

POLICE SERVICES

SNAPSHOT
MEDIANS
FOR 2016

221
OFFICERS/CIVILIANS
FOR EVERY
100,000
PEOPLE

PLCE215 (SERVICE LEVEL)

60.7% of
violent crimes
are solved

PLCE430 (CUSTOMER SERVICE)



909 / 100,000
population
REPORTED NUMBER
OF VIOLENT CRIMINAL
CODE INCIDENTS

PLCE105M (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



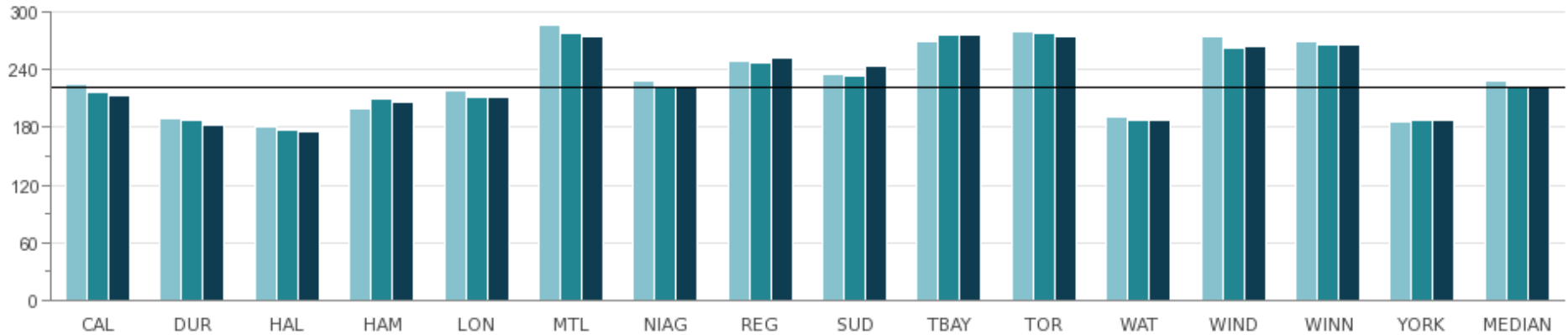
Specialized Services

Additional policing may be needed at certain facilities and events

For a full description of influencing factors, please go to: www.mbnccanada.ca

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

Numbers include both unionized and non-unionized police staff. 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 reflected in this graph and those with higher police costs.

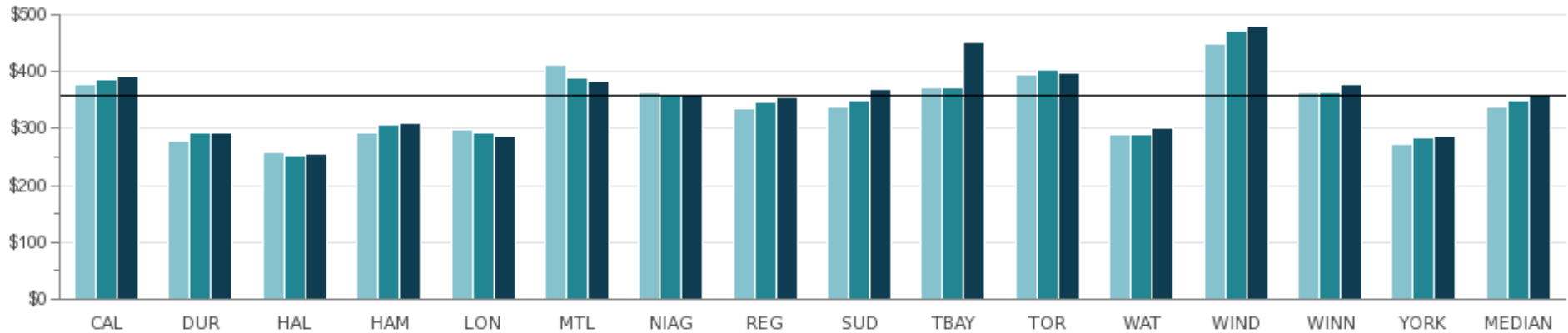


2014	226	190	180	200	218	286	228	250	236	270	280	191	274	269	186	228
2015	216	188	178	209	212	279	224	248	234	276	279	188	263	267	187	224
2016	214	183	176	206	212	275	221	253	244	277	274	188	265	267	188	221

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.



