

26 Police Services



What is the Service?

Under the Ontario Police Services Act, 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:

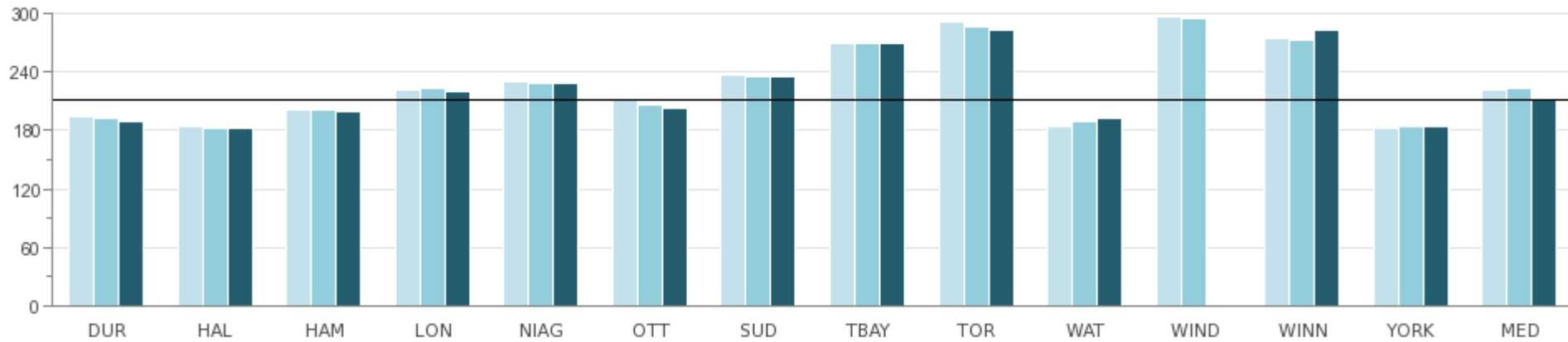
The Crime rates included in this report may differ from those in Statistics Canada's publications due to the use of more current population estimates provided by the OMBI municipalities.

2013 data for the City of Windsor was not submitted; therefore only 2 years of data is available.

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

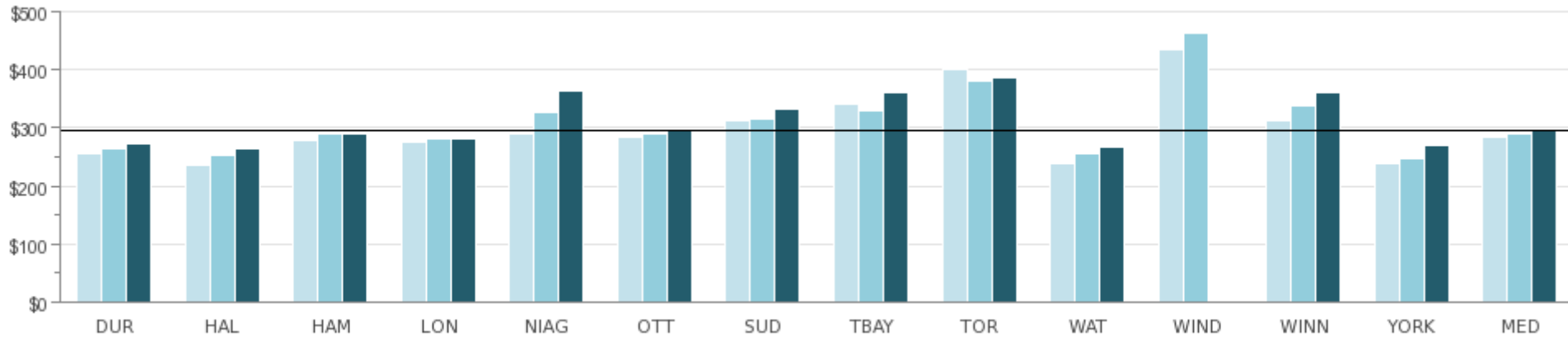


2011	194	185	202	221	230	212	237	269	292	184	297	275	183	221
2012	193	183	202	223	229	206	235	270	287	189	295	273	184	223
2013	190	183	200	220	229	203	236	270	284	192	284	284	185	212

Source: PLCE215 (Service Level)

What is the total cost of police services per capita?

