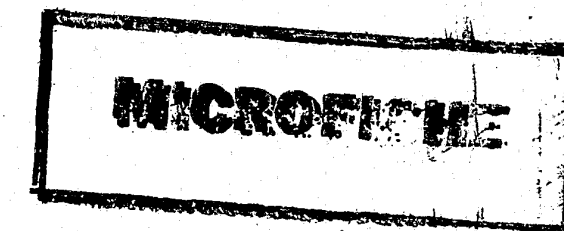
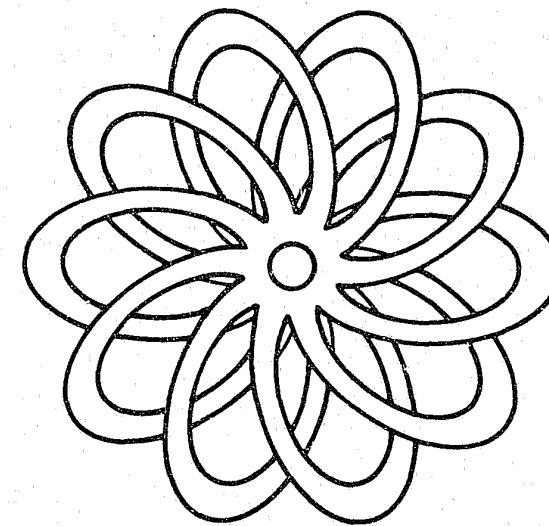


**National  
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Administration  
of Justice**

**Groupe  
de Travail  
National sur  
l'Administration  
de la Justice**

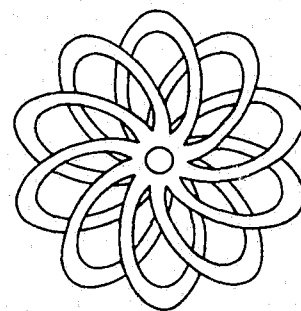


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**Justice Services in Canada 1977-78**

X NATIONAL TASK FORCE  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF  
JUSTICE

GROUPE DE TRAVAIL  
NATIONAL SUR  
L'ADMINISTRATION DE LA  
JUSTICE



X Justice Services in Canada  
1977-78

NCJRS

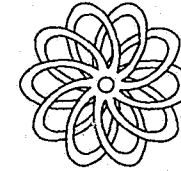
SEP 17 1979

Prepared August 1979

ACQUISITIONS



NATIONAL TASK FORCE  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE



GROUPE DE TRAVAIL NATIONAL  
SUR  
L'ADMINISTRATION DE LA JUSTICE

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July 20th, 1979

Mr. Richard H. Vogel,  
Deputy Attorney-General, and  
Chairman, National Task Force  
on the Administration of Justice,  
VICTORIA, B.C.

Dear Mr. Vogel:

As per your request, we have summarized the findings of the reports prepared on police, crown counsel, legal aid, pretrial services, courts and adult corrections, and herein provide an overview of the justice services in Canada. In preparing this report we have, by necessity, had to abbreviate the explanation of the data presented. We would therefore encourage those who wish to examine the outcome of the work of the Task Force in more detail to refer to the above-mentioned reports.

We are confident that the results of this year's work will assist you and your colleagues, the Deputy Ministers, to achieve the objectives set out by the Ministers responsible for the administration of justice.

On behalf of those with whom we have worked, we are pleased to submit this report.

Yours sincerely,

Francis J. Prévost,  
Executive Director.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## **PREFACE**

In January 1976 the Attorneys-General established the National Task Force on the Administration of Justice, comprised of their Deputy Ministers who were:

- "1. to examine existing justice services in Canada;**
- 2. to gather data relating to the cost of the delivery of these services including both operating and projected capital costs, and**
- 3. to recommend minimum standards for justice services in order to provide governments with the appropriate criteria to improve existing services according to their specific needs and resources."**

**(As amended in June 1978 by the Ministers.)**

The purpose of the work is to:

- 1. reduce the disparity in justice services throughout Canada;**
- 2. develop a means to evaluate the impact of changes in legislation on the services;**
- 3. establish a rational basis for sharing costs;**
- 4. reduce the duplication of services;**
- 5. improve the quality of services.**

Information on the justice services was collected during the first year and, in October 1977, the Deputy Ministers asked those working on their behalf to verify this data and obtain supplementary information where required. They also decided to focus on parts 1 and 2 of the mandate.

This year, more precise reports were prepared describing all the justice services in Canada, their distribution, cost and those employed in the ministries and departments responsible for the administration of justice. Responsibility for the work was shared as follows:

Report on: Police	— Quebec
Crown Counsel	— Ontario
Legal Aid	— Saskatchewan
Pretrial Services	— Manitoba
Courts	— Alberta
Adult Corrections	— British Columbia
Provision of Information	— All ministries responsible for justice
Chairmanship and Co-ordination Office	— British Columbia



In defining the major justice services a number of administrative and service functions often associated with justice ministries were excluded such as deputy ministers' offices, legal services to government, coroner services, registries, public trustees, commissions and boards, fire marshals and liquor control agencies. Also excluded were services provided to justice agencies by other government departments such as health and welfare, public works, computer services, finance and personnel.

In preparing the reports, the first year's work was reviewed to ascertain what improvements in the information were desirable and achievable. The approach taken in each area was tailored to the structure and availability of information and the organization of services. The organization of post-court juvenile services prevented completion of work in this area. Only British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick provide some juvenile services directly through justice ministries, while all provinces and territories provide juvenile services through ministries responsible for social welfare.

This report should be considered as supplementary to the detailed base documents from which much of the information contained herein is drawn; it is not a complete summary of them. Its purpose is to outline the overall distribution of justice services, personnel employed and expenditures within the 23 responsible ministries and departments. In considering this information, it should be remembered that there may be several reasons why differences in the services and expenditures exist.

The causes of variation have not been isolated but include:

- government policies and priorities;
- legislation;
- quality and distribution of services;
- organization and effectiveness of programmes;
- size and composition of caseloads; the demand for services;
- differences in salary scales, labour agreements and costs of supplies and services;
- accounting procedures and budget assignments within government;
- differences in ministerial responsibilities.

The reports prepared this year substantially complete the first two parts of the mandate and, subject to the approval of the Ministers and Deputy Ministers, will enable work on the third part to commence. The areas of further work outlined at the joint meeting of Deputy Ministers Responsible for Corrections and Deputy Attorneys-General in Ottawa, November 1978 include:

- (a) an updating of the inventory;
- (b) development of guidelines and standards;
- (c) a review of cost sharing;
- (d) an examination of duplication of services.

## MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

### **Newfoundland**

Department of Justice — all Justice Services

### **Prince Edward Island**

Department of Justice — all Justice Services

### **Nova Scotia**

Department of Social Services — Family and Childrens Courts

Department of the Attorney-General — all other Justice Services

### **New Brunswick**

Department of Justice — all Justice Services including Juvenile Corrections

### **Quebec**

Ministère de la Justice — all Justice Services

### **Ontario**

Ministry of Attorney General — Crown Counsel, Courts, Legal Aid

Ministry of Solicitor General — Police

Ministry of Correctional Services — Adult Corrections

Justice Policy Secretariat

### **Manitoba**

Department of the Attorney General — Crown Counsel, Courts, Legal Aid, Police

Department of Health and Social Development

Ministry of Corrective and Rehabilitative Services — Adult and Juvenile Corrections

### **Saskatchewan**

Department of the Attorney General — Crown Counsel, Courts, Legal Aid, Police

Department of Social Services — Adult Corrections

Department of Northern Saskatchewan — some Probation Services

### **Alberta**

Department of the Attorney General — Crown Counsel, Courts, Legal Aid

Department of the Solicitor General — Adult Corrections, Police

### **British Columbia**

Ministry of Attorney General — all Justice Services including Juvenile Corrections

### **Yukon Territory**

Department of Justice — all Justice Services

### **Northwest Territories**

Department of Public Services — Crown Counsel, Courts, Legal Aid, Police

Department of Social Services — Adult Corrections

### **Government of Canada**

Department of Justice — Crown Counsel, Courts, Legal Aid

Ministry of the Solicitor General — Corrections, Police

## OVERVIEW

In the fiscal year 1977-78 the total expenditure for justice services by all governments in Canada was approximately \$2.6 billion and 100,000 persons were employed by municipalities and 23 ministries responsible for justice services. These figures do not include juvenile corrections service expenditure and manpower. It is estimated that 95% of the expenditure was for criminal justice activities.

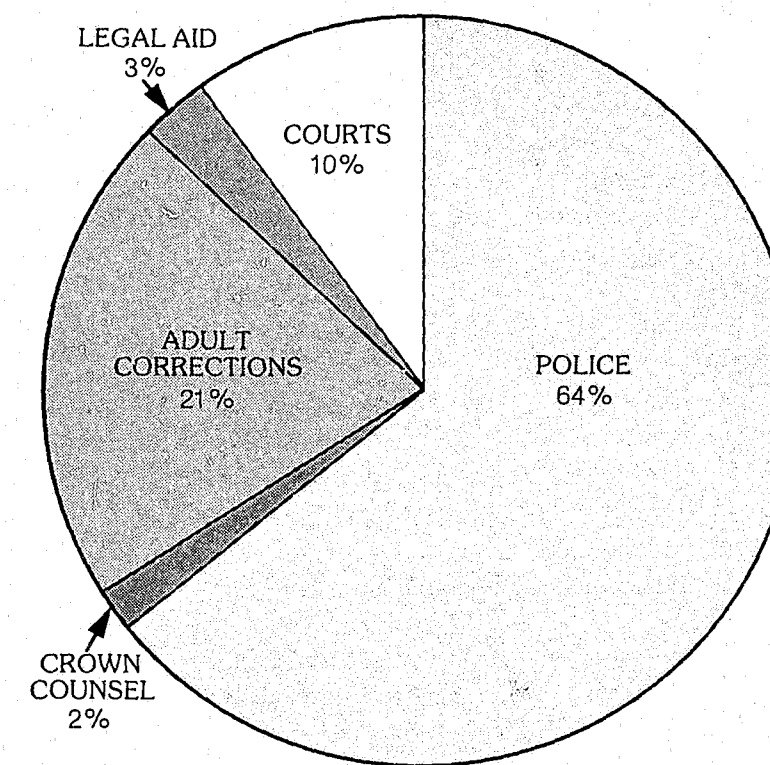
The overall expenditures and manpower in the five justice sectors were as follows:

	Manpower	Expenditure (\$ million)
Police**	63,000	1,631
Crown Counsel	1,600*	51
Legal Aid	1,900*	84
Courts	10,400	248
Adult Corrections	21,900	552
Total	98,800	\$ 2,566

\* Excludes use of private practice legal professional services equivalent to 2,380 additional staff.

\*\* Excludes \$70 million spent and 2,500 persons employed in police related services.

JUSTICE SERVICES: PERCENT OF  
TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1977-78



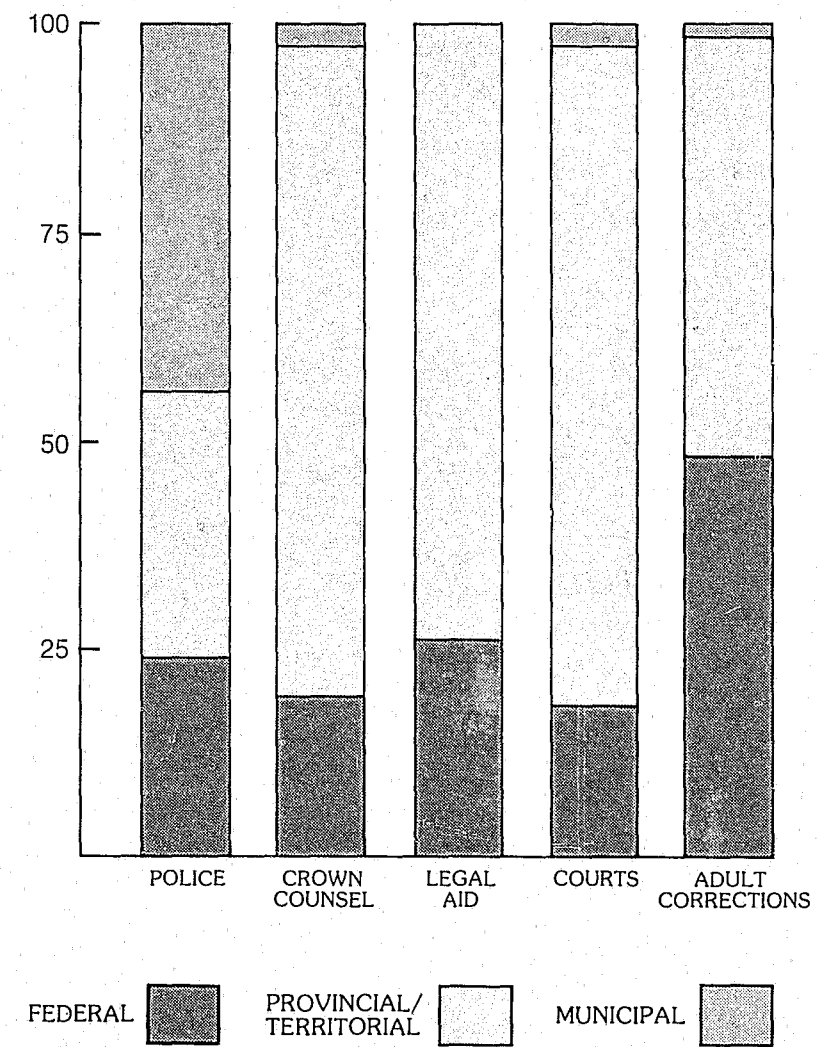
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The Government of Canada accounted for \$745 million or 29% of all justice expenditures, the provinces and territories for \$1,086 million or 42% and, the municipalities for the remaining \$735 million or 29%. The proportion of total expenditure by each level of government varies substantially for the five individual justice activities as follows:

(x\$1,000)	Total Expenditure	Federal	Prov./Terr.	Municipal
Police*	1,631,288	401,279	505,498	724,511
Crown Counsel	51,307	9,700	40,624	983
Legal Aid	84,254	20,828	63,426	—
Courts	247,639	44,568	197,250	5,821
Adult Corrections	551,473	268,283	279,593	3,597
Total	2,565,961	744,658	1,086,391	734,912

\* Excludes \$70 million spent and 2,500 persons employed in police related services.

JUSTICE SERVICES: PERCENT OF EXPENDITURES  
BY SERVICE AND LEVEL OF  
GOVERNMENT 1977-78





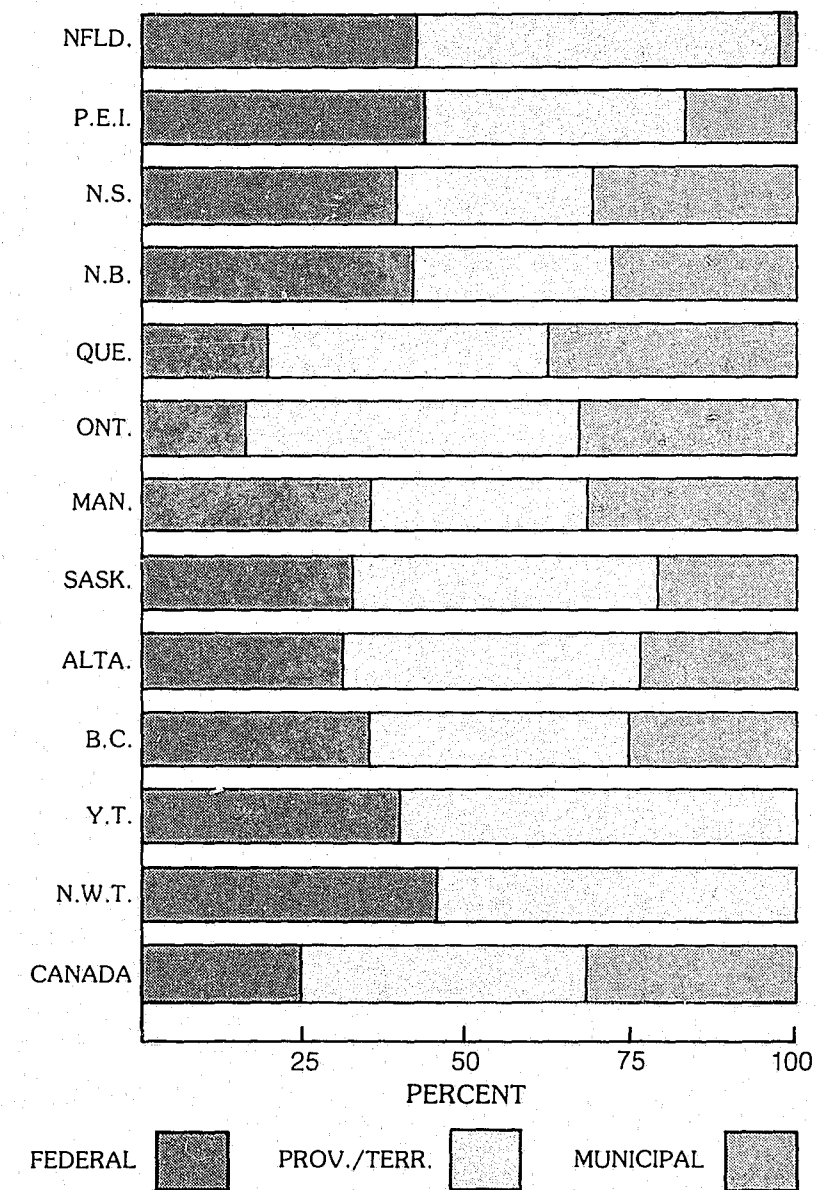
On a per capita basis, expenditures by all levels of government for justice services was \$110 in 1977-78. In this report per capita data was computed on the basis of Statistics Canada population estimates for October 1, 1977.

Table No. 1 Justice Services: Per Capita Expenditures by Level of Government

	Total	Federal	Prov./Terr.	Municipal
Nfld.	\$64.26	\$26.80	\$35.72	\$1.73
P.E.I.	65.52	27.86	26.07	11.59
N.S.	65.69	24.73	20.88	20.08
N.B.	72.88	28.91	22.90	21.07
Que.	105.86	19.72	45.52	40.62
Ont.	99.50	13.73	53.76	32.01
Man.	90.79	29.66	32.05	29.08
Sask.	95.02	29.23	45.12	20.67
Alta.	104.15	31.82	46.48	25.85
B.C.	118.21	40.54	46.30	31.37
Yukon	291.87	113.55	178.32	0.00
N.W.T.	337.34	144.37	192.97	0.00
Canada	100.63	22.60	46.54	31.49
Canada*	109.93	31.90	46.54	31.49

\* Includes \$217,050,000 or \$9.30 per capita federal expenditures for "other" R.C.M. Police services but excludes \$70 million for other police-related services.

# JUSTICE SERVICES: PERCENT EXPENDITURE BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT 1977-78



### Crime Rates

The crime pattern for offences reported by the police in the calendar year 1977 is shown in the following table:

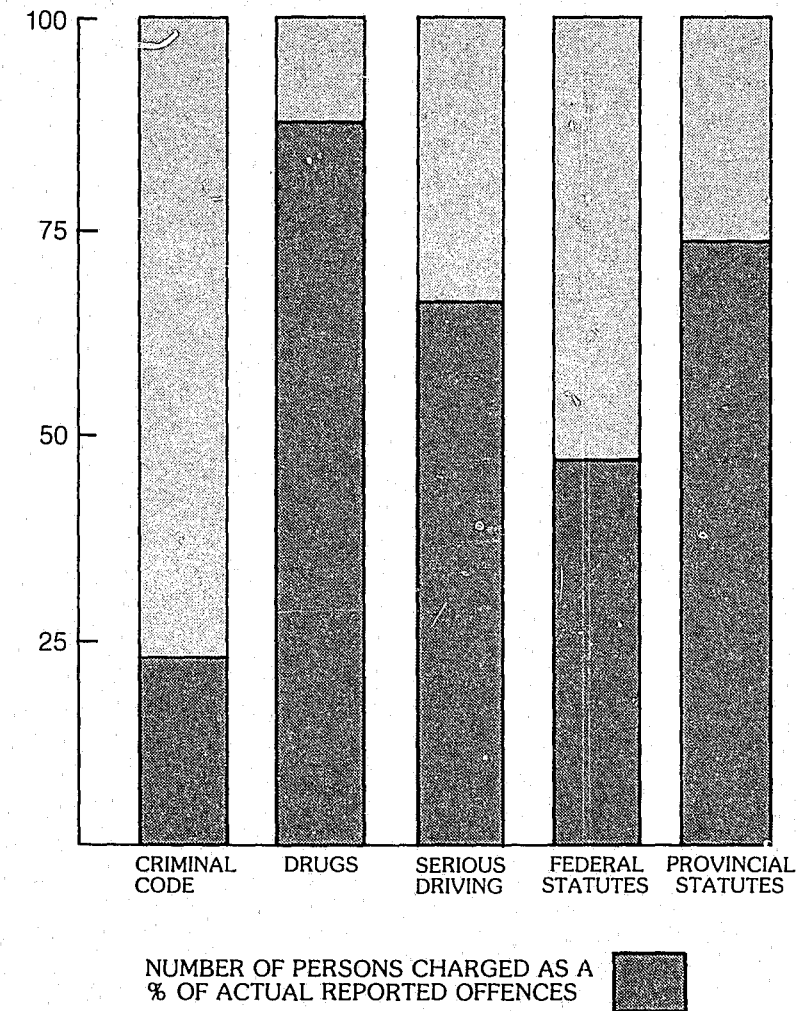
Offence Type	Actual Reported	No. of Persons Charged	Actual Offences Rate per 100,000 Population
Criminal Code*	1,654,020	379,338	7,102
(Persons)	( 135,745)	( 49,836)	( 583)
(Property)	(1,059,688)	(207,171)	(4,550)
(Other)	( 458,587)	(122,331)	(1,969)
Drugs	65,938	57,999	283
Serious Driving	385,133	249,733	1,653
Federal Statutes**	65,782	30,446	282
Provincial Statutes**	379,588	278,571	1,630
	2,550,461	996,087	10,950

\* Excluding serious driving offences.

\*\* Excluding traffic offences.

Source: Statistics Canada.

### JUSTICE SERVICES: PERCENT OF PERSONS CHARGED PER NO. OF ACTUAL OFFENCES

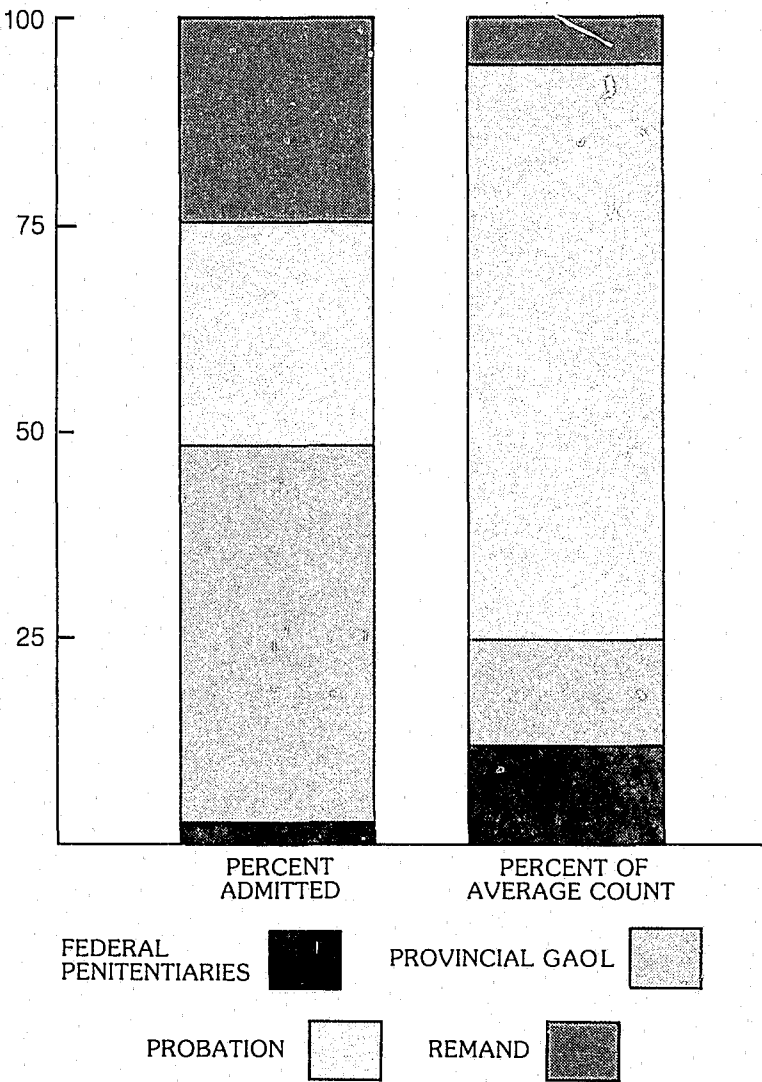


**Sentencing to Institutions and Probation**

The next table indicates the total number of persons sentenced in 1977 to federal penitentiaries, provincial gaols and probation with supervision, the number of persons held in custody pending trial (remand custody) in provincial gaols, the average daily count, and the average daily count per 100,000 population. Generally, persons convicted and sentenced to a term of two years or more are admitted to federal penitentiaries and those convicted and sentenced to a term of less than two years, to provincial corrections institutions. Remand custody figures do not include persons held for short durations in police lock-ups.

	Number of Admissions	Average Daily Count	Count: Rate per 100,000 Population
Sentenced to:			
Penitentiaries	3,714	9,390	40.2
Provincial Gaols	91,538	10,185	43.6
Sub-total	95,252	19,575	83.9
Probation Supervision	51,658	52,348	224.3
Total Sentenced	146,910	71,923	308.1
Remand Custody	52,728	3,628	15.5

JUSTICE SERVICES: RATIO OF CORRECTIONS ADMISSIONS AND COUNTS



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Table No. 2 Justice Services: Expenditures 1977-78 (x \$1,000)

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Police	23,786	4,524	31,284	27,645	425,431	531,479	53,326	55,078	108,136	157,889	3,518	9,119	1,648,265 <sup>1</sup>
Crown Counsel	779	205	1,113	1,386	11,561	15,149	1,804	3,218	4,518	11,112	99	363	51,307
Legal Aid/Native Courtworkers	592	115	1,458	682	26,106	30,793	3,428	4,058	6,598	9,706	101	617	84,254
Courts	4,140	1,255	5,682	5,595	67,046	87,262	9,408	8,094	21,517	35,725	809	1,106	247,639
Adult Corrections	7,074	1,835	15,499	15,022	138,720	182,748	25,473	19,037	58,948	81,861	1,719	3,537	551,473
Total	36,371	7,934	55,036	50,330	668,864	847,431	93,439	89,485	199,717	296,293	6,246	14,742	2,582,938 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$217,050,000 not included in provincial totals, expended by federal government for other R.C.M. Police services but excludes \$70 million for other police related expenditures.

Table No. 3 Justice Services: Manpower 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Police	805	188	1,366	1,142	17,033	21,422	2,246	2,078	4,230	5,863	92	226	63,044 <sup>1</sup>
Crown Counsel <sup>2</sup>	13	5	45	44	532	394	71	61	149	269	3	12	1,598 <sup>3</sup>
Legal Aid/Native Courtworkers <sup>2</sup>	15	5	63	18	786	420	97	138	118	254	4	10	1,928 <sup>4</sup>
Courts	202	40	299	194	3,029	3,069	394	289	989	1,555	21	33	10,352 <sup>5</sup>
Adult Corrections	207	57	728	699	5,132	7,090	876	1,083	2,212	3,213	68	111	21,914 <sup>6</sup>
Total	1,242	295	2,501	2,097	26,512	32,395	3,684	3,649	7,698	11,154	188	392	98,836

<sup>1</sup> This total includes 6,353 man-years attached to other R.C.M. Police services which do not appear under the provincial total, but excludes R.C.M.

Police services provided through Depot, 'N' Division, and the Canadian Police College (869 persons) and all other police related services.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include private practice lawyers acting as federal agents or on an ad hoc basis for provinces or handling legal aid cases.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include members of private bar who provide services on a contract basis and who it is estimated provide services equivalent to those that would be provided by 480 additional crown counsel staff.

<sup>4</sup> Does not include private practice lawyers handling legal aid cases who it is estimated provide services equivalent to those that would be provided by 1,900 additional legal aid staff.

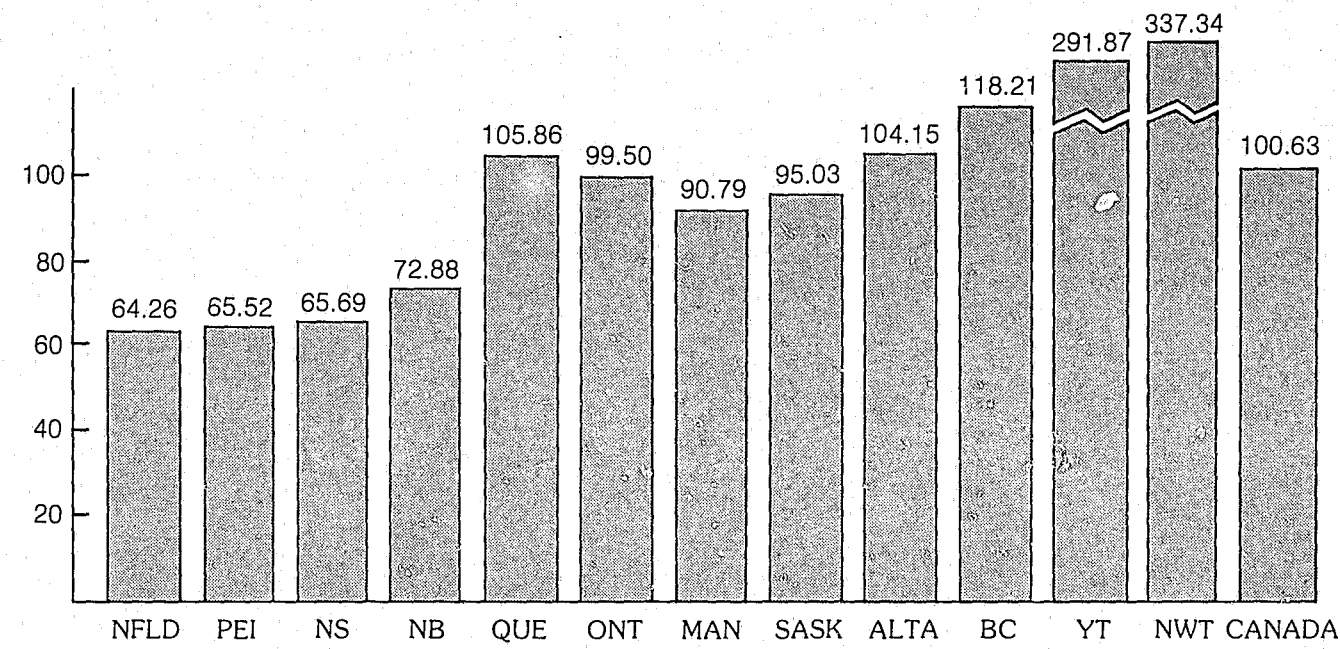
<sup>5</sup> Includes Justices of the Supreme and Federal Courts of Canada, support staff, staff from the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs, and the Canadian Judicial Council not included in Provincial totals.

<sup>6</sup> Includes 438 federal correctional services headquarters staff not included in provincial totals.



JUSTICE SERVICES: PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES 1977-78 AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION FROM AVERAGE

\$ Per Capita



Percentage Variation from Average

10

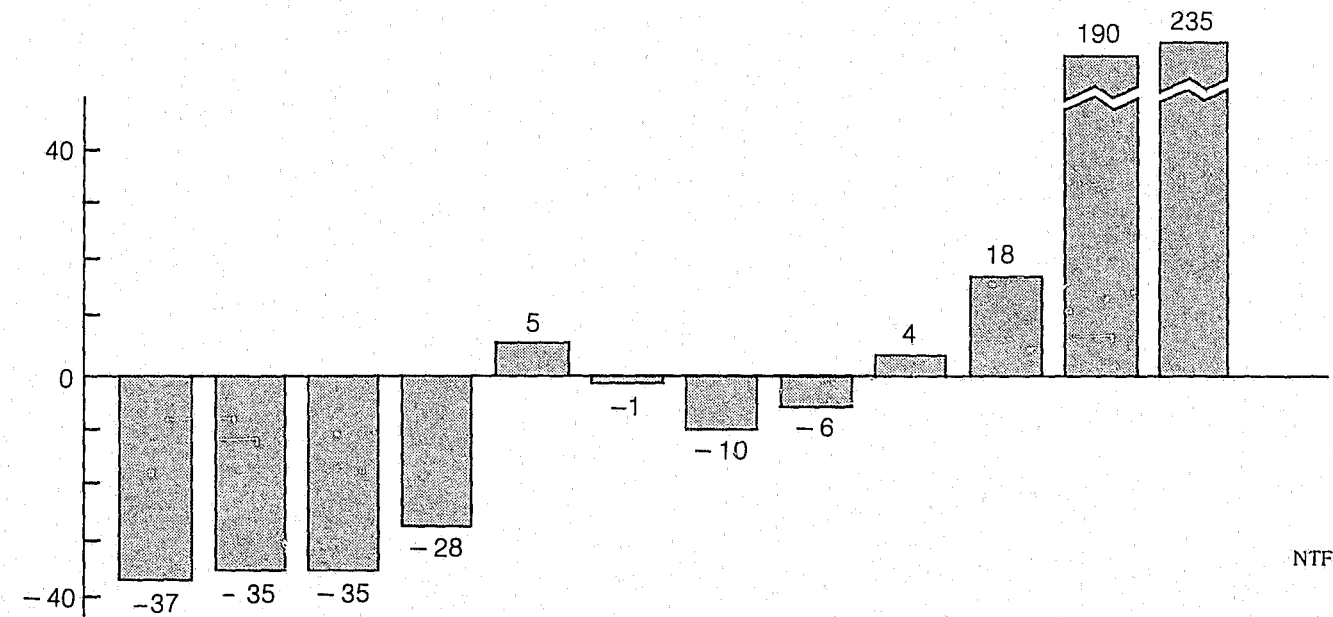


Table No. 4 Justice Services: Per Capita Expenditures 1977-78 and Percentage Variation from National Average

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Police	42.02	37.36	37.34	40.03	67.78	63.34	51.81	58.49	56.39	62.99	164.39	208.67	61.31 <sup>1</sup>
Crown Counsel	1.38	1.69	1.33	2.01	1.84	1.81	1.76	3.42	2.36	4.43	4.63	8.30	2.20
Legal Aid/Native Courtworkers	1.05	0.95	1.74	0.99	4.16	3.67	3.33	4.31	3.44	3.87	4.72	14.12	3.61
Courts	7.31	10.37	6.78	8.10	10.68	10.40	9.14	8.59	11.22	14.26	37.80	25.31	10.61
Adult Corrections	12.50	15.15	18.50	21.75	22.10	21.78	24.75	20.22	30.74	32.66	80.33	80.94	23.62
Total	64.26	65.52	65.69	72.88	106.56	101.00	90.79	95.03	104.15	118.21	291.87	337.34	101.35 <sup>1</sup>
Population Base <sup>2</sup> (X 1,000)	566.1	121.1	837.8	690.6	6,276.6	8,390.8	1,029.2	941.7	1,917.6	2,506.4	21.4	43.7	23,343.0
Percent Variation	-36.6	-35.4	-35.2	-28.1	5.1	-0.4	-10.5	-6.3	2.7	16.6	187.8	232.7	0
Percent variation in actual Criminal code offences and in rate of persons charged per 100,000	-29.8	-32.5	-20.6	-32.6	-27.6	3.4	11.7	10.6	26.3	49.4	139.7	166.2	0

<sup>1</sup> In calculating the average per capita expenditures, \$217,050,000 expenditures by the federal government for other R.C.M. Police services was not included. Had it been, the average per capita expenditure for police services would have been \$70.61 and per capita expenditures on all justice services would have been \$110.65.

