

British Columbia

JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY COUNCIL

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES UPDATE
FOR THE JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY
SECTOR**

2016-17

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Message from the Chair



Lori Wanamaker,
FCPA, FCA

As Chair of the Justice and Public Safety Council, I am pleased to present the Council's second Performance Measures Update.

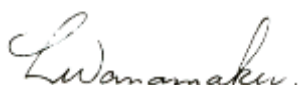
British Columbians are well-served by the people who make up our justice and public safety sector. To support this work, the Justice and Public Safety Council was created in 2013 to assist in improving the overall performance of the sector, including measuring progress. As the Council has developed its performance measurement approach, we have been mindful of the need to do so in a sustainable manner, starting with a small number of well-grounded, generally-accepted measures of how key elements of our system function.

This has been important not only to promote broad acceptance of the specific measures being used, but also to allow time for consultation and developing acceptance around the importance of performance measurement in general.

In the past two years the Council has set out a series of what remain largely baseline measures. Some of these show us important trend lines in areas the Council has identified as priorities in its Strategic Plan. These include data on overrepresentation of Indigenous people in remand and sentenced custody, as well as indicators of access to justice. However, there are other important areas of significance to British Columbians where we do not yet have broadly-accepted indicators of performance. These include policing performance, outcome measures on steps to combat violence against women, indicators of how our system is combining with the mental health system – as well as more meaningful outcome measures Indigenous peoples and the justice system.

Accordingly, this coming year, the Council will seek to develop measures on policing, and – building on the recent Justice Summits in 2016 – on mental health and substance use as it pertains to our sector. With the Summit focus turning to Indigenous justice in 2017, additional opportunity to expand our suite of measures will present itself during the coming year. I look forward to this work, and on behalf of the Council I invite you to review and share this update.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "LWanamaker." The signature is fluid and cursive.

Lori Wanamaker, FCPA, FCA

The Justice and Public Safety Council

British Columbia's Justice and Public Safety Council was established in April 2013 in accordance with the *Justice Reform and Transparency Act*. The Council is responsible for setting the strategic direction and vision for the provincial justice system through a strategic plan for the sector, engaging in dialogue with justice and public safety participants and stakeholders, and guiding the way to open, transparent and accountable leadership.

The Council is appointed by British Columbia's Ministers of Justice and of Public Safety under the terms of the Act. A list of the Council's current membership can be found in Appendix 3.

Planning Requirement

The Council is required under the Act to deliver a vision for the justice and public safety sector, and produce (and refresh annually) a three-year plan for the sector to achieve progress towards that vision. The Council's inaugural plan, the [*Strategic Plan for the Justice and Public Safety Sector, April 2014 – March 2017*](#), was released in March 2014. [Annual updates](#) of the plan have been published in March, 2015 and March 2016.

In its work, the Council consults broadly within the sector, including leaders, subject matter experts, and participants at British Columbia Justice Summits. Six Justice Summits have been held to date, with planning underway for the Seventh Summit to be held in November, 2016.¹

Reporting Requirement

Under Section 7 of the Act, not yet in force, the Council would be required to report annually on the performance of the sector in achieving the objectives of the plan, for the year concluding the previous March. Although the statutory requirement is not currently in force, in anticipation of the requirement and to stimulate sector dialogue on performance, the Council is issuing this *Update on Measuring Performance* to reflect its ongoing work in this area.

¹ Summit reports can be found at <http://www.justicebc.ca/en/rm/summits.html>.

Measuring Sector Performance

Steps taken in prior years

The Justice and Public Safety Council began the process in 2015 of developing an evidence-based, broadly accepted set of measures which highlight the progress made against its goals and objectives. Ten measures, updated and presented below in Appendix 1, were identified for publication.

The Council was supported in its initial development of performance measures by the Justice and Public Safety Performance Measures Working Group, with feedback provided by a Review Committee, a process discussed at greater length in the Council's 2015 *Update*.²

In its work in 2015, the Review Committee noted that the measures identified to date were largely environmental in nature, and recommended that more specific measures be developed over the medium term with respect to issues of acknowledged priority in the sector. It was noted that the Council's own priority areas of violence against women, indigenous justice, justice and mental health, and access to justice, required specific attention in any meaningful performance regime developed by the Council. In addition, the Review Committee advocated performance measures work in the areas of family and civil justice, public confidence, and police performance.

The Council's approach to measures development in 2016-17

In agreeing with the importance of moving towards increasingly specific (and thus meaningful) measures, the Council is also aware of the need to develop measures which are broadly supported as being valid and useful, and which will be durable in their original form in order to allow effective comparison over time. Measures quickly arrived at, which are nevertheless considered inaccurate or misleading by one or more important elements of the sector, are unlikely to serve the purpose of encouraging necessary change, and are similarly likely to be abandoned in the medium to short term.

Accordingly, the Council has identified three processes, which in some cases involve the Council directly but in others are initiatives elsewhere in the sector, which are likely to produce useful

² The Working Group was composed of personnel from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Children and Family Development, and the Vancouver Police Department. The Review Committee was created, further to discussion at the second BC Justice Summit, through the voluntary participation of representatives of the Elizabeth Fry Society, the BC Justice Education Society, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Public Prosecution Service of Canada, the schools of Criminology and Public Health at Simon Fraser University, and the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of the Fraser Valley. While the Review Committee provided feedback in the development of performance indicators to date, this document and previous versions have been prepared by and reflect the views of the Council, and are not necessarily representative of the collective or individual views of the members of the Review Committee.

performance measures readily adaptable to the Council's set of metrics. These concern the priority areas of **justice and mental health** and **access to justice**, as well as the area of **police performance** highlighted by the Review Committee. None of these processes, which are in their early stages, have yet identified specific measures which might be considered and adopted by the Council; however, each is a representative and expert forum which offers the best and most practical avenue to the development of measures in the near term, and in some cases likely in 2017.

Mental Health

Recognizing the need to continue the development of measures linked to areas of concern and to specific objectives, but being cognizant of the limited resources available for this work and of the challenges of developing "net new" measures, in 2015 the Council identified one priority area for development in the next 12 months: the relationship between individuals with mental illness and the criminal justice system.

Concurrent with this decision, consultation within the sector revealed strong support for a 2016 cycle of Justice Summits addressing "Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Use." The 6th and 7th BC Justice Summits were designed to lead to a recommended plan of action, creating measurable changes in public safety and improved individual outcomes associated to the population of those with mental health and substance use (MHSU) disorders who come in contact with the criminal justice system.

The two Summits in 2016 are geared towards specific, concrete innovations with measurable progress, and involve participation by leaders across the justice and public safety sector and the mental health system. In light of this, the Council considers that the identification of performance goals and associated measures in the area of justice and mental health should include direct consideration of any objectives identified by the Seventh Summit in November 2016. Rather than generate performance goals and measures through an independent consultation by the Council, the Summit represents the best opportunity to find broad-based consensus on the most significant performance objectives. Accordingly, the identification of specific performance measures associated to justice and mental health will follow development of related objectives in 2017, subsequent to the Summit and flowing from the related action plan.

Access

In 2016 the Council has engaged (via briefing and cross-membership) with Access to Justice BC (A2JBC), a group formed voluntarily in 2015 by a range of senior justice leaders and experts and chaired by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal. In British Columbia, A2JBC was formed in response to the Supreme Court of Canada's recent prioritization of access to justice in civil and

family matters. As communicated to the Council at a full meeting, A2JBC has adopted a “triple aim” of improved user experience, improved population outcomes, and reduced cost per capita.

The Council notes that A2JBC has identified performance measurement as a necessary characteristic of effective reform in the area of access to justice, and is in the process of identifying next steps regarding such measures. In this, A2JBC is joining other provincial groupings (such as The Action Group on Access to Justice, in Ontario), and federal-provincial-territorial efforts to generate access measures. While existing efforts have catalogued possible measures without settling on agreed metrics for publication and use, A2JBC’s specific focus on measurement offers promise in this area by being centered on what can be realized at the provincial level using existing data and local expertise.

Parallel to this development is the recent establishment of an Access to Justice Academic Centre of Excellence (ACE) at the University of Victoria, which represents the beginnings of needed capacity to conduct concrete empirical work supporting innovation in access to justice.

The Council notes that “access to justice” as something to be achieved – and thus measured – has both narrow and broad aspects:

- In the “narrow” aspect, there is a focus on the legal system, and the public interest lies in the extent to which access to this system is characterized by procedural fairness, operating within the existing paradigm of legal services and existing alternatives. Measurable aspects of this “narrow” concept of access include but are not limited to self-representation versus retention of counsel; uptake of bundled and unbundled services; use of paralegals; early resolution within existing process; legal costs at the individual and program levels; and satisfaction surveys of clients of traditional justice processes.
- In the “broad” aspect, a focus on access to justice leads to consideration of population outcomes. What is being accessed, when a person has access to justice? This approach does not consider access to justice reducible to fair procedure, and may consider existing justice processes as one of a number of possible means to an end. Relevant measures of access to justice in this category may include social, economic, ethnographic, experiential or other information which places the functioning of the justice system in the broader context of the life outcomes of its users and the role of the system in problem resolution.

In light of these two ways of looking at access to justice, the Council welcomes the establishment of ACE, and other academic and professional engagement in the question of

measurement and in support of A2JBC's "triple aim," as the most effective metrics describing access may well prove to be interdisciplinary.

The Council looks forward to supporting and coordinating with the work of A2JBC, and in particular to its efforts to innovate access to justice performance measures, measures which may form the basis of a provincial consensus regarding desired access outcomes and how we gauge progress in that area.