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



2011	\$256	\$237	\$278	\$275	\$290	\$284	\$312	\$342	\$401	\$239	\$436	\$312	\$238	\$284
2012	\$265	\$253	\$290	\$281	\$327	\$290	\$317	\$330	\$383	\$255	\$463	\$337	\$248	\$290
2013	\$274	\$264	\$291	\$282	\$363	\$298	\$333	\$360	\$387	\$267	\$463	\$360	\$269	\$295

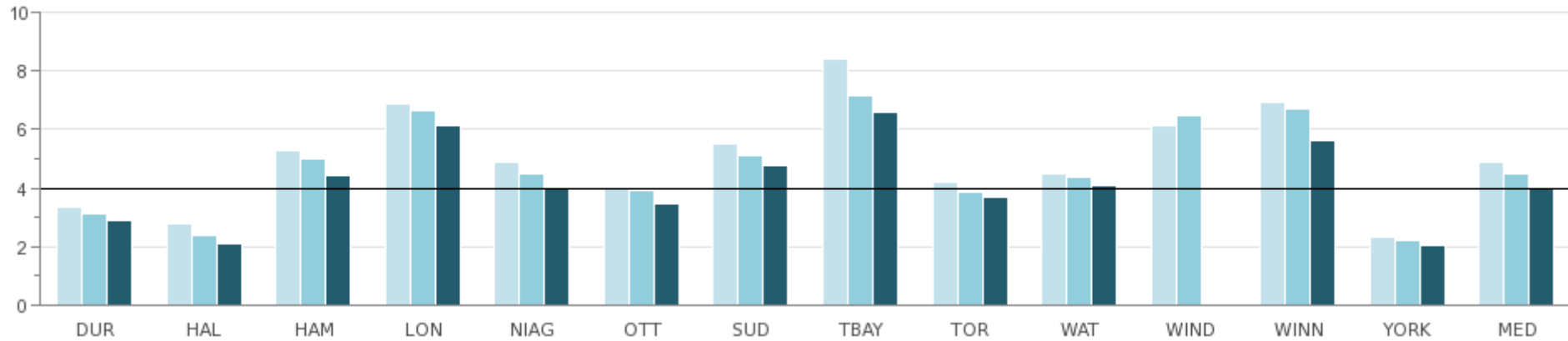
Source: PLCE227T (Service Level)

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.

What is the total crime rate?

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

(In Thousands)



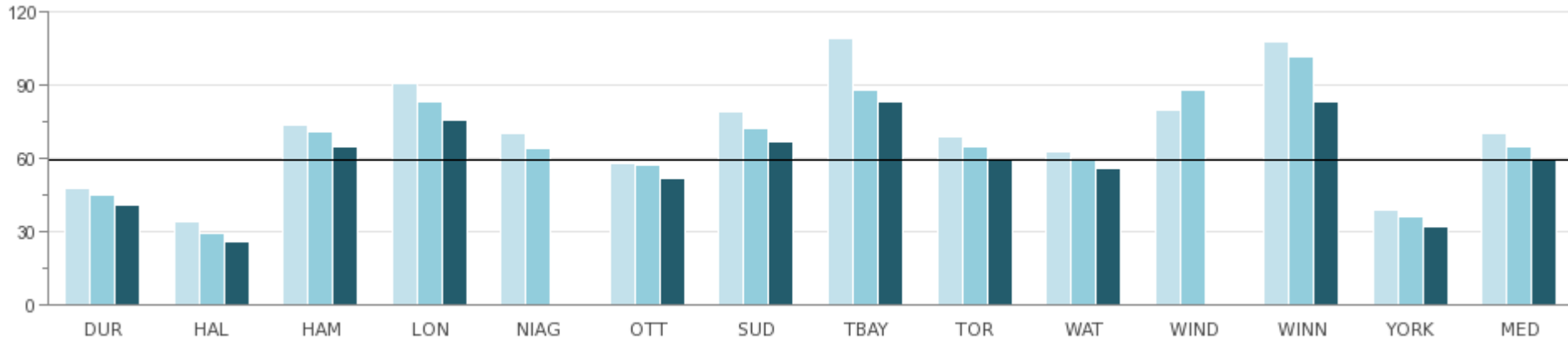
2011	3,371	2,788	5,304	6,906	4,905	3,950	5,515	8,408	4,197	4,489	6,119	6,919	2,328	4,905
2012	3,094	2,399	5,002	6,630	4,474	3,918	5,121	7,175	3,884	4,361	6,492	6,693	2,205	4,474
2013	2,892	2,112	4,409	6,140	3,981	3,442	4,774	6,595	3,687	4,107		5,619	2,042	4,044

Source: PLCE120 (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 Table 252-0077.

