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REPORT

ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Vol. 3

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INTRODUCTION

Canada's criminal justice system is at a crossroads. In 2023, a spate of seemingly random killings in and around public transit in major urban centres horrified the public. The shock turned to anger as Canadians increasingly learned that perpetrators of these and other murders were repeat violent offenders out on bail, several in breach of their bail conditions (Hager 2023; Johnson 2023).

These anecdotal reports of increasing violent crime are backed up by the data. After rising by 6 percent in 2021 and 5 percent in 2022, Canada's Violent Crime Severity Index is currently at its highest point since 2007. The violent crime rate continues to rise, while the rate of violent *Criminal Code* firearm offences has increased for eight consecutive years (Statistics Canada 2023a). From 2018-2022, the national homicide rate increased every year, including by 8 percent from 2021 to 2022; the current homicide rate is the highest it has been in thirty years, and the police-reported rate for sexual assault is at its highest level since 1995 (Statistics Canada 2023b, 2023c). Police-involved use-of-force deaths are rising, while police officers themselves are increasingly giving their lives in the line of duty. While Canada averaged fewer than two police officer killings for almost three decades, in a seven-month period from September 2022 to March 2023, eight police officers were killed – often by repeat violent offenders (Brean 2023; Crosby, McClelland, and Sharpe 2023).

This rising threat to public safety has created a crisis of confidence in the criminal justice system, particularly with respect to bail. A recent Leger poll found that 79 percent of Canadians think too many repeat violent offenders are offered bail, 78 percent agree that the justice system is too lenient toward violent criminals, and an astonishing 91 percent agree that repeat violent

offenders should have their access to bail revoked or severely restricted (Leger 2023). Even Canada's courts aren't immune to the crisis of confidence, as the proportion of Canadians who report a great deal of trust in the courts has more than halved, from 26 percent in 2008 to 11 percent in 2023 (Lawlor and Crandall 2023). This is hardly surprising given countless news stories about trial delay, court staffing shortages, and lenient sentences given out by judges (Butt 2023; Fine 2019, 2023; Lambie 2023).

The data, anecdotes, and state of public opinion reflect a criminal justice system that has been underperforming for years. In 2016, a Macdonald-Laurier Institute study cited a growing body of evidence that our criminal justice system was “slow, costly, inefficient, and failing to meet many of its core objectives,” and that Canada was suffering from a “gap between the aspirations of the justice system and its actual performance” (Perrin, Audas, and Pélouquin-Ladany 2016, 5). The first step toward addressing this justice deficit, the authors claimed, was to measure the actual performance of the criminal justice system. The Macdonald-Laurier Institute subsequently published report cards on the criminal justice system for 2016 and 2017, which assessed each province and territory against five core objectives of the criminal justice system using data collected by Statistics Canada (Perrin and Audas 2016, 2018). These report cards spurred public commitments by several governments to improve the criminal justice system, while the federal Department of Justice cited the 2016 report card as one of the key documents that informed the development of its 2019 *State of the Criminal Justice System Framework* (Department of Justice 2019, 10; Department of Justice 2020, 6).

Over five years have passed since the last report card, which provides ample opportunity to assess where things have improved, maintained, or regressed. While some provinces (notably Alberta) have moved up in the overall rankings, the trends do not paint a positive picture across the country. The clearance rate for both violent and non-violent crime has cratered nationally and dropped in every province and territory over the last five years. The median criminal case length and percent of cases stayed or withdrawn have risen in every jurisdiction. The cost of corrections per capita is rising while the average daily inmate cost has soared. Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system continues to rise. Last year, the Macdonald-Laurier Institute report, titled *Canada's Governance Crisis*, detailed a “systemic failure at both the political and bureaucratic levels to

manage complex public policy issues” including energy, Indigenous affairs, and health care (Shimooka et al. 2023). Our evidence suggests that criminal justice ought to be added to the list.

Below, we present the third report card on the criminal justice system. This report card uses the same framework, methodology, and (with a few minor changes) metrics to compare provincial and territorial performance across the criminal justice system. Before presenting the overall results, we provide a brief description of the major actors within the criminal justice system, the core objectives of the criminal justice system, and the metrics used in this report card.

THE STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Canada’s criminal justice system is divided “functionally”; the *Constitution Act, 1867* effectively gives Parliament the power to create criminal law and gives provinces the power to enforce it (Baker 2020, 114). As the Supreme Court of Canada has noted, “Each level of government bears a portion of the costs of criminality and each level of government therefore has an interest in its suppression” (*Chatterjee v. Ontario* 2009, para. 15). Within this functional division of powers, several provinces and municipalities have also created “supplementary penalties” for behaviour such as fraud, obscenity, and impaired driving that is already prohibited by the federal *Criminal Code* (Baker 2020, 119). The criminal justice system in Canada thus involves a range of institutions and actors, including:

- complainants / victims of crime;
- the accused and offenders;
- police, including local police, provincial police in certain provinces, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP);
- courts, including provincial, superior, and appellate courts;
- lawyers, especially Crown prosecutors and defence counsel;

- corrections and conditional release officials and institutions, including federal penitentiaries, provincial jails, parole boards, and institutions for persons who are found not criminally responsible or unfit to stand trial;
- victim services agencies; and
- non-governmental organizations who assist offenders and victims in the justice system.

Given this division of powers, and the numerous roles played by institutions and actors at the provincial and territorial level, it is appropriate to assess the performance of the criminal justice systems across jurisdictions. As in the first two report cards, this 2023 report card applies statistical methods to data from Statistics Canada and the federal Department of Justice to track changes in the performance of each province and territory. It assesses each province and territory's criminal justice system based on five core objectives (which we also refer to below as categories): **public safety**; **support for victims**; **costs and resources**; **fairness and access to justice**; and **efficiency**. The metrics used in each of these categories are summarized in Table 1.

Five years have passed since the last criminal justice report card. This means that new data are available for every single metric, including those that rely on periodically collected surveys. Based on feedback and changes to the availability of data, we have made some changes and improvements to this year's report card. The biggest change is the separation of provinces from territories in the overall rankings. This decision was based on the lack of territorial data for several metrics, which made the application of comparative rankings between provinces and territories difficult. Provinces (one to 10) and territories (one to three) are now ranked separately for each criminal justice objective. Our examination of national-level trends has also expanded considerably, including a discussion of major policy initiatives at the federal level.

We also made minor changes to the metrics, which included removing two metrics from the most recent report card due to a combination of feedback and



Our examination of national-level trends has also expanded considerably.

TABLE 1: Criminal justice system’s core objectives and their metrics

CORE OBJECTIVE	METRICS
■ PUBLIC SAFETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent crime rate per 100,000 population • Property crime rate per 100,000 population • Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population • Federal statute violations per 100,000 population • Other crime per 100,000 population • 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 satisfied with safety
■ SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of offenders given restitution orders • Perception of police supplying information • Perception of police being approachable • Population served by victim service agencies
■ COST AND RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidence in police • Confidence in justice system • Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per criminal code incident • Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions • Perception of police being fair
■ EFFICIENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn • Median criminal case length in days • Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal code incidents • Police responding promptly • Violent weighted crime clearance rate • Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate

a lack of available data: referral to victim services per 1,000 crimes and *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer. In addition, two metrics (violent weighted crime clearance rate, and non-violent weighted crime clearance rate) were moved from the public safety category to the efficiency category to better correspond to the overall criminal justice objective with which they are associated. Finally, we added a new metric, population served by victim service agencies, to the support for victims category. Changes and methodological choices are explained in more detail in Appendix 1, Data, methods and limitations.

TABLE 2: Ranking and grades for each of the criminal justice system’s core objectives by province and territory, 2023

PROVINCE	RANK	PUBLIC SAFETY	SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS	COST AND RESOURCES	FAIRNESS AND ACCESS	EFFICIENCY	OVERALL
PEI	1	B+	A+	B+	A	B+	B+
NL	2	B	B+	C+	B+	C+	B
NB	3	B	C+	B	B	B	B
AB	4	C+	B	B+	C+	C+	B
QC	5	B	D	C+	B+	B+	B
NS	6	B	B	C+	B	C+	B
ON	7	B	C	B	C+	C+	C+
SK	8	C	B+	C	C+	B	C+
BC	9	C+	C	C+	D	C+	C+
MB	10	C	C	C	C	C+	C

TERRITORY	RANK	PUBLIC SAFETY	SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS	COST AND RESOURCES	FAIRNESS AND ACCESS	EFFICIENCY	OVERALL
NU	1	C	B	F	A+	A	C+
YT	2	D	A+	F	B+	B	C+
NWT	3	D	B	F	B	B	C

As with the first two criminal justice report cards, this third report card does not seek to justify or explain the differences in performance between the jurisdictions. It simply seeks to report the data and let it speak for itself. For example, whether Crown prosecutors must approve criminal charges can have a major impact on the proportion of charges subsequently stayed or withdrawn. Likewise, the COVID-19 pandemic certainly affected certain metrics throughout 2020 and 2021 especially, although the summary tables in the appendix show that when sudden increases or decreases occurred during these years, they were relatively uniform across provinces and territories.

The provincial and territorial report cards include summaries of the relative strengths and weaknesses of each province, as well as trends. While the overall grades provide an important summary of the criminal justice system’s performance in the provinces and territories, there exists considerable variation

among provinces and territories on the five criminal justice objectives and the 31 individual metrics. As an example, while Ontario dropped from fourth to seventh place and its overall grade dropped considerably, it performed well on public safety, and had the lowest violent crime rate in the country. We encourage readers to examine our report’s data summary tables, along with the sources, methodology, and limitations, that appear in the appendices.

Before going into the details for each province and territory, we present an overview of the national situation over the last five years, which includes policy changes at the federal level and Canada-wide data trends.

FEDERAL POLICY CHANGE AND CANADA-WIDE DATA TRENDS

The Macdonald-Laurier Institute’s 2017 report card on the criminal justice system noted that “Canada’s criminal justice system faces many challenges, but it has been making improvements in several key areas” (Perrin and Audas 2018, 13). From 2012 to 2016, crime rates were down, the number of cases stayed or withdrawn had declined slightly, clearance rates were stable, and per capita expenditures on criminal legal aid had increased.

Unfortunately, things look much bleaker in 2024. To get a sense of how the criminal justice system has changed over the last five years, this section begins with a discussion of major federal policy initiatives since the last justice report card was published. We then examine some Canada-wide data for each of the five broad objectives of the criminal justice system we identified above. This includes national data on metrics we discuss in greater detail in our provincial and territorial report cards as well as national data for which provincial breakdowns (and hence provincial scoring and grading) are unavailable. We show that, while there has been a reduction in the proportion of certain administration of justice offences with respect to public safety, the criminal justice system has generally performed poorly over the last five years at the aggregate national level, especially with respect to fairness and efficiency.

Federal criminal justice reforms, 2018 to 2023

By our count, the Trudeau Liberal government has passed 23 laws in which criminal justice features prominently since coming into office, 20 of which have been passed since 2018. Some of the federal laws last that involved major criminal justice changes since 2018 include:

- Bills C-45 and C-46 (both passed 2018) legalized cannabis, provided the federal framework to allow provincial regulation, and introduced several cannabis-related offences, including for impaired driving.
- Bill C-51 (passed 2018) added protections for complainants in sexual assault cases, repealed laws that had been struck down by the Supreme Court, repealed obsolete zombie laws, and made the publication of Charter statements mandatory for every government bill.
- Bill C-75 (passed 2019) was a major criminal justice reform bill. Among other things, Bill C-75 limited the availability of preliminary inquiries, reclassified certain offences, abolished peremptory challenges for jurors, increased sentences for intimate partner violence, and increased discretion to avoid laying charges for administration of justice offences, including with respect to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. Notably, this bill also relaxed bail requirements, introducing the “principle of restraint” exhorting judges to “give primary consideration to the release of the accused at the earliest reasonable opportunity and on the least onerous conditions that are appropriate in the circumstances” and to give special attention to the circumstances of “Aboriginal accused and accused from vulnerable populations” when granting bail.
- Bill C-83 (passed 2019) amended the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* to replace administrative segregation (solitary confinement) with structured integration units.
- Bill C-3 (passed 2021) amended the *Judges Act* and *Criminal Code* to require mandatory sexual assault training for judges and mandatory reporting of reasons in sexual assault cases.
- Bill C-5 (passed 2022) removed several mandatory minimum sentences, expanded the availability and use of conditional sentences, and required police and prosecutors to consider diversion programs for drug possession.
- Bill C-28 (passed 2022) clarified that a person in a state of self-induced intoxication can still be held criminally responsible for a violent crime.

- Bill S-4 (passed 2022) increased the availability of teleconferencing options in court and made other administrative changes designed to reduce delays in the judicial process.
- Bill C-48 (passed 2023) creates a reverse onus for bail for a person accused of a violent offence who has also been convicted of a violent offence in the previous five years.

A few trends are notable. First, there has been a strong emphasis on complainants in sexual assault cases, victims of sexual assault, and victims of intimate partner violence. Second, there have been changes to remove some (though by no means all) punishments associated with a “tough-on-crime” approach. This includes legalizing cannabis, ending solitary confinement, removing some mandatory minimum sentences, and relaxing conditions for bail (albeit with the caveat that the government passed new bail restrictions in Bill C-48). With some exceptions, the Trudeau government’s criminal justice policy has generally sought to reduce the length of sentences and decrease custodial admissions.

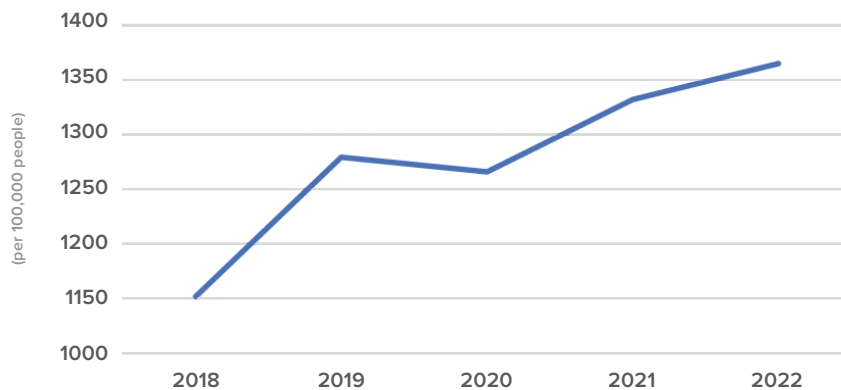
Third, there has been a trend of responding – and deferring – to decisions made by the Supreme Court of Canada, as made explicit in the Department of Justice’s Charter statements that accompany each bill. For example, the bail provisions in Bill C-75 respond to *R. v. Antic* (2017), while other aspects of C-75 respond to *R. v. Jordan* (2016) and *R. v. Cody* (2017). Bill C-51 removed laws struck down by several Supreme Court decisions and its sexual assault provisions responded directly to *R. v. Ewanchuk* (1999) and *R. v. J.A.* (2011). Bill C-28 directly responds to *R. v. Brown* (2022) on self-induced intoxication, while Bill C-83’s removal of administrative segregation responded to lower court decisions in Ontario and British Columbia (Grace 2019). Fourth, and finally, the federal government has made efforts to reduce delays in the criminal justice system, most notably in Bill C-75 and S-4.

In the following pages, we present data related to each of the five criminal justice system objectives (public safety; support for victims; cost and resources; fairness and access; and efficiency) that have occurred parallel to these changes in federal policy.



The federal government has made efforts to reduce delays in the criminal justice system.

FIGURE 1: Violent crime rate per 100,000 population, 2018 to 2022 (Public safety)



■ Public safety

When many people think about public safety, they think about violent crime – and on this front, the news is not good. The violent crime rate continues to rise across the country, and Statistics Canada’s violent crime severity index has also risen substantially (Figure 1), though the *non-violent* crime severity index has dropped or remained flat over the last five years (Figure 2).

There have been notable improvements on several public safety measures, most of which are related to what are known as “administration of justice offences.” The rate of guilty cases involving breach of probation and “unlawfully at large” have all dropped substantially from 2018 to 2022. Federal statute violations per 100,000 population, which include drug offences and offences under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, also declined significantly from 2018 to 2021 (though they rose slightly from 2021 to 2022).

■ Support for victims

The proportion of victims who have been given restitution orders per 1,000 guilty offences remains below 2.6 percent (Figure 3) and is especially low in Quebec, Manitoba, and New Brunswick. There has also been a recent decline in Ontario (note that the Canadian average for 2022 does not include Quebec, which did not report data for that year).

The Department of Justice’s State of the Criminal Justice System Dashboard has begun publishing data from the Parole Board of Canada regarding

FIGURE 2: Crime severity index, 2018 to 2022 (Public safety)

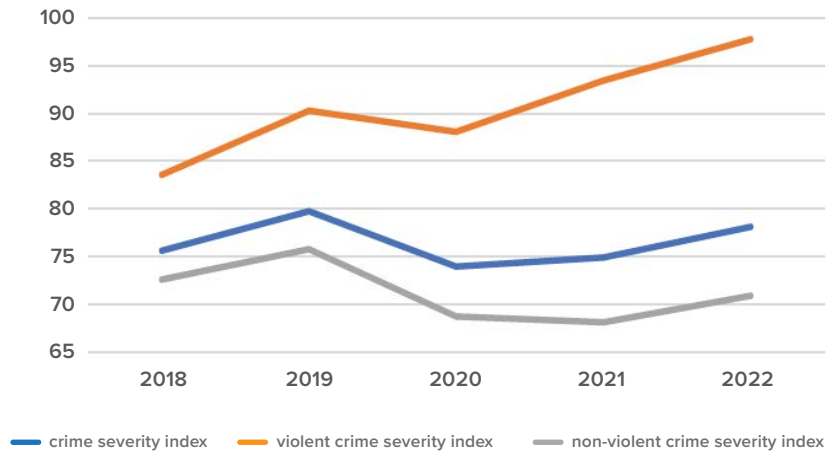


FIGURE 3: Proportion of offenders given restitution orders, 2018 to 2022 (Support for victims)

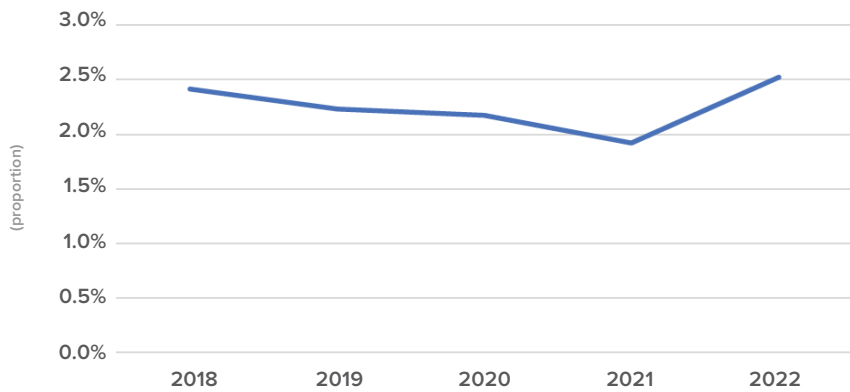


FIGURE 4: Victims who have registered to receive information about offender who harmed them, 2017 to 2022 (Support for victims)

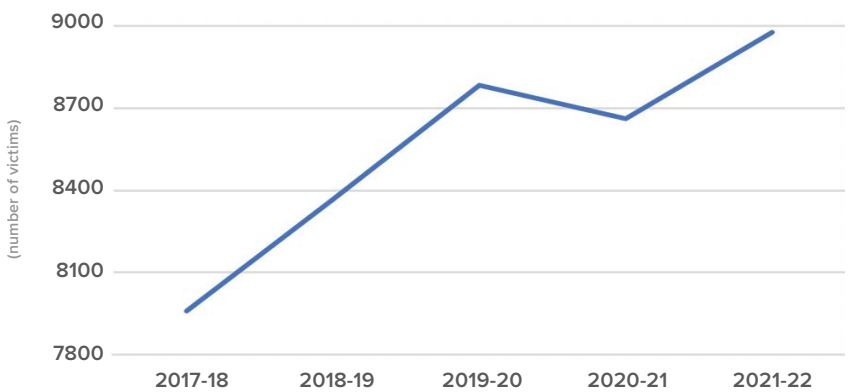
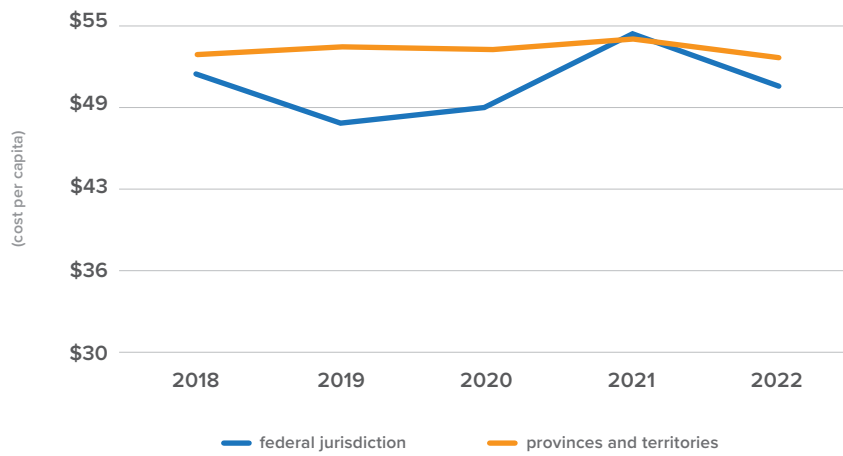


FIGURE 5: Cost of corrections per capita (2002-03 constant dollars), 2018 to 2022
(Cost and resources)



the number of individuals who registered as a victim to receive information about an individual who harmed them (Figure 4). This indicator only captures victims of offenders under the federal correctional system. Nevertheless, the availability of this data is a good step to providing support for victims, and the number of victims to receive this information has increased over the last five years.