<sup>2</sup> This is the base used for calculating per capita expenditures throughout the report. Source: Statistics Canada Estimates for October, 1977.

Table No. 5 Justice Services: Percentage Variation in per Capita Expenditures from National Average, by Service

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.
Police	-31	-38	-38	-34	11	2	-14	-3	-7	4	171	244
Crown Counsel	-37	-22	-40	-9	-16	-17	-20	55	7	101	110	277
Legal Aid	-71	-74	-52	-73	15	2	-8	19	-5	7	32	291
Courts	-31	-2	-36	-24	1	-2	-14	-19	6	34	256	139
Corrections	-47	-36	-22	-8	-7	-8	5	-14	30	38	239	242
All Justice Services	-36	-35	-35	-28	5	-1	-10	-6	4	18	190	235

JUSTICE SERVICES: PERCENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS 1977-78, BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

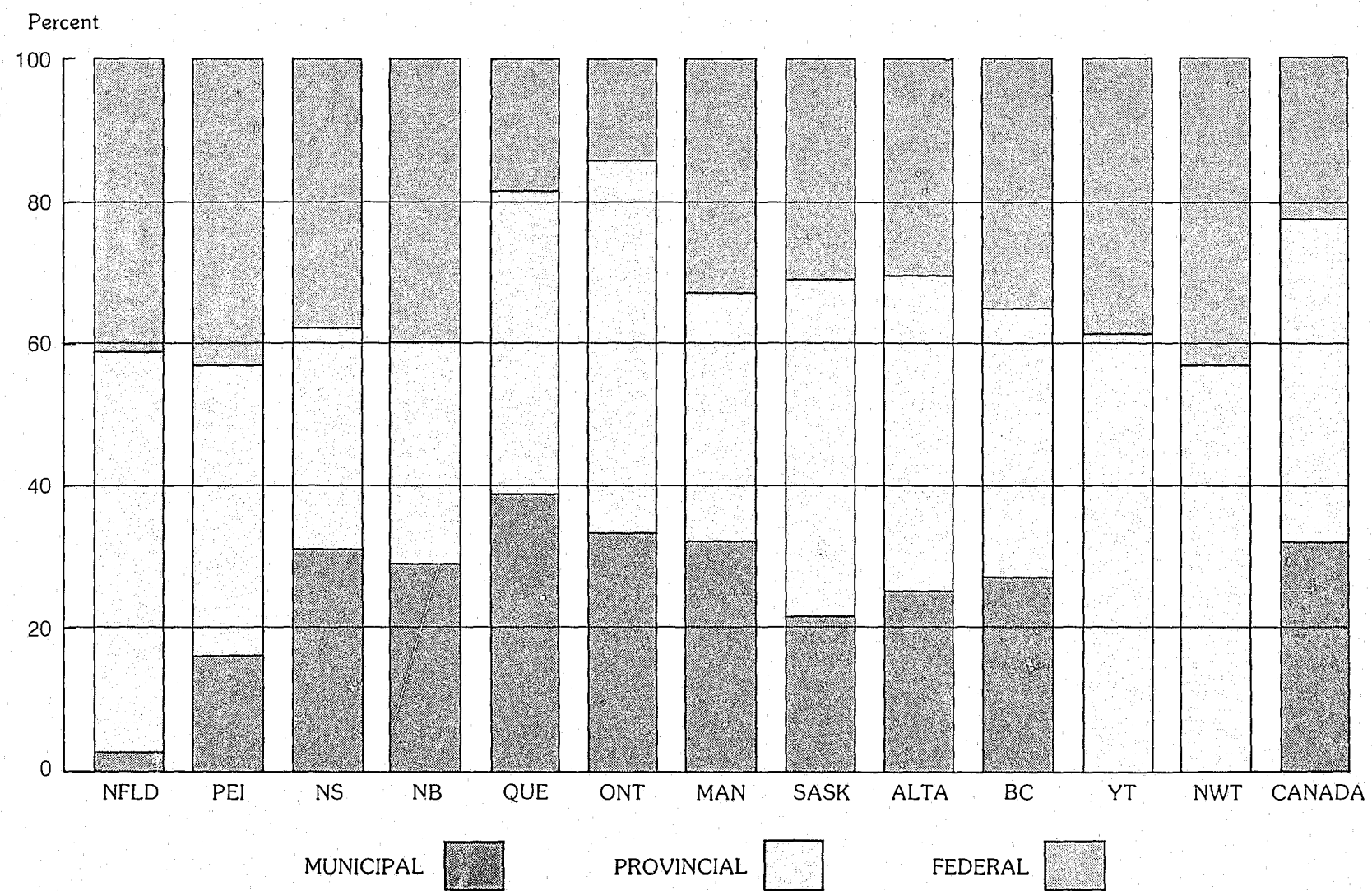


Table No. 6 Justice Services: Contributions by Level of Government 1977-78 (x \$1,000)

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Federal	15,170	3,374	20,720	19,963	123,769	115,184	30,528	27,529	61,017	101,615	2,430	6,309	744,658 <sup>1</sup>
Provincial	20,219	3,157	17,490	15,816	285,708	451,099	32,987	42,491	89,124	116,051	3,816	8,433	1,086,391
Municipal	982	1,403	16,826	14,551	254,948	268,610	29,924	19,465	49,576	78,627	0	0	734,912
Total	36,371	7,934	55,036	50,330	664,425	834,893	93,439	89,485	199,717	296,293	6,246	14,742	2,565,961 <sup>1</sup>

Table No. 7 Justice Services: Percent of Contributions 1977-78. By Level of Government

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA <sup>2</sup>
Federal	41.7	42.5	37.7	39.7	18.6	13.8	32.7	30.8	30.6	34.3	38.9	42.8	22.5
Provincial	55.6	39.8	31.8	31.4	43.0	54.0	35.3	47.5	44.6	39.2	61.1	57.2	46.2
Municipal	2.7	17.7	30.5	28.9	38.4	32.2	32.0	21.7	24.8	26.5	0	0	31.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$217,050,000 expenditures by federal government, not included in provincial figures, for other R.C.M. Police services.

<sup>2</sup> In calculating the average for Canada, the \$217,050,000 was excluded.



# JUSTICE SERVICES: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES BY ACTIVITY 1977-78

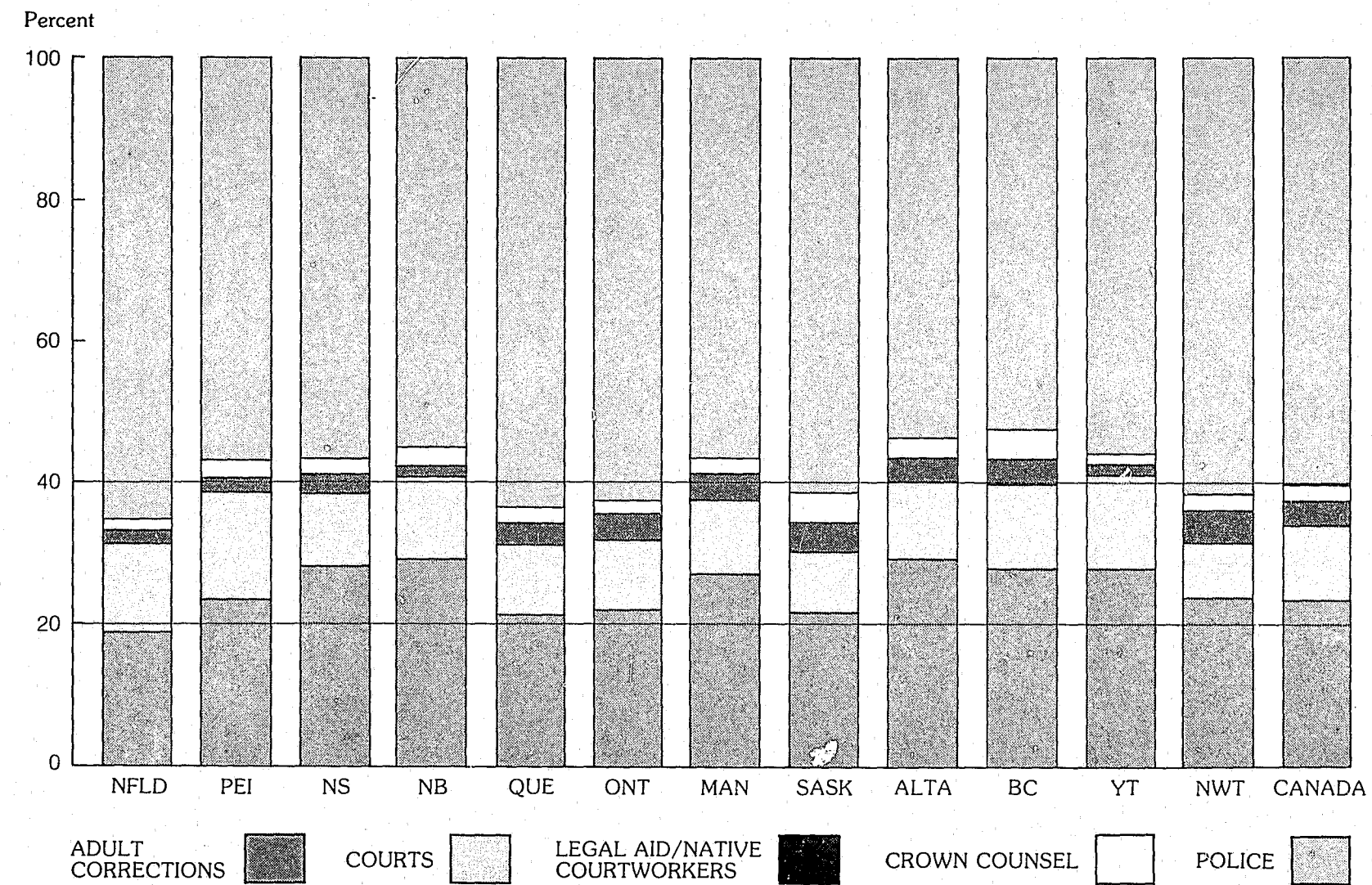




Table No. 8 Justice Services: Percentage Distribution of Expenditures by Activity 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Police	65.4	57.0	56.8	54.9	63.4	62.2	57.1	61.6	54.1	53.3	56.3	61.9	60.2 <sup>1</sup>
Crown Counsel	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	3.6	2.3	3.7	1.6	2.5	2.2
Legal Aid/Native Courtworkers	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.4	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.5	3.3	3.3	1.6	4.2	3.6
Courts	11.4	15.8	10.3	11.1	10.1	10.5	10.1	9.0	10.8	12.1	13.0	7.5	10.5
Adult Corrections	19.5	23.1	28.2	29.8	20.9	21.9	27.2	21.3	29.5	27.6	27.5	23.9	23.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> In calculating the Canadian average, \$217,050,000 expenditures by the federal government for other R.C.M. Police services was excluded, as were \$70 million spent on police related services.

## OFFENCES AND SENTENCES

The only data available nationally on crime rates is that provided in the Uniform Crime Reports published by Statistics Canada. Partial sentencing data was provided to the National Task Force by the corrections services and is included in the report "Corrections Service in Canada 1977-78".

Caution must be exercised in considering the Uniform Crime Report results as variations in police reporting practices render province-to-province comparisons difficult. A recent audit carried out in fourteen municipalities by the British Columbia Police Commission indicated that some police departments had overscored their crime statistics by 47% while others had underscored by 36.6%.

The crime data should be interpreted as an indicator of police activities rather than the demand for justice services. As such, it provides a measure of the workload handled by justice services throughout Canada.

### Offences:

Among the provinces the rate of reported actual offences per 100,000 population increases from East to West; the rate of crimes against persons varies from 319 in Prince Edward Island to 827 in British Columbia, crimes against property from 2,623 in Prince Edward Island to 6,515 in British Columbia, and other criminal code offences from 1,607 in New Brunswick to 3,267 in British Columbia.

The lowest rates of persons charged with criminal code offences were found in Quebec, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick with less than 1,300 per 100,000 population; the highest were in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta with over 2,100. Of the total persons charged with criminal code offences, the proportion related to crimes against persons ranged from 10% in Prince Edward Island to 15% in Saskatchewan, crimes against property ranged from 49% in Ontario to 63% in Quebec and other criminal code offences from 24% in Quebec to 38% in Ontario.

Nationally the rate of persons charged was 23% of the reported number of actual offences; the lowest ratio was found in British Columbia at 17%, followed by Quebec at 21%. The highest ratios were in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan at 27%.

Excluding the territories, the rate of persons charged with drug offences was highest in Alberta at 590 per 100,000 population — more than double the national average. It was lowest in Quebec at 88. The rate of impaired driving and other serious driving offences was 50% to 100% higher in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia than in the other provinces. In Ontario and Alberta the rate of persons charged with other provincial statute traffic offences was double that elsewhere.

The large urban areas (population over 250,000) report criminal code crime rates which were about 36% higher than in small communities (population 2,500 to 5,000), while the latter report over four times the rate for provincial statute matters.

### Sentences:

In 1977, about 146,900 adults were sentenced to correctional services; 2.5% to penitentiaries, 61.4% to provincial gaols and 35.6% to probation with supervision. In addition, more than 52,700 persons were remanded in custody (awaiting trial) in provincial gaols. During 1977, there were 3,076 prisoners in federal and provincial institutions who were granted full parole. In 1977-78, the amount of fines levied was in excess of \$150 million.

Table No. 9 Number of Sentenced Admissions per 100,000 Population 1977-78

	Total 100%	Penitentiaries	Prov./Terr. Gaols	Probation Supervision
Yukon	5,406.5	37.4 (0.7%)	1,981.3 (37%)	3,387.8 (63%)
N.W.T.	2,931.4	38.9 (1.3%)	1,862.7 (64%)	1,029.8 (35%)
Alta.	931.2	26.2 (2.8%)	597.9 (64%)	307.1 (33%)
P.E.I.	904.2	11.5 (1.3%)	726.7 (80%)	166.0 (18%)
N.B.	825.8	20.6 (2.5%)	566.3 (69%)	238.9 (29%)
B.C.	773.4	15.7 (2.0%)	270.0 (35%)	487.7 (63%)
Sask.	770.9	11.4 (1.5%)	537.6 (70%)	221.9 (29%)
N.S.	769.0	23.3 (3.0%)	423.8 (55%)	321.9 (42%)
Ont.	729.8	8.6 (1.2%)	466.0 (64%)	255.2 (35%)
Man.	416.8	18.9 (4.5%)	322.1 (77%)	75.8 (18%)
Nfld.	343.8	11.3 (3.3%)	218.0 (64%)	114.5 (33%)
Que.	306.8	21.5 (7.0%)	239.2 (78%)	46.1 (15%)
Canada	629.8	15.9 (2.5%)	392.2 (62%)	221.3 (35%)

The average daily prison population held in penitentiaries and provincial corrections institutions varies across Canada.

Table No. 10 Average Daily Prisoner Count per 100,000 Population 1977-78

	Total 100%	Sentenced* Penitentiaries	Sentenced Prov./Terr. Gaols	Remand Custody Prov./Terr. Gaols
N.W.T.	368.4	70.9 (19%)	260.9 (71%)	36.6 (10%)
Yukon	341.1	60.8 (18%)	233.6 (68%)	46.7 (14%)
Alta.	147.8	57.1 (39%)	63.7 (43%)	27.0 (18%)
B.C.	123.8	55.5 (45%)	52.1 (42%)	16.2 (13%)
Sask.	110.2	27.9 (25%)	72.7 (66%)	9.6 (9%)
Man.	108.3	51.3 (47%)	40.8 (38%)	16.2** (15%)
N.B.	105.1	53.1 (50%)	47.1 (45%)	4.9 (5%)
Ont.	90.9	26.4 (30%)	47.7 (52%)	16.7 (18%)
Que.	87.4	49.1 (56%)	23.5 (27%)	14.8*** (17%)
N.S.	84.5	36.8 (43%)	41.9 (50%)	5.8 (7%)
P.E.I.	66.1	24.0 (36%)	41.3 (63%)	0.8 (1%)
Nfld.	55.5	20.9 (37%)	33.7 (61%)	0.9 (2%)
Canada	99.6	40.5 (41%)	43.6 (44%)	15.5 (15%)

\* Penitentiary population as of December 31, 1977 by province of sentence.

\*\* Estimated remand count for 1978.

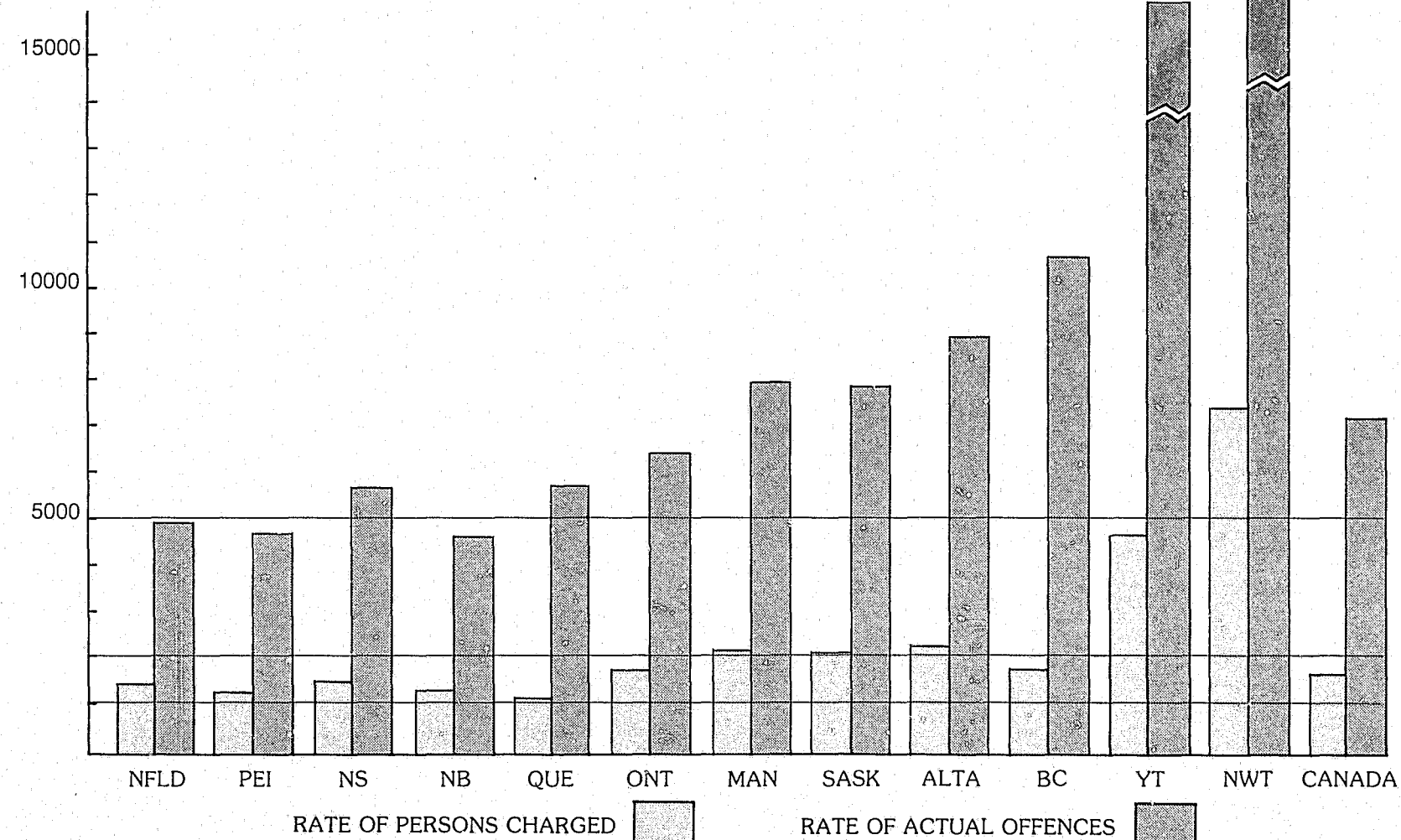
\*\*\* Includes average count for lock-up admissions of 3,576.

Of those sentenced to federal institutions in Newfoundland, 63% were given terms of less than three years, but only 30% were in British Columbia. More than 60% of those sentenced to provincial institutions in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were given terms of less than one month. In New Brunswick provincial gaols, 30% were serving sentences of 13 to 24 months, while less than 10% were in the other provinces.

Factors which influence caseloads include police enforcement policies, prosecutorial discretion, availability of legal counsel, sentencing practices and availability of both federal and provincial corrections services, as well as crime pattern characteristics. The extent to which each of these factors influences caseloads is unknown.

CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES 1977 - ACTUAL OFFENCES AND PERSONS CHARGED,  
RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

RATE PER  
100,000  
POPULATION



NOTE: Excludes Criminal Code Driving Offences

Source: Statistics Canada

Table No. 11 Actual Offences 1977: Canadian Criminal Code

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Crimes Against Persons <sup>1</sup>	2,475	384	4,076	2,797	25,345	50,366	6,078	6,263	15,066	20,649	565	1,681	135,745
Crimes Against Property <sup>1</sup>	16,023	3,155	27,050	19,028	233,593	383,377	52,837	46,233	110,047	162,726	1,931	3,688	1,059,688
Other <sup>1</sup>	9,586	2,232	15,984	11,033	63,992	180,925	22,944	21,037	45,283	81,593	1,163	2,815	458,587
Total	28,084	5,771	47,110	32,858	322,930	614,668	81,859	73,533	170,396	264,968	3,659	8,184	1,654,020

Table No. 12 Actual Offences 1977: Drugs

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Hard Drugs <sup>2</sup>	65	36	126	94	1,241	1,330	111	62	421	1,125	23	16	4,650
Cannabis	932	160	2,915	1,306	5,957	22,535	2,527	3,081	9,720	8,850	229	269	58,481
Controlled and Restricted Drugs	12	1	35	20	515	1,204	47	122	417	415	14	5	2,807
Total	1,009	197	3,076	1,420	7,713	25,069	2,685	3,265	10,558	10,390	266	290	65,938

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Canadian Criminal Code driving offences.

<sup>2</sup> Includes heroin, cocaine, and others.

Source: Statistics Canada



# DRUG OFFENCES 1977: ACTUAL OFFENCES AND PERSONS CHARGED, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

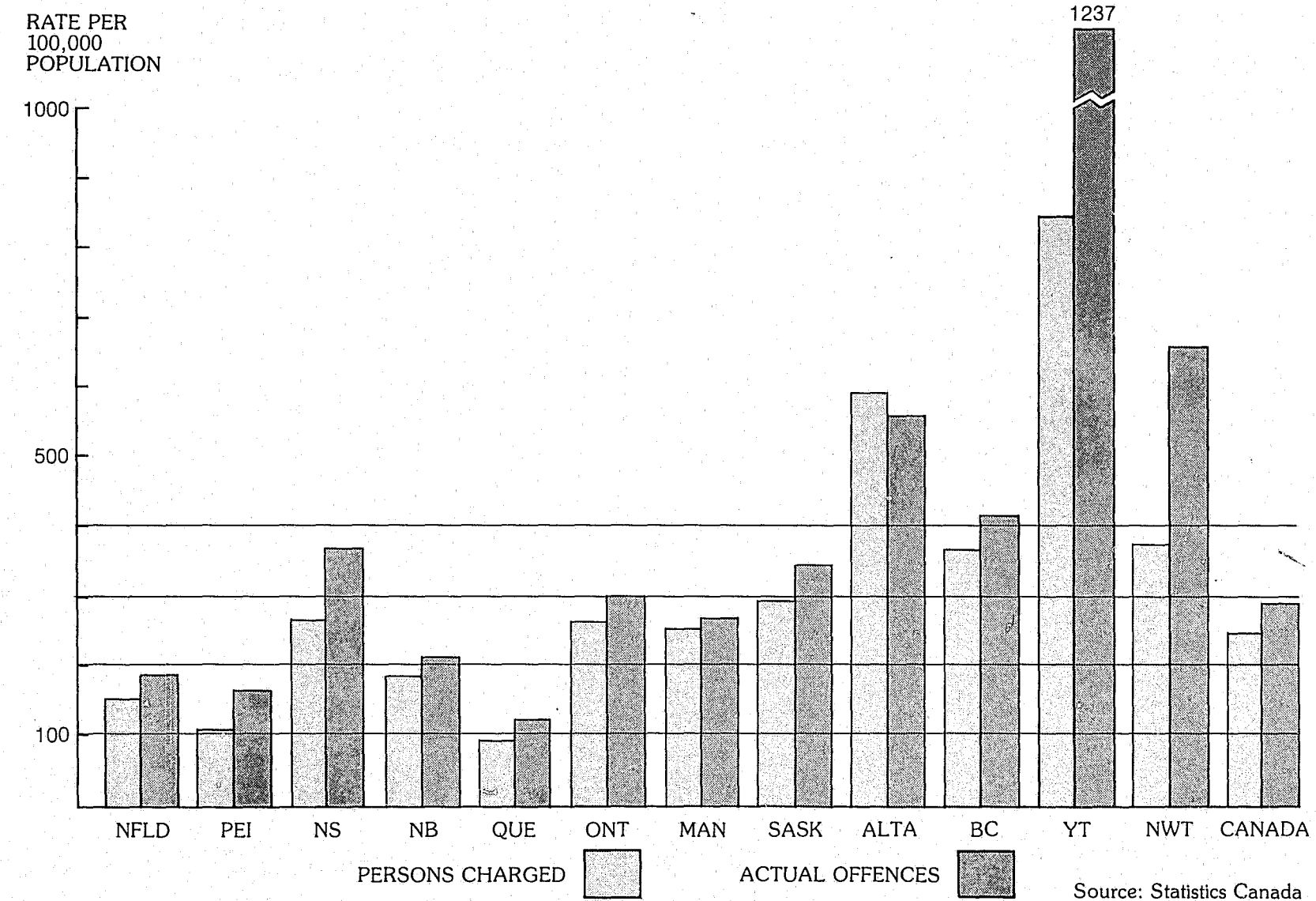


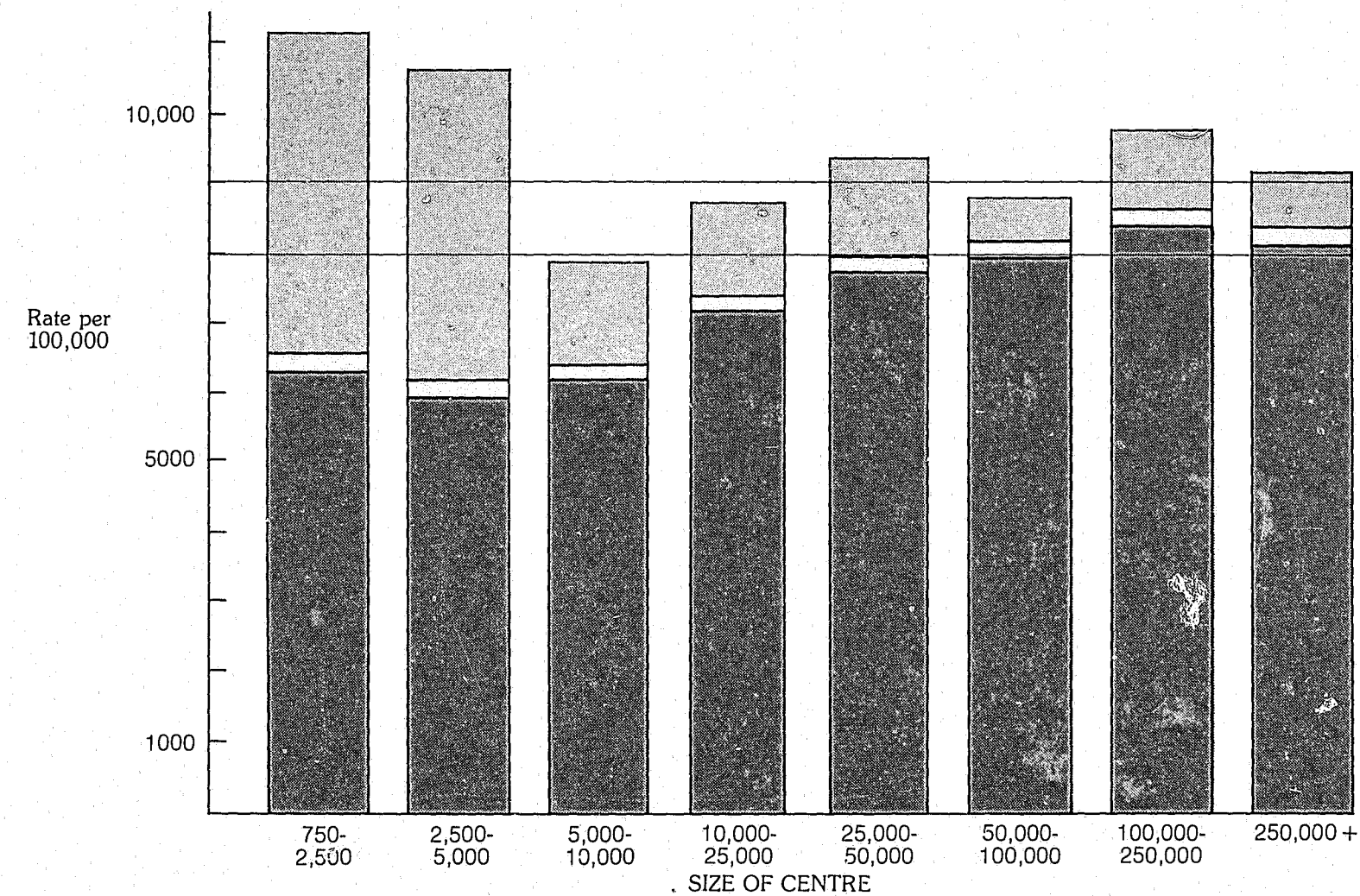
Table No. 13 Statutes and Driving Offences 1977

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Actual Statute Offences													
Other Federal Statutes <sup>1</sup>	1,728	275	1,657	1,096	22,593	17,223	3,351	2,729	9,532	5,158	145	295	65,782
Provincial Statutes <sup>2</sup>	5,186	4,990	26,904	11,379	9,028	135,785	18,561	54,189	81,677	20,399	2,276	9,214	379,588
Total	6,914	5,265	28,561	12,475	31,621	153,008	21,912	56,918	91,209	25,557	2,421	9,509	445,370
Rate of Actual Statute Offences per 100,000 Population													
Other Federal Statutes <sup>1</sup>	307.2	228.5	198.3	159.6	359.5	205.6	324.9	291.4	501.7	206.5	674.4	681.2	282.4
Provincial Statutes <sup>2</sup>	921.9	4,147.9	3,220.4	1,657.7	143.6	1,621.6	1,799.7	5,786.3	4,299.4	816.7	10,586.0	2,279.4	1,629.7
Total	1,229.1	4,376.4	3,418.7	1,817.3	503.1	1,827.2	2,124.6	6,077.7	4,801.1	1,023.2	11,260.4	2,960.6	1,912.1
Actual Driving Offences													
Serious Driving Offences <sup>3</sup>	2,560	1,115	5,120	4,398	53,622	84,103	9,040	16,195	27,817	39,917	191	324	244,402
Impaired Driving	3,657	812	4,099	3,434	27,259	42,797	7,512	8,494	18,954	22,502	434	777	140,731
Other Provincial Traffic Statutes	47,938	9,784	55,495	45,144	529,643	1,395,507	109,838	82,383	376,061	135,322	2,113	666	2,789,894
Total	54,155	11,711	64,714	52,976	610,524	1,522,407	126,390	107,072	422,832	197,741	2,738	1,767	3,175,027
Rate of Actual Driving Offences per 100,000 Population													
Serious Driving Offences <sup>3</sup>	454.6	926.5	612.4	640.2	853.0	1,003.9	876.0	1,728.9	1,463.8	1,597.7	888.0	747.8	1,048.7
Impaired Driving	650.1	674.9	490.6	500.2	433.8	511.1	728.4	906.9	997.7	900.9	2,018.6	1,794.4	604.2
Other Provincial Traffic Statutes	8,522.3	8,133.0	6,576.9	6,576.9	8,429.6	16,665.7	10,650.4	8,796.9	19,795.8	5,418.0	9,827.9	1,538.1	11,978.3
Total	9,627.0	9,734.4	7,745.9	7,717.3	9,716.4	18,180.7	12,254.8	11,432.7	22,257.3	7,916.6	12,734.5	4,080.3	13,631.2

<sup>1</sup> Other than criminal code and statutes pertaining to drugs.<sup>2</sup> Other than motor vehicle statutes. The majority of offences reported are provincial liquor statute offences.<sup>3</sup> Does not include impaired driving.

Source: Statistics Canada

CRIME BY SIZE OF CENTRE, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION



CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES DRUG OFFENCES PROVINCIAL STATUTE OFFENCES

NOTE: Excludes Criminal Code and Provincial Driving and Traffic Offences.

