

# 26 Police Services



## What is the Service?

Municipalities are responsible for the provision of adequate and effective Police Services to ensure the safety and security of citizens, businesses and visitors. To fulfill this mandate, each municipality and police agency creates and implements strategies, policies and business models that meet the specific needs and priorities of their local communities.

*Specific objectives include:*

- Crime prevention
- Law enforcement
- Victims' assistance
- Maintenance of public order
- Emergency response services

## Influencing Factors

**Demographic Trends:** Socio-economic composition of a municipality's population.

**Non-Residents:** Degree of daily inflow and outflow of commuters, tourists, seasonal residents and attendees at cultural, entertainment or sporting events who require police services are not captured in population based measures.

**Officer/Civilian Mix:** Differing policies regarding the type of policing work that may be done by civilian staff in one municipality vs. uniform staff in another.

**Public Support:** Willingness of the public to report crimes and to provide information that assists police services in the solving of crimes.

**Reporting:** Available police resources, departmental priorities, policies and procedures and enforcement practices may all influence the number of reported criminal incidents (unreported crime is not included in crime rates).

**Specialized Services:** Additional policing may be required at airports, casinos, etc.

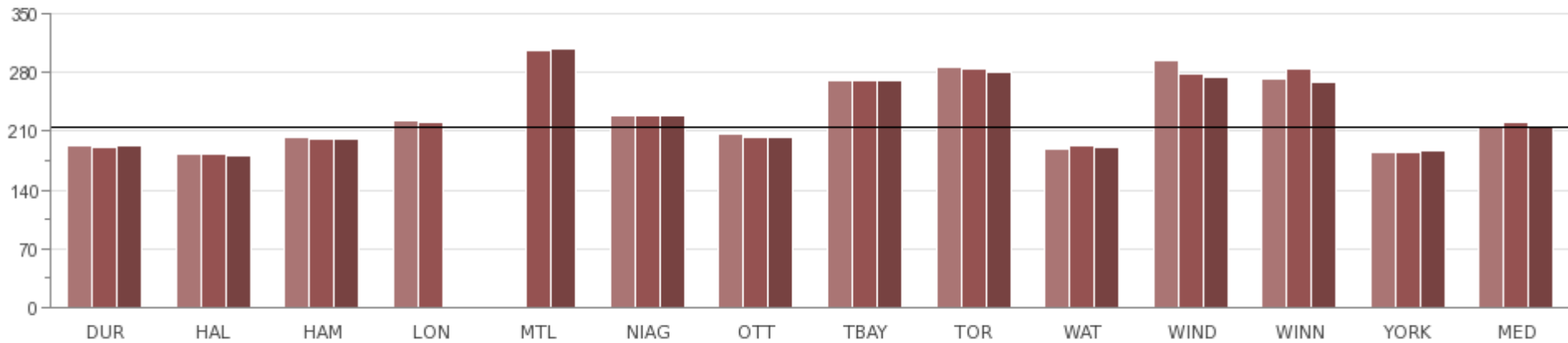
### Additional Information

*The Crime rates included in this report may differ from those in Statistics Canada's publications due to the use of more current population estimates provided by the OMBI municipalities.*

# Police Services

## How many police officers and civilian staff serve the municipality?

Fig 26.1 Number of Total Police Staff (Officers and Civilians) per 100,000 Population

