



Why Police Are Solving Fewer Crimes

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This study was commissioned by the Centre for Civic Engagement. The CCE is a non-partisan Canadian charity dedicated to conducting original research on public policy issues related to Canadian prosperity, productivity, and national flourishing. The CCE's research informs an active program of policy seminars, events, conferences, and lectures all aimed at providing the policy making community with actionable insights that encourage informed decision making on issues that matter to Canadians.

Introduction

Recent months have seen a wave of extortion attempts¹ targeting business owners in British Columbia and Ontario, with some involving arson² and even shootings.³ As a response, police task forces and the Canada Border Services Agency have stepped up⁴ efforts to crack down on organized crime, amid concerns that many extortion incidents are going⁵ unreported.⁶ These developments come as Canada faces rising violent crime⁷ and a growing public⁸ debate⁹ about safety. They raise a pressing question: how many crimes are actually being solved?

This study answers that question by examining “clearance rates,” the share of crimes solved by police. The trends are alarming. Clearance rates have steadily fallen over the last decade for both violent and non-violent crime, and the decline is widespread across every province and territory. Unsurprisingly, this drop has occurred alongside rising violent crime severity and a decline in police per capita.

This pattern fits a broader trend across the criminal justice system. Alongside increased violence, trial delays, and a strained bail system, police are also solving fewer crimes—yet another sign of a system stretched beyond its capacity.

¹ Arrthy Thayaparan, “Extortion crimes led to ‘exodus’ of residents, businesses from Peel Region: Brampton deputy mayor,” *CBC News*, February 20, 2026, <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/toronto/peel-business-resident-impact-extortion-crimes-9.7099471>.

² Jason Proctor, “Inside an extortion deportation case: The arsons, auto frauds and shootings linking crime across Canada,” *CBC News*, February 23, 2026, <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/extortion-immigration-deportation-fraud-arson-9.7097752>.

³ Courtney Dickson, “Shots fired at Surrey business early Monday morning, police believe shooting tied to extortion,” *CBC News*, March 30, 2026, <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/extortion-shooting-cloverdale-march-30-2026-9.7147560>.

⁴ Canada Border Services Agency, “CBSA expands efforts to disrupt extortion networks across Canada,” Press release, March 18, 2026, <https://www.canada.ca/en/border-services-agency/news/2026/03/cbsa-expands-efforts-to-disrupt-extortion-networks-across-canada.html>.

⁵ Elizabeth Hoath and Sohrab Sandhu, “Violent extortion threats forced him to transform his life. He wasn’t alone,” *CBC News*, November 13, 2024, <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/south-asian-extortion-threats-1.7379365>.

⁶ Sobia Moman, “Shaken trust: Why community leaders say extortion shootings in Surrey go underreported,” *Vancouver Sun*, January 22, 2026, <https://vancouversun.com/news/why-community-leaders-say-extortion-shootings-in-surrey-go-underreported>.

⁷ Dave Snow, “Why violent crime is surging in Canada: DeepDive,” *The Hub Canada*, February 23, 2026, <https://thehub.ca/2026/02/23/violent-crime-is-surging-in-canada-deepdive/>.

⁸ Canada, Government of Canada, *Bail and Sentencing Reform Act: Proposed legislation to make bail laws stricter and toughen sentencing laws*, Canada’s System of Justice, Ottawa, 2025, <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/csj-sjc/pl/c14/index.html>.

⁹ Angus Reid Institute, “Crime & Punishment: Canadians overwhelmingly supportive of proposed federal measures to toughen sentencing & bail,” *Angus Reid Institute*, January 16, 2025, <https://angusreid.org/crime-canada-bail-carney-liberals-bill-c14-gladue/>.

What Clearance Rates Measure

A clearance rate¹⁰ measures the proportion of reported criminal incidents solved by police in a given year. According to Statistics Canada's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) classification system, police begin by classifying¹¹ reported criminal incidents as "founded" or "unfounded." An incident is considered founded if it occurred or cannot be ruled out, and unfounded if it did not occur. Unfounded incidents are excluded from clearance rates.

Founded incidents fall into three categories¹²: cleared by charge (or recommended), cleared otherwise, or not cleared. Incidents are cleared "by charge or charges recommended" when a suspect has been identified and a charge is laid, recommended, or recommended but declined by the Crown. Incidents can be "cleared otherwise" for a range of reasons, including the death of the suspect or complainant, diversion (particularly under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*), departmental discretion, or commitment to a mental health facility. An incident is not cleared if it remains under investigation, lacks sufficient evidence, or the complainant/victim declines to proceed. The clearance rate is the share of incidents that are cleared—whether by charge, recommended charge, or otherwise—out of all founded incidents.

