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Criminal Prosecutions Resources, Expenditures and Personnel 1996-97

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Statistics Canada
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Criminal Prosecutions
Resources, Expenditures and Personnel

1996-97

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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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Table of Contents

	Page
1. Highlights	1
2. General	1
3. Summary of Findings, 1996-97	2
A. Expenditures	2
B. Personnel	8
Appendix 1 – Scope, Coverage and Data Collection Method	13
Appendix 2 – Budget Items Included in Table 1 under “Other Operating Expenditures”	14
Appendix 3 – Training Costs, 1996-97	15
Appendix 4 – Criminal Prosecutions REP Scoring Rules and Survey Form, 1996-97	16

List of Tables

	Page
Table 1 – Prosecutions Expenditures by Type and Jurisdiction, 1996-97	3
Table 2 – Expenditure Type as a Percentage of Total Operating Expenditures, 1996-97	4
Table 3 – Per Capita Expenditures on Prosecutions by Jurisdiction, 1994-95 and 1996-97	5
Table 4 – Crime Statistics, 1996	6
Table 5 – Youth and Adult Provincial Criminal Court Caseload Data, 1996-97	7
Table 6 – Prosecutions Personnel by Category, 1994-95 and 1996-97	9
Table 7 – Prosecutions Personnel by Category and Sex, 1994-95 and 1996-97	10
Table 8 – Lawyers by Function and Specialization, 1994-95 and 1996-97	11
Figure 1 – Number of Prosecutors per 100,000 Population, by Provincial Jurisdiction, 1994-95 and 1996-97	12

1. *Highlights*

Criminal Prosecutions Resources, Expenditures and Personnel, 1996-97

Spending on criminal prosecutions in Canada increased slightly in 1996-97 when compared with levels in 1994-95, the first fiscal year for which figures were available. In 1996-97, federal and provincial expenditures on criminal prosecution services totalled \$265 million, or \$8.80 per capita, a 3% increase over the \$257 million spent in 1994-95. After adjusting for inflation, this represented a 1% decrease in total spending over the previous reporting period.

Salaries, wages and benefits account for the largest single item of total operating expenditures. Among the ten provincial jurisdictions and Justice Canada, salaries, wages and benefits accounted for 77% of overall expenditures.

Criminal prosecution branches employed 3,129 employees^{1,2} across Canada in 1996-97, a decrease of 2% over the 1994-95 personnel strength of 3,198 employees^{1,2}. Breakdown by personnel category in 1996-97 is as follows: 58% were staff lawyers, 5% were paralegal workers and students, and 37% were other personnel, mostly clerical support staff.

In 1996-97, there were 5.5 criminal prosecutors per 100,000 population in the ten provincial jurisdictions. This rate is down slightly from the 1994-95 figure of 5.7.

2. *General*

Introduction

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

Violations of other federal statutes (for example, *Narcotic Control Act*, *Food and Drugs Act*, and *Customs Act*) are prosecuted by federally-appointed counsel. These Crown prosecutors are responsible to the Attorney General of Canada (who is also the federal Minister of Justice).

¹ Includes Justice Canada prosecutors, who have responsibility to prosecute cases in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, as well as federal offences.

² Permanent part-time employees have been converted to a full-time equivalent (refer to survey scoring rules, Appendix 4).

Crown and police charge approval processes

Charging policy is 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 must give 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 and approval of the recommendations to lay charges.

In the remaining provinces and territories, police lay charges on their own. They do not require any approval from the Crown. However, 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 other pre-charge issues.

Factors influencing costs

In addition to their “in-court” work (or in the case of British Columbia, New Brunswick and Quebec, their responsibilities in the area of charging), Crown prosecutors also fulfil several other functions. They provide pre-charge advice to the police and prepare for trials, as well as any subsequent post-trial activities. They carry out liaison work with victims and witnesses, along with policy development work. Some prosecutors also contribute to public legal education, for example, through public speaking engagements. In carrying out these functions, there are variations across jurisdictions in how work is organized and in its volume. In turn, such factors will also play a role in determining costs. For example, in provinces with a large or difficult geographic area to cover, transportation costs will be relatively higher. Likewise, a small number of unusually expensive criminal proceedings may significantly affect overall expenditure levels in a small province.

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.

3. *Summary of Findings, 1996-97*

A. Expenditures

In 1996-97, federal and provincial expenditures for criminal prosecution services in Canada were \$265 million (Table 1). This represents an increase of 3% over 1994-95 actual expenditures (\$257 million) but a 1% decrease when expressed in constant dollars.

Across the nation, 77.3% of total operating expenditures was spent on employee salaries, wages and benefits. An additional 11.0% was spent on private lawyers. The remaining 11.7% was spent on other operating expenditures.

