Personnel and Expenditures, 2000/01, report 85-402-XIE.

Table 2
Expenditure type as a percentage of total operating expenditures, 2000/01

| Jurisdiction | Type of expenditure as a % of total operating expenditures | | | Percent total |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Salaries and benefits paid to staff | Ad hoc/per diem lawyers | Other operating expenditures | |
| | (%) | | | |
| Justice Canada | 51 | 35 | 14 | 100 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 76 | .. | 24 | 100 |
| Prince Edward Island | 84 | 7 | 9 | 100 |
| Nova Scotia | 75 | 3 | 22 | 100 |
| New Brunswick ¹ | 81 | 7 | 12 | 100 |
| Quebec ^{1,2} | 92 | 0 | 8 | 100 |
| Ontario | 81 | 3 | 16 | 100 |
| Manitoba | 70 | 8 | 22 | 100 |
| Saskatchewan ³ | 83 | 1 | 16 | 100 |
| Alberta | 83 | 2 | 14 | 100 |
| British Columbia ¹ | 74 | 10 | 16 | 100 |
| Provincial | 80 | 4 | 15 | 100 |
| Canada | 75 | 10 | 16 | 100 |

.. Figure is not available.

¹ Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.

² Excludes costs associated with criminal prosecution services in municipal courts.

³ Excludes benefits totalling 15% of salaries.

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Criminal Prosecutions Personnel and Expenditures 2000/01, report 85-402-XIE.

Table 3
Total expenditures, percentage change and per capita for prosecutions by jurisdiction, 1996/97, 1998/99 and 2000/01

| Jurisdiction | | Current dollars | | | | Constant dollars ¹ | | | | Popula- tion ² |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Total expendi- tures | % change | Per capita | % change in per capita | Total expendi- tures | % change | Per capita | % change in per capita | |
| | | (\$,000) | % | (\$) | % | (\$,000) | % | (\$) | % | |
| Justice Canada ³ | 1996/97 | 44,019.2 | .. | ... | ... | 41,371.4 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1998/99 | 41,411.7 | -6 | ... | ... | 38,027.2 | -8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2000/01 | 57,360.9 | 39 | ... | ... | 50,184.5 | 32 | ... | ... | ... |
| Newfoundland and Labrador ⁴ | 1996/97 | 3,458.7 | .. | 6.17 | .. | 3,250.7 | .. | 5.80 | .. | 560.6 |
| | 1998/99 | 3,848.5 | 11 | 7.06 | 14 | 3,534.0 | 9 | 6.48 | 12 | 545.4 |
| | 2000/01 | 3,851.9 | 0 | 7.17 | 2 | 3,370.0 | -5 | 6.27 | -3 | 537.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1996/97 | 798.5 | .. | 5.86 | .. | 750.5 | .. | 5.51 | .. | 136.2 |
| | 1998/99 | 819.0 | 3 | 5.98 | 2 | 752.1 | 0 | 5.49 | 0 | 137.0 |
| | 2000/01 | 846.7 | 3 | 6.13 | 3 | 740.8 | -2 | 5.37 | -2 | 138.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 1996/97 | 8,713.8 | .. | 9.36 | .. | 8,189.7 | .. | 8.79 | .. | 931.2 |
| | 1998/99 | 10,409.0 | 19 | 11.12 | 19 | 9,558.3 | 17 | 10.21 | 16 | 936.1 |
| | 2000/01 | 10,276.0 | -1 | 10.92 | -2 | 8,990.3 | -6 | 9.55 | -6 | 941.2 |
| New Brunswick ⁵ | 1996/97 | 4,196.0 | .. | 5.57 | .. | 3,943.6 | .. | 5.24 | .. | 753.0 |
| | 1998/99 | 4,427.9 | 6 | 5.88 | 5 | 4,066.0 | 3 | 5.40 | 3 | 753.5 |
| | 2000/01 | 5,305.1 | 20 | 7.02 | 20 | 4,641.4 | 14 | 6.15 | 14 | 755.3 |
| Quebec ^{5,6} | 1996/97 | 38,025.6 ⁶ | .. | 5.23 | .. | 35,738.3 | .. | 4.91 | .. | 7,274.0 |
| | 1998/99 | 35,789.8 ⁶ | -6 | 4.89 | -7 | 32,864.9 | -8 | 4.49 | -9 | 7,323.0 |
| | 2000/01 | 38,047.1 ⁶ | 6 | 5.16 | 6 | 33,287.1 | 1 | 4.51 | 1 | 7,377.7 |
| Ontario | 1996/97 | 76,922.0 | .. | 6.93 | .. | 72,295.1 | .. | 6.51 | .. | 11,100.9 |
| | 1998/99 | 87,544.0 | 14 | 7.69 | 11 | 80,389.3 | 11 | 7.06 | 8 | 11,384.4 |
| | 2000/01 | 108,574.0 | 24 | 9.29 | 21 | 94,990.4 | 18 | 8.13 | 15 | 11,685.3 |
| Manitoba | 1996/97 | 7,527.7 | .. | 6.64 | .. | 7,074.9 | .. | 6.24 | .. | 1,134.3 |
| | 1998/99 | 8,664.7 | 15 | 7.61 | 15 | 7,956.6 | 12 | 6.99 | 12 | 1,138.0 |
| | 2000/01 | 11,558.1 | 33 | 10.09 | 32 | 10,112.1 | 27 | 8.82 | 26 | 1,146.0 |
| Saskatchewan ⁷ | 1996/97 | 7,248.8 | .. | 7.11 | .. | 6,812.8 | .. | 6.68 | .. | 1,019.5 |
| | 1998/99 | 9,160.9 | 26 | 8.94 | 26 | 8,412.2 | 23 | 8.21 | 23 | 1,025.2 |
| | 2000/01 | 9,778.5 | 7 | 9.57 | 7 | 8,555.1 | 2 | 8.37 | 2 | 1,022.0 |
| Alberta ⁸ | 1996/97 | 18,960.6 | .. | 6.82 | .. | 17,820.1 | .. | 6.41 | .. | 2,780.6 |
| | 1998/99 | 23,410.2 | 23 | 8.05 | 18 | 21,497.0 | 21 | 7.40 | 15 | 2,906.9 |
| | 2000/01 | 27,353.7 | 17 | 9.09 | 13 | 23,931.5 | 11 | 7.95 | 8 | 3,009.2 |
| British Columbia ^{5,8} | 1996/97 | 54,690.9 | .. | 14.09 | .. | 51,401.2 | .. | 13.24 | .. | 3,882.0 |
| | 1998/99 | 52,798.6 | -3 | 13.21 | -6 | 48,483.6 | -6 | 12.13 | -8 | 3,998.3 |
| | 2000/01 | 62,402.3 | 18 | 15.37 | 16 | 54,595.2 | 13 | 13.45 | 11 | 4,058.8 |
| Provincial total | 1996/97 | 220,542.6 | .. | 7.46 | .. | 207,276.9 | .. | 7.01 | .. | 29,572.4 |
| | 1998/99 | 236,872.7 | 7 | 7.86 | 5 | 217,514.0 | 5 | 7.21 | 3 | 30,147.8 |
| | 2000/01 | 277,993.4 | 17 | 9.23 | 17 | 243,213.9 | 12 | 8.07 | 12 | 30,133.5 |
| Canada total⁹ | 1996/97 | 264,561.8 | .. | 8.92 | .. | 248,648.3 | .. | 8.38 | .. | 29,671.9 |
| | 1998/99 | 278,284.4 | 5 | 9.20 | 3 | 255,541.2 | 3 | 8.45 | 1 | 30,246.9 |
| | 2000/01 | 335,354.4 | 21 | 10.90 | 18 | 293,398.4 | 15 | 9.54 | 13 | 30,769.7 |