■ Cost and resources

Canada's performance on cost and resources is mixed. The number of police per 100,000 population has declined over the last five years, and Canada's cost of corrections per capita (reported in constant 2002-03 dollars) is flat (Figure 5). However, the average daily inmate cost (reported in constant dollars) and the cost of public safety per person (reported in current dollars) are both rising.

Interestingly, the cost of corrections per capita for federal jurisdiction and for the provinces and territories combined are similar; both have remained stable over the last five years. By contrast, the provincial and territorial average inmate cost remains substantially lower than the average cost for inmates under federal jurisdiction. At both levels of government, the average daily cost has risen over the last five years, though it dropped slightly in 2022 (Figure 6).

FIGURE 6: Average daily inmate cost (2002-03 constant dollars), 2018 to 2022
(Cost and resources)

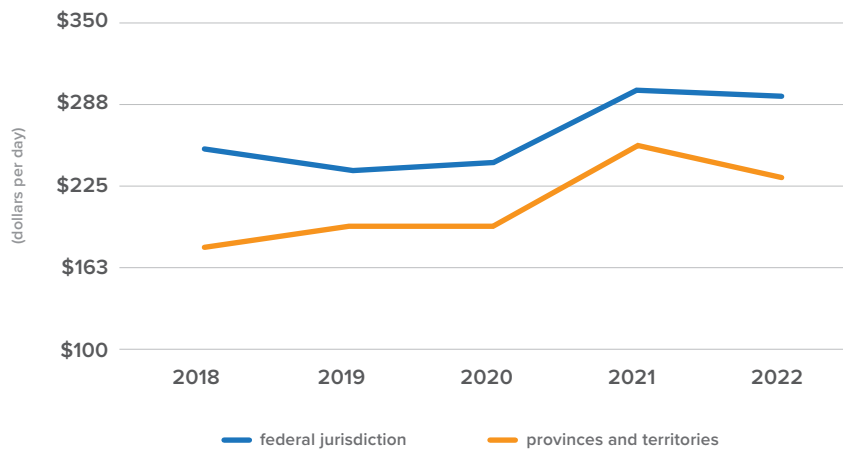
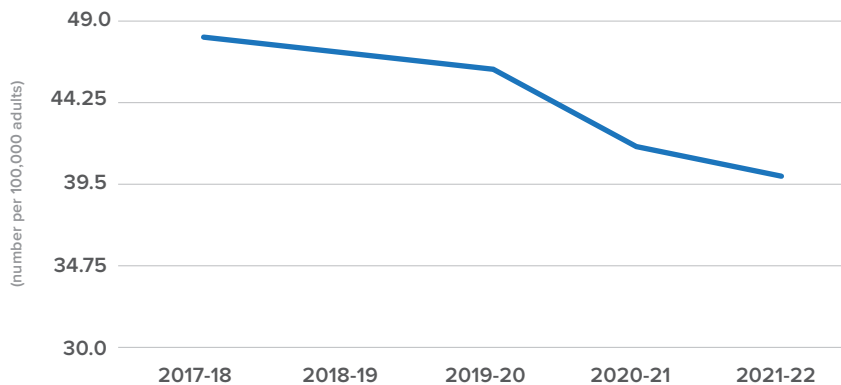


FIGURE 7: Federal incarceration rates per 100,000 adults, 2017 to 2022
(Cost and resources)

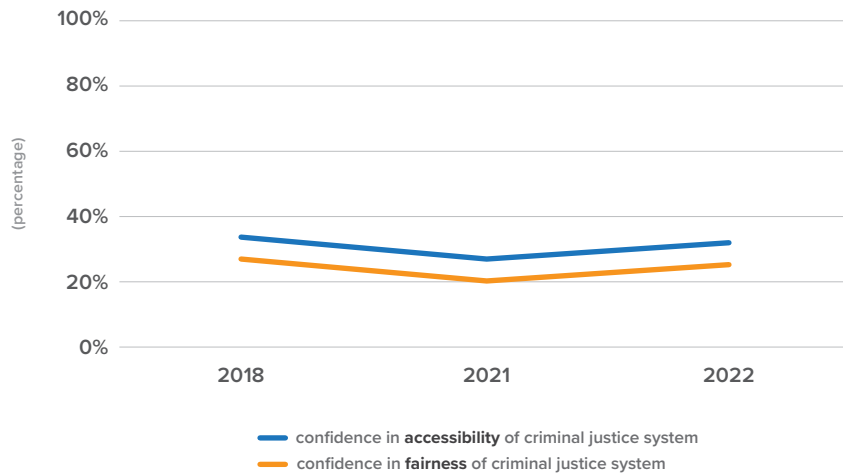


These increasing costs come as Canada’s incarceration rates per 100,000 adults in federal programs (custodial and community supervision) has declined since 2018, dropping from a rate of 48 per 100,000 adults in 2017/2018 to 40 per 100,000 adults in 2021/2022 (Figure 7). This continues a downward trend from a peak of 54 per 100,000 adults in 2013/2014 (Statistics Canada 2023d).

■ Fairness and access to justice

The proportion of Canadians who express confidence in the fairness of the criminal justice system is troublingly low (Figure 8). In 2022, only 62 percent of Canadians expressed confidence in the police, with only 46 percent expressing

FIGURE 8: Confidence in fairness and accessibility of the criminal justice system, 2018 to 2022 (Fairness and access to justice)

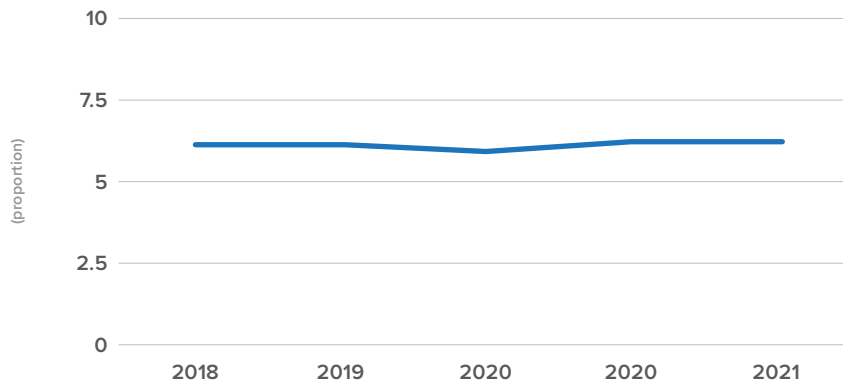


confidence in the justice system more broadly (unfortunately, due to changes in the way Statistics Canada organized responses, these data are not directly comparable to previous years for the same survey. See Appendix 3, Report card tables).

The National Justice Survey has presented additional data that asks respondents about the criminal justice system’s accessibility and fairness *to all people*, and those figures are even lower. Although there was a slight increase between 2021 and 2022, only 33 percent of respondents were confident the criminal justice system was accessible for all, and only 25 percent thought the criminal justice system was fair to all (Department of Justice 2023c; data are unavailable for 2019 and 2020).

Arguably the biggest issue with fairness in Canada’s criminal justice system is the overrepresentation of Indigenous peoples in incarceration. Since 1995, the *Criminal Code of Canada* has required courts to consider all available sanctions other than imprisonment, especially when it comes to Indigenous offenders. In *R. v. Gladue* (1999) the Supreme Court of Canada articulated the factors sentencing judges must take when applying this provision, which led to the creation of *Gladue* reports, which permit a sentencing judge to take an accused’s Indigenous background into account to mitigate the sentence. In *R. v. Ipeelee* (2012, para. 60), the Supreme Court of Canada mandated that lower courts “must take judicial notice” of various factors when sentencing Indigenous offenders, including “the history of colonialism, displacement,

FIGURE 9: Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions, 2018 to 2022 (Fairness and access to justice)



and residential schools and how that history continues to translate into lower educational attainment, lower incomes, higher unemployment, higher rates of substance abuse and suicide, and of course higher levels of incarceration for Aboriginal peoples.”

And yet, nearly 25 years after *Gladue* and over a decade after *Ipeelee*, the proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions remains extremely high, especially in Ontario and the four Western provinces. In our report card, we use the proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions metric, which is the percentage of Indigenous custodial admissions divided by Indigenous proportion of population. This proportion has ranged between 6.0 and 6.2 across Canada over the last five years, which means the number of Indigenous persons admitted into custody between 2018 to 2022 has been 6.0 to 6.2 times higher than the Indigenous proportion of the population during that period (Figure 9).

Another way to measure the overrepresentation of Indigenous persons is simply as a percentage of the total federal offender population (Figure 10). Correctional Service of Canada data shows that number continues to grow at an alarming rate, with Indigenous persons constituting 27 percent of the



The proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions remains extremely high.

FIGURE 10: Percentage of Indigenous adults among total federal offender population, 2016 to 2021 (Fairness and access to justice)

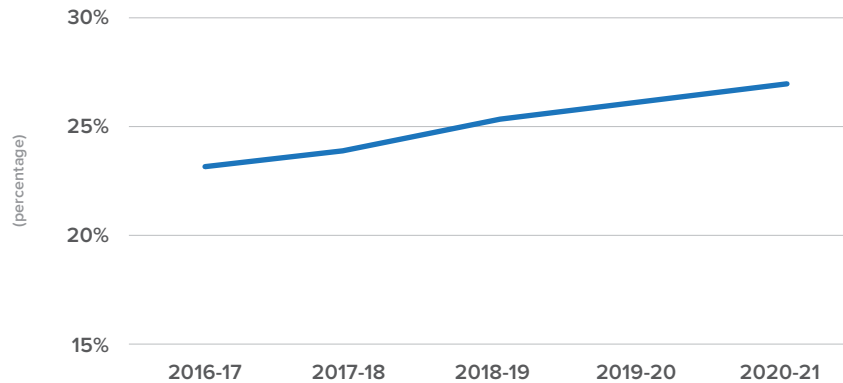
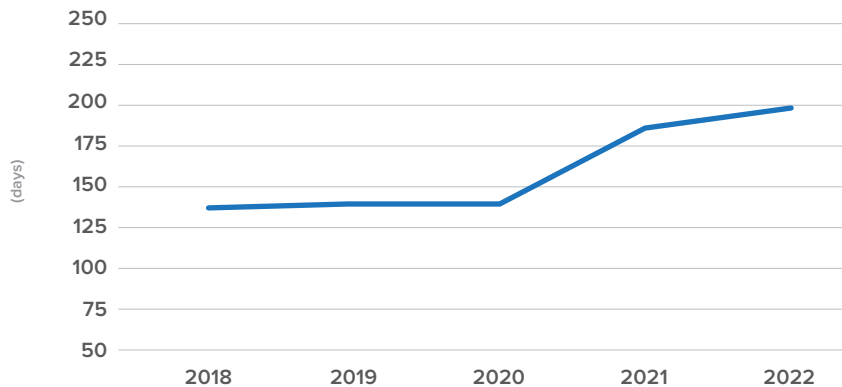


FIGURE 11: Median criminal case length (days), 2016 to 2022 (Efficiency)



total federal offender population in 2020/21 (Department of Justice 2023c). The fact that these numbers remain high is concerning; the fact that they continue to rise in the context of a criminal justice system that contains various mechanisms at the legislative and judicial level designed to reduce Indigenous incarceration is even more troubling.

■ Efficiency

Of all five categories analyzed in this justice report card, the efficiency of the criminal justice system is performing the worst, especially when compared with previous report cards. The percentage of cases stayed or withdrawn increased in every single province and territory since 2017, as has the median criminal case length.

FIGURE 12: Percentage of case stayed or withdrawn, 2018 to 2022 (Efficiency)

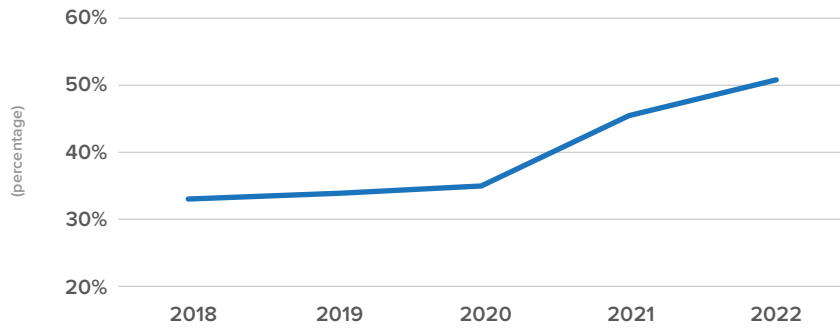


FIGURE 13: Non-violent crime weighted clearance rate, 2018 to 2022 (Efficiency)

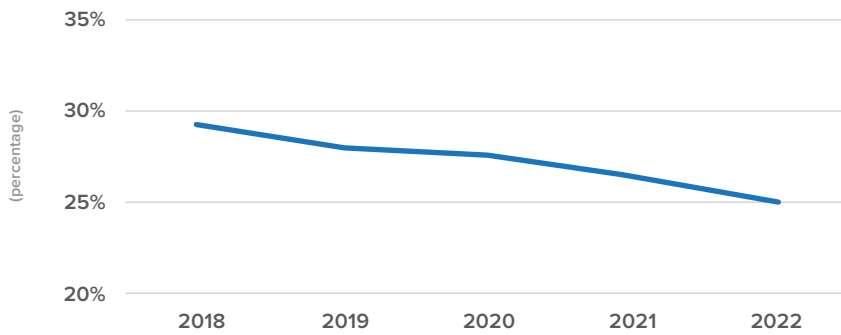
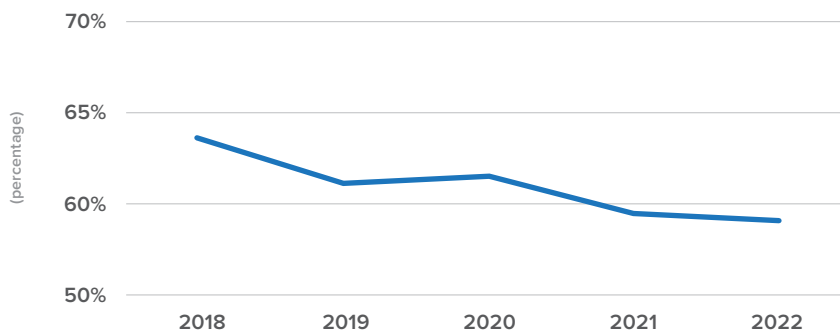


FIGURE 14: Violent crime weighted clearance rate, 2018 to 2022 (Efficiency)



All tables and figures presented in this section are sourced from either **Statistics Canada** (with full provincial breakdowns listed in the appendix to this report) or from the **Department of Justice's State of the Criminal Justice System Dashboard** (Department of Justice 2023c).

Unfortunately, crimes are also being solved at a lower rate: the violent and non-violent weighted crime clearance rate also dropped in every province and territory over the last five years. To a certain extent, the pandemic could have been blamed for some of these efficiency measures in 2020 and 2021; however, nearly four years after the beginning of the pandemic, the blame cannot be shifted any longer. More cases are being stayed or withdrawn (Figure 12); the criminal cases that do make it to trial take longer to be resolved (Figure 11); and police are solving fewer crimes, especially the most important crimes (Figures 13 and 14). Our criminal justice system has unquestionably become less efficient over the last five years, despite the introduction of measures designed to enhance the expedient dispensation of justice.

“ *Our criminal justice system has unquestionably become less efficient over the last five years, despite the introduction of measures designed to enhance the expedient dispensation of justice.* ”

Hopefully, this brief description has provided readers with a broad sense of how Canada’s criminal justice system has performed over the last five years. For the most part, the story is not a positive one. On all five of the broad criminal justice objectives, the system is not performing as most would hope, and the situation appears to be deteriorating.

However, these national trends can mask the performance of provincial and territorial criminal justice systems across the country. The next section discusses the overall grades and trends from our provincial and territorial report cards.

PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL GRADE HIGHLIGHTS

The overall grades for the 2023 criminal justice report card for each province and territory, in order of performance, are in table 3.

There were notable changes between the 2017 and 2023 criminal justice report cards, including a considerable jump in ranking from Alberta, and a major decline in the overall ranking for Ontario. Among the territories, Nunavut once again had the highest ranking, while Yukon moved above the Northwest Territories.

Provincial and territorial highlights

- The overall provincial rankings have an eastward tilt, with the three highest-performing provinces coming from Atlantic Canada, and the three lowest-performing provinces coming from Western Canada.

TABLE 3: Overall ranking and grades by province and territory, 2017 vs 2023

PROVINCE	RANK (2017)	OVERALL GRADE (2017)	RANK (2023)	OVERALL GRADE (2023)
Prince Edward Island	1	B	1	B+
Newfoundland and Labrador	3	B	2	B
New Brunswick	2	B	3	B
Alberta	7	B	4	B
Quebec	6	B	5	B
Nova Scotia	5	B	6	B
Ontario	4	B	7	C+
Saskatchewan	8	C+	8	C+
British Columbia	9	C+	9	C+
Manitoba	10	C	10	C
TERRITORY	RANK (2017)	OVERALL GRADE (2017)	RANK (2023)	OVERALL GRADE (2023)
Nunavut	1	C+	1	C+
Yukon	3	C	2	C+
Northwest Territories	2	C	3	C

- Prince Edward Island remains in a category unto itself. Canada's smallest province retained first place, with a significant improvement in its overall score resulting in a change from B to B+. PEI's score improved in every category except efficiency.
- Alberta made the biggest gain in ranking, moving up three spots from seventh place to fourth place due to improvements on support for victims and the second-highest score on cost and resources.
- Ontario fell from fourth place to seventh place, dropping from a B to a C+. Ontario's score dropped in every category except efficiency.
- Newfoundland and Labrador improved from third to second place. Although its overall score declined, it improved significantly on public safety.
- New Brunswick dropped from second to third place, with declines in four of five categories and a significant drop in its public safety score.
- Quebec moved from sixth to fifth place, with an identical grade and similar overall score. Quebec experienced improvements in fairness and access to justice and efficiency, coupled with declines in public safety and support for victims.
- Nova Scotia fell from fifth place to sixth place, the lowest of the Atlantic Canadian provinces. Its score dropped in three of the five categories, most notably in fairness and access.
- Saskatchewan remained in eighth place with a C+ grade, experiencing a notable improvement in Support for Victims but a decline in Cost and Resources.
- British Columbia remained in ninth place, with improvements in public safety but sharp declines in cost and resources and efficiency.
- Manitoba was again the lowest-ranked province, and the only province with a C grade. Its overall score actually improved, however, owing to gains in support for victims, efficiency and cost and resources.
- Nunavut retained first place among the territories, with notable declines in public safety and fairness and access, and an improvement in support for victims.
- Yukon improved from third to second place among the territories, moving from a C to a C+. Improvements came in the categories of support for victims and fairness and access, while it performed poorly (as all territories did) on cost and resources.

- The Northwest Territories fell from second to third among the territories, though it maintained a C grade and improved its overall score. The NWT improved on support for victims while performing poorly on cost and resources and public safety.

■ Public safety

- The territories continue to have shockingly high rates of crime per capita that far exceed the numbers in any province – for example, the violent crime rate in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories was more than 12 times higher than in Ontario. Among the provinces, violent crime rates are highest in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and lowest in Ontario.
- As a proportion of all guilty offences, breach of probation offences have declined in every province except Quebec over the last five years. Rates of federal statute violations – most federal crimes not contained in the *Criminal Code* – have also declined in nearly every province (during a period that coincided with the legalization of cannabis).
- There is a regional split when it comes to the proportions of residents who are satisfied with safety, believe the police are effective at ensuring safety, and believe police are effective at enforcing the law. Atlantic Canadian and Quebec residents are generally more likely to be satisfied on these metrics, while Manitoba is the poorest on all three.

■ Support for victims

- Restitution orders for victims are most frequently ordered in Prince Edward Island and Yukon, but are infrequently ordered in Nunavut, British Columbia, Quebec and especially Manitoba.
- Quebec is poorly served by its number of victim service agencies per capita, while the territories and British Columbia are the best served.

■ Cost and resources

- Yukon and the Northwest Territories scored very poorly on the cost of corrections per capita and average daily inmate cost, while data were not available for Nunavut and Newfoundland and Labrador on these measures. Alberta scored highest on these two measures, and scored second overall on cost and resources broadly, behind PEI.

- Quebec and Alberta performed the best when it came to the cost of public safety per person, while the territories and Saskatchewan scored especially poorly on this metric (an F for all four jurisdictions).

■ Fairness and access to justice

- Among provinces, there was an East-West divide with respect to fairness and access; Quebec and the Atlantic provinces had the five highest scores, while Ontario and the Western provinces had the five lowest scores.
- Public confidence in police and the justice system is highest in PEI, and lowest in British Columbia and Manitoba. Quebec also scored highly on confidence in the police.
- The perception of police being fair was highest in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. Manitoba residents were least likely to believe police behave fairly.
- Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per *Criminal Code* incident are highest in Nunavut, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Newfoundland and Labrador, while they are lowest in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.
- Disproportionately high levels of Indigenous custodial admissions relative to the population are a problem in every province apart from Prince Edward Island. This overrepresentation remains particularly acute in Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

■ Efficiency

- The criminal justice system is not performing efficiently. Between 2018 and 2022, the percentage of cases stayed or withdrawn increased in every province and territory, as did the median criminal case length.
- Prince Edward Island (50) and Saskatchewan (98) have the shortest median criminal case length in days, while Newfoundland and Labrador (268) and Nova Scotia (267) have the longest.
- Weighted clearance rates for violent and non-violent crimes are trending in the wrong direction in every single jurisdiction. British Columbia performed worst on both metrics, with a clearance rate of 42 percent for violent crimes and 16 percent for non-violent crimes.