Source: Statistics Canada

Table No. 14 Crime by Size of Centre 1977, Rate per 100,000 Population

Size of Centre: <sup>1</sup>	All Offences <sup>2</sup>	Criminal Code Total <sup>3</sup>	Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Other Crimes	Drugs	Provincial Statutes
250,000 and over	9,295	8,019	677	5,428	1,913	255	835
100,000-250,000	10,141	8,352	655	5,409	2,287	193	1,196
50,000-100,000	9,543	7,949	477	5,366	2,105	181	653
25,000- 50,000	9,838	7,786	560	5,042	2,183	195	1,339
10,000- 25,000	9,363	7,124	508	4,600	2,016	183	1,405
5,000- 10,000	8,286	6,147	440	3,727	1,979	204	1,513
2,500- 5,000	11,018	5,884	514	3,364	2,005	238	4,474
750- 2,500	11,597	6,280	537	3,405	2,338	241	4,611
Canada <sup>4</sup>	9,537	7,762	605	5,119	2,037	222	1,172

	Size of Centre	Total Population
<sup>1</sup> Population base for population group	250,000 and over	7,935,000
	100,000-250,000	2,710,000
	50,000-100,000	2,027,000
	25,000- 50,000	1,469,000
	10,000- 25,000	1,674,000
	5,000- 10,000	968,000
	2,500- 5,000	581,000
	750- 2,500	224,000
	Total	17,588,000
	Other	5,692,000

July 1977 postcensal estimate      Canada      23,280,000

<sup>2</sup> Includes Criminal Code except serious driving offences, includes drugs, other federal statutes, and provincial and municipal offences except traffic.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes serious driving offences.

<sup>4</sup> Towns under 750 population not included.

# FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL CORRECTIONS, SENTENCED ADMISSIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY TYPE OF SENTENCE 1977

SENTENCED ADMISSIONS  
PER 100,000 POPULATION

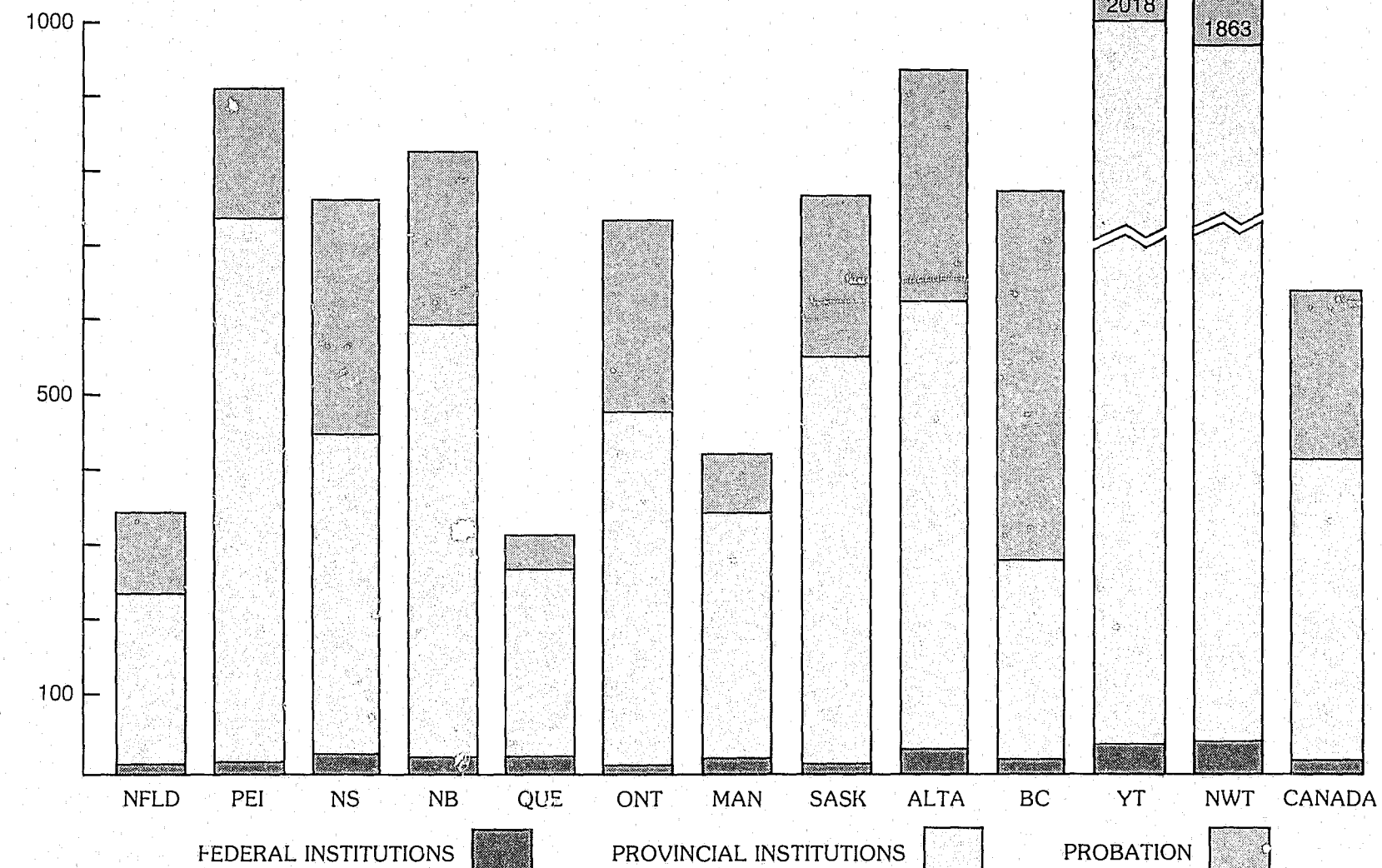




Table No. 15 Federal and Provincial Corrections, Sentenced Admissions 1977

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Federal Institutions <sup>1</sup>	64	14	195	142	1,353	724	195	107	502	393	8	17	3,714
Provincial Institutions	1,234 <sup>2</sup>	880	3,551	3,911	15,013	39,100	3,315	5,063	11,465	6,768	424	814	91,538
Probation	648	201	2,697	1,650	2,892	21,413	780	2,090	5,889	12,223	725	450	51,658
Total	1,946	1,095	6,443	5,703	19,258	61,237	4,290	7,260	17,856	19,384	1,157	1,281	146,910

Table No. 16 Federal and Provincial Corrections, Average Counts 1977

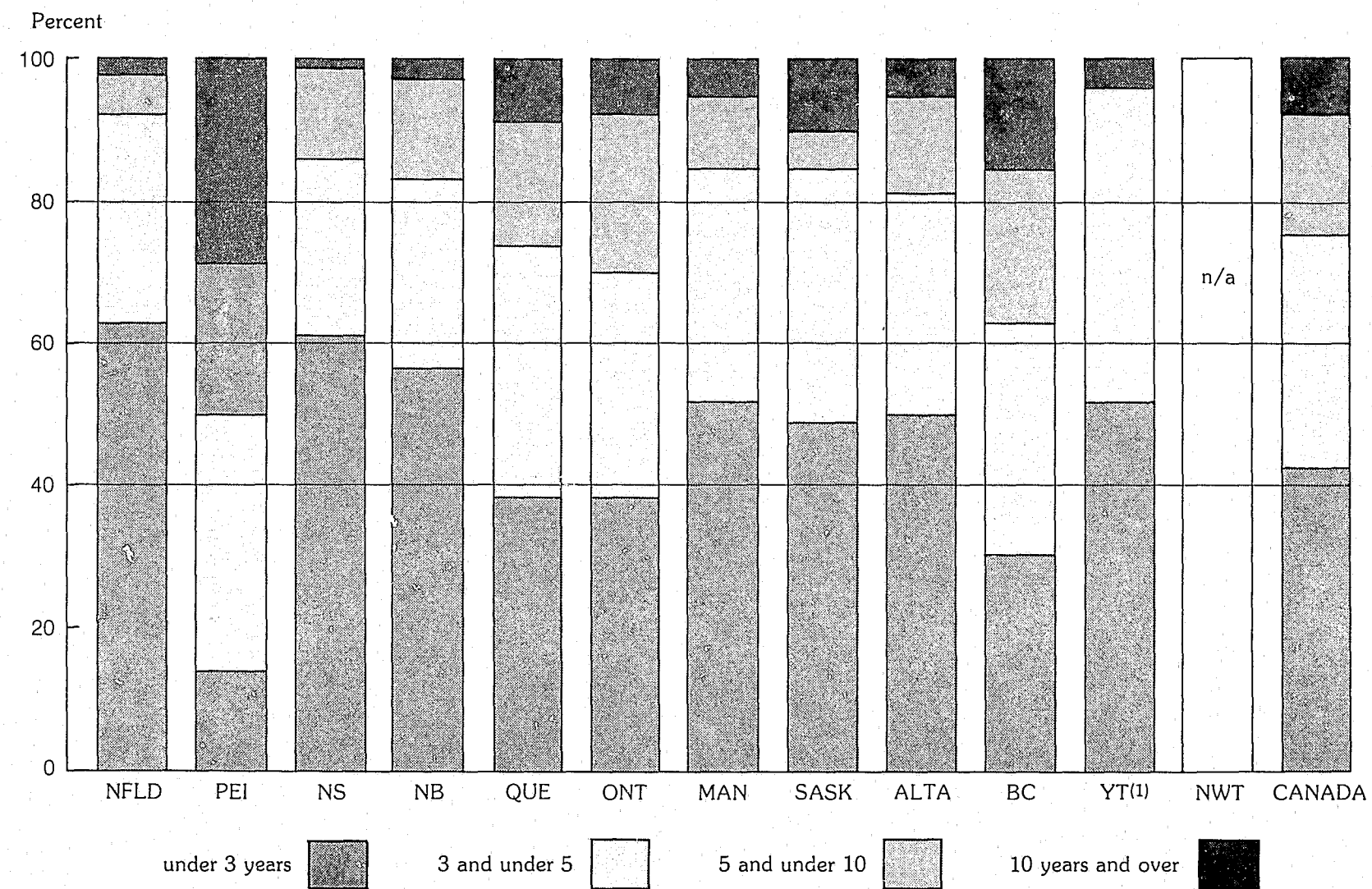
	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Federal Institutions <sup>3</sup>	118	29	308	367	3,082	2,220	528	263	1,094	1,392	13	31	9,455
Provincial Institutions:													
Remand	5	1	49	34	932	1,400	167	90	518	406	10	16	3,628
Sentenced	191	50	351	325	1,472	4,000	420	685	1,222	1,305	50	114	10,185
Parole and Mand. Sup.	97	25	248	164	1,647	1,503	282	172	539	598	6	19	5,300
Probation	610	220	2,523	1,409	4,649	24,500	1,555	2,067	6,350	7,749	446	270	52,348
Total	1,021	325	3,479	2,299	11,782	33,623	2,952	3,277	9,723	11,450	525	425	80,906

<sup>1</sup> Includes parole and mandatory supervision forfeitures and warrants of committal.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 87 persons admitted with sentences of over 2 years.

<sup>3</sup> Count from province of sentence as of December 31, 1977.

FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS, PERCENT ADMISSIONS BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE 1977



(1) Yukon and Northwest Territories are combined

Table No. 17 Federal Institutions, Admissions by Province of Residence and Length of Sentence 1977

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON/N.W.T. <sup>1</sup>	CANADA
Sentence Length in Years												
Under 3	40	2	119	80	510	275	102	52	253	118	12	1,563
3 and under 4	17	4	38	29	328	141	42	31	105	79	7	821
4 and under 5	2	1	10	9	148	94	22	8	47	52	3	396
5 and under 6	2	2	10	12	91	69	10	3	42	33	0	274
6 and under 10	2	1	16	8	157	90	9	2	29	51	0	365
Over 10 <sup>2</sup>	1	4	2	4	119	55	10	11	26	60	1	293
Total	64	14	195	142	1,353	724	195	107	502	393	23	3,712

Table No. 18 Federal Institutions, Percent Admissions by Province of Residence and Length of Sentence 1977

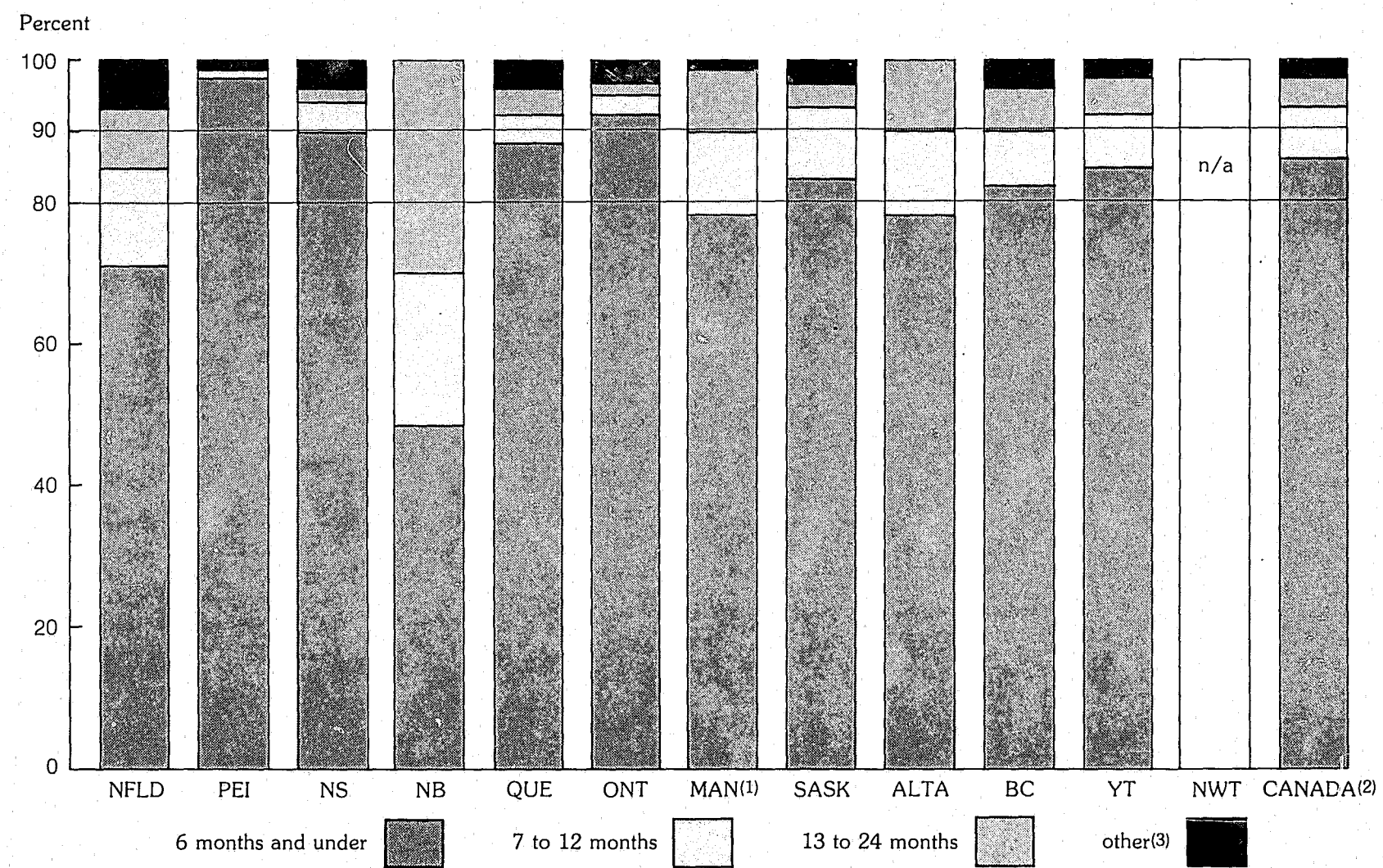
	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON/N.W.T.	CANADA
Under 3 Years	62.5	14.2	61.0	56.4	37.7	38.0	52.3	48.6	50.4	30.0	52.2	42.1
3 and under 4	26.6	28.6	19.5	20.4	24.2	19.5	21.5	29.0	20.9	20.1	30.4	22.1
4 and under 5	3.1	7.1	5.1	6.3	10.9	13.0	11.3	7.5	9.4	13.2	13.0	10.7
5 and under 6	3.1	14.3	5.1	8.5	6.7	9.5	5.1	2.8	8.4	8.4	0.0	7.4
6 and under 10	3.1	7.1	8.2	5.6	11.6	12.4	4.6	1.9	5.8	13.0	0.0	9.8
Over 10 <sup>2</sup>	1.6	28.5	1.0	2.8	8.8	7.7	5.1	10.2	5.2	15.2	4.3	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Yukon and Northwest Territories combined.

<sup>2</sup> Includes indefinite sentence.

NOTE: Admission by warrant of committal and parole and mandatory supervision forfeiture.

# PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS: PERCENT ADMISSIONS BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE 1977



- (1) 1978 figures
- (2) Excludes the Northwest Territories
- (3) Unknown and over 2 years

Table No. 19 Provincial Institutions, Admissions by Length of Sentence 1977

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.
Length of Sentence												
Under 1 month	388	777	2,131	—	10,750	25,310	1,266	2,504	3,037	2,565	240	n/a
1-3 months	272	71	762	—	1,834	7,820	—	1,215	4,315	1,644	64	n/a
4-6 months	221	18	288	1,871 <sup>2</sup>	615	2,848	1,307 <sup>3</sup>	459	1,609	1,340	57	n/a
7-12 months	165	7	148	854	618	1,252	406	523	1,419	521	28	n/a
13-24 months	99	0	61	1,186	593	670	306	224	1,085	421	26	n/a
Other <sup>1</sup>	89	7	161	0	603	1,200	30	138	0	277	9	n/a
Total	1,234	880	3,551	3,911	15,013	39,100	3,315	5,063	11,465	6,768	424	814

Table No. 20 Provincial Institutions, Percent Admissions by Length of Sentence 1977

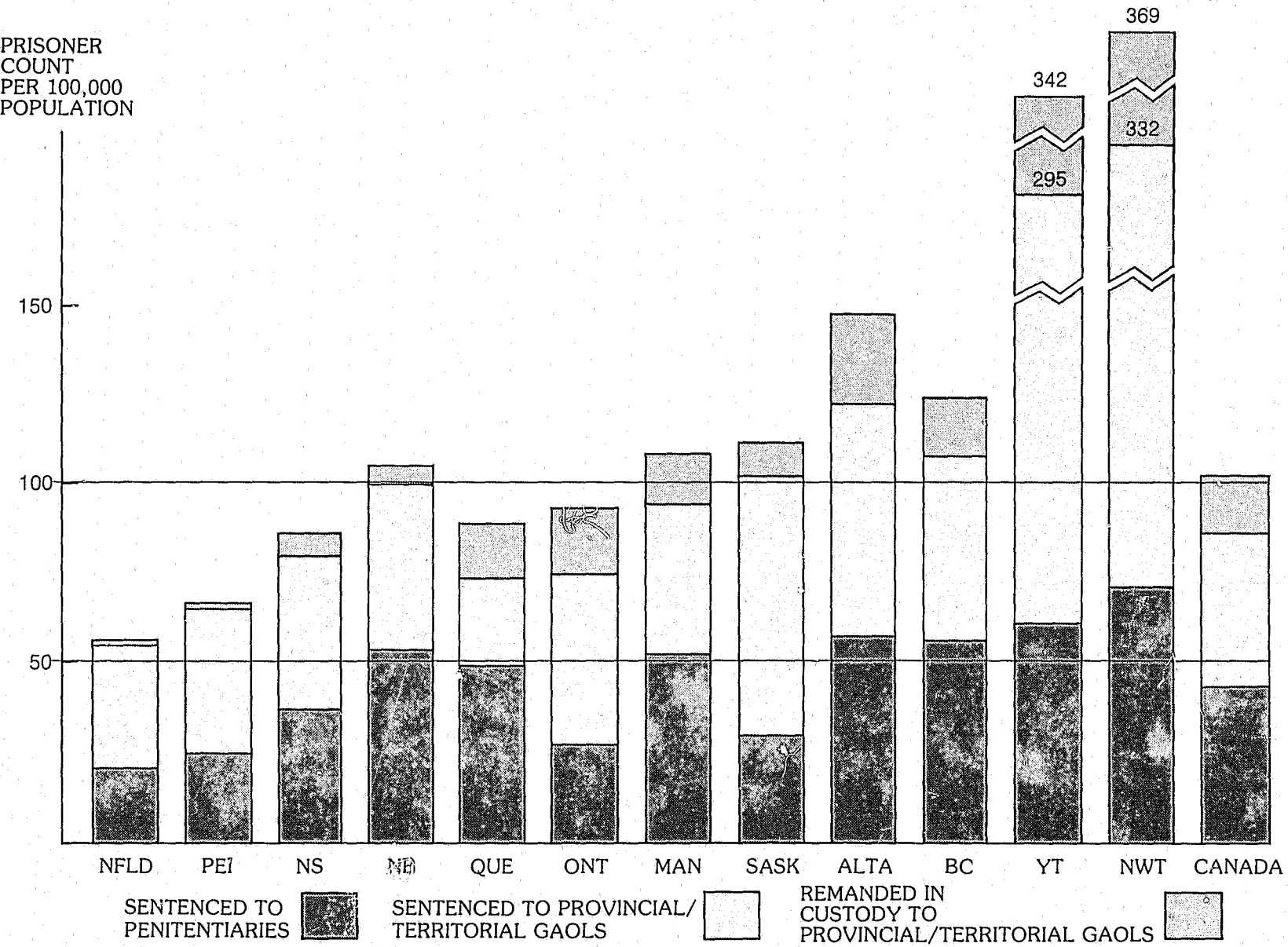
	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.
Under 1 month	31.4	88.3	60.0	—	71.6	64.7	38.2	49.5	26.5	37.9	56.7	n/a
1-3 months	22.0	8.1	21.5	—	12.2	20.0	—	24.0	37.6	24.3	15.1	n/a
4-6 months	17.9	2.0	8.1	47.8 <sup>2</sup>	4.1	7.3	39.4 <sup>3</sup>	9.1	14.0	19.8	13.4	n/a
7-12 months	13.4	0.8	4.2	21.8	4.1	3.2	12.2	10.3	12.4	7.7	6.6	n/a
13-24 months	8.0	0.0	1.7	30.3	3.9	1.7	9.2	4.4	9.5	6.2	6.1	n/a
Other <sup>1</sup>	7.2	0.8	4.5	0.0	4.0	3.1	0.9	2.7	0.0	4.1	2.1	n/a
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—

<sup>1</sup> Unknown and over two years.<sup>2</sup> Includes all sentences up to and including six months.<sup>3</sup> Includes all sentences between one and six months.

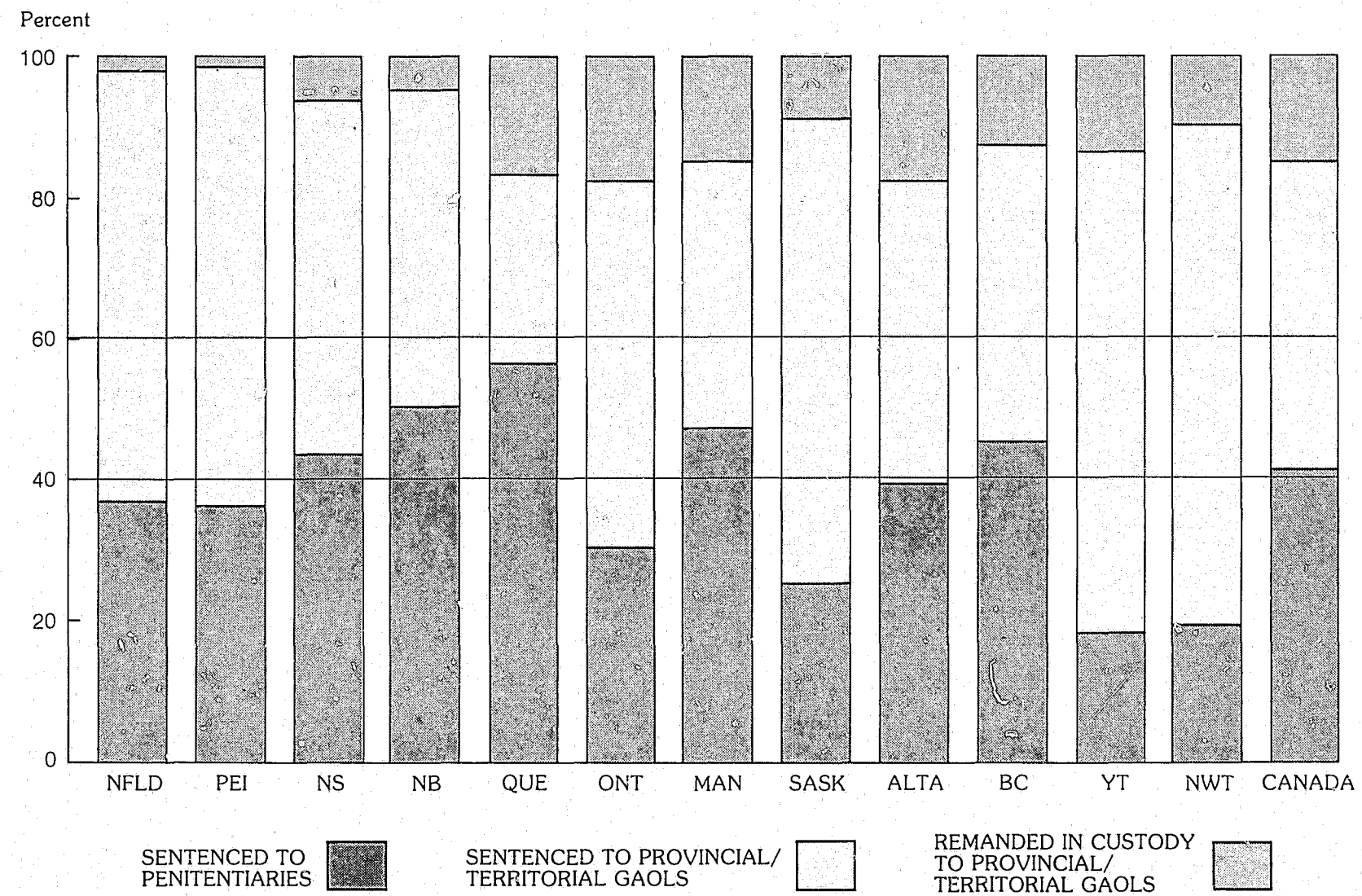


FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS: AVERAGE DAILY PRISONER COUNT PER 100,000 POPULATION 1977

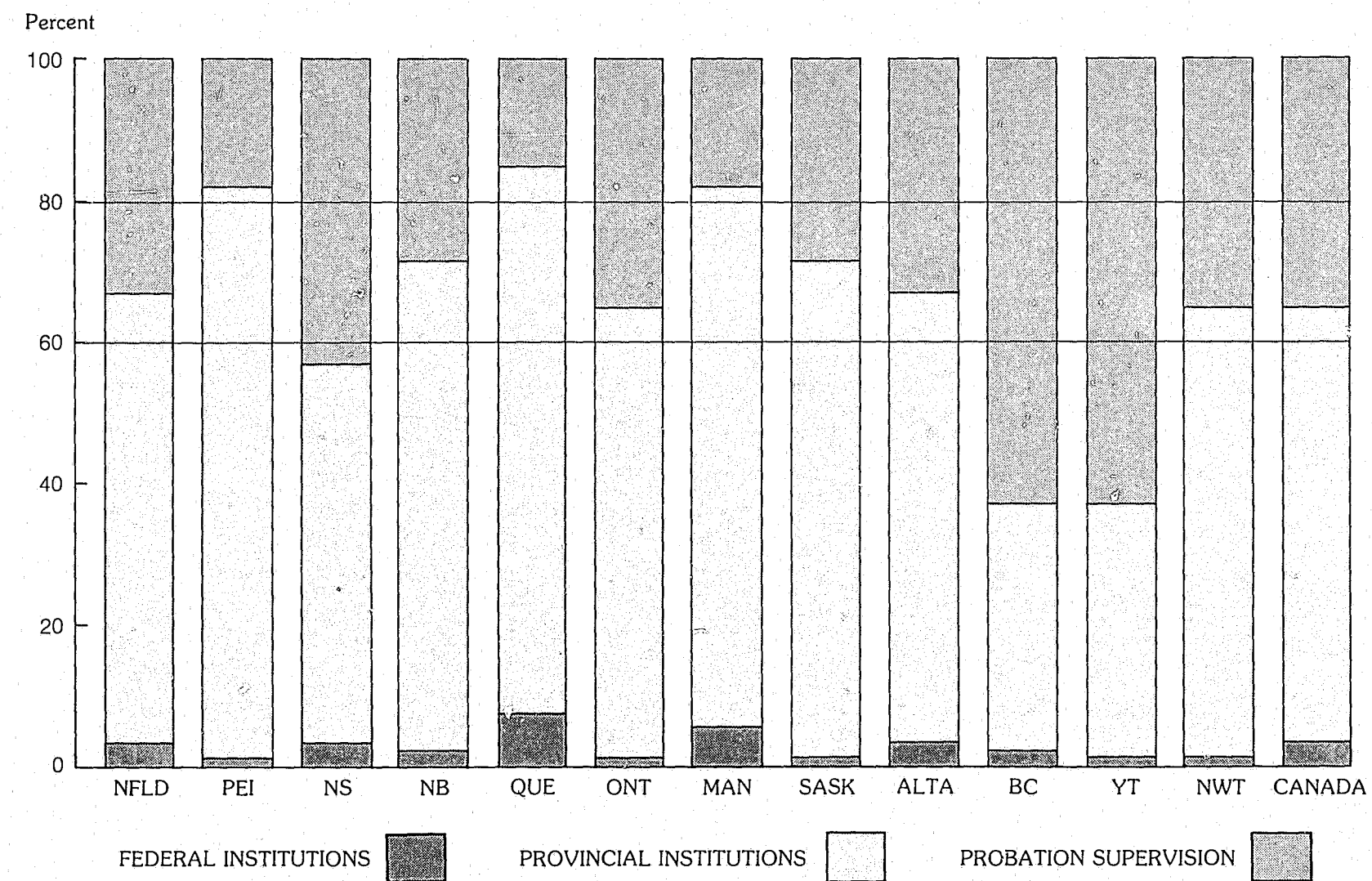
PRISONER  
COUNT  
PER 100,000  
POPULATION



AVERAGE DAILY PRISONER COUNT PER 100,000 POPULATION, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION 1977



# FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL CORRECTIONS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED ADMISSIONS BY TYPE OF SENTENCE 1977



## POLICE

In 1977 there were 63,000 persons employed directly in the public police forces in Canada; 2,800 were involved in federal policing, 16,500 in provincial policing, and 37,400 in municipal policing. The remaining 6,300 provided services through R.C.M. Police headquarters in the departmental administration, the national security services, Canadian police services such as crime laboratories and the Canadian Police Information Centre, protective policing and other police services. In addition, 870 persons provided police related training through the R.C.M. Police Depot, 'N' Division and the Canadian Police College. Approximately 1,570 persons provided other police related services through police commissions and directorates and other public police agencies including the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, which employed 870 people in their security forces, and the National Harbours Board Police with some 300 staff. The total strength of the public police services was 65,500.

The cost of the above police services excluding capital expenditures was:

	\$ million	Percent
Federal Policing	79	4.6
Provincial Policing	444	26.1
Municipal Policing	891	52.4
Other R.C.M.P. Services	217	12.8
Other Police Related Services	70	4.1
Total	\$1,701	100.0%

The total cost was shared by the three levels of government as follows:

	\$ million	Percent
Federal*	449	26.4
Provincial	528	31.0
Municipal	724	42.6
Total	\$1,701	100.0%

\* Includes \$18.6 million for C.N. and C.P. railway police.

Not included in the survey of police services in Canada were private security agencies, special agencies enforcing municipal by-law and provincial and federal statutes. Examples are parking by-law officers, insurance and health investigators, wildlife officers and custom and immigration officers. Also omitted were the highway police whose primary duty was the enforcement of weight restrictions and vehicle standards. In this report the terms used to describe police services are:

**Federal Police Services:** those services of the R.C.M. Police dedicated to the enforcement of federal statutes and executive orders, and the provision of support services to R.C.M. Police operations within the thirteen Divisions serving the provinces and territories.

**Provincial Police Services:** includes the Sûreté du Québec, the Ontario Provincial Police and the R.C.M. Police providing provincial police services under provincial-federal contract to the eight Provinces and the Territories. Unless otherwise stated, these services include the small segments of provincial forces which provide services to municipalities under municipal-provincial agreements.



**Municipal Police Services:** refers to the police forces established by municipalities and does not include any of the Ontario Provincial Police and R.C.M. Police provincial forces.

**Municipal R.C.M. Police Services:** includes those R.C.M. Police forces serving municipalities under municipal-federal contracts or municipal-provincial-federal contract.

### **Expenditures**

Two aspects of police expenditures are covered in the report; expenditures by type of force and by level of government. In both cases, actual expenditures are reported with the exception of a few municipal forces outside of British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario, where the expenditures reported are based on budget estimates. Where budgeted and actual expenditures were checked, they were found to be within 5% of each other. In reviewing cost-sharing of police services only direct payments and grants were considered. The proportion of unconditional provincial grants received by municipalities and used to cover policing costs was not determined. Thus the total contribution of provincial governments to municipal policing may not be illustrated in some provinces, such as Quebec and Manitoba.

### **Federal Police Services**

The cost of the R.C.M. Police federal services is covered entirely by the Government of Canada. In addition to paying for the enforcement of federal statutes and executive orders, the federal government pays for other R.C.M. Police services such as the Canadian Police Information Centre, the National Police College and crime laboratories.

These are made available to all of the provincial and municipal forces, except the Sûreté du Québec which has its own computerized information system linked to the C.P.I.C. The Government of Canada also pays for the operation of the R.C.M. Police headquarters in Ottawa and the national security services. Only those R.C.M. Police federal services dedicated to the enforcement of federal statutes and executive orders are dealt with in this report. The monetary value of, and the manpower attached to, the additional R.C.M. Police services and other police related services are not dealt with except where noted.

### **Provincial and Municipal Police Services**

The total cost of provincial policing in Quebec and Ontario is borne solely by the province. In the remaining eight provinces and the territories, which have contracts with the Solicitor General for R.C.M. Police services, the cost of provincial policing is shared by the federal and provincial/territorial governments. The rationale for federal cost-sharing of the provincial and municipal R.C.M. Police services is that these forces perform federal duties in the course of their work. Municipal police services are provided by the R.C.M. Police under agreements with 197 municipalities in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario. The Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan provide some service to small municipalities through their provincial forces and recover some of the costs from the municipalities. All other municipalities provide policing services through their own police forces, with the exception of St. John's, Newfoundland where the provincial government provides police services.