.. Figures are not available.

... Figures are not applicable.

⁶ Figures are estimates.

¹ Constant dollars and the fiscal average were used to control for inflation. The indexed changes in year-to-year expenditures by consumers for goods and services (reported by Statistics Canada's August 2001 report, *The Consumer Price Index, Catalogue No. 62-001*) which have been used to calculate constant dollar figures, using the annual average of a fiscal year from April 1st to March 31st.

² Population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division, *Annual Demographic Statistics, 2000 Report*. Populations as of July 1st.

³ The increase in expenditures from 1998/99 is mainly due to increased caseload, personnel and salary dollars related to the Integrated Proceeds of Crime Legislation, Anti-Smuggling Initiative, Canada Drug Strategy and Organized Crime Legislation.

⁴ Total expenditures excludes expenditures for Ad hoc/per diem lawyers.

⁵ Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.

⁶ Excludes the cost of criminal prosecution services in municipal courts.

⁷ Saskatchewan's per capita costs are not comparable to other jurisdictions because benefits amounting to approximately 14% of salaries in both 1996/97 and 1998/99 and 15.3% of salaries in 2000/01 are not included in the figures for "Total Expenditures". Benefits were paid out of the Saskatchewan Department of Finance budget.

⁸ Includes retroactive salary/pension payments or adjustments which contribute to the overall percentage increases from 1998/99.

⁹ Includes expenditures for Justice Canada, who have responsibility to prosecute cases in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut as well as federal offences.

Notes: Totals may not add exactly due to rounding.

In general, increases in expenditures are the result of negotiated salary increases.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Criminal Prosecutions Personnel and Expenditures, 2000/01, report 85-402-XIE*.

**Table 4
Crime statistics, 2000**

| Jurisdiction | Population ² | Actual incidents ¹ (Criminal Code only) | Rate per 100,000 Population | Cleared by Charge (Criminal Code only) | % Cleared by Charge |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 537,221 | 30,772 | 5,728 | 8,008 | 26.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 138,065 | 9,289 | 6,728 | 1,710 | 18.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 941,199 | 71,243 | 7,569 | 14,012 | 19.7 |
| New Brunswick ³ | 755,278 | 49,320 | 6,530 | 11,459 | 23.2 |
| Quebec ³ | 7,377,654 | 444,342 | 6,023 | 88,197 | 19.8 |
| Ontario | 11,685,304 | 749,233 | 6,412 | 199,224 | 26.6 |
| Manitoba | 1,145,966 | 123,084 | 10,741 | 32,372 | 26.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,021,992 | 130,306 | 12,750 | 40,356 | 31.0 |
| Alberta | 3,009,249 | 264,423 | 8,787 | 70,300 | 26.6 |
| British Columbia ³ | 4,058,833 | 457,302 | 11,267 | 70,803 | 15.5 |
| Provincial total | 30,670,761 | 2,329,314 | 7,595 | 536,441 | 23.0 |

¹ Actual incidents are those reported or known to the police, for which police established that an actual incident had occurred.

² Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

³ Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems. In New Brunswick, Quebec, and British Columbia, an incident is cleared by charge when police recommend to the Crown counsel that a charge be laid against an alleged offender.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2000.

**Table 5
Youth and adult provincial criminal court caseload data, 2000/01**

| Jurisdiction | Adult cases ¹ | Youth cases ² | Total cases | Population ³ (000's) | Case rate per 1,000 population |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 6,881 | 1,704 | 8,585 | 537,221 | 16.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,725 | 209 | 1,934 | 138,065 | 14.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 15,145 | 3,096 | 18,241 | 941,199 | 19.4 |
| New Brunswick ⁴ | 18,119 | 2,041 | 20,160 | 755,278 | 26.7 |
| Quebec ^{4,5} | 68,474 | 9,836 | 78,310 | 7,377,654 | 10.6 |
| Ontario | 190,239 | 39,451 | 229,690 | 11,685,304 | 19.7 |
| Manitoba | .. | .. | .. | 1,145,966 | .. |
| Saskatchewan | 26,072 | 8,960 | 35,032 | 1,021,992 | 34.3 |
| Alberta | 62,095 | 16,965 | 79,060 | 3,009,249 | 26.3 |
| British Columbia ⁴ | 75,419 | 9,727 | 85,146 | 4,058,833 | 21.0 |

.. Figures not available.

... Figures not applicable.

¹ Adult Criminal Court Survey, 2000/01 Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia do not participate in the ACCS, however New Brunswick and British Columbia provided independent data, using a close approximation of the ACCS case definition.

² Youth Court Survey, 2000/01 Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

³ Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Annual Demographic Statistics, 2000, July 1st.

⁴ Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.

⁵ Excludes municipal courts estimated to represent 20% of workload.

Table 6
Criminal prosecutions personnel (full-time equivalents) by category, 1998/99 and 2000/01

| Jurisdiction | Fiscal year | Staff lawyers | | | Prosecutorial support | | | Other personnel | | | | Total personnel | Percent change from 98/99 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | | Perman-ent | Contract | Total lawyers | Parale-gals | Stu-dents | Total support | Mgmt./ prof. | Clerical support | Other personnel ¹ | Total other | | |
| Justice Canada ² | 1998/99 | 138 | 69 | 207 | 18 | 4 | 22 | .. | 95 | 3 | 98 | 327 | .. |
| | 2000/01 | 236 | 21 | 257 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 140 | 9 | 149 | 436 | 33 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1998/99 | 28 | 8 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | 49 | .. |
| | 2000/01 | 29 | 7 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | 49 | 0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1998/99 | 6 | 1 | 7 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 12 | .. |
| | 2000/01 | 8 | 0 | 8 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 13 | 8 |
| Nova Scotia | 1998/99 | 65 | 8 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 46 | 0 | 48 | 121 | .. |
| | 2000/01 | 68 | 8 | 76 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 49 | 0 | 51 | 129 | 7 |
| New Brunswick ³ | 1998/99 | 42 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 56 | .. |
| | 2000/01 | 44 | 2 | 46 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 16 | 63 | 13 |
| Quebec ^{3,4} | 1998/99 | 283 | 30 | 313 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 165 | ... | 172 | 496 | .. |
| | 2000/01 | 298 | 48 | 346 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 184 | ... | 192 | 548 | 10 |
| Ontario | 1998/99 | 477 | 68 | 545 | 85 | 6 | 91 | 32 | 255 | ... | 287 | 923 | .. |
| | 2000/01 | 590 | 121 | 711 | 66 | 30 | 96 | 32 | 318 | 0 | 350 | 1,157 | 25 |
| Manitoba | 1998/99 | 71 | 2 | 73 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 34 | 112 | .. |
| | 2000/01 | 86 | 1 | 87 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 50 | 1 | 51 | 142 | 28 |
| Saskatchewan | 1998/99 | 77 | 0 | 77 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 52 | ... | 53 | 133 | .. |
| | 2000/01 | 79 | 0 | 79 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 52 | ... | 53 | 134 | 1 |
| Alberta | 1998/99 | 130 | 28 | 158 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 104 | ... | 108 | 281 | .. |
| | 2000/01 | 139 | 26 | 165 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 110 | ... | 115 | 296 | 5 |
| British Columbia ³ | 1998/99 | 293 | 43 | 336 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 277 | 0 | 286 | 622 | .. |
| | 2000/01 | 351 | 0 | 351 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 258 | 16 | 288 | 641 | 3 |
| Provincial total | 1998/99 | 1,472 | 189 | 1,661 | 103 | 24 | 127 | 55 | 962 | 0 | 1,017 | 2,804 | .. |
| | 2000/01 | 1,692 | 213 | 1,904 | 84 | 52 | 136 | 65 | 1,051 | 17 | 1,133 | 3,173 | 13 |
| Canada total | 1998/99 | 1,610 | 258 | 1,868 | 121 | 28 | 149 | .. | 1,057 | 3 | 1,115 | 3,131 | .. |
| | 2000/01 | 1,928 | 234 | 2,161 | 114 | 52 | 166 | 65 | 1,191 | 26 | 1,282 | 3,609 | 15 |

.. Figures not available.

