Changing Crime in Manitoba: Its Impact on the Provincial Court

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ABSTRACT

This paper conducts a year-over-year analysis of the Annual Reports for the Provincial Court of Manitoba from 2016 to 2022. It offers insights into judicial workload and time to disposition, taking into account the severity of the charges and breaking down the analysis by court centre.

The Provincial Court of Manitoba is primarily a court of criminal jurisdiction, so this paper also considers the Supreme Court's decision in *R v Jordan*, which imposed a presumptive timeline of 18 months for cases in the Provincial Court. This paper therefore considers regional differences in Manitoba and whether there are court centres where the risk of delay is higher than other court centres in the province. Through our analysis, we observed that numerous court centres across the province have not had any increase in their judicial complement, despite increasing workloads. There has been a corresponding increase in the number of informations taking longer to reach disposition, including for the most serious of charges.

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KEYWORDS: *Jordan; Court; delay; disposition*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Provincial Court of Manitoba is constituted by the *Provincial Court Act*[1] and has primarily criminal jurisdiction, along with limited jurisdiction in family law matters outside the City of Winnipeg. More than 95% of all criminal cases in Manitoba commence in the Provincial Court.[2] The court also hears cases under the *Highway Traffic Act* and the *Liquor Control Act*. In addition, the court presides over inquests under the *Fatality Inquiries Act* and reviews alleged police misconduct under the *Law Enforcement Review Act*.[3]

Since 2003, there has been a requirement that the Provincial Court of Manitoba publish an Annual Report.[4] However, since that time, there has not been an analysis of the Annual Reports, comparing them year-to-year. This paper endeavours to begin such an analysis by looking at the Court's data over time, in an effort to glean information about judicial workload, backlogs in the court system, and time to disposition, not simply as a snapshot of a single year, but by looking at the data over a period of several years.

In particular, we have focused our efforts on data from 2016 to 2022. On July 8, 2016, the Supreme Court of Canada released its seminal decision in *R v Jordan*. The *Jordan* decision imposed a presumptive ceiling of 18 months for cases going to trial in the Provincial Court.[5] Therefore, 2016 provides an excellent starting point for us to consider the Court's data and analyze whether any changes made to the system since that time have improved the time it takes for a matter to conclude in the Provincial Court.

An additional reason we have focused our efforts on the Annual Reports from 2016/2017 onward is that the 16/17 Annual Report is the first report in which charges were broken down by severity level, allowing

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1 RSM 1987, c C275 [*Act*].

2 "About the Provincial Court" (last modified 8 March 2024), online: <www.manitobacourts.mb.ca/provincial-court/about-the-provincial-court/> [perma.cc/T7T9-M7GN].

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Act*, *supra* note 1, s 11.2(1).

5 *R v Jordan*, 2016 SCC 27 at para 5 [*Jordan*].

for a deeper analysis. We do note that the Annual Report year is from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017. Subsequent reports adopt the same April-to-March time period for their analysis.

II. METHODOLOGY

To analyze the data, we have decided to take a simple approach – presenting the data as they are using visualizations and tabular summaries. The interpretations we draw are supported sufficiently by this approach. We see clear trends in the tables and visualizations that we produce. These descriptive analyses do not depend on quantifying correlations that must be assumed in these data. One should assume that informations at a court centre are correlated across time, and within a year, are correlated between court centres. We believe that the contribution from the statistical point of view is thinking about these challenges carefully and deeply, providing our rationale, and containing a link to our code and data which others can use to extend our work.

We performed our analysis using R Statistical Software version 4.4.3,[6] run in the RStudio version 2024.12.1.563.[7] To create the plots, we used the package ggplot2.[8] We got advice on our colour scheme using the website ColorBrewer 2.0.[9] Our data, code, and a readme file with instructions on how to run it are available on a Google Drive.[10]

Before going much further, it is important to ensure that we are all using the same terminology. With that in mind, the Provincial Court of

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6 R Core Team, "R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, online: <www.R-project.org/> [perma.cc/X28N-WH6S].

7 Posit team, "RStudio: Integrated Development Environment for R Posit Software," Data Science Software (Boston, MA: PBC, 2025), online: <www.posit.co> [perma.cc/5FKZ-4GF6].

8 Hadley Wickham, *ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*, 2nd ed (New York: Springer-Verlag, 2016).

9 Cynthia Brewer et al, "Color Brewer 2.0" (last visited 24 July 2025), online: <colorbrewer2.org/#> [perma.cc/F644-AVJ7].

10 Steven Moen, "Code and Data for Manitoba Courts Paper" (last modified 9 April 2025), online: <drive.google.com/drive/folders/13PdP83F9FBtKdWMRlCnAmltd1K0qyFjd> [perma.cc/EV58-8DB6].

Manitoba defines a 'case' as "all of the charges on one information."[11] An information frequently contains more than one charge or offence arising out of the same transaction.[12] This is important to remember because when we look at the Provincial Court Annual Reports, we observe that the number of informations has *declined*.

III. KEY FINDINGS

Table 1: Number of Informations by Year

Provincial Court Annual Report	Number of informations
2016-2017[13]	46,163
2017-2018[14]	48,808
2018-2019[15]	45,556
2019-2020[16]	44,090
2020-2021[17]	32,194
2021-2022[18]	33,483

11 Manitoba, *Provincial Court of Manitoba: Annual Report 2021/2022* at 16, online (pdf): <www.manitobacourts.mb.ca/site/assets/files/1541/mb_prov_court_2021-22_annual_report_-_web_-_revised_feb_10.pdf> [perma.cc/2DPG-CTYE] [Report 2021/2022].

12 *Ibid.*

13 Manitoba, *Provincial Court of Manitoba: Annual Report 2016/2017* at 13, online (pdf): <https://www.manitobacourts.mb.ca/site/assets/files/1541/mb_prov_court_annual_report_16-17.pdf> [https://perma.cc/672S-C5TH] [Report 2016/2017].

14 Manitoba, *Provincial Court of Manitoba: Annual Report 2017/2018* at 12, online (pdf): <https://www.manitobacourts.mb.ca/site/assets/files/1541/mb_prov_court-17-18_-_print_rev_pdf_final_web.pdf> [https://perma.cc/H7MF-Q26L] [Report 2017/2018].

15 Manitoba, *Provincial Court of Manitoba: Annual Report 2018/2019* at 16, online (pdf): <https://www.manitobacourts.mb.ca/site/assets/files/1541/mb_prov_court-18-19_ann_report-web.pdf > [https://perma.cc/PW5F-5EQ8] [Report 2018/2019].

16 Manitoba, *Provincial Court of Manitoba: Annual Report 2019/2020* at 18, online (pdf): <https://www.manitobacourts.mb.ca/site/assets/files/1541/prov_court_19-20_annual_report-web.pdf> [https://perma.cc/WMG4-NJ8M] [Report 2019/2020].

17 Manitoba, *Provincial Court of Manitoba: Annual Report 2021/2022* at 20, online (pdf): <https://www.manitobacourts.mb.ca/site/assets/files/1541/mb_prov_court_2020-21_annual_report-web.pdf> [https://perma.cc/DZ6A-GLQ6] [Report 2020/2021].

18 Manitoba, *Provincial Court of Manitoba: Annual Report 2021/2022* at 20, online (pdf): <https://www.manitobacourts.mb.ca/site/assets/files/1541/mb_prov_court_2021-

However, when we consider Statistics Canada data on Manitoba, we observe that the crime rate has been *increasing*.[19]

Table 2: Crimes and Crime Rate over Time*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Actual incidents	124,946	130,250	135,260	148,783	140,059	139,205	158,342
Rate per 100k pop.	9,507.81	9,758.50	9999.36	10,859.81	10,148.23	10,000.91	11,202.84

*Note that years are calendar years, which differs from the Court Reports.

Before anyone thinks that the numbers are wrong, we must recall that an information can contain multiple charges arising out of the same transaction. What the numbers therefore appear to indicate is that crime is both increasing, and that people are attracting multiple charges as a result of a single transaction.

Perhaps because of the increasing crime rate, the Provincial Court of Manitoba has recently seen an increase in its judicial complement. Other explanations for the increased judicial complement could be the increased complexity of criminal law – for example, in the area of sexual offences. This may result in those trials taking longer, due to various pre-trial motions which may be required in those cases (for instance, section 276 and 278 motions). Regardless of the rationale, in 2021/2022, the Provincial Court saw its judicial complement expanded, with additional judges being added in both Winnipeg and Thompson. The remainder of the province's judicial complement has remained static, despite varying judicial workloads. For

22_annual_report_-_web_-_revised_feb_10.pdf> [https://perma.cc/L8JP-8AKE] [Report 2021/2022].

