

Montreal, is divided into six services: planning, personnel and communications, administration, operations, technical, and special services (intelligence and security).

For police purposes, the province is divided into eight districts each under the command of a Chief Inspector or an Inspector. *Bas St-Laurent* District, including the sections of Chandler, Rimouski and Baie-Comeau, has 19 detachments; *Saguenay-Lac St-Jean*, six detachments; *Quebec*, including the sections of Québec-Nord, Québec-Sud and Rivière-du-Loup, 23 detachments; *La Mauricie*, nine detachments; *L'Estrie*, six detachments; *Montreal*, including the sections of Joliette, Montreal, Saint-Jean, and Arctic Quebec, 28 detachments; *Outaouais* and *Nord-Ouest*, eight detachments each. Strength of the Quebec Police Force at the end of 1975 was 4,108 officers, non-commissioned officers and constables and 968 civilian employees.

Municipal police forces. Provincial legislation makes it mandatory for cities and towns to furnish adequate municipal policing for the maintenance of law and order in their communities. Also, all villages and townships or parts of townships having a population density and a real property assessment sufficient to warrant maintenance of a police force, and having been so designated by Order in Council, are responsible for adequate policing of their municipalities.

Uniform crime reporting

2.7.2

The present method of reporting police statistics (police administration, crime and traffic enforcement statistics), known as the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, was started on January 1, 1962. The program was developed by the (then) Dominion Bureau of Statistics in cooperation with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting.

As shown in Table 2.2, police personnel in Canada numbered 58,103 at the end of 1974, including 48,051 sworn-in police officers, 9,478 other full-time employees serving as clerks, technicians, artisans, commissionaires, guards, special constables, etc. and 574 cadets. The ratio of police personnel per 1,000 population was 2.5 and the ratio of police was 2.1. Provincial and territorial ratios for police personnel ranged from 1.5 to 5.1 per 1,000 persons and for police only from 1.4 to 4.4. Total municipal police personnel numbered 32,845 made up of 30,415 members of municipal forces; 2,380 Royal Canadian Mounted Police and 50 Ontario Provincial Police under municipal contracts.

Six policemen were killed by criminal action during 1974 and seven policemen lost their lives accidentally while on duty. Police transport facilities at the end of the year included 11,004 automobiles, 828 motorcycles, 970 other motor vehicles, 419 boats, 27 aircraft, 230 horses and 252 service dogs.

Table 2.3 shows the number of crimes dealt with by the police in 1974 including offences under the criminal code, federal statutes, provincial statutes and municipal by-laws other than traffic; offences cleared by charge and otherwise; and the number of adults and juveniles charged. Offences reported or known to police which investigation proved unfounded are not shown but numbered 118,984 including 93,996 under criminal code classifications; 13,969 under federal statutes; 7,772 under provincial statutes; and 3,247 under municipal by-laws.

During 1974, police reported 109,098 offences against the person including 545 murders, 521 attempted murders, 11,111 rape and other sexual offences, and 96,864 offences of wounding and other assaults (not indecent). All offences against the person resulted in the charging of 37,237 persons, 1,991 of them juveniles. During the year there were 963,748 cases of robbery, breaking and entering, theft, fraud and other offences against property resulting in 180,477 persons charged, 46,082 of them juvenile males and 6,245 juvenile females. There were 3,249 cases of prostitution, 3,264 gaming and betting, 10,812 offensive weapons and 366,714 other criminal code offences. In addition to 44,394 offences under various federal statutes, there were 53,030 under the