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Police Resources in Canada

2010



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2010

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User information

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

Note

This publication was prepared by **Marta Burczycka**.

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Police Resources in Canada, 2010

By Marta Burczycka, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Police personnel and expenditures 2010

This report is based upon data collected through the annual Police Administration Survey conducted by Statistics Canada. This survey collects data on police personnel and expenditures from each police service in Canada. Data presented in this report represent police personnel as of May 15, 2010 and final expenditures for the calendar year ending December 31, 2009 (or March 31, 2010 for the few police services operating on a fiscal year).

Changes to the Police Resources Report

The table "Police operating expenditures in municipal police services", which was presented in previous years, is no longer included in this report because of comparability issues. Due to the different ways that individual police services report expenditure information, comparisons at the municipal level are problematic.

Police officer strength at highest point since 1981

There were 69,299 active police officers in Canada on May 15, 2010, an increase of almost 2,000 officers from 2009. The national-level increase was primarily driven by growth in Ontario (803 additional officers, or +2% in the rate) and Alberta (403 additional officers, or +5% in the rate).

Nationally, there were 203 police officers per 100,000 population in 2010, the highest rate seen since 1981. The 2010 rate was slightly lower than the peak recorded in 1975 (Table 1). Police officer strength rose by 2% in 2010, resulting in the sixth consecutive year of growth (Table 2).

Police services use the term authorized strength to refer to the number of positions available based on their budget. As not all available positions are occupied throughout the year, authorized strength numbers are generally higher than actual police strength point-in-time numbers. In 2010, there were 70,600 authorized policing positions in Canada, about 1,300 more than the actual May 15 number of active officers.

International comparisons show how Canada's police strength compares to other countries. In 2010, Canada's police strength (203 per 100,000 population) was 8% lower than Australia (222),¹ 11% lower than England and Wales (229),² and 17% lower than the United States (244).³

Police forces are organized in different ways in different countries; they also categorize officers in different ways. These differences should be taken into consideration when making comparisons between countries.

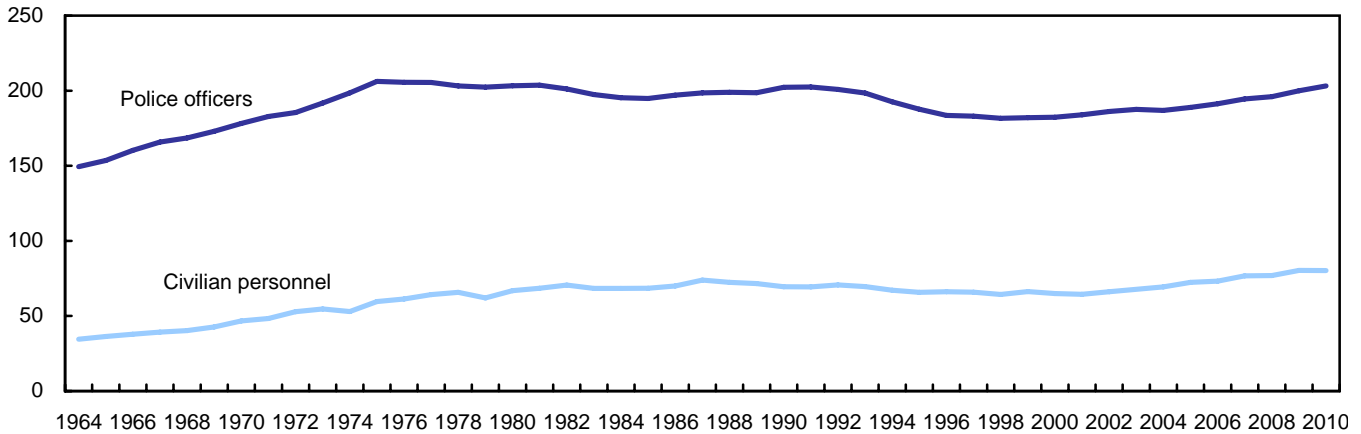
1. Australian Institute of Criminology. 2010. Australian Crime: Facts and figures 2009. Canberra, Australia. Rates per 100,000 population for Australia were calculated using population estimates from the Australia Bureau of Statistics.

2. Sigurdsson, Jenny and Amardeep Dhani. 22 July 2010. "Police Service Strength – England and Wales, 31 March 2010. Home Office. Rates per 100,000 population for England and Wales were calculated using population estimates from the Office of National Statistics.

3. Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2009. Crime in the United States, 2009. "Uniform Crime Reports." Washington, D.C. U.S. Department of Justice.

Chart 1
Sixth consecutive year of police strength growth

rate per 100,000 population



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

Civilian personnel work with police services in a variety of occupations, including clerks, management professionals, dispatch officers and by-law enforcement officers. As of May 15, 2010, there were just over 27,000 civilian members employed in Canadian police services. The rate of civilian personnel per 100,000 population remained virtually unchanged in 2010.

As of May 15, 2010 there was 1 civilian employee for every 2.5 police officers. The ratio of police to civilian personnel has been decreasing steadily since 1962, when there were 4.6 officers for every civilian. In 2010, most civilian policing personnel were employed as clerical support workers (39%), management professionals (29%), or communications and dispatch personnel (13%).

At the same time that police officer strength has been increasing, the volume and the severity of police-reported crime have been on the decline. Both the 2009 police-reported crime rate and the Crime Severity Index decreased from the previous year, in keeping with a general trend observed over the past decade. In addition, the 2009 national weighted clearance rate⁴ rose to 38.4%, the fifth consecutive annual increase. The clearance rate represents the proportion of crimes that are solved by police.

Saskatchewan leads provinces in police strength

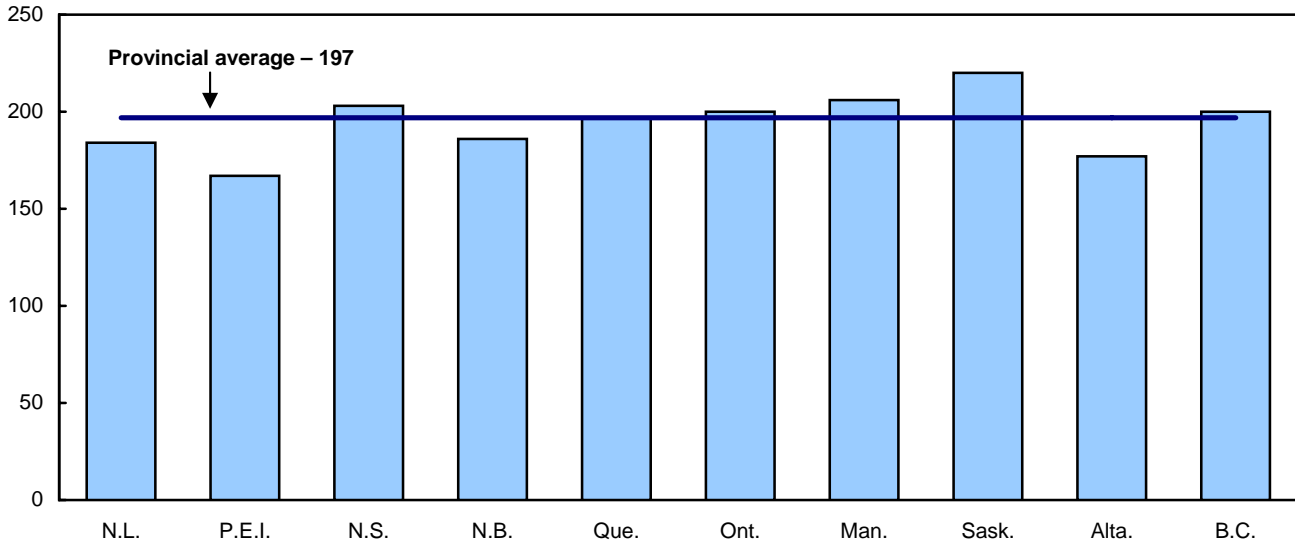
As has been the case for the past decade, Saskatchewan reported the highest rate of police officer strength, followed by Manitoba. These provinces also had the highest police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) values outside of the territories. For the second consecutive year, Prince Edward Island reported the lowest rate of police strength as well as the lowest CSI.

The rate of police officer strength increased in most provinces and territories from 2009 to 2010. The largest increases were reported in Saskatchewan (+6%) and Alberta (+5%), where police officer strength grew more than twice as fast as the national average (+2%) (Table 2). Despite recent increases, Alberta continues to report the second-lowest rate of officer strength among the provinces.

4. The "weighted" clearance rate uses the same concept of weighting offences according to their seriousness by assigning higher values to more serious crimes, as used in the Crime Severity Index.

Chart 2
Police officer strength highest in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

rate per 100,000 population



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

Over the past decade, the largest increases in the rate of officer strength were recorded in Newfoundland and Labrador (+26%), British Columbia (+21%) and Saskatchewan (+19%). Since 2000, the trend towards increasing police officer strength has been seen in all provinces and territories except the Yukon. During this period, the national rate of officer strength has increased by 11%.

As in previous years, the rates of police officers per 100,000 population were highest in the territories in 2010. This is partly due to the territories' relatively small and sparse populations. The territories also tend to show police-reported crime rates that are well above the rest of the country.

Saint John reports most police officers per capita

Among all census metropolitan areas (CMAs), Saint John reported the most police officers per 100,000 population in 2010, followed by Regina, Thunder Bay and Saskatoon (Table 3-1). The rate in Saint John of 202 was almost double that of Kelowna, the CMA with the lowest police officer strength (107). Canada's two largest CMAs, Toronto and Montréal, reported identical rates of 181 police officers per 100,000 population, tied for 6th highest among the 33 CMAs.

The largest increases in the rate of police officer strength in 2010 were reported in St. Catharines-Niagara (+8%), Edmonton (+8%), Calgary (+6%), Saskatoon (+6%), Ottawa (+5%) and Halifax (+5%).

Among police services serving areas of over 100,000 population, the highest weighted clearance rates were found in Kingston and Durham Regional (Oshawa area), both at 48%.⁵

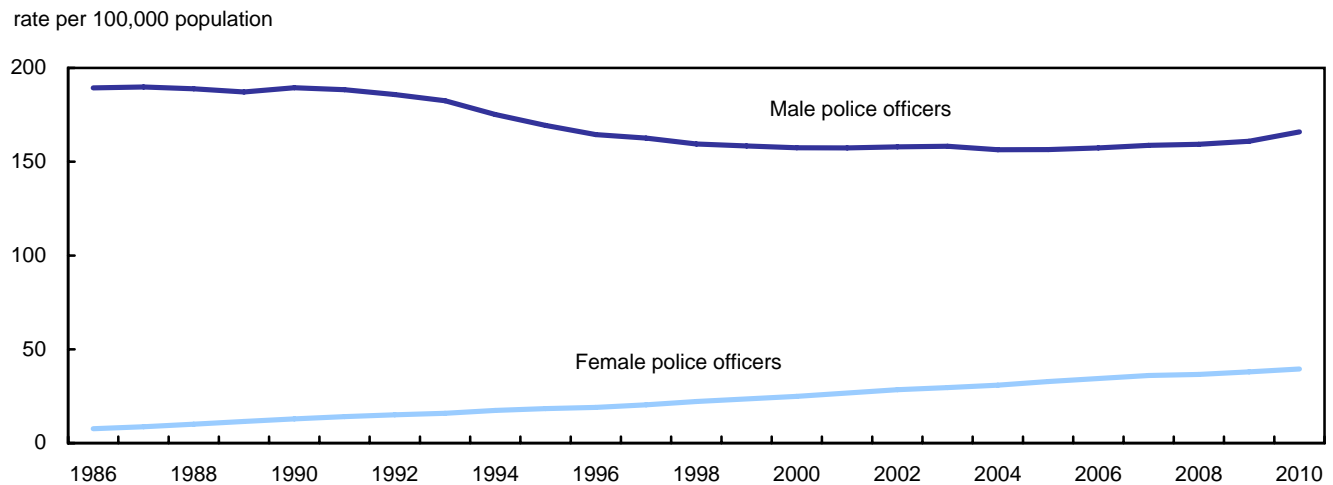
5. The 2009 clearance rate for Sherbrooke police was actually higher than those reported by Kingston and Durham. However, as this was due to a unique project aimed at clearing historical incident files, the rate is not included here as it is not comparable.

Steady increase of female officers continues

As in previous years, the number of female police officers increased at a faster pace (+4%) than their male counterparts (+3%). The rate at which female representation among police officers has grown has remained steady since the 1980s (Table 4, Chart 3).

The proportion of female officers increased slightly in 2010. Women represented about one in five officers, compared to approximately one in 15 reported in 1990 (Table 4). Among the provinces, Quebec and British Columbia reported the highest proportions of female officers in 2010, while Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island recorded the lowest proportions (Table 6).

Chart 3
Female police officers increasing at steady rate



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

The percentage of women in senior ranks continued to increase in 2010, with females representing about 9% of senior officers and 15% of non-commissioned officers (Table 5). The percentage of female constables has remained close to 21% since 2005.

Largest annual increase in constant dollar expenditures on record

Total spending reached over \$12 billion in 2009, representing \$365 per Canadian. After adjusting for inflation, police expenditures rose by 7.3% in 2009, the largest annual increase since 1986 when these data were first available (Table 7). This increase marks the 13th consecutive annual rise in constant dollar expenditures. Much of the increase noted in 2009 can be attributed to increases in police personnel.

