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Police Resources in Canada, 2007

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Police Resources in Canada, 2007

By Sara Beattie and Amy Mole

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Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

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Highlights

- In 2007, police services saw the second largest annual increase in the number of police officers in the past 30 years in Canada. There were over 64,000 police officers in Canada in 2007, a 2.7% increase from the previous year.
- The increase in the number of officers nationally (+1,673) was mainly due to increases in Ontario (+691) and British Columbia (+397).
- The largest percentage increases in police strength between 2006 and 2007 were seen in Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia, each up 6%. Over the past decade, Newfoundland and Labrador (+15%) and Saskatchewan (+12%) have seen the biggest gains in police strength.
- Despite recent increases, police officer strength has remained relatively stable over the past 30 years. In 2007, the rate of 195 officers per 100,000 population was 5% lower than the peak of 206 reached in 1975.
- Saskatchewan continued to report the highest rate of officers per capita (207 per 100,000 population), followed by Manitoba (204) and Quebec (198). The lowest rates were reported in Prince Edward Island (164), Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta (both 165).
- Among the census metropolitan areas, Thunder Bay reported the most officers per 100,000 population (212), followed by Saint John (201) and Winnipeg (188). The lowest rates were seen in Saguenay (123), Québec (140) and Kingston (143).
- Police clearance rates, one measure of police performance, have increased in each of the past two years. In 2006, police cleared (solved) 36% of all *Criminal Code* incidents, up from 32% in 2004. Similarly, clearance rates for violent crime have increased from 69% in 2004 to 72% in 2006. However, clearance rates for violent crimes had generally been declining since peaking (76%) in the mid-1990s.
- The number of female officers continued to rise (+6%) in 2007 at a faster pace than the number of male officers (+2%). Females now account for almost one in five officers in Canada, compared to approximately one in ten a decade ago.
- In 2006, expenditures on policing totalled \$9.9 billion, a 4.4% increase over 2005 after adjusting for inflation, resulting in a cost of \$303 per Canadian. This was the tenth consecutive constant dollar increase in policing costs, increasing an average of 3% annually.
- Ontario (\$268) and Quebec (\$246) reported the highest per capita costs for municipal and provincial policing, while Prince Edward Island (\$149) and Newfoundland and Labrador (\$165) had the lowest.

Part I Police resources in Canada, provinces/territories and census metropolitan areas

This report examines data collected through the annual “Police Administration Survey” conducted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. This is the primary mechanism for the collection of data on police personnel and expenditures from each municipal, provincial and federal police service in Canada. With the exception of independent First Nations police services, all First Nations police personnel and expenditures falling under the jurisdiction of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police RCMP (RCMP) are reported under RCMP federal policing. Throughout this report, police officer strength refers to the rate of police officers per 100,000 population.

Police personnel

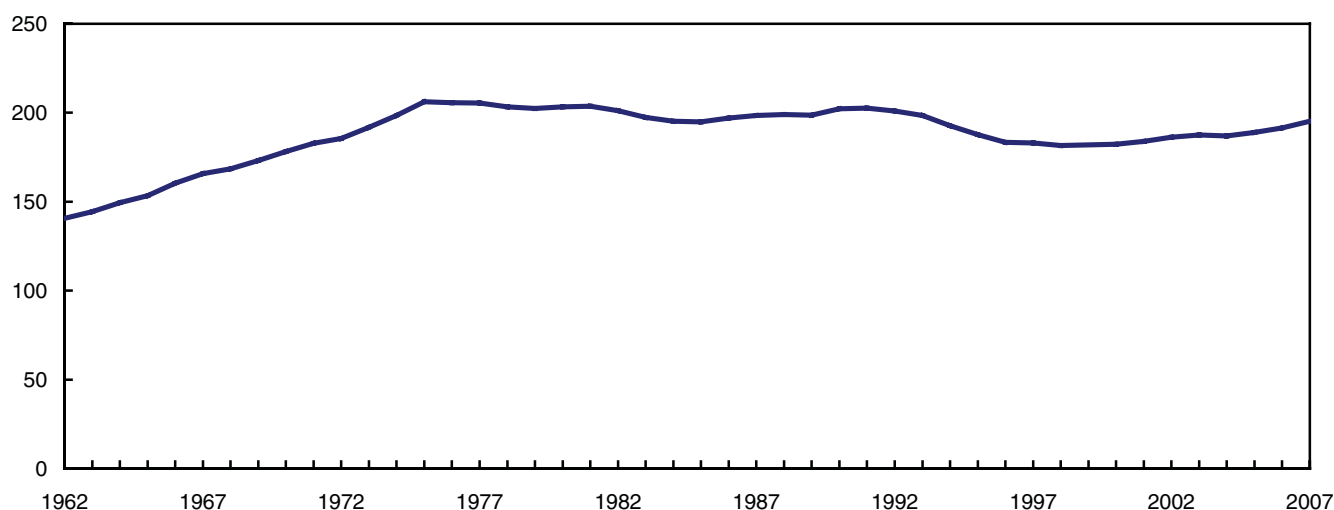
The police sector is currently facing significant human resource challenges given an aging work force, a diminishing youth population, and the need for recruitment and retention of police officers who are reflective of Canada’s increasingly diverse population.

