

# POLICE SERVICES

## SNAPSHOT MEDIANS FOR 2015

**218**  
OFFICERS/CIVILIANS  
FOR EVERY  
100,000  
PEOPLE

fig. PLCE215 (SERVICE LEVEL)

**72%** of  
violent crimes  
are solved

fig. PLCE405 (CUSTOMER SERVICE)



**861** / 100,000  
population  
REPORTED NUMBER  
OF VIOLENT CRIMINAL  
CODE INCIDENTS

fig. PLCE105 (COMMUNITY IMPACT)

### KEEP IN MIND:

## Influencing Factors

Influencing factors can create variances in comparison data from year-to-year and from municipality-to-municipality.



### Demographic Trends

*Socio-economic composition of a municipality's population*



### Land Use Composition

*Variations in land use composition can trigger differing intensities of police related activity*



### Non-Residents

*Visitors are not captured in population based measures*



### Officer/Civilian Mix

*Civilian staff vs. uniformed officers*



### Public Support

*Public participation in reporting crimes and providing information about crimes*



### Reporting

*Resources, priorities, policies, procedures and enforcement practices can influence reported criminal incidents*

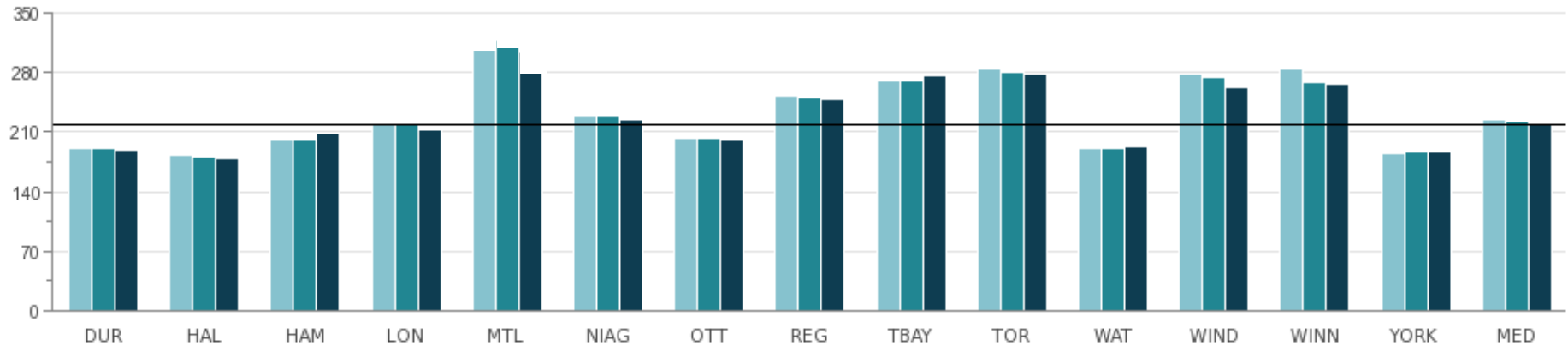


### Specialized Services

*Additional policing may be needed at certain facilities and events*

*For a full description of influencing factors, please go to: [www.mbncanada.ca](http://www.mbncanada.ca)*

