

POLICE SERVICES

SNAPSHOT MEDIANS FOR 2017



56.6% SINGLE-TIER
61.6% UPPER-TIER
of violent crimes
are solved

PLCE430 (CUSTOMER SERVICE)

Number of criminal code incidents (NON-TRAFFIC)

5,810 **2,949** PER 100,000
single-tier upper-tier POPULATION

PLCE120 (COMMUNITY IMPACT)

34 **24** PER
single-tier upper-tier POLICE
OFFICER

PLCE305 (EFFICIENCY)



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



Government Structure

Single-tier vs. Upper-tier



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



Reporting

Resources, priorities, policies, procedures, enforcement practices, and public's willingness to report crimes can influence reported criminal incidents



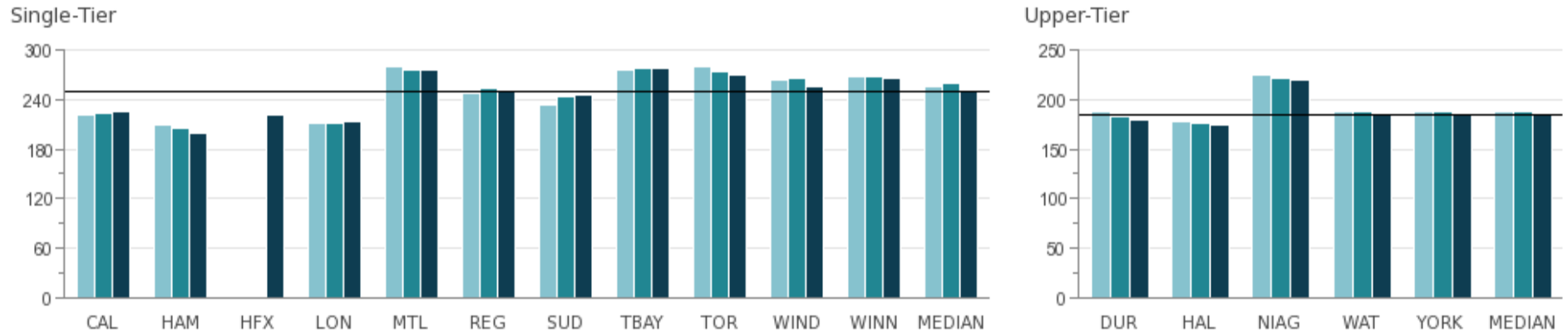
Specialized Services

Additional policing may be needed at certain facilities and events

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

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

Numbers include both unionized and non-unionized police staff. Since staffing costs make up the 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.