Municipal and provincial expenditures on policing increased in all provinces and territories in 2009 (Table 8). Among the provinces, the largest increases were noted in Manitoba and Alberta, while the smallest increases were reported by Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

Overview of policing in Canada

Policing in Canada is the responsibility of all three levels of government: federal, provincial/territorial and municipal. While the federal government is responsible for criminal law, under the *Constitution Act*, each province and territory assumes responsibility for its own policing at the provincial, territorial and municipal levels. Further, many First Nations communities also administer their own police service.

Federal policing

The federal government, through the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), is responsible for the enforcement of federal statutes, such as drug offences, in each province and territory, and for providing services such as forensic laboratories, identification services, the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC), and the Canadian Police College.

Provincial/territorial policing

Provincial/territorial policing involves enforcement of the *Criminal Code* and provincial/territorial statutes within areas of a province/territory not served by a municipal police service (i.e., rural areas and small towns). In some cases, police boundaries may overlap. For example, in some areas provincial police perform traffic duties on major provincial thoroughfares that pass through municipal jurisdictions.

Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are the only areas in Canada without municipal police services. In Newfoundland and Labrador the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary, which is a provincial police service, provides policing to the following municipalities: St. John's, Corner Brook, Labrador City and Churchill Falls. Newfoundland and Labrador contracts the RCMP to provide policing to the remaining municipalities and the rural areas.

The RCMP provides provincial/territorial policing and community policing services in all provinces and territories except Quebec and Ontario, which maintain their own provincial police services: the Sûreté du Québec and the Ontario Provincial Police, respectively. In Ontario and Quebec, the RCMP only provides policing at the federal level. Where a provincial/territorial policing contract is granted to the RCMP, the RCMP automatically assumes the provincial/territorial policing powers. In the provinces and territories where the RCMP are contracted to provide provincial level policing, the provinces are billed 70% of total contract costs in most cases. The remaining funds come from the federal government.

Municipal policing

Municipal policing consists of enforcement of the *Criminal Code*, provincial statutes, and municipal by-laws within the boundaries of a municipality or several adjoining municipalities that comprise a region (e.g., Durham Regional Police in Ontario) or a metropolitan area (e.g., Montréal Urban Community). Municipalities have three options when providing municipal policing services: to form their own police force, to join an existing municipal police force, or to enter into an agreement with a provincial police force or the RCMP. In cases where the RCMP is granted a policing contract to police a municipality, under the billing agreement, municipalities with a population under 15,000 are billed 70% of total expenditures, and municipalities of 15,000 and over are billed 90% of total costs. Municipal police services employ 65% of all police officers in Canada and provide policing services to over 25 million Canadians (75% of the Canadian population).

First Nations policing

In addition to federal, provincial/territorial and municipal policing, there are also various types of First Nations policing agreements for Aboriginal communities in place across Canada. The First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP)⁶ announced in June 1991 by the federal government, was introduced in order to provide First Nations across Canada (with the exception of Northwest Territories and Nunavut) with access to police services that are professional, effective, culturally appropriate, and accountable to the communities they serve.

The FNPP is implemented across Canada through tripartite agreements negotiated among the federal government, provincial or territorial governments and First Nations. The agreements are cost-shared 52% by the Government of Canada and 48% by the province involved. Depending on the resources available, the First Nation may

6. Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada. First Nations Policing Policy. Aboriginal Policing. www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca

develop and administer its own police service, as is the case in most of Québec and Ontario, or it may enter into a Community Tripartite Agreement (CTA). Like self-administered agreements, CTAs are negotiated between the Federal government, the province or territory in which the First Nation is located, and the governing body of the First Nation. Under such agreements, the First Nation has its own dedicated contingent of officers from an existing police service (usually the RCMP). Best efforts are made for these police services to be staffed by Aboriginal police officers.

Bibliography

Dauvergne, Mia and John Turner. 2010. "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2009." *Juristat*. Vol. 30, no. 2. Statistics Canada catalogue no. 85-002. Ottawa.

Related products

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

252-0051	Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, annual
252-0052	Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, annual
254-0002	Trends in police personnel for Canada, provinces and territories, annual

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3301	Police Administration Survey
3302	Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Police officers, by province and territory*
- *Justice spending*
- *Crime Severity Index, by province and territory*
- *Crimes, by type of violation, and by province and territory*

Statistical tables

Table 1
Trends in police personnel and expenditures, Canada, 1962 to 2010

	Police officers			Civilian personnel			Total personnel	Police to civilians	Total expenditures	Criminal Code incidents ¹	Incidents per officer	Weighted clearance rate ²
	Total	Per 100,000 population	Percent change in rate	Total	Per 100,000 population	Percent change in rate						
	number	rate	percent	number	rate	percent	number	ratio	thousands of dollars	number	ratio	rate
1962	26,129	140.6	..	5,699	30.7	..	31,828	4.6	..	514,986	19.7	..
1963	27,333	144.4	2.7	5,935	31.4	2.3	33,268	4.6	..	572,105	20.9	..
1964	28,823	149.4	3.5	6,655	34.5	9.9	35,478	4.3	..	626,038	21.7	..
1965	30,146	153.5	2.7	7,133	36.3	5.2	37,279	4.2	..	628,418	20.8	..
1966	32,086	160.3	4.4	7,583	37.9	4.4	39,669	4.2	..	702,809	21.9	..
1967	33,792	165.8	3.4	8,018	39.3	3.7	41,810	4.2	..	784,568	23.2	..
1968	34,887	168.5	1.6	8,351	40.3	2.5	43,238	4.2	..	897,530	25.7	..
1969	36,342	173.0	2.7	8,963	42.7	6.0	45,305	4.1	..	994,790	27.4	..
1970	37,949	178.2	3.0	9,936	46.7	9.4	47,885	3.8	..	1,110,066	29.3	..
1971	40,148	182.8	2.6	10,597	48.3	3.4	50,745	3.8	..	1,166,458	29.1	..
1972	41,214	185.5	1.5	11,762	52.9	9.5	52,976	3.5	..	1,189,805	28.9	..
1973	43,142	191.8	3.4	12,297	54.7	3.4	55,439	3.5	..	1,298,551	30.1	..
1974	45,276	198.5	3.5	12,085	53.0	-3.1	57,361	3.7	..	1,456,885	32.2	..
1975	47,713	206.2	3.9	13,794	59.6	12.5	61,507	3.5	..	1,585,805	33.2	..
1976	48,213	205.6	-0.3	14,377	61.3	2.9	62,590	3.4	..	1,637,704	34.0	..
1977	48,764	205.5	0.0	15,231	64.2	4.7	63,995	3.2	..	1,654,024	33.9	..
1978	48,705	203.2	-1.1	15,749	65.7	2.3	64,454	3.1	..	1,714,300	35.2	..
1979	48,990	202.4	-0.4	15,001	62.0	-5.6	63,991	3.3	..	1,855,271	37.9	..
1980	49,841	203.3	0.4	16,410	66.9	7.9	66,251	3.0	..	2,045,398	41.0	..
1981	50,563	203.7	0.2	16,999	68.5	2.4	67,562	3.0	..	2,168,202	42.9	..
1982	50,539	201.2	-1.2	17,738	70.6	3.1	68,277	2.8	..	2,203,665	43.6	..
1983	50,081	197.4	-1.9	17,342	68.4	-3.1	67,423	2.9	..	2,148,633	42.9	..
1984	50,010	195.3	-1.1	17,503	68.4	0.0	67,513	2.9	..	2,147,656	42.9	..
1985	50,351	194.8	-0.3	17,702	68.5	0.1	68,053	2.8	3,542,240	2,174,175	43.2	..
1986	51,425	197.0	1.1	18,273	70.0	2.2	69,698	2.8	3,771,205	2,277,749	44.3	..
1987	52,510	198.5	0.8	19,558	73.9	5.6	72,068	2.7	4,027,809	2,368,958	45.1	..
1988	53,312	199.0	0.3	19,407	72.4	-2.0	72,719	2.7	4,389,414	2,390,008	44.8	..
1989	54,211	198.7	-0.2	19,526	71.6	-1.1	73,737	2.8	4,684,760	2,425,936	44.7	..
1990	56,034	202.3	1.8	19,259	69.5	-2.9	75,293	2.9	5,247,646	2,627,197	46.9	..
1991	56,768	202.5	0.1	19,440	69.4	-0.1	76,208	2.9	5,426,887	2,898,989	51.1	..
1992	56,992	200.9	-0.8	20,059	70.7	1.9	77,051	2.8	5,716,833	2,847,981	50.0	..
1993	56,901	198.4	-1.2	19,956	69.6	-1.6	76,857	2.9	5,790,165	2,735,623	48.1	..
1994	55,859	192.6	-2.9	19,492	67.2	-3.4	75,351	2.9	5,783,656	2,646,209	47.4	..
1995	55,008	187.7	-2.5	19,259	65.7	-2.2	74,267	2.9	5,808,607	2,639,654	48.0	..
1996	54,323	183.5	-2.2	19,603	66.2	0.8	73,926	2.8	5,856,055	2,644,893	48.7	..
1997	54,719	183.0	-0.3	19,679	65.8	-0.6	74,398	2.8	5,989,022	2,534,766	46.3	..
1998	54,763	181.6	-0.8	19,383	64.3	-2.3	74,146	2.8	6,209,756	2,440,650	44.6	34.2
1999	55,321	182.0	0.2	20,168	66.3	3.1	75,489	2.7	6,395,380	2,339,646	42.3	35.3
2000	55,954	182.3	0.2	19,907	64.9	-2.1	75,861	2.8	6,798,531	2,335,540	41.7	35.7
2001	57,076	184.0	0.9	19,982	64.4	-0.8	77,058	2.9	7,269,977	2,354,929	41.3	35.1
2002	58,422	186.2	1.2	20,732	66.1	2.6	79,154	2.8	7,827,195	2,356,493	40.3	34.8
2003	59,412	187.6	0.8	21,476	67.8	2.6	80,888	2.8	8,324,176	2,459,254	41.4	33.8
2004	59,800	186.9	-0.4	22,212	69.4	2.4	82,012	2.7	8,758,213	2,427,937	40.6	33.7
2005	61,026	188.9	1.1	23,391	72.4	4.3	84,417	2.6	9,281,879	2,362,322	38.7	34.8
2006	62,461	191.3	1.3	23,911	73.2	1.1	86,372	2.6	9,877,071	2,360,032	37.8	35.7
2007	64,134	194.5	1.7	25,295	76.7	4.8	89,429	2.5	10,544,771	2,271,972	35.4	36.5
2008 r	65,283	196.0	0.5	25,630	76.9	0.3	90,913	2.5	11,449,955	2,204,643	33.8	37.9
2009 r	67,425	200.0	2.0	27,077	80.3	4.4	94,502	2.5	12,316,896	2,161,313	32.1	38.4
2010	69,299	203.2	1.6	27,344	80.2	-0.2	96,643	2.5	..	..	..	..

1. Data extracted from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Excludes *Criminal Code* traffic incidents.

2. The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the Crime 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.

Note(s): A new version of the Police Administration Survey was implemented in 1986. To maintain historical continuity, figures prior to 1986 have been adjusted.

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

Table 2
Police officers by province/territory, 2010

	2010 population ¹	Police services ²		Royal Canadian Mounted Police				Total police officers	Police officers per 100,000 population	Percent change in rate	
		Municipal	Provincial	Municipal	Provincial	Federal	Other ³			2009 to 2010	2000 to 2010
		number						rate	percent		
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁴	509,739	...	384	...	419	106	30	939	184	2.1	26.0
Prince Edward Island	142,266	91	...	9	101	24	13	238	167	0.9	11.4
Nova Scotia	942,506	882	...	61	754	177	38	1,912	203	1.5	18.4
New Brunswick	751,755	461	...	219	552	132	34	1,398	186	2.2	6.9
Quebec	7,907,375	9,117	5,467	...	...	958	44	15,586	197	-0.7	4.8
Ontario ⁵	13,210,667	20,542	4,371	...	...	1,395	53	26,361	200	2.0	7.8
Manitoba	1,235,412	1,493	...	191	645	186	34	2,549	206	0.8	10.5
Saskatchewan ⁶	1,045,622	1,004	...	200	783	260	55	2,302	220	6.1	19.0
Alberta	3,720,946	3,878	...	1,016	1,285	362	61	6,602	177	5.1	15.6
British Columbia ⁷	4,530,960	2,676	...	3,260	1,828	928	352	9,044	200	1.1	21.3
Yukon ⁸	34,525	...	...	...	97	18	6	121	350	-3.3	-11.2
Northwest Territories ⁸	43,759	...	...	...	180	11	11	202	462	2.9	21.4
Nunavut ⁸	33,220	...	...	...	112	12	8	132	397	2.3	27.1
Provincial and territorial total	34,108,752	40,144	10,222	4,956	6,756	4,569	739	67,386	198	1.6	10.3
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,913	1,913	...	...	...
Canada	34,108,752	40,144	10,222	4,956	6,756	4,569	2,652	69,299	203	1.6	11.4

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
2. Excluding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
3. Includes National Police Services and Departmental and Divisional Administration.
4. Newfoundland and Labrador does not have any municipal police forces. The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (a provincial police force) provides policing to the larger municipalities.
5. Excludes personnel from Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters. The Ontario Provincial Police deploy 1,845 officers to provide municipal policing services under contract and these are included as municipal, not provincial policing.
6. Excludes personnel from Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.
7. The South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority and the British Columbia Lower Mainland Integrated Teams are included in this report, resulting in a higher rate of police officer strength than in past years.
8. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut do not have any municipal police forces. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is responsible for providing policing to the territories.

