

## Introduction

This report summarizes all recommendations distributed by the BCCS in 2010, with the objective of determining the impact of recommendations by analyzing outcomes.

In 2010, 234 recommendations were distributed following 44 deaths in 33 incidents. In total, 58 recommendations were issued by coroners, and 176 were issued by juries.

## Key Findings

- Of the total recommendations distributed in 2010, we had a 91.5 response rate.
- Jury recommendations had a higher response rate. 13% of coroner recommendations received no response as compared to only 6% of jury recommendations.
- However, coroner's recommendations had a higher implementation rate. Close to 33% of coroner recommendations were fully implemented as compared to only 16.5% of the jury recommendations.
- Top three reasons why recommendations were not implemented: (1) recommendation was already in place (56.2%), (2) recommendation was misdirected or beyond jurisdiction (17%) and (3) recommendation was misinformed or ineffective (15.2%).
- Simpler, lower-cost recommendations are more likely to be implemented than complex, higher-cost recommendations.
- Private corporations, sport governing bodies, provincial corrections, and the Federal government were the most likely to implement recommendations. The railways, policing (RCMP and provincial), health, and municipal governments were the least likely to implement recommendations.

## Improvements to Recommendation Outcomes

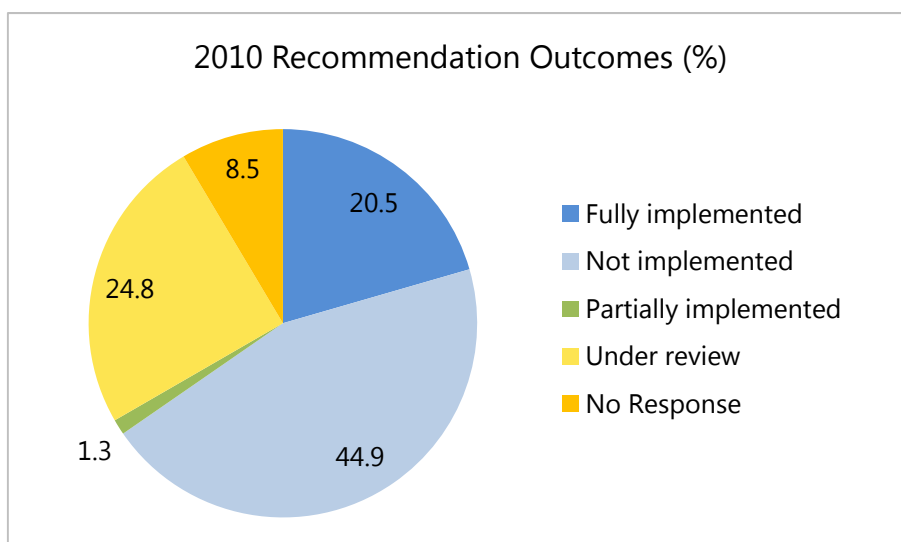
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## Overall Response Statistics

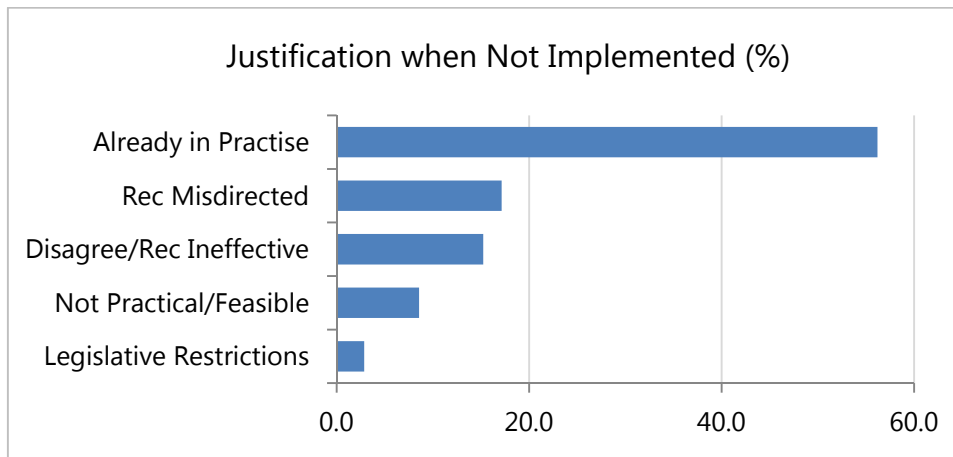
As of June 2012, responses had been received on 91.5% of recommendations distributed in 2010. Overall, one fifth of recommendations were fully implemented, while another quarter was under review.

