POLICE SERVICES

VALUE PROPOSITION

I expect my police service to have the trust of the community and to take a collaborative approach that achieves excellence in crime prevention, law enforcement, and victims' assistance while practicing fair treatment and promoting public safety and well-being.

Police Services
Context For Police Related Crime Statistics in Canada in 2018

Police-reported crime statistics reflect only those incidents that are reported to the police and these are affected by largescale criminal events, social movements and changes in legislation, policies and procedures. Many of the MBNCanada results in this Chapter are derived from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. Recent changes in the UCR for certain offences highlight how police-reported crime is evolving in Canada. These changes in reporting standards for the UCR Survey need to be considered when examining year to year trends presented in this Report.

In 2017, Statistics Canada, in collaboration with police services, amended the definition of "founded" criminal incidents. The new definition, which represents a commitment to a victim-centred approach for crime, includes incidents where there is no credible evidence to confirm that an incident did not take place and those based on third-party reports. The changes also provided new scoring options for police to explain why an incident was not cleared (meaning solved). The new standards came into effect January 1, 2018. When they were developed, it was acknowledged—and communicated to the policing community and the public—that the changes would have an impact on both clearance rates and on the number of criminal incidents reported to Statistics Canada.

Furthermore, considerable public discussion of issues around sexual violence took place in 2017 and 2018, and this may have had an impact on the willingness of victims to report sexual assault incidents to police for some Municipalities. In 2017, police-reported sexual assault in Canada peaked in October, coinciding with the widespread #MeToo social media movement. The number of police reports made in October and November 2017 were higher than any other calendar month since comparable data became available in 2009. Analysis of police-reported sexual assaults from 2017 and 2018 suggests the original increase continued through 2018. The increase in sexual assault incidents may also play a role in the observed increases in the Violent Crime Severity Index (VCSI), or a significant mitigator for decreases in the VCSI.

 All items mentioned above need to be considered when reviewing annual trends reported in the MBNCanada Chapter for Police Services.
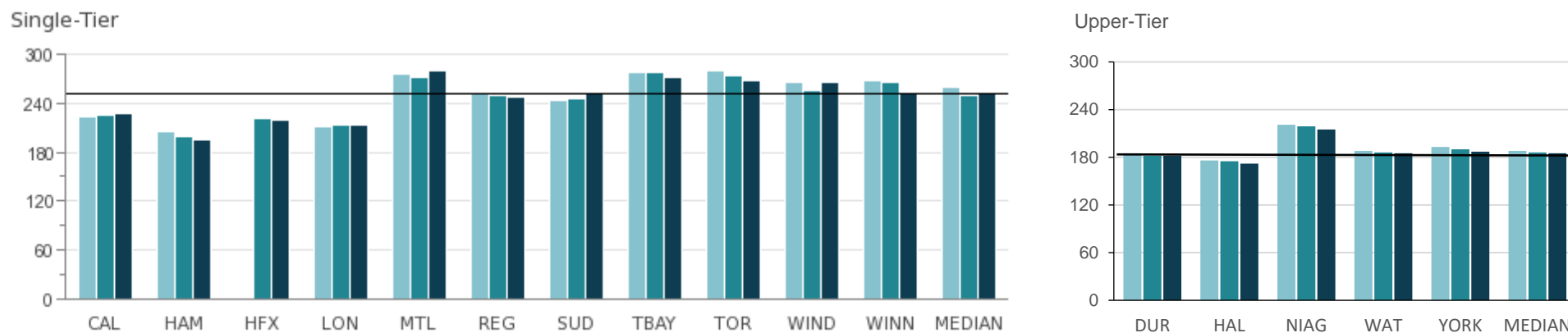
Source:

Moreau, Greg. (2019, July 22). Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2018. Retrieved from https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2019001/article/00013-eng.pdf

Police Services

Figure 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.