19 Statistics Canada, *Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, police services in Manitoba* (last modified 30 July 2025), online: <www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510018101> [perma.cc/X738-T4DU].

instance, Brandon, The Pas, Dauphin, and Portage la Prairie all have the same number of judges now as they did back in the first Annual Report of the Provincial Court, over 20 years ago.[20] Although we leave the final conclusions ultimately to the Chief Judge and the Minister of Justice, it may be that additional judicial resources are called for in other regions of the province to balance the workload across different sectors. To be clear, we are not advocating for a reduction or reallocation of resources; indeed, the increasing workload can be seen throughout the province. Rather, we simply note that there may be benefits to judicial efficiency by adding additional judges in other parts of the province.

Table 3: Judges by Region over Time[21]

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dauphin	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portage la Prairie	1	1	1	1	1	1
The Pas	2	2	2	2	2	2
Thompson	3	3	3	3	3	4
Winnipeg	30	30	30	30	30	32
Total*	41	41	41	41	41	44

What we further glean from the data is that the number of informations per region is as follows.

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20 Manitoba, *1st Annual Report Provincial Court of Manitoba: 2002/2003* at 51-53, online (pdf): <www.manitobacourts.mb.ca/site/assets/files/1541/annual_report.pdf> [perma.cc/NVU4-JMRJ].

21 Note that the total listed in the 2021/2022 report, 43, did not match the total that comes from computing the sum (44). We used the total that you get from computing the sum.

Table 4: Informations by Region over Time

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	3,864	4,198	4,125	4,357	2,542	3,044
Dauphin	1,915	2,146	1,836	1,570	1,277	1,534
Portage la Prairie	1,731	1,678	1,663	1,813	1,741	1,476
The Pas	2,021	2,083	2,296	2,001	1,291	1,407
Thompson	5,803	6,927	6,272	6,429	3,116	4,069
Winnipeg	30,829	31,776	29,364	27,920	22,227	21,953
Total	46,163	48,808	45,556	44,090	32,194	33,483

Table 5: Informations per Region

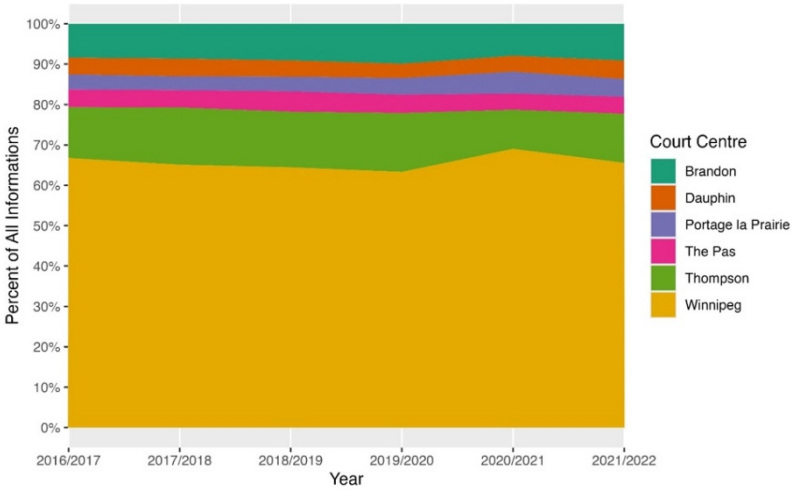
Region	Number of judges	% of Total	Informations per judge (2021/22 Annual Report)
Brandon	3	6.8%	1,014.67
Dauphin	2	4.6%	767
Portage la Prairie	1	2.3%	1,476
The Pas	2	4.6%	703.5
Thompson	4	9.1%	1,017.25
Winnipeg	32	72.7%	686
Average			778.67

At first, these are just aggregate numbers. When put in percentages, however, a more meaningful analysis can occur. The informations by regions can be seen in Chart 1, and the data is available in Table 4. Additionally, we have used the same regions as are contained in the Provincial Court Annual Report. We are aware that each court region services different circuit locations. However, the breakdown as presented by the Provincial Court appears to conglomerate informations by court centre so that, for instance, the Winnipeg region information would include informations that are covered by the Winnipeg court centre, including circuit courts serviced by the main centre and the judges of that centre.

Several things can be gleaned from this. First, taking Brandon as an example, the overall percentage of informations in the province originating

from the Brandon region has risen from 2016/17 to 2021/22. Moreover, the percentage of informations that Brandon has is larger than its percentage of judges in the province. However, the number of judges in the Brandon region has remained constant.

Chart 1: Breakdown of Informations by Court Centre

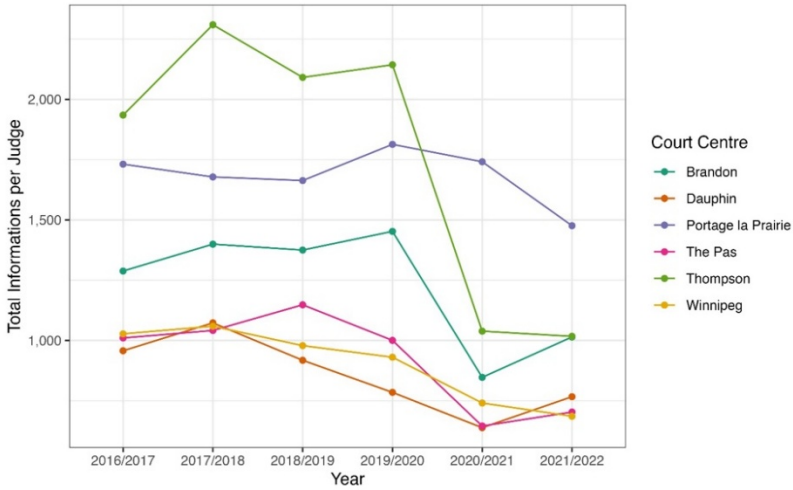


The above plot shows how the workload is generally concentrated in Winnipeg, though the plot does not normalize by the number of judges.[22]

The other way this data can be analysed is on a judge-to-information basis. Using the 2021/2022 numbers for informations and the number of judges, we discovered that numerous regions (e.g. Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Thompson) are all above the provincial average for number of informations per judge.

[22] See the supplemental materials for the same chart broken out by time to disposition. Charts S1 through S4 and their supporting tables are also in the supplemental materials.

Chart 2: Informations per Judge



When those charts are considered, it becomes apparent that numerous court centres have a significantly higher number of informations per judge than the others. These numbers have real-world impacts. The number of informations in the system means that there is more of a workload having to be covered by the same number of people, in the same amount of time. Practically, this means that judges in each region are having to deal with a higher volume of informations. Therefore, either judges are having to travel from areas with lower volumes of informations to aid their colleagues in higher volume areas, or those judges in higher volume areas are having to handle the workload themselves.

The impact of that can be shown by looking at the time to disposition for informations in each region. Again, to be clear, this should not be taken as a criticism of any region or any member of the judiciary. Rather, this may be seen as a call for help for those members of the judiciary who are having to do more, without having the resources in place in their own region to support the increasing workload.

