

Dave Snow
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RISING CRIME, ERODING TRUST

REPORT ON THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM, VOL. 4

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Canada's criminal justice system is under increasing strain. Violent and property crime continue to rise across much of the country. Courts are slower and less efficient. Police clearance rates are falling. More cases are being stayed or withdrawn. And there is mounting concern that serious violent criminals are cycling in and out of the justice system.

This fourth Justice Report Card from the Macdonald-Laurier Institute assesses how well Canada's criminal justice system is meeting its five core objectives: public safety, support for victims, cost and resources, fairness and access to justice, and efficiency. Drawing from Statistics Canada and Department of Justice data, this report compares the provincial and territorial justice systems across 27 metrics. While performance varies by jurisdiction, the overall picture is one of a system that is failing too many Canadians.

Several national trends stand out:

- **More crime, fewer cases solved.** Violent crime, violent crime severity, and property crime have continued to increase in most provinces and territories, while police clearance rates have dropped.
- **Justice delayed is justice denied.** The proportion of criminal cases stayed or withdrawn has increased for eight straight years and now comprises over 50 per cent of cases.
- **The bail system is broken.** A growing share of provincial inmates are now held in remand even as repeat violent offenders continue to commit crimes while on bail.
- **Public confidence is eroding.** Canadians are increasingly feeling unsafe in their communities and are losing faith in the justice system more broadly.

These national trends mask variation across provinces and territories, with some jurisdictions performing far better than others. To identify top-performing jurisdictions, the report compares outcomes across provinces and territories. Key findings include:

- Once again, Prince Edward Island remains the strongest-performing province, receiving a grade of B+.

- Quebec and Nova Scotia have improved their relative rankings since the last report, each rising three places.
- Newfoundland and Labrador saw the biggest decline, dropping from second to sixth place. It had the lowest efficiency grade of any province.
- Three of the four Western provinces – Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia – continue to have the lowest-performing justice systems. These provinces tended to perform poorly on public safety, fairness and access to justice, and cost and resources.
- The territories face especially severe challenges. All three received failing grades on public safety as well as cost and resources.

Developing policy solutions to address this structural crisis will not be easy. However, this report has identified where performance has fallen short and where policy change is needed. The data suggest policymakers should focus on the following areas:

- Crack down on serious and repeat violent offenders. Bail and sentencing policies must better distinguish between low-risk offenders and those who pose a clear danger to public safety. While federal policy has started to shift in this direction, reforms remain tentative and constrained by undue deference to judicial decisions.
- Treat delay as a system failure. Governments must invest in court capacity, streamline procedures, and work collaboratively to reduce chronic inefficiency.
- Strengthen data collection and transparency. Canada urgently needs better data on recidivism, offences committed while on bail, and victimization.
- Put victims at the centre of reform. A justice system that repeatedly fails victims ultimately loses its legitimacy.
- Avoid one-size-fits-all solutions for every criminal justice issue. Provinces and territories face distinct challenges, and policy responses must be calibrated accordingly.

Rising crime, mounting delays, and inconsistent enforcement have created a widening gap between expectations and performance. Without meaningful reform, Canada risks entrenching failure in its criminal justice system – eroding public safety, weakening accountability, and undermining confidence in the rule of law itself. [MLI](#)

SOMMAIRE

La justice pénale canadienne est de plus en plus sous pression. Les crimes violents et les atteintes aux biens continuent d'augmenter dans de nombreuses régions du pays. Les tri-bunaux sont moins rapides et moins efficaces. Les taux de résolution diminuent. Le nombre d'affaires en attente ou abandonnées ne cesse de croître. Et le fait que les grands criminels passent constamment au travers du filet inquiète de plus en plus.

Le quatrième bilan du système de justice (Justice Report Card) de l'Institut Macdonald-Laurier évalue dans quelle mesure le système de justice pénale atteint ses cinq objectifs : sécurité publique, soutien aux victimes, coûts et ressources, équité et accès à la justice, efficacité. S'appuyant sur les données de Statistique Canada et du ministère de la Justice, il compare les systèmes judiciaires provinciaux et territoriaux à l'aide de 27 indicateurs. Bien que le rendement varie selon la juridiction, la vue d'ensemble témoigne d'un système qui a abandonné trop de Canadiennes et de Canadiens.

Plusieurs tendances se dégagent :

- **Criminalité en hausse, affaires résolues en baisse.** *Les crimes violents vis-à-vis de personnes, tant en nombre qu'en gravité, et les atteintes aux biens ont continué d'augmenter dans la plupart des provinces et des territoires, dépassant les capacités des enquêtes policières.*
- **Justice différée, justice déniée.** *Les taux d'affaires pénales en attente ou abandonnées ont augmenté pour la huitième année consécutive, dépassant maintenant la barre des 50 %.*
- **Problème de caution.** *La détention provisoire s'étend à une part toujours plus grande de la population carcérale provinciale, malgré les récidives avec violence pendant la libération sous caution.*
- **Perte de confiance du public.** *L'insécurité grandit au sein des collectivités canadiennes, ébranlant la confiance dans le système judiciaire.*

Ces tendances nationales masquent néanmoins les différences observées entre les provinces et les territoires, certaines juridictions affichant des rendements nettement meilleurs que d'autres. Voici les points saillants de l'analyse comparative des provinces et territoires.

- *Encore une fois, l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard est la plus performante, avec un B+.*
- *Le Québec et la Nouvelle-Écosse ont progressé de trois places dans le classement depuis le dernier rapport.*
- *Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador a connu le recul le plus marqué, passant de la deuxième à la sixième place. Il a obtenu la note la plus faible de toutes les provinces sur le plan du rendement.*

- *Trois des quatre provinces de l'Ouest – à savoir le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan et la Colombie-Britannique – restent à la traîne en matière de rendement. Elles ont, en règle générale, obtenu de mauvais résultats en matière de sécurité publique, d'équité et d'accès à la justice, ainsi qu'en ce qui concerne les coûts et les ressources.*
- *Les territoires font face à des défis particulièrement importants. Tous les trois ont obtenu des résultats insatisfaisants en matière de sécurité publique, de coûts et de ressources.*

Il ne sera pas aisé de trouver des solutions politiques à cette crise structurelle. Toutefois, ce rapport souligne les domaines nécessitant des changements. Selon les données, les responsables doivent se concentrer sur les actions suivantes :

- *Punir les grands criminels violents qui récidivent. Les politiques sur la caution et la peine doivent mieux différencier les délinquants à faible risque de ceux posant un danger pour la sécurité publique. Malgré l'évolution des politiques fédérales, les réformes restent timides en raison de l'importance indue accordée aux décisions judiciaires.*
- *Considérer les retards comme une faille du système. Les gouvernements doivent investir dans les tribunaux, rationaliser les procédures et collaborer pour réduire l'inefficacité chronique.*
- *Fluidifier la collecte de données et en simplifier l'accès. Le Canada a un besoin urgent de meilleures données sur la récidive, les infractions commises en liberté sous caution et la victimisation.*
- *Recentrer les réformes sur les victimes. Un système judiciaire qui néglige fréquemment ses devoirs envers elles finit par perdre sa légitimité.*
- *Éviter les solutions universelles en justice pénale. Les provinces et les territoires ont des défis distincts, nécessitant des réponses politiques adaptées en conséquence.*

*La hausse de la criminalité, les retards croissants et l'application incohérente de la loi ont creusé l'écart entre les attentes et les résultats. Sans réforme, le système de justice pénale canadien risque l'échec, mettant en péril la sécurité publique, affaiblissant l'imputabilité et minant la confiance dans l'État de droit. **MLI***

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, criminal justice has become one of the most visible, polarizing, and hotly debated public policy issues in Canada. Violent crime has been increasing across all major urban areas over the last decade, with crime severity and sexual assault rising consistently. Meanwhile, rural crime rates are even higher, with rural property crime increasing substantially over the last several years (Snow and Audas 2025; Statistics Canada 2025d).

Growing crime rates are justifiably commanding the attention of Canadians. Yet a broad look at the criminal justice system shows the makings of a large-scale crisis. In 2023/24, nearly 10,000 criminal cases across the country were stayed or withdrawn after exceeding the Supreme Court’s strict limits on trial delay, including more than 500 sexual assault cases (Ebner 2025a). The Federal Ombudsperson for Victims of Crime has repeatedly identified “systemic failures” in the way the criminal justice system treats victims (Illingworth 2021; Roebuck 2025). Unsurprisingly, the public is losing confidence in a criminal justice system that appears slow, inefficient, and unable to prevent recidivism (Leger 2025; Sheppard and Coletto 2025). The federal government has taken notice. In the fall of 2025, it introduced two sweeping criminal justice bills that aim to tighten bail, strengthen sentencing, tackle gender-based violence, and address trial delay (Ebner 2025b).

In this policy environment, it is crucial for Canadians to have an accessible, evidence-based evaluation that can help them better understand their criminal justice system. The Macdonald-Laurier Institute (MLI) has been at the forefront of such efforts over the last decade. In 2016, MLI identified a “justice deficit” that reflected a “gap between the aspirations of the justice system and its actual performance” (Perrin, Audas, and Péroquin-

Ladany 2016, 5). MLI subsequently published a *Report Card on the Criminal Justice System* in 2016, 2017, and 2023, which assessed each province and territory against five core objectives of the criminal justice system using data collected by Statistics Canada and the federal Department of Justice (Perrin and Audas 2016; Perrin and Audas 2018; Snow and Audas 2024a). More recently, we have published two urban violent crime reports that have examined violent crime trends in Canada’s largest urban areas (Snow and Audas 2024b; Snow and Audas 2025).

This report is the fourth evaluation of the criminal justice system. Drawing from new data published over the last two-and-a-half years, we use the same framework, methodology, and – with a few minor changes from the last edition – metrics to compare the performance of the criminal justice system across Canada’s provinces and territories. This report relied on data that was available as of December 1, 2025. Because Statistics Canada releases its data for different metrics at different times of the year, most annualized metrics include data up to 2024 (or 2023/24), except for the number of police per 100,000 population, which includes data up to 2023.

Overall, we find that the criminal justice system continues to perform poorly across a number of metrics, particularly those related to public safety and efficiency. While certain provinces (most notably Quebec and Nova Scotia) have improved their rankings relative to others, some worrying trends are affecting nearly every province and territory. Violent crime, property crime, and crime severity continue to increase; cases are increasingly delayed and likely to be stayed or withdrawn; clearance rates continue to plummet; and the bail system remains broken, with an increasing share of provincial inmates in remand (i.e., in custody awaiting trial) at the same time as violent offenders out on bail are committing crimes (Copeland 2025; Statistics Canada 2026d). The crisis in Canada’s criminal justice system has become thoroughly entrenched, and it is of increasing concern to Canadians.

In what follows, we provide a report card for each province and territory, determining the performance of their criminal justice systems across 27 metrics. Before presenting the overall results, we provide a brief description of the major actors in the criminal justice system, the system’s core objectives, and the metrics the report uses.

THE STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Canada's criminal justice system is a complex web of different laws, offences, penalties, and forms of punishment. It has multiple goals that are often in direct conflict with one another. It seeks to simultaneously protect the interests – and rights – of those accused of crimes, those convicted of crimes, and those victimized by crimes. Getting criminal justice policy right is a very delicate balance.

An additional feature of Canada's criminal justice system is that it is subject to a unique form of federalism. Canada's criminal justice system is divided “functionally,” whereby criminal laws are created by the federal Parliament but largely administered and enforced by the provinces (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). The criminal justice system in Canada thus involves a range of institutions and actors, including:

- Complainants and 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.
- Non-governmental organizations that 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 important to assess the performance of the criminal justice systems across jurisdictions. As in the first three reports, this 2026 report applies quantitative statistical methods

TABLE 1: Measurement metrics for each of the five core objectives of Canada’s criminal justice system

OBJECTIVES	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 • Police effectiveness at enforcing the law • Police effectiveness 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"> • Per capita cost of corrections (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 incident (in dollars) • 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 incidents • Police responding promptly • Violent weighted crime clearance rate (in per cent) • Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate (in per cent)

to data from Statistics Canada and the federal Department of Justice to track changes in the performance of the criminal justice system in each province and territory based on five core objectives (which we also refer to below as “categories”): public safety, support for victims, cost and resources, fairness and access to justice, and efficiency. Table 1 summarizes the metrics used in each of these categories.

More than two years have passed since the last criminal justice report card, which enables us to present a considerable array of new data: of the 27 metrics in this report card, new data are available for 20; no new data are available

TABLE 2: Overall ranking and grades by province

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

for seven of the metrics, which come from periodic surveys conducted by Statistics Canada.

We have made minor changes to our methodology. The main change is that we have removed four metrics from the “public safety” category of the previous reports: the proportion of several “administration of justice” offences (failure to appear, failure to comply, breach of probation, and unlawfully at large) per 1,000 criminal offences. A combination of data unavailability and extremely low numbers in certain jurisdictions ultimately made these data unreliable for making comparisons across time and between jurisdictions. A lack of territorial data has also required the removal of the “fairness and accessibility” category from the calculation for the three territories. Changes and methodological choices are explained in more detail in “Appendix 1: Data, Methods, and Limitations.”

“ *Canada’s criminal justice system is a complex web of different laws, offences, penalties, and forms of punishment.* ”

As with the first three criminal justice reports, this report does not seek to justify or explain the differences in performance between the jurisdictions, but simply 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, a jurisdiction’s violent crime rate may be historically higher or lower based on a variety of demographic, economic, and institutional factors. However, the data are consistent in how they are measured across provinces and territories, allowing for a like-for-like comparison.

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 is considerable variation among provinces and territories on the five criminal justice objectives and the 27 individual metrics. We encourage readers to examine our report’s data summary tables, which – along with the data sources, methodology, and limitations – appear in the appendices.

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

FEDERAL POLICY CHANGE

Federal criminal justice reforms, 2018 to 2023

Much has changed at the federal level since the publication of our last report, not least of which is that Canada has a new prime minister. Between the publication of our last report card (January 2024) and the end of Justin Trudeau's tenure as prime minister (March 2025), the Trudeau government passed three laws primarily related to criminal justice:

- Bill C-62 extended the exclusion of access to medical assistance in dying (MAiD) for those whose sole underlying condition is mental illness;
- Bill S-205 provided additional protections for victims of intimate partner violence by amending provisions related to bail and peace bonds;
- Bill C-40 (*Miscarriage of Justice Review Commission Act (David and Joyce Milgaard's Law)*) established a new independent commission to review potential wrongful convictions. Implementation of the law has been slow, as the government has yet to hire any staff for the commission more than a year after the bill was passed in December 2024 (Hayes 2025).

The Trudeau government also introduced its controversial Bill C-63 (the *Online Harms Act*) in February 2024. The law would have introduced a new definition of hate speech, expanded the power of the Canadian Human Rights Commission to monitor online hate speech, and created an expansive digital safety bureaucracy to monitor and report on online harmful content. However, Bill C-63 died on the order paper in January 2025.

Since Mark Carney was sworn in as prime minister, the Liberals have introduced three further laws related to criminal justice, none of which have passed at the time of writing:

- Bill C-9 (*Combatting Hate Act*) would create a number of new offences related to hate speech, hate crimes, and hate propaganda.
- Bill C-14 (*Bail and Sentencing Reform Act*) would extend the reverse onus for bail to repeat offenders (i.e., require offenders to prove why they should be released rather than asking the Crown to prove why

they shouldn't); extend the reverse onus for bail to several offences related to break-and-entering, assault, and sexual assault; and strengthen sentencing for several offences related to certain violent and property crimes.

- Bill C-16 (*Protecting Victims Act*) would introduce several mandatory minimum sentences, increase the scope of first-degree murder to include femicide, and introduce or strengthen certain sexual offences. The law also seeks to amend the Criminal Code to provide guidance to courts on avoiding stays in cases of trial delay. The government referred to the bill as “one of the most consequential reforms of the Criminal Code in a generation” (Canada, Department of Justice 2025a).

The latter two bills mark a departure from the Trudeau government, which significantly relaxed bail requirements in 2019 and repealed 20 of the mandatory minimum sentences in 2022 (though it then slightly toughened bail in 2023; see Snow and Audas 2024a, 11; Ebner 2025b). Yet, even with its toughened focus on bail and sentencing, the Carney government has largely continued the Trudeau-era trend of what we identified in 2024 as “responding – and deferring – to decisions made by the Supreme Court of Canada” (Snow and Audas 2024a, 12). For example, Bill C-16 responds to the Supreme Court’s controversial decision striking down mandatory minimum sentences for possession of child pornography (*Quebec (Attorney General) v. Senneville* 2025) by re-instituting a “mandatory” minimum, albeit with the not-so-mandatory provision that judges can exercise discretion not to apply the minimum sentence in certain circumstances.

However, there can be little doubt that, overall, the Carney government has put a stronger emphasis than its predecessor on criminal justice policy. Its proposed policy changes likely reflect the public’s increasing concern with the state of the criminal justice system, particularly as it relates to efficiency and public safety. In what follows, we present national data and trends from the last five to 10 years related to each of the five criminal justice system objectives: public safety; support for victims; cost and resources; fairness and access; and efficiency.

CANADA-WIDE TRENDS

Public safety

There remain several troubling trends in public safety, most notably with respect to violent crime. Polling data consistently shows that crime has been a growing concern for Canadians. For example, a November 2025 poll found that 17 per cent of Canadians report feeling unsafe in their community, an increase from 11 per cent in July 2023. There was a considerable gender gap, with 21 per cent of women feeling unsafe compared with only 13 per cent of men (Hui 2025).

In terms of criminal incidents, Canada's violent crime rate has risen considerably in recent years. As Figure 1 shows, the violent crime rate increased by 34 per cent since 2015 (from 1,070 to 1,443 incidents per 100,000 population). As we showed in our 2025 *Urban Violent Crime Report*, the spread of violent crime has affected every major urban area across Canada; the rate of violent crime has risen over the last five years and the last decade in every major CMA (Snow and Audas 2025, 15).

Crime severity in Canada has also increased. Statistics Canada's crime severity index "tracks changes in the severity of police-reported crime by accounting for both the amount of crime reported by police in a given jurisdiction and the relative seriousness of the crimes" (Statistics Canada 2025a). As Figure 2 shows, crime severity has increased in Canada over the last five years, driven largely by an increase in violent crime severity. The last five years have seen the country become more violent, and that violence has become more severe.

