

British Columbia

JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY COUNCIL

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

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

NOVEMBER 2015

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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 justice and public safety plan; 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 Attorney General and Minister of Justice under the terms of the Act. A list of the Council's current membership can be found in Appendix 2.

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. The [first annual update](#) of the three-year plan was published in March 2015.

In its work, the Council consults broadly within the sector, including leaders, subject matter experts, and participants at British Columbia Justice Summits. Five Justice Summits have been held to date.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 Performance Measurement Update as a status report on its ongoing work in this area.

Measuring Performance

Current Status

The Justice and Public Safety Council has committed to develop an evidence-based, broadly accepted set of performance measures that highlight the progress made against its goals and objectives, and work is underway to fulfil that commitment.

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

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The Council has been supported in its work on performance measurement by the Justice and Public Safety Performance Measures Working Group, with feedback provided by a Review Committee.²

On the advice of these bodies, the following initial metrics have been approved by the Council for release. The principle alignment of each metric with the Council's four goals of fairness, timeliness, protection of people, and sustainability is noted in square brackets.

1. Rate of Aboriginal incarceration (remand); [FAIRNESS]
2. Rate of Aboriginal incarceration (sentenced); [FAIRNESS]
3. Accused representation at Provincial Criminal Court appearances; [FAIRNESS]
4. Number of criminal cases judicially stayed due to systemic delay; [TIMELINESS]
5. Time to trial in Provincial Court – various case types; [TIMELINESS]
6. Percentage of criminal cases resolved in Provincial Court within 90/180/365 days; [TIMELINESS]
7. Percentage of adult offenders who are not reconvicted in BC within two years of release; [PROTECTS PEOPLE]
8. Percentage of Youth Justice clients receiving first community sentence who are not reconvicted in BC within the following five years; [PROTECTS PEOPLE]
9. Percentage of Youth Justice clients receiving first custody sentence who are not reconvicted in BC within the following five years; [PROTECTS PEOPLE] and
10. Number of traffic casualties involving high-risk driving per 100,000 population. [PROTECTS PEOPLE]

The reader should note that other metrics previously identified by the Council, but not identified above, have not been withdrawn but are in the Council's view not yet in a state of data-readiness for reporting.

The metrics identified above provide the reader with initial context information about the criminal justice system, with some information related to civil and family courts, and public safety. While this context information is a first step towards building key performance indicators, the metrics are not indicators of actual performance against the goals and objectives

² The Working Group is 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 has provided feedback in the development of performance indicators to date, this document has been prepared by and reflects the views of the Council and is not necessarily representative of the collective or individual views of the members of the Review Committee.

set out in the *Strategic Plan for the Justice and Public Safety Sector*; rather, they are a limited set of environmental indicators for which data are currently available. This is appropriate in the Council's view, as a first step in the creation of a sector-wide dialogue on performance.

As noted in the March 2015 update of the *Strategic Plan for the Justice and Public Safety Sector*, in many areas of the plan, serious limitations remain regarding the existence (or readiness) of data useful in measuring progress in key areas of interest, limitations which in many cases cannot be rapidly resolved. In particular, with regard to the goal of sustainability (unrepresented in this initial list of metrics), more development work is required to identify and measure costs, benefits and efficiencies in the justice and public safety sector, in order to create tools to accurately measure the impacts of sector investments.

Moreover, understanding and measuring progress with respect to the goals of fairness, protection of people and public confidence requires direct learning from the experiences of the people most directly affected – those British Columbians who have had recent contact with the criminal, family or civil justice systems. Appropriate design and delivery of participant surveys, including surveys focusing on the experiences of vulnerable populations, remains a key enabler in the development of key performance indicators for these areas.

Review Committee Feedback

In considering these initial metrics as a first step, the Review Committee's deliberations included the following guidance to the Justice and Public Safety Council:

- *The initial metrics approved by the Council are a step toward building performance indicators, but they are not themselves indicators of actual performance against objectives until such time as they are linked to specific initiatives within the sector. They are largely environmental in nature and should be expressed as such.*
- *The scope of indicator development needs to expand to include further family and civil justice measures as well as criminal justice.*
- *Some of the most significant issue areas within the sector – such as public confidence, violence against women, and mental health and justice – are to date unaddressed by these metrics. Where limited by existing data, development of additional data sources needs to move forward.*
- *The Council might make use of performance measures being developed to assess police performance, including those concerning Aboriginal communities and focused on public confidence.*

The Council is appreciative of the ongoing work of the Committee, and its feedback, and looks forward to additional input from the Working Group in response to this guidance.

Next Steps: Mental Illness and the Criminal Justice System

Recognizing the need to develop 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, the Council has identified one priority area for development in the next 12 months: the relationship between individuals with mental illness and the criminal justice system.

As noted in the March 2014 *Strategic Plan for the Justice and Public Safety Sector*:

The prevalence of police encounters with mentally disordered people in the community, combined with the rates of mental disorder and substance dependency amongst the sentenced population, make clear the need for coordinated work in addressing the needs of mentally disordered British Columbians. The answers are complex, and the sector requires meaningful engagement with health and human service providers, as well as rigorous data to clarify and quantify the provincial situation.