Police

2016 has seen significant developments in the area of police performance measurement in British Columbia. These developments, in turn, have been made possible by strategic investments made in data analytic capacity on the part of police agencies, founded on the strategic decision to implement a common records management system for BC police over a decade ago.

Through the collaborative efforts of the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General - Police Services Branch, the British Columbia Association of Chiefs of Police, the RCMP, Vancouver Police Department and other municipal police agencies, and the Simon Fraser University School of Criminology, a police performance framework is currently in development. Work is ongoing to develop the technical means of populating the performance measures eventually selected, including identification of data sources, operationalization of indicators, and necessary standardization of the collection and reporting of metrics across all police agencies in the province.

The Council welcomes this initiative, and looks forward to engaging with the police community within the sector as the development of performance measures comes to fruition.

Next Steps

In 2017, the Council will continue to monitor, support, and where appropriate facilitate the development of performance metrics of direct relevance to BC's justice and public safety sector, and in particular those related to its sector priorities of violence against women, justice and mental health, access to justice, and indigenous justice.

Work likely to produce useful performance measures is underway, at various stages, with respect to mental health, access to justice, and police performance. Regarding violence against women, work on implementation of trauma-informed practice in BC's justice system has followed the 5th Justice Summit in November 2015, and has been supported by Justice Canada. The Council notes the focus on outcome measures within this work, and encourages their development.

With respect to indigenous justice, the Council welcomes its recent engagement with BC's Aboriginal Justice Council (AJC) over priority operational areas. The Council looks forward – through work with AJC, and through the process of delivering a cycle of Justice Summits focused on justice issues of importance to BC's indigenous peoples – to making significant headway on measuring progress on such important issues as overrepresentation and its causes, child protection, truth and reconciliation in the justice context, and the cultural safety of indigenous people encountering the justice system.

The Council will issue a further Performance Measures Update in winter 2017-18.

Appreciation

The Council would like to thank the analytical staff of BC Corrections Branch, Road Safety BC, Court Services Branch, and the Ministry of Children and Family Development, for their assistance and expertise in preparation of this Update – and in particular, Leigh Greiner, Adam Mills, Selena Horsburgh, Neil Arason, Dave Lockstead, Dan Chiddell, Tammy Chatten, Martin Wright, and Nerina Holderness.

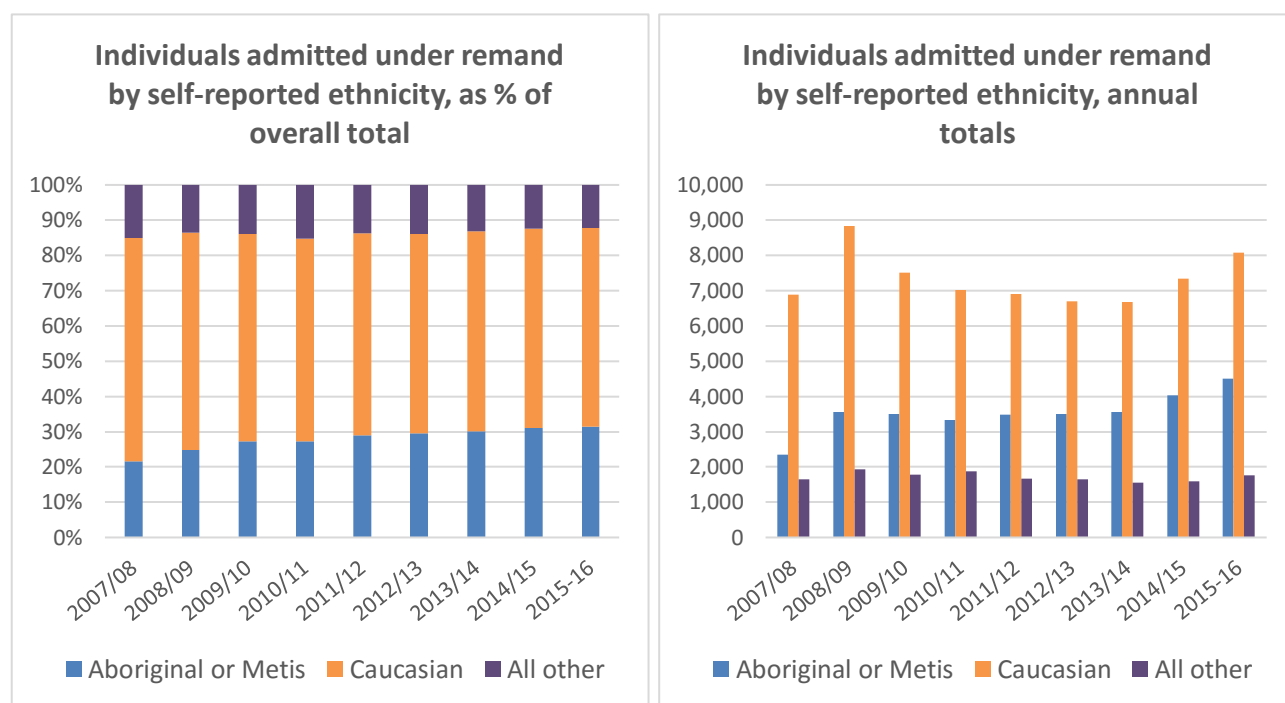
Appendix 1: Sector Indicators (Environmental)

Indicator 1: Rate of Aboriginal incarceration (remand)

Definition: Admissions to a provincial custody centre of individuals who self-report Aboriginal or Metis status in comparison to those who not do self-report Aboriginal or Metis status.³

“Caucasian” self-reported ethnicity, and an “all other” category combining other self-reported ethnicities as well as nil-replies, are included as comparisons.

Why this indicator matters: When there is a higher proportion of Aboriginal people remanded in custody than one would expect in light of the proportion of the overall population which is Aboriginal, it is an indicator of the extent of the over-representation of Aboriginal offenders in the criminal justice system.

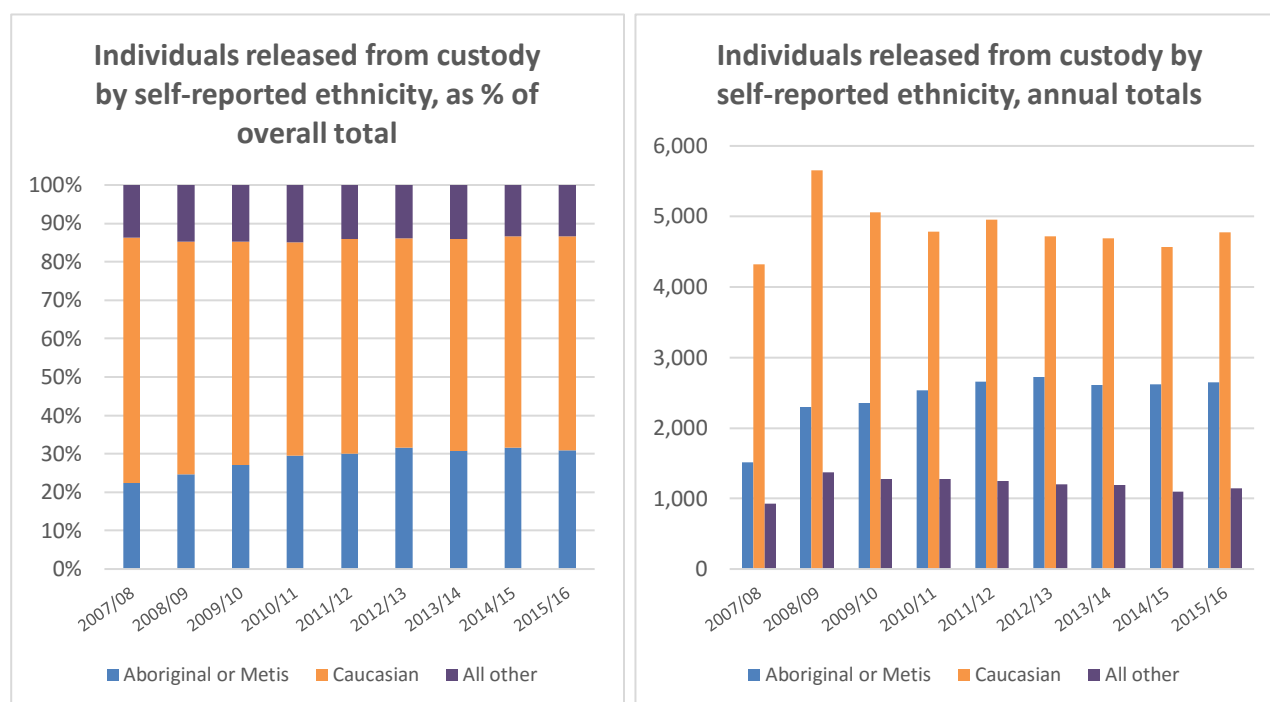


³ **Data source and considerations:** Government of British Columbia; BC Corrections Operations Network (CORNET), extracted through the Cognos business intelligence system. This measure is a rate of all admissions, not unique admissions. This means that individuals who are admitted more than once in a given year will be counted more than once. The definition of admission does not include a status change from remand to sentenced.