What is the total crime severity index?

Fig 26.4 Total Crime Severity Index



2011	48	34	74	91	70	58	79	109	69	63	80	108	39	70
2012	45	29	71	83	64	57	72	88	65	59	88	102	36	65
2013	41	26	65	76		52	67	83	59	56		83	32	59

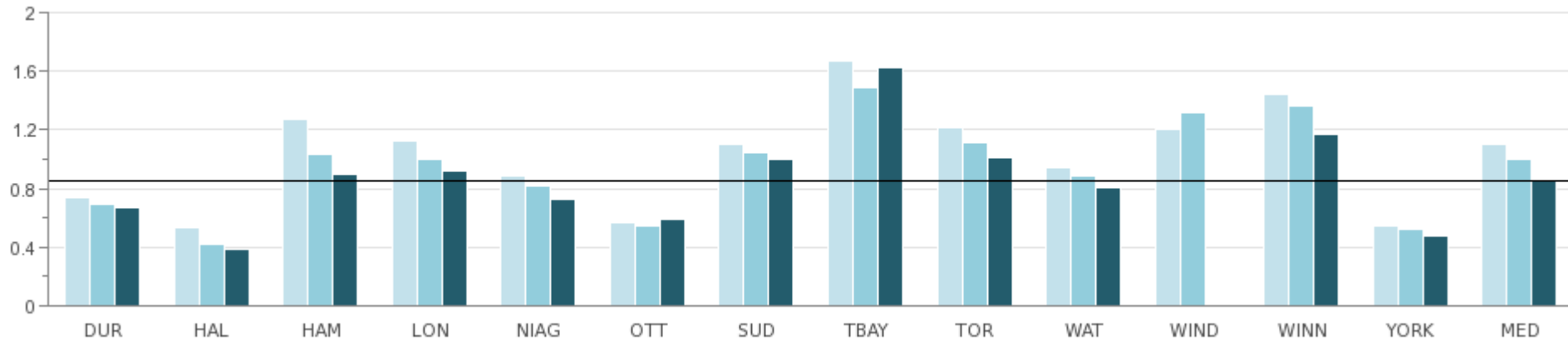
Source: PLCE180 (Community Impact)

Note: The total 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 252-0085.

What is the violent crime rate?

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

(In Thousands)



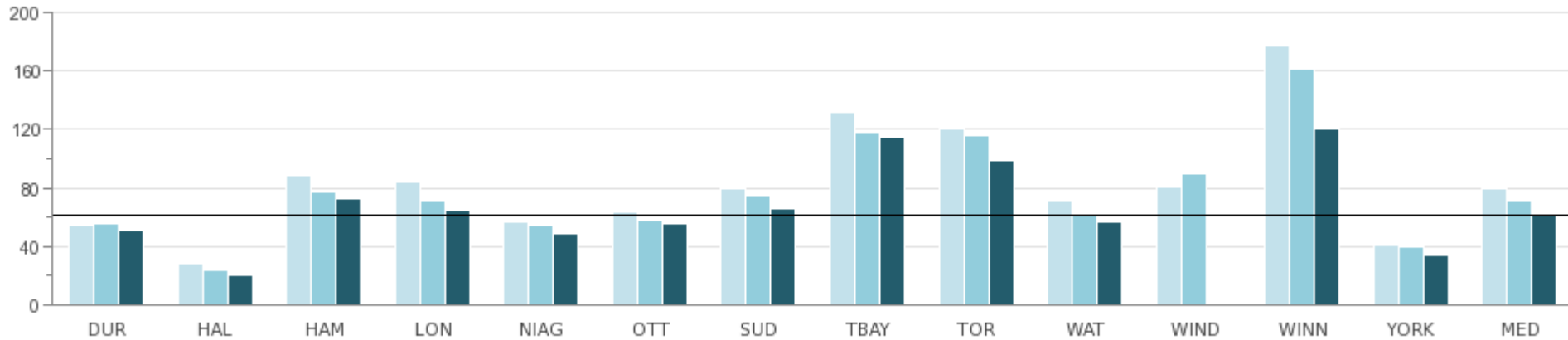
2011	743	534	1,269	1,128	883	566	1,099	1,674	1,216	941	1,204	1,449	540	1,099
2012	695	416	1,039	1,004	812	542	1,043	1,489	1,111	881	1,320	1,368	524	1,004
2013	674	386	899	916	727	584	1,002	1,622	1,016	802		1,168	476	851

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 Table 252-0077.

What is the violent crime severity index?