Work in this area will begin with a cross-jurisdictional investigation of the development and use of ongoing data collection and reporting on the nature and extent of the involvement of individuals with mental illness in the criminal justice system.

This investigation will guide discussions of the Performance Measurement Working Group, working in consultation with the Review Committee, and will inform a future Justice Summit to be held on mental illness and criminal justice experiences and outcomes.

Key issues to be explored in the review include but are not limited to the following:

Definitional challenges

- There are significant definitional challenges associated with gathering consistent data on the involvement of individuals with mental health and addiction needs in the criminal justice system. There are variations in definitions across various sectors; in the justice sector, these variations stem from differences in the distinct roles and operational demands of police, courts, corrections and other justice system agencies.

Prevalence

- Prevalence of mentally disordered individuals in the criminal justice system
- Rate of police contacts involving mentally disordered people
- Rate of police contacts with persons experiencing mental health and/or substance use crises
- Prevalence among offenders in correctional facilities and under community supervision
- Demographic and mental health characteristics

Social determinants

- Social determinants of mental illness and contact with the criminal justice system (e.g., homelessness, victimization, substance dependency, education level, lack of employment opportunities)
- Rates of identified social determinants among mentally-disordered individuals in the criminal justice system

Availability/Accessibility of mental health services

- Information on the adequacy and accessibility of mental health services and resources
- Prevalence of people with mental health issues in the community who are not receiving appropriate services
- Factors that affect ability to receive appropriate services

Continuity of services

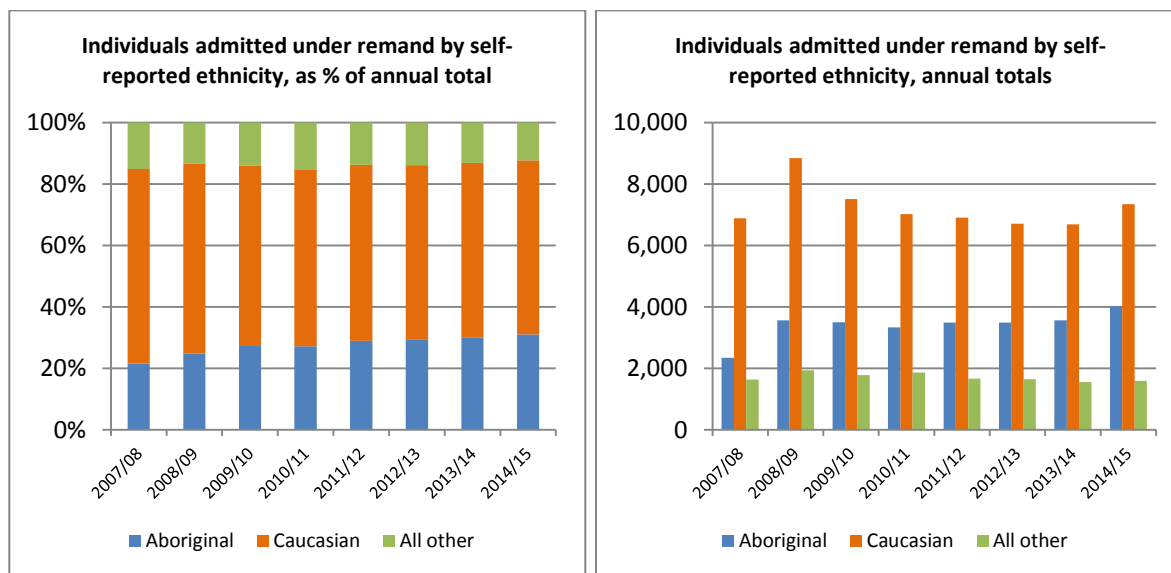
- Barriers to effective information sharing and collaboration across the justice sector and between the justice sector and other sectors (e.g., health, education, labour, housing)
- How these barriers impact persons with mental illness and their experience with the justice system
- Best practices from other jurisdictions

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 status in comparison to those who do not self-report Aboriginal 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. Consistent with the British Columbia Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, Aboriginal is defined as Aboriginal people from First Nation, Metis and Inuit background.

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.