Chart 3: Informations with 4+ Months to Disposition per Judge

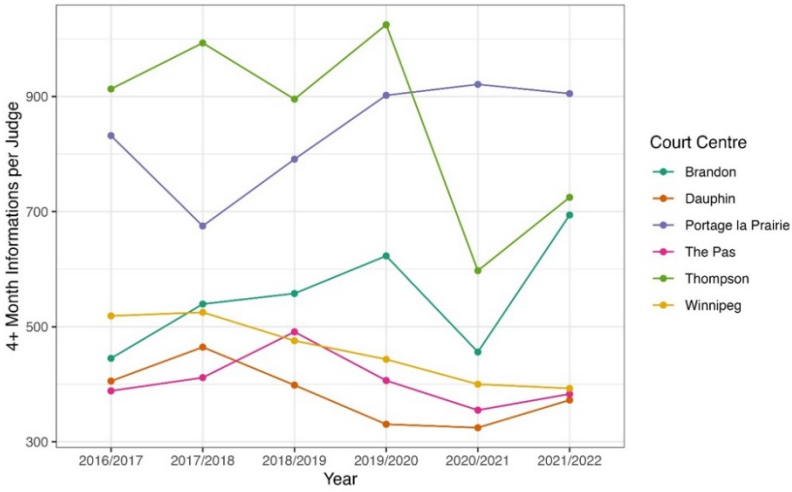


Chart 4: Informations with 8+ Months to Disposition per Judge

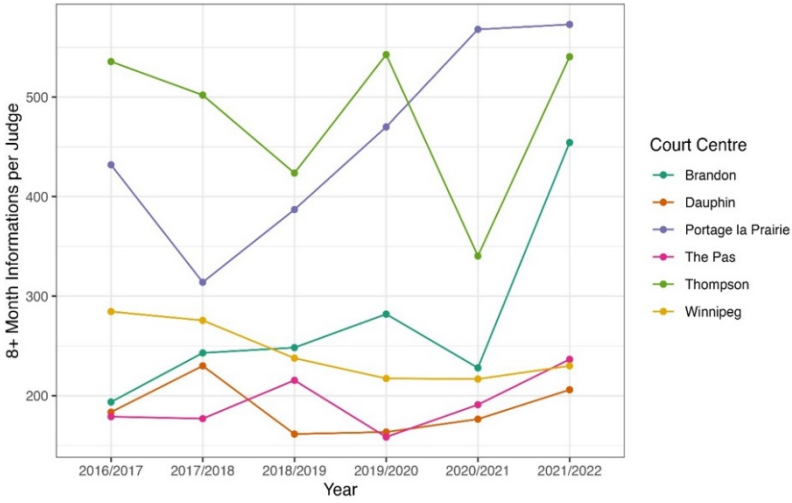


Chart 5: Informations with 12+ Months to Disposition per Judge

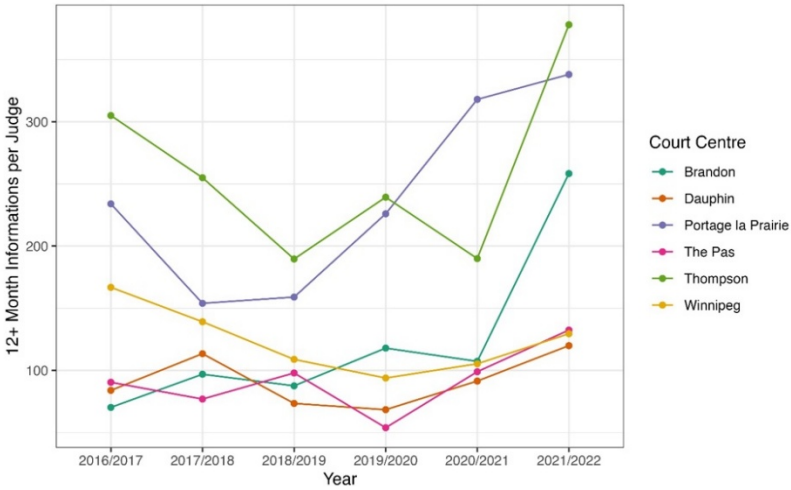
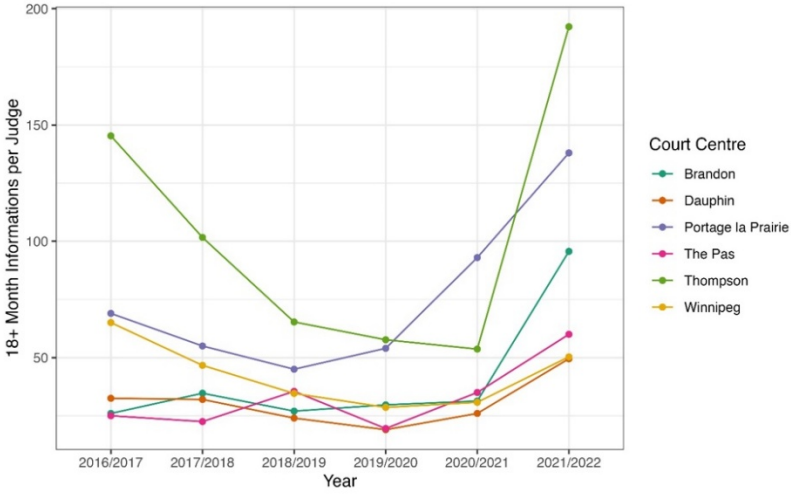


Chart 6: Informations with 18+ Months to Disposition per Judge



As noted previously, judges in Portage la Prairie, Thompson, and Brandon face, on a per-judge basis, a higher number of informations than judges in other regions. These same regions also have a higher proportion of informations that take 18+ months to disposition, a number which has risen in recent years. In particular, the number of informations exceeding the 18-month timeline is concerning, as every Canadian has the right to be tried within a reasonable time. This timeframe has been defined by the

Supreme Court as 18 months for trials within the Provincial Court.[23] Accordingly, cases which are over the 18-month time period have delay, which is presumptively unreasonable.[24] To be clear, this is not intended as a legal analysis or pronouncement on those cases in the system, as there may well be extenuating circumstances unique to individual cases. Rather, it is simply an acknowledgement that the Supreme Court has said that 18 months is the timeline, and there are cases in the Provincial Court which do not meet that timeline. Many of those cases also happen to be in areas where the judges in those areas are facing a higher number of informations than the provincial average.

We recognize there are limitations to the workload analysis, and indeed to the data. Namely, we would have liked to engage in an analysis of the number of trials that proceeded by court region, and the number of days spent in trial per court centre to further analyze the workload by judge. However, the Provincial Court Annual Reports do not reveal the number of trials that the Provincial Court hears in a year, either on a province-wide or a regional basis. Additionally, the Provincial Court reports do not reveal the average length of those trials, or the number and length of pre-trial motions that are heard, on either a provincial or regional basis. Therefore, it is possible that certain regions have more trials that proceed, which impacts the workload of judges in that area. That said, the information the court provides discloses an apparent disparity between the regions.

IV. AVERAGE TIME TO DISPOSITION BY COURT CENTRE, BY CHARGE SEVERITY

The next portion of this paper breaks down the average time to disposition per court centre, based on the severity of the charge. The Provincial Court has broken down charge severity into the following categories. We have kept the wording as it is found in the Provincial Court Annual Report:[25]

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23 *Jordan*, *supra* note 5 at para 46.

24 *Ibid.*

25 Report 2021/2022, *supra* note 11 at 18-20.

- **Administration of Justice (AOJ):** this includes breaches of orders, whether it be a probation order, a police release, or a court release order;
- **Substantive level 1 (S1):** this includes impaired operation, refusing to provide a breath sample, possession charges under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, and *Highway Traffic Act* offences for driving while disqualified or driving without a licence/registration or insurance;
- **Substantive level 2 (S2):** this includes assault, theft under $5,000, utter threats, mischief, assault peace officer, obstruct/resist peace officer;
- **Substantive level 3 (S3):** this includes assault with a weapon, assault causing bodily harm, possession of weapons, trafficking under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, possession of stolen goods worth over $5,000, possession of stolen goods worth under $5,000, the *Criminal Code* offence of driving while prohibited, and fraud;
- **Substantive level 4 (S4):** this includes break and enter, possession of a weapon contrary to an order, sexual assault, forcible confinement, sexual interference, and offences related to firearms documentation/administration;
- **Substantive level 5 (S5):** this includes robbery, aggravated assault, weapons trafficking or manufacturing, sexual exploitation by a person in trust or authority;
- **Substantive level 6 (S6):** this includes discharging a firearm with intent, kidnapping, incest, aggravated sexual assault; and,
- **Substantive level 7 (S7):** which includes attempted murder, manslaughter or murder.

The average time to disposition is shown below in the following figures. Note that all of the charges are aligned to meet the 2021/2022 definitions. The Annual Report for 2016/17 had a different classification of AOJ offences, previously referred to as "Severity Level Breaches."[26]

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[26] Manitoba, *Provincial Court of Manitoba Annual Report, 2016/2017* at 11.