The provincial-federal agreements for provincial police services stipulated that in 1977-78 the provinces would pay 53% of the cost of the services. Under the municipal-federal agreements, the municipalities were to pay 53% of the cost of the first five members of the municipal forces and 78% of the cost of each member thereafter.

The actual costs incurred by the federal, provincial and municipal governments differ from the proportions stipulated in the agreements, as not all R.C.M. Police operating costs are included as being cost-sharable. Other operating expenses and equipment are also shared and therefore cannot be precisely accounted for by level of policing. This may account for some of the differences in ratios of salaries and benefits to overall operating expenses. About 74% of reported federal operating expenditures is for salaries and benefits, 68% for provincial R.C.M. Police services, 81% for municipal forces with over 50 staff, 78% for municipal forces of 20 to 49 staff and 84% for forces from 1 to 19 staff. The provincial police also provide assistance without charge to the municipal forces.

The proportion of policing costs borne by the province and municipalities is largely determined by urban-rural population distribution and the size at which municipalities become responsible for policing. The criteria employed by the provinces are:

**Newfoundland:** only Labrador City, Cornerbrook and St. John's have municipal forces. The Newfoundland Constabulary in St. John's is paid for entirely by the Province.

**Prince Edward Island:** Charlottetown, Summerside, Kinsington and St. Eleanors have their own forces, Montague and Souris have municipal-federal contracts for R.C.M. Police services, while the remainder of the Province is covered by the R.C.M. Police provincial force.

**Nova Scotia:** municipalities with fewer than 1,500 persons are policed by the provincial force.

**New Brunswick:** municipalities with fewer than 1,500 persons are policed by the provincial force.

**Quebec:** the provincial police cover unincorporated areas; all incorporated municipalities are responsible for their own policing.

**Ontario:** similar to Quebec.

**Manitoba:** the provincial police serve all unincorporated areas and towns of fewer than 500 persons. Municipalities with 500 to 1,500 persons can employ members of the provincial police and those with over 1,500 must contract with the R.C.M. Police or establish their own force.

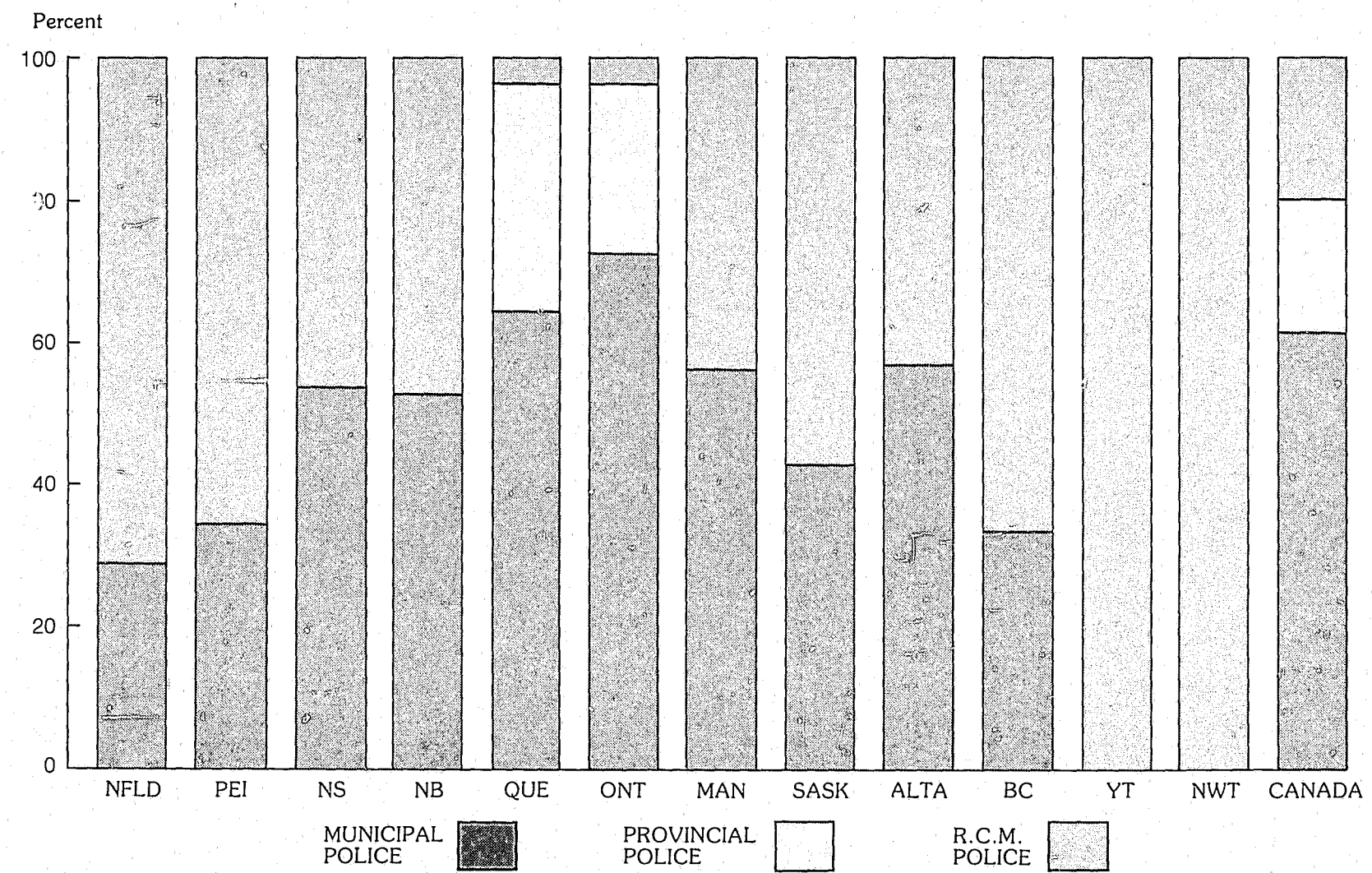
**Saskatchewan:** the provincial force polices all rural municipalities, the northern administration district and towns with fewer than 500 persons. Above 500, the towns are responsible for their own policing.

**Alberta:** the provincial force services communities with fewer than 1,500 people.

**British Columbia:** unorganized territories and municipalities with fewer than 5,000 persons are policed by the provincial R.C.M. Police.

**Yukon and Northwest Territories:** the entire population is served by the territorial R.C.M. Police.

POLICE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MANPOWER 1977-78, BY TYPE OF FORCE

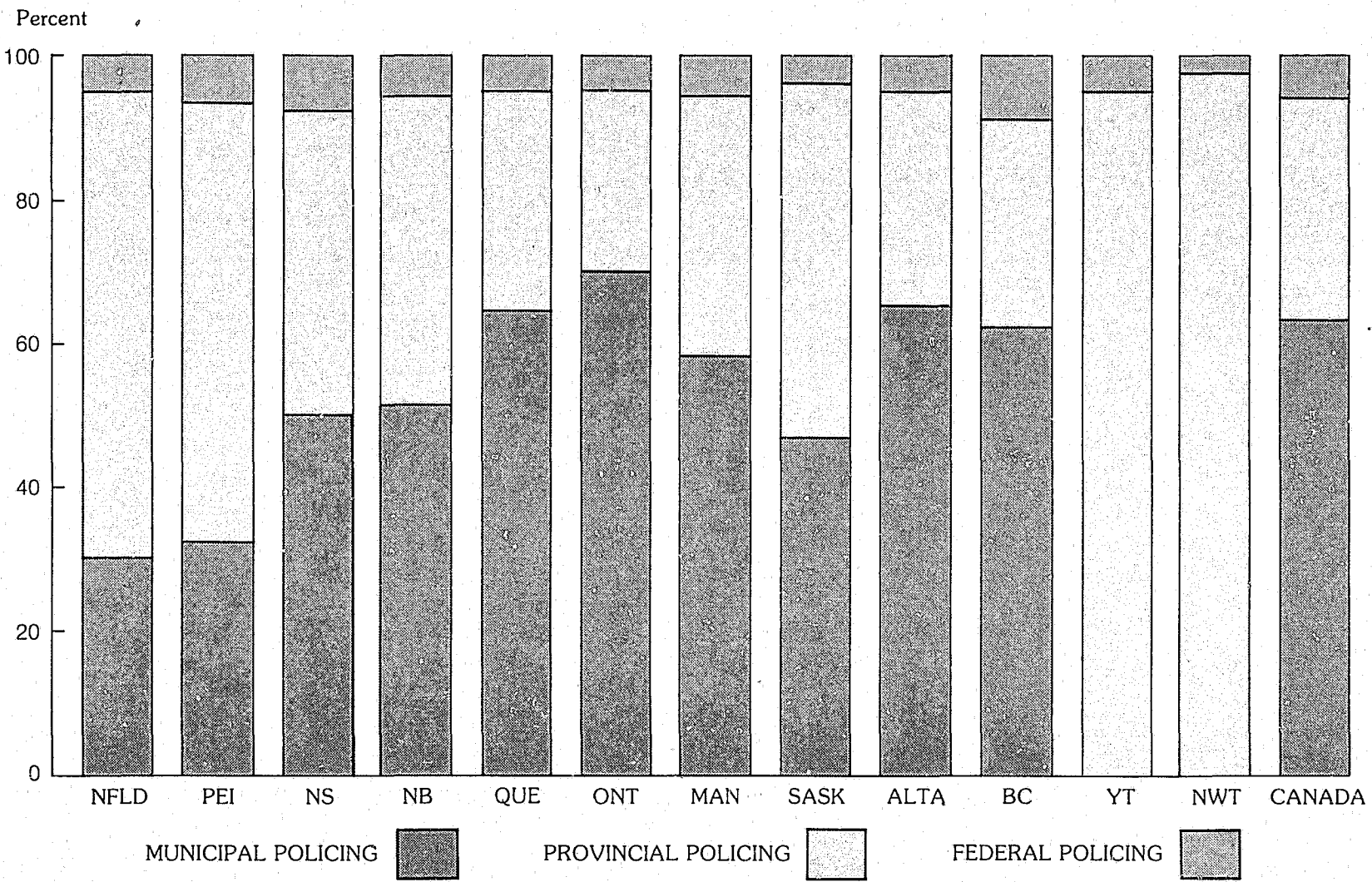


NOTE: Excludes other R.C.M. Police and police-related services

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 3**

POLICE: PERCENT OF EXPENDITURES 1977-78, BY LEVEL POLICING



NOTE: Excludes other R.C.M. Police and police-related services.

Table No. 21 Police: Total Expenditures 1977-78 (x \$1,000), by Level of Policing

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Federal Police <sup>5</sup>	1,266	319	2,425	1,689	20,509	26,555	3,148	2,599	5,325	15,022	159	185	79,201
Provincial Police													
R.C.M.P. <sup>5</sup>	15,372	2,759	13,244	11,839	N/A	N/A	19,323	26,760	32,784	45,776	3,359	8,934	180,150
S. du Q. & O.P.P.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	131,081 <sup>1</sup>	132,938 <sup>6</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	264,019
Municipal Police													
Municipal	5,647	1,219	14,329	12,533	269,402	359,448	26,436	20,866	60,203	47,561	0	0	817,644
R.C.M.P. <sup>2 5</sup>	1,501	227	1,286	1,584	0	0	4,419	4,853	9,824	49,530	0	0	73,224
R.C.M.P. <sup>3 5</sup>	(1,483)	(227)	(1,226)	(1,435)	0	0	(4,020)	(4,307)	(8,685)	(36,303)	0	0	(57,686)
Total R.C.M.P.	18,139	3,305	16,955	15,112	20,509	26,555	26,890	34,212	47,933	110,328	3,518	9,119	332,575 <sup>4</sup>
Total Other	5,647	1,219	14,329	12,533	400,483	492,386	26,436	20,866	60,203	47,561	0	0	1,081,663
Total	23,786	4,524	31,284	27,645	420,992	518,941	53,326	55,078	108,136	157,889	3,518	9,119	1,414,238 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Includes only 2% benefits.

<sup>2</sup> Includes expenditures both within and outside of R.C.M.P. municipal-federal contracts.

<sup>3</sup> Includes only expenditures covered within the R.C.M.P. municipal-federal contracts.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes \$217,050,000 expenditures by federal government for other R.C.M.P. services and other police related services costing about \$70 million.

<sup>5</sup> Does not include all benefits.

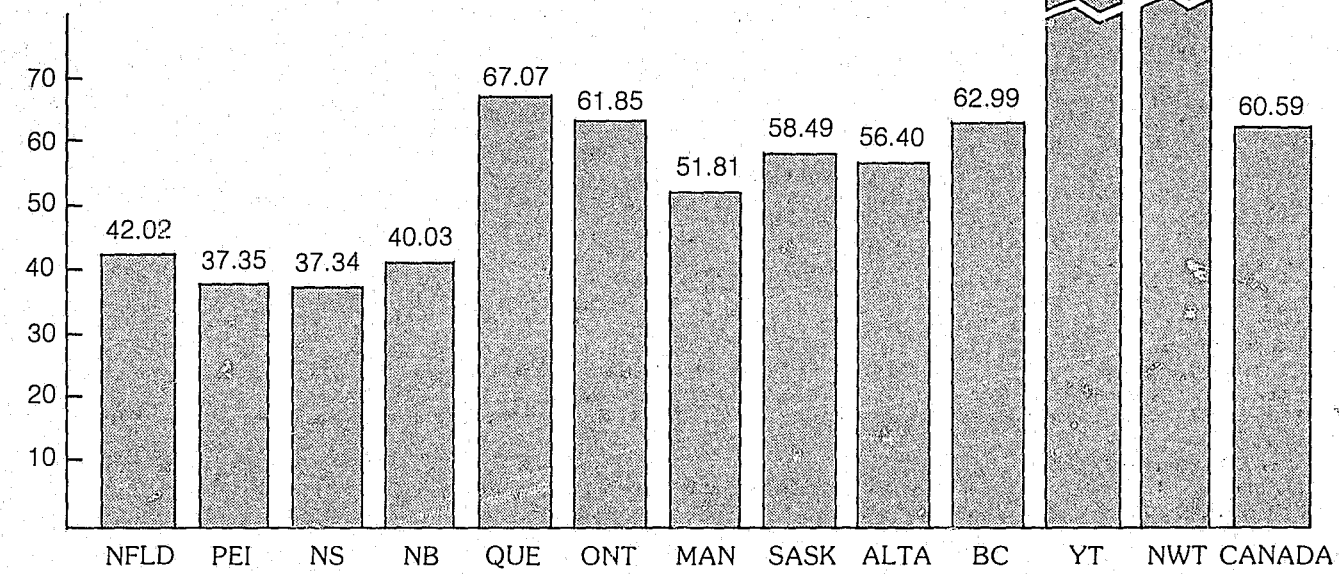
<sup>6</sup> Includes \$1,111,050 spent on municipal policing carried out under contract by the O.P.P.

NOTE: Excludes capital expenditures.

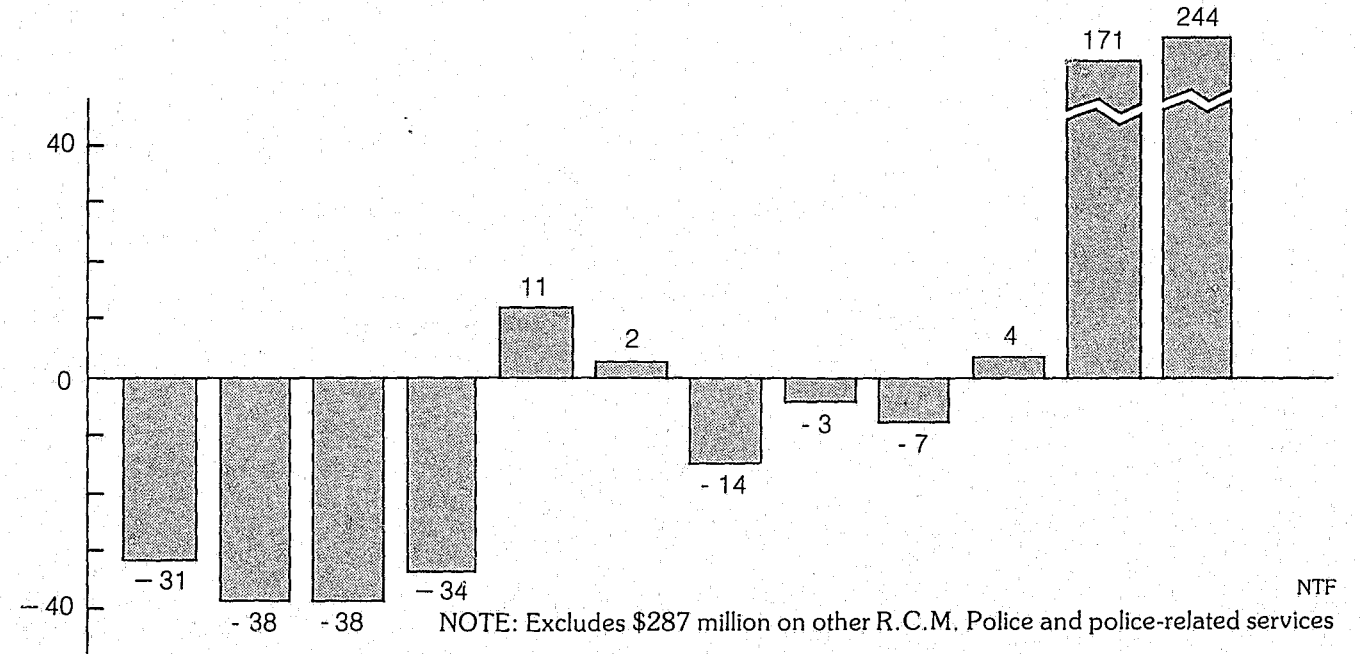


POLICE: PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES 1977-78 AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION FROM AVERAGE

\$ Per Capita



Percentage Variation from Average



NOTE: Excludes \$287 million on other R.C.M. Police and police-related services

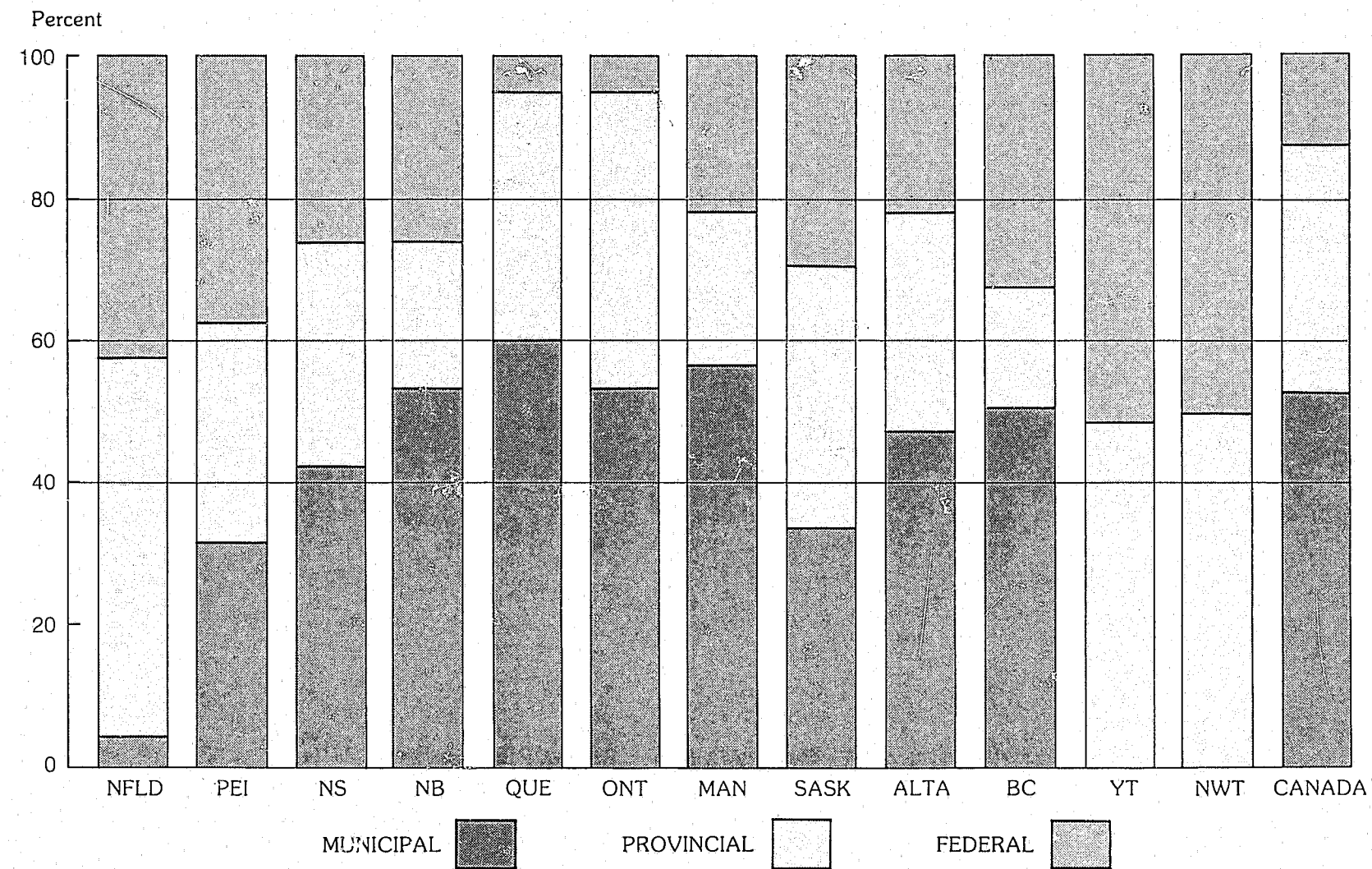
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Table No. 22 Police: Per Capita Expenditures 1977-78, by Level of Policing

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Federal Police	2.24	2.63	2.89	2.45	3.27	3.16	3.06	2.76	2.78	5.99	7.43	4.23	3.39
Provincial Police	27.15	22.78	15.81	17.14	20.88	15.84	18.77	28.42	17.10	18.26	156.96	204.44	19.03
Municipal Police	12.63	11.94	18.64	20.44	42.92	42.85	29.98	27.31	36.52	38.74	0.0	0.0	38.17
Total	42.02	37.35	37.34	40.03	67.07	61.85	51.81	58.49	56.40	62.99	164.39	208.67	60.59
Percent Variation from National Average	-31	-38	-38	-34	11	2	-14	-3	-7	4	171	244	0

NOTE: Excludes \$217,050,000 expenditures by federal government for other R.C.M.P. services and approximately \$70 million spent on other police related services.

POLICE: PERCENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT 1977-78



NOTE: Excludes other R.C.M. Police and police-related services

Table No. 23 Police: Total Expenditures 1977-78, by Level of Government (x \$1,000)

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Government of Canada													
Federal Police	1,266	319	2,425	1,689	20,509	26,555	3,148	2,599	5,325	15,022	159	185	79,201
Provincial Police	8,164	1,297	5,655	5,258	0	0	7,243	11,914	14,933	21,090	1,660	4,474	81,688
Municipal Police	426	107	343	397	0	0	1,450	1,667 <sup>1</sup>	3,248 <sup>1</sup>	15,659	0	0	23,340
Provincial Governments													
Provincial Police	7,208	1,398	7,455	5,750	131,081	131,827	11,351	13,770	17,851	24,686	1,699	4,460	358,536
Municipal Police	5,640	0	2,407	0	20,000	91,949	167	6,690	17,204 <sup>2</sup>	2,805	0	0	146,962
Municipalities													
Provincial Police <sup>3</sup>	0	64	134	831	0	1,111	729	1,076	0	0	0	0	3,945
Municipal Police	982	1,339	12,865	13,720	249,402	267,499	29,195	17,362	49,575	78,627	0	0	720,566
Total by Level of Government													
Federal	9,856	1,723	8,423	7,344	20,509	26,555	11,884	16,180	23,506	51,771	1,819	4,659	184,229
Provincial	12,948	1,398	9,862	5,750	151,081	223,776	11,518	20,460	35,055	27,491	1,699	4,460	505,498
Municipal	982	1,403	12,999	14,551	249,402	268,610	29,924	18,438	49,575	78,627	0	0	724,511
Grand Total	23,786	4,524	31,284	27,645	420,992	518,941	53,326	55,078	108,136	157,889	3,518	9,119	1,414,238 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Estimated on basis of contract terms.

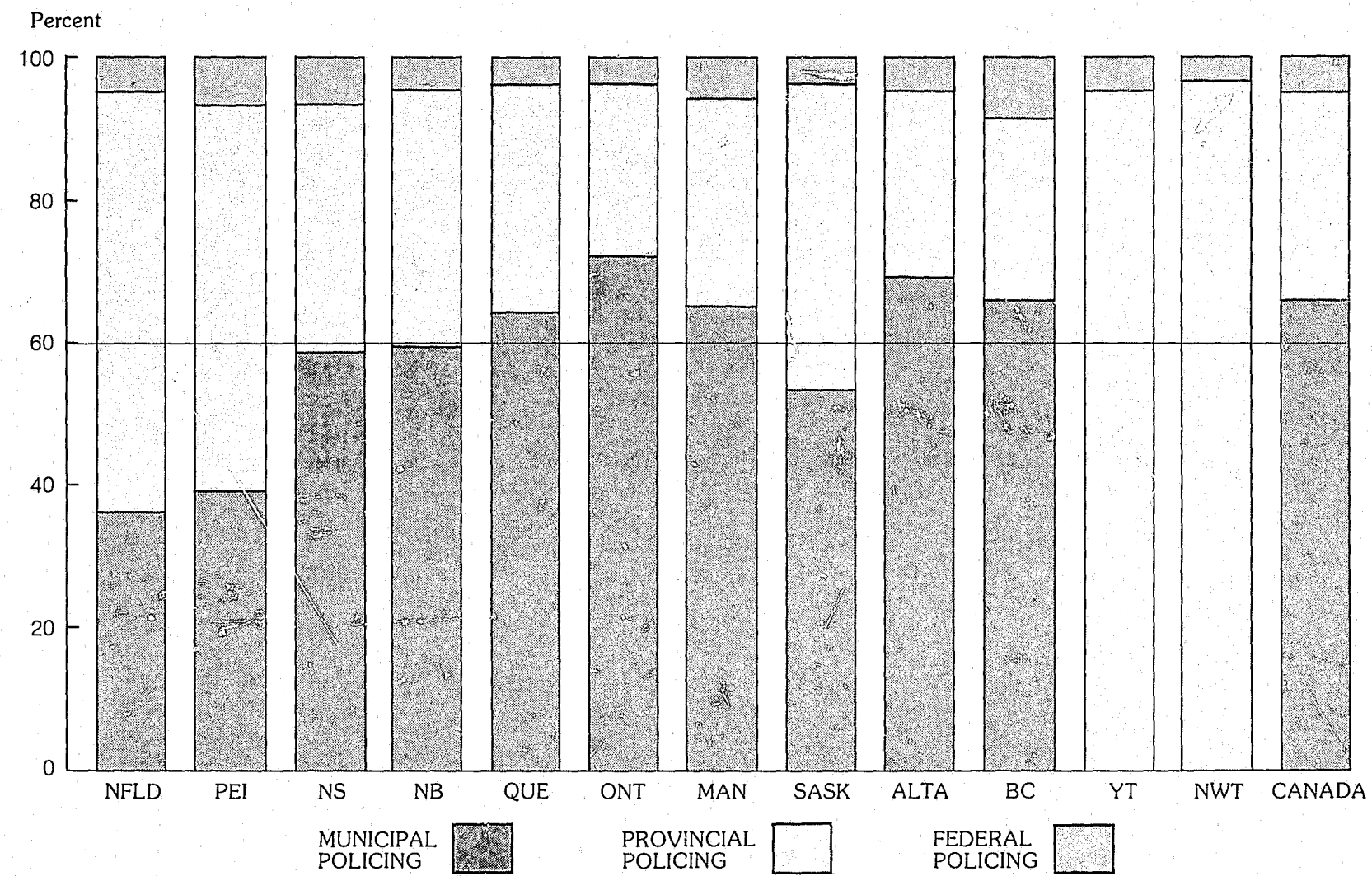
<sup>2</sup> Excludes \$358,226 in other grants.

<sup>3</sup> Municipal contribution for services of provincial police.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes \$217,050,000 expenditures by federal government for other R.C.M.P. services and other police related services totalling about \$70 million.



POLICE: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MANPOWER 1977-78, BY LEVEL OF POLICING



NOTE: Excludes other R.C.M. Police and police-related services



Table No. 24 Police: Total Manpower 1977-78, by Type of Force and Level of Policing

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Federal Police	40	12	84	55	733	876 <sup>2</sup>	143 <sup>6</sup>	93	212	524	5	6	2,783 <sup>3</sup>
Provincial Police <sup>1</sup>													
R.C.M.P. <sup>1</sup>	475	102	483	411	0	0	641	692	1,119	1,491	87	220	5,921
S.du Q. and O.P.P.					5,361	5,179							10,540
Municipal Police													
Municipal	230	63	737	603	10,939	15,367	1,268	882	2,420	1,910	0	0	34,394
R.C.M.P. <sup>4</sup>	60	11	62	73	0	0	194	211	479	1,938	0	0	3,028
Total R.C.M.P.	575	125	629	539	733	876	978	1,196	1,810	3,953	92	226	11,732 <sup>3 5</sup>
Total Other	230	63	737	603	16,300	20,546	1,268	882	2,420	1,910	0	0	44,959
Grand Total	805	188	1,366	1,142	17,033	21,422	2,246	2,078	4,230	5,863	92	226	56,691 <sup>3 5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Includes some officers performing municipal duties under provincial-municipal agreements.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 28 officers from Manitoba Division working in Ontario.

<sup>3</sup> Depot, 'N' Division and Canadian Police College (869 persons) are excluded from federal police and included in other police related services.

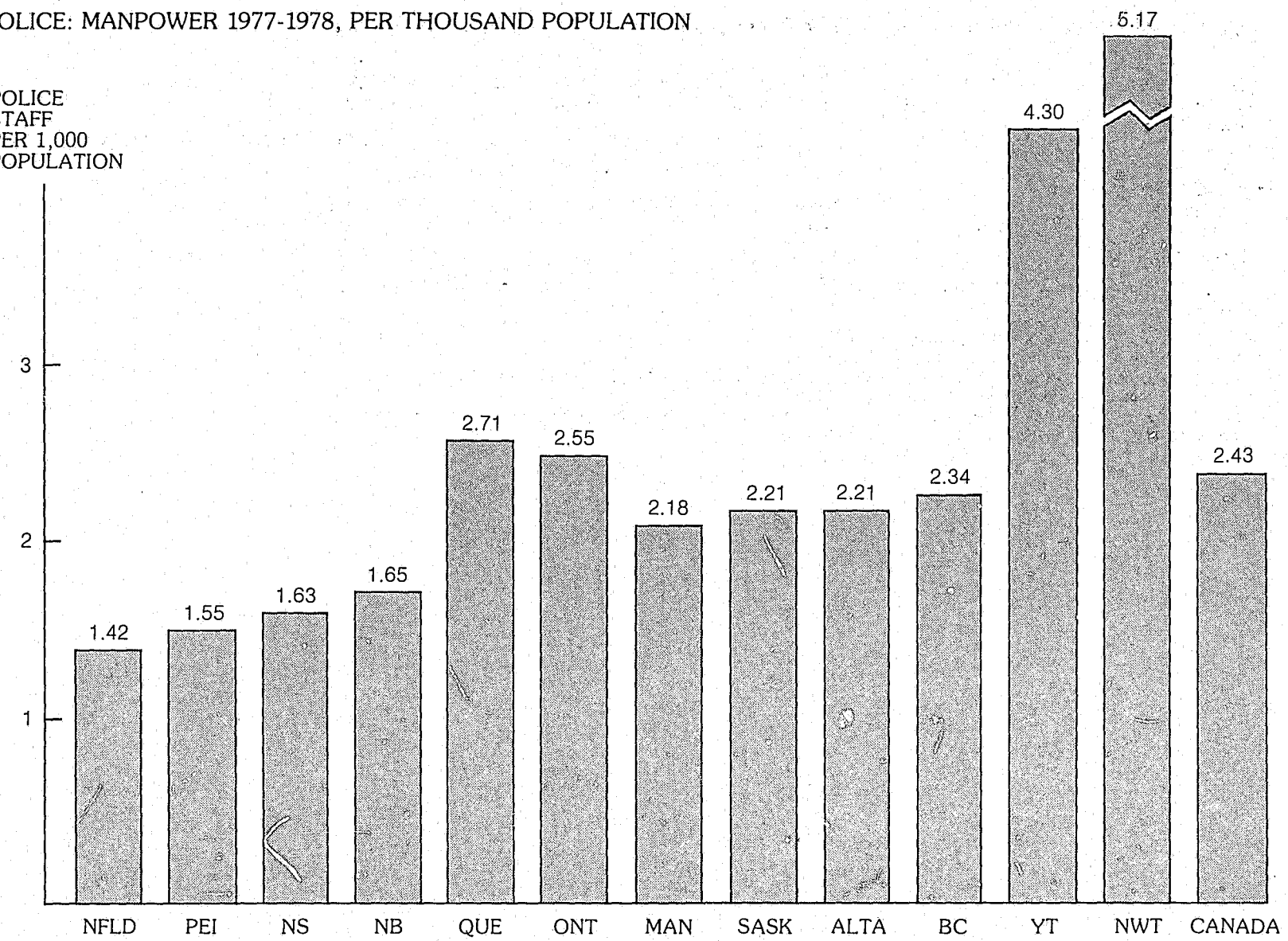
<sup>4</sup> Includes civilian employees provided by municipalities (553 persons).

<sup>5</sup> Excludes 6,353, man-years attached to other R.C.M.P. services and 2,500 persons employed in other police related services.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes 28 officers from Manitoba Division working in Ontario.

POLICE: MANPOWER 1977-1978, PER THOUSAND POPULATION

POLICE  
STAFF  
PER 1,000  
POPULATION



NOTE: Excludes other R.C.M. Police and police-related services

Table No. 25 Police: Total Manpower 1977-78, per Thousand Population

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Federal Police	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.21	0.23	0.14	0.12
Provincial Police	0.84	0.84	0.58	0.60	0.85	0.62	0.62	0.95	0.58	0.59	4.07	5.03	0.71
Municipal Police	0.46	0.61	0.95	0.98	1.74	1.83	1.42	1.16	1.51	1.54	0.00	0.00	1.60
Total	1.42	1.55	1.63	1.65	2.71	2.55	2.18	2.21	2.21	2.34	4.30	5.17	2.43
Percent Variation from National Average	-42	-36	-33	-32	12	5	-10	-9	-9	4	77	113	0

NOTE: Excludes 6,353 man-years attached to other R.C.M.P. services, and 869 persons from Depot, 'N' Division and the Canadian Police College, and 1,570 employed in other police related services.