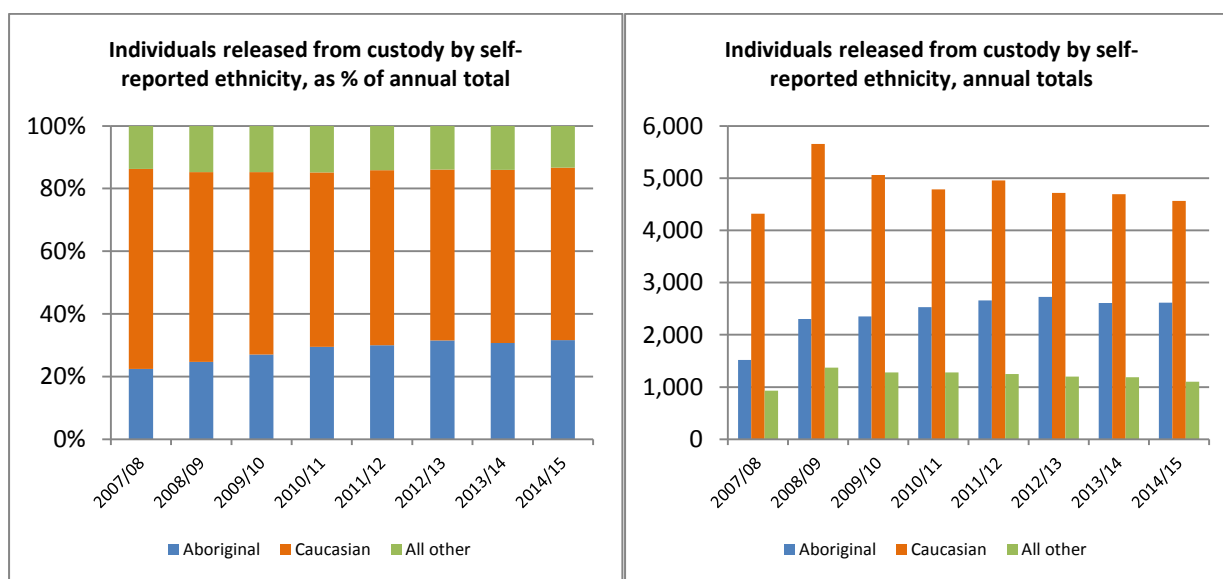
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	Aboriginal	Caucasian	All other
2007/08	2,347	6,888	1643
2008/09	3,567	8,842	1939
2009/10	3,499	7,504	1789
2010/11	3,331	7,024	1867
2011/12	3,489	6,905	1665
2012/13	3,495	6,706	1650
2013/14	3,561	6,685	1557
2014/15	4,026	7,339	1599

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 status in comparison to those who do not self-report Aboriginal 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. Consistent with the British Columbia Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, Aboriginal is defined as Aboriginal people from First Nation, Metis and Inuit background.

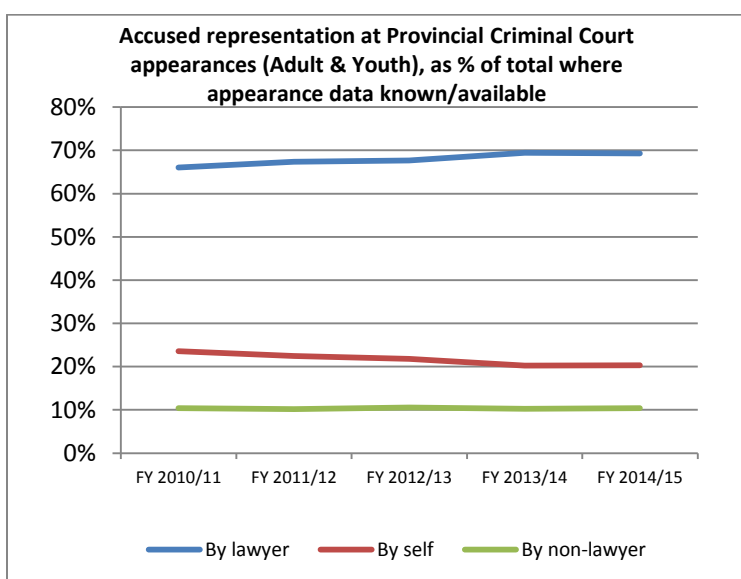
This is a measure of all releases, not unique releases. This means that individuals who are released more than once in a given year will be counted more than once. The definition of release does not include a status change from remand to sentenced or sentenced to remand; however, it does include individuals released from custody to probation.

	Aboriginal	Caucasian	All other
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

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; Summarized court record information from the Provincial Court is reported from the Criminal Business Intelligence System which is managed by Court Services Branch, BC Ministry of Justice.

“By lawyer” indicates a represented appearance, where any counsel (designated counsel; duty counsel; counsel) is recorded as appearing in court regardless of whether the accused is present, or an agent is present in the accused person’s 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.

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	By lawyer	% of total	By self	% of total	By non-lawyer	% of total (where appearance data known recorded)	Other⁶
2010/11	366,436	66.1%	130,756	23.6%	57,493	10.4%	73,976
2011/12	335,568	67.4%	111,940	22.5%	50,564	10.2%	69,295
2012/13	317,811	67.6%	102,546	21.8%	49,501	10.5%	63,323
2013/14	321,985	69.5%	93,948	20.3%	47,616	10.3%	60,487
2014/15	319,898	69.3%	93,778	20.3%	47,989	10.4%	62,821