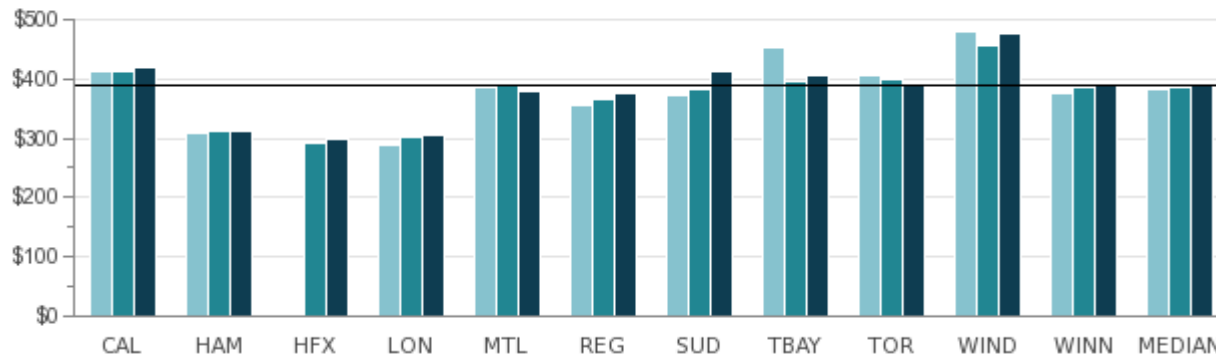|	CAL	HAM	HFX	LON	MTL	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WIND	WINN	MEDIAN		DUR	HAL	NIAG	WAT	YORK	MEDIAN
2016	224	206	N/A	212	275	253	244	277	279	265	267	259		185	176	221	188	193	188
2017	226	200	222	214	272	249	245	277	274	256	265	249		182	175	219	186	190	186
2018	227	196	220	213	280	247	251	271	267	265	254	251		182	172	215	185	187	185

Source: PLCE215 (Service Level)
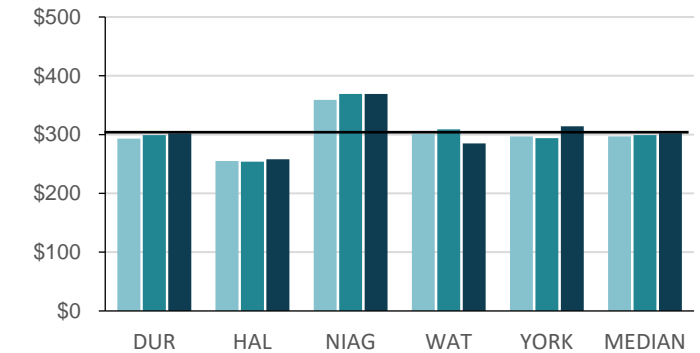
Police Services

Figure 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.
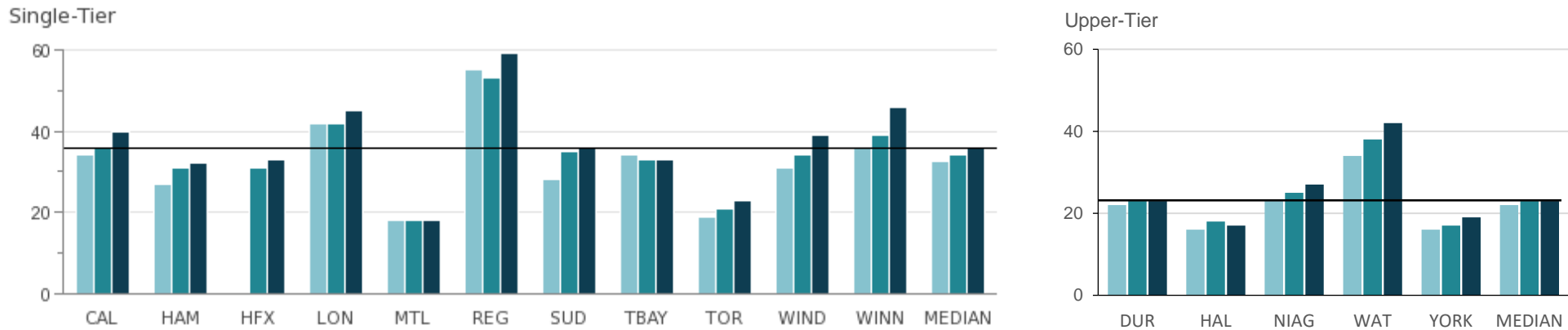

	CAL	HAM	HFX	LON	MTL	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WIND	WINN	MEDIAN	DUR	HAL	NIAG	WAT	YORK	MEDIAN
2016	$411	$309	N/A	$288	$385	$355	$371	$453	$405	$480	$377	$381	$293	$255	$359	$301	$297	$297
2017	$413	$313	$290	$303	$393	$366	$382	$395	$400	$457	$384	$384	$299	$254	$369	$309	$294	$299
2018	$420	$311	$299	$305	$380	$376	$411	$406	$389	$477	$389	$389	$302	$258	$369	$285	$314	$302

Source: PLCE227T (Service Level)

Police Services

Figure 26.3 Number of Reported 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 Tables.