... Figures not applicable.

¹ Other personnel includes Ad hoc/per diem lawyers. These individuals are professional members of the private bar who, when called upon, fill in for each jurisdiction.² The "Contract" category includes Private Lawyers.³ Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.⁴ Excludes criminal prosecution personnel in municipal courts.**Note:** Totals may not add up due to rounding.**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Criminal Prosecutions Personnel and Expenditures, 2000/01, report 85-402-XIE.

Table 7
Criminal prosecutions personnel (full-time equivalents) by category by sex, 1998/99 and 2000/01

| Jurisdiction | Fiscal year | Staff lawyers | | | Prosecutorial support | | | Other personnel ¹ | | | All personnel | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Justice Canada | 1998/99 | 124 | 83 | 207 | 2 | 20 | 22 | 3 | 95 | 98 | 129 | 198 | 327 |
| | 2000/01 | 143 | 114 | 257 | 1 | 29 | 30 | 16 | 133 | 149 | 160 | 276 | 436 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1998/99 | 22 | 14 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | 22 | 27 | 49 |
| | 2000/01 | 20 | 16 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | 20 | 29 | 49 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1998/99 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| | 2000/01 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Nova Scotia | 1998/99 | 56 | 17 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 46 | 48 | 58 | 63 | 121 |
| | 2000/01 | 59 | 17 | 76 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 50 | 51 | 60 | 69 | 129 |
| New Brunswick ² | 1998/99 | 32 | 10 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 32 | 24 | 56 |
| | 2000/01 | 35 | 11 | 46 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 36 | 27 | 63 |
| Quebec ^{2,3} | 1998/99 | 186 | 128 | 313 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 157 | 172 | 204 | 292 | 496 |
| | 2000/01 | 186 | 159 | 346 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 179 | 192 | 201 | 347 | 548 |
| Ontario | 1998/99 | 311 | 234 | 545 | 39 | 52 | 91 | 19 | 268 | 287 | 369 | 554 | 923 |
| | 2000/01 | 343 | 368 | 711 | 54 | 42 | 96 | 24 | 326 | 350 | 421 | 736 | 1,157 |
| Manitoba | 1998/99 | 49 | 24 | 73 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 34 | 34 | 51 | 61 | 112 |
| | 2000/01 | 57 | 30 | 87 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 51 | 51 | 59 | 84 | 142 |
| Saskatchewan | 1998/99 | 55 | 22 | 77 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 53 | 53 | 57 | 76 | 133 |
| | 2000/01 | 55 | 24 | 79 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 52 | 53 | 58 | 76 | 134 |
| Alberta | 1998/99 | 111 | 47 | 158 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 103 | 108 | 124 | 157 | 281 |
| | 2000/01 | 119 | 46 | 165 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 3 | 112 | 115 | 131 | 165 | 296 |
| British Columbia ² | 1998/99 | 210 | 127 | 336 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 275 | 286 | 221 | 401 | 622 |
| | 2000/01 | 212 | 139 | 351 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 274 | 288 | 227 | 414 | 641 |
| Provincial total | 1998/99 | 1,036 | 625 | 1,661 | 55 | 71 | 127 | 51 | 966 | 1,017 | 1,142 | 1,662 | 2,804 |
| | 2000/01 | 1,091 | 813 | 1,904 | 72 | 65 | 136 | 56 | 1,077 | 1,133 | 1,219 | 1,955 | 3,173 |
| Canada total | 1998/99 | 1,160 | 708 | 1,868 | 57 | 91 | 149 | 54 | 1,061 | 1,115 | 1,271 | 1,860 | 3,131 |
| | 2000/01 | 1,234 | 927 | 2,161 | 73 | 94 | 166 | 72 | 1,210 | 1,282 | 1,379 | 2,231 | 3,609 |

... Figures not available.

... Figures not applicable.

¹ Other personnel includes Ad hoc/per diem lawyers, except for Justice Canada.² Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.³ Excludes criminal prosecution personnel in municipal courts.**Note:** Totals may not add up due to rounding.**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Criminal Prosecutions Personnel and Expenditures, 2000/01, report 85-402-XIE.