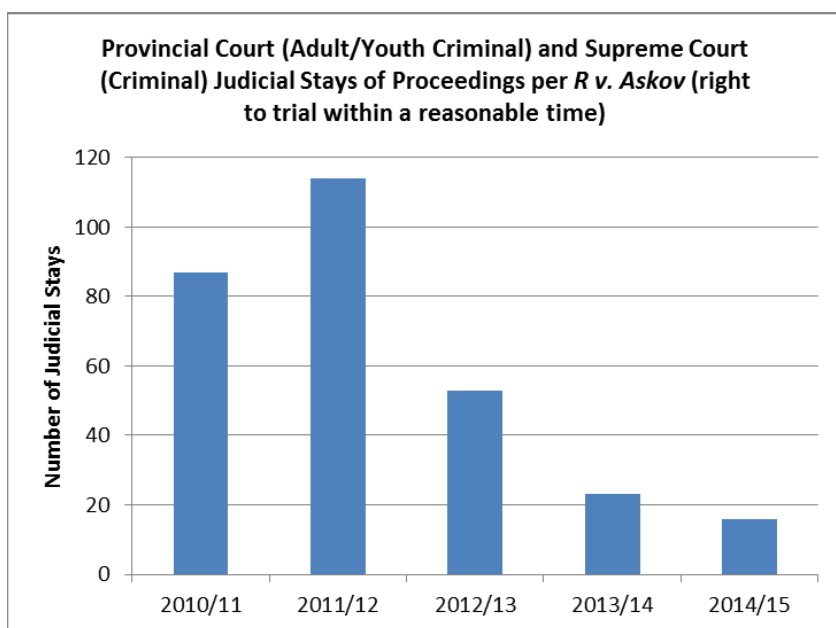
⁶ An “other” appearance is an appearance where there is no attendance information available (blank), no one appeared, or the attendance information is unknown. This would include instances where an accused failed to appear and a bench warrant was issued. These instances are not included in the calculations of percentages of appearances where an accused appeared in court represented by themselves, by legal counsel, or by a non-lawyer agent.

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.⁷

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.



	Supreme Criminal	Provincial Adult Criminal	Provincial Youth Criminal	Total
2010/11	8	76	3	87
2011/12	5	105	4	114
2012/13	3	49	1	53
2013/14	1	21	1	23
2014/15	4	12	0	16

⁷ **Data source and considerations:** Provincial Court and Supreme Court of British Columbia; Court record information from the Supreme and Provincial court was used for this indicator and was reported from the Criminal Business Intelligence System which is managed by Court Services Branch, BC Ministry of Justice. As defined under Court Services Branch business rules, includes 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.”⁸ 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.⁹

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

⁸ **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.

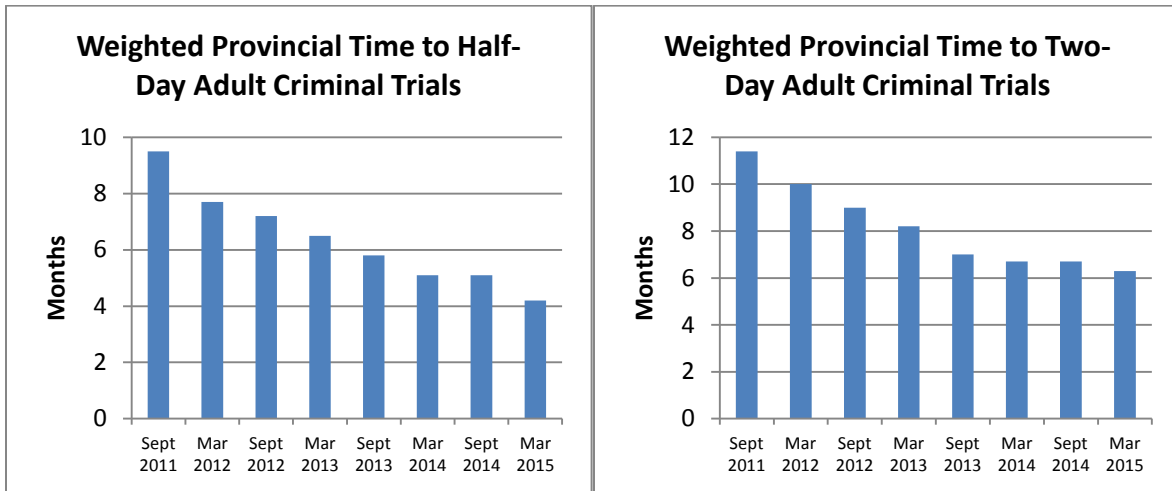
For Civil Trials, this wait time represents the number of months between the final document filing and the first available court date that a typical settlement conference can be scheduled into PLUS the number of months between a settlement conference and the first available court date that a typical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

⁹ 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.

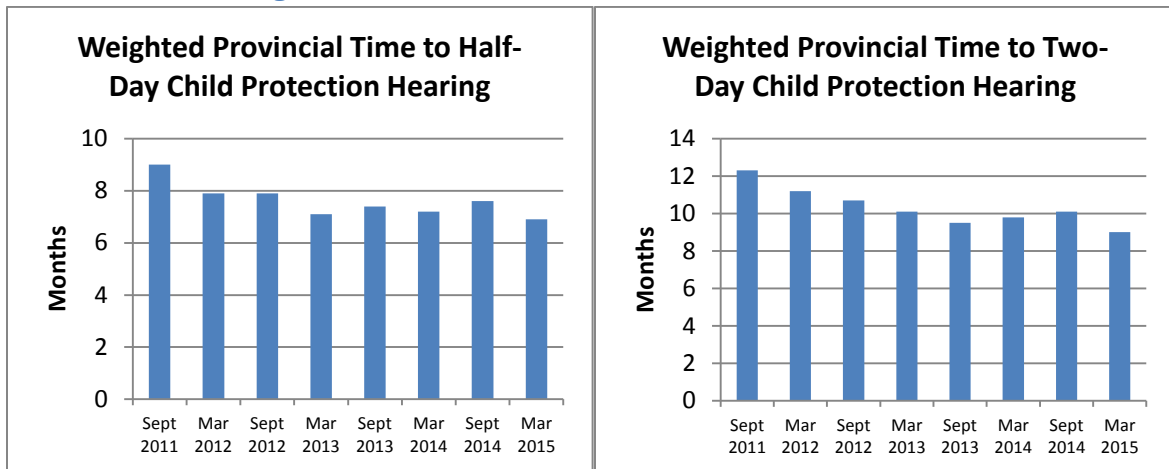
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Adult Criminal Trials



