

POLICE SERVICES

VALUE STATEMENT

Our police service will have the trust of the community while promoting community safety and well-being. We will take a collaborative approach to achieve excellence in crime prevention, law enforcement and care of persons impacted by crime.

POLICE

What is this Service?

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/objectives, policies and business models that meet the specific needs and priorities of their local communities.

Objectives May Include:

- Community engagement
- Community and road safety
- Crime prevention
- Law enforcement
- Victims' assistance
- Maintenance of public order (e.g., social disorder)
- Emergency response services

Influencing Factors:

- **Non-Residents:** The degree of daily inflow and outflow of commuters, tourists, seasonal residents and attendees at cultural, entertainment or sporting events – calculations are based on local population only .
- **Reporting:** The extent to which crimes are reported within municipalities (unreported crime is not included in crime rates).
- **Trends:** The preferred method of reviewing changes in crime rates is to observe 5-year trends since they are more stable and are capable of showing patterns, if any as opposed to a year-over-year percentage change.
- **Population:** Calculations based on population, such as crime rates, use the most recent estimate of each municipality's population as provided by their respective Planning Departments. This may result in some differences in population-based results for Police Services from those published by Statistics Canada, which may be based on less current population figures.

- **Commercial/Industrial Protection:** Police services provided to the commercial, industrial and institutional sectors are not factored into the population-based measures.
- **Specialized Services:** Larger municipalities may require specialized services at varying levels that may not be required or required at reduced levels in other municipalities (e.g., Emergency Task Force, Emergency Measures, Intelligence units targeting terrorist groups, providing security for visiting dignitaries, Mounted Unit, Marine Unit, Forensic Identification Unit).
- **Officer/Civilian Mix:** Differing policies regarding some types of policing work that may be done by civilian staff in one municipality versus uniform staff in another.
- **External Contracts:** Some municipal police forces provide contracted services (on a cost recovery basis) to specialized facilities such as airports or casinos. Measures, in addition to gross cost and staffing levels, have also been provided to exclude the staffing and costs associated with these External Contracts.
- **Demographic Trends:** Socio-economic composition of a municipality's population.
- **Weights:** The weights are updated every five years to reflect any changes in sentencing patterns or new legislation.

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 MBNCanada municipalities.

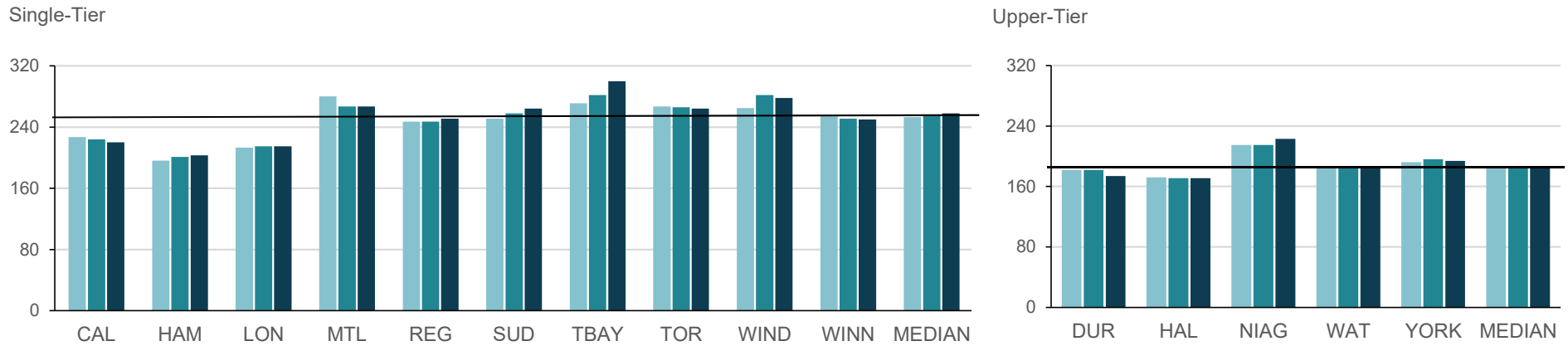
Extenuating Circumstances:

