

Alternative Growth Drivers to Population Growth Rate (Factor G)

#	Growth Factor	Data Owner	Considerations and Limitations
1	Dispatched calls for service	Edmonton Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection and ownership - EPS owns the data and there can be real or perceived issues of neutrality</li> <li>• Data is historical - no reliable forecast of these figures is available</li> </ul>
2	Non-dispatched calls for service		
3	Total requests for assistance to EPS		
4	Crime severity index	Statistics Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data is historical - no reliable forecast of these figures is available</li> <li>• Potential for a growth-driver and funding negative feedback effect: the historical rate of crime severity is partly a function of policing resourcing during those years; in cases when the index historically declines, this would inform the formula to reduce police funding in future years, which would likely mean fewer police officers; the lower police presence may cause crime severity to increase again, informing the formula to increase funding, which would likely see an increase in officers. This feedback effect would continue indefinitely so long as the formula was in effect, producing both instability to funding and police service levels.</li> <li>• Counterintuitive effects - in some cases a greater number of patrol officers results in higher crime reporting as more police can mean more crimes reported/documented</li> <li>• Data trends up and down, which would produce funding instability</li> <li>• Crime severity indexes measure the number of police-reported incidents for each offence, multiplied by the weight for that offence. All weighted offences are then added together and divided by the corresponding population total. Because the crime severity index already adjusts for population growth, it neutralizes crime volume growth, making it a non-ideal growth driver.</li> </ul>
5	Violent crime severity index		
6	Non-violent crime severity index		

### Attachment 3

7	Number of police reported criminal incidents - total, all violations	Statistics Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data is historical - no reliable forecast of these figures is available</li> <li>• Potential for a funding feedback loop: the historical rate of crime severity is partly a function of policing resourcing during those years; in cases when the index historically declines, this would inform the formula to reduce police funding in future years, which would likely mean fewer police officers; the lower police presence may cause crime severity to increase again, informing the formula to increase funding, which would likely see an increase in officers. This feedback effect would continue indefinitely so long as the formula was in effect, producing both instability to funding and police service levels.</li> <li>• Counterintuitive effects - in some cases a greater number of patrol officers results in higher crime reporting as more police can mean more crimes reported/documented</li> <li>• Data trends up and down, which would produce funding instability.</li> </ul>
8	Number of police reported criminal incidents - total, all criminal code violations (including or excluding traffic)		
9	Number of police reported criminal incidents - total federal statute violations		
10	Combination of two or more above factors	N/A	N/A