At the same time the violent crime rate and severity have increased, Canada has seen a growth in conditional sentences – where offenders serve their sentences under some form of community supervision rather than in custody – as a proportion of all guilty cases over the last decade. While the number of guilty cases has effectively halved since 2013/14 (discussed in the "Efficiency" subsection below), the proportion of those cases that have resulted in a conditional sentence has increased, more than doubling between 2019/2020 (4.0%) and 2021/22 (9.3%), and has remained relatively stable since then (see Figure 3; data for Quebec unavailable). Meanwhile, as Figure 4 shows, the proportion of guilty cases that have resulted in a *custodial* sentence dropped sharply between 2019/2020 and 2021/22 (from 42 per cent to 32 per

FIGURE 1: Violent crime rate per 100,000 population, 2020–24

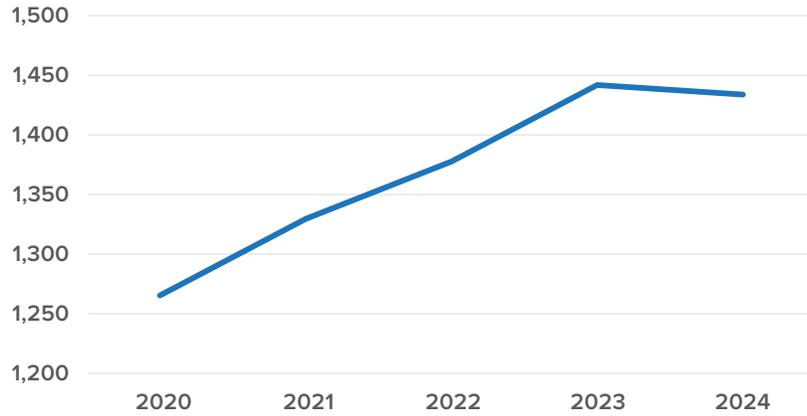


FIGURE 2: Crime severity index, 2020–24

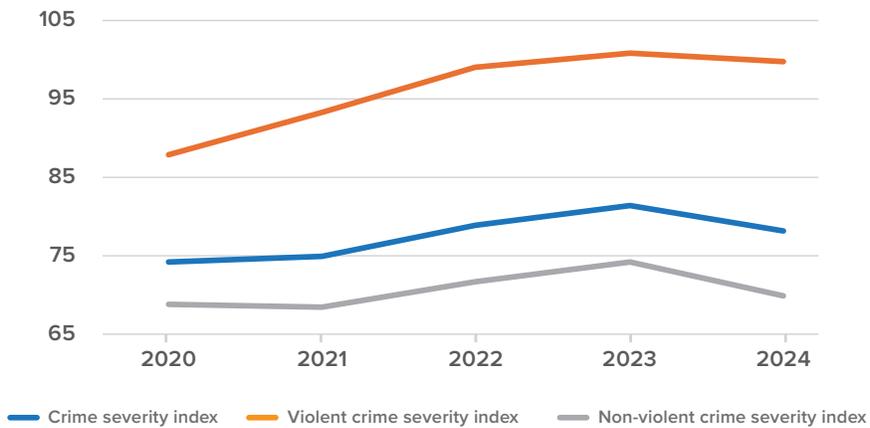


FIGURE 3: Proportion of guilty cases for which a conditional sentence was given, 2013–14 to 2023–24

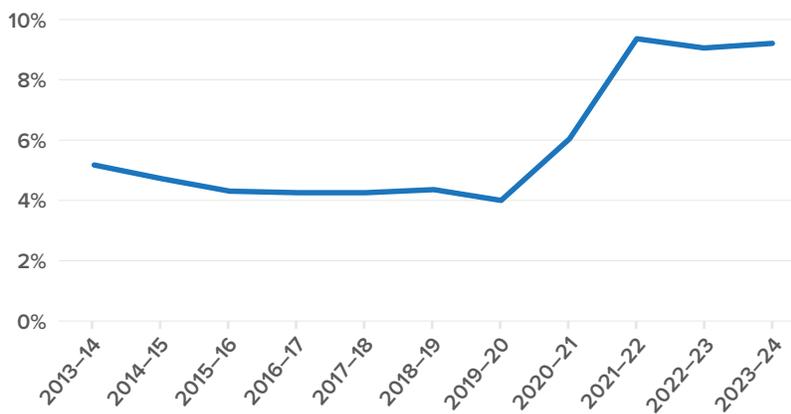


FIGURE 4: Proportion of guilty cases for which a custodial sentence was given, 2013–14 to 2023–24

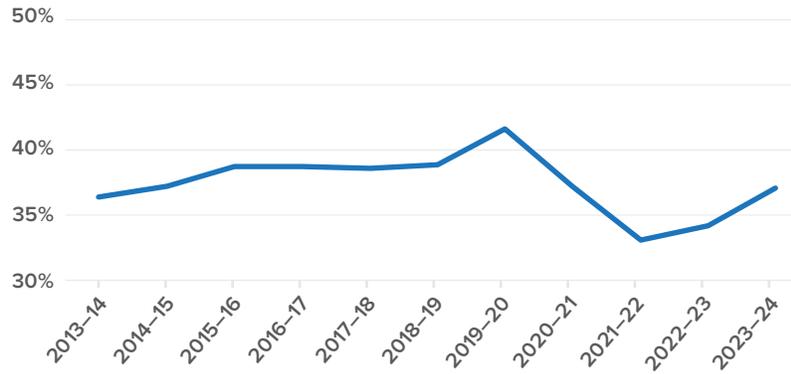


FIGURE 5: Administration of justice offences per 100,000 population, 2020–24

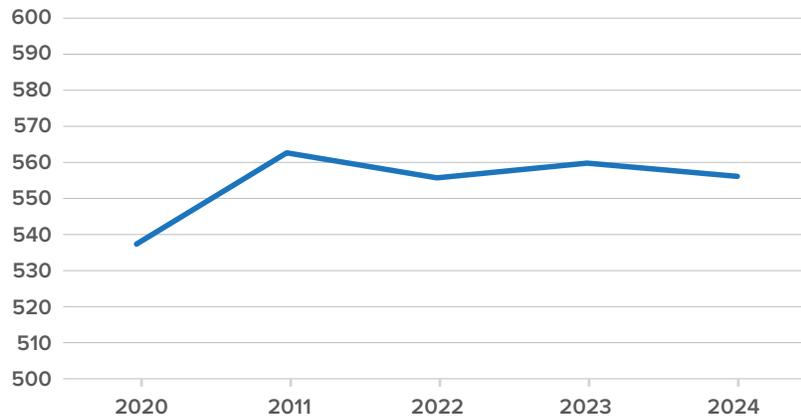
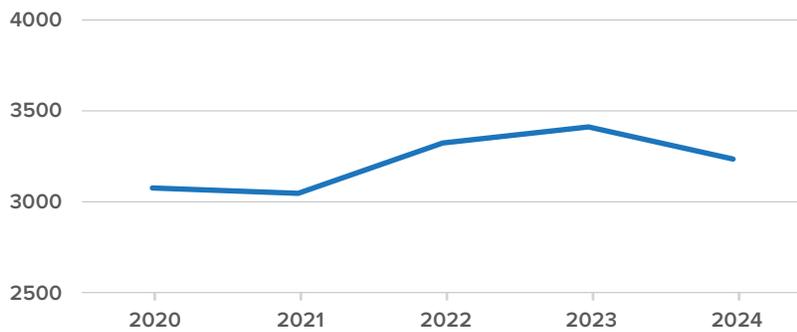


FIGURE 6: Property crime rate per 100,000 population, 2018–2022



cent), though the rate has risen over the last two years. Those concerned with public safety will take little solace from the fact that at the same time violent crime is increasing, more offenders are being given non-custodial sentences (Statistics Canada 2026e).

There has also been a notable increase in hate crimes over the last several years, particularly against the Jewish community. The overall number of police-reported hate crimes increased by 85 per cent between 2020 and 2024, while hate crimes against Jews increased by 178 per cent during this period. The Jewish community is the most frequently targeted religious group for hate crimes – they were the target of 69 per cent of all religiously-motivated hate crimes in 2024 – despite comprising roughly one per cent of the population (Statistics Canada 2025c; see also Brym 2022; Statistics Canada 2022). The scale and persistence of this trend has raised broader concerns about the safety of the Jewish community and confidence in the criminal justice system (Macdonald-Laurier Institute 2026; Shadian, Pujdak, and Skudra 2026).

There have been more moderate changes to other aspects of public safety. For example, the rate of “administration of justice” offences per 100,000 population – which includes failure to comply with an order, unlawfully at large, and breach of probation – has remained stable over the last five years (Figure 5). And although property crime is up compared to 2020, the current rate (3,236 per 100,000) is nearly identical to what it was in 2015 (3,231 per 100,000) (Figure 6).

Support for victims

Over the last decade, federal policy has become more focused on the victims of crime. There have been considerable improvements in the data collected on victims, including the growth of victimization surveys and a greater focus on gender-based violence (see Aucoin 2025). However, the actual implementation of victims’ rights has not come to fruition, with multiple federal ombudspersons for victims of crime having claimed that there are “systemic failures” in how the criminal justice system treats victims, both with respect to restitution orders and more recently with respect to sexual assault (Illingworth 2021; Roebuck 2025).

The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights*, passed in 2015, grants every victim the right to have a court consider a restitution order. Under a restitution order, judges can require offenders to compensate victims for their financial losses

FIGURE 7: Proportion of offenders given restitution orders

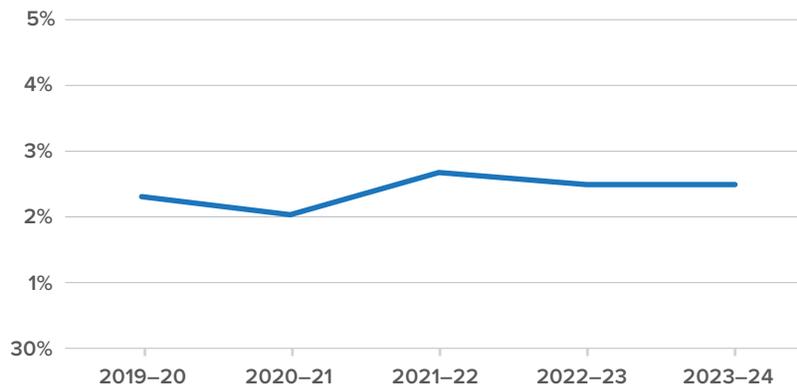
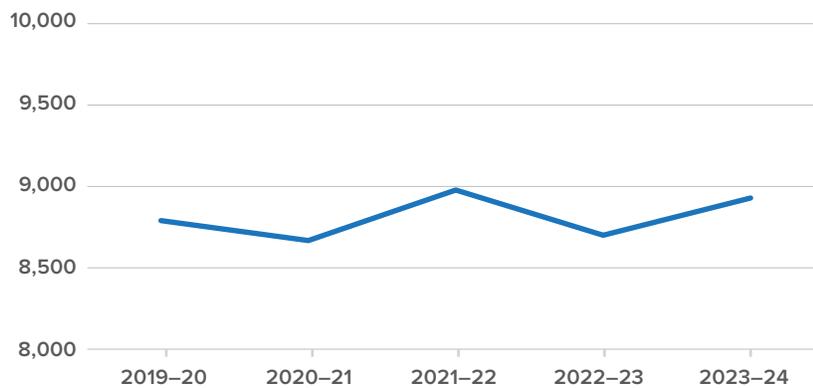


FIGURE 8: Victims who have registered to receive information about offender who harmed them



resulting directly from the crime, such as restitution for property damage, replacement of lost income due to bodily injury, or compensation for temporary housing that a victim needs. However, the proportion of restitution orders remains low (Figure 7), particularly in Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, and Quebec (although Quebec does not have available data for the three most recent years; see Appendix 1). The Parole Board of Canada also keeps track of the number of individuals who have registered as victims and who wish to receive information about an individual who harmed them and is within the federal correctional system. While the number of victims receiving this information had been increasing at the time of our last report, Figure 8 shows that it has become relatively flat in recent years.

Cost and resources

The performance of Canada’s criminal justice system on cost and resources remains mixed. The number of police per 100,000 population has declined over the last five years, and Canada’s cost of corrections per capita is relatively flat, both at the federal and provincial/territorial levels (Figure 9). The average daily inmate cost at both the federal and provincial levels has decreased over the last few years after having risen in the years prior (both figures are reported in constant 2002/03 dollars) (Figure 10). By contrast, the amount spent on “public order and safety” per capita for the federal government (reported in current dollars) saw a sharp spike between 2020 and 2022 and has remained

FIGURE 9: Cost of corrections per capita (2002–03 constant dollars)

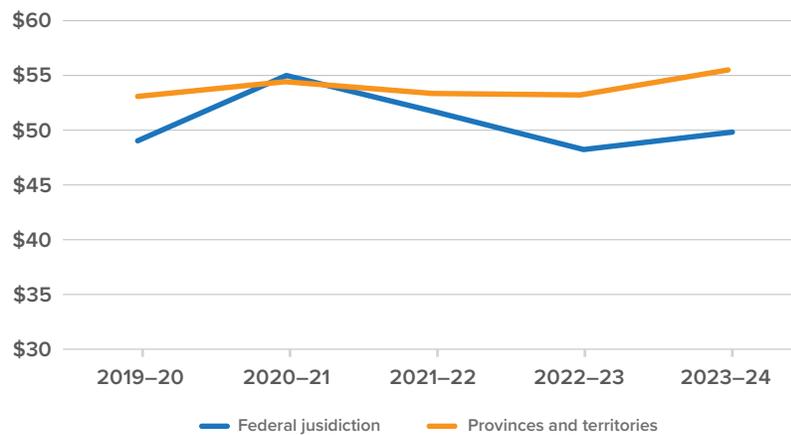


FIGURE 10: Average daily inmate cost (2002–03 constant dollars)

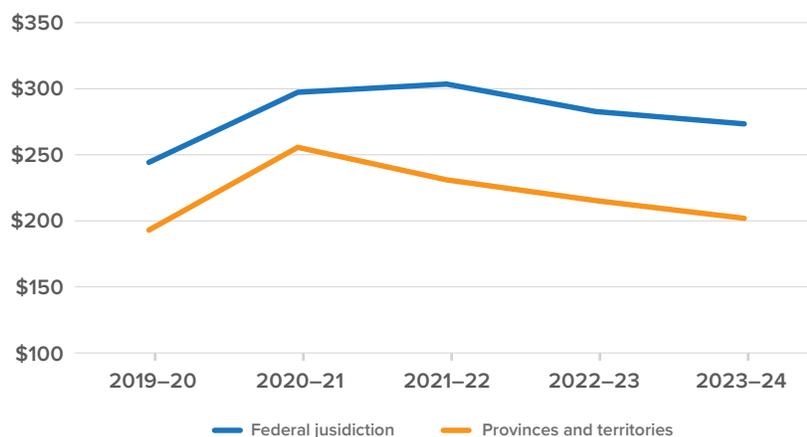


FIGURE 11: Cost of public safety per person (in dollars)

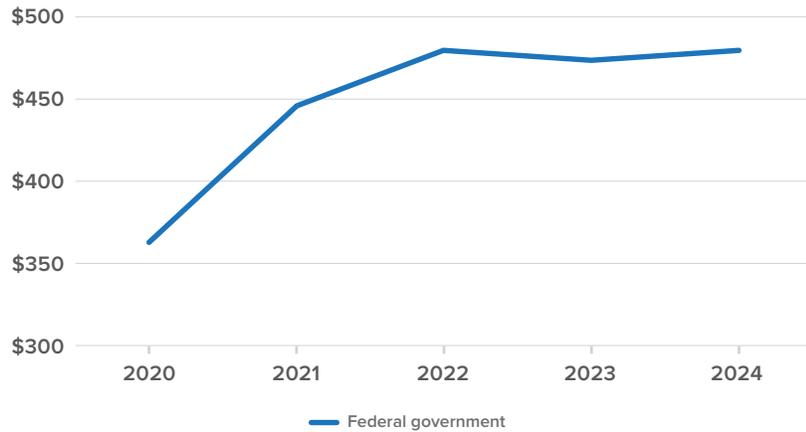
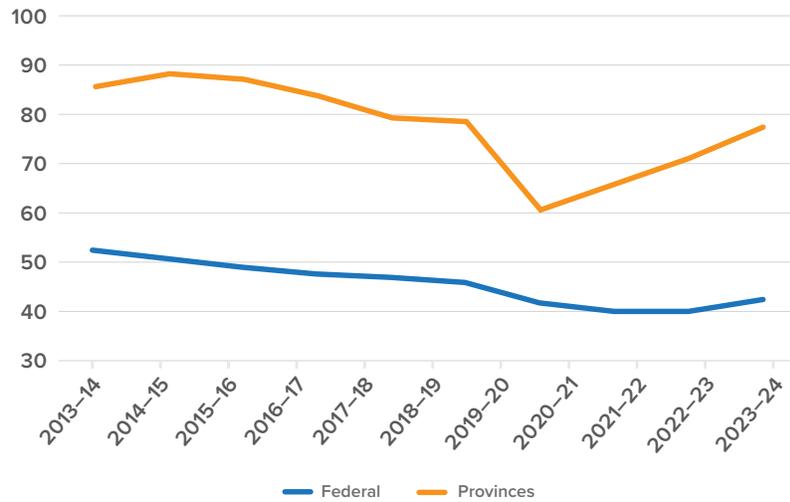


FIGURE 12: Incarceration rates per 100,000 adults, 2024–15 to 2023–24



at that higher level since (Figure 11). This increase (32 per cent) was nearly double the inflation rate during this period (17.5 per cent; see Bank of Canada 2026). Over the last decade, Canada’s incarceration rate at the provincial and federal level has declined considerably, with most of that decline happening between 2014/15 and 2020/21 (though the provincial rate has risen over the last three years; see Figure 12).

Fairness and access to justice

The proportion of Canadians who express confidence in the fairness of the criminal justice system remains low, though stable. In 2024, 63 per cent of Canadians said they had confidence in the police but only 42 per cent expressed confidence in the justice system and courts (compared with 62 per cent and 46 per cent in 2022; Statistics Canada 2026h). However, legal aid expenditures on criminal justice matters have been increasing, both at the overall level and when expressed per criminal incident (see Figure 13).

For many Canadians, the overrepresentation of Indigenous peoples stands out as the most striking manifestation of unfairness in the criminal justice system. In our previous *Report on the Criminal Justice System*, we noted that since 1995 the Criminal Code has required courts to consider “all available sanctions, other than imprisonment, that are reasonable in the circumstances and consistent with the harm done to victims or to the community should be considered for all offenders, *with particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal offenders*” (*Criminal Code of Canada*, s. 718.2(e)). In *R. v. Gladue* (1999) and subsequent jurisprudence, the Supreme Court of Canada articulated principles by which sentencing decisions must consider an Indigenous offender’s background. This has led to the widespread practice of creating what have become known as “*Gladue* reports,” whereby, upon request by a judge or by the Crown or defence lawyers, specialized reports are written that “identify relevant systemic and background factors in the individual’s life that can be considered by courts when sentencing an Indigenous offender” (Ndegwa, Gallant, and Evans 2023; see also Rudin 2008).

However, in spite of these efforts, Indigenous peoples remain overrepresented in the criminal justice system relative to their share of the population by nearly every measure. Our report uses the metric “Proportion of Indigenous Persons in Total Custodial Admissions,” which is the percentage of Indigenous custodial admissions divided by the proportion of the population that is Indigenous. As Figure 14 shows, 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 2020/24 has been 6.0 to 6.2 times higher than the Indigenous proportion of the population during that period. The range is essentially identical to what it was in our report card from more than two years ago.

FIGURE 13: Legal aid expenditures, 2019–20 to 2023–24

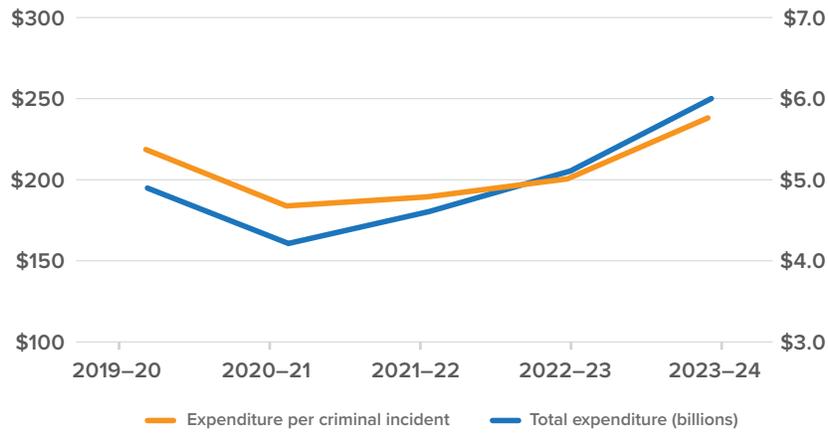


FIGURE 14: Over-representation rate of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions, 2020 to 2024

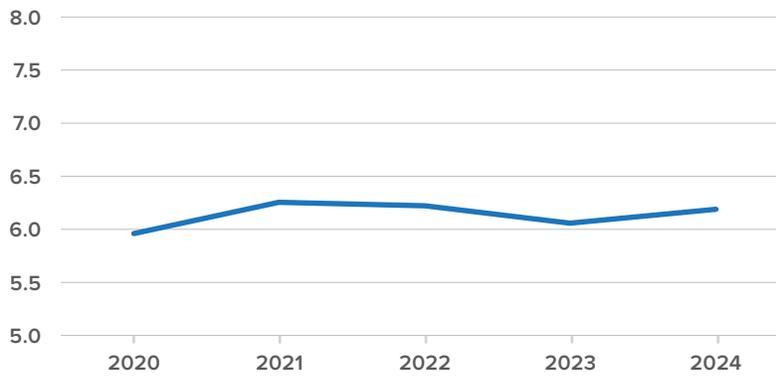
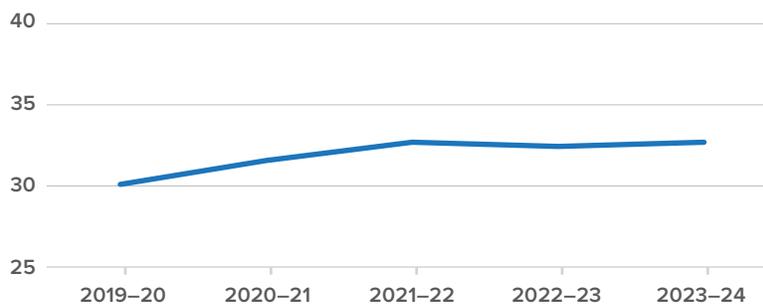


FIGURE 15: Proportion of Indigenous offenders in federal custody, 2019–20 to 2023–24



There are multiple ways to measure Indigenous representation in the criminal justice system. For example, between 2020 and 2024, the proportion of people accused of homicide who were Indigenous ranged from 29 per cent to 35 per cent (Statistics Canada 2026i). Correctional Service Canada also tracks the proportion of Indigenous offenders in custody in federal correctional institutions. Figure 15 shows that the proportion continues to rise, with 2023/24 reaching a high of 32.7 per cent – nearly one-third of the custodial population (Public Safety Canada 2025; Correctional Service of Canada 2025, 2).

