

Table 2-2

Police officers and selected crime statistics — Selected crime statistics, by province and territory, 2010

Province or territory	Incidents per officer ^{1,2}	Weighted clearance rate ³	Crime Severity Index ⁴
	number	percent	rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	36.5	34.3	80.2
Prince Edward Island	37.1	38.3	66.0
Nova Scotia	34.4	38.9	83.5
New Brunswick	29.6	45.4	69.0
Quebec	24.2	36.3	76.9
Ontario	22.4	42.4	65.0
Manitoba	49.4	40.2	127.8
Saskatchewan	57.1	50.3	148.2
Alberta	45.5	42.3	97.9
British Columbia	42.1	29.6	102.4
Yukon	59.8	58.9	171.2
Northwest Territories	100.5	72.9	340.2
Nunavut	98.7	77.0	345.7
Provincial and territorial total	31.1	39.4	82.7
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy
Canada	30.3	39.4	82.7

1. Includes police-reported incidents excluding traffic.

2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2010. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.

3. 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.

4. 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.

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