Table 1. Criminal Prosecutions Branch Expenditures by Type and Jurisdiction, 1996-97

Jurisdiction	Salaries, Wages and Benefits			Other Expenditures			TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES (\$,000)
	Perm. / Contract Lawyers (\$,000)	Other Personnel (\$,000)	Total (\$,000)	Private Lawyers (\$,000)	Other Operating Expenditures (\$,000)	Total (\$,000)	
Justice Canada (1)	15,078.9	3,860.7	18,939.5	21,744.0	3,335.7	25,079.7	44,019.2
Newfoundland (2)(3)	2,191.1 (e)	339.2 (e)	2,530.3	109.5	818.9	928.4	3,458.7
Prince Edward Island	477.1	99.0	576.1	117.7	104.7	222.5	798.5
Nova Scotia (4)	5,129.7	1,541.0	6,670.6	447.0	1,596.1	2,043.1	8,713.8
New Brunswick (5)	3,090.0	410.0	3,500.0	210.7	485.3	696.0	4,196.0
Quebec (5)(6)	25,593.1 (e)	10,301.8 (e)	35,894.9 (e)	...	2,130.7	2,130.7	38,025.6 (e)
Ontario	47,795.2	19,547.0	67,342.2	2,112.6	7,467.2	9,579.8	76,922.0
Manitoba (7)	..	..	5,642.2	311.7	1,573.8	1,885.5	7,527.7
Saskatchewan (8)	4,383.8	1,354.7	5,738.4	96.4	1,414.0	1,510.4	7,248.8
Alberta	..	..	14,839.2	921.8	3,199.6	4,121.4	18,960.6
British Columbia (5)	..	..	42,955.7	3,131.1	8,604.1	11,735.2	54,690.9
CANADA TOTAL	..	..	204,629.1	29,202.6	30,730.0	59,932.6	264,561.7

Notes:

- (1) Some invoices for 1996-97 still may not have been submitted by ad hoc/per diem lawyers.
- (2) Salaries, wages and benefits have been estimated.
- (3) The salaries, wages and benefits of two full-time articling students were not included. Although these students were employed by the Criminal Law Division (Prosecutions), their remuneration came out of the Civil Law budget.
- (4) The Westray prosecution accounted for \$717,000 or 8.2% of Total Operating Expenditures.
- (5) Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.
- (6) Excludes municipal courts estimated to represent 20% of the workload.
- (7) Witness costs consisting of \$603,700 have been included in the figure for "Other Operating Expenditures".
- (8) Benefits are not included in the figures for "Salaries, Wages and Benefits". Benefits are paid for out of the Saskatchewan Department of Finance budget. As of July 1996, benefits amount to approximately 13.7% of salaries.

Training costs, which make up part of the "Other Operating Expenditures" figure found in Table 1, are reported in Appendix 3.

Overall, as illustrated in Table 2, the largest proportion of total expenditures for provincial jurisdictions consisted of salaries, wages and benefits paid to staff. By jurisdiction, the proportions of expenditures for this category were: Prince Edward Island (72%), Newfoundland (73%), Manitoba (75%), Nova Scotia (77%), Alberta (78%), Saskatchewan and British Columbia (79%), New Brunswick (83%), Ontario (87%), and Quebec (94%). In contrast, Justice Canada spent only 43% of its total operating expenditures on salaries, wages and benefits. The largest proportion of Justice Canada's total expenditures (almost 50%) consisted of contracts with private lawyers acting as Crown agents. Provincially, as a percentage of total operating expenditures, expenditures for private lawyers generally accounted for approximately 5% or less.

Table 2. Expenditure Type as a Percentage of Total Operating Expenditures, 1996-97

Jurisdiction	Type of Expenditure as a % of Total Operating Expenditures			Percent Total (%)
	Salaries, Wages & Benefits Paid to Staff (%)	Expenditures on Private Lawyers (%)	Other Operating Expenditures (%)	
Justice Canada	43	49	8	100
Newfoundland	73	3	24	100
Prince Edward Island	72	15	13	100
Nova Scotia	77	5	18	100
New Brunswick (1)	83	5	12	100
Quebec (1)(2)	94	...	6	100
Ontario	88	3	10	100
Manitoba	75	5	20	100
Saskatchewan	79	1	20	100
Alberta	78	5	17	100
British Columbia (1)	79	6	16	100

Notes:

(1) Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.

(2) Excludes municipal courts estimated to represent 20% of the workload.

Per capita expenditures for criminal prosecutions

Canada-wide, the per capita cost of criminal prosecution services in 1996-97 was \$8.80. Table 3 displays per capita expenditures by jurisdiction. Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Alberta reported decreases in spending over 1994-95 figures. These changes are consistent with several governments' efforts (e.g. Ontario and Alberta) to reduce spending and contend with balanced budget legislation. In contrast, Justice Canada, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported increases in spending for criminal prosecution services over the previous reporting period. In some of the smaller jurisdictions, factors such as a few large, complex cases or staffing changes can have a noticeable effect on total operating expenditures for any given year.

With respect to per capita cost of criminal prosecution services in current dollars for 1996-97, the ten provincial jurisdictions ranked as follows: Quebec (\$5.13), New Brunswick (\$5.51), Prince Edward Island (\$5.83), Newfoundland (\$6.10), Manitoba (\$6.61), Alberta (\$6.77), Ontario (\$6.80), Saskatchewan (\$7.11), Nova Scotia (\$9.23), and British Columbia (\$14.13).

Because there is some variation among the jurisdictions with respect to the budget items included in "Other Operating Expenditures" (see Appendix 2), it is difficult to precisely compare the "Other Expenditures" category between jurisdictions. With this in mind, provincial per capita costs have also been calculated using only the personnel costs *and* the operating costs spent on private lawyers. This provides a basis for comparison using "people" costs only. When this is done, the range in per capita costs is smaller. Most provincial jurisdictions fall between \$4.65 (Newfoundland) and \$7.54 (Nova Scotia). The figure for British Columbia is somewhat higher at \$11.91. Figures for the other provinces are ranked as follows: Quebec (\$4.84), New Brunswick (\$4.88), Prince Edward Island (\$5.06), Manitoba (\$5.23), Saskatchewan (\$5.72), Alberta (\$5.63), and Ontario (\$6.14).