Note(s): Represents actual police officer strength as of May 15, 2010.

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

Table 3-1
Police officers and crime rates — Police officers by census metropolitan areas

	2009 population ¹	2010 number of police officers ²	2010 police officers per 100,000 population ³	Percent change in rate of officers 2009 to 2010	2009 Crime Severity Index
	number		rate	percent	rate
Saint John	102,521	207	202	-2.4	96
Regina	212,919	414	194	-1.2	144
Thunder Bay	119,727	227	190	1.8	110
Saskatoon	265,712	497	187	5.7	132
Winnipeg ⁴	771,641	1,408	182	-2.2	127
Montréal	3,811,327	6,903	181	-2.3	90
Toronto	5,587,348	10,091	181	1.0	62
Windsor	331,678	596	180	0.4	71
St. John's	185,157	325	176	-1.8	91
Halifax ⁴	398,049	695	175	4.6	97
St. Catharines-Niagara	442,908	766	173	8.3	76
Vancouver ^{4, 5}	2,325,317	3,968	171	0.6	110
Brantford	138,498	237	171	3.4	106
Edmonton	1,162,246	1,932	166	7.9	115
Peterborough	121,407	195	161	-0.2	65
Calgary	1,233,707	1,982	161	5.9	78
Abbotsford-Mission	172,381	273	158	2.7	111
Guelph	123,099	191	155	-0.9	59
Greater Sudbury	164,913	255	155	-0.2	81
London	490,420	758	155	1.6	87
Ottawa ⁶	926,003	1,427	154	4.8	67
Barrie	196,639	301	153	3.6	64
Victoria	351,890	538	153	0.4	92
Hamilton	712,572	1,088	153	-1.8	74
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	518,203	761	147	1.7	74
Kingston	158,670	232	146	3.3	66
Trois-Rivières	148,860	211	142	-2.1	80
Gatineau ⁷	301,403	419	139	-2.0	74
Québec	746,417	1,005	135	-2.4	61
Sherbrooke	185,084	248	134	2.4	71
Saguenay	145,298	179	123	0.4	77
Moncton	134,299	158	118	4.0	76
Kelowna	178,801	191	107	-0.1	121

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2009 (based on the 2006 Census), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Census metropolitan area populations for 2010 are not yet available.
2. Represents actual police officer strength as of May 15th, 2010.
3. Based on the number of police officers in 2010 and census metropolitan area populations for 2009. Census metropolitan area populations for 2010 are not yet available.
4. Police officer counts include officers deployed to contract positions (e.g. airport, port, United Nations Mission).
5. The South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority and the British Columbia Lower Mainland Integrated Teams are included in this report, resulting in a higher rate of police officer strength than in past years.
6. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.
7. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

Note(s): A census metropolitan area consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a central core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the central core. To be included in the census metropolitan area, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central core, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A census metropolitan area typically comprises more than one police service. The numbers in table 3-1 do not agree with those in table 3-2 (which report data at the level of individual police services) because most census metropolitan areas comprise more than one police service. The census metropolitan area of Oshawa is not included due to incongruities between policing jurisdiction and census metropolitan area boundaries. Crimes investigated by Royal Canadian Mounted Police federal personnel within census metropolitan areas are included; however police officer counts do not include Royal Canadian Mounted Police federal police officers. While table 3-1 may be used to compare major metropolitan areas, table 3-2 may be used to compare major police services in Canada.

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

Table 3-2
Police officers and crime rates — Police officers in the 30 largest municipal police services

	2009 population ¹	2010 authorized strength ²	Actual strength ³		2009 Crime Severity Index
			2010 number of police officers	2010 police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	
		number		rate	
Toronto census metropolitan area police services⁵					
Toronto Police	2,677,708	5,588	5,774	216	79.3
Peel Regional Police	1,249,341	1,895	1,855	148	56.5
York Regional Police	1,016,010	1,433	1,425	140	44.4
Montréal census metropolitan area police services⁵					
Montréal Police	1,906,811	4,589	4,486	235	112.1
Longueuil Police	399,279	546	542	136	83.1
Laval Police	391,893	525	522	133	72.9
Vancouver census metropolitan area police services⁵					
Vancouver Police ⁶	640,963	1,327	1,427	223	119.8
Surrey, Royal Canadian Mounted Police ⁷	432,527	623	598	138	139.8
Burnaby, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	223,410	280	287	128	121.2
Richmond, Royal Canadian Mounted Police ⁶	191,376	237	224	117	84.1
Other large police services					
Halifax Regional Police ⁸	222,805	509	509	228	97.2
Windsor Police	222,251	473	466	210	91.6
Edmonton Police	818,339	1,568	1,628	199	129.0
Winnipeg Police ⁶	675,324	1,361	1,341	199	137.0
Saskatoon Police	223,200	421	440	197	147.2
Regina Police	193,299	385	373	193	151.1
St. John's, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary	185,157	318	325	176	90.6
Calgary Police	1,125,001	1,872	1,882	167	79.8
Niagara Regional Police	442,908	700	732	165	75.6
London Police	376,481	586	587	156	97.9
Greater Sudbury Police	164,913	259	255	155	80.9
Ottawa Police	882,477	1,372	1,351	153	68.3
Hamilton Regional Police	530,420	780	802	151	85.7
Durham Regional Police ⁹	613,655	894	915	149	60.3
Waterloo Regional Police	518,203	724	730	141	73.3
Gatineau Police	256,240	348	348	136	78.3
Québec Police	543,455	704	714	131	67.6
Sherbrooke Regional Police	153,384	200	200	130	70.7
Halton Regional Police ⁹	492,304	614	611	124	37.0
Richelieu-Saint-Laurent Police	186,956	211	205	110	45.6

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2009 (based on the 2006 Census), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2010 are not yet available.
2. Represents the number of fully sworn police officers the police department was allowed to employ during the calendar or fiscal year.
3. Represents actual police officer strength as of May 15th, 2010.
4. Based on the number of police officers in 2010 and census metropolitan area populations for 2009. Census metropolitan area populations for 2010 are not yet available.
5. The police services listed under the Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver census metropolitan areas do not represent all the police services in the census metropolitan area.
6. Police officer counts include officers deployed to contract positions (e.g. airport, port, United Nation mission).
7. Included in this total are the 54 positions Surrey Royal Canadian Mounted Police authorize for the Lower Mainland Integrated Teams.
8. Crime statistics include the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Halifax District Detachment.
9. Note that 63% of the crime handled by Halton Regional Police, and 29% of the crime handled by Durham Regional Police fall within Toronto census metropolitan area boundaries.

Note(s): The numbers in table 3-1 do not agree with those in table 3-2 (which report data at the level of individual police services) because most census metropolitan areas comprise more than one police service. The census metropolitan area of Oshawa is not included due to incongruities between policing jurisdiction and census metropolitan area boundaries. Crimes investigated by Royal Canadian Mounted Police federal personnel within census metropolitan areas are included; however police officer counts do not include Royal Canadian Mounted Police federal police officers. While table 3-1 may be used to compare major metropolitan areas, table 3-2 may be used to compare major police services in Canada.

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

Table 4
Police officers by sex, Canada, selected years

	Male		Female		Total
	number	percent	number	percent	
1965	29,956	99.4	190	0.6	30,146
1970	37,763	99.5	186	0.5	37,949
1975	47,151	98.8	562	1.2	47,713
1980	48,749	97.8	1,092	2.2	49,841
1985	48,518	96.4	1,833	3.6	50,351
1990	52,461	93.6	3,573	6.4	56,034
1995	49,630	90.2	5,378	9.8	55,008
2000	48,304	86.3	7,650	13.7	55,954
2005	50,450	82.7	10,576	17.3	61,026
2009	54,565	80.9	12,860	19.1	67,425
2010	55,969	80.8	13,330	19.2	69,299

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

Table 5
Male and female police officers by rank, Canada, 1986 to 2010

	Senior officers ¹		Non-commissioned officers ²		Constables	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	percent					
1986	99.8	0.2	99.5	0.5	94.6	5.4
1987	99.8	0.2	99.4	0.6	93.9	6.1
1988	99.8	0.2	99.2	0.8	93.0	7.0
1989	99.7	0.3	98.9	1.1	92.1	7.9
1990	99.6	0.4	98.7	1.3	91.4	8.6
1991	99.6	0.4	98.6	1.4	90.5	9.5
1992	99.3	0.7	98.4	1.6	89.8	10.2
1993	98.8	1.2	98.2	1.8	89.2	10.8
1994	98.7	1.3	97.8	2.2	88.0	12.0
1995	98.4	1.6	97.3	2.7	87.2	12.8
1996	98.3	1.7	97.0	3.0	86.5	13.5
1997	97.9	2.1	96.6	3.4	85.7	14.3
1998	97.8	2.2	96.1	3.9	84.5	15.5
1999	97.2	2.8	95.3	4.7	83.8	16.2
2000	96.9	3.1	94.5	5.5	83.0	17.0
2001	96.5	3.5	93.7	6.3	82.2	17.8
2002	96.0	4.0	92.9	7.1	81.4	18.6
2003	95.3	4.7	92.3	7.7	80.9	19.1
2004	94.8	5.2	91.1	8.9	80.2	19.8
2005	94.5	5.5	90.3	9.7	79.3	20.7
2006	93.9	6.1	89.2	10.8	78.9	21.1
2007	92.8	7.2	88.0	12.0	78.5	21.5
2008	92.3	7.7	86.7	13.3	78.8	21.2
2009	91.7	8.3	85.6	14.4	78.6	21.4
2010	91.3	8.7	84.8	15.2	78.6	21.4

1. Includes personnel who have obtained senior officer status, normally at the rank of lieutenant or higher, such as chiefs, deputy chiefs, staff superintendents, superintendents, staff inspectors, inspectors, lieutenants, and other equivalent ranks.

2. Includes personnel between the rank of constable and lieutenant, such as staff-sergeants, sergeants, detective-sergeants, corporals and all equivalent ranks.

Note(s): Prior to 1986, data on the rank of police officers was not available.

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

Table 6
Police officers by sex, provinces and territories, 2010

	Male		Female		Total
	number	percent	number	percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador	772	82.2	167	17.8	939
Prince Edward Island	201	84.5	37	15.5	238
Nova Scotia	1,607	84.0	305	16.0	1,912
New Brunswick	1,184	84.7	214	15.3	1,398
Quebec	12,003	77.0	3,583	23.0	15,586
Ontario	21,608	82.0	4,753	18.0	26,361
Manitoba	2,182	85.6	367	14.4	2,549
Saskatchewan	1,903	82.7	399	17.3	2,302
Alberta	5,470	82.9	1,132	17.1	6,602
British Columbia	7,150	79.1	1,894	20.9	9,044
Yukon	104	86.0	17	14.0	121
Northwest Territories	172	85.1	30	14.9	202
Nunavut	115	87.1	17	12.9	132
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	1,498	78.3	415	21.7	1,913
Canada	55,969	80.8	13,330	19.2	69,299

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

Table 7
Current and constant dollar expenditures on policing, Canada, 1985 to 2009

	Current dollars ¹			Constant dollars ²		
	Total expenditures	Percent change from previous year	Per capita cost	Total expenditures	Percent change from previous year	Per capita cost
	thousands of dollars	percent	dollars	thousands of dollars	percent	dollars
1985	3,542,240	...	137	5,622,603	...	218
1986	3,771,205	6.5	144	5,748,788	2.2	220
1987	4,027,809	6.8	152	5,880,013	2.3	222
1988	4,389,414	9.0	164	6,164,907	4.8	230
1989	4,684,760	6.7	172	6,263,048	1.6	230
1990	5,247,646	12.0	189	6,693,426	6.9	242
1991	5,426,887	3.4	194	6,554,211	-2.1	234
1992	5,716,833	5.3	202	6,805,754	3.8	240
1993	5,790,165	1.3	202	6,764,211	-0.6	236
1994	5,783,656	-0.1	199	6,748,723	-0.2	233
1995	5,808,607	0.4	198	6,630,830	-1.7	226
1996	5,856,055	0.8	198	6,587,238	-0.7	222
1997	5,989,022	2.3	200	6,625,024	0.6	222
1998	6,209,756	3.7	206	6,801,485	2.7	226
1999	6,395,380	3.0	210	6,884,155	1.2	226
2000	6,798,531	6.3	222	7,126,343	3.5	232
2001	7,269,977	6.9	234	7,433,514	4.3	240
2002	7,827,195	7.7	250	7,827,195	5.3	250
2003	8,324,176	6.3	263	8,097,447	3.5	256
2004	8,758,213	5.2	274	8,365,055	3.3	262
2005	9,281,879	6.0	288	8,674,653	3.7	269
2006	9,877,071	6.4	303	9,053,227	4.4	278
2007	10,544,771	6.8	320	9,457,194	4.5	287
2008 r	11,449,955	8.6	344	10,035,018	6.1	301
2009	12,316,896	7.6	365	10,766,517	7.3	319

1. Dollars which express the cost of items in terms of the year in which the expenditure occurs.

2. Dollars of a particular base year, which are adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2002 (2002=100). Note that historical constant dollar data are revised each year as the base year for calculation changes annually.

