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Courts Personnel and Expenditures 2000/01

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics





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Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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Note of appreciation

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Symbols

The symbols described in this document apply to all data published by Statistics Canada from all origins including surveys, censuses and administrative sources, as well as straight tabulations and all estimations.

The following symbols legend should be included with all publications:

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

Preface

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) is the focal point of a federal-provincial-territorial initiative 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, characteristics of cases and persons moving through the court system, resources used in the operation of courts, and provision of legal aid and criminal prosecution services.

This report was prepared by the Courts Program with the assistance of the thirteen provincial and territorial court jurisdictions as well as the Supreme Court of Canada, the Federal Court of Canada, the Tax Court of Canada and the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs.

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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Highlights

Courts Personnel and Expenditures, 2000/01

- In 2000/01, 11,900 employees (full-time equivalents) were employed in Canadian provincial, territorial and federal courts, which has remained stable since 1998/99. Of the total number of employees, 9,890 (83%) were employed as court staff and 2,011 (17%) were judges.
- Just over half (51%) of all judges were appointed by the federal government. Forty one percent of these judges worked in Superior Courts, 6% in Appeal Courts and 3% in Federal Courts.
- A total of just over one billion dollars (\$1,039 million current) was spent on operating Canadian courts in 2000/01. Employee salaries and benefits accounted for 80% of the total.
- Total expenditures for Canadian courts demonstrated a steady increase of 13% since 1996/97, using constant dollars. The increase in total expenditures was reflected in an increase in per capita expenditures. The operation of the court system cost \$29.54 (constant dollars) per Canadian in 2000/01, up from \$27.11 in 1996/97 (an increase of 9%).
- Salaries and benefits paid to the judiciary totalled \$382 million (current dollars). The judiciary, although accounting for 17% of total personnel, received 46% of total salaries and benefits.
- Other operating expenditures were approximately \$210 million (current dollars) for federal and provincial/territorial courts in 2000/01, representing 20% of total expenditures. This includes costs for items such as travel, communications, computers, transcripts, office supplies, Section 96 judges' allowances and annuities, witness costs and law libraries.

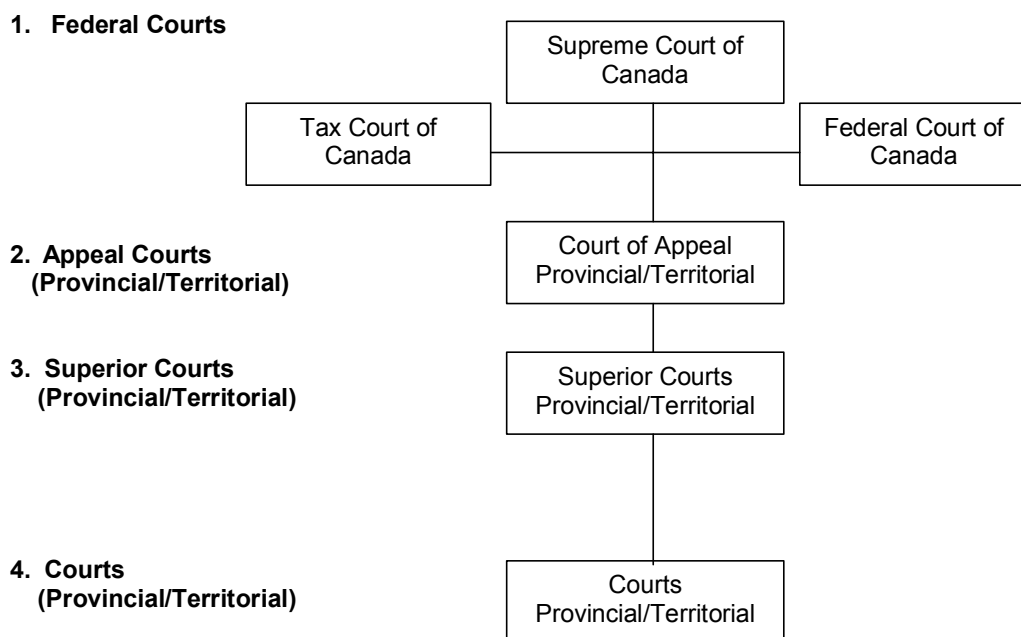
Introduction

This report provides personnel and expenditure information on the court system in Canada for the 2000/01 fiscal year, as well as some comparisons between current results and findings from the previous survey cycle of 1998/99 data (Appendix 2). Additionally, this report includes data from the provincial and territorial courts and the federal courts which include the Supreme Court of Canada, the Federal Court of Canada, the Tax Court of Canada, and the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs (OCFJA). The source of this information is the Courts Personnel and Expenditures Survey, which is administered biennially by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS).

Description of the court system in Canada¹

Responsibility for Canada's system of courts is divided between the federal and provincial/territorial governments. The *Constitution Act, 1867* gives the federal government authority to create a general court of appeal for Canada and to establish any additional courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada. Section 96 of the Act gives the federal government authority to appoint judges to the superior courts in the provinces and territories. Hence these courts have become known as "Section 96 courts." Under this authority, Parliament has established the Supreme Court of Canada, the Federal Court of Canada, and the Tax Court of Canada. Section 96 courts salaries and benefits as well as some other operational costs are paid by the OCFJA and the Treasury Board.

Figure 1 Court Structure in Canada



¹ Sandra Besserer and R. Craig Grimes in *Crime Counts*, eds. Leslie W. Kennedy and Vincent F. Sacco, 1996.

Canadian courts are organized in a four-tiered structure consisting of federally established courts operating at the national level, and federally and provincially established courts operating at the provincial and territorial levels. The Supreme Court of Canada holds the highest position in the Canadian court structure. Below the Supreme Court are the Tax Court and the Federal Court. All three courts have national authority and are the administrative responsibility of the federal government.

The Courts of Appeal, the highest courts in the provinces and territories, make up the second level. These courts are "Section 96 courts," provincially administered but presided over by federally appointed judges. The third level consists of provincial/territorial superior courts, which are also Section 96 courts.² Finally, the fourth level is made up of the provincial and territorial courts. At this level, both court administration and the appointment of judges are the exclusive responsibility of the provincial and territorial governments.

Summary of findings, 2000/01

Personnel

- In 2000/01, there were 11,901 employees (full-time equivalents) employed by Canadian courts (Table 1). Of this total, 9,890 (83%) worked as court staff and 2,011 (17%) were judges.³

Distribution of personnel by sex

- The distribution of employees by sex is not available for every jurisdiction, therefore the ratio of male to female personnel at the national level cannot be calculated. However, for the jurisdictions that reported this breakdown, the overall proportion was 31% males and 69% females in 2000/01 (Table 1).
- This proportion was quite different for judges than for court staff. Males accounted for 79% of all judges, but accounted for only 22% of all court/administrative staff. There has been little change in these proportions in the recent past – in 1998/99, males accounted for 81% of judges and 22%⁴ of court/administrative staff.