- **COVID-19 Pandemic:** The graphs contained in this report show considerable variances in the 2020 results that may have been influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic. Many cities experienced fluctuations in reported number of offences between 2019 and 2020. An in-depth analysis would be required to determine whether an inference can be made that the variances can be explained or were impacted by the pandemic or other variables. Provincial public health orders (including those directing citizens to stay at home as much as possible), modified business operations and cancellations of large events, and a large number of people working from home affected both service delivery and crime statistics.
- Further information about national level police reported crime statistics is available from Statistics Canada.
https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/85-002-x/2021001/article/00013-eng.pdf?st=HVAXQg_s

Police

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.



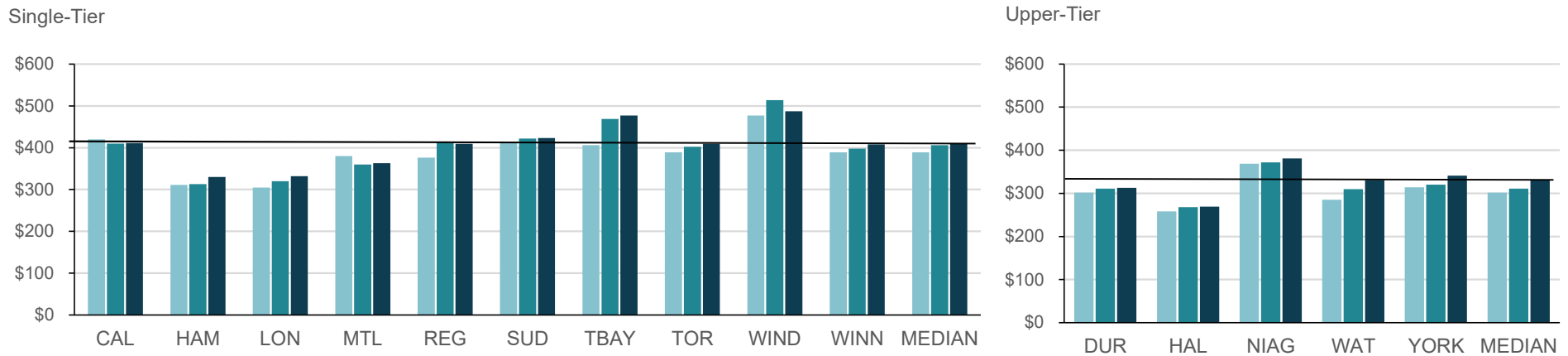
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2018 | 227 | 196 | 213 | 280 | 247 | 251 | 271 | 267 | 265 | 254 | 253 | 182 | 172 | 215 | 185 | 192 | 185 |
| 2019 | 224 | 201 | 215 | 267 | 247 | 258 | 282 | 266 | 282 | 251 | 255 | 182 | 171 | 215 | 186 | 196 | 186 |
| 2020 | 220 | 203 | 215 | 267 | 251 | 264 | 300 | 264 | 278 | 250 | 258 | 174 | 171 | 223 | 187 | 194 | 187 |

Source: PLCE215 (Service Level)

Police

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. The costs represented in this chart exclude the purchase of any fixed assets. 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.



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2018 | \$420 | \$311 | \$305 | \$380 | \$376 | \$411 | \$406 | \$389 | \$477 | \$389 | \$389 | \$302 | \$258 | \$369 | \$285 | \$314 | \$302 |
| 2019 | \$410 | \$313 | \$320 | \$360 | \$413 | \$422 | \$469 | \$402 | \$514 | \$398 | \$406 | \$311 | \$268 | \$372 | \$310 | \$320 | \$311 |
| 2020 | \$411 | \$330 | \$332 | \$363 | \$409 | \$423 | \$477 | \$409 | \$487 | \$408 | \$409 | \$313 | \$269 | \$381 | \$331 | \$341 | \$331 |