Indigenous peoples are also overrepresented as the victims of violent crimes. In 2024, 30 per cent of homicide victims were Indigenous – an increase from 26 per cent in 2023 – despite being only 5 per cent of the Canadian population (Statistics Canada 2025b). According to the *Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces*, 63 per cent of Indigenous women had experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime (Statistics Canada 2018). The rate of violent victimization incidents per 1,000 Indigenous adults in 2019 (177) was more than double that for non-Indigenous adults (80) (Department of Justice 2024a). As we wrote more than two years ago: “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” (Snow and Audas 2024a, 19). The durability of these disparities, even in the presence of *Gladue*-informed sentencing practices, points to the limits of what rehabilitative sentencing policy can achieve in isolation.

Efficiency

The criminal justice system continues to be extremely inefficient. One significant indicator of inefficiency is the proportion of cases stayed or withdrawn, which has increased for eight straight years and now comprises over 50 per cent of all criminal cases (Statistics Canada 2026d) (Figure 16). While this could be explained by an increase in plea bargaining that could result in charges being withdrawn (for which data are unavailable), part of the increase is certainly attributable to the rules set out by the Supreme Court in *R. v. Jordan* (2016), which imposed strict deadlines for the completion of criminal trials (18 months in provincial lower courts and 30 months in provincial superior courts).

According to an analysis by the *Globe and Mail* of Statistics Canada data, 9,560 cases were stayed or withdrawn specifically for exceeding *Jordan* limits in 2023/24, which accounted for 4.2 per cent of all cases involving federal statutes in adult criminal courts (Ebner 2025a). Apart from cases that exceed *Jordan* limits, the increasing number of stays and withdrawals may reflect increased plea bargaining, diversion to alternative measures, or prosecutorial decisions that there is not enough evidence to proceed or that a case may exceed *Jordan* limits before those limits have been reached. Unfortunately, we lack the data to determine the precise breakdown of factors.

Another efficiency metric, the criminal case median length, decreased from a high of 203 days in 2021/22 to 189 days in 2023/24 (Figure 17), owing largely to a drop in Ontario. However, the 2024 number remains strikingly high compared with recent history, as the criminal case median length ranged from 123 to 141 days between 2013/14 and 2019/2020. Figures 16 and 17 clearly show that Canada’s criminal justice system is not working efficiently.

Yet another indicator of criminal justice system efficiency pertains to the number of cases that courts are hearing. As the Public Safety data above showed, crime, especially violent crime, has been rising; however, as the number of cases stayed or withdrawn has increased, the percentage of decisions resulting in a guilty verdict has dropped considerably over the last five years, from 61 to 46 per cent. Some of this decrease can be attributed to the fact that Quebec did not report its data to the Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS) over the

FIGURE 16: Proportion of cases stayed or withdrawn (per cent)

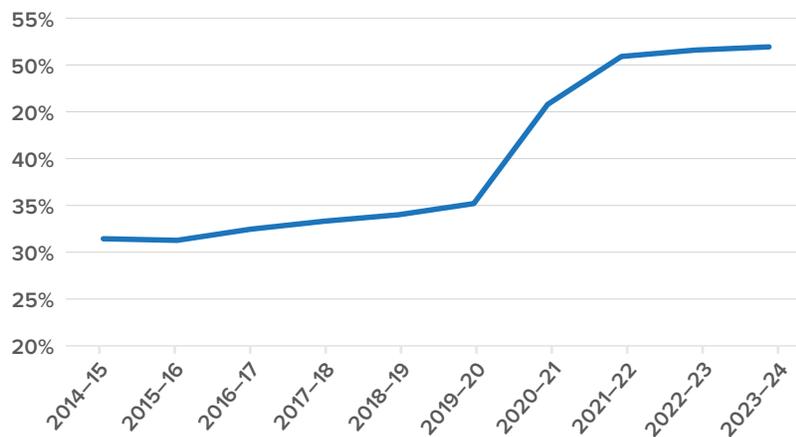


FIGURE 17: Median criminal case length (days)

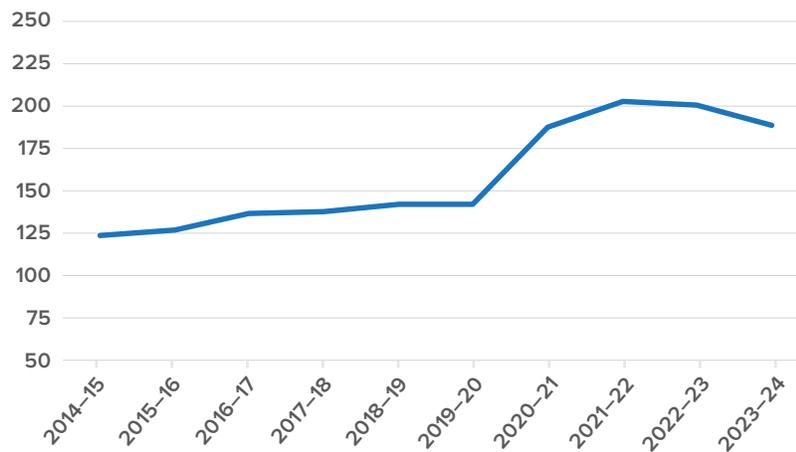
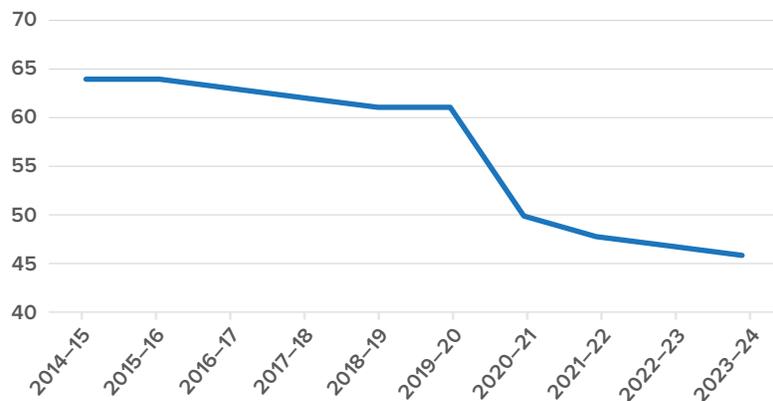


FIGURE 18: Percentage of decisions resulting in a guilty verdict, 2014-15 to 2023-24



last three fiscal years (2021/22 to 2023/24), and Quebec generally had a higher percentage of guilty findings than most other provinces (ranging from 73 to 78 per cent between 2014/15 and 2019/2020). However, Quebec’s absence from the most recent survey does not entirely explain the large decline (which began in 2020/21, the final year Quebec reported its data). The percentage of cases resulting in a guilty verdict has declined in every single jurisdiction that reported its data over the last five years, including in Alberta (50 to 39 per cent), Ontario (52 to 42 per cent), and Nova Scotia (57 to 52 per cent).

Unsurprisingly, in this environment, crimes continue to be “cleared” (by laying charges or other means) at a lower rate than in the past. The weighted

FIGURE 19: Non-violent crime weighted clearance rate

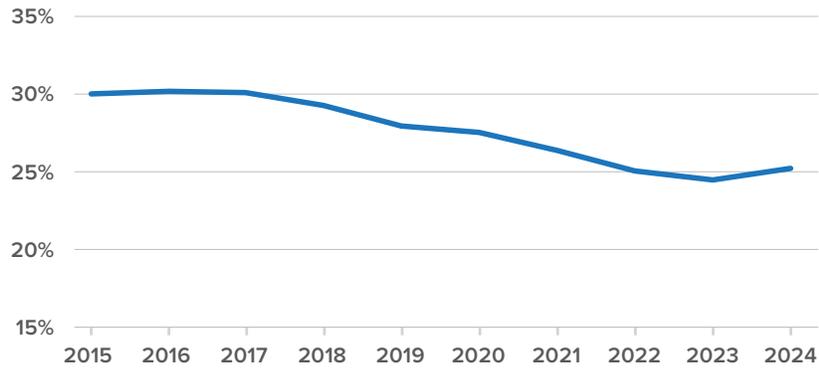
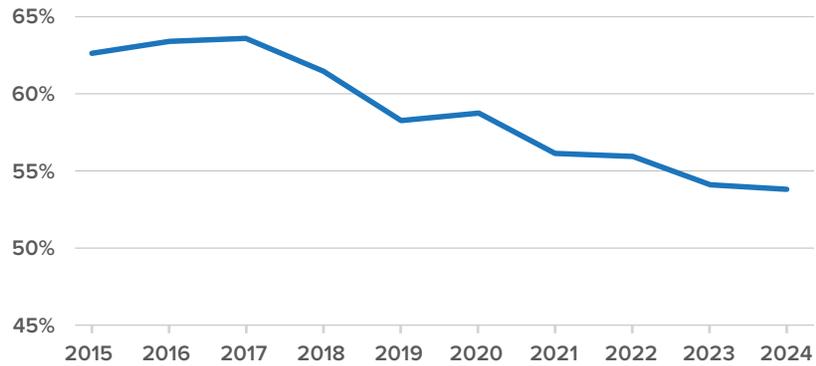


FIGURE 20: Violent crime weighted clearance rate



clearance rates for non-violent and (especially) violent crimes continue to slide. Between 2020 and 2024, the weighted violent crime clearance rate dropped in every single province and territory except Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island, with a low of 36.5 per cent in British Columbia. The one positive is that the non-violent weighted clearance rate increased slightly between 2023 and 2024; however, it remains at lows not seen since the mid-2000s (Statistics Canada 2026j).

Data on the efficiency of the criminal justice system shows that the results are bleak: as the number of criminal (especially violent criminal) incidents has risen, police are clearing fewer incidents, courts are hearing fewer cases, those cases are taking longer to process, more cases are being stayed or withdrawn, and a shrinking proportion of those accused of a crime are found guilty.

PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Criminal Justice Report Card has calculated overall grades for each province and territory. Tables 3a and 3b present the jurisdictions in order of performance.

There were notable changes between the 2023 and 2026 Criminal Justice Report Cards, including a significant improvement in the rankings for Quebec and Nova Scotia, and a drop in the overall ranking for Newfoundland and Labrador. Among the territories, Yukon now has the highest ranking (moving above Nunavut) while the Northwest Territories remain in third place. Below, we list the highlights for each province and territory, followed by trends across each of the five criminal justice objectives. The highlights focus on the 20 metrics for which new data were available.

TABLE 3a: Grades for provinces on the Criminal Justice Report Card

PROVINCE	RANK (2023)	OVERALL GRADE (2023)	RANK (2026)	OVERALL GRADE (2026)
Prince Edward Island	1	B+	1	B+
Quebec ¹	5	B	2	B
Nova Scotia	6	B	3	B
New Brunswick	3	B	4	B
Alberta	4	B	5	B
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	B	6	B
Ontario	7	C+	7	C+
Saskatchewan	8	C+	8	C+
British Columbia	9	C+	9	C+
Manitoba	10	C	10	C

TABLE 3b: Grades for territories on the Criminal Justice Report Card

TERRITORY	RANK (2023)	OVERALL GRADE (2023)	RANK (2026)	OVERALL GRADE (2026)
Yukon	2	C+	1	C
Nunavut	1	C+	2	C
Northwest Territories	3	C	3	D

¹ Quebec did not contribute data for three metrics on Statistics Canada's Integrated Criminal Court Survey for the last three years (2021/22 to 2023/24). For these metrics, we used Quebec's most recent data (2020/21). See Appendix 1 for details.

Highlights for each province and territory

- The overall provincial rankings continue to have an eastward tilt, though not quite as pronounced as in previous report cards. Three of the four highest-performing provinces are in Atlantic Canada, and the three lowest-performing provinces are in Western Canada.
- Prince Edward Island continues to have the best-performing criminal justice system. PEI is the only jurisdiction with a B+ grade, although its overall score dropped slightly compared to the last report card. It received a B+ or an A in four of the five categories, and on no metric was its grade lower than a B.
- Quebec and Nova Scotia made the largest gains, each increasing three spots in the rankings. Quebec moved from fifth to second place, owing to a strong performance on public safety. Nova Scotia moved from sixth to third place, with consistently good performance across all five categories.
- Newfoundland and Labrador saw the biggest decline, dropping from second to sixth place. The province ranked last in efficiency.
- New Brunswick dropped one spot from third to fourth place, performing well on cost and resources, but showing declines in efficiency.
- Alberta dropped one spot from fourth to fifth place. It had the highest-performing criminal justice system in terms of cost and resources, but lagged on fairness and access as well as efficiency.
- Ontario remained in seventh place overall. While it performed comparatively well on public safety, it struggled with efficiency, fairness and access, and support for victims.
- Saskatchewan was once again in eighth place, although its overall score declined. It ranked last among the provinces in the categories of cost and resources and public safety, and has high and rising crime rates.
- British Columbia was the ninth-ranked province. It ranked between seventh and tenth in all five categories, including last place in fairness and access.
- Manitoba was the lowest-ranked province for the fourth report card in a row. It was the only province that received a C grade, and ranked ninth in three categories: public safety, cost and resources, and fairness and access.

- In the territorial rankings, Yukon moved up to first place, Nunavut dropped to second, and the Northwest Territories remained third. All three territories continue to post very low scores on cost and resources and public safety, although Yukon and Nunavut performed comparatively well on efficiency.

Public safety highlights

- Once again, crime rates in the territories were much higher than in the provinces: for example, the Northwest Territories' property crime rate was 16 times higher than Quebec's.
- Between 2020 and 2024, violent crime increased in nine provinces, and property crime increased in eight. On both metrics, Saskatchewan and Manitoba posted the highest provincial crime rates.
- Although violent crime in Ontario increased by 20 per cent between 2020 and 2024, it still had the lowest violent crime rate of any province.

Support for victims highlights

- Quebec remains poorly served by the number of victim service agencies per capita. The Atlantic provinces (apart from New Brunswick), British Columbia, and the territories have the highest proportion of those agencies.
- Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan have the highest proportion of offenders ordered to pay restitution in 2024; the proportions ordered to pay are much lower in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Cost and resources highlights

- Alberta had the best cost and resources score, ranking first on average daily inmate cost (A+) and the per capita cost of public safety (A).
- Once again, the territories all performed poorly on this category, each receiving an F. The per capita cost of corrections in Nunavut was 23 times higher than in Alberta, and its per person cost of public safety was 10 times higher.
- The average daily inmate cost was lowest in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and highest in the territories and British Columbia.

Fairness and access to justice highlights

- Quebec residents expressed the highest levels of confidence in the police and in the justice system and the courts. British Columbians had the lowest confidence in the police, while residents of Newfoundland and Labrador expressed the lowest confidence in the justice system and the courts.
- The proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions in three provinces (Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia) was more than six times the rate of Indigenous people in the provincial population. Every province had a ratio of at least 2-to-1, with Newfoundland and Labrador the lowest at 2.2-to-1.

Efficiency highlights

- In every jurisdiction, the criminal justice system is less efficient than it was two years ago. The percentage of cases stayed or withdrawn increased in every province and territory for which data were available, as did the median criminal case length. On the latter metric, there was considerable variation, ranging from 57 days in PEI to 285 days in Nova Scotia.
- Non-violent crime clearance rates declined in every jurisdiction between 2020 and 2024, and violent crime clearance rates declined everywhere except Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island. British Columbia performed the worst on both metrics.
- Ontario had the highest number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents, and was the only jurisdiction to record an F on this metric. PEI, British Columbia, and the three territories performed the strongest on this metric, all receiving a grade of A or A+.

CONCLUSION

Two years ago, we closed our Justice Report Card with two broad conclusions. First, there remained a clear need for ongoing monitoring and for measuring the performance of the criminal justice system in Canada. Second, Canada's criminal justice system was clearly performing worse than it had six years earlier.

Both conclusions remain relevant today. Given the growing concern among the general public about criminal justice issues across the country, the need for regular, independent monitoring of the criminal justice system is stronger than ever. Moreover, the data presented in this report show that, on certain criminal justice objectives, particularly efficiency and public safety, the criminal justice system is undoubtedly performing worse than it was two years ago. While the performance of the system has stabilized across certain categories and even improved on a few metrics, it is impossible to present the overall picture as one of improvement. On several of the most visible and consequential dimensions of criminal justice system performance, outcomes continue to deteriorate.

In particular, two areas stand out: public safety (especially with respect to crime rates) and efficiency. As detailed in the Canada-wide section of this report, crime severity and violent crime rates have continued to rise across most jurisdictions, and indeed in most cities (see Snow and Audas 2025). These trends are not isolated to a single province or region. They reflect a broad national pattern that has become increasingly difficult to ignore.

At the same time, the criminal justice system has become less efficient country-wide. The percentage of criminal cases that are stayed or withdrawn, as well as the median criminal case length, have increased in every province and territory for which data are available. Clearance rates for both violent and non-violent crime have declined almost everywhere, further reinforcing the perception that the criminal justice system cannot perform its core functions.

Recent federal policy responses have begun to acknowledge the seriousness of these challenges. The federal government introduced two major criminal justice bills in late 2025 aimed at tightening bail, strengthening sentencing provisions, addressing trial delay, and responding to gender-based

violence. These reforms signal a recognition that existing policies have not been sufficient to arrest the negative trends identified in this report. Whether these legislative changes will meaningfully improve outcomes remains an open empirical question. It will take time, and careful measurement, to assess their effects.

“ *Crime severity and violent crime rates have continued to rise across most jurisdictions, and indeed in most cities.* ”

As with our previous report cards, we do not take a position on the optimal policy solutions to reform Canada’s criminal justice system. However, we continue to share the position, expressed 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” (Newark 2016, 20). This observation is particularly relevant in light of recent public debate over bail, sentencing, and repeat offending. As Tim Sargent (2025), the Macdonald-Laurier Institute’s domestic policy director, argued in a recent contribution, meaningful reform will require a clearer focus on serious violent offenders, addressing organized crime, and improving efficiency in the court system and corrections.

To understand optimal policy solutions, it is necessary to first understand the data. We remain indebted to Statistics Canada and the Department of Justice for their publication of the data we used in this report. However, there remain two areas where data collection needs to improve.

The first, which we have mentioned in previous reports, concerns the lack of annualized reporting on recidivism rates and criminal victimization, both at the federal and provincial or territorial levels. Given the importance of bail as a policy issue, it would benefit the country to have annualized and comparable data on the re-offence rate for certain offences, the proportion of offences that are committed while persons are out on bail, and rates of bail compliance and

breach. Collecting and standardizing such data will be difficult. But doing so is of the utmost importance to policymakers and Canadians more generally.

The second relates to the lack of Quebec-specific data from the Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS) for the last three years of reporting (2021/22 to 2023/24), which means Quebec data for three metrics in this report are out of date. The absence of data for Quebec has affected not only this current report card but a wide range of criminal justice statistics more broadly. In correspondence with us, Statistics Canada informed us that the agency and the Quebec government are working on a data-sharing agreement to once again facilitate ICCS data sharing. For the purposes of understanding the criminal justice system, this must happen as soon as possible, along with assurances that such gaps will not occur again.

Overall, while this report identifies several broad national trends, the data also underscore the continued importance of distinguishing between jurisdictions when reporting on the performance of Canada's 13 provincial and territorial criminal justice systems. In some areas, such as violent crime and efficiency, broadly similar changes have occurred across jurisdictions, suggesting that national policy action may be warranted. In other areas, performance varies considerably. There is a need for jurisdiction-specific policy solutions in those areas, insofar as one-size-fits-all policies may be inappropriate.

The central purpose of this Justice Report Card is not to prescribe reform. Instead, it is to clarify where the system is performing well, where it is failing, and how those patterns differ across the country. Our hope is that this report continues to contribute to a more informed public discussion, and that it can guide reforms that are grounded in the data. [MLI](#)

PROVINCIAL AND
TERRITORIAL
REPORT CARDS
2026

About the report cards

Each report card 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 annually (for two metrics, only three years of data are available). A coloured arrow follows the five-year trend score, with green indicating that a metric is getting observably better, red indicating that it is observably worse, and yellow indicating the trend is broadly flat.

We separate provinces from territories because several metrics are unavailable for the territories. Provinces are ranked from 1 to 10 and territories are ranked from 1 to 3. 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 discuss five-year trends.

Each 2026 report card also shows the 2023 report card scores, grades, and trends for comparison. Readers should note two changes from our 2023 justice report card due to changes in data availability and comparability: we have removed four metrics related to administration of justice offences from the “public safety” category, and we no longer calculate an overall “Fairness and Accessibility” score for the territories. The 2023 “overall” scores are those that were given in the 2023 report card based on the metrics used at that time. Appendix 1: Data, Methods, and Limitations offers a more detailed explanation of the statistical tools used in the data analysis and the reasons we have made changes to certain metrics and categories.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND **B+**

Prince Edward Island remained the top-ranked province, with consistently strong performance across all five categories. PEI was the only province or territory to receive an overall grade of B+, and it recorded an A+ in 9 of 27 metrics, the highest of any jurisdiction.