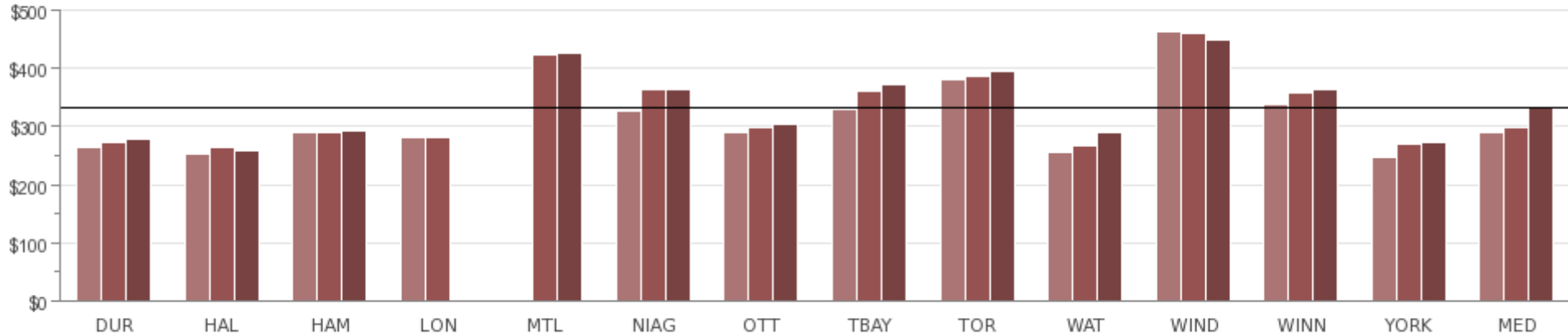


<b>2012</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>215</b>

Source: PLCE215 (Service Level)

## What is the total cost of police services per capita?

Fig 26.2 Total Cost for Police Services per Capita (includes amortization)



2012	\$264.94	\$252.69	\$290.14	\$281.11	N/A	\$326.83	\$290.02	\$330.02	\$382.49	\$255.43	\$463.20	\$337.34	\$248.28	\$290.08
2013	\$273.85	\$263.82	\$290.89	\$282.43	\$423.05	\$362.64	\$298.26	\$360.20	\$386.86	\$266.64	\$459.54	\$357.12	\$268.48	\$298.26
2014	\$277.59	\$259.47	\$292.25	N/A	\$425.84	\$363.01	\$303.07	\$372.72	\$394.86	\$289.75	\$450.19	\$365.35	\$272.37	\$333.04

Source: PLCE227T (Service Level)

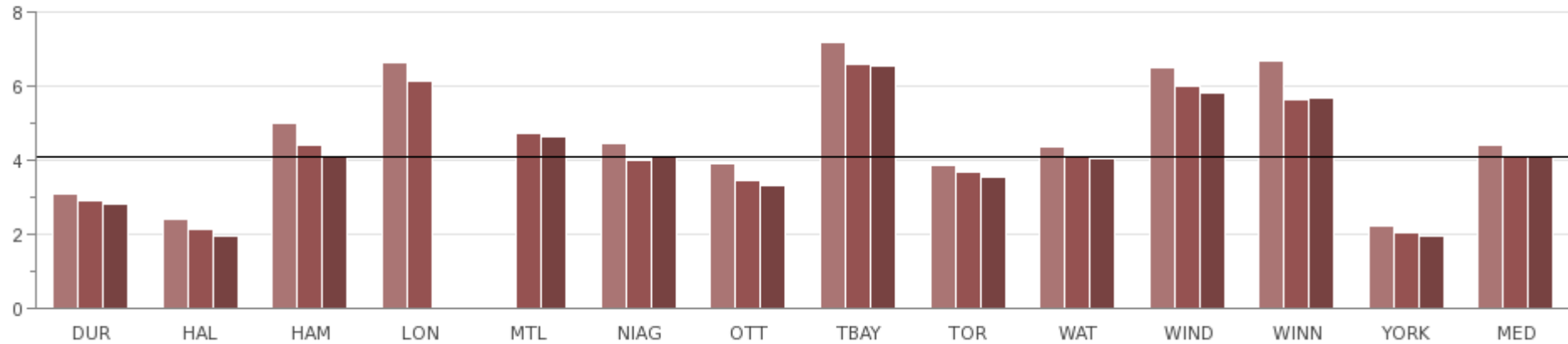
Note: Costs include police services, prisoner transportation and court security. Since staffing costs make up the overwhelming majority of Policing costs, there is a strong correlation between those jurisdictions with higher levels of police staff (Figure 26.1 – PLCE215) and those with higher police costs reflected in this graph.

Comment: The total 2014 costs for Waterloo Regional Police Services (WRPS) show a significant increase due to the inclusion of liabilities of WRPS's self-insured long term sick leave salary and employee group benefits continuation plan which were not previously reported. An actuarial evaluation was conducted in 2014 and this previously unreported liability added \$7.1M to total 2014 costs, leading to a year over year increase of 8.6%. Excluding the provision for this liability, total costs increased by 3.8% from 2013 to 2014."