	Sept 2011	Mar 2012	Sept 2012	Mar 2013	Sept 2013	Mar 2014	Sept 2014	Mar 2015
Weighted Provincial Time to Half-Day Adult Criminal Trials	9.5	7.7	7.2	6.5	5.8	5.1	5.1	4.2
Weighted Provincial Time to Two-Day Adult Criminal Trials	11.4	10	9	8.2	7	6.7	6.7	6.3

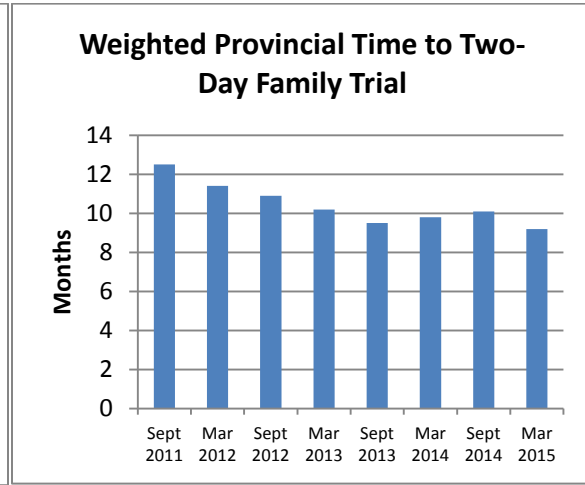
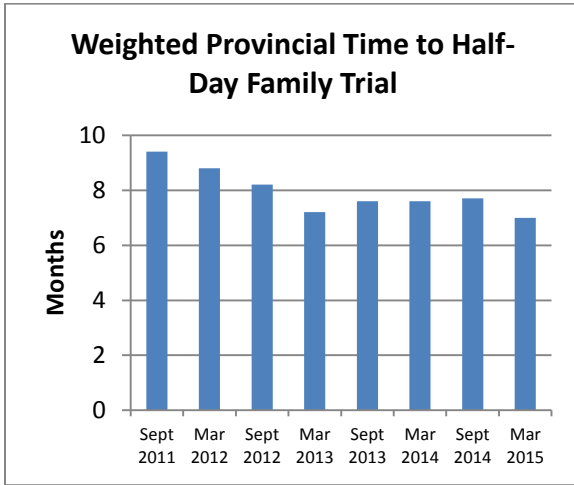
Child Protection Hearings



	Sept 2011	Mar 2012	Sept 2012	Mar 2013	Sept 2013	Mar 2014	Sept 2014	Mar 2015
Weighted Provincial Time to Half-Day Child Protection Hearing	9	7.9	7.9	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.6	6.9
Weighted Provincial Time to Two-Day Child Protection Hearing	12.3	11.2	10.7	10.1	9.5	9.8	10.1	9

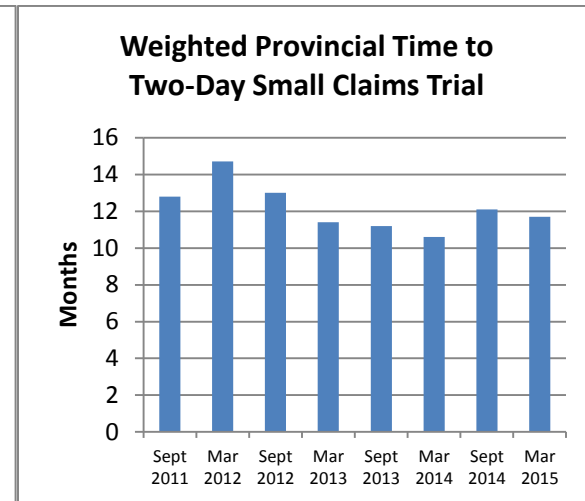
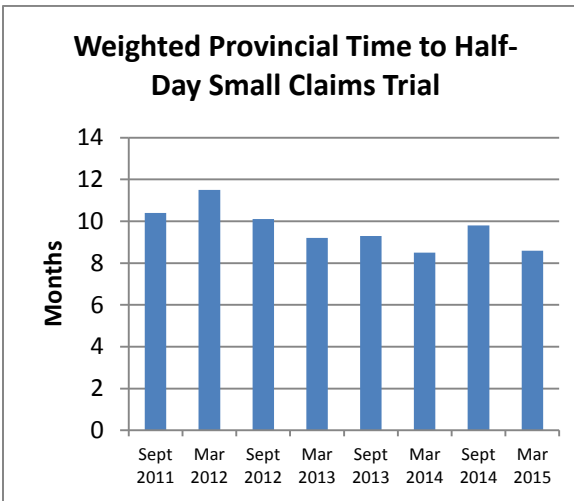
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Family Trials