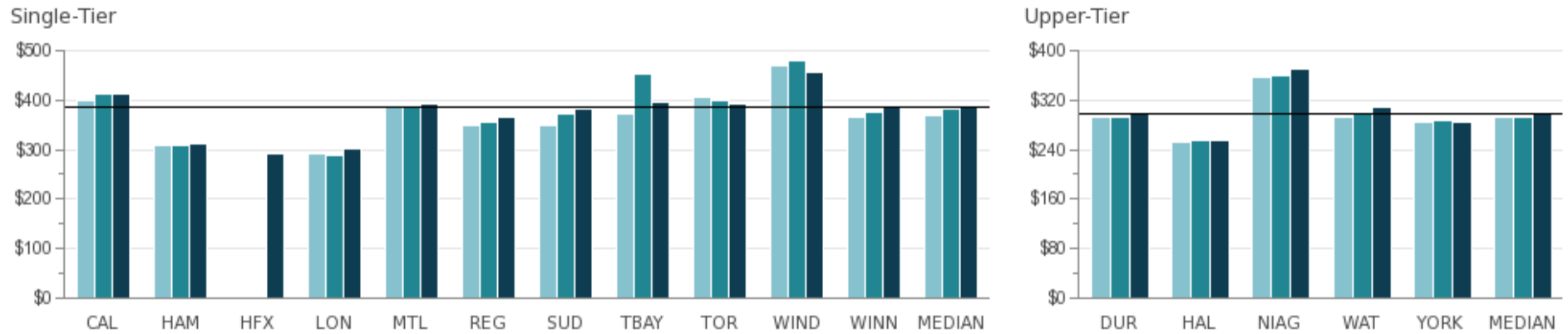


| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2015 | 222 | 209 | N/A | 212 | 279 | 248 | 234 | 276 | 279 | 263 | 267 | 256 | 188 | 178 | 224 | 188 | 187 | 188 |
| 2016 | 224 | 206 | N/A | 212 | 275 | 253 | 244 | 277 | 274 | 265 | 267 | 259 | 183 | 176 | 221 | 188 | 188 | 188 |
| 2017 | 226 | 200 | 222 | 214 | 275 | 249 | 245 | 277 | 269 | 256 | 265 | 249 | 180 | 175 | 219 | 186 | 184 | 184 |

Source: PLCE215 (Service Level)

Fig. 26.2 Total Cost for Police Services per Capita

This measure reflects the total cost and includes police services, prisoner transportation and court security. Since staffing costs make up the 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.



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2015 | \$399 | \$307 | N/A | \$292 | \$389 | \$347 | \$350 | \$372 | \$404 | \$471 | \$365 | \$369 | \$293 | \$253 | \$357 | \$291 | \$283 | \$291 |
| 2016 | \$411 | \$309 | N/A | \$288 | \$385 | \$355 | \$371 | \$453 | \$398 | \$480 | \$377 | \$381 | \$293 | \$255 | \$359 | \$301 | \$288 | \$293 |
| 2017 | \$413 | \$313 | \$290 | \$303 | \$393 | \$366 | \$382 | \$395 | \$393 | \$457 | \$384 | \$384 | \$299 | \$254 | \$369 | \$309 | \$285 | \$299 |

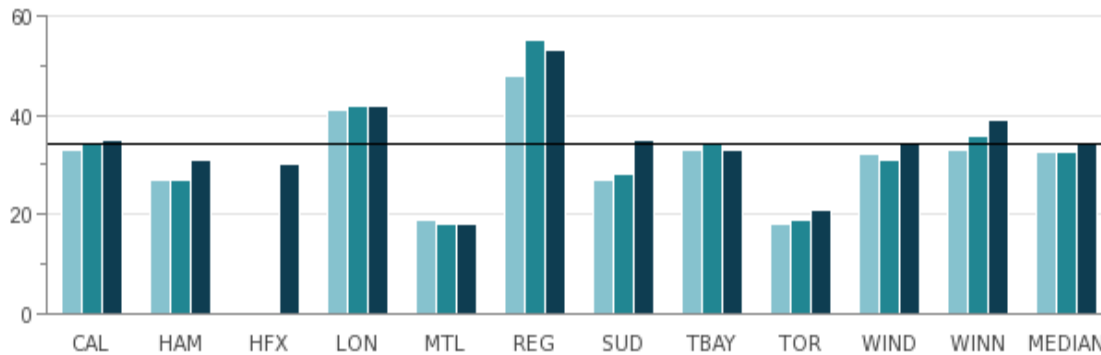
Source: PLCE227T (Service Level)

Fig. 26.3 Number of Criminal Code Incidents (Non-Traffic) per Police Officer

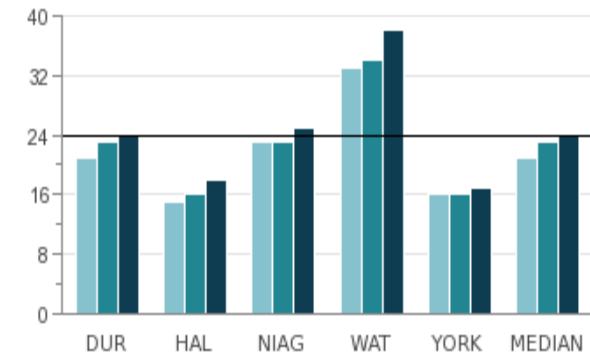
Although this measure is an indication of an officer's workload, it is important to note it does not capture all the active aspects of policing such as traffic or drug enforcement, nor does it incorporate proactive policing activities such as crime prevention initiatives or the provision of assistance 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 Tables.