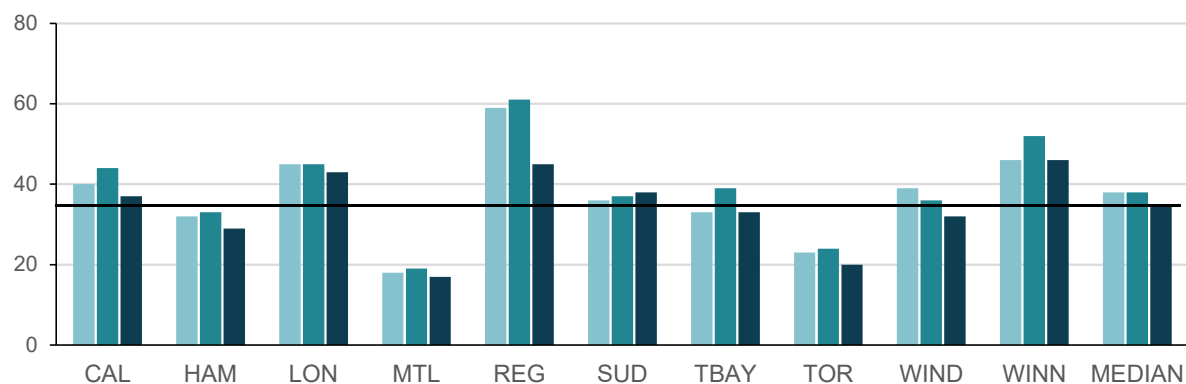
Source: PLCE227T (Service Level)

Police

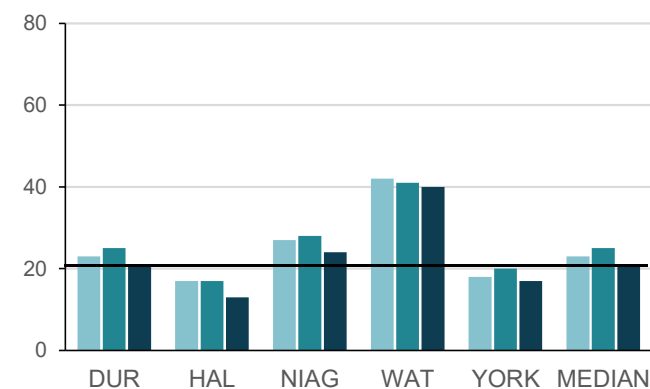
Figure 26.3 Number of Reported Criminal Code Incidents (Non-Traffic) per Police Officer

Although this measure is an indication of an officer's workload, it is important to note it does not capture the majority 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. Additional examples that are not captured in this measure include missing people and mental health calls, social disorder calls for service, civil disobedience, events and festivals. 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.

Single-Tier



Upper-Tier



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 2018 | 40 | 32 | 45 | 18 | 59 | 36 | 33 | 23 | 39 | 46 | 38 | 23 | 17 | 27 | 42 | 18 | 23 |
| 2019 | 44 | 33 | 45 | 19 | 61 | 37 | 39 | 24 | 36 | 52 | 38 | 25 | 17 | 28 | 41 | 20 | 25 |
| 2020 | 37 | 29 | 43 | 17 | 45 | 38 | 33 | 20 | 32 | 46 | 35 | 21 | 13 | 24 | 40 | 17 | 21 |