2014	\$377	\$278	\$259	\$292	\$297	\$413	\$363	\$336	\$337	\$372	\$395	\$290	\$450	\$365	\$272	\$337
2015	\$388	\$293	\$253	\$307	\$292	\$389	\$357	\$347	\$350	\$372	\$404	\$291	\$471	\$365	\$283	\$350
2016	\$393	\$293	\$255	\$309	\$288	\$385	\$359	\$355	\$371	\$453	\$398	\$301	\$480	\$377	\$288	\$359

Source: PLCE227T (Service Level)

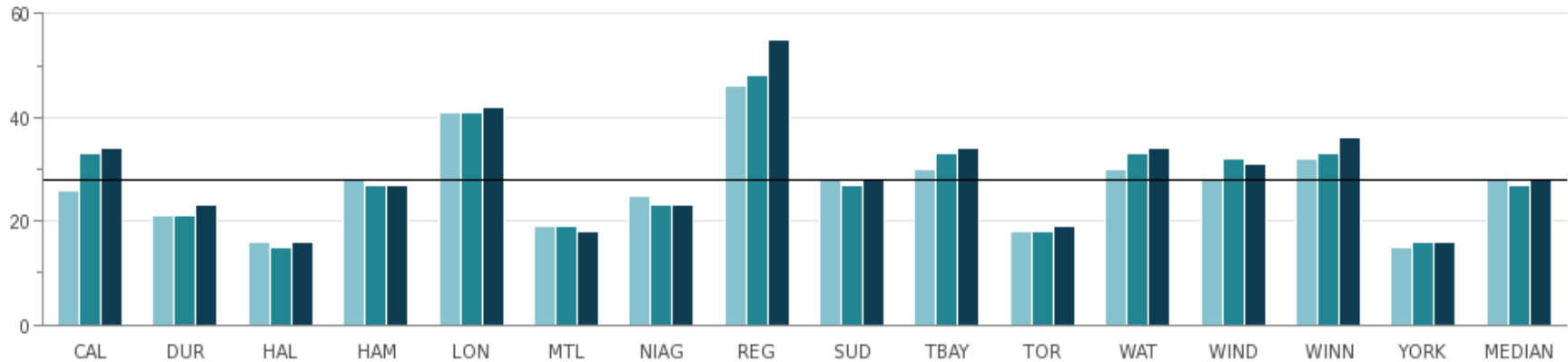
Comment:

Starting in 2014, the Waterloo Regional Police Service (WRPS) included previously unreported liabilities for a self-insured long term sick leave salary and employee benefits continuation plan.

Fig. 26.3 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. Sourced from Statistics Canada - CANSIM tables.

*National Average is included as a reference only and is not included in the median.



	CAL	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	MTL	NIAG	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WAT	WIND	WINN	YORK	MEDIAN	*National Average
2014	26	21	16	28	41	19	25	46	28	30	18	30	28	32	15	28	26
2015	33	21	15	27	41	19	23	48	27	33	18	33	32	33	16	27	27
2016	34	23	16	27	42	18	23	55	28	34	19	34	31	36	16	28	N/A

