

Table 9-2
Police personnel in municipal police services — Prince Edward Island, 2011

Police service	2010 Population ¹	2011 Actual strength ²					2011 Authorized strength ⁵		2010 crime	
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population ³	Other personnel ⁴	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population ³	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷
		Male	Female	Total						
		number			rate	number		rate		
Population 15,000 to 49,999										
Charlottetown	35,406	53	7	60	169	26	60	169	94.9	34.4
Population 5,000 to 14,999										
Summerside	14,361	23	2	25	174	9	24	167	122.1	40.8
Stratford, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	7,807	6	0	6	77	0	6	77	33.8	39.4
Population less than 5,000										
Borden-Carleton	782	2	1	3	384	1	3	384
Kensington	1,496	3	1	4	267	4	4	267	107.3	66.8
Montague, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	1,797	2	1	3	167	0	3	167	198.7	45.3

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011.
3. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
4. Counts include civilian and other personnel (e.g., clerical, dispatch, management, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards, by-law enforcement officers) on the police department's payroll as of May 15.
5. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
6. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index. The Crime Severity Index is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.

Note(s): Use caution in comparing police services: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). For the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts, civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other personnel".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey and Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.