Indicator 2: Rate of Aboriginal incarceration (sentenced)

Definition: This Indicator is the rate of releases of individuals from a custody centre who self-report Aboriginal or Metis status in comparison to those who not do self-report Aboriginal or Metis status.⁴

Why this indicator matters: When there is a higher proportion of Aboriginal people incarcerated than one would expect in light of the proportion of the overall population which is Aboriginal, it is an indicator of the extent of the over-representation of Aboriginal offenders in the criminal justice system. It is also an indicator of the degree of success of the justice system in remediating the absolute fact of over-representation per capita, all other things being equal. In 1996, Parliament enacted s.718.29(e) of the *Criminal Code*, which places a statutory duty on sentencing judges to consider an offender's Aboriginal circumstances in the determination of what constitutes a fit sentence. The leading authority on interpretation of this provision is *R. v. Gladue*, [1999] 1 S.C.R. 688.

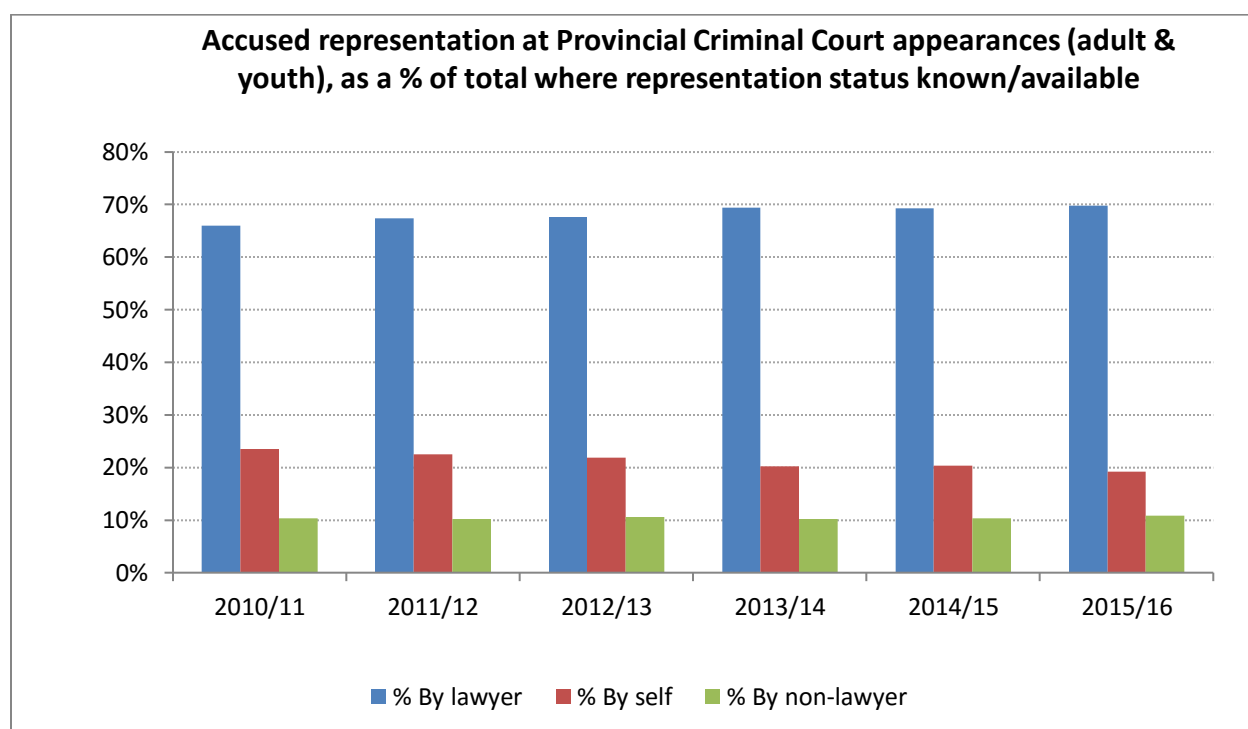


⁴ **Data source and considerations:** Government of British Columbia; BC Corrections Operations Network (CORNET), extracted through the Cognos business intelligence system. This is a measure of all releases, not unique releases. This means that individuals who are released more than once in a given year will be counted more than once. The definition of release does not include a status change from remand to sentenced or sentenced to remand; however, it does include individuals released from custody to probation.

Indicator 3: Accused representation at Provincial Criminal Court appearances

Definition: The number of Provincial Court adult and youth criminal case appearances where the defence attendance indicated that an accused appeared in court represented by themselves, by legal counsel, or by a non-lawyer agent, expressed as a proportion of total appearances.⁵

Why this indicator matters: Competent and informed representation in a court of law is considered significant in the question of whether or not an individual accused can be said to have had appropriate “access to justice,” where such access is defined as a person having the knowledge, resources and services to deal effectively with legal matters.



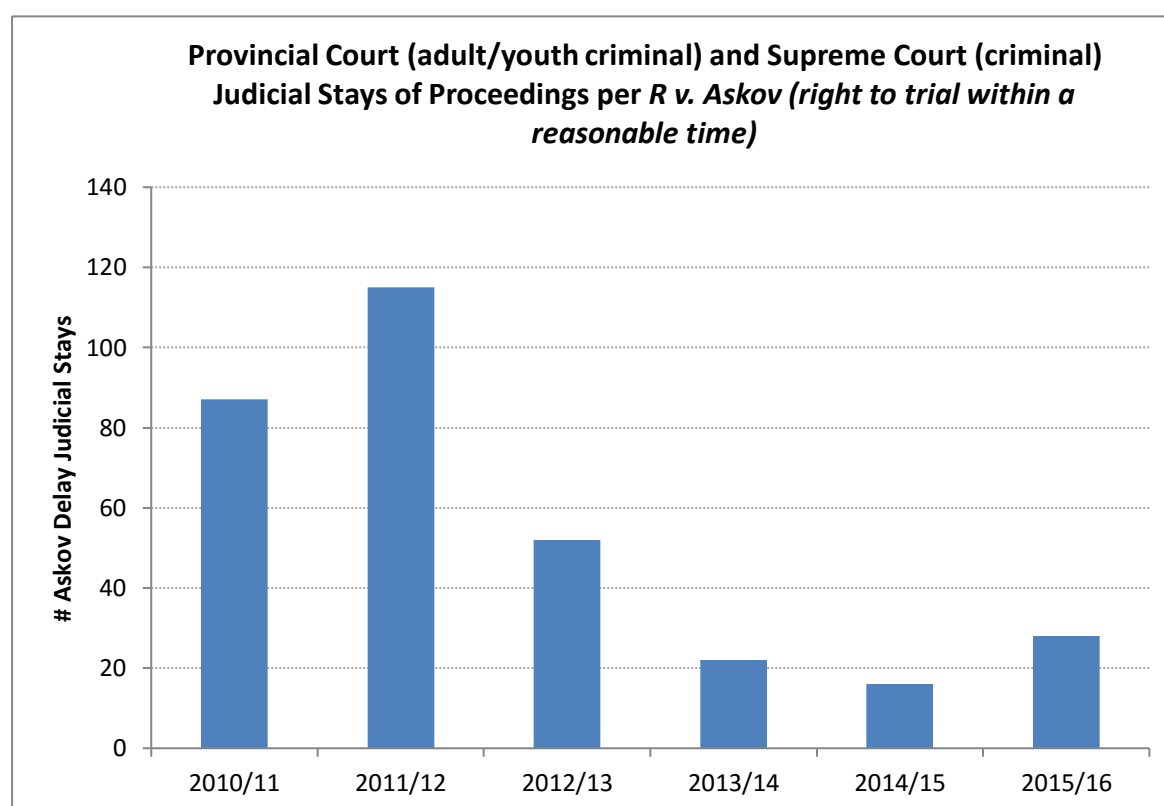
⁵ **Data source and considerations:** Provincial Court of British Columbia; Justice Information Network (JUSTIN). Note that the Court Services Branch of the Ministry of Justice is in the process of transitioning to a new criminal case business intelligence system which incorporates a different methodology. Initial data reporting from the new system is expected to begin in 2015/16 and may produce some alterations in metrics, to be identified at that time. “By lawyer” indicates a represented appearance, where any counsel (designated counsel; duty counsel; counsel) is recorded in JUSTIN as appearing in court regardless of whether the accused is present, or an agent is present in the accused absence. “By self” indicates self-representation appearance where the accused is recorded as appearing in court with no counsel or agent present. “By non-lawyer” otherwise known as an agent appearance, is where the accused is represented by an agent other than legal counsel. An agent appearance is considered an unrepresented appearance.

Indicator 4: Number of criminal cases judicially stayed due to systemic delay

Definition: Number of Provincial and Supreme Court adult and youth criminal cases judicially stayed due to systemic delay.⁶

Why this indicator matters: This and the following two measures are indicators of court timeliness and, more broadly, the accessibility of the justice system. To effectively support the rule of law, and to fulfill its legal obligations to the public, the Court must process cases within a reasonable time.

This first indicator is the number of successful “Askov-related” delay applications, reflecting the Supreme Court’s decision in *R. v. Askov* (1990) which established the criteria and standards by which Canadian courts judge whether an accused's right under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Section 11(b) "to be tried within a reasonable time" has been infringed.



⁶ **Data source and considerations:** Provincial Court of British Columbia; Justice Information Network (JUSTIN); field as defined under Court Services Branch business rules, cases in which a judicial stay of proceedings is ordered on application with appeal to the precedent established in *R. v. Askov*.

Indicator 5: Time to trial in Provincial Court

Definition: The Provincial Court determines available hearing dates through published semi-annual surveys of the “time to trial.”⁷ The surveys are conducted at every Provincial Court location and reflect the time to schedule a trial for each area of the Court’s jurisdiction. Location based survey data are used to generate average provincial wait times (weighted by caseload), in months, from the time a request is made to the ‘first available date’ for various types of proceedings. The Office of the Chief Judge has established standards for wait times for categories of trial.⁸

Why this indicator matters: This is an indicator of court timeliness and, more broadly, the accessibility of the justice system.