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

Table 8
Total expenditures on policing, 2009

	Municipal ¹	Provincial ¹	Total ²	Change from previous year	Federal ³	Expenditures total ⁴
	thousands of dollars			percent	thousands of dollars	
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁵	...	105,753	105,753	4.9	23,785	129,538
Prince Edward Island	11,290	12,522	23,812	1.6	5,708	29,520
Nova Scotia	120,850	88,530	209,379	4.6	40,460	249,839
New Brunswick	83,439	64,441	147,879	3.5	29,588	177,468
Quebec	1,318,994	847,321	2,166,316	2.2	...	2,166,316
Ontario ⁶	3,253,037	706,800	3,959,838	4.0	...	3,959,838
Manitoba	218,259	90,913	309,172	7.0	46,351	355,523
Saskatchewan ⁷	139,929	113,942	253,871	5.0	51,607	305,478
Alberta	730,641	181,567	912,208	6.5	100,028	1,012,236
British Columbia	782,110	313,508	1,095,618	4.8	186,640	1,282,258
Yukon	...	15,482	15,482	1.3	6,635	22,117
Northwest Territories	...	31,546	31,546	9.7	13,520	45,066
Nunavut	...	26,301	26,301	7.9	11,272	37,573
Provincial and territorial total	6,658,549	2,598,626	9,257,175	4.1	515,594	9,772,770
Other Royal Canadian Mounted Police expenditures ⁸	...	...	...	...	2,544,127	2,544,127
Canada total	6,658,549	2,598,626	9,257,175	4.1	3,059,721	12,316,896

- Figures include the amount billed to the province, territory or municipality for Royal Canadian Mounted Police contract policing and not the total cost of the contract. In some provinces, provincial policing is paid for by the municipalities.
 - The per capita cost field is not included as expenditures are not comparable. Per capita costs should not be calculated.
 - Federal expenditures include all other Royal Canadian Mounted Police contract expenditures which are not paid for by the municipality or the province and territory for those provinces and territories with contracts with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (see footnote 8).
 - Includes municipal, provincial and territorial, federal and other Royal Canadian Mounted Police expenditures (see footnote 8).
 - Provincial policing figures include both the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
 - Excludes Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.
 - Excludes Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.
 - Includes headquarters and divisional administration and costs associated with providing national police services such as: forensic laboratory services; the Canadian Police College; informatics support for management and operation of the Canadian Police Information Centre, an automated national computer information system that is available to all police services; telecommunications services for data and radio transmissions to ensure all detachments receive current information; criminal intelligence and participation in United Nations peacekeeping services.
- Note(s):** Totals may not add up due to rounding. Expenditure figures represent gross operating expenditures and include costs that are paid from police department budgets and benefits paid from other sources. Revenues, recoveries and capital expenditures are excluded. Due to the timing of data collection, the above figures may not correspond to the actual expenditures shown on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Year-end Final Reconciliation Report. Provincial expenditures should not be compared.
- Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

**Table 9-1
Police personnel in municipal police services — Newfoundland and Labrador, 2010**

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	2010 authorized strength		2009 crime	
		Police officers		Total			Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate ³
		Male	Female								rate	rate
Population 100,000 and over		number		rate	number	rate				
St. John's, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary	185,157	264	61	325	176	90	318	172	90.6	23.7
Population 15,000 to 49,999										
Corner Brook, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary	20,050	33	6	39	195	8	45	224	63.4	36.4
Population 5,000 to 14,999										
Labrador City, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary	9,844	15	5	20	203	7	19	193	59.3	25.3

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2009 (based on the 2006 Census), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2010 are not yet available.

2. The police-reported Crime Severity Index measures changes in the severity of crime from year to year. Each type of offence is assigned a weight derived from actual sentences handed down by courts.

3. The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the Crime 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.

Note(s): There are no municipal police forces in Newfoundland. The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary, a provincial police force, is responsible for providing policing to some of the larger municipalities and, for the purposes of this report, they have been included above.

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

Table 9-2
Police personnel in municipal police services — Prince Edward Island, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	2010 authorized strength		2009 crime	
		Police officers		Total			Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate ³
		Male	Female								rate	rate
Population 15,000 to 49,999										
Charlottetown	34,545	53	6	59	171	26	60	174	97.5	31.3
Population 5,000 to 14,999										
Summerside	14,587	23	2	25	171	9	24	165	121.1	38.6
Stratford, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	7,617	5	1	6	79	0	6	79	33.9	31.7
Population less than 5,000										
Borden-Carleton	791	2	1	3	379	1	3	379	...	...
Kensington	1,505	3	1	4	266	4	4	266	86.8	37.5
Montague, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	1,775	2	1	3	169	0	3	169	167.7	50.5

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2009 (based on the 2006 Census), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2010 are not yet available.
 2. The police-reported Crime Severity Index measures changes in the severity of crime from year to year. Each type of offence is assigned a weight derived from actual sentences handed down by courts.
 3. The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the Crime 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.
- Note(s):** Use caution in comparing forces: 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.

Table 9-3
Police personnel in municipal police services — Nova Scotia, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	2010 authorized strength		2009 crime	
		Police officers		Total			Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate ³
		Male	Female								rate	rate
Population 100,000 and over										
Cape Breton Regional Police	102,056	189	13	202	198	66	202	198	82.5	39.9
Halifax Regional Police ⁴	222,805	409	100	509	228	270	509	228	97.2	33.3
Population 5,000 to 14,999										
Amherst	9,499	27	1	28	295	9	28	295	114.9	51.6
Bridgewater	7,993	22	2	24	300	14	24	300	84.1	55.5
Kentville	5,875	15	1	16	272	5	16	272	93.5	54.0
New Glasgow	9,360	26	2	28	299	6	26	278	124.9	56.4
Truro	12,258	31	5	36	294	22	36	294	145.3	62.3
Yarmouth, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	7,062	13	4	17	241	0	18	255	133.3	58.5
Population less than 5,000										
Annapolis Royal ⁵	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Springhill	3,926	10	0	10	255	7	13	331	85.4	69.5
Stellarton	4,678	9	1	10	214	12	11	235	66.2	53.8
Trenton	2,722	7	1	8	294	7	8	294	65.8	61.7
Westville	3,759	7	0	7	186	4	7	186	71.5	49.1
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Antigonish	4,357	8	1	9	207	0	9	207	110.0	51.2
Digby	2,017	3	2	5	248	0	5	248	156.2	52.5
Oxford	1,185	3	0	3	253	0	3	253	194.6	50.9
Parrsboro	1,393	2	1	3	215	0	3	215	78.2	42.8
Pictou	3,798	6	1	7	184	0	7	184	115.5	43.8
Port Hawkesbury	3,365	4	2	6	178	0	5	149	137.1	53.8
Shelburne	1,850	4	0	4	216	0	4	216	160.2	63.7
Windsor	3,781	4	3	7	185	0	8	212	136.7	48.0

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2009 (based on the 2006 Census), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2010 are not yet available.
2. The police-reported Crime Severity Index measures changes in the severity of crime from year to year. Each type of offence is assigned a weight derived from actual sentences handed down by courts.
3. The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the Crime 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. Crime statistics include the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Halifax District Detachment.
5. Non-respondent.

Note(s): Use caution in comparing forces: 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.

Table 9-4
Police personnel in municipal police services — New Brunswick, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	2010 authorized strength		2009 crime	
		Police officers		Total			Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate ³
		Male	Female								rate	rate
Population 100,000 and over										
Codiac Regional, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	106,710	130	24	154	144	3	144	135	82.8	42.3
Population 50,000 to 99,999										
Fredericton	54,789	92	22	114	208	31	114	208	84.8	35.6
Saint John	69,981	143	23	166	237	46	166	237	126.4	42.9
Population 15,000 to 49,999										
Edmundston	16,602	29	6	35	211	18	35	211	72.4	35.3
Miramichi Police Force	17,965	29	5	34	189	21	35	195	75.9	54.4
Rothsay Regional Police	28,351	29	8	37	131	10	37	131	28.7	78.8
Population 5,000 to 14,999										
B.N.P.P. Regional Police	8,607	15	1	16	186	2	16	186	63.6	46.3
Bathurst	12,737	28	3	31	243	14	31	243	82.0	45.3
Grand Falls	5,565	13	1	14	252	3	14	252	101.4	32.1
Woodstock	5,250	13	1	14	267	4	14	267	202.8	32.7
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Campbellton	7,226	14	3	17	235	0	18	249	70.1	60.9
Oromocto	8,877	14	0	14	158	0	14	158	86.4	43.0
Sackville	5,733	8	4	12	209	0	10	174	71.0	41.1
Population less than 5,000										
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Bouctouche	2,404	2	1	3	125	0	3	125	39.4	49.9
Cap-Pelé	2,405	2	1	3	125	0	3	125	29.7	26.9
Hampton	4,189	4	0	4	95	0	5	119	54.0	56.9
McAdam	1,485	3	0	3	202	0	3	202	78.0	46.0
Richibucto	1,314	3	0	3	228	0	3	228	93.9	49.4
Saint Quentin	2,138	3	0	3	140	0	3	140	70.9	38.3
St. Andrews	1,820	3	0	3	165	0	3	165	31.0	48.7

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2009 (based on the 2006 Census), Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2010 are not yet available.

2. The police-reported Crime Severity Index measures changes in the severity of crime from year to year. Each type of offence is assigned a weight derived from actual sentences handed down by courts.

3. The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the Crime 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.

Note(s): Use caution in comparing forces: 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.

Table 9-5
Police personnel in municipal police services — Quebec, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	2010 authorized strength		2009 crime	
		Police officers		Total			Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate ³
		Male	Female								rate	rate
Population 100,000 and over										
Gatineau	256,240	268	80	348	136	157	348	136	78.3	40.0
Laval	391,893	377	145	522	133	182	525	134	72.9	36.4
Lévis	136,066	116	29	145	107	63	146	107	42.6	42.7
Longueuil	399,279	391	151	542	136	227	546	137	83.1	32.6
Montréal	1,906,811	3,138	1,348	4,486	235	1,384	4,589	241	112.1	30.5
Québec	543,455	540	174	714	131	157	704	130	67.6	27.1
Richelieu/St. Laurent	186,956	165	40	205	110	41	211	113	45.6	27.2
Saguenay	145,298	151	28	179	123	69	179	123	76.7	37.8
Sherbrooke	153,384	160	40	200	130	51	200	130	70.7	61.7
Terrebonne	126,940	109	28	137	108	42	181	143	67.6	33.4
Trois-Rivières	129,559	138	26	164	127	62	164	127	82.7	38.5
Population 50,000 to 99,999										
Châteauguay	73,637	71	14	85	115	30	85	115	62.8	40.3
Granby	62,584	64	12	76	121	32	76	121	78.8	29.3
Repentigny	87,107	71	11	82	94	32	108	124	53.8	35.7
Roussillon, Régie intermunicipale	97,335	92	22	114	117	32	114	117	51.9	31.6
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	91,062	76	31	107	118	32	109	120	80.7	35.5
Saint-Jérôme	69,306	86	17	103	149	34	103	149	103.6	39.2
Thérèse-De-Blainville	79,962	82	16	98	123	37	98	123	69.9	49.4
Population 15,000 to 49,999										
Blainville	48,007	51	12	63	131	36	63	131	50.9	27.3
Deux-Montagnes, regional police service	42,442	44	10	54	127	21	50	118	53.1	34.6
L'Assomption	21,332	31	4	35	164	14	35	164	51.9	29.4
Mascouche	37,286	39	10	49	131	25	49	131	59.6	37.0
Memphremagog	31,700	40	8	48	151	12	44	139	70.9	45.9
Mirabel	49,629	33	8	41	83	25	41	83	51.4	26.3
MRC des Collines-de-l'Outaouais	45,163	41	9	50	111	10	50	111	50.5	36.6
Rivière-du-Loup	18,964	26	2	28	148	8	28	148	81.6	45.6
Saint-Eustache	44,537	43	17	60	135	24	60	135	76.2	42.0
Saint-Georges	30,205	26	2	28	93	7	28	93	54.8	46.2
Thetford Mines	25,619	25	7	32	125	14	29	113	62.8	63.6
Population 5,000 to 14,999										
Bromont	6,363	16	6	22	346	6	22	346	75.8	33.8
Kahnawake, Aboriginal police force	9,803	24	5	29	296	12	29	296	67.7	21.1
Kativik Regional	11,180	18	1	19	170	56	66	590	42.7	90.0
Mont-Tremblant	9,247	25	6	31	335	16	34	368	185.5	41.7
Sainte-Adèle	11,251	16	6	22	196	8	22	196	126.6	29.3
Sainte-Marie	12,051	12	2	14	116	7	14	116	39.4	47.7
Population less than 5,000										
Amérindienne de Bestiamites ⁴	2,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141.4	81.1
Amérindienne de Manawan ⁵	1,898	13	0	13	685	1	13	685	74.6	...
Amérindienne de Wemotaci	1,085	8	1	9	829	1	9	829	227.3	74.6
Amérindienne d'Odanak	643	4	2	6	933	1	6	933	...	...
Barriere Lake ⁵	310	4	0	4	1,290	0	4	1,290	...	...
Chisasibi	4,142	4	0	4	97	17	16	386	217.4	41.1
Essipit	242	2	1	3	1,240	0	3	1,240	...	...
Eagle Village ⁴	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Eastmain	669	1	0	1	149	7	5	747	...	...
Gesgapegiac Amerindian ⁵	529	5	2	7	1,323	2	6	1,134	...	...
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg ⁵	1,131	8	0	8	707	1	8	707	164.3	22.3
Lac Simon ^{5, 6}	1,190	9	0	9	756	2	9	756	428.3	43.9
Listuguj	1,425	9	0	9	632	5	13	912	210.1	42.6
Mashteuiatsh	1,737	11	1	12	691	1	11	633	338.2	57.9
Mistissini ⁴	3,036	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233.0	39.7
Montagnais de Pakua Shipi	281	3	0	3	1,068	1	3	1,068	...	...
Naskapi ⁴	582	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Nemaska ⁵	667	4	1	5	750	0	5	750	...	...
Obedjiwan ⁴	1,790	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188.0	30.1
Oujé-Bougoumou ⁴	634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Pikogan ⁵	494	3	1	4	810	2	3	607	...	...
Timiskaming	474	5	0	5	1,055	2	4	844	...	...
Uashat-Malotienam ⁴	2,345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	382.3	66.0
Waskaganish ⁴	1,934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	392.5	74.3