Chart 7: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, AOJ

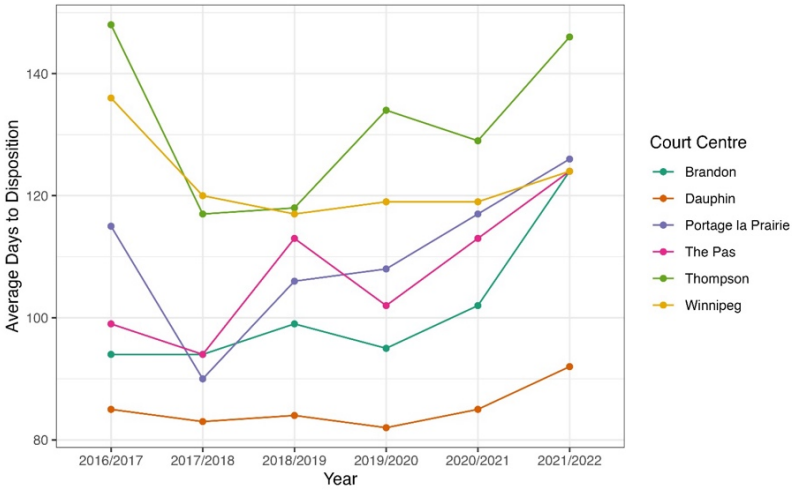


Chart 8: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, S1

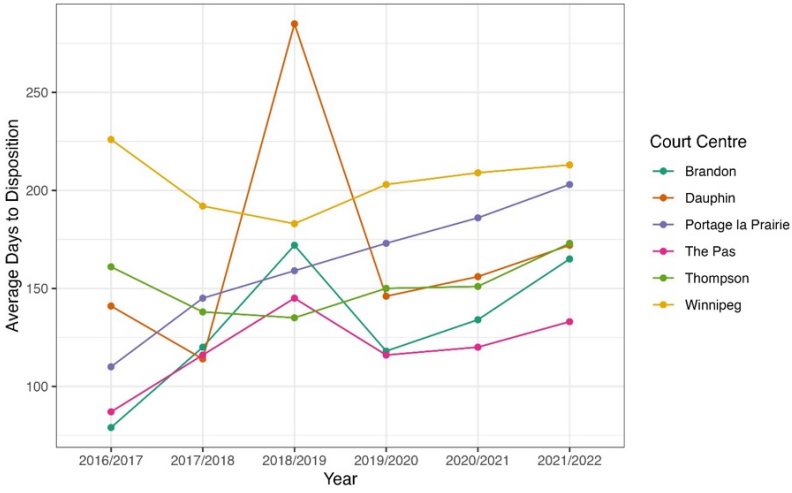


Chart 9: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, S2

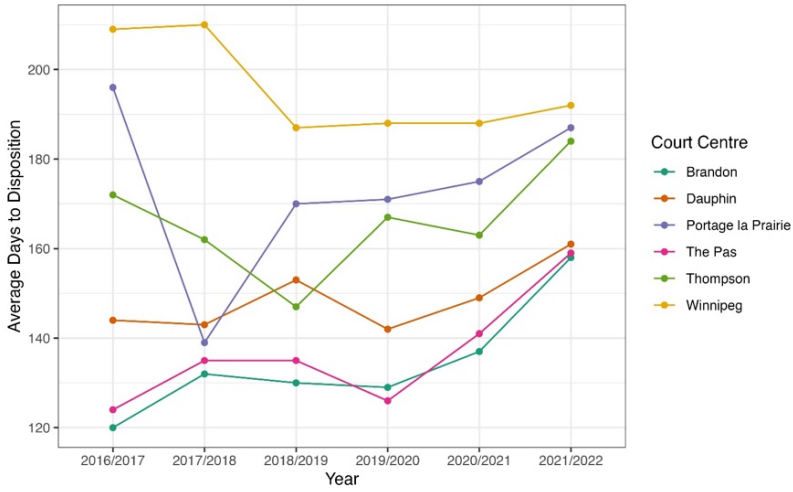


Chart 10: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, S3

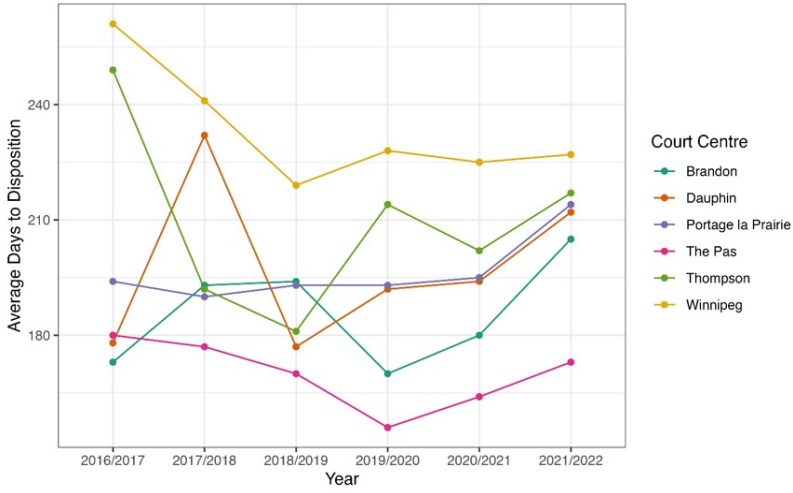


Chart 11: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, S4

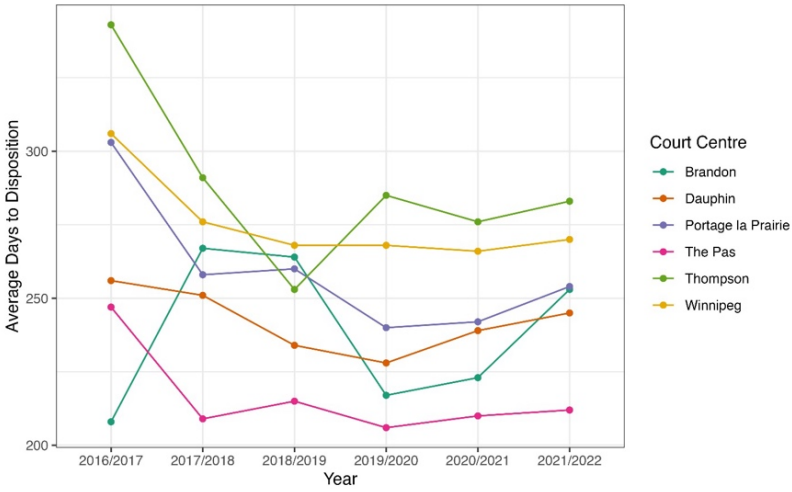


Chart 12: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, S5

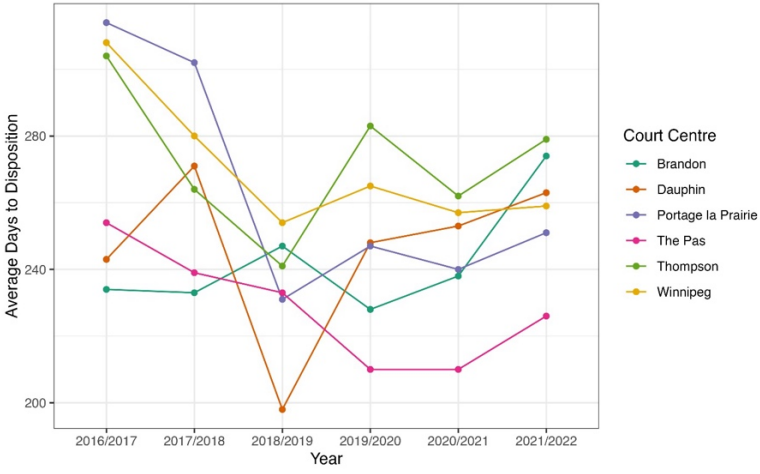


Chart 13: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, S6

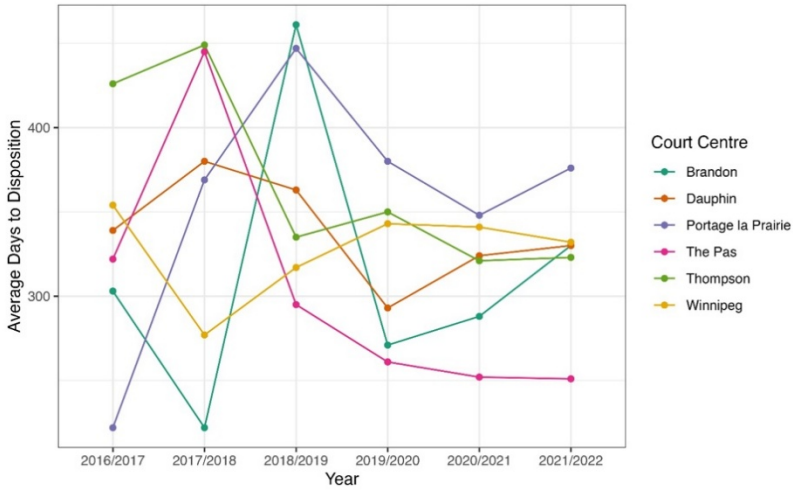
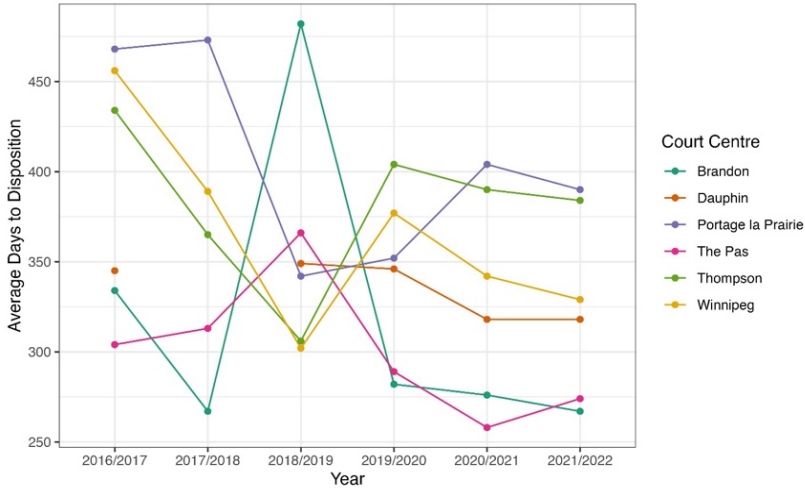


Chart 14: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, S7[27]



What those charts reveal is that the average number of days to disposition is highest in Portage la Prairie and The Pas, which holds across severity levels. Again, those are regions which were identified earlier as being

27 There is missing data for Dauphin in the 2017/2018 report.

among the areas where the judges face a higher number of informations than the provincial average.