CONCLUSION

We close this report with two broad and rather obvious conclusions. First, there remains a need for ongoing independent monitoring and performance measurement of the criminal justice system in Canada. Second, Canada's criminal justice system is clearly performing worse than it was six years ago.

On the first point, rigorous monitoring is crucial to understand how the criminal justice system is performing. Ideally, this monitoring should take place on two fronts: from governments themselves, and from civil society organizations, public policy institutes, scholars, and journalists. On the governmental front, the federal Department of Justice's *State of the Criminal Justice System* (and accompanying online dashboard) has been a welcome development. The Department now provides annual reports monitoring the criminal justice system according to nine broad outcomes and 41 performance indicators. While recent reports have deviated from pure performance monitoring by focusing on specific aspects of the criminal justice system (a focus on women and the impact of COVID-19), the online dashboard's regularized monitoring and data presentation is a useful tool for Canadians.

With that said, there remain important gaps in the data, some of which were noted by the Macdonald-Laurier Institute's *2017 Justice Report Card*. Most of the survey data on perceptions of the police and justice system remain unavailable for the territories, which is especially problematic given their high rates of crime (especially violent crime). The federal online dashboard, while a welcome development, does not provide provincial and territorial breakdowns of its data. Annualized reporting on recidivism rates and criminal victimization, both at the federal and provincial/territorial level, are still lacking. We still have no sense of how well our criminal justice system rehabilitates offenders. From time to time, there are individual studies on these topics from Corrections Services Canada, Statistics Canada, and the Department of Justice. However, there is no substitute for regular annualized reporting of key metrics for rehabilitation, victimization, and recidivism at the national, provincial, and territorial level.

The lack of readily available, accessible, and digestible provincial and territorial breakdowns demonstrates the need for non-governmental reports such as this one. As our report card shows, there is considerable provincial and

territorial variation across the five core criminal justice objectives, and the 31 key metrics, that constitute our criminal justice system. Reports such as these can provide a better sense of which provinces and territories are performing better overall, on core objectives, and on individual metrics. Likewise, the presentation of longitudinal trends enables jurisdictions to see where they have been improving, and where they have been failing, irrespective of other jurisdictions' performance.

“ *This report card's second broad conclusion, that Canada's criminal justice system unequivocally performed worse in 2023 than it did in 2017, will not surprise many.* ”

However, regular monitoring and assessment are only the first steps. This report card's second broad conclusion, that Canada's criminal justice system unequivocally performed worse in 2023 than it did in 2017, will not surprise many. For detailed evidence, one need only to read the “Federal policy change and Canada-wide data trends” section of this report, or for more specificity, to explore the report card tables in Appendix 3. When it comes to violent crime, the costs of public safety and housing inmates, the percentage of cases stayed or withdrawn, the length of criminal cases, and violent and non-violent clearance rates, the system is performing worse in nearly every province and territory than it was five years ago. Indigenous overrepresentation in custodial admissions remains an enormous problem. Confidence in police and the justice system are worryingly low. And no wonder: the combination of plunging clearance rates and an increasing number of cases stayed or withdrawn gives the perception of a justice system that has given up on its core responsibilities. The justice deficit originally identified in the 2016 criminal justice report card is growing. If the criminal justice system in Canada isn't broken, it is bending under enormous pressure. We need public policy solutions to ensure it doesn't break.

Our goal in this report is, first and foremost, to present information to provide the public and stakeholders with the tools to explore such explanations themselves. To that end, this report identified the major pieces of federal criminal justice legislation enacted since 2018 to see how the federal government has responded to the issues within our criminal justice system. The purpose of doing so is not to identify cause and effect. For some of these policies, it is simply too early to know what their effect will be. For others, their impact is complicated by other contextual factors, most notably the COVID-19 pandemic.

“ Our goal in this report is, first and foremost, to present information to provide the public and stakeholders with the tools to explore such explanations themselves.

Yet some preliminary conclusions, both positive and negative, can be drawn about these policies, particularly 2019’s Bill C-75, a major criminal justice reform bill. Bill C-75 contained provisions that provided police and the Crown greater discretion to avoid laying charges for “administration of justice offences” such as failure to appear, failure to comply, breach of probation, and unlawfully at large. As our report card shows, there has been a considerable reduction in several of these administration of justice offences since 2019, most notably the proportion of breach of probation and unlawfully at large cases. It seems plausible the new law had some effect.

Likewise, Bill C-75 also sought to reform (or in the words of the government, modernize) the bail system by introducing the “principle of restraint,” directing judges to “give primary consideration to the release of the accused at the earliest reasonable opportunity and on the least onerous conditions that are appropriate in the circumstances.” A spate of high-profile murders involving violent offenders out on bail, amidst the surge in violent crime detailed in this report, led to speculation that these new bail provisions have contributed to the rise in violent crime. Indeed, Canada’s premiers unanimously signed a

letter urging the federal government to strengthen bail requirements, reflecting a widespread belief from police, government, stakeholders, and the public that the bail system as currently constituted is not performing as it ought to (see Brockbank 2023; Leger 2023; Smith 2023). The federal government itself has responded by attempting to tighten the bail process with Bill C-48. We hope the data provided in this report can help identify how policy changes to the criminal justice system have affected (and can affect) important areas such as bail, both at the provincial and federal level.

In this report card, we have not taken a position on the optimal policy solutions to reform Canada's criminal justice system. However, we do share the position, made by Scott Newark in a previous Macdonald-Laurier Institute report, that "a defining feature of our criminal justice system is that a disproportionately small number of offenders are responsible for a disproportionately large volume of crime" (2016, 20). The criminal justice system ought to be calibrated to recognize this disproportionality. It should be neither indiscriminately tough nor indiscriminately lenient. Perhaps most importantly, it should be flexible and adaptable – as the report card results show, there exists widespread variation in outcomes across provinces and territories, and the specific policy solutions that work for one jurisdiction may not work for another.

The first step in determining the right policy priorities is understanding the major strengths and weaknesses of the various federal, provincial and territorial criminal justice systems. Our hope is that this report can help guide the reform to improve public safety, support victims, manage costs and resources, enable greater efficiency, and provide fairness and access to justice for all Canadians.

Part 2

PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL REPORT CARDS 2023

About the report cards

Each report card in this section contains a province or territory's overall score, grade, and rank, followed by a score, grade, and five-year trend score for each individual metric. Five-year trends are only available for metrics for which data are reported on an annual basis. A coloured arrow follows the five-year trend score, with green indicating a metric is getting observably better, red indicating observably worse, and yellow indicating the trend is broadly flat.

As noted above, we have separated provinces from territories due to the lack of availability of several data metrics for the territories. Provinces are ranked from one to 10 and territories are ranked from one to three. Following each report card, we also include a list of strengths (generally associated with grades of A+, A, or B+) and areas for improvement (which typically accompany grades of C+, C, D, or F). The strengths and weaknesses also contain a discussion of five-year trends.

Each 2023 report card also shows the 2017 report card scores, grades, and trends for comparison. Readers should note that metrics used in the categories of public safety, support for victims, and efficiency changed slightly between 2017 and 2023. The 2017 overall scores are those that were given in the 2017 report card based on the metrics used at that time. A more detailed explanation of the statistical tools used in the data analysis can be found in the Appendix 1, Data, methods, and limitations. For the rankings and grades across each of the five criminal justice objectives, please read the 2023 summary section of Appendix 3, Report card tables.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island once again has the top performing criminal justice system, this time by an even wider margin. In addition to its overall grade, PEI had the highest score of any province in four of the five categories.

	2017			2023		
	SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
	0.463	B	1/10	0.918	B+	1/10
	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	1.099	A	-1.174 ▲	0.695	B+	0.654 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	0.556	B+	-1.551 ▲	0.775	B+	-0.304 ►
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	-0.044	C+	-0.447 ►	-1.499	D	0.435 ►
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.782	B+	-0.776 ▲	0.730	B+	-0.484 ►
Other crime per 100,000 population	0.788	B+	-0.260 ►	0.625	B+	0.038 ►
Failure to appear per 1,000 offences	-1.313	D	0.808 ▼	-1.432	D	0.880 ▼
Breach of probation per 1,000 offences	-1.176	D	2.109 ▼	0.304	B	-0.873 ▲
Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences	-0.352	C+	-1.057 ▲	0.920	B+	-1.461 ▲
Failure to comply per 1,000 offences	1.548	A+	0.225 ►	0.949	B+	0.042 ►
Police effective at enforcing the law	0.570	B+		1.863	A+	
Police effective at ensuring safety	1.081	A		2.039	A+	
Proportion satisfied with safety	1.386	A		1.731	A+	
OVERALL	0.295	B		0.642	B+	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	0.649	B+	-2.041 ▼	2.088	A+	0.900 ▲
Perception of police supplying information	1.287	A		1.817	A+	
Perception of police being approachable	1.694	A+		1.856	A+	
Population served by victim service agencies				0.374	B	
OVERALL	0.648	B+		1.534	A+	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.196	B	0.030 ►	0.450	B	-0.116 ►
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-1.476	D	2.029 ▼	0.295	B	0.033
Number of police per 100,000 population	1.979	A+	-1.402 ▲	2.240	A+	-0.698 ▲
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	0.467	B		0.383	B	0.743 ▼
OVERALL	0.292	B		0.842	B+	

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	-0.769	C		1.400	A	
Confidence in justice system	0.355	B		1.765	A+	
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per <i>Criminal Code</i> incident	-0.568	C	0.830 ▲	-1.396	D	-0.473 ►
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	0.523	B+	2.071 ▼	1.441	A	-0.645 ▲
Perception of police being fair	1.631	A+		1.915	A+	
OVERALL	0.234	B		1.025	A	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	0.462	B	0.213 ►	-0.029	C+	1.048 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	1.646	A+	0.266 ►	1.953	A+	0.141 ►
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	1.323	A	0.250 ►	0.826	B+	1.212 ▼
Police responding promptly	1.235	A		1.947	A+	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.455	B	-0.624 ▼	-1.169	D	-3.093 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	-1.250	D	-0.724 ▼	-0.237	C+	-1.498 ▼
OVERALL	0.847	B+		0.549	B+	

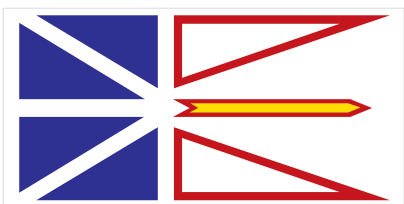
STRENGTHS

Prince Edward Island maintained its top overall ranking, moving from a B to a B+. Prince Edward Island had the highest overall score in four of the five categories—and in the fifth category (efficiency), it had the second-highest score. The province scored an A+ in 11 of the 31 metrics, far and away the highest number of any province. It also received a higher grade in four categories – public safety, support for victims, cost and resources, and fairness and access – than it did in the 2017 report card.

The public perception of police, safety, and the justice system is high in Prince Edward Island. PEI scored well across all four metrics involving support for victims, and it has the highest proportion of offenders given restitution orders of any province. Among provinces, it has fewest police officers per capita, the lowest median criminal case length (by some distance), and the lowest proportion of Indigenous custodial admissions relative to the Indigenous share of the population.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

PEI has the lowest provincial legal aid expenditure on criminal matters per *Criminal Code* incident, and it has the highest rate of “failure to appear” guilty offences. Most of Prince Edward Island’s lowest scores came in the efficiency category, due primarily to its weighted clearance rates for violent and non-violent crime. In particular, its violent weighted crime clearance rate of 43 percent is the second lowest of any province. Over the last five years, PEI’s percent of cases stayed or withdrawn, number of accused on remand per 1,000 *Criminal Code* incidents, and violent crime rate have all gotten observably worse. [MLI](#)



NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Newfoundland and Labrador improved its overall ranking from third to second place, performing well on public safety, support for victims, and fairness and access.

	2017			2023		
	SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
	0.245	B	3/10	0.154	B	2/10
	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	-0.175	C+	-0.442 ▶	-0.264	C+	1.216 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	0.261	B	-0.188 ▶	0.204	B	0.528 ▼
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	0.394	B	-0.838 ▲	0.003	B	0.682 ▼
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.788	B+	-0.999 ▲	-0.034	C+	-0.060 ▶
Other crime per 100,000 population	0.055	B	0.330 ▶	-0.033	C+	0.303 ▶
Failure to appear per 1,000 offences	0.533	B+	-0.064 ▶	0.560	B+	0.136 ▶
Breach of probation per 1,000 offences	0.400	B	-1.835 ▲	1.180	A	-1.280 ▲
Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences	0.093	B	0.562 ▼	-0.003	C+	0.663 ▼
Failure to comply per 1,000 offences	0.132	B	1.182 ▼	0.524	B+	-0.274 ▶
Police effective at enforcing the law	-0.259	C+		-0.352	C+	
Police effective at ensuring safety	0.339	B+		0.637	B+	
Proportion satisfied with safety	1.012	A		0.807	B+	
OVERALL	0.050	B		0.269	B	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	0.009	B	0.237 ▶	-0.083	C+	-0.798 ▼
Perception of police supplying information	1.409	A		1.125	A	
Perception of police being approachable	1.348	A		0.913	B+	
Population served by victim service agencies				0.418	B	
OVERALL	0.706	B+		0.593	B+	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.173	B	-0.003 ▶	n/a	n/a	
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-0.773	C	1.629 ▲	n/a	n/a	
Number of police per 100,000 population	0.675	B+	-0.488 ▶	0.348	B	-0.284 ▶
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	-0.907	C		-0.892	C	0.018 ▶
OVERALL	-0.208	C		-0.272	C+	

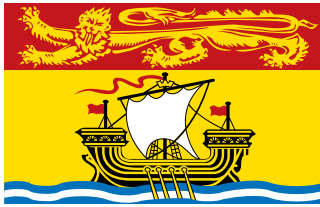
	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	2.028	A+		0.697	B+	
Confidence in justice system	-0.089	C+		-0.505	C	
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per <i>Criminal Code</i> incident	0.770	B+	0.866 ▲	1.168	A	-1.360 ▼
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	0.479	B	1.109 ▼	0.775	B+	0.073 ►
Perception of police being fair	0.612	B+		0.873	B+	
OVERALL	0.760	B+		0.602	B+	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	0.248	A+	0.255 ►	-0.163	C+	1.190 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	-0.816	C+	1.258 ▼	-1.128	D	1.732 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	0.613	B+	0.928 ▼	1.256	A	-1.374 ▲
Police responding promptly	-0.392	B		-0.487	C+	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	-1.416	B+	-1.119 ▼	-0.891	C	-1.164 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	-0.490	B+	-0.272 ►	-1.119	D	-2.531 ▼
OVERALL	-0.082	B+		-0.422	C+	

STRENGTHS

Newfoundland and Labrador scored well in most support for victims metrics, especially with respect to the perception of police supplying information, where it ranked second. In terms of public safety, the province ranked third; it was the highest-performing province on the number of breach of probation offences per 1,000 offences, and it had low rates of failure to comply and failure to appear offences. Its confidence in and perceptions of police were generally high across several metrics. In terms of efficiency, Newfoundland and Labrador had the second fewest accused on remand per 1,000 *Criminal Code* incidents of any province. Access to justice is strong in Newfoundland and Labrador, as it had the third-highest provincial rate of legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per *Criminal Code* incident.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Despite its movement from third to second place overall, Newfoundland and Labrador received a lower score in four of the five categories compared with its 2017 report card. Efficiency is a major problem: Newfoundland and Labrador received the lowest provincial score in this category, with a notably high median criminal case length (268 days, the longest in Canada) and the second-lowest provincial non-violent weighted crime clearance rate (a mere 18 percent). The number of cases stayed or withdrawn has ballooned from 29 percent in 2018 to 43 percent in 2022. The proportion of offenders given restitution orders in the province also dropped considerably from 2018 to 2022, from 3.7 percent to 2.7 percent. [MLI](#)



NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick dropped slightly in the overall rankings this year, primarily due to substantial decreases in public safety, and fairness and access.

2017			2023		
SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
0.343	B	2/10	0.147	B	3/10

2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
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Public safety

Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	0.180	B	-0.763 ▲	-0.137	C+	0.962 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	0.697	B+	-0.302 ►	0.268	B	0.429 ►
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	0.546	B+	-0.574 ▲	-0.145	C+	0.621 ▼
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.403	B	-0.603 ▲	0.383	B	-1.081 ▲
Other crime per 100,000 population	0.540	B+	0.034 ►	0.325	B	0.088 ►
Failure to appear per 1,000 offences	-0.498	C+	1.051 ▼	-1.260	D	0.570 ▼
Breach of probation per 1,000 offences	0.864	B+	0.012 ►	0.686	B+	-1.106 ▲
Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences	0.755	B+	-0.814 ▲	-0.241	C+	-0.327 ►
Failure to comply per 1,000 offences	0.397	B	0.655 ▼	0.730	B+	-0.734 ▲
Police effective at enforcing the law	0.777	B+		0.039	B	
Police effective at ensuring safety	0.763	B+		0.000	B	
Proportion satisfied with safety	0.637	B+		0.655	B+	
OVERALL	0.542	B+		0.109	B	

Support for victims

Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	-0.690	C	0.039 ►	-0.528	C	0.005 ►
Perception of police supplying information	0.559	B+		-0.433	C+	
Perception of police being approachable	0.657	B+		0.126	B	
Population served by victim service agencies				0.424	B	
OVERALL	-0.245	C+		-0.103	C+	

Cost and resources

Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.741	B+	0.230 ►	0.565	B+	0.285 ►
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	0.313	B	0.719 ▼	0.442	B	1.007 ▼
Number of police per 100,000 population	0.804	B+	-1.010 ▲	0.861	B+	-0.112 ►
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	0.475	B		0.123	B	0.692 ▼
OVERALL	0.583	B+		0.498	B	

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	0.629	B+		-0.231	C+	
Confidence in justice system	1.244	A		0.630	B+	
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per <i>Criminal Code</i> incident	-1.096	D	0.245 ▶	-1.089	D	0.091 ▶
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	0.610	B+	0.941 ▼	0.826	B+	0.002 ▶
Perception of police being fair	1.019	A		0.482	B	
OVERALL	0.481	B		0.124	B	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	0.827	B+	▶	1.136	A	0.498 ▶
Median criminal case length in days	0.397	B	▼	0.172	B	1.088 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	0.417	B	0.245 ▼	0.158	B	0.061 ▶
Police responding promptly	0.643	B+	0.941	0.460	B	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	1.228	A	▶	-0.471	C+	-2.141 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.304	B	▼	-0.796	C	-2.000 ▼
OVERALL	0.354	B		0.110	B	

STRENGTHS

New Brunswick scored consistently across the five categories, with provincial rankings no higher than third (cost and resources) and no lower than sixth (public safety, support for victims). It performed especially well with respect to cost and resources; compared with other provinces, it had the second-fewest police per capita and the second-lowest cost of corrections per capita. New Brunswick performed well on the number of breach of probation and failure to comply offences, and had a high proportion of its residents satisfied with safety.

New Brunswick also scored well on several metrics related to fairness and access. While Indigenous peoples are still overrepresented as a percentage of total custodial admissions, New Brunswick had the second-lowest rate of Indigenous overrepresentation among provinces. New Brunswick also had the second-lowest percent of cases stayed or withdrawn of any province, at 24 percent.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

New Brunswick scored poorly on support for victims, where it had the fourth-lowest provincial proportion of offenders receiving restitution orders. New Brunswick's five-year trends on several public safety metrics are concerning, as its violent crime rate, traffic crime rate, and failure to appear per 1,000 offences are all getting observably worse. New Brunswick had the second highest failure to appear rate, and its legal aid expenditure on criminal matters per *Criminal Code* incident was the second lowest among the provinces.

Many of New Brunswick's efficiency metrics are trending in the wrong direction; the province's percent of cases stayed or withdrawn and median criminal case length have both increased substantially over the last five years, while its weighted crime clearance rate for violent crimes (48 percent) and non-violent crimes (20 percent) are both below average and dropping. [MLI](#)



ALBERTA

Alberta had the largest improvement in its overall ranking this year, moving from seventh to fourth among provinces. This was due to an especially strong performance on cost and resources, with below-average performances on public safety, fairness and access, and efficiency preventing additional gains.