*The Statistics Canada National Average is included as a reference only and is not included in the calculation of the MBNCanada median.

Single-Tier



Upper-Tier



| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | *National Average | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|---------------|----|
| Single-Tier | 33 | 34 | 35 | 27 | 27 | 31 | N/A | N/A | 30 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 48 | 55 | 53 | 27 | 28 | 35 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Upper-Tier | 21 | 23 | 24 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 33 | 34 | 38 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 34 | 38 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 21 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27.2 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27.5 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Not Available | |

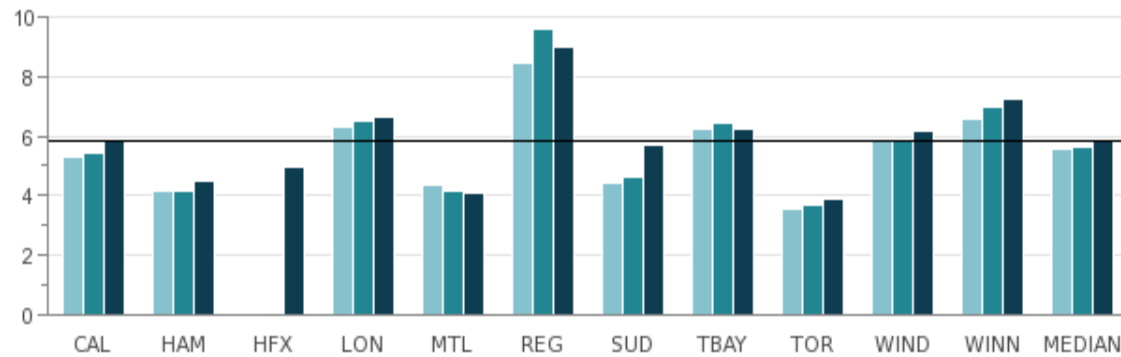
Source: PLCE305 (Efficiency)

Fig. 26.4 Reported Number of Criminal Code Incidents (Non-Traffic) per 100,000 Population

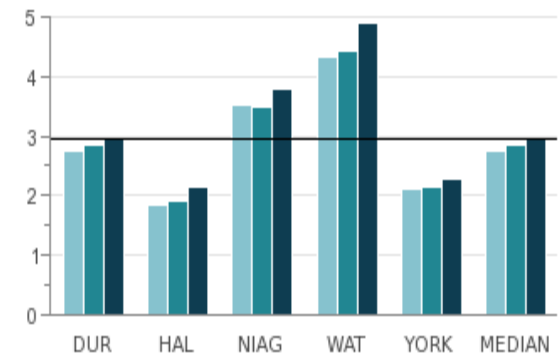
The total crime rate includes violent crime, property crime and other Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic), as defined by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). Actual incidents of reported crime are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. Sourced from Statistics Canada Tables.

*The Statistics Canada National Average is included as a reference only and is not included in the calculation of the MBNCanada median.

Single-Tier (In Thousands)



Upper-Tier (In Thousands)



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| 2015 | 5,323 | 4,127 | N/A | 6,324 | 4,360 | 8,449 | 4,392 | 6,249 | 3,552 | 5,852 | 6,604 | 5,588 | 2,761 | 1,828 | 3,532 | 4,341 | 2,100 | 2,761 | * National Average |
| 2016 | 5,409 | 4,134 | N/A | 6,534 | 4,129 | 9,602 | 4,635 | 6,460 | 3,655 | 5,807 | 6,943 | 5,608 | 2,857 | 1,916 | 3,502 | 4,414 | 2,160 | 2,857 | 5,213 |
| 2017 | 5,810 | 4,515 | 4,994 | 6,630 | 4,090 | 9,011 | 5,693 | 6,239 | 3,864 | 6,157 | 7,274 | 5,810 | 2,949 | 2,132 | 3,774 | 4,889 | 2,278 | 2,949 | 5,274 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,334 |

Source: PLCE120 (Community Impact)