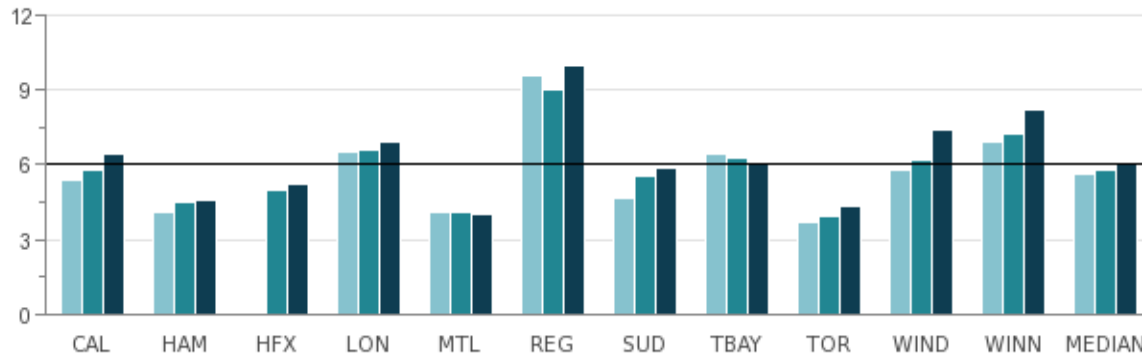|	CAL	HAM	HFX	LON	MTL	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WIND	WINN	MEDIAN		DUR	HAL	NIAG	WAT	YORK	MEDIAN
2016	34	27	N/A	42	18	55	28	34	19	31	36	33		22	16	23	34	16	22
2017	36	31	31	42	18	53	35	33	21	34	39	34		23	18	25	38	17	23
2018	40	32	33	45	18	59	36	33	23	39	46	36		23	17	27	42	18	23

Source: PLCE305 (Efficiency)

Figure 26.4 Reported Number of Criminal Code Incidents (Non-Traffic) per 100,000 Population
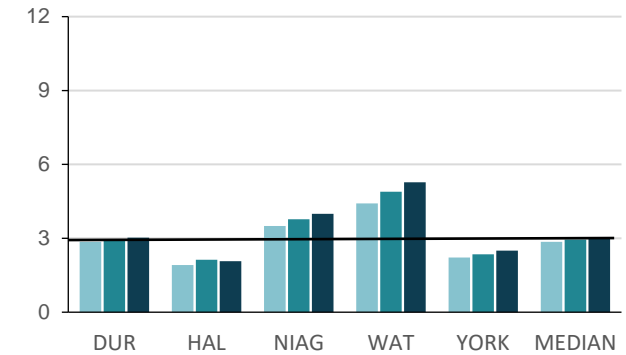
The total crime rate includes violent crime, property crime and other Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic), as defined by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistic (CCJS). Actual incidents of reported crime are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. Sourced from Statistics Canada Tables.

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

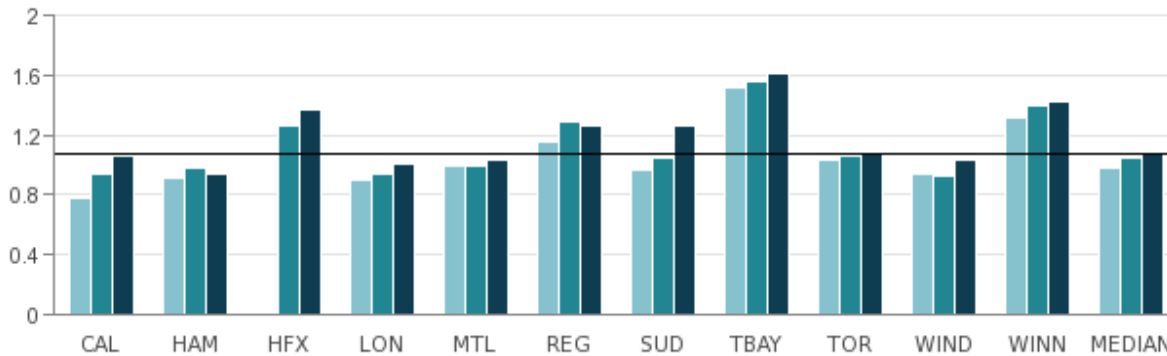| Year	CAL	HAM	HFX	LON	MTL	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WIND	WINN	MEDIAN	DUR	HAL	NIAG	WAT	YORK	MEDIAN	*National Average
2016	5,409	4,134	N/A	6,534	4,129	9,602	4,635	6,460	3,724	5,807	6,943	5,608	2,857	1,916	3,502	4,414	2,223	2,857	5,297
2017	5,810	4,515	4,994	6,630	4,092	9,011	5,559	6,239	3,933	6,157	7,274	5,810	2,949	2,132	3,774	4,903	2,352	2,949	5,375
2018	6,454	4,560	5,264	6,929	4,004	10,005	5,910	6,041	4,314	7,406	8,187	6,041	3,028	2,073	3,997	5,272	2,501	3,028	5,488

