



True North in
Canadian public policy



Canada's
Justice Deficit

REPORT CARD ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM #2

By Benjamin Perrin and Richard Audas

MARCH 2018



Public Safety



Support for Victims



Cost and Resources



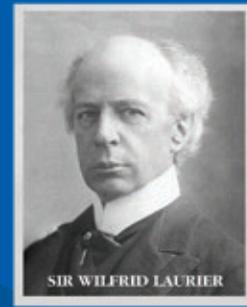
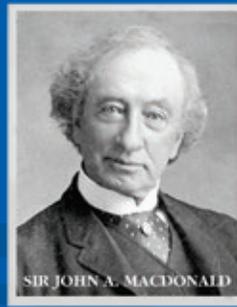
Fairness and Access



Efficiency



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Executive Summary

Canada's criminal justice system is facing a litany of serious challenges, including significant underreporting of crime by victims, delays and inefficiencies, rising costs, and considerable overrepresentation of Indigenous people in prison. In 2016, the Macdonald-Laurier Institute issued its inaugural *Report Card on the Criminal Justice System: Evaluating Canada's Justice Deficit*, which brought these issues to light using quantitative data and a systematic approach to measuring the strengths and shortcomings of the criminal justice system in each province and territory. It spurred public commitments by several provincial and territorial governments to improve their criminal justice systems.

In this second report card, we use recently collected data to update the performance of the criminal justice system in each province and territory and in Canada as a whole. Using Statistics Canada data and quantitative statistical methods, we assess each province and territory's criminal justice system based on five major objectives: public safety, support for victims, costs and resources, fairness and access to justice, and efficiency.

Nationally, some trends stand out in the system's performance over the last five years. There have been notable improvements in crime rates, which have dropped, there are now fewer police officers required per capita, and there have been increases in per crime legal aid expenditures on criminal matters, a measure of access to justice.

On the other hand, the weighted non-violent crime clearance rate has declined, meaning proportionately fewer cases are being solved, the incidents of breach of probation per 1,000 crimes have risen, and the cost of corrections per capita has also gone up. Furthermore, Indigenous people are greatly overrepresented as a proportion of those in prison.

There were some notable changes in the provinces and territories between the 2016 and 2017 report cards, including improvements in Ontario (which was the most improved) and Nunavut, and declines in Quebec and British Columbia. The overall grades for the 2017 criminal justice report card, in order of performance, for each province and territory, are shown in the table below, along with the 2016 ranking.

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	RANK (2016)	RANK (2017)	OVERALL GRADE
Prince Edward Island	1	1	B
New Brunswick	3	2	B
Newfoundland & Labrador	2	3	B
Ontario	7	4	B
Nova Scotia	5	5	B
Quebec	4	6	B
Alberta	6	7	B
Nunavut	10	8	C+
Saskatchewan	9	9	C+
British Columbia	8	10	C+
Manitoba	12	11	C
Northwest Territories	11	12	C
Yukon	13	13	C

A few of the highlights from this year's criminal justice report card are:

1. The territories continue to have shockingly high rates of crime per capita – far exceeding the rates in any of the provinces. Among the provinces, violent crime rates per capita are highest in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Newfoundland & Labrador, while they are lowest in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, and Quebec.
2. There is a much higher proportion of accused persons unlawfully at large in Quebec and Prince Edward Island than in Nunavut, New Brunswick, and Ontario.
3. British Columbia received failing grades for its weighted clearance rates for violent crime (only 51.7 percent of violent crimes were resolved by police) and non-violent crime (a mere 20.4 percent). In most provinces and territories, non-violent crime clearance rates have declined over the last five years.
4. Public confidence in the justice system and courts is highest in Ontario and New Brunswick, and lowest in British Columbia, Manitoba, and Quebec.
5. Public confidence in the police is highest in Newfoundland & Labrador, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan, and lowest in Quebec, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island.
6. Restitution orders for victims are most frequently ordered in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and Prince Edward Island, but are infrequently ordered in Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nunavut, and the Northwest Territories.
7. There are serious issues with efficiency in Ontario's justice system. It has the worst record in Canada for the proportion of charges stayed or withdrawn (43.4 percent), compared with a mere 7.4 percent in neighbouring Quebec. Ontario has one of the highest numbers of accused persons on remand (in jail awaiting trial) per 1,000 crimes in Canada.
8. In terms of efficiency, median criminal case lengths are shortest in Prince Edward Island, Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, and the Yukon, while they are longest in Quebec, Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba.
9. Access to justice is measured by legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per crime. Those expenditures are highest in Nunavut, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Newfoundland & Labrador, while they are lowest in New Brunswick, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia.
10. Disproportionately high levels of Indigenous incarceration relative to the population are a problem in every jurisdiction in Canada, but are particularly acute in Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

Sommaire

Le système de justice pénale du Canada est confronté à une litanie de problèmes graves, notamment la sous-déclaration des délits, les retards et les pertes d'efficacité, la hausse des coûts et l'importante sur-représentation des Autochtones dans les prisons. En 2016, l'Institut Macdonald-Laurier a publié son premier bilan du système de justice pénale. L'étude intitulée « *Report Card on the Criminal Justice System : Evaluating Canada's Justice Deficit* » a éclairé ces questions en faisant appel à des données quantitatives et une approche systématique pour mesurer les points forts et les lacunes du système de justice pénale dans chaque province et territoire. Ce bilan a incité de nombreux gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux à s'investir pour améliorer leur système de justice pénale.

Ce deuxième bilan, rendu possible grâce aux nouvelles données recueillies récemment, est une mise à jour de notre évaluation du système de justice pénale dans chaque province et territoire ainsi que dans l'ensemble du Canada. En nous reposant sur des données de Statistique Canada et des méthodes statistiques quantitatives, nous avons évalué le rendement du système de justice pénale de chaque province et territoire relativement à cinq grands objectifs : la sécurité publique, le soutien aux victimes, les coûts et les ressources, l'équité, l'accès à la justice et l'efficacité.

Certaines grandes tendances quinquennales sautent aux yeux à l'échelle nationale en matière de rendement. Les taux de criminalité ont chuté de façon notable, les besoins en agents de police par habitant sont devenus moins grands et les dépenses d'aide juridique par infraction criminelle, une mesure de l'accès à la justice, ont augmenté.

Par ailleurs, le taux pondéré de classement des affaires d'infractions sans violence a diminué – ce qui signifie que proportionnellement moins de cas ont été résolus – tandis que les manquements aux conditions de probation pour 1 000 délits ont augmenté, tout comme les coûts des services correctionnels par habitant. En outre, les Autochtones étaient toujours considérablement surreprésentés dans les prisons.

Au sein des provinces et territoires, le bilan présente certains changements notables de 2016 à 2017, soit une amélioration en Ontario (la plus importante) et au Nunavut, mais une détérioration au Québec et en Colombie-Britannique. Les notes globales attribuées au système de justice pénale dans le bilan de 2017 sont présentées en ordre de classement pour chaque province et territoire dans le tableau ci-dessous, de pair avec le classement de 2016.

PROVINCE/TERRITOIRE	CLASSEMENT (2016)	CLASSEMENT (2017)	NOTE GLOBALE
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1	1	B
Nouveau-Brunswick	3	2	B
Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador	2	3	B
Ontario	7	4	B
Nouvelle-Écosse	5	5	B
Québec	4	6	B
Alberta	6	7	B
Nunavut	10	8	C+
Saskatchewan	9	9	C+
Colombie-Britannique	8	10	C+
Manitoba	12	11	C
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	11	12	C
Yukon	13	13	C

Voici quelques faits saillants du bilan le plus récent du système de justice pénale :

1. Les Territoires ont continué d'afficher des taux épouvantablement élevés de criminalité par habitant : ils ont dépassé de loin ceux de chacune des provinces. Parmi les provinces, les taux de crimes violents par habitant étaient les plus élevés en Saskatchewan, au Manitoba et à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador, et les plus bas à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, en Ontario et au Québec.
2. Le nombre d'accusés illégalement en liberté était proportionnellement beaucoup plus élevé au Québec et à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard que sur les territoires du Nunavut, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Ontario.
3. En Colombie-Britannique, le taux pondéré de classement était médiocre dans le cas des affaires d'infractions criminelles avec violence (51,7 pour cent des crimes violents ont été résolus par les autorités policières) et sans violence (à peine 20,4 pour cent des crimes non violents ont été résolus). Le taux de classement des affaires d'infractions criminelles sans violence a baissé dans la plupart des provinces et territoires au cours des cinq dernières années.
4. La confiance du public envers le système de justice et les tribunaux était la plus élevée en Ontario et au Nouveau-Brunswick, et la plus faible en Colombie-Britannique, au Manitoba et au Québec.
5. La confiance du public envers les services de police était la plus élevée à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador, au Nouveau-Brunswick et en Saskatchewan, et la plus faible au Québec, en Colombie-Britannique et à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.
6. Les ordonnances de dédommagement en faveur des victimes ont été les plus fréquentes en Nouvelle-Écosse, en Saskatchewan, en Ontario et à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, mais ont été peu fréquentes au Manitoba, au Québec, au Nouveau-Brunswick, en Colombie-Britannique, au Nunavut et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.
7. Le système de justice ontarien éprouve de sérieux problèmes d'efficacité. La province a affiché le pire bilan au Canada en ce qui concerne la proportion d'accusations suspendues ou retirées (43,1 pour cent), comparativement à seulement 7,4 pour cent chez son voisin, le Québec. Le nombre d'accusés placés sous garde (en prison en attente d'un procès) pour 1 000 délits a été le plus élevé en Ontario.
8. Sur le plan de l'efficacité, la durée médiane des causes instruites par les tribunaux de juridiction criminelle était la plus courte à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, au Nunavut, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, en Saskatchewan et au Yukon, et la plus longue au Québec, à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador, en Nouvelle-Écosse et au Manitoba.
9. L'accès à la justice est mesuré par les dépenses d'aide juridique en matière pénale par délit. Ces dépenses étaient les plus élevées au Nunavut, en Nouvelle-Écosse, en Ontario et à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador, et les plus faibles au Nouveau-Brunswick, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et en Colombie-Britannique.
10. Les taux d'incarcération des Autochtones étaient toujours disproportionnellement élevés dans tous les territoires de compétence au Canada, mais le problème était particulièrement sérieux en Alberta, en Colombie-Britannique, en Ontario, en Saskatchewan et au Manitoba.

Introduction

Canada's criminal justice system is facing a litany of serious challenges, including significant underreporting of crime by victims, delays and inefficiencies, rising costs, and considerable overrepresentation of Indigenous people in prison. In 2016, the Macdonald-Laurier Institute issued its inaugural *Report Card on the Criminal Justice System: Evaluating Canada's Justice Deficit*, which brought these issues to light using quantitative data and a systematic approach to measuring the strengths and shortcomings of the criminal justice system in each province and territory. It spurred public commitments by several provincial and territorial governments to improve their criminal justice systems.

Using Statistics Canada data and quantitative statistical methods, we assess each province and territory's criminal justice system based on five major objectives: public safety, support for victims, costs and resources, fairness and access to justice, and efficiency.

In a paper written earlier in 2016, *Canada's Justice Deficit: The Case for a Justice System Report Card*, also published by the Macdonald-Laurier Institute, we explained why regular monitoring and assessment of the performance of our criminal justice system is needed. Later that year, the *Report Card on the Criminal Justice System* followed.

This second annual report card on the criminal justice system tracks the changes in performance in each province and territory and in the country as a whole. Using Statistics Canada data and quantitative statistical methods, we assess each province and territory's criminal justice system based on five major objectives: public safety, support for victims, costs and resources, fairness and access to justice, and efficiency. The metrics used within each of these categories are summarized in the table opposite.

OBJECTIVES	METRICS
PUBLIC SAFETY	Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population ¹ Federal Statute Violations per 100,000 Population ² Other Crime per 100,000 Population Violent Weighted Crime Clearance Rate ³ Non-violent Weighted Crime Clearance Rate Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences Police Effective at Enforcing the Law Police Effective at Ensuring Safety Proportion Satisfaction with Safety
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS	Proportion of Offenders Given Restitution Orders Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 Crimes Perception of Police Supplying Information Perception of Police Being Approachable
COST AND RESOURCES	Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars Number of Police per 100,000 Population Cost of Public Safety per Person in Dollars
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE	Confidence in Police Confidence in Justice System Legal Aid Expenditures on Criminal Matters per Crime Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions ⁴ Perception of Police Being Fair
EFFICIENCY	Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn Median Criminal Case Length in Days Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 Crimes Police Responding Promptly

1. These are traffic-related Criminal Code violations.

2. Federal statute violations include drug offences under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act.

3. Clearance rates are the proportion of incidents that police solve. A weighted clearance rate assigns values to various crimes depending on their seriousness.

4. This is measured as a ratio of the percentage of Indigenous custodial admissions divided by the percentage of the population in each province that is Indigenous.

Overall Ranking and Grades by Province

PROVINCE	RANK	PUBLIC SAFETY	SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS	COST AND RESOURCES	FAIRNESS AND ACCESS	EFFICIENCY	OVERALL
PEI	1	B	B+	B	B	B+	B
NB	2	B+	C+	B+	B	B	B
NL	3	B	B+	C+	B+	C+	B
ON	4	B+	B	B	B	C	B
NS	5	B	B	C+	B+	C+	B
QU	6	B	C+	B	C+	C+	B
AB	7	C+	B	B+	C	C+	B
NU	8	C	F	F	A+	A	C+
SK	9	C	B	C	C+	B	C+
BC	10	C	C	B	D	B	C+
MN	11	C+	C	D	C	C	C
NW	12	D	F	F	B	A	C
YK	13	C	D	F	B	B+	C

We have made some improvements to this year's report card, including adding a national overview on the major trends in the performance of the criminal justice system in Canada as a whole. We have also added new data on public confidence in the police, the justice system and the courts, and reported the five-year trends for each metric, where this information is available.

As with our first report card, this second report card is based on comparable statistics constructed from data from Statistics Canada that assesses how well each province and territory measures up against the core objectives of Canada's criminal justice system. It does not seek to justify or explain the differences in performance between the jurisdictions, but to report the data and let it speak for itself. For example, whether or not Crown prosecutors have to approve criminal charges can have a major impact on the proportion of charges subsequently stayed or withdrawn. Performance or perceptions of police may vary depending on whether a province has its own provincial and municipal forces (as in Ontario and Quebec), or relies on contracts to the RCMP for some of its policing (as is the case in British Columbia). The methodology for our report and summary tables appears in the Appendix.

This report card finds that a number of provinces and territories have made some important improvements to the performance of their criminal justice systems, while the performance of the justice systems in other jurisdictions has deteriorated. After describing the high-level findings and trends in this year's report card, we explore the ranking, grades, areas of strength, and areas where improvement is needed for each province and territory.

Discussion and Analysis

The overall grades for the 2017 criminal justice report card, in order of performance, for each province and territory, are as follows:

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	RANK	OVERALL GRADE
Prince Edward Island	1	B
New Brunswick	2	B
Newfoundland & Labrador	3	B
Ontario	4	B
Nova Scotia	5	B
Quebec	6	B
Alberta	7	B
Nunavut	8	C+
Saskatchewan	9	C+
British Columbia	10	C+
Manitoba	11	C
Northwest Territories	12	C
Yukon	13	C

There were some notable changes between the 2016 and 2017 criminal justice report cards, including major improvements from Ontario (the most improved jurisdiction), and declines in the overall rankings for Quebec and British Columbia. Other notable changes include:

- While Prince Edward Island maintained its top position, the province experienced relative declines in its grades for public safety, costs and resources, and efficiency, leading to a deterioration in its overall grade from a B+ to a B
- Ontario's ranking improved dramatically to 4th place (from 7th place), with an overall grade increase to a B (from a C+), due to relative improvements in public safety, and fairness and access to justice
- Quebec's ranking declined to 6th place (from 4th place), owing to a relative decline in fairness and access to justice in the province
- Nunavut's ranking improved to 8th place (from 10th place) due in part to a substantial decline in federal statute violations
- Saskatchewan maintained its overall ranking (9th place) and overall grade (C+) but did experience a small relative increase in its support for victims
- British Columbia's ranking declined to 10th place (from 8th place), due to a relative decline in public safety, and fairness and access to justice in the province

There were some notable changes between the 2016 and 2017 criminal justice report cards, including major improvements from Ontario.

- Manitoba's ranking improved slightly to 11th place (from 12th place), supported by some relative improvements in fairness and access to justice
- The Northwest Territories' ranking dropped slightly to 12th place (from 11th place) due to relative declines in public safety, and fairness and access to justice
- While the Yukon remained in last place, the territory experienced some relative improvements in support for victims, though it also showed a relative decline in fairness and access to justice
- New Brunswick, Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, and Alberta were relatively stable; none experienced notable changes in their grades on individual performance measures. All four had only minor ranking changes and overall grade variations

Other highlights from the 2017 report cards for each province and territory include:

- The territories have shockingly high rates of crime per capita – far exceeding that in any of the provinces (e.g., there is 10 times more violent crime per capita in Nunavut than in Prince Edward Island). Among the provinces, violent crime rates per capita are highest in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Newfoundland & Labrador, while they are lowest in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, and Quebec
- There is a much higher proportion of accused persons unlawfully at large in Quebec and Prince Edward Island than in Nunavut, New Brunswick, or Ontario

The territories have shockingly high rates of crime per capita – far exceeding that in any of the provinces (e.g., there is 10 times more violent crime per capita in Nunavut than in Prince Edward Island).