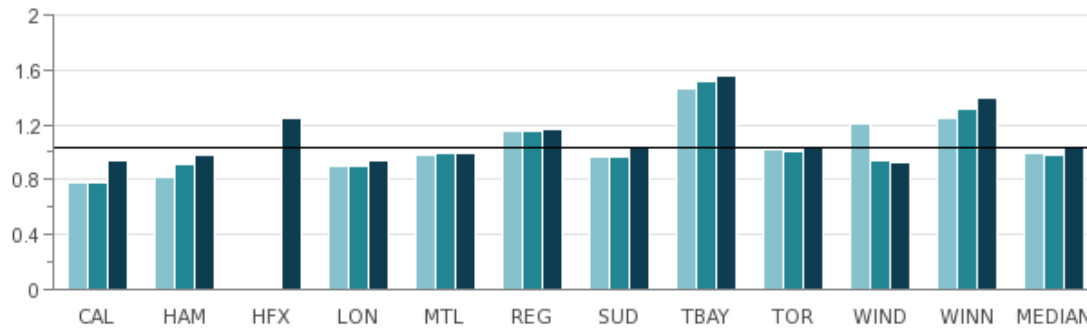
Fig. 26.5 Reported Number of Violent Criminal Code Incidents per 100,000 Population

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 Statistics (CCJS). Actual incidents of reported violent crime are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. Source - Statistics Canada Tables.

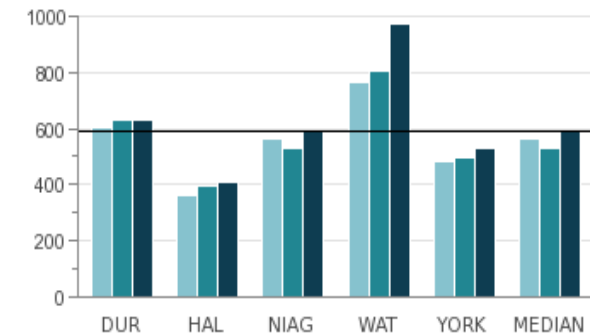
The increase in the number of incidents of sexual assault reported to police in 2017 may be partially explained by an increased societal awareness about various forms of sexual misconduct, including sexual assault. More public attention may have resulted in more victims deciding to report their victimization to police. In addition, media reports on the differences in how police classify sexual assaults as founded or unfounded resulted in reviews by police and renewed commitment to victims (Doolittle et al. 2017; Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police 2017). These events may have contributed to increases in reported sexual assaults across many parts of Canada for 2017. Source: Statistics Canada - Unfounded criminal incidents in Canada.

*The Statistics Canada National Average is included as a reference only and is not included in the calculation of the MBNCanada median.

Single-Tier (In Thousands)



Upper-Tier



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| 2015 | 783 | 824 | N/A | 898 | 981 | 1,154 | 961 | 1,461 | 1,015 | 1,203 | 1,250 | 998 | 601 | 364 | 564 | 766 | 481 | 564 | *National Average |
| 2016 | 782 | 909 | N/A | 897 | 988 | 1,155 | 972 | 1,509 | 1,012 | 941 | 1,320 | 980 | 628 | 395 | 532 | 802 | 499 | 532 | 1,066 |
| 2017 | 939 | 978 | 1,253 | 942 | 999 | 1,166 | 1,048 | 1,557 | 1,038 | 930 | 1,400 | 1,038 | 633 | 406 | 591 | 970 | 531 | 591 | 1,072 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,089 |

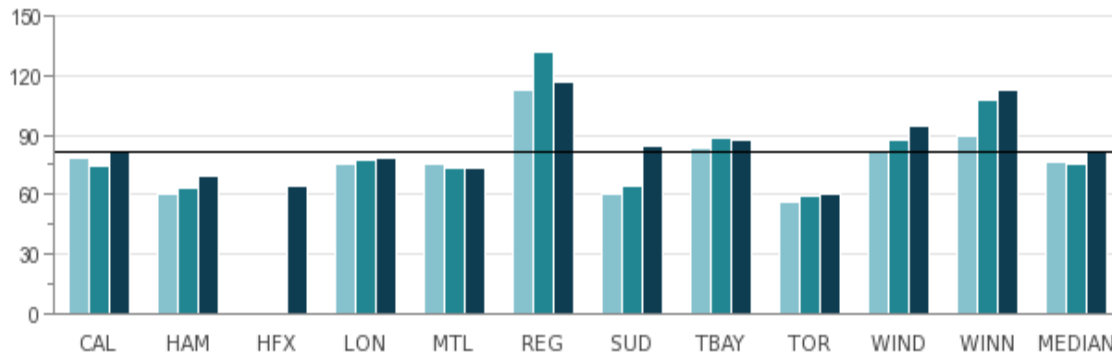
Source: PLCE105 (Community Impact)