## What is the total crime rate?

Fig 26.3 Reported Number of Total (Non-Traffic) Criminal Code Incidents per 100,000 Population

(In Thousands)



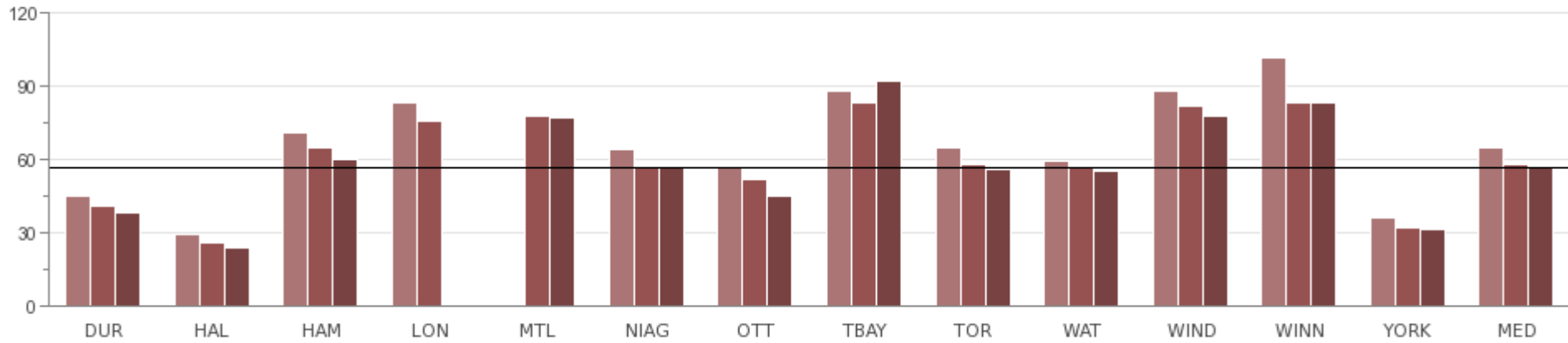
2012	3,094	2,399	5,002	6,630	N/A	4,474	3,918	7,175	3,884	4,361	6,492	6,693	2,205	4,418
2013	2,892	2,112	4,409	6,140	4,750	3,981	3,442	6,595	3,660	4,158	6,003	5,619	2,042	4,158
2014	2,802	1,931	4,122	N/A	4,636	4,104	3,306	6,574	3,564	4,045	5,830	5,676	1,959	4,075

Source: PLCE120M (Community Impact)

Note: The total crime rate includes violent crime, property crime and other Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic), as defined by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistic (CCJS). Actual incidents of reported crime are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. Sourced from CANSIM.

## What is the total crime severity index?

Fig 26.4 Total Crime Severity Index



2012	45	29	71	83	N/A	64	57	88	65	59	88	102	36	65
2013	41	26	65	76	78	57	52	83	58	57	82	83	32	58
2014	38	24	60	N/A	77	57	45	92	56	55	78	83	31	57

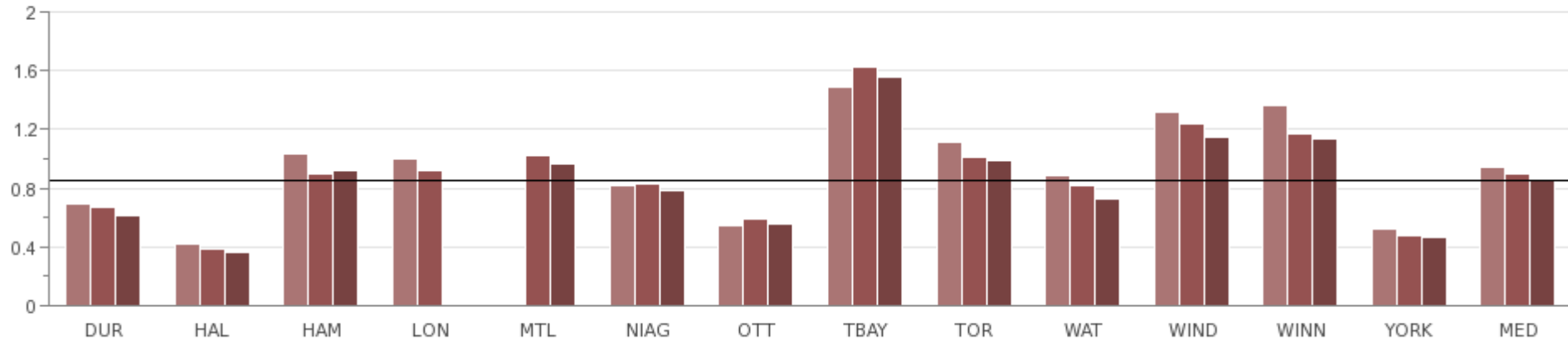
Source: PLCE180 (Community Impact)

Note: The Crime Severity Index (CSI) includes violent crime, property crime, other Criminal Code offences, as well as traffic, drug violations and all Federal Statutes, as defined by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistic (CCJS). The CSI takes into account not only the change in volume but the relative seriousness of the crime. Sourced from CANSIM.