The judiciary

- The proportion of personnel accounted for by judges was generally lower for the federal courts and the territories than for the provinces. The proportion of judges ranged from 6% of the total personnel at the Supreme Court to 15% in the Tax Court of Canada (Table 1). Eighty-eight percent (1,771) of all judges worked full-time while the remaining 12% (240) were employed in a supernumerary capacity⁵ (Table 2).
- Among the provinces, the proportion of personnel accounted for by judges ranged from 14% in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, to 25% in Saskatchewan and 27% in Newfoundland and Labrador.
- In 2000/01, Federally appointed (or Section 96) judges accounted for just over half (51%) of all judges working in Canadian courts. Superior court judges accounted for 41% of all judges; appeal court judges represented 6% and judges presiding over federal courts (i.e., Supreme Court, Federal Court and Tax Court) accounted for 3% of all judges.⁶ Provincial/territorial courts employed just under half (49%) of all judges in Canada.

Expenditures⁷

- Just over one billion dollars (\$1,039 million) was spent on the operation of courts in Canada in 2000/01, which represents a 9% increase (current dollars) over a two-year period since the data were last collected in 1998/99. After adjusting for inflation, the percentage increase is 4% over 2 years (Table 4).

² Nunavut has one level of court at the territorial superior court level, therefore the appeal court and territorial court are not applicable.

³ In this report, all personnel figures presented are full-time equivalents. For further information on this method of calculating the number of employees, see Section 1 of the scoring rules in Appendix 1.

⁴ Breakdowns by sex were unavailable for judiciary and court staff in Quebec and British Columbia, while court staff by sex were unavailable for Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

⁵ The category of supernumerary judges includes all non-retired, active judges over the age of 65 years.

⁶ Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

⁷ 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.

- The courts expenditures total is an amalgamation of two major categories: *Salaries and benefits* and *Other expenditures* such as law libraries, witness costs, systems costs and a portion of Section 96 judges' benefits and annuities. Employee *Salaries and benefits* accounted for 80% of total expenditures with the remaining 20% allocated to *Other expenditures* (Table 3).
- The proportion of *Total expenditures* accounted for by *Salaries and benefits* was generally lower (with the exception of Nunavut) in the federal courts and the territories compared to the provinces. In this group, the smallest proportion expended on *Salaries and benefits* was 64% for Northwest Territories and the Tax Court of Canada and ranged up to 89% in Nunavut and 71% for the Federal Court of Canada.
- Among the provinces, the proportions of *Total expenditures* incurred by *Salaries and benefits* were more comparable, ranging from 77% in Ontario and Saskatchewan to 88% in Newfoundland and Labrador.
- In 2000/01, the OCFJA disbursed approximately \$181 million to Section 96 judges across Canada.⁸

Changes from 1996/97

- Across Canada, there was a steady increase of 13% in *Total expenditures* since 1996/97 using constant dollars based on the Consumer Price Index (Table 4).
- An examination of changes in constant dollar expenditures in the eastern provinces shows a range of increases and decreases. Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island's *Total expenditures* both decreased by 9% and 8% respectively during the four-year period. On the other hand, total expenditures in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia increased by 18% and 7% respectively since 1996/97.
- In central Canada, *Total expenditures* between 1996/97 and 2000/01 for Ontario courts increased by 17% using constant dollar figures, while expenditures in Quebec decreased by 3% over the four-year period.
- In the western provinces, the change in *Total expenditures* between 1996/97 and 2000/01 also varied. Examining the constant dollar expenditures, Manitoba and British Columbia reported a 10% and 3% increase over four years. Alberta and Saskatchewan's expenditures increased more noticeably at 48% and 33%⁹ (Table 4).

Per capita expenditures for court services¹⁰

- The increase in *Total expenditures* in 2000/01 was reflected in an increase in *Per capita expenditures* (Table 4). Using constant dollars, the operation of the court system cost \$29.54 per Canadian in 2000/01, up from \$27.11¹¹ in 1996/97 (an increase of 9%).
- In constant dollars, total *Per capita expenditures* for the provincial/territorial courts was \$27.01 in 2000/01 and \$24.78¹¹ in 1996/97 (a 9% increase). *Per capita expenditures* were higher in the sparsely populated Territories.

Court salaries and benefits

- *Salaries and benefits* were \$829 million and accounted for the largest proportion of *Total expenditures* incurred by each jurisdiction, in 2000/01 (Table 3).
- *Salaries and benefits* paid to members of the judiciary totalled \$382 million or 46% of all salaries (Table 5) although the judiciary accounted for 17% of all personnel (Table 1). The judiciary includes all provincially and federally appointed judges from all levels of courts.

⁸ In determining the true cost of operating the courts, it is useful to include expenditures for judicial salaries and benefits within the jurisdictions where the judges are working even though these costs are paid for by the OCFJA. The OCFJA expenditures in Table 3 reflect administrative costs only.

⁹ In general, increases in expenditures are the result of negotiated salary and benefit increases, including retroactive payments.

¹⁰ Table 3 lists *Total expenditures* by the jurisdiction that incurred the expense. These figures are used in conjunction with population data to determine the *Per capita expenditures* (Table 4).

¹¹ Figures have been revised since the 1998/99 report (Table 4).

- *Salaries and benefits* paid to federally appointed judges increased by 1% from 1998/99 to 2000/01, while the number of federally appointed judges increased by 3% during the same period.
- Between 1998/99 and 2000/01, the number of provincial court judges decreased by 1%. During this same time period, total expenditures on *Salaries and benefits* to provincial court judges increased by about 27%. Contributing to this increase are expenditures such as the one-time retroactive benefits and compensation pay-outs (see footnotes in tables 3 and 4).
- Court staff *Salaries and benefits* increased 4% since 1998/99, and accounted for 54% of the total salary expenditures.¹²

Other expenditures¹³

Because the types of costs included in the category *Other expenditures* vary from one jurisdiction to another, caution must be used when making inter-jurisdictional comparisons. In some cases, jurisdictions do not incur certain expenditures or may have expenditures paid by other organisations. Witness costs for example, fall under the courts' budgets in seven jurisdictions only: Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Variations exist as well among other types of operating expenditures.