Table No. 26 Police: Municipal Policing Expenditures 1977-78, by Size of Force (x \$1,000)

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Over 1200 staff													
Municipal	0	0	0	0	159,393	152,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	311,611
300 to 1200 staff													
Municipal	0	0	6,410	0	24,483	130,108	24,886	17,220	55,531	29,430	0	0	288,068
50 to 299 staff									(4,626)	(47,208)			(162,040)
Municipal	5,647	0	3,881	8,736	39,552	48,585	1,120	2,685	3,394	14,367	0	0	127,967
R.C.M.P.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,232	32,841	0	0	34,073
20 to 49 staff				(1,566)				(2,038)	(3,065)	(15,262)			( 64,897)
Municipal	0	1,170	1,614	1,128	22,743	14,932	0	423	435	3,004	0	0	45,449
R.C.M.P.	1,211	0	0	438	0	0	1,298	1,615	2,630	12,258	0	0	19,450
1 to 19 staff		(276)	(3,710)	(3,815)			(3,551)	(3,776)	(6,805)	(5,191)			( 64,250)
Municipal	0	49	2,424	2,669	23,231	13,605	430	538	843	760	0	0	44,549
R.C.M.P.	290	227	1,286	1,146	0	0	3,121	3,238	5,962	4,431	0	0	19,701
Total Municipal	5,647	1,219	14,329	12,533	269,402	359,448	26,436	20,866	60,203	47,561	0	0	817,644
Total R.C.M.P.	1,501	227	1,286	1,584	0	0	4,419	4,853	9,824	49,530	0	0	73,224
Grand Total	7,148	1,446	15,615	14,117	269,402	359,448	30,855	25,719	70,027	97,091	0	0	890,868

NOTE: Bracketed figures are sub-totals.

Table No. 27 Police: Municipal R.C.M.P. Forces, Manpower 1977

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA	TOTAL MANPOWER
Over 50 Staff														
R.C.M.P. <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	45	1,008	—	—	1,053	
Municipal Staff	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	13	251	—	—	264	
No. of Forces	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	1	11	—	—	12	(1,317)
20 to 49 Staff														
R.C.M.P. <sup>1</sup>	48	0	0	14	—	—	47	59	96	387	—	—	651	
Municipal Staff	1	0	0	6	—	—	9	11	33	113	—	—	173	
No. of Forces	1	0	0	1	—	—	2	3	4	18	—	—	29	( 824)
1 to 19 Staff														
R.C.M.P. <sup>1</sup>	10	10	56	48	—	—	120	131	247	149	—	—	771	
Municipal Staff	1	1	6	5	—	—	18	10	45	30	—	—	116	
No. of Forces	1	4	10	10	—	—	24	33	59	15	—	—	156	( 887)
Total														
R.C.M.P. <sup>1</sup>	58	10	56	62	—	—	167	190	388	1,544	—	—	2,475	
Municipal Staff	2	1	6	11	—	—	27	21	91	394	—	—	553	
No. of Forces	2	4	10	11	—	—	26	36	64	44	—	—	197	(3,028)

<sup>1</sup> Includes civilian members and public servants as well as regular members.

NOTE: Information as of December, 1977.

SOURCE: R.C.M. Police, Ottawa.

Table No. 28 Police: Municipal Forces, Manpower 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA	TOTAL MANPOWER
Over 1,200 Staff														
Police	0	0	0	0	5,109	5,704	0	0	0	0	—	—	10,813	
Civil	0	0	0	0	721	1,006	0	0	0	0	—	—	1,727	
No. of Forces	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	—	2	(12,540)
300 to 1,200 Staff														
Police	0	0	290	0	770	4,485	1,007	551	1,784	956	—	—	9,843	
Civil	0	0	32	0	110	873	161	154	411	207	—	—	1,948	
No. of Forces	0	0	1	0	2	10 <sup>1</sup>	1	2	2	1	—	—	19	(11,791)
50 to 299 Staff														
Police	222	0	184	391	1,671	1,691	50	104	127	494	—	—	4,934	
Civil	8	0	11	11	250	329	14	23	38	91	—	—	775	
No. of Forces	1	0	2	3	19	18 <sup>2</sup>	1	2	2	5	—	—	53	( 5,709)
20 to 49 Staff														
Police	0	55	82	47	996	548	0	17	18	109	—	—	1,872	
Civil	0	5	4	6	116	136	0	3	2	24	—	—	296	
No. of Forces	0	2	3	2	34	23	0	1	1	4	—	—	70	( 2,168)
1 to 19 Staff														
Police	0	3	126	140	1,079	524 <sup>4</sup>	36	28	35	25	—	—	1,996	
Civil	0	0	8	8	117	71	0	2	5	4	—	—	215	
No. of Forces	0	2	19	22	152	76	14	10	6	2	—	—	303	( 2,211)
Total														
Police	222	58	682	578	9,625	12,952	1,093	700	1,964	1,584	N/A	N/A	29,458	
Civil	8	5	55	25	1,314	2,415	175	182	456	326	N/A	N/A	4,961	
No. of Forces	1	4	25	27	208	128	16	15	11	12	N/A	N/A	447	(34,419)

<sup>1</sup> Includes 7 regional forces.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 regional forces.<sup>3</sup> Some of the smaller forces include fire services.<sup>4</sup> Does not include 56 O.P.P. officers contracted to municipalities.

NOTE: Forces 50 and over = 30,015 or 87.3% of total.



Table No. 29 Police: Municipal and Municipal R.C.M.P. Manpower 1977-78, per Thousand Population, by Size of Force

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	TOTAL	No. of Forces
Population served by Forces with:														
Over 1,200 staff	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.10	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.11	2
300 to 1,200	0.00	0.00	2.73	0.00	2.08	1.83 <sup>1</sup>	2.08	2.49	2.36	2.84	0.00	0.00	2.08	19
50 to 299	2.64	0.00	2.03	2.15	1.79	1.74 <sup>1</sup>	1.83	2.08	1.99	1.78	0.00	0.00	1.82	65
20 to 49	1.96	2.31	1.91	1.92	1.54 <sup>2</sup>	2.04	1.87	1.76	1.77	1.88	0.00	0.00	1.77	99
1 to 19	0.92	0.93	1.66	1.90	1.75 <sup>2</sup>	1.72	1.78	1.58	1.63	1.82	0.00	0.00	1.71	459
Total	2.34	1.80	2.12	2.04	2.29	2.22	2.02	2.16	2.18	2.03	0.00	0.00	2.20	644

<sup>1</sup> Includes Regional Forces.

<sup>2</sup> Small forces include some fire service staff.

NOTE: Based on 1976 population.

Table No. 30 Police: Percent of Population Served 1977-78, by Size of Municipal/Municipal R.C.M.P. Forces

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA	No. of Forces
Population served by forces with:														
Over 1,200 staff	0	0	0	0	30	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2
300 to 1,200	0	0	14	0	7	35	55	30	51	17	0	0	25	19
50 to 299	16	0	12	28	17	14	3	7	6	42	0	0	16	65
20 to 49	4	22	6	4	12	4	3	6	4	14	0	0	7	99
1 to 19	2	13	14	17	11	4	10	12	11	4	0	0	8	459
Total	22	35	46	49	77	84	71	55	72	77	0	0	74	644
Population not served by Municipal Forces	78	65	54	51	23	16	29	45	28	23	100	100	26	
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

<sup>1</sup> Includes regional forces.

<sup>2</sup> Includes portion of population served by provincial forces under municipal-provincial agreements.

POLICE: PERCENT OF POPULATION SERVED BY MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL FORCES 1977-78

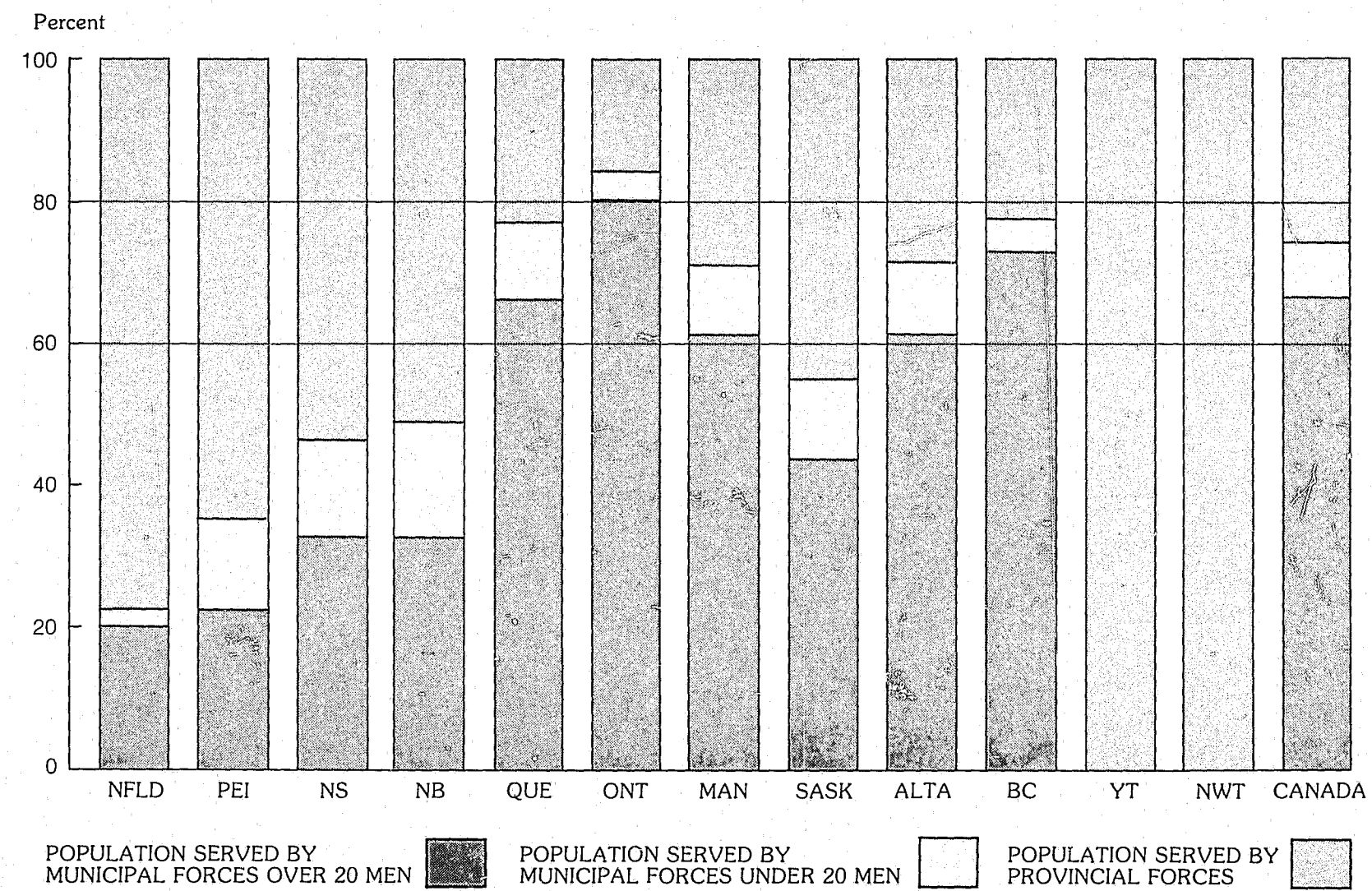


Table No. 31 Police: Population Served 1977-78, by Size of Municipal/Municipal R.C.M.P. Force (1976 Population x 1,000)

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA	No. of Forces
Population Served by Forces with:														
Over 1,200 staff	0	0	0	0	1,870	2,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,026	2
300 to 1,200	0	0	118	0	423	2,931 <sup>1</sup>	561	285	931	410	0	0	5,657	19
50 to 299	87	0	96	187	1,072	1,164 <sup>1</sup>	35	61	112	1,036	0	0	3,850	65
20 to 49	25	26	45	38	724	336	30	51	84	337	0	0	1,696	99
1 to 19	12	15	118	106	684	346	98	108	204	114	0	0	1,805	459
Total served	124	41	377	331	4,773	6,933	724	505	1,331	1,897	0	0	17,034	644
Municipal Police staff per 1,000 population served	2.34	1.80	2.12	2.04	2.29	2.22	2.02	2.16	2.18	2.03	0	0	2.20	
Population not served <sup>2</sup> by Municipal Forces (x 1,000)	434	77	452	346	1,461	1,331	298	416	507	570	0	0	5,959	
Provincial Police staff per 1,000 population not served by Mun. Police	1.09	1.32	1.07	1.19	3.67	3.90	2.15	2.14	2.21	2.62	0	0	2.76	
Total Population (x 1,000)	558	118	829	677	6,234	8,264	1,022	921	1,838	2,467	0	0	22,993	
Municipal and Provincial Police per 1,000 Population	1.37	1.49	1.55	1.61	2.61	2.49	2.06	2.16	2.19	2.16	0	0	2.34	

<sup>1</sup> Includes regional forces.

<sup>2</sup> Includes portion of the population served by provincial forces under municipal-provincial agreements.

Table No. 32 Police-Related Services: Expenditures 1977-78 (x \$1,000)

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	OTHER	CANADA
Academies		10	132	101	2,616	3,348				1,140				
Police Commissions			220	129	2,041	2,869	124	262	0	551	0	0	21,375 <sup>5</sup>	28,722
Police Directorates				NK	662				NK		0	0		6,196
Other Police				500 <sup>2</sup>	1,811 <sup>3</sup>					2,100 <sup>5</sup>				662
C.N. Police	460	40	737	718	2,680	2,739	997	210	534	440	0	0	0	4,411
C.P. Police				(2,971)	2,971	1,982	(1,835)	(1,835)	1,835	2,214				9,555
N.H.B. Police	60	0	660	731	4,562	25	0	0	0	1,141	0	0	291	9,003
Other					1,372 <sup>1</sup>	2,795 <sup>4</sup>								7,471
														4,167

<sup>1</sup> Scientific Police Laboratories.  
<sup>2</sup> Highway Police.  
<sup>3</sup> Public Security Services.  
<sup>4</sup> \$2,735,000 for Solicitor General, Ontario administration and \$60,000 for the Ontario Police Arbitration Commission.  
<sup>5</sup> Co-ordinated Law Enforcement Unit.  
<sup>6</sup> Includes R.C.M. Police "N" Division, Depot, and the Canadian Police College (which provides training for any accredited police community).

Table No. 33 Police-Related Services: Manpower 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	OTHER	CANADA
Academies		NK <sup>5</sup>	NK <sup>5</sup>	NK <sup>5</sup>	64	NK		NK		NK	0	0	869 <sup>6</sup>	933
Police Commissions			3	5	84	NK	NK	7	0	13	0	0		112
Police Directorates				NK	18				NK					18
Other Police				31 <sup>2</sup>	60 <sup>3</sup>					54 <sup>4</sup>				145
C.N. Police	23	2	37	36	124	133	47	10	24	20	0	0	0	456
C.P. Police	0	0	0	15	122	99	55	18	37	72	0	0	0	418
N.H.B. Police	3	0	29	36	181	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	9	299
Other					54 <sup>1</sup>	NK								54

<sup>1</sup> Scientific Police Laboratories.  
<sup>2</sup> Highway Police.  
<sup>3</sup> Public Security Services.  
<sup>4</sup> Co-ordinated Law Enforcement Unit.  
<sup>5</sup> Atlantic Police College.  
<sup>6</sup> R.C.M. Police Training in "N" Division, Depot and the Canadian Police College.

## **CROWN COUNSEL**

Prosecution services are provided by the federal, provincial and municipal governments and in some areas by the police. In 1977-78 expenditures on criminal prosecutions in Canada were approximately \$51.4 million, or \$2.20 per capita excluding police prosecutions. During the same period, about 170 persons were employed by the federal Department of Justice and 1,383 persons by the provincial governments in agencies providing prosecution services. In addition, four major municipalities, Montreal, Quebec, Regina and Saskatoon, employed staff prosecutors to handle certain criminal code cases in their respective municipal courts. Total staff in three of these municipalities was 45, while information on staff in Quebec City was not available. In some provinces, certain municipalities employ either full-time staff lawyers or private practice lawyers to handle violations of municipal by-laws or minor provincial summary conviction matters, particularly traffic offences, within their boundaries. However, in all provinces and territories these cases are normally handled by the various provincial and territorial crown counsel (crown attorney) offices. Information on staffing and expenditures for municipal prosecutors dealing exclusively with minor matters was not obtained. Similarly, staffing and expenditures for police prosecutions have been omitted.

In addition to regular staff, the federal and provincial Attorneys-General employ private practice lawyers to prosecute cases in the courts on behalf of the Crown. In 1977-78 ad hoc/agent fees and disbursements were \$11.9 million or 23% of total crown counsel expenditures. Based on

reported total expenditures for prosecution services and the assumption that contracted lawyers received the same average earnings as those employed directly, it is estimated that additional services equivalent to 480 full-time individuals were provided through the private bar. In 1977-78 the federal Department of Justice employed 775 agents and the provincial government employed about 770 ad hoc counsel.

### **Federal Department of Justice**

The Criminal Law Branch of the Federal Department of Justice is responsible for prosecutions under all federal statutes, except the criminal code, throughout Canada and the enforcement of all criminal law in the Northwest and Yukon Territories.

The Criminal Law Prosecutions Section has its headquarters in Ottawa. From headquarters, it conducts prosecutions in the National Capital Region, Northern Ontario and Northwest Quebec. The Justice Department has established regional offices at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Vancouver and Yellowknife, and a crown attorney's office at Whitehorse. The regional offices are generally responsible for federal criminal prosecutions within the geographic areas assigned, and the instruction of all agents in private practice employed to provide prosecution services within those areas.

In 1977-78 there were 101 staff lawyers, 69 support personnel and 775 federal agents employed by the federal Department of Justice. Total expenditures for federal prosecutions were approximately \$9.7 million of which \$5.3 million, or 55%, was spent on agent fees and disbursements.



### **Provincial Crown Counsel**

The provincial crown counsel offices are responsible for conducting all Criminal Code of Canada and provincial statute prosecutions in their respective provinces. In Regina, Saskatoon, Montreal and Quebec, however, the municipal prosecutors' offices conduct certain criminal code and provincial statute prosecutions. Municipal by-law infractions are normally handled by the provincial crown counsel offices in all provinces.

In the Province of Quebec there are two distinct prosecutorial offices: Criminal Prosecutions, responsible for Criminal Code of Canada enforcement, and Penal Prosecutions, responsible for provincial penal law enforcement.

In Ontario, in addition to staff crown attorneys, there are 36 paralegal provincial prosecutors who conduct prosecutions under provincial statutes in the courts.

In 1977-78 the provinces employed 772 staff lawyers, 611 support personnel and appointed 770 lawyers in private practice to act as agents of the Crown. Total expenditures were about \$40.7 million of which \$6.6 million, or 16%, was for ad hoc fees and disbursements.

### **Municipal Prosecutors**

There are two municipalities in Saskatchewan, Regina and Saskatoon, and two in Quebec, Montreal and Quebec, where municipal prosecutors' offices handle certain criminal code prosecutions.

Regina with four staff lawyers and Saskatoon with three, handle trials and preliminaries for all indictable, summary conviction and municipal by-law matters arising within their municipal boundaries. These cases normally arise from charges laid by the Regina and Saskatoon municipal

police forces. R.C.M. Police drug, other federal statute and criminal code cases arising outside the municipal boundaries are initiated in the Provincial Courts in both Regina and Saskatoon and handled by either the federal Department of Justice or the provincial crown counsel. Preliminaries handled initially by the municipal prosecutors in the municipal courts are handed over to the provincial crown counsel if the accused is committed for trial in either the Court of Queen's Bench or the district court.

In Montreal the municipal prosecutors office with 19 lawyers handles most summary conviction matters, indictable matters over which a magistrate has absolute jurisdiction under the criminal code, provincial statute offences, city by-laws and Montreal Urban Community by-laws arising from charges laid in the municipal courts by the Montreal Urban Community police. Cases involving indictable offences not within the absolute jurisdiction of a magistrate and cases initiated by the Sûreté du Québec and R.C.M. Police, are heard in the Court of Sessions of the Peace and handled by either the federal Department of Justice or the provincial crown counsel. A similar municipal prosecutors office operates in Quebec City.

### **Police prosecutions**

In the territories and some provinces police agencies provide prosecution services in the courts. The increase in provincial crown counsel operations has diminished this role, although police agencies continue to provide full prosecution services in many small or remote communities where counsel are not available.

Information provided by the R.C.M. Police indicates that their members no longer conduct prosecutions in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. In Manitoba, Alberta and Nova Scotia, in very isolated cases involving guilty pleas, R.C.M. Police members will read circumstances of the case if the crown prosecutor is absent.

In the Northwest Territories and Ontario, R.C.M. Police officers handle guilty pleas for all federal statutes except the Narcotics Control Act, the Food and Drugs Act and the criminal code. In Ontario, R.C.M. Police officers prosecute most contested cases under the Income Tax Act, less complicated cases under the Migratory Bird Convention Act and the Canada Shipping Act. In the Northwest Territories R.C.M. Police members handle the majority of summary conviction cases heard before justices of the peace in the settlements.

In Saskatchewan, R.C.M. Police members usually prosecute those criminal code and federal statute cases in the provincial court where guilty pleas are entered; they also speak to adjournments. All detachments in Saskatchewan generally prosecute contested provincial statute cases unless they are particularly serious or complex.

In Newfoundland, members of the R.C.M. Police handle the majority of trials in the magistrates' courts throughout the province except in the City of St. John's.

They deal with all but the more serious criminal code, juvenile delinquency and federal statute trials and preliminaries, and all provincial statute trials. In the Yukon, R.C.M. Police officers prosecute all liquor, traffic and juvenile delinquency cases unless the defendant is represented by counsel.

The Ontario Provincial Police and Ontario municipal police forces do not prosecute criminal code or federal statute matters. They do prosecute some provincial statute, provincial traffic and municipal by-law cases. Information provided by the Ontario Provincial Police and municipal police forces indicates that there were 180 police officers who acted as part-time prosecutors in the Ontario courts in 1977-78. They estimate that police expenditures for prosecution services were approximately \$1.8 million. This represents 14% of the provincial government crown attorneys expenditures in that year.

It is understood that the Sûreté du Québec does not prosecute cases while the extent of the involvement of municipal forces excluding R.C.M. Police and Ontario municipal forces is unknown.

#### **Distribution of services**

In 1977-78 there were 780 communities throughout Canada where criminal courts conducted trials. Crown counsel offices with full-time staff were located in 156 of these communities. The remaining 624 communities were served by visiting staff prosecutors, agents in private law practice or by the police acting as prosecutors.

In 1977-78 there were approximately 900 staff lawyers and 700 support personnel employed by the three levels of government to conduct criminal prosecutions in the courts. In addition, the federal Department of Justice employed 775 agents and the provinces employed 770 ad hoc counsel. Total expenditures were \$51.3 million comprising \$33.6 million (66%) for staff salaries and benefits, \$11.9 million (23%) for private practice lawyers' fees and disbursements and \$5.8 million (11%) for other operating costs.

### Expenditures

The total costs were shared by the three levels of government as follows:

	\$ million	Percent
Federal	9.7	18.9
Provincial	40.6	79.2
Municipal	1.0	1.9
	\$51.3	100.0

There are significant variations in crown counsel expenditures among the provinces and territories; per capita expenditures range from 98¢ per capita in Newfoundland to \$8.31 per capita in the Northwest Territories. Differences in expenditures in the category "Other

Expenses" may appear because witness fees, jury fees, transcript costs, and law library expenses are or are not included in the various crown counsel budgets. Ad hoc/agent fees and disbursements as a percentage of total crown counsel expenditures range from 1% in Manitoba and Quebec to 45% in British Columbia. Other expenses range from 4% in Prince Edward Island to 44% in Newfoundland. Summarized below are the provincial and federal per capita expenditures:

	Total Per Capita	Salaries & Benefits (%)	Ad hoc fees (%)	Other Expenses (%)
N.W.T.	\$8.31	\$5.06 (61%)	n/a	\$3.25 (39%)
Yukon	4.63	3.41 (74%)	0.05 (1%)	1.17 (25%)
B.C.	3.40	1.60 (47%)	1.54 (45%)	0.26 (8%)
Sask.*	3.10	1.28 (41%)	1.23 (40%)	0.59 (19%)
Alta.	1.92	1.60 (83%)	0.15 (8%)	0.17 (9%)
N.B.	1.63	1.26 (78%)	0.04 (2%)	0.33 (20%)
Man.	1.61	1.15 (72%)	0.02 (1%)	0.44 (27%)
Que.*	1.54	1.39 (90%)	0.02 (1%)	0.13 (9%)
Ont.	1.49	1.18 (79%)	0.12 (8%)	0.19 (13%)
P.E.I.	1.19	0.88 (74%)	0.26 (22%)	0.05 (4%)
N.S.	1.01	0.85 (84%)	0.05 (5%)	0.11 (11%)
Nfld.	0.98	0.45 (46%)	0.10 (10%)	0.43 (44%)
Total Prov.	1.80	1.30 (72%)	0.28 (16%)	0.22 (12%)
Federal				
**D. of J.	0.40	0.14 (36%)	0.23 (58%)	0.03 (6%)
Canada	2.20	1.44 (66%)	0.51 (23%)	0.25 (11%)

\* Includes municipal prosecutors' offices except Quebec City.

\*\* Federal Department of Justice excluding the Northwest and Yukon Territories.

CROWN COUNSEL: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES 1977-78, BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

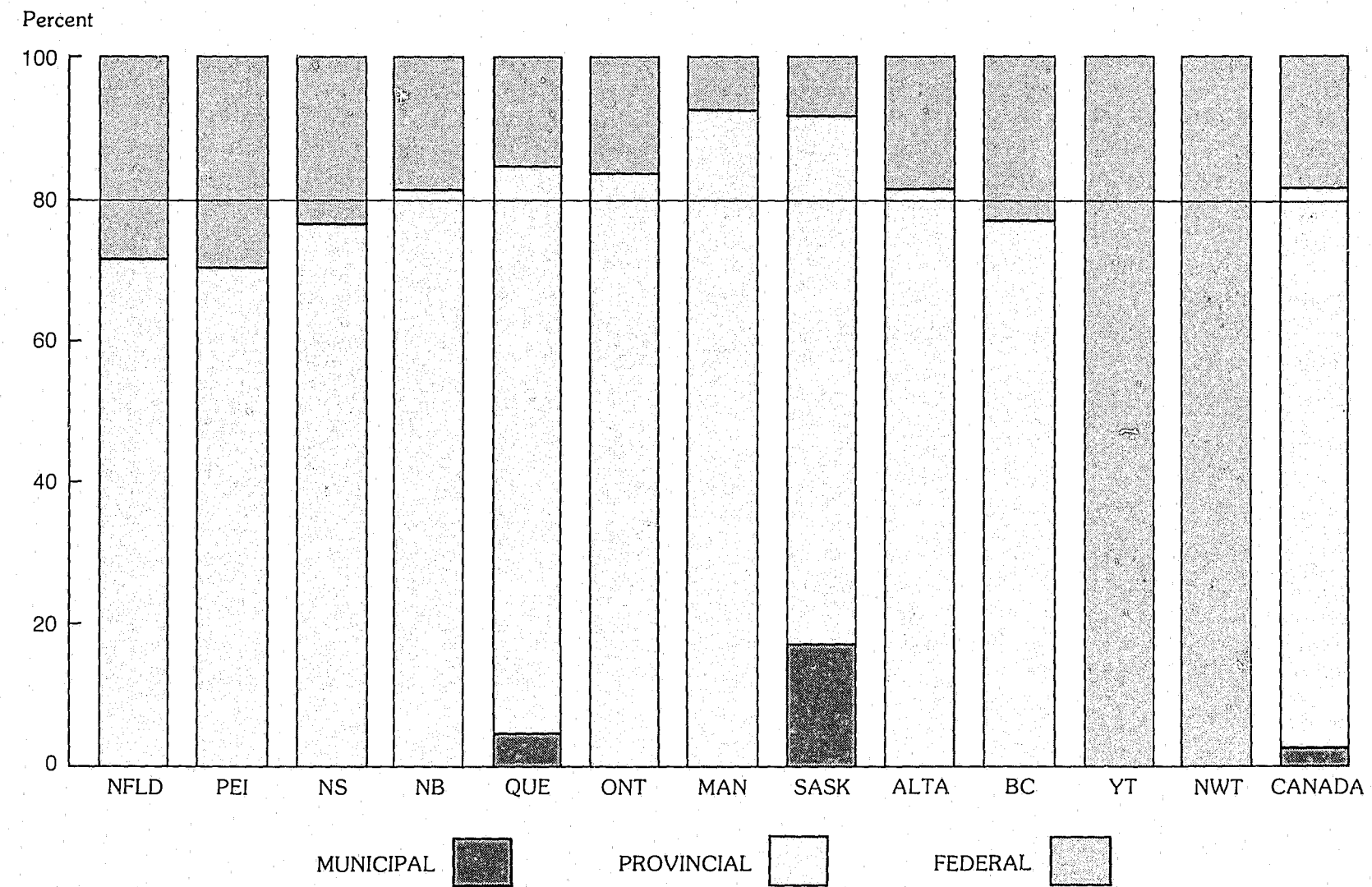


Table No. 34 Crown Counsel: Expenditures 1977-78 (X \$1,000)

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T	CANADA
Federal <sup>1</sup>													
Salaries & benefits	8	2	102	10	543	1,021	117	67	360	1,120	73	221	3,644
Other expenditures	3	1	16	3	109	169	24	12	65	184	25	142	753
Agents services	213	58	150	247	1,241	1,460	2	219	415	1,297	1	n/a	5,303
Total	224	61	268	260	1,893	2,650	143	298	840	2,601	99	363	9,700
Provincial													
Salaries & benefits	257	106	708	874	8,252	9,849	1,189	717	3,060	4,003	—	—	29,015
Other expenditures	243	6	92	225	850	1,622	455	555	327	647	—	—	5,022
Ad hoc services	55	32	45	27	100	1,028	17	1,131	291	3,861	—	—	6,587
Total	555	144	845	1,126	9,202 <sup>3</sup>	12,499	1,661	2,403	3,678	8,511	—	—	40,624
Municipal <sup>2</sup>													
Salaries & benefits	—	—	—	—	456	—	—	485	—	—	—	—	941
Other expenditures	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	n/a	—	—	—	—	10
Ad hoc services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	32
Total	—	—	—	—	466	—	—	517	—	—	—	—	983
Total salaries & benefits	265	108	810	884	9,251	10,870	1,306	1,269	3,420	5,123	73	221	33,600
Total other expenditures	246	7	108	228	969	1,791	479	567	392	831	25	142	5,785
Total agent & ad hoc exp.	268	90	195	274	1,341	2,488	19	1,382	706	5,158	1	n/a	11,922
Grand total	779	205	1,113	1,386	11,561	15,149	1,804	3,218	4,518	11,112	99	363	51,307

<sup>1</sup> Includes Ottawa headquarters' expenditures prorated across Canada on the basis of expenditures in each province and territory.<sup>2</sup> Includes only those municipal prosecutors' offices which handle criminal code matters (Montreal, Regina and Saskatoon; Quebec City not available).<sup>3</sup> Includes both criminal and penal prosecutions.



CROWN COUNSEL: PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES 1977-78 AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION FROM AVERAGE

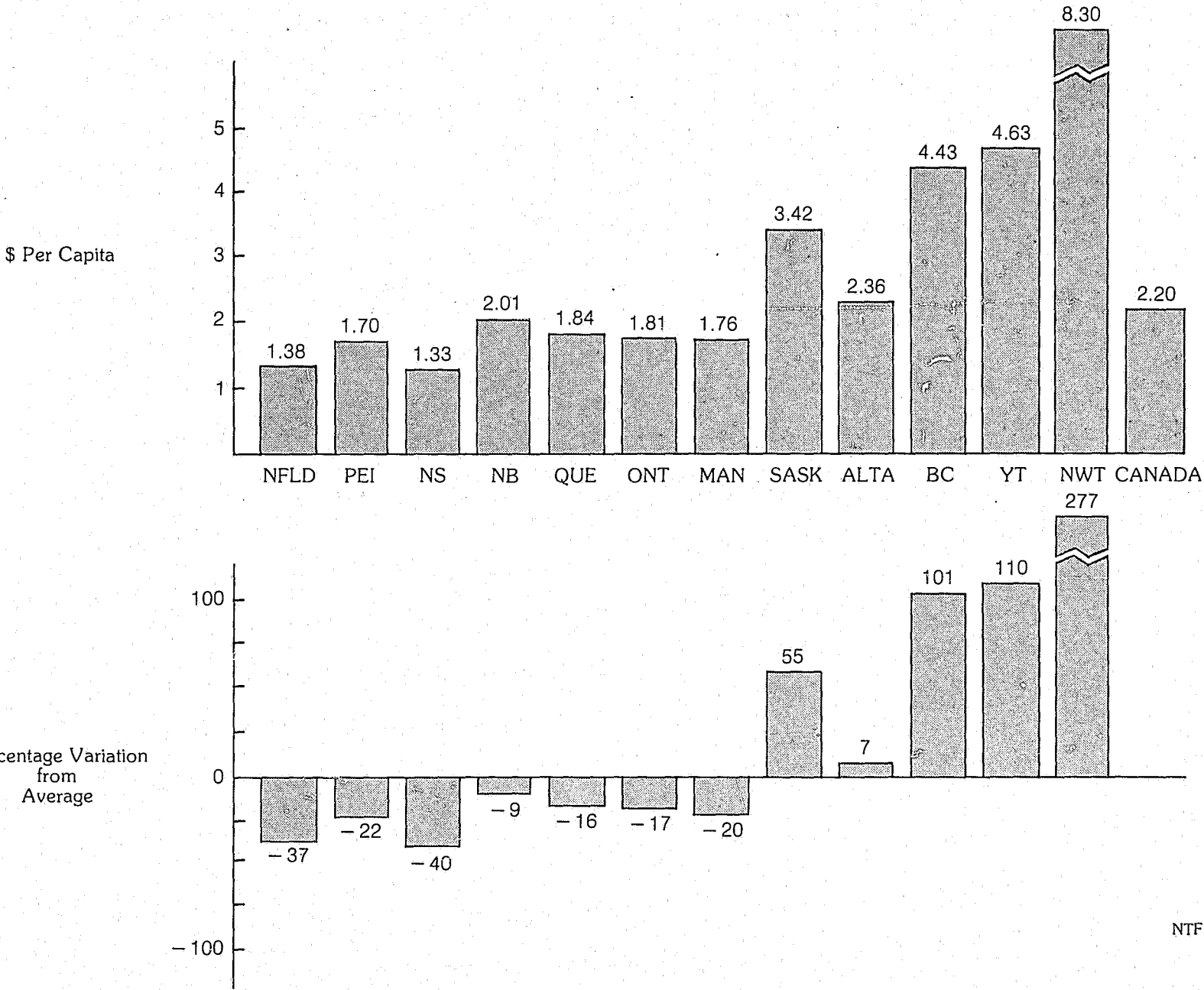


Table No. 35 Crown Counsel: Manpower 1977-78

Staff	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Federal <sup>1</sup>													
Staff lawyers	0.2	—	2.2	0.2	16.4	30.9	4.1	2.2	9.6	26.9	2.0	6.3	101
Support staff	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.2	10.8	17.5	3.1	2.3	6.8	19.4	1.1	5.3	69
Total	0.4	0.1	4.4	0.4	27.2	48.4	7.2	4.5	16.4	46.3	3.1	11.6	170
Provincial													
Staff lawyers	9	3	29	34	194	209	36	22	92	144	—	—	772
Support staff	4	2	12	10	287	136 <sup>4</sup>	28	13	40	79	—	—	611
Total	13	5	41	44	481 <sup>3</sup>	345	64	35	132	223	—	—	1,383
Municipal <sup>2</sup>													
Staff lawyers	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	26
Support staff	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	19
Total	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	45
Total staff lawyers	9.2	3	31.2	34.2	229.4	239.9	40.1	31.2	101.6	170.9	2.0	6.3	899
Total support staff	4.2	2.1	14.2	10.2	302.8	153.5	31.1	29.3	46.8	98.4	1.1	5.3	699
Grand total	13.4	5.1	45.4	44.4	532.2	393.4	71.2	60.5	148.4	269.3	3.1	11.6	1,598
Private practice lawyers acting as:													
Federal agents	16	12	41	52	154	250	2	39	45	163	1	n/a	775
Provincial ad hoc	—	12	16	—	4	364	3	79	2 <sup>5</sup>	290	—	—	770

<sup>1</sup> Includes Ottawa headquarters' staff prorated across Canada on the basis of expenditures in each province and territory.