Table 3. Per Capita Expenditures on Prosecutions by Jurisdiction, 1994-95 and 1996-97

Jurisdiction		Current Dollars			Constant Dollars			CPI (8) Fiscal Average 1986-87=100	Population(9) (000's)
		Total Expenditures (\$, 000)	Percentage Change From Previous Report's Total (%)	Per Capita (\$)	Total Expenditures (\$, 000)	Percentage Change From Previous Report's Total (%)	Per Capita (\$)		
Justice Canada(1)	1994-95	42,066.8	..	...	32,384.0	..	...	129.9	...
	1996-97	44,019.2	5	...	32,631.0	1	...	134.9	...
Newfoundland	1994-95	4,270.3	..	7.38 (r)	3,287.4	..	5.68	129.9	578.7 (r)
	1996-97	3,458.7	-19	6.10	2,563.9	-22	4.52	134.9	567.5
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	675.3	..	5.02 (r)	519.9	..	3.86	129.9	134.6 (r)
	1996-97	798.5	18	5.83	591.9	14	4.32	134.9	137.0
Nova Scotia	1994-95	7,946.8	..	8.50 (r)	6,117.6	..	6.54	129.9	935.0 (r)
	1996-97	8,713.8	10	9.23	6,459.5	6	6.84	134.9	943.8
New Brunswick(2)	1994-95	4,589.9	..	6.06 (r)	3,533.4	..	4.67	129.9	757.4 (r)
	1996-97	4,196.0	-9	5.51	3,110.5	-12	4.09	134.9	760.9
Quebec(2)(3)(4)	1994-95	36,240.0 (e)	..	4.96 (r)	27,898.4	..	3.82	129.9	7,312.3 (r)
	1996-97	38,025.6 (e)	5	5.13	28,188.0	1	3.80	134.9	7,408.7
Ontario	1994-95	81,291.5	..	7.38 (r)	62,580.1	..	5.68	129.9	11,013.6 (r)
	1996-97	76,922.0	-5	6.80	57,021.5	-9	5.04	134.9	11,316.1
Manitoba	1994-95	6,747.5 (r)	..	5.98 (r)	5,194.4 (r)	..	4.61 (r)	129.9	1,127.4 (r)
	1996-97	7,527.7	12	6.61	5,580.2	7	4.90	134.9	1,138.7
Saskatchewan(5)	1994-95	6,358.8	..	6.29 (r)	4,895.2	..	4.84	129.9	1,010.5 (r)
	1996-97	7,248.8	14	7.11	5,373.5	10	5.27	134.9	1,019.4
Alberta	1994-95	19,217.5	..	7.07 (r)	14,794.1	..	5.44	129.9	2,719.3 (r)
	1996-97	18,960.6	-1	6.77	14,055.3	-5	5.02	134.9	2,799.4
British Columbia(2)	1994-95	48,074.2	..	13.01 (r)	37,008.6	..	10.02	129.9	3,694.1 (r)
	1996-97	54,690.9	14	14.13	40,541.8	10	10.48	134.9	3,869.7
PROVINCIAL TOTAL(6)	1994-95	215,411.9 (r)	..	7.36 (r)	165,829.0 (r)	..	5.66 (r)	129.9	29,282.8 (r)
	1996-97	220,542.6	2	7.36	163,486.0	-1	5.46	134.9	29,961.1
CANADA TOTAL(6)(7)	1994-95	257,478.7 (r)	..	8.76 (r)	198,213.0 (r)	..	6.75 (r)	129.9	29,377.7 (r)
	1996-97	264,561.8	3	8.80	196,117.0	-1	6.52	134.9	30,059.5

Notes:

- (1) Benefits and other personnel costs such as training have been estimated for 1994-95.
- (2) Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.
- (3) Excludes municipal courts estimated to represent 20% of the workload.
- (4) Benefits have been estimated for 1994-95 and 1996-97.
- (5) Benefits amounting to approximately 12.5% of salaries in 1994-95 and 13.7% of salaries in 1996-97 are not included in the figures for "Total Expenditures". Benefits are paid for out of the Saskatchewan Department of Finance budget.
- (6) Total may not add up due to rounding.
- (7) Includes Justice Canada, who have responsibility to prosecute cases in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, as well as federal offences.
- (8) To control for inflation, the indexed changes in year-to-year expenditures by consumers for goods and services as reported by Statistics Canada's *The Consumer Price Index*, Catalogue No. 62-001, have been used to calculate constant dollar figures.
- (9) Preliminary post-censal estimates: October 1, 1994 and October 1, 1996. Statistics Canada's Quarterly Demographic Statistics.

Workload indicators

One must bear in mind that unique factors (e.g. crime rates, criminal court case workloads, different charge approval processes, etc.) may be contributing to the significant inter-jurisdictional differences in total expenditures and per capita costs displayed in Tables 1 and 2. It is also 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 in Quebec.

Tables 4 and 5 present both crime rates and youth and adult criminal court caseload data as indicators of potential prosecution workloads across the country. These supplemental data also help to put into perspective the prosecutions figures related to personnel and expenditures.

Table 4 below compares the 1996 crime rates per 100,000 population for the ten provincial jurisdictions. British Columbia (13,918) and Saskatchewan (11,634) have the highest crime rates, while Newfoundland (5,927) and New Brunswick (6,682) have the lowest crime rates. The remaining provinces fall somewhere in between: Quebec (6,907), Prince Edward Island (7,463), Ontario (7,943), Nova Scotia (8,352), Alberta (8,901), and Manitoba (10,596).