- Federal and provincial/territorial courts spent approximately \$210 million on *Other expenditures*. This figure represents 20% of *Total expenditures* (Table 3). The majority of this amount (\$197 million or 94%) was spent on items such as human resources services, travel, communications, computer systems costs, transcripts, office supplies and Section 96 judges' allowances and annuities. The remaining 6% or \$12 million was spent on witness costs and law libraries.

Scope, coverage and data collection method

The objective of the Courts Personnel and Expenditures Survey is to provide information on the human resources and costs associated with the operation of Canadian courts. Data are provided by all provincial and territorial jurisdictions as well as the Supreme Court of Canada, Federal Court of Canada, Tax Court of Canada, and the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs.

Data collected cover the 2000/01 fiscal year, which runs from April 1st, 2000 to March 31st, 2001. All available staffing and operating expenditures that are part of or contribute to court costs for each jurisdiction are included in the data.

Jurisdictions completed the survey form according to specific scoring rules. Upon receipt of the completed form, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics conducted a manual verification of the data to ensure that it was consistent with the survey's definitions. Prior to publication, respondents verified their data for accuracy. The fiscal year 1998/99 represents the first year that the data are available in a separate publication. Prior to 1998/99, related information on court expenditures can be found in the Juristat *Justice Spending in Canada*.¹⁴

¹² Court staff includes any staff employed by court services branches, not presiding over court functions (a more detailed description can be found in Appendix 1 in the scoring rules).

¹³ Other expenditures include law library/publication costs, witness costs, transcription costs, Section 96 judges' allowances and annuities, travel, communications, office and computer supplies, maintenance and repair services, training costs. They exclude, however, building occupancy costs, capital costs related to building construction, maintenance or leasing, staff expenditures associated with Crown prosecutions or coroner inquests, and prisoner escort services provided by law enforcement agencies (see Appendix 1).

¹⁴ The *Justice Spending in Canada* Juristat is a biennial publication, which was last released in 1999/00 (cat no. 85-002 vol. 19, no. 12).

Data Tables — 2000/01

Table 1

Courts personnel, 2000/01

Jurisdiction	Judiciary									Court/ Administration staff			Total personnel ¹		
	Full-time equivalent			Supernumerary			Total judiciary			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total						
	No.														
Newfoundland and Labrador	43	7	50	5	0	5	48	7	55	13	134	147	61	141	202
Prince Edward Island	8	3	11	1	0	1	9	3	12	5	36	41	14	39	53
Nova Scotia	56	16	72	9	0	9	65	16	81	..	..	513 ^E	..	..	594 ^E
New Brunswick	42	10	52	9	0	9	51	10	61	70	161	231	121	171	292
Quebec	..	..	438	..	..	43	..	..	481	..	..	1,781	..	..	2,262
Ontario ¹	370	123	493	67	3	70	437	126	563	..	..	2,817	..	..	3,380
Manitoba	57	22	79	11	1	12	68	23	91	..	..	498 ^E	..	..	589 ^E
Saskatchewan	64	23	87	12	0	12	76	23	99	..	..	299	..	..	398
Alberta	132	45	177	40	2	42	172	47	219	152	945	1,097	324	992	1,316
British Columbia	..	..	244	..	..	22	..	..	266	..	..	1,595	..	..	1,861
Yukon	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	35	40	10	35	45
Northwest Territories	5	1	6	..	..	..	5	1	6	10	42	52	15	43	58
Nunavut	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	15	19	5	16	21
Supreme Court	6	3	9	..	..	..	6	3	9	59	93	152	65	96	161
Federal Court	20	7	27	11	1	12	31	8	39	152	284	436	183	292	475
Tax Court	16	3	19	3	0	3	19	3	22	44	81	125	63	84	147
OCFJA ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	28	48	20	28	48
Canada³	825	264	1,771	168	7	240	993	271	2,011	534	1,854	9,890	881	1,937	11,901

¹ Does not include per diem Provincial/Territorial Supernumerary Judiciary.

² Represents administration staff only.

³ The distribution of employees by sex is not available for every jurisdiction, therefore, the total represents only those numbers by personnel category that were provided.

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Courts Personnel and Expenditures, 2000/01.

Table 2
Judiciary, 2000/01

Jurisdiction	Court of appeal			Superior court			Provincial/ Territorial courts			Federal court			Total judiciary		
	Full-time	Super-numary	Total	Full-time	Super-numary	Total	Full-time	Super-numary	Total	Full-time	Super-numary	Total	Full-time	Super-numary	Total
	No.														
Newfoundland and Labrador	6	3	9	20	2	22	24	0	24	...	...	...	50	5	55
Prince Edward Island	3	1	4	5	0	5	3	0	3	...	...	...	11	1	12
Nova Scotia	7	3	10	31	6	37	34	...	34	...	...	...	72	9	81
New Brunswick	6	3	9	20	4	24	26	2	28	...	...	...	52	9	61
Quebec	20	3	23	140	40	180	278	0	278	...	...	...	438	43	481
Ontario ¹	17	5	22	224	65	289	252	0	252	...	...	...	493	70	563
Manitoba	6	3	9	33	9	42	40	0	40	...	...	...	79	12	91
Saskatchewan	8	0	8	33	9	42	46	3	49	...	...	...	87	12	99
Alberta	13	1	14	61	20	81	103	21	124	...	...	...	177	42	219
British Columbia	14	6	20	84	16	100	146	0	146	...	...	...	244	22	266
Yukon	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	5
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	6
Nunavut	...	...	...	2	0	2	0	0	0	...	...	...	2	0	2
Supreme Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	9	0	9
Federal Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	12	39	27	12	39
Tax Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	22	19	3	22
OCFJA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	100	28	128	658	171	829	958	26	984	55	15	70	1,771	240	2,011

¹ Does not include Per Diem Provincial/Territorial Supernumery Judiciary.

Notes: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Courts Personnel and Expenditures, 2000/01.