Source: PLCE120 (Community Impact) *Formerly PLCE120M*

Figure 26.5 Reported Number of Violent Criminal Code Incidents per 100,000 Population
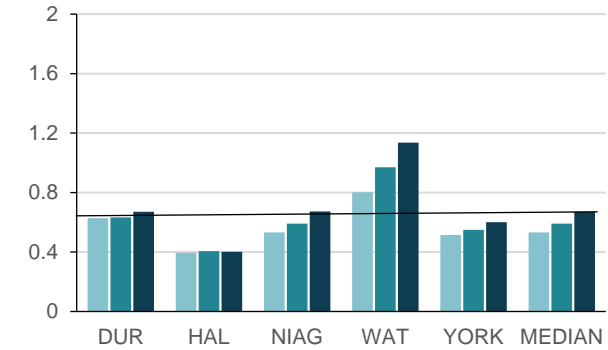
A component of total crime rate (Figure 26.4 – PLCE120), the violent crime rate includes just the category of violent offences which involve the use of force or threat against a person, as defined by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistic (CCJS). Actual incidents of reported violent crime are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. Sourced from Statistics Canada Tables.

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

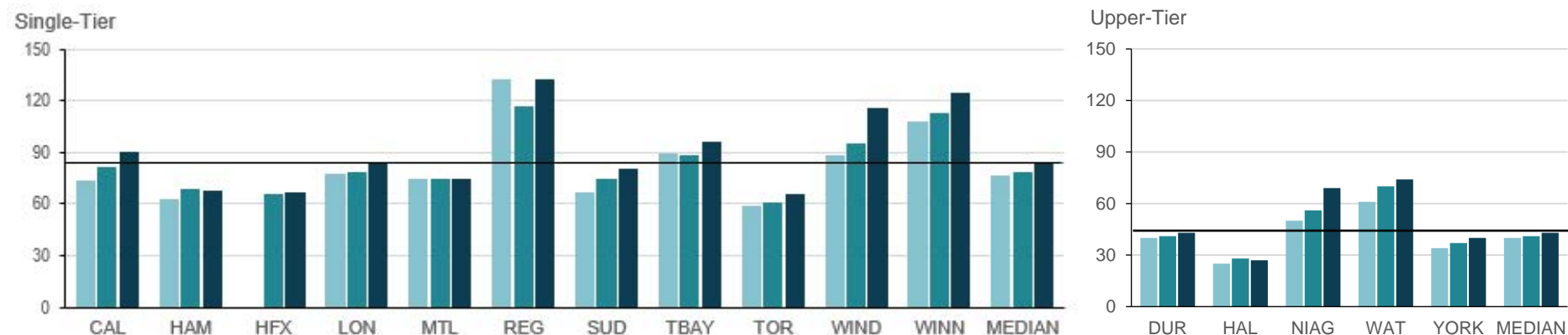|	CAL	HAM	HFX	LON	MTL	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WIND	WINN	MEDIAN	DUR	HAL	NIAG	WAT	YORK	MEDIAN	*National Average
2016	782	909	N/A	897	988	1,155	972	1,509	1,031	941	1,320	980	628	395	532	802	514	532	1,076
2017	939	978	1,254	942	999	1,285	1,048	1,557	1,056	930	1,400	1,048	633	406	591	973	549	591	1,113
2018	1,065	937	1,373	1,009	1,033	1,264	1,255	1,612	1,068	1,039	1,427	1,068	671	401	673	1,136	601	671	1,144

Source: PLCE105 (Community Impact) *Formerly PLCE105M*

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Figure 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 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.