Clearance rates vary considerably by crime. Violent offences, particularly those that involve a direct confrontation¹³ between offender and victim, are far more likely to be cleared than property crimes such as breaking and entering or motor vehicle theft. Even within the same category of crime, some cases are harder to solve: for example, homicides involving gangs, drugs, and/or firearms have lower¹⁴ clearance rates than other homicides. Not surprisingly, homicide clearance rates have declined from 95 percent in the 1960s¹⁵ to 72 percent in the 2020s.¹⁶

The main clearance rate reported by Statistics Canada is "weighted" using the same method as the crime severity index (CSI).¹⁷ This weighting reflects both the frequency and severity of crime, with more serious offences carrying greater weight. Weighted clearance rates tend to be slightly lower¹⁸ than unweighted rates because of high-volume, high-severity, low-clearance offences such as robberies and break-ins. Like the CSI, Statistics Canada reports overall, violent, and non-violent weighted clearance rates.

¹⁰ Canada, Statistics Canada, *Police Administration Survey (PAS)*, Surveys and statistical programs, Ottawa, 2025, <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=assembleDESURV&DECID=1499750&RepClass=571&Id=1567033&DFId=238789>.

¹¹ The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Government of Canada, *Revising the classification of founded and unfounded criminal incidents in the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey*, Catalogue no. 85-002-X, Juristat, Ottawa, 2018, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54973-eng.htm>.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Tina Hotton Mahony and John Turner, Statistics Canada, *Police-reported clearance rates in Canada, 2010*, Catalogue no. 85-002-X, Juristat, Ottawa, 2012, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2012001/article/11647-eng.pdf>.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Canada, Statistics Canada, *Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, Canada, provinces, territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Canadian Forces Military Police*, Table 35-10-0177-01, Data, Ottawa, 2025, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510017701&pickMembers%5B0%5D=1.1&pickMembers%5B1%5D=2.5&cubeTimeFrame.startYear=2020&cubeTimeFrame.endYear=2024&referencePeriods=20200101%2C20240101>.

¹⁷ Snow, "Why violent crime is surging in Canada: DeepDive."

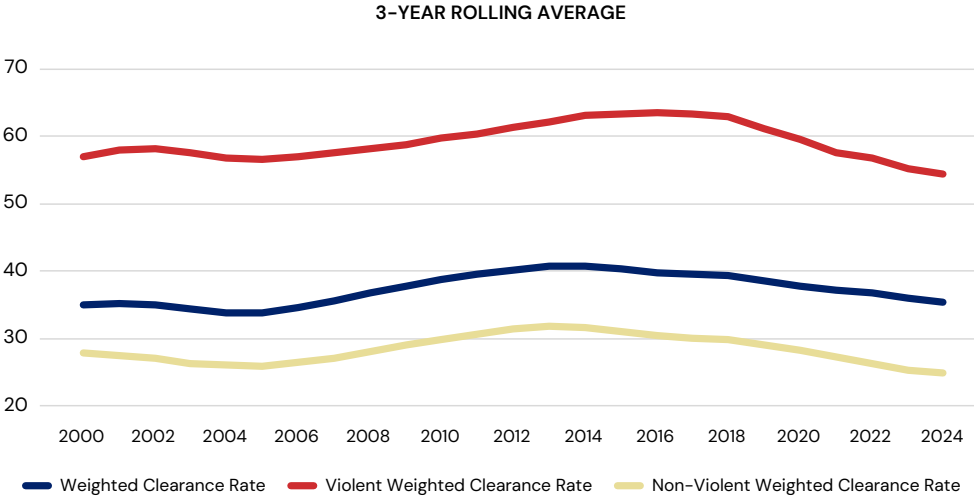
¹⁸ Mahony and Turner, Statistics Canada, *Police-reported clearance rates in Canada, 2010*.

Fewer Crimes Are Being Solved Across Canada

The charts below track trends in weighted clearance rates across Canada from 1998 (the first year for which weighted data are available) to 2024. All charts use three-year rolling averages to prevent annual fluctuations from skewing the data (the value for “2000” is the average of the values of 1998, 1999, and 2000; the value for “2024” is the average of the values for 2022, 2023, and 2024).