Table 3
Court expenditures by type and jurisdiction, 2000/01

Jurisdiction	Personnel		Salaries and benefits ¹			Other expenditures			
	#	Salaries ²	Benefits ³	Total	Proportion of total expenditures	Law library and witness fees ⁴	Other operating expenditures ⁵	Total other expenditures	Total expenditures
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Newfoundland and Labrador	202	12,658	412 ^E	13,070 ^E	88	...	1,781	1,781	14,852
Prince Edward Island	53	3,272	265	3,537	86	..	553	553	4,090
Nova Scotia	594 ^E	29,227 ^E	3,835 ^E	33,062 ^E	82	...	7,092 ^E	7,092 ^E	40,154 ^E
New Brunswick ⁶	292	16,630	1,038	17,668	79	320	4,276	4,596	22,263
Quebec	2,262	140,028	2,553	142,580	86	..	22,407	22,407	164,987
Ontario	3,380	212,686	43,618	256,304	77	5,622	69,881	75,503	331,807
Manitoba ⁷	589	33,615	3,194	36,809	83	180	7,464	7,643	44,452
Saskatchewan ⁸	398	28,043	3,259 ^E	31,302 ^E	77	418	8,841	9,259	40,561
Alberta ⁹	1,316	73,230	25,675	98,904	80	2,746	22,754	25,500	124,404
British Columbia	1,861	109,345	17,500	126,845	86	...	20,981	20,981	147,826
Yukon ¹⁰	45	2,728	800	3,528	70	176	1,359	1,535	5,063
Northwest Territories	58	3,860	1,041 ^E	4,901 ^E	64	320	2,487	2,808	7,709
Nunavut	21	1,237	350	1,587	89	..	193	193	1,779
Supreme Court	161	9,681	2,199	11,880	65	1,182	5,096	6,278	18,159
Federal Court	475	27,818	4,535	32,353	71	876	12,081	12,958	45,311
Tax Court	147	9,922	1,479	11,401	64	302	6,010	6,313	17,714
OCFJA ¹¹	48	2,973	699 ^E	3,672 ^E	47	...	4,142	4,142	7,814
Canada	11,901	716,952	112,452	829,404	80	12,143	197,399	209,542	1,038,946

¹ Includes both the judiciary and court staff.

² Salaries for Section 96 judges (except for the Supreme Court of Canada) are included but are paid by the OCFJA.

³ Benefits for Section 96 judges are included but are paid by Treasury Board.

⁴ Law library and witness costs are not available for every jurisdiction, therefore the total represents only those amounts that were provided.

⁵ Excludes building occupancy costs, capital costs related to building construction, maintenance, leasing, staff expenditures associated with Crown prosecutions, costs associated with coroner inquests, and prisoner escort services external to court service. Includes Sect. 96 judges' language training and development costs.

Includes Sect. 96 judges' allowances and annuities paid by OCFJA which are entered under the jurisdiction rather than the OCFJA.

⁶ Includes cost of \$287,068 for Court of Appeal and Superior Court Surrogate Court Workers paid by the Courts budget.

⁷ Additional Law Library costs are now paid for by the Law Society.

⁸ Benefits for provincial court judges and court staff totalling \$2,636,713 in Saskatchewan have been paid by the Department of Finance but are included in this total.

⁹ Includes retroactive benefits of \$14,728,000, and retroactive compensation of \$1,396,000 to Justice's of the Peace. Also includes approx. \$2,300,000 in one time expenditures for digital recording equipment and set-up, and approx. \$1,400,000 in data processing costs relative to the development of a replacement criminal case tracking system.

¹⁰ Includes retroactive pension payment totalling \$192,000.

¹¹ Represents administration staff only.

Notes: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Courts Personnel and Expenditures, 2000/01.

Table 4

Total expenditures percent change and per capita, 1996/97, 1998/99 and 2000/01

Jurisdiction	Current dollars				Constant dollars ¹				Population ² 000's
	Total expen- ditures	% change	Per capita	% change	Total expen- ditures	% change	Per capita	% change	
	\$'000		\$		\$'000		\$		
Newfoundland and Labrador									
1996-97	15,153.3	..	27.12	..	14,241.8	..	25.49	..	558.7
1998-99	13,784.4 ^r	-9	25.42	-6	12,663.6 ^r	-11	23.35	-8	542.3
2000-01	14,851.7	8	27.65	9	12,993.6	3	24.19	4	537.2
Prince Edward Island									
1996-97	4,129.9	..	30.25	..	3,881.5	..	28.43	..	136.5
1998-99	4,174.7	1	30.55	1	3,835.3	-1	28.07	-1	136.6
2000-01	4,090.0	-2	29.62	-3	3,578.3	-7	25.91	-8	138.1
Nova Scotia									
1996-97	34,924.7	..	37.44	..	32,824.0	..	35.19	..	932.7
1998-99	40,046.8	15	42.80	14	36,790.8	12	39.32	12	935.6
2000-01	40,154.1	0	42.66	0	35,130.5	-5	37.33	-5	941.2
New Brunswick									
1996-97	17,556.8	..	23.31	..	16,500.7	..	21.91	..	753.3
1998-99	20,547.9	17	27.28	17	18,877.2	14	25.07	14	753.1
2000-01	22,263.4	8	29.48	8	19,478.1	3	25.79	3	755.3
Quebec									
1996-97	158,136.1	..	21.70	..	148,624.1	..	20.40	..	7,286.7
1998-99	161,627.1	2	22.01	1	148,486.1	0	20.22	-1	7,344.9
2000-01	164,987.5	2	22.36	2	144,346.0	-3	19.57	-3	7,377.7
Ontario									
1996-97	264,834.1 ^r	..	23.75	..	248,904.2 ^r	..	22.32	..	11,152.8
1998-99	303,947.4 ^r	15	26.52	12	279,235.1 ^r	12	24.37	9	11,459.2
2000-01	331,806.9	9	28.40	7	290,294.8	4	24.84	2	11,685.3
Manitoba									
1996-97	37,504.8	..	33.05	..	35,248.9	..	31.06	..	1,134.8
1998-99	40,244.2	7	35.32	7	36,972.2	5	32.45	4	1,139.5
2000-01	44,452.3	10	38.79	10	38,890.9	5	33.94	5	1,146.0
Saskatchewan									
1996-97	28,408.7	..	27.83	..	26,699.9	..	26.15	..	1,020.9
1998-99	38,073.1 ^r	34	37.09	33	34,977.6 ^r	31	34.07	30	1,026.6
2000-01	40,561.3	7	39.69	7	35,486.7	1	34.72	2	1,022.0
Alberta³									
1996-97	78,068.4	..	27.92	..	73,372.5	..	26.25	..	2,795.7
1998-99	93,315.8	20	31.81	14	85,728.8	17	29.23	11	2,933.4
2000-01	124,404.3	33	41.34	30	108,840.2	27	36.17	24	3,009.2
British Columbia									
1996-97	133,657.2	..	34.20	..	125,617.7	..	32.14	..	3,908.4
1998-99	144,385.6 ^r	8	35.95	5	132,646.4 ^r	6	33.02	3	4,016.8
2000-01	147,826.2	2	36.42	1	129,331.8	-2	31.86	-4	4,058.8
Yukon									
1996-97	3,819.3	..	118.89	..	3,589.5	..	111.74	..	32.1
1998-99	4,132.7	8	132.36	11	3,796.7	6	121.60	9	31.2
2000-01	5,062.9	23	165.45	25	4,429.5	17	144.75	19	30.6
Northwest Territories									
1996-97	8,964.4	..	132.72	..	8,425.2	..	124.73	..	67.5
1998-99	9,213.9	3	136.59	3	8,464.8	0	125.48	1	67.5
2000-01	7,709.3	-16	188.49	38	6,744.8	-20	164.91	31	40.9
Nunavut									
2000-01	1,779.4	...	64.94	...	1,556.8	...	56.82	...	27.4
Provincial/Territorial total									
1996-97	785,157.5 ^r	..	26.37	..	737,930.0 ^r	..	24.78	..	29,780.1
1998-99	873,493.7 ^r	11	28.75	9	802,474.7 ^r	9	26.41	7	30,386.6
2000-01	949,949.2	9	30.87	7	831,101.7	4	27.01	2	30,769.7