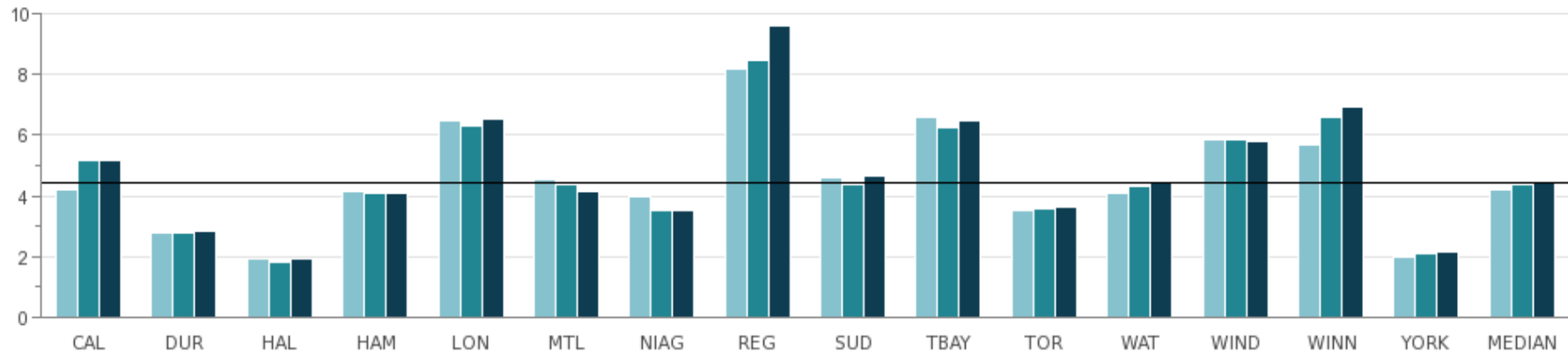
Source: PLCE305 (Efficiency)

Fig. 26.4 Reported Number of Criminal Code Incidents (Non-Traffic) 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 Statistics Canada - CANSIM tables.

*National Average is included as a reference only and is not included in the median.

(In Thousands)



	CAL	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	MTL	NIAG	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WAT	WIND	WINN	YORK	MEDIAN	*National Average
2014	4,177	2,802	1,932	4,122	6,508	4,554	3,971	8,191	4,623	6,574	3,536	4,070	5,830	5,676	1,959	4,177	5,047
2015	5,181	2,761	1,828	4,102	6,324	4,360	3,532	8,449	4,392	6,249	3,552	4,341	5,852	6,604	2,100	4,360	5,210
2016	5,167	2,857	1,916	4,091	6,534	4,120	3,502	9,602	4,635	6,460	3,655	4,408	5,807	6,943	2,160	4,408	5,224

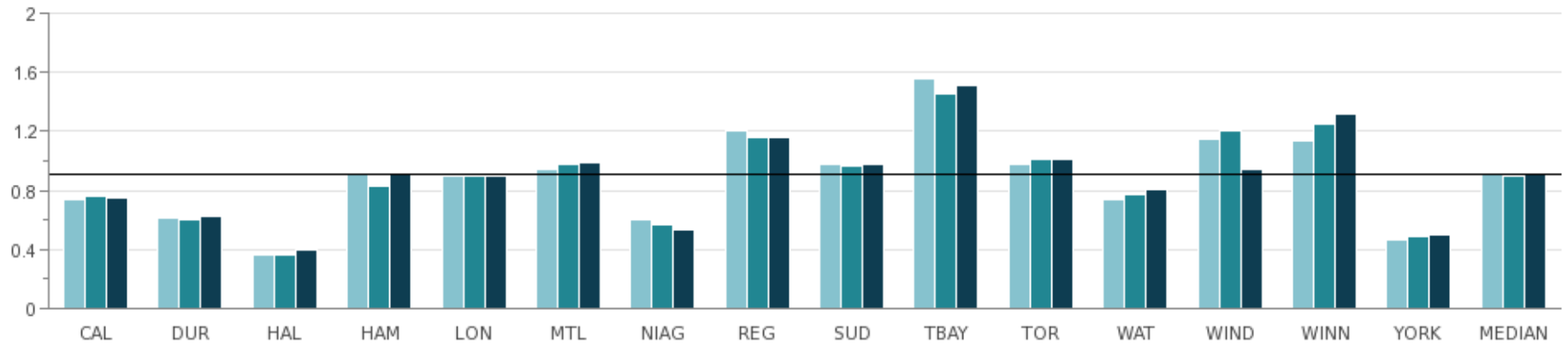
Source: PLCE120 (Community Impact)

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

A component of total crime rate (Figure 26.4 – PLCE120), the violent crime rate includes just 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 Statistics Canada - CANSIM Tables.