- British Columbia received failing grades for its weighted clearance rates for violent crime (only 51.7 percent of violent crimes were resolved by police) and non-violent crime (a mere 20.4 percent). In most provinces and territories, non-violent crime clearance rates have declined over the last five years
- Public confidence in the justice system and courts is highest in Ontario and New Brunswick, and lowest in British Columbia, Manitoba, and Quebec
- Public confidence in the police is highest in Newfoundland & Labrador, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan, and lowest in Quebec, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island
- Restitution orders for victims are most frequently ordered in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and Prince Edward Island, but are infrequently ordered in Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nunavut, and the Northwest Territories
- There are serious issues with efficiency in Ontario's justice system. It has the worst record in Canada for the proportion of charges stayed or withdrawn (43.4 percent compared with a mere 7.4 percent in neighbouring Quebec)¹
- In terms of efficiency, median criminal case lengths are shortest in Prince Edward Island, Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, and the Yukon, while they are longest in Quebec, Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba

¹ According to Statistics Canada, "In Quebec, provincial court data are available beginning in 1994/1995. Information from superior courts, as well as municipal courts is not available ... (which) has an impact on measures of case elapsed time" and so comparisons should be made with caution.

- Access to justice is measured by legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per crime. Those expenditures are highest in Nunavut, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Newfoundland & Labrador, while they are lowest in New Brunswick, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia
- Disproportionately high levels of Indigenous incarceration relative to the population are a problem in every jurisdiction in Canada, but are particularly acute in Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba

In the report card narrative for each jurisdiction below, “strengths” are generally associated with grades of A+, A, or B+, while “areas for improvement” typically accompany grades of C+, C, D, or F. Areas that received an average grade of B were not usually considered notable enough to discuss. Before going into the details for each province and territory, we present a brief overview of the national situation.

Canada

Canada’s criminal justice system faces many challenges, but it has been making improvements in several key areas. Nationally, some trends stand out in the system’s performance over the last five years. There have been notable improvements in crime rates, which have dropped, there are now fewer police officers required per capita, and there have been increases in per crime legal aid expenditures on criminal matters. On the other hand, the weighted non-violent crime clearance rate has declined, the incidents of breach of probation per 1,000 crimes have risen, and the cost of corrections per capita has also gone up. Furthermore, Indigenous people are greatly overrepresented as a proportion of those in prison.

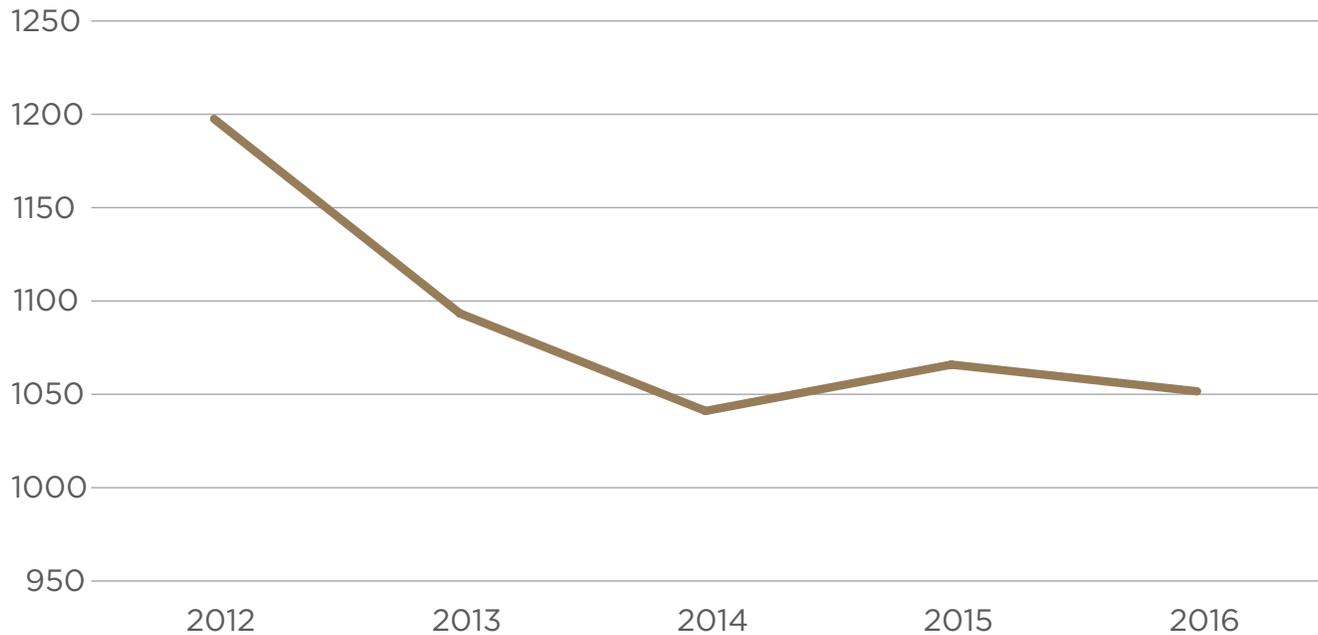
For more detail see the tables in the Appendix titled Metrics, Years and Sources where we have added national level figures where they were available.

Canada’s criminal justice system faces many challenges, but it has been making improvements in several key areas.

Public Safety

Crime rates have been slowly but steadily declining in Canada. However, over the last five years there has been a notable increase in breaches of probation per 1,000 crimes and slight increases in accused persons being unlawfully at large and failing to comply with court orders.

Violent Crimes, per 100,000 population 2012–16



While the national weighted violent crime clearance rate has been relatively stable (it was 61.8 percent in 2016), the weighted non-violent crime clearance rate has been declining and was just 29.3 percent in 2016.

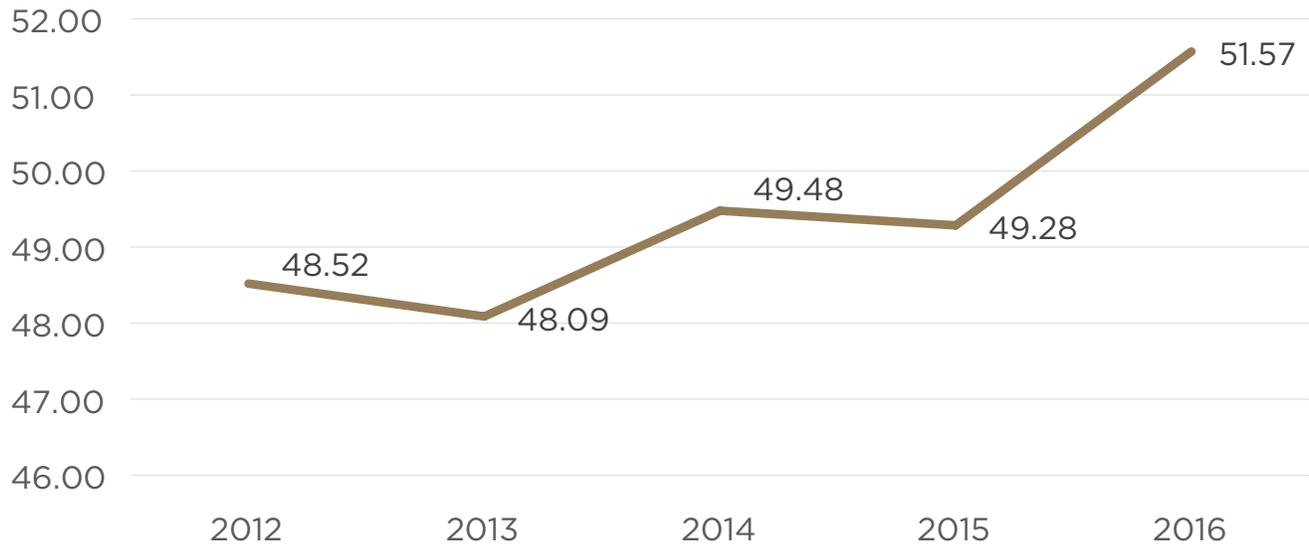
Support for Victims

The proportion of victims given restitution orders is quite low, but has been relatively stable over the last five years.

Cost and Resources

The cost of corrections per capita has been rising slightly, with the average daily inmate cost increasing more noticeably. At the same time, the number of police officers per capita has been declining.

Cost of Corrections, per capita, Canada 2012–2016

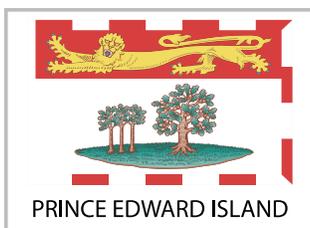


Fairness and Access to Justice

Nationally, per capita expenditures on criminal legal aid have increased over the last five years. In 2016, the ratio of Indigenous people in total custodial admissions as a proportion of the Indigenous population was 6.2 (meaning that Indigenous persons are significantly overrepresented in new admissions to penitentiaries and jails).

Efficiency

In terms of efficiency, 30.9 percent of criminal charges were stayed or withdrawn nationally in 2016, a slight decline over the last five years. The number of *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer has been relatively stable over the last five years.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

2016

SCORE 0.675

GRADE **B+** | RANK **1**

2017

SCORE 0.463

GRADE **B** | RANK **1**

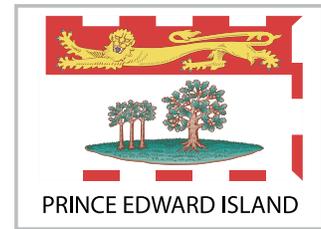
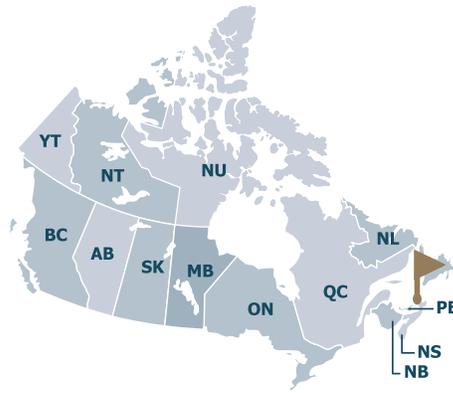
	2016 SCORE	2016 GRADE	2017 SCORE	2017 GRADE	5 YR TREND SCORE	
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	1.100	A	1.099	A	-1.174	↑
Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	0.192	B	0.556	B+	-1.551	↑
Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	0.268	B	-0.044	C+	-0.477	→
Federal Statutes Violations per 100,000 Population	0.907	B+	0.782	B+	-0.776	↑
Other Crime per 100,000 Population	0.794	B+	0.788	B+	-0.260	→
Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	1.183	A	0.455	B	-0.624	↓
Non-violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	-0.969	C	-1.250	D	-0.724	↓
Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences	0.234	B	-1.313	D	0.808	↓
Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences	0.571	B+	-1.176	D	2.109	↓
Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences	0.598	B+	-0.352	C+	-1.057	↑
Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences	1.533	A+	1.548	A+	0.225	→
Police Effective at Enforcing the Law*			0.570	B+		
Police Effective at Ensuring Safety*			1.081	A		
Proportion Satisfied with Safety*			1.386	A		
OVERALL		B+	0.295	B		
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS						
Proportion of Offenders Given Restitution Orders	1.381	A	0.649	B+	-2.041	↓
Police Supplying Information*			1.287	A		
Police Being Approachable*			1.694	A+		
Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 Crimes*			-1.036	D		
OVERALL		B+	0.648	B+		
COST AND RESOURCES						
Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars	0.054	B	0.196	B	0.030	→
Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars	-0.150	C+	-1.476	D	2.029	↓
Number of Police per 100,000 Population	1.657	A+	1.979	A+	-1.402	↑
Cost of Public Safety per Person in Dollars*			0.467	B		
OVERALL		B+	0.292	B		
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS						
Confidence in Police	n/a		-0.769	C	n/a	
Confidence in Justice System	n/a		0.355	B	n/a	
Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per Crime	-1.227	D	-0.568	C	0.830	↑
Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions	1.316	A	0.523	B+	2.071	↓
Perception of Police Being Fair*			1.631	A+		
OVERALL		B	0.234	B		
EFFICIENCY						
Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn	0.573	B+	0.462	B	0.213	→
Median Criminal Case Length in Days	2.080	A+	1.646	A+	0.266	→
Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer	0.113	B	-0.431	C+	-1.113	↓
Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 Crimes*	1.186	A	1.323	A	0.250	→
Police Responding Promptly*			1.235	A		
OVERALL		A	0.847	B+		

*Denotes no new data reported for 2016

Prince Edward Island: B

2017 RANKING: 1/13

2016 RANKING: 1/13



PEI again has the overall top performing criminal justice system in Canada, despite slipping somewhat in its performance with respect to public safety, costs and resources, and efficiency.

STRENGTHS

Prince Edward Island has the lowest violent crime rate and one of the lowest property crime rates in the country, both of which have declined significantly since 2012. The province has the lowest rate of failure to comply with court orders of anywhere in Canada. The public perception of police performance in PEI is very high, specifically in ensuring safety, satisfaction with public safety, supplying information, being approachable, being fair, and responding promptly. Victims in the province receive on average one of the highest proportions of restitution orders in Canada, which reflects a greater level of potential support for victims as they are receiving funds to cover losses and damages caused by criminal incidents.

PEI has fewer police officers per capita than any other province or territory in Canada, a rate that has been steadily declining over the last five years, which is a positive indicator for costs and resources. PEI has a relatively efficient justice system: it has the shortest median criminal case length (37 days) and the fewest number of accused persons on remand per 1,000 crimes of any jurisdiction in Canada. It also has relatively few cases stayed or withdrawn (23.1 percent).

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

In terms of public safety, PEI has among the lowest weighted non-violent crime clearance rates in Canada. It has among the highest rates of failure to appear, breach of probation, and accused persons unlawfully at large in Canada. With respect to the cost of its criminal justice system, PEI now has the highest average daily cost per inmate of any province, and this has been steadily increasing over the last five years (in contrast with Newfoundland & Labrador's average daily cost per inmate which has decreased steadily over the same period).

In one measure of the province's fairness and access to justice, PEI has relatively low criminal legal aid expenditures per 1,000 crimes. Further, the proportion of Indigenous people in custodial admissions in PEI is disproportionately high, but still lower than in many other provinces. Despite its high scores on public perception of the police, confidence in the police is below average.



NEW BRUNSWICK

2016
SCORE 0.260
GRADE **B** | RANK **3**

2017
SCORE 0.343
GRADE **B** | RANK **2**

	2016 SCORE	2016 GRADE	2017 SCORE	2017 GRADE	5 YR TREND SCORE	
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	0.160	B	0.180	B	-0.763	↑
Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	0.761	B+	0.697	B+	-0.302	→
Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	0.517	B+	0.546	B+	-0.574	↑
Federal Statutes Violations per 100,000 Population	0.584	B+	0.403	B	-0.603	↑
Other Crime per 100,000 Population	0.588	B+	0.540	B+	0.034	→
Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	0.406	B	1.228	A	0.075	→
Non-violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	-0.245	C+	0.304	B	-0.770	↓
Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences	0.010	B	-0.498	C+	1.051	↓
Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences	0.408	B	0.864	B+	0.012	→
Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences	0.345	B	0.755	B+	-0.814	↑
Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences	0.284	B	0.397	B	0.655	↓
Police Effective at Enforcing the Law*			0.777	B+		
Police Effective at Ensuring Safety*			0.763	B+		
Proportion Satisfied with Safety*			0.637	B+		
OVERALL		B+	0.542	B+		
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS						
Proportion of Offenders given Restitution Orders	-0.810	C	-0.690	C	0.039	→
Police Supplying Information*			0.559	B+		
Police Being Approachable*			0.657	B+		
Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 Crimes*			-1.507	F		
OVERALL		C+	-0.245	C+		
COST AND RESOURCES						
Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars	0.738	B+	0.741	B+	0.230	→
Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars	0.013	B	0.313	B	0.719	↓
Number of Police per 100,000 Population	0.788	B+	0.804	B+	-1.010	↑
Cost of Public Safety per Person in Dollars*			0.475	B		
OVERALL		B+	0.583	B+		
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS						
Confidence in Police	n/a	n/a	0.629	B+		
Confidence in Justice System	n/a	n/a	1.244	A		
Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per Crime	-1.216	D	-1.096	D	0.245	→
Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions	0.636	B+	0.610	B+	0.941	↓
Perception of Police Being Fair*			1.019	A		
OVERALL		B	0.481	B		
EFFICIENCY						
Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn	0.793	B+	0.827	B+	-0.017	→
Median Criminal Case Length in Days	0.550	B+	0.397	B	0.606	↓
Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer	-0.563	C	-0.517	C	0.193	→
Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 Crimes*	0.232	B+	0.417	B	0.691	↓
Police Responding Promptly*			0.643	B+		
OVERALL		B	0.354	B		

*Denotes no new data reported for 2016

New Brunswick: B

2017 RANKING: 2/13

2016 RANKING: 3/13



New Brunswick improved its overall ranking slightly this year, scoring very well on measures of public safety and costs and resources.

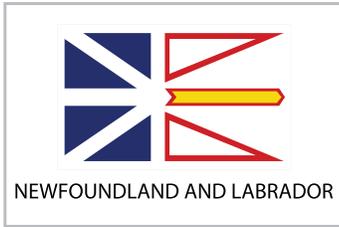
STRENGTHS

New Brunswick has the second lowest property crime rate in the country, and the highest weighted violent crime clearance rate among the provinces. The province also has among the lowest rates of breach of probation in Canada and relatively low rates of accused persons unlawfully at large. The police in New Brunswick perform highly in public perceptions, particularly in enforcing the law, ensuring safety, satisfaction with public safety, supplying information, being approachable, being fair, and responding promptly. People in New Brunswick also have a relatively high level of confidence in the province's justice system and courts.

New Brunswick performed well in the cost of its criminal justice system. It has a lower than average cost of corrections per capita, and relatively few police officers per capita compared with elsewhere in Canada. The province was also relatively efficient: it has the second lowest proportion of charges stayed or withdrawn of any jurisdiction in Canada.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

New Brunswick has among the highest rates of failure to appear in Canada. Victims in the province receive one of the lowest proportions of restitution orders in the country. In the fairness and access to justice category, New Brunswick has the lowest criminal legal aid expenditures per 1,000 crimes in Canada. The proportion of Indigenous people in custodial admissions in New Brunswick is disproportionately high, but lower than in any other province. The province's justice system is also relatively efficient: the province has fewer *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer than is typical in Canada.



NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

2016

SCORE 0.262

GRADE **B** | RANK **2**

2017

SCORE 0.245

GRADE **B** | RANK **3**

	SCORE	GRADE	SCORE	GRADE	5 YR TREND SCORE	
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-0.195	C+	-0.175	C+	-0.442	→
Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	0.242	B	0.261	B	-0.188	→
Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	0.310	B	0.394	B	-0.838	↑
Federal Statutes Violations per 100,000 Population	0.616	B+	0.788	B+	-0.999	↑
Other Crime per 100,000 Population	0.239	B	0.055	B	0.330	→
Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	-0.980	C	-1.416	D	-1.119	↓
Non-violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	-0.711	C	-0.490	C+	-0.272	→
Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences	0.537	B+	0.533	B+	-0.064	→
Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences	1.080	A	0.400	B	-1.835	↑
Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences	0.629	B+	0.093	B	0.562	↓
Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences	0.803	B+	0.132	B	1.182	↓
Police Effective at Enforcing the Law*			-0.259	C+		
Police Effective at Ensuring Safety*			0.339	B+		
Proportion Satisfied with Safety*			1.012	A		
OVERALL		B	0.050	B		
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS						
Proportion of Offenders Given Restitution Orders	-0.102	C+	0.009	B	0.237	→
Police Supplying Information*			1.409	A		
Police Being Approachable*			1.348	A		
Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 Crimes*			0.060	B		
OVERALL		B+	0.706	B+		
COST AND RESOURCES						
Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars	0.143	B	0.173	B	-0.003	→
Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars	-2.119	F	-0.773	C	-1.629	↑
Number of Police per 100,000 Population	0.921	B+	0.675	B+	-0.488	→
Cost of Public Safety per Person in Dollars*			-0.907	C		
OVERALL		C+	-0.208	C+		
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS						
Confidence in Police	n/a	n/a	2.028	A+		
Confidence in Justice System	n/a	n/a	-0.089	C+		
Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per Crime	1.053	A	0.770	B+	0.866	↑
Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions	0.274	B	0.479	B	1.109	↓
Perception of Police Being Fair*			0.612	B+		
OVERALL		B+	0.760	B+		
EFFICIENCY						
Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn	0.442	B	0.248	B	0.255	→
Median Criminal Case Length in Days	-0.087	C+	-0.816	C	1.258	↓
Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer	0.017	B	-0.063	C+	0.100	→
Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 Crimes*	1.262	A	0.613	B+	0.928	↓
Police Responding Promptly*			-0.392	C+		
OVERALL		B	-0.082	C+		

*Denotes no new data reported for 2016

Newfoundland & Labrador: B

2017 RANKING: 3/13

2016 RANKING: 2/13



Newfoundland & Labrador declined slightly in the overall rankings this year, marked by a drop in its efficiency grade.

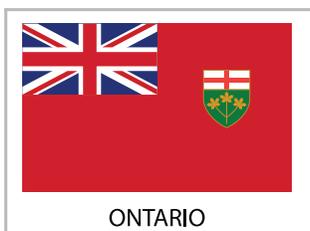
STRENGTHS

While average on most public safety metrics, Newfoundland & Labrador has relatively low rates of failure to appear. The police in the province perform very well in public perceptions, specifically in ensuring safety, satisfaction with public safety, supplying information, being approachable, and being fair. Confidence in the police in Newfoundland & Labrador is the highest in Canada. With respect to resources, the province has relatively fewer police officers per capita than elsewhere in Canada. In terms of fairness and access to justice, Newfoundland & Labrador has relatively high criminal legal aid expenditures per 1,000 crimes. In terms of efficiency, the province has relatively few accused persons on remand per 1,000 crimes.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Newfoundland & Labrador has relatively high violent crime rates compared with other provinces, although they have declined significantly since 2012. The province has the second lowest weighted violent crime clearance rate in Canada. It also has among the lowest weighted non-violent crime clearance rates in Canada.

The cost of the criminal justice system in Newfoundland & Labrador is significant. The province has the highest per capita cost of public safety among the Atlantic provinces. While Newfoundland & Labrador has a relatively high average daily cost per inmate, this has been decreasing steadily over the last five years and is no longer the highest among the provinces. In terms of efficiency, Newfoundland & Labrador has a much higher than average median criminal case length (171 days), and fewer *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer than is typical in Canada.



ONTARIO

2016 SCORE -0.073 GRADE C+ RANK 7	2017 SCORE 0.213 GRADE B RANK 4
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	2016 SCORE	2016 GRADE	2017 SCORE	2017 GRADE	5 YR TREND SCORE	
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	1.210	A	1.090	A	-0.331	➡
Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	1.185	A	0.960	B+	-0.255	➡
Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	1.049	A	1.144	A	-0.302	➡
Federal Statutes Violations per 100,000 Population	0.741	B+	0.825	B+	-0.677	⬆
Other Crime per 100,000 Population	0.930	B+	0.895	B+	0.041	➡
Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	-0.137	C+	-0.024	C+	-0.228	➡
Non-violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	0.613	B+	0.628	B+	-0.543	⬇
Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences	-0.664	C	0.170	B	-0.199	➡
Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences	-1.014	D	-0.088	C+	1.028	⬇
Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences	-0.016	C+	0.645	B+	-0.154	➡
Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences	-0.442	C+	0.526	B+	-0.093	➡
Police Effective at Enforcing the Law*			0.881	B+		
Police Effective at Ensuring Safety*			0.551	B+		
Proportion Satisfied with Safety*			0.637	B+		
OVERALL		B	0.631	B+		
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS						
Proportion of Offenders Given Restitution Orders	0.569	B+	0.701	B+	0.040	➡
Police Supplying Information*			-0.291	C+		
Police Being Approachable*			-0.150	C+		
Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 Crimes*			1.626	A+		
OVERALL		B	0.472	B		
COST AND RESOURCES						
Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars	0.394	B	0.474	B	-0.037	➡
Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars	-0.240	C+	-0.102	C+	0.863	⬇
Number of Police per 100,000 Population	-0.358	C+	-0.393	C+	-0.748	⬆
Cost of Public Safety per Person in Dollars*			0.731	B+		
OVERALL		B	0.177	B		
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS						
Confidence in Police	n/a	n/a	-0.070	C+		
Confidence in Justice System	n/a	n/a	1.688	A+		
Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per Crime	1.554	A+	1.199	A	0.729	⬆
Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions	-0.865	C	-0.739	C	0.269	➡
Perception of Police Being Fair*			-0.306	C+		
OVERALL		C+	0.354	B		
EFFICIENCY						
Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn	-1.630	F	-1.599	F	0.164	➡
Median Criminal Case Length in Days	0.267	B	0.268	B	0.423	➡
Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer	-1.410	D	-1.182	D	-0.155	➡
Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 Crimes*	-1.073	D	-1.063	D	0.082	➡
Police Responding Promptly*			0.717	B+		
OVERALL		C	-0.572	C		

*Denotes no new data reported for 2016

Ontario: B

2017 RANKING: 4/13

2016 RANKING: 7/13



Ontario significantly improved its overall ranking this year. Improvements in public safety and in fairness and access to justice pulled the province up in the rankings.

STRENGTHS

Ontario has the second lowest violent crime rate in the country and that rate has declined significantly since 2012. The province has a relatively higher weighted non-violent crime clearance rate than other provinces. Ontario has relatively low rates of accused persons unlawfully at large and failure to comply with court orders. Public perceptions of the police in Ontario are rated well for enforcing the law, ensuring safety, satisfaction with safety, and responding promptly. Ontarians also have a relatively high level of confidence in the province's justice system and courts.

Victims in the province receive one of the highest proportions of restitution orders in Canada. On the cost and resources measure, the per person cost of public safety in the province is lower than average. With respect to fairness and access to justice, Ontario has the second highest criminal legal aid expenditures per 1,000 crimes among the provinces.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Ontario has among the lowest weighted violent crime clearance rates in Canada. The province has one of the highest rates of breach of probation in Canada. Public perceptions of the police in Ontario are poor for supplying information, being approachable, and being fair. Confidence in the police in Ontario is below average.

Furthermore, Ontario has a relatively high average daily cost per inmate, and relatively more police officers per capita than elsewhere in Canada. In terms of fairness and access to justice, the Ontario justice system has one of the most disproportionately high levels of Indigenous incarceration anywhere in Canada. With respect to efficiency, Ontario has the highest percentage of criminal charges stayed or withdrawn of any province or territory (43.4 percent in 2016), in comparison with a mere 7.4 percent of charges stayed or withdrawn in neighbouring Quebec. Ontario has the second highest number of accused persons on remand per 1,000 crimes of any jurisdiction in the country. Ontario has among the fewest *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer of any Canadian province.



NOVA SCOTIA

2016 SCORE 0.085 GRADE B RANK 5	2017 SCORE 0.083 GRADE B RANK 5
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	2016 SCORE	2016 GRADE	2017 SCORE	2017 GRADE	5 YR TREND SCORE	
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	0.110	B	0.235	B	-0.555	↑
Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	0.392	B	0.603	B+	-0.879	↑
Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	0.273	B	0.389	B	-0.316	→
Federal Statutes Violations per 100,000 Population	0.124	B	0.174	B	-0.666	↑
Other Crime per 100,000 Population	0.391	B	0.468	B	-0.232	→
Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	0.497	B	0.395	B	-0.777	↓
Non-violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	0.259	B	0.615	B+	-0.029	→
Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences	0.050	B	0.273	B	-0.250	→
Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences	0.305	B	0.018	B	0.452	→
Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences	-0.534	C	0.268	B	0.093	→
Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences	-0.465	C+	0.047	B	-0.156	→
Police Effective at Enforcing the Law*			-0.259	C+		
Police Effective at Ensuring Safety*			-0.085	C+		
Proportion Satisfied with Safety*			0.262	B		
OVERALL		B	0.242	B		
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS						
Proportion of Offenders Given Restitution Orders	1.444	A	1.601	A+	0.031	→
Police Supplying Information*			-0.413	C+		
Police Being Approachable*			0.426	B		
Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 Crimes*			-0.928	C		
OVERALL		B	0.171	B		
COST AND RESOURCES						
Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars	0.492	B	0.428	B	0.297	→
Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars	-0.258	C+	-0.997	C	1.581	↓
Number of Police per 100,000 Population	-0.797	C	-0.720	C	-1.028	↑
Cost of Public Safety per Person in Dollars*			0.086	B		
OVERALL		C+	-0.301	C+		
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS						
Confidence in Police	n/a	n/a	-0.070	C+	n/a	
Confidence in Justice System	n/a	n/a	0.133	B	n/a	
Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per Crime	0.835	B+	1.773	A+	1.898	↑
Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions	0.726	B+	1.295	A	-0.630	↑
Perception of Police Being Fair*			-0.102	C+		
OVERALL		B+	0.606	B+		
EFFICIENCY						
Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn	-0.543	C	-0.650	C	0.167	→
Median Criminal Case Length in Days	-0.573	C	-0.797	C	0.413	→
Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer	-0.481	C+	-0.675	C	-0.520	↓
Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 Crimes*	0.254	B	0.196	B	0.310	→
Police Responding Promptly*			0.421	B		
OVERALL		C+	-0.301	C+		

*Denotes no new data reported for 2016

Nova Scotia: B

2017 RANKING: 5/13

2016 RANKING: 5/13



Nova Scotia's grades were unchanged from 2016 and it held its overall ranking of 5th.

STRENGTHS

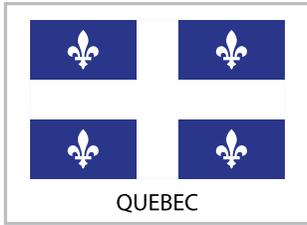
Nova Scotia has the third lowest property crime rate in the country, and that rate has been declining significantly over the past five years. The province has a relatively higher weighted non-violent crime clearance rate than other provinces. Victims of crime in Nova Scotia receive the highest proportion of restitution orders in Canada. Nova Scotia has the highest criminal legal aid expenditures per 1,000 crimes among the provinces.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Public perceptions of the police in Nova Scotia are the worst overall in Atlantic Canada, with below average ratings for enforcing the law, ensuring safety, supplying information, and being fair. Confidence in the police in Nova Scotia is below average.

Nova Scotia has one of the highest average daily costs per inmate of any province, and this has been steadily increasing over the last five years (in contrast with Newfoundland & Labrador's average daily cost per inmate, which has decreased steadily over the same period). Nova Scotia also has relatively more police officers per capita than elsewhere in Canada.

In terms of efficiency, Nova Scotia had a higher proportion of charges stayed or withdrawn than average, and a much higher than average median criminal case length (170 days). The province also has fewer *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer than is typical in Canada.



QUEBEC

<p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">2016</p> <p style="margin: 0;">SCORE 0.160</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; margin: 0;">GRADE B RANK 4</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">2017</p> <p style="margin: 0;">SCORE 0.069</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; margin: 0;">GRADE B RANK 6</p>
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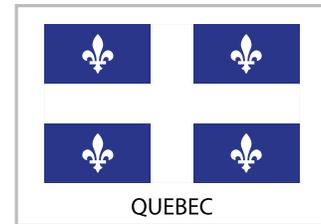
	2016 SCORE	2016 GRADE	2017 SCORE	2017 GRADE	5 YR TREND SCORE	
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	0.797	B+	0.712	B+	-0.258	→
Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	1.315	A	1.238	A	-0.657	↑
Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-0.510	C	-0.543	C	-0.383	→
Federal Statutes Violations per 100,000 Population	0.438	B	0.146	B	0.086	→
Other Crime per 100,000 Population	0.942	B+	1.004	A	-0.236	→
Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	0.574	B+	0.857	B+	0.540	↑
Non-violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	-0.168	C+	-0.028	C+	0.156	→
Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences	1.108	A	1.329	A	-0.041	→
Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences	-0.361	C+	0.211	B	0.727	↓
Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences	-2.514	F	-2.686	F	1.962	↓
Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences	0.688	B+	1.131	A	-0.143	→
Police Effective at Enforcing the Law*			1.709	A+		
Police Effective at Ensuring Safety*			1.399	A		
Proportion Satisfied with Safety*			-0.862	C		
OVERALL		B	0.498	B		
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS						
Proportion of Offenders Given Restitution Orders	-1.165	D	-1.316	D	-0.164	→
Police Supplying Information*			0.923	B+		
Police Being Approachable*			-1.071	D		
Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 Crimes*			0.489	B		
OVERALL		C+	-0.244	C+		
COST AND RESOURCES						
Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars	0.452	B	0.439	B	0.180	→
Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars	-0.005	C+	-0.166	C+	0.335	→
Number of Police per 100,000 Population	-0.588	C	-0.631	C	-0.564	↑
Cost of Public Safety per Person in Dollars*			1.027	A		
OVERALL		B	0.167	B		
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS						
Confidence in Police	n/a	n/a	-1.469	D		
Confidence in Justice System	n/a	n/a	-1.200	D		
Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per Crime	0.425	B	0.479	B	1.261	↑
Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions	1.082	A	1.113	A	0.289	→
Perception of Police Being Fair*			0.917	B+		
OVERALL		B+	-0.032	C+		
EFFICIENCY						
Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn	1.993	A+	2.066	A+	-0.333	→
Median Criminal Case Length in Days	-1.674	F	-1.863	F	0.579	↓
Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer	-1.374	D	-1.196	D	-0.420	→
Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 Crimes*	-0.911	C	-0.383	C+	0.798	↓
Police Responding Promptly*			1.161	A		
OVERALL		C+	-0.043	C+		

*Denotes no new data reported for 2016

Quebec: B

2017 RANKING: 6/13

2016 RANKING: 4/13



Quebec's overall ranking declined in this year's criminal justice report card, with low scores for support for victims, a noticeable drop in fairness and access to justice, and lower than average efficiency.

STRENGTHS

Quebec has one of the lowest violent crime rates and the lowest property crime rate in the country, both of which have declined significantly since 2012. Quebec has one of the highest weighted violent crime clearance rates among the provinces. The province has the lowest rate of failure to appear in Canada and the second lowest rate of failure to comply with court orders. The public perception of police in Quebec is generally good, with high scores for enforcing the law, supplying information, fairness, and responding promptly. Quebec has relatively more police officers per capita than average. With regard to efficiency, Quebec has by far the lowest proportion of charges stayed or withdrawn of any jurisdiction in Canada, with a mere 7.4 percent in 2016 (in comparison to 43.4 percent in neighbouring Ontario).

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Quebec has among the lowest weighted non-violent crime clearance rates in Canada. The province has the highest rate of accused persons unlawfully at large in Canada by a significant margin, and these rates have been steadily increasing over the last five years. Public perceptions of the approachability of police in Quebec are poor. Confidence in the police, justice system, and courts in Quebec is below average. Victims in the province receive the lowest proportion of restitution orders in Canada. With respect to the cost of its criminal justice system, Quebec has a relatively high average daily cost per inmate.

On the fairness and access to justice measure, the proportion of Indigenous people in custodial admissions in Quebec is disproportionately high, but lower than in many other provinces. With respect to efficiency, Quebec's median criminal case length is 228 days (the longest in Canada) but this figure does not include all courts or cases so should be treated with caution. The province has relatively high numbers of accused persons on remand per 1,000 crimes, and the fewest *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer of anywhere in Canada.