Table 4

Total expenditures percent change and per capita, 1996/97, 1998/99 and 2000/01 – Concluded

Jurisdiction	Current dollars				Constant dollars ¹				Population ² 000's
	Total expen- ditures	% change	Per capita	% change	Total expen- ditures	% change	Per capita	% change	
	\$' 000		\$		\$'000		\$		
Supreme Court									
1996-97	14,545.0	..	0.49	..	13,670.1	..	0.46	..	29,780.1
1998-99	15,924.4	9	0.52	7	14,629.6	7	0.48	5	30,386.6
2000-01	18,158.8	14	0.59	13	15,887.0	9	0.52	7	30,769.7
Federal Court									
1996-97	36,689.6	..	1.23	..	34,482.7	..	1.16	..	29,780.1
1998-99	41,799.6	14	1.38	12	38,401.1	11	1.26	9	30,386.6
2000-01	45,310.8	8	1.47	7	39,642.0	3	1.29	2	30,769.7
Tax Court									
1996-97	16,726.2	..	0.56	..	15,720.1	..	0.53	..	29,780.1
1998-99	18,436.0	10	0.61	8	16,937.1	8	0.56	6	30,386.6
2000-01	17,713.7	-4	0.58	-5	15,497.6	-8	0.50	-10	30,769.7
OCFJA									
1996-97	5,991.0	..	0.20	..	5,630.6	..	0.19	..	29,780.1
1998-99	5,734.2 ^r	-4	0.19	-6	5,268.0 ^r	-6	0.17	-8	30,386.6
2000-01	7,813.9	36	0.25	35	6,836.3	30	0.22	28	30,769.7
Federal Courts total									
1996-97	73,951.8	..	2.48	..	69,503.6	..	2.33	..	29,780.1
1998-99	81,894.2^r	11	2.70	9	75,235.9^r	8	2.48	6	30,386.6
2000-01	88,997.2	9	2.89	7	77,862.8	3	2.53	2	30,769.7
Canada total									
1996-97	859,109.3^r	..	28.85	..	807,433.5^r	..	27.11	..	29,780.1
1998-99	955,387.9^r	11	31.44	9	877,710.5^r	9	28.88	7	30,386.6
2000-01	1,038,946.4	9	33.77	7	908,964.5	4	29.54	2	30,769.7

¹ Adjusted for inflation (1992=100) using August 2000 edition of *The Consumer Price Index, Catalogue No. 62-001*.

² Population estimates as of July 1st 1996, 1998 and 2000. *Statistics Canada - Annual Demographic Statistics, Vol. 12, no. 4*.

³ Includes retroactive benefits of \$14,728,000, and retroactive compensation of \$1,396,000 to Justices of the Peace. Also includes approx. \$2,300,000 in one time expenditures for digital recording equipment and set-up, and approx. \$1,400,000 in data processing costs relative to the development of a replacement criminal case tracking system.

Notes: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

In general, increases in expenditures are the result of negotiated salary and benefit increases, including retroactive payments.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Courts Personnel and Expenditures, 1998/99 and 2000/01*.

Table 5
Salaries and benefits, 2000/01

Jurisdiction	Judiciary					Court/ Administra- tion staff	Total
	Court of appeal ¹	Superior court ¹	Provincial/ Territorial courts	Federal court ¹	Total judiciary		
	\$'000						
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,561	4,250	2,728 ^E	...	8,539 ^E	4,532	13,070 ^E
Prince Edward Island	610	961	527	...	2,098	1,439	3,537
Nova Scotia	1,380	7,374	4,785	...	13,539	19,522 ^E	33,062 ^E
New Brunswick ²	1,792	4,411	4,521	...	10,724	6,944	17,668
Quebec ³	3,630	35,389	37,229	...	76,248	66,332	142,580
Ontario	3,600	55,543	60,164	...	119,307	136,997	256,304
Manitoba	1,936	7,758	4,759	...	14,453	22,357	36,809
Saskatchewan ⁴	1,552	7,967	8,178 ^E	...	17,697 ^E	13,606 ^E	31,302 ^E
Alberta	2,699	16,064	35,982	...	54,745	44,159	98,904
British Columbia	3,023	19,174	24,822	...	47,018	79,827	126,845
Yukon	...	396	747	...	1,143	2,385	3,528
Northwest Territories	...	594	1,167	...	1,762	3,140 ^E	4,901 ^E
Nunavut ⁵	...	396	...	...	396	1,190	1,587
Supreme Court	...	...	...	2,670	2,670	9,211	11,880
Federal Court	...	...	...	7,721	7,721	24,632	32,353
Tax Court	...	...	...	4,112	4,112	7,289	11,401
OCFJA ⁶	...	...	...	...	...	3,671	3,671
Canada	21,783	160,277	185,609	14,502	382,170	447,233	829,403

¹ Salaries for Section 96 Judiciary are included but are paid for by the OCFJA with the exception of the Supreme Court. Benefits for Section 96 Judiciary are included but are paid by the Treasury Board.

² Includes cost of \$287,068 for Court of Appeal and Superior Court Surrogate Court Workers paid for by Courts budget.

³ Excludes benefits for provincial court judges and court staff.

⁴ Benefits for provincial court judges and court staff totalling \$2,636,713 (E) in Saskatchewan have been paid by the Department of Finance but are included in this total.

⁵ Nunavut has one level of trial court at the territorial superior court level.

⁶ Represents administration staff only.

Notes: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Caution must be taken when calculating average salaries since data may include retroactive salary or pension payments or adjustments.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Courts Personnel and Expenditures, 2000/01.

Appendix 1

Courts Personnel and Expenditures Scoring Rules and Survey Form, 2000/01

General Notes and Instructions:

1. **Purpose of survey:** The Courts Personnel and Expenditures Survey, conducted biennially by the Courts Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, collects information on court personnel and the costs of operating the Canadian court system. This information assists the partners in the Justice Initiative in addressing their policy and management 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. Full-time Judiciary by Sex), please provide the aggregate total and indicate '**N/Av**' (Not Available) in the appropriate cell(s).