We can also go deeper into those numbers to consider the severity of crime in Manitoba.

Table 6: Disposed informations by most severe included charge

Severity level	2016/2017 – number of informations[28]	2021/2022 – number of informations[29]
AOJ	20,661 (44.76%)[30]	13,902 (41.52% of total)
S1	2,520 (5.46%)	2,287 (6.83%)
S2	10,361 (22.44%)	6,746 (20.15%)
S3	8,041 (17.42%)	6,447 (19.25%)
S4	2,902 (6.29%)	2,748 (8.21%)
S5	1,298 (2.81%)	1,125 (3.36%)
S6	271 (0.59%)	159 (0.47%)
S7	109 (0.24%)	69 (0.21%)

This table illustrates that the number of AOJ offences has been declining, both on a raw number basis and as a percentage of the total offences. In contrast, the percentage of severity level 3, 4 and 5 informations have all risen, on a percentage basis, from 2016/2017 to 2021/2022.

Statistics Canada indicates that the crime rate in Manitoba has risen during the time period that correlates to the Annual Reports analyzed in this paper.[31] As a reminder, an information may contain multiple different crimes on one information. By way of an example, an individual who was driving a stolen vehicle, while impaired, and then chose to flee from police, may be facing multiple charges. However, all those charges would be reflected on a single information, which would be categorized by the courts according to the most serious offence. Given the decline in the number of

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28 *Ibid* at 11-13.

29 Report 2021/2022, *supra* note 11 at 18-20.

30 In 2016/2017 the Annual Report phrased the category differently (calling it SL2 – breaches), but the categorization of offences appears to be the same (see page 11 of the 16/17 report and page 18 of the 21/22 report). For the benefit of the reader, consistent terminology has been used.

31 See Table 2, above.

informations, there must then be more charges per information. Given the percentage of informations with more serious offences has increased, we therefore learn that there are more serious offences occurring in Manitoba, with multiple offences being charged on one information, again creating more work, even though at an initial glance it may appear that the decline in informations would be causing a lower workload. Shown visually, the change in informations by severity level can be depicted as follows:

Chart 15: Relative Change in All Informations by Severity Level

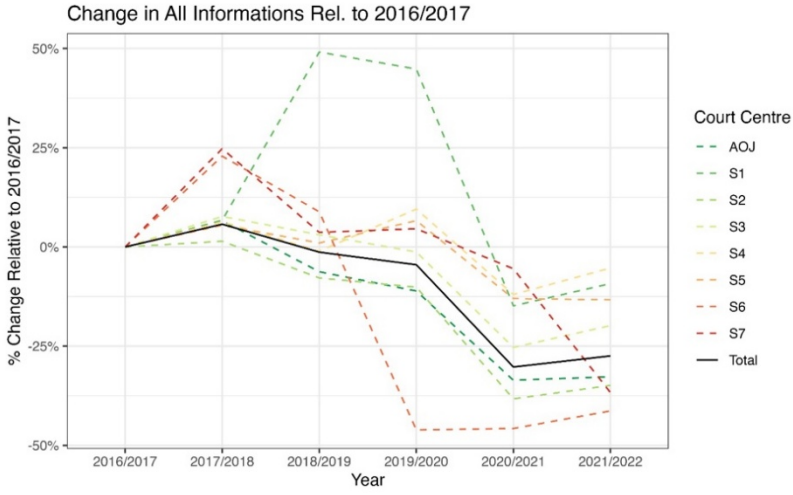


Chart 16: Relative Change in 4+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level

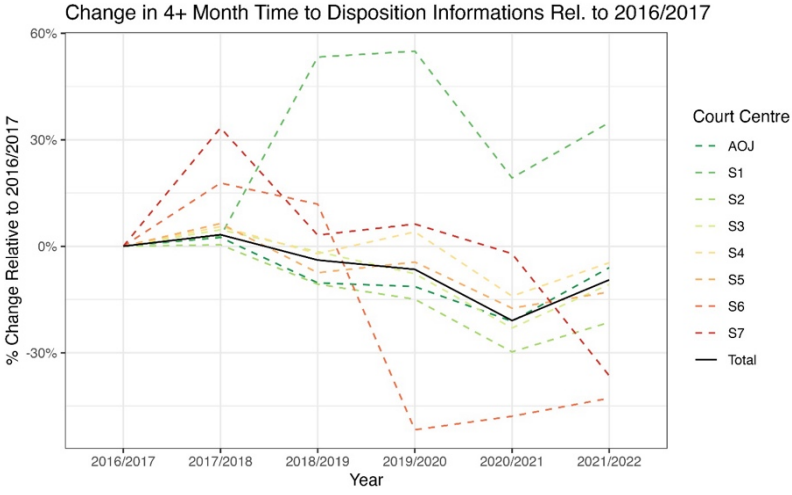


Chart 17: Relative Change in 8+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level

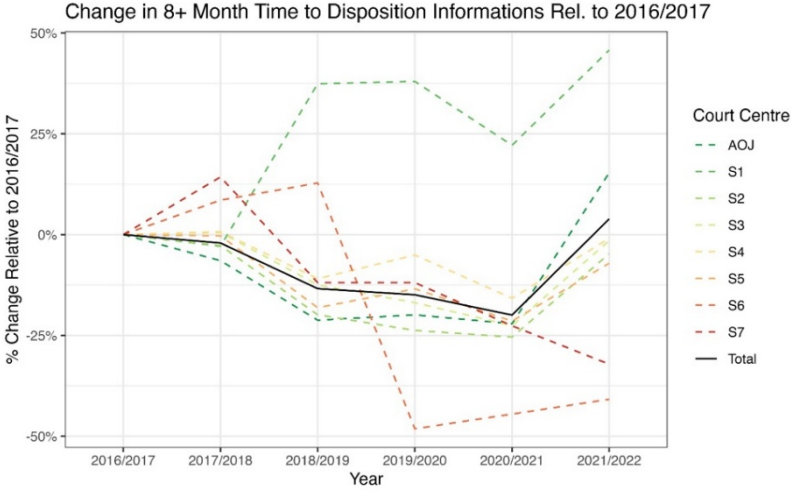


Chart 18: Relative Change in 12+ Month Time to Disposition Chart 18: Relative Change in 12+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level

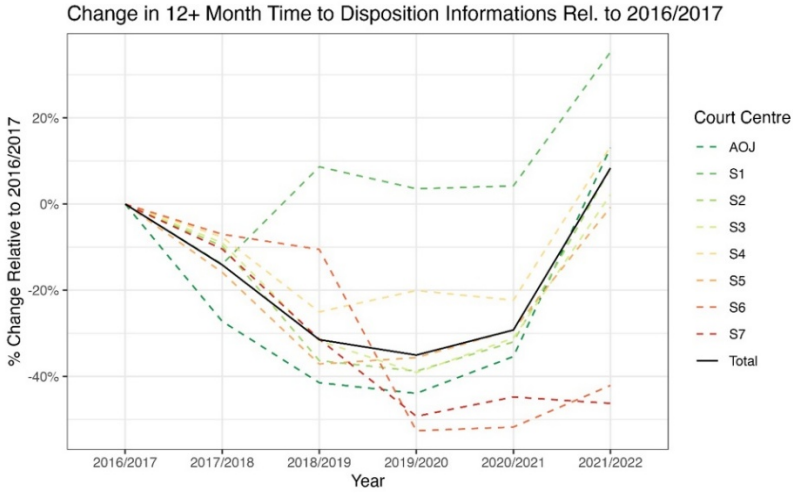


Chart 19: Relative Change in 18+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level