*National Average is included as a reference only and is not included in the median.

(In Thousands)



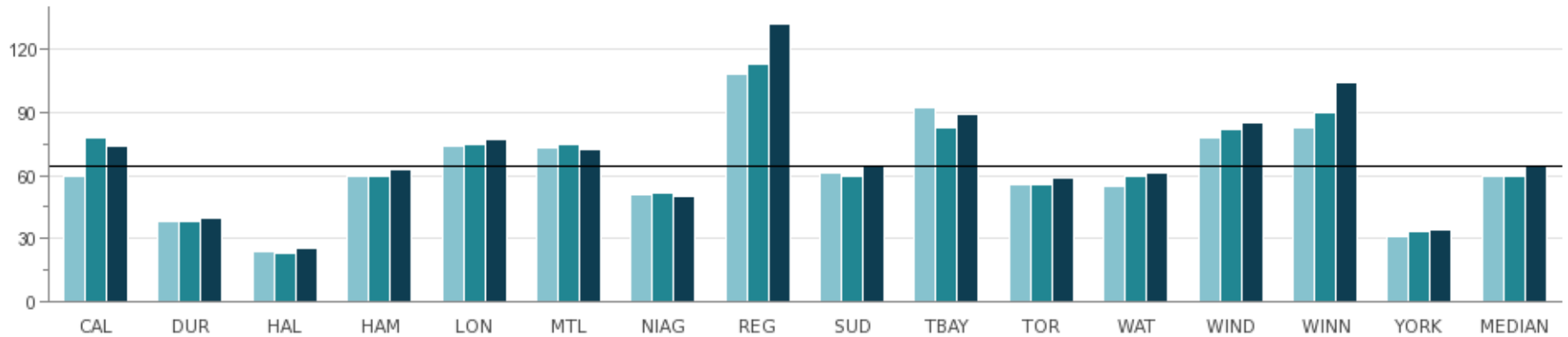
	CAL	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	MTL	NIAG	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WAT	WIND	WINN	YORK	MEDIAN	*National Average
2014	733	613	359	915	892	946	606	1,200	977	1,558	979	737	1,150	1,138	469	915	1,041
2015	762	601	364	824	898	981	564	1,154	961	1,461	1,015	766	1,203	1,250	481	898	1,066
2016	747	628	395	909	897	984	532	1,155	972	1,509	1,012	801	941	1,320	499	909	1,053

Source: PLCE105 (Community Impact)

Fig. 26.6 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 Statistics Canada - CANSIM tables.

*National Average is included as a reference only and is not included in the median.