**Table 8
Number of lawyers (full-time equivalents) by function and specialization, 1998/99 and 2000/01**

| Jurisdiction | Fiscal year | Legal practice | | | | | | | | | Total lawyers | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Admin. | General duties | Specialized functions | | | | | | | | Total specialized ¹ |
| | | | | Appeals | Commercial crimes | Family violence | Sexual assault | Young offenders | Other functions | | | |
| Justice Canada | 1998/99 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 207 | |
| | 2000/01 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 257 | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1998/99 | ... | 34 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 36 | |
| | 2000/01 | ... | 32 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 36 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 1998/99 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | |
| | 2000/01 | 1 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | |
| Nova Scotia | 1998/99 | 2 | 59 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 73 | |
| | 2000/01 | 2 | 63 | 5 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 76 | |
| New Brunswick ² | 1998/99 | 2 | 32 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 ³ | 8 | 42 | |
| | 2000/01 | 2 | 36 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 46 | |
| Quebec ^{2,4} | 1998/99 | 14 | 299 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 313 | |
| | 2000/01 | 14 | 258 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 28 | 74 | 346 | |
| Ontario ⁵ | 1998/99 | 11 | 466 | 61 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 545 | |
| | 2000/01 | 11 | 604 | 63 | ... | 33 | ... | ... | ... | 96 | 711 | |
| Manitoba | 1998/99 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 22 | 73 | |
| | 2000/01 | 3 | 55 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 29 | 87 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1998/99 | 1 | 68 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 0 | 2 | 8 | 77 | |
| | 2000/01 | 1 | 69 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 9 | 79 | |
| Alberta | 1998/99 | 7 | 134 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 158 | |
| | 2000/01 | 8 | 127 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 30 | 165 | |
| British Columbia ² | 1998/99 | 3 | 282 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 51 | 336 | |
| | 2000/01 | 3 | 302 | 13 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 46 | 351 | |
| Provincial total | 1998/99 | 42 | 1,429 | 96 | 31 | 18 | 3 | 9 | 33 | 190 | 1,661 | |
| | 2000/01 | 45 | 1,550 | 113 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 309 | 1,904 | |
| Canada total | 1998/99 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,868 | |
| | 2000/01 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,161 | |

.. Figures are not available.

... Figures are not applicable.

¹ The breakdown of specialized functions were not available for every jurisdiction, therefore the "Total specialized" represents only those that were provided.

² Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.

³ The equivalent of 5 lawyers who act exclusively as counsel for the Minister of Family and Community Services.

⁴ Excludes criminal lawyers providing prosecutorial services in municipal courts.

⁵ Family Violence includes Domestic Violence.

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Criminal Prosecutions Personnel and Expenditures, 2000/01, report 85-402-XIE.

Appendix 1
Budget items included in table 1 under "other operating expenditures", 2000/01¹

| Jurisdiction | Witness costs | Law library/publications | Transcripts | Training | Vehicle maintenance, oil | Purchase/leasing gasoline, of vehicles | Transportation | Materials, supplies, furniture | Office supplies | Telephone/communication | Systems costs | Equip't purch. (minor) | Equip't leasing | Profess. services |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Justice Canada | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | Yes | .. | .. | Yes | .. | .. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Prince Edward Island | No ² | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | ... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| Nova Scotia | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| New Brunswick | Yes ³ | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Quebec ⁴ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes ⁵ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Ontario | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes ⁶ | Yes ⁷ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No ⁸ | No | Yes | Yes |
| Manitoba | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Saskatchewan | Yes ⁹ | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes ¹⁰ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | .. | Yes | Yes |
| Alberta | Yes ¹¹ | Yes ¹² | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| British Columbia | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

.. Figures are not available.

... Figures are not applicable.

¹ Refers to whether or not values are entered on lines 27 and 28 of the survey form. Excludes building occupancy costs such as rent and utilities.

² Witness Costs of \$26,868 are accounted for in the Court Services budget.

³ Costs associated with expert witness fees only. Courts Services budget accounts for the remaining costs.

⁴ Excludes the cost of criminal prosecution services in municipal courts.

⁵ Telephone and communication costs estimated at \$440,358 are accounted for in another department's budget.

⁶ Includes insurance fees only.

⁷ Includes disclosure fees only.

⁸ The costs of common services and equipment leasing are shared with other divisions and provincial ministries.

⁹ Includes costs of per diem/contract lawyers.

¹⁰ Includes costs of \$30,467 of leasing vehicles only.

¹¹ Excludes witness costs accounted for in the Court Services budget.

¹² Excludes law library costs accounted for in the Court Services budget.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Criminal Prosecutions Personnel and Expenditures, 2000/01, report 85-402-XIE.

Appendix 2
Training costs, 2000/01¹

| Jurisdiction | Training costs ² |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | \$ |
| Justice Canada ³ | 718,819 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 50,000 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,636 |
| Nova Scotia | 67,516 |
| New Brunswick | 20,000 ⁴ |
| Quebec ⁴ | 492,373 |
| Ontario | 2,048,000 |
| Manitoba | 2,241 |
| Saskatchewan | 5,270 ⁴ |
| Alberta | 62,261 |
| British Columbia | 152,464 |
| Provincial total | 2,901,761 |
| Canada total | 3,620,580 |

⁰ Figures are estimates.

¹ Training costs include all costs incurred by the criminal prosecution branch for the purposes of training and/or professional development (e.g. courses, conference attendance, seminars, etc.)

² These training costs are included as part of 'Other Operating Expenditures' listed in Table 1 of this report, in reference to lines 27 and 28 of the survey form.

³ Training costs do not apply to Private Lawyers.

⁴ Excludes training costs associated with criminal prosecution services in municipal courts.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Criminal Prosecutions Personnel and Expenditures, 2000/01, report 85-402-XIE.