	Sept 2011	Mar 2012	Sept 2012	Mar 2013	Sept 2013	Mar 2014	Sept 2014	Mar 2015
Weighted Provincial Time to Half-Day Family Trial	9.4	8.8	8.2	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.7	7
Weighted Provincial Time to Two-Day Family Trial	12.5	11.4	10.9	10.2	9.5	9.8	10.1	9.2

Small Claims Trials

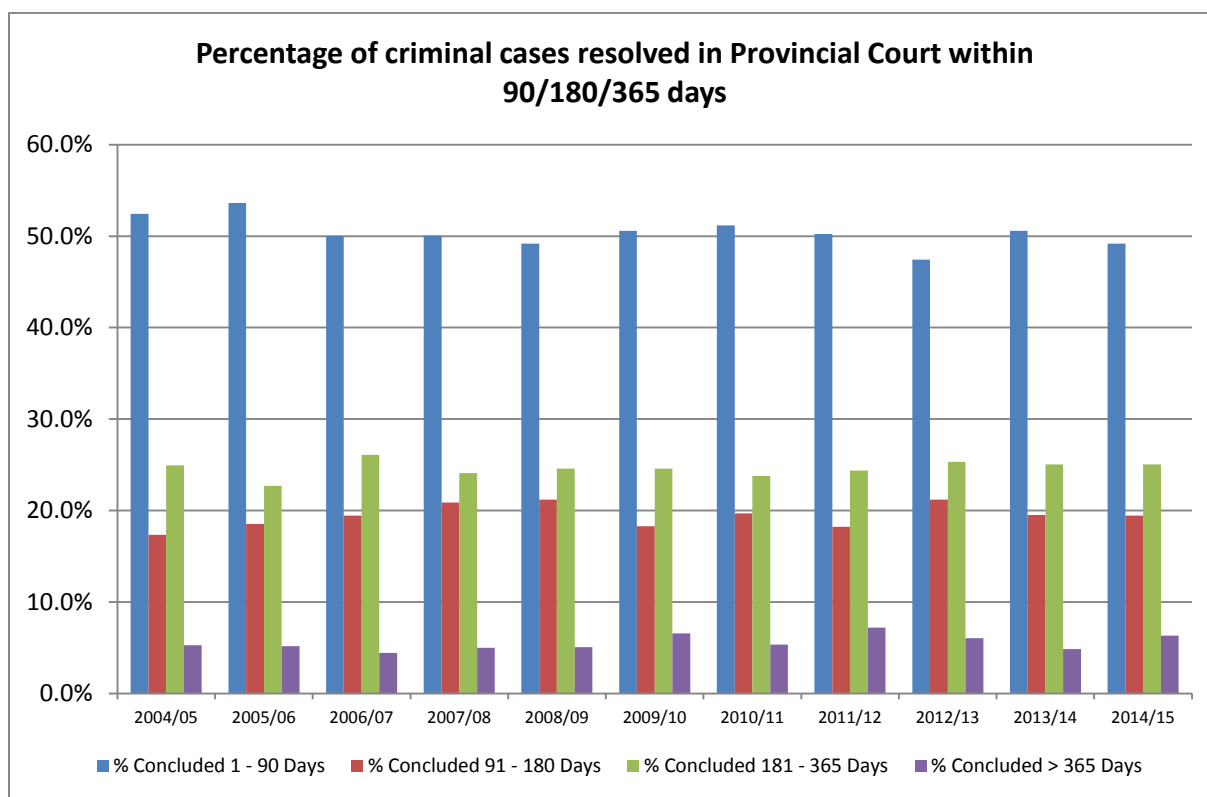


	Sept 2011	Mar 2012	Sept 2012	Mar 2013	Sept 2013	Mar 2014	Sept 2014	Mar 2015
Weighted Provincial Time to Half-Day Small Claims Trial	10.4	11.5	10.1	9.2	9.3	8.5	9.8	8.6
Weighted Provincial Time to Two-Day Small Claims Trial	12.8	14.7	13	11.4	11.2	10.6	12.1	11.7

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.¹⁰

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 – the time to schedule cases for trial and case complexity are seen as two key factors.



¹⁰ **Data source and considerations:** Provincial Court of British Columbia; Summarized court record information from the Provincial Court is reported from the Criminal Business Intelligence System which is managed by Court Services Branch, BC Ministry of Justice. A concluded case is defined as one that has had a disposition entered against all charges on the case.