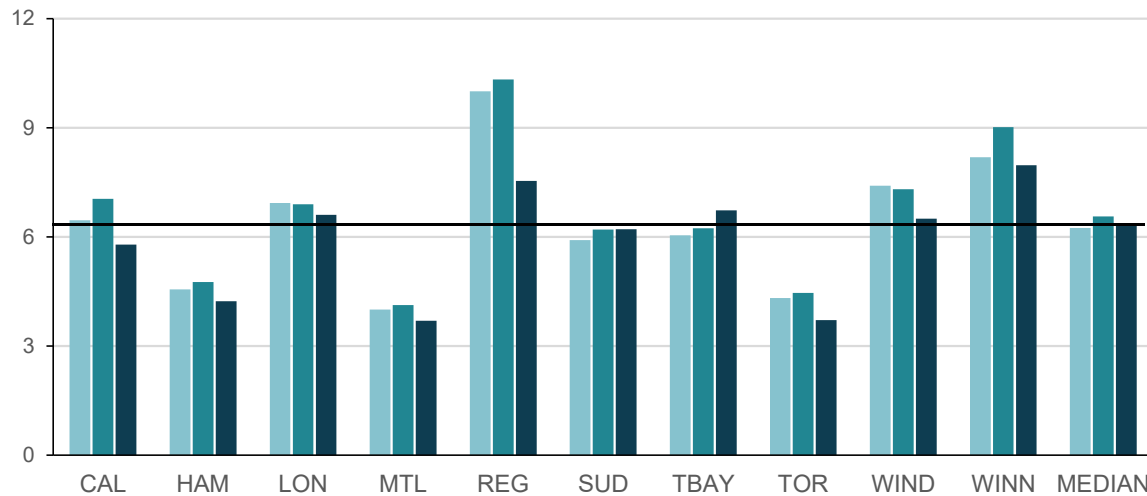
Source: PLCE305 (Efficiency)

Police

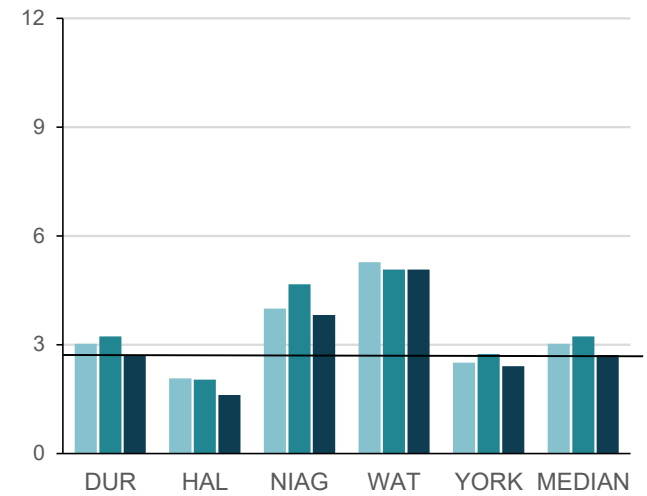
Figure 26.4 Reported Number of Criminal Code Incidents (Non-Traffic) per 100,000 Population

The total crime rate includes violent crime, property crime and other Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic), as defined by the Canadian Centre for Justice 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)



| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | | | | | | | | | *National Average | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Single-Tier | 6,454 | 7,044 | 5,789 | 6,454 | 4,560 | 4,755 | 4,227 | 6,929 | 6,892 | 6,604 | 4,004 | 4,121 | 3,694 | 10,005 | 10,326 | 7,539 | 5,910 | 6,041 | 6,729 | 4,314 | 4,456 | 3,715 | 7,406 | 7,311 | 6,498 | 8,187 | 9,018 | 7,966 | 6,248 | 6,562 | 6,353 | 3,028 | 3,225 | 2,718 | 2,073 | 2,038 | 1,611 | 3,997 | 4,664 | 3,817 | 5,272 | 5,073 | 5,074 | 2,501 | 2,740 | 2,406 | 3,028 | 3,225 | 2,718 | 5,513 | 5,878 | 5,301 |