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 9-5 – continued

Police personnel in municipal police services — Quebec, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			2010 authorized strength			2009 crime		
		Police officers		Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate ³	
		Male	Female							Total
		number		rate	number		rate			
Waswanipi	1,537	2	0	2	130	11	10	651	434.0	42.0
Wemindji ⁴	1,255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.7	100.9
Wendake	1,764	12	2	14	794	1	14	794	77.6	26.8
Whapmagoostui ⁴	834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2009 (based on the 2006 Census), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2010 are not yet available.
 2. The police-reported Crime Severity Index measures changes in the severity of crime from year to year. Each type of offence is assigned a weight derived from actual sentences handed down by courts.
 3. The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the Crime 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. Non-respondent.
 5. Personnel data for 2010 were not available; therefore 2009 personnel data were substituted.
 6. This police force employs Native Special Constables. Native Special Constables are personnel with limited law enforcement authority. They provide a restrictive policing role within Aboriginal communities and act as liaison between fully sworn police officers and Aboriginal members of the community.
- Note(s):** Use caution in comparing forces: 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).
- Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey and Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 9-6
Police personnel in municipal police services — Ontario, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			Police officers per 100,000 population	2010 authorized strength		2009 crime		
		Police officers		Other personnel		Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate ³	
		Male	Female							Total
		number		rate	number		rate			
Population 100,000 and over										
Barrie	137,555	181	41	222	161	96	228	166	71.1	41.8
Chatham-Kent	109,858	144	21	165	150	70	171	156	90.1	37.1
Durham Regional Police	613,655	741	174	915	149	338	894	146	60.3	47.6
Greater Sudbury Police	164,913	213	42	255	155	120	259	157	80.9	44.0
Guelph	123,099	162	29	191	155	83	192	156	59.2	40.2
Halton Regional Police	492,304	485	126	611	124	263	614	125	37.0	43.7
Hamilton Regional Police	530,420	643	159	802	151	265	780	147	85.7	35.5
Kingston	123,914	160	37	197	159	59	198	160	73.1	47.8
London	376,481	481	106	587	156	220	586	156	97.9	42.7
Niagara Regional Police	442,908	633	99	732	165	310	700	158	75.6	32.8
Ottawa	882,477	1,038	313	1,351	153	542	1,372	155	68.3	39.7
Peel Regional Police	1,249,341	1,555	300	1,855	148	814	1,895	152	56.5	44.9
Thunder Bay	116,759	188	35	223	191	98	224	192	112.5	44.6
Toronto	2,677,708	4,734	1,040	5,774	216	2,848	5,588	209	79.3	38.4
Waterloo Regional Police	518,203	586	144	730	141	263	724	140	73.3	41.6
Windsor	222,251	395	71	466	210	147	473	213	91.6	40.0
York Regional Police	1,016,010	1,179	246	1,425	140	522	1,433	141	44.4	44.7
Population 50,000 to 99,999										
Belleville	50,764	71	16	87	171	36	88	173	126.8	40.4
Brantford	95,285	139	19	158	166	92	158	166	114.2	39.6
North Bay	58,741	79	10	89	152	54	94	160	67.0	47.3
Peterborough Lakefield	80,772	104	20	124	154	55	125	155	79.6	42.7
Samia	74,455	100	13	113	152	48	112	150	86.0	42.6
Sault Ste. Marie	77,774	116	22	138	177	52	140	180	85.9	43.2
South Simcoe Police	59,084	67	12	79	134	40	78	132	48.5	33.0
Ontario Provincial Police										
Caledon	64,406	48	18	66	102	5	66	102	26.4	39.9
Centre Wellington	91,290	85	21	106	116	15	106	116	36.8	35.6
Lambton Group	52,644	58	9	67	127	6	67	127	43.9	40.5
Nottawasaga	55,181	44	16	60	109	11	60	109	43.9	38.5
Norfolk	64,570	75	16	91	141	12	91	141	55.8	42.3
Stormont/Dundas/Glengarry	65,529	68	14	82	125	11	82	125	42.2	41.3
Population 15,000 to 49,999										
Amherstburg	22,283	26	4	30	135	4	31	139	31.9	42.9
Brockville	22,944	36	6	42	183	24	42	183	98.6	56.1
Cobourg	19,007	28	4	32	168	33	32	168	64.8	43.4
Cornwall Community Police	47,028	77	14	91	194	45	91	194	105.9	49.9
Kawartha Lakes Police	24,509	28	10	38	155	23	39	159	139.3	44.9
Lasalle	28,233	30	6	36	128	22	36	128	29.0	41.8
Leamington	29,600	39	4	43	145	15	43	145	68.8	30.0
Midland	17,826	23	3	26	146	15	27	151	110.9	43.8
Nishnawbe-Aski	17,343	113	21	134	773	45	150	865	277.7	51.6
Orangeville	28,631	38	3	41	143	23	41	143	50.0	54.3
Owen Sound	22,742	34	7	41	180	32	41	180	65.6	57.4
St. Thomas	38,198	56	10	66	173	24	66	173	71.0	40.8
Stratford	31,485	51	6	57	181	18	57	181	81.4	35.5
Strathroy	21,181	27	4	31	146	13	31	146	52.1	25.6
Timmins	43,274	75	11	86	199	44	86	199	97.6	51.8
Woodstock Police Service	36,916	53	12	65	176	26	65	176	...	...
Ontario Provincial Police										
Brant County	36,259	37	11	48	132	5	48	132	55.5	39.8
Collingwood	18,748	26	9	35	187	11	35	187	83.8	41.3
Elgin County	44,357	35	7	42	95	3	42	95	35.6	33.5
Essex	20,605	24	4	28	136	4	28	136	27.3	48.1
Greater Napanee	16,040	18	8	26	162	3	26	162	82.1	49.7
Haldimand	46,387	45	11	56	121	5	56	121	55.8	33.7
Kenora	18,720	49	0	49	262	8	49	262	106.6	53.8
Kingsville	21,526	20	4	24	111	2	24	111	30.5	51.5
Lakeshore	34,002	27	6	33	97	3	33	97	30.5	48.5
Loyalist	15,663	12	6	18	115	2	18	115	43.8	50.3
Middlesex Group	29,947	25	5	30	100	3	30	100	41.3	35.7
Orillia	32,834	39	12	51	155	14	51	155	95.0	52.0
Prince Edward County	26,251	25	8	33	126	3	33	126	46.0	48.1

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 9-6 – continued

Police personnel in municipal police services — Ontario, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			2010 authorized strength			2009 crime		
		Police officers		Total	Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate ³
		Male	Female							
		number		rate	number		rate			
Quinte West	42,623	41	16	57	134	12	57	134	60.2	39.7
Smith/Ennismore	15,566	11	2	13	84	2	13	84	35.6	39.0
South Frontenac	19,093	14	3	17	89	2	17	89	34.0	39.7
Tecumseh	24,909	26	5	31	124	3	31	124	26.1	42.6
Tilsonburg	15,486	17	5	22	142	3	22	142	54.7	54.0
Population 5,000 to 14,999										
Anishinabek	7,814	55	6	61	781	21	61	781	27.5	82.9
Aylmer	7,452	11	2	13	174	3	13	174	47.2	44.2
Dryden	8,342	16	5	21	252	11	21	252	94.2	57.0
Espanola	5,387	11	1	12	223	6	12	223	75.0	46.8
Gananoque	5,485	12	3	15	273	13	15	273	58.6	37.7
Hanover	7,484	13	2	15	200	11	15	200	84.9	41.5
Pembroke	14,547	27	3	30	206	29	30	206	71.3	41.4
Perth	6,138	13	2	15	244	8	15	244	87.5	53.6
Port Hope	12,611	22	4	26	206	18	26	206	49.9	39.4
Saugeen Shores	12,006	17	4	21	175	4	21	175	49.2	50.6
Shelburne	5,449	11	1	12	220	3	12	220	55.6	65.7
Six Nations Police	6,954	29	2	31	446	12	27	388	257.2	28.2
Smiths Falls	9,045	22	3	25	276	12	25	276	132.7	63.1
Stirling-Rawdon	5,063	9	0	9	178	1	9	178	49.3	22.9
Treaty Three Communities	6,671	68	16	84	1,259	20	85	1,274	302.5	70.2
West Grey	12,672	18	2	20	158	3	20	158	43.7	50.8
West Nipissing	13,690	20	2	22	161	8	23	168	38.6	57.6
Ontario Provincial Police										
Alderville First Nation	7,118	5	2	7	98	1	7	98	42.7	18.3
Augusta	7,780	4	1	5	64	0	5	64	43.1	36.4
Beckwith	6,438	2	1	3	47	0	3	47	29.5	31.2
Blandford-Blenheim	7,407	5	2	7	95	1	7	95	13.2	39.1
Brighton Municipal	10,617	9	3	12	113	1	12	113	61.6	56.3
Brockton	9,826	14	3	17	173	1	17	173	55.4	51.8
Carleton Place	9,661	14	4	18	186	2	18	186	106.3	57.7
Cavan/Millbrook/North Monaghan	9,120	8	2	10	110	1	10	110	35.0	32.5
Cramahe Township	6,127	6	2	8	131	1	8	131	38.0	33.1
Douro-Dummer	7,883	4	0	4	51	1	4	51	23.2	47.5
East-Zorra Tavistock	7,644	6	2	8	105	1	8	105	4.2	7.8
Elliot Lake	11,914	15	4	19	159	5	19	159	64.6	50.8
Fort Frances	8,227	17	3	20	243	1	20	243	85.0	55.7
Georgian Bluffs	10,939	6	2	8	73	0	8	73	38.3	66.4
Goderich	7,739	11	2	13	168	2	13	168	63.2	40.5
Grey County Chatsworth	6,630	3	1	4	60	0	4	60	29.9	50.6
Grey Highlands	9,866	7	3	10	101	1	10	101	39.0	48.7
Hamilton Township	11,299	7	2	9	80	1	9	80	22.4	30.0
Harvey/Galaway/Cavendish	5,490	5	1	6	109	1	6	109	40.1	21.9
Hawkesbury	11,653	21	2	23	197	5	23	197	149.8	42.8
Hearst	5,655	8	4	12	212	1	12	212	22.9	44.9
Ingersoll Town	12,181	14	5	19	156	2	19	156	69.8	50.3
Kapuskasing	8,621	10	4	14	162	2	14	162	57.2	43.3
Kemptville	14,591	15	5	20	137	2	20	137	38.5	45.4
Kincardine	11,447	15	2	17	149	1	17	149	49.5	40.1
Kirkland Lake	8,323	16	3	19	228	2	19	228	106.4	66.0
Lanark Highlands	5,331	2	1	3	56	0	3	56	40.6	31.2
Meaford	11,444	10	3	13	114	1	13	114	30.8	57.0
Mississippi Mills	11,968	7	3	10	84	2	10	84	40.5	38.6
Mono	7,591	7	1	8	105	1	8	105	33.3	21.3
Municipality of South Huron	10,205	9	3	12	118	1	12	118	56.8	48.1
North Perth	12,661	18	0	18	142	2	18	142	61.4	36.7
Norwich Township	10,869	7	2	9	83	1	9	83	6.5	12.1
Otonabee/South Monaghan	6,462	6	1	7	108	1	7	108	35.4	43.8
Penetanguishene	10,148	14	5	19	187	1	19	187	61.8	58.2
Petawawa	13,381	9	4	13	97	1	13	97	34.7	50.3
Renfrew	8,201	13	0	13	159	3	13	159	70.9	55.4
Rideau Lakes	10,822	9	2	11	102	1	11	102	34.4	38.6
Southgate	7,393	5	0	5	68	0	5	68	38.8	35.8