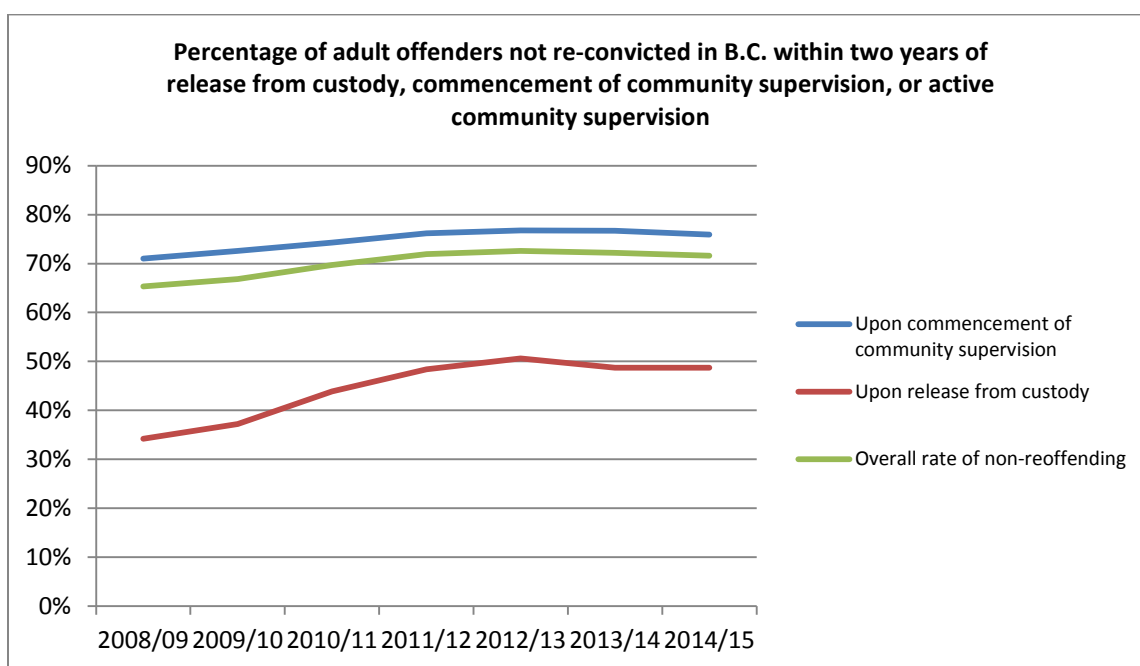
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	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	Longer than one year	%, 0-90 days	%, 91-180 days	%, 181-365 days	%, Longer than one year
2004/05	38,601	13,853	15,175	8,861	52.4%	17.3%	24.9%	5.3%
2005/06	40,270	13,943	15,636	7,859	53.6%	18.5%	22.7%	5.2%
2006/07	41,808	14,334	15,515	8,593	50.0%	19.4%	26.1%	4.4%
2007/08	43,444	14,930	15,241	10,566	50.0%	20.9%	24.1%	5.0%
2008/09	41,753	14,052	14,863	10,182	49.2%	21.2%	24.6%	5.0%
2009/10	41,345	13,707	14,403	10,056	50.6%	18.3%	24.6%	6.6%
2010/11	37,592	13,548	13,733	10,711	51.2%	19.7%	23.8%	5.3%
2011/12	34,679	12,307	12,737	12,554	50.2%	18.2%	24.4%	7.2%
2012/13	33,661	12,103	12,230	9,521	47.4%	21.2%	25.3%	6.0%
2013/14	33,585	12,370	12,100	6,701	50.6%	19.5%	25.1%	4.8%
2014/15	33,462	12,365	11,764	5,201	49.2%	19.4%	25.0%	6.3%

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.¹¹

Why this indicator matters: Indicators of non-recidivism for adult offenders 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.



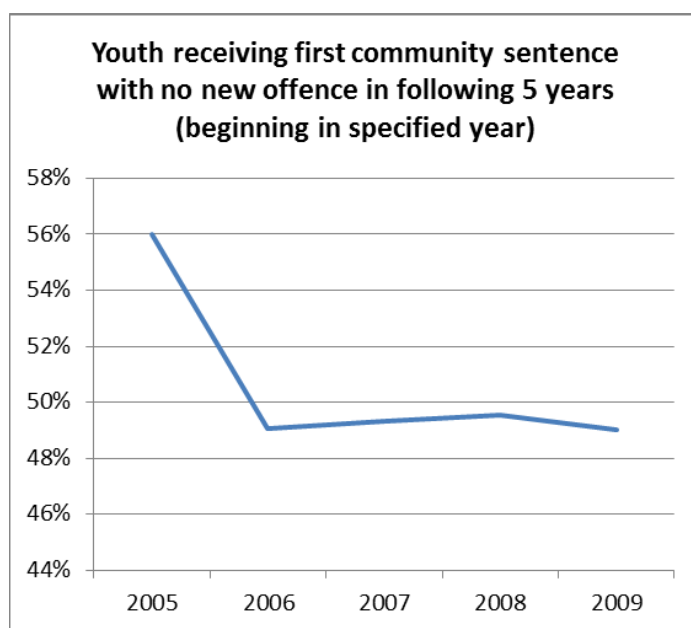
Percentage of adult offenders who are not re-convicted in B.C. within two years of release from custody, commencement of community supervision, or active supervision	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Community Corrections	71.0	72.6	74.3	76.2	76.8	76.7	75.9
Custody	34.2	37.2	43.9	48.4	50.6	48.7	48.7
Overall rate of non-reoffending	65.3	66.8	69.7	71.9	72.6	72.2	71.6

¹¹ **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.