ALBERTA

2016
SCORE -0.020
GRADE **C+** | RANK 6

2017
SCORE 0.024
GRADE **B** | RANK 7

	2016 SCORE	2016 GRADE	2017 SCORE	2017 GRADE	5 YR TREND SCORE	
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-0.035	C+	0.023	B	-0.315	→
Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-0.743	C	-0.913	C	0.871	↓
Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-0.315	C+	-0.101	C+	-1.011	↑
Federal Statutes Violations per 100,000 Population	0.133	B	0.179	B	-0.217	→
Other Crime per 100,000 Population	-0.401	C+	-0.418	C+	0.022	→
Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	-0.491	C+	-0.453	C+	-0.990	↓
Non-violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	0.326	B	-0.004	C+	-1.824	↓
Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences	-0.313	C+	-0.348	C+	0.202	→
Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences	1.059	A	1.809	A+	-0.167	→
Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences	-0.366	C+	0.030	B	-0.262	→
Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences	-1.393	D	-1.587	F	0.494	→
Police Effective at Enforcing the Law*			-0.052	C+		
Police Effective at Ensuring Safety*			-0.403	C+		
Proportion Satisfied with Safety*			-0.487	C+		
OVERALL		C+	-0.195	C+		
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS						
Proportion of Offenders Given Restitution Orders	-0.134	C+	0.020	B	-0.047	→
Police Supplying Information*			-0.049	C+		
Police Being Approachable*			-0.726	C		
Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 Crimes*			0.997	B+		
OVERALL		B	0.061	B		
COST AND RESOURCES						
Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars	0.709	B+	0.618	B+	0.190	→
Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars	1.861	A+	1.879	A+	0.272	→
Number of Police per 100,000 Population	0.913	B+	0.656	B+	-0.254	→
Cost of Public Safety per Person in Dollars*			0.438	B		
OVERALL		B+	0.898	B+		
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS						
Confidence in Police	n/a	n/a	0.280	B		
Confidence in Justice System	n/a	n/a	-0.089	C+		
Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per Crime	-0.593	C	-0.744	C	0.029	→
Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions	-1.946	F	-1.839	F	0.000	→
Perception of Police Being Fair*			-0.510	C		
OVERALL		C	-0.580	C		
EFFICIENCY						
Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn	-0.807	C	-0.774	C	0.126	→
Median Criminal Case Length in Days	-0.088	C+	0.048	B	0.046	→
Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer	0.762	B+	0.867	B+	0.486	→
Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 Crimes*	-0.394	C+	-0.146	C+	0.295	→
Police Responding Promptly*			-0.318	C+		
OVERALL		C+	-0.065	C+		

Alberta: B

2017 RANKING: 7/13

2016 RANKING: 6/13



Alberta's ranking dropped from 6th to 7th, despite the province improving its overall grade from a C+ to a B. The summary grades mask small changes in individual metrics between 2016 and 2017.

Strengths

Alberta has the lowest rate of breach of probation in Canada. The province performed well in the cost of its criminal justice system with a lower than average cost of corrections per capita, the lowest average daily inmate cost in Canada, and relatively fewer police officers per capita than elsewhere in Canada. In terms of efficiency, the province has more *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer than is typical in Canada.

Areas for Improvement

Alberta has one of the highest property crime rates among the provinces and this has increased significantly since 2012. Alberta has among the lowest weighted violent and non-violent crime clearance rates in Canada. The province has among the highest rates of failure to appear and the highest rate of failure to comply with court orders in Canada. Public perceptions of the police in Alberta are poor for enforcing the law, ensuring safety, satisfaction with safety, being approachable, being fair, and responding promptly.

On the fairness and access to justice measure, Alberta has relatively low criminal legal aid expenditures per 1,000 crimes. Historically, Alberta has had the most disproportionately high level of Indigenous incarceration of any jurisdiction in Canada. It is particularly troubling that the province has not reported the number of Indigenous persons admitted into prisons in the province since 2012. With respect to efficiency, Alberta has a higher than average proportion of criminal charges stayed or withdrawn, and relatively more accused persons on remand per 1,000 crimes than other provinces.



NUNAVUT

2016 SCORE -0.412 GRADE **C+** RANK **10** 2017 SCORE -0.285 GRADE **C+** RANK **8**

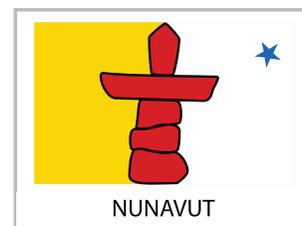
	2016 SCORE	2016 GRADE	2017 SCORE	2017 GRADE	5 YR TREND SCORE	
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	-4.628	↑
Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	0.107	→
Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-1.681	F	-2.420	F	-2.862	↑
Federal Statutes Violations per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-1.278	D	-4.624	↑
Other Crime per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	-2.199	↑
Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	3.000	A+	3.000	A+	-1.528	↓
Non-violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	3.000	A+	3.000	A+	-1.302	↓
Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences	0.659	B+	0.997	B+	-0.362	→
Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences	-1.058	D	-1.653	F	-1.054	↑
Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences	0.868	B+	1.203	A	-0.300	→
Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences	0.235	B	0.065	B	-0.271	→
Police Effective at Enforcing the Law*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Police Effective at Ensuring Safety*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Proportion Satisfied with Safety*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
OVERALL		C	-0.553	C		
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS						
Proportion of Offenders Given Restitution Orders	-0.855	C	-0.494	C+	0.592	↑
Police Supplying Information*	n/a	n/a				
Police Being Approachable*	n/a	n/a				
Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 Crimes*			-2.924	F		
OVERALL		F	-1.709	F		
COST AND RESOURCES						
Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	9.511	↓
Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	-4.808	↓
Number of Police per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	-0.584	↑
Cost of Public Safety per Person in Dollars*			-3.000	F		
OVERALL		F	-3.000	F		
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS						
Confidence in Police	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Confidence in Justice System	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per Crime	n/a	n/a	2.939	A+	3.109	↑
Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions	2.066	A+	2.339	A+	0.001	→
Perception of Police Being Fair*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
OVERALL		A+	2.639	A+		
EFFICIENCY						
Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn	0.101	B	0.356	B	-0.533	↑
Median Criminal Case Length in Days	1.283	A	1.021	A	0.239	→
Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer	3.000	A+	3.000	A+	-0.776	↓
Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 Crimes*	n/a	n/a	0.423	B	0.141	→
Police Responding Promptly*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
OVERALL		A	1.200	A		

*Denotes no new data reported for 2016

Nunavut: C+

2017 RANKING: 8/13

2016 RANKING: 10/13



Nunavut improved its overall ranking in this year's criminal justice report card, moving from 10th to 8th place. The territory's federal statute violations declined substantially. It also saw a reduction in cases of failure to appear and unlawfully at large, along with improved support for victims and an improvement in fairness and access to justice.

STRENGTHS

Despite its very high crime rates, Nunavut has the highest weighted violent and non-violent crime clearance rate in the country (though both of these rates have been declining since 2012). The territory has relatively low rates of failure to appear and the lowest rate of accused persons unlawfully at large anywhere in Canada.

Nunavut scored very highly for fairness and access to justice since it has the highest criminal legal aid expenditures per 1,000 crimes of any jurisdiction in Canada, and this rate has been steadily increasing over the last five years. The territory is the only jurisdiction in Canada that does not have a disproportionately high proportion of incarcerated Indigenous offenders relative to their percentage of the population, which is likely because the Indigenous population in the territory is so high.

On the efficiency measure, Nunavut has one of the shortest median criminal case lengths of any jurisdiction in Canada (71 days) and the most *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer of anywhere in Canada.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

While Nunavut has the highest violent crime rate in the country, the rate has declined significantly since 2012. It has the second highest property crime rate in Canada. The territory has one of the highest rates of breach of probation in Canada. Victims in the territory receive one of the lowest proportions of restitution orders in Canada (although rates have increased significantly since 2012).

The criminal justice system in Nunavut received a failing grade for its cost and use of resources. This is due to its very high crime rates, geography, isolation, and vastness. The cost of public safety per person in Nunavut, the cost of corrections per capita, and the average daily inmate cost vastly exceed those of every other jurisdiction in Canada. Furthermore, these costs are steadily and significantly increasing. Nunavut also has relatively more police officers per capita than elsewhere in Canada, although this is no doubt related to its sparse population and high crime rates.

Unfortunately, Statistics Canada does not include the territories in surveys on public perceptions of the police, confidence in the police, or confidence in the justice system and courts.



SASKATCHEWAN

2016 SCORE -0.333 GRADE C+ RANK 9	2017 SCORE -0.289 GRADE C+ RANK 9
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	2016 SCORE	2016 GRADE	2017 SCORE	2017 GRADE	5 YR TREND SCORE	
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-1.921	F	-1.821	F	-0.346	→
Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-1.805	F	-1.779	F	0.425	→
Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-2.553	F	-2.547	F	-1.875	↑
Federal Statutes Violations per 100,000 Population	-1.997	F	-2.201	F	-2.063	↑
Other Crime per 100,000 Population	-2.270	F	-2.310	F	0.034	→
Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	0.607	B+	0.573	B+	-1.105	↓
Non-violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	1.816	A+	1.558	A+	-1.861	↓
Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences	-2.413	F	-1.825	F	-0.406	→
Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences	-0.687	C	0.364	B	-0.099	→
Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences	0.254	B	0.190	B	0.061	→
Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences	-0.680	C	-0.840	C	0.589	↓
Police Effective at Enforcing the Law*			-1.399	D		
Police Effective at Ensuring Safety*			-1.250	D		
Proportion Satisfied with Safety*			0.262	B		
OVERALL		C	-0.930	C		
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS						
Proportion of Offenders Given Restitution Orders	0.749	B+	1.031	A	0.019	→
Police Supplying Information*			-1.020	D		
Police Being Approachable*			-0.265	C+		
Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 Crimes*			0.361	B		
OVERALL		C+	0.027	B		
COST AND RESOURCES						
Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars	-1.117	D	-1.085	D	0.423	→
Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars	0.926	B+	1.240	A	0.304	→
Number of Police per 100,000 Population	-1.126	D	-1.297	D	-1.018	↑
Cost of Public Safety per Person in Dollars*			-1.488	D		
OVERALL		C	-0.657	C		
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS						
Confidence in Police	n/a	n/a	0.629	B+		
Confidence in Justice System	n/a	n/a	0.355	B		
Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per Crime	-0.744	C	-0.715	C	0.349	→
Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions	-0.581	C	-0.306	C+	-0.085	→
Perception of Police Being Fair*			-0.917	C		
OVERALL		C+	-0.191	C+		
EFFICIENCY						
Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn	-0.403	C+	-0.339	C+	-0.052	→
Median Criminal Case Length in Days	0.645	B+	0.966	B+	0.000	→
Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer	1.835	A+	1.921	A	0.277	→
Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 Crimes*	0.290	B+	0.349	B	0.469	→
Police Responding Promptly*			-1.353	D		
OVERALL		B	0.309	B		
*Denotes no new data reported for 2016						

Saskatchewan: C+

2017 RANKING: 9/13

2016 RANKING: 9/13



Saskatchewan maintained its overall 9th ranking in 2017, although it did show an improvement in its support for victims.

STRENGTHS

Saskatchewan has among the highest weighted violent crime clearance rates and the highest weighted non-violent crime clearance rate among the provinces. The province has a relatively low average daily inmate cost. Confidence in the police in Saskatchewan is above average. In terms of efficiency, Saskatchewan has a lower than average median criminal case length (74 days), and more *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer than is typical in Canada.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Saskatchewan has the highest violent crime rate and property crime rate of any province in the country. It has the highest rate of failure to appear in Canada and a relatively high rate for failure to comply with court orders. Public perceptions of the police in Saskatchewan are lower than average for enforcing the law, supplying information, fairness, and responding promptly.

Saskatchewan's criminal justice system is costly; it has the second highest average public safety cost per capita and cost of corrections per capita among the provinces. The province also has relatively more police officers per capita than elsewhere in Canada.

In terms of fairness and access to justice, Saskatchewan has relatively low criminal legal aid expenditures per 1,000 crimes. The province also has one of the most disproportionately high levels of Indigenous incarceration anywhere in Canada. On the efficiency measure, Saskatchewan has a higher than average proportion of criminal charges stayed or withdrawn.



BRITISH COLUMBIA

2016
SCORE -0.192
GRADE **C+** | RANK **8**

2017
SCORE -0.383
GRADE **C+** | RANK **10**

	2016 SCORE	2016 GRADE	2017 SCORE	2017 GRADE	5 YR TREND SCORE	
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	0.153	B	0.268	B	-0.666	↑
Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-0.921	C	-0.782	C	0.267	→
Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	0.318	B	0.364	B	-0.515	↑
Federal Statutes Violations per 100,000 Population	-1.639	F	-1.383	D	-1.317	↑
Other Crime per 100,000 Population	-0.520	C	-0.402	C+	-0.113	→
Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	-2.225	F	-1.936	F	0.318	→
Non-violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	-1.725	F	-1.895	F	-0.839	↓
Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences	0.643	B+	0.777	B+	-0.183	→
Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences	0.656	B+	-0.767	C	1.424	↓
Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences	0.937	B+	0.516	B+	0.079	→
Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences	0.973	B+	-0.073	C+	0.606	↓
Police Effective at Enforcing the Law*			-0.570	C		
Police Effective at Ensuring Safety*			-0.826	C		
Proportion Satisfied with Safety*			-1.611	F		
OVERALL		C+	-0.594	C		
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS						
Proportion of Offenders Given Restitution Orders	-0.639	C	-0.654	C	0.010	→
Police Supplying Information*			-1.141	D		
Police Being Approachable*			-0.726	C		
Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 Crimes*			-0.656	C		
OVERALL		C	-0.794	C		
COST AND RESOURCES						
Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars	0.540	B+	0.466	B	0.184	→
Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars	-0.159	C+	-0.070	C+	0.942	↓
Number of Police per 100,000 Population	-0.160	C+	-0.202	C+	-1.048	↑
Cost of Public Safety per Person in Dollars*			0.888	B+		
OVERALL		B	0.270	B		
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS						
Confidence in Police	n/a	n/a	-1.119	D		
Confidence in Justice System	n/a	n/a	-1.200	D		
Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per Crime	-0.884	C	-0.999	C	0.049	→
Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions	-0.398	C+	-1.089	D	0.381	→
Perception of Police Being Fair*			-0.917	D		
OVERALL		C+	-1.065	D		
EFFICIENCY						
Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn	-0.114	C+	0.034	B	-0.334	→
Median Criminal Case Length in Days	-0.324	C+	0.489	B	-0.643	↑
Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer	0.598	B+	0.581	B+	0.157	→
Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 Crimes*	0.863	B+	0.704	B+	0.149	→
Police Responding Promptly*			-0.466	C+		
OVERALL		B	0.268	B		

*Denotes no new data reported for 2016

British Columbia: C+

2017 RANKING: 10/13

2016 RANKING: 8/13

Criminal JusticeCard



British Columbia's overall ranking declined in this year's criminal justice report card with reductions in its performance related to public safety, and fairness and access to justice.

STRENGTHS

British Columbia has relatively low rates of failure to appear and unlawfully at large. In terms of efficiency, the province has more *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer than is typical in Canada, and relatively fewer accused persons on remand per 1,000 crimes than average.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

British Columbia's criminal justice system significantly underperforms that of most other provinces on many measures. BC has one of the highest property crime rates among the provinces. It has the lowest weighted violent crime clearance rate (51.7 percent) and the lowest weighted non-violent crime clearance rate (20.4 percent) in Canada. The province has one of the highest rates of breach of probation in Canada and relatively high rates of failure to comply with court orders. Public perceptions of the police in British Columbia are below average, specifically in enforcing the law, ensuring public safety, satisfaction with public safety, providing information, being approachable, being fair, and responding promptly. Confidence in the police, justice system, and courts in BC is below average.

Victims in the province receive one of the lowest proportions of restitution orders in Canada. BC has a relatively high average daily cost per inmate, and relatively more police officers per capita than elsewhere in Canada.

On the fairness and access to justice measure, BC has relatively low criminal legal aid expenditures per 1,000 crimes. The province also has one of the most disproportionately high levels of Indigenous incarceration anywhere in Canada.



MANITOBA

2016
SCORE -0.642
GRADE **C** | RANK **12**

2017
SCORE -0.759
GRADE **C** | RANK **11**

	2016 SCORE	2016 GRADE	2017 SCORE	2017 GRADE	5 YR TREND SCORE	
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-1.378	D	-1.610	F	-0.349	→
Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-0.617	C	-0.841	C	0.232	→
Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	0.642	B+	0.397	B	-0.412	→
Federal Statutes Violations per 100,000 Population	0.093	B	0.287	B	-0.646	↑
Other Crime per 100,000 Population	-0.691	C	-0.619	C	-0.291	→
Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	0.566	B+	0.322	B	0.032	→
Non-violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	0.802	B+	0.561	B+	-0.950	↓
Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences	0.807	B+	0.903	B+	-0.086	→
Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences	-2.017	F	-1.633	F	1.702	↓
Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences	0.667	B+	0.541	B+	-0.160	→
Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences	-1.300	D	-1.282	D	-0.396	→
Police Effective at Enforcing the Law*			-1.399	D		
Police Effective at Ensuring Safety*			-1.568	F		
Proportion Satisfied with Safety*			-1.237	D		
OVERALL		C+	-0.457	C+		
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS						
Proportion of Offenders given Restitution Orders	-1.293	D	-1.352	D	0.000	→
Police Supplying Information*			-1.263	D		
Police Being Approachable*			-1.187	D		
Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 crimes*			0.595	B+		
OVERALL		C	-0.802	C		
COST AND RESOURCES						
Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars	-2.406	F	-2.451	F	0.731	↓
Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars	0.131	B	0.153	B	0.911	↓
Number of Police per 100,000 Population	-1.251	D	-0.871	C	-1.951	↑
Cost of Public Safety per Person in Dollars*			-1.716	F		
OVERALL		D	-1.221	D		
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS						
Confidence in Police	n/a	n/a	-0.070	C+		
Confidence in Justice System	n/a	n/a	-1.200	D		
Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per Crime	-0.086	C+	-0.099	C+	0.681	↑
Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions	-0.245	C+	-0.046	C+	0.062	→
Perception of Police Being Fair*			-1.427	D		
OVERALL		C+	-0.568	C		
EFFICIENCY						
Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn	-0.305	C+	-0.275	C+	-0.102	→
Median Criminal Case Length (days)	-0.795	C	-0.338	C+	-0.349	→
Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer	0.503	B+	0.694	B+	0.368	→
Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 Crimes*	-1.709	F	-2.159	F	0.108	→
Police Responding Promptly*			-1.649	F		
OVERALL		B	-0.746	C		

*Denotes no new data reported for 2016

Manitoba: C

2017 RANKING: 11/13

2016 RANKING: 12/13



For the second report card in a row, Manitoba has the worst performing provincial criminal justice system in Canada; its performance with respect to fairness and access to justice continues to decline.