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 9-6 – continued

Police personnel in municipal police services — Ontario, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			2010 authorized strength			2009 crime		
		Police officers		Total	Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate ³
		Male	Female							
		number		rate	number		rate			
St. Marys	6,823	10	0	10	147	0	10	147	51.6	37.2
Stone Mills	7,862	3	3	6	76	1	6	76	31.0	42.7
Tay Valley Township	5,797	2	1	3	52	0	3	52	30.8	57.8
Town of the Blue Mountains	7,177	12	4	16	223	1	16	223	65.5	34.3
Township of Russell	14,583	12	3	15	103	1	15	103	25.2	42.7
Trent Hills	12,735	14	5	19	149	3	19	149	46.4	36.8
West Perth	9,107	12	0	12	132	1	12	132	58.0	33.3
Warton	8,377	14	2	16	191	1	16	191	54.0	48.6
Population less than 5,000										
Akwesasne Mohawk	4,448	26	4	30	674	9	30	674	107.9	73.6
Deep River	4,400	8	1	9	205	9	9	205	36.1	35.4
Lac Seul	835	7	1	8	958	12	8	958	...	...
Rama Police Service	882	15	2	17	1,927	3	19	2,154	...	...
U.C.C.M. Anishnaabe Police	1,879	14	3	17	905	6	19	1,011	319.7	51.5
Wawa	3,245	9	3	12	370	1	11	339	78.1	44.9
Wikwemikong	2,470	16	2	18	729	14	18	729	488.3	89.6
Wingham	2,876	6	0	6	209	1	6	209	76.4	63.5
Ontario Provincial Police										
Admaston-Bromley	478	2	0	2	418	0	2	418	...	...
Amaranth	4,117	2	0	2	49	0	2	49	20.0	30.3
Asphodel-Norwood	4,417	4	0	4	91	1	4	91	35.0	41.6
Atikokan	3,297	9	2	11	334	2	11	334	51.3	40.8
Blind River	2,812	7	2	9	320	0	9	320	90.4	69.7
Bonfield	2,015	1	0	1	50	0	1	50	51.4	33.4
Casselman	3,450	6	1	7	203	1	7	203	32.3	30.4
Cochrane	3,943	10	1	11	279	2	11	279	42.4	65.9
Dymond	1,273	2	0	2	157	0	2	157	60.2	69.3
East Luther-Grand Valley	3,014	2	0	2	66	0	2	66	51.9	41.1
East Ferris	4,353	1	1	2	46	0	2	46	12.7	49.9
East Garafraxa	2,552	1	1	2	78	0	2	78	31.9	43.4
Havelock/Belmont/Methuen	4,827	4	1	5	104	1	5	104	66.0	26.9
Highway 407	...	34	4	38	...	3	38	...	...	...
Hope	4,431	3	1	4	90	0	4	90	33.3	33.3
Ignace	1,453	3	0	3	206	0	3	206	128.7	67.8
Laird	1,096	1	0	1	91	0	1	91	29.7	50.3
Laurentian Hills	2,256	2	0	2	89	0	2	89	25.3	38.8
Macdonald Meredith et al.	1,557	1	0	1	64	0	1	64	26.2	45.5
Marathon	4,085	9	0	9	220	2	9	220	42.7	56.3
Mattawa Group of Four	3,842	6	1	7	182	0	7	182	61.8	55.9
Melancthon	3,108	2	0	2	64	0	2	64	28.1	17.8
Merrickville	2,967	2	1	3	101	0	3	101	40.2	49.7
Montague	3,650	2	0	2	55	0	2	55	50.3	51.3
Municipality of Nation	...	7	2	9	...	1	9	...	...	...
Mulmur	3,552	4	0	4	113	0	4	113	19.0	29.2
New Liskeard	4,668	7	2	9	193	0	9	193	78.6	59.3
North Kawartha	2,428	3	1	4	165	0	4	165	55.0	28.3
North Shore	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point Edward	2,078	5	1	6	289	0	6	289	52.2	40.3
Powassan	3,431	2	0	2	58	0	2	58	40.6	37.9
Prescott	4,342	9	3	12	276	1	12	276	125.2	45.7
Red Lake	4,615	13	2	15	325	1	15	325	98.9	68.3
Red Rock	1,080	2	0	2	185	0	2	185	36.2	81.4
Shuniah	2,968	4	0	4	135	0	4	135	23.3	43.4
Sioux Narrows Nestor	138	2	0	2	1,449	0	2	1,449	...	...
Smooth Rock Falls	1,486	1	0	1	67	0	1	67	21.0	39.8
Town of Bruce Mines	595	1	0	1	168	0	1	168	...	...
Town of Spanish	732	1	0	1	137	0	1	137	...	...
Township of Johnson	713	1	0	1	140	0	1	140	...	...

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 9-6 – continued

Police personnel in municipal police services — Ontario, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			2010 authorized strength		2009 crime			
		Police officers		Total	Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate ³
		Male	Female							
		number		rate	number	rate				
Temagami	953	2	0	2	210	0	2	210	...	...
Terrace Bay	1,648	2	0	2	121	0	2	121	36.7	88.9
Thessalon	1,346	1	0	1	74	0	1	74	42.0	39.2

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2009 (based on the 2006 Census), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2010 are not yet available.

2. The police-reported Crime Severity Index measures changes in the severity of crime from year to year. Each type of offence is assigned a weight derived from actual sentences handed down by courts.

3. The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the Crime 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.

Note(s): Use caution in comparing forces: 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).

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

Table 9-7
Police personnel in municipal police services — Manitoba, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	2010 authorized strength		2009 crime	
		Police officers		Total			Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate ³
		Male	Female								rate	rate
Population 100,000 and over										
Winnipeg	675,324	1,149	192	1,341	199	366	1,361	202	137.0	30.7
Population 15,000 to 49,999										
Brandon	43,406	70	12	82	189	33	82	189	102.6	49.2
Population 5,000 to 14,999										
Altona	5,052	7	0	7	139	1	7	139	54.6	45.2
Dakota Ojibway	5,082	23	4	27	531	11	29	571	415.2	60.4
Morden	7,392	13	0	13	176	3	14	189	80.4	67.7
Winkler	10,327	16	0	16	155	2	16	155	97.1	70.8
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Dauphin	7,821	14	2	16	205	0	15	192	179.1	48.4
Flin Flon	5,920	10	1	11	186	0	10	169	115.6	57.5
Gimli	..	4	0	4	..	0	3	..	..	..
Portage la Prairie	13,055	22	4	26	199	0	27	207	185.0	40.7
Selkirk	10,265	15	5	20	195	0	18	175	163.2	40.7
Steinbach	12,531	10	2	12	96	2	12	96	83.9	42.6
The Pas	5,682	14	1	15	264	0	15	264	313.8	53.6
Thompson	14,387	33	6	39	271	0	38	264	240.4	57.8
Population less than 5,000										
Rivers	1,235	3	0	3	243	4	3	243	101.1	53.4
Ste. Anne	1,730	3	1	4	231	1	4	231	55.0	40.8
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Beausejour	3,076	2	1	3	98	0	3	98	118.0	39.0
Boissevan	1,496	1	1	2	134	0	2	134	35.0	51.2
Carman	3,107	2	1	3	97	0	3	97	68.1	43.9
Gillam	1,310	4	0	4	305	0	4	305	134.3	55.8
Killarney	2,271	3	0	3	132	0	3	132	87.8	35.4
Minnedosa	2,465	3	0	3	122	0	4	162	111.1	54.0
Neepawa	3,287	3	1	4	122	0	4	122	94.1	49.7
Pinawa	1,490	2	0	2	134	0	2	134	46.2	41.8
Roblin	1,733	2	0	2	115	0	2	115	133.8	50.9
Russell	1,573	4	0	4	254	0	2	127	89.7	36.6
Souris	1,846	1	1	2	108	0	2	108	53.4	25.9
Stonewall	4,498	3	1	4	89	0	4	89	56.5	28.3
Swan River	3,773	6	1	7	186	0	7	186	236.2	56.9
Virden	3,086	5	0	5	162	0	5	162	62.1	59.1

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2009 (based on the 2006 Census), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2010 are not yet available.
 2. The police-reported Crime Severity Index measures changes in the severity of crime from year to year. Each type of offence is assigned a weight derived from actual sentences handed down by courts.
 3. The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the Crime 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.
- Note(s):** Use caution in comparing forces: 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). Note 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.

Table 9-8
Police personnel in municipal police services — Saskatchewan, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			2010 authorized strength			2009 crime		
		Police officers		Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate ³	
		Male	Female							Total
		number			rate	number		rate		
Population 100,000 and over										
Regina ⁴	193,299	292	81	373	193	139	385	199	151.1	40.7
Saskatoon	223,200	343	97	440	197	180	421	189	147.2	31.0
Population 15,000 to 49,999										
Moose Jaw	33,171	47	4	51	154	21	53	160	127.0	38.8
Prince Albert	36,107	77	9	86	238	33	87	241	217.7	48.3
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Lloydminster ⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swift Current	15,328	15	3	18	117	0	18	117	123.0	47.5
Yorkton	15,156	21	7	28	185	0	27	178	179.1	56.6
Population 5,000 to 14,999										
Estevan	10,474	18	3	21	200	10	21	200	119.4	51.1
Weyburn	9,696	14	3	17	175	7	17	175	110.9	40.1
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Humboldt	5,253	4	0	4	76	0	5	95	55.0	43.3
Martensville	5,500	3	3	6	109	0	5	91	58.3	35.8
Meadow Lake	5,180	8	2	10	193	0	11	212	309.5	64.3
Melfort	5,189	5	3	8	154	0	7	135	97.3	59.0
North Battleford	13,854	28	8	36	260	0	31	224	311.0	49.0
Warman	6,537	5	0	5	76	0	6	92	27.2	47.9
Population less than 5,000										
Caronport	966	1	0	1	104	0	1	104	..	..
Corman Park Police	...	4	1	5	...	1	5	...	..	..
Dalmeny	1,725	2	1	3	174	0	3	174	50.2	26.6
File Hills First Nations ⁶	1,850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380.8	79.5
Luseland	596	1	0	1	168	1	1	168	...	...
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Assiniboia	2,257	2	1	3	133	0	3	133	131.2	39.3
Battleford	3,763	5	1	6	159	0	5	133	51.9	48.8
Biggar	2,080	2	1	3	144	0	3	144	158.6	66.2
Canora	2,018	2	1	3	149	0	3	149	109.9	40.0
Creighton	1,616	2	1	3	186	0	3	186	73.0	64.5
Esterhazy	2,382	3	0	3	126	0	3	126	72.5	44.7
Fort Qu'Appelle	2,075	4	0	4	193	0	5	241	311.6	62.6
Hudson Bay	1,620	3	0	3	185	0	3	185	100.5	57.0
Indian Head	1,797	1	1	2	111	0	2	111	102.9	54.6
Kamsack	1,721	5	0	5	291	0	7	407	298.5	59.6
Kindersley	4,617	5	1	6	130	0	6	130	112.3	44.5
La Ronge	2,954	5	2	7	237	0	8	271	497.7	63.0
Lanigan	1,383	2	0	2	145	0	2	145	63.6	24.4
Maple Creek	2,277	2	1	3	132	0	3	132	133.9	68.2
Melville	4,194	5	0	5	119	0	5	119	102.1	55.6
Moosomin	2,267	3	0	3	132	0	3	132	84.5	48.3
Outlook	2,144	2	0	2	93	0	2	93	63.3	54.5
Rosetown	2,311	3	0	3	130	0	3	130	160.4	64.6
Shaunavon	1,764	2	0	2	113	0	2	113	75.7	63.0
Tisdale	2,953	4	0	4	135	0	4	135	85.3	65.3
Unity	2,250	3	0	3	133	0	3	133	51.5	46.6

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 9-8 – continued

Police personnel in municipal police services — Saskatchewan, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	2010 authorized strength		2009 crime	
		Police officers		Total			Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate ³
		Male	Female							
		number		rate	number	rate				
Wadena	1,322	2	0	2	151	0	2	151	84.3	81.2
Watrous	1,929	2	1	3	156	0	2	104	64.2	58.4
Wilkie	1,252	2	0	2	160	0	2	160	75.2	41.7
Wynyard	1,756	2	1	3	171	0	3	171	101.0	48.0

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2009 (based on the 2006 Census), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2010 are not yet available.
 2. The police-reported Crime Severity Index measures changes in the severity of crime from year to year. Each type of offence is assigned a weight derived from actual sentences handed down by courts.
 3. The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the Crime 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. Number of personnel includes 56.3 federally or provincially funded officers and civilian personnel.
 5. The Saskatchewan portion of Lloydminster is now being policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Alberta.
 6. Non-respondent.
- Note(s):** Use caution in comparing forces: 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). Note 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.