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

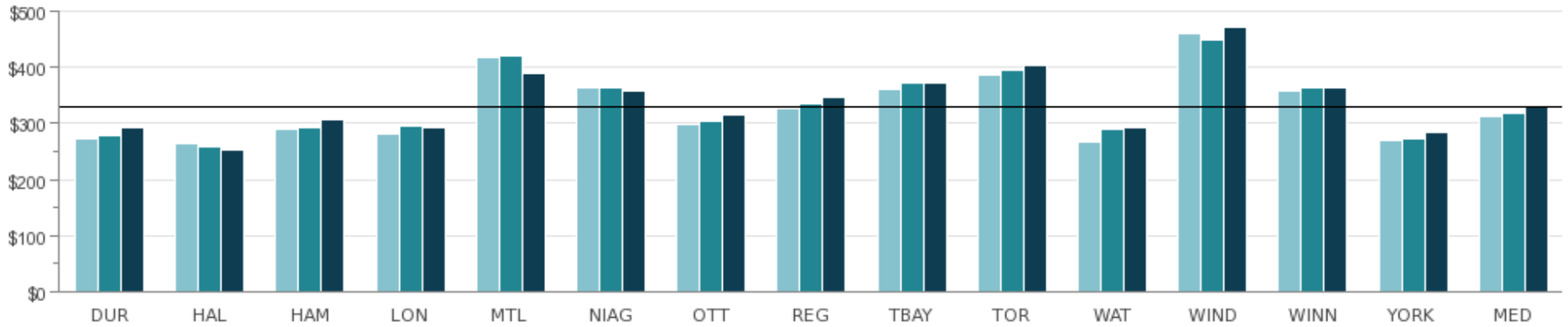


2013	190	183	200	220	290	229	203	253	270	284	191	279	284	185	225
2014	190	180	200	218	292	228	202	250	270	280	191	274	269	186	223
2015	188	178	209	212	279	224	200	248	276	279	192	263	267	187	218

Source: PLCE215 (Service Level)

**Fig. 26.2 Total Cost for Police Services per Capita**

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.



2013	\$273.85	\$263.82	\$290.89	\$282.43	\$418.76	\$362.64	\$298.26	\$326.32	\$360.20	\$386.86	\$266.64	\$459.54	\$357.12	\$268.48	\$312.29
2014	\$277.59	\$259.47	\$292.25	\$296.60	\$420.33	\$363.01	\$303.07	\$336.08	\$372.20	\$394.86	\$289.75	\$450.19	\$365.35	\$272.37	\$319.58
2015	\$292.71	\$252.94	\$306.53	\$292.05	\$388.75	\$357.03	\$314.66	\$347.42	\$371.59	\$403.72	\$291.42	\$471.33	\$365.25	\$283.05	\$331.04

Source: PLCE227T (Service Level)

**Comments:**

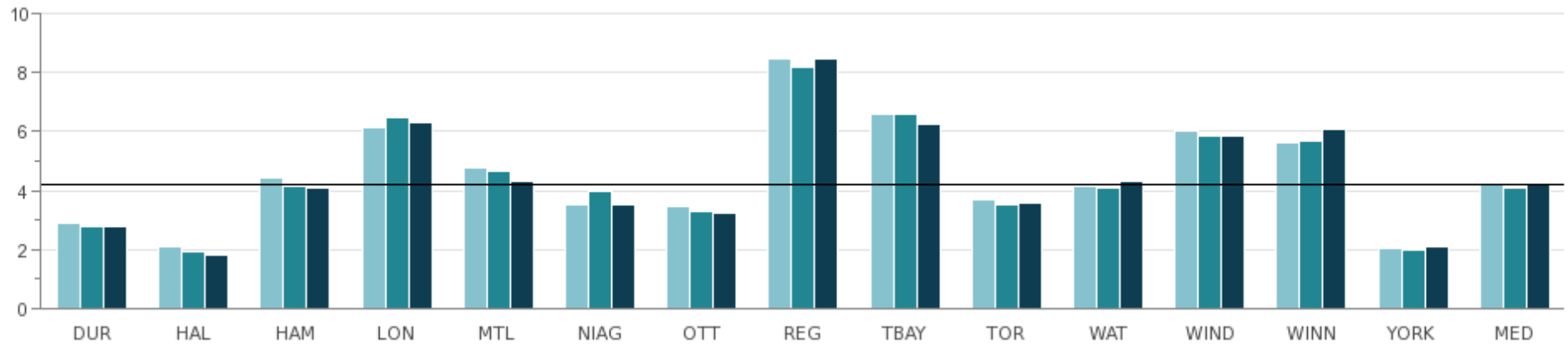
Region of Waterloo: The total 2014 costs for Waterloo Regional Police Service show a significant increase due to an actuarial evaluation conducted in 2014 which caused previously unreported liabilities for a self-insured long term sick leave salary and employee benefits continuation plan to be included, thereby increasing costs by \$7.1 M.