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 \$565,000 in Salaries and Wages for Judiciary of the Superior Courts would be written as '\$565,000 (E)' in the corresponding cell.

If a particular category is not applicable, please indicate '**N/Ap**' (Not Applicable).

Section 1: Actual personnel as of March 31, 2001 by category and sex (rounded to the nearest full-time equivalent)

1. This section refers to the **actual number of full-time** as well as **permanent part-time** employees who were on the courts services branch payroll as of March 31. If counts are only available from the pay period ending closest to March 31 (but not beyond), report these figures (rounded to the nearest full-time equivalent).
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.
3. '**Contracted services**' (i.e. individuals or agencies who are not on the court services payroll) are excluded from the personnel counts; however, the costs associated with this work should be included with 'Other Operating Expenditures' (line 23) in Section 3.
4. Ensure that the sub-total is completed for Total Judiciary (line 3). This line is then added together with Court Staff (line 4) to obtain Total Personnel (line 5).

Category of personnel:

Judiciary: Include all provincially and federally appointed judiciary. Judges from all levels of courts within your province/territory should be included (i.e. Provincial/Territorial Courts, Superior Courts, Courts of Appeal).

For the Judiciary, exclude justices of the peace, prothonotaries, masters, registrars, judicial officers and clerks of the court performing quasi-judicial functions, however, these should be included in Court Staff (line 4).

Full-time judiciary (line 1): **Include** all full-time judges appointed by the Minister of Justice Canada or by the Province.

Supernumerary judiciary (line 2): **Include** all non-retired, active judges over the age of 65 years.

Total judiciary (line 3): Provide the total number of judiciary by sex and the total number for judiciary (sum of lines 1 and 2).

Court staff (line 4): **Include** any staff employed by the court services branch not presiding over court functions, such as:

- justices of the peace
- prothonotaries
- native court workers
- security
- registrars
- court social workers
- registry staff (does not include Registrars)
- clerks of the court
- other court program workers
- clerical support
- legal researchers
- law library and legal research staff
- maintenance enforcement program workers
- judges' secretaries- court stenographers
- ushers
- masters
- systems support
- sheriffs
- judicial officers
- court reporters/recorders
- students
- administrative support
- management and central services
- bailiffs
- victim/witness program workers
- mail and messenger services, etc.

Total personnel (line 5): This is the total of all personnel by sex and the grand total of all personnel (sum of lines 3 and 4).

Section 2: Judiciary as of March 31, 2001 by level of court (lines 6 to 8)

1. Allocate the number of full-time and supernumerary judiciary (full-time equivalents) into their respective court of jurisdiction (i.e. Courts of Appeal, Superior Courts, or Provincial/Territorial Courts).
2. The total number of full-time and supernumerary judiciary should match the totals provided in Section 1.

Section 3: Courts expenditures

General rules:

1. Report actual expenditures to the nearest dollar.
2. Expenditures represent gross expenditures. Do not include revenues and recoveries. (In the case of cost-recoveries, the gross amount of the expenditure should still be reported, regardless of the recovery amount).
3. Do not include large 'capital' expenditures (i.e. expenditures for the purchase of long-term assets). Small capital expenditures such as furniture, cabinets and shelving should be included.
4. **Record only those expenditures that are paid from the courts services budget.** If a particular expenditure is not part of the courts budget, then it should be indicated by writing 'N/Ap' in the appropriate cell.
5. **All court expenditures paid by sources external to the court services branch should be reported in Section 4** as opposed to Section 3 (i.e. if another branch within your department, or another department is responsible incurs the expense for a particular expenditure which is part of the delivery of court services).
6. Since the Office of the Commission for Federal Judicial Affairs is responsible for the payment of salaries, benefits and language training (i.e. Judges of the Appeal and Superior Courts), these expenditures (if available) should be reported in Section 4. We will also be collecting these particular data from the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs; so if these expenditures are not readily accessible from Court Services Branch, do not feel compelled to report these particular figures. Where differences occur between the two figures, the OCFJA figures will be used.

Type of expenditure:

Salaries and wages (lines 9 to 14): **Include** all salaries and wages for all personnel as indicated in Section 1, including overtime and awards for full-time civil servants. Holiday pay, long service payments, isolation pay and bursaries should also be reported here.

Exclude honorariums paid to justices of the peace. These should be included in 'Other Operating Expenditures' (line 23).

Benefits (lines 15 to 20): All payments made to employees which are neither salaries nor wages, are considered benefits.

If benefits are not paid for by the Courts Branch they should be reported in Section 4 (External Expenditures).

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 how the estimate was obtained.

Examples of benefits would include employer's contribution to:

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

Operating expenditures:

In addition to providing the requested Operating Expenditures, please indicate in the appropriate box (**No** or **Yes**) with an 'x' whether the following expenditures are part of the court services budget: Law Library/Publication Costs; and Witness Costs.

If the answer is **No**, then do not provide a figure in the corresponding cell, and indicate in the Additional Notes and/or Comments section which budget assumes responsibility for the expenditure.

If the answer is **Yes**, please provide the amount of the expenditure in the appropriate cell. These particular expenditures have been isolated because various other areas (e.g. Prosecutions Branch) may assume responsibility for the provision of these services and the associated costs.

Law library/publication costs (line 21): **Include** all costs associated with the operation of law libraries and publication costs (e.g. purchases of journals, subscriptions, etc.), excluding salaries. Only libraries associated with the operation of the courts should be included.

N.B. If law library and publication costs are not part of the court services budget, please provide the expenditure incurred by the branch/establishment responsible for the expense in Section 4.

Witness costs (line 22): **Include** all costs incurred for witnesses (e.g. witness fees, transportation, accommodation, meal expenses, etc.).

Other operating expenditures (line 23): **Include** all other operating expenditures not previously mentioned, such as:

- travel
- office and computer supplies
- maintenance and repair services

- printing of forms
- vehicle repair and maintenance
- transportation
- storage, furniture and equipment
- communications (e.g. telephone-related expenses, fax)
- training and development (including all costs incurred for the training and development of staff such as: course costs, tuition fees, reference materials, associated supplies, etc.)
- contractual payments for work to provide court services to the public (such as fee-for-service transcription costs, legal services and fee inspectors), jurors' fees, honorariums for justices of the peace, victim/witness programs, aboriginal programs, other court services programs, medical services

Do not include building occupancy costs, capital costs related to building construction, maintenance, or leasing and staff expenditures associated with Crown prosecutions, costs associated with coroner inquests, and prisoner escort services.