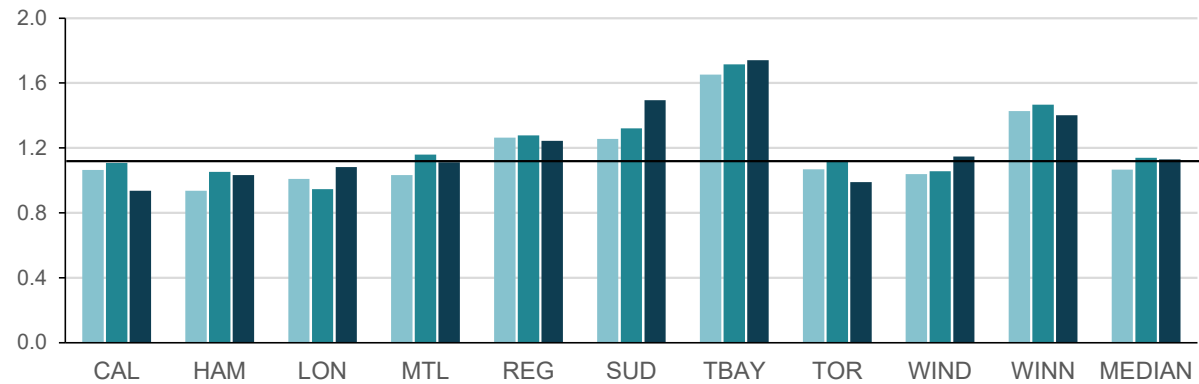
Source: PLCE120 (Community Impact)

Police

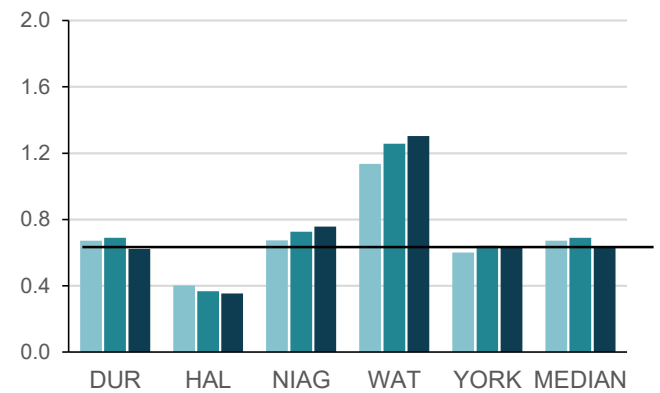
Figure 26.5 Reported Number of Violent Criminal Code Incidents per 100,000 Population

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 Statistics (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.

Single-Tier (In Thousands)



Upper-Tier (In Thousands)



| | CAL | HAM | LON | MTL | REG | SUD | TBAY | TOR | WIND | WINN | MEDIAN | DUR | HAL | NIAG | WAT | YORK | MEDIAN | *National Average |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|-----|------|-------|------|--------|-------------------|
| 2018 | 1,065 | 937 | 1,009 | 1,033 | 1,264 | 1,255 | 1,653 | 1,068 | 1,039 | 1,427 | 1,067 | 671 | 401 | 673 | 1,136 | 601 | 671 | 1,152 |
| 2019 | 1,107 | 1,052 | 945 | 1,159 | 1,278 | 1,320 | 1,715 | 1,121 | 1,057 | 1,466 | 1,140 | 689 | 366 | 725 | 1,257 | 640 | 689 | 1,279 |
| 2020 | 936 | 1,033 | 1,083 | 1,111 | 1,244 | 1,494 | 1,740 | 990 | 1,148 | 1,401 | 1,130 | 622 | 353 | 757 | 1,303 | 631 | 631 | 1,254 |