⁷ **Data source and considerations:** Provincial Court’s “Time to Trial” published semi-annual survey results. The survey is administered by the Provincial Court and the results are published semi-annually in their *Time to Trial* reports which provide trend data by comparing the current quarter’s results with previous quarters, as well as with the Office of the Chief Judge (OCJ) Delay Standard. The reports only include survey results for the ten locations with the longest delays.

Link to the Provincial Court’s reports: <http://www.provincialcourt.bc.ca/news-reports/court-reports>.

For Adult Criminal Trials, this wait time represents the number of months between an Arraignment Hearing/Fix Date and the first available court date that a typical half-day or two-day Adult Criminal Trial can be scheduled into.

For Family Hearings, this wait time represents the number of months between the initiating document and first appearance PLUS the number of months between the first appearance and the first available court date for a case conference PLUS the number of months between the case conference and the first available court date that a typical half-day or two-day Family Hearing can be scheduled into.

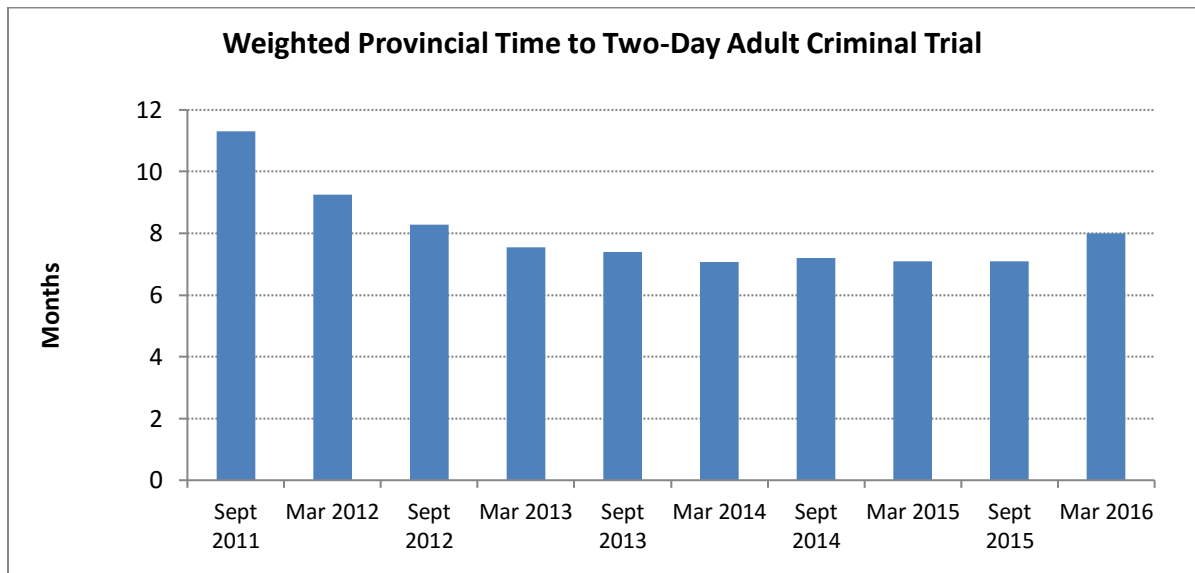
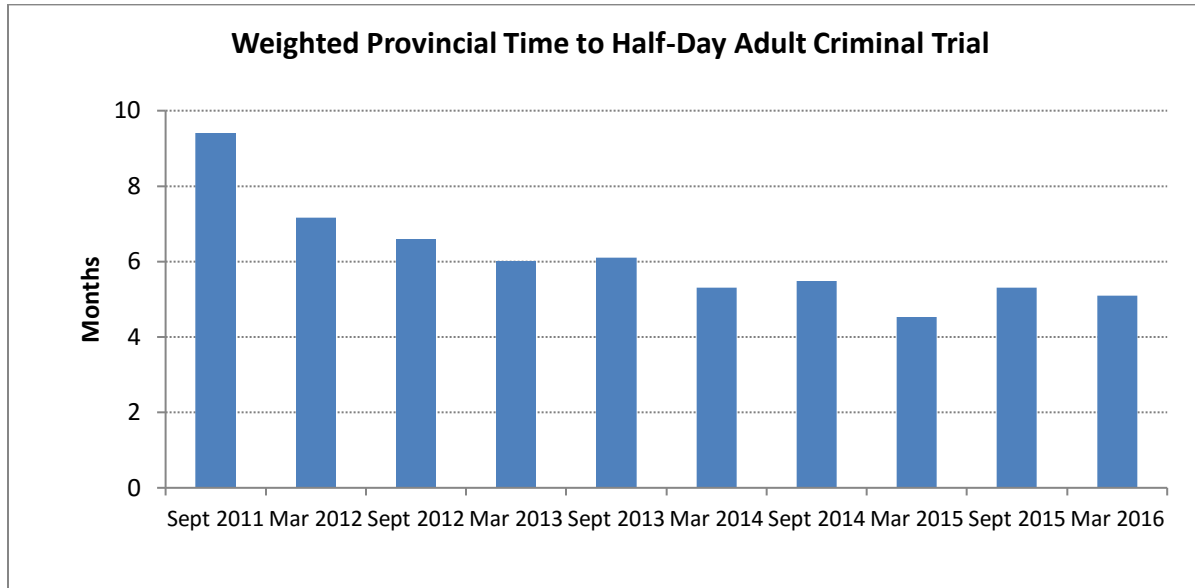
For Child Protection Hearings, this wait time represents the number of months between the initiating document and first appearance PLUS the number of months between the first appearance and the first available court date for a case conference PLUS the number of months between the case conference and the first available court date that a typical half-day or two-day child protection case can be scheduled into.

For Civil Trials, this wait time represents the number of months between the final document filing and the first available court date that a typical settlement conference can be scheduled into PLUS the number of months between a settlement conference and the first available court date that a typical half-day or two-day trial can be scheduled into.

⁸ OCJ standards include the following:

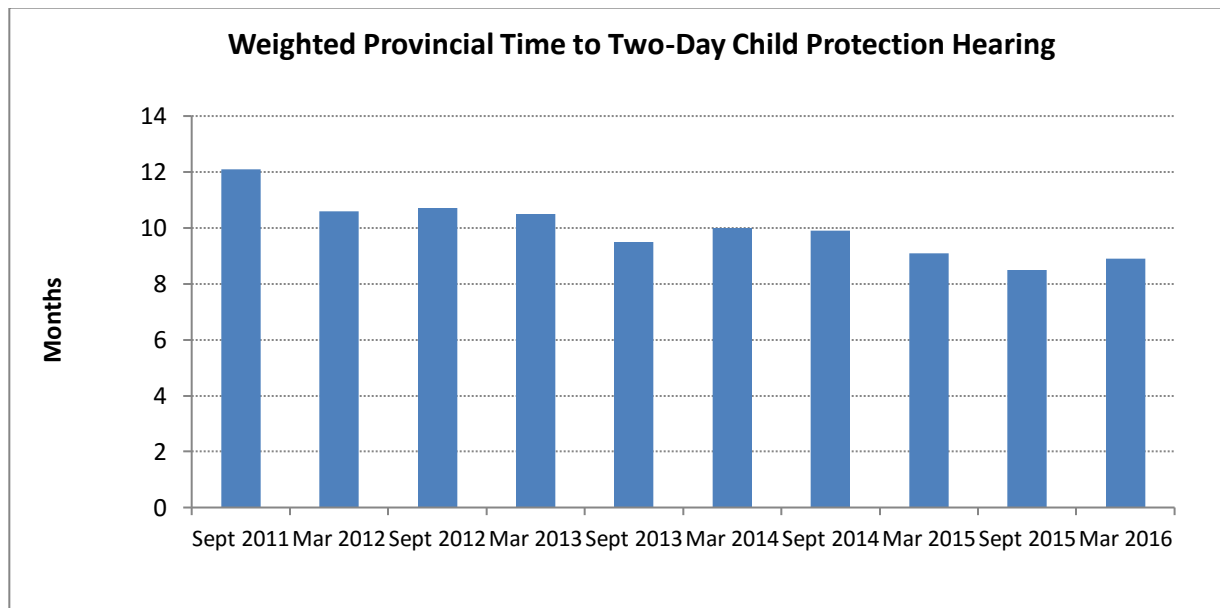
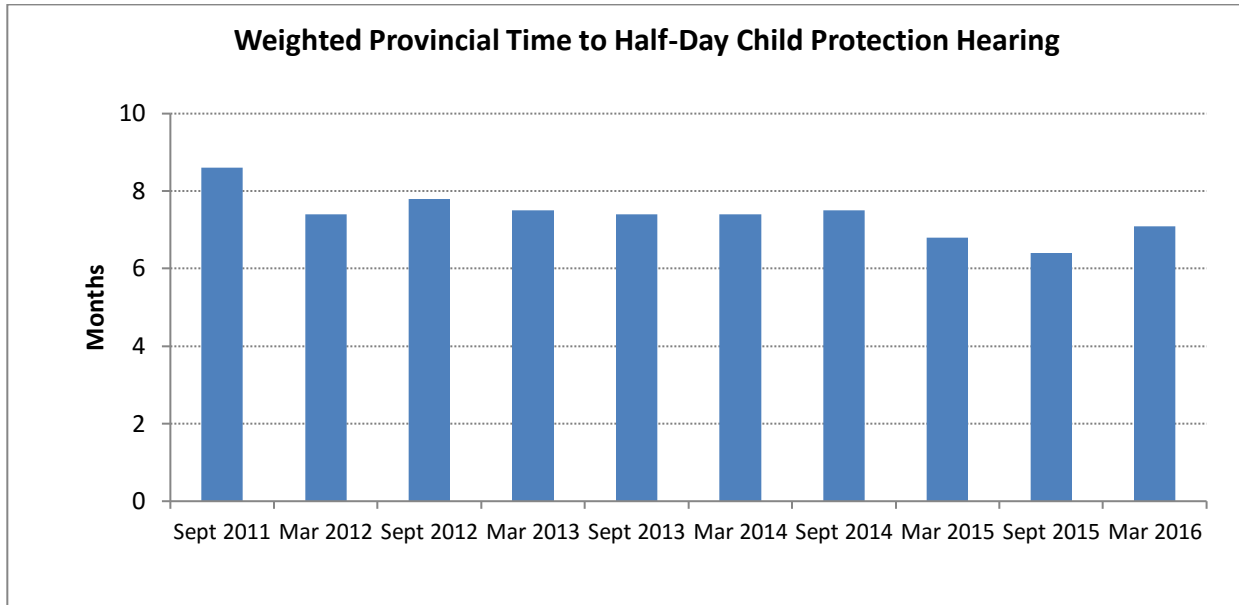
- Half-day adult criminal trials: six months;
- Two-day adult criminal trials: eight months;
- Half-day child protection hearings: fix date one month, case conference two months, hearing five months;
- Two-day child protection hearings: fix date one month, case conference two months, hearing six months;
- Half-day and two-day family trials: fix date one month, case conference two months, hearing six months;
- Half-day small claims trials: settlement hearing two months, trial six months;
- Two-day small claims trials: settlement hearing two months, trial eight months.