The first chart tracks weighted violent, non-violent, and overall clearance rates, showing a consistent trend: an increase in crimes solved between the mid-2000s and mid-2010s followed by a decline since 2016. The violent clearance rate, which hovered around 63 percent between 2014 and 2018, dropped to 55 percent by 2024. The non-violent clearance rate has plummeted from a high of 32 percent in 2013 to 25 percent in 2024—the lowest rate since tracking began in 1998.

Figure 1: Weighted Clearance Rates, 2000-24



Source: Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0076-01

To measure provincial variation in clearance rates, the “heat map” below displays the violent weighted clearance rate for every province and territory during the same period (the highest rates are dark green, the lowest are dark red). Two trends emerge. First, over the last decade, violent clearance rates have declined in every province and territory. Second, some regions have experienced more rapid declines than others. The rate fell by between 13 and 32 percentage points in every Atlantic Canadian province and all three territories, while the smallest declines (7 and 5 percentage points) occurred in Quebec and Ontario. British Columbia continues to have the lowest violent crime clearance rate, with its rolling average dropping below 40 percent for the first time in 2024.

Figure 2: Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate, 2000-2024

3-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGES

	2000		2004			2008			2012			2016			2020			2024							
NU	74	76	75	77	77	79	83	86	92	92	93	93	93	94	93	93	90	91	90	88	81	76	73	71	69
QC	54	56	58	59	60	60	60	60	61	61	62	62	63	64	67	68	69	69	69	69	68	66	64	62	61
ON	60	62	62	61	60	59	60	61	61	61	61	61	62	63	63	64	64	63	63	62	61	61	61	60	59
MB	57	58	60	59	59	59	59	59	61	61	61	61	62	64	66	67	67	66	65	62	60	59	58	57	57
SK	65	65	63	61	60	60	61	62	64	65	65	66	68	69	68	68	67	67	65	63	60	58	57	55	55
AB	61	61	60	58	56	56	57	57	57	58	60	62	63	63	63	62	61	60	59	57	55	53	53	51	51
NS	57	55	52	53	52	52	52	57	61	63	62	61	64	66	67	67	66	65	63	59	59	55	53	49	51
YT	70	68	66	63	70	74	79	74	78	81	83	82	78	78	73	72	72	72	69	64	59	58	55	54	50
NWT	70	71	71	71	70	71	76	79	85	87	90	88	84	82	79	80	79	79	79	74	68	59	56	51	49
NB	61	59	56	55	52	56	61	67	70	70	73	72	70	68	67	67	66	63	59	57	53	51	48	48	
NL	65	66	61	61	58	59	60	62	64	63	63	62	60	60	59	59	57	56	56	52	48	46	46	46	46
PE	64	56	52	48	46	48	57	69	77	75	74	71	71	68	71	72	71	69	66	60	52	46	43	43	44
BC	49	49	48	48	46	44	43	43	44	45	47	49	50	50	52	52	53	53	53	50	47	44	43	41	39

Source: Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0076-01

There are many reasons for baseline differences between provincial clearance rates, including¹⁹ local crime rates, targeted enforcement strategies, and a jurisdiction’s proportion of “easier to solve crimes.” One oft-cited factor is the use of “pre-charge screening,” a practice²⁰ whereby police must obtain prosecutorial approval before charges are laid. However, pre-charge screening does not appear to explain regional variation in clearance rates. In 2024, the five provinces²¹ with pre-charge screening spanned the full range of violent clearance rates, with Quebec (2nd) and Manitoba (4th) near the top, Alberta (6th) in the middle, and New Brunswick (10th) and British Columbia (13th) near the bottom. Whatever the sources of regional variation, the decade-long decline in clearance rates is national and widespread.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Paul Lindsay, Carmen Elmasry, Anousheh Showleh, DJ Tokiwa, and Eunwoo Lee, *Charge Screening Practices and Crown Evidentiary Thresholds in Canada* (Steering Committee on Justice Efficiencies and Access to the Criminal Justice System, 2023), <https://icclr.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Justice-Efficiencies-Report-ENG-2024.02.14-V.3.pdf>.

²¹ Canada, Government of Canada, *Exploring the Use of Extrajudicial Measures for Youth Who Come in Contact with the Police – 2. Methodology*, Justice Research and Data, Ottawa, 2025, <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/jr/emywccp-mejeccp/p2.html>.