City of Windsor: Changes in total cost for the City of Windsor from 2013 to 2015 reflect significant fluctuations in actuarial evaluations related primarily to post-retirement benefit, WSIB, and sick leave liabilities. In 2015, the increase related to post-retirement benefits for police was \$4.5 million and the increase for WSIB was \$2.0 million. While the total costs presented above show an increase of approximately 4.7% in 2015, the direct cost of policing service only increased by 3.4 % over the previous year.

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

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.

(In Thousands)

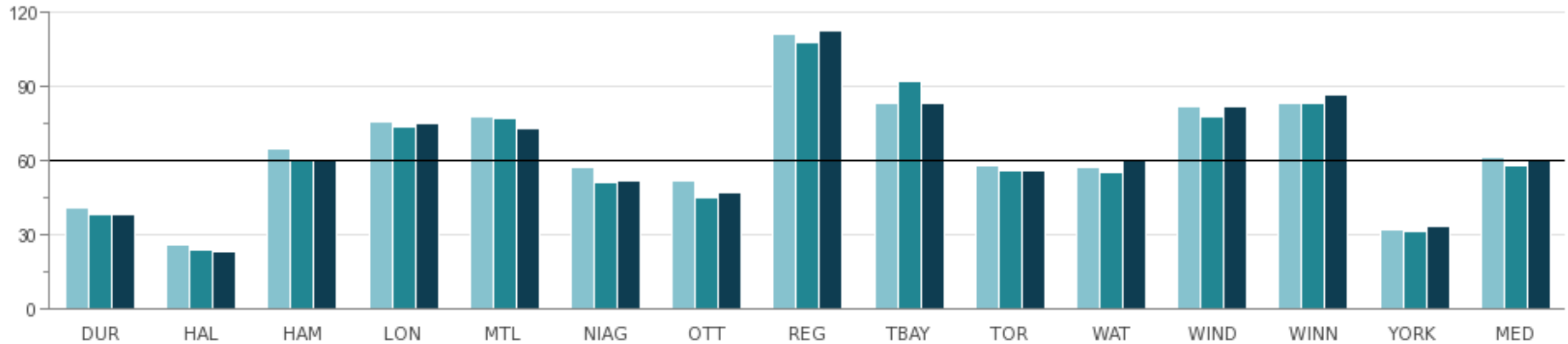


2013	2,892	2,112	4,409	6,140	4,750	3,541	3,442	8,479	6,595	3,660	4,158	6,003	5,619	2,042	4,284
2014	2,802	1,932	4,122	6,508	4,636	3,971	3,306	8,191	6,574	3,536	4,070	5,830	5,676	1,959	4,096
2015	2,761	1,828	4,102	6,324	4,320	3,532	3,235	8,449	6,249	3,575	4,288	5,852	6,056	2,100	4,195

Source: PLCE120 (Community Impact)

**Fig. 26.4 Total Crime Severity Index**

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.