*Adult Criminal Trials*⁹



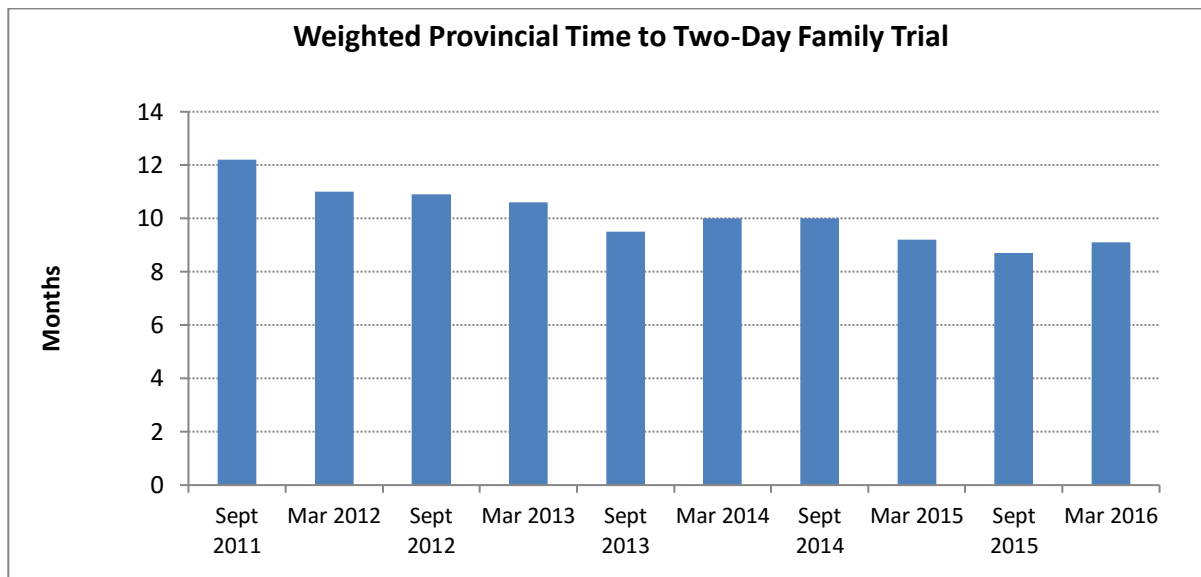
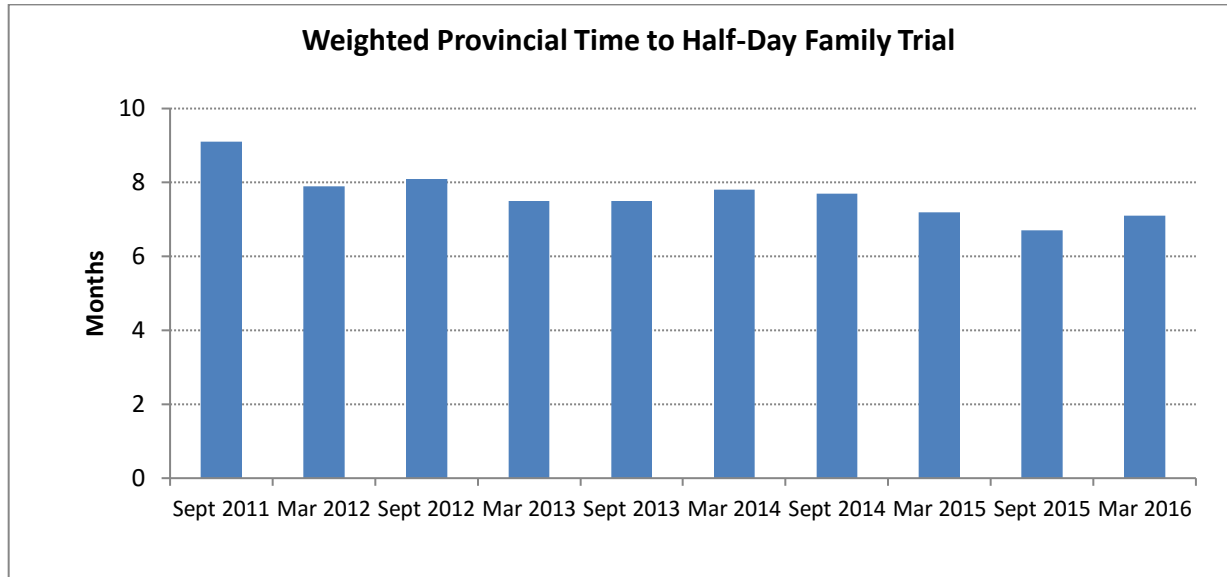
⁹ Data represent the average cumulative time between arraignment hearing/fix date and first available trial date.

Child Protection Hearings¹⁰



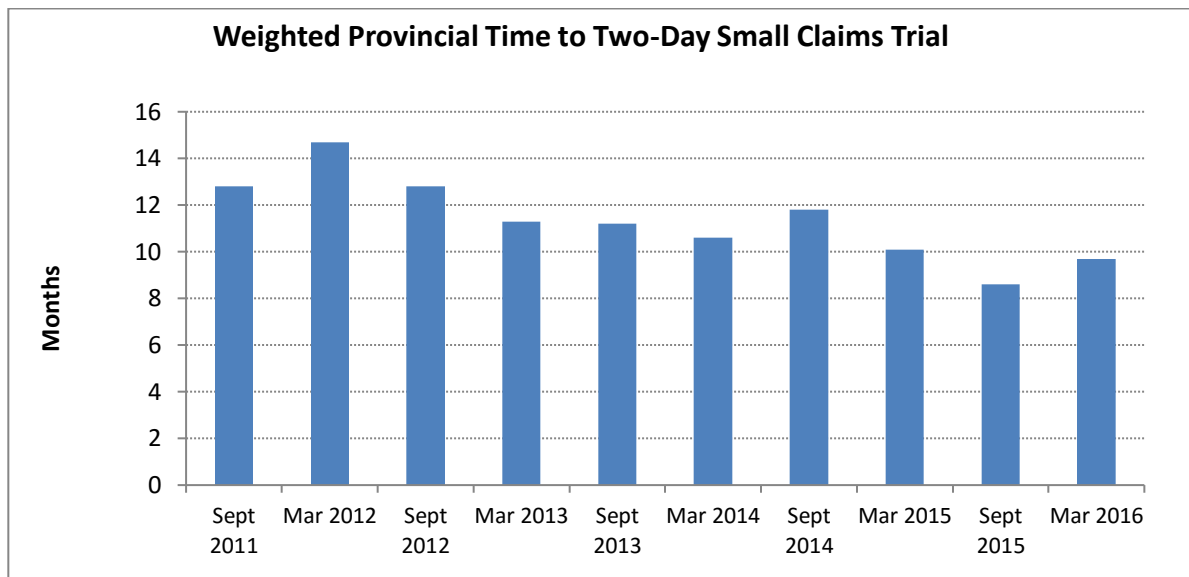
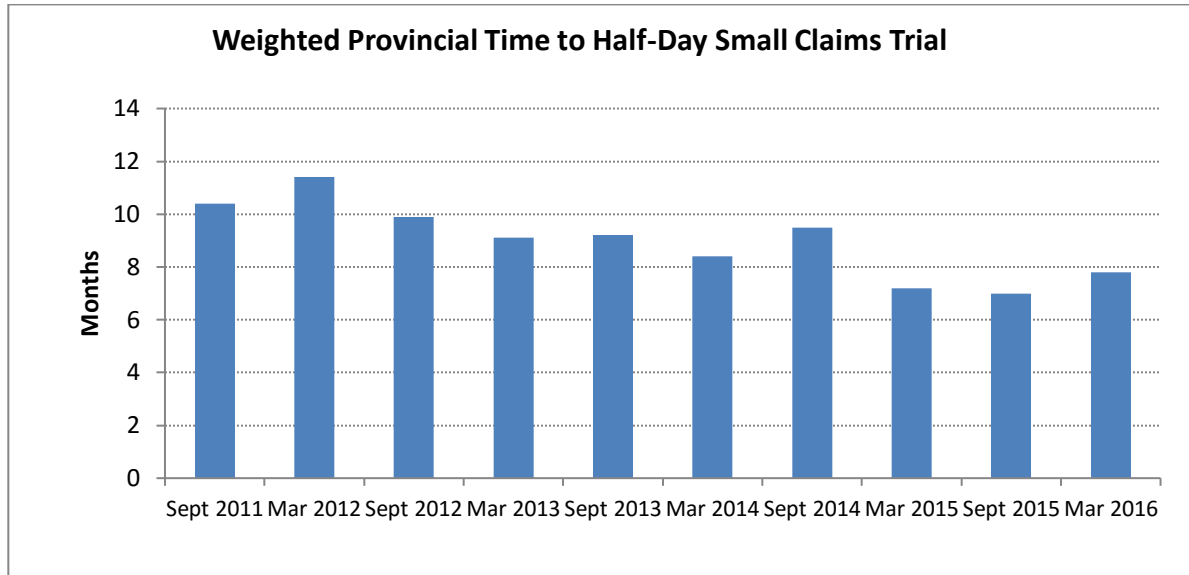
¹⁰ Data represent the average cumulative time between initial filing and first available child protection hearing.