2017			2023		
SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
0.024	B	7/10	0.071	B	4/10
2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)

Public safety

Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	0.023	B	-0.315	▶	0.293	B	0.466	▶
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	-0.913	C	0.871	▼	-0.623	C	-0.707	▲
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	-0.101	C+	-1.011	▲	0.802	B+	-1.313	▲
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.179	B	-0.217	▶	0.457	B	-1.479	▲
Other crime per 100,000 population	-0.418	C+	0.022	▶	-0.424	C+	-0.397	▶
Failure to appear per 1,000 offences	-0.348	C+	0.202	▶	-0.702	C	0.022	▶
Breach of probation per 1,000 offences	1.809	A+	-0.167	▶	0.473	B	-0.932	▲
Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences	0.030	B	-0.262	▶	0.647	B+	-1.249	▲
Failure to comply per 1,000 offences	-1.587	F	0.494	▶	-2.405	F	0.160	▶
Police effective at enforcing the law	-0.052	C+			-0.352	C+		
Police effective at ensuring safety	-0.403	C+			-0.127	C+		
Proportion satisfied with safety	-0.487	C+			-0.624	C		
OVERALL	-0.195	C+			-0.215	C+		

Support for victims

Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	0.020	B	-0.047	▶	0.045	B	0.074	▶
Perception of police supplying information	-0.049	C+			0.433	B		
Perception of police being approachable	-0.726	C			0.283	B		
Population served by victim service agencies					0.202	B		
OVERALL	0.061	B			0.241	B		

Cost and resources

Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.618	B+	0.190	▶	0.826	B+	-0.230	▶
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	1.879	A+	0.272	▶	1.425	A	0.737	▼
Number of police per 100,000 population	0.656	B+	-0.254	▶	-0.153	C+	0.073	▶
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	0.438	B			1.246	A	-0.397	▶
OVERALL	0.898	B+			0.836	B+		

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	0.280	B		0.041	B	
Confidence in justice system	-0.089	C+		-0.077	C+	
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per <i>Criminal Code</i> incident	-0.744	C	0.029 ▶	-0.111	C+	0.355 ▶
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	-1.839	F	0.000 ▶	-1.250	D	-0.040 ▶
Perception of police being fair	-0.510	C		-0.039	C+	
OVERALL	-0.580	C		-0.287	C+	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-0.774	C	0.126 ▶	-1.180	D	1.778 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	0.048	B	0.046 ▶	0.088	B	0.926 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	-0.146	C+	0.295 ▶	-0.120	C+	-0.488 ▶
Police responding promptly	-0.318	C+		-0.757	C	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	-0.453	C+	-0.990 ▼	0.179	B	-0.690 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	-0.004	C+	-1.824 ▼	0.484	B	-0.635 ▼
OVERALL	-0.065	C+		-0.218	C+	

STRENGTHS

Alberta performed especially well on cost and resources, where it was the top-ranked province on three of the four metrics: cost of corrections per capita, average daily inmate cost, and cost of public safety per person. Alberta also had the second lowest provincial traffic crime rate. Alberta has shown considerable improvement on most of its public safety metrics over the last few years, including those where it performs poorly relatively to other provinces; of the nine public safety metrics for which five-year trends are available, Alberta scores “green” (trending observably better) in five, and yellow (trending relatively flat) in four. Alberta’s property crime rate five-year trend is especially improved compared to the 2017 report card.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

On public safety, fairness and access, and efficiency, Alberta scores poorly, ranking either seventh or eighth. Alberta has the worst failure to comply rate per 1,000 offences of any province. Alberta scores poorly on its proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions, with Indigenous custodial admissions 6.3 times higher than the Indigenous proportion of Alberta’s population. While Albertan perceptions of the police and justice system are generally close to the provincial mean, Alberta is below average with respect to the proportion who are satisfied with safety and who believe police are effective at enforcing the law. Alberta is trending in the wrong direction on most efficiency metrics, and its percent of cases stayed or withdrawn (58 percent) is the highest of any province or territory. [MLI](#)



QUEBEC



Quebec's ranking improved from sixth to fifth place, as it scored particularly well on metrics in the fairness and access and efficiency categories. Quebec had a particularly high level of variability across its metrics, with 10 grades of A or A+ and four grades of F.

2017			2023		
SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
0.069	B	6/10	0.060	B	5/10

2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
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Public safety

Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	0.712	B+	-0.258	▶	0.843	B+	0.515	▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	1.238	A	-0.657	▲	1.378	A	0.017	▶
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	-0.543	C	-0.383	▶	0.274	B	-1.013	▲
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.146	B	0.086	▶	-1.727	F	-0.589	▲
Other crime per 100,000 population	1.004	A	-0.236	▶	1.198	A	-0.129	▶
Failure to appear per 1,000 offences	1.329	A	-0.041	▶	1.283	A	-0.091	▶
Breach of probation per 1,000 offences	0.211	B	0.727	▼	-2.257	F	2.658	▼
Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences	-2.686	F	1.962	▼	-2.001	F	0.089	▶
Failure to comply per 1,000 offences	1.131	A	-0.143	▶	0.181	B	0.652	▼
Police effective at enforcing the law	1.709	A+			1.733	A+		
Police effective at ensuring safety	1.399	A			0.892	B+		
Proportion satisfied with safety	-0.862	C			0.313	B		
OVERALL	0.498	B			0.176	B		

Support for victims

Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	-1.316	D	-0.164	▶	-1.148	D	0.029	▶
Perception of police supplying information	0.923	B+			0.087	B		
Perception of police being approachable	-1.071	D			-1.133	D		
Population served by victim service agencies					-2.759	F		
OVERALL	-0.244	C+			-1.238	D		

Cost and resources

Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.439	B	0.180	▶	0.317	B	-0.007	▶
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-0.166	C+	0.335	▶	-0.901	C	1.367	▼
Number of police per 100,000 population	-0.631	C	-0.564	▲	-0.748	C	-0.161	▶
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	1.027	A			1.068	A	0.343	▶
OVERALL	0.167	B			-0.066	C+		

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	-1.469	D		1.264	A	
Confidence in justice system	-1.200	D		0.976	B+	
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per <i>Criminal Code</i> incident	0.479	B	1.261 ▲	0.379	B	-0.480 ►
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	1.113	A	0.289 ►	0.536	B+	0.427 ►
Perception of police being fair	0.917	B+		0.222	B	
OVERALL	-0.032	C+		0.675	B+	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	2.066	A+	-0.333 ►	1.991	A+	0.131 ►
Median criminal case length in days	-1.863	F	0.579 ▼	-0.407	C+	-0.368 ►
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	-0.383	C+	0.798 ▼	-0.689	C	0.177 ►
Police responding promptly	1.161	A		1.136	A	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.857	B+	0.540 ▲	1.366	A	-1.500 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	-0.028	C+	0.156 ►	1.112	A	-0.756 ▼
OVERALL	-0.043	C+		0.752	B+	

STRENGTHS

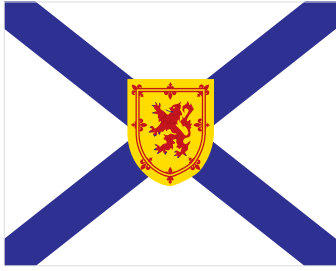
Quebec was the highest-performing province in the efficiency category, with an A or A+ in four of the six metrics. Quebec had the highest provincial violent weighted crime clearance rate (61 percent) and the second-highest non-violent weighted clearance rate (29 percent). It had by far the lowest percentage of cases stayed or withdrawn (11 percent), fewer than half as many as the next-lowest province. Relative to other provinces, Quebec residents also express high levels of confidence in the police, have high expectations that the police will respond promptly, and are more likely to believe police are effective at enforcing the law.

Quebec's scores on cost and resources and public safety were mixed, with a strong performance on certain metrics. Quebec had the second-lowest cost of public safety per person and had the lowest rate of property crime and "other crime" (which includes crimes related to weapons, prostitution, and disturbing the peace) of any province. It also had by far the lowest provincial rate of failure to appear per 1,000 offences.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Quebec was the lowest-ranked province in terms of support for victims, with a low proportion of offenders given restitution orders and the fewest people served by victim service agencies per capita. On cost and resources, Quebec's average daily inmate cost tied for third highest among the provinces, although this number did drop between 2021 and 2022. Quebec performed poorly on several public safety metrics; while it had a low violent crime rate relative to the provincial mean, it has the second-most federal statute violations per capita and the highest rate of breach of probation per 1,000 guilty offences.

Compared with the 2017 report card, Quebec's five-year trend is getting observably worse on more metrics, with its violent crime rate, weighted violent crime clearance rate, and weighted non-violent crime clearance rate all trending observably worse despite relatively high grades. [MLI](#)



NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia dropped from fifth to sixth place. It had a relatively low variation among its metrics and among the five categories, with only a single grade of A, and no grades of A+ or F.

2017			2023		
SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
0.083	B	5/10	0.026	B	6/10
2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)

Public safety

Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	0.235	B	-0.555 ▲	0.170	B	0.761 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	0.603	B+	-0.879 ▲	0.371	B	0.444 ►
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	0.389	B	-0.316 ►	0.383	B	-0.172 ►
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.174	B	-0.666 ▲	0.683	B+	-1.092 ▲
Other crime per 100,000 population	0.468	B	-0.232 ►	0.499	B	-0.071 ►
Failure to appear per 1,000 offences	0.273	B	-0.250 ►	-0.021	C+	0.340 ►
Breach of probation per 1,000 offences	0.018	B	0.452 ►	0.739	B+	-1.485 ▲
Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences	0.268	B	0.093 ►	0.730	B+	-1.463 ▲
Failure to comply per 1,000 offences	0.047	B	-0.156 ►	-0.473	C+	0.328 ►
Police effective at enforcing the law	-0.259	C+		-0.482	C+	
Police effective at ensuring safety	-0.085	C+		-0.255	C+	
Proportion satisfied with safety	0.262	B		0.427	B	
OVERALL	0.242	B		0.231	B	

Support for victims

Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	1.601	A+	0.031 ►	0.735	B+	-1.803 ▼
Perception of police supplying information	-0.413	C+		-0.606	C	
Perception of police being approachable	0.426	B		-0.031	C+	
Population served by victim service agencies				0.496	B	
OVERALL	0.171	B		0.148	B	

Cost and resources

Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.428	B	0.297 ►	0.530	B+	0.018 ►
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-0.997	C	1.581 ▼	-0.835	C	2.121 ▼
Number of police per 100,000 population	-0.720	C	-1.028 ▲	-0.562	C	-0.460 ►
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	0.086	B		0.087	B	0.478 ►
OVERALL	-0.301	C+		-0.195	C+	

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	-0.070	C+		-0.457	C+	
Confidence in justice system	0.133	B		-0.160	C+	
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per <i>Criminal Code</i> incident	1.773	A+	1.898 ▲	1.351	A	-0.180 ►
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	1.295	A	-0.630 ▲	0.711	B+	0.553 ▼
Perception of police being fair	-0.102	C+		-0.821	C	
OVERALL	0.606	B+		0.125	B	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-0.650	C	0.167 ►	-0.271	C+	0.743 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	-0.797	C	0.413 ►	-1.114	D	1.979 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	0.196	B	0.310 ►	0.563	B+	-1.036 ▲
Police responding promptly	0.421	B		0.595	B+	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.395	B	-0.777 ▼	-0.430	C+	-2.114 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.615	B+	-0.029 ►	-0.408	C+	-2.394 ▼
OVERALL	-0.301	C+		-0.178	C+	

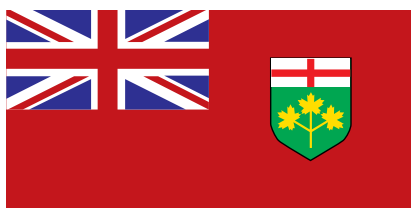
STRENGTHS

Nova Scotia scores strongly on its legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per *Criminal Code* incident, the highest of any province. It performed well on several public safety metrics, with relatively low rates of federal statute violations, breach of probation, and accused persons who are unlawfully at large. On all three of these metrics, Nova Scotia's five-year trend score has gotten observably better.

Compared to the more populous provinces, Nova Scotia also has a relatively low proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions (though still at a rate of nearly 2.5 times the Indigenous population in the province). Nova Scotia has the second highest provincial proportion of offenders given restitution orders, and the third-highest share of residents who believe the police respond promptly. In terms of efficiency, the number of accused on remand per 1,000 *Criminal Code* incidents in the province has dropped over the last five years.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Compared with the 2017 report card, Nova Scotia's overall score on fairness and access to justice has declined significantly, as its grade dropped in all five metrics. Most worryingly, while Nova Scotia has very few low grades, many of its five-year trends are getting observably worse. With respect to efficiency, its five-year trend is headed in the wrong direction for four of the five metrics with annual data, with substantial decreases in weighted clearance rates for violent crimes (down 12 percent) and non-violent crimes (down 9 percent) between 2018 and 2022. Nova Scotia's median criminal case length has risen substantially, from 169 days in 2018 to 267 days in 2022 (the second highest of any province or territory), while its average daily inmate cost continues to climb. While Nova Scotia has a relatively high proportion of offenders given restitution orders, that number dropped from 6.6 percent in 2018 to 3.8 percent in 2022. [MLI](#)



ONTARIO

Ontario had the biggest drop in the rankings, moving from fourth place in 2017 to seventh in 2023. Ontario performed well on public safety, but poorly on support for victims, fairness and access to justice, and efficiency.

	2017			2023		
	SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
	0.213	B	4/10	-0.088	C+	7/10
	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	1.090	A	-0.331 ▶	1.422	A	0.200 ▶
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	0.960	B+	-0.255 ▶	0.903	B+	-0.118 ▶
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	1.144	A	-0.302 ▶	1.460	A	-0.102 ▶
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.825	B+	-0.677 ▲	0.997	B+	-0.799 ▲
Other crime per 100,000 population	0.895	B+	0.041 ▶	0.985	B+	-0.081 ▶
Failure to appear per 1,000 offences	0.17	B	-0.199 ▶	0.621	B+	-0.771 ▲
Breach of probation per 1,000 offences	-0.088	C+	1.028 ▼	0.288	B	-1.398 ▲
Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences	0.645	B+	-0.154 ▶	0.718	B+	-0.722 ▲
Failure to comply per 1,000 offences	0.526	B+	-0.093 ▶	0.219	B	-0.020 ▶
Police effective at enforcing the law	0.881	B+		-0.612	C	
Police effective at ensuring safety	0.551	B+		-0.892	C	
Proportion satisfied with safety	0.637	B+		-0.270	C+	
OVERALL	0.631	B+		0.487	B	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	0.701	B+	0.040 ▶	0.443	B	-0.753 ▼
Perception of police supplying information	-0.291	C+		-1.125	D	
Perception of police being approachable	-0.150	C+		-1.290	D	
Population served by victim service agencies				-0.210	C+	
OVERALL	0.472	B		-0.545	C	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.474	B	-0.037 ▶	0.295	B	0.269 ▶
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-0.102	C+	0.863 ▼	-0.524	C	1.490 ▼
Number of police per 100,000 population	-0.393	C+	-0.748 ▲	-0.001	C+	-0.444 ▶
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	0.731	B+		0.806	B+	0.259 ▶
OVERALL	0.177	B		0.144	B	

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)		2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
■ Fairness and access							
Confidence in police	-0.070	C+			-0.254	C+	
Confidence in justice system	1.688	A+			0.498	B	
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per <i>Criminal Code</i> incident	1.199	A	0.729	▲	1.284	A	-1.375 ▼
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	-0.739	C	0.269	▶	-1.348	D	1.539 ▼
Perception of police being fair	-0.306	C+			-1.342	D	
OVERALL	0.354	B			-0.232	C+	
■ Efficiency							
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-1.599	F	0.164	▶	-1.075	D	1.152 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	0.268	B	0.423	▶	-0.605	C	1.859 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	-1.063	D	0.082	▶	-1.581	F	0.244 ▶
Police responding promptly	0.717	B+			-0.487	C+	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	-0.024	C+	-0.228	▶	1.236	A	-0.181 ▶
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.628	B+	-0.543	▼	0.768	B+	-0.759 ▼
OVERALL	-0.572	C			-0.291	C+	

STRENGTHS

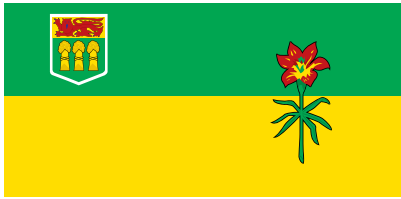
Ontario's criminal justice system performs comparatively well when it comes to public safety, where it received the second-highest score. Ontario has the lowest rate of violent crime, traffic crime, and federal statute violations of any province or territory. Many of Ontario's public safety metrics have gotten observably better over the last five years, and none have gotten observably worse. Ontario's five-year trends for three of the four public safety offences most related to the administration of justice – breach of probation, unlawfully at large, and failure to appear – have dropped since 2018.

Ontario also had the second-highest legal aid expenditure on criminal matters per *Criminal Code* incident and the second-highest violent weighted crime clearance rate (60 percent). Ontario's score in the efficiency category also increased compared to its 2017 report card, owing mostly to its high weighted crime clearance rates relative to other provinces.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Outside of public safety, Ontario has gotten observably worse on most metrics over the last five years. Perceptions about the police are low, especially when it comes to police being fair, approachable, and supplying information. Ontario's biggest declines occurred in the categories of fairness and access and support for victims. While Ontario has the third-highest provincial proportion of offenders giving restitution orders, that proportion has declined significantly since 2018, from 4.3 percent to 3.3 percent. Ontario also scores poorly on the proportion of Indigenous persons in custody; Indigenous persons represented 18.7 percent of total custodial admissions in Ontario despite representing only 2.9 percent of the Ontario population.

Ontario also has problems with efficiency. It had the third-highest median criminal case length (231 days), the second highest provincial percent of cases stayed or withdrawn (57 percent), and the highest number of accused on remand per 1,000 *Criminal Code* incidents of any jurisdiction. On costs and resources, Ontario's average daily inmate cost (in 2002/03 constant dollars) jumped from \$200 in 2018 to \$255 in 2022. [MLI](#)



SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan remained in eighth place, with poor performances in categories of public safety and cost and resources, but stronger performance on support for victims.

	2017			2023		
	SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
	-0.289	C+	8/10	-0.212	C+	8/10
	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	-1.821	F	-0.346 ▶	-1.698	F	1.169 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	-1.779	F	0.425 ▶	-1.589	F	-0.122 ▶
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	-2.547	F	-1.875 ▲	-1.884	F	-0.323 ▶
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	-2.201	F	-2.063 ▲	-0.049	C+	-1.435 ▲
Other crime per 100,000 population	-2.310	F	0.034 ▶	-2.297	F	0.232 ▶
Failure to appear per 1,000 offences	-1.825	F	-0.406 ▶	-0.893	C	-1.011 ▲
Breach of probation per 1,000 offences	0.364	B	-0.099 ▶	-0.239	C+	-2.051 ▲
Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences	0.190	B	0.061 ▶	-1.462	D	0.629 ▼
Failure to comply per 1,000 offences	-0.840	C	0.589 ▼	0.106	B	-0.556 ▲
Police effective at enforcing the law	-1.399	D		-0.091	C+	
Police effective at ensuring safety	-1.250	D		0.000	B	
Proportion satisfied with safety	0.262	B		-0.675	C	
OVERALL	-0.930	C		-0.898	C	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	1.031	A	0.019 ▶	0.426	B	-0.662 ▶
Perception of police supplying information	-1.020	D		0.606	B+	
Perception of police being approachable	-0.265	C+		0.755	B+	
Population served by victim service agencies				0.455	B	
OVERALL	0.027	B		0.561	B+	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	-1.085	D	0.423 ▶	-1.712	F	F ▶
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	1.240	A	0.304 ▶	1.326	A	A ▶
Number of police per 100,000 population	-1.297	D	-1.018 ▲	-1.391	D	D ▶
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	-1.488	D		-2.017	F	F ▼
OVERALL	-0.657	C		-0.948	C	

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	0.629	B+		0.448	B	
Confidence in justice system	0.355	B		-0.341	C+	
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per <i>Criminal Code</i> incident	-0.715	C	0.349 ▶	-0.580	C	0.062 ▶
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	-0.306	C+	-0.085 ▶	-0.379	C+	0.075 ▶
Perception of police being fair	-0.917	C		0.482	B	
OVERALL	-0.191	C+		-0.074	C+	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-0.339	C+	-0.052 ▶	-0.093	C+	0.967 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	0.966	B+	0.000 ▶	1.275	A	0.219 ▶
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	0.349	B	0.469 ▶	-0.692	C	0.184 ▶
Police responding promptly	-1.353	D		-0.622	C	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.573	B+	-1.105 ▼	0.648	B+	-1.254 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	1.558	A+	-1.861 ▼	1.266	A	-0.983 ▼
OVERALL	0.309	B		0.297	B	

STRENGTHS

Saskatchewan’s overall score improved slightly from 2017 to 2023, though its grade and rank remained the same. Of the 10 provinces, it ranked third in the categories of support for victims and efficiency. Saskatchewan residents have higher-than-average perceptions of police supplying information and being approachable, and the province has the third-highest number of victim service agencies per capita among provinces. Saskatchewan has the second-lowest average daily inmate cost, the second-lowest median criminal case length, and the highest non-violent weighted crime clearance rate of any province. While its overall score on public safety was low, Saskatchewan has gotten observably better on several public safety metrics over the last five years, including federal statute violations per capita, and the rate of failure to appear, breach of probation, and failure to comply offences.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Saskatchewan ranked in last place among provinces (10 of 10) in the public safety and cost and resources categories. Saskatchewan’s criminal justice system remains costly: it received an F on the cost of corrections per capita and the cost of public safety per person, and its number of police per capita is also the highest of any province. Saskatchewan also performs poorly on the proportion of residents who believe police respond promptly. Its proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions continues to increase; 78 percent of total custodial admissions in 2022 were Indigenous, compared to Saskatchewan’s overall Indigenous population of 17 percent.