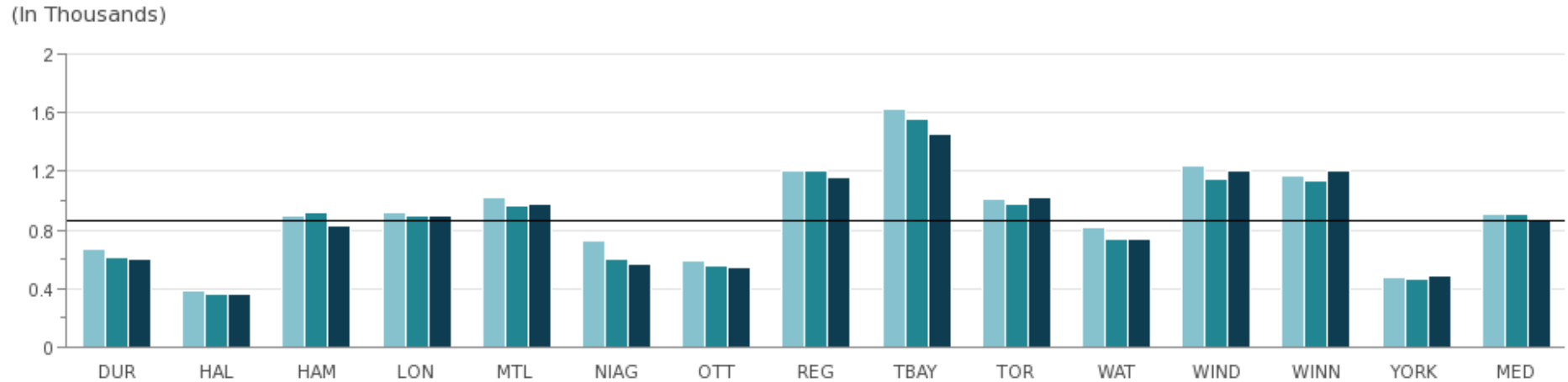


2013	41	26	65	76	78	57	52	111	83	58	57	82	83	32	62
2014	38	24	60	74	77	51	45	108	92	56	55	78	83	31	58
2015	38	23	60	75	73	52	47	113	83	56	60	82	87	33	60

Source: PLCE180 (Community Impact)

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

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.

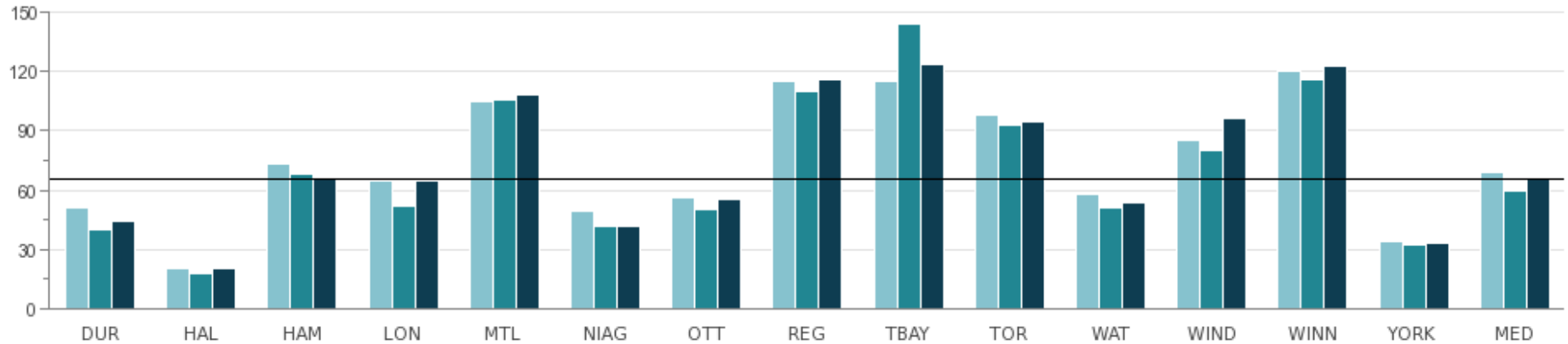


2013	674	386	899	916	1,027	726	584	1,207	1,622	1,007	820	1,239	1,168	476	908
2014	613	359	915	892	963	606	552	1,200	1,558	979	737	1,150	1,138	469	904
2015	601	364	824	898	977	564	543	1,154	1,461	1,020	743	1,203	1,202	481	861

Source: PLCE105 (Community Impact)

### Fig. 26.6 Violent Crime Severity Index

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.