<sup>2</sup> Includes only those municipal prosecutors' offices which handle criminal code matters (Montreal, Regina and Saskatoon; Quebec City not available).

<sup>3</sup> Includes both criminal and penal prosecutions.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 36 paralegals.

<sup>5</sup> Two lawyers on retainer; number of ad hoc lawyers not known.

Table No. 36 Crown Counsel: Distribution and Size of Provincial, Territorial and Municipal Prosecutors' Offices 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON <sup>2</sup>	N.W.T. <sup>2</sup>	CANADA
Number of Communities with <sup>1</sup>													
1 full-time staff prosecutor	—	1	10	4	13	21	4	1	3	—	—	—	57
2-4 full-time staff prosecutors	—	1	3	7	17	20	1	3	5	3	1	—	61
5-10 full-time staff prosecutors	1	—	1	2	4	10	—	1	1	5	—	1	26
11-15 full-time staff prosecutors	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	4
16-20 full-time staff prosecutors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Over 20 full-time staff prosecutors	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	7
Total number of communities with full-time staff prosecutors	1	2	14	13	36	53	6	6	11	12	1	1	156
Number of communities where the criminal courts sit	60	5	37	34	44	179	87	116	102	98	13	5	780

<sup>1</sup> Includes the number of staff lawyers in provincial Crown Counsel headquarters offices.

<sup>2</sup> Federal Department of Justice Crown Attorney offices in Yellowknife and Whitehorse.

Note: Includes only those municipal prosecutors' offices which handle criminal code cases.

## LEGAL AID

Expenditures on legal aid and native courtworker programmes in 1977-78 were \$84.3 million or \$3.61 per capita excluding \$2.7 million recovered through legal aid clients contributions and awarded court costs. In 1977-78 the provincial and territorial legal aid plans employed about 578 salaried lawyers and 1,166 professional, paralegal and support staff. There were about 150 native courtworkers and 35 support personnel employed in native courtworker programmes.

In 1977-78 there were approximately 26,755 legal professionals in private practice in Canada, 24,810 lawyers and 1,945 notaries (Quebec). It is estimated that legal aid accounts were paid to 11,450 lawyers and notaries; this represents a 43% participation rate by the private practice legal professionals in Canada. Based on a reported total expenditure of \$43.2 million for services provided by private firms in 1977-78, and on the assumption that they received the same average earnings as those employed directly in legal aid agencies, it is estimated that the services provided would be equivalent to those provided by an additional 1,900 full-time legal aid staff.

The provincial and territorial governments are responsible for the delivery of legal aid services. The federal government, however, shares the cost of providing some criminal legal aid services through agreements with the provinces, shares the cost of both criminal and civil legal aid with the territories and funds experimental and research work in legal aid through agreements with legal aid interest groups and agencies. Also by agreement, the federal government shares the costs of operating native courtworker programmes in several jurisdictions.

The principle underlying the provision of legal aid services in Canada is respect for the rights and basic liberties of all Canadians. Through legal aid programmes, emphasis is given to the right to be legally represented or assisted before all courts. Beginning with Ontario in 1967, most provinces passed legislation formally establishing legal aid services which are accessible to persons who otherwise could not afford them. Eligibility standards and client contribution policies vary from province to province, but generally services are provided at no cost to persons whose individual or family incomes render them eligible for provincial and/or federal social assistance programmes. Services may also be provided at a moderate cost to persons slightly above these income levels.

Eight provincial legal aid plans have been established by legislative enactment. Of the two remaining provinces, Alberta operates its plan by way of agreement between the Attorney-General and the provincial law society, and Prince Edward Island provides services on a public defender model through the provincial Department of Justice. The legislative base for the Yukon's legal aid plan is the Legal Aid Ordinance assented to in 1975. The Northwest Territories' legal aid programme was formally constituted by a 1971 federal-territorial agreement. All legal aid plans in Canada with two exceptions provide fairly comprehensive coverage in both criminal and civil matters; Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick provide formal coverage in criminal matters only.

### Legal aid governing bodies

Of the twelve legal aid plans in Canada, six are administered by autonomous bodies independent of government and the legal profession — Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia; three are run by the provincial law societies — New Bruns-

wick, Ontario and Alberta; Prince Edward Island's plan is operated as a programme of the Department of Justice; and the two territorial plans are administered by Legal Aid Committees whose members are largely appointed by and responsible to the Territorial Commissioners. The six autonomous bodies are normally made up of appointees of the provincial bar and appointees of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council, the latter including lawyers, lay persons, and civil servants. Funds to operate all legal aid plans come from two principal sources, the federal and provincial governments, with minor revenues from client contributions, recoveries of court costs, law foundation grants, interest on lawyers' trust fund accounts and interest on revenue investment.

#### Service delivery systems

The current federal-provincial criminal legal aid agreement allows the provinces complete freedom to determine the methods by which legal aid is made available to eligible persons with one exception: the right of free choice of counsel must at least be granted in those cases where the accused is liable to a penalty of life imprisonment.

Three major delivery models for legal aid services are in evidence in Canada today:

1. the judicare model in which the majority of services are provided by private practice lawyers and notaries who bill the legal aid plan;
2. the salaried staff model in which the bulk of services are provided by salaried lawyers employed in community clinics by legal aid societies and governing bodies;
3. a mix of both the above.

Five legal aid jurisdictions operate upon the judicare model: New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and the two Terri-

tories. In 1977-78 Ontario was the only jurisdiction in this category which recorded the delivery of services, other than administration and special research services, by salaried staff; delivery of services by salaried staff represented about 7% of total direct services rendered in Ontario.

In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia all legal aid services are provided by salaried lawyers except in those instances where private practice counsel are retained for cases in which the accused has a right to free choice of counsel under the federal-provincial agreement or where there is a conflict of interest between a number of accused or a number of litigants involved in the same case.

Five legal aid jurisdictions operate a mixed system, providing services through both private lawyers and community legal centres with staff lawyers: Newfoundland, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In 1977-78 the proportion of total cases handled by salaried staff ranged from 20% in Newfoundland to 74% in Quebec.

The following table indicates the percentage of legal aid expenditures, excluding administration and special programme costs, spent on services provided by private practice legal professionals and by salaried legal aid staff:

	Percent Expenditures Private Practice	Percent Expenditures Salaried Staff
Alberta	100	—
New Brunswick	100	—
Yukon Territory	100	—
Northwest Territories	100	—
Ontario	93.5	6.5
Newfoundland	85.1	14.9
British Columbia	58.3	41.7
Manitoba	53.3	46.7
Quebec	34.3	65.7
Prince Edward Island	30.9	69.1
Saskatchewan	29.6	70.4
Nova Scotia	4.5	95.5
Canada	62.8	37.2



In 1977-78 the bulk of legal aid dollars was spent on case-related services. Most jurisdictions fund preventive law programmes; the extent of these programmes varies considerably, from pamphlet production and informal speaking engagements on legal matters by legal aid staff, to full-scale media programmes on legal education, community legal education offices, and the development of law curricula for provincial schools. In 1977-78 less than 4% of total legal aid expenditures were allocated specifically to these special programmes.

In some jurisdictions preventive law programmes are an integral part of the legal aid plan while in other jurisdictions they are administered outside the formal legal aid plan. Departments and organizations most active in preventive law programmes include the federal Department of Justice, Quebec Commission des services juridiques, British Columbia Legal Services Commission, Canadian Law Information Council, Community Legal Education Ontario, Alberta Law Foundation and the National Legal Aid Research Centre in Montreal. The Alberta Law Foundation expenditures in 1977-78 on preventive law programmes were \$1.5 million, which represents 27% of the total public legal services expenditures in that province.

**Distribution of services**

Courts sat in about 837 communities in Canada during 1977-78 and employed full-time court staff in about 292 of these. Legal Aid offices with full-time staff operated in 204 communities and legal aid staff from these offices visited a further 127 communities on a regular basis during that period.

It is estimated that about 351,000 cases were completed through legal aid plans in 1977-78; 42% of these were reported as criminal cases, 49% civil, and 9% legal advice. Ten of twelve legal aid jurisdictions actually reported handling more criminal cases than civil but Quebec, with the highest reported total caseload at almost 50% of the Canadian total, had 68% civil cases; this tipped the Canadian percentage in favour of civil cases. Quebec aside, the caseload percentage would read: criminal 51%, civil 31% and legal advice 18%. Salaried staff completed about 53% of cases reported and the private bar 47%. Six provinces, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia also provided duty counsel services in 1977-78 and reported assisting 218,480 persons.

Outlined below is the approximate percentage breakdown between criminal and civil legal aid expenditures:

	Percent Expenditures Criminal	Percent Expenditures Civil
New Brunswick	100	—
Prince Edward Island	100	—
Yukon Territory	90	10
Northwest Territories	80	20
Alberta	75	25
Newfoundland	70	30
Nova Scotia	65	35
Ontario	55	45
Saskatchewan	55	45
British Columbia	50	50
Manitoba	50	50
Quebec	30	70
Canada	50	50

**Revenue and expenditures**

In 1977-78 an estimated \$82.9 million was spent in Canada on legal aid services including criminal and civil legal aid, preventive law programmes, and special research and development projects. This figure does not include \$4.0 million spent on native courtworker programmes. Revenue totalling \$83.2 million came from the following sources:

	\$ Million	Percent
Government of Canada	19.3	23
Provincial and Territorial Governments	54.7	66
Lawyers' Trust Account Interest	4.3	7
Client Contributions and Recoveries	2.7	3
Investment and Miscellaneous	2.2	1
Total Revenue	\$83.2	100%

The total Canadian per capita expenditure on legal aid services was \$3.55, 11 cents of which represented client contributions and court cost recoveries. Of the net per capita expenditure, \$1.66 was spent on criminal legal aid under the federal-provincial agreement on cost-sharing, \$1.64 on provincial summary conviction and civil matters, and 14 cents on special projects, preventive law, public legal education and university law student clinics.

**Federal participation in legal aid**

In accordance with its responsibility in matters of criminal law, the Government of Canada, in 1972, drew up an agreement with the provinces to provide for the cost-sharing of legal aid services in criminal matters. Signed by all provinces in 1973-74, the agreements were intended to encourage the development of a minimum standard of legal aid in criminal matters across Canada. The original agreements were for a three-year period ending March 31, 1976. A supplementary agreement for the fiscal year 1976-

77 was entered into with each province, and agreements have now been negotiated for the fiscal years 1977-78 through 1980-81.

The Northwest and Yukon Territories each have cost-sharing agreements with the Government of Canada for the provision of both civil and criminal legal aid services. The Northwest Territories signed its first legal aid agreement late in 1971 and the Yukon Territory in 1977.

In exchange for the federal contribution, the provincial governments have undertaken to provide legal aid to financially eligible persons for all indictable offences, proceedings under the Juvenile Delinquents Act and other listed federal statutes, and all summary conviction offences where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, there is likelihood that upon conviction, a sentence of imprisonment or loss of means to earn a livelihood will result. The financial eligibility of an applicant for legal aid is determined by the provincial agencies which must apply a flexible needs test based on the applicant's financial circumstances.

The current contribution of the federal government is set at 90% of the shareable expenditures incurred to a maximum per capita amount. In 1977-78 an 82¢ per capita maximum was set. For 1978-79 this was 85¢ plus any increase resulting from the lesser of the percentage increase in the Gross National Product in current dollars minus 1%, or the percentage increase in the national shareable expenditures. For the 1979-80 and 1980-81 fiscal years, the federal contribution will be the lesser of 90% of shareable expenditures or an amount determined as follows:

“Canada’s contribution in the immediately preceding fiscal year

plus

any increase resulting from the lesser of changes in the Gross National Product or the national shareable expenditures as described above

multiplied by

one plus the change that year of the proportion of the population of Canada residing in the province.”

The agreements with the territories differ from those with the provinces. The federal contribution is set at 50% of the shareable expenditures incurred up to a maximum agreed amount.

Below are the approximate per capita expenditures in 1977-78 under the federal-provincial criminal legal aid agreements:

	Total (%)	Federal (%)	Provincial (%)
Saskatchewan	\$2.16 (100%)	\$0.82 (38%)	\$1.34 (62%)
Ontario	2.08	0.82 (39%)	1.26 (61%)
British Columbia	1.59	0.82 (51%)	0.77 (49%)
Alberta	1.56	0.82 (52%)	0.74 (48%)
Manitoba	1.52	0.82 (54%)	0.70 (46%)
Quebec	1.31	0.82 (63%)	0.49 (37%)
Nova Scotia	1.09	0.82 (75%)	0.27 (25%)
New Brunswick	0.95	0.77 (82%)	0.18 (18%)
Prince Edward Island	0.78	0.70 (90%)	0.08 (10%)
Newfoundland	0.75	0.68 (90%)	0.07 (10%)
All Provinces	\$1.65 (100%)	\$0.81 (49%)	\$0.84 (51%)

Under the federal-provincial agreement on criminal legal aid the federal government contributed about \$18.9 million in 1977-78; representing 49% of the total shareable expenditures made by the provinces. Under the federal-territorial agreements on criminal and civil legal aid the federal government contributed \$106,000 in 1977-78 or 31% of shareable expenditures. The federal funding for experimental and research projects in legal aid was \$281,000, and for public legal education \$159,000. These amounts represent about 13% of special programme expenditures in Canada.

**Native courtworker programmes**

There are eight jurisdictions in Canada which operate native courtworker programmes: Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the two Territories. In 1977-78 the programmes employed 150 native courtworkers and 35 support personnel resident in 95 communities. Total expenditures were \$4.01 million. Since 1970 the federal government has been involved in the development of native courtworker programmes to assist natives in criminal matters through 50/50 cost sharing agreements.

The Alberta and British Columbia programmes provide native counselling services in family and civil matters which are not covered by the federal cost-sharing agreements. In 1977-78 the federal government contributed about \$1.3 million under the cost-sharing agreements and \$236,000 under other programmes. Revenue totalling \$4.01 million came from the following sources:

Government of Canada	\$1,513,000	38%
Provinces and Territories	2,352,000	59
Investment and Miscellaneous	145,000	3
Total	\$4,010,000	100%

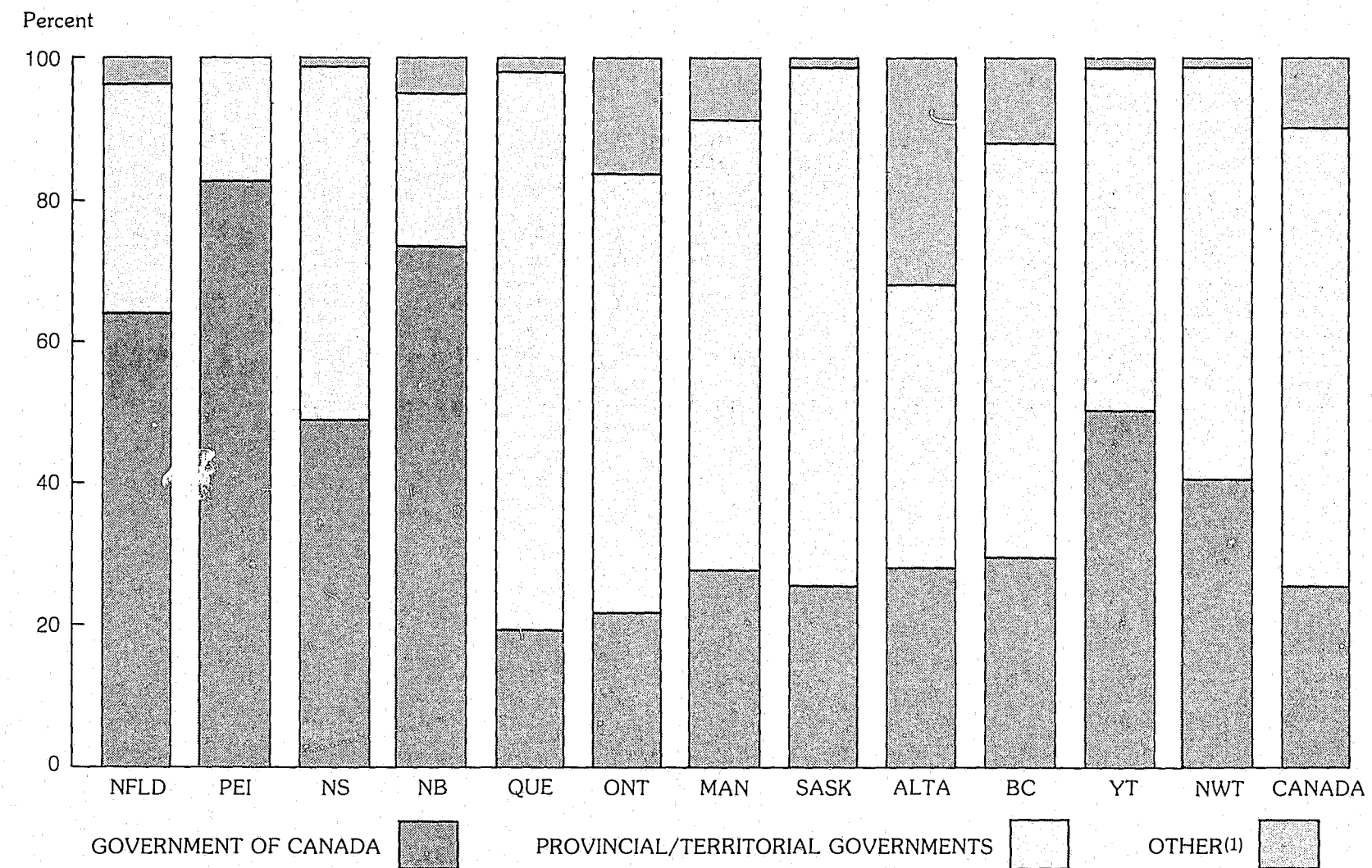
Table No. 37 Legal Aid, Including Native Courtworker Programmes: Expenditures 1977-78 (x \$1,000)

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Legal Aid													
Administration	178	—	78	199	1,421	6,049	525	413	1,008	1,025	3	49	10,948
Delivery of Services by Salaried Staff	63	66	1,292	—	16,095	1,677	1,271	2,345	—	2,777	—	—	25,586
Delivery of Services by Private													
Practice Lawyers <sup>1</sup>	361	29	61	474	8,402	24,096	1,450	984	3,131	3,886	70	272	43,216
Other Programmes <sup>2</sup>	—	—	33	29	250	521	60	26	1,497	716	—	60	3,192
Total Legal Aid Expenditures	602	95	1,464	702	26,168	32,343	3,306	3,768	5,636	8,404	73	381	82,942
Less Client Contributions and Recoveries	10	0.2	6	20	62	2,160	99	18	268	47	2	4	2,696
Net Legal Aid Expenditures	592	95	1,458	682	26,106	30,183	3,207	3,750	5,368	8,357	71	377	80,246
Native Courtworker Programme Expenditures	—	20	—	—	—	610	221	308	1,230	1,349	30	240	4,008
Net Legal Aid/Native Courtworker Programme Expenditures	592	115	1,458	682	26,106	30,793	3,428	4,058	6,598	9,706	101	617	84,254

<sup>1</sup> In Quebec includes fees and disbursements paid to notaries.

<sup>2</sup> Includes grants to outside groups, student legal aid clinics, preventive law programmes, public legal education and research projects.

LEGAL AID, INCLUDING NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAMMES, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOURCES OF REVENUE 1977-78



(1) Includes lawyers trust account interest, client contributions and recoveries, interest, investment income and miscellaneous income



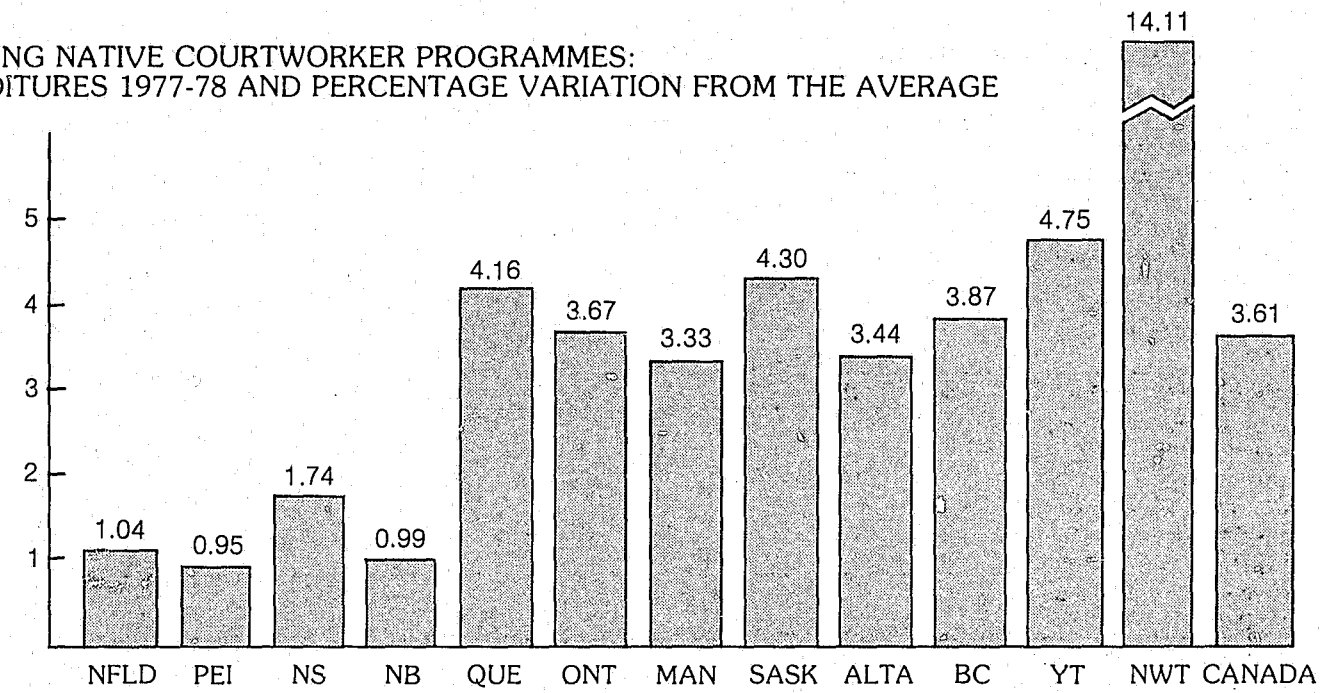
Table No. 38 Legal Aid, Including Native Courtworker Programmes: Sources of Revenue 1977-78 (x \$1,000)

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Legal Aid Revenue													
Government of Canada	383	85	718	562	5,178	6,936	846	773	1,558	2,110	36	130	19,315
Provincial or Territorial Government	190	10	749	167	21,611	20,017	2,176	2,471	2,312	4,674	36	247	54,660
Lawyers' Trust Account Interest	—	—	—	1	—	3,185	229	—	1,496	910	—	—	5,821
Client Contributions and Recoveries	10(	0.2	7	20	61	2,160	100	18	268	47	1	4	2,696
Other <sup>1</sup>	11	—	13	20	441	102	3	2	24	66	—	—	682
Total Legal Aid Revenue	594	95	1,487	770	27,291	32,400	3,354	3,264	5,658	7,807	73	381	83,174
Native Courtworker Programme Revenue													
Government of Canada	—	10	—	—	—	210	111	138	323	586	15	120	1,513
Provincial or Territorial Government	—	11	—	—	—	400	110	170	797	729	15	120	2,352
Other <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	35	—	—	145
Total Native Courtworker Programme Revenue	—	21	—	—	—	610	221	308	1,230	1,350	30	240	4,010
Total Legal Aid and Native Courtworker Programme Revenue	594	116	1,487	770	27,291	33,010	3,575	3,572	6,888	9,157	103	621	87,184

<sup>1</sup> Includes interest, investment income, and miscellaneous income.

LEGAL AID, INCLUDING NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAMMES:  
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES 1977-78 AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION FROM THE AVERAGE

\$ Per Capita



Percentage Variation  
from  
Average

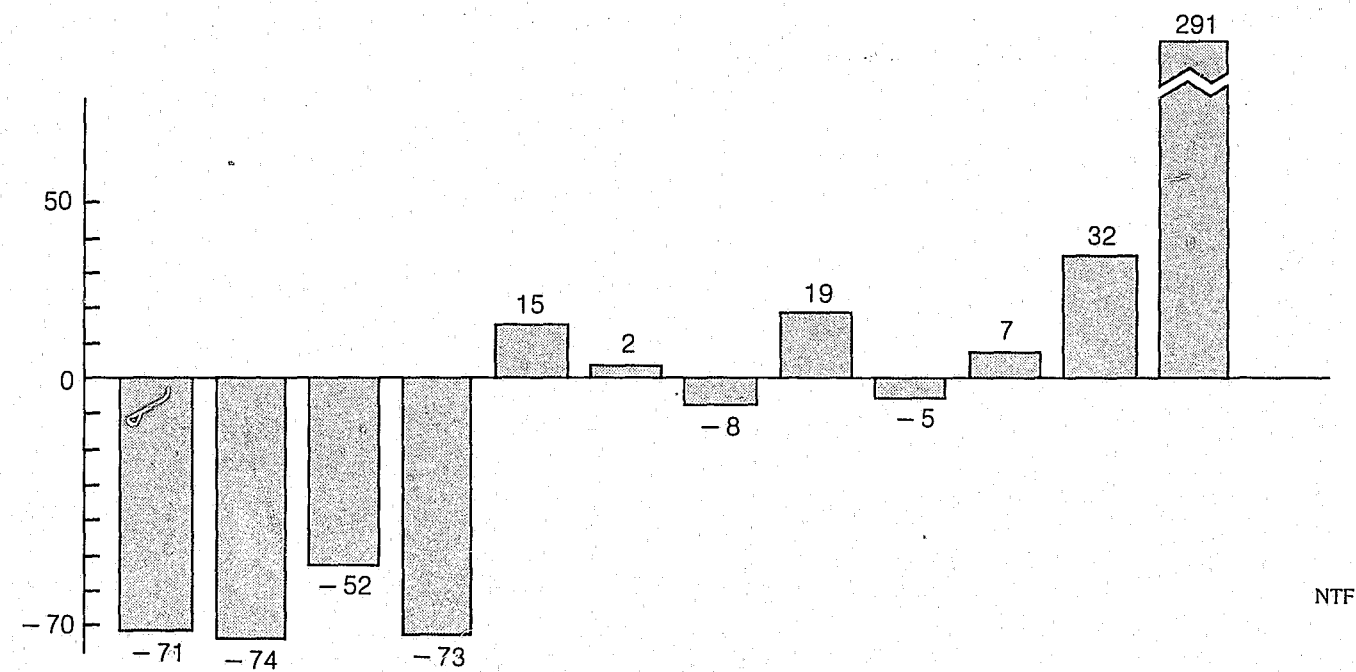


Table No. 39 Legal Aid, Including Native Courtworker Programmes: Per Capita Expenditures 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Legal Aid <sup>1</sup>													
Criminal Cases under Fed./Prov. Cost Sharing Agreement	.75	.78	1.09	.95	1.31	2.08	1.52	2.16	1.56	1.59	3.04	5.86	1.66
Provincial Summary Conviction and Civil Cases <sup>2</sup>	.29	—	.61	—	2.81	1.46	1.54	1.79	.46	1.46	.31	1.38	1.64
Other Programmes <sup>3</sup>	—	—	.04	.04	.04	.06	.06	.02	.78	.28	—	1.38	.14
Total Legal Aid Exp.	1.04	.78	1.74	.99	4.16	3.60	3.12	3.97	2.80	3.33	3.35	8.62	3.44
Native Courtworker Programmes	—	.17	—	—	—	.07	.21	.33	.64 <sup>4</sup>	.54	1.40	5.49	.17
Total Legal Aid and Native Courtworker Programme Exp.	1.04	.95	1.74	.99	4.16	3.67	3.33	4.30	3.44	3.87	4.75	14.11	3.61
Percentage Variation from Canadian Average	-71	-74	-52	-73	15	2	-8	19	-5	7	32	291	0

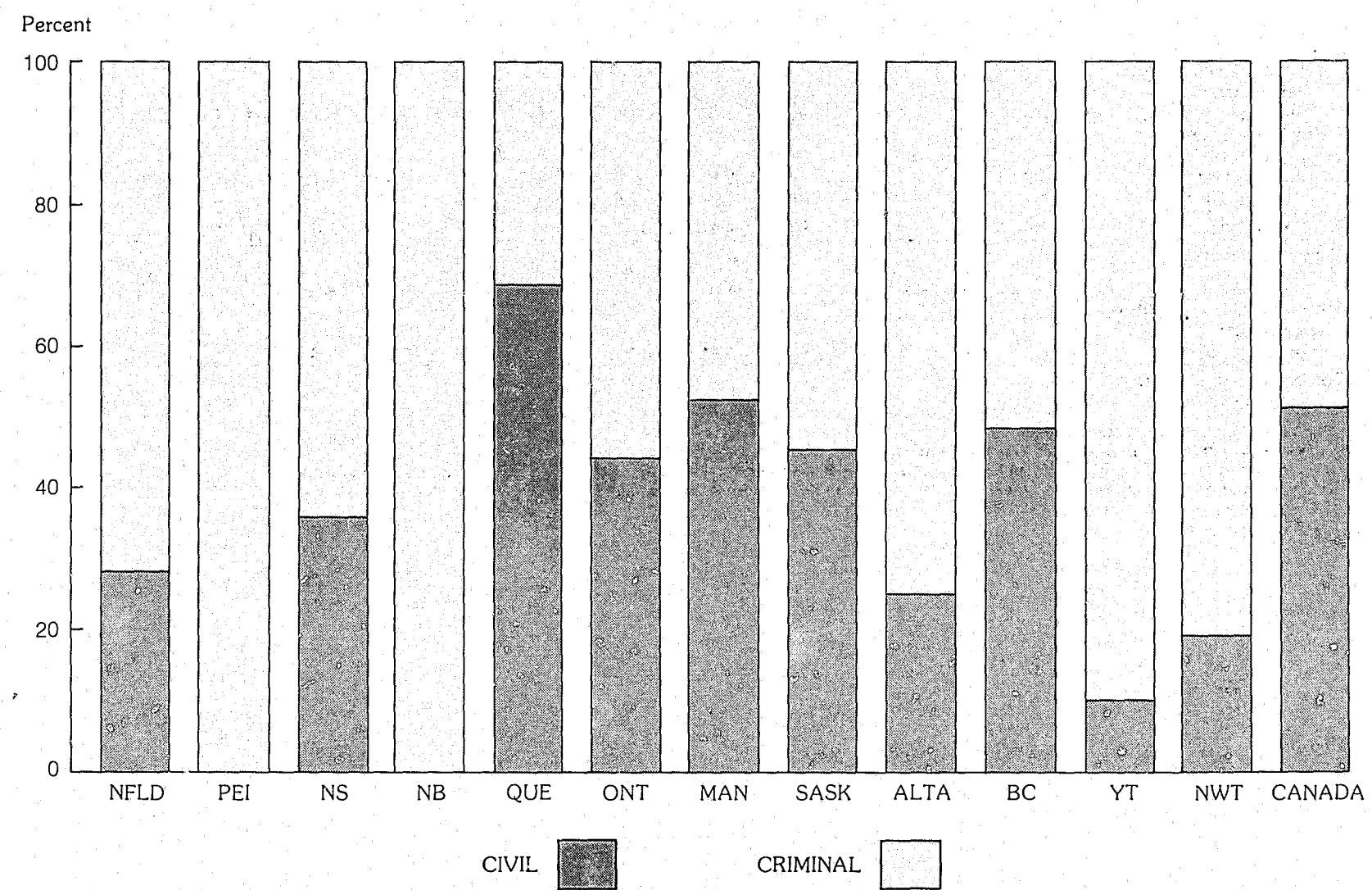
<sup>1</sup> Net of client contributions and recoveries.