The number of police per capita continues to rise

There were over 64,000 police officers in Canada in 2007, a 2.7% increase from the previous year and the second largest annual increase in the past 30 years. This amounts to one officer for every 512 Canadians. The increase in the number of officers nationally (+1,673) was mainly due to increases in Ontario (+691) and British Columbia (+397).

Police strength in Canada increased steadily during the 1960s and early 1970s, peaking in 1975 at 206 officers per 100,000 population (Figure 1). This represented an increase of almost 50% over that time period. Despite recent increases, police officer strength has remained relatively stable over the past 30 years. In 2007, the rate of 195 officers per 100,000 population was 5% lower than the 1975 peak and 2% higher than it was in 2006 (Table 1).

Figure 1
Police officers per 100,000 population on the increase



Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey and Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

International comparison of police strength

Police forces are organized in different ways in different countries. Some countries have more than one police force; for example, state police, community or municipal police, judicial police or gendarmerie, all of which perform some policing duties. These differences should be borne in mind when making comparisons between countries.

International comparisons show that the number of police per 100,000 population is 19% lower in Canada (195) than in the United States, where it is 241 (2006 data),¹ 12% lower than in Australia at 222 (2005 data)² and 28% lower than in England and Wales at 270 (2006 data).³ Canada and the U.S. reported very similar rates of police officers until the mid-1980s. While the number of officers per capita grew in the U.S. from 1989 to 1999, it fell in Canada from 1991 to 1998. The rate of police officers in England and Wales dropped by 5% between 1993 and 2000, but hiring since 2001 has begun to reverse that trend.

Civilians account for over one-quarter of all police personnel

In 2007, there were over 25,000 civilians employed in Canadian police services, up 6% from 2006 (Table 1). Civilians accounted for 28% of all personnel in 2007. Clerical support personnel represented the highest proportion (40%) of these employees, followed by management professionals (26%) and communications and dispatch (15%).

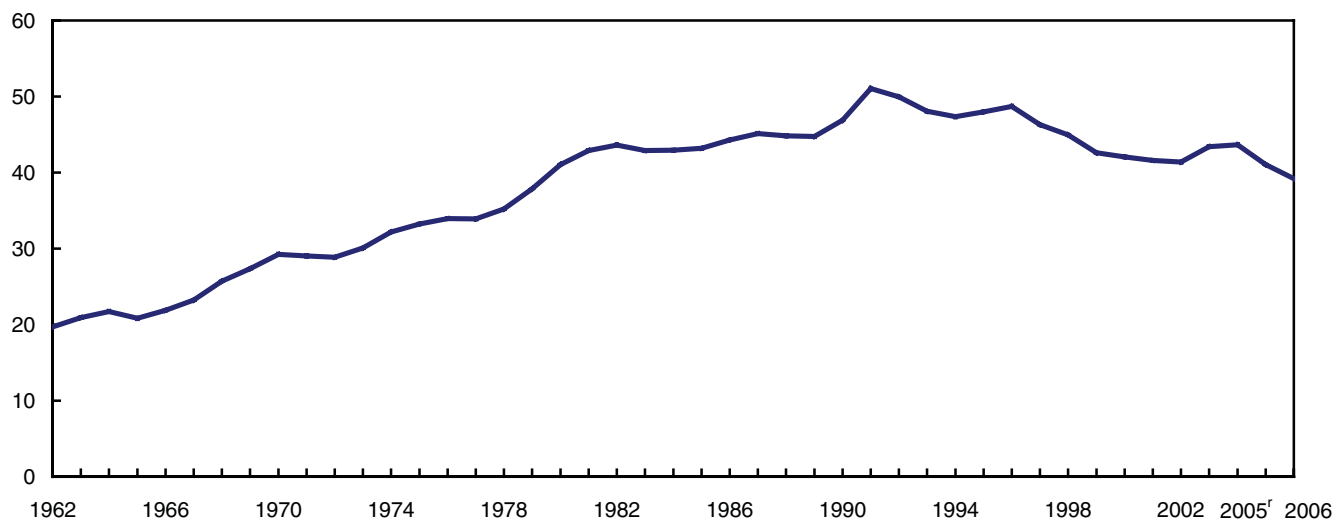
Since 1962, the number of civilian personnel has grown twice as fast as police officers. As a result, the ratio of police officers to civilians has dropped from a high of 4.6 in 1962 to 2.5 in 2007 (Table 1).