2023			2026		
SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
0.918	B+	1/10	0.774	B+	1/10

	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	0.695	B+	0.654 ▼	0.459	B	0.887 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	0.775	B+	-0.304 ►	0.555	B+	0.671 ▼
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	-1.499	D	0.435 ►	-1.833	F	-0.234 ►
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.730	B+	-0.484 ►	0.535	B+	-0.064 ►
Other crime per 100,000 population	0.625	B+	0.038 ►	0.157	B	0.841 ▼
Police effective at enforcing the law	1.863	A+		1.863	A+	
Police effective at ensuring safety	2.039	A+		2.039	A+	
Proportion satisfied with safety	1.731	A+		1.731	A+	
OVERALL	0.642	B+		0.688	B+	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	2.088	A+	0.900 ▲	1.285	A	0.514 ▲
Perception of police supplying information	1.817	A+		1.817	A+	
Perception of police being approachable	1.856	A+		1.856	A+	
Population served by victim service agencies	0.374	B		0.646	B+	-0.742 ▲
OVERALL	1.534	A+		1.401	A	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.450	B	-0.116 ►	0.333	B	-0.144 ►
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	0.295	B	0.033	0.181	B	0.436 ►
Number of police per 100,000 population	2.240	A+	-0.698 ▲	2.003	A+	-0.560 ▲
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	0.383	B	0.743 ▼	0.590	B+	0.486 ►
OVERALL	0.842	B+		0.777	B+	

	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	1.400	A		0.090	B	-1.478 ▼
Confidence in justice system	1.765	A+		-0.172	C+	-2.580 ▼
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per criminal incident	-1.396	D	-0.473 ►	-1.427	D	-0.207 ►
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	1.441	A	-0.645 ▲	0.325	B	1.779 ▼
Perception of police being fair	1.915	A+		1.915	A+	
OVERALL	1.025	A		0.146	B	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-0.029	C+	1.048 ▼	0.599	B+	0.407 ►
Median criminal case length in days	1.953	A+	0.141 ►	1.964	A+	0.333 ►
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents	0.826	B+	1.212 ▼	1.268	A	-0.575 ▲
Police responding promptly	1.947	A+		1.947	A+	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	-1.169	D	-3.093 ▼	-0.416	C+	0.412 ►
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	-0.237	C+	-1.498 ▼	-0.227	C+	0.010 ►
OVERALL	0.549	B+		0.856	B+	
OVERALL AVERAGE AND GRADE	0.918	B+		0.774	B+	

STRENGTHS

Prince Edward Island continued to be the highest-performing jurisdiction overall, with grades of B+ or A in four of the five categories. It performed particularly well on support for victims (A), including a notable improvement in the number of victim service agencies. PEI recorded an A+ in nine of 27 metrics, the highest of any jurisdiction. Its performance in the efficiency category improved considerably from 2023, with a notable improvement in the number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents. PEI was one of only two jurisdictions where the violent crime weighted clearance rate increased. These numbers have reinforced PEI's position as the strongest-performing jurisdiction overall.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Despite its strong overall performance, PEI is trending in the wrong direction on a number of crime rates. Several public safety indicators – including violent, property, and other crime – increased over the last five years. On the proportion of Indigenous persons in custody and the public's confidence in the police and the justice system, PEI is performing comparably worse than it did in the last report card. PEI's overall score declined from 0.918 to 0.774, driven largely by a decline in its fairness and access score, which dropped from an A to a B. [MLI](#)



QUEBEC B



Quebec and Nova Scotia moved up the most in the provincial rankings – in Quebec’s case rising from fifth to second place overall. Quebec ranked first among provinces in public safety but continued to underperform on support for victims.

	2023			2026		
	SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
	0.060	B	5/10	0.220	B	2/10
	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
■ Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	0.843	B+	0.515 ▼	0.647	B+	0.768 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	1.378	A	0.017 ►	1.487	A	0.341 ►
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	0.274	B	-1.013 ▲	0.199	B	0.436 ▲
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	-1.727	F	-0.589 ▲	0.321	B	-0.505 ►
Other crime per 100,000 population	1.198	A	-0.129 ►	1.197	A	0.080 ►
Police effective at enforcing the law	1.733	A+		1.733	A+	
Police effective at ensuring safety	0.892	B+		0.892	B+	
Proportion satisfied with safety	0.313	B		0.313	B	
OVERALL	0.176	B		0.849	B+	
■ Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	-1.148	D	0.029 ►	-2.001	F	0.206 ►
Perception of police supplying information	0.087	B		0.087	B	
Perception of police being approachable	-1.133	D		-1.133	D	
Population served by victim service agencies	-2.759	F		-2.519	F	-3.079 ▲
OVERALL	-1.238	D		-1.392	D	
■ Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.317	B	-0.007 ►	0.262	B	0.085 ►
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-0.901	C	1.367 ▼	-0.567	C	-0.654 ▲
Number of police per 100,000 population	-0.748	C	-0.161 ►	-1.048	D	0.079 ►
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	1.068	A	0.343 ►	0.093	B	1.853 ▼
OVERALL	-0.066	C+		-0.315	C+	

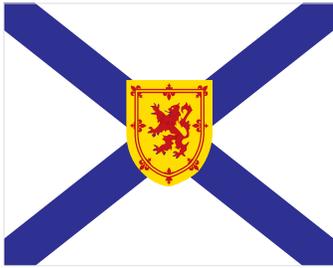
	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	1.264	A		2.419	A+	2.218 ▲
Confidence in justice system	0.976	B+		2.097	A+	1.891 ▲
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per criminal incident	0.379	B	-0.480 ►	0.485	B	0.110 ►
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	0.536	B+	0.427 ►	0.654	B+	0.285 ►
Perception of police being fair	0.222	B		0.222	B	
OVERALL	0.675	B+		1.175	A	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	1.991	A+	0.131 ►	2.040	A+	0.372 ►
Median criminal case length in days	-0.407	C+	-0.368 ►	-0.350	C+	2.459 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents	-0.689	C	0.177 ►	-0.428	C+	0.676 ▼
Police responding promptly	1.136	A		1.136	A	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	1.366	A	-1.500 ▼	1.243	A	-1.323 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	1.112	A	-0.756 ▼	1.050	A	-0.029 ►
OVERALL	0.752	B+		0.782	B+	
OVERALL AVERAGE AND GRADE	0.060	B		0.220	B	

STRENGTHS

Quebec ranked first in public safety, reflecting generally lower crime rates across most categories. Quebec has the lowest property crime rate, the lowest “other” crime rate, and the second-lowest violent crime rate of any province. Quebec also performed strongly on efficiency, ranking second overall, including first- and second-place rankings on both violent and non-violent crime clearance rates.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Quebec’s weakest category remained support for victims, where it ranked last overall, particularly with respect to restitution orders and the number of victim service agencies. While Quebec’s violent crime rate remains comparatively low, it did increase between 2020 and 2024, as did its cost of public safety per person. Quebec’s violent and non-violent weighted crime clearance rates both dropped over the last five years, as did its number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents. In both public safety and efficiency, Quebec’s criminal justice system performs comparatively well, but the metrics are trending in the wrong direction. [MLI](#)



NOVA SCOTIA B

Nova Scotia moved up in the rankings from sixth to third place overall, increasing its overall score while showing steady performance across all categories. Nova Scotia improved in the cost and resources metric as well as in fairness and access, but its criminal justice system has become less efficient

2023			2026		
SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
0.026	B	6/10	0.210	B	3/10

2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
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Public safety

Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	0.170	B	0.761	▼	0.409	B	0.202	▶
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	0.371	B	0.444	▶	0.288	B	0.670	▼
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	0.383	B	-0.172	▶	0.151	B	-0.334	▶
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.683	B+	-1.092	▲	0.641	B+	-0.270	▶
Other crime per 100,000 population	0.499	B	-0.071	▶	0.457	B	0.127	▶
Police effective at enforcing the law	-0.482	C+			-0.482	C+		
Police effective at ensuring safety	-0.255	C+			-0.255	C+		
Proportion satisfied with safety	0.427	B			0.427	B		
OVERALL	0.231	B			0.204	B		

Support for victims

Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	0.735	B+	-1.803	▼	0.867	B+	-1.829	▼
Perception of police supplying information	-0.606	C			-0.606	C		
Perception of police being approachable	-0.031	C+			-0.031	C+		
Population served by victim service agencies	0.496	B			1.046	A	-3.010	▲
OVERALL	0.148	B			0.319	B		

Cost and resources

Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.530	B+	0.018	▶	0.625	B+	-0.264	▶
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-0.835	C	2.121	▼	0.409	B	-2.668	▲
Number of police per 100,000 population	-0.562	C	-0.460	▶	-0.085	C+	-1.408	▲
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	0.087	B	0.478	▶	0.397	B	0.281	▶
OVERALL	-0.195	C+			0.336	B		

	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	-0.457	C+		-0.358	C+	0.605 ▲
Confidence in justice system	-0.160	C+		0.940	B+	1.690 ▲
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per criminal incident	1.351	A	-0.180 ►	0.961	B+	-0.016 ►
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	0.711	B+	0.553 ▼	1.087	A	0.289 ►
Perception of police being fair	-0.821	C		-0.821	C	
OVERALL	0.125	B		0.362	B	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-0.271	C+	0.743 ▼	-0.336	C+	0.326 ►
Median criminal case length in days	-1.114	D	1.979 ▼	-1.218	D	1.244 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents	0.563	B+	-1.036 ▲	0.270	B	0.777 ▼
Police responding promptly	0.595	B+		0.595	B+	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	-0.430	C+	-2.114 ▼	0.114	B	-1.288 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	-0.408	C+	-2.394 ▼	-0.449	C+	-0.521 ▼
OVERALL	-0.178	C+		-0.171	C+	
OVERALL AVERAGE AND GRADE	0.026	B		0.210	B	

STRENGTHS

Nova Scotia moved up in the rankings from sixth to third place overall. It showed notable improvement in the proportion of the population served by victim service agencies; in fact, it ranked the highest of any province. Nova Scotia's performance was relatively consistent across categories. It earned a B in four of the five categories, with rankings between third and fifth place in all five categories. Nova Scotia did not receive a grade of D or F on any of the 27 metrics. Nova Scotia performed well on the proportion of Indigenous persons in custody relative to the population. It also improved on several cost and resources metrics, particularly the average daily inmate cost and the number of police per 100,000 population..

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Efficiency remained a challenge for the province, with most indicators trending in the wrong direction, including median criminal case length, the proportion of accused on remand, and both violent and non-violent clearance rates. Nova Scotia had the second-longest median criminal case length at 277 days in 2024, up from 197 days in 2020. The proportion of offenders in Nova Scotia given restitution orders declined significantly, while its property crime rate increased considerably. [MLI](#)



NEW BRUNSWICK **B**

New Brunswick slipped in the rankings from third to fourth place with a modest decline in its overall score, but otherwise it performed consistently across the five categories. While it performed comparatively well on cost and resources, and fairness and access, the efficiency of its criminal justice system continues to decline.

2023			2026		
SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
0.147	B	3/10	0.137	B	4/10

2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
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Public safety

Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	-0.137	C+	0.962	▼	-0.049	C+	0.346	▶
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	0.268	B	0.429	▶	0.448	B	0.069	▶
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	-0.145	C+	0.621	▼	-0.173	C+	-0.608	▲
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.383	B	-1.081	▲	0.561	B+	-1.368	▲
Other crime per 100,000 population	0.325	B	0.088	▶	0.431	B	-0.048	▶
Police effective at enforcing the law	0.039	B			0.039	B		
Police effective at ensuring safety	0.000	B			0.000	B		
Proportion satisfied with safety	0.655	B+			0.655	B+		
OVERALL	0.109	B			0.239	B		

Support for victims

Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	-0.528	C	0.005	▶	-0.559	C	0.750	▲
Perception of police supplying information	-0.433	C+			-0.433	C+		
Perception of police being approachable	0.126	B			0.126	B		
Population served by victim service agencies	0.424	B			0.121	B	0.449	▶
OVERALL	-0.103	C+			-0.186	C+		

Cost and resources

Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.565	B+	0.285	▶	0.454	B	0.494	▶
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	0.442	B	1.007	▼	-0.152	C+	0.924	▼
Number of police per 100,000 population	0.861	B+	-0.112	▶	0.773	B+	-0.303	▶
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	0.123	B	0.692	▼	0.474	B	0.177	▶
OVERALL	0.498	B			0.387	B		

	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	-0.231	C+		0.560	B+	1.646 ▲
Confidence in justice system	0.630	B+		0.436	B	-0.133 ►
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per criminal incident	-1.089	D	0.091 ►	-1.102	D	0.457 ►
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	0.826	B+	0.002 ►	0.934	B+	0.292 ►
Perception of police being fair	0.482	B		0.482	B	
OVERALL	0.124	B		0.262	B	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	1.136	A	0.498 ►	0.880	B+	0.501 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	0.172	B	1.088 ▼	-0.191	C+	1.165 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents	0.158	B	0.061 ►	0.398	B	0.576 ▼
Police responding promptly	0.460	B		0.460	B	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	-0.471	C+	-2.141 ▼	-0.621	C	-1.392 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	-0.796	C	-2.000 ▼	-1.014	D	-0.307 ►
OVERALL	0.110	B		-0.015	C+	
OVERALL AVERAGE AND GRADE	0.147	B		0.137	B	

STRENGTHS

New Brunswick dropped slightly in the rankings from third to fourth place and saw a modest decline in its overall score. Its performance was consistent, however, ranking between third and sixth place across all five categories. Of the 27 metrics assessed, New Brunswick did not record an A, A+, or F, and only recorded a D for two. Compared to other provinces, New Brunswick performed well in the cost and resources category (third of ten). It also recorded decreases in traffic crime and federal statute violations, substantially increased its proportion of restitution orders, and had the third-lowest federal statute violation rate.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Restitution orders remained comparatively low, with New Brunswick ranking eighth overall. New Brunswick performed poorly on legal aid expenditures per criminal incident, ranking ninth among the provinces. In the efficiency category, New Brunswick saw all five metrics trending in the wrong direction. In particular, clearance rates also continued to decline, with New Brunswick ranking ninth on violent crime clearance and eighth on non-violent crime clearance. [MLI](#)



ALBERTA **B**

Alberta slipped from fourth to fifth place despite a slight increase in its overall score. Alberta ranked first overall on cost and resources but continued to underperform on efficiency and fairness/access.

2023			2026		
SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
0.071	B	4/10	0.125	B	5/10

	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	0.293	B	0.466 ▶	0.396	B	0.292 ▶
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	-0.623	C	-0.707 ▲	-0.277	C+	-0.471 ▶
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	0.802	B+	-1.313 ▲	0.968	B+	-1.040 ▲
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.457	B	-1.479 ▲	0.450	B	-0.809 ▲
Other crime per 100,000 population	-0.424	C+	-0.397 ▶	-0.064	C+	-0.302 ▶
Police effective at enforcing the law	-0.352	C+		-0.352	C+	
Police effective at ensuring safety	-0.127	C+		-0.127	C+	
Proportion satisfied with safety	-0.624	C		-0.624	C	
OVERALL	-0.215	C+		0.046	B	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	0.045	B	0.074 ▶	-0.021	C+	0.070 ▶
Perception of police supplying information	0.433	B		0.433	B	
Perception of police being approachable	0.283	B		0.283	B	
Population served by victim service agencies	0.202	B		0.206	B	-0.336 ▶
OVERALL	0.241	B		0.225	B	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.826	B+	-0.230 ▶	0.945	B+	-0.265 ▶
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	1.425	A	0.737 ▼	1.655	A+	-0.374 ▶
Number of police per 100,000 population	-0.153	C+	0.073 ▶	-0.020	C+	-0.246 ▶
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	1.246	A	-0.397 ▶	1.008	A	0.017 ▶
OVERALL	0.836	B+		0.897	B+	

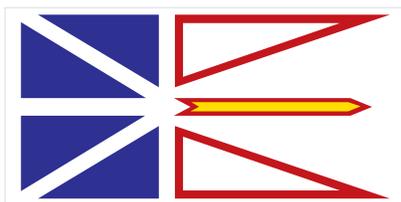
	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	0.041	B		-0.806	C	-0.806 ▼
Confidence in justice system	-0.077	C+		-0.231	C+	-0.178 ►
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per criminal incident	-0.111	C+	0.355 ►	0.934	B+	1.400 ▲
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	-1.250	D	-0.453 ►	-1.199	D	0.063 ►
Perception of police being fair	-0.039	C+		-0.039	C+	
OVERALL	-0.287	C+		-0.268	C+	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-1.180	D	1.778 ▼	-1.202	D	0.553 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	0.088	B	0.926 ▼	0.373	B	0.376 ►
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents	-0.120	C+	-0.488 ►	-0.318	C+	0.771 ▼
Police responding promptly	-0.757	C		-0.757	C	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.179	B	-0.690 ▼	-0.049	C+	-0.886 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.484	B	-0.635 ▼	0.305	B	-0.313 ►
OVERALL	-0.218	C+		-0.275	C+	
OVERALL AVERAGE AND GRADE	0.071	B		0.125	B	

STRENGTHS

Alberta slipped slightly in the rankings from fourth to fifth place despite an increase in its overall score, reflecting a tight clustering among the mid-ranked provinces. Alberta had the best-performing criminal justice system in the cost and resources category, earning it a B+. It ranked first on both average daily inmate cost (A+) and cost of public safety per capita (A). Its traffic crime and federal statute violations per capita are both declining, and Alberta's legal aid expenditures per criminal incident increased significantly, with the province ranking third overall in that metric.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Alberta ranked seventh in the fairness and access category, with the province performing comparatively poorly in the share of residents who expressed a high level of confidence in the police. Alberta also lags on efficiency, with all five efficiency metrics trending in the wrong direction. Over 57 per cent of cases were stayed or withdrawn in Alberta in 2024, the highest of any province. Alberta's violent crime clearance rate declined over the last five years, although it rose slightly between 2023 and 2024. Alberta also performed poorly on the proportion of Indigenous persons in custody, ranking eighth. [MLI](#)



NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR **B**

Newfoundland and Labrador fell from second to sixth place overall, reflecting considerable variability in its performance across categories. While it performed strongly on fairness and access, and on support for victims, the province lagged behind on efficiency and public safety, with crime rates increasing over the last five years.

	2023			2026		
	SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
	0.154	B	2/10	0.061	B	6/10
	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	-0.264	C+	1.216 ▼	-0.328	C+	0.578 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	0.204	B	0.528 ▼	-0.172	C+	0.988 ▼
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	0.003	B	0.682 ▼	-0.491	C+	-0.232 ►
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	-0.034	C+	-0.060 ►	-0.397	C+	0.378 ►
Other crime per 100,000 population	-0.033	C+	0.303 ►	-0.146	C+	0.415 ►
Police effective at enforcing the law	-0.352	C+		-0.352	C+	
Police effective at ensuring safety	0.637	B+		0.637	B+	
Proportion satisfied with safety	0.807	B+		0.807	B+	
OVERALL	0.269	B		-0.055	C+	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	-0.083	C+	-0.798 ▼	-0.313	C+	-1.371 ▼
Perception of police supplying information	1.125	A		1.125	A	
Perception of police being approachable	0.913	B+		0.913	B+	
Population served by victim service agencies	0.418	B		0.456	B	-0.239 ►
OVERALL	0.593	B+		0.545	B+	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	n/a	n/a		0.346	B	-0.135 ►
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	n/a	n/a		-0.214	C+	0.166 ►
Number of police per 100,000 population	0.348	B	-0.284 ►	0.456	B	-0.648 ▲
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	-0.892	C	0.018 ►	-0.856	C	1.389 ▼
OVERALL	-0.272	C+		-0.067	C+	

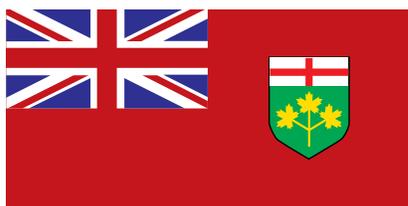
	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	0.697	B+		0.403	B	0.034 ►
Confidence in justice system	-0.505	C		-1.403	D	-1.357 ▼
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per criminal incident	1.168	A	-1.360 ▼	0.898	B+	0.204 ►
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	0.775	B+	0.073 ►	1.212	A	-0.398 ►
Perception of police being fair	0.873	B+		0.873	B+	
OVERALL	0.602	B+		0.397	B	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-0.163	C+	1.190 ▼	-0.284	C+	1.052 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	-1.128	D	1.732 ▼	-1.334	D	1.092 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents	1.256	A	-1.374 ▲	0.662	B+	-0.245 ►
Police responding promptly	-0.487	C+		-0.487	C+	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	-0.891	C	-1.164 ▼	-0.507	C	0.161 ►
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	-1.119	D	-2.531 ▼	-1.130	D	-0.673 ▼
OVERALL	-0.422	C+		-0.513	C	
OVERALL AVERAGE AND GRADE	0.154	B		0.061	B	

STRENGTHS

Newfoundland and Labrador exhibited greater variability across categories than most provinces, ranking as high as second (fairness and access) and as low as tenth (efficiency). It performed especially well on fairness and access, and on support for victims. Of particular note, the province had the lowest proportion among all 10 provinces of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions, earning it an A with an overrepresentation ratio of 2.2-to-1. It also saw a moderate increase in legal aid expenditure on criminal matters per criminal incident, ranking fourth among the provinces. Newfoundland and Labrador improved in the cost and resources category, with declines in the per capita cost of corrections and the number of police per 100,000 population.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Although its overall score declined only modestly, Newfoundland and Labrador dropped substantially in the rankings – from second to sixth place. Efficiency was a major weakness for the province, which recorded a C and ranked last overall; it also ranked eighth and ninth on violent and non-violent crime clearance rates. Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest median criminal case length of any jurisdiction, up from 211 days in 2020 to 285 days in 2024. The province also performed poorly on public safety, ranking seventh overall, and it ranked seventh or eighth across all crime metrics within that category. Violent crime, property crime, federal statute violations, and other crime all increased over the last five years, with a 34 per cent increase in property crime between 2020 and 2024. [MLI](#)



ONTARIO C+

Ontario remained at seventh place in the provincial rankings despite a decrease in its overall score. Though it ranked third in public safety, Ontario had poor outcomes in efficiency, fairness and access, and support for victims.