Table 9-9
Police personnel in municipal police services — Alberta, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			2010 authorized strength			2009 crime		
		Police officers		Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate ³	
		Male	Female							Total
		number			rate	number		rate		
Population 100,000 and over										
Calgary	1,125,001	1,589	293	1,882	167	665	1,872	166	79.8	36.8
Edmonton	818,339	1,320	308	1,628	199	571	1,568	192	129.0	33.3
Population 50,000 to 99,999										
Lethbridge	89,835	145	13	158	176	49	159	177	115.1	52.3
Medicine Hat	63,443	103	13	116	183	37	115	181	82.8	53.6
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Grande Prairie	52,053	60	18	78	150	0	84	161	142.6	47.2
Red Deer	92,415	101	34	135	146	0	151	163	133.9	35.7
St. Albert	63,775	42	11	53	83	0	52	82	71.7	31.3
Sherwood Park	62,057	53	16	69	111	0	76	122	65.2	39.4
Wood Buffalo	60,069	102	34	136	226	0	147	245	146.6	44.1
Population 15,000 to 49,999										
Camrose	16,938	25	2	27	159	15	29	171	108.2	54.6
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Airdrie	32,772	19	14	33	101	0	36	110	84.8	38.6
Cochrane	15,441	13	4	17	110	0	17	110	80.8	36.1
Fort Saskatchewan	16,641	14	7	21	126	0	24	144	130.7	38.9
Leduc	18,986	14	7	21	111	0	22	116	144.9	35.6
Lloydminster ⁴	26,287	31	7	38	145	0	39	148	170.3	39.4
Okotoks	19,322	14	3	17	88	0	19	98	73.4	35.5
Spruce Grove	21,775	16	4	20	92	0	20	92	111.5	37.5
Population 5,000 to 14,999										
Lacombe	11,882	10	2	12	101	10	15	126	69.7	45.1
Taber	8,426	13	1	14	166	13	14	166	90.9	53.5
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Banff	7,879	10	4	14	178	0	18	228	142.3	44.0
Beaumont	9,885	8	1	9	91	0	10	101	72.8	39.0
Bonnyville	6,361	9	1	10	157	0	11	173	174.3	49.3
Brooks	14,065	20	3	23	164	0	23	164	124.0	39.0
Canmore	13,813	14	4	18	130	0	19	138	57.9	41.6
Chestermere	10,791	12	2	14	130	0	16	148	89.4	30.5
Cold Lake	12,885	11	4	15	116	0	16	124	147.3	51.6
Devon	7,008	5	2	7	100	0	7	100	70.9	35.6
Drayton Valley	7,702	8	2	10	130	0	11	143	152.3	33.8
Drumheller	7,473	10	3	13	174	0	11	147	129.7	45.0
Edson	8,609	13	3	16	186	0	17	197	116.6	45.7
High River	12,137	16	3	19	157	0	17	140	69.9	35.2
Hinton	10,340	14	4	18	174	0	19	184	118.6	47.9
Innisfail	8,113	7	2	9	111	0	9	111	104.7	34.5
Morinville	7,490	6	3	9	120	0	9	120	96.4	55.3
Olds	8,214	7	1	8	97	0	9	110	101.0	37.0
Peace River	6,971	9	1	10	143	0	12	172	183.5	54.9
Ponoka	7,277	7	2	9	124	0	12	165	116.9	48.0
Redcliff	5,698	8	0	8	140	2	8	140	51.5	33.2
Rocky Mountain House	7,519	12	3	15	199	0	14	186	174.2	44.1
Slave Lake	7,353	12	0	12	163	0	13	177	151.5	59.4
St. Paul	5,585	7	3	10	179	0	11	197	253.4	58.5
Stettler	5,790	6	2	8	138	0	8	138	142.0	35.4
Stony Plain	13,755	11	1	12	87	0	13	95	102.8	44.1
Strathmore	11,207	11	5	16	143	0	16	143	115.4	53.7
Sylvan Lake	11,388	14	1	15	132	0	14	123	84.6	46.1
Vegreville	5,915	7	1	8	135	0	8	135	114.2	50.6
Wainwright	5,785	6	0	6	104	0	8	138	101.7	55.7
Wetaskiwin	13,006	19	3	22	169	0	22	169	194.8	46.2
Whitecourt	9,689	14	1	15	155	0	15	155	171.5	44.7

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 9-9 – continued

Police personnel in municipal police services — Alberta, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			Police officers per 100,000 population	2010 authorized strength		Police officers per 100,000 population	2009 crime	
		Police officers		Other personnel		Total police	Crime Severity Index ²		Weighted clearance rate ³	
		Male	Female							Total
		number		rate	number		rate			
Population less than 5,000										
Blood Tribe Police ⁵	4,399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	781.5	68.3
Lakeshore Regional Police ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Peace Tribal	1,678	3	0	3	179	1	5	298	184.7	86.9
Tsuu T'ina Nation	2,967	9	1	10	337	4	10	337	...	...

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2009 (based on the 2006 Census), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2010 are not yet available.
 2. The police-reported Crime Severity Index measures changes in the severity of crime from year to year. Each type of offence is assigned a weight derived from actual sentences handed down by courts.
 3. The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the Crime 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. Includes the portion of Lloydminster that is located in Saskatchewan.
 5. Non-respondent.
 6. Lakeshore Regional Police opened in April 2010, policing a population of approximately 1,950. They reported 6 police officers and 1 civilian employee; however, this information was not available in time to be included in this table.
- Note(s):** Use caution in comparing forces: 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). Note 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.

Table 9-10
Police personnel in municipal police services — British Columbia, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength				2010 authorized strength			2009 crime	
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate
		Male	Female	Total						
		number		rate	number		rate			
Population 100,000 and over										
Abbotsford	134,991	182	38	220	163	79	210	156	106.5	28.9
Delta	106,394	134	36	170	160	68	165	155	77.1	24.5
Saanich	114,825	122	29	151	132	45	151	132	57.6	29.2
Vancouver	640,963	1,110	317	1,427	223	377	1,327	207	119.8	27.7
Victoria	102,455	183	58	241	235	94	241	235	157.5	19.4
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Burnaby ⁴	223,410	209	78	287	128	3	280	125	121.2	18.8
Coquitlam	125,359	108	33	141	112	1	140	112	80.3	21.8
Kelowna	118,049	111	37	148	125	1	155	131	143.8	33.0
Langley Township	102,898	85	39	124	121	1	127	123	108.1	18.8
Richmond	191,376	171	53	224	117	2	237	124	84.1	20.8
Surrey ⁵	432,527	474	124	598	138	7	623	141	139.8	20.5
Population 50,000 to 99,999										
New Westminster	64,421	88	20	108	168	45	108	168	127.3	23.8
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Chilliwack ⁴	77,883	69	31	100	128	1	106	136	138.0	18.5
Kamloops	86,451	98	25	123	142	1	123	142	114.8	31.5
Maple Ridge	75,257	67	23	90	120	0	86	114	114.5	21.3
Nanaimo	88,731	110	26	136	153	1	124	140	129.3	37.5
North Vancouver District	89,976	61	28	89	99	0	91	101	53.8	19.8
Port Coquitlam	57,528	47	13	60	104	0	63	110	73.2	22.0
Prince George	74,119	108	28	136	183	1	127	171	166.0	29.5
Population 15,000 to 49,999										
Central Saanich	16,563	23	4	27	163	4	23	139	50.5	28.6
Oak Bay	18,921	24	2	26	137	2	23	122	45.0	25.9
Port Moody ⁴	30,000	39	7	46	153	18	50	167	54.2	32.6
West Vancouver	48,802	62	17	79	162	26	81	166	63.3	32.7
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Campbell River	31,153	30	12	42	135	0	43	138	111.2	38.4
Colwood ⁴	15,474	7	5	12	78	0	15	97	56.0	26.8
Courtenay	23,398	22	3	25	107	9	28	120	129.2	42.7
Cranbrook	19,651	16	8	24	122	0	26	132	95.9	32.3
Fort St. John	18,982	29	7	36	190	0	32	169	188.2	27.0
Langford ⁴	23,898	15	10	25	105	0	27	113	107.2	34.0
Langley	25,965	33	16	49	189	0	52	200	169.4	17.6
Mission	37,390	40	13	53	142	1	48	128	129.1	23.9
North Cowichan	29,121	24	8	32	110	0	30	103	85.4	32.6
North Vancouver	49,709	34	24	58	117	0	64	129	100.7	24.1
Penticton	33,375	41	3	44	132	0	45	135	139.6	43.3
Pitt Meadows	17,066	16	5	21	123	0	21	123	83.7	19.8
Port Alberni	18,298	25	7	32	175	0	34	186	148.7	50.0
Salmon Arm	17,043	18	2	20	117	0	19	111	112.5	19.2
Squamish	17,219	15	9	24	139	0	24	139	100.8	22.8
Vernon	38,345	52	9	61	159	0	61	159	143.2	31.0
West Kelowna	31,696	15	5	20	63	0	21	66	74.5	26.1
White Rock	20,682	15	9	24	116	0	23	111	62.5	26.1
Population 5,000 to 14,999										
Nelson	9,796	16	1	17	174	8	17	174	103.8	40.4
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Castlegar	7,700	10	3	13	169	0	13	169	109.6	21.2
Coldstream District Municipal	9,987	5	2	7	70	0	7	70	51.0	22.0
Comox	12,882	7	5	12	93	4	12	93	49.1	46.5
Dawson Creek	11,895	17	4	21	177	0	23	193	130.1	34.2
Duncan	5,359	8	1	9	168	0	8	149	114.9	41.8
Hope	6,734	12	1	13	193	0	13	193	153.8	29.0
Kent	5,541	3	2	5	90	0	5	90	49.0	20.9
Kimberley	6,628	8	2	10	151	0	9	136	61.8	24.5
Kitimat	9,317	11	4	15	161	0	15	161	97.0	30.0
Ladysmith	7,980	6	2	8	100	2	7	88	92.9	21.0
Lake Country	10,516	8	3	11	105	0	11	105	91.1	31.3
Merritt	7,547	9	4	13	172	0	15	199	215.1	39.0
North Saanich	11,461	4	6	10	87	0	13	113	43.1	29.1
Parksville	11,861	13	2	15	126	2	15	126	120.2	29.7

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 9-10 – continued

Police personnel in municipal police services — British Columbia, 2010

	2009 population ¹	2010 actual strength			Police officers per 100,000 population	Other personnel	2010 authorized strength		2009 crime	
		Police officers		Total			Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population	Crime Severity Index ²	Weighted clearance rate
		Male	Female								rate	rate
Powell River	13,512	16	3	19	141	0	18	133	78.8	29.5
Prince Rupert	13,005	27	4	31	238	0	36	277	203.8	41.4
Qualicum Beach	9,174	3	3	6	65	2	7	76	67.9	16.7
Quesnel	9,788	19	2	21	215	0	21	215	262.7	37.6
Revelstoke	7,679	11	1	12	156	0	11	143	89.2	23.3
Sechelt	9,099	6	5	11	121	0	11	121	81.0	42.8
Sidney	11,954	12	3	15	125	0	14	117	71.5	40.3
Smithers	5,345	7	2	9	168	0	9	168	194.6	37.6
Sooke	10,221	6	3	9	88	0	11	108	98.5	27.7
Summerland	11,251	8	3	11	98	0	9	80	51.9	13.4
Terrace	11,794	23	2	25	212	0	25	212	157.3	39.4
Trail	7,523	10	5	15	199	0	14	186	110.3	34.1
View Royal	9,286	7	1	8	86	0	8	86	93.5	30.9
Whistler	10,597	17	4	21	198	0	23	217	157.7	22.0
Williams Lake	11,209	24	3	27	241	0	24	214	230.0	44.9
Population less than 5,000⁶										
Stl'at'imx Tribal Police	2,938	3	3	6	204	3	9	306	160.9	48.9
Other⁷										
Lower Mainland Integrated Teams, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	...	143	39	182	...	21	215	...	...	...
South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority	...	142	16	158	...	57	170	...	...	...

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2009 (based on the 2006 Census), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2010 are not yet available.

2. The police-reported Crime Severity Index measures changes in the severity of crime from year to year. Each type of offence is assigned a weight derived from actual sentences handed down by courts.

3. The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the Crime 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 authorized strength figures shown in this report may not match the authorized strength figures reported by the British Columbia Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General based on differences in the time frame reported, definitions of terms, and categories of included personnel.

5. Included in this total are the 54 positions Surrey Royal Canadian Mounted Police authorizes for the Lower Mainland Integrated Teams.

6. All municipalities under 5,000 and unincorporated areas are policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police provincial force. The police force listed in the publication in this category is a First Nations Administered Police Service.

7. The police forces listed in the publication in this category provide policing services within Vancouver and surrounding municipalities. Because these forces operate in collaboration with, and within the jurisdictions of, other police forces, neither the police-reported crime statistics nor the populations associated with these areas are included in this table.

Note(s): Use caution in comparing forces: 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). Note 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.

Methodology

Survey definitions and coverage

This report is based upon data collected through the Police Administration Survey conducted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. This survey collects data on police personnel and expenditures from each municipal, provincial and federal (RCMP) police service in Canada. With the exception of self-administered First Nations police services, all First Nations police personnel and expenditures falling under the jurisdiction of the RCMP are reported under RCMP federal policing.

The following federal policing and security agencies are excluded from the survey: the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, railway and military police. Federal and provincial government departments deploying personnel to enforce specific statutes in the areas of income tax, customs and excise, immigration, fisheries and wildlife are also excluded. As well, private security guards and private investigators are not included in this survey.

Data presented in this report represent police personnel as of May 15 2010 and final expenditures for the year 2009 (or 2009/2010 for those services operating on a fiscal year). Most municipal police services operate on a calendar year while the provincial services and the RCMP operate on a fiscal year. Policing expenditures are referred to as calendar year (i.e., 2009) throughout this report.