Nearly half were not implemented, for a variety of reasons:

- 56.2% indicated the recommended action was already in practise
- 17.1% indicated that the recommendation had been misdirected or was beyond the agency's jurisdiction
- Only 15.2% (6.8% of recommendations overall) stated that the recommendation would not be implemented as it was seen as being misinformed or ineffective
- A further 8.6% were deemed impractical or unfeasible, while 2.9% contradicted existing legislation



| 2010 Recommendation Outcomes |       |       |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Outcome                      | Total | %     |
| Fully implemented            | 48    | 20.5  |
| Partially implemented        | 3     | 1.3   |
| Not implemented              | 105   | 44.9  |
| Under review                 | 58    | 24.8  |
| No Response                  | 20    | 8.5   |
| Total                        | 234   | 100.0 |



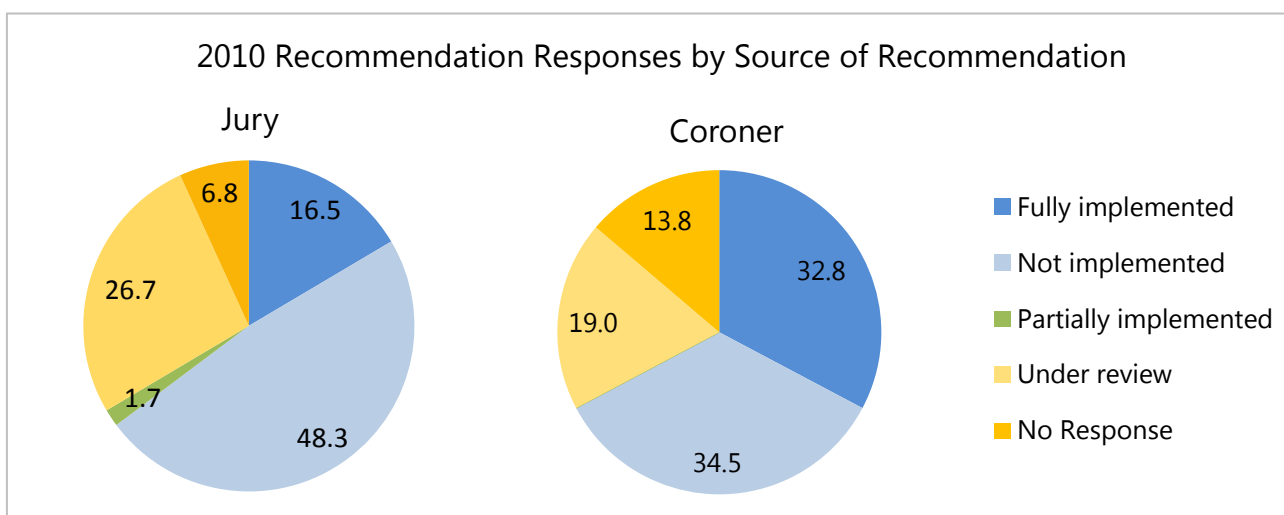
| Justification when Not Implemented      |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| Justification                           | Total | %     |
| Recommendation Already in Practise      | 59    | 56.2  |
| Recommendation Misdirected              | 18    | 17.1  |
| Recommendation Misinformed/ Ineffective | 16    | 15.2  |
| Not Practical/Feasible                  | 9     | 8.6   |
| Legislative Restrictions                | 3     | 2.9   |
| Total                                   | 105   | 100.0 |

## Recommendation Type – Coroner vs Jury

When separated by the source of the recommendation – coroner vs. jury – different response patterns are seen.

- Coroner recommendations were twice as likely to receive no response
- Coroner recommendations were twice as likely to be fully implemented
- Jury recommendations were 33.3% more likely to *not* be implemented

The justification given for recommendations not implemented, however, did not differ substantially between coroner and jury recommendations.



Additionally, differences in response patterns can be seen when the recommendations are broken down by the type of action/topic of recommendation, and the sector of the receiving agency.

When assessing outcomes based on the topic of recommendation, we find that simpler, lower-cost recommendations are more likely to be implemented than complex, higher-cost recommendations:

- Recommendations to review information, perform safety or policy audits, and promote staff and/or public awareness were the most likely to be implemented
- Recommendations to provide training programs, set aside dedicated funding, make improvements to systems (e.g. development of databases), and make changes to policy and/or practices were the least likely to be implemented.

Private corporations, sport governing bodies, provincial corrections, and the Federal government were the most likely to implement recommendations. The railways, policing

(RCMP and provincial), health, and municipal governments were the least likely to implement recommendations. Note that the sector breakdown includes some sectors with very few recommendations, and thus should be interpreted with caution.