With respect to public safety, Saskatchewan received an F on four crime metrics: violent crime, property crime, traffic crime, and other crime. Saskatchewan has the highest property crime rate and violent crime rate of any province – and the latter has risen by roughly 25 percent over the past five years. It has the highest “other” crime per capita (which includes weapons, prostitution, and disturbing the peace), with a rate nearly twice as high as the next-highest province. While Saskatchewan performed comparatively well on several efficiency metrics, its five-year trend on these metrics has gotten observably worse. In particular, Saskatchewan’s violent weighted crime clearance rate dropped from 63 percent in 2018 to 56 percent in 2022. [MLI](#)



BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia remained in ninth place, with its overall score dropping. It performed poorly on fairness and access and cost and resources but improved on public safety.

	2017			2023		
	SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
	-0.383	C+	9/10	-0.441	C+	9/10
	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	0.268	B	-0.666 ▲	0.292	B	0.739 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	-0.782	C	0.267 ►	-0.103	C+	-0.706 ▲
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	0.364	B	-0.515 ▲	0.289	B	0.014 ►
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	-1.383	D	-1.317 ▲	-1.866	F	-1.004 ▲
Other crime per 100,000 population	-0.402	C+	-0.113 ►	-0.385	C+	0.182 ►
Failure to appear per 1,000 offences	0.777	B+	-0.183 ►	1.036	A	-0.383 ►
Breach of probation per 1,000 offences	-0.767	C	1.424 ▼	-0.168	C+	-4.853 ▲
Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences	0.516	B+	0.079 ►	0.697	B+	-0.832 ▲
Failure to comply per 1,000 offences	-0.073	C+	0.606 ▼	0.852	B+	-1.245 ▲
Police effective at enforcing the law	-0.570	C		-0.612	C	
Police effective at ensuring safety	-0.826	C		-0.892	C	
Proportion satisfied with safety	-1.611	F		-0.498	C+	
OVERALL	-0.594	C		-0.113	C+	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	-0.654	C	0.010 ►	-0.703	C	-0.229 ►
Perception of police supplying information	-1.141	D		-1.298	D	
Perception of police being approachable	-0.726	C		-0.818	C	
Population served by victim service agencies				0.597	B+	
OVERALL	-0.794	C		-0.555	C	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.466	B	0.184 ►	0.488	B	-0.045 ►
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-0.070	C+	0.942 ▼	-1.637	F	3.185 ▼
Number of police per 100,000 population	-0.202	C+	-1.048 ▲	-0.066	C+	-0.422 ►
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	0.888	B+		-0.013	C+	0.928 ▼
OVERALL	0.270	B		-0.307	C+	

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	-1.119	D		-1.137	D	
Confidence in justice system	-1.200	D		-1.377	D	
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per <i>Criminal Code</i> incident	-0.999	C	0.049 ►	-0.623	C	0.394 ►
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	-1.089	D	0.381 ►	-1.136	D	0.432 ►
Perception of police being fair	-0.917	D		-0.821	C	
OVERALL	-1.065	D		-1.019	D	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	0.034	B	-0.334 ►	0.562	B+	0.637 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	0.489	B	-0.643 ▲	0.356	B	1.173 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	0.704	B+	0.149 ►	1.342	A	-1.054 ▲
Police responding promptly	-0.466	C+		-0.487	C+	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	-1.936	F	0.318 ►	-1.348	D	-1.470 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	-1.895	F	-0.839 ▼	-1.687	F	-1.314 ▼
OVERALL	0.268	B		-0.210	C+	

STRENGTHS

British Columbia's public safety score improved considerably since the 2017 report card. On most public safety metrics, British Columbia's five-year trend has gotten observably better, and the province performed comparatively well on the rate of unlawfully at large and failure to comply offences. British Columbia's proportion of breach of probation offences more than halved between 2018 and 2022, while its property crime rate is also down considerably. British Columbia has the best provincial rate of its population served by victim service agencies and the lowest number of accused on remand per 1,000 *Criminal Code* incidents.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

British Columbia had the lowest provincial ranking in the fairness and access category; its residents express a very low level of confidence in the police and the lowest level of confidence in the justice system among all the provinces. British Columbia has the third-lowest level of provincial legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per *Criminal Code* incident and has six times more Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions than the Indigenous share of the population. Outside of fairness and access, British Columbia scored an F on three metrics across three different categories: federal statute violations (the highest rate of any province), average daily inmate cost (by far the highest of any province), and non-violent weighted crime clearance rate (less than 16 percent). It also had the lowest provincial violent weighted crime clearance rate, at 42 percent (down from 51 percent in 2018). British Columbia also performed poorly on support for victims, with the third-lowest provincial proportion of offenders given restitution orders.

Even on metrics in which it scored comparatively well, many of British Columbia's five-year trends have gotten observably worse. Its violent crime rate has increased considerably; its cost of public safety jumped by over \$100 per person between 2020 and 2021; and its median criminal case length rose from 112 days in 2018 to 163 days in 2022 (though this was down from 182 days in 2021). **MLJ**



MANITOBA

Manitoba had the worst-performing provincial criminal justice system in 2023. It ranked ninth out of 10 provinces in all five categories and received failing grades on five different metrics.

	2017			2023		
	SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
	-0.759	C	10/10	-0.683	C	10/10
	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	-1.610	F	-0.349 ▶	-1.616	F	1.011 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	-0.841	C	0.232 ▶	-1.584	F	0.313 ▶
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	0.397	B	-0.412 ▶	0.316	B	0.398 ▶
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.287	B	-0.646 ▲	0.427	B	-1.155 ▲
Other crime per 100,000 population	-0.619	C	-0.291 ▶	-0.493	C+	-0.161 ▶
Failure to appear per 1,000 offences	0.903	B+	-0.086 ▶	0.808	B+	0.308 ▶
Breach of probation per 1,000 offences	-1.633	F	1.702 ▼	-1.007	D	-2.906 ▲
Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences	0.541	B+	-0.160 ▶	-0.004	C+	0.455 ▶
Failure to comply per 1,000 offences	-1.282	D	-0.396 ▶	-0.682	C	-0.828 ▲
Police effective at enforcing the law	-1.399	D		-1.134	D	
Police effective at ensuring safety	-1.568	F		-1.402	D	
Proportion satisfied with safety	-1.237	D		-1.865	F	
OVERALL	-0.457	C+		-0.686	C	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	-1.352	D	0.000 ▶	-1.274	D	0.000 ▶
Perception of police supplying information	-1.263	D		-0.606	C	
Perception of police being approachable	-1.187	D		-0.661	C	
Population served by victim service agencies				0.003	B	
OVERALL	-0.802	C		-0.635	C	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	-2.451	F	0.731 ▼	-1.775	F	-1.230 ▲
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	0.153	B	0.911 ▼	0.033	B	0.950 ▼
Number of police per 100,000 population	-0.871	C	-1.951 ▲	-0.529	C	-0.545 ▲
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	-1.716	F		-0.790	C	0.081 ▶
OVERALL	-1.221	D		-0.765	C	

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)		2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	
■ Fairness and access								
Confidence in police	-0.070	C+			-1.771	F		
Confidence in justice system	-1.200	D			-1.410	D		
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per <i>Criminal Code</i> incident	-0.099	C+	0.681	▲	-0.383	C+	-0.636 ▼	
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	-0.046	C+	0.062	▶	-0.177	C+	0.063 ▶	
Perception of police being fair	-1.427	D			-0.951	C		
OVERALL	-0.568	C			-0.938	C		

■ Efficiency

Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-0.275	C+	-0.102	▶	-0.878	C	1.563 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	-0.338	C+	-0.349	▶	-0.591	C	1.633 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	-2.159	F	0.108	▶	-1.063	D	-2.665 ▲
Police responding promptly	-1.649	F			-1.298	D	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.322	B	0.032	▶	0.879	B+	-0.721 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.561	B+	-0.950	▼	0.619	B+	-0.928 ▼
OVERALL	-0.746	C			-0.389	C+	

STRENGTHS

Although it remained in last place among the provinces, Manitoba's overall score actually improved between the 2017 and 2023 report cards, with gains in three of five categories (support for victims, cost and resources, and efficiency). Of the ten provinces, Manitoba had the second-lowest failure to appear rate per 1,000 offences, the third-highest violent weighted crime clearance rate (58 percent) and the fourth-highest non-violent crime clearance rate (27 percent).

Manitoba has improved on several five-year trends, particularly with respect to public safety and costs and resources. Between 2018 and 2022, Manitoba's rate of federal statute violations, breach of probation per 1,000 offences, and failure to comply per 1,000 offences all dropped significantly. The province's number of police per 100,000 population also went down, while the province saw a large reduction in the number of accused on remand per 1,000 *Criminal Code* incidents, dropping from 12.6 in 2018 to 7.7 in 2022.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Of the 31 metrics, Manitoba did not receive a single grade of A or A+ and only received three grades of B+. Moreover, on two of the three metrics for which it received a B+ (violent and non-violent weighted crime clearance rates), Manitoba's five-year trend was poor, with both clearance rates dropping by more than 4 percent between 2018 and 2022.

Manitoba performed poorly on all five criminal justice objectives. On public safety, it had the second-highest provincial rate of violent crime and property crime (both behind Saskatchewan). Manitobans have the lowest confidence in police, the lowest confidence in the justice system, and by far the lowest proportion of residents who were satisfied with safety. The number of offenders given restitution orders is negligible, while Manitoba has the highest cost of corrections per capita of any province. Manitoba's percent of cases stayed or withdrawn and median criminal case length both increased substantially between 2018-2022: the median criminal case length jumped from 145 to 230 days, while the percentage of cases that were stayed or withdrawn jumped from 37 percent to 54 percent. [MLI](#)



NUNAVUT

Nunavut remained the top-ranked territory, with strong scores on several metrics in efficiency and fairness and access. Crime rates remain high, and Nunavut's criminal justice system remains costly.

	2017			2023		
	SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
	-0.285	C+	1/3	-0.271	C+	1/3
	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	-4.628 ▲	-3.000	F	8.314 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	0.107 ►	-3.000	F	8.194 ▼
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	-2.420	F	-2.862 ▲	-3.000	F	2.567 ▼
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	-1.278	D	-4.624 ▲	0.269	B	-1.002 ▲
Other crime per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	-2.199 ▲	-3.000	F	-2.078 ▲
Failure to appear per 1,000 offences	0.997	B+	-0.362 ►	1.135	A	-0.137 ►
Breach of probation per 1,000 offences	-1.653	F	-1.054 ▲	-0.603	C	-2.196 ▲
Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences	1.203	A	-0.300 ►	0.507	B+	-0.120 ►
Failure to comply per 1,000 offences	0.065	B	-0.271 ►	0.237	B	-0.856 ▲
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		0.604	B+	
OVERALL	-0.553	C		-0.985	C	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	-0.494	C+	0.592 ▲	-0.832	C	-1.412 ▼
Perception of police supplying information	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Perception of police being approachable	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Population served by victim service agencies				0.982	B+	
OVERALL	-1.709	F		0.075	B	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	-3.000	F	9.511 ▼	n/a	n/a	
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-3.000	F	-4.808 ▼	n/a	n/a	
Number of police per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	-0.584 ▲	-3.000	F	0.973 ▼
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	-3.000	F		-3.000	F	0.075 ►
OVERALL	-3.000	F		-3.000	F	

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)		2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
■ 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 expenditures on criminal matters per <i>Criminal Code</i> incident	2.939	A+	3.109	▲	1.656	A+	
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	2.339	A+	0.001	▶	1.392	A	0.025 ▶
Perception of police being fair	n/a	n/a			n/a	n/a	
OVERALL	2.639	A+			1.524	A+	
■ Efficiency							
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	0.356	B	-0.533	▲	-1.164	D	2.539 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	1.021	A	0.239	▶	0.752	B+	0.912 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	0.423	B	0.141	▶	-0.017	C+	0.134 ▶
Police responding promptly	n/a	n/a			n/a	n/a	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	3.000	A+	-1.528	▼	2.586	A+	-3.244 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	3.000	A+	-1.302	▼	3.000	A+	-4.831 ▼
OVERALL	1.200	A			1.031	A	

STRENGTHS

Among the three territories, Nunavut ranked first in public safety, fairness and access, and efficiency. Nunavut has the highest legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per *Criminal Code* incident of any jurisdiction. Its population is relatively well-served by victim service agencies, and its median criminal case length is relatively low. Nunavut also has the best weighted clearance rates for violent and non-violent crime of any jurisdiction in the country. Despite its high overall crime rates, those rates have been dropping for several metrics since 2018, including federal statute violations, “other” crime, breach of probation, and failure to comply.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Nunavut scored poorly on public safety, primarily due to high crime rates. Nunavut had the highest violent crime rate in the country in 2022. As with the other territories, violent crime, property crime, traffic crime, and other crime rates are extremely high in Nunavut. The territory also scores poorly on cost and resources, with the highest cost of public safety per person and the second-highest number of police per capita of any jurisdiction in Canada. On support for victims, the proportion of offenders given restitution orders has declined substantially since 2018, dropping from 2.8 percent to 0.8 percent. Nunavut also had the highest number of cases stayed or withdrawn of any jurisdiction in the country, jumping from 39 percent in 2021 to 58 percent in 2022.

Compared with the 2017 report card, Nunavut has experienced many negative five-year trends. Its violent, property, and traffic crime rates each increased dramatically between 2018-2022, and its number of police per capita is also on the rise. Delays and inefficiencies are manifesting in Nunavut’s criminal justice system, as its median criminal case length and percent of cases stayed or withdrawn have also both risen considerably, especially since 2020. Finally, Nunavut suffers from a lack of data collection. In addition to the numerous surveys for which territorial data are unavailable, data on the cost of corrections per capita and the average daily inmate cost were unavailable for Nunavut. [MLI](#)



YUKON

Yukon moved up to second place among the three territories, and its grade changed from C to C+. The territory still suffers from high crime rates and a costly criminal justice system, but it performed better on metrics related to support for victims, fairness, and efficiency.

2017			2023		
SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
-0.859	C	3/3	-0.285	C+	2/3

2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
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Public safety

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	0.146 ▶	-3.000	F	2.662 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	0.366 ▶	-3.000	F	0.201 ▶
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	-1.162 ▲	-3.000	F	-1.927 ▲
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	-1.410	D	0.099 ▶	-3.000	F	1.268 ▼
Other crime per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	1.311 ▼	-3.000	F	-0.058 ▶
Failure to appear per 1,000 offences	0.529	B+	0.913 ▼	0.966	B+	-0.766 ▲
Breach of probation per 1,000 offences	-1.319	D	0.956 ▼	1.506	A+	-3.641 ▲
Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences	0.558	B+	-1.547 ▲	0.482	B	-0.898 ▲
Failure to comply per 1,000 offences	-0.805	C	0.122 ▶	0.659	B+	-1.649 ▲
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		0.579	B+	
OVERALL	-0.849	C		-1.081	D	

Support for victims

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	0.456	B	1.037 ▲	3.000	A+	1.770 ▲
Perception of police supplying information	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Perception of police being approachable	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Population served by victim service agencies				1.117	A	
OVERALL	-1.234	D		2.059	A+	

Cost and resources

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	-3.000	F	1.326 ▼	-3.000	F	-0.532 ▲
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-2.850	F	2.811 ▼	-3.000	F	3.095 ▼
Number of police per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	2.093 ▼	-3.000	F	-0.148 ▶
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	-3.000	F		-3.000	F	5.486 ▼
OVERALL	-2.962	F		-3.000	F	

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)		2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
■ 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 expenditures on criminal matters per <i>Criminal Code</i> incident	-0.755	C	0.423	▶	n/a	n/a	
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	0.933	B+	0.029	▶	0.515	B+	0.044 ▶
Perception of police being fair	n/a	n/a			n/a	n/a	
OVERALL	0.089	B			0.515	B+	
■ Efficiency							
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	0.043	B	-0.046	▶	-0.712	C	1.835 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	0.764	B+	-0.083	▶	0.074	B	0.799 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	-0.061	B	-0.584	▲	0.895	B+	-0.606 ▲
Police responding promptly	n/a	n/a			n/a	n/a	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	2.111	A+	-0.635	▼	-0.929	C	-2.658 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	3.000	A+	-1.333	▼	1.074	A	-3.747 ▼
OVERALL	0.660	B+			0.080	B	

STRENGTHS

Yukon performed well on the metrics in the categories of support for victims and fairness and access. At 8.6 percent, Yukon has the highest proportion of offenders given restitution orders in the country, and it has the second-most victim service agencies per capita. With respect to efficiency, Yukon has the fourth-highest non-violent weighted crime clearance rate of any jurisdiction in the country, and it has a comparatively low number of accused on remand per 1,000 *Criminal Code* incidents (though that number rose between 2021 and 2022). Yukon performed especially well on “administration of justices” offences pertaining to public safety, namely the proportion of breach of probation, failure to appear, failure to comply, and unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences. While its violent crime rate remains high compared to the provinces, it is by far the lowest of the three territories.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Crime rates are extraordinarily high in Yukon. Yukon received the lowest possible score on violent crime, property crime, traffic crime, federal statute violations, and other crime. It also scored poorly on cost and resources, with the lowest possible scores on all four metrics. In terms of five-year trends, the cost of public safety per person and average daily inmate cost are both getting observably worse.

Yukon scored lower on public safety, cost and resources, and efficiency in 2023 than in the 2017 report card. Yukon’s criminal justice system was the least efficient of the three territories, and it experienced worrying five-year trends in four of the five efficiency metrics for which such trends are available. Yukon’s violent crime clearance rate dropped from 66 percent in 2018 to 45 percent in 2022, while its median criminal case length rose from 149 to 183 days during the same period. The percent of cases stayed or withdrawn has also risen from 29 percent in 2018 to 51 percent in 2022. [MLI](#)



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The Northwest Territories dropped from second to third place among the territories with especially low scores in the public safety and cost and resources categories. Its score on efficiency also declined, while it performed better on support for victims.

	2017			2023		
	SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
	-0.825	C	2/3	-0.643	C	3/3
	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	0.001	-3.000	F	8.836
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	-2.299	-3.000	F	5.271
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	0.035	-3.000	F	4.567
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	-4.421	-3.000	F	4.067
Other crime per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	-5.131	-3.000	F	0.372
Failure to appear per 1,000 offences	-0.746	C	-0.035	-0.177	C+	-0.269
Breach of probation per 1,000 offences	-0.934	C	-0.102	0.359	B	-2.162
Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences	0.365	B	0.068	0.920	B+	-0.396
Failure to comply per 1,000 offences	-0.751	C	-1.452	-1.088	D	0.350
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		0.338	B	
OVERALL	-1.042	D		-1.465	D	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	-0.172	C+	0.181	-0.560	C	-0.950
Perception of police supplying information	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Perception of police being approachable	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Population served by victim service agencies				1.241	A	
OVERALL	-1.548	F		0.341	B	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	-3.000	F	-1.463	-3.000	F	0.236
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-3.000	F	-4.073	-3.000	F	7.189
Number of police per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	-0.071	-3.000	F	0.912
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	-3.000	F		-3.000	F	1.954
OVERALL	-3.000	F		-3.000	F	

	2017 score	2017 grade	5-yr trend score (2017)	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)
■ 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 expenditures on criminal matters per <i>Criminal Code</i> incident	-1.026	D	0.048 ▶	-0.226	C+	
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	1.948	A+	-0.099 ▶	1.121	A	-0.013 ▶
Perception of police being fair	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
OVERALL	0.461	B		0.448	B	

■ Efficiency

Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-0.408	C+	0.381 ▶	-0.767	C	1.847 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	1.003	A	0.386 ▶	0.809	B+	0.714 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	0.423	A	0.141 ▶	1.475	A	-1.600 ▲
Police responding promptly	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	2.600	A+	-0.439 ▶	-0.033	C+	-4.521 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	3.000	A+	-0.467 ▶	0.828	B+	-7.659 ▼
OVERALL	1.005	A		0.462	B	

STRENGTHS

Despite dropping to third place among the territories, the Northwest Territories improved its overall score and maintained a C grade. Its grade on support for victims improved, due primarily to the fact that its population is the best served by victim service agencies of any province or territory. In terms of efficiency, the territory has the lowest number of accused on remand per 1,000 *Criminal Code* incidents of any jurisdiction in Canada, with that number dropping by more than 50 percent between 2018 and 2022. Its non-violent weighted crime clearance rate (28 percent) was higher than most jurisdictions, and its median criminal case length (131 days) actually dropped by five days between 2021 and 2022. In terms of public safety, the Northwest Territories' breach of probation per 1,000 offences dropped significantly between 2018 and 2022.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

The Northwest Territories did not finish as the top territory in any of the five categories, and it had the lowest overall score of any territory. It performed particularly poorly on public safety, where it had the lowest score of any jurisdiction in Canada. Its rates of violent crime, property crime, traffic crime, and federal statute violations are all extremely high, and each of those metrics increased at alarming rates between 2018 and 2022. In the 2017 report card, the Northwest Territories had four "green" public safety metrics (which meant the numbers were getting observably better) and no "red" ones (observably worse); in this year's report card, it has only one "green" public safety metric (breach of probation per 1,000 offences), with four "red" metrics getting observably worse.