Table 4. Crime Statistics, 1996(1)

Jurisdiction	Actual Incidents (2) (Criminal Code only)	Rate per 100,000 Population (3)	Incidents Cleared by Charge (Criminal Code only)	% Cleared by Charge
Newfoundland	33,828	5,927	10,464	30.9
Prince Edward Island	10,247	7,463	1,913	18.7
Nova Scotia	78,739	8,352	17,789	22.6
New Brunswick (4)	50,950	6,682	12,816	25.2
Quebec (4)	510,375	6,907	110,046	21.6
Ontario	893,824	7,943	198,437	22.2
Manitoba	121,167	10,596	28,903	23.9
Saskatchewan	118,961	11,634	37,080	31.2
Alberta	248,296	8,901	68,917	27.8
British Columbia (4)	536,547	13,918	82,195	15.3
CANADA TOTAL (5)	2,602,934	8,716	568,560	21.8

Notes:

- (1) Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 1996, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
- (2) Actual incidents are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an actual incident did occur.
- (3) Rates are calculated using July 1 population estimates.
- (4) Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems. In New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, an incident is cleared by charge when police recommend to Crown counsel that a charge be laid against an alleged offender.
- (5) Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

There is also some variation in the percentage of incidents cleared by charge in the ten provinces. Overall, 22% were cleared by charge. In Saskatchewan, 31% were cleared by charge, while British Columbia cleared 15% of its incidents by charge. The other jurisdictions fall somewhere in between, as Table 4 shows.

In assessing criminal court case workloads among the provincial jurisdictions (Table 5), it is evident that case rates vary across the country. By combining provincial criminal adult and youth court caseloads, one is able to calculate case rates per 1,000 population: Quebec (13.0) and Prince Edward Island (16.1) appear to have the lightest caseloads, while Alberta (26.8), British Columbia (27.7), and Saskatchewan (34.8) have the heaviest caseloads. The remaining provinces fall somewhere in between: Newfoundland (19.0), Nova Scotia (22.0), Ontario (22.6) and New Brunswick (23.5). Caseload information was not complete for Manitoba. Also, it should be noted that Quebec's case rate is affected by the absence of municipal court data.

Table 5. Youth and Adult Provincial Criminal Court Caseload Data, 1996-97

Jurisdiction	Adult Cases (3)	Youth Cases (4)	Total Cases	Population (5) (000's)	Case Rate per 1,000 Population
Newfoundland	7,947	2,853	10,800	567.5	19.0
Prince Edward Island	1,751	458	2,209	137.0	16.1
Nova Scotia	17,211	3,549	20,760	943.8	22.0
New Brunswick (1)	15,471	2,382	17,853	760.9	23.5
Quebec (1)(2)	85,060	11,427	96,487	7,408.7	13.0
Ontario	209,102	46,409	255,511	11,316.1	22.6
Manitoba	..	6,816	..	1,138.7	..
Saskatchewan	26,965	8,540	35,505	1,019.4	34.8
Alberta	59,293	15,863	75,156	2,799.4	26.8
British Columbia (1)	96,538	10,642	107,180	3,869.7	27.7

Notes:

- (1) Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.
- (2) Excludes municipal courts estimated to represent 20% of the workload.
- (3) Sources: Adult Criminal Court Survey, 1996-97, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Excludes cases committed for trial in Superior Court. New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia do not participate in the ACCS, however, New Brunswick and British Columbia were able to submit independent data with respect to adult provincial criminal courts.
- (4) Source: Youth Court Survey, 1996-97, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
- (5) Preliminary post-censal estimates, October 1, 1996. Statistics Canada's Quarterly Demographic Statistics.

B. Personnel

In total, criminal prosecution branches employed 3,129 people^{3,4} in 1996-97 (Table 6), a 2% decrease over the numbers reported in 1994-95 (3,198 employees^{3,4}). Although nationally, the picture has changed little since 1994-95, some fluctuation has occurred in a few jurisdictions. In Ontario and Newfoundland, there have been decreases of 15% and 11%, respectively, in the total number of personnel. This is consistent with decreases in overall expenditures in these two provinces, as shown in Table 3. Increases in the number of personnel have occurred in Nova Scotia (13%), Justice Canada (10%), British Columbia (8%), and Saskatchewan (7%).

In 1996-97, the number of permanent and contract lawyers employed by criminal prosecution branches remained the same as the figure reported in 1994-95 (1,825 lawyers). Staff lawyers comprised 58% of the total workforce in prosecutors' offices nation-wide, 5% of employees occupied positions in prosecutorial support, and the remaining 37% were considered "Other Personnel". The large majority of the latter category consists of clerical staff (95%).

With respect to staff lawyers employed by criminal prosecutions branches in 1996-97, most were permanent (87%) as opposed to contract (13%).

All jurisdictions utilized, 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 amount for private lawyers is reported for each jurisdiction (see Table 1), the total number of private lawyers is unavailable.

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

⁴ Permanent part-time employees have been converted to a full-time equivalent (refer to survey scoring rules, Appendix 4).