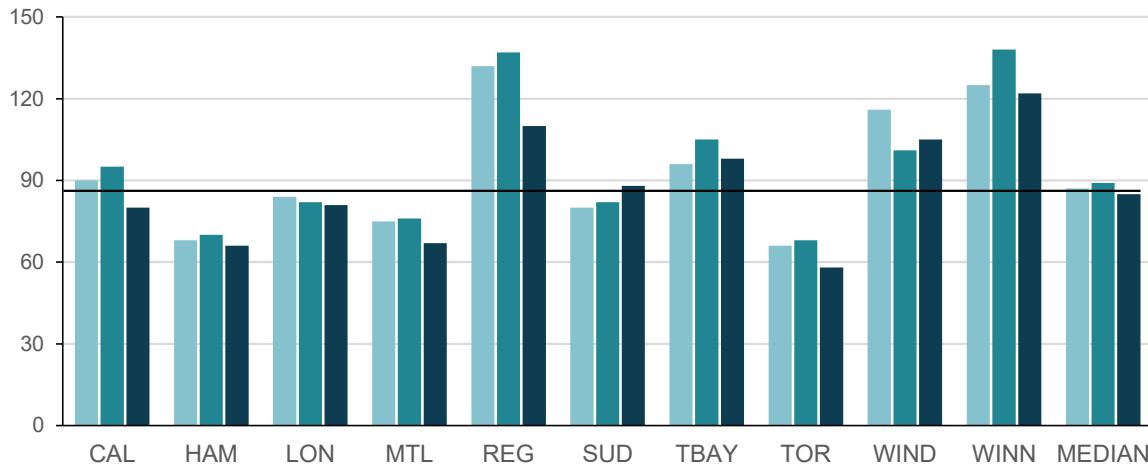
Source: PLCE105 (Community Impact)

Police

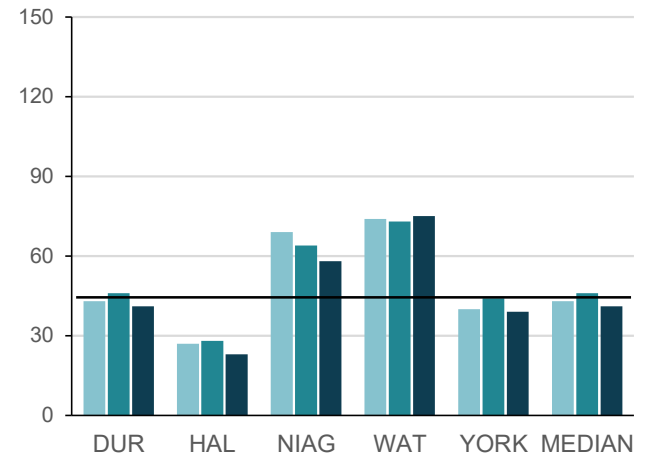
Figure 26.6 Total Crime Severity Index

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 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



| | CAL | HAM | LON | MTL | REG | SUD | TBAY | TOR | WIND | WINN | MEDIAN | DUR | HAL | NIAG | WAT | YORK | MEDIAN | *National Average |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|------|--------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|--------|-------------------|
| 2018 | 90 | 68 | 84 | 75 | 132 | 80 | 96 | 66 | 116 | 125 | 87 | 43 | 27 | 69 | 74 | 40 | 43 | 76 |
| 2019 | 95 | 70 | 82 | 76 | 137 | 82 | 105 | 68 | 101 | 138 | 89 | 46 | 28 | 64 | 73 | 44 | 46 | 80 |
| 2020 | 80 | 66 | 81 | 67 | 110 | 88 | 98 | 58 | 105 | 122 | 85 | 41 | 23 | 58 | 75 | 39 | 41 | 73 |

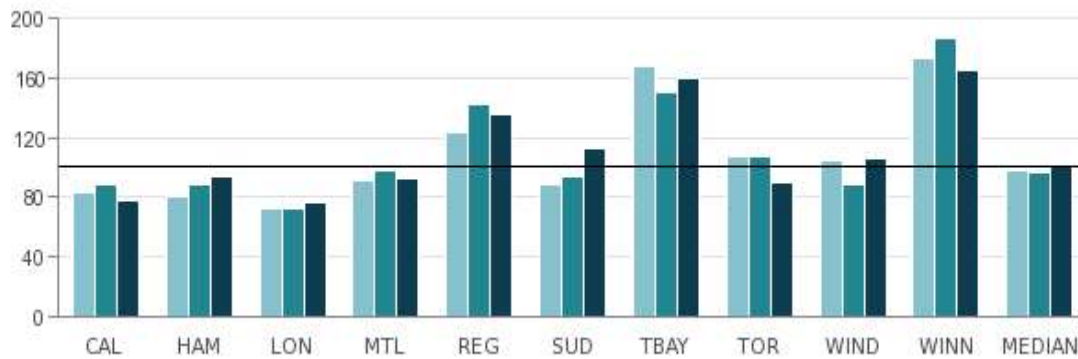
Source: PLCE180 (Community Impact)