The criminal justice system is extremely costly in the Northwest Territories. It scored an F on all four cost and resources metrics, with its average daily inmate cost nearly doubling (in constant 2002/03 dollars) from \$326 in 2018 to \$644 in 2022. On three of the four cost and resources metrics, the NWT numbers are getting observably worse. With respect to support for victims, the territory has a low proportion of offenders given restitution orders, and that number has dropped significantly between 2018 to 2022, from 2.5 percent to 1.4 percent. Its crime clearance rates have suffered enormous decreases in recent years, dropping from 78 percent to 51 percent for violent crimes and from 59 percent to 28 percent for non-violent crimes between 2018 and 2022. [MLI](#)

Part 3

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Data, methods and limitations

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 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.

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 the five core objectives of the criminal justice system (like a subject grade) and then aggregate the subject grades to an overall grade.

As there are no other Canadian standards for these metrics, we are simply comparing the jurisdictions against each other. 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 performs especially well in comparison to other countries

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.

and that each province and territory would deserve a higher score if compared on that basis. By contrast, there may be areas where Canada performs especially poorly and all provinces and territories deserve lower grades if assessed based on peer countries. However, determining which metrics these might be and what constitutes a good or bad score is subjective; as such we choose to report the data without imposing such judgments. This report card has the advantage of highlighting over- and under-performing metrics by jurisdiction within Canada.

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

- This report relied on data that was available as of October 1, 2023. Because Statistics Canada releases its data for different metrics at different times of the year, most annualized metrics include data up to 2022, except for cost of public safety per person, which includes data up to 2021.
- For some metrics, Statistics Canada uses the calendar year (e.g., 2022), while for others, it uses the fiscal year (e.g., 2021/22). For simplicity, our tables and appendices simply refer to the year in its full form (i.e., the score for breach of probation in 2020/21 is listed as 2021 and for 2021/22 is listed as 2022 in the appendices and tables).
- 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
- 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.

2 A 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.

As noted below, in this version of the criminal justice report card, we separate provinces from territories in our overall rankings.

- 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. When data were not available in a province or territory for the current year, the most recent year's data was used.
- 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).
- Within report cards, 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. Uncapped scores are retained in the appendix tables for reference.
- Within the cost and resources objective, all three territories received the lowest possible capped score (-3.000) on every metric for which data were available. To break the tie, the territorial rank was determined by average of uncapped scores within this objective. For these scores see Appendix 3, Report card tables.
- 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 of the five core objectives of the criminal justice system, the scores for each available metric are averaged to give a score.
- The overall grade is the average of the five core objective scores and grades are assigned using the rubric above.

- For metrics with data reported annually, five-year trends are calculated using the slope function within Microsoft Excel. The slope is multiplied by the five most recent data points and divided by the standard deviation of that metric to create a five-year score. Longer slopes (typically 10-11 years) were also calculated for all data available back to 2012 and are available from the authors upon request.
- Five-year trends were not calculated for metrics that rely on survey data, which had a five- or nine-year gap between surveys. While previous years are shown for reference, only the most recent year is used for the grade, and there is no average or comparison made between years.
- For five-year trends, the scoring and colour-coding works as follows:
 - ▶ 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.

Changes from previous criminal justice report cards

Based on feedback from the first two criminal justice report cards and our own review of the reports, we made several changes to this year's report card to improve its quality. The most significant change is our decision to separate provinces from territories in the overall rankings. Ultimately, the lack of available territorial data for several metrics made it difficult to apply comparative rankings between provinces and territories for the five overall

objectives. Accordingly, we have included separate provincial (one to 10) and territorial (one to three) rankings for each criminal justice objective, rather than a single one to 13 ranking.

The above decision was made to be consistent with the commitment made in past criminal justice report cards: that it is better to report limited data than impose exclusion criteria that would leave measures unreported if the data collection was incomplete. To this end, we believe it is still valuable to make provincial-territorial grade comparison for a *specific metric* for which data are available for both the province and territory in question. However, the lack of available territorial data for several metrics means direct provincial-territorial comparisons for the five objectives (e.g., cost and resources, fairness and access) and for overall rankings should be avoided, as those are often based on averages with incomplete territorial data.

We also made changes regarding the number and location of certain metrics. First, we removed two data metrics that were in the 2017 criminal justice report card: referral to victim services per 1,000 crimes (for which no data are available after 2012) and *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer (due to the possibility of confounding variables that made this a difficult measure of efficiency). Second, two data metrics were moved from the public safety objective to the efficiency objective: violent weighted crime clearance rate and non-violent weighted crime clearance rate. While they are both connected to public safety, clearance rates are better measures of the efficiency, which was described in the 2016 justice report card as follows: “A well-functioning criminal justice system should ensure prompt and thorough investigations, and timely prosecutions and trials.” Third, we added one new metric to the support for victims objective: population served by victim service agencies. Based on new data from the Department of Justice, this metric only includes victim service agencies that are within the geographical area covered by the region (e.g., an agency located in British Columbia that also serves Yukon residents was not included in the Yukon agency count).

When measuring the overall resident population of each province and territory in a given year, we used Statistics Canada’s quarterly population estimates. In this report card, we used Q4 population data each year, with two exceptions. The first exception is our new population served by victim service agencies metric, which draws from February 2023 data and thus uses a Q1 2023 population estimate.

The second exception is for the proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions metric, which 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. We used census data to measure the proportion of Indigenous population in each province, as it is the only reliable measure. The 2016 and 2017 justice report cards used 2011 census data to determine the proportion of Indigenous peoples in each province and territory. However, since their publication, data are now available from the 2016 and 2021 censuses. As these census data are only available every five years, we smoothed out the increase (or decrease) in the Indigenous population for the years for which there were no census enumeration between 2011 and 2021, assuming uniform population growth for non-census years.³ Because there are no Indigenous population proportion data beyond the 2021 census, we assume the 2021 proportion for 2022.

Four further points are worth clarifying with respect to specific metrics:

- Our previous report cards included several metrics that were measured per crime or per 1,000 crimes. While we have retained the same measure, we have changed crime to “*Criminal Code* incident” in the titles of those metrics to better reflect Statistics Canada terminology.⁴
- For each metric using per 1,000 offences, we are measuring the number of *guilty* cases involving the type of offence as a proportion of *all* guilty cases involving all offences in adult criminal court. For example, failure to appear per 1,000 offences measures the number of guilty court cases of the offence fail to appear as a proportion of all guilty cases.
- The cost of corrections per capita in collars and average daily inmate cost metrics use 2002/2003 constant dollars (as reported by Statistics Canada), rather than current dollars, to avoid increases

3 For example, the census enumerated 258,640 Indigenous people in Alberta in 2016, and 284,470 in 2021, a growth of 25,830 people. We assumed uniform population growth in those intervening years by adding 5,166 people (25,830 / 5) to the total Indigenous population in Alberta each year between 2017-2020.

4 According to Statistics Canada, an incident refers to “the occurrence of one (or more) criminal offence(s) during one single, distinct event, regardless of the number of victims.” Statistics Canada, “Violation Type of Incident,” 2019, <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3Var.pl?Function=DEC&Id=200829>.

due to inflation. The cost of public safety per person metric uses current dollars, the only dollar amount made available by Statistics Canada.

- For metrics involving Quebec provincial courts, most notably median criminal case length in days, it is worth noting the following caveat from Statistics Canada: “In Quebec, provincial court data are available beginning in 1994/1995. Information from municipal courts is not available. In Quebec, some municipal courts hear cases under Part XXVII of the *Criminal Code*, that is, summary convictions. Cases heard by municipal courts account for approximately 14 percent of all criminal cases opened in Quebec.”

As a final note, the global pandemic created interruptions, disruptions and delays in the functioning of various aspects of the criminal justice system, including data collection and reporting. Several metrics show a notable decline (such as breach of probation) or increase (such as median criminal case length in days) in 2020 and/or 2021 compared with the previous year. While such changes tended to be relatively uniform across the provinces and territories, readers should nevertheless be aware of these pandemic-related changes to the data.

APPENDIX 2

Metrics, years and sources

The following tables show 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. To account for different population sizes these had to be normalized, typically by the population of that province or territory according to Q4 estimates, or the number of *Criminal Code* incidents reported in the province or territory for that year. Full sources to specific references (such as Cotter 2015, Department of Justice 2023a) can be found in the list of references below.

Not all data were available for all years for all provinces and territories. Many important features of the justice system that are not available, particularly with respect to support for victims. The federal Department of Justice's State of the Criminal Justice System Dashboard has improved the quality of national-level data in many areas, but provincial and territorial data is often lacking. We also hope that in future years, data become more complete.

Public safety

METRIC	SOURCE	YEARS	NOTES
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0177-01, incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations 	2018-2022	
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0177-01, incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations 	2018-2022	
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0177-01, incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations 	2018-2022	Traffic-related <i>Criminal Code</i> violations
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0177-01, incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations 	2018-2022	Federal statute violations include drug offences, offences under the <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> , and criminal offences under several other federal statutes including the <i>Firearms Act</i> , <i>Bankruptcy Act</i> , and <i>Income Tax Act</i>
Other crime per 100,000 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0177-01, incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations 	2018-2022	Weapons, prostitution, disturbing the peace, and residual <i>Criminal Code</i>
Failure to appear per 1,000 offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0027-01, adult criminal courts, number of cases and charges by type of decision 	2016/17-2021/22	Number of guilty “fail to appear” offences as a proportion of all guilty offences in adult criminal court x 1000
Breach of probation per 1,000 offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0027-01, adult criminal courts, number of cases and charges by type of decision 	2016/17-2021/22	Number of guilty “breach of probation” offences as a proportion of all guilty offences in adult criminal court x 1000
Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0027-01, adult criminal courts, number of cases and charges by type of decision 	2016/17-2021/22	Number of guilty “unlawfully at large” offences as a proportion of all guilty offences in adult criminal court x 1000
Failure to comply per 1,000 offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0027-01, adult criminal courts, number of cases and charges by type of decision 	2016/17-2021/22	Number of guilty “fail to comply with order” offences as a proportion of all guilty offences in adult criminal court x 1000
Police effective at enforcing the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2009) Cotter (2015) (Statistics Canada) Ibrahim (2020) (Statistics Canada) 	2009, 2014, 2019	
Police effective at ensuring safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2009) Cotter (2015) (Statistics Canada) Ibrahim (2020) (Statistics Canada) 	2009, 2014, 2019	
Proportion satisfied with safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2009) Cotter (2015) (Statistics Canada) Statistics Canada (2019) 	2009, 2014, 2019	

Support for victims

METRIC	SOURCE	YEARS	NOTES
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0030-01, adult criminal courts, guilty cases by type of sentence 	2017/18-2021/22	Divided by number of all guilty cases x 1000
Police supplying information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2009) Cotter (2015) (Statistics Canada) Ibrahim (2020) (Statistics Canada) 	2009, 2014, 2019	
Police being approachable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2009) Cotter (2015) (Statistics Canada) Ibrahim (2020) (Statistics Canada) 	2009, 2014, 2019	
Population served by victim service agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Justice (2023a), Victim Services Directory Statistics Canada Table 17-10-0009-01, population estimates, quarterly 	2023	Q1 2023 population estimate

Cost and resources

METRIC	SOURCE	YEARS	NOTES
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0013-01, operating expenditures for adult correctional services Statistics Canada Table 17-10-0009-01, population estimates, quarterly 	2017/18-2021/22	2002/2003 constant dollars Amount divided by resident population (Q4)
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0013-01, operating expenditures for adult correctional services 	2017/18-2021/22	2002/2003 constant dollars
Number of police per 100,000 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0076-01, police personnel and selected crime statistics 	2017-2019, 2021-2022 (2020 unavailable)	Number divided by resident population (Q4)
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada Table 10-10-0024-01, Canadian classification of functions of government, by general government component 	2017-2021	Number divided by resident population (Q4)

Fairness and access to justice

METRIC	SOURCE	YEARS	NOTES
Confidence in police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2013) Statistics Canada Table 45-10-0073-01, Confidence in institutions, by gender and province 	2013, 2022	
Confidence in justice system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2013) Statistics Canada Table 45-10-0073-01, Confidence in institutions, by gender and province 	2013, 2022	

Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per <i>Criminal Code</i> incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Justice (2023b), <i>Legal Aid in Canada Annual Reports</i> • Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0177-01, incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations 	2017/18-2021/22	Amount divided by number of <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0016-01, adult custody admissions to correctional services by Indigenous identity • Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples highlight tables, 2016 Census • Statistics Canada Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population 	2017/18-2021/22	Percentage of Indigenous custodial admissions divided by Indigenous proportion of population
Perception of police being fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Canada (2009) • Cotter (2015) (Statistics Canada) • Ibrahim (2020) (Statistics Canada) 	2009, 2014, 2019	

■ Efficiency

METRIC	SOURCE	YEARS	NOTES
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0027-01, adult criminal courts, number of cases and charges by type of decision 	2016/17-2021/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cases stayed/withdrawn divided by total decisions. • According to Statistics Canada, “This category includes stays, withdrawals, dismissals and discharges at preliminary inquiry as well as court referrals to alternative or extrajudicial measures and restorative justice programs.”
Median criminal case length in days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0029-01, adult criminal courts, cases by median elapsed time in days 	2016/17-2021/22	
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0154-01, average counts of adults in provincial and territorial correctional programs • Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0177-01, incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations 	2017/18-2021/22	Number of accused on remand divided by number of <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents x 1,000
Police responding promptly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Canada (2009) • Cotter (2015) (Statistics Canada) • Ibrahim (2020) (Statistics Canada) 	2009, 2014, 2019	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0026-01, crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, Canada, provinces, territories and Census Metropolitan Areas 	2018-2022	
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0026-01, crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, Canada, provinces, territories and Census Metropolitan Areas 	2018-2022	

APPENDIX 3

Report card tables: 2023 summaries

Legend

NL	Newfoundland and Labrador	SK	Saskatchewan
PEI	Prince Edward Island	AB	Alberta
NS	Nova Scotia	BC	British Columbia
NB	New Brunswick	YT	Yukon
QC	Quebec	NWT	Northwest Territories
ON	Ontario	NU	Nunavut
MB	Manitoba		

■ Public safety

PROVINCE	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
NL	0.269	B	3
PEI	0.642	B+	1
NS	0.231	B	4
NB	0.109	B	6
QC	0.176	B	5
ON	0.487	B	2
MB	-0.686	C	9
SK	-0.898	C	10
AB	-0.215	C+	8
BC	-0.113	C+	7
TERRITORY	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
YT	-1.081	D	2
NWT	-1.465	D	3
NU	-0.985	C	1

■ Support for victims

PROVINCE	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
NL	0.593	B+	2
PEI	1.534	A+	1
NS	0.148	B	5
NB	-0.103	C+	6
QC	-1.238	D	10
ON	-0.545	C	7
MB	-0.635	C	9
SK	0.561	B+	3
AB	0.241	B	4
BC	-0.555	C	8
TERRITORY	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
YT	2.059	A+	1
NWT	0.341	B	2
NU	0.075	B	3

■ Cost and resources

PROVINCE	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
NL	-0.272	C+	7
PEI	0.842	B+	1
NS	-0.195	C+	6
NB	0.498	B	3
QC	-0.066	C+	5
ON	0.144	B	4
MB	-0.765	C	9
SK	-0.948	C	10
AB	0.836	B+	2
BC	-0.307	C+	8
TERRITORY	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK*
YT	-3.000	F	1
NWT	-3.000	F	2
NU	-3.000	F	3

■ Fairness and access

PROVINCE	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
NL	0.602	B+	3
PEI	1.025	A	1
NS	0.125	B	4
NB	0.124	B	5
QC	0.675	B+	2
ON	-0.232	C+	7
MB	-0.938	C	9
SK	-0.074	C+	6
AB	-0.287	C+	8
BC	-1.019	D	10
TERRITORY	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
YT	0.515	B+	2
NWT	0.448	B	3
NU	1.524	A+	1

* To break the tie, the territorial rank was determined by average of uncapped scores within this category. See Appendix 1, *Data, methods and limitations*.

■ Efficiency

PROVINCE	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
NL	-0.422	C+	10
PEI	0.549	B+	2
NS	-0.178	C+	5
NB	0.110	B	4
QC	0.752	B+	1
ON	-0.291	C+	8
MB	-0.389	C+	9
SK	0.297	B	3
AB	-0.218	C+	7
BC	-0.210	C+	6
TERRITORY	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
YT	0.080	B	3
NWT	0.462	B	2
NU	1.031	A	1

OVERALL

PROVINCE	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
NL	0.154	B	2
PEI	0.918	B+	1
NS	0.026	B	6
NB	0.147	B	3
QC	0.060	B	5
ON	-0.088	C+	7
MB	-0.683	C	10
SK	-0.212	C+	8
AB	0.071	B	4
BC	-0.441	C+	9
TERRITORY	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
YT	-0.285	C+	2
NWT	-0.643	C	3
NU	-0.271	C+	1

Report card tables: data per core objective

■ PUBLIC SAFETY: Violent crime rate per 100,000 population

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	1,151.59	1,279.05	1,265.74	1,331.58	1,364.61				47.857	0.503	▼
NL	1,353.98	1,556.09	1,676.77	1,828.22	1,796.86	125.45	-0.264	C+	115.789	1.216	▼
PEI	1,013.72	1,273.67	1,257.87	1,243.04	1,340.46	-330.96	0.695	B+	62.285	0.654	▼
NS	1,276.39	1,421.19	1,512.49	1,517.58	1,590.53	-80.88	0.170	B	72.467	0.761	▼
NB	1,348.04	1,603.34	1,635.00	1,741.78	1,736.82	65.41	-0.137	C+	91.600	0.962	▼
QC	1,074.86	1,127.26	1,117.35	1,226.20	1,270.40	-401.02	0.843	B+	49.002	0.515	▼
ON	905.46	942.21	900.73	954.25	994.41	-677.01	1.422	A	18.994	0.200	►
MB	1,999.15	2,198.54	2,113.50	2,278.41	2,440.56	769.15	-1.616	F	96.269	1.011	▼
SK	1,996.79	2,271.77	2,377.83	2,418.47	2,479.66	808.25	-1.698	F	111.244	1.169	▼
AB	1,337.63	1,460.28	1,452.11	1,515.15	1,531.81	-139.61	0.293	B	44.323	0.466	►
BC	1,179.29	1,566.56	1,557.52	1,563.00	1,532.64	-138.78	0.292	B	70.314	0.739	▼
YT	3,916.68	5,050.53	5,111.12	5,077.46	5,170.25	3,498.84	-7.351	F	253.407	2.662	▼
NWT	8,643.65	11,049.48	11,573.24	12,097.29	12,325.40	10,653.99	-22.384	F	841.131	8.836	▼
NU	8,871.88	11,142.21	12,291.54	11,991.64	12,404.38	10,732.97	-22.550	F	791.443	8.314	▼

■ PUBLIC SAFETY: Property crime rate per 100,000 population

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	3,348.39	3,511.02	3,086.49	3,053.52	3,314.20				-52.588	-0.167	►
NL	2,969.97	3,158.80	3,148.31	3,363.23	3,700.01	-322.17	0.204	B	166.451	0.528	▼
PEI	2,973.35	3,175.60	2,565.95	2,561.33	2,801.60	-1,220.58	0.775	B+	-95.777	-0.304	►
NS	2,867.89	2,850.94	2,776.23	3,110.63	3,437.99	-584.19	0.371	B	139.989	0.444	►
NB	3,096.71	3,300.23	3,270.13	3,647.28	3,599.61	-422.57	0.268	B	135.285	0.429	►
QC	1,771.55	1,716.48	1,554.18	1,612.48	1,850.56	-2,171.62	1.378	A	5.402	0.017	►
ON	2,630.04	2,667.05	2,320.70	2,357.59	2,599.08	-1,423.10	0.903	B+	-37.138	-0.118	►
MB	5,592.08	6,199.41	5,531.68	5,332.91	6,518.34	2,496.16	-1.584	F	98.602	0.313	►
SK	6,487.79	6,508.35	5,711.91	6,048.11	6,525.09	2,502.91	-1.589	F	-38.564	-0.122	►
AB	5,469.52	5,885.12	5,060.09	4,586.73	5,004.30	982.12	-0.623	C	-222.883	-0.707	▲
BC	4,765.99	5,293.03	4,471.75	4,231.30	4,185.21	163.03	-0.103	C+	-222.329	-0.706	▲
YT	9,501.72	11,029.45	10,696.58	10,228.90	10,219.46	6,197.28	-3.933	F	63.493	0.201	►
NWT	20,666.50	25,096.52	29,133.77	27,512.77	27,762.31	23,740.13	-15.068	F	1660.787	5.271	▼
NU	16,632.15	20,589.76	22,435.32	27,498.68	26,086.96	22,064.78	-14.005	F	2581.854	8.194	▼

■ PUBLIC SAFETY: Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	339.65	364.55	331.19	313.52	305.31				-11.971	-0.391	▶
NL	293.21	499.78	519.8	479.01	408.01	-0.50	0.003	B	20.883	0.682	▼
PEI	523.48	761.66	736.49	665.83	638.01	229.51	-1.499	D	13.323	0.435	▶
NS	349.85	451.64	432.72	398.74	349.9	-58.61	0.383	B	-5.280	-0.172	▶
NB	326.63	474.7	520.69	456.61	430.76	22.26	-0.145	C+	19.017	0.621	▼
QC	465.3	435.66	339.95	323.08	366.49	-42.02	0.274	B	-31.020	-1.013	▲
ON	199.11	192.78	180.88	189.94	184.91	-223.60	1.460	A	-3.124	-0.102	▶
MB	319.41	368.33	422.5	409.06	360.06	-48.45	0.316	B	12.203	0.398	▶
SK	780.45	766.07	865.79	834.03	697.02	288.52	-1.884	F	-9.890	-0.323	▶
AB	415.84	457.87	401.3	316.08	285.71	-122.80	0.802	B+	-40.205	-1.313	▲
BC	331.53	449.89	406.23	388.84	364.18	-44.33	0.289	B	0.425	0.014	▶
YT	1,510.40	2,248.44	2,082.39	1,655.49	1,511.80	1,103.30	-7.206	F	-59.015	-1.927	▲
NWT	2,554.41	3,290.44	3,087.37	3,241.44	3,278.15	2,869.65	-18.742	F	139.848	4.567	▼
NU	1,205.99	1,984.87	2,078.81	1,644.38	1,769.23	1,360.73	-8.887	F	78.599	2.567	▼