Urban Canada Is No Exception

What about Canadian cities? The second heat map tracks changes in the violent weighted clearance rates in Canada's 18 largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs) for which data are available, as well as Moncton, NB, and St. John's, NL. Again, we see that clearance rates have dropped in nearly every major urban area, with especially high declines in mid-sized areas such as St. Catharines, Kitchener, London, Victoria, and Moncton. Clearance rates are lowest in British Columbia and Atlantic Canadian CMAs, along with Kitchener.

By contrast, violent clearance rates have declined more modestly in Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec City, Regina, Saskatoon, and Calgary. Windsor is the clear outlier, with its violent clearance rates steadily rising by nearly ten percentage points over the last decade. Interestingly, Windsor's rolling non-violent rate moved in the opposite direction, decreasing²² from 30 to 23 percent over this period.

Figure 3: Violent Crime Weighted Clearance Rate in 20 CMAs, 2015-2024

3-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGES

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Windsor	66	70	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	76
Gatineau	73	70	68	67	68	67	66	65	64	63
Regina	63	59	62	60	62	61	62	62	62	60
London	73	72	71	70	68	65	62	57	58	60
Quebec City	61	61	64	65	65	63	61	59	57	57
Montreal	59	61	62	62	61	61	59	57	55	54
Toronto	55	55	55	55	54	55	56	57	56	53
Hamilton	56	56	55	54	54	55	59	58	57	52
Ottawa	55	57	57	56	54	52	51	51	50	51
Edmonton	57	56	55	55	54	53	51	51	49	49
Winnipeg	56	56	54	52	50	50	50	50	49	48
St. Catharines	68	66	63	58	57	55	55	52	50	48
Calgary	51	50	49	47	44	44	45	46	46	48
Saskatoon	49	50	47	45	45	48	47	47	46	47
Halifax	57	55	52	48	46	48	47	45	44	47
Moncton	60	61	58	54	51	49	49	49	48	46
Kitchener	59	59	59	58	54	53	50	48	44	44
St. John's	49	48	45	44	41	37	37	38	41	43
Victoria	54	55	53	53	51	47	44	44	42	41
Vancouver	43	43	43	44	44	43	41	40	38	37

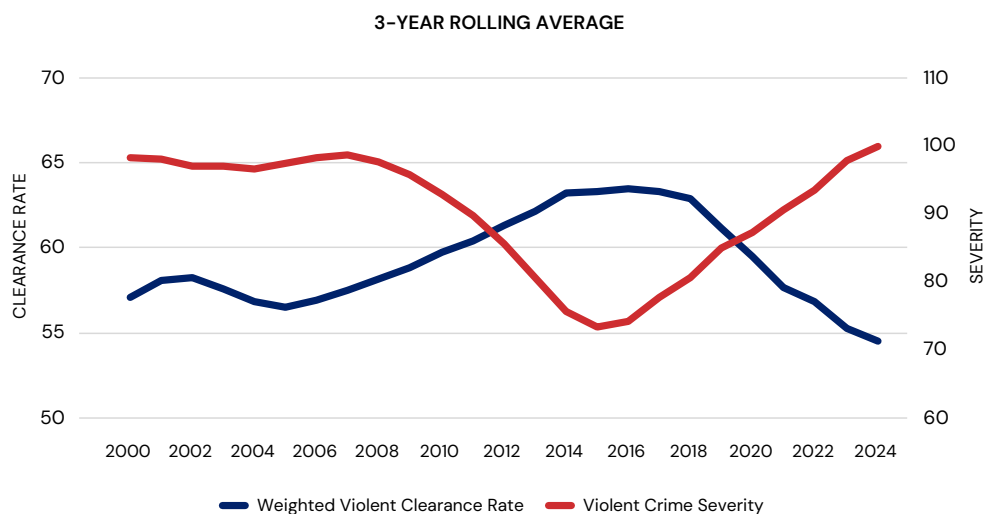
Source: Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0076-01

²² Canada, Statistics Canada, *Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, Canada, provinces, territories and Census Metropolitan Areas*, Table 35-10-0026-01, Data, Ottawa, 2025, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl/en/tv.action?pid=3510002601&pickMembers%5B0%5D=1.24&cubeTimeFrame.startYear=2013&cubeTimeFrame.endYear=2024&referencePeriods=20130101%2C20240101>.