Police

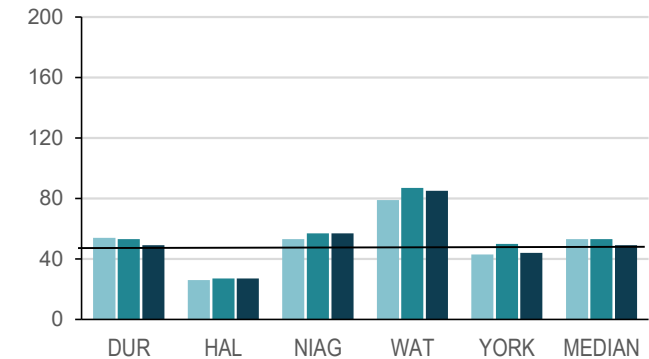
Figure 26.7 Violent Crime Severity Index

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 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 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.

Single-Tier



Upper-Tier



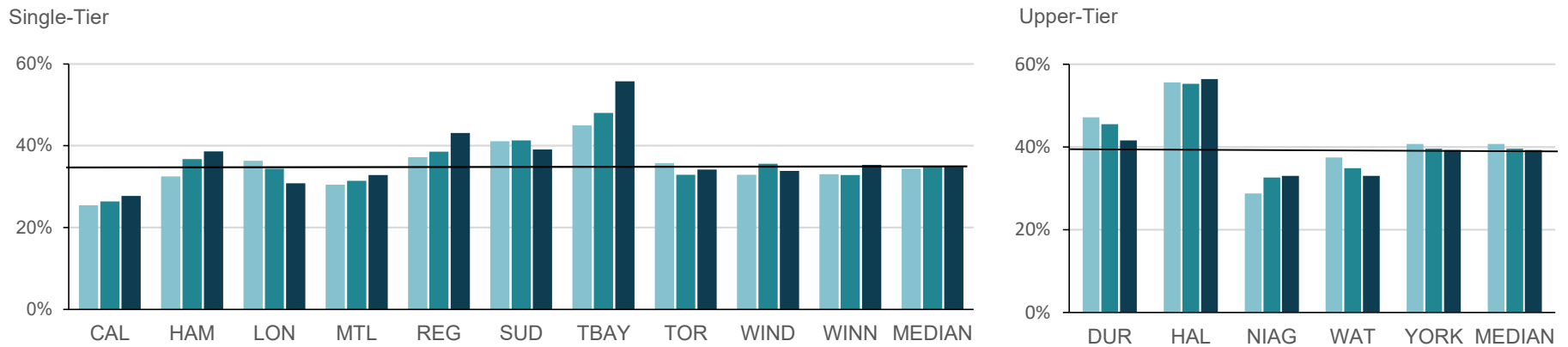
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | | | | | | | | | *National Average | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Single-Tier | 83 | 88 | 78 | 81 | 72 | 91 | 123 | 88 | 168 | 107 | 104 | 173 | 98 | 54 | 26 | 53 | 79 | 43 | 53 | 84 |
| Upper-Tier | 54 | 53 | 49 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 53 | 57 | 57 | 79 | 87 | 85 | 43 | 50 | 44 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 87 |

Source: PLCE170 (Community Impact)

Police

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 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.