Appendix 3

Criminal Prosecutions Scoring Rules and Survey Form, 2000/01

GENERAL NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **Purpose of Survey:** The Criminal Prosecutions Expenditures and Personnel Survey, conducted biennially by the Courts Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, collects information on the human resources and costs associated with the delivery of criminal prosecution services in Canada. This information, in turn, assists National Justice Statistics Initiative partners in addressing their policy, management and research agendas.
2. **Fiscal Year:** All data requested pertain to the fiscal year April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001.
3. **When Data are Not Available or Not Applicable:** If you are unable to break down the categories into their component parts (e.g. Permanent Lawyers by sex), please provide the aggregate total and indicate 'N/Av' (Not Available) in the appropriate cell(s) (e.g. Male / Female).

Similarly, if a particular figure is not available, please indicate '**N/Av**' or, preferably, provide a reasonable estimate of the figure - estimates should be indicated by '**e**' (estimate). For example, an estimate of \$925,000 in Salaries and Wages Paid to Permanent and Contract Lawyers would be written as '\$925,000 (e)' in the corresponding cell.

If a particular category is not applicable (e.g. Police do not perform Prosecutorial duties in your jurisdiction), please indicate '**N/Ap**' (Not Applicable).

SECTION 1: Actual Personnel as of March 31, 2001 by Category and Sex

1. This section refers to the **actual number** of **full-time** as well as **permanent part-time** employees who were on the criminal prosecution branch's payroll as of March 31. Do **NOT** include part-time or casual workers who are not employed on a permanent basis. If counts are only available from the pay period ending closest to March 31 (but not beyond), report these figures.
2. Convert 'permanent part-time' employees to a **full-time equivalent**. For example, three permanent part-time employees who each work twelve hours a week should be scored as one full-time employee.

Category of Personnel:

Lawyers: Include all crown counsel, crown attorneys or crown prosecutors appointed by the Attorney-General, under the provisions of provincial statutes, to take charge of and conduct, on behalf of the Crown, the prosecution of criminal offences. Also include lawyers who perform administrative functions (e.g. directors) or whose responsibilities entail conducting legal research related to the prosecutorial process. Do not include lawyers on long-term disability.

Permanent Lawyers (line 1): **Include** only those lawyers who are considered indeterminate/permanent government employees.

Contract/Term Lawyers (line 2): **Include** all lawyers who are employed on full-time contracts. Contract lawyers or standing agents are often private lawyers who are hired on a long-term basis.

Total Permanent / Contract Lawyers (line 3): This cell represents a total count of "Permanent" and "Contract" lawyers by sex (sum of lines 1 and 2).

Additional Prosecutorial Support: Please include all full-time and permanent part-time employees who perform direct prosecutorial functions (e.g. prosecute less serious offences such as traffic and other provincial statute cases).

Paralegals / Provincial Prosecutors (line 4): **Include** non-lawyers who conduct prosecutions (i.e. provincial statute offences, municipal by-law infractions) or who assist crown counsel in other prosecutorial matters (e.g. research).

Police (line 5): **Include** all police officers who conduct prosecutions (e.g. traffic, other provincial statute cases). In order to account for the contribution of police, a Crown "full-time equivalent" measurement must be created. To establish this indicator, the number of "hours billed by" or "monies paid to" police organizations could be converted into a person-year equivalent for a Crown in the same jurisdiction.

Students (line 6): **Include** all articling/law students who assist Crown counsel in their prosecutorial functions (e.g. conducting prosecutions, research).

Total Prosecutorial Support (line 7): This cell represents the branch's total "prosecutorial support" strength (sum of lines 4 to 6).

Other Personnel: Include all full-time and permanent part-time personnel who are paid for out of the criminal prosecution branch's budget. Do not include personnel who are supplied at no charge by the department/ministry.

Management / Professionals (line 8): **Include** personnel in any of the following positions: senior managers, administrators, systems/computer analysts, and other highly skilled personnel. Note: These individuals are not lawyers.

Clerical Support (line 9): **Include** all personnel who perform clerical support, secretarial or reception duties.

Other Personnel (line 10): **Include** all other personnel not included in the above categories.

Total Other Personnel (line 11): This cell represents the criminal prosecution branch's total "other personnel" strength.

Total Personnel: Line 12 represents the total of all personnel by sex and the grand total of all personnel (sum of lines 3 and 7 and 11).

SECTION 2: Lawyers as of March 31, 2001 by Function and Category

1. This section refers to the **actual number of full-time** as well as **permanent part-time** lawyers who were on the criminal prosecution branch's payroll as of March 31 (see Section 1 general rules).
2. With respect to Personnel Categories, please refer to the definitions listed in Section 1 for description of lawyer categories.
3. If you are unable to break down the categories into their component parts (e.g. Contract Lawyers by function), please provide the aggregate total and indicate '**N/Av**' in the appropriate rows (e.g. Appeals, Commercial Crime, Family Violence, etc.). If a particular category is not applicable (e.g. Contract Lawyers), please indicate '**N/Ap**'.
4. **Important Note:** Smaller criminal prosecution branches/programs will normally report the majority of their crown counsel under "General Duties". Only if a lawyer is **assigned full-time to a specific task**, should he/she be included under "Specialized Functions". For example, if a lawyer spends 50% of his/her time performing general duties (i.e. prosecuting assaults, break and enters, thefts), 30% of his/her time on family violence, and 20% on administrative work, he/she should be counted under "General Duties".