Why Clearance Rates Are Falling

While no single factor explains the sustained decline in clearance rates over the last decade, one plausible explanation is that as crime increases, police have less time to solve it. Consistent with earlier evidence²³ showing Canadian clearance rates rose as crime declined, the chart below shows an inverse relationship between violent crime severity²⁴ and violent clearance rates over the past two decades. When violent crime severity fell between 2005 and 2015, clearance rates rose; when violent crime severity rose between 2015 and 2024, clearance rates fell.

Figure 4: Violent Crime Severity & Weighted Violent Clearance Rate, 2000-24



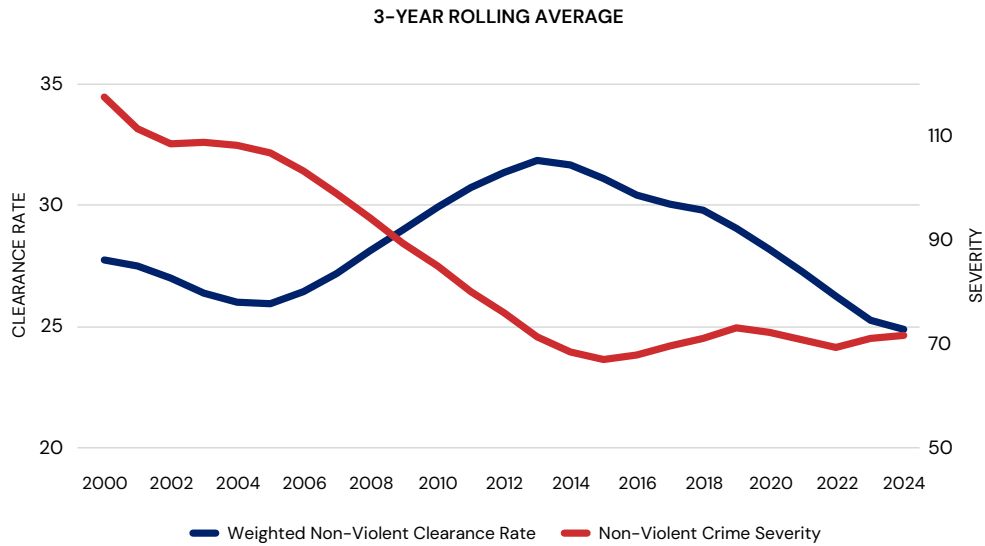
Source: Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0026-01

However, this relationship does not hold for non-violent crime severity. The chart below shows that, while the non-violent clearance rate followed the same pattern as the violent clearance rate, the severity of non-violent crimes has increased only slightly over the last decade (from 68 to 71 on the crime severity index).

²³ Mahony and Turner, Statistics Canada, *Police-reported clearance rates in Canada, 2010*.

²⁴ Snow, "Why violent crime is surging in Canada: DeepDive."

Figure 5: Non-Violent Crime Severity & Weighted Non-Violent Clearance Rate, 2000-24



Source: Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0026-01

While somewhat counterintuitive, it is worth remembering that all crimes are investigated within police services constrained by finite resources. As violent crime increases, those resources are inevitably pulled toward the most serious and urgent cases. Major investigations—especially homicides, shootings, and other high-priority violent incidents—can require large teams and stretch over long periods, drawing personnel away from property crime and non-violent incidents. In an era of rising violent crime, non-violent crimes receive less attention and resources, which can ultimately lead to lower clearance rates. Rising violent crime puts pressure on the entire system.