## What is the violent crime rate?

Fig 26.5 Reported Number of Violent - Criminal Code Incidents per 100,000 Population

(In Thousands)



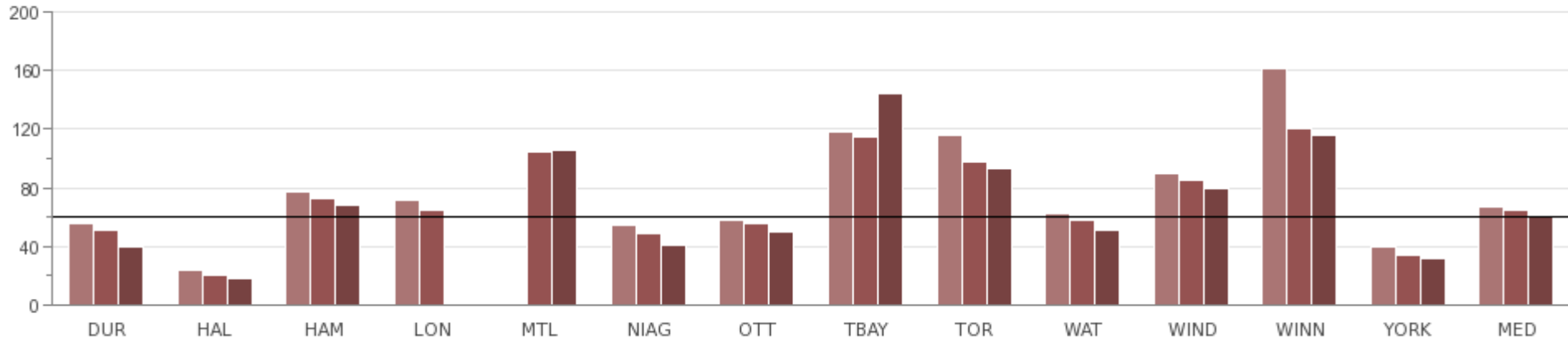
2012	695	416	1,039	1,004	N/A	812	542	1,489	1,111	881	1,320	1,368	524	943
2013	674	386	899	916	1,027	833	584	1,622	1,007	820	1,239	1,168	476	899
2014	613	359	915	N/A	963	786	552	1,558	987	728	1,150	1,138	469	851

Source: PLCE105 (Community Impact)

Note: The violent crime rate includes the category of violent offences which involve the use of force or threat against a person, as defined by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistic (CCJS). Actual incidents of reported violent crime are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. Sourced from CANSIM.

## What is the violent crime severity index?

Fig 26.6 Violent Crime Severity Index



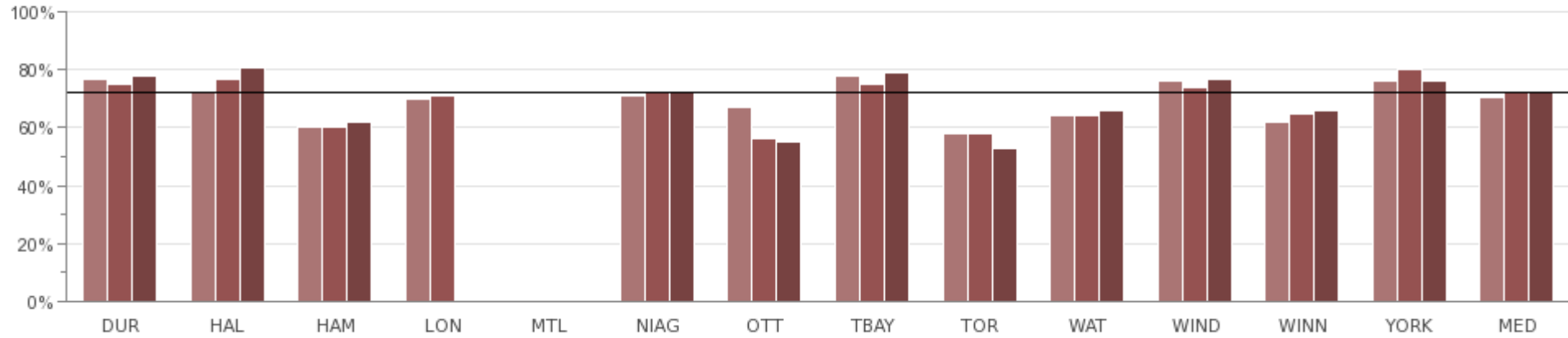
2012	56	24	77	72	N/A	54	58	118	116	62	90	162	39	67
2013	51	20	73	65	105	49	56	115	98	58	85	120	34	65
2014	40	18	68	N/A	106	41	50	144	93	51	80	116	32	60