Fig. 26.6 Total Crime Severity Index

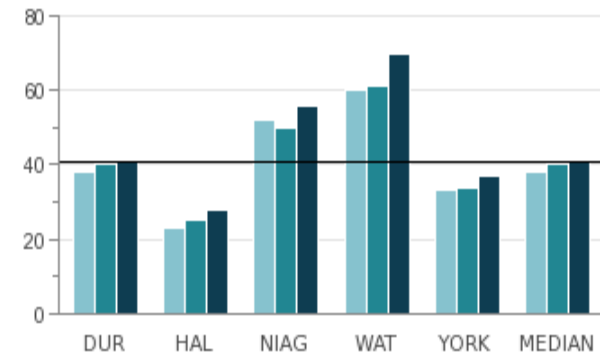
The Crime Severity Index (CSI) includes violent crime, property crime, other Criminal Code offences, as well as traffic, drug violations and all Federal Statutes, as defined by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). The CSI considers not only the change in volume, but the relative seriousness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

*The Statistics Canada National Average is included as a reference only and is not included in the calculation of the MBNCanada median.

Single-Tier



Upper-Tier



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 2015 | 78 | 60 | N/A | 75 | 75 | 113 | 60 | 83 | 56 | 82 | 90 | 77 | 38 | 23 | 52 | 60 | 33 | 38 |
| 2016 | 74 | 63 | N/A | 77 | 73 | 132 | 64 | 89 | 59 | 88 | 108 | 76 | 40 | 25 | 50 | 61 | 34 | 40 |
| 2017 | 81 | 69 | 64 | 78 | 73 | 117 | 84 | 88 | 60 | 95 | 113 | 81 | 41 | 28 | 56 | 70 | 37 | 41 |

*National Average

70.14

71.71

72.87

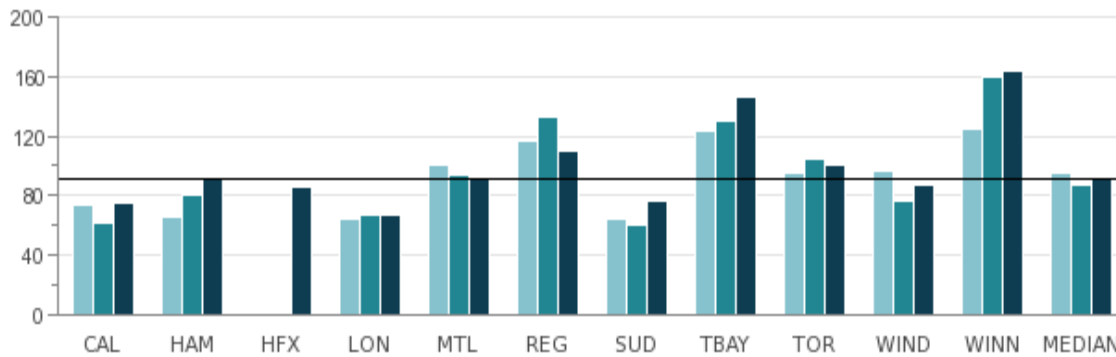
Source: PLCE180 (Community Impact)

Fig. 26.7 Violent Crime Severity Index

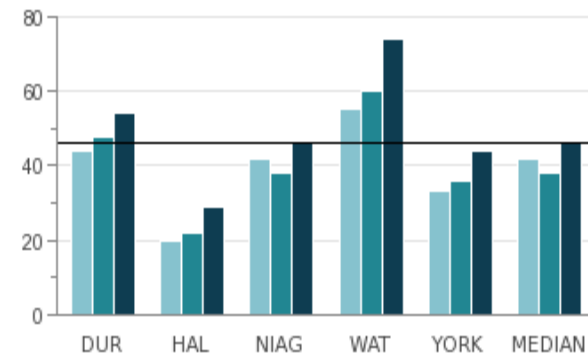
The Violent Crime Severity Index (CSI) includes all violent offences which involve the use of force or threat against a person, as defined by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). The Violent CSI considers not only the change in volume but the relative seriousness of the crime. Sourced from Statistics Canada Tables. Refer to Fig. 25.6 for detailed explanation.