Fig 26.6 Violent Crime Severity Index



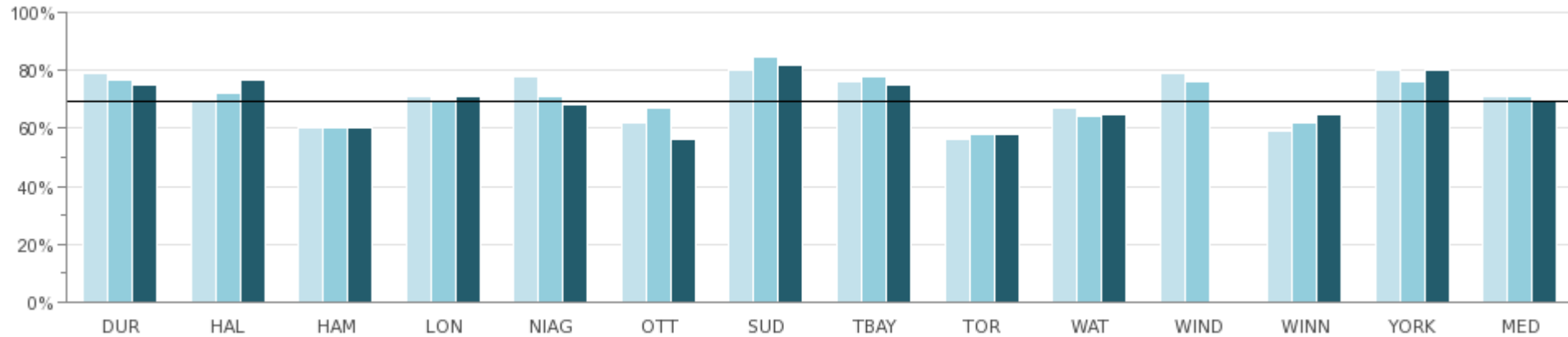
2011	54	28	89	84	57	64	79	132	120	71	81	178	41	79
2012	56	24	77	72	54	58	75	118	116	62	90	162	39	72
2013	51	20	73	65	49	56	66	115	99	57		120	34	61

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 252-0085.

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

Fig 26.7 Clearance Rate - Violent Crime



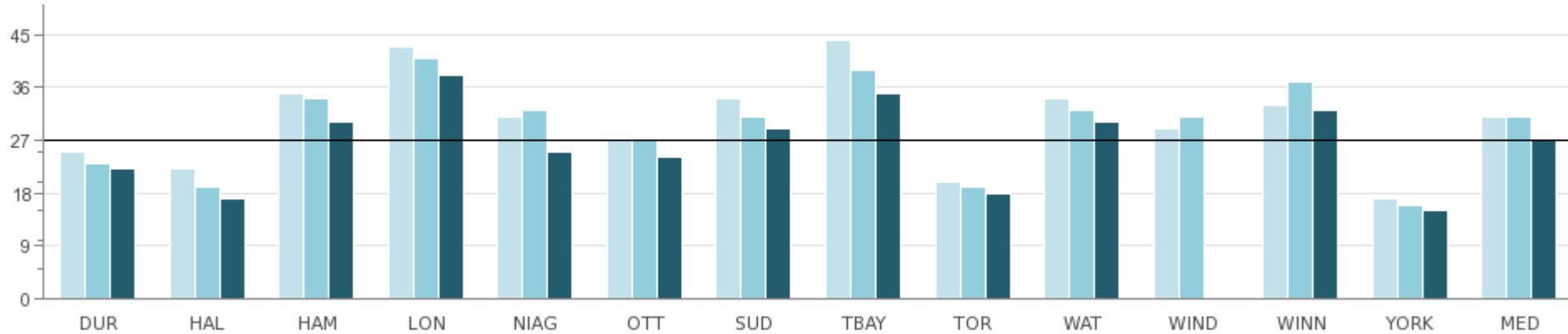
2011	79%	70%	60%	71%	78%	62%	80%	76%	56%	67%	79%	59%	80%	71%
2012	77%	72%	60%	70%	71%	67%	85%	78%	58%	64%	76%	62%	76%	71%
2013	75%	77%	60%	71%	68%	56%	82%	75%	58%	65%		65%	80%	70%

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 Table 252-0077.

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



2011	25	22	35	43	31	27	34	44	20	34	29	33	17	31
2012	23	19	34	41	32	27	31	39	19	32	31	37	16	31
2013	22	17	30	38	25	24	29	35	18	30		32	15	27

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.