Table 6. Criminal Prosecutions Personnel by Category, 1994-95 and 1996-97

Jurisdiction	Fiscal Year	Staff Lawyers			Prosecutorial Support				Other Personnel				TOTAL PERSONNEL
		Perm.	Contract	Total Lawyers	Paralegals	Police	Students	Total Support	Mgmt.	Clerical	Other	Total Other	
Justice Canada (1)	1994-95	125.0	42.0	167.0	14.0	..	..	14.0	..	66.0	5.0	71.0	252.0
	1996-97	119.0	56.0	175.0	17.0	..	..	17.0	..	81.0	5.0	86.0	278.0
Newfoundland	1994-95	34.0	4.0	38.0	...	...	2.0	2.0	3.0	13.0	...	16.0	56.0
	1996-97	28.0	6.0	34.0	...	...	2.0	2.0	...	14.0	...	14.0	50.0
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	5.0	2.0	7.0	...	...	1.0	1.0	...	4.0	...	4.0	12.0
	1996-97	5.0	2.0	7.0	...	...	1.0	1.0	...	4.0	...	4.0	12.0
Nova Scotia	1994-95	53.0	10.0	63.0	...	...	...	...	...	43.0	...	43.0	106.0
	1996-97	65.0	7.0	72.0	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	46.0	...	47.0	120.0
New Brunswick (2)	1994-95	41.0	2.0	43.0	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	13.0	56.0
	1996-97	42.0	1.0	43.0	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	13.0	56.0
Quebec (2)	1994-95	321.0	18.3	339.3	25.0	...	5.0	30.0	13.0	215.5	...	228.5	597.8
	1996-97	308.0	26.1	334.1	20.0	...	0.5	20.5	11.0	235.0	...	246.0	600.6
Ontario	1994-95	463.0	100.5	563.5	93.5	...	43.0	136.5	27.0	322.0	...	349.0	1049.0
	1996-97	433.0	102.0	535.0	80.0	...	5.0	85.0	25.0	250.0	...	275.0	895.0
Manitoba	1994-95	58.0	2.5	60.5	...	...	6.0	6.0	1.0	25.0	5.0	31.0	97.5
	1996-97	60.5	...	60.5	...	...	5.0	5.0	...	32.0	1.0	33.0	98.5
Saskatchewan	1994-95	60.0	2.0	62.0	2.0	...	1.0	3.0	1.0	37.0	...	38.0	103.0
	1996-97	64.0	2.0	66.0	2.0	...	2.0	4.0	2.0	38.0	...	40.0	110.0
Alberta	1994-95	105.0	42.0	147.0	10.0	...	4.0	14.0	1.0	96.0	...	97.0	258.0
	1996-97	112.5	34.5	147.0	10.0	...	4.0	14.0	1.0	90.0	...	91.0	252.0
British Columbia (2)	1994-95	265.5	69.2	334.7	...	...	...	...	6.0	216.4	53.9	276.3	611.0
	1996-97	351.5	...	351.5	...	...	...	...	10.0	295.7	...	305.7	657.2
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1994-95	1405.5	252.5	1658.0	130.5	...	62.0	192.5	52.0	984.9	58.9	1095.8	2946.3
	1996-97	1469.5	180.6	1650.1	112.0	...	20.5	132.5	50.0	1017.7	1.0	1068.7	2851.3
CANADA TOTAL	1994-95	1530.5	294.5	1825.0	144.5	..	..	206.5	..	1050.9	63.9	1166.8	3198.3
	1996-97	1588.5	236.6	1825.1	129.0	..	..	149.5	..	1098.7	6.0	1154.7	3129.3

Notes:

- (1) The "Staff Lawyers" category excludes Crown agents. A Crown agent is a non-government lawyer in good standing with the Bar who has been appointed by the Minister of Justice to act as an agent for the Attorney General of Canada.
- (2) Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.

Gender

There are notable gender differences according to personnel category (Table 7). Female employees were under-represented in the "Staff Lawyers" category. Female lawyers accounted for 36% of all permanent and contract lawyers employed by criminal prosecution branches, a slight increase from 34% reported in 1994-95. In contrast, female employees accounted for approximately 92% of the "Other Personnel" category which primarily consists of clerical and administrative staff.