*The Statistics Canada National Average is included as a reference only and is not included in the calculation of the MBNCanada median.

Single-Tier



Upper-Tier



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------------------------|-------|
| 2015 | 74 | 66 | N/A | 65 | 100 | 116 | 65 | 124 | 95 | 96 | 125 | 96 | 44 | 20 | 42 | 55 | 33 | 42 | *National Average 75.07 | |
| 2016 | 62 | 81 | N/A | 67 | 94 | 133 | 61 | 130 | 104 | 76 | 159 | 88 | 48 | 22 | 38 | 60 | 36 | 38 | | 76.55 |
| 2017 | 75 | 91 | 86 | 67 | 93 | 110 | 76 | 146 | 100 | 87 | 164 | 91 | 54 | 29 | 46 | 74 | 44 | 46 | | 80.26 |

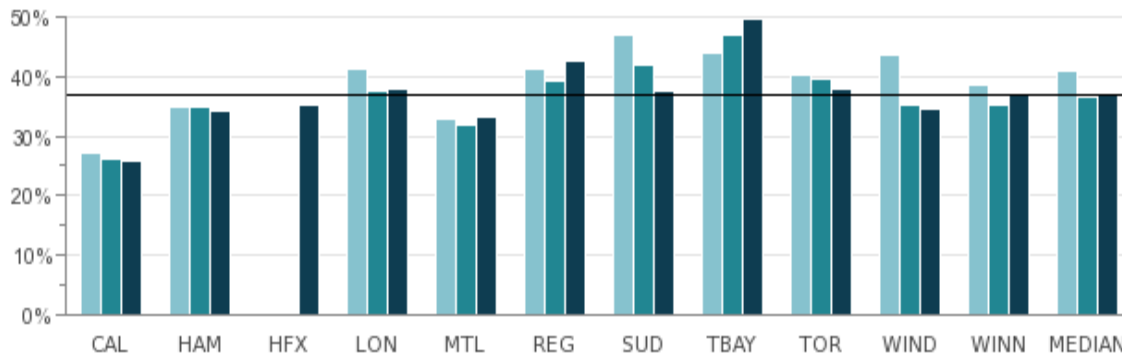
Source: PLCE170 (Community Impact)

Fig. 26.8 Weighted Total Clearance Rate

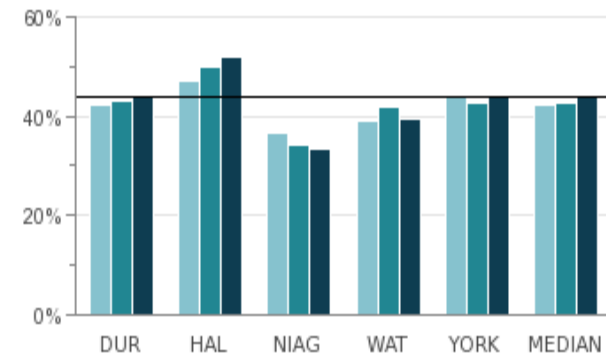
The weighted clearance rate represents the proportion of criminal incidents solved by the police, with more serious crimes being given a higher statistical "weight". Police can clear an incident by charge or the accused is processed by other means for one of many reasons, as defined by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). Sourced from Statistics Canada Tables.