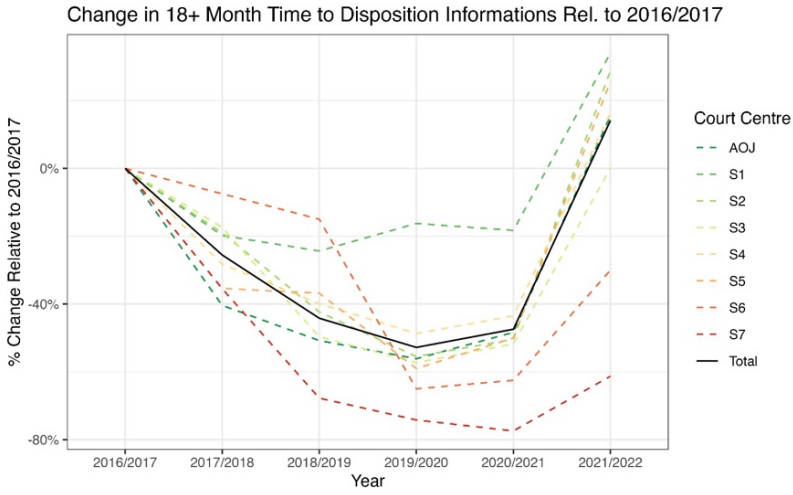


Chart 20: Change in All Informations by Severity Level

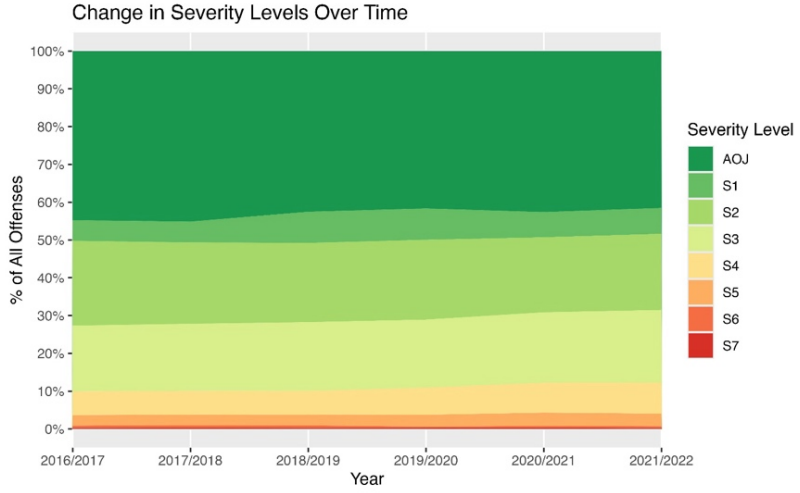


Chart 21: Change in 4+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level

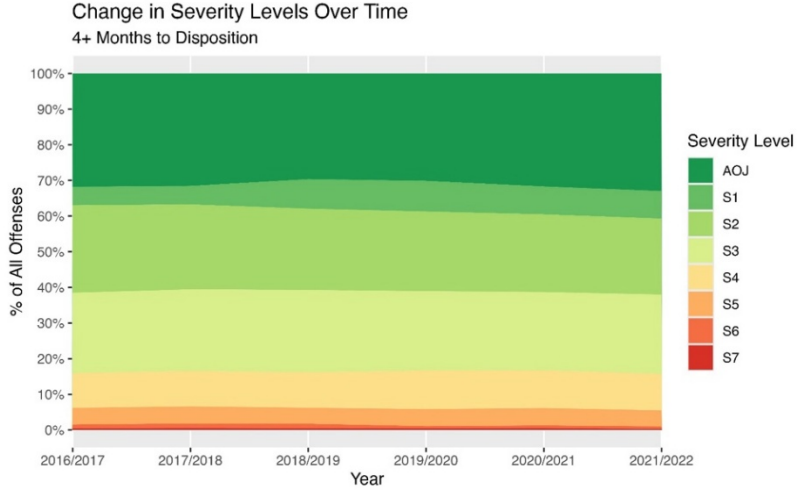


Chart 22: Change in 8+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level

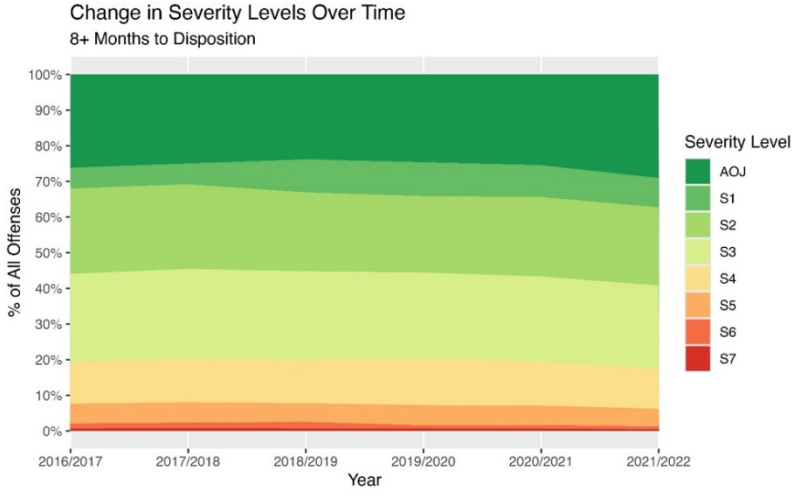


Chart 23: Change in 12+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level

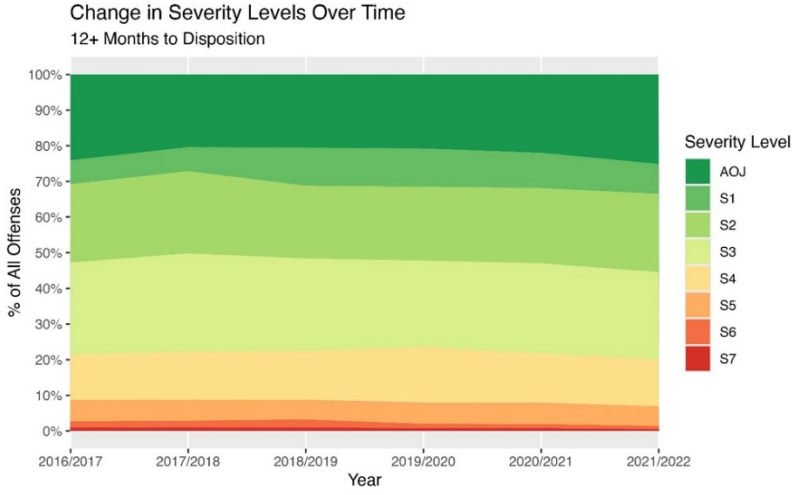
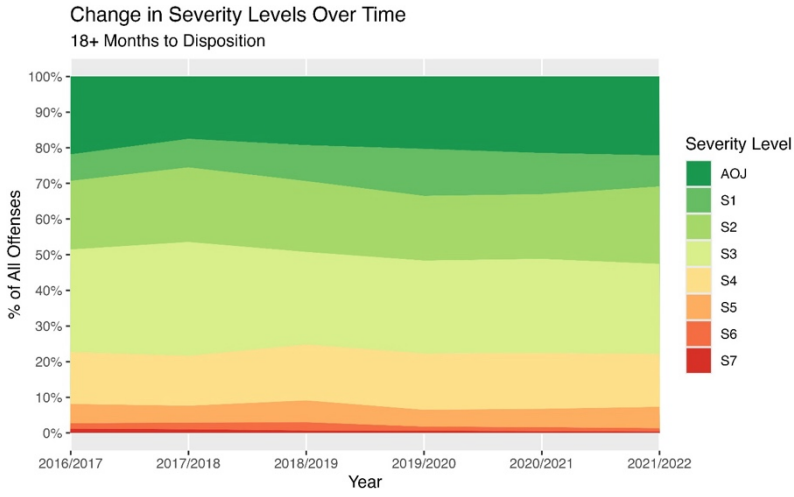


Chart 24: Change in 18+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level



These charts cumulatively reveal that while overall informations are dropping, the number of informations taking over 18 months to process have increased. Moreover, charts 20 through 24 show a potentially concerning trend. While AOJ and less severe offenses are more common among all crimes, as the time to disposition increases, their fraction decreases. This means that the cases which are at the greatest risk of delay are the most serious cases.

Moreover, we also observe a clear drop in the number (both on a raw number basis and a percentage basis) of administration of justice offences (as noted above, breaches of court orders). What this means, therefore, is that there are fewer "minor" offences before the court. Put another way, the overall workload of the Provincial Court has shifted to have a greater percentage of more serious cases.

This changing severity level also has implications for how quickly matters proceed through the courts. More serious cases generally take longer to get through the court system. As an investigation grows in complexity, there is more material for counsel to review (e.g. video surveillance, medical reports, DNA analysis, firearms analysis, cell phone analysis, etc.). The increased disclosure inherent in a larger case therefore means that the accused, and counsel, need time to adequately digest the case against an

accused to make an informed decision whether to plead guilty or to set a matter down for trial. Moreover, the increased volume of disclosure increases the likelihood that there will be a challenge to the admissibility of some or all of the evidence. Therefore, pre-trial hearings have to be arranged, and the judge requires time to give a decision, further contributing to the amount of time those cases take to progress through the court system. Additionally, even if an accused wishes to plead guilty, more complex cases may still require additional time, as sentencing hearings often necessitate a review of the facts, the gathering of victim impact statements or a pre-sentence report, and the filing of case law supporting the respective positions of the parties.

What all of this means is that the increasing severity of cases in the court will, of necessity, take longer to process through the system. However, without the necessary resources to ensure those cases are heard in a timely fashion, those more serious cases are precisely the ones which could be at a greater risk of running afoul of the presumptive ceilings for delay set out in *Jordan*. Considering how certain regions of the province are already dealing with more informations than the provincial average, as crime becomes more severe, those regions may find it increasingly difficult to provide timely access to justice for both the accused, but also the victim as well. Again, the data reveals that many of the same court regions that have longer times to dispositions are the same regions that have more informations per judge than the provincial average.