Family Trials¹¹



¹¹ Data represent the average cumulative time between initial filing and first available trial date.

Small Claims Trials¹²

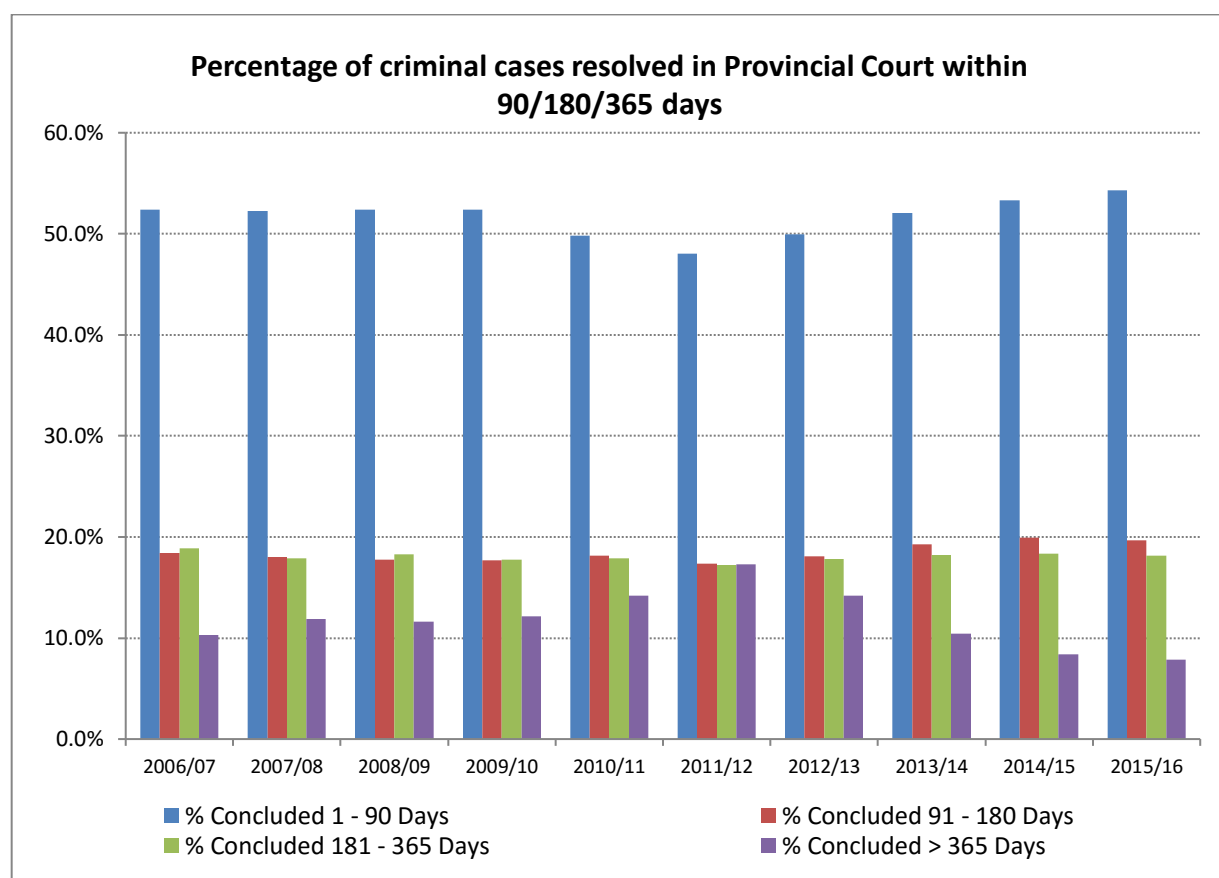


¹² Data represent the average cumulative time between initial filing of a reply and first available trial date.

Indicator 6: Percentage of criminal cases resolved in Provincial Court within 90/180/365 days

Definition: The proportion of all Provincial adult criminal and youth concluded cases where the number of days between their sworn date and case conclusion date is within 90, 180, and 365 days.¹³

Why this indicator matters: This is an indicator of court timeliness and, more broadly, the accessibility of the justice system. Many factors contribute to the time it takes to conclude a criminal case – delays in scheduling cases for trial and increasing case complexity are seen as two key factors.

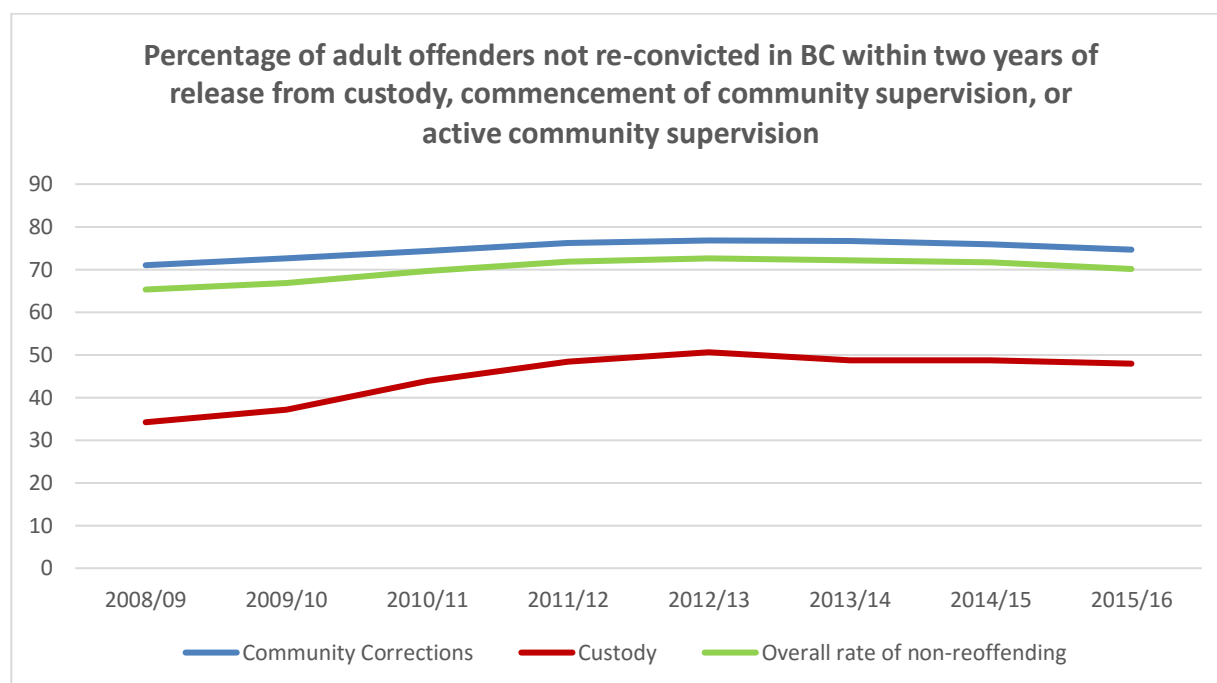


¹³ **Data source and considerations:** Provincial Court of British Columbia; Justice Information Network; Court Services Branch MIS system. Court Services Branch defines a concluded case as one that has had a disposition entered against all charges on the case.

Indicator 7: Percentage of adult offenders who are not reconvicted in BC within two years of release

Definition: Percentage of adult offenders who are not re-convicted in BC within two years of release from custody, commencement of community supervision, or active supervision.¹⁴

Why this indicator matters: Rates of non-reoffending are used as a litmus test when assessing the overall effectiveness of the justice system in deterring and rehabilitating offenders. However, criminal behaviour is a highly complex phenomenon involving a variety of individual and societal factors, many of which are outside of the control of the justice system. Therefore, trends in non-reoffending rates are best examined over the long term, as it is expected that there will be minor fluctuations in these rates from year to year.