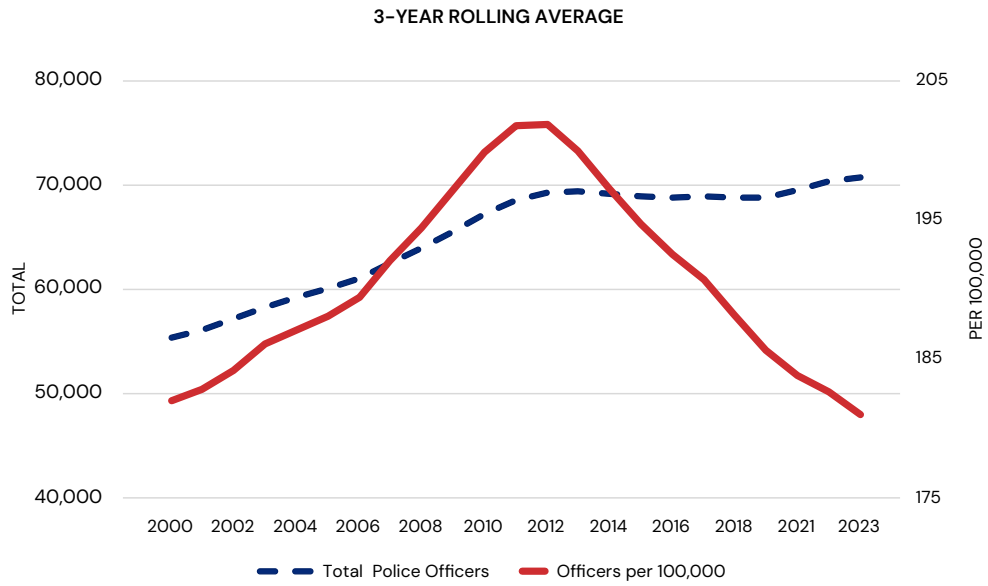
This pressure has been exacerbated by another development: reduced police capacity. The dashed line in the chart below shows that there was a 25 percent growth in the absolute number of police officers between 2000 and 2012, but that number has since plateaued, with only two percent growth between 2012 and 2023. As Canada’s population skyrocketed²⁵ from 35 million to 40 million people during the same period, this translated into a substantial per capita decline in police: between 2012 and 2023, the number of police officers per 100,000 people²⁶ fell by roughly 10 percent, from 202 to 181.

More severe violent crime, more people, and fewer officers per capita. Is it any surprise clearance rates are declining?

²⁵ Canada, Statistics Canada, *Population estimates, quarterly*, Table 17-10-0009-01, Data, Ottawa, 2026, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl/en/tv.action?pid=1710000901&cubeTimeFrame.startMonth=10&cubeTimeFrame.startYear=2012&cubeTimeFrame.endMonth=10&cubeTimeFrame.endYear=2023&referencePeriods=20121001%2C20231001>.

²⁶ Canada, Statistics Canada, *Police personnel and selected crime statistics*, Table 35-10-0076-01, Data, Ottawa, 2026, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl/en/tv.action?pid=3510007601&pickMembers%5B0%5D=1.1&cubeTimeFrame.startYear=1998&cubeTimeFrame.endYear=2023&referencePeriods=19980101%2C20230101>.

Figure 6: Police Officers, Total & Per 100,000 Population



Source: Statistics Canada Table 35-10-0076-01

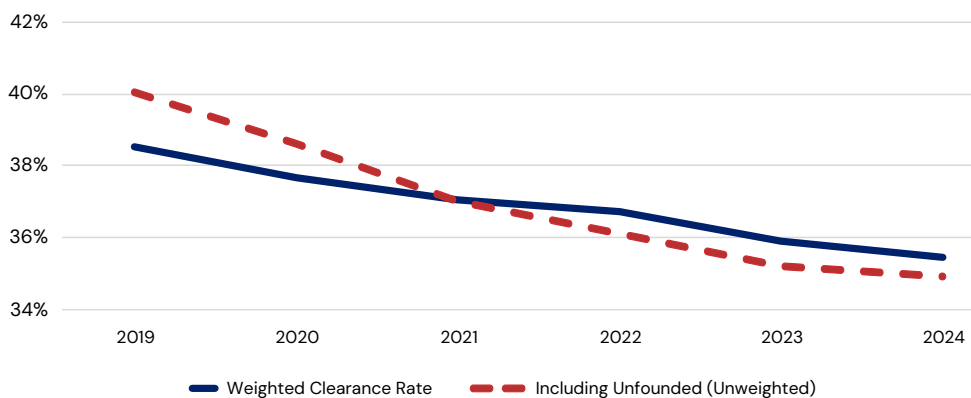
Do “Unfounded” Incidents Explain the Decline?

There is one final factor worth exploring: the rise of criminal incidents deemed “unfounded.” Beginning in 2018, Statistics Canada began working with police services to raise²⁷ the threshold for an “unfounded” incident. Driven by concerns²⁸ that police were too readily classifying sexual assaults as unfounded, the new “victim-centred approach” states²⁹ that “unless there is concrete evidence to prove the crime did not happen, it is to be believed that the crime occurred.” This new definition has led to a steady decline in the proportion of “unfounded” incidents, with sexual assaults³⁰ declining from 14 percent to 7 percent unfounded between 2017 and 2022, and violent crimes³¹ declining from 12 percent to 7 percent unfounded between 2017 and 2024 (unfounded property crime³² declined by a smaller amount, from 5.7 percent to 3.7 percent).