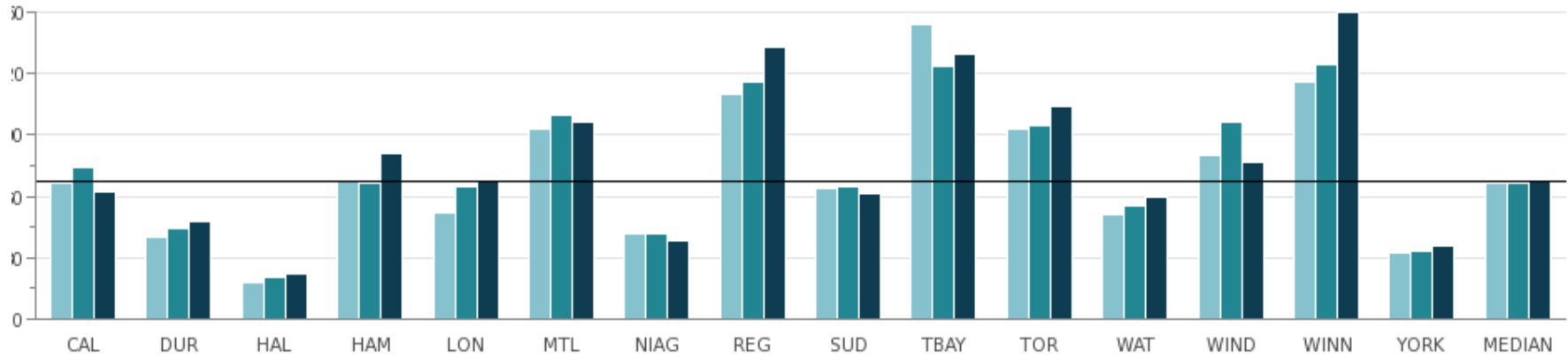
	CAL	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	MTL	NIAG	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WAT	WIND	WINN	YORK	MEDIAN	*National Average
2014	60	38	24	60	74	73	51	108	61	92	56	55	78	83	31	60	67
2015	78	38	23	60	75	75	52	113	60	83	56	60	82	90	33	60	70
2016	74	40	25	63	77	72	50	132	64	89	59	61	85	104	34	64	71

Source: PLCE180 (Community Impact)

Fig. 26.7 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 Statistics Canada - CANSIM tables.

*National Average is included as a reference only and is not included in the median.



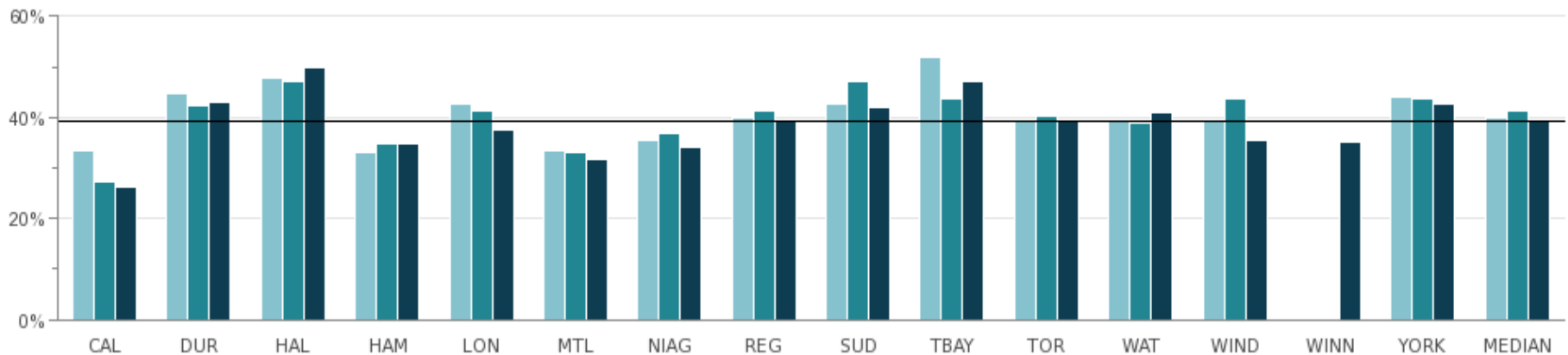
Year	CAL	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	MTL	NIAG	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WAT	WIND	WINN	YORK	MEDIAN	*National Average
2014	66	40	18	68	52	93	42	110	64	144	93	51	80	116	32	66	71
2015	74	44	20	66	65	100	42	116	65	124	95	55	96	125	33	66	75
2016	62	48	22	81	67	96	38	133	61	130	104	60	77	150	36	67	75

Source: PLCE170 (Community Impact)

Fig. 26.8 Weighted Total Clearance Rate

The weighted clearance rate represents the proportion of criminal incidents solved by the police, with more serious crimes being given a higher statistical "weight". 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 Statistics Canada - CANSIM Tables.