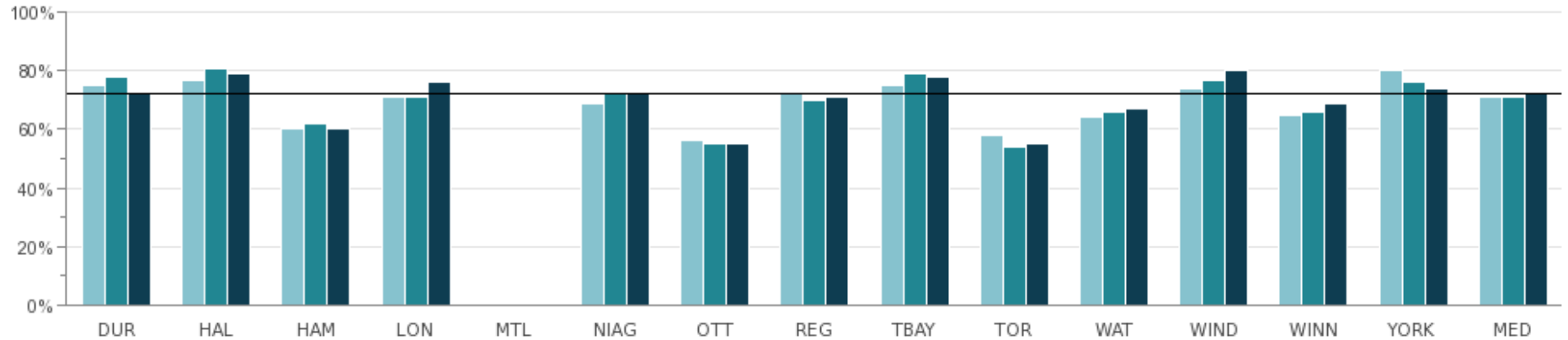


2013	51	20	73	65	105	49	56	115	115	98	58	85	120	34	69
2014	40	18	68	52	106	42	50	110	144	93	51	80	116	32	60
2015	44	20	66	65	108	42	55	116	124	95	54	96	123	33	66

Source: PLCE170 (Community Impact)

**Fig. 26.7 Clearance Rate - Violent Crime**

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.



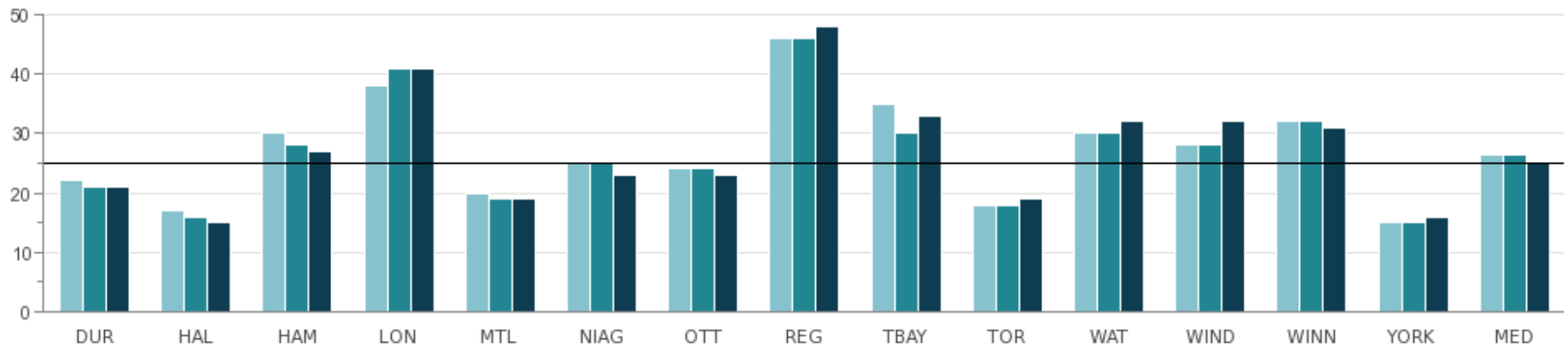
2013	75%	77%	60%	71%	N/A	69%	56%	73%	75%	58%	64%	74%	65%	80%	71%
2014	78%	81%	62%	71%	N/A	73%	55%	70%	79%	54%	66%	77%	66%	76%	71%
2015	72%	79%	60%	76%	N/A	72%	55%	71%	78%	55%	67%	80%	69%	74%	72%

Source: PLCE405 (Customer Service)



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

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.



2013	22	17	30	38	20	25	24	46	35	18	30	28	32	15	27
2014	21	16	28	41	19	25	24	46	30	18	30	28	32	15	27
2015	21	15	27	41	19	23	23	48	33	19	32	32	31	16	25

Source: PLCE305 (Efficiency)