Function:

Administration: For the purposes of this survey form, the term “administration” refers to those lawyers who are primarily (i.e. more than 3/4 of one’s time) involved in management, policy and planning, finance, scheduling, training, etc. (line 13).

Prosecutorial Operations: Under prosecutorial operations, there are two major categories: “General Duties” and “Specialized Functions”.

General Duties (line 14): **Include** lawyers who conduct criminal prosecutions across a wide array of specializations (i.e. homicide, assault, break and enter, mischief). While a typical lawyer may spend part of his/her normal week performing different prosecutorial duties (i.e. administration, research, court time), unless that individual is assigned full-time to a specific function, he/she should be scored as “General Duties”.

Specialized Functions: **Include** only those lawyers assigned full-time to specialized functions:

Appeals (line 15): **Include** all lawyers who are dedicated to conducting appeals.

Commercial Crime (line 16): **Include** all lawyers who are dedicated to the prosecution of commercial crimes.

Family Violence (line 17): **Include** all lawyers who are dedicated to the prosecution of family violence cases.

Sexual Assault (line 18): **Include** all lawyers who are dedicated to the prosecution of sexual assault cases.

Young Offenders (line 19): **Include** all lawyers who are dedicated to the handling and prosecution of young offenders.

Other Specialized Functions (line 20): **Include** all other lawyers assigned full-time to other specific prosecutorial functions.

Total Prosecutorial Operations (line 21): This cell represents the summation of “General Duties” and “Specialized Functions”, giving a total count of lawyers in Prosecutorial Operations (sum of lines 14 to 20).

Total Administration and Prosecutorial Operations: Line 22 represents the total of “Administration” and “Total Prosecutorial Operations” (sum of lines 13 and 21).

SECTION 3: Criminal Prosecution Branch Expenditures

1. Report actual expenditures to the nearest dollar.
2. Expenditures represent gross expenditures. Do not include revenues and recoveries.
3. **Record only those expenditures that are paid from the criminal prosecution branch’s budget.** If a particular expenditure is not part of the criminal prosecution branch budget, then it should be indicated by writing ‘N/Ap’ in the appropriate cell.
4. Do not include large ‘capital expenditures’ (i.e. expenditures for the purchase of long-term assets), except for the purchase of vehicles.

Type of Expenditure:**Salaries, Wages and Benefits:**

Paid to Permanent and Contract Lawyers (line 23).

Paid to Other Personnel (line 24).

Include all salaries and wages, including overtime, shift premiums, and awards for full-time and permanent part-time employees.

Holiday pay, long service payments, isolation pay and bursaries should also be reported here.

All payments made to employees which are neither salaries nor wages, are to be considered benefits. **Do not include** pensions paid out to retired employees or surviving spouses.

If “employee benefits” are not paid for by the Criminal Prosecutions Branch budget, this should be noted and attached. If the exact benefit payment amount is unknown, an estimate is acceptable (e.g. a percentage value applied to the total salary amount). Please indicate on a separate sheet how the estimate was obtained and attach.

Examples of benefits would include employer’s contribution to:

- Canada Pension Plan (CPP)
- Quebec Pension Plan (QPP)
- Employment Insurance (EI)
- Superannuation/Pension Plan
- Health Insurance Plan
- Dental Plan
- Group Life Insurance Plan
- death benefits
- worker’s compensation/disability payments
- maternity leave payments
- severance pay
- clothing allowance
- transportation allowance
- miscellaneous allowances (e.g. contribution to plans such as Visioncare)

Total Salaries, Wages and Benefits (line 25): This cell represents the summation of salaries, wages and benefits paid to lawyers and other criminal prosecution branch personnel (sum of lines 23 and 24).

Other Expenditures: (paid directly through prosecutions branch budget)

Payments to Ad Hoc / Per Diem Lawyers (line 26): **Include** all payments or purchased services of either ad hoc or per diem lawyers.

Training Costs (line 27): **Include** all costs incurred by the criminal prosecution branch for the purposes of training and/or professional development (e.g. courses, conference attendance, seminars, etc.).

Other Operating Expenditures (line 28): **Include** all other operating expenditures not mentioned elsewhere such as:

- witness costs (e.g. witness fees, transportation, accommodation, meals, any portion of police witness costs that are paid out of the prosecutorial budget)
- law library and publications
- purchases of transcripts (e.g. police transcripts of witness/victim statements from video-taped interviews)
- vehicle maintenance, gasoline, oil
- purchase and leasing of vehicles
- transportation and travel expenses (e.g. airfare, taxi, and related travel expenses such as meals, hotels)
- materials, supplies, furniture
- office supplies

- telephone and communications
- systems costs (e.g. hardware, software and systems maintenance);
- equipment purchases (minor)
- leasing of equipment
- professional services, contracts (excludes per diem or contract lawyers)
- bank charges (e.g., incurred when handling foreign currency)

Note: Please do not include expenditures for rent and utilities as part of other operating expenditures (line 28). These expenses are not covered by the survey.