Source: PLCE170 (Community Impact)

Note: The violent crime severity index (CSI) includes all violent offences which involve the use of force or threat against a person, as defined by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistic (CCJS). The Violent CSI takes into account not only the change in volume but the relative seriousness of the crime. Sourced from CANSIM.

## What percent of violent crime is solved in a calendar year?

Fig 26.7 Clearance Rate - Violent Crime



<b>2012</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>72%</b>

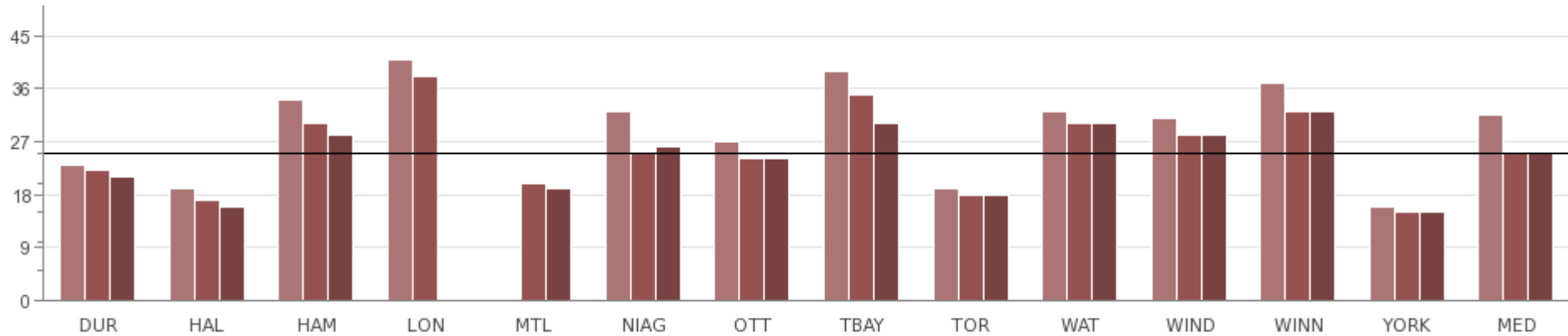
Source: PLCE405 (Customer Service)

Note: The clearance rate represents the proportion of criminal incidents solved by the police. Police can clear an incident by charge or the accused is processed by other means for one of many reasons, as defined by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistic (CCJS). Sourced from CANSIM.



## How many non-traffic criminal code incidents does each police officer handle?

Fig 26.8 Number of Criminal Code Incidents (Non-Traffic) per Police Officer



2012	23	19	34	41	N/A	32	27	39	19	32	31	37	16	32
2013	22	17	30	38	20	25	24	35	18	30	28	32	15	25
2014	21	16	28	N/A	19	26	24	30	18	30	28	32	15	25

Source: PLCE305 (Efficiency)

Note: Although this measure is an indication of an officer's workload, it is important to note it does not capture all of the active aspects of policing such as traffic or drug enforcement, nor does it incorporate proactive policing activities such as crime prevention initiatives or the provision of assistance to victims of crime. A number of factors can affect these results, including the existence of specialized units or the use of different models to organize officers in a community. For example, some jurisdictions have a collective agreement requirement that results in a minimum of two officers per patrol car during certain time periods. In these cases, there could be two officers responding to a criminal incident whereas in another jurisdiction only one officer might respond.