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Single-Tier



Upper-Tier



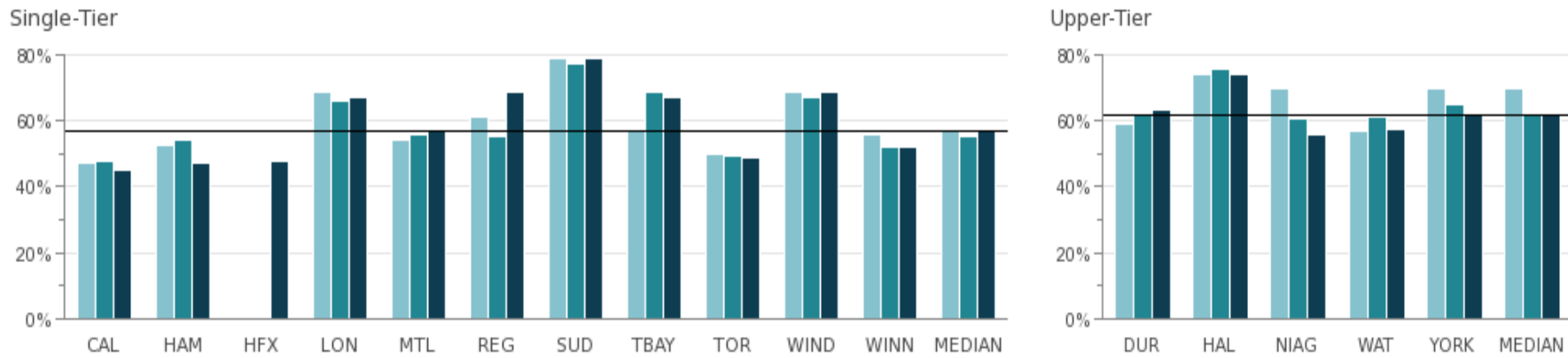
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | *National Average | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Single-Tier | 27.1% | 26.2% | 25.7% | 34.7% | 34.9% | 34.3% | N/A | N/A | 35.3% | 41.2% | 37.6% | 37.9% | 33.0% | 31.8% | 33.3% | 41.3% | 39.1% | 42.6% | 47.1% | 41.8% | 37.5% | 43.8% | 47.0% | 49.7% | 40.3% | 39.4% | 37.9% | 43.7% | 35.3% | 34.6% | 43.7% | 38.4% | 36.9% | 40.8% | 36.5% | 36.9% | 40.8% | 39.4% | | |
| Upper-Tier | 42.2% | 43.1% | 44.4% | 47.0% | 49.8% | 51.7% | 36.8% | 34.1% | 33.2% | 39.0% | 42.0% | 39.6% | 43.7% | 42.7% | 43.9% | 43.7% | 42.7% | 43.9% | 42.2% | 42.7% | 43.9% | 36.8% | 34.1% | 33.2% | 39.0% | 42.0% | 39.6% | 43.7% | 42.7% | 43.9% | 36.8% | 34.1% | 33.2% | 39.0% | 42.0% | 43.9% | 42.2% | 42.7% | 43.9% | 39.4% |

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 Statistics (CCJS). Sourced from Statistics Canada Tables.

*The Statistics Canada National Average is included as a reference only and is not included in the calculation of the MBNCanada median.



| | CAL | HAM | HFX | LON | MTL | REG | SUD | TBAY | TOR | WIND | WINN | MEDIAN | DUR | HAL | NIAG | WAT | YORK | MEDIAN | *National Average |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------------------|
| 2015 | 47.1% | 52.7% | N/A | 68.6% | 54.3% | 61.1% | 79.0% | 57.4% | 50.1% | 68.9% | 55.9% | 56.7% | 58.8% | 74.1% | 70.0% | 56.7% | 69.7% | 69.7% | 62.7% |
| 2016 | 47.6% | 54.0% | N/A | 66.2% | 55.7% | 55.0% | 77.0% | 68.7% | 49.4% | 66.8% | 51.8% | 55.4% | 62.0% | 75.5% | 60.7% | 61.4% | 65.0% | 62.0% | 63.5% |
| 2017 | 44.9% | 47.3% | 47.9% | 67.2% | 56.6% | 68.4% | 78.9% | 67.1% | 48.9% | 68.5% | 52.2% | 56.6% | 63.2% | 73.9% | 55.8% | 57.2% | 61.6% | 61.6% | 62.9% |

Source: PLCE430 (Customer Service)