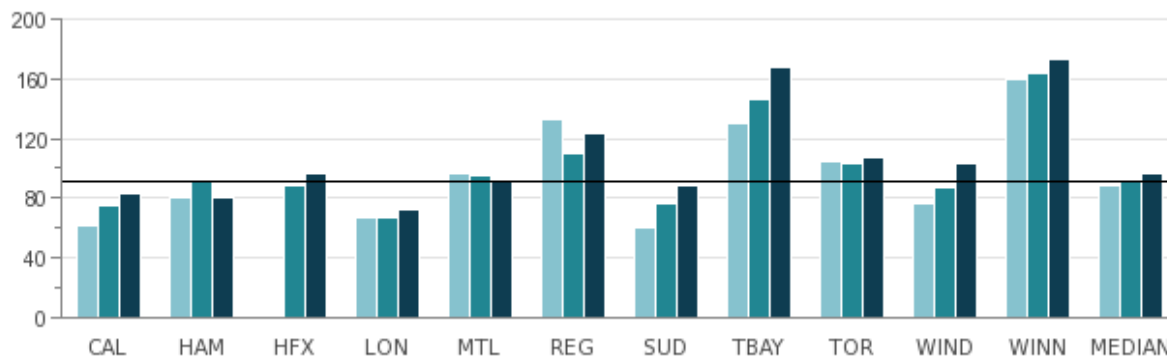|	CAL	HAM	HFX	LON	MTL	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WIND	WINN	MEDIAN	DUR	HAL	NIAG	WAT	YORK	MEDIAN	*National Average
2016	74	63	N/A	77	75	132	67	89	59	88	108	76	40	25	50	61	34	40	72
2017	81	69	66	78	75	117	75	88	61	95	113	78	41	28	56	70	37	41	74
2018	90	68	67	84	75	132	80	96	66	116	125	84	43	27	69	74	40	43	75

Source: PLCE180 (Community Impact)

Police Services

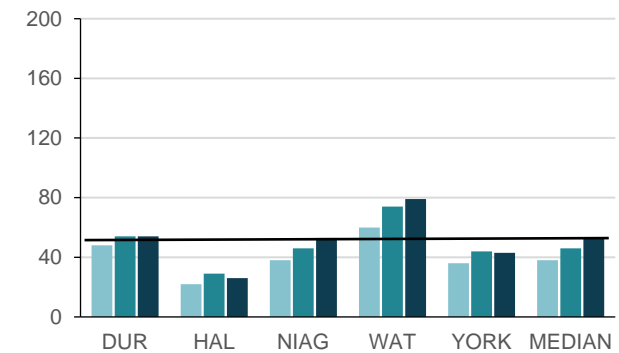## Figure 26.7 Violent Crime Severity Index

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 considers not only the change in volume but the relative seriousness of the crime. Sourced from Statistics Canada Tables. Refer to Figure 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.

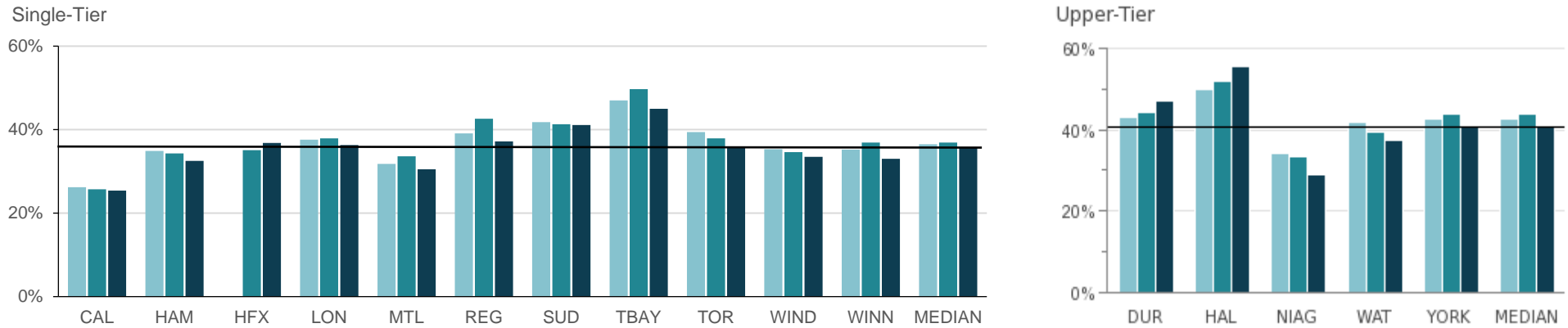|	CAL	HAM	HFX	LON	MTL	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WIND	WINN	MEDIAN	DUR	HAL	NIAG	WAT	YORK	MEDIAN	*National Average
2016	62	81	N/A	67	96	133	61	130	104	76	159	89	48	22	38	60	36	38	77
2017	75	91	89	67	95	110	76	146	103	87	164	91	54	29	46	74	44	46	81
2018	83	81	96	72	91	123	88	168	107	103	173	96	54	26	53	79	43	53	82

Source: PLCE170 (Community Impact)

Police Services

Figure 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 Tables.