<sup>2</sup> In Quebec includes fees and disbursements paid to notaries.

<sup>3</sup> Includes grants to outside groups, student legal aid clinics, preventive law programmes, public legal education and research projects.

<sup>4</sup> That portion of native counselling service expenditures which can be considered as legal aid monies.

LEGAL AID, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL EXPENDITURES 1977-78



LEGAL AID, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES 1977-78 FOR SALARIED STAFF AND PRIVATE PRACTICE LAWYERS

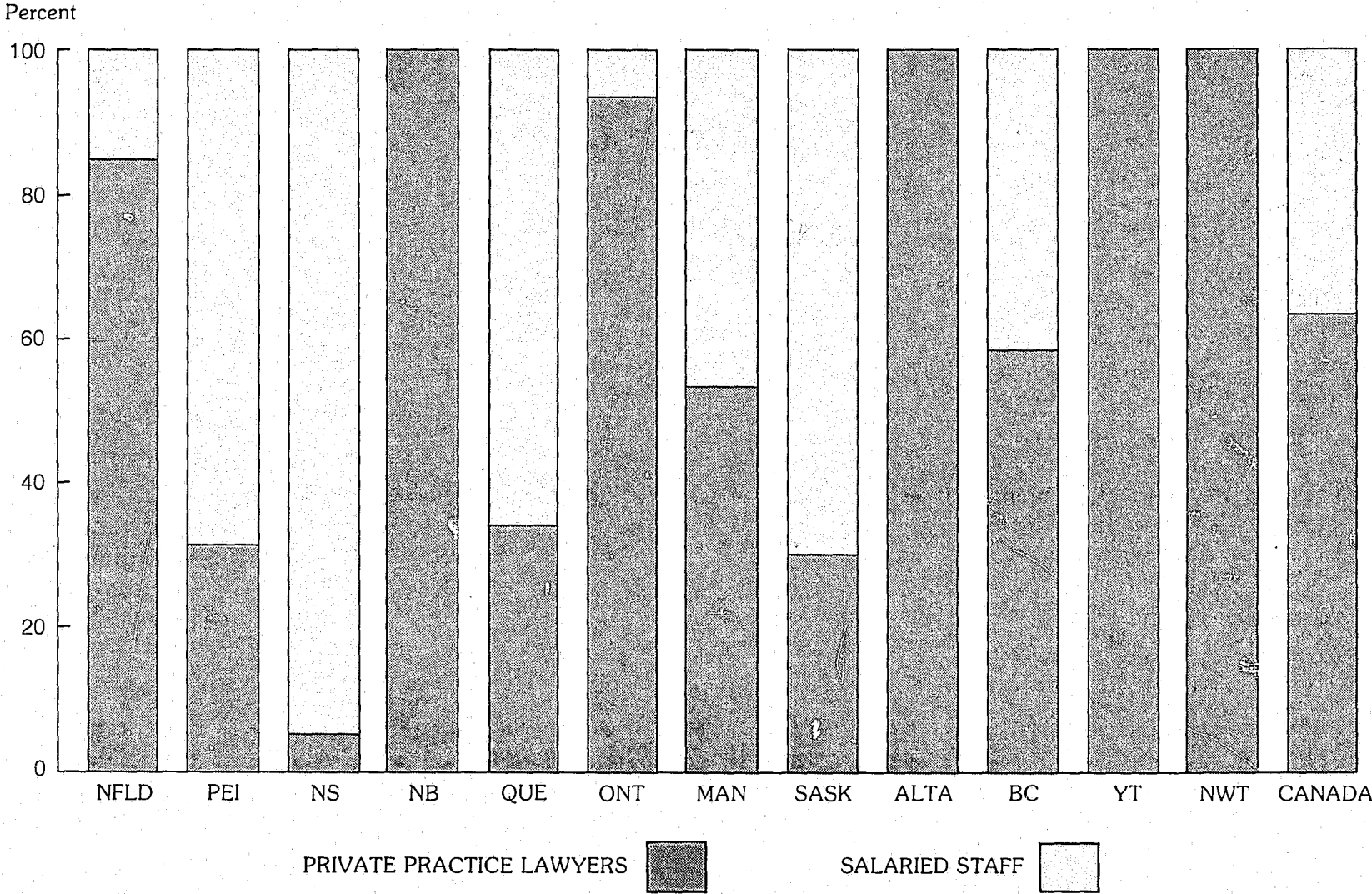




Table No. 40 Legal Aid, Including Native Courtworker Programmes: Manpower 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Legal Aid Staff													
Salaried Lawyers	5	2	34	9	352	41	35	46	2	51	—	1	578
Paralegals	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	23	—	34	1	—	65
Other Professionals	2	—	1	—	13	13	9	6	24	15	—	—	83
Other Support	8	1	28	9	417	338	36	46	27	107	—	1	1,018
Total Legal Aid Staff	15	3	63	18	786	392	83	121	53	207	1	2	1,744
Private Bar													
Private Practice Lawyers	235	75	850	688	8,853 <sup>1</sup>	8,708	1,083	691	2,466	3,063	21	22	26,755
Private Practice Lawyers Handling Legal Aid Cases	98	15	168	350 <sup>3</sup>	3,390 <sup>2</sup>	4,702	500	143	1,252	780 <sup>3</sup>	20	33	11,451 <sup>3</sup>
Native Courtworkers													
Native Courtworkers	—	2	—	—	—	27	13	16	48	35	2	7	150
Support Staff	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	17	12	1	1	34
Total Native Courtworkers	—	2	—	—	—	28	14	17	65	47	3	8	184

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,945 notaries and 6,908 advocates  
<sup>3</sup> Approximate.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1,203 notaries and 2,187 advocates.

Table No. 41 Legal Aid, Including Native Courtworker programmes: Distribution of Services 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Number of Communities													
Where Courts Sit	60	5	37	34	82	197	87	117	102	98	13	5	837
Number of Communities Where Court Employs Full-Time Staff	17	5	19	13	31	69	20	19	21	75	1	2	292
Number of Communities Served by Legal Aid Staff	13	5	10	8	108	72	6	23	13	60	13	—	331
Number of Communities with Full-Time Legal Aid Offices	4	1	9	3	67	72	6	12	5	24	1	—	204
Number of Communities with Visiting Legal Aid Staff	9	4	1	5	41	—	—	11	8	36	12	—	127
Number of Communities with Resident Native Courtworkers	—	1	—	—	—	15	13	8	22	29	1	6	95

Table No. 42 Legal Aid: Reported Caseload Statistic 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Criminal Cases:													
Private Bar	688	98	52	1,074	15,177	36,048	3,342	4,770	9,353	15,019	386	2,117	88,124
Salaried Staff	106	587	3,542	—	39,382	—	1,750	10,737	—	2,800	—	—	58,904
Total Criminal	794	685	3,594	1,074	54,559	36,048	5,092	15,507	9,353	17,819	386	2,117	147,028
Civil Cases:													
Private Bar	359	—	116	—	39,135 <sup>1</sup>	25,076	2,750	361	3,108	3,970	27	170	75,072
Salaried Staff	109	—	5,580	—	76,379	—	1,749	11,363	—	800	—	—	95,980
Total Civil	468	—	5,696	—	115,514	25,076	4,499	11,724	3,108	4,770 <sup>2</sup>	27	170	171,052
Legal Advice:	—	—	—	—	—	2,840	—	—	—	29,960 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	32,800
Total Cases	1,262	685	9,290	1,074	170,073	63,964	9,591	27,231	12,461	52,549	413	2,287	350,880
Persons Assisted by Duty Counsel	759	—	—	12,731	—	175,916	13,007	—	13,071	3,000	—	—	218,484

<sup>1</sup> 13,640 cases referred to notaries.

<sup>2</sup> This relates to family cases only.

<sup>3</sup> Provided by salaried staff.

## PRETRIAL SERVICES

Pretrial services form part of the broader range of programmes which have as their objective the diversion of persons from subsequent stages of the criminal justice system. In this sense, diversion from the justice system includes the discretionary powers of police where they choose not to arrest, and the decision of crown prosecutors to not charge, stay or withdraw charges. In sentencing, the courts can decide not to involve persons with correctional services. Correctional services provided in institutions and by probation staff can, through administrative decisions, reduce incarceration through release programmes and lowering the level of, or eliminating, supervision. Probation staff intervene in cases on an informal basis prior to charges being laid.

In broad terms, diversion programmes can be categorized as pretrial services and sentencing options. The aim of the latter is to provide alternatives to existing sanctions. Examples of these current alternatives include restitution, offender/victim resolutions and community work programmes.

Pretrial diversion services were defined in the 1978 report prepared by the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada titled "Diversion: A Canadian Concept and Practice";

"Diversion consists of processes and programmes at the pretrial level, established as alternatives to the formal procedures of the court for dealing with persons who come into conflict with the law."

The definition is generally accepted by the ministries responsible for justice and appears to be consistent with the use of the term by the Law Reform Commission of Canada.

In the report "Diversion: A Canadian Concept and Practice" the goals of pretrial diversion were stated as being:

1. Enable the community and the (justice) system to be more flexible in dealing with offences and the parties involved while offering at least an equal protection to the society as does the actual criminal justice system.
2. Emphasize conflict resolutions tailoring the mode of responses to the situations.
3. Serve as a tool to increase community responsibility.
4. Encourage the offender to accept responsibility for his criminal behavior."

The same report indicates that such diversion programmes can be operated at four levels prior to trial — the community, police, prosecutor and the court, where persons who have committed offences can be referred to services outside of the justice system.

In a discussion paper prepared in October 1978 by the Ministry of the Solicitor General and Department of Justice, the goals of diversion were restated as:

"The objectives of diversion put forward by its proponents include the desire to promote community tolerance and community responsibility for the management of some types of criminal behavior, to promote more effective use of criminal justice resources and to foster the restoration of social har-

mony between the victim, the offender and the community.”

Incentives to institute diversion programmes include increases in caseloads to the point where justice services are overburdened — particularly courts and corrections. Of equal interest is the provision of programmes which are more effective in preventing and resolving crime. Conversely, the establishment of special diversion programmes may have negative effects. Present diversion at the police and crown prosecutor levels may be discouraged. More bureaucracy could result and the new services may increase workloads by widening the net of the criminal justice services. The opportunity for coercion may be increased unless legal procedures and accountability are clearly defined to ensure the individual's rights in law.

The concept of diversion, in both the pretrial and sentencing option dimensions, is still evolving. It is therefore difficult to obtain firm policy statements from the ministries and departments responsible for the administration of justice. As a consequence, few aspects of these programmes are covered by current legislation or by explicit operational procedures. The area of diversion programmes within the overall justice system is further obscured inasmuch as the major components of the justice services, including police, crown counsel, legal aid, court and correctional services, are all involved in the diversion of the persons they contact. Many of the current diversion programmes have been set up to counteract specific deficiencies in justice services or to fulfil specific policies. They are therefore not directly comparable on a national basis. Even though these factors were evident at the outset of this year's work, it was thought worthwhile to review the survey of pretrial services con-

ducted by the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada and solicit responses regarding the use of diversion programmes in the provinces. The findings are summarized below:

1. **Diversion as the prerogative of the police and crown counsel:** all respondents indicated that the prerogative to divert persons belonged to the police and prosecutors and, as such, formed a “central part of our system of justice”.
2. **The need for a separate system for diversion programmes within the criminal justice system:** most responses indicated there was no need for a separate system for diversion — and further state that a separate diversion system should be avoided, particularly if any processes are set up to parallel the courts or “would so formalize this discretion that it interposes a hidden court, with all its attendant bureaucracy”. If the court system was not functioning properly it should be modified. One province suggested it was not certain as to the need for separate diversion programmes, while another viewed its special family and children's court as filling this role.
3. **The involvement of the private sector in providing pretrial services:** most provinces indicated that the private sector could provide services in the community to which individuals would be referred by the police and crown counsel. The provision of government-run community services was not precluded.

4. **Referral of persons to pretrial services prior to and after the charge has been laid:** nearly all respondents indicated it was preferable to have person referred prior to charges being laid, but that in special circumstances they could be referred after charges had been laid.

The Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada conducted a "National Inventory of Diversion Projects" in which it summarized all diversion projects identifiable as of September 1, 1978. All projects included components related to mediation and/or referral as part of these programmes. The number of programmes by type are listed in the following tables.



Table No. 43 Pretrial Services: Diversion Programmes 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	TOTAL
Adult													
Police	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6
Crown Counsel:													
Alternative to Charge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Postcharge/Pre-Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Citizen	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Juvenile													
Police	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	0	4	0	0	14
Crown Counsel:													
Alternative to Charge	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	3	0	0	10
Postcharge/Pre-Court	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Citizen	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	0	3	0	2	9	9	3	0	16	0	0	45

SOURCE: National Inventory of Diversion Projects — Ministry of the Solicitor General, Canada, October 1978

Table No. 44 Pretrial Services: Resource, Police and Sentencing Options 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	TOTAL
Diversion Resource													
Programmes <sup>1</sup>	0	1	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	10
Police Programmes <sup>2</sup>	0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
Sentencing Option Projects:													
Adult	0	0	0	0	0	4(11) <sup>3</sup>	2	0	0	1	0	0	7(12) <sup>3</sup>
Juvenile	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	6

<sup>1</sup> Direct service resources used as an alternative to the court process or as a sentencing option for adults and juveniles.

<sup>2</sup> Police screening, police youth relations and police crime prevention.

<sup>3</sup> As reported by Ontario, Ministry of Corrections.

SOURCE: National Inventory of Diversion Projects, October 1978, Ministry of Solicitor General, Canada.

## **COURTS**

The framework for the courts is set out in the British North America Act. The Government of Canada is responsible for appointing the judiciary for the Supreme Court and Federal Court of Canada, as well as the courts of the provinces and territories including the Court of Appeal, Supreme or Queen's Bench Courts and the County or District Courts. The provincial governments appoint the judges of the Provincial Courts. The manner in which the courts of the provinces are organized and the jurisdiction conferred upon them varies significantly, as do their case-loads. The type and number of support services provided to them also differ.

### **Federal Services**

The Supreme Court of Canada, as the court of last resort, hears final appeals in civil and criminal matters which arise from cases heard in the Federal Court and the courts of the provinces and territories. It also decides constitutional questions regarding federal and provincial powers. The Federal Court of Canada has jurisdiction to hear matters relating to federal statutes and civil actions involving the Government of Canada. This court has both a trial and an appellate division. Court support services for these two courts are provided by the federal government.

### **Provincial Services**

The Provincial Courts exercise complete jurisdiction over summary conviction offences under the criminal code, some federal statutes, provincial statutes, territorial ordi-

nances and municipal by-laws. They also have jurisdiction over certain indictable offences. They hear and dispose of approximately 95% of all criminal cases. The provincial courts also have jurisdiction over some family and children's matters and, in most provinces, hear civil cases where the amounts in dispute are limited. The district or county courts supreme or Queen's Bench Courts and the Superior Court of Quebec are the trial courts which have sole jurisdiction over the most serious criminal offences and are the only courts which conduct jury trials for criminal and civil cases. Generally, these courts act as appeal courts for cases originating in the provincial courts. The supreme and county courts also hear all divorces and civil matters involving sums in excess of those within the jurisdiction of the provincial courts. The highest provincial appellate courts are the courts of appeal or the appellate division of the supreme court.

Support personnel for the provincial and territorial court appointments, including court reporters, clerks, stenographers, sheriffs and bailiffs, court security and counselling are provided by the respective province or territory. Most provinces and the territories appoint justices of the peace and/or hearing officers, who may perform a number of quasi-judicial administrative tasks or actually conduct summary offence trials under provincial statutes, territorial ordinances or municipal by-laws. Two provinces have municipal courts with provincial court jurisdiction, administered by municipalities. In the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Quebec, the municipal courts in Regina, Saskatoon, Montreal, Laval and Quebec City have extensive criminal jurisdiction and conduct cases under the criminal code and provincial statutes, in addition to dealing with municipal by-laws.

**Staffing and Distribution of Services**

In 1977-78 there were 627 judges and supernumerary judges presiding in the Supreme Court of Canada, Federal Court of Canada and the superior, county, and district courts of the provinces and territories. The provincial and territorial courts were presided over by 868 judges appointed by the provinces and territories.

During the same period courts sat in 837 communities and employed full-time staff in 292 of them. The provinces, territories and major municipal courts in Saskatchewan and Quebec employed a total of 8,650 staff, while the federal government employed 210 court administration staff in the Supreme Court of Canada, Federal Court, Office of the Commissioner of Federal Judicial Affairs and Canadian Judicial Council.

There were 991 courthouse facilities located in 837 communities served by the courts. In the communities with full-time court staff there were some 1,250 courtrooms in use. In the remaining communities (545) served by part-time or visiting court staff there were 570 courtrooms in use.

**Expenditures**

Total expenditures, excluding capital costs for court services, were \$247.6 million (\$10.61 per capita) in 1977-78 including \$71.2 million or 28.8% for judges' salaries and benefits, \$126.1 million or 50.9% for court staff salaries and benefits and \$50.3 million or 20.3% for other operating costs. This includes the cost of operating the major municipal courts in Saskatchewan and Quebec where the courts handle criminal code matters, but does not include the cost of operating those municipal courts which handle

municipal by-law and/or provincial statutes exclusively. Total expenditures by the three levels of the government were:

	\$ million	Percent
Government of Canada	44.6	18.0
Provinces and Territories	197.2	79.7
Municipal	5.8	2.3
Total	\$247.6	100.0%

The following table indicates for each province, territory and the Supreme and Federal Courts of Canada, the approximate per capita expenditure for judges' salaries, court staff salaries and other expenses:

	Total 100%	Judges** Salaries (%)	Staff Salaries (%)	Other Expenses (%)
Yukon	\$37.50	\$5.71 (15%)	\$16.21 (43%)	\$15.59 (42%)
N.W.T.	25.00	4.24 (17%)	9.48 (38%)	11.28 (45%)
B.C.	13.67	3.00 (22%)	7.83 (57%)	2.84 (21%)
Alta.	10.62	3.37 (32%)	5.25 (49%)	2.00 (19%)
Que.*	10.14	3.09 (30%)	5.74 (57%)	1.31 (13%)
Ont.	9.77	2.05 (21%)	5.07 (52%)	2.65 (27%)
Man.	8.54	2.55 (30%)	4.38 (51%)	1.61 (19%)
P.E.I.	8.45	4.08 (48%)	3.03 (36%)	1.34 (16%)
Sask.*	7.90	3.74 (47%)	2.35 (30%)	1.81 (23%)
N.B.	7.45	2.52 (34%)	3.51 (47%)	1.42 (19%)
Nfld.	6.86	2.78 (40%)	2.36 (35%)	1.72 (25%)
N.S.*	6.12	2.41 (39%)	2.99 (49%)	0.72 (12%)
All above	10.00	2.69 (27%)	5.24 (52%)	2.07 (21%)
Supreme & Fed. Crts.	0.28	0.07 (23%)	0.14 (51%)	0.07 (26%)
Canada***	10.28	2.76 (27%)	5.38 (52%)	2.14 (21%)

\* Includes municipal expenditures.  
\*\* Includes salaries and benefits for the judges appointed by the federal, provincial and territorial governments. Does not include Section 96 court judges' annuities and allowances to widows and dependants.  
\*\*\* Does not include expenditures for the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs and the Canadian Judicial Council.

Federal, provincial, territorial and municipal government revenue from court fines and services provided was in excess of \$197 million during 1977-78. It was not possible to determine the total fines paid to federal or municipal

governments from the courts. Provincial and territorial governments received \$114.7 million in court fines and \$46.8 million for services provided by the courts.

Table No. 45 Courts: Expenditures 1977-78 (x \$1,000)

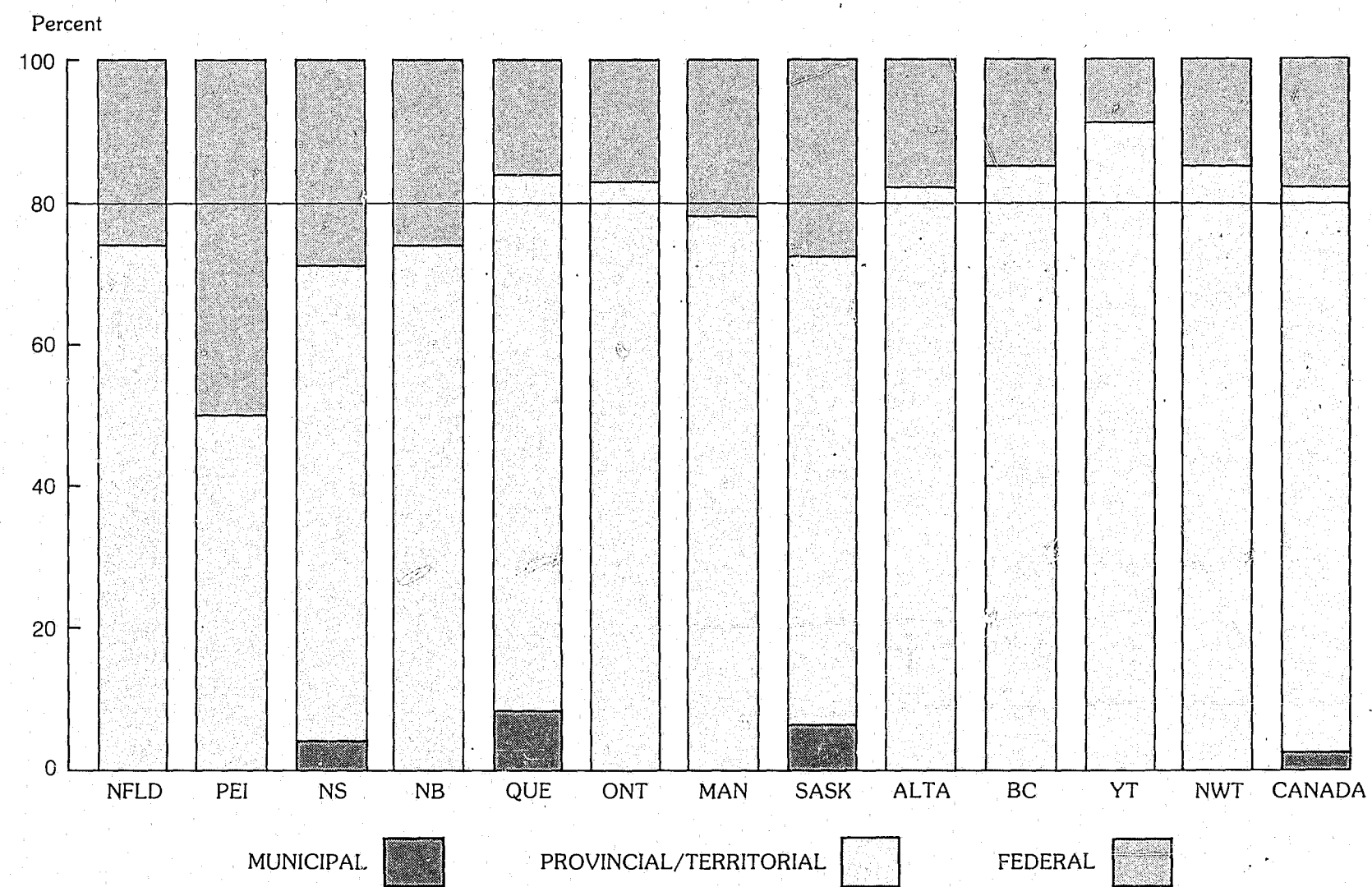
	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Federal <sup>1</sup>	1,067	627	1,624	1,472	11,150	14,691	2,052	2,251	3,972	5,426	71	165	44,568
Provincial/Territorial	3,073	628	3,828	4,123	50,816	72,571 <sup>3</sup>	7,356	5,332	17,545	30,299	738	941	197,250
Municipal <sup>2</sup>	—	—	230	—	5,080	—	—	511	—	—	—	—	5,821
Total	4,140	1,255	5,682	5,595	67,046	87,262	9,408	8,094	21,517	35,725	809	1,106	247,639
Per Capita	7.31	10.36	6.78	8.10	10.68	10.40	9.14	8.60	11.22	14.25	37.80	25.31	10.61
Percentage Variation from Canadian Average	-31	-2	-36	-24	1	-2	-14	-19	6	34	256	139	—

<sup>1</sup> Includes Section 96 court judges' salaries and allowances and judges' annuities and allowance to widows (Superior, County and District Courts). Also includes \$7.3 million for the Supreme Court of Canada, Federal Court of Canada, Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs and the Canadian Judicial Council prorated among the provinces and territories on the basis of population. Also includes \$127,000 for Ontario and \$58,000 for Saskatchewan (Unified Family Court Projects) and \$70,000 for the Northwest Territories (circuit court operations).

<sup>2</sup> Includes only those municipal courts handling criminal code matters (Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, Laval, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert).

<sup>3</sup> Includes small claims court office expenditures of \$4.6 million.

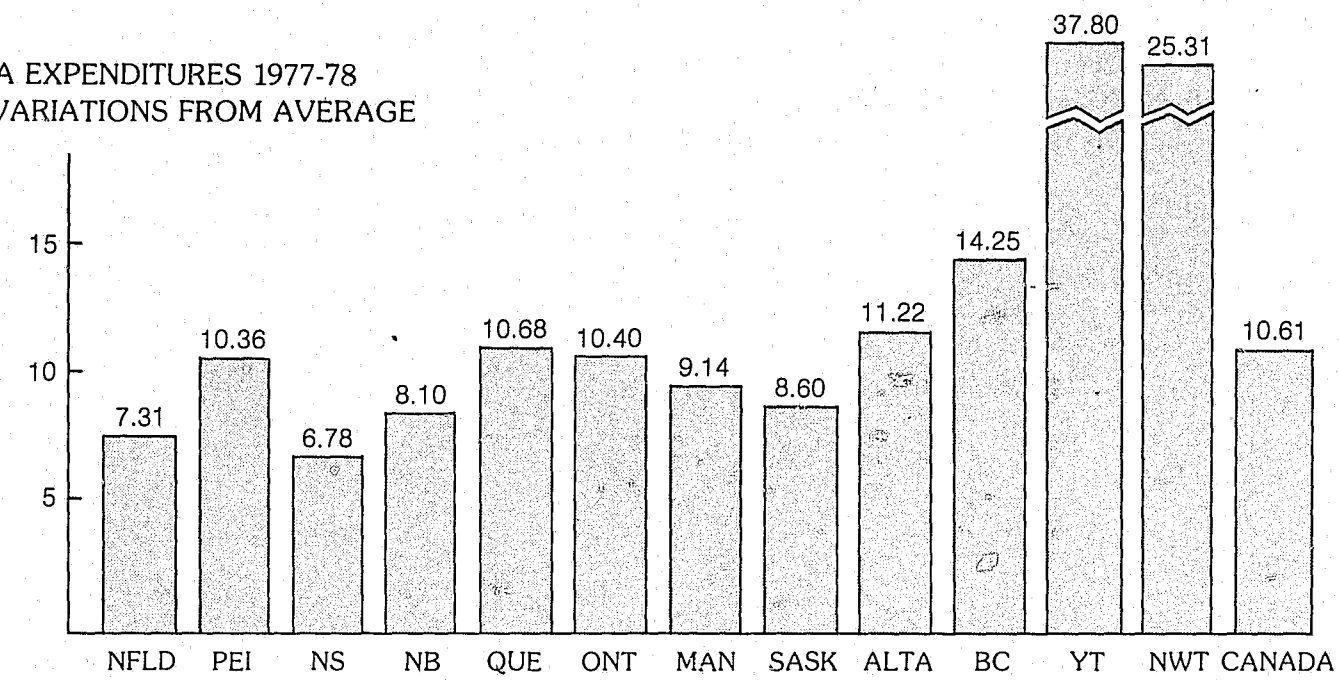
COURTS: PERCENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT 1977-78



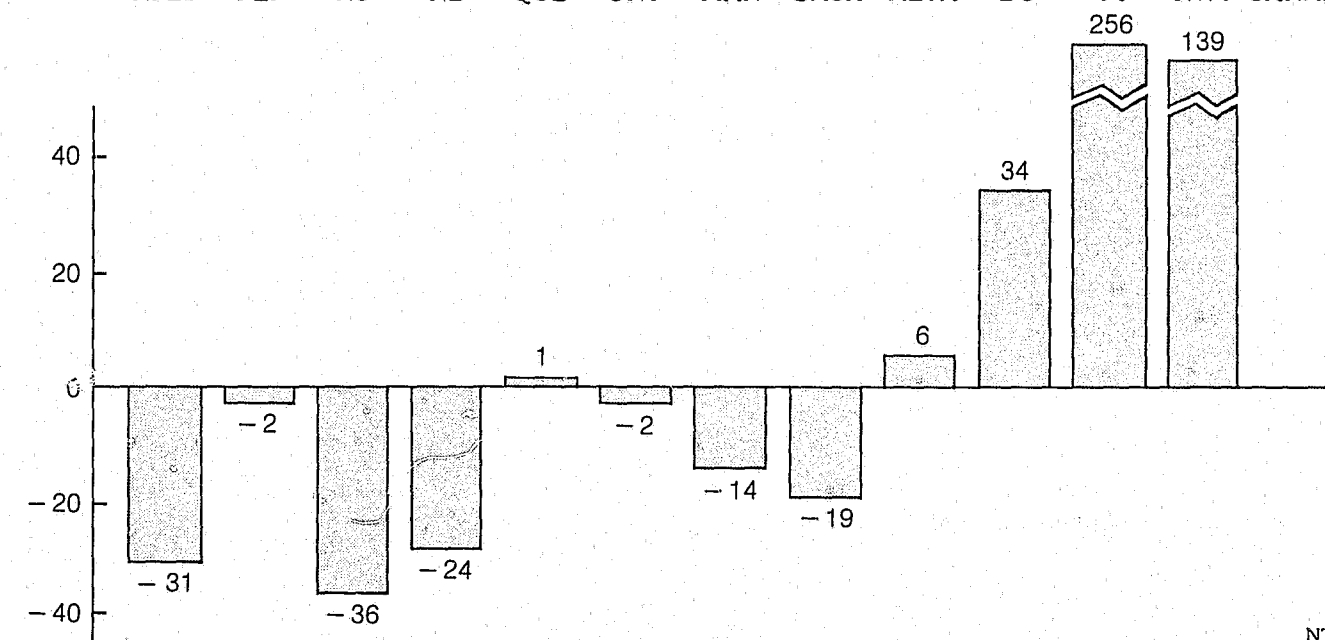


COURTS: PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES 1977-78  
AND PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS FROM AVERAGE

\$ Per Capita



Percentage Variation  
from  
Average



**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 3**

Table No. 46 Courts: Manpower 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Judiciary and Staff:													
Section 96 Court Judges <sup>1</sup>	16	7	21	18	126	182	27	33	48	72	1	1	552
Section 96 Court Supernumeraries <sup>1</sup>	1	—	1	1	22	10	2	1	5	7	—	—	50
Provincial/Territorial Judges <sup>2</sup>	35	3	34	25	279	203	47	43	87	108	1	3	868
Total Judiciary	52	10	56	44	427	395	76	77	140	187	2	4	1,470
Court Staff	150	30	243	150	2,602	2,674 <sup>3</sup>	318	212	849	1,368	19	29	8,644
Total Manpower	202	40	299	194	3,029	3,069	394	289	989	1,555	21	33	10,114
Supreme Court of Canada—Justices													9
—Court Staff													55
Federal Court of Canada—Justices													16
—Court Staff													141
Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs													14
Canadian Judicial Council													3
Grand Total										10,352			

<sup>1</sup> Judges appointed by the Government of Canada under Section 96 of the British North America Act to Appeal, Supreme, Queen's Bench, County and District Courts established by the provinces and territories as of November 22, 1978.

<sup>2</sup> Judges appointed by the provinces and territories.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 700 small claims court staff who are not civil servants or Crown employees.

Table No. 47 Courts: Distribution of Court Services 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Number of Communities Served:													
By Section 96 Courts <sup>1</sup>	6	2	21	9	35	50 <sup>3</sup>	16	19	20	39	2	2	221
By Provincial Courts	60	5	37	34	82	182	87	116	102	98	13	5 <sup>4</sup>	821
By Municipal Courts <sup>2</sup>	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
In total	60	5	37	34	82	197 <sup>4</sup>	87	117	102	98	13	5	837
By Full-Time Court Staff	17	5	19	13	31	69	20	19	21	75	1	2	292
By Part-Time or Visiting Court Staff	43	0	18	21	51	128	67	98	81	23	12	3	545
Total	60	5	37	34	82	197	87	117	102	98	13	5	837

<sup>1</sup> Appeal, Superior, County and District Courts.

<sup>2</sup> Includes only those municipally administered courts which handle criminal code matters.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include 128 small claims court locations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes small claims court locations.

<sup>5</sup> Many other communities served on an 'as needed' basis and by justices of the peace hearing summary conviction matters.

Table No. 48 Courts: Courthouse Facilities 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	GOVT. CANADA	TOTAL CANADA
Number of Courthouses:														
Number of Free-Standing Courthouses <sup>1</sup>	6	2	8	13	36	227	7	28	24	26	0	2	1	380
Number of other Courthouse Facilities	58	3	35	27	57	39	88	108	90	86	13	3	4	611
Total Courthouse Facilities	64	5	43	40	93	266	95	136	114	112	13	5	5	991
Number of Courtrooms:														
Served by Full-Time Staff	35	8	44	39	270	401	52	55	116	205	2	5	15	1247
Served by Part-Time or Visiting Staff	43	0	18	21	63	145	67	98	81	23	12	3	0	574
Total Courtrooms	78	8	62	60	333	546	119	153	197	228	14	8	15	1821
Number of Communities with:														
1 Courtroom	55	4	28	25	42	135	81	99	90	65	12	4	(1)	640
2-5 Courtrooms	4	1	8	7	30	41	4	16	9	27	1	1	(4)	149
6-10 Courtrooms	1	0	0	2	6	12	1	2	1	4	0	0	(0)	29
11-20 Courtrooms	0	0	1	0	2	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	(0)	13
Over 20 Courtrooms	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	(0)	6
Total	60	5	37	34	82	197	87	117	102	98	13	5	(5)	837 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A free-standing courthouse is one which is easily recognized as such and in which the courts occupy most or all of the floor space.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Supreme and Federal Courts of Canada.