STRENGTHS

In terms of public safety, Manitoba has a relatively high weighted non-violent crime clearance rate compared to other provinces. The province has relatively low rates of failure to appear and accused persons unlawfully at large. On the efficiency measure, the province has more *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer than is typical in Canada.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Manitoba has the second highest violent crime rate and one of the highest property crime rates among the provinces. It has one of the highest rates of breach of probation and failure to comply with court orders in Canada. Public perception of the police in Manitoba is among the lowest in Canada, with dismal ratings for enforcing the law, ensuring safety, satisfaction with safety, supplying information, being approachable, being fair, and responding promptly. Confidence in the police, justice system, and courts in Manitoba is below average. Victims in the province receive one of the lowest rates of restitution orders in Canada.

Manitoba ranked poorly on the high cost of its criminal justice system. It has the highest cost of public safety per person and the highest cost of corrections per capita of any province in Canada. The province also has relatively more police officers per capita than elsewhere in Canada.

On the fairness and access to justice measure, Manitoba has relatively low criminal legal aid expenditures per 1,000 crimes. The province also has one of the most disproportionately high levels of Indigenous incarceration anywhere in Canada.

With respect to efficiency, Manitoba has a higher than average proportion of criminal charges stayed or withdrawn, and a higher than average median criminal case length (145 days). Manitoba has an extremely high number of accused persons on remand per 1,000 crimes – by far the highest of any jurisdiction in the country.



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

2016
SCORE -0.547
GRADE **C** | RANK **11**

2017
SCORE -0.825
GRADE **C** | RANK **12**

	2016 SCORE	2016 GRADE	2017 SCORE	2017 GRADE	5 YR TREND SCORE	
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	0.001	→
Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	-2.299	↑
Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	0.035	→
Federal Statutes Violations per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	-4.421	↑
Other Crime per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	-5.131	↑
Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	2.979	A+	2.600	A+	-0.439	→
Non-violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	3.000	A+	3.000	A+	-0.467	→
Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences	0.459	B	-0.746	C	-0.035	→
Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences	1.325	A	-0.934	C	-0.102	→
Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences	0.979	B+	0.365	B	0.068	→
Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences	0.900	B+	-0.751	C	-1.452	↑
Police Effective at Enforcing the Law*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Police Effective at Ensuring Safety*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Proportion Satisfied with Safety*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
OVERALL		C+	-1.042	D		
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS						
Proportion of Offenders Given Restitution Orders	-0.256	C+	-0.172	C+	0.181	→
Police Supplying Information*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Police Being Approachable*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 Crimes*			-2.924	F		
OVERALL		F	-1.548	F		
COST AND RESOURCES						
Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	-1.463	↑
Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	-4.073	↓
Number of Police per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	-0.071	→
Cost of Public Safety per Person in Dollars*			-3.000	F		
OVERALL		F	-3.000	F		
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS						
Confidence in Police	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Confidence in Justice System	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per Crime	-1.272	D	-1.026	D	0.048	→
Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions	1.651	A+	1.948	A+	-0.099	→
Perception of Police Being Fair*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
OVERALL		B+	0.461	B		
EFFICIENCY						
Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn	-0.340	C+	-0.408	C+	0.381	→
Median Criminal Case Length in Days	1.430	A	1.003	A	0.386	→
Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer	3.000	A+	3.000	A+	-1.289	↓
Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 Crimes*	1.135	A	0.423	A	0.141	→
Police Responding Promptly*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
OVERALL		A	1.005	A		

*Denotes no new data reported for 2016

Northwest Territories: C

2017 RANKING: 12/13

2016 RANKING: 11/13



The Northwest Territories dropped slightly in its overall ranking in this year's criminal justice report card; its performance on public safety, and fairness and access to justice both declined.

STRENGTHS

Despite its very high crime rates, the Northwest Territories has the second highest weighted violent and non-violent crime clearance rates in the country. In terms of efficiency, the NWT has one of the shortest median criminal case lengths of any jurisdiction in Canada (72 days), fewer accused on remand per 1,000 crimes, and significantly more *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer than is typical in Canada.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

The Northwest Territories has the second highest violent crime rate and the highest property crime rate in the country. However, its property crime rate declined significantly in this most recent year. The territory has among the highest rates of failure to appear and breach of probation in Canada, and relatively high rates of failure to comply with court orders. Victims in the territory receive one of the lowest proportions of restitution orders in Canada.

The criminal justice system in the NWT received a failing grade for its costs and use of resources, which is likely related to its vast size, sparse population, and high crime rates. The cost of public safety per person in the territory, the cost of corrections per capita, and the average daily inmate cost is second only to Nunavut. However, unlike the other two territories, the NWT has seen a slight reduction in its cost of corrections per capita since 2012. The NWT has more police officers per capita than anywhere else in Canada, although this is also no doubt related to its sparse population and high crime rates.

On the fairness and access to justice measure, the NWT has relatively low criminal legal aid expenditures per 1,000 crimes. With respect to efficiency, the NWT has a higher than average proportion of criminal charges stayed or withdrawn.

Unfortunately, Statistics Canada does not include the territories in surveys on public perceptions of the police, confidence in the police, or confidence in the justice system and courts.



YUKON

2016
SCORE -0.778
GRADE **C** | RANK **13**

2017
SCORE -0.859
GRADE **C** | RANK **13**

	2016 SCORE	2016 GRADE	2017 SCORE	2017 GRADE	5 YR TREND SCORE	
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	0.146	→
Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	0.366	→
Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	-1.162	↑
Federal Statutes Violations per 100,000 Population	-2.829	F	-1.410	D	0.099	→
Other Crime per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	1.311	↓
Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	0.960	B+	2.111	A+	-0.635	↓
Non-violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate	3.000	A+	3.000	A+	-1.333	↓
Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences	0.742	B+	0.529	B+	0.913	↓
Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences	-0.313	C	-1.319	D	0.956	↓
Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences	0.699	B+	0.558	B+	-1.547	↑
Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences	0.195	B	-0.805	C	0.122	→
Police Effective at Enforcing the Law*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Police Effective at Ensuring Safety*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Proportion Satisfied with Safety*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
OVERALL		C	-0.849	C		
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS						
Proportion of Offenders Given Restitution Orders	-0.310	C+	0.456	B	1.037	↑
Police Supplying Information*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Police Being Approachable*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 Crimes*			-2.924	F		
OVERALL		F	-1.234	D		
COST AND RESOURCES						
Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	1.326	↓
Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars	-3.000	F	-2.850	F	2.811	↓
Number of Police per 100,000 Population	-3.000	F	-3.000	F	2.093	↓
Cost of Public Safety per Person in Dollars*			-3.000	F		
OVERALL		F	-2.962	F		
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS						
Confidence in Police	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Confidence in Justice System	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per Crime	-0.491	C+	-0.755	C	0.423	→
Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions	0.666	B+	0.933	B+	0.029	→
Perception of Police Being Fair*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
OVERALL		B+	0.089	B		
EFFICIENCY						
Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn	-0.246	C+	0.043	B	-0.046	→
Median Criminal Case Length in Days	0.547	B+	0.764	B+	-0.083	→
Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer	3.000	A+	1.895	A+	-0.091	→
Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 Crimes*	0.187	B	-0.061	B		
Police Responding Promptly*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
OVERALL		B+	0.660	B+		

*Denotes no new data reported for 2016

Yukon: C

2017 RANKING: 13/13

2016 RANKING: 13/13



The Yukon is once again ranked as having the worst overall criminal justice system in Canada. The territory performed poorly on public safety, support for victims, and costs and resources.

STRENGTHS

Despite its very high crime rates, the Yukon has the third highest weighted violent and non-violent crime clearance rates in the country. The territory has relatively low rates of failure to appear and unlawfully at large. While victims in the territory receive relatively typical rates of restitution orders, these have significantly increased since 2012. In terms of efficiency, the Yukon has a lower than average median criminal case length (85 days), and more *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer than is typical in Canada.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Yukon has the third highest violent crime rate and property crime rate in the country (although these rates are substantially lower than in the other two territories). The territory has one of the highest rates of breach of probation in Canada and relatively high rates of failure to comply with court orders.

As with the other territories, at least in part because of its vast size, sparse population, and significant crime rates, the cost and use of resources in the Yukon's criminal justice system is quite high. The cost of public safety per person, the cost of corrections per capita, and the average daily inmate cost in the Yukon are higher than in any province, though significantly lower than in the other two territories. The territory also has relatively more police officers per capita than elsewhere in Canada, although this is also no doubt related to its sparse population and high crime rates.

In terms of fairness and access to justice, the Yukon has relatively low criminal legal aid expenditures per 1,000 crimes. With respect to efficiency, the Yukon has relatively high numbers of accused persons on remand per 1,000 crimes.

Unfortunately, Statistics Canada does not include the territories in surveys on public perceptions of the police, confidence in the police, or confidence in the justice system and courts.

Conclusion

There is a clear need for regular and ongoing monitoring of the performance of the criminal justice system in Canada to ensure transparency and accountability of this essential aspect of our governance. Furthermore, monitoring enables provinces to evaluate their progress on key aspects of the justice system and to benchmark their performance vis a vis other jurisdictions in Canada.

We were encouraged in 2017 to learn that the federal Department of Justice has taken steps towards implementing our recommendation for a regular criminal justice report card by starting consultations on developing a performance framework for evaluating and monitoring the criminal justice system.

Some vital data on our criminal justice system is presently lacking and must be captured, including the following:

- More frequent data collection, ideally annually, from Statistics Canada on victims of crime (e.g., referral rates for victim services and criminal victimization data); the views of Canadians on how well the police, courts, and criminal justice system are performing; and the cost of public safety per capita;
- Many important aspects of our criminal justice system are not currently being monitored nationally, but should be. For example, Statistics Canada should report annually on the number of criminal cases stayed due to unreasonable delay, recidivism rates, and the proportion of Indigenous offenders who are incarcerated;
- The territories should be included in all criminal justice data. Presently, there is no data collected by Statistics Canada for the Yukon, Northwest Territories, or Nunavut on public perceptions of the police, justice system, or courts; and
- All provinces and territories should annually report the number of Indigenous people who are incarcerated, including new custodial admissions. Lack of reporting has been problematic for Alberta.

A well-functioning, fair, and just criminal justice system is vital to Canadians. It is crucial that better data, performance monitoring, and accountability become not only accepted, but expected, as part of our criminal justice system. We hope that by once again bringing some focused attention to the major strengths and shortcomings of the criminal justice system in each province and territory that necessary reforms will be introduced to improve public safety, support for victims, better management of costs and resources, greater efficiency, and provide greater fairness and access to justice.

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Author Biographies



Benjamin Perrin

Benjamin Perrin is an Associate Professor at the University of British Columbia, Peter A. Allard School of Law and a Munk Senior Fellow at the Macdonald-Laurier Institute. He previously served as Special Adviser, Legal Affairs and Policy in the Office of the Prime Minister and was a Law Clerk at the Supreme Court of Canada. He is a member of the Law Society of British Columbia. Professor Perrin is the author of numerous reports, law review articles and books, including *Victim Law: The Law of Victims of Crime in Canada* (Thomson Reuters, 2017) and *Invisible Chains: Canada's Underground World of Human Trafficking* (Penguin, 2011).



Richard Audas

Dr. Richard Audas is an Associate Professor of Health Statistics and Economics at the Memorial University, Faculty of Medicine. Dr. Audas contributes expertise related to statistics and economics as well as experience in applying quantitative methodologies to developing report cards related to the educational system in Atlantic Canada, as well as municipal report cards for Atlantic Canada and Canada's major metropolitan centers. Dr. Audas' work has focused on the role of key public institutions and the impact they have on the lives of Canadians. He is currently the project leader for the Big Data theme of the Better Start National Science Challenge, based in Dunedin, New Zealand. His research has been published in a wide range of international peer reviewed journals.

Appendices

Data and Methods

This criminal justice system report card is comparative. It is based on objective, available data from individual provinces and territories. The calculation of grades was a quantitative statistical exercise, not a subjective qualitative one.

We examined how each province and territory performed in relation to each other on a variety of metrics and we assigned grades using a standard normal transformation. We did not assign quotas for how many grades of each category would be assigned, but the nature of the approach means that some provinces and territories must earn grades at B or above and some others must earn grades of C+ or below.¹ As discussed below, standard deviations were used to assign these grades. Currently there are no Canadian standards for these metrics so we are simply comparing the jurisdictions against each other. We hope that this report card generates some discussion around what appropriate benchmarks should be, much as has been done with health care wait times. For example, some provinces have set their own targets for certain metrics that could be valuable as a starting point.

As in any data reporting initiative, we made assumptions on how to best treat the data to give an accurate reflection of how each province performed. Drawing on the analogy of a student's report card, we think of each province and territory as an individual and we examine their performance on a wide range of indicators (like a test or assignment), which we aggregate to a domain which is one of the core objectives of the criminal justice system (like a subject grade) and then aggregate the subject grades to an overall grade.

In the first instance, we sought to update measures used in the previous report card with whatever new data were captured over the past year. For these measures, the scores represent the most recent year of data. Several measures have not been updated in the past year and for these we used the most recent data, which were last year's results consisting of a three-year average. When new data for these measures become available, they will be added to future report cards. We believe that it is better to report limited data than impose exclusion criteria that would leave measures unreported if the data collection was incomplete. We hope this creates an incentive for better reporting in the future.

¹ A province or territory that scored exactly average would be between a "B" and a "C+." We look at enough places past the decimal point in each case so that no grade falls exactly at the midpoint between two grades.

Below we highlight a number of technical points related to the analysis of the data:

- While individual metrics are normalized (e.g., per capita, per 1,000 crimes, etc.) for overall outcomes we averaged across provinces, but did not weight the data by province size. Had we done so, it would have had the effect of compressing the data towards the score of Ontario; data from smaller provinces would have had very little impact on the overall average.²
- For metrics where new data are available, the standard deviation is calculated from the most recent year's data. Where there are no new data, we use the standard deviation of the three-year average that was used in the previous iteration of the Justice Report Card.
- The results for the territories are often well out of line with those for the provinces, so to avoid significantly skewing the data, these are not used in the calculations of the means and standard deviations for each metric. However, scores and grades were calculated for the territories using the means and standard deviations computed for the provinces.
- Figures for the most current year were averaged across the 10 provinces. Then the standard deviation of the 10 provinces was calculated. The difference between each province's score and the mean score is divided by the standard deviation.
- For many of the metrics, a higher value means the province is doing worse, and in these cases the score calculated above is multiplied by -1 (or reverse scored).
- Scores are capped at +3 and -3 standard deviations so that extreme values for individual metrics will not skew the overall results. This only affected scores for the territories.
- Letter grades were then assigned as follows:
 - Score -1.50 or lower = F
 - Between -1.50 and -1.00 = D
 - Between -1.00 and -0.50 = C
 - Between -0.50 and 0.00 = C+
 - Between 0.00 and 0.50 = B
 - Between 0.50 and 1.00 = B+
 - Between 1.00 and 1.50 = A
 - Greater than 1.50 = A+
- Scores and grades are provided for each individual metric.
- Within each domain (i.e., each core objective of the criminal justice system) the scores for each available metric are averaged to give a score.
- As noted above, not all provinces and territories have scores for all metrics. We calculated averages based on the available data.

²A simple example illustrates: suppose we were looking at the average case length. Assume that there are two provinces in a country and Province A has 90 percent of the population and Province B has 10 percent. The average length of a case in Province A is 100 days and in Province B it is 200 days. If we calculate the average of the two provinces, the average case length would be 150 days. However, if we weighted the results, since Province A has 90 percent of the cases, we should calculate it as $0.9 \times 100 + 0.1 \times 200 = 110$ days. Since our objective is not to calculate a national average, but rather to compare provinces, we do not use weighting when we calculate averages.

- The overall grade is the average of the domain scores and grades are assigned using the rubric above.
- Five year trends are calculated using the slope function within Microsoft Excel. The slope is multiplied by the number of data points (typically five) and divided by the standard deviation of that metric to create a score.
- A score between -0.5 and +0.5 is coded as yellow, indicating that the trend for that metric is flat.
- A score greater than 0.5 for metrics whereby higher scores are worse are coded as red, indicating that the metric is getting observably worse. Conversely, if the score is less than -0.5 for a metric whereby a lower score is a worse outcome, this is also coded as red, again indicating that this metric is getting observably worse.
- A score of greater than 0.5 for metrics whereby higher scores are better is coded as green, indicating that the metric is getting observably better. If the score is less than -0.5 for a metric where a lower score is a better outcome, this is again coded as green, indicating that this metric is getting observably better.
- All calculations were done using Microsoft Excel.

Data Sources and Limitations

The table on the next page shows each metric used, the years of data available, the source for that data, and any calculations used. In many cases the data available were counts or totals and to account for different population sizes these had to be normalized, typically by the population of that province or territory, or the number of crimes reported in the province or territory for that year.

As noted earlier, not all data were available for all years for all provinces and territories. We hope that in future years, data become more complete.

We also believe that there are many important features of the justice system that are not captured here, simply because the data are not available, or at least not available at the provincial and territorial level. Many provinces do not report civil court data. There is limited information on recidivism and unreported crimes, and the perceptions of individuals towards key justice institutions are not regularly captured. We hope that this report card sparks a wider discussion on justice statistics, what should be measured, and by whom.

The approach taken here is comparative and with this comes an assumption that an average performance warrants a grade of C+ or B. It may be that there are areas where Canada does especially well in comparison to other countries and that all of the provinces and territories deserve higher scores if compared on that basis. By contrast, there may be areas where Canada does especially poorly and all provinces and territories deserve lower grades if assessed globally or based on peer countries. However, determining which metrics these might be and what a “good” or “bad” score would look like is extremely subjective and as such we choose to report the data without imposing such subjective judgments. This report card has the advantage of highlighting over- and under-performing metrics by jurisdiction within Canada, which is in itself a valuable exercise.