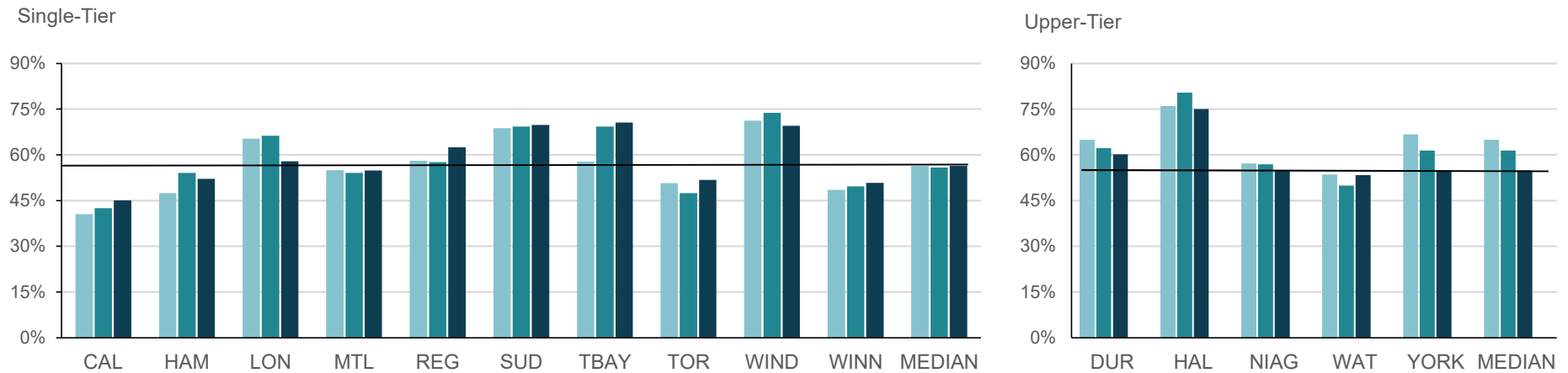
| | CAL | HAM | LON | MTL | REG | SUD | TBAY | TOR | WIND | WINN | MEDIAN | DUR | HAL | NIAG | WAT | YORK | MEDIAN | *National Average |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------------------|
| 2018 | 25.4% | 32.5% | 36.3% | 30.5% | 37.2% | 41.1% | 45.0% | 35.7% | 32.9% | 33.0% | 34.4% | 47.2% | 55.6% | 28.8% | 37.5% | 40.7% | 40.7% | 38.7% |
| 2019 | 26.4% | 36.7% | 34.4% | 31.4% | 38.5% | 41.3% | 48.0% | 32.9% | 35.6% | 32.8% | 35.0% | 45.5% | 55.3% | 32.6% | 34.9% | 39.6% | 39.6% | 37.0% |
| 2020 | 27.7% | 38.6% | 30.8% | 32.8% | 43.1% | 39.1% | 55.7% | 34.2% | 33.8% | 35.3% | 34.8% | 41.6% | 56.4% | 33.0% | 33.0% | 39.3% | 39.3% | 37.1% |

Source: PLCE425 (Customer Service)

Police

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 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 | LON | MTL | REG | SUD | TBAY | TOR | WIND | WINN | MEDIAN | DUR | HAL | NIAG | WAT | YORK | MEDIAN | *National Average |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------------------|
| 2018 | 40.6% | 47.5% | 65.3% | 55.0% | 58.1% | 68.8% | 57.8% | 50.7% | 71.2% | 48.5% | 56.4% | 65.0% | 76.0% | 57.2% | 53.6% | 66.7% | 65.0% | 61.5% |
| 2019 | 42.5% | 54.1% | 66.3% | 54.1% | 57.6% | 69.3% | 69.3% | 47.5% | 73.8% | 49.7% | 55.9% | 62.2% | 80.4% | 56.9% | 49.9% | 61.4% | 61.4% | 58.2% |
| 2020 | 45.1% | 52.1% | 57.9% | 54.9% | 62.5% | 69.8% | 70.6% | 51.8% | 69.6% | 50.8% | 56.4% | 60.2% | 75.0% | 54.7% | 53.4% | 54.9% | 54.9% | 58.4% |

Source: PLCE430 (Customer Service)