Table No. 49 Courts: Fines and Service Fees by Level of Government 1977-78 (x \$1,000)

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Fines and Court Costs:													
Federal Government <sup>1</sup>	496	N/A	323	N/A	N/A	3,180	488	267	1,087	1,183	212	236	7,472
Provincial/Territorial Government	2,157	428	3,293	2,220	19,391	56,850	4,031	5,150	10,599	10,376	78	130	114,703
Municipal <sup>2</sup>	14	194	400	N/A	9,350	5,822	1,730	1,761	8,577	319	5	8	28,180
Total Fines	2,667	622	4,016	2,220	28,741	65,852	6,249	7,178	20,263	11,878	295	374	150,355
Service Fees:													
Provincial/Territorial Government	79	53	1,392	835	10,168	24,092	1,384	1,910	2,084	4,735			
Federal and Supreme Courts of Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	46,761
											—	—	147
Total Fines & Fees	2,746	675	5,408	3,055	38,909	89,944	7,633	9,088	22,347	16,613	324	374	197,263

<sup>1</sup> Fines paid to the federal government as reported by the provinces and territories; many of the figures are estimates. Actual figures for court fines paid to the federal government through R.C.M. Police headquarters in Ottawa were not made available by the R.C.M. Police.

<sup>2</sup> Includes only those fines handled by court staff, which were collected by provincially administered courts and subsequently paid to the municipalities. Does not include fines collected by municipalities by their own administrative staff or by their own municipally administered courts.  
N/A - Not Available.



## ADULT CORRECTIONS

Responsibility for the provision of adult correctional services in Canada is shared between the federal, provincial and territorial governments and, in the Province of Nova Scotia, by the municipal governments. In 1977-78 expenditures for correctional services by all levels of government were approximately \$551.5 million shared as follows:

Federal Government	\$268.3 million	49%
Provincial and Territorial Governments	\$279.6 million	50%
Municipal Government (N.S.)	\$ 3.6 million	1%

Approximately 21,900 persons were employed to provide institutional and community services, 10,000 at the federal level and 11,900 at the provincial-territorial level.

Institutions	\$428 million	77%
Community Correctional Centres	\$ 14 million	3%
Probation	\$ 33 million	6%
Parole	\$ 22 million	4%
Administration	\$ 51 million	9%
Other Community Services	\$ 4 million	1%
Total	\$552 Million	100%

### Federal Services

The Canadian Penitentiary Service and National Parole Service have been amalgamated into one agency, the Corrections Service of Canada. It is responsible to the Solicitor General of Canada for the operation of institutional and parole services including:

1. incarceration of all inmates with sentences of two years or more, or an aggregate of sentences totalling more than two years;

2. case preparation and supervision, or arrangement for supervision, for all federal inmates granted parole from both federal and provincial institutions by the National Parole Board;
3. mandatory supervision of persons released from federal institutions, for a period equal to that person's remission time.

The National Parole Board is legally responsible, with one exception described later, for determining whether inmates given definite prison sentences can be released into the community. The Corrections Service of Canada, through its field offices, supervises all persons released on parole. Through contracts, the Service also engages private organizations and provincial probation services to supervise federal parolees.

The federal service operations are divided into five regions:

Atlantic —Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island,  
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick

Quebec

Ontario

Prairie —Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, North-west Territories

Pacific —British Columbia, Yukon Territory

### Provincial and Territorial Services

The adult corrections services include:

- incarceration of those receiving sentences of less than two years;
- supervision of those placed on probation;
- provision of remand facilities and pretrial services.

The organization of the services, both pre- and post-trial, varies. They are administered through justice departments except in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories, where they fall within social service departments.

All provinces and territories provide institutional and community services. Probation is the main community service provided, although a number of other community-based programmes are operated including restitution, bail supervision, fine option programmes and attendance centres.

Nova Scotia is the only province in which municipalities are involved in the provision and financing of correctional institutions; they are responsible for the establishment and maintenance of county goals and regional correctional centres. The Province does provide some financial assistance towards their capital and operating costs.

#### **Police lock-ups**

In all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Quebec, police lock-up facilities are also used for remand purposes and for persons serving short-term and intermittent sentences. The municipalities are administratively and financially responsible for most lock-ups. When police lock-ups are used for remand purposes and intermittent sentences, municipalities are, in some instances, reimbursed by the province for the cost of housing these prisoners. In Alberta, the province provides lock-up services to the City of Calgary.

For the purpose of this report, lock-up facilities and the supervision of persons in custody prior to their first

appearance in court is considered the responsibility of police services — though such persons are held in some provincial institutions, notably in Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario.

Ontario and British Columbia operate provincial parole boards for the release of persons serving the indeterminate portion of definite-indeterminate sentences. The release of persons serving the definite portion of these sentences is also carried out by these provincial boards. As previously mentioned, there is one exception to the National Parole Board's responsibility for determining whether inmates given definite sentences are released into the community. As a result of amendments to the National Parole Act and the Prisons and Reformatory Act a province may, if it desires, assume responsibility for the parole of all persons serving sentences in provincial institutions, regardless of whether the inmate has been incarcerated for breach of a federal or provincial statute. To date, only Quebec (1979) and Ontario (1978) have done so.

In New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia, the ministries responsible for adult correctional services also provide services for juveniles. These services are not included in this report; nor are those provided by other government ministries to corrections, such as those related to health, education, computer services and the provision of facilities.

#### **Age Limits**

The age at which persons are legally considered as adult varies across Canada and thus the respective proportion of persons served by juvenile and adult agencies varies. The age limits across Canada are:

Newfoundland	17	Manitoba	18
Prince Edward Island	16	Saskatchewan	16
Nova Scotia	16	Alberta	16
New Brunswick	16	British Columbia	17
Quebec	18	Yukon Territory	16
Ontario	16	Northwest Territories	16

In addition to employing provincial community corrections services to supervise federal parolees, the federal and provincial ministries (with the exception of Ontario), by agreement, exchange services at cost for housing inmates. As of March 31, 1978, there were approximately 130 federal inmates housed in provincial institutions and 30 provincial inmates in federal institutions.

#### **Split in Jurisdiction**

The division of responsibility for correctional services in Canada has been discussed for a number of years. At their meeting in Ottawa, November 1978, the Deputy Ministers Responsible for Corrections agreed to study the overlap and duplication in correctional services, and to further study planning and operational issues including:

- programmes
- facility planning
- personnel training and recruitment
- exchange of service agreements
- protective custody cases
- classification
- community residential centres
- cooperation with other provincial agencies
- personnel salaries
- research and information systems
- parole
- probation supervision.

In December 1978, in Toronto, the Steering Committee of Deputy Ministers agreed to have reports prepared covering the above topics.

#### **Expenditures of the Corrections Services of Canada**

The distribution of penitentiary expenditures within the province is a result of the location of institutions. As such the distribution does not reflect what was spent on behalf of the province in which inmates were sentenced or resided. On the other hand, parole expenditures are better related to the provinces as the Parole Service attempts, where possible, to place persons on supervision in their place of former residence. To more clearly illustrate the penitentiary expenditures related to provinces and provincial justice services, the penitentiary costs were redistributed according to the percent of inmates sentenced from each province in federal institutions as of December 31, 1977. The actual and redistributed expenditures were:

Redistribution of Penitentiary Expenditures 1977-78  
by Sentencing Province<sup>1</sup> (x \$1,000)

	Actual Expenditures within Provinces	% of Total	Redistributed Expenditures	% of Inmates Sentenced
Newfoundland	0	0	2,998	1.25
Prince Edward Island	0	0	743	0.31
Nova Scotia	10,002	4.17	7,818	3.26
New Brunswick	12,448	5.17	9,329	3.89
Quebec	74,386	31.03	78,250	32.63
Ontario	60,069	25.05	56,355	23.50
Manitoba	11,526	4.81	13,405	5.59
Saskatchewan	12,920	5.39	6,667	2.78
Alberta	17,223	7.18	27,770	11.58
British Columbia	41,236	17.20	35,348	14.74
Yukon Territory <sup>2</sup>	0	0	360	0.15
Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>	0	0	767	0.32
Total	\$239,810	100.00%	\$239,810	100.00%

<sup>1</sup> Headquarters and regional headquarters expenditures have been included on the basis of the proportion of expenditures within provinces.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates based on population ratios.

If the national and regional parole administration and National Parole Board Expenditures were redistributed according to the proportion of field service expenditures in the provinces, the overall expenditure patterns would be as shown below. In redistributing the parole expenditures, estimates based on current caseloads in Prince Edward Island and the Yukon Territory were used to determine the proportion of New Brunswick and British Columbia costs attributable to the former.

Total Redistributed Federal Expenditures  
1977-78 (x \$1,000)

	Parole Services and Parole Board	Penitentiaries	Total
Newfoundland	643	2,997	3,640
Prince Edward Island	125 <sup>1</sup>	743	868
Nova Scotia	1,869	7,818	9,687
New Brunswick	997	9,328	10,325
Quebec	6,786	78,253	85,039
Ontario	7,786	56,356	64,142
Manitoba	2,087	13,405	15,492
Saskatchewan	1,222	6,667	7,889
Alberta	3,049	27,769	30,818
Yukon Territory	31 <sup>2</sup>	359	390
Northwest Territories	105	767	872
Total	\$28,473	\$239,810	\$268,283

<sup>1</sup> 11.21% subtracted from New Brunswick.

<sup>2</sup> 0.81% subtracted from British Columbia.

Table No. 50 Corrections: Redistributed Federal and Provincial Expenditures 1977-78, Percentage Distribution  
by Type of Service

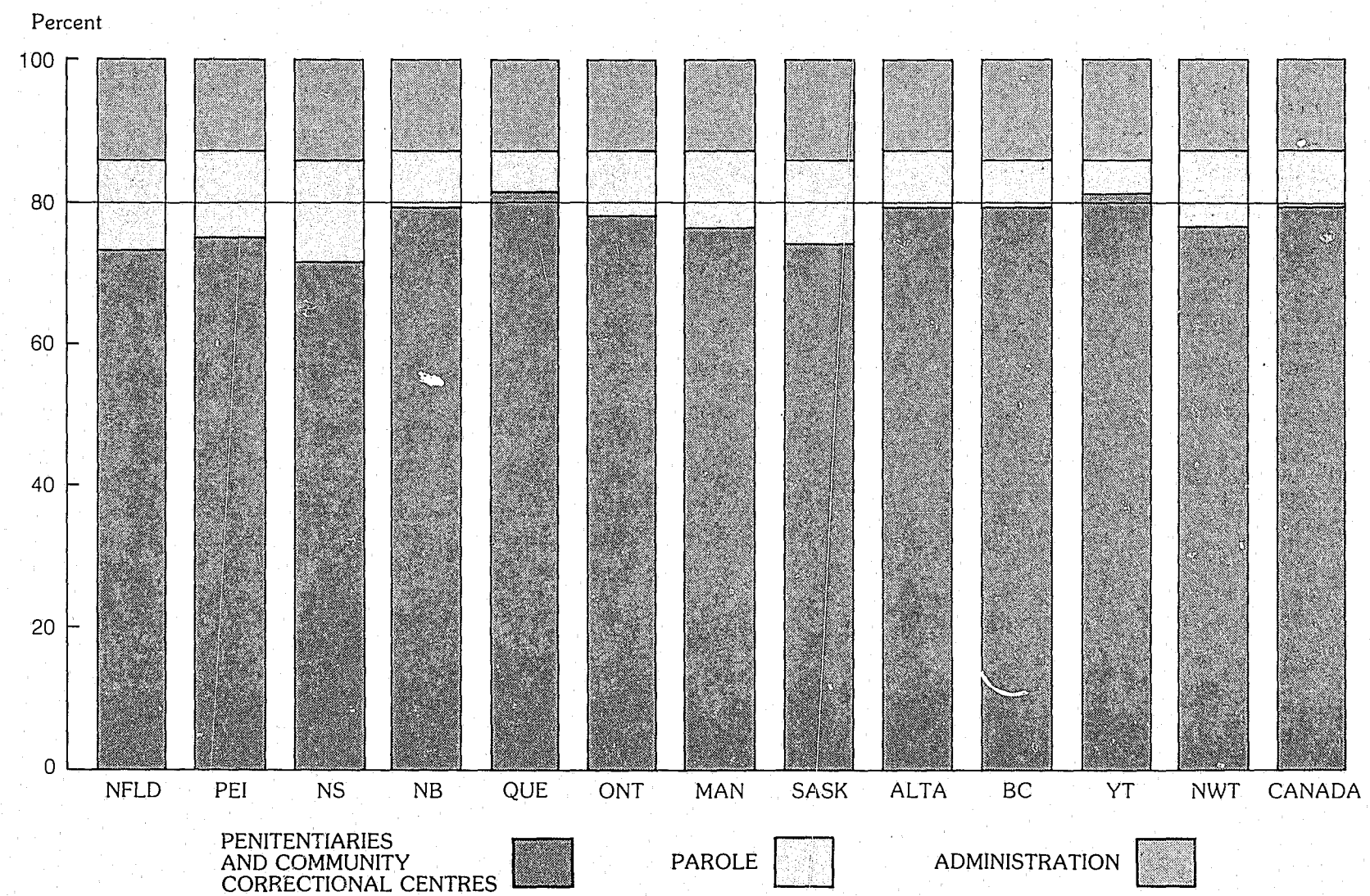
	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Federal (Redistributed Expenditures)													
Penitentiaries	70.60	73.38	69.20	77.45	78.89	75.33	74.19	72.46	77.27	77.47	78.97	75.46	76.65
Community Correctional Centres	2.25	1.39	1.94	1.32	2.04	2.35	2.10	1.19	1.29	1.81	1.54	1.03	1.93
Parole Services	10.14	8.99	11.49	6.00	4.58	7.12	7.63	9.82	6.16	4.68	3.85	7.80	6.12
Parole Board	3.41	2.76	3.72	1.86	1.54	2.34	2.59	2.98	1.90	1.86	1.54	2.29	2.04
Administration													
Penitentiaries	10.77	11.18	10.55	11.82	12.04	11.49	11.32	11.05	11.79	11.82	12.05	11.47	11.69
Parole	2.83	2.30	3.10	1.55	0.91	1.37	2.17	2.50	1.59	2.36	2.05	1.95	1.57
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Provincial													
Institutions	94.64	77.56	77.75	76.42	82.80	83.66	78.35	74.78	72.10	62.60	77.65	87.02	78.51
Community													
Correctional Centres	0.44	0.00	0.17	4.26	1.01	1.51	0.54	7.28	7.36	6.77	0.00	0.00	2.96
Probation	2.01	14.79	16.95	9.37	7.37	9.24	8.82	9.03	16.00	22.84	15.95	7.54	11.69
Other Community Services	0.87	0.00	0.60	0.00	3.54	0.15	0.00	5.54	2.50	0.99	0.00	1.69	1.39
Administration	2.04	7.65	4.53	9.95	5.28	5.44	12.29	3.36	2.04	6.80	6.40	3.75	5.45
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Table No. 51 Corrections: Redistributed Federal and Provincial Expenditures 1977-78, by Type of Service (x \$1,000)

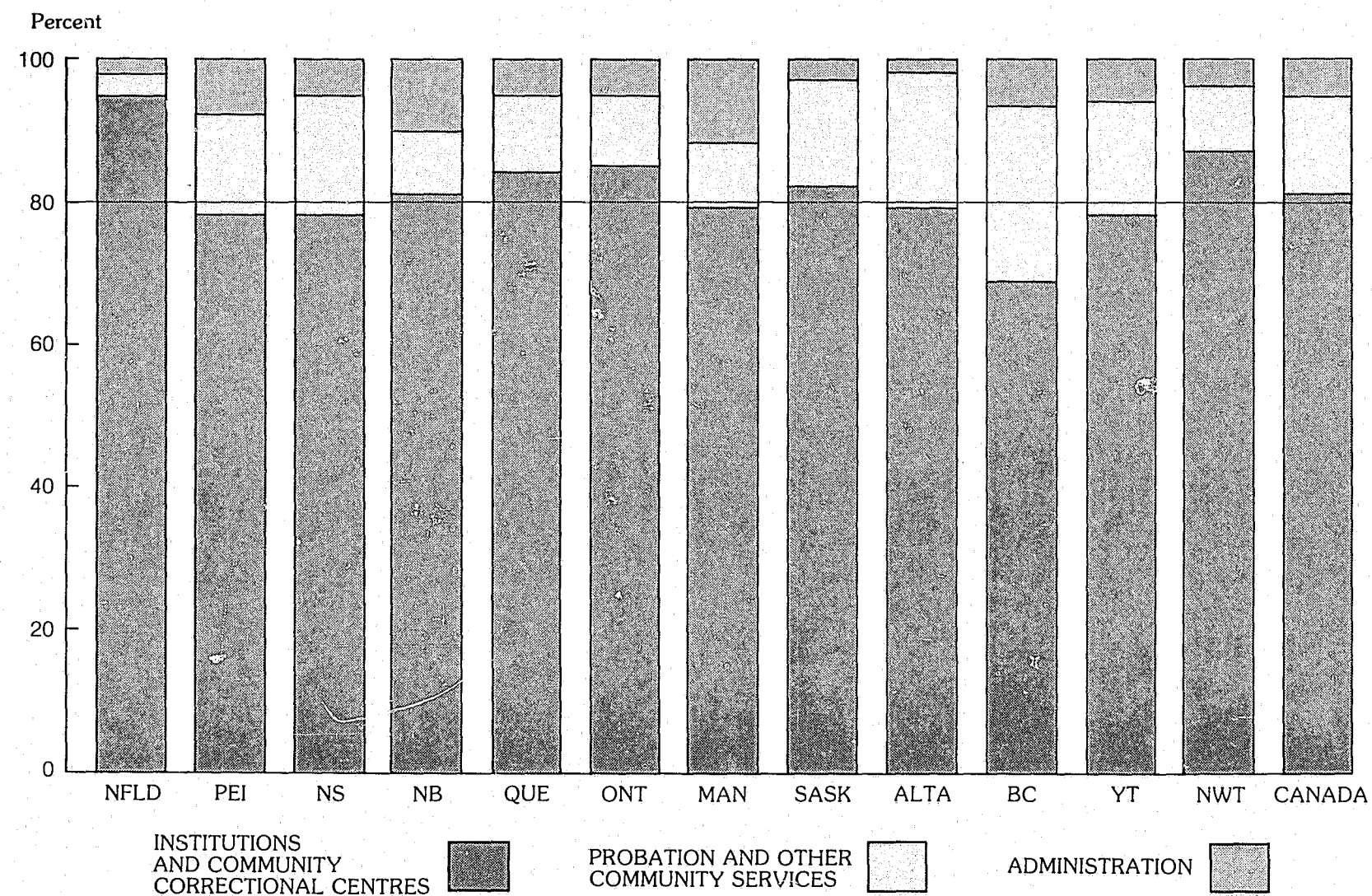
	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Federal (Redistributed Expenditures)													
Penitentiaries	2,570	637	6,703	7,998	67,091	48,319	11,493	5,716	23,809	30,307	308	658	205,609
Community													
Correctional Centres	82	12	188	136	1,734	1,503	325	94	399	708	6	9	5,196
Parole Services	369	78	1,113	619	3,892	4,568	1,182	775	1,899	1,829	15	68	16,407
Parole Board	124	24	360	192	1,307	1,500	402	235	587	727	6	20	5,484
Administration													
Penitentiaries	392	97	1,023	1,220	10,239	7,373	1,754	872	3,633	4,625	47	100	31,375
Parole	103	20	300	160	776	879	336	197	491	925	8	17	4,212
Total	3,640	868	9,687	10,325	85,039	64,142	15,492	7,889	30,818	39,121	390	872	268,283
Percent of Sentenced Inmates	1.25	0.31	3.26	3.89	32.63	23.50	5.59	2.78	11.58	14.74	0.15	0.32	100.0
Provincial													
Institutions	3,250	750	4,519	3,590	44,451	99,222	7,820	8,336	20,281	26,755	1,032	2,319	222,325
Community											0	0	8,391
Correctional Centres	15	0	10	200	540	1,795	54	812	2,072	2,893			
Probation	69	143	985	440	3,954	10,963	880	1,006	4,500	9,760	212	201	33,113
Other													
Community Services	30	0	35	0	1,901	179	0	618	704	421	0	45	3,933
Administration	70	74	263	468	2,836	6,447	1,227	375	573	2,910	85	100	15,428
Total	3,434	967	5,812	4,698	53,682	118,606	9,981	11,147	28,130	42,739	1,329	2,665	283,190

CORRECTIONS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL EXPENDITURES BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY 1977-78



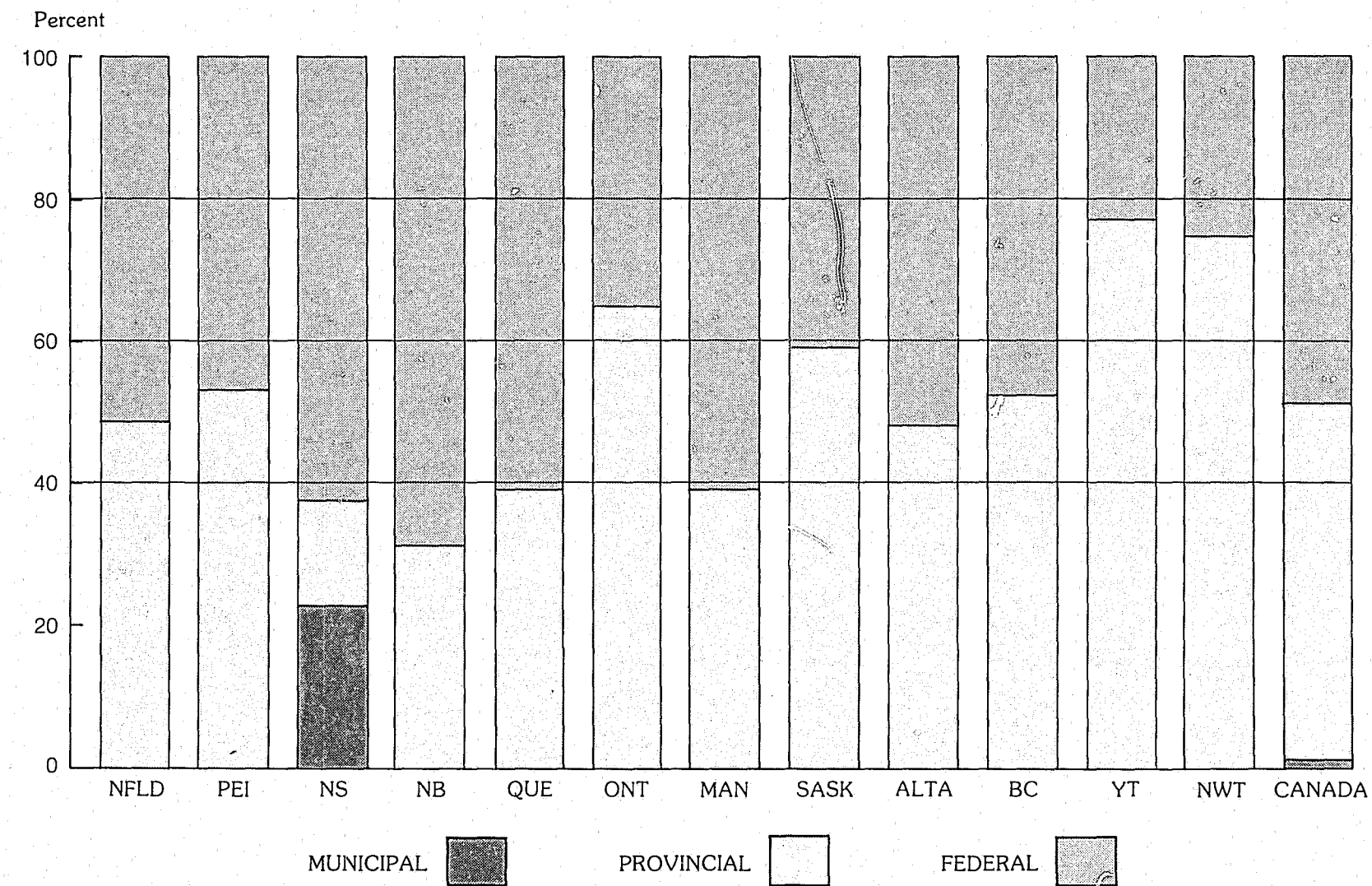
NOTE: Based on Redistributed Federal Expenditures

CORRECTIONS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY 1977-78





CORRECTIONS: PERCENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT 1977-78



NOTE: Based on Redistributed Federal Expenditures

Table No. 52 Corrections: Total Expenditures within Provinces by Level of Government 1977-78 (x \$1,000)

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	TOTAL
Federal	643	0	11,871	13,570	81,170	67,856	13,613	14,143	20,272	45,040	0	105	268,283
Provincial	3,434	967	2,215	4,697	53,681	118,606	9,981	11,148	28,130	42,740	1,329	2,665	279,593
Municipal	0	0	3,597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,597
Total	4,077	967	17,683	18,267	134,851	186,462	23,594	25,291	48,402	87,780	1,329	2,770	551,473

Table No. 53 Corrections: Total Expenditures (Redistributed) for Provinces by Level of Government 1977-78 (x \$1,000)

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	TOTAL
Federal (Redistributed)	3,640	868	9,687	10,325	85,039	64,142	15,492	7,889	30,818	39,121	390	872	268,283
Provincial	3,434	967	2,215	4,697	53,681	118,606	9,981	11,148	28,130	42,740	1,329	2,665	279,593
Municipal	0	0	3,597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,597
Total	7,074	1,835	15,499	15,022	138,720	182,748	25,473	19,037	58,948	81,861	1,719	3,537	551,473

Table No. 54 Corrections: Federal and Provincial Average Annual Cost per Person Served 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Federal Institutions	N/A	0	20,995	23,620	21,707	22,514	18,890	19,482	21,621	25,510	0	0	22,198
Provincial Institutions	16,581	14,706	11,298	10,557	17,751	18,374	13,321	11,803	12,366	16,810	17,200	17,838	16,403
Parole and Mandatory Supervision	3,804	3,120	4,488	3,774	2,363	3,039	4,191	4,506	3,523	3,059	2,500	3,579	3,096
Probation	113	650	389	312	850	447	566	487	709	1,260	475	744	632

NOTE: Excludes administration costs and Parole Board costs.



CORRECTIONS: PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES 1977-78  
AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION FROM AVERAGE

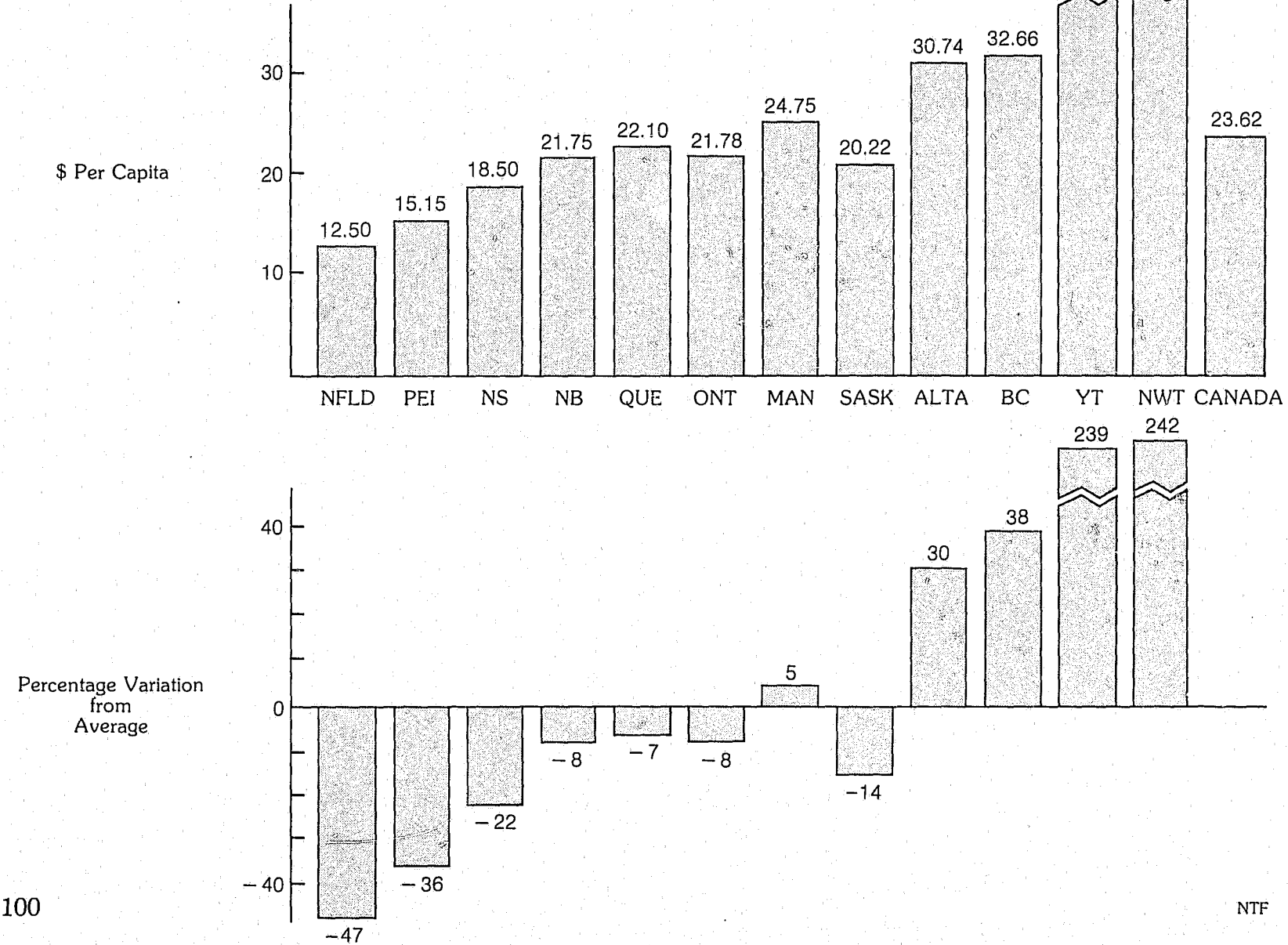


Table No. 55 Corrections: Redistributed per Capita Federal and Provincial Expenditures 1977-78, by Type of Service

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Federal (Redistributed Expenditures)													
Penitentiaries	4.55	5.27	8.00	11.58	10.69	5.76	11.17	6.07	12.41	12.08	14.39	15.05	8.82
Community													
Correctional Centres	0.14	0.09	0.22	0.20	0.28	0.18	0.31	0.10	0.21	0.29	0.28	0.21	0.22
Parole Services	0.65	0.64	1.33	0.90	0.62	0.54	1.15	0.82	0.99	0.73	0.70	1.55	0.70
Parole Board	0.22	0.20	0.43	0.28	0.21	0.18	0.39	0.25	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.46	0.23
Administration													
Penitentiaries	0.69	0.80	1.22	1.77	1.63	0.88	1.70	0.93	1.89	1.85	2.20	2.29	1.34
Parole	0.18	0.17	0.36	0.23	0.12	0.10	0.33	0.21	0.26	0.37	0.37	0.39	0.18
Total	6.43	7.17	11.56	14.95	13.55	7.64	15.05	8.38	16.07	15.61	18.22	19.95	11.49
Provincial													
Institutions	5.74	6.19	5.39	5.20	7.08	11.83	7.60	8.85	10.58	10.68	48.22	53.06	9.52
Community													
Correctional Centres	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.29	0.09	0.21	0.05	0.86	1.08	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.36
Probation	0.12	1.19	1.18	0.64	0.63	1.31	0.86	1.07	2.35	3.89	9.91	4.60	1.42
Other													
Community Services	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.30	0.02	0.00	0.66	0.37	0.17	0.00	1.03	0.17
Administration	0.12	0.61	0.32	0.67	0.45	0.77	1.19	0.40	0.30	1.16	3.97	2.29	0.66
Total	6.06	7.99	6.94	6.80	8.35	14.14	9.70	11.84	14.67	17.05	62.10	60.98	12.13
Percent of Total Population	2.43	0.52	3.59	2.96	26.88	35.95	4.41	4.03	8.21	10.74	0.09	0.19	100.00

Table No. 56 Corrections: Manpower 1978

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	HEAD- QUARTERS	CANADA
Federal Services:														
Canadian Penitentiary Service	—	—	309	436	2,550	2,244	381	588	675	1,586	—	—	405	9,174
National Parole Service	14	—	44	46	188	213	46	50	70	112	—	2	33	818
Total	14	—	353	482	2,738	2,457	427	638	745	1,698	—	2	438	9,992
Provincial Services:														
Institutions and Government Community Correctional Centres	180	44	287	166	2,167 <sup>1</sup>	3,909 <sup>2</sup>	374	363	1,179	1,143	51	95	—	9,958
Probation Officers	7	7	37	23	141	352	43	48	188	197	9	11	—	1,063
Probation Support Administration	2	2	26	9	53	151	10	7	70	71	2	—	—	403
	4	4	25	19	33	221	22	27 <sup>3</sup>	30 <sup>4</sup>	104	6	3	—	498
Total	193	57	375	217	2,394	4,633	449	445	1,467	1,515	68	109	—	11,922
Total Federal and Provincial Corrections Services	207	57	728	699	5,132	7,090	876	1,083	2,212	3,213	68	111	438	21,914

<sup>1</sup> 275 man-years of overtime worked.<sup>2</sup> 159 man-years of overtime worked.<sup>3</sup> Includes Department of Northern Saskatchewan.<sup>4</sup> Excluding support staff.

Table No. 57 Corrections: Federal and Provincial Facilities 1977-78

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	N.W.T.	CANADA
Federal Institutions	0	0	2	3	10	12	2	3	4	10	0	0	46
Federal C.C.C.	0	0	1	1	4	2	1	1	3	2	0	0	15
Provincial Institutions	3 <sup>1</sup>	3	17	11	29	55	6 <sup>2</sup>	3 <sup>2</sup>	16 <sup>3</sup>	19 <sup>3</sup>	1	4	167
Provincial C.C.C.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	9	0	0	17
Number of Parole Offices	2	0	3	2	16	18	3	3	3	7	0	1	58
Number of Communities with Probation Offices	1	3	13	12	29	65 <sup>4</sup>	8 <sup>5</sup>	9	30 <sup>6</sup>	60 <sup>7</sup>	3	5	238

<sup>1</sup> Does not include 7 outpost gaols financed by the provincial government.<sup>2</sup> Excludes satellite camps.<sup>3</sup> Includes forest camps.<sup>4</sup> 85 offices in 65 communities<sup>5</sup> 14 offices in 8 communities<sup>6</sup> 45 offices in 30 communities<sup>7</sup> 64 offices in 60 communities

**END**