	2023			2026		
	SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
	-0.088	C+	7/10	-0.160	C+	7/10
	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	1.422	A	0.200 ▶	1.357	A	0.512 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	0.903	B+	-0.118 ▶	0.844	B+	0.492 ▶
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	1.460	A	-0.102 ▶	1.435	A	0.023 ▶
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.997	B+	-0.799 ▲	1.033	A	-0.591 ▲
Other crime per 100,000 population	0.985	B+	-0.081 ▶	0.978	B+	0.141 ▼
Police effective at enforcing the law	-0.612	C		-0.612	C	
Police effective at ensuring safety	-0.892	C		-0.892	C	
Proportion satisfied with safety	-0.270	C+		-0.270	C+	
OVERALL	0.487	B		0.484	B	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	0.443	B	-0.753 ▼	0.610	B+	-1.470 ▼
Perception of police supplying information	-1.125	D		-1.125	D	
Perception of police being approachable	-1.29	D		-1.290	D	
Population served by victim service agencies	-0.21	C+		-0.659	C	0.254 ▶
OVERALL	-0.545	C		-0.616	C	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.295	B	0.269 ▶	0.149	B	0.135 ▶
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-0.524	C	1.490 ▼	-0.712	C	-0.394 ▶
Number of police per 100,000 population	-0.001	C+	-0.444 ▶	-0.085	C+	-0.353 ▶
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	0.806	B+	0.259 ▶	0.789	B+	0.658 ▼
OVERALL	0.144	B		0.035	B	

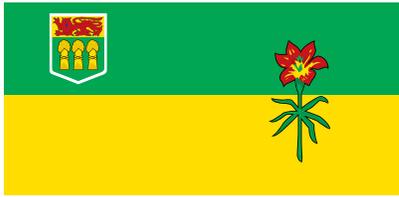
	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)		2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
■ Fairness and access							
Confidence in police	-0.254	C+			-0.829	C	-0.403
Confidence in justice system	0.498	B			0.243	B	-0.245
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per criminal incident	1.284	A	-1.375		1.237	A	-0.072
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	-1.348	D	1.539		-1.339	D	1.120
Perception of police being fair	-1.342	D			-1.342	D	
OVERALL	-0.232	C+			-0.406	C+	
■ Efficiency							
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-1.075	D	1.152		-1.125	D	0.644
Median criminal case length in days	-0.605	C	1.859		-0.133	C+	0.759
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents	-1.581	F	0.244		-1.628	F	0.277
Police responding promptly	-0.487	C+			-0.487	C+	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	1.236	A	-0.181		1.131	A	-0.713
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.768	B+	-0.759		0.473	B	-0.905
OVERALL	-0.291	C+			-0.295	C+	
OVERALL AVERAGE AND GRADE	-0.088	C+			-0.160	C+	

STRENGTHS

Ontario performed relatively well on selected metrics despite its weaker overall category scores. Its strongest category was public safety, where it ranked third behind PEI and Quebec. Ontario recorded an A on the violent crime, traffic crime, and federal statute violations per 100,000 population metrics, though it declined considerably on the latter metric over the last five years. Ontario also recorded an A on legal aid expenditures per criminal incident, with by far the highest expenditure ratio in that category. Ontario also performed relatively well (B+) on the proportion of offenders issued restitution orders. It recorded the second-highest violent crime clearance rate, although this declined from 62 per cent to 58 per cent between 2020 and 2024.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Ontario performed very poorly (F) on the number of accused on remand per criminal incident. The province performed especially poorly in three categories: efficiency (seventh of ten), fairness and access (eighth), and support for victims (ninth). Ontario scored a D and an eighth-place ranking on the proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions (the share of Indigenous people in custody was more than six times their proportion of the population). The proportion of offenders issued restitution orders in Ontario declined, while its cost of public safety per person increased significantly. On efficiency, Ontario ranked ninth in the percentage of cases stayed or withdrawn, which rose from 46 to 56 per cent between 2020 and 2024. Its clearance rates were also trending in the wrong direction, with the clearance rates for both violent and non-violent crime dropping by approximately 3 per cent between 2020 and 2024. [MLI](#)



SASKATCHEWAN C+

Saskatchewan ranked eighth overall and its score declined. Saskatchewan ranked last among the provinces in both public safety and cost and resources. High and rising crime rates in the province weighed heavily on its performance.

2023			2026		
SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
-0.212	C+	8/10	-0.315	C+	8/10
2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)

Public safety

Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	-1.698	F	1.169 ▼	-1.944	F	0.787 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	-1.589	F	-0.122 ►	-1.821	F	0.749 ▼
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	-1.884	F	-0.323 ►	-1.315	D	-2.172 ▲
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	-0.049	C+	-1.435 ▲	-2.348	F	1.379 ▼
Other crime per 100,000 population	-2.297	F	0.232 ►	-2.440	F	0.715 ▼
Police effective at enforcing the law	-0.091	C+		-0.091	C+	
Police effective at ensuring safety	0.000	B		0.000	B	
Proportion satisfied with safety	-0.675	C		-0.675	C	
OVERALL	-0.898	C		-1.329	D	

Support for victims

Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	0.426	B	-0.662 ▼	1.098	A	-0.610 ▼
Perception of police supplying information	0.606	B+		0.606	B+	
Perception of police being approachable	0.755	B+		0.755	B+	
Population served by victim service agencies	0.455	B		0.362	B	0.050 ►
OVERALL	0.561	B+		0.705	B+	

Cost and resources

Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	-1.712	F	F ►	-1.647	F	-0.017 ►
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	1.326	A	A ►	1.385	A	-0.374 ►
Number of police per 100,000 population	-1.391	D	D ►	-1.709	F	-0.022 ►
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	-2.017	F	F ▼	-2.283	F	0.058 ►
OVERALL	-0.948	C		-1.064	D	

	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	0.448	B		-0.090	C+	-0.336 ▶
Confidence in justice system	-0.341	C+		-0.409	C+	-0.089 ▶
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per criminal incident	-0.580	C	0.062 ▶	-0.705	C	0.208 ▶
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	-0.379	C+	0.075 ▶	-0.358	C+	0.241 ▶
Perception of police being fair	0.482	B		0.482	B	
OVERALL	-0.074	C+		-0.216	C+	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-0.093	C+	0.967 ▼	-0.082	C+	0.100 ▶
Median criminal case length in days	1.275	A	0.219 ▶	1.227	A	0.629 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents	-0.692	C	0.184 ▶	-0.579	C	0.813 ▼
Police responding promptly	-0.622	C		-0.622	C	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.648	B+	-1.254 ▼	0.586	B+	-0.570 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	1.266	A	-0.983 ▼	1.453	A	-0.542 ▼
OVERALL	0.297	B		0.330	B	
OVERALL AVERAGE AND GRADE	-0.212	C+		-0.315	C+	

STRENGTHS

Saskatchewan performed relatively well on efficiency, earning a B and ranking third among provinces. It recorded an A on median criminal case length (108 days compared to the provincial average of 193) and received an A grade for its non-violent crime clearance rate, ranking second and first on those two metrics. Saskatchewan also received a B+ on its violent crime clearance rate, although that rate declined between 2020 and 2024. Saskatchewan ranked second in support for victims and earned a B+. Within cost and resources, it earned an A on average daily inmate cost.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

While its grade remained the same (C), Saskatchewan's overall score declined. The province ranked last provincially in public safety and in cost and resources, recording a D in both categories. The province recorded an F on seven metrics across these two categories: the violent crime rate, property crime rate, federal statutory violation rate, other crime rate, cost of corrections per capita, the number of police per population, and the cost of public safety per person. Only one public safety indicator – traffic crime – showed a positive trend, although Saskatchewan still ranked ninth on that measure. Saskatchewan's crime rates remain high compared to other provinces, and most rates continue to climb. [MLI](#)



BRITISH COLUMBIA C+

British Columbia once again placed ninth out of ten provinces. Despite improvements in several crime rates and some cost-related metrics, British Columbia performed poorly in all five categories, ranking between seventh and tenth among the provinces. British Columbia's criminal justice system remains inefficient, with low clearance rates and long trial delays contributing to its low overall ranking.

2023			2026		
SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
-0.441	C+	9/10	-0.474	C+	9/10
2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)

Public safety

Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	0.292	B	0.739	▼	0.493	B	-0.099	▶
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	-0.103	C+	-0.706	▲	0.081	B	-0.501	▲
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	0.289	B	0.014	▶	0.633	B+	-0.730	▲
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	-1.866	F	-1.004	▲	-0.959	C	-2.519	▲
Other crime per 100,000 population	-0.385	C+	0.182	▶	-0.132	C+	-0.219	▶
Police effective at enforcing the law	-0.612	C			-0.612	C		
Police effective at ensuring safety	-0.892	C			-0.892	C		
Proportion satisfied with safety	-0.498	C+			-0.498	C+		
OVERALL	-0.113	C+			-0.236	C+		

Support for victims

Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	-0.703	C	-0.229	▶	-0.746	C	0.180	▶
Perception of police supplying information	-1.298	D			-1.298	D		
Perception of police being approachable	-0.818	C			-0.818	C		
Population served by victim service agencies	0.597	B+			0.526	B+	0.117	▶
OVERALL	-0.555	C			-0.584	C		

Cost and resources

Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	0.488	B	-0.045	▶	0.572	B+	-0.165	▶
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-1.637	F	3.185	▼	-1.792	F	0.571	▼
Number of police per 100,000 population	-0.066	C+	-0.422	▶	0.090	B	-1.113	▲
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	-0.013	C+	0.928	▼	0.466	B	0.012	▼
OVERALL	-0.307	C+			-0.166	C+		

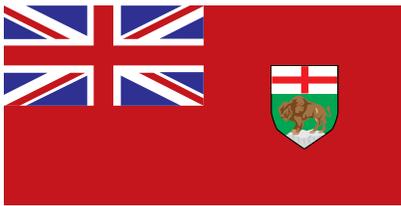
	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	-1.137	D		-1.030	D	0.605 ▲
Confidence in justice system	-1.377	D		-1.002	D	0.423 ►
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per criminal incident	-0.623	C	0.394 ►	-0.820	C	0.338 ►
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	-1.136	D	0.731 ▼	-1.256	D	0.474 ►
Perception of police being fair	-0.821	C		-0.821	C	
OVERALL	-1.019	D		-0.986	C	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	0.562	B+	0.637 ▼	0.336	B	0.383 ►
Median criminal case length in days	0.356	B	1.173 ▼	-0.176	C+	1.042 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents	1.342	A	-1.054 ▲	1.479	A	0.075 ►
Police responding promptly	-0.487	C+		-0.487	C+	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	-1.348	D	-1.470 ▼	-2.138	F	-1.501 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	-1.687	F	-1.314 ▼	-1.414	D	-0.929 ▼
OVERALL	-0.210	C+		-0.400	C+	
OVERALL AVERAGE AND GRADE	-0.441	C+		-0.474	C+	

STRENGTHS

Although it performed poorly on most public safety measures compared to other provinces, British Columbia's violent crime, property crime, traffic crime, other crime, and federal statute violations actually declined between 2020 and 2024. In particular, its federal statute violations dropped by 38 per cent during this period. It also had the third-lowest violent crime and traffic crime of any province. British Columbia improved its score on cost and resources between 2020 and 2024, with declines in the number of police per 100,000 population and in the cost of corrections per capita. Of all 27 metrics, British Columbia did the best on the number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents (A), where it had the lowest proportion of any province.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Overall, British Columbia's criminal justice system performs poorly. The province recorded negative scores across all five categories, where it ranked between seventh and tenth place amongst the provinces. The province ranked tenth on fairness and access, with particularly poor performance on confidence in police and the justice system. British Columbia's proportion of Indigenous persons in custody continued to grow relative to the proportion of the population, with Indigenous peoples overrepresented in custodial admissions by a factor of more than six. British Columbia received a failing grade on average daily inmate cost and its violent crime clearance rate, with the latter dropping from 45 to 37 per cent between 2020 and 2024. [MLI](#)



MANITOBA C

Manitoba's provincial criminal justice system ranked last among the provinces for the fourth consecutive report card. While its overall score increased slightly, weak performance across all five categories – particularly in public safety, cost and resources, and fairness and access – leave it at the bottom of the provincial rankings

	2023			2026		
	SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
	-0.683	C	10/10	-0.579	C	10/10
	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	-1.616	F	1.011 ▼	-1.440	D	0.941 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	-1.584	F	0.313 ►	-1.433	D	0.619 ▼
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	0.316	B	0.398 ►	0.426	B	-0.710 ▲
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.427	B	-1.155 ▲	0.162	B	-0.495 ►
Other crime per 100,000 population	-0.493	C+	-0.161 ►	-0.438	C+	-0.048 ►
Police effective at enforcing the law	-1.134	D		-1.134	D	
Police effective at ensuring safety	-1.402	D		-1.402	D	
Proportion satisfied with safety	-1.865	F		-1.865	F	
OVERALL	-0.686	C		-0.891	C	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	-1.274	D	0.000 ►	-0.220	C+	-1.373 ▼
Perception of police supplying information	-0.606	C		-0.606	C	
Perception of police being approachable	-0.661	C		-0.661	C	
Population served by victim service agencies	0.003	B		-0.184	C+	-0.108 ►
OVERALL	-0.635	C		-0.418	C+	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	-1.775	F	-1.230 ▲	-2.037	F	-0.326 ►
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	0.033	B	0.950 ▼	-0.193	C+	0.291 ►
Number of police per 100,000 population	-0.529	C	-0.545 ▲	-0.375	C+	-0.910 ▲
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	-0.790	C	0.081 ►	-0.678	C	0.879 ▼
OVERALL	-0.765	C		-0.821	C	

	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
■ Fairness and access						
Confidence in police	-1.771	F		-0.358	C+	2.554 ▲
Confidence in justice system	-1.410	D		-0.498	C+	1.223 ▲
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per criminal incident	-0.383	C+	-0.636 ▼	-0.461	C+	-0.088 ►
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	-0.177	C+	0.063 ►	-0.060	C+	0.046 ►
Perception of police being fair	-0.951	C		-0.951	C	
OVERALL	-0.938	C		-0.466	C+	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-0.878	C	1.563 ▼	-0.824	C	0.695 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	-0.591	C	1.633 ▼	-0.162	C+	0.882 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents	-1.063	D	-2.665 ▲	-1.125	D	-0.798 ▲
Police responding promptly	-1.298	D		-1.298	D	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.879	B+	-0.721 ▼	0.657	B+	-0.733 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.619	B+	-0.928 ▼	0.954	B+	-0.405 ►
OVERALL	-0.389	C+		-0.300	C+	
OVERALL AVERAGE AND GRADE	-0.683	C		-0.579	C	

STRENGTHS

Although Manitoba ranked last amongst the provinces overall, its overall score improved slightly and it showed improvement on several metrics, including the traffic crime rate, number of police per capita, confidence in police and the justice system, and the number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents. In particular, its traffic crime rate decreased by 19 per cent between 2020 and 2024. Manitoba also recorded B+ grades in both violent and non-violent crime clearance rates, ranking third amongst the provinces on both metrics.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

For the fourth straight report card, Manitoba had the lowest-performing provincial justice system. It received no higher than a C+ in any of the five categories and it finished no higher than seventh in any category (support for victims). Manitoba recorded a failing grade in its cost of corrections per capita, and recorded a B+ in only two of 27 metrics – violent and non-violent weighted clearance rates – both which nevertheless declined significantly between 2020 and 2024. Manitoba has the second-highest violent crime, property crime, and “other” crime rates of all 10 provinces. [MLI](#)



YUKON C

Yukon ranked first among the three territories despite a decline in its overall grade. Several of Yukon’s crime rates decreased, but it continues to suffer from poor overall public safety and a costly justice system, with several efficiency metrics continuing to decline.

2023			2026		
SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
-0.285	C+	2/3	-0.829	C	1/3

	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	2.662 ▼	-3.000	F	-0.507 ▲
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	0.201 ►	-3.000	F	0.770 ▼
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	-1.927 ▲	-3.000	F	-3.518 ▲
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	1.268 ▼	-3.000	F	-2.314 ▲
Other crime per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	-0.058 ►	-3.000	F	-2.851 ▲
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	0.579	B+		0.579	B+	
OVERALL	-1.081	D		-2.404	F	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	3.000	A+	1.770 ▲	2.051	A+	-3.420 ▼
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		1.344	A	-0.081 ►
OVERALL	2.059	A+		1.698	A+	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	-3.000	F	-0.532 ▲	-3.000	F	-0.510 ▲
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-3.000	F	3.095 ▼	-3.000	F	3.841 ▼
Number of police per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	-0.148 ►	-3.000	F	-0.093 ►
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	-3.000	F	5.486 ▼	-3.000	F	0.666 ▼
OVERALL	-3.000	F		-3.000	F	

	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
■ 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 criminal incident	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	0.515	B+	0.044 ►	0.686	B+	0.172 ►
Perception of police being fair	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
OVERALL	0.515	B+		n/a	n/a	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-0.712	C	1.835 ▼	-1.119	D	1.046 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	0.074	B	0.799 ▼	0.315	B	0.203 ►
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents	0.895	B+	-0.606 ▲	1.796	A+	-0.409 ►
Police responding promptly	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	-0.929	C	-2.658 ▼	-0.085	C+	-1.332 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	1.074	A	-3.747 ▼	1.050	A	-1.123 ▼
OVERALL	0.080	B		0.391	B	
OVERALL AVERAGE AND GRADE	-0.285	C+		-0.829	C	

STRENGTHS

Yukon moved up to first place among the three territories even though its overall grade declined from C+ to C. It performed strongly on support for victims, with a relatively high proportion of offenders given restitution orders and a high number of victim service agencies. Yukon earned an A+ on the number of accused held on remand per 1,000 incidents, and an A on its non-violent weighted crime clearance rate. While Yukon performed poorly on most public safety metrics relative to the provinces, its violent crime rate dropped by 3 per cent between 2020 and 2024. Yukon also experienced large declines in the rates of traffic crime, federal statute violations, and other crime during this period, with the latter decreasing by 22 per cent. While its median criminal case length increased, at only three days (168 in 2020 compared with 171 in 2024) that increase was the smallest of any jurisdiction.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Like the other territories, Yukon performed comparatively poorly in the categories of public safety and cost and resources. Yukon scored an F in all five crime rate metrics and in all four cost and resources metrics, with an especially large increase in the average daily inmate cost. While many of its crime rates declined (albeit from very high baselines), Yukon's property crime rate increased nearly 6 per cent between 2020 and 2024. Yukon's criminal justice system has also become much less efficient: its percentage of cases stayed or withdrawn is up considerably (from 42 to 56 per cent), and its violent and non-violent crime clearance rates dropped by three and four per cent respectively. [MLI](#)



NUNAVUT C

Nunavut dropped to second place among the three territories, with poor outcomes on public safety and cost and resources. Nunavut performed comparatively well on most efficiency metrics, including having the highest clearance rates in the country.