* National Average is included as a reference only and is not included in the median.



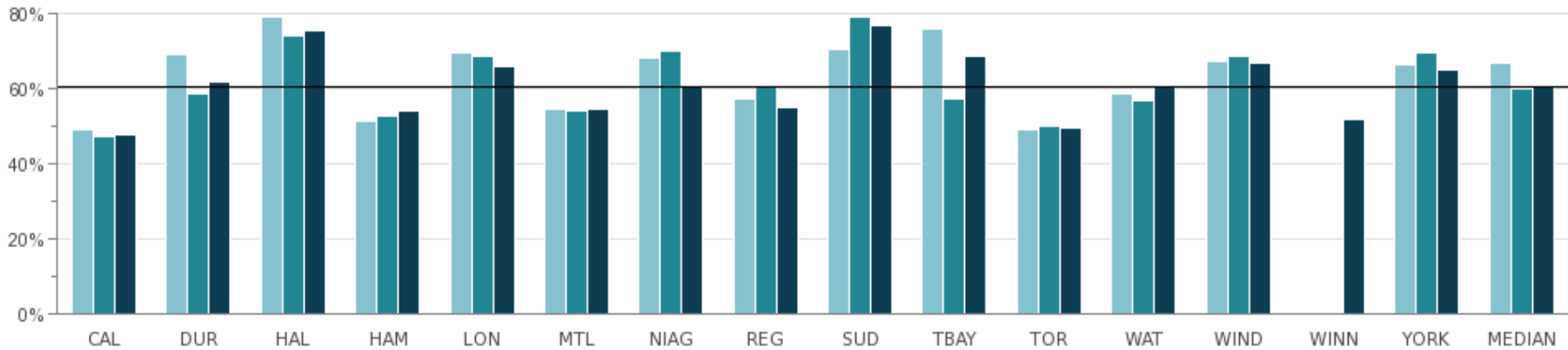
Year	CAL	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	MTL	NIAG	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WAT	WIND	WINN	YORK	MEDIAN	*National Average
2014	33.3%	44.8%	47.8%	33.2%	42.8%	33.4%	35.4%	40.0%	42.5%	51.9%	39.4%	39.5%	39.1%	N/A	44.0%	39.8%	40.5%
2015	27.1%	42.2%	47.0%	34.7%	41.2%	33.0%	36.8%	41.3%	47.1%	43.8%	40.3%	39.0%	43.7%	N/A	43.7%	41.3%	39.4%
2016	26.2%	43.1%	49.8%	34.9%	37.6%	31.8%	34.1%	39.1%	41.8%	47.0%	39.4%	41.0%	35.3%	35.2%	42.7%	39.1%	38.5%

Source: PLCE425 (Customer Service)

Fig. 26.9 Weighted Violent Clearance Rate

A component of Weighted Total Clearance Rate (Figure 26.8 – PLCE425); the weighted violence clearance rate represents the proportion of just violent criminal incidents solved by the police, with more serious crimes being given a higher statistical "weight". 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 Statistics Canada - CANSIM Tables.

*National Average is included as a reference only and is not included in the median.



	CAL	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	MTL	NIAG	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WAT	WIND	WINN	YORK	MEDIAN	*National Average
2014	49.3%	69.1%	79.2%	51.6%	69.5%	54.6%	68.4%	57.3%	70.7%	75.8%	49.1%	58.8%	67.5%	N/A	66.3%	66.9%	64.1%
2015	47.1%	58.8%	74.1%	52.7%	68.6%	54.3%	70.0%	61.1%	79.0%	57.4%	50.1%	56.7%	68.9%	N/A	69.7%	60.0%	62.7%
2016	47.6%	62.0%	75.5%	54.0%	66.2%	54.7%	60.7%	55.0%	77.0%	68.7%	49.4%	60.5%	66.8%	51.8%	65.0%	60.7%	61.8%

Source: PLCE430 (Customer Service)