Total Other Expenditures (line 29): This cell represents the summation of payments to ad hoc/per diem lawyers, training costs, and other operating expenditures (sum of lines 26 to 28).

Total Operating Expenditures: Line 30 represents the criminal prosecution branch's total operating expenditures (sum of lines 25 and 29).

SECTION 4: Other Operating Expenditures

Please indicate with an 'X' in the appropriate box (**Yes** or **No**) whether or not the listed budget items were part of the Prosecutions budget and included as part of the 'Other Operating Expenditures' category located at line 28 in Section 3. Please provide the amount of the expenditure in the designated space. If "No" (the expenditure is not part of the Prosecutions budget) indicate in the blank space beside each item which Division or Department assumes responsibility for the expenditure and provide the amount in the "Amount of the Expenditure -No" column.

Additional Notes and/or Comments

1. Explanatory notes regarding any data are both welcome and encouraged.
2. We especially encourage you to provide your comments and/or suggestions regarding the questionnaire design in order to maintain a balance of the best quality data and the least amount of response burden.
3. If you require additional space, please attach a separate sheet.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS PERSONNEL AND EXPENDITURES SURVEY 2000/01

| SECTION 1: Actual Personnel as of March 31, 2001 by Category and Sex (rounded to the nearest full-time equivalent) | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Category of Personnel: | | | | |
| | | Male | Female | Total |
| | Lawyers | | | |
| Permanent | 1 | | | |
| Contract / Term | 2 | | | |
| Total Permanent / Contract Lawyers (sum of lines 1 and 2) | 3 | | | |
| | Additional Prosecutorial Support | | | |
| Paralegals / Provincial Prosecutors | 4 | | | |
| Police | 5 | | | |
| Students | 6 | | | |
| Total Prosecutorial Support (sum of lines 4 to 6) | 7 | | | |
| | Other Personnel | | | |
| Management / Professionals | 8 | | | |
| Clerical Support | 9 | | | |
| Other Personnel | 10 | | | |
| Total Other Personnel (sum of lines 8 to 10) | 11 | | | |
| TOTAL PERSONNEL (sum of lines 3 and 7 and 11) | 12 | | | |

| SECTION 2: Lawyers as of March 31, 2001 by Function and Category (rounded to the nearest full-time equivalent) | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Function: | | Category of Lawyer: | | |
| | | Permanent Lawyers | Contract Lawyers | Total Lawyers |
| | Administration | | | |
| | 13 | | | |
| | Prosecutorial Operations | | | |
| General Duties | 14 | | | |
| Specialized Functions: Appeals | 15 | | | |
| Commercial Crimes | 16 | | | |
| Family Violence | 17 | | | |
| Sexual Assault | 18 | | | |
| Young Offenders | 19 | | | |
| Other Specialized Functions | 20 | | | |
| Total Prosecutorial Operations (sum of lines 14 to 20) | 21 | | | |
| TOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND PROSECUTORIAL OPERATIONS (sum of lines 13 and 21) | 22 | | | |

| SECTION 3: Criminal Prosecution Branch Expenditures | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----------------------------------------------------|
| Type of Expenditure: | | \$ Actual 2000/2001 (rounded to nearest dollar) |
| Salaries, Wages and Benefits | | |
| Paid to Permanent and Contract Lawyers | 23 | \$ |
| Paid to Other Personnel | 24 | \$ |
| Total Salaries, Wages and Benefits (sum of lines 23 and 24) | 25 | \$ |
| Other Expenditures (paid directly through prosecutions branch budget) | | |
| Payments to Ad Hoc / Per Diem Lawyers | 26 | \$ |
| Training Costs | 27 | \$ |
| Other Operating Expenditures (please cross-reference with Section 4) | 28 | \$ |
| Total Other Expenditures (sum of lines 26 to 28) | 29 | \$ |
| TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES (sum of lines 25 and 29) | 30 | \$ |

| SECTION 4: Other Operating Expenditures | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Exclude building occupancy costs such as rent, heat, lighting, taxes, and building maintenance. | | |
| Exclude central administrative costs such as personnel and finance that are not included in the prosecutions services budget. | | |
| If an above item is in the prosecution services budget but can not be separated out, indicate N/A in Amount of Expenditure, Yes column. | | |
| Other Operating Expenditures included in line 28?... Yes or No: (Indicate "Yes" if paid by Criminal Prosecution Branch) | | Please provide the Amount of the Expenditure: |
| If No, indicate Paid by what Div/Dept in blank space beside each item below: | Yes or No | Yes No |
| Witness Costs | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| Law Library / Publications | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| Transcripts | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| Vehicle Maintenance, Gasoline, Oil | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| Purchase and Leasing of Vehicles | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| Transportation (e.g. airfare, taxi) | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| Materials, Supplies and Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| Office Supplies | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| Telephone and Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| Systems Costs | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| Equipment Purchases (Minor) | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| Equipment Leasing | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| Professional Services (exclude per diem or contract lawyers) | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| Other major items (please specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| Other unspecified (balance from line 28 not covered above) | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ \$ |
| TOTAL | | \$ \$ |
| Contact Information: | | |
| Name of Person who completed this form: _____ Telephone #: _____ | | |
| Fax #: _____ E-mail: _____ Name of Jurisdiction: _____ | | |