V. Conclusion

From this, several conclusions may be drawn. First among them is that, per the Statistics Canada numbers, the crime rate is rising in Manitoba, although the number of informations is declining. However, crime is not spread evenly throughout the province, which results in certain regions having significantly more informations on a per-judge basis than other regions. Indeed, while Manitoba Justice tracks time to disposition on a province-wide basis[32], there is no differentiation by court centre or severity of offence. Moreover, there are no analyses that condition on a certain time to disposition, such as in Charts 21 through 24. We are aware that the

[32] Manitoba Justice, *Time to Disposition* (last accessed 30 July 2025), online: <www.gov.mb.ca/justice/cjsm/ttd.html> [perma.cc/8586-AAXE].

Manitoba Justice numbers appear to reflect a decline in time to disposition in recent years (years for which the Annual Reports are not yet published). A potential cause for the Manitoba Justice decline in time to disposition could be the recent increase in referrals to diversion.[33] However, as demonstrated in our work, the averaging of numbers across a province can be misleading, and the greater detail provided by the Annual Reports allows for insights to be revealed into time to disposition by both severity of charge and region of the province.

That disparate workload has an impact not only on the time to disposition of charges generally throughout the province, but also on the time to disposition by severity of information across the province. This poses potential challenges given the Supreme Court mandated timelines that cases in the Provincial Court should be heard within 18 months. We are keenly aware that the criminal justice system is multi-faceted, and consideration could also be given to the resourcing of Manitoba Prosecutions or Legal Aid Manitoba, to list but two of the additional players in the justice system. However, notwithstanding any arguments for prosecutor/defence funding, we note that the judiciary has been dealing with a nearly flat level of judges for years. Although more judges will not be a panacea to fix all of the problems (and indeed, there likely is no single solution to address all of the problems in a complicated system), we nevertheless note that the workload has been increasing, while the judicial headcount has not. Accordingly, consideration should be given to increasing the number of judges outside Winnipeg to more evenly spread out the workload and, hopefully, improve timely access to justice for both individuals accused of crimes, and victims of crime.

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[33] Manitoba Justice, *Restorative Justice and other Diversions* (last accessed 30 July 2025), online: <www.gov.mb.ca/justice/cjsm/diversion.html> [perma.cc/8642-WG7N].

VI. Supplemental Material

Chart S1: Breakdown of 4+ Months to Disposition Informations by Court Centre

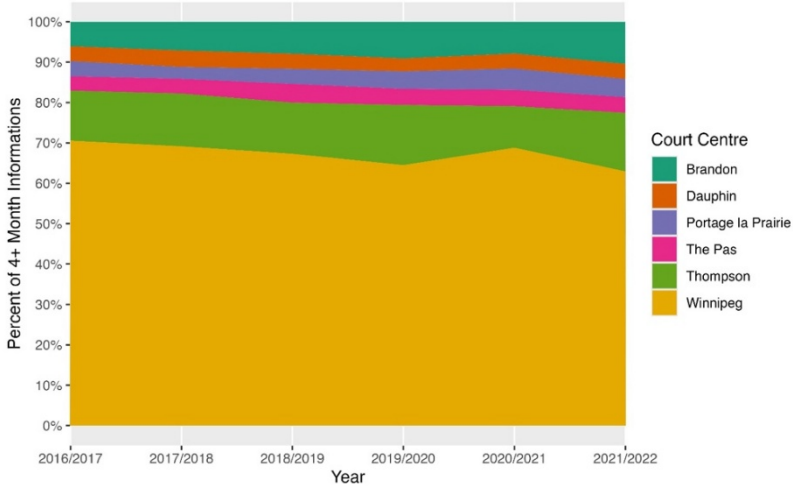


Chart S2: Breakdown of 8+ Months to Disposition Informations by Court Centre

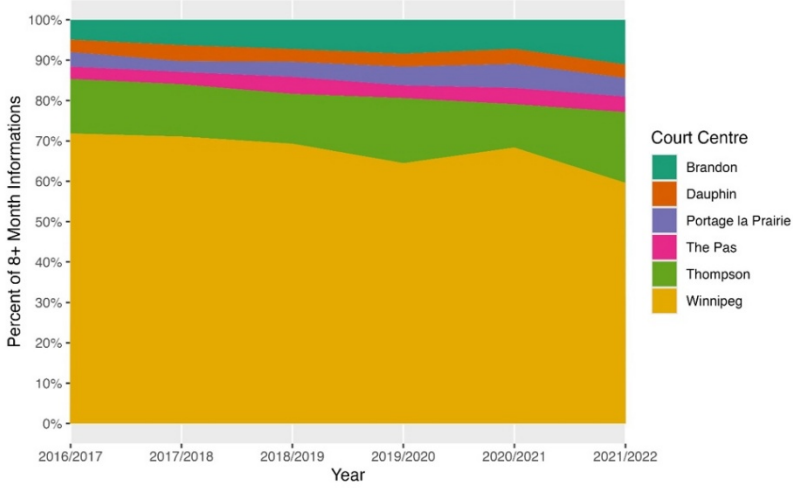


Chart S3: Breakdown of 12+ Months to Disposition Informations by Court Centre

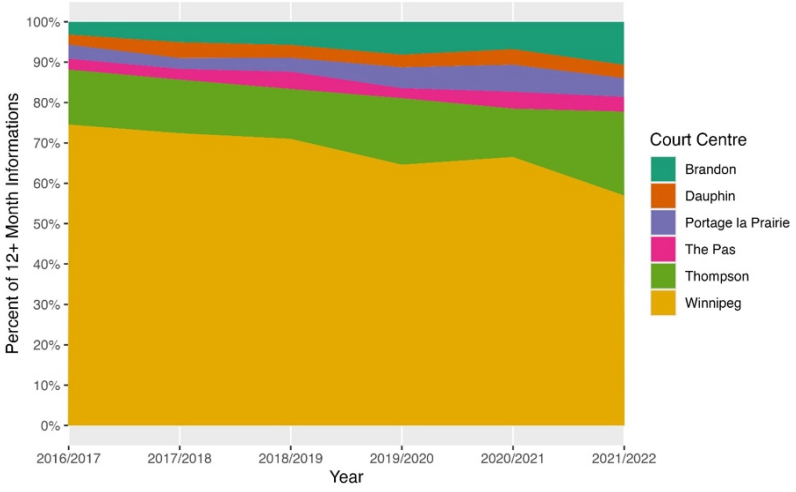
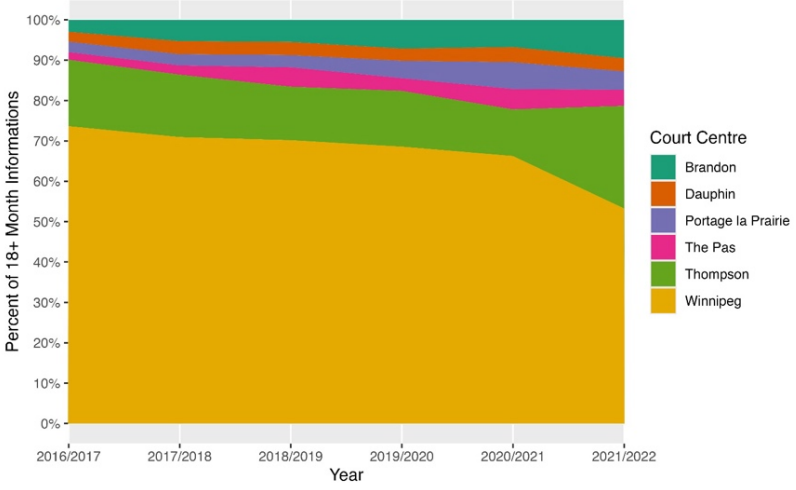


Chart S4: Breakdown of 18+ Months to Disposition Informations by Court Centre



Tables Matching Charts

Data for Chart 2: Informations per Judge

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	1,288	1,399	1,375	1,452	847	1,015
Dauphin	958	1,073	918	785	638	767
Portage la Prairie	1,731	1,678	1,663	1,813	1,741	1,476
The Pas	1,010	1,042	1,148	1,000	646	704
Thompson	1,934	2,309	2,091	2,143	1,039	1,017
Winnipeg	1,028	1,059	979	931	741	686
Total	1,126	1,190	1,111	1,075	785	761

Data for Chart 3: Informations with 4+ Months to Disposition per Judge

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	445	539	558	623	456	694
Dauphin	406	464	398	330	324	372
Portage la Prairie	832	675	791	902	921	905
The Pas	388	412	491	406	355	383
Thompson	913	993	895	1,025	597	725
Winnipeg	519	525	476	443	400	393
Total	538	555	517	503	425	454