Total operating expenditures (line 24): The sum of lines 21 to 23.

Total expenditures (line 25): The sum of all salaries and wages, benefits, and all operating expenditures (sum of lines 14, 20, and 24).

Section 4: External expenditures

In the past, it was noted that there are some expenditures which are fundamental to the function of the courts which are not actually part of the courts budget. Rather, another branch or another department incurs the expense for these items. For instance, court services branch expenditures such as court security provided by the police, law libraries, computers and computer service, communications, furniture, legal advice, personnel and finance, and translation, may be covered by a central administration branch, or another department. Also, salaries, benefits and language training for Section 96 judiciary are paid from the budget of the Office of the Commission for Federal Judicial Affairs. Such expenditures should be listed in this section.

1. List the type(s) of external expenditures, the amount paid by the external source, as well as the establishment responsible for the payment of each expenditure.
2. Note that a list of external expenditures reported in your last data submission (for the 1998/99 fiscal year) has been provided, if applicable.

Section 5: External expenditures not available from court services

If you are unable to provide the dollar value of any expenditure paid by an external source, please provide the details as to the type of expenditure, the establishment responsible for the payment, as well as the name and telephone number of a person whom we could contact that could possibly provide this information.

Note: These details are not required for OCFJA expenditures since CCJS will contact the OCFJA directly.

Additional notes and/or comments:

1. Explanatory notes regarding any data would be 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.



**Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
COURTS PERSONNEL AND
EXPENDITURES SURVEY 2000/01**

Confidential when completed

Note: N/Av = Not available
N/Ap = Not applicable
e = estimated

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
Judiciary				
Full-time	1			
Supernumerary	2			
Total judiciary (sum of lines 1 and 2)	3			
Court staff	4			
Total personnel (sum of lines 3 and 4)	5			

Section 2: Judiciary as of March 31, 2001 by level of court (rounded to the nearest full-time equivalent)

		Courts of appeal	Superior courts	Provincial/Territorial courts	Total
Judiciary					
Full-time	6				
Supernumerary	7				
Total judiciary (sum of lines 6 and 7)	8				

Section 3: Courts expenditures

Type of expenditure

		\$ Actual - 2000/01 (to nearest dollar)
Salaries and wages judiciary		
Courts of appeal	9	\$
Superior courts	10	\$
Provincial/Territorial courts	11	\$
Total salaries and wages paid to judiciary (sum of lines 9 to 11)	12	\$
Court staff	13	\$
Total salaries and wages (sum of lines 12 and 13)	14	\$

Benefits

Judiciary		
Courts of appeal	15	\$
Superior courts	16	\$
Provincial/Territorial courts	17	\$
Total benefits paid to judiciary (sum of lines 15 to 17)	18	\$
Court staff	19	\$
Total benefits (sum of lines 18 and 19)	20	\$

Operating expenditures

	No	Yes	
Law library/ Publication costs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 21 \$
Witness costs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 22 \$
Other operating expenditures (paid directly through courts budget)			23 \$

* If any expenditures are paid by external sources, please complete Part B

Total operating expenditures (sum of lines 21 to 23)	24	\$
Total expenditures (sum of lines 14, 20, and 24)	25	\$

In Section 4 please report all court expenditures paid by sources external to the court services branch. If any of these data are not available, please provide the type(s) of expenditure and the name of a person we may contact in Section 5 below. N.B. Previously reported external expenditures include: Salaries, Wages and Benefits, and other expenditures (e.g. language training and development) for Section 96 Judiciary.

SECTION 4: External Expenditures

Type of Expenditure	Establishment Accountable for Payment	Amount of Expenditure
Salaries and, Wages paid to Section 96 Judiciary	O.C.F.J.A.	\$
Benefits paid to Section 96 Judiciary	O.C.F.J.A.	\$
Other expenditures related to Section 96 Judiciary	O.C.F.J.A.	\$
		\$
		\$
Other external expenditures (please specify)		\$
		\$
		\$
		\$
	Total External Expenditures	\$

SECTION 5: External Expenditures Not Available From Court Services (Include the name(s) of persons we may contact)

Type of Expenditure	Establishment Responsible	Name of Person to Contact for this Information	Phone Number (include area code)

Additional Notes and/or Comments

Name and Signature of Correspondent

Name: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____ Telephone: () _____ - _____

Signature: _____ Facsimile: () _____ - _____

APPENDIX 2

Data tables 1998/99

Table 2.1

Courts personnel (full-time equivalents), 1998/99

Jurisdiction	Judiciary									Court/ Administration Staff			Total personnel		
	Full-time			Supernumerary			Total judiciary			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total						
	No.														
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	44	6	50	5	0	5	49	6	55	10	133	143	59	139	198
Prince Edward Island	8	3	11	...	...	...	8	3	11	6	45	51	14	48	62
Nova Scotia	64	20	84	6	0	6	70	20	90	..	..	465	..	..	555
New Brunswick	42	8	50	4	0	4	46	8	54	25	151	176	71	159	230
Quebec	..	..	426	..	..	44	..	..	470	..	..	1,793	..	..	2,263
Ontario	391	108	499	57	3	60	448	111	559	..	..	3,240	..	..	3,799
Manitoba	47	17	64	26	1	27	73	18	91	163	265	428	236	283	519
Saskatchewan	64	22	86	11	0	11	75	22	97	34	224	258	109	246	355
Alberta	133	39	172	41	3	44	174	42	216	121	914	1,035	295	956	1,251
British Columbia	..	..	246	..	..	25	..	..	271	..	..	1,545	..	..	1,816
Yukon	4	0	4	1	0	1	5	0	5	4	33	37	9	33	42
Northwest Territories	5	2	7	...	...	...	5	2	7	13	41	54	18	43	61
Supreme Court	7	2	9	...	...	...	7	2	9	60	86	146	67	88	155
Federal Court	22	6	28	9	0	9	31	6	37	139	271	410	170	277	447
Tax Court	17	2	19	3	0	3	20	2	22	38	75	113	58	77	135
OCFJA ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	26	46	20	26	46
Canada	..	..	1,755	..	..	239	..	..	1,994	..	..	9,940	..	..	11,934

¹ Includes fines administration personnel.

² Represents administration staff only.

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Courts Personnel and Expenditures, 1998/99.