■ PUBLIC SAFETY: Federal statute violations per 100,000 population

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	299.77	249.00	227.12	212.16	221.49				-19.340	-0.868	▲
NL	209.11	222.00	220.58	218.85	204.00	3.83	-0.034	C+	-1.337	-0.060	▶
PEI	162.98	128.96	150.65	109.25	118.93	-81.24	0.730	B+	-10.781	-0.484	▶
NS	243.22	145.84	153.10	140.85	124.15	-76.02	0.683	B+	-24.313	-1.092	▲
NB	285.73	208.85	260.79	224.57	157.50	-42.67	0.383	B	-24.074	-1.081	▲
QC	400.56	337.03	201.54	221.92	392.53	192.36	-1.727	F	-13.117	-0.589	▲
ON	177.81	122.97	130.54	122.36	89.16	-111.01	0.997	B+	-17.791	-0.799	▲
MB	269.07	226.28	231.03	201.94	152.57	-47.60	0.427	B	-25.734	-1.155	▲
SK	355.23	307.64	313.46	287.18	205.64	5.47	-0.049	C+	-31.964	-1.435	▲
AB	290.30	238.99	231.62	191.68	149.24	-50.93	0.457	B	-32.943	-1.479	▲
BC	502.63	485.20	520.07	451.01	407.97	207.80	-1.866	F	-22.351	-1.004	▲
YT	508.40	701.13	825.37	735.26	632.58	432.41	-3.883	F	28.249	1.268	▼
NWT	831.46	1058.35	974.73	973.75	1326.61	1126.44	-10.115	F	90.570	4.067	▼
NU	322.47	155.47	217.07	236.71	170.26	-29.91	0.269	B	-22.318	-1.002	▲

■ PUBLIC SAFETY: Other crime per 100,000 population

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	1,012.83	1,086.85	989.56	1,012.56	988.95				-12.205	-0.077	▶
NL	1,215.28	1,250.60	1,203.39	1,426.45	1,368.51	26.40	-0.033	C+	48.231	0.303	▶
PEI	718.4	933.18	804.07	741.69	844.23	-497.88	0.625	B+	6.017	0.038	▶
NS	948.35	1,000.68	981.06	894.24	944.76	-397.35	0.499	B	-11.362	-0.071	▶
NB	998.57	1,163.00	1,094.26	1,133.73	1,083.17	-258.94	0.325	B	13.993	0.088	▶
QC	452.58	448.44	383.33	372.89	387.48	-954.63	1.198	A	-20.575	-0.129	▶
ON	596.73	619.11	511.33	568.37	557.57	-784.54	0.985	B+	-12.906	-0.081	▶
MB	1,818.64	1,867.87	1,851.31	1,778.19	1,735.07	392.96	-0.493	C+	-25.682	-0.161	▶
SK	3,045.02	3,041.85	3,005.43	3,158.97	3,171.65	1,829.54	-2.297	F	37.038	0.232	▶
AB	1,878.89	1,982.36	1,668.70	1,747.46	1,679.99	337.88	-0.424	C+	-63.270	-0.397	▶
BC	1,471.52	1,772.02	1,760.20	1,708.08	1,648.63	306.52	-0.385	C+	29.028	0.182	▶
YT	6,251.39	7,434.36	7,103.38	7,567.63	6,138.53	4,796.42	-6.022	F	-9.245	-0.058	▶
NWT	12,765.39	14,923.45	15,474.35	14,847.47	13,099.44	11,757.33	-14.761	F	59.212	0.372	▶
NU	13,061.37	15,314.05	16,919.07	14,086.78	12,019.44	10,677.33	-13.405	F	-331.113	-2.078	▲

■ PUBLIC SAFETY: Failure to appear per 1,000 offences

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	9.1930	8.6643	9.5060	9.3765	6.2647	9.4659				-0.164	-0.088	▶
NL	7.7404	4.9650	8.1522	7.6923	7.1259	6.7405	-5.19	0.560	B+	0.252	0.136	▶
PEI	17.0261	21.5420	14.0562	13.3206	23.0474	25.2101	13.28	-1.432	D	1.633	0.880	▼
NS	10.6002	8.5851	10.5658	13.8020	9.8039	12.1196	0.19	-0.021	C+	0.631	0.340	▶
NB	13.6381	17.4995	14.1114	17.4466	12.4457	23.6158	11.69	-1.260	D	1.057	0.570	▼
QC	0.7183	0.4449	0.1925	0.1201	0.0337		-11.90	1.283	A	-0.169	-0.091	▶
ON	10.7692	10.3837	11.8022	12.0760	5.9380	6.1698	-5.76	0.621	B+	-1.429	-0.771	▲
MB	2.9165	2.5307	3.5667	2.2177	5.4725	4.4322	-7.50	0.808	B+	0.571	0.308	▶
SK	24.9388	25.4954	26.7321	24.3102	18.5521	20.2120	8.28	-0.893	C	-1.875	-1.011	▲
AB	17.7204	16.0060	17.5059	18.7584	13.0535	18.4368	6.51	-0.702	C	0.041	0.022	▶
BC	3.4911	4.8426	4.2694	3.9884	2.2012	2.3230	-9.61	1.036	A	-0.711	-0.383	▶
YT	3.5398	5.8480	13.7300	11.1732	5.2770	2.9674	-8.96	0.966	B+	-1.421	-0.766	▲
NWT	8.5016	9.7192	15.0565	16.7959	2.3641	13.5747	1.65	-0.177	C+	-0.498	-0.269	▶
NU	8.2730	2.7829	2.4855	2.5884	2.7174	1.4006	-10.53	1.135	A	-0.253	-0.137	▶

Because Quebec's data for 2022 is unavailable, its 2021 data were used to calculate its score and grade and were used in the calculation of the provincial mean and standard deviation. For all other provinces and territories, the score/grade are from 2022 and the five-year slope is from 2018-2022.

■ PUBLIC SAFETY: Breach of probation per 1,000 offences

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	107.7314	100.5965	98.4748	103.9133	87.3519	65.2206				-8.187	-1.339	▲
NL	57.7553	62.5000	62.8397	51.8219	42.1615	33.7025	-36.08	1180	A	-7.827	-1.280	▲
PEI	70.3746	71.4286	99.3976	94.1960	67.8617	60.5042	-9.28	0.304	B	-5.338	-0.873	▲
NS	82.9306	85.6916	69.7001	65.6975	55.9089	47.1893	-22.60	0.739	B+	-9.080	-1.485	▲
NB	72.0323	74.6646	71.5103	67.5287	55.5716	48.8061	-20.98	0.686	B+	-6.766	-1.106	▲
QC	89.6168	70.4421	84.2655	134.6439	138.7972		69.01	-2.257	F	16.256	2.658	▼
ON	102.7638	96.5224	88.6974	84.6379	74.2569	60.9886	-8.80	0.288	B	-8.551	-1.398	▲
MB	177.6463	169.6319	158.8943	145.0198	119.2995	100.5655	30.78	-1.007	D	-17.773	-2.906	▲
SK	117.0867	121.2415	115.4973	112.7961	78.3666	77.0831	7.30	-0.239	C+	-12.545	-2.051	▲
AB	76.1577	74.6739	64.9882	57.0825	46.7110	55.3104	-14.48	0.473	B	-5.700	-0.932	▲
BC	180.7215	175.2220	169.1901	138.3600	73.0052	74.9172	5.13	-0.168	C+	-29.679	-4.853	▲
YT	175.2212	111.1111	100.6865	61.4525	52.7704	23.7389	-46.05	1.506	A+	-22.266	-3.641	▲
NWT	113.7088	101.5119	115.4329	139.5349	68.5579	58.8235	-10.96	0.359	B	-13.225	-2.162	▲
NU	159.2554	127.0872	140.8451	123.3822	84.2391	88.2353	18.45	-0.603	C	-13.431	-2.196	▲

Because Quebec's data for 2022 is unavailable, its 2021 data were used to calculate its score and grade and were used in the calculation of the provincial mean and standard deviation. For all other provinces and territories, the score/grade are from 2022 and the five-year slope is from 2018-2022.

■ PUBLIC SAFETY: Unlawfully at large per 1,000 offences

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	9.6386	10.7063	11.3680	11.6351	8.7571	3.5841				-1.686	-1.243	▲
NL	1.7862	3.5047	3.0571	3.2389	6.5321	6.2590	0.02	-0.003	C+	0.898	0.663	▼
PEI	5.6754	6.8027	10.0402	10.4662	3.8412	0.0000	-6.24	0.920	B+	-1.980	-1.461	▲
NS	7.6383	9.3800	6.3054	5.7048	2.6497	1.2893	-4.95	0.730	B+	-1.984	-1.463	▲
NB	5.7626	8.9442	10.6789	10.6732	8.3936	7.8719	1.64	-0.241	C+	-0.443	-0.327	▶
QU	20.6416	22.8752	25.3866	25.7637	19.7993		13.56	-2.001	F	0.120	0.089	▶
ON	5.1412	4.9796	5.2433	5.2535	2.6785	1.3711	-4.87	0.718	B+	-0.978	-0.722	▲
MN	4.1173	4.8313	4.9041	6.3639	8.2087	6.2662	0.03	-0.004	C+	0.617	0.455	▶
SK	9.2611	13.9947	13.6956	13.6794	17.9124	16.1498	9.91	-1.462	D	0.853	0.629	▼
AB	8.6882	7.9715	8.7192	7.8801	4.0312	1.8508	-4.39	0.647	B+	-1.693	-1.249	▲
BC	5.5081	5.4883	5.5898	4.8906	2.2623	1.5100	-4.73	0.697	B+	-1.128	-0.832	▲
YK	5.3097	11.6959	0.0000	5.5866	5.2770	2.9674	-3.27	0.482	B	-1.218	-0.898	▲
NWT	2.1254	3.2397	1.2547	7.7519	2.3641	0.0000	-6.24	0.920	B+	-0.537	-0.396	▶
NU	5.1706	2.7829	1.6570	1.7256	0.0000	2.8011	-3.44	0.507	B+	-0.162	-0.120	▶

Because Quebec's data for 2022 is unavailable, its 2021 data were used to calculate its score and grade and were used in the calculation of the provincial mean and standard deviation. For all other provinces and territories, the score/grade are from 2022 and the five-year slope is from 2018-2022.

■ PUBLIC SAFETY: Failure to comply per 1,000 offences

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	99.0286	84.1370	83.6200	80.9953	76.8181	83.4160				-0.824	-0.105	▶
NL	76.2132	66.5888	67.5951	64.7773	61.7577	58.7386	-20.62	0.524	B+	-2.154	-0.274	▶
PEI	30.6470	46.4853	35.1406	37.1075	47.3752	42.0168	-37.35	0.949	B+	0.330	0.042	▶
NS	102.7280	89.8251	86.4008	101.3986	95.9194	97.9887	18.63	-0.473	C+	2.585	0.328	▶
NB	78.9474	69.2203	76.4683	64.4499	55.8611	50.6429	-28.72	0.730	B+	-5.776	-0.734	▲
QC	54.3258	47.5484	50.2812	63.0580	72.2271		-7.14	0.181	B	5.131	0.652	▼
ON	87.9942	70.1061	69.9359	69.8999	67.0927	70.7278	-8.64	0.219	B	-0.160	-0.020	▶
MB	142.1342	127.2239	125.9028	111.5611	102.6997	106.2204	26.86	-0.682	C	-6.521	-0.828	▲
SK	115.9622	89.3030	82.8329	87.7824	67.2780	75.2006	-4.16	0.106	B	-4.376	-0.556	▲
AB	176.9462	158.9892	154.6130	140.9187	137.0617	174.0461	94.68	-2.405	F	1.256	0.160	▶
BC	90.1474	81.2349	71.9630	60.6334	44.7570	45.8215	-33.54	0.852	B+	-9.803	-1.245	▲
YT	106.1947	93.5673	107.5515	69.8324	58.0475	53.4125	-25.95	0.659	B+	-12.981	-1.649	▲
NWT	129.6493	114.4708	136.7629	112.4031	148.9362	122.1719	42.81	-1.088	D	2.758	0.350	▶
NU	128.2316	78.8497	117.6471	104.4003	67.9348	70.0280	-9.34	0.237	B	-6.736	-0.856	▲

Because Quebec's data for 2022 is unavailable, its 2021 data were used to calculate its score and grade and were used in the calculation of the provincial mean and standard deviation. For all other provinces and territories, the score/grade are from 2022 and the five-year slope is from 2018-2022.

■ PUBLIC SAFETY: Police effective at enforcing the law

	2009	2014	2019	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
CA	59	65	46			
NL	60	56	44	-2.70	-0.352	C+
PEI	59	65	61	14.30	1.863	A+
NS	58	58	43	-3.70	-0.482	C+
NB	60	66	47	0.30	0.039	B
QC	64	71	60	13.30	1.733	A+
ON	62	65	42	-4.70	-0.612	C
MB	50	55	38	-8.70	-1.134	D
SK	50	55	46	-0.70	-0.091	C+
AB	57	61	44	-2.70	-0.352	C+
BC	52	61	42	-4.70	-0.612	C
YT						
NWT	Data not available for the territories.					
NU						

Data from 2014 are not comparable to other years, as Statistics Canada included responses of "don't know" and "not stated" from overall percentages in 2009 and 2019 but excluded them in 2014. The grade is based solely on 2019 data.

■ PUBLIC SAFETY: Police effective at ensuring safety

	2009	2014	2019	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
CA	63	70	44			
NL	66	67	52	5.00	0.637	B+
PEI	68	72	63	16.00	2.039	A+
NS	61	68	45	-2.00	-0.255	C+
NB	65	72	47	0.00	0.000	B
QC	67	76	54	7.00	0.892	B+
ON	65	70	40	-7.00	-0.892	C
MB	51	64	36	-11.00	-1.402	D
SK	55	63	47	0.00	0.000	B
AB	59	67	46	-1.00	-0.127	C+
BC	55	67	40	-7.00	-0.892	C
YT						
NWT						
NU						

Data not available for the territories.

Data from 2014 are not comparable to other years, as Statistics Canada included responses of “don’t know” and “not stated” in overall percentages in 2009 and 2019 but excluded them in 2014. The grade is based solely on 2019 data.

■ PUBLIC SAFETY: Proportion satisfied with safety

	2009	2014	2019	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	CHANGE 2014-2019
CA	93	88	77.7				-10% ▼
NL	96	91	85.8	6.37	0.807	B+	-5% ▼
PEI	97	90	93.1	13.67	1.731	A+	3% ▲
NS	94	89	82.8	3.37	0.427	B	-6% ▼
NB	95	93	84.6	5.17	0.655	B+	-8% ▼
QC	91	88	81.9	2.47	0.313	B	-6% ▼
ON	95	89	77.3	-2.13	-0.270	C+	-12% ▼
MB	90	86	64.7	-14.73	-1.865	F	-21% ▼
SK	94	88	74.1	-5.33	-0.675	C	-14% ▼
AB	92	86	74.5	-4.93	-0.624	C	-12% ▼
BC	89	86	75.5	-3.93	-0.498	C+	-11% ▼
YT	n/a	89	84	4.57	0.579	B+	-5% ▼
NWT	n/a	85	82.1	2.67	0.338	B	-3% ▼
NU	n/a	88	84.2	4.77	0.604	B+	-4% ▼

■ SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS: Proportion of offenders given restitution orders (x 1,000)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	25.1103	24.1627	22.3286	21.7576	19.2151	25.2359				-0.097	-0.025	▶
NL	34.5341	36.5070	29.8913	28.7449	27.3159	22.6288	-1.5769	-0.083	C+	-3.033	-0.798	▼
PEI	48.8082	44.2177	51.2048	36.1560	46.0948	63.8655	39.6598	2.088	A+	3.419	0.900	▲
NS	62.5097	66.4547	55.8964	49.1351	43.9852	38.1640	13.9583	0.735	B+	-6.849	-1.803	▼
NB	13.8302	12.4441	11.0603	8.6207	7.8148	14.1695	-10.0362	-0.528	C	0.021	0.005	▶
QC	1.1909	2.6694	2.2884	1.3813	2.3907		-21.8150	-1.148	D	0.111	0.029	▶
ON	43.2289	43.4449	40.6498	40.3180	33.6915	32.6218	8.4161	0.443	B	-2.860	-0.753	▼
MB	0.0000	0.0000	0.1783	0.2893	0.1824	0.0000	-24.2057	-1.274	D	0.000	0.000	▶
SK	44.2548	42.8849	39.2559	38.5367	35.2916	32.2996	8.0939	0.426	B	-2.513	-0.662	▼
AB	28.1290	23.8200	22.0683	22.4486	22.3957	25.0569	0.8512	0.045	B	0.280	0.074	▶
BC	14.4686	14.1646	12.8081	13.4372	10.7001	10.8601	-13.3456	-0.703	C	-0.872	-0.229	▶
YT	44.2478	46.7836	64.0732	72.6257	52.7704	86.0534	61.8477	3.256	A+	6.724	1.770	▲
NWT	30.8183	24.8380	30.1129	27.1318	16.5485	13.5747	-10.6310	-0.560	C	-3.609	-0.950	▼
NU	21.7166	27.8293	25.6835	13.8050	10.8696	8.4034	-15.8023	-0.832	C	-5.367	-1.412	▼

Because Quebec's data for 2022 is unavailable, its 2021 data were used to calculate its score and grade and were used in the calculation of the provincial mean and standard deviation. For all other provinces and territories, the score/grade are from 2022 and the five-year slope is from 2018-2022.

■ SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS: Police supplying information

	2009	2014	2019	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
CA	50	62	37			
NL	59	65	47	6.50	1.125	A
PEI	58	65	51	10.50	1.817	A+
NS	49	60	37	-3.50	-0.606	C
NB	54	63	38	-2.50	-0.433	C+
QC	54	66	41	0.50	0.087	B
ON	49	61	34	-6.50	-1.125	D
MB	45	57	37	-3.50	-0.606	C
SK	46	58	44	3.50	0.606	B+
AB	51	61	43	2.50	0.433	B
BC	44	59	33	-7.50	-1.298	D
YT						
NWT						
NU						

Data not available for the territories.

Data from 2014 are not comparable to other years, as Statistics Canada included responses of "don't know" and "not stated" in overall percentages in 2009 and 2019 but excluded them in 2014. The grade is based solely on 2019 data.

■ SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS: Police being approachable

	2009	2014	2019	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
CA	65	73	49			
NL	73	80	60	5.80	0.913	B+
PEI	75	81	66	11.80	1.856	A+
NS	70	75	54	-0.20	-0.031	C+
NB	71	76	55	0.80	0.126	B
QC	61	71	47	-7.20	-1.133	D
ON	67	73	46	-8.20	-1.290	D
MB	60	71	50	-4.20	-0.661	C
SK	67	72	59	4.80	0.755	B+
AB	64	71	56	1.80	0.283	B
BC	62	73	49	-5.20	-0.818	C
YT						
NWT				Data not available for the territories.		
NU						

Data from 2014 are not comparable to other years, as Statistics Canada included responses of “don’t know” and “not stated” in overall percentages in 2009 and 2019 but excluded them in 2014. The grade is based solely on 2019 data.

■ SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS: Population served by victim service agencies

	POPULATION PER AGENCY (1000s)	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
NL	33.25	-14.577	0.418	B
PEI	34.79	-13.033	0.374	B
NS	30.52	-17.301	0.496	B
NB	33.02	-14.805	0.424	B
QC	144.06	96.235	-2.759	F
ON	55.15	7.325	-0.210	C+
MB	47.73	-0.097	0.003	B
SK	31.96	-15.860	0.455	B
AB	40.76	-7.059	0.202	B
BC	27.00	-20.828	0.597	B+
YT	8.85	-38.976	1.117	A
NWT	4.55	-43.274	1.241	A
NU	13.56	-34.260	0.982	B+

■ COST AND RESOURCES: Cost of corrections per capita in dollars

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	51.27	47.69	49.01	54.46	50.74				0.5708	0.1122	▶
NL	52.87	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
PEI	51.89	50.49	53.29	52.60	47.88	-11.4452	0.4501	B	-0.5901	-0.1160	▶
NS	46.66	46.87	48.80	49.46	45.84	-13.4887	0.5305	B+	0.0940	0.0185	▶
NB	38.55	36.91	37.98	38.60	44.95	-14.3727	0.5652	B+	1.4492	0.2850	▶
QC	50.55	52.28	51.94	51.26	50.88	-8.0626	0.3171	B	-0.0361	-0.0071	▶
ON	46.91	50.31	51.30	54.14	51.83	-7.4975	0.2948	B	1.3658	0.2685	▶
MB	121.95	136.71	115.55	109.17	104.45	45.1262	-1.7746	F	-6.2529	-1.2295	▲
SK	94.39	98.85	99.88	100.22	102.85	43.5278	-1.7118	F	1.8301	0.3599	▶
AB	42.74	41.53	40.48	38.66	38.33	-20.9944	0.8256	B+	-1.1687	-0.2298	▶
BC	50.12	44.69	46.54	48.81	46.92	-12.4088	0.4880	B	-0.2292	-0.0451	▶
YT	260.09	265.80	256.76	248.27	255.32	195.9947	-7.7077	F	-2.7061	-0.5321	▲
NWT	568.47	565.20	541.40	579.14	567.50	508.1771	-19.9846	F	1.2019	0.2363	▶
NU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

All calculations made using 2002/03 constant dollars. Numbers for Canada reflect correctional services that are federal jurisdiction, rather than an accumulation of provincial and territorial scores. Because of a lack of data from NL and NU, scores, grades, and slopes were not calculated for either jurisdiction. NL was also excluded from calculations of the mean and standard deviation.