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

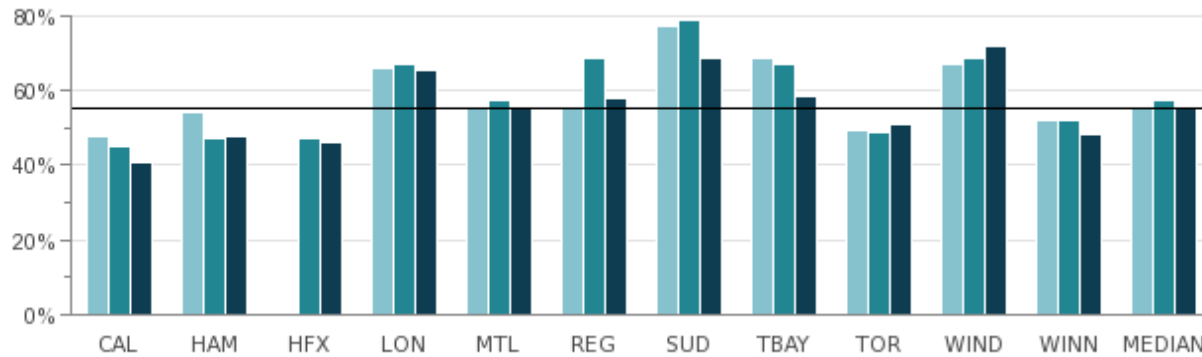|	CAL	HAM	HFX	LON	MTL	REG	SUD	TBAY	TOR	WIND	WINN	MEDIAN		DUR	HAL	NIAG	WAT	YORK	MEDIAN	*National Average
2016	26.2%	34.9%	N/A	37.6%	31.8%	39.1%	41.8%	47.0%	39.4%	35.3%	35.2%	36.5%		43.1%	49.8%	34.1%	42.0%	42.7%	42.7%	39.6 %
2017	25.7%	34.3%	35.1%	37.9%	33.6%	42.6%	41.3%	49.7%	37.9%	34.6%	36.9%	36.9%		44.4%	51.7%	33.2%	39.6%	43.9%	43.9%	39.9 %
2018	25.4%	32.5%	36.8%	36.3%	30.5%	37.2%	41.1%	45.0%	35.7%	33.5%	33.0%	35.7%		47.2%	55.6%	28.8%	37.5%	40.7%	40.7%	38.3 %

Source: PLCE425 (Customer Service)
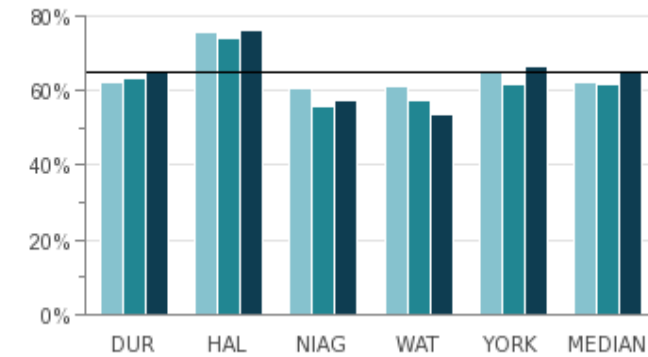
Figure 26.9 Weighted Violent Clearance Rate

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 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
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%
2017	44.9%	47.3%	47.4%	67.2%	57.4%	68.4%	78.9%	67.1%	48.9%	68.5%	52.2%	57.4%		63.2%	73.9%	55.8%	57.2%	61.6%	61.6%	64%
2018	40.6%	47.5%	46.1%	65.3%	55.0%	58.1%	68.8%	58.5%	50.7%	71.9%	48.5%	55.0%		65.0%	76.0%	57.2%	53.6%	66.7%	65.0%	61%

Source: PLCE430 (Customer Service)