This change was expected to reduce clearance rates at the margins, as more difficult-to-solve cases would now be deemed “founded” and included in the clearance rate denominator. To gauge the impact of this change on clearance rates, the charts below recalculate cleared incidents as a proportion of *all* alleged incidents (founded and unfounded) for 2017 to 2024, the only years for which Statistics Canada’s new “unfounded” data are available (because of three-year rolling averages, the first data point is 2019). These charts compare these recalculated clearance rates to the weighted clearance rate for all crimes and for violent crimes.

Figure 7: Total Clearance Rates, With & Without Unfounded Incidents, 2019-24

3-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE



²⁷ The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Government of Canada, *Revising the classification of founded and unfounded criminal incidents in the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey*.

²⁸ Robyn Doolittle, “Why police dismiss 1 in 5 sexual assault claims as baseless,” *The Globe and Mail*, February 3, 2017, <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/investigations/unfounded-sexual-assault-canada-main/article33891309/>.

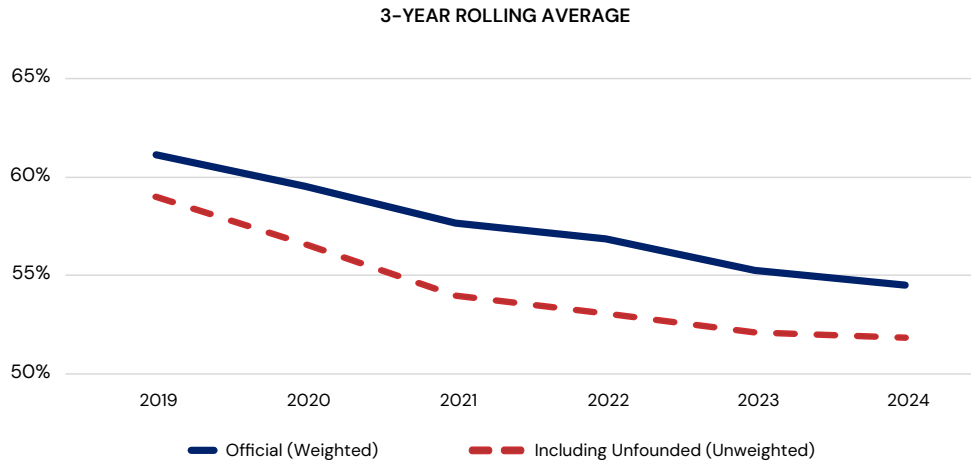
²⁹ The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Government of Canada, *Revising the classification of founded and unfounded criminal incidents in the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey*.

³⁰ Shana Conroy, Government of Canada, *Recent trends in police-reported clearance status of sexual assault and other violent crime in Canada, 2017 to 2022*, Catalogue no. 85-002-X, Juristat, Ottawa, 2024, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2024001/article/00006-eng.htm>.

³¹ Canada, Statistics Canada, *Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, Canada, provinces, territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Canadian Forces Military Police*.

³² Ibid.

Figure 8: Violent Clearance Rates, With & Without Unfounded Incidents, 2019-24



Source: Author calculations using Statistics Canada Tables 35-10-0076-01 and 35-10-0177-01

Three notes of caution should be taken when analyzing these charts: first, they compare clearance rates for all (founded plus unfounded) incidents to clearance rates for founded incidents. Second, they compare official *weighted* clearance rates to recalculated *unweighted* clearance rates. Third, unlike Statistics Canada’s weighted clearance rates, the recalculated rates reflect incidents cleared in a given year, regardless of when the incident occurred. Because the numerator includes some incidents from previous years while the denominator includes only those reported in the current year, the figures may not align perfectly with official clearance rates and should be interpreted with caution (although this is somewhat mitigated by using rolling averages).³³

Even with these limitations, the comparison is still useful: if the drop in clearance rates were simply the result of fewer incidents being classified as unfounded, these recalculated rates (dashed lines) would stay flat over time. That is not what we see: even when accounting for Statistics Canada’s more inclusive definition of “founded” incidents, clearance rates have declined substantially since 2017. Crimes cleared as a proportion of *all* (founded and unfounded) criminal incidents dropped from 40 to 35 percent between 2017 and 2024, and from 59 to 52 percent for violent criminal incidents specifically. No matter how you measure it, the decline in clearance rates is real.