■ COST AND RESOURCES: Average daily inmate cost in dollars

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	253	238	243	298	294				14.20	1.163	▼
NL	197	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
PEI	205	176	175	180	205	-18.00	0.295	B	0.40	0.033	▶
NS	205	209	235	330	274	51.00	-0.835	C	25.90	2.121	▼
NB	152	147	148	182	196	-27.00	0.442	B	12.30	1.007	▼
QC	198	225	233	278	255	55.00	-0.901	C	16.70	1.367	▼
ON	200	224	216	296	255	32.00	-0.524	C	18.20	1.490	▼
MB	164	219	179	221	221	-2.00	0.033	B	11.60	0.950	▼
SK	129	130	129	156	142	-81.00	1.326	A	5.20	0.426	▶
AB	109	111	116	147	136	-87.00	1.425	A	9.00	0.737	▼
BC	204	192	216	343	323	100.00	-1.637	F	38.90	3.185	▼
YT	398	346	476	516	502	279.00	-4.569	F	37.80	3.095	▼
NWT	326	309	372	551	644	421.00	-6.894	F	87.80	7.189	▼
NU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

All calculations made using 2002/03 constant dollars. Numbers for Canada reflect correctional services that are federal jurisdiction, rather than an accumulation of provincial and territorial scores. Because of a lack of data from NL and NU, scores, grades, and slopes were not calculated for either jurisdiction. NL was also excluded from calculations of the mean and standard deviation.

■ **COST AND RESOURCES: Number of police per 100,000 population**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	188.9	184.9	183.1	n/a	183.5	181.3				-1.191	-0.325	▶
NL	172.5	171.2	172.3	n/a	168.9	167.1	-6.39	0.348	B	-1.041	-0.284	▶
PEI	147.6	140.8	136.3	n/a	136	132.4	-41.09	2.240	A+	-2.560	-0.698	▲
NS	192.7	194.1	190.9	n/a	189.8	183.8	10.31	-0.562	C	-1.687	-0.460	▶
NB	161	159.6	160.9	n/a	160.7	157.7	-15.79	0.861	B+	-0.410	-0.112	▶
QC	191.3	188.7	184	n/a	187.5	187.2	13.71	-0.748	C	-0.592	-0.161	▶
ON	184.7	177	174.9	n/a	176.2	173.5	0.01	-0.001	C+	-1.629	-0.444	▶
MB	192.7	188.6	191.3	n/a	182.7	183.2	9.71	-0.529	C	-2.000	-0.545	▲
SK	203.4	199	202.9	n/a	201.5	199	25.51	-1.391	D	-0.472	-0.129	▶
AB	176.4	174.7	176.2	n/a	177.9	176.3	2.81	-0.153	C+	0.267	0.073	▶
BC	181.8	184.5	182.3	n/a	179.2	174.7	1.21	-0.066	C+	-1.547	-0.422	▶
YT	323.2	325.8	316.7	n/a	323.7	319.7	146.21	-7.972	F	-0.543	-0.148	▶
NWT	407.7	412.4	430.4	n/a	421.1	427.6	254.11	-13.855	F	3.344	0.912	▼
NU	356.9	356.6	349.8	n/a	367.7	372.6	199.11	-10.857	F	3.567	0.973	▼

■ **COST AND RESOURCES: Cost of public safety per person in dollars**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	313.12	341.85	378.44	362.59	399.80				19.411	0.841	▼
NL	562.19	532.59	507.74	549.79	555.71	102.96	-0.892	C	0.423	0.018	▶
PEI	350.12	348.05	396.83	402.59	408.57	-44.18	0.383	B	17.144	0.743	▼
NS	404.75	408.95	427.04	443.30	442.71	-10.04	0.087	B	11.029	0.478	▶
NB	360.71	451.72	420.19	455.73	438.52	-14.23	0.123	B	15.964	0.692	▼
QC	293.89	300.66	342.62	308.44	329.54	-123.21	1.068	A	7.908	0.343	▶
ON	331.36	336.76	345.58	339.77	359.69	-93.06	0.806	B+	5.967	0.259	▶
MB	558.72	561.87	531.36	610.17	543.92	91.17	-0.790	C	1.870	0.081	▶
SK	561.16	575.51	606.15	622.25	685.55	232.80	-2.017	F	29.554	1.280	▼
AB	328.54	326.33	322.02	273.87	308.99	-143.76	1.246	A	-9.157	-0.397	▶
BC	344.80	354.74	358.04	349.97	454.31	1.56	-0.013	C+	21.426	0.928	▼
YT	1859.11	1942.03	2809.26	2315.31	2305.58	1,852.83	-16.054	F	126.622	5.486	▼
NWT	2725.70	2757.39	2832.74	2871.34	2894.29	2,441.54	-21.155	F	45.113	1.954	▼
NU	3103.20	3499.79	3624.60	3260.81	3231.38	2,778.63	-24.076	F	1.738	0.075	▶

Numbers for Canada reflect services that are federal jurisdiction, rather than an accumulation of provincial and territorial scores.

■ FAIRNESS AND ACCESS: Confidence in police

	2013	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
CA	76	62.2			
NL	83	65.3	3.08	0.697	B+
PEI	75	68.4	6.18	1.400	A
NS	77	60.2	-2.02	-0.457	C+
NB	79	61.2	-1.02	-0.231	C+
QC	73	67.8	5.58	1.264	A
ON	77	61.1	-1.12	-0.254	C+
MB	77	54.4	-7.82	-1.771	F
SK	79	64.2	1.98	0.448	B
AB	78	62.4	0.18	0.041	B
BC	74	57.2	-5.02	-1.137	D
YT					
NWT	Data not available for the territories.				
NU					

Numbers from 2013 and 2022 are not directly comparable, as respondent options changed slightly in 2022. The grade is based solely on 2022 data.

■ FAIRNESS AND ACCESS: Confidence in justice system

	2013	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
CA	57	46.4			
NL	56	42.3	-3.07	-0.505	C
PEI	58	56.1	10.73	1.765	A+
NS	57	44.4	-0.97	-0.160	C+
NB	62	49.2	3.83	0.630	B+
QC	51	51.3	5.93	0.976	B+
ON	64	48.4	3.03	0.498	B
MB	51	36.8	-8.57	-1.410	D
SK	58	43.3	-2.07	-0.341	C+
AB	56	44.9	-0.47	-0.077	C+
BC	51	37.0	-8.37	-1.377	D
YT					
NWT	Data not available for the territories.				
NU					

Numbers from 2013 and 2022 are not directly comparable, as respondent options changed slightly in 2022. The grade is based solely on 2022 data.

■ **FAIRNESS AND ACCESS: Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per Criminal Code incident**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	220.21	200.20	227.44	192.19	198.61				-5.120	-0.346	▶
NL	346.52	298.36	287.79	251.90	269.25	86.2975	1.168	A	-20.100	-1.360	▼
PEI	120.90	93.11	104.85	105.46	79.80	-103.1543	-1.396	D	-6.985	-0.473	▶
NS	301.40	280.26	296.48	290.94	282.77	99.8215	1.351	A	-2.657	-0.180	▶
NB	100.97	88.79	94.51	99.19	102.48	-80.4680	-1.089	D	1.343	0.091	▶
QC	235.53	231.24	265.88	209.42	210.94	27.9915	0.379	B	-7.099	-0.480	▶
ON	346.15	319.56	347.06	253.01	277.86	94.9048	1.284	A	-20.313	-1.375	▲
MB	199.75	169.12	181.33	165.31	154.64	-28.3112	-0.383	C+	-9.403	-0.636	▲
SK	135.83	137.32	150.41	138.00	140.11	-42.8439	-0.580	C	0.923	0.062	▶
AB	156.95	155.72	191.52	172.64	174.71	-8.2358	-0.111	C+	5.245	0.355	▶
BC	121.47	104.99	130.47	132.20	136.95	-46.0021	-0.623	C	5.817	0.394	▶
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NWT	n/a	n/a	71.05	158.32	166.22	-16.7291	-0.226	C+	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	170.32	n/a	245.19	305.35	n/a	122.3999	1.656	A+	n/a	n/a	n/a

■ **FAIRNESS AND ACCESS: Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	6.1553	6.2127	5.9570	6.2429	6.2210				0.016	0.042	▶
NL	2.3048	2.3018	2.6768	2.4832	2.3542	-1.50	0.775	B+	0.028	0.073	▶
PEI	2.2409	1.7958	1.5614	1.6504	1.0695	-2.78	1.441	A	-0.249	-0.645	▲
NS	1.5697	1.7001	2.0361	2.0172	2.4786	-1.37	0.711	B+	0.213	0.553	▼
NB	2.3983	2.1125	2.3336	2.4046	2.2564	-1.59	0.826	B+	0.001	0.002	▶
QC	2.1191	2.4462	2.7344	2.6995	2.8163	-1.03	0.536	B+	0.165	0.427	▶
ON	4.2143	4.2857	4.8133	5.7506	6.4503	2.60	-1.348	D	0.594	1.539	▼
MB	4.1319	4.1319	4.2014	4.2568	4.1910	0.34	-0.177	C+	0.024	0.063	▶
SK	4.4837	4.4507	4.4507	4.5470	4.5803	0.73	-0.379	C+	0.029	0.075	▶
AB	6.2985	6.2888	5.9828	6.2094	6.2617	2.41	-1.250	D	-0.015	-0.040	▶
BC	5.4745	5.4950	5.4187	6.0275	6.0420	2.19	-1.136	D	0.167	0.432	▶
YT	2.7155	2.9195	2.8835	2.8091	2.8562	-0.99	0.515	B+	0.017	0.044	▶
NWT	1.7046	1.7772	1.7600	1.7645	1.6868	-2.16	1.121	A	-0.005	-0.013	▶
NU	1.1157	1.1054	1.1079	1.1032	1.1655	-2.68	1.392	A	0.010	0.025	▶

■ FAIRNESS AND ACCESS: Perception of police being fair

	2009	2014	2019	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
CA	58	68	42			
NL	64	70	53	6.70	0.873	B+
PEI	68	76	61	14.70	1.915	A+
NS	60	67	40	-6.30	-0.821	C
NB	66	72	50	3.70	0.482	B
QC	62	75	48	1.70	0.222	B
ON	58	67	36	-10.30	-1.342	D
MB	51	63	39	-7.30	-0.951	C
SK	56	63	50	3.70	0.482	B
AB	57	66	46	-0.30	-0.039	C+
BC	54	65	40	-6.30	-0.821	C
YT						
NWT	Data not available for the territories.					
NU						

Data from 2014 are not comparable to other years, as Statistics Canada included responses of “don’t know” and “not stated” in overall percentages in 2009 and 2019 but excluded them in 2014. The grade is based solely on 2019 data.

■ EFFICIENCY: Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	32.1627	32.9930	33.6723	34.9297	45.5243	50.9467				4.776	1.596	▼
NL	28.1025	28.5155	31.8100	31.2585	38.5628	42.9453	2.43	-0.163	C+	3.561	1.190	▼
PEI	27.8409	28.9050	27.5163	25.7384	34.7754	40.9496	0.44	-0.029	C+	3.135	1.048	▼
NS	34.4952	35.7927	38.4354	39.7995	43.1257	44.5683	4.06	-0.271	C+	2.224	0.743	▼
NB	18.5902	18.2341	19.1172	20.3846	23.4519	23.5238	-16.99	1.136	A	1.491	0.498	►
QC	7.8943	9.7809	8.1296	8.0415	10.7191		-29.79	1.991	A+	0.391	0.131	►
ON	44.0801	45.4101	46.5199	46.2457	58.6169	56.5939	16.08	-1.075	D	3.446	1.152	▼
MB	38.7643	36.5528	40.3805	41.2290	52.9437	53.6543	13.14	-0.878	C	4.677	1.563	▼
SK	32.2262	33.4688	35.0320	35.9474	47.1063	41.9000	1.39	-0.093	C+	2.894	0.967	▼
AB	39.1419	41.7938	41.3900	46.6990	61.8479	58.1623	17.65	-1.180	D	5.319	1.778	▼
BC	27.1656	26.6371	27.3472	28.6276	35.4846	32.1007	-8.41	0.562	B+	1.906	0.637	▼
YT	31.0345	29.3506	36.0724	42.3881	47.3548	51.1688	10.66	-0.712	C	5.492	1.835	▼
NWT	28.4024	29.7601	36.8050	41.4743	47.6132	51.9916	11.48	-0.767	C	5.527	1.847	▼
NU	28.2474	27.0899	24.5305	30.3797	38.8189	57.9244	17.41	-1.164	D	7.596	2.539	▼

Because Quebec’s data for 2022 is unavailable, its 2021 data were used to calculate its score and grade and were used in the calculation of the provincial mean and standard deviation. For all other provinces and territories, the score/grade are from 2022 and the five-year slope is from 2018-2022.

■ EFFICIENCY: Median criminal case length in days

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	136	137	141	141	187	199				17.00	1.201	▼
NL	190	183	197	211	272	268	79.80	-1.128	D	24.50	1.732	▼
PEI	43	44	43	37	51	50	-138.20	1.953	A+	2.00	0.141	►
NS	169	169	168	197	252	267	78.80	-1.114	D	28.00	1.979	▼
NB	107	118	135	134	173	176	-12.20	0.172	B	15.40	1.088	▼
QC	214	190	166	132	217		28.80	-0.407	C+	-5.20	-0.368	►
ON	127	134	144	152	213	231	42.80	-0.605	C	26.30	1.859	▼
MB	149	145	144	155	205	230	41.80	-0.591	C	23.10	1.633	▼
SK	79	86	85	82	92	98	-90.20	1.275	A	3.10	0.219	►
AB	129	130	138	155	165	182	-6.20	0.088	B	13.10	0.926	▼
BC	108	112	118	130	182	163	-25.20	0.356	B	16.60	1.173	▼
YT	113	149	145	168	190	183	-5.20	0.074	B	11.30	0.799	▼
NWT	99	92	113	117	136	131	-57.20	0.809	B+	10.10	0.714	▼
NU	81	86	84	78	115	135	-53.20	0.752	B+	12.90	0.912	▼

Because Quebec's data for 2022 is unavailable, its 2021 data were used to calculate its score and grade and were used in the calculation of the provincial mean and standard deviation. For all other provinces and territories, the score/grade are from 2022 and the five-year slope is from 2018-2022.

■ EFFICIENCY: Number of accused on remand per 1,000 *Criminal Code* incidents

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	7.378	6.838	6.297	7.191	5.841	6.199				-0.173	-0.419	►
NL	5.282	5.135	4.530	4.291	2.862	NA	-2.60	1.256	A	-0.568	-1.374	▲
PEI	2.665	2.805	2.895	3.987	6.021	3.750	-1.71	0.826	B+	0.502	1.212	▼
NS	5.439	5.541	5.796	5.098	4.001	4.294	-1.17	0.563	B+	-0.429	-1.036	▲
NB	4.873	4.855	4.772	5.169	4.470	5.132	-0.33	0.158	B	0.025	0.061	►
QC	7.077	6.530	6.362	7.046	6.383	6.884	1.42	-0.689	C	0.073	0.177	►
ON	9.211	8.199	8.211	10.555	8.161	8.731	3.27	-1.581	F	0.101	0.244	►
MB	13.221	12.560	9.891	11.314	8.665	7.660	2.20	-1.063	D	-1.103	-2.665	▲
SK	6.215	6.415	6.657	6.788	6.462	6.892	1.43	-0.692	C	0.076	0.184	►
AB	7.014	6.437	5.812	6.320	5.248	5.709	0.25	-0.120	C+	-0.202	-0.488	►
BC	4.714	4.359	3.454	3.605	2.442	2.683	-2.78	1.342	A	-0.436	-1.054	▲
YT	5.469	4.288	4.429	3.321	3.280	3.608	-1.85	0.895	B+	-0.251	-0.606	▲
NWT	5.401	5.076	3.996	3.308	2.710	2.408	-3.05	1.475	A	-0.662	-1.600	▲
NU	5.194	5.359	4.651	4.378	4.934	5.494	0.03	-0.017	C+	0.055	0.134	►

Because Newfoundland and Labrador's data for 2022 is unavailable, its 2021 data were used to calculate its score and grade and were used in the calculation of the provincial mean and standard deviation. Its five-year slope is from 2017-2021. For all other provinces and territories, the score/grade are from 2022 and the five-year slope is from 2018-2022.

■ EFFICIENCY: Police responding promptly

	2009	2014	2019	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE
CA	53	68	40			
NL	52	59	37	-3.60	-0.487	C+
PEI	60	73	55	14.40	1.947	A+
NS	57	65	45	4.40	0.595	B+
NB	57	68	44	3.40	0.460	B
QC	57	75	49	8.40	1.136	A
ON	56	70	37	-3.60	-0.487	C+
MB	40	54	31	-9.60	-1.298	D
SK	43	55	36	-4.60	-0.622	C
AB	48	64	35	-5.60	-0.757	C
BC	45	65	37	-3.60	-0.487	C+
YT						
NWT	Data not available for the territories.					
NU						

Data from 2014 are not comparable to other years, as Statistics Canada included responses of “don’t know” and “not stated” in overall percentages in 2009 and 2019 but excluded them in 2014. The grade is based solely on 2019 data.

■ EFFICIENCY: Violent weighted crime clearance rate

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	61.52	58.23	58.74	56.01	55.56				-1.414	-0.994	▼
NL	54.51	45.34	45.42	47.56	45.12	-6.34	-0.891	C	-1.656	-1.164	▼
PEI	61.76	49.97	44.89	43.19	43.14	-8.32	-1.169	D	-4.402	-3.093	▼
NS	59.95	54.75	62.17	47.77	48.40	-3.06	-0.430	C+	-3.008	-2.114	▼
NB	58.86	55.55	56.25	46.58	48.11	-3.35	-0.471	C+	-3.047	-2.141	▼
QC	68.83	68.16	67.48	62.11	61.18	9.72	1.366	A	-2.135	-1.500	▼
ON	62.01	60.32	61.77	61.27	60.25	8.79	1.236	A	-0.257	-0.181	▲
MB	61.96	58.79	59.75	57.03	57.71	6.25	0.879	B+	-1.026	-0.721	▼
SK	62.78	59.62	58.01	55.2	56.07	4.61	0.648	B+	-1.784	-1.254	▼
AB	57.75	52.58	54.64	52.8	52.73	1.27	0.179	B	-0.982	-0.690	▼
BC	50.66	45.58	44.71	42.24	41.87	-9.59	-1.348	D	-2.092	-1.470	▼
YT	65.73	58.25	53.29	62.19	44.85	-6.61	-0.929	C	-3.782	-2.658	▼
NWT	79.07	62.12	61.99	53.48	51.22	-0.24	-0.033	C+	-6.434	-4.521	▼
NU	90.42	78.82	74.92	73.78	69.86	18.40	2.586	A+	-4.616	-3.244	▼

■ **EFFICIENCY: Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	TREND
CA	29.19	27.93	27.51	26.33	24.95				-1.008	-1.051	▼
NL	28.22	23.88	21.66	19.16	18.44	-5.37	-1.119	D	-2.428	-2.531	▼
PEI	27.45	24.89	23.89	20.08	22.67	-1.14	-0.237	C+	-1.437	-1.498	▼
NS	30.85	28.25	23.89	23.29	21.85	-1.96	-0.408	C+	-2.296	-2.394	▼
NB	26.33	24.73	20.7	18.23	19.99	-3.82	-0.796	C	-1.918	-2.000	▼
QC	30.57	32.1	30.92	27.71	29.14	5.33	1.112	A	-0.725	-0.756	▼
ON	30.84	30.27	29.87	29.69	27.49	3.68	0.768	B+	-0.728	-0.759	▼
MB	31.27	28.44	31.12	28.52	26.78	2.97	0.619	B+	-0.890	-0.928	▼
SK	34.37	32.6	34.23	32.15	29.88	6.07	1.266	A	-0.943	-0.983	▼
AB	29.22	27.25	26.97	27.34	26.13	2.32	0.484	B	-0.609	-0.635	▼
BC	21.18	20.01	19.67	18.33	15.72	-8.09	-1.687	F	-1.260	-1.314	▼
YT	46.27	33.91	34.02	32.59	28.96	5.15	1.074	A	-3.594	-3.747	▼
NWT	58.66	44.48	42.69	32.77	27.78	3.97	0.828	B+	-7.347	-7.659	▼
NU	62.8	55.6	53.4	46.52	44.17	20.36	4.245	A+	-4.634	-4.831	▼

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