	2023			2026		
	SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
	-0.271	C+	1/3	-0.980	C	2/3
	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
Public safety						
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	8.314 ▼	-3.000	F	2.737 ▼
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	8.194 ▼	-3.000	F	4.522 ▼
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	2.567 ▼	-3.000	F	-0.031 ►
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	0.269	B	-1.002 ▲	-0.156	C+	0.104 ►
Other crime per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	-2.078 ▲	-3.000	F	-3.279 ▲
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	0.604	B+		0.604	B+	
OVERALL	-0.985	C		-1.925	F	
Support for victims						
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	-0.832	C	-1.412 ▼	-1.697	F	-0.827 ▼
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+		1.247	A	-0.260 ►
OVERALL	0.075	B		-0.225	C+	
Cost and resources						
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	n/a	n/a		-3.000	F	0.596 ▼
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	n/a	n/a		-3.000	F	5.813 ▼
Number of police per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	0.973 ▼	-3.000	F	0.109 ►
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	-3.000	F	0.075 ►	-3.000	F	0.085 ►
OVERALL	-3.000	F		-3.000	F	

	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
■ 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 criminal incident	1.656	A+		1.143	A	n/a n/a
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	1.392	A	0.025 ►	1.907	A+	-0.005 ►
Perception of police being fair	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
OVERALL	1.524	A+		n/a	n/a	
■ Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-1.164	D	2.539 ▼	-1.647	F	3.320 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	0.752	B+	0.912 ▼	1.241	A	0.448 ►
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents	-0.017	C+	0.134 ►	1.277	A	-0.422 ►
Police responding promptly	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	2.586	A+	-3.244 ▼	2.890	A+	-1.121 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	3.000	A+	-4.831 ▼	2.397	A+	-3.420 ▼
OVERALL	1.031	A		1.232	A	
OVERALL AVERAGE AND GRADE	-0.271	C+		-0.980	C	

STRENGTHS

Nunavut performed very well on efficiency, earning A or A+ grades on all metrics except the number of cases stayed or withdrawn. Nunavut has by far the highest violent and non-violent clearance rates of any jurisdiction, and it recorded the second-lowest median criminal case length nationally, behind only Prince Edward Island. While Nunavut has extremely high crime rates relative to the provinces, it nonetheless experienced a slight decline in traffic crime and a much larger (16 per cent) decline in “other” crime between 2020 and 2024. Federal statute violations were much lower than in other territories, and Nunavut had the third-highest proportion of citizens served by victim service agencies of any jurisdiction.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

As with the other territories, Nunavut performed poorly in the categories of public safety and cost and resources. Nunavut recorded an F on four crime rate metrics – violent crime, property crime, other crime, and federal statute violations – and on all four cost and resources metrics. Nunavut had the highest cost of corrections per capita and cost of public safety per person of any jurisdiction, while its average daily inmate cost increased considerably. The territory recorded an F for the proportion of all offenders issued with restitution orders. It also recorded the highest percentage of cases stayed or withdrawn (64 per cent), a number that more than doubled from just 30 per cent in 2020. [MLI](#)



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

D

With its grade dropping from C to D, the Northwest Territories ranked last among the three territories. Crime rates in the territory are high, efficiency is deteriorating, and its criminal justice system remains costly.

2023			2026		
SCORE	GRADE	RANK	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
-0.643	C	3/3	-1.448	D	3/3

2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
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Public safety

Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	8.836 ▼	-3.000	F	-0.422 ►
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	5.271 ▼	-3.000	F	1.044 ▼
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	4.567 ▼	-3.000	F	-1.731 ▲
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	4.067 ▼	-3.000	F	18.157 ▼
Other crime per 100,000 population	-1.088	D	0.350 ►	-3.000	F	-5.278 ▲
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	0.338	B		0.338	B	
OVERALL	-1.465	D		-2.444	F	

Support for victims

Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	-0.560	C	-0.950 ▼	-1.946	F	-2.947 ▼
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		1.476	A	-0.004 ►
OVERALL	0.341	B		-0.235	C+	

Cost and resources

Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	-3.000	F	0.236 ►	-3.000	F	-2.305 ▲
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	-3.000	F	7.189 ▼	-3.000	F	5.720 ▼
Number of police per 100,000 population	-3.000	F	0.912 ▼	-3.000	F	0.932 ▼
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	-3.000	F	1.954 ▼	-3.000	F	0.076 ►
OVERALL	-3.000	F		-3.000	F	

	2023 score	2023 grade	5-yr trend score (2023)	2026 score	2026 grade	5-yr trend score (2026)
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 criminal incident	-0.226	C+		-1.790	F	0.021 n/a
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	1.121	A	-0.013 ►	1.505	A+	0.001 ►
Perception of police being fair	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
OVERALL	0.448	B		n/a	n/a	
Efficiency						
Percent of cases stayed or withdrawn	-0.767	C	1.847 ▼	-1.108	D	1.260 ▼
Median criminal case length in days	0.809	B+	0.714 ▼	0.243	B	0.940 ▼
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents	1.475	A	-1.600 ▲	1.885	A+	-0.481 ►
Police responding promptly	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	-0.033	C+	-4.521 ▼	-0.763	C	-2.811 ▼
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	0.828	B+	-7.659 ▼	-0.826	C	-5.403 ▼
OVERALL	0.462	B		-0.114	C+	
OVERALL AVERAGE AND GRADE	-0.643	C		-1.448	D	

STRENGTHS

The Northwest Territories performed well on some metrics related to support for victims and efficiency. In particular, it earned an A on the proportion of the population served by victim service agencies, the best of any jurisdiction in the country. It also had the lowest number of accused held on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents of any jurisdiction. While crime rates in the Northwest Territories were high relative to the provinces, it saw large drops in traffic crime (down 11 per cent) and other crime (down 22 per cent) between 2020 and 2024. Finally, the cost of corrections per capita in the Northwest Territories fell by 6 per cent between 2020 and 2024.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

The Northwest Territories' overall grade declined considerably. Like the other territories, it recorded a failing grade on all five crime rate metrics in the public safety category, and an F on all four cost and resources metrics. For two other categories – support for victims and efficiency – the Northwest Territories' score dropped considerably, with the territory recording an F on the proportion of offenders issued with restitution orders. The territory experienced increases in property crime and federal statute violations between 2020 and 2024. The NWT had the highest crime rate of any jurisdiction in Canada for property crime, traffic crime, and federal statute violations, as well as the second-highest rates for violent crime and “other” crime (only Nunavut was worse). [MLI](#)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Data, methods, and limitations

This criminal justice system report card is comparative. It is based on objective, available data (including survey data) from provinces, territories, and the federal government. The calculation of grades was a quantitative statistical exercise, not a subjective or 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 for each category would be assigned, but the nature of the approach means that some provinces and territories must earn grades at B or above while others must earn grades of C+ or below.² As discussed below, we used standard deviations 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 or territory 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 (as would be the case with a test or an assignment in school), which we aggregate to the five core "objectives" of the criminal justice system (akin to 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

2 A province or territory that scored exactly average would be graded 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.

are areas where Canada performs especially well in comparison to other countries 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. Such international comparisons are beyond the scope of this report.

As with the third volume of our *Report on the Criminal Justice System* (Snow and Audas 2024a), we have separated provinces from territories in the overall rankings due to the lack of available territorial data for several metrics that makes comparative rankings between provinces and territories for the five overall objectives inapplicable. Accordingly, we include separate provincial (1 to 10) and territorial (1 to 3) rankings for each criminal justice objective. In addition, due to the lack of territorial data for all but one of the metrics in the “Fairness and Access to Justice” category, the overall territorial grades and rankings do not include data from the “Fairness and Access to Justice” category.

We made the above decisions 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 in cases where the data collection is incomplete. To this end, we believe it is still valuable to make provincial-territorial grade comparisons 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.

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

- This 2026 report relied on data that was available as of December 1, 2025. Because Statistics Canada releases its data for different metrics at different times of the year, most annualized metrics include data up to 2024 (or 2023/24), except for “number of police per 100,000 population,” which includes data up to 2023.
- For some metrics, Statistics Canada uses the calendar year (e.g., 2024), while for others, it uses the fiscal year (e.g., 2023/2024). For simplicity, our tables and appendices simply refer to the year in its

full form (i.e., the score for “average daily inmate cost” in 2022/23 is listed as “2023” and for 2023/24 is listed as “2024” in the appendices and tables).

- While individual metrics are normalized (e.g., per capita, per 1,000 criminal incidents, 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.³
- The results for the territories are often vastly different from 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, we calculated the scores and grades for the territories using the means and standard deviations computed for the provinces. As noted above, we separate provinces from territories in our overall rankings.
- We averaged the figures for the most current year across the 10 provinces. Then we calculated the standard deviation of the 10 provinces. We divided the difference between each province’s score and the mean score by the standard deviation. When data were not available in a province or territory for the current year, we used the most recent year’s data.
- For many of the metrics, a higher value means the province is doing worse, and in these cases we multiplied the score calculated 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. The appendix tables retain the uncapped scores for reference.
- Within the “cost and resources” objective, all three territories received the lowest possible capped score (-3.000) on every metric for

3 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 per cent of the population and Province B has 10 per cent. 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 per cent 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.

which data were available. To break the tie, the territorial rank was determined by averaging the uncapped scores within this objective. See “Appendix 3: Report Card Tables” for these scores.

- 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+
- We have provided scores and grades 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 “objective” scores and grades are assigned using the rubric above.
- For metrics with data reported annually, we calculated five-year trends using Microsoft Excel’s slope function. 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. For the two metrics for which there were only three years of contiguous data available (“confidence in police” and “confidence in justice system/courts”), we calculated a three-year slope.
- 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 relatively flat.
 - A score greater than 0.5 for metrics for which higher scores are worse is coded as red, indicating that the metric is getting observably worse. Conversely, if the score is less than -0.5 for a metric for which 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 for which 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 for which a lower score is a better outcome, this is again coded as green, indicating that this metric is getting observably better.
- We did not calculate five-year trends for metrics that rely on survey data with a five-year gap between surveys. While we have shown previous years for reference purposes, we used only the most recent year for the grade, and made no average or comparison between years. For such surveys, which rely on the General Social Survey (GSS), the most recent data are available from 2019. Correspondence with Statistics Canada confirmed that GSS data collection was completed for these questions in 2024, but there is no scheduled release date.
- Certain provinces and territories were missing data for certain metrics. In such cases, we relied on the most recent year of available data to calculate the score. Where possible, we calculated a five-year slope based on the most recent data. “Appendix 3: Report Card Tables” describes any missing data and the techniques used to accommodate those data.
- For the metric “proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions” (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 2016 and 2021 data to measure the proportion of Indigenous population in each province, as it is the only reliable measure available. 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 was no census enumeration between 2016 and 2021, assuming uniform population growth for non-census years.⁴ Because there are no data about the proportion of Indigenous people in the provincial/territorial population beyond the 2021 census, we assume the 2021 proportion for 2022, 2023, and 2024.
- All calculations were done using Microsoft Excel.

⁴ 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 and 2020.

Changes from previous criminal justice report cards

Based on our own review of the reports and data availability, we made several changes to this year's report card to improve its quality. The main decision was to remove four metrics that had been used within the Public Safety category in the first three justice report cards, all of which pertained to what are known as "administration of justice" offences. The four metrics that have been removed from this edition of the report card are:

- 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

In previous report cards, these metrics had been calculated by dividing the number of guilty decisions for the specific offence (such as the number of guilty "breach of probation" offences) by the overall number of all guilty decisions for all offences. There are several interrelated reasons that we ultimately decided to exclude these metrics from this report card. First, the absolute number of these offences had become extremely low in certain jurisdictions (for example, there were 7 unlawfully at large guilty decisions in Nova Scotia in 2023/24, and zero unlawfully at large and failure to appear guilty decisions in Nunavut in 2024), which had the effect of skewing the overall data for smaller jurisdictions. This across-the-board reduction in many "administration of justice" offences has likely stemmed from the federal government's Bill C-75 (2019), which explicitly increased discretion to avoid laying charges for administration of justice offences (Snow and Audas 2024a, 11).

Second, these data come from the Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS), to which Quebec has not contributed data for the last three years (2021/2022 to 2023/2024). The absence of these data, coupled with the large decline in certain administration of justice offences, had the effect of making Quebec's most recent scores (from 2020/2021 data) appear artificially high compared with other jurisdictions (the data for which reflect a period during which administration of justice offences had dropped). Had we included these four metrics, Quebec's data would have been largely incomparable, and its public safety score and grade artificially low.

Finally, these metrics – the proportion of certain administration of justice guilty offences as a share of all guilty offences – are ultimately not integral

to understanding public safety, particularly in light of the data difficulties described above. We finally concluded that the integrity of the data, and our understanding of public safety in Canada’s provinces and territories, was better protected by excluding these four variables from this and future report cards.⁵

Our other major methodological decision was to exclude “fairness and access to justice” scores from our calculation of the overall grades for the territories. This stems from the fact that four of the five metrics within that category – confidence in police, confidence in justice system and the courts, legal aid expenditures on criminal matters, and the perception of police being fair – were not available for all three territories. When territorial data on fairness and access to justice metrics were available, those numbers are contained in the territorial report cards, but are not made part of the overall grade calculations.

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 typically use Q1 population data each year as that is the most applicable quarter with respect to data reported for a fiscal year, such as 2023/2024 – with three exceptions. The first exception is our “population served by victim service agencies” metric, which draws from June 2024 data and thus uses a Q2 2024 population estimate. The second and third exceptions were the metrics “confidence in police” and “confidence in justice system and the courts.” These metrics draw from recent Statistics Canada survey data that is available for some (but not all) quarters from 2022 to 2024; as Q4 is the only quarter for which data were available for all three years, we used Q4 population data for those metrics.

Several further points are worth clarifying for certain metrics:

- For two metrics – legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per criminal incident, and the number of accused on remand per criminal incident – we have changed the denominator from “Criminal Code incident” to “criminal incident,” which is inclusive of all criminal incidents.

5 By contrast, we have retained three metrics – the proportion of offenders given restitution orders, the per cent of cases stayed or withdrawn, and median criminal case length in days – for which Quebec’s ICCS data is unavailable for the three most recent years. The inclusion of Quebec’s most recent data (2020/21) for these metrics did not result in a systematic raising or lowering of Quebec’s scores, as it would have for the four administration of justice metrics. However, any discussion of Quebec’s scores for these metrics must acknowledge that Quebec’s data is not as recent as the other jurisdictions in the report.

- For three metrics – proportion of offenders given restitution orders, per cent of cases stayed or withdrawn, and median criminal case length in days – data for Quebec are unavailable for 2021/2022, 2022/2023, and 2023/2024 as Quebec is not currently reporting to the Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS). For these three metrics, we used Quebec’s 2020/2021 data for all provincial comparisons and calculations, and we calculated a two-year slope using data from 2019/2020 and 2020/2021. In correspondence with us, Statistics Canada informed us that the government of Quebec and Statistics Canada are working on a new agreement to facilitate sharing this data. We hope that such data become available as soon as possible to ensure optimal data comparability.
- For all metrics involving Quebec provincial courts, 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% of all criminal cases opened in Quebec. Such cases are excluded from the information that Quebec transmits to Statistics Canada” (Statistics Canada 2026a).
- For the “per cent of cases stayed or withdrawn” metric, results can be affected by whether a jurisdiction engages in “pre-charge screening.” In such a system, “prior to the laying of charges, police are mandated to provide the case to the prosecutor, who then assesses whether a charge should be laid” (Lindsay et al. 2023, 16). As of 2023, Quebec, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Alberta had pre-charge screening systems in place. These provinces ranked 1st, 2nd, 4th, 8th, and 10th on the percentage of cases stayed or withdrawn in 2024, which shows that pre-charge screening is not the sole factor affecting this metric.
- The metrics “cost of corrections per capita in dollars” and “average daily inmate cost” use 2002/03 constant dollars (as reported by Statistics Canada), rather than current dollars, to avoid increases due to inflation. The metric “cost of public safety per person” uses current dollars, the only dollar amount that Statistics Canada has made available.

APPENDIX 2

Metrics, years, and sources

The table below shows each metric used, the years of data available, the source for that data, and any calculations we made. Not all data were available for all years for all provinces and territories; “Appendix 3: Report card tables” indicates the specific missing data points. 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 population estimates, or the number of criminal incidents reported in the province or territory for that year. The “References” list at the end contains the full sources for specific references.

■ Public safety

METRIC	SOURCE	YEARS	NOTES
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	• Statistics Canada (2025e), Table 35-10-0177-01: Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations	2020/24	
Property crime rate per 100,000 population	• Statistics Canada (2025e), Table 35-10-0177-01: Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations	2020/24	
Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population	• Statistics Canada (2025e), Table 35-10-0177-01: Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations	2020/24	Traffic-related Criminal Code violations
Federal statute violations per 100,000 population	• Statistics Canada (2025e), Table 35-10-0177-01: Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations	2020/24	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	• Statistics Canada (2025e), Table 35-10-0177-01: Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations	2020/24	Weapons, prostitution, disturbing the peace, and “residual Criminal Code”
Police effective at enforcing the law	• Statistics Canada (2009), • Cotter (2015), Ibrahim (2020)	2009 2014 2019	
Police effective at ensuring safety	• Statistics Canada (2009), • Cotter (2015), Ibrahim (2020)	2009 2014 2019	
Proportion satisfied with safety	• Statistics Canada (2009), • Cotter (2015), Ibrahim (2020)	2009 2014 2019	

■ Support for victims

METRIC	SOURCE	YEARS	NOTES
Proportion of offenders given restitution orders	• Statistics Canada (2026e), Table 35-10-0030-01: Adult criminal courts, guilty cases by type of sentence	2019/20– 2023/24	Divided by number of all guilty cases x 1000
Police supplying information	• Statistics Canada (2009) • Cotter (2015), Ibrahim (2020)	2009 2014 2019	
Police being approachable	• Statistics Canada (2009) • Cotter (2015), Ibrahim (2020)	2009 2014 2019	
Population served by victim service agencies	• Department of Justice (2024b), Victim Services Directory • Statistics Canada (2025f), Table 17-10-0009-01: Population estimates, quarterly	2023–24	Q1 2023 population estimate (2023 numbers based on data calculated for 2023 Justice Report Card)

■ Cost and resources

METRIC	SOURCE	YEARS	NOTES
Cost of corrections per capita in dollars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2025g), Table 35-10-0013-01: Operating expenditures for adult correctional services Statistics Canada (2025f), Table 17-10-0009-01: Population estimates, quarterly 	2017/18–2023/24	2002/2003 constant dollars Amount divided by resident population (Q1)
Average daily inmate cost in dollars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2025g), Table 35-10-0013-01: Operating expenditures for adult correctional services 	2017/18–2023/24	2002/2003 constant dollars
Number of police per 100,000 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2026f), Table 35-10-0076-01: Police personnel and selected crime statistics 	2018–2023 (2020 unavailable)	
Cost of public safety per person in dollars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2026k), Table 10-10-0024-01: Canadian classification of functions of government, by general government component 	2020–24	Number divided by resident population (Q1)

■ Fairness and access to justice

METRIC	SOURCE	YEARS	NOTES
Confidence in police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2026h), Table 45-10-0073-01: Confidence in institutions, by gender and province 	2022–24	Q4 population estimate for each year
Confidence in justice and courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2026h), Table 45-10-0073-01: Confidence in institutions, by gender and province 	2022–24	Q4 population estimate for each year
Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters per criminal incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada, Department of Justice (2025b), Legal Aid in Canada Annual Reports Statistics Canada (2025e), Table 35-10-0177-01: Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations 	2019/20–2023/24 (Legal Aid Reports) 2020–24 (incidents)	Amount divided by number of criminal incidents
Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2026b), Table 35-10-0016-01, Adult custody admissions to correctional services by Indigenous identity Statistics Canada (2024), Aboriginal Peoples Highlight Tables, 2016 Census Statistics Canada (2026g), 2021 Census Profile, Census of Population 	2019/20–2022/24	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), Ibrahim (2020) 	2009 2014 2019	

■ Efficiency

METRIC	SOURCE	YEARS	NOTES
Per cent of cases stayed or withdrawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2026c), Table 35-10-0027-01: Adult criminal courts, number of cases and charges by type of decision 	2019/20–2023/24	<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. These decisions all refer to the court stopping criminal proceedings against the accused.”
Median criminal case length in days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2026a), Table 35-10-0029-01: Adult criminal courts, cases by median elapsed time in days 	2019/20–2023/24	
Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2026d), 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 	2019/20–2023/24 (remand) 2020–24 (incidents)	Number of accused on remand divided by number of criminal incidents x 1,000
Police responding promptly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2009) Cotter (2015), Ibrahim (2020) 	2009 2014 2019	
Violent weighted crime clearance rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2026i), Table 35-10-0026-01: Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, Canada, provinces, territories and Census Metropolitan Areas 	2020–24	
Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Canada (2026i), Table 35-10-0026-01: Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, Canada, provinces, territories and Census Metropolitan Areas 	2020–24	

APPENDIX 3

Report card tables

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

2026 summaries

■ Public safety

PROVINCE	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
NL	-0.055	C+	7
PEI	0.688	B+	2
NS	0.204	B	5
NB	0.239	B	4
QC	0.849	B+	1
ON	0.484	B	3
MB	-0.891	C	9
SK	-1.329	D	10
AB	0.046	B	6
BC	-0.236	C+	8
TERRITORY	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
YT	-2.404	F	2
NWT	-2.444	F	3
NU	-1.925	F	1