Personnel counts are based on permanent, full-time equivalents; part-time employees are converted to full-time equivalents (e.g., 4 employees working 10 hours per week would equal 1 full-time employee working a 40-hour week). Police officers include the actual number of sworn police officers available for active duty as of May 15, 2010. Other employees include all other non-police personnel (civilians and special constables) (e.g., clerical, dispatch, management, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards, by-law enforcement officers).

Counts for temporary officers are not included in any of the police officer counts, as only permanent, full-time officers (and full-time equivalents) are included. Temporary police officers are hired to fill in, as needed, for permanent police officers. The province of Quebec employs more temporary police officers than any other jurisdiction. Of the 1,052 temporary officers reported in 2010, 939 or 89% were employed in Quebec.

Police expenditures are actual operating expenditures and include: salaries and wages, benefits, and other operating expenses such as accommodation costs, fuel, maintenance, etc. Capital expenditures, funding from external sources, revenues and recoveries are not included.

Population figures used in this report are provided by the Demography Division of Statistics Canada and represent postcensal or intercensal estimates. Population data are regularly updated and, as such, rates published in this report may differ slightly from rates published in earlier reports. Text and headings indicate the population figures used.

Data from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey are also included in this report to provide appropriate caseload context for the police in terms of the volume of criminal incidents coming to their attention. The UCR Survey collects crime and traffic offences reported by all police services in Canada, dating back to 1962.

Major survey revisions

1986 revision

The Police Administration Survey was revised in 1986 to collect police department expenditures (beginning in 1985) as well as more detailed information on police personnel and functions. As both the old and revised surveys were run simultaneously in 1986, it was possible to examine the effects of the revised survey. An analysis of the data

revealed that there were some minor differences in the distribution of police personnel between the two surveys. In order to correct for these methodological differences, the data presented in Table 1 prior to 1986 have been adjusted at the national level.

1996 revision

In 1996, changes were made to the effective date for collecting personnel strength, moving from September 30 to June 15. School crossing guards were added to the survey in 1996 as their numbers warranted a separate category. Prior to 1996, they were captured under the "other" category. Adjustments were made to civilian personnel to account for this change, back to 1986.

Also, expenses associated with the purchasing and leasing of vehicles were now to be included only if they were part of the operational budget of the police service. Prior to 1995, all expenses related to the purchase and lease of vehicles were included, regardless of the type of budget. Benefits were expanded to include those paid by other government sources. The removal of expenses due to the capital purchases of vehicles and the addition of expenses due to the inclusion of benefits paid by other government sources were examined in detail. It was estimated that these revisions accounted for an overall change of less than 1% in reported expenses.

2006 revision

In 2006, changes were made to the effective date for collecting personnel strength, moving from June 15 to May 15. This date change should not have any impact on the continuity of 2006 data with previous years.

Municipal police service data tables

Summary information on Canada's municipal police services is presented in this report. Municipal policing includes all police services that are paid for by municipalities including contract policing provided to municipalities by provincial police services and the RCMP. It also includes self-administered First Nations police services. It should be noted that offences investigated by federal RCMP personnel within a municipal policing jurisdiction are included in the crime statistics for that municipal police service; however, personnel and expenditures associated with the federal RCMP are not included.

Within each province, municipal police services are grouped into one of five population ranges and the municipalities within each group are listed alphabetically. Within these groupings, municipalities that are policed by the RCMP or OPP under municipal contracts are separated by a blank line from the other municipal police services.

Table 9 includes only personnel from municipal police services that existed on May 15, 2010. Municipal police services that ceased to exist and/or were amalgamated by other new police services on or before May 15, 2010 are not included. Crime data for 2010 are not yet available, therefore data presented in table 9 of the report are for the year 2009.

Important notes

Population

Municipal populations are derived from postcensal estimates for July 1 (based on the 2006 Census) as provided by Demography Division, Statistics Canada. The population estimates are based on usual place of residence. Population data are updated regularly and figures published in this report may differ slightly from figures published in earlier reports.

Some Aboriginal police services police populations comprising both band and non-band members. Hence the actual population policed by some forces may be higher than indicated in this report. **Comparisons should be made with caution.**

Municipalities are grouped according to the following population ranges:

- 100,000 and over
- 50,000 to 99,999
- 15,000 to 49,999
- 5,000 to 14,999
- Less than 5,000

Police officers

Actual strength

Counts represent the “actual” number (full-time equivalents) of permanent sworn police officers of all ranks as of May 15, 2010 data. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions (e.g. airport policing, U.N. missions) and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave (e.g. secondment-out, disability, education leave) who are not being paid by the police service’s annual budget are excluded.

Authorized strength

“Authorized police officer strength” represents the number of fully-sworn police officers the police department was allowed to employ during calendar or fiscal year.

Police officers per 100,000 population

Figures represent the total number of police officers per 100,000 population. This is simply an alternative way of presenting the population per police officer.

Integrated policing

Some areas are policed by integrated policing teams or programs in addition to regular police services. Integrated teams may be established to address specific policing needs, such as homicides or gang activity, and often include officers from multiple police services. Special care is taken in this report to ensure the staffing and funding arrangements associated with integrated teams do not result in an overcounting of officers or other staff or in a misrepresentation of expenditure data.

Other personnel

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, 2010. There are no “other personnel” included in the counts for the RCMP municipal policing contracts. The municipality may hire other personnel, but they are not included in this report.

Total operating expenditures

Figures include salaries, wages, benefits, and other operating expenses that are paid from the police service budget, as well as benefits paid from other government sources. They have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Revenues, recoveries, and those costs that fall under a police service’s capital expenditures are excluded.

Crime Severity Index

The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) measures changes in the severity of crime from year to year. Each type of offence is assigned a weight derived from actual sentences handed down by courts.

Percentage change in Crime Severity Index

This figure represents the year-over-year percent change in the Crime Severity Index.

Weighted clearance rate

When a police investigation leads to the identification of a suspect against whom a charge could be laid, then that incident can be cleared. Criminal incidents can either be “cleared by charge” or “cleared otherwise”. When an information is laid against the suspect (i.e., the person is formally charged), then from a statistical point of view the related actual incident can be cleared by charge. In cases where the police do not lay an information, even though they have identified a suspect and have enough evidence to support the laying of such, the incident is cleared otherwise. Examples include instances where extrajudicial sanctions or alternative measures are recommended by the police, where police issue a warning or caution, where the complainant requests charges not be laid or cases where the alleged offender dies before he or she can be formally charged.

The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the 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.

Since the process of solving crime is often time-consuming, a criminal incident may be solved months or even years after it was reported to police and recorded by the UCR Survey. Therefore, it is possible for the number of incidents cleared in a year to be greater than the total number of "actual" incidents that year, and thus for the weighted clearance rate to exceed 100%.

Any comparison of weighted clearance rates among police services should be made with caution.

Note

For more information regarding the UCR Survey and crime statistics, please refer to *Canadian Crime Statistics* (Catalogue no. 85-205).

Appendix I

Census metropolitan area reference list

Police services included in CMAs 2009

Abbotsford-Mission

Abbotsford

Mission (RCMP Municipal)

Barrie

Barrie

Bradford West Gwillimbury and Innisfil

Brantford

Brant County

Brantford

Six Nations Police

Calgary

Airdrie (RCMP Rural)

Airdrie (RCMP Municipal)

Beiseker (RCMP Rural)

Calgary

Chestermere (RCMP Municipal)

Cochrane (RCMP Rural)

Cochrane (RCMP Municipal)

Tsuu T'ina Nation Police

Edmonton

Beaumont (RCMP Municipal)

Devon (RCMP Municipal)

Edmonton

Fort Saskatchewan (RCMP Municipal)

Leduc (RCMP Rural)

Leduc (RCMP Municipal)

Morinville (RCMP Rural)

Morinville (RCMP Municipal)

Redwater (RCMP Rural)

Spruce Grove (RCMP Municipal)

St. Albert (RCMP Municipal)

Stony Plain (RCMP Rural)

Stony Plain (RCMP Municipal)

Strathcona (RCMP Municipal)

Strathcona County (RCMP Rural)

Thorsby (RCMP Rural)

Gatineau (Québec portion of Ottawa-Gatineau CMA)

Gatineau-Métro

MRC des Collines de l'Outaouais

Poste autoroutier de l'Outaouais (SQ)¹ - Traffic

Greater Sudbury

Greater Sudbury

Guelph

Guelph

Halifax

Halifax County (RCMP Rural)

Halifax Regional Police

Hamilton

Burlington (OPP District)²

Halton Regional Police (37%)³

Hamilton Regional Police

1. Sûreté du Québec.
2. Ontario Provincial Police.
3. Includes the City of Burlington.

Kelowna

Kelowna (RCMP Municipal)
Kelowna (RCMP Rural)
Lake Country (RCMP Municipal)
West Kelowna (RCMP Municipal)

Kingston

Kingston
Loyalist (OPP Municipal)
South Frontenac (OPP Municipal)

Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo

Cambridge (OPP Rural)
Waterloo Regional Police

London

London
Middlesex (OPP Municipality)
Middlesex (OPP Rural)
St. Thomas
Strathroy-Caradoc

Moncton

Caledonia (RCMP Rural)
Codiac (RCMP Municipal)

Montréal

Blainville
Châteauguay
Deux-Montagnes MRC (SQ)
Deux-Montagnes Regional
Kahnawake (Aboriginal Police Force)
L'Assomption
Laval
Longueuil

Mascouche

Mirabel

Montréal

Montréal Metro (SQ) - Traffic

OKA Special Force (SQ)

Repentigny

Richelieu Saint-Laurent

Roussillon (Régie)

Saint-Eustache

Saint-Jérôme Métro

Terrebonne

Thérèse-De-Blainville

Vallée-du-Richelieu MRC (SQ)

Vaudreuil-Soulange MRC (SQ)

Ottawa (Ontario portion of Ottawa-Gatineau CMA)

Ottawa Police Service

Ottawa (OPP Rural) - Traffic

Russel (OPP Municipal)

Russel County (OPP Rural)

Peterborough

Cavan/Millbrook/North Monaghan (OPP Municipal)

Douro-Dummer (OPP Municipal)

Otonabee/South Monaghan (OPP Municipal)

Peterborough and Lakefield Village

Peterborough County

Smith/Ennismore (OPP Municipal)

Québec

Côte-de-Beaupré MRC (SQ)

Jacques Cartier MRC (SQ)

Lévis

L'Île-d'Orléans MRC (SQ)

Québec

Québec Metro (SQ) - Traffic

Wendake

Regina

Lumsden (RCMP Rural)

Regina

Regina (RCMP Rural)

Saguenay

Saguenay

Saint John

Hampton (RCMP Municipal)

Rothesay Regional Police

Saint John

Saskatoon

Dalmeny

Martensville (RCMP Municipal)

Saskatoon

Saskatoon (RCMP Rural)

Warman (RCMP Rural)

Warman (RCMP Municipal)

Sherbrooke

Sherbrooke

Memphremagog

St. Catharines-Niagara

Niagara Falls (OPP Rural)

Niagara Regional

St. John's

Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (St. John's)

Thunder Bay

Shuniah (OPP Municipal)

Thunder Bay

Toronto

Aurora (OPP District)

Caledon (OPP Municipal)

Durham Regional Police (29%)⁴

Halton Regional Police (63%)⁵

Mono (OPP Municipal)

Nottawasaga (OPP Municipal)

Orangeville

Peel Regional Police

Port Credit (OPP Rural)

Toronto

Toronto (OPP Rural)

Whitby (OPP Rural)

York Regional

Trois-Rivières

Bécancour MRC (SQ)

Trois-Rivières

Vancouver

Bowen Island (RCMP Rural)

Burnaby (RCMP Municipal)

Coquitlam (RCMP Municipal)

Coquitlam (RCMP Rural)

Delta

Langley City (RCMP Municipal)

Langley Township (RCMP Municipal)

4. Includes the towns of Pickering and Ajax and the township of Uxbridge.

5. Includes the towns of Milton, Halton Hills and Oakville.

Maple Ridge (RCMP Municipal)
 New Westminster
 North Vancouver (RCMP Rural)
 North Vancouver City (RCMP Municipal)
 North Vancouver District (RCMP Municipal)
 Pitt Meadows (RCMP Municipal)
 Port Coquitlam (RCMP Municipal)
 Port Moody
 Richmond (RCMP Municipal)
 Squamish (RCMP Rural)
 Surrey (RCMP Municipal)
 Surrey (RCMP Rural)
 University (RCMP Rural)
 Vancouver
 West Vancouver
 White Rock (RCMP Municipal)

Victoria

Central Saanich
 Colwood (RCMP Municipal)
 Langford (RCMP Municipal)
 North Saanich (RCMP Municipal)
 Oak Bay
 Saanich
 Sidney (RCMP Municipal)
 Sidney/North Saanich (RCMP Rural)
 Sooke (RCMP Municipal)
 Sooke (RCMP Rural)
 Victoria
 View Royal (RCMP Municipal)

West Shore (RCMP Rural)

Windsor

Amherstburg

Lakeshore (OPP Municipal)

LaSalle

Tecumseh (OPP Municipal)

Windsor

Winnipeg

East St. Paul

Headingley (RCMP Rural)

Oakbank (RCMP Rural)

Selkirk (RCMP Rural)

St. Pierre-Jolys (RCMP Rural)

Winnipeg