Based on feedback from our inaugural criminal justice report card and our own review of the report, we made several changes when we prepared this year’s report card to improve its quality. First, two new data metrics were added to the fairness and access to justice measure: confidence in police and confidence in the justice system. Second, we removed data metrics related to guilty rates because they had been treated inconsistently in the inaugural report and we did not find that they provided any meaningful insights given the litany of accompanying explanations for higher or lower guilty rates. Third, this report uses the more statistically appropriate median rather than average for criminal case length. Finally, several metrics were normalized based on crimes, but are now normalized by offences. All data in this year’s report was extracted directly from CANSIM (Statistics Canada) in 2017, which means that there are some non-material variances in some metrics from last year’s report.

Metrics, Years and Sources

METRIC	SOURCE	YEAR	NOTES
PUBLIC SAFETY			
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	CANSIM Table 252-0051 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, annual	2012-2016	
Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	CANSIM Table 252-0051 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, annual	2012-2016	
Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	CANSIM Table 252-0051 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, annual	2012-2016	
Federal Statute Violations per 100,000 Population	CANSIM Table 252-0051 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, annual	2012-2016	
Other Crime per 100,000 Population	CANSIM Table 252-0051 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, annual	2012-2016	
Violent Crime Clearance Rate	CANSIM Table 252-0052 Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, annual	2012-2016	
Non-Violent Crime Clearance Rate	CANSIM Table 252-0052 Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, annual	2012-2016	
Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences	CANSIM Table 252-0056 Adult criminal courts, guilty cases by type of sentence, annual	2011-2015	Divided by number of crimes each year x 1,000
Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences	CANSIM Table 252-0053 Adult criminal courts, number of cases and charges by type of decision, annual	2011-2015	Divided by number of crimes each year x 1,000
Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences	CANSIM Table 252-0053 Adult criminal courts, number of cases and charges by type of decision, annual	2011-2015	Divided by number of crimes each year x 1,000
Failure to comply per 1,000 Offences	CANSIM Table 252-0053 Adult criminal courts, number of cases and charges by type of decision, annual	2011-2015	Divided by number of crimes each year
Police Effective at Enforcing the Law	http://statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2012001/article/11647/tbl/tbl08-eng.htm http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-652-x/2015007/t/tbl04-eng.htm	2009, 2014	
Police Effective at Ensuring Safety	http://statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2012001/article/11647/tbl/tbl08-eng.htm http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-652-x/2015007/t/tbl04-eng.htm	2009, 2014	
Proportion Satisfied with Safety	http://statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2012001/article/11647/tbl/tbl08-eng.htm http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-652-x/2015007/t/tbl04-eng.htm	2009, 2014	
SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS			
Proportion of Offenders Given Restitution Orders per 1,000 crimes	Table 252-0056 Adult criminal courts, guilty cases by type of sentence, annual	2011-2015	Divided by number of guilty convictions x 1,000
Police Supplying Information*	http://statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2012001/article/11647/tbl/tbl08-eng.htm http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-652-x/2015007/t/tbl04-eng.htm	2009, 2014	

Police Being Approachable*	http://statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2012001/article/11647/tbl/tbl08-eng.htm http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-652-x/2015007/t/tbl04-eng.htm	2009, 2014	
Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 crimes*	Table 256-0019 Victim services survey, number of clients assisted by victim service agencies, occasional	2008, 2010, 2012	Number divided by crimes that year *1,000
COSTS AND RESOURCES			
Cost of Corrections per capita in Doilars	Table 251-0018 Adult correctional services, operating expenditures for provincial, territorial and federal programs, annual	2012- 2016	Amount divided by resident population that year
Average Daily inmate Cost in Dollars	Table 251-0018 Adult correctional services, operating expenditures for provincial, territorial and federal programs, annual	2012- 2016	
Number of Police per 100,000 pop	http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/I01/cst01/legal05a-eng.htm	2012- 2016	Number divided by resident population that year
Cost of Public Safety per person* in Dollars	http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&p2=33&id=3850040	2012- 2014	Cost divided by resident population that year
FAIRNESS AND ACCESS			
Confidence in Police	http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-652-x/2015007/t/tbl04-eng.htm	2013	
Confidence in Justice System	http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-652-x/2015007/t/tbl04-eng.htm	2013	
Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per crime	Table 258-0007 Legal aid plan expenditures, by type of expenditure, annual	2011- 2015	Amount divided by number of crimes
Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions	Table 251-0022 Adult correctional services, custodial admissions to provincial and territorial programs by Indigenous identity, annual	2012- 2016	Proportion of Indigenouss in custodial admissions divided by Indigenous proportion of population
Perception of Police Being Fair*	http://statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2012001/article/11647/tbl/tbl08-eng.htm http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-652-x/2015007/t/tbl04-eng.htm	2009, 2014	
EFFICIENCY			
Percent of Cases Stayed or withdrawn	Table 252-0053 Adult criminal courts, number of cases and charges by type of decision, annual	2012- 2016	
Median Criminal Case Length (days)	Table 252-0055 Adult criminal courts, cases by median elapsed time in days, annual	2012- 2016	
Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer	Table 252-0051 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, annual	2012- 2016	Number of incidents divide by number of police
Number of Accused on Remand per 1,000 crimes	Table 251-0005 Adult correctional services, average counts of adults in provincial and territorial programs, annual	2012- 2016	Divided by number of crimes x 1,000
Police Responding Promptly*	http://statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2012001/article/11647/tbl/tbl08-eng.htm http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-652-x/2015007/t/tbl04-eng.htm	2009, 2014	

Report card tables

2017 Summary

PUBLIC SAFETY			SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS			COST AND RESOURCES		
	OVERALL	GRADE		OVERALL	GRADE		OVERALL	GRADE
NL	0.050	B	NL	0.706	B+	NL	0.208	C+
PE	0.295	B	PE	0.648	B+	PE	0.292	B
NS	0.242	B	NS	0.171	B	NS	-0.301	C+
NB	0.542	B+	NB	-0.245	C+	NB	0.583	B+
PQ	0.498	B	PQ	-0.244	C+	PQ	0.167	B
ON	0.631	B+	ON	0.472	B	ON	0.177	B
MN	-0.457	C+	MN	-0.802	C	MN	-1.221	D
SK	-0.930	C	SK	0.027	B	SK	-0.657	C
AB	-0.195	C+	AB	0.061	B	AB	0.898	B+
BC	-0.594	C	BC	-0.794	C	BC	0.270	B
YK	-0.849	C	YU	-1.234	D	YK	-2.962	F
NW	-1.042	D	NW	-1.548	F	NW	-3.000	F
NU	-0.553	C	NU	-1.709	F	NU	-3.000	F

FAIRNESS AND ACCESS			EFFICIENCY			OVERALL			
	OVERALL	GRADE		OVERALL	GRADE		SCORE	GRADE	RANK
NL	0.760	B+	NL	-0.082	C+	NL	0.245	B	3
PE	0.234	B	PE	0.847	B+	PE	0.463	B	1
NS	0.606	B+	NS	-0.301	C+	NS	0.083	B	5
NB	0.481	B	NB	0.354	B	NB	0.343	B	2
PQ	-0.032	C+	PQ	-0.043	C+	PQ	0.069	B	6
ON	0.354	B	ON	-0.572	C	ON	0.213	B	4
MN	-0.568	C	MN	-0.746	C	MN	-0.759	C	11
SK	-0.191	C+	SK	0.309	B	SK	-0.289	C+	9
AB	-0.580	C	AB	-0.065	C+	AB	0.024	B	7
BC	-1.065	D	BC	0.268	B	BC	-0.383	C+	10
YK	0.089	B	YK	0.660	B+	YK	-0.859	C	13
NW	0.461	B	NW	1.005	A	NW	-0.825	C	12
NU	2.639	A+	NU	1.200	A	NU	-0.285	C+	8

NL Newfoundland and Labrador	SK Saskatchewan
PE Prince Edward Island	AB Alberta
NS Nova Scotia	BC British Columbia
NB New Brunswick	YK Yukon
PQ Quebec	NW Northwest Territories
ON Ontario	NU Nunavut
MN Manitoba	

Public Safety

Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	1197.53	1093.39	1041.09	1065.91	1051.62				-31.93	-0.375	→
NL	1503.85	1390	1258.68	1367.19	1327.42	74.231	-0.1745	C+	-37.567	-0.442	→
PEI	1178.66	951.25	846.18	738.06	785.74	-467.449	1.0991	A	-99.903	-1.174	↑
NS	1372.15	1231.75	1255.6	1197.09	1153.45	-99.739	0.2345	B	-47.206	-0.555	↑
NB	1470.84	1242.85	1174.78	1182.41	1176.56	-76.629	0.1802	B	-64.9	-0.763	↑
QU	1048.68	979.49	940.13	956.18	950.41	-302.779	0.7119	B+	-21.985	-0.258	→
ON	908.32	832.55	785.5	787.83	789.81	-463.379	1.0895	A	-28.174	-0.331	→
MN	2069.64	1849.64	1721.06	1815.69	1938.05	684.861	-1.6103	F	-29.713	-0.349	→
SK	2195.08	1993.23	1973.99	2034.24	2027.58	774.391	-1.8208	F	-29.399	-0.346	→
AB	1387.72	1285.11	1258.53	1305.25	1243.53	-9.659	0.0227	B	-26.824	-0.315	→
BC	1405.63	1247.12	1145.45	1212.95	1139.34	-113.849	0.2677	B	-56.675	-0.666	↑
YK	4043.49	4199.37	4510.2	4115.74	4147.55	2894.361	-6.8053	F	12.449	0.146	→
NW	7952.93	7452.15	6928.84	7684.66	7836.92	6583.731	-15.4798	F	0.049	0.001	→
NU	9767.48	8751.17	8142.02	8045	8152.2	6899.011	-16.2211	F	-393.673	-4.628	↑

Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	TREND SCORE	
CA	3434.77	3147.47	3090.2	3218.26	3206.84				-38.507	-0.124	→
NL	3579.45	3556.82	3286.75	3379.76	3375.41	-407.249	0.261	B	-58.514	-0.188	→
PE	4625.03	4276.82	3316.14	2862.28	2916.94	-865.719	0.556	B+	-483.072	-1.551	↑
NS	3951.14	3472.36	3316.15	2948.78	2843.18	-939.479	0.603	B+	-273.95	-0.879	↑
NB	3225.26	2851.92	2591.85	2970.4	2696.16	-1086.499	0.697	B+	-93.972	-0.302	→
QU	2709.94	2339.19	2098.28	2003.87	1854.28	-1928.379	1.238	A	-204.664	-0.657	↑
ON	2643.19	2357.13	2269.89	2275.05	2286.89	-1495.769	0.960	B	-79.468	-0.255	→
MN	4962.15	4303.82	4322.02	4765.89	5093.28	1310.621	-0.841	C	72.433	0.232	→
SK	6157.26	5703.4	5657.79	6234.06	6553.36	2770.701	-1.779	F	132.286	0.425	→
AB	4301.28	4297.71	4349.55	5203.32	5205.65	1422.991	-0.913	C	271.435	0.871	↓
BC	4787.95	4554.26	4870.64	4957.73	5001.44	1218.781	-0.782	C	83.045	0.267	→
YK	8683.23	9596.59	9264.48	9651.54	9225.97	5443.311	-3.494	F	114.043	0.366	→
NW	23870.26	24108.16	23085.51	23363.62	20661.58	16878.921	-10.835	F	-716.19	-2.299	↑
NU	16100.5	13047.65	14027.15	15238.69	15171.78	11389.121	-7.311	F	33.36	0.107	→

Traffic Crime Rate per 100,000 Population

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	406.3100	385.7400	364.1400	351.1500	341.5300				-16.4150	-0.4970	➔
NL	430.0500	391.3500	347.8900	324.2100	325.2000	-65.1470	0.3944	B	-27.6840	-0.8380	⬆️
PE	437.6900	409.1500	349.0300	331.8900	397.5800	7.2330	-0.0438	C+	-15.7480	-0.4770	➔
NS	361.0800	377.8300	364.0400	343.5500	326.0700	-64.2770	0.3891	B	-10.4300	-0.3160	➔
NB	383.8600	335.2600	299.9200	313.2700	300.0900	-90.2570	0.5464	B+	-18.9530	-0.5740	⬆️
QU	529.1700	518.8000	510.0500	490.6400	480.0200	89.6730	-0.5429	C	-12.6460	-0.3830	➔
ON	240.2500	231.5800	211.2400	209.4400	201.4000	-188.9470	1.1438	A	-9.9840	-0.3020	➔
MN	375.1200	318.3500	277.9200	283.0300	324.7000	-65.6470	0.3974	B	-13.6160	-0.4120	➔
SK	1059.9300	955.9400	872.7500	833.9900	811.1200	420.7730	-2.5473	F	-61.9570	-1.8750	⬆️
AB	544.1700	501.2500	473.1700	441.5200	407.1100	16.7630	-0.1015	C+	-33.3850	-1.0110	⬆️
BC	395.7500	373.0000	350.2900	334.0100	330.1800	-60.1670	0.3642	B	-17.0130	-0.5150	⬆️
YK	1325.6400	1467.7100	1676.0700	1404.0100	1165.5800	775.2330	-4.6931	F	-38.3820	-1.1620	⬆️
NW	1786.9400	1272.1000	1531.1400	1484.9500	1738.2900	1347.9430	-8.1602	F	11.5550	0.3500	➔
NU	1140.9800	886.9800	649.5800	643.2700	790.1400	399.7930	-2.4203	F	-94.5390	-2.8620	⬆️

Federal Statutes Violations per 100,000 Population

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	420.24	388.95	365.4	348.59	339.16				-20.252	-0.582	⬆️
NL	357.11	330.86	269.72	240.6	228.44	-137.069	0.788	B+	-34.76	-0.999	⬆️
PE	341.88	251.42	224.23	206.49	229.4	-136.109	0.782	B+	-26.989	-0.776	⬆️
NS	421.61	393.09	380.58	334.23	335.23	-30.279	0.174	B	-23.162	-0.666	⬆️
NB	385.71	298.34	284.95	268.99	295.46	-70.049	0.403	B	-20.985	-0.603	⬆️
QU	331.82	319.45	315.43	332.81	340.1	-25.409	0.146	B	2.992	0.086	➔
ON	319.61	276.69	258.43	236.24	221.97	-143.539	0.825	B+	-23.573	-0.677	⬆️
MN	396.64	411.19	366.45	348.77	315.52	-49.989	0.287	B	-22.466	-0.646	⬆️
SK	1030.37	860.19	696.08	706.02	748.46	382.951	-2.201	F	-71.799	-2.063	⬆️
AB	374.95	361.26	379.4	366.94	334.34	-31.169	0.179	B	-7.554	-0.217	➔
BC	767.81	752.86	684.27	617.99	606.17	240.661	-1.383	D	-45.815	-1.317	⬆️
YK	648.95	795.81	1011.61	906.59	610.8	245.291	-1.410	D	3.448	0.099	➔
NW	1770.89	1630.66	1332.91	1371.94	1131.13	765.621	-4.401	F	-153.824	-4.421	⬆️
NU	1273.52	1135.56	774.51	897.84	587.89	222.381	-1.278	D	-160.898	-4.624	⬆️

Other Crime per 100,000 Population

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	999.93	954.44	914.8	926.17	965.39				-9.735	-0.059	→
NL	972.36	1008.33	1053.12	1052.25	1221.59	-45.303	0.055	B	54.238	0.330	→
PE	776.81	653.68	571.21	540.43	619.58	-647.313	0.788	B+	-42.771	-0.260	→
NS	1035.72	935.95	905.23	862.01	882.25	-384.643	0.468	B	-38.088	-0.232	→
NB	810.67	746.85	719.6	776.6	823.62	-443.273	0.540	B+	5.565	0.034	→
QU	578.27	541.77	450.64	425.66	442.21	-824.683	1.004	A	-38.823	-0.236	→
ON	499.48	484.11	476.12	486.81	531.65	-735.243	0.895	B+	6.704	0.041	→
MN	1939.59	1837.08	1711.69	1686.68	1775.32	508.427	-0.619	C	-47.894	-0.291	→
SK	3112.29	3030.34	2930.83	2981.99	3164.78	1897.887	-2.310	F	5.663	0.034	→
AB	1595.33	1519.16	1525.41	1524.5	1610.56	343.667	-0.418	C+	3.58	0.022	→
BC	1704.64	1609.77	1553.97	1638.46	1597.37	330.477	-0.402	C+	-18.585	-0.113	→
YK	8014.86	10078.48	9928.94	9921.64	9169.96	7903.067	-9.620	F	215.336	1.311	↓
NW	15926.5	14072.99	13775.66	13317.06	12089.32	10822.427	-13.174	F	-843.029	-5.131	↑
NU	12282.82	10841.5	9074.76	9616.23	11088.94	9822.047	-11.956	F	-361.303	-2.199	↑

Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	62.32	63.12	64.14	62.72	61.79				-0.146	-0.137	→
NL	56.95	62.38	58.97	55.48	54.44	-7.546	-1.416	D	-1.192	-1.119	↓
PE	70.74	67.68	73.16	73.69	64.41	2.424	0.455	B	-0.665	-0.624	↓
NS	67.69	66.95	67.67	65.87	64.09	2.104	0.395	B	-0.828	-0.777	↓
NB	67.17	67.95	66.61	66.03	68.53	6.544	1.228	A	0.08	0.075	→
QU	64.95	65.03	70.12	67.58	66.55	4.564	0.857	B+	0.575	0.540	↑
ON	63.17	63.52	63.43	63.71	61.86	-0.126	-0.024	C+	-0.243	-0.228	→
MN	63.27	67.34	67.21	66.82	63.7	1.714	0.322	B	0.034	0.032	→
SK	70.27	69.73	65.23	68.42	65.04	3.054	0.573	B+	-1.177	-1.105	↓
AB	63.21	62.7	63.03	59.43	59.57	-2.416	-0.453	C+	-1.055	-0.990	↓
BC	49.42	51.83	53.81	50.72	51.67	-10.316	-1.936	F	0.339	0.318	→
YK	76.13	74.11	69.59	73.14	73.23	11.244	2.111	A+	-0.677	-0.635	↓
NW	77.13	82.52	78.53	80.42	75.84	13.854	2.600	A+	-0.468	-0.439	→
NU	92.95	95.81	91.58	92.25	86.59	24.604	4.618	A+	-1.628	-1.528	↓

Non Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	31.71	32.1	31.16	29.99	29.27				-0.699	-0.754	↓
NL	27.09	27.65	28.2	25.45	26.93	-2.27	-0.490	C+	-0.252	-0.272	→
PE	25.53	26.17	26.77	23.7	23.41	-5.79	-1.250	D	-0.671	-0.724	↓
NS	32.11	32.98	31.05	32.83	32.05	2.85	0.615	B+	-0.027	-0.029	→
NB	31.97	31.17	30.89	26.75	30.61	1.41	0.304	B	-0.714	-0.770	↓
QU	28.51	29.59	29.81	29.92	29.07	-0.13	-0.028	C+	0.145	0.156	→
ON	34.14	34.61	34.01	33.64	32.11	2.91	0.628	B+	-0.503	-0.543	↓
MN	34.35	36.27	35.99	32.57	31.8	2.6	0.561	B+	-0.88	-0.950	↓
SK	43.32	42.08	41.03	38.63	36.42	7.22	1.558	A+	-1.725	-1.861	↓
AB	35.2	34.37	33.74	29.51	29.18	-0.02	-0.004	C+	-1.69	-1.824	↓
BC	22.85	23.48	20.81	20.56	20.42	-8.78	-1.895	F	-0.778	-0.839	↓
YK	49.03	49.38	47.18	45.25	44.92	15.72	3.392	A+	-1.235	-1.333	↓
NW	61.44	58.26	60.31	57.63	59.59	30.39	6.558	A+	-0.433	-0.467	→
NU	64.84	66.6	64.46	62.65	60.78	31.58	6.815	A+	-1.207	-1.302	↓

Failure to Appear per 1,000 Offences

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	9.1380	9.1652	9.2554	8.4375	8.6687				-0.1666	-0.1002	→
NL	7.4898	6.7597	7.7708	7.2974	6.6881	-4.4291	0.5328	B+	-0.1066	-0.0641	→
PE	13.1040	12.8676	10.8794	8.4349	22.0357	10.9185	-1.3135	D	1.3431	0.8078	↓
NS	10.7590	11.1739	12.0999	10.8332	8.8508	-2.2663	0.2726	B	-0.4157	-0.2501	→
NB	7.5838	9.8148	10.1764	11.9344	15.2582	4.1411	-0.4982	C+	1.7468	1.0507	↓
QU	0.4101	0.2086	0.0715	0.1989	0.0708	-11.0464	1.3289	A	-0.0688	-0.0414	→
ON	11.0812	10.9614	11.2697	10.4096	9.7007	-1.4165	0.1704	B	-0.3313	-0.1993	→
MN	3.3458	4.0085	4.5190	2.0597	3.6084	-7.5088	0.9033	B+	-0.1424	-0.0856	→
SK	27.7642	31.8528	28.2263	28.0547	26.2916	15.1745	-1.8255	F	-0.6743	-0.4056	→
AB	12.6642	12.5133	15.0964	13.1798	14.0099	2.8927	-0.3480	C+	0.3358	0.2020	→
BC	6.1127	5.8678	5.0330	5.7292	4.6575	-6.4597	0.7771	B+	-0.3049	-0.1834	→
YK	1.4085	0.0000	6.4830	4.5455	6.7227	-4.3945	0.5287	B+	1.5174	0.9127	↓
NW	19.1926	17.2543	12.8323	20.4082	17.3210	6.2039	-0.7463	C	-0.0589	-0.0354	→
NU	5.7929	3.0581	7.9595	2.9520	2.8329	-8.2843	0.9966	B+	-0.6026	-0.3625	→

Breach of Probation per 1,000 Offences

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	90.7178	93.9382	97.1924	101.1968	107.7304				4.1284	0.7524	↓
NL	143.0817	124.0281	112.8049	111.7165	98.9011	-10.9661	0.3997	B	-10.0673	-1.8348	↑
PE	101.2973	124.3323	130.7103	158.3893	142.1155	32.2483	-1.1755	D	11.5693	2.1086	↓
NS	97.4365	101.0830	102.7251	101.9977	109.3790	-0.4882	0.0178	B	2.4800	0.4520	→
NB	90.0724	86.6354	96.4921	95.0704	86.1735	-23.6937	0.8637	B+	0.0637	0.0116	→
QU	87.5222	88.3374	89.7639	95.0866	104.0828	-5.7844	0.2109	B	3.9870	0.7267	↓
ON	90.1320	92.6448	97.5913	104.7083	112.2910	2.4238	-0.0884	C+	5.6381	1.0276	↓
MN	117.8038	132.5355	146.6287	152.1609	154.6746	44.8074	-1.6333	F	9.3367	1.7017	↓
SK	101.7743	102.4135	102.6591	100.7652	99.8817	-9.9854	0.3640	B	-0.5433	-0.0990	→
AB	61.1934	65.7131	61.6772	58.4325	60.2527	-49.6145	1.8085	A+	-0.9162	-0.1670	→
BC	98.3589	105.8857	109.9111	118.8864	130.9200	21.0528	-0.7674	C	7.8123	1.4239	↓
YK	129.6947	140.5975	164.0884	160.3399	146.0476	36.1804	-1.3188	D	5.2448	0.9559	↓
NW	136.1126	153.6120	143.3521	149.2891	135.4803	25.6131	-0.9336	C	-0.5588	-0.1018	→
NU	171.5593	176.4431	183.3701	151.3276	155.2120	45.3448	-1.6529	F	-5.7810	-1.0536	↑

Unlawfully at Large per 1,000 Offences

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	6.2519	6.7315	6.4807	6.9699	7.5298				0.2794	0.2930	→
NL	4.4967	3.6925	3.8610	4.8235	6.6129	-0.4441	0.0931	B	0.5363	0.5623	↓
PE	12.3859	7.1327	2.7933	4.3510	8.7371	1.6801	-0.3523	C+	-1.0079	-1.0568	↑
NS	4.5979	8.1393	7.6419	6.6661	5.7803	-1.2767	0.2677	B	0.0892	0.0935	→
NB	6.9789	4.5007	5.2672	3.7817	3.4550	-3.6020	0.7553	B+	-0.7767	-0.8143	↑
QU	11.6147	12.7032	13.2206	14.9171	19.8650	12.8080	-2.6857	F	1.8715	1.9621	↓
ON	4.4064	4.7289	4.2175	4.1087	3.9814	-3.0756	0.6449	B+	-0.1470	-0.1542	→
MN	4.4484	4.7134	3.6133	3.1292	4.4764	-2.5807	0.5411	B+	-0.1528	-0.1602	→
SK	5.8828	5.2181	5.1722	5.2706	6.1493	-0.9078	0.1904	B	0.0585	0.0614	→
AB	8.1100	7.9237	7.0939	7.8126	6.9152	-0.1419	0.0297	B	-0.2501	-0.2622	→
BC	3.8147	4.9481	3.8555	4.1346	4.5977	-2.4593	0.5157	B+	0.0752	0.0789	→
YK	8.2342	9.1001	5.3706	2.0182	4.3956	-2.6614	0.5581	B+	-1.4759	-1.5474	↑
NW	6.2171	3.6920	7.6046	6.1463	5.3151	-1.7419	0.3653	B	0.0650	0.0682	→
NU	3.0581	2.0523	5.0813	2.6596	1.3219	-5.7352	1.2026	A	-0.2865	-0.3004	→

Failure to Comply per 1,000 Offences

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	92.1609	95.0101	96.0543	95.9273	96.1625				0.8920	0.1146	→
NL	52.7499	59.9194	68.7626	71.0014	93.2011	-5.1544	0.1325	B	9.1984	1.1821	↓
PE	37.1578	20.6847	39.8045	36.2582	38.1255	-60.2300	1.5480	A+	1.7509	0.2250	→
NS	99.2689	106.2132	105.8952	99.5585	96.5226	-1.8328	0.0471	B	-1.2147	-0.1561	→
NB	64.3482	70.3077	78.4943	84.1437	82.9202	-15.4352	0.3967	B	5.0980	0.6551	↓
QU	56.0368	60.2791	59.3645	52.4879	54.3656	-43.9898	1.1306	A	-1.1134	-0.1431	→
ON	82.2720	79.4008	79.1764	80.9612	77.8731	-20.4823	0.5264	B+	-0.7237	-0.0930	→
MN	161.1367	162.0246	169.5643	157.0740	148.2177	49.8623	-1.2816	D	-3.0789	-0.3957	→
SK	114.9535	119.1617	125.6045	132.8791	131.0230	32.6675	-0.8396	C	4.5856	0.5893	↓
AB	140.8784	154.6183	157.4799	154.6163	160.0973	61.7418	-1.5869	F	3.8436	0.4939	→
BC	82.3086	90.5414	89.6155	99.8830	101.2084	2.8529	-0.0733	C+	4.7141	0.6058	↓
YK	130.8326	139.5349	143.9313	151.3623	129.6703	31.3149	-0.8049	C	0.9503	0.1221	→
NW	172.6447	148.2068	132.4461	125.3841	127.5626	29.2072	-0.7507	C	-11.2987	-1.4520	↑
NU	100.4077	108.7737	105.6911	96.8085	95.8361	-2.5194	0.0648	B	-2.1109	-0.2713	→

Police Effective at Enforcing Law*

	2009	2014	AVERAGE	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
NL	60	56	58.000	-1.250	-0.259	C+
PE	59	65	62.000	2.750	0.570	B+
NS	58	58	58.000	-1.250	-0.259	C+
NB	60	66	63.000	3.750	0.777	B+
PQ	64	71	67.500	8.250	1.709	A+
ON	62	65	63.500	4.250	0.881	B+
MN	50	55	52.500	-6.750	-1.399	D
SK	50	55	52.500	-6.750	-1.399	D
AB	57	61	59.000	-0.250	-0.052	C+
BC	52	61	56.500	-2.750	-0.570	C
YK	Data not available for these territories.					
NW						
NU						

Police Effective at Ensuring Safety*

	2009	2014	AVERAGE	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
NL	66	67	66.500	1.600	0.339	B+
PE	68	72	70.000	5.100	1.081	A
NS	61	68	64.500	-0.400	-0.085	C+
NB	65	72	68.500	3.600	0.763	B+
PQ	67	76	71.500	6.600	1.399	A
ON	65	70	67.500	2.600	0.551	B+
MN	51	64	57.500	-7.400	-1.568	F
SK	55	63	59.000	-5.900	-1.250	D
AB	59	67	63.000	-1.900	-0.403	C+
BC	55	67	61.000	-3.900	-0.826	C
YK	Data not available for these territories.					
NW						
NU						

Proportion Satisfied with Safety (2009)*

	% AGREE	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
NL	96	2.700	1.012	A
PE	97	3.700	1.386	A
NS	94	0.700	0.262	B
NB	95	1.700	0.637	B+
PQ	91	-2.300	-0.862	C
ON	95	1.700	0.637	B+
MN	90	-3.300	-1.237	D
SK	94	0.700	0.262	B
AB	92	-1.300	-0.487	C+
BC	89	-4.300	-1.611	F
YU	Data not available for these territories.			
NW				
NU				

*Denotes that there was no new measure for 2016

Support for Victims

Proportion of Offenders given Restitution Orders

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	25.3018	23.5599	22.9548	21.3361	24.6648				-0.3498	-0.0875	→
NL	28.1291	19.4269	28.4076	30.5770	27.2975	0.1867	0.0093	B	0.9487	0.2372	→
PE	78.1250	44.4243	47.7976	38.8548	40.0891	12.9782	0.6490	B+	-8.1641	-2.0413	↓
NS	59.0082	60.3695	55.5035	61.3698	59.1233	32.0125	1.6008	A+	0.1231	0.0308	→
NB	10.1314	11.1940	9.7969	6.4016	13.3098	-13.8010	-0.6901	C	0.1564	0.0391	→
QU	3.7168	1.6265	2.7178	0.9161	0.8009	-26.3100	-1.3157	D	-0.6542	-0.1636	→
ON	39.5986	39.2625	40.1027	37.7666	41.1385	14.0276	0.7015	B+	0.1584	0.0396	→
MN	0.0786	0.0766	0.1471	0.0787	0.0823	-27.0285	-1.3516	D	0.0010	0.0002	→
SK	45.3118	44.9368	40.4525	40.8801	47.7235	20.6126	1.0308	A	0.0767	0.0192	→
AB	26.9585	23.7475	23.5169	20.7891	27.5035	0.3926	0.0196	B	-0.1868	-0.0467	→
BC	13.6797	13.9319	14.3815	13.6005	14.0402	-13.0707	-0.6536	C	0.0389	0.0097	→
YK	19.1740	19.4489	24.2424	26.8456	36.2205	9.1096	0.4555	B	4.1490	1.0374	↑
NW	22.5056	21.9982	20.4082	26.9192	23.6686	-3.4422	-0.1721	C+	0.7247	0.1812	→
NU	8.4098	10.8538	8.8561	16.8856	17.2414	-9.8695	-0.4935	C+	2.3695	0.5924	↑

Referrals to Victim Services per 1,000 Crimes*

	2008	2010	2012	AVERAGE	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
NL	160.6438182	196.7862133	187.2333752	181.5544689	3.074247785	0.059618019	B
PE	131.9738802	118.9213585	124.332251	125.0758299	-53.40439123	-1.035656268	D
NS	151.0344301	136.9619407	103.8126779	130.6030162	-47.87720488	-0.928469105	C
NB	81.69014085	116.6758923	104.0216922	100.7959084	-77.68431266	-1.506509924	F
PQ	121.2532957	185.8738546	303.8902006	203.6724503	25.19222921	0.488545782	B
ON	303.622695	234.4293042	248.9988737	262.350291	83.8700699	1.626468566	A+
MN	149.3860732	241.1388583	236.8899667	209.1382994	30.6580783	0.594543449	B+
SK	163.6065061	211.226388	216.4358917	197.0895953	18.60937416	0.360886334	B
AB	202.9093909	184.3904474	302.3520714	229.8839699	51.40374879	0.996858375	B+
BC	99.73237713	170.3455859	163.8371821	144.6383817	-33.84183937	-0.656285228	C
YU	9.117568648	45.21662202	28.79429892	27.70949653	-150.7707246	-2.923854057	F
NW	9.117568648	45.21662202	28.79429892	27.70949653	-150.7707246	-2.923854057	F
NU	9.117568648	45.21662202	28.79429892	27.70949653	-150.7707246	-2.923854057	F

*Denotes that there was no new measure for 2016

Perceptions of Police Supplying Information*

	2009	2014	AVERAGE	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
NL	59	65	62.000	5.800	1.409	A
PE	58	65	61.500	5.300	1.287	A
NS	49	60	54.500	-1.700	-0.413	C+
NB	54	63	58.500	2.300	0.559	B+
PQ	54	66	60.000	3.800	0.923	B+
ON	49	61	55.000	-1.200	-0.291	C+
MN	45	57	51.000	-5.200	-1.263	D
SK	46	58	52.000	-4.200	-1.020	D
AB	51	61	56.000	-0.200	-0.049	C+
BC	44	59	51.500	-4.700	-1.141	D
YU	Data not available for these territories.					
NW						
NU						

Perceptions of Police Being Approachable*

	2009	2014	AVERAGE	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
NL	73	80	76.500	5.850	1.348	A
PE	75	81	78.000	7.350	1.694	A+
NS	70	75	72.500	1.850	0.426	B
NB	71	76	73.500	2.850	0.657	B+
PQ	61	71	66.000	-4.650	-1.071	D
ON	67	73	70.000	-0.650	-0.150	C+
MN	60	71	65.500	-5.150	-1.187	D
SK	67	72	69.500	-1.150	-0.265	C+
AB	64	71	67.500	-3.150	-0.726	C
BC	62	73	67.500	-3.150	-0.726	C
YU	Data not available for these territories.					
NW						
NU						

*Denotes that there was no new measure for 2016

Cost and Resources

Cost of Corrections per Capita in Dollars

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	48.5200	48.0876	49.4777	49.2849	51.5705				0.7298	0.1386	→
NL	53.5385	51.9719	48.8719	51.1651	53.8653	-4.5433	0.1726	B	-0.0153	-0.0029	→
PE	52.4466	52.3485	52.1399	52.3586	53.2436	-5.1650	0.1962	B	0.1604	0.0305	→
NS	38.1289	42.2862	42.9047	39.8728	47.1459	-11.2628	0.4279	B	1.5621	0.2967	→
NB	34.0724	35.8613	35.4511	38.3349	38.8953	-19.5133	0.7413	B+	1.2119	0.2302	→
QU	43.3309	43.3913	43.9523	45.8418	46.8512	-11.5574	0.4391	B	0.9491	0.1803	→
ON	46.9066	45.4397	44.9749	45.4584	45.9250	-12.4837	0.4743	B	-0.1945	-0.0369	→
MN	105.0644	114.6745	120.9204	117.4560	122.9133	64.5047	-2.4506	F	3.8479	0.7309	↓
SK	79.7864	77.5602	84.4279	85.4756	86.9607	28.5521	-1.0847	D	2.2264	0.4229	→
AB	35.9477	34.9580	39.6242	32.5554	42.1390	-16.2696	0.6181	B+	0.9980	0.1896	→
BC	43.2987	41.2242	43.7595	45.1924	46.1470	-12.2617	0.4658	B	0.9665	0.1836	→
YK	251.0803	293.9669	286.3144	282.5401	291.7067	233.2980	-8.8633	F	6.9826	1.3264	↓
NW	579.5183	557.3516	551.0706	521.6968	558.8315	500.4228	-19.0118	F	-7.7029	-1.4632	↑
NU	645.2738	703.4181	825.6389	830.3288	832.1563	773.7477	-29.3958	F	50.0676	9.5107	↓