■ Support for victims

PROVINCE	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
NL	0.545	B+	3
PEI	1.401	A	1
NS	0.319	B	4
NB	-0.186	C+	6
QC	-1.392	D	10
ON	-0.616	C	9
MB	-0.418	C+	7
SK	0.705	B+	2
AB	0.225	B	5
BC	-0.584	C	8
TERRITORY	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
YT	1.698	A+	1
NWT	-0.235	C+	3
NU	-0.225	C+	2

■ Cost and resources

PROVINCE	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
NL	-0.067	C+	6
PEI	0.777	B+	2
NS	0.336	B	4
NB	0.387	B	3
QC	-0.315	C+	8
ON	0.035	B	5
MB	-0.821	C	9
SK	-1.064	D	10
AB	0.897	B+	1
BC	-0.166	C+	7
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	0.397	B	2
PEI	0.146	B	5
NS	0.362	B	3
NB	0.262	B	4
QC	1.175	A	1
ON	-0.406	C+	8
MB	-0.466	C+	9
SK	-0.216	C+	6
AB	-0.268	C+	7
BC	-0.986	C	10
TERRITORY	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a
NWT	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	n/a	n/a	n/a

* 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	-0.513	C	10
PEI	0.856	B+	1
NS	-0.171	C+	5
NB	-0.015	C+	4
QC	0.782	B+	2
ON	-0.295	C+	7
MB	-0.300	C+	8
SK	0.330	B	3
AB	-0.275	C+	6
BC	-0.400	C+	9
TERRITORY	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
YT	0.391	B	2
NWT	-0.114	C+	3
NU	1.232	A	1

OVERALL

PROVINCE	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
NL	0.061	B	6
PEI	0.774	B+	1
NS	0.210	B	3
NB	0.137	B	4
QC	0.220	B	2
ON	-0.160	C+	7
MB	-0.579	C	10
SK	-0.315	C+	8
AB	0.125	B	5
BC	-0.474	C+	9
TERRITORY	OVERALL	GRADE	RANK
YT	-0.829	C	1
NWT	-1.448	D	3
NU	-0.980	C	2

Data per core objective

Public safety

Violent crime rate per 100,000 population

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	1,265.03	1,331.12	1,376.93	1,441.79	1,433.46				44.753	0.469		▶
NL	1,659.19	1,805.31	1,795.76	1,895.13	1,890.15	156.87	-0.328	C+	55.174	0.578	8	▼
PEI	1,274.55	1,263.16	1,382.07	1,631.43	1,513.86	-219.42	0.459	B	84.689	0.887	4	▼
NS	1,501.06	1,504.24	1,594.13	1,622.93	1,538.03	-195.25	0.409	B	19.263	0.202	5	▶
NB	1,634.09	1,740.89	1,762.34	1,826.63	1,756.65	23.37	-0.049	C+	33.086	0.346	7	▶
QC	1,120.69	1,230.54	1,280.75	1,356.52	1,424.31	-308.97	0.647	B+	73.322	0.768	2	▼
ON	898.54	952.12	1,001.32	1,068.34	1,085.08	-648.20	1.357	A	48.930	0.512	1	▼
MB	2,113.13	2,278.50	2,450.36	2,561.28	2,421.07	687.79	-1.440	D	89.866	0.941	9	▼
SK	2,400.41	2,447.01	2,548.85	2,676.16	2,661.50	928.22	-1.944	F	75.133	0.787	10	▼
AB	1,455.13	1,519.34	1,561.60	1,619.51	1,544.29	-188.99	0.396	B	27.849	0.292	6	▶
BC	1,551.32	1,555.73	1,539.06	1,567.75	1,497.82	-235.46	0.493	B	-9.498	-0.099	3	▶
YT	5,136.09	5,111.61	5,239.18	4,982.07	4,958.89	3,225.61	-6.754	F	-48.394	-0.507	1	▲
NWT	11,792.20	12,373.54	12,662.99	11,691.77	11,931.32	10,198.04	-21.353	F	-40.353	-0.422	2	▶
NU	12,191.29	11,879.46	12,512.05	13,341.52	12,767.56	11,034.28	-23.104	F	261.460	2.737	3	▼

Public safety

Property crime rate per 100,000 population

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	3,084.75	3,052.45	3,324.98	3,409.60	3,235.96				65.957	0.237		▶
NL	3,115.30	3,321.09	3,672.63	3,960.24	4,172.97	239.62	-0.172	C+	275.449	0.988	7	▼
PEI	2,599.99	2,602.80	2,883.75	3,354.38	3,159.34	-774.02	0.555	B+	187.028	0.671	3	▼
NS	2,755.24	3,083.28	3,424.97	3,395.31	3,532.51	-400.85	0.288	B	186.657	0.670	5	▼
NB	3,268.31	3,645.41	3,655.91	3,756.59	3,309.51	-623.85	0.448	B	19.358	0.069	4	▶
QC	1,558.82	1,618.18	1,861.57	1,965.23	1,860.65	-2,072.71	1.487	A	95.071	0.341	1	▶
ON	2,315.08	2,352.31	2,603.03	2,841.22	2,756.90	-1,176.46	0.844	B+	137.255	0.492	2	▶
MB	5,530.70	5,333.12	6,506.87	6,258.63	5,930.47	1,997.12	-1.433	D	172.505	0.619	9	▼
SK	5,766.13	6,119.49	6,635.55	6,797.78	6,471.19	2,537.84	-1.821	F	208.841	0.749	10	▼
AB	5,070.64	4,599.40	5,061.93	4,790.02	4,318.90	385.54	-0.277	C+	-131.286	-0.471	8	▶
BC	4,453.95	4,211.63	4,163.86	4,081.22	3,821.11	-112.25	0.081	B	-139.609	-0.501	6	▲
YT	10,748.84	10,297.71	10,282.46	11,244.31	11,348.06	7,414.71	-5.321	F	214.504	0.770	1	▼
NWT	29,684.97	28,141.05	28,498.45	30,399.95	30,010.51	26,077.16	-18.713	F	290.998	1.044	3	▼
NU	22,252.34	27,241.43	26,386.04	29,361.18	27,493.38	23,560.03	-16.907	F	1260.183	4.522	2	▼

Public safety

Traffic crime rate per 100,000 population

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	331.00	313.41	306.75	311.10	293.45				-7.741	-0.247		▶
NL	514.34	473.00	408.05	459.08	484.92	76.91	-0.491	C+	-7.276	-0.232	8	▶
PEI	746.26	676.61	660.83	705.76	695.04	287.03	-1.833	F	-7.329	-0.234	10	▶
NS	429.45	395.24	350.06	380.70	384.35	-23.66	0.151	B	-10.474	-0.334	6	▶
NB	520.40	456.37	428.41	436.44	435.18	27.17	-0.173	C+	-19.037	-0.608	7	▲
QC	340.96	324.22	368.57	388.78	376.91	-31.10	0.199	B	13.646	0.436	5	▶
ON	180.44	189.52	185.43	190.99	183.30	-224.71	1.435	A	0.719	0.023	1	▶
MB	422.42	409.07	360.83	349.07	341.23	-66.78	0.426	B	-22.238	-0.710	4	▲
SK	874.00	843.87	712.88	683.37	614.02	206.01	-1.315	D	-68.046	-2.172	9	▲
AB	402.13	316.96	289.62	282.59	256.35	-151.66	0.968	B+	-32.593	-1.040	2	▲
BC	404.61	387.03	363.47	350.01	308.80	-99.21	0.633	B+	-22.864	-0.730	3	▲
YT	2092.57	1666.63	1546.70	1550.71	1599.43	1,191.42	-7.606	F	-110.220	-3.518	1	▲
NWT	3145.78	3315.46	3371.87	3462.32	2801.19	2,393.18	-15.279	F	-54.232	-1.731	3	▲
NU	2061.86	1629.00	1787.08	1909.09	1916.96	1,508.95	-9.634	F	-0.971	-0.031	2	▶

Public safety

Federal statute violations per 100,000 population

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	226.99	212.09	224.10	150.64	167.73				-17.997	-0.745		▲
NL	218.26	216.11	204.40	238.82	252.55	47.92	-0.397	C+	9.129	0.378	8	▶
PEI	152.64	111.02	122.60	120.89	140.02	-64.61	0.535	B+	-1.537	-0.064	4	▶
NS	151.95	139.61	123.58	123.90	127.19	-77.44	0.641	B+	-6.523	-0.270	2	▶
NB	260.65	224.46	165.83	141.55	136.83	-67.80	0.561	B+	-33.055	-1.368	3	▲
QC	202.14	222.70	399.32	173.30	165.86	-38.77	0.321	B	-12.196	-0.505	6	▲
ON	130.23	122.08	89.73	79.94	79.86	-124.77	1.033	A	-14.288	-0.591	1	▲
MB	230.99	201.95	153.69	174.26	185.04	-19.59	0.162	B	-11.959	-0.495	7	▶
SK	316.43	290.57	211.04	280.16	488.20	283.57	-2.348	F	33.313	1.379	10	▼
AB	232.10	192.21	152.46	160.21	150.33	-54.30	0.450	B	-19.554	-0.809	5	▲
BC	518.00	448.91	408.14	235.65	320.42	115.79	-0.959	C	-60.842	-2.519	9	▲
YT	829.40	740.21	653.76	598.29	620.93	416.30	-3.447	F	-55.886	-2.314	2	▲
NWT	993.17	995.98	1373.39	1819.57	2774.36	2,569.73	-21.276	F	438.597	18.157	3	▼
NU	215.30	234.50	175.49	243.24	223.52	18.89	-0.156	C+	2.518	0.104	1	▶

■ Public safety

Other crime per 100,000 population

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	989.00	1012.20	997.15	1032.61	1002.92				4.825	0.029		▶
NL	1190.77	1408.58	1368.51	1375.38	1553.97	122.06	-0.146	C+	69.320	0.415	8	▶
PEI	814.73	753.70	876.73	1185.29	1301.04	-130.87	0.157	B	140.421	0.841	5	▼
NS	973.65	886.38	947.07	944.64	1050.19	-381.72	0.457	B	21.134	0.127	3	▶
NB	1093.65	1133.15	1107.18	1096.62	1072.27	-359.64	0.431	B	-7.929	-0.048	4	▶
QC	384.48	374.21	391.69	411.54	432.92	-998.99	1.197	A	13.421	0.080	1	▶
ON	510.09	567.10	560.51	591.23	616.07	-815.84	0.978	B+	23.609	0.141	2	▶
MB	1850.98	1778.26	1737.76	1805.20	1797.76	365.85	-0.438	C+	-7.950	-0.048	9	▶
SK	3033.96	3196.25	3237.12	3521.44	3468.20	2,036.29	-2.440	F	119.367	0.715	10	▼
AB	1672.17	1752.28	1709.85	1622.00	1484.95	53.04	-0.064	C+	-50.472	-0.302	6	▶
BC	1753.19	1700.15	1649.93	1756.76	1541.74	109.83	-0.132	C+	-36.629	-0.219	7	▶
YT	7138.09	7618.54	6259.68	5993.89	5571.26	4,139.35	-4.961	F	-475.831	-2.851	1	▲
NWT	15767.12	15186.52	13449.39	13410.62	12251.01	10,819.10	-12.966	F	-880.812	-5.278	2	▲
NU	16781.07	13955.00	12222.85	14017.20	14013.95	12,582.04	-15.079	F	-547.204	-3.279	3	▲

■ Public safety

Police effective at enforcing the law

	2009	2014	2019	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
CA	59	65	46				
NL	60	56	44	-2.70	-0.352	C+	5
PEI	59	65	61	14.30	1.863	A+	1
NS	58	58	43	-3.70	-0.482	C+	7
NB	60	66	47	0.30	0.039	B	3
QC	64	71	60	13.30	1.733	A+	2
ON	62	65	42	-4.70	-0.612	C	8
MB	50	55	38	-8.70	-1.134	D	10
SK	50	55	46	-0.70	-0.091	C+	4
AB	57	61	44	-2.70	-0.352	C+	5
BC	52	61	42	-4.70	-0.612	C	8
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	RANK
CA	63	70	44				
NL	66	67	52	5.00	0.637	B+	3
PEI	68	72	63	16.00	2.039	A+	1
NS	61	68	45	-2.00	-0.255	C+	7
NB	65	72	47	0.00	0.000	B	4
QC	67	76	54	7.00	0.892	B+	2
ON	65	70	40	-7.00	-0.892	C	8
MB	51	64	36	-11.00	-1.402	D	10
SK	55	63	47	0.00	0.000	B	4
AB	59	67	46	-1.00	-0.127	C+	6
BC	55	67	40	-7.00	-0.892	C	8
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	RANK	CHANGE 2014-2019
CA	93	88	77.7					-10% ▼
NL	96	91	85.8	6.37	0.807	B+	2	-5% ▼
PEI	97	90	93.1	13.67	1.731	A+	1	3% ▲
NS	94	89	82.8	3.37	0.427	B	4	-6% ▼
NB	95	93	84.6	5.17	0.655	B+	3	-8% ▼
QC	91	88	81.9	2.47	0.313	B	5	-6% ▼
ON	95	89	77.3	-2.13	-0.270	C+	6	-12% ▼
MB	90	86	64.7	-14.73	-1.865	F	10	-21% ▼
SK	94	88	74.1	-5.33	-0.675	C	9	-14% ▼
AB	92	86	74.5	-4.93	-0.624	C	8	-12% ▼
BC	89	86	75.5	-3.93	-0.498	C+	7	-11% ▼
YT	n/a	89	84	4.57	0.579	B+	2	-5% ▼
NWT	n/a	85	82.1	2.67	0.338	B	3	-3% ▼
NU	n/a	88	84.2	4.77	0.604	B+	1	-4% ▼

■ Support for victims

Proportion of offenders given restitution orders (x 1,000)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	23.173	20.371	26.770	24.951	24.865				0.796	0.406		▶
NL	28.745	27.316	22.585	20.074	18.934	-3.07	-0.313	C+	-2.686	-1.371	7	▼
PEI	36.156	46.095	63.636	59.289	34.595	12.59	1.285	A	1.007	0.514	1	▲
NS	44.174	41.259	37.359	32.764	30.500	8.50	0.867	B+	-3.584	-1.829	3	▼
NB	8.621	7.815	13.972	6.702	16.524	-5.48	-0.559	C	1.469	0.750	8	▲
QC	1.381	2.391				-19.61	-2.001	F	1.009	0.206	10	▶
ON	40.318	33.692	32.788	29.560	27.979	5.98	0.610	B+	-2.881	-1.470	4	▼
MB	30.524	27.206	24.628	21.645	19.849	-2.15	-0.220	C+	-2.691	-1.373	6	▼
SK	38.537	35.292	32.542	34.889	32.760	10.76	1.098	A	-1.196	-0.610	2	▼
AB	22.218	22.241	24.447	24.466	21.796	-0.21	-0.021	C+	0.138	0.070	5	▶
BC	13.055	10.639	10.784	10.896	14.694	-7.31	-0.746	C	0.353	0.180	9	▶
YT	72.626	52.770	84.302	46.784	42.105	20.10	2.051	A+	-6.703	-3.420	1	▼
NWT	27.132	16.548	11.952	7.177	2.933	-19.07	-1.946	F	-5.777	-2.947	3	▼
NU	13.805	10.870	8.345	11.516	5.376	-16.63	-1.697	F	-1.621	-0.827	2	▼

Data for Quebec unavailable for 2022, 2023, and 2024 as Quebec is not currently reporting to the Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS). Quebec's 2021 data were used for all provincial comparisons and calculations, and a two-year slope was calculated using data from 2020 and 2021.

■ Support for victims

Police supplying information

	2009	2014	2019	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
CA	50	62	37				
NL	59	65	47	6.50	1.125	A	2
PEI	58	65	51	10.50	1.817	A+	1
NS	49	60	37	-3.50	-0.606	C	7
NB	54	63	38	-2.50	-0.433	C+	6
QC	54	66	41	0.50	0.087	B	5
ON	49	61	34	-6.50	-1.125	D	9
MB	45	57	37	-3.50	-0.606	C	7
SK	46	58	44	3.50	0.606	B+	3
AB	51	61	43	2.50	0.433	B	4
BC	44	59	33	-7.50	-1.298	D	10
YT							
NWT							
NU							

Data not available for the territories.

■ Support for victims

Police being approachable

	2009	2014	2019	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
CA	65	73	49				
NL	73	80	60	5.80	0.913	B+	2
PEI	75	81	66	11.80	1.856	A+	1
NS	70	75	54	-0.20	-0.031	C+	6
NB	71	76	55	0.80	0.126	B	5
QC	61	71	47	-7.20	-1.133	D	9
ON	67	73	46	-8.20	-1.290	D	10
MB	60	71	50	-4.20	-0.661	C	7
SK	67	72	59	4.80	0.755	B+	3
AB	64	71	56	1.80	0.283	B	4
BC	62	73	49	-5.20	-0.818	C	8
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

	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA									
NL	33.247	30.240	-11.484	0.456	B	-3.007	-0.239	4	▶
PEI	34.791	25.432	-16.292	0.646	B+	-9.359	-0.742	2	▲
NS	30.523	15.343	-26.381	1.046	A	-15.180	-3.010	1	▲
NB	33.019	38.679	-3.045	0.121	B	5.660	0.449	7	▶
QC	144.058	105.241	63.517	-2.519	F	-38.817	-3.079	10	▲
ON	55.148	58.351	16.627	-0.659	C	3.203	0.254	9	▶
MB	47.726	46.361	4.637	-0.184	C+	-1.365	-0.108	8	▶
SK	31.964	32.595	-9.129	0.362	B	0.631	0.050	5	▶
AB	40.765	36.524	-5.200	0.206	B	-4.241	-0.336	6	▶
BC	26.996	28.475	-13.249	0.526	B+	1.479	0.117	3	▶
YT	8.848	7.828	-33.896	1.344	A	-1.020	-0.081	2	▶
NWT	4.549	4.502	-37.222	1.476	A	-0.047	-0.004	1	▶
NU	13.564	10.284	-31.440	1.247	A	-3.280	-0.260	3	▶

Most recent available data from June 2024. We calculated the slope score using two years (2023 and 2024).

■ Cost and resources

Cost of corrections per capita in dollars

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	51.89	48.30	49.12	54.99	51.67	48.27	49.88				-0.519	-0.102		▶
NL	52.47	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50.76	-8.75	0.346	B	-1.712	-0.135	5	▶
PEI	53.45	52.09	54.63	54.98	49.33		51.09	-8.42	0.333	B	-0.729	-0.144	6	▶
NS	46.99	47.25	48.65	49.88	46.98	46.42	43.70	-15.81	0.625	B+	-1.337	-0.264	2	▶
NB	38.78	37.27	38.09	39.14	46.03	44.30	48.02	-11.49	0.454	B	2.502	0.494	4	▶
QC	51.13	52.98	52.19	51.74	51.55	54.67	52.88	-6.63	0.262	B	0.431	0.085	7	▶
ON	47.55	50.96	51.31	54.61	52.83	52.57	55.75	-3.76	0.149	B	0.683	0.135	8	▶
MB	123.20	137.92	115.91	110.08	106.22	103.28	111.07	51.56	-2.037	F	-1.648	-0.326	10	▶
SK	95.50	100.10	100.61	101.65	104.31	99.62	101.19	41.68	-1.647	F	-0.087	-0.017	9	▶
AB	43.28	42.11	40.75	39.08	39.16	35.97	35.60	-23.91	0.945	B+	-1.341	-0.265	1	▶
BC	50.78	45.31	46.49	49.36	47.95	43.96	45.03	-14.48	0.572	B+	-0.834	-0.165	3	▶
YT	265.34	271.88	261.85	255.43	261.52	243.84	254.72	195.22	-7.714	F	-2.584	-0.510	1	▲
NWT	571.52	571.66	550.42	594.46	566.39	549.45	514.60	455.09	-17.982	F	-11.666	-2.305	2	▲
NU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	819.25	826.79	767.28	-30.318	F	7.542	0.596	3	▼

All calculations are 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 PEI's data for 2023 are unavailable, we calculated its five-year slope using its data from 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2024. Because no data were available for NL from 2019–2023, we calculated a two-year slope and slope score using 2018 and 2024 data. Because no data were available for NU from 2019–2022, we calculated a two-year slope and slope score for NU using 2023 and 2024 data. For all other provinces and territories, the five-year slope is from 2020–2024.