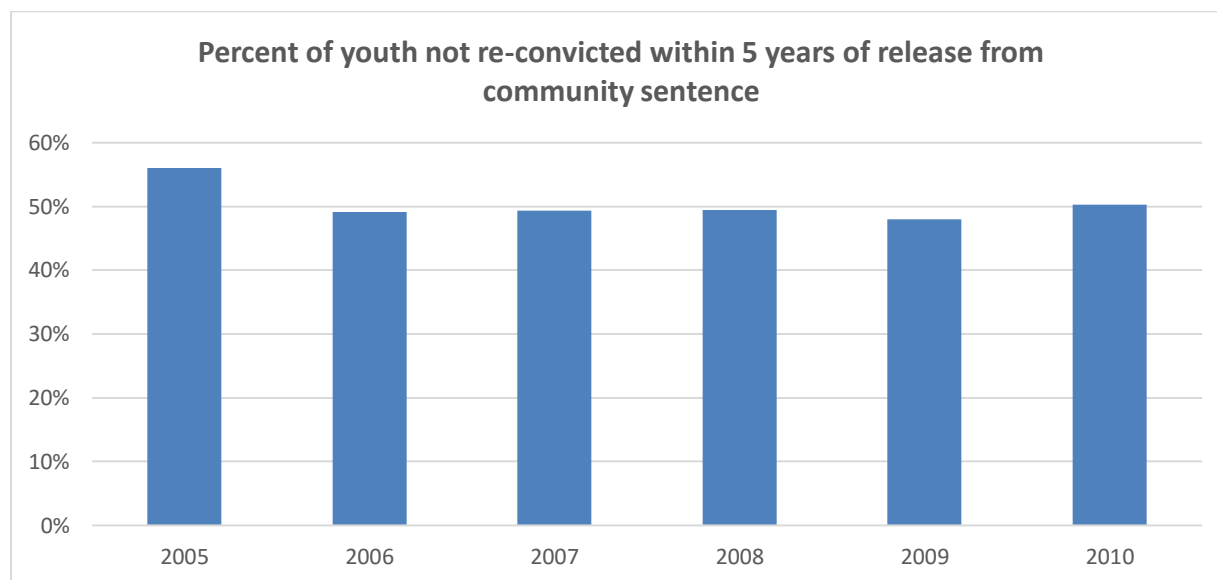


¹⁴ **Data source and considerations:** Government of British Columbia; BC Corrections Operations Network (CORNET), extracted through the Cognos business intelligence system. Each year's rate is based on the cohort two years prior; for example, the rate for 2014/15 is based on offenders admitted and/or released in 2012/3. The measure is based on offence date rather than sentence date. That means it includes all individuals, regardless of court date, who are not reconvicted with an offence date that falls within the two-year follow-up period. The Community Corrections rate is derived from individuals whose supervision was all or mostly in the community. It is the percentage of offenders who do not return to Corrections within two years of commencement of active community supervision. The Custody rate is derived from individuals who were released from custody and did not receive follow-up supervision in the community. It is the percentage of offenders who do not return to Corrections within two years of their release from custody. The Overall rate of non-reoffending is the percentage of offenders who do not return to Corrections within two years of commencement of active supervision in the community or release from custody.

Indicator 8: Percentage of Youth Justice clients receiving first community sentence who are not reconvicted in BC within the following five years

Definition: The percentage of Youth Justice clients (ages 12-17) receiving a first community sentence who are not convicted of a new offence within the following five years (includes offences in adulthood).¹⁵

Why this Indicator matters: Indicators of non-recidivism for both adult offenders and Youth justice clients are indicators of the success of the justice system in deterring and rehabilitating offenders. That said, criminal behavior is a highly complex phenomenon involving a variety of individual and societal factors, many of which are outside of the control of the justice system.

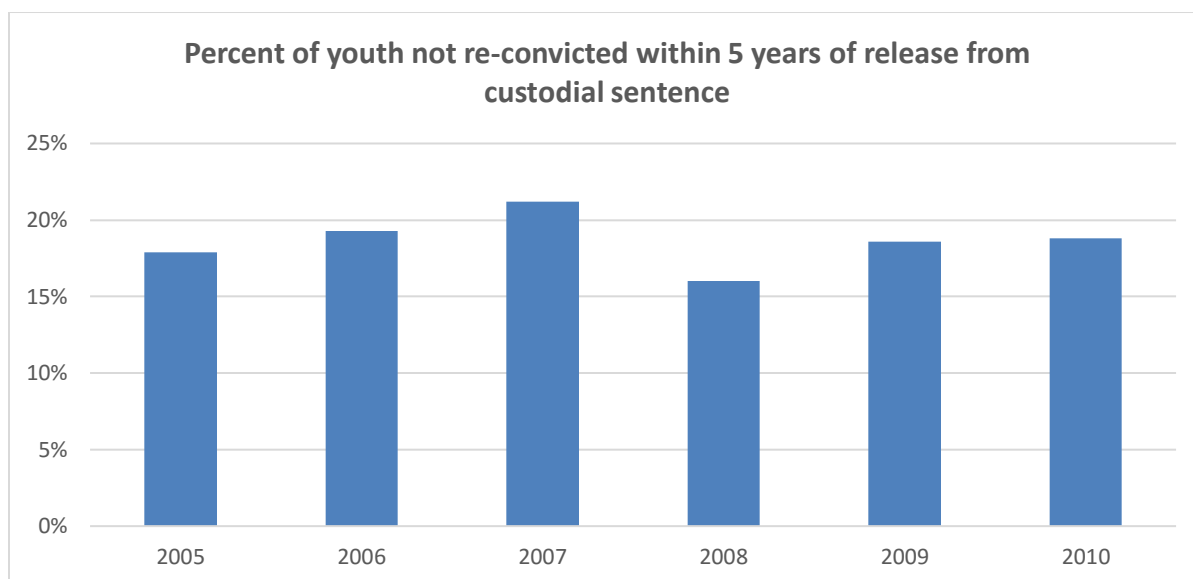


¹⁵ **Data source and considerations:** Government of British Columbia; BC Corrections Operations Network (CORNET), extracted through the Cognos business intelligence system. A five-year follow-up period is used for this metric. The metric counts recidivism of individual clients; therefore, individuals who are admitted more than once in a calendar year will only be counted once.

Indicator 9: Percentage of Youth Justice clients receiving first custody sentence who are not reconvicted in BC within the following five years

Definition: The percentage of Youth Justice clients (ages 12-17) receiving first custody sentence who are not convicted of a new offence within the following five years (includes offences in adulthood).¹⁶

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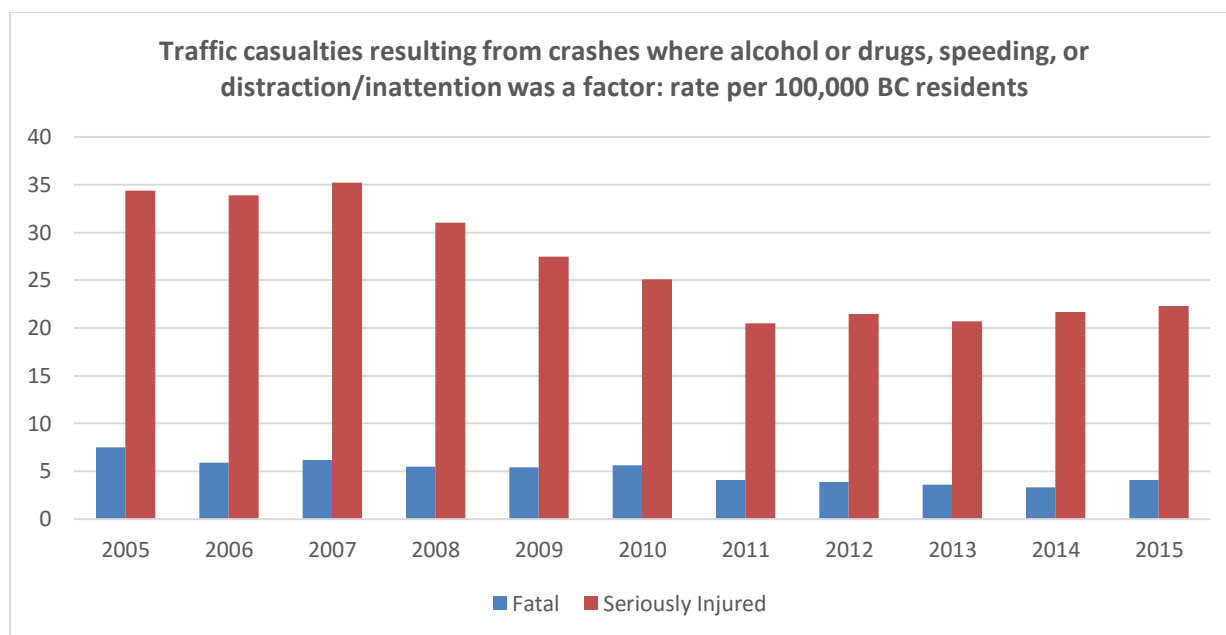


¹⁶ **Data source and considerations:** Government of British Columbia; BC Corrections Operations Network (CORNET), extracted through the Cognos business intelligence system. A five-year follow-up period is used for this metric. The metric counts recidivism of individual clients; therefore, individuals who are admitted more than once in a calendar year will only be counted once.