Data for Chart 4: Informations with 8+ Months to Disposition per Judge

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	194	243	248	282	228	454
Dauphin	184	230	162	164	176	206
Portage la Prairie	432	314	387	470	568	573
The Pas	179	177	216	158	191	236
Thompson	536	502	424	543	340	540
Winnipeg	285	276	238	217	217	230
Total	290	284	251	247	232	281

Data for Chart 5: Informations with 12+ Months to Disposition per Judge

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	70	97	88	118	107	258
Dauphin	84	114	74	68	92	120
Portage la Prairie	234	154	159	226	318	338
The Pas	90	77	98	54	99	132
Thompson	305	255	190	239	190	378
Winnipeg	167	139	109	94	105	130
Total	164	141	112	106	116	165

Data for Chart 6: Informations with 18+ Months to Disposition per Judge

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	26	35	27	30	31	96
Dauphin	32	32	24	19	26	50
Portage la Prairie	69	55	45	54	93	138
The Pas	25	22	36	20	35	60
Thompson	145	102	65	58	54	192
Winnipeg	65	47	35	29	31	50
Total	65	48	36	31	34	69

Data for Chart 7: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, AOJ

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	94	94	99	95	102	124
Dauphin	85	83	84	82	85	92
Portage la Prairie	115	90	106	108	117	126
The Pas	99	94	113	102	113	124
Thompson	148	117	118	134	129	146
Winnipeg	136	120	117	119	119	124
Global Average	130	114	114	117	118	125

Data for Chart 8: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, S1

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	79	120	172	118	134	165
Dauphin	141	114	285	146	156	172
Portage la Prairie	110	145	159	173	186	203
The Pas	87	116	145	116	120	133
Thompson	161	138	135	150	151	173
Winnipeg	226	192	183	203	209	213
Global Average	189	172	179	179	187	198

Data for Chart 9: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, S2

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	120	132	130	129	137	158
Dauphin	144	143	153	142	149	161
Portage la Prairie	196	139	170	171	175	187
The Pas	124	135	135	126	141	159
Thompson	172	162	147	167	163	184
Winnipeg	209	210	187	188	188	192
Global Average	187	184	168	171	173	184

Data for Chart 10: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, S3

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	173	193	194	170	180	205
Dauphin	178	232	177	192	194	212
Portage la Prairie	194	190	193	193	195	214
The Pas	180	177	170	156	164	173
Thompson	249	192	181	214	202	217
Winnipeg	261	241	219	228	225	227
Global Average	242	226	206	214	213	220

Data for Chart 11: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, S4

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	208	267	264	217	223	253
Dauphin	256	251	234	228	239	245
Portage la Prairie	303	258	260	240	242	254
The Pas	247	209	215	206	210	212
Thompson	343	291	253	285	276	283
Winnipeg	306	276	268	268	266	270
Global Average	299	272	261	260	259	265

Data for Chart 12: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, S5

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	234	233	247	228	238	274
Dauphin	243	271	198	248	253	263
Portage la Prairie	314	302	231	247	240	251
The Pas	254	239	233	210	210	226
Thompson	304	264	241	283	262	279
Winnipeg	308	280	254	265	257	259
Global Average	299	273	249	262	254	261

Data for Chart 13: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, S6

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	303	222	461	271	288	330
Dauphin	339	380	363	293	324	330
Portage la Prairie	222	369	447	380	348	376
The Pas	322	445	295	261	252	251
Thompson	426	449	335	350	321	323
Winnipeg	354	277	317	343	341	332
Global Average	354	311	331	331	327	327

Data for Chart 14: Average Days to Disposition by Court Centre, S7[34]

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	334	267	482	282	276	267
Dauphin	345	NA	349	346	318	318
Portage la Prairie	468	473	342	352	404	390
The Pas	304	313	366	289	258	274
Thompson	434	365	306	404	390	384
Winnipeg	456	389	302	377	342	329
Global Average	432	372	318	365	337	326

Data for Chart 15: Relative Change in All Informations by Severity Level and Chart 20: Change in All Informations by Severity Level

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
AOJ	20,661	22,025	19,370	18,367	13,718	13,902
S1	2,520	2,690	3,758	3,650	2,146	2,287
S2	10,361	10,510	9,550	9,311	6,393	6,746
S3	8,041	8,659	8,288	7,939	6,004	6,447
S4	2,902	3,086	2,871	3,179	2,554	2,748
S5	1,298	1,369	1,311	1,384	1,129	1,125
S6	271	333	295	146	147	159
S7	109	136	113	114	103	69
Total	46,163	48,808	45,556	44,090	32,194	33,483

[34] There is missing data for Dauphin in the 2017/2018 report.

Data for Chart 16: Relative Change in 4+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level and Chart 21: Change in 4+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
AOJ	7,010	7,184	6,288	6,213	5,528	6,587
S1	1,143	1,175	1,752	1,771	1,363	1,541
S2	5,412	5,434	4,834	4,604	3,802	4,252
S3	4,977	5,208	4,901	4,591	3,831	4,442
S4	2,150	2,269	2,105	2,237	1,848	2,050
S5	1,032	1,098	955	986	852	899
S6	236	278	264	114	123	135
S7	96	128	99	102	94	61
Total	22,056	22,774	21,198	20,618	17,441	19,967

Data for Chart 17: Relative Change in 8+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level and Chart 22: Change in 8+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
AOJ	3,109	2,908	2,449	2,490	2,422	3,586
S1	695	675	955	959	849	1,013
S2	2,841	2,764	2,276	2,166	2,119	2,706
S3	2,926	2,942	2,561	2,432	2,265	2,882
S4	1,400	1,410	1,247	1,329	1,179	1,387
S5	662	660	542	573	520	615
S6	164	178	185	85	91	97
S7	84	96	74	74	65	57
Total	11,881	11,633	10,289	10,108	9,510	12,343

Data for Chart 18: Relative Change in 12+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level and Chart 23: Change in 12+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
AOJ	1,616	1,176	946	906	1,044	1,827
S1	451	388	490	467	470	610
S2	1,475	1,331	939	903	1,003	1,597
S3	1,741	1,584	1,189	1,060	1,199	1,779
S4	847	782	635	677	658	960
S5	404	340	254	260	286	401
S6	114	106	102	54	55	66
S7	67	60	46	34	37	36
Total	6,715	5,767	4,601	4,361	4,752	7,276

Data for Chart 19: Relative Change in 18+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level and Chart 24: Change in 18+ Month Time to Disposition Informations by Severity Level

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
AOJ	579	345	285	254	299	669
S1	197	158	149	165	161	264
S2	510	413	294	227	253	657
S3	763	630	384	326	368	764
S4	386	277	232	198	218	449
S5	144	93	91	59	72	181
S6	40	37	34	14	15	28
S7	31	20	10	8	7	12
Total	2,650	1,973	1,479	1,251	1,393	3,024

Data for Chart S1: Breakdown of 4+ Months to Disposition Informations by Court Centre

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	1,335	1,618	1,673	1,869	1,368	2,082
Dauphin	811	929	797	661	649	745
Portage la Prairie	832	675	791	902	921	905
The Pas	777	823	982	813	710	766
Thompson	2,739	2,979	2,686	3,074	1,792	2,899
Winnipeg	15,562	15,750	14,269	13,299	12,001	12,570
Total	22,056	22,774	21,198	20,618	17,441	19,967

Data for Chart S2: Breakdown of 8+ Months to Disposition Informations by Court Centre

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	581	729	745	846	684	1,363
Dauphin	367	460	323	327	353	412
Portage la Prairie	432	314	387	470	568	573
The Pas	358	354	431	317	382	473
Thompson	1,607	1,506	1,271	1,628	1,021	2,162
Winnipeg	8,536	8,270	7,132	6,520	6,502	7,360
Total	11,881	11,633	10,289	10,108	9,510	12,343

Data for Chart S3: Breakdown of 12+ Months to Disposition Informations by Court Centre

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	211	291	263	354	322	775
Dauphin	168	227	147	137	183	240
Portage la Prairie	234	154	159	226	318	338
The Pas	181	154	196	108	198	265
Thompson	915	765	569	718	570	1,512
Winnipeg	5,006	4,176	3,267	2,818	3,161	4,146
Total	6,715	5,767	4,601	4,361	4,752	7,276

Data for Chart S4: Breakdown of 18+ Months to Disposition Informations by Court Centre

	2016/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Brandon	78	104	81	89	94	287
Dauphin	65	64	48	38	52	99
Portage la Prairie	69	55	45	54	93	138
The Pas	50	45	71	39	70	120
Thompson	436	305	196	173	161	769
Winnipeg	1,952	1,400	1,038	858	923	1,611
Total	2,650	1,973	1,479	1,251	1,393	3,024