Average Daily Inmate Cost in Dollars

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	147	146	160	159	160				3.9	0.623	↓
NL	230	227	209	205	190	24.2	-0.773	C	-10.2	-1.629	↑
PE	154	153	144	164	212	46.2	-1.476	D	12.7	2.029	↓
NS	138	167	161	148	197	31.2	-0.997	C	9.9	1.581	↓
NB	142	149	149	166	156	-9.8	0.313	B	4.5	0.719	↓
QU	165	154	153	163	171	5.2	-0.166	C+	2.1	0.335	→
ON	153	151	161	173	169	3.2	-0.102	C+	5.4	0.863	↓
MN	138	143	158	154	161	-4.8	0.153	B	5.7	0.911	↓
SK	123	118	126	129	127	-38.8	1.240	A	1.9	0.304	→
AB	96	97	95	92	107	-58.8	1.879	A+	1.7	0.272	→
BC	152	152	169	179	168	2.2	-0.070	C+	5.9	0.942	↓
YK	208	222	290	304	255	89.2	-2.850	F	17.6	2.811	↓
NW	205	239	222	308	298	132.2	-4.224	F	25.5	4.073	↓
NU	372	387	485	506	463	297.2	-9.495	F	30.1	4.808	↓

Number of Police per 100,000 Population

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	200.01	196.98	193.58	191.84	189.53				-2.611	-0.901	↑
NL	175.88	173.87	169.41	168.15	171.67	-9.78	0.675	B+	-1.415	-0.488	→
PE	170.23	159.78	161.87	154.06	152.76	-28.69	1.979	A+	-4.066	-1.402	↑
NS	204.68	200.85	199.72	196.63	191.89	10.44	-0.720	C	-2.979	-1.028	↑
NB	180.23	177.82	170.88	169.43	169.79	-11.65	0.804	B+	-2.927	-1.010	↑
QU	197.59	196.21	197.14	193.85	190.59	9.15	-0.631	C	-1.636	-0.564	↑
ON	195.73	194.44	191.07	189.93	187.14	5.70	-0.393	C+	-2.169	-0.748	↑
MN	216.43	212.63	206.56	200.77	194.07	12.62	-0.871	C	-5.658	-1.951	↑
SK	211.60	208.69	204.58	201.89	200.24	18.80	-1.297	D	-2.952	-1.018	↑
AB	174.89	172.62	170.14	171.18	171.93	-9.52	0.656	B+	-0.735	-0.254	→
BC	195.48	192.98	186.68	184.79	184.38	2.93	-0.202	C+	-3.039	-1.048	↑
YK	329.64	363.64	365.85	347.59	368.00	186.55	-12.869	F	6.068	2.093	↓
NW	456.42	438.36	437.36	454.75	447.19	265.74	-18.331	F	-0.207	-0.071	→
NU	360.23	361.58	330.56	358.90	353.10	171.65	-11.841	F	-1.694	-0.584	↑

Cost of Public Safety per Capita in Dollars*

	2012	2013	2014	AVERAGE	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
NL	502.9665537	492.2433803	497.1753985	497.4617775	113.9036276	-0.906725186	C
PE	323.5622134	323.0129549	328.1310884	324.9020856	-58.65606438	0.466929211	B
NS	360.9095768	373.3044871	384.01643	372.7434979	-10.81465199	0.086089597	B
NB	313.1540559	307.0265406	351.4989773	323.8931913	-59.66495865	0.474960472	B
PQ	250.8425117	260.2412984	252.7185504	254.6007868	-128.9573631	1.026559835	A
ON	283.1451739	294.2233702	297.980662	291.7830687	-91.77508124	0.730571795	B+
MN	608.557064	608.5008357	580.3237489	599.1272162	215.5690663	-1.716028769	F
SK	568.3615736	547.7980957	595.3385877	570.499419	186.9412691	-1.488138356	D
AB	330.4504	334.3981669	320.7420642	328.5302104	-55.02793957	0.438047671	B
BC	276.4992379	270.1508415	269.4706586	272.040246	-111.517904	0.887733731	B+
YK	1769.617873	1814.98185	1999.452205	1861.350643	1477.792493	-3	F
NW	2497.76576	2577.495951	2682.071384	2585.777699	2202.219549	-3	F
NU	3743.269314	4035.671953	3881.372147	3886.771138	3503.212988	-3	F

*Denotes that there was no new measure for 2016

Fairness and Access

Confidence in Police

	CONFIDENCE IN POLICE	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
NL	83	5.8	2.028	A+
PE	75	-2.2	-0.769	C
NS	77	-0.2	-0.070	C+
NB	79	1.8	0.629	B+
QC	73	-4.2	-1.469	D
ON	77	-0.2	-0.070	C+
MN	77	-0.2	-0.070	C+
SK	79	1.8	0.629	B+
AB	78	0.8	0.280	B
BC	74	-3.2	-1.119	D
YK	Data not available for these territories.			
NW				
NU				

Confidence in Justice System

	JUSTICE SYSTEM AND COURTS	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
NL	56	-0.4	-0.0889	C+
PE	58	1.6	0.3554	B
NS	57	0.6	0.1333	B
NB	62	5.6	1.2439	A
QC	51	-5.4	-1.1995	D
ON	64	7.6	1.6882	A+
MN	51	-5.4	-1.1995	D
SK	58	1.6	0.3554	B
AB	56	-0.4	-0.0889	C+
BC	51	-5.4	-1.1995	D
YK	Data not available for these territories.			
NW				
NU				

Legal Aid Expenditure on Criminal Matters per crime

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	140.7872	150.2006	170.7276	171.2717	168.2325				7.5962	0.5523	↑
NL	176.5648	190.4286	227.1346	227.1786	217.7144	52.9422	0.7699	B+	11.9049	0.8656	↑
PE	83.3333	76.7934	89.5978	106.2153	125.6918	-39.0804	-0.5683	C	11.4139	0.8299	↑
NS	169.8026	185.3597	203.8519	212.6159	286.7237	121.9515	1.7734	A+	26.1098	1.8984	↑
NB	77.1246	84.1299	93.6594	93.2341	89.4047	-75.3675	-1.0960	D	3.3664	0.2448	→
QU	134.9377	137.3821	175.8128	185.3325	197.7029	32.9307	0.4789	B	17.3481	1.2613	↑
ON	208.3430	224.5402	246.3810	247.0515	247.2213	82.4491	1.1989	A	10.0268	0.7290	↑
MN	127.5068	132.7997	173.9564	165.5374	157.9376	-6.8346	-0.0994	C+	9.3599	0.6805	↑
SK	97.6397	106.8277	111.7027	118.7917	115.6263	-49.1459	-0.7147	C	4.7937	0.3485	→
AB	119.0143	116.4388	126.6313	131.1957	113.6043	-51.1679	-0.7441	C	0.3937	0.0286	→
BC	92.6658	104.3486	112.9192	104.1838	96.0949	-68.6773	-0.9987	C	0.6694	0.0487	→
YK	133.9431	145.4035	124.7366	129.3803	112.8369	-51.9353	-0.7552	C	-5.8236	-0.4234	→
NW	89.9301	91.4740	96.2733	89.4706	94.2421	-70.5301	-1.0256	D	0.6621	0.0481	→
NU	234.7272	224.8739	305.8430	388.1713	366.8733	202.1011	2.9389	A+	42.7590	3.1089	↑

Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	6.1755	5.8028	5.9751	6.0612	6.1784				0.026	0.098	→
NL	2.6782	3.1720	3.5045	4.2517	3.6356	-0.6466	0.479	B	0.299	1.109	↓
PE	1.0901	2.0338	1.8453	2.6525	3.5768	-0.7054	0.523	B+	0.559	2.071	↓
NS	3.1650	3.1688	3.1214	2.7298	2.5343	-1.7479	1.295	A	-0.170	-0.630	↑
NB	2.5441	2.7623	3.1660	3.4737	3.4585	-0.8237	0.610	B+	0.254	0.941	↓
QU	2.5337	2.3733	2.4882	2.6597	2.7800	-1.5021	1.113	A	0.078	0.289	→
ON	4.9793	5.2082	5.1952	5.3322	5.2803	0.9981	-0.739	C	0.073	0.269	→
MN	4.2425	4.3714	4.4111	4.3345	4.3448	0.0626	-0.046	C+	0.017	0.062	→
SK	4.7990	4.8275	4.9033	4.8052	4.6952	0.4130	-0.306	C+	-0.023	-0.085	→
AB	6.7643	6.7643	6.7643	6.7643	6.7643	2.4822	-1.839	F	0.000	0.000	→
BC	5.3610	5.5201	5.5833	5.7661	5.7519	1.4697	-1.089	D	0.103	0.381	→
YK	3.0003	3.0362	3.1687	3.0698	3.0224	-1.2598	0.933	B+	0.008	0.029	→
NW	1.7491	1.7402	1.7147	1.6640	1.6534	-2.6288	1.948	A+	-0.027	-0.099	→
NU	1.1299	1.1147	1.1251	1.1283	1.1249	-3.1573	2.339	A+	0.000	0.001	→

Perception of Police Being Fair

	2009	2014	AVERAGE	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
NL	64	70	67.000	3.000	0.612	B+
PE	68	76	72.000	8.000	1.631	A+
NS	60	67	63.500	-0.500	-0.102	C+
NB	66	72	69.000	5.000	1.019	A
PQ	62	75	68.500	4.500	0.917	B+
ON	58	67	62.500	-1.500	-0.306	C+
MN	51	63	57.000	-7.000	-1.427	D
SK	56	63	59.500	-4.500	-0.917	C
AB	57	66	61.500	-2.500	-0.510	C
BC	54	65	59.500	-4.500	-0.917	C
YK	Data not available for these territories.					
NW						
NU						

*Denotes that there was no new measure for 2016

Efficiency

Percent of Cases Stayed or Withdrawn

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	31.7706	31.2073	30.6813	30.7206	30.9203				-0.2187	-0.1113	→
NL	22.0712	23.0741	25.0434	21.7142	25.2622	-2.4399	0.2482	B	0.5022	0.2555	→
PE	22.0399	22.4162	22.1175	24.3678	23.1615	-4.5407	0.4619	B	0.4195	0.2134	→
NS	32.8632	32.6755	32.7591	33.5160	34.0880	6.3858	-0.6497	C	0.3290	0.1673	→
NB	19.4259	20.4265	20.3809	19.8092	19.5718	-8.1303	0.8271	B+	-0.0325	-0.0166	→
QU	8.8980	9.2139	6.3834	5.6808	7.3898	-20.3123	2.0664	A+	-0.6549	-0.3332	→
ON	42.6421	42.8930	43.9575	44.5611	43.4198	15.7176	-1.5990	F	0.3223	0.1640	→
MN	31.1944	30.9279	29.6348	30.4933	30.4064	2.7042	-0.2751	C+	-0.2011	-0.1023	→
SK	31.7365	31.5294	31.4565	31.9076	31.0381	3.3360	-0.3394	C+	-0.1019	-0.0518	→
AB	35.3847	34.8476	35.7622	37.4566	35.3146	7.6125	-0.7744	C	0.2469	0.1256	→
BC	29.9886	27.8967	27.8759	26.5740	27.3692	-0.3329	0.0339	B	-0.6561	-0.3338	→
YK	28.0081	31.2567	30.8779	31.7982	27.2818	-0.4203	0.0428	B	-0.0911	-0.0463	→
NW	29.0612	30.5450	32.3294	32.7404	31.7093	4.0071	-0.4077	C+	0.7492	0.3811	→
NU	29.2458	26.3720	24.6277	25.9817	24.1993	-3.5028	0.3564	B	-1.0483	-0.5332	↑

Median Criminal Case Length (days)²

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	120	120	127	127	127				2.100	0.193	→
NL	119	113	148	146	171	44.4	-0.816	C	13.700	1.258	↓
PE	29	35	40	48	37	-89.6	1.646	A+	2.900	0.266	→
NS	150	158	155	163	170	43.4	-0.797	C	4.500	0.413	→
NB	78	94	105	106	105	-21.6	0.397	B	6.600	0.606	↓
QU	208	215	237	238	228	101.4	-1.863	F	6.300	0.579	↓
ON	95	93	99	105	112	-14.6	0.268	B	4.600	0.423	→
MN	161	160	162	154	145	18.4	-0.338	C+	-3.800	-0.349	→
SK	74	78	73	78	74	-52.6	0.966	B+	0.000	0.000	→
AB	121	121	127	120	124	-2.6	0.048	B	0.500	0.046	→
BC	128	120	113	106	100	-26.6	0.489	B	-7.000	-0.643	↑
YK	92	98	92	103	85	-41.6	0.764	B+	-0.900	-0.083	→
NW	57	59	68	71	72	-54.6	1.003	A	4.200	0.386	→
NU	66	55	66	71	71	-55.6	1.021	A	2.600	0.239	→

² According to Statistics Canada, "In Quebec, provincial court data are available beginning in 1994/1995. Information from superior courts, as well as municipal courts is not available ... (which) has an impact on measures of case elapsed time" and so comparisons should be made with caution.

Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	32.2920	30.3072	29.8364	30.8078	31.1539				-0.1776	-0.0614	→
NL	38.9028	38.4046	36.6950	37.8459	37.7385	-0.9048	-0.0625	C+	-0.2887	-0.0998	→
PE	43.2308	40.9397	32.7924	30.3805	32.4097	-6.2335	-0.4308	C+	-3.2201	-1.1126	↓
NS	34.8940	31.9208	31.1507	28.9148	28.8716	-9.7716	-0.6752	C	-1.5051	-0.5200	↓
NB	34.8226	30.7917	29.6744	32.5313	31.1658	-7.4775	-0.5167	C	-0.5574	-0.1926	→
QU	26.3063	23.9472	21.8857	21.7134	21.3387	-17.3045	-1.1958	D	-1.2169	-0.4204	→
ON	23.5569	21.5081	20.9412	21.0358	21.5437	-17.0995	-1.1816	D	-0.4499	-0.1554	→
MN	45.0166	41.0111	40.6610	44.3286	48.6794	10.0362	0.6935	B+	1.0643	0.3677	→
SK	64.0596	60.1041	59.2973	63.3508	66.4475	27.8043	1.9213	A	0.8022	0.2772	→
AB	46.9067	46.1386	46.9371	51.6486	51.1904	12.5472	0.8670	B+	1.4077	0.4864	→
BC	46.3570	44.2375	46.0917	47.4119	47.0470	8.4038	0.5807	B+	0.4554	0.1574	→
YK	68.8319	71.9091	72.0815	74.7846	66.0725	27.4292	1.8954	A+	-0.2643	-0.0913	→
NW	112.3970	110.6875	106.6458	103.9453	97.1106	58.4673	4.0402	A+	-3.7315	-1.2893	↓
NU	112.6320	95.8672	98.8908	96.0458	101.3130	62.6698	4.3306	A+	-2.2459	-0.7760	↓

Number of Accused on Remand, per 1,000 crimes*

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	
CA	6.3711	7.0024	5.9770	6.8467	7.3776				0.1857	0.2930	→
NL	2.0560	2.0853	2.8870	3.1013	4.4882	-1.9437	0.6133	B+	0.5881	0.9277	↓
PE	1.5910	2.2227	2.8198	2.5141	2.2377	-4.1942	1.3234	A	0.1585	0.2500	→
NS	4.8550	5.5036	6.0147	6.5070	5.3358	-1.0961	0.3459	B	0.1965	0.3100	→
NB	2.9341	3.6878	3.7698	3.7147	5.1095	-1.3224	0.4173	B	0.4378	0.6906	↓
QU	5.5230	6.5404	7.2002	7.3500	7.6463	1.2144	-0.3832	C+	0.5056	0.7977	↓
ON	9.2168	10.0285	9.7729	9.3742	9.8031	3.3712	-1.0637	D	0.0518	0.0818	→
MN	12.2766	15.2239	14.4040	13.9141	13.2748	6.8429	-2.1591	F	0.0687	0.1083	→
SK	3.9428	4.6400	4.7605	4.8514	5.3252	-1.1067	0.3492	B	0.2976	0.4695	→
AB	5.8850	6.0881	6.3219	5.9321	6.8970	0.4650	-0.1467	C+	0.1868	0.2947	→
BC	3.7033	3.6143	3.4043	3.5622	4.2016	-2.2303	0.7037	B+	0.0944	0.1490	→
YK	7.5280	6.6609	5.0866	4.7639	6.6262	0.1942	-0.0613	C+	-0.3701	-0.5838	↑
NW	4.4455	4.1046	4.7157	3.7119	5.0898	-1.3421	0.4235	B	0.0896	0.1414	→
NU	3.9818	5.0973	5.0135	4.4638	5.0942	-1.3377	0.4221	B	0.1591	0.2511	→

Police Responding Promptly*

	2009	2014	AVERAGE	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
NL	52	59	55.500	-2.650	-0.392	C+
PE	60	73	66.500	8.350	1.235	A
NS	57	65	61.000	2.850	0.421	B
NB	57	68	62.500	4.350	0.643	B+
PQ	57	75	66.000	7.850	1.161	A
ON	56	70	63.000	4.850	0.717	B+
MN	40	54	47.000	-11.150	-1.649	F
SK	43	55	49.000	-9.150	-1.353	D
AB	48	64	56.000	-2.150	-0.318	C+
BC	45	65	55.000	-3.150	-0.466	C+
YK	Data not available for these territories.					
NW						
NU						

*Denotes that there was no new measure for 2016



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