■ Cost and resources

Average daily inmate cost in dollars

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	253	238	243	298	304	283	273				4.500	0.467		▶
NL	197	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	201	10.30	-0.214	C+	4.000	0.166	7	▶
PEI	205	176	175	180	205		182	-8.70	0.181	B	4.200	0.436	4	▶
NS	205	209	235	330	274	201	171	-19.70	0.409	B	-25.700	-2.668	3	▲
NB	152	147	148	182	196	171	198	7.30	-0.152	C+	8.900	0.924	5	▼
QC	198	225	233	278	255	245	218	27.30	-0.567	C	-6.300	-0.654	8	▲
ON	200	224	216	296	255	240	225	34.30	-0.712	C	-3.800	-0.394	9	▶
MB	164	219	179	221	221	207	200	9.30	-0.193	C+	2.800	0.291	6	▶
SK	129	130	129	156	142	130	124	-66.70	1.385	A	-3.600	-0.374	2	▶
AB	109	111	116	147	136	121	111	-79.70	1.655	A+	-3.600	-0.374	1	▶
BC	204	192	216	343	323	276	277	86.30	-1.792	F	5.500	0.571	10	▼
YT	398	346	476	516	502	558	640	449.30	-9.328	F	37.000	3.841	3	▼
NWT	326	309	372	551	644	632	607	416.30	-8.643	F	55.100	5.720	1	▼
NU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	498	638	447.30	-9.287	F	140.000	5.813	2	▼

■ Cost and resources

Number of police per 100,000 population

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	184.9	183	n/a	183.5	181.3	178.2					-1.510	-0.413		▶
NL	170.3	170.9	n/a	166.8	165.4	161.2	-8.34	0.456	0.348	B	-2.370	-0.648	3	▲
PEI	141.9	137.7	n/a	138.2	135.2	132.9	-36.64	2.003	2.240	A+	-2.050	-0.560	1	▲
NS	193.3	189.8	n/a	188.1	182.7	171.1	1.56	-0.085	-0.562	C+	-5.150	-1.408	6	▲
NB	159.6	160.9	n/a	160.6	158.2	155.4	-14.14	0.773	0.861	B+	-1.110	-0.303	2	▶
QC	189	184.4	n/a	188.1	187.9	188.7	19.16	-1.048	-0.748	D	0.290	0.079	9	▶
ON	176.8	174.6	n/a	175.8	173.1	171.1	1.56	-0.085	-0.001	C+	-1.290	-0.353	6	▶
MB	188.7	191.3	n/a	182.7	182.6	176.4	6.86	-0.375	-0.529	C+	-3.330	-0.910	8	▲
SK	199.9	204.4	n/a	203.8	201.8	200.8	31.26	-1.709	-1.391	F	-0.080	-0.022	10	▶
AB	174.9	176.5	n/a	178.4	177.5	169.9	0.36	-0.020	-0.153	C+	-0.900	-0.246	5	▶
BC	184.1	181.8	n/a	178.4	173.5	167.9	-1.64	0.090	-0.066	B	-4.070	-1.113	4	▲
YT	326.7	318.1	n/a	325.9	318.9	324.6	155.06	-8.477	-7.972	F	-0.340	-0.093	1	▶
NWT	416.5	436.5	n/a	430.7	436.4	433.6	264.06	-14.437	-13.855	F	3.410	0.932	3	▼
NU	354.9	347.6	n/a	364.2	373	344.2	174.66	-9.549	-10.857	F	0.400	0.109	2	▶

As data for 2020 were unavailable, we calculated a five-year slope using data from 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, and 2023.

■ Cost and resources

Cost of public safety per person in dollars

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	363.34	446.58	479.88	474.25	479.82				26.061	0.803		▼
NL	539.54	534.33	648.45	687.47	688.42	138.92	-0.856	C	45.091	1.389	9	▼
PEI	400.02	408.19	688.34	458.62	453.73	-95.78	0.590	B+	15.785	0.486	3	▶
NS	442.01	464.63	468.07	470.11	484.96	-64.54	0.397	B	9.137	0.281	6	▶
NB	457.07	425.50	419.42	452.12	472.51	-77.00	0.474	B	5.748	0.177	4	▶
QC	309.70	347.81	443.45	500.29	534.37	-15.13	0.093	B	60.182	1.853	7	▼
ON	339.85	362.02	388.12	412.54	421.40	-128.10	0.789	B+	21.362	0.658	2	▼
MB	612.07	550.64	581.44	741.11	659.64	110.14	-0.678	C	28.561	0.879	8	▼
SK	625.95	702.19	726.72	880.83	920.24	370.74	-2.283	F	1.882	0.058	10	▶
AB	275.90	310.52	340.64	377.08	385.86	-163.64	1.008	A	0.559	0.017	1	▶
BC	350.98	468.53	539.77	535.92	473.88	-75.62	0.466	B	0.403	0.012	5	▶
YT	2,361.16	2,680.46	3,064.99	3,257.77	3,200.10	2,650.60	-16.324	F	21.639	0.666	1	▼
NWT	2,919.18	3,150.88	3,217.73	3,194.89	3,483.22	2,933.72	-18.068	F	2.456	0.076	2	▶
NU	3,332.48	3,522.01	3,476.45	3,943.90	3,995.69	3,446.18	-21.224	F	2.774	0.085	3	▶

■ Fairness and access to justice

Confidence in police

	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	62.2	65.1	63.4				0.600	0.403		▶
NL	65.3	63.3	65.4	1.80	0.403	B	0.050	0.034	3	▶
PEI	68.4	71.6	64	0.40	0.090	B	-2.200	-1.478	4	▼
NS	60.2	62.1	62	-1.60	-0.358	C+	0.900	0.605	6	▲
NB	61.2	66.7	66.1	2.50	0.560	B+	2.450	1.646	2	▲
QC	67.8	73.8	74.4	10.80	2.419	A+	3.300	2.218	1	▲
ON	61.1	62.9	59.9	-3.70	-0.829	C	-0.600	-0.403	9	▶
MB	54.4	66.8	62	-1.60	-0.358	C+	3.800	2.554	6	▲
SK	64.2	69.4	63.2	-0.40	-0.090	C+	-0.500	-0.336	5	▶
AB	62.4	63.7	60	-3.60	-0.806	C	-1.200	-0.806	8	▼
BC	57.2	57.7	59	-4.60	-1.030	D	0.900	0.605	10	▲
YT										
NWT										
NU										

Data not available for the territories.

■ Fairness and access to justice

Confidence in justice system and courts

	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	46.4	48.6	48.2				0.900	0.400		▶
NL	42.3	40.2	36.2	-9.46	-1.403	D	-3.050	-1.357	10	▼
PEI	56.1	50.2	44.5	-1.16	-0.172	C+	-5.800	-2.580	5	▼
NS	44.4	39.9	52.0	6.34	0.940	B+	3.800	1.690	2	▲
NB	49.2	46.4	48.6	2.94	0.436	B	-0.300	-0.133	3	▶
QC	51.3	58.3	59.8	14.14	2.097	A+	4.250	1.891	1	▲
ON	48.4	49.2	47.3	1.64	0.243	B	-0.550	-0.245	4	▶
MB	36.8	47.6	42.3	-3.36	-0.498	C+	2.750	1.223	8	▲
SK	43.3	45.3	42.9	-2.76	-0.409	C+	-0.200	-0.089	7	▶
AB	44.9	44.8	44.1	-1.56	-0.231	C+	-0.400	-0.178	6	▶
BC	37.0	38.4	38.9	-6.76	-1.002	D	0.950	0.423	9	▶
YT										
NWT										
NU										

Data not available for the territories.

■ **Fairness and access to justice**

Legal aid expenditures on criminal matters
per criminal incident

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	218.69	185.30	190.39	201.54	238.60				5.607	0.350		▶
NL	278.41	244.36	260.25	264.81	284.48	71.88	0.898	B+	3.259	0.204	4	▶
PEI	101.99	103.29	77.31	77.24	98.41	-114.19	-1.427	D	-3.320	-0.207	10	▶
NS	288.73	284.18	276.15	280.11	289.49	76.89	0.961	B+	-0.254	-0.016	2	▶
NB	90.88	96.10	98.95	102.22	124.39	-88.21	-1.102	D	7.314	0.457	9	▶
QC	250.98	197.05	190.50	213.92	251.39	38.79	0.485	B	1.768	0.110	5	▶
ON	335.85	245.63	270.77	282.61	311.58	98.98	1.237	A	-1.157	-0.072	1	▶
MB	177.20	161.97	152.13	150.73	175.73	-36.87	-0.461	C+	-1.416	-0.088	6	▶
SK	146.57	134.89	137.03	148.99	156.14	-56.46	-0.705	C	3.325	0.208	7	▶
AB	186.49	168.68	170.48	190.97	287.38	74.78	0.934	B+	22.407	1.400	3	▲
BC	122.68	125.05	129.38	130.44	147.01	-65.59	-0.820	C	5.404	0.338	8	▶
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
NWT	69.90	155.69	161.57	n/a	69.33	-143.27	-1.790	F	0.418	0.021	2 (of 2)	▶
NU	244.20	304.05	n/a	n/a	n/a	91.45	1.143	A	n/a	n/a	1 (of 2)	n/a

Data were unavailable for Yukon. Because NWT data for 2023 are unavailable, we calculated a four-year slope and slope score using data from 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2024. Because no data were available for NU from 2022–2024, we used its 2021 data to calculate its score and grade; we did not calculate a slope.

■ **Fairness and access to justice** Proportion of Indigenous persons in total custodial admissions

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	5.9590	6.2434	6.2210	6.0617	6.1873				0.027	0.084		▶
NL	2.6768	2.4832	2.3542	2.1231	2.2050	-1.99	1.212	A	-0.130	-0.398	1	▶
PEI	1.5614	1.6504	1.0695	3.2823	3.6586	-0.53	0.325	B	0.583	1.779	5	▼
NS	2.0361	2.0172	2.4786	2.2148	2.4100	-1.78	1.087	A	0.095	0.289	2	▶
NB	2.3336	2.4046	2.2564	2.7072	2.6601	-1.53	0.934	B+	0.096	0.292	3	▶
QC	2.7344	2.6995	2.8163	2.8651	3.1185	-1.07	0.654	B+	0.093	0.285	4	▶
ON	4.8133	5.7506	6.4503	6.2783	6.3830	2.19	-1.339	D	0.367	1.120	10	▼
MB	4.2014	4.2568	4.1910	4.2328	4.2884	0.10	-0.060	C+	0.015	0.046	6	▶
SK	4.4507	4.5470	4.5803	4.6851	4.7768	0.59	-0.358	C+	0.079	0.241	7	▶
AB	5.9884	6.2097	6.2617	6.0822	6.1546	1.96	-1.199	D	0.020	0.063	8	▶
BC	5.4187	6.0275	6.0420	5.9211	6.2479	2.06	-1.256	D	0.155	0.474	9	▶
YT	2.8835	2.8091	2.8562	3.0063	3.0670	-1.12	0.686	B+	0.056	0.172	3	▶
NWT	1.7600	1.7645	1.6868	1.8376	1.7258	-2.46	1.505	A+	0.000	0.001	2	▶
NU	1.1079	1.1032	1.1655	1.1655	1.0679	-3.12	1.907	A+	-0.002	-0.005	1	▶

■ Fairness and access to justice

Perception of police being fair

	2009	2014	2019	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
CA	58	68	42				
NL	64	70	53	6.70	0.873	B+	2
PEI	68	76	61	14.70	1.915	A+	1
NS	60	67	40	-6.30	-0.821	C	7
NB	66	72	50	3.70	0.482	B	3
QC	62	75	48	1.70	0.222	B	5
ON	58	67	36	-10.30	-1.342	D	10
MB	51	63	39	-7.30	-0.951	C	9
SK	56	63	50	3.70	0.482	B	3
AB	57	66	46	-0.30	-0.039	C+	6
BC	54	65	40	-6.30	-0.821	C	7
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.

■ Efficiency

Per cent of cases stayed or withdrawn

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	35.00	45.60	50.75	51.38	51.77				0.039	1.366		▼
NL	31.26	38.56	43.05	43.00	44.17	0.04	-0.284	C+	0.030	1.052	6	▼
PEI	25.74	34.78	42.03	35.04	31.47	-0.09	0.599	B+	0.012	0.407	3	►
NS	39.77	44.38	45.44	43.44	44.92	0.05	-0.336	C+	0.009	0.326	7	►
NB	20.38	23.45	23.45	23.82	27.41	-0.13	0.880	B+	0.014	0.501	2	▼
QC	8.04	10.72				-0.29	2.040	A+	0.027	0.372	1	►
ON	46.25	58.62	56.45	57.10	56.27	0.16	-1.125	D	0.019	0.644	9	▼
MB	41.24	53.09	53.12	51.69	51.95	0.12	-0.824	C	0.020	0.695	8	▼
SK	35.95	47.11	42.76	39.37	41.26	0.01	-0.082	C+	0.003	0.100	5	►
AB	47.17	61.89	57.21	57.37	57.39	0.17	-1.202	D	0.016	0.553	10	▼
BC	28.63	35.45	31.84	33.23	35.25	-0.05	0.336	B	0.011	0.383	4	►
YT	42.39	47.35	51.46	49.86	56.19	0.16	-1.119	D	0.030	1.046	2	▼
NWT	41.47	47.61	51.22	54.77	56.04	0.16	-1.108	D	0.036	1.260	1	▼
NU	30.38	38.82	58.04	67.58	63.78	0.24	-1.647	F	0.096	3.320	3	▼

Data for Quebec were unavailable for 2022, 2023, and 2024 as Quebec is not currently reporting to the Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS). We used Quebec's 2021 data for all provincial comparisons and calculations, and we calculated a two-year slope using data from 2020 and 2021.

■ Efficiency

Median criminal case length in days

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	141	187	203	201	189				11.000	0.796		▼
NL	211	272	268	275	285	92.20	-1.334	D	15.100	1.092	10	▼
PEI	37	51	57	57	57	-135.80	1.964	A+	4.600	0.333	1	▶
NS	197	258	267	270	277	84.20	-1.218	D	17.200	1.244	9	▼
NB	134	173	177	190	206	13.20	-0.191	C+	16.100	1.165	7	▼
QC	132	217				24.20	-0.350	C+	85.000	2.459	8	▼
ON	152	213	232	218	202	9.20	-0.133	C+	10.500	0.759	4	▼
MB	154	203	238	225	204	11.20	-0.162	C+	12.200	0.882	5	▼
SK	82	92	108	127	108	-84.80	1.227	A	8.700	0.629	2	▼
AB	155	165	185	193	167	-25.80	0.373	B	5.200	0.376	3	▶
BC	130	182	165	176	205	12.20	-0.176	C+	14.400	1.042	6	▼
YT	168	190	184	212	171	-21.80	0.315	B	2.800	0.203	2	▶
NWT	117	136	134	148	176	-16.80	0.243	B	13.000	0.940	3	▼
NU	78	115	136	119	107	-85.80	1.241	A	6.200	0.448	1	▶

Data for Quebec were unavailable for 2022, 2023, and 2024 as Quebec is not currently reporting to the Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS). We used Quebec's 2021 data for all provincial comparisons and calculations, and calculated a two-year slope using data from 2020 and 2021.

■ Efficiency

Number of accused on remand per 1,000 criminal incidents

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	6.505	6.055	6.914	5.632	5.942	6.367	7.635				0.218	0.465		▶
NL	4.957	4.380	4.151	2.776	n/a	n/a	5.185	-1.55	0.662	B+	-0.115	-0.245	3	▶
PEI	2.720	2.835	3.878	5.897	3.633	3.430	3.767	-2.97	1.268	A	-0.269	-0.575	2	▲
NS	5.304	5.652	4.965	3.908	4.194	5.272	6.100	-0.63	0.270	B	0.363	0.777	5	▼
NB	4.626	4.625	4.970	4.331	4.955	5.363	5.801	-0.93	0.398	B	0.269	0.576	4	▼
QC	5.902	5.834	6.651	6.006	6.217	7.005	7.734	1.00	-0.428	C+	0.316	0.676	7	▼
ON	7.876	7.989	10.215	7.922	8.508	8.567	10.541	3.81	-1.628	F	0.130	0.277	10	▶
MB	12.222	9.685	11.057	8.490	7.536	8.143	9.364	2.63	-1.125	D	-0.373	-0.798	9	▲
SK	6.235	6.498	6.615	6.317	6.741	7.172	8.088	1.36	-0.579	C	0.380	0.813	8	▼
AB	6.238	5.674	6.154	5.127	5.571	6.090	7.476	0.74	-0.318	C+	0.361	0.771	6	▼
BC	4.093	3.278	3.390	2.310	2.535	2.894	3.272	-3.46	1.479	A	0.035	0.075	1	▶
YT	4.188	4.312	3.215	3.185	3.457	2.636	2.532	-4.20	1.796	A+	-0.192	-0.409	2	▶
NWT	4.983	3.920	3.254	2.665	2.340	2.275	2.323	-4.41	1.885	A+	-0.225	-0.481	1	▶
NU	5.316	4.636	4.360	4.913	5.420	4.165	3.747	-2.99	1.277	A	-0.198	-0.422	3	▶

Because NL's data for 2022 and 2023 are unavailable, we calculated its five-year slope using its data from 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2024.

■ Efficiency

Police responding promptly

	2009	2014	2019	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	RANK
CA	53	68	40				
NL	52	59	37	-3.60	-0.487	C+	5
PEI	60	73	55	14.40	1.947	A+	1
NS	57	65	45	4.40	0.595	B+	3
NB	57	68	44	3.40	0.460	B	4
QC	57	75	49	8.40	1.136	A	2
ON	56	70	37	-3.60	-0.487	C+	5
MB	40	54	31	-9.60	-1.298	D	10
SK	43	55	36	-4.60	-0.622	C	8
AB	48	64	35	-5.60	-0.757	C	9
BC	45	65	37	-3.60	-0.487	C+	5
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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	58.74	56.01	55.81	54.01	53.65				-1.218	-0.909		▼
NL	45.42	47.56	45.05	45.72	47.42	-3.40	-0.507	C	0.216	0.161	8	▶
PEI	44.89	43.19	42.29	42.43	48.03	-2.79	-0.416	C+	0.552	0.412	7	▶
NS	62.17	47.77	48.43	51.70	51.58	0.76	0.114	B	-1.725	-1.288	5	▼
NB	56.25	46.58	49.36	47.12	46.66	-4.16	-0.621	C	-1.864	-1.392	9	▼
QC	67.48	62.11	61.92	61.07	59.14	8.32	1.243	A	-1.772	-1.323	1	▼
ON	61.77	61.27	59.96	58.48	58.39	7.57	1.131	A	-0.955	-0.713	2	▼
MB	59.75	57.03	58.19	56.27	55.22	4.40	0.657	B+	-0.982	-0.733	3	▼
SK	58.01	55.20	56.46	54.10	54.74	3.92	0.586	B+	-0.764	-0.570	4	▼
AB	54.64	52.80	52.44	49.23	50.49	-0.33	-0.049	C+	-1.187	-0.886	6	▼
BC	44.71	42.24	42.83	38.56	36.50	-14.32	-2.138	F	-2.010	-1.501	10	▼
YT	53.29	62.19	49.84	50.43	50.25	-0.57	-0.085	C+	-1.784	-1.332	2	▼
NWT	61.99	53.48	51.41	48.39	45.71	-5.11	-0.763	C	-3.765	-2.811	3	▼
NU	74.92	73.78	69.67	68.27	70.17	19.35	2.890	A+	-1.501	-1.121	1	▼

■ Efficiency

Non-violent weighted crime clearance rate

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	DIFF	SCORE	GRADE	SLOPE	SLOPE SCORE	RANK	TREND
CA	27.51	26.33	24.99	24.41	25.17				-0.660	-0.608		▼
NL	21.66	19.16	18.76	19.16	18.01	-6.13	-1.130	D	-0.730	-0.673	9	▼
PEI	23.89	20.08	23.03	22.15	22.91	-1.23	-0.227	C+	0.011	0.010	6	▶
NS	23.89	23.29	21.96	22.00	21.71	-2.43	-0.449	C+	-0.565	-0.521	7	▼
NB	20.70	18.23	19.74	19.02	18.64	-5.50	-1.014	D	-0.333	-0.307	8	▶
QC	30.92	27.71	29.48	29.56	29.84	5.70	1.050	A	-0.031	-0.029	2	▶
ON	29.87	29.69	27.21	26.19	26.71	2.57	0.473	B	-0.982	-0.905	4	▼
MB	31.12	28.52	26.83	27.72	29.32	5.18	0.954	B+	-0.440	-0.405	3	▶
SK	34.23	32.15	29.90	30.67	32.03	7.89	1.453	A	-0.588	-0.542	1	▼
AB	26.97	27.34	26.19	26.28	25.80	1.66	0.305	B	-0.340	-0.313	5	▶
BC	19.67	18.33	16.00	14.65	16.47	-7.67	-1.414	D	-1.008	-0.929	10	▼
YT	34.02	32.59	28.61	28.76	29.84	5.70	1.050	A	-1.219	-1.123	2	▼
NWT	42.69	32.77	27.76	20.19	19.66	-4.48	-0.826	C	-5.864	-5.403	3	▼
NU	53.40	46.52	43.59	41.90	37.15	13.01	2.397	A+	-3.712	-3.420	1	▼

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