Table 7. Criminal Prosecutions Personnel by Category by Sex, 1994-95 and 1996-97

Jurisdiction	Fiscal Year	Staff Lawyers			Prosecutorial Support			Other Personnel			ALL PERSONNEL		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Justice Canada (1)	1994-95	108.0	59.0	167.0	2.0	12.0	14.0	-	71.0	71.0	110.0	142.0	252.0
	1996-97	103.0	72.0	175.0	1.0	16.0	17.0	7.0	79.0	86.0	111.0	167.0	278.0
Newfoundland	1994-95	22.0	16.0	38.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	16.0	16.0	24.0	32.0	56.0
	1996-97	21.0	13.0	34.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	14.0	14.0	22.0	28.0	50.0
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	5.0	2.0	7.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	12.0
	1996-97	4.0	3.0	7.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	12.0
Nova Scotia	1994-95	53.0	10.0	63.0	...	...	...	-	43.0	43.0	53.0	53.0	106.0
	1996-97	56.0	16.0	72.0	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	46.0	47.0	57.0	63.0	120.0
New Brunswick (2)	1994-95	31.0	12.0	43.0	-	-	-	-	13.0	13.0	31.0	25.0	56.0
	1996-97	32.0	11.0	43.0	-	-	-	-	13.0	13.0	32.0	24.0	56.0
Quebec (2)	1994-95	210.3	129.0	339.3	10.5	19.5	30.0	24.5	204.0	228.5	245.3	352.5	597.8
	1996-97	197.1	137.0	334.1	9.0	11.5	20.5	34.0	212.0	246.0	240.1	360.5	600.6
Ontario	1994-95	344.5	219.0	563.5	48.5	88.0	136.5	22.0	327.0	349.0	415.0	634.0	1049.0
	1996-97	335.0	200.0	535.0	34.0	51.0	85.0	24.0	251.0	275.0	393.0	502.0	895.0
Manitoba	1994-95	46.0	14.5	60.5	3.0	3.0	6.0	-	31.0	31.0	49.0	48.5	97.5
	1996-97	46.5	14.0	60.5	2.0	3.0	5.0	-	33.0	33.0	48.5	50.0	98.5
Saskatchewan	1994-95	48.0	14.0	62.0	3.0	-	3.0	-	38.0	38.0	51.0	52.0	103.0
	1996-97	50.0	16.0	66.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	-	40.0	40.0	53.0	57.0	110.0
Alberta	1994-95	115.0	32.0	147.0	6.0	8.0	14.0	1.0	96.0	97.0	122.0	136.0	258.0
	1996-97	114.0	33.0	147.0	8.0	6.0	14.0	1.0	90.0	91.0	123.0	129.0	252.0
British Columbia (2)	1994-95	215.0	119.7	334.7	...	...	...	21.5	254.8	276.3	236.5	374.5	611.0
	1996-97	210.5	141.0	351.5	...	...	...	21.0	284.7	305.7	231.5	425.7	657.2
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1994-95	1089.8	568.2	1658.0	74.0	118.5	192.5	69.0	1026.8	1095.8	1232.8	1713.5	2946.3
	1996-97	1066.1	584.0	1650.1	57.0	75.5	132.5	81.0	987.7	1068.7	1204.1	1647.2	2851.3
CANADA TOTAL	1994-95	1197.8	627.2	1825.0	76.0	130.5	206.5	69.0	1097.8	1166.8	1342.8	1855.5	3198.3
	1996-97	1169.1	656.0	1825.1	58.0	91.5	149.5	88.0	1066.7	1154.7	1315.1	1814.2	3129.3

Notes:

- (1) The "Staff Lawyers" category excludes Crown agents. A Crown agent is a non-government lawyer in good standing with the Bar who has been appointed by the Minister of Justice to act as an agent for the Attorney General of Canada.
- (2) Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.

Staff lawyers by function and specialization

In each provincial jurisdiction, the majority of staff lawyers are assigned to general duties while the remaining prosecutors serve in either administrative or specialized functions such as appeals or young offender prosecutions (Table 8).

Overall, 84% of staff lawyers⁵ were carrying out general duties in 1996-97. Most provincial jurisdictions were similar to the overall figure, although Manitoba was the most notable exception. In Manitoba, only 60% of staff lawyers carried out general duties in 1996-97. Saskatchewan, on the other hand, had 92% of its prosecutors assigned to general duties while Newfoundland had 91%.

Table 8. Lawyers by Function and Specialization, 1994-95 and 1996-97

Jurisdiction	Fiscal Year	Admin.	Legal Practice								TOTAL LAWYERS
			General Duties	Specialized Functions						Total	
				Appeals	Commercial Crimes	Family Violence	Sexual Assault	Young Offenders	Other Functions		
Justice Canada	1994-95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167,0
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175,0
Newfoundland	1994-95	2,0	32,0	2,0	...	...	...	1,0	1,0	4,0	38,0
	1996-97	1,0	31,0	1,0	...	...	...	1,0	...	2,0	34,0
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	1,0	4,0	1,0	...	...	1,0	...	...	2,0	7,0
	1996-97	1,0	4,0	1,0	...	...	1,0	...	...	2,0	7,0
Nova Scotia	1994-95	2,0	52,0	5,0	3,0	...	1,0	...	...	9,0	63,0
	1996-97	2,0	61,0	4,0	3,0	1,0	1,0	...	...	9,0	72,0
New Brunswick(1)	1994-95	2,0	38,7	0,3	1,0	...	...	...	1,0	2,3	43,0
	1996-97	-	34,0	...	3,0	...	...	...	6,0(4)	9,0	43,0
Quebec(1)	1994-95	15,0	283,7	...	10,5	...	15,0	15,1	...	40,6	339,3
	1996-97	14,0	279,5	...	10,5	...	15,0	15,1	...	40,6	334,1
Ontario	1994-95	15,5	490,0	58,0	...	...	...	...	...	58,0	563,5
	1996-97	16,0	455,0	64,0	...	...	...	...	...	64,0	535,0
Manitoba	1994-95	4,0	43,5	1,0	4,0	5,0	...	3,0	...	13,0	60,5
	1996-97	11,0	36,0	2,0	4,0	4,5	...	3,0	...	13,5	60,5
Saskatchewan	1994-95	1,0	56,0	3,0	2,0	...	...	...	...	5,0	62,0
	1996-97	1,0	61,0	4,0	...	...	...	...	...	4,0	66,0
Alberta	1994-95	3,0	130,0	7,0	7,0	...	...	...	...	14,0	147,0
	1996-97	3,0	129,0	8,0	7,0	...	...	...	...	15,0	147,0
British Columbia(1)	1994-95	1,0	283,0	8,5	8,6	...	1,8	6,8	25,0(3)	25,7	334,7
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351,5
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1994-95	46,5	1412,9	85,8	36,1	5,0	18,8	25,9	27,0	198,6	1658,0
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1650,1
PROVINCIAL TOTAL(2) (excludes British Columbia)	1996-97	49,0	1090,5	84,0	27,5	5,5	17,0	19,1	6,0	159,1	1298,6
CANADA TOTAL	1994-95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1825,0
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1825,1

Notes:

(1) Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.