Indicator 10: Number of traffic casualties involving high-risk driving per 100,000 population

Definition: The number per 100,000 population in British Columbia of serious injuries and fatalities resulting from a crash where police assess that one or more of the following were a factor: alcohol or drugs; speeding; and distraction/inattention.¹⁷

Why this Indicator matters: This is an indicator of success in protecting the public from these high-risk driving behaviours that are the focus of RoadSafetyBC programs. Drivers who have received sanctions for these driving behaviours may receive interventions from RoadSafetyBC's Driver Improvement Program or Remedial Driver Program and will be charged a Driver Risk Premium by ICBC. Although other driving behaviours, like not wearing a seatbelt or running red lights, increase casualty risk, these behaviours do not cause as many casualties as the factors listed above. Medical conditions are also not included in this indicator as there are considerable differences with drivers who choose high-risk driving behaviour.



¹⁷ **Data source and considerations:** Count of victims from Traffic Accident System (police reported), ICBC Reports #2015CMN3308-0 and 2016CMN2819-0. Each serious injury or fatal victim here is counted once. These may differ from other published reports that count a victim more than once if more than one contributing factor is identified. BC population estimates are prepared by BC Stats (<http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/StatisticsBySubject/Demography/PopulationEstimates.aspx>). A fatality refers to a road user who died within 30 days after the date when an injury was sustained in a collision, involving at least one motor vehicle on a 'highway' as defined in the Motor Vehicle Act (largely any public roadway). Fatal victims of off-road snowmobile accidents, homicides, or suicides are excluded from this report. A seriously injured victim: crash victim admitted to hospital for at least one night. In 2008, legislation changed so that police are no longer required to attend all crashes and attendance is at their discretion. For this reason, there has been a marked decrease in the number of police-attended reports submitted to ICBC. Decreasing crash counts which include police-reported data may be misleading.

Appendix 2: Data Tables

Indicator 1: Rate of Aboriginal incarceration (remand)

	<i>Aboriginal or Metis</i>	<i>Caucasian</i>	<i>All other</i>
2007/08	2,347	6,888	1643
2008/09	3,567	8,842	1939
2009/10	3,499	7,504	1789
2010/11	3,331	7,024	1867
2011/12	3,489	6,905	1665
2012/13	3,495	6,706	1650
2013/14	3,561	6,685	1557
2014/15	4,026	7,339	1599
2015-16	4,497	8,081	1758

Indicator 2: Rate of Aboriginal incarceration (sentenced)

	<i>Aboriginal or Metis</i>	<i>Caucasian</i>	<i>All other</i>
2007/08	1,518	4,317	930
2008/09	2,300	5,655	1373
2009/10	2,353	5,059	1278
2010/11	2,532	4,782	1279
2011/12	2,656	4,956	1251
2012/13	2,727	4,719	1203
2013/14	2,611	4,694	1189
2014/15	2,616	4,563	1101
2015/16	2,651	4,779	1146

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Indicator 3: Accused representation at Provincial Criminal Court appearances

	<i>By lawyer</i>	<i>By self</i>	<i>By non-lawyer</i>	<i>% By lawyer</i>	<i>% By self</i>	<i>% By non-lawyer</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010/11	366,436	130,757	57,493	66.1%	23.6%	10.4%	73,978
2011/12	335,574	111,941	50,565	67.4%	22.5%	10.2%	69,302
2012/13	317,816	102,547	49,501	67.6%	21.8%	10.5%	63,324
2013/14	321,950	93,948	47,614	69.5%	20.3%	10.3%	60,499
2014/15	319,863	93,749	47,981	69.3%	20.3%	10.4%	62,906
2015/16	358,218	98,786	55,782	69.9%	19.3%	10.9%	69,286

Indicator 4: Number of criminal cases judicially stayed due to systemic delay

	<i>Supreme Criminal</i>	<i>Provincial Adult Criminal</i>	<i>Provincial Youth</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Provincial Court Adult and Youth Concluded Cases</i>	<i>Proportion of Concluded Cases "Askov"</i>
2010/11	8	76	3	87	76,449	0.11%
2011/12	6	105	4	115	73,104	0.16%
2012/13	3	48	1	52	68,316	0.08%
2013/14	2	19	1	22	65,516	0.03%
2014/15	4	12	0	16	63,294	0.03%
2015/16	9	19	0	28	65,693	0.04%

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Indicator 5: Time to trial in Provincial Court (months)

	<i>Sept 2011</i>	<i>Mar 2012</i>	<i>Sept 2012</i>	<i>Mar 2013</i>	<i>Sept 2013</i>	<i>Mar 2014</i>	<i>Sept 2014</i>	<i>Mar 2015</i>	<i>Sept 2015</i>	<i>Mar 2016</i>
<i>Half-Day Adult Criminal Trial</i>	9.4	7.2	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.3	5.5	4.5	5.3	5.1
<i>Two-Day Adult Criminal Trial</i>	11.3	9.3	8.3	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	8.0
<i>Half-Day Child Protection Hearing</i>	8.6	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.4	7.1
<i>Two-Day Child Protection Hearing</i>	12.1	10.6	10.7	10.5	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.9
<i>Half-Day Family Trial</i>	9.1	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.2	6.7	7.1
<i>Two-Day Family Trial</i>	12.2	11.0	10.9	10.6	9.5	10.0	10.0	9.2	8.7	9.1
<i>Half-Day Small Claims</i>	10.4	11.4	9.9	9.1	9.2	8.4	9.5	7.2	7.0	7.8
<i>Two-Day Small Claims</i>	12.8	14.7	12.8	11.3	11.2	10.6	11.8	10.1	8.6	9.7

Indicator 6: Percentage of criminal cases resolved in Provincial Court within 90/180/365 days

	<i>0-90 days</i>	<i>91 - 180 days</i>	<i>181 - 365 days</i>	<i>Longer than one year</i>	<i>% 0-90 days</i>	<i>% 91 - 180 days</i>	<i>% 181 - 365 days</i>	<i>% Longer than one year</i>
<i>2006/07</i>	42,490	14,927	15,307	8,345	52.4%	18.4%	18.9%	10.3%
<i>2007/08</i>	44,485	15,354	15,233	10,099	52.2%	18.0%	17.9%	11.9%
<i>2008/09</i>	42,865	14,522	14,955	9,492	52.4%	17.7%	18.3%	11.6%
<i>2009/10</i>	42,193	14,248	14,299	9,768	52.4%	17.7%	17.8%	12.1%
<i>2010/11</i>	38,064	13,876	13,663	10,846	49.8%	18.2%	17.9%	14.2%
<i>2011/12</i>	35,137	12,709	12,606	12,652	48.1%	17.4%	17.2%	17.3%
<i>2012/13</i>	34,131	12,336	12,172	9,677	50.0%	18.1%	17.8%	14.2%
<i>2013/14</i>	34,091	12,637	11,956	6,832	52.0%	19.3%	18.2%	10.4%
<i>2014/15</i>	33,754	12,611	11,618	5,311	53.3%	19.9%	18.4%	8.4%
<i>2015/16</i>	35,681	12,941	11,914	5,157	54.3%	19.7%	18.1%	7.9%

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Indicator 7: Percentage of adult offenders who are not reconvicted in BC within two years of release

	<i>Community Corrections</i>	<i>Custody</i>	<i>Overall rate of non-reoffending</i>
<i>2008/09</i>	71.0	34.2	65.3
<i>2009/10</i>	72.6	37.2	66.8
<i>2010/11</i>	74.3	43.9	69.7
<i>2011/12</i>	76.2	48.4	71.9
<i>2012/13</i>	76.8	50.6	72.6
<i>2013/14</i>	76.7	48.7	72.2
<i>2014/15</i>	75.9	48.7	71.6
<i>2015/16</i>	74.6	47.9	70.1

Indicator 8: Percentage of Youth Justice clients receiving first community sentence who are not reconvicted in BC within the following five years

	<i>Number of Clients</i>	<i>Did not commit a new offence in the following 5 years</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>2005</i>	1,255	703	56.00%
<i>2006</i>	1,196	587	49.10%
<i>2007</i>	1,253	618	49.30%
<i>2008</i>	1,290	639	49.50%
<i>2009</i>	1,288	630	48.00%
<i>2010</i>	1,123	565	50.30%

Indicator 9: Percentage of Youth Justice clients receiving first custody sentence who are not reconvicted in BC within the following five years

	<i>Number of Clients</i>	<i>Did not commit a new offence in the following 5 years</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
2005	173	31	17.90%
2006	166	32	19.30%
2007	184	39	21.20%
2008	162	26	16.00%
2009	177	33	18.60%
2010	160	30	18.80%

Indicator 10: Number of traffic casualties involving high-risk driving per 100,000 population

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<i>Fatal</i>	316	250	268	241	239	251	183	177	165	154	191
<i>Seriously Injured</i>	1443	1438	1511	1350	1213	1123	924	978	949	1006	1047
<i>BC Population (000's)</i>	4,196	4,242	4,291	4,349	4,411	4,466	4,499	4,546	4,589	4,645	4,693

Appendix 3: Justice and Public Safety Council Membership

Chair	Lori Wanamaker	Deputy Minister of Children and Family Development
Vice-chair	Richard Fyfe	Deputy Attorney General
Members	Patricia Boyle	Assistant Deputy Minister, Crime Prevention and Community Safety
	Lynda Cavanaugh	Assistant Deputy Minister, Court Services
	Brent Merchant	Assistant Deputy Minister, Corrections
	Clayton Pecknold	Assistant Deputy Minister, Policing and Security
	Bobbi Sadler	Chief Information Officer
	Kurt Sandstrom	Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Legal Services
	Mark Sieben	Deputy Solicitor General & Deputy Minister of Justice