Table 2.2
Judiciary, 1998/99

Jurisdiction	Court of appeal			Superior court			Provincial/ Territorial courts			Federal court			Total judiciary		
	Full-time	Super-numary	Total	Full-time	Super-numary	Total	Full-time	Super-numary	Total	Full-time	Super-numary	Total	Full-time	Super-numary	Total
	No.														
Newfoundland and Labrador	6	3	9	20	2	22	24	0	24	...	...	...	50	5	55
Prince Edward Island	3	0	3	5	0	5	3	0	3	...	...	...	11	0	11
Nova Scotia	8	2	10	33	4	37	43	...	43	...	...	...	84	6	90
New Brunswick	6	1	7	20	3	23	24	0	24	...	...	...	50	4	54
Quebec	20	2	22	140	42	182	266	0	266	...	...	...	426	44	470
Ontario	19	3	22	207	57	264	273	...	273	...	...	...	499	60	559
Manitoba	6	2	8	34	7	41	28	14	42	...	...	...	68	23	91
Saskatchewan	8	1	9	32	10	42	46	0	46	...	...	...	86	11	97
Alberta	12	4	16	62	21	83	98	19	117	...	...	...	172	44	216
British Columbia	15	5	20	88	14	102	143	6	149	...	...	...	246	25	271
Yukon	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	3	...	...	...	4	1	5
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	...	...	...	7	0	7
Supreme Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	9	0	9
Federal Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	9	37	28	9	37
Tax Court of Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	22	19	3	22
OCFJA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	103	23	126	645	161	806	955	39	994	56	12	68	1,759	235	1,994

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Courts Personnel and Expenditures, 1998/99.

Table 2.3
Court expenditures by type and jurisdiction, 1998/99

Jurisdiction	Personnel	Salaries and benefits ¹			Other expenditures			Total expenditures	
		Salaries ²	Benefits ³	Total	Proportion of total expenditures	Law library and witness fee ⁴	Other operating expenditures ⁵		Total other expenditures
	#	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	(%)	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Newfoundland and Labrador	198	11,942	374	12,316	88	0	1,468 ^r	1,468 ^r	13,784 ^r
Prince Edward Island	62	3,221	231	3,452	83	32	690	722	4,175
Nova Scotia	555	28,705	3,511	32,216	80	336	7,495	7,831	40,047
New Brunswick ⁶	230	14,514	1,615	16,129	78	309	4,109	4,419	20,548
Quebec	2,263	134,687	2,447	137,134	85	0	24,493	24,493	161,627
Ontario	3,799	206,873	40,269	247,141	85	5,995	50,811 ^r	56,806 ^r	303,947 ^r
Manitoba	519	30,963	2,569	33,531	83	408	6,305	6,713	40,244
Saskatchewan ⁶	355	24,437	2,871	27,307	82	389	10,376 ^r	10,766 ^r	38,073 ^r
Alberta	1,251	65,795	9,731	75,526	81	2,805	14,984	17,790	93,316
British Columbia	1,816	108,646 ^r	17,431	126,078 ^r	87	...	18,308	18,308	144,386 ^r
Yukon	42	2,504	476	2,980	72	199	954	1,153	4,133
Northwest Territories	61	3,981	407	4,388	48	422	4,404	4,826	9,214
Supreme Court	155	8,799	1,894	10,694	67	1,002	4,229	5,231	15,924
Federal Court	447	25,094	4,536	29,630	71	788	11,382	12,170	41,800
Tax Court	135	9,673	1,393	11,066	60	280	7,090	7,370	18,436
OCFJA ⁷	46	2,477	593 ^r	3,069 ^r	54	...	2,665	2,665	5,734 ^r
Canada	11,934	682,311^r	90,347^r	772,658^r	82	12,965	169,765^r	182,730^r	955,388^r

¹ Includes both the judiciary and court staff.

² Salaries for Section 96 judges are included but are paid by the OCFJA with the exception of the Supreme Court.

³ Benefits for Section 96 judiciary are included but are paid by the Treasury Board.

⁴ Law library and witness costs are not available for every jurisdiction, therefore the total represents only those amounts that were provided.

⁵ Excludes building occupancy costs, capital costs related to building construction, maintenance, leasing, staff expenditures associated with Crown prosecutions, costs associated with coroner inquests, and prisoner escort services external to court service. Includes Sect. 96 judges' language training and development costs.

⁶ Includes Sect. 96 judges' allowances and annuities paid by OCFJA which are entered under the jurisdiction rather than the OCFJA.

⁶ Benefits for provincial court judges and court staff totalling \$2,145,984 in Saskatchewan and \$895,800 in New Brunswick have been paid by the Department of Finance but are included in this total.

⁷ Represents administration staff only.

Notes: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Courts Personnel and Expenditures, 1998/99.

Table 2.4
Salaries and benefits, 1998/99

Jurisdiction	Judiciary					Court/ Administra- tion staff	Total
	Court of appeal ¹	Superior court ¹	Provincial/ Territorial/ courts	Federal court ¹	Total judiciary		
\$'000							
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,540	3,983	2,489	...	8,012	4,304	12,316
Prince Edward Island	602	987	365	...	1,954	1,498	3,452
Nova Scotia	1,855	5,890	5,571	...	13,317	18,899	32,216
New Brunswick ²	1,563	4,426	3,168	...	9,156	6,077	16,129
Quebec ³	3,877	35,652	31,967	...	71,495	65,639	137,134
Ontario	4,022	52,823	48,568	...	105,413	141,728	247,141
Manitoba	1,567	7,943	4,977	...	14,488	19,043	33,531
Saskatchewan ²	1,768	7,954	6,213	...	15,935	11,373	27,307
Alberta	2,740	16,251	17,524	...	36,515	39,011	75,526
British Columbia	3,276	20,929	24,571	...	48,777	77,301 ^r	126,078 ^r
Yukon	0	x	x	...	910	2,069	2,980
Northwest Territories	0	602	650	...	1,252	3,136	4,388
Supreme Court	...	...	...	2,473	2,473	8,221	10,694
Federal Court	...	...	...	7,116	7,116	22,514	29,630
Tax Court	...	...	...	4,624	4,624	6,442	11,066
OCFJA ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	3,069 ^r	3,069 ^r
Canada⁵	22,809	157,441	146,063	14,213	341,437	430,324^r	772,658^r

¹ Salaries for Section 96 Judiciary are included but are paid for by the OCFJA with the exception of the Supreme Court. Benefits for Section 96 Judiciary are included but are paid by the Treasury Board.

² Benefits for provincial court judges and court staff totalling \$2,145,984 in Saskatchewan and \$895,800 in New Brunswick have been paid by the Department of Finance but are included in this total.

³ Excludes benefits for provincial court judges and court staff.

⁴ Represents administration staff only.

⁵ Totals for Superior Courts and Provincial/Territorial Courts exclude the Yukon.

Notes: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Courts Personnel and Expenditures, 1998/99.