³³ This caution is especially important for incidents with small counts. For example, in Nova Scotia in 2024, there were 10 incidents of Level 3 sexual assault but 11 cleared incidents, as some incidents cleared in 2024 were reported in earlier years.

A System Reaching Its Limits

This study identifies yet another aspect of Canada’s criminal justice system under strain: police are solving fewer crimes. The decline in clearance rates extends across all Canadian provinces and territories and nearly every major Canadian city. Alongside rising violent crime,³⁴ lengthy trials,³⁵ a broken bail³⁶ system, and an increasing proportion of cases stayed or withdrawn,³⁷ these declining clearance rates show a criminal justice system in crisis.

The most intuitive explanation for the decline in clearance rates is also the most compelling: police are being asked to do more with less. As violent crime becomes more frequent and severe, it demands greater time, resources, and investigative capacity. At the same time, as Canada’s population has grown, the number of police officers per capita has declined, stretching those resources even further. The result is predictable: more people, more violence, more demanding cases, and fewer crimes solved.

If anything, the problem may be understated. There is mounting evidence that the Canadian public feels increasingly unsafe³⁸ due to concerns³⁹ about crime, that confidence⁴⁰ in the system is eroding, and that many crimes are unreported—a pattern police themselves have identified with extortion.⁴¹ If, as Howard Anglin has written⁴² in these pages, “people have learned not to bother reporting low-level crime to unresponsive police, then official clearance rates may present an overly optimistic picture of system performance. The true gap between crimes committed and solved may be even larger than the data suggest.

The sustained decline in clearance rates points to a deeper problem: in many respects, the trajectory of Canada’s criminal justice system mirrors the health care system during and after COVID-19. The pandemic initially created a short-term shock to health care, but has since exposed deeper, longer-term capacity constraints. A similar pattern is now evident in criminal justice: the pandemic initially disrupted⁴³ courts, policing, and case processing, and in doing so accelerated an ongoing erosion in system capacity.

In the end, declining clearance rates are yet another sign of a criminal justice system stretched beyond its limits and failing to perform its core functions. Canadians can be forgiven for feeling that justice is increasingly out of reach.

³⁴ Snow, “Why violent crime is surging in Canada: DeepDive.”

³⁵ Canada, Statistics Canada, *Adult criminal courts, cases by median elapsed time in days*, Table 35-10-0029-01, Data, Ottawa, 2025, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl/en/tv.action?pid=3510002901>.

³⁶ Rebecca Bligh, “A safer Canada demands a stronger bail system,” *The Hub Canada*, October 27, 2025, <https://thehub.ca/2025/10/27/a-safer-canada-demands-a-stronger-bail-system/>.

³⁷ Canada, Statistics Canada, *Adult criminal courts, number of cases and charges by type of decision*, Table 35-10-0027-01, Data, Ottawa, 2025, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl/en/tv.action?pid=3510002701>.

³⁸ Angus Reid Institute, “Crime in Canada: Four-in-five report fraud attempts; 30% say money or personal information was taken,” *Angus Reid Institute*, January 12, 2026, <https://angusreid.org/crime-fraud-widespread-canada/>.

³⁹ Eddie Sheppard and David Coletto, “The Politics of Safety: Why Bail Reform Is Striking a Chord with Canadians,” *Abacus Data*, October 3, 2025, <https://abacusdata.ca/the-politics-of-safety-why-bail-reform-is-striking-a-chord-with-canadians/>.

⁴⁰ Canada, Government of Canada, *Confidence in access to fair and equal justice (criminal)*, Good governance, Ottawa, 2026, <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/hub-carrefour/quality-life-qualite-vie/good-governance-saine-gouvernance/acces-fair-equal-acces-juste-equitable-eng.htm>.

⁴¹ Hoath and Sandhu, “Violent extortion threats forced him to transform his life. He wasn’t alone.”

⁴² Howard Anglin, “Lies, damned Lies, and crime statistics,” *The Hub Canada*, September 9, 2025, <https://thehub.ca/2025/09/09/howard-anglin-lies-damned-lies-and-crime-statistics/>.

⁴³ Department of Justice Canada, *State of the Criminal Justice System: Impact of COVID-19 on the Criminal Justice System* (Department of Justice Canada, 2022), https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-jp/state-etat/2022rpt-rap2022/pdf/RSD-2022-SOCJS_Covid-19_Report-en.pdf.

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