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).¹²

Why this Indicator matters: Indicators of non-recidivism for Youth Justice clients are indicators of the success of the justice system in deterring and rehabilitating offenders, ages 12 to 17. 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.



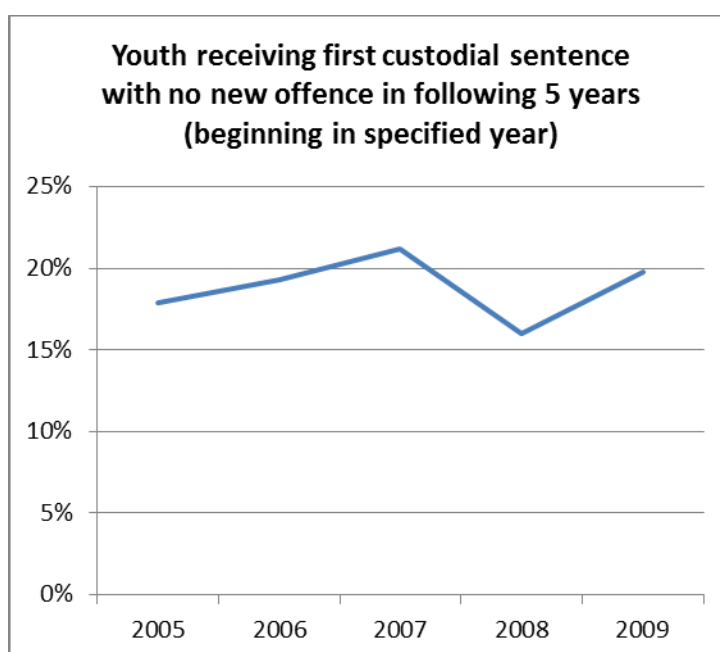
Year of first community sentence	Number of Clients	Did not commit a new offence in the following 5 years	
		Number	Percent
2005	1,255	703	56.0%
2006	1,196	587	49.1%
2007	1,253	618	49.3%
2008	1,290	639	49.5%
2009	1,289	632	49.0%

¹² **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).¹³

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.



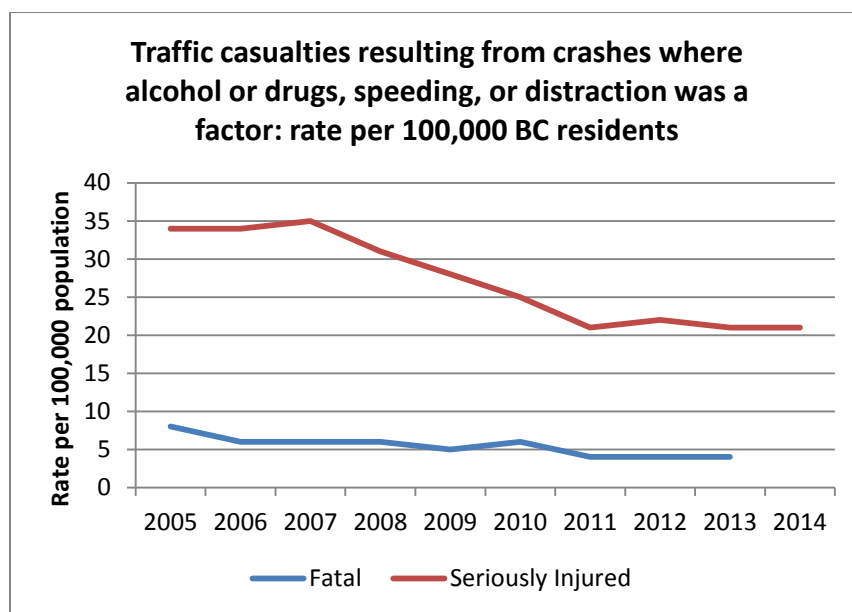
Year of first custodial sentence	Number of clients	Did not commit a new offence in the following 5 years	
		Number	Percent
2005	173	31	17.9%
2006	166	32	19.3%
2007	184	39	21.2%
2008	162	26	16.0%
2009	177	35	19.8%

¹³ **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.¹⁴

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.



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Fatalities	8 per 100,000	6	6	6	5	6	4	4	4	n/a
Serious Injuries	34 per 100,000	34	35	31	28	25	21	22	21	21

¹⁴ **Data source and considerations:** Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC); Traffic Accident System (TAS). Police attend all crashes occurring on a public road and resulting in serious injuries or fatalities. At the scene of the crashes, they record factors in TAS they believe influenced the crash and assess whether victims have serious or fatal injuries. Fatalities are reconciled with coroner data, but serious injuries are assessed by the officer and may differ from hospitalization counts. 2014 fatality totals are still to be reconciled. Population numbers are estimated by BC Stats.

Appendix 2: Justice and Public Safety Council Membership

<i>Chair</i>	Lori Wanamaker	Deputy Solicitor General & Deputy Minister of Justice
<i>Vice-chair</i>	Richard Fyfe	Deputy Attorney General
<i>Members</i>	Lynda Cavanaugh	Assistant Deputy Minister, Court Services
	Joyce DeWitt-Van Oosten	Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Criminal Justice
	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 Minister of Children and Family Development