(2) Provincial total excludes British Columbia as the breakdown of lawyers by function/specialization was not available.

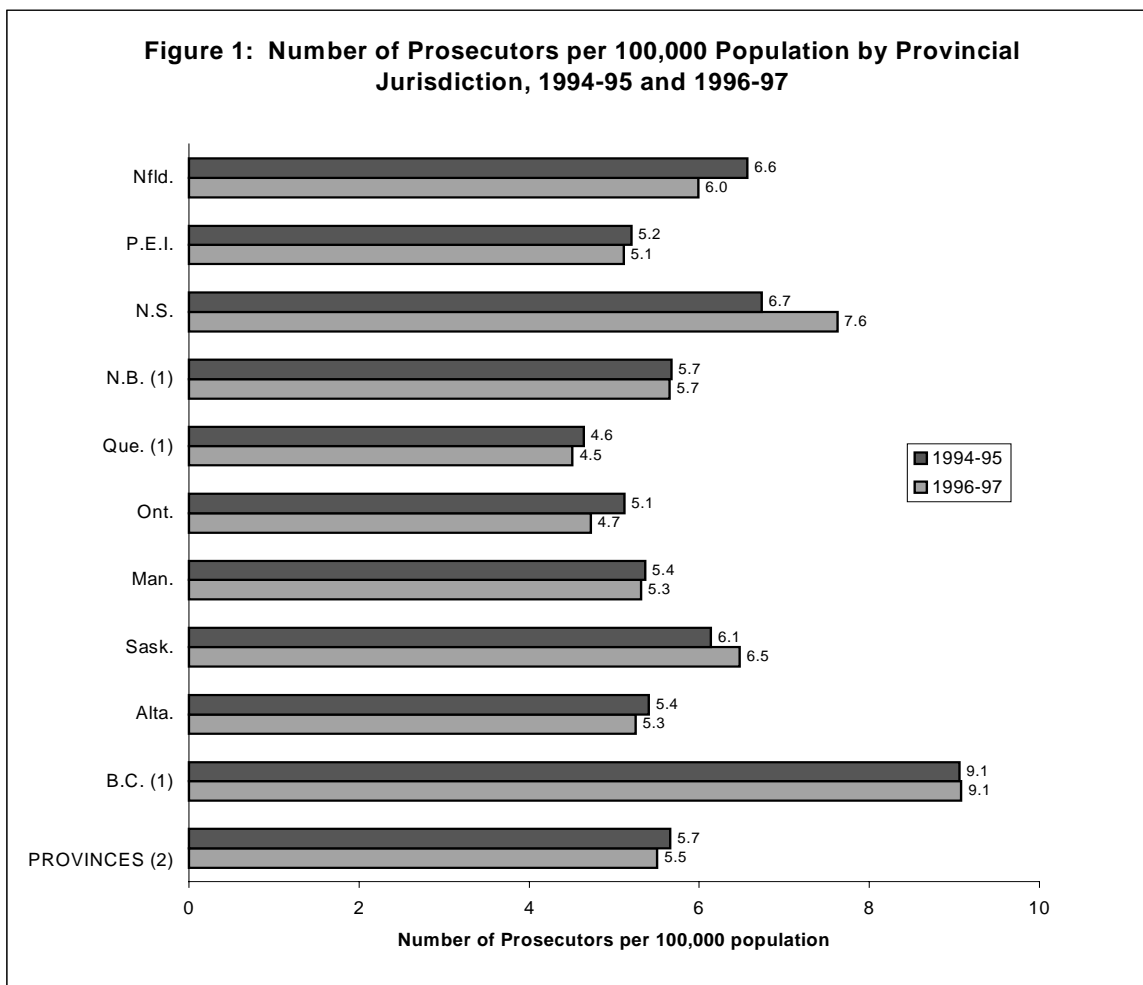
(3) This figure includes six environmental prosecutors.

(4) The 6 lawyers listed under "Other Functions" perform the following specialized functions: 4 lawyers act exclusively as counsel to the Minister of Health and Community Services; 2 lawyers are involved in pre-charge screening.

⁵ Excludes Justice Canada and British Columbia as a breakdown of lawyers by function/specialization was not available.

Prosecutors per capita

Figure 1 compares the number of staff lawyers employed by criminal prosecution branches per 100,000 population by jurisdiction for 1994-95 and 1996-97. The average number of prosecutors per 100,000 population in the ten provinces in 1996-97 was 5.5 as compared to 5.7 in 1994-95. In 1996-97, Quebec and Ontario had the lowest number of criminal prosecutors per 100,000 (4.5 and 4.7, respectively), while British Columbia had the highest (9.1), followed by Nova Scotia (7.6). Between 1994-95 and 1996-97, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia saw an increase in the number of prosecutors per 100,000 population, British Columbia's and New Brunswick's rate remained stable, and the remaining provinces experienced a rate decrease.



Notes:

- (1) Provinces with prosecutor-based charging systems.
- (2) Excludes Justice Canada prosecutors, who have responsibility to prosecute cases in Yukon and Northwest Territories, as well as federal offences.

Appendix 1

Scope, Coverage and Data Collection Method

The primary objective of the Criminal Prosecutions REP 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 and Northwest Territories as well as prosecutions under federal statutes. In the case of Quebec, data on the delivery of prosecution services are not available for municipal courts. However, based upon estimates from the Adult Criminal Courts Survey (ACCS), 20% of federal statute offence cases in Quebec are heard in municipal courts.

A paper survey form is mailed to each jurisdiction (11 respondents), a copy of which is found at the end of Appendix 4. Jurisdictions respond to the survey form according to specific scoring rules (Appendix 4). 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 to the survey's definitions. Prior to publication, respondents verify their data.

Information in this report is current as of March 31, 1997.

Appendix 2

Budget Items Included in Table 1 under "Other Operating Expenditures", 1996-97

Jurisdiction	Items Included in "Other Operating Expenditures (1)														
	Witness Costs	Law Library/ Publications	Transcripts	Training	Vehicle Maintenance, Gasoline, Oil	Purchase/ Leasing of Vehicles	Transportation	Materials, Supplies, Furniture	Office Supplies	Telephone/ Communic.	Systems Costs	Equip't Purch. (minor)	Equip't Leasing	Profess. Services	Bank Charges
JUSTICE	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes	NO	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	NO	NO
Nfld.	Yes	NO (7)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO (10)	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
P.E.I.	NO (2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
N.S.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N.B.	Yes (3)	Yes	NO	Yes	NO	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
Que.	NO (4)	Yes	NO (8)	Yes	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO (9)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ont.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (11)	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
Man.	Yes (5)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sask.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
Alta.	NO (6)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
B.C.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes:

- (1) Excludes rent and utilities.
- (2) Witness Costs of \$113,881 are accounted for in the Court Services budget.
- (3) Costs associated with expert witness fees only.
- (4) Witness Costs of \$1,060,700 are accounted for in the Court Services budget.
- (5) Witness Costs totalled \$603,700.
- (6) Witness Costs of \$1,177,554 are accounted for in the Court Services budget.
- (7) Law Library/Publications costs of \$26,334 are accounted for in another department's budget.
- (8) Transcript Costs estimated at \$1,518,930 are accounted for in another department's budget.
- (9) Telephone and Communication Costs estimated at \$467,901 are accounted for in another department's budget.
- (10) Systems costs of \$29,659 are accounted for in another department's budget.
- (11) The costs of common services and leasing are shared with other divisions and provincial ministries.

Appendix 3

Training Costs, 1996-97

Jurisdiction	Training Costs (1)
Justice Canada(2)	\$228,255
Newfoundland(3)	..
Prince Edward Island	\$1,040
Nova Scotia	\$17,794
New Brunswick	\$10,000
Quebec	\$65,533
Ontario	\$292,500
Manitoba	\$12,000
Saskatchewan	\$8,660
Alberta	\$29,162
British Columbia	\$231,603
PROVINCIAL TOTAL (excluding Nfld.)	\$668,292
CANADA TOTAL (excluding Nfld.)	\$896,547

Notes:

- (1) These training costs are included as part of 'Other Operating Expenditures' listed in Table 1.
- (2) Training costs do not apply to Crown Agents.
- (3) 1996-97 training costs are not available for Newfoundland.

Appendix 4

Criminal Prosecutions REP Scoring Rules and Survey Form, 1996-97

GENERAL NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS

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.

Fiscal Year

All data requested pertain to the fiscal year April 1, 1996 to March 31, 1997.

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).

PART A

TABLE 1: Actual Personnel as of March 31, 1997 by Category and Sex

General Rules:

1. This table 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

A. 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).

B. 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, 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).

C. 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.

D. 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).

TABLE 2: Lawyers as of March 31, 1997 by Function and Category

General Rules:

1. This table 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 Table 1 general rules).
2. With respect to Personnel Categories, please refer to the definitions listed in Table 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

A. 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).

B. 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).

C. Total Administration and Prosecutorial Operations

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

TABLE 3: Criminal Prosecution Branch Expenditures

General Rules:

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

A. 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 in the Comments Section of Part B. 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 in the Comments Section of Part B how the estimate was obtained.

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).

B. 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);
- law library and publications;
- vehicle maintenance, gasoline, oil;
- purchase and leasing of vehicles;
- transportation (e.g. airfare, taxi);
- 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.

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).

C. Total Operating Expenditures

Line 30 represents the criminal prosecution branch’s total operating expenditures (sum of lines 25 and 29).

Survey Form, 1996-97

TABLE 1: Actual Personnel as of March 31, 1997 by Category and Sex (rounded to the nearest full-time equivalent)				
Category of Personnel				
		Male	Female	Total
A. Lawyers				
Permanent	1			
Contract / Term	2			
Total Permanent / Contract Lawyers (sum of lines 1 and 2)	3			
B. Additional Prosecutorial Support				
Paralegals / Provincial Prosecutors	4			
Police	5			
Students	6			
Total Prosecutorial Support (sum of lines 4 to 6)	7			
C. Other Personnel				
Management / Professionals	8			
Clerical Support	9			
Other Personnel	10			
Total Other Personnel (sum of lines 8 to 10)	11			
D. TOTAL PERSONNEL (sum of lines 3 and 7 and 11)	12			

TABLE 2: Lawyers as of March 31, 1997 by Function and Category (rounded to the nearest full-time equivalent)				
Function		Category of Lawyer		
		Permanent	Contract	Total
A. Administration	13			
B. 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			
C. Total Administration and Prosecutorial Operations (sum of lines 13 and 21)	22			

TABLE 3: Criminal Prosecution Branch Expenditures			
Type of Expenditure		\$ Actual 1996/97 (to nearest dollar)	
A. 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	\$	
B. 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 Table 4 in Part B)	28	\$	
Total Other Expenditures (sum of lines 26 to 28)	29	\$	
C. TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES (sum of lines 25 and 29)	30	\$	