Rate of criminal incidents per police officer reach lowest point in over 25 years

The number of *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic) per police officer may be used as one indicator of police workload. Rates are affected not only by the number of police officers, but also by changes in the crime rate. Trends in the number of incidents per police officer generally follow the trends in the crime rate.

Figure 2

***Criminal Code* incidents per police officer Canada continues to decline**



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

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2006. *Crime in the United States, 2006*. "Uniform Crime Reports." Washington, D.C. U.S. Department of Justice. www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/police/index.html
2. Australian Institute of Criminology. 2007. *Australian Crime: Crime Facts and figures 2006*. Canberra, Australia.
3. Clegg, Michelle and Kirwan, Sarah. 2006. "Police Service Strength – England and Wales, 31 March, 2006." *Home Office Statistical Bulletin*. vol. 13, no. 6. July 26, 2006.

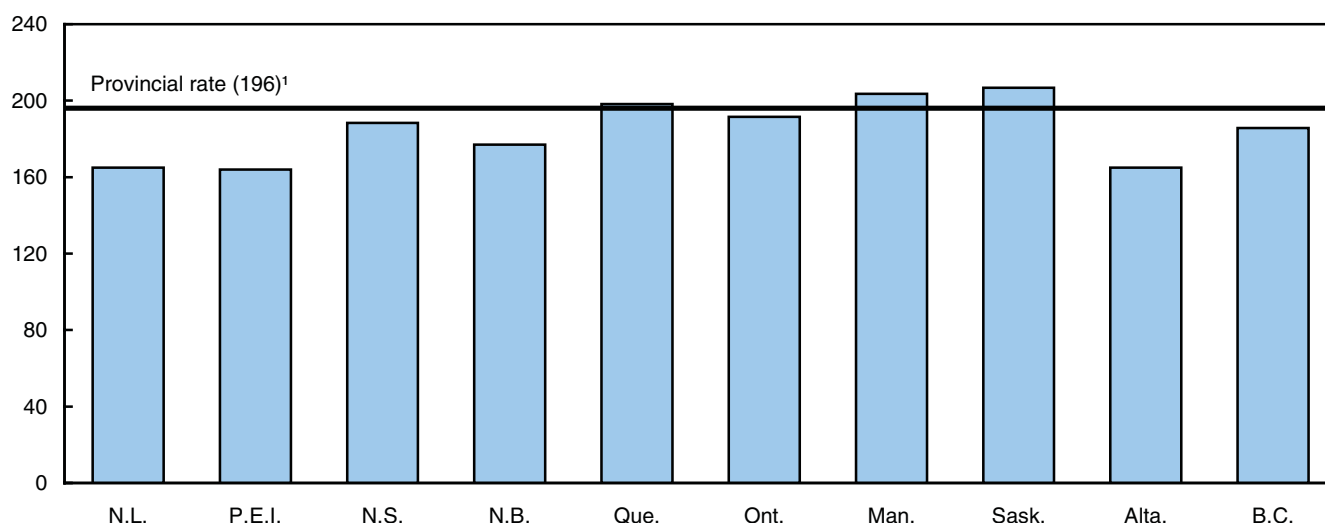
The number of *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer increased steadily from 20 in 1962 to a high of 51 in 1991. Consistent with the drop in the overall crime rate, the rate of crime incidents per officer has generally been decreasing since 1991 (Figure 2, Table 1). In 2006, there were 39 incidents per officer, the lowest in over 25 years. Although the number of incidents per officer has been decreasing in recent years, it is important to recognize that the level of complexity involved in investigations such as organized crime and sophisticated internet frauds have increased. This has created a need for specialized units and training.

Saskatchewan continues to have most police per capita

In 2007, for the seventh consecutive year, Saskatchewan reported the highest rate of police officers per 100,000 population (207), followed by Manitoba (204) and Quebec (198). Prince Edward Island (164), Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta (both 165) had the lowest rates (Figure 3). With respect to crime rates, one of many factors that can influence the number of police personnel, in 2006 Saskatchewan reported the highest crime rate among the provinces, followed by Manitoba and British Columbia. The lowest crime rates were found in Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Figure 3

Saskatchewan has highest rate of police officers per 100,000 population, 2007



1. This average excludes the territories and RCMP Headquarters and Training Academy. The territories are not shown on this graph as their sparse populations result in considerably higher police strengths than the rest of Canada.

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

Alberta was the only province to report a decline in the rate of officers from the previous year (-1%). The largest increases between 2006 and 2007 were seen in Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia, each up 6%.

As the number of police officers tends to change very little from year to year, it is best to examine trends over a longer period. All provinces and territories have seen increases in police strength over the past decade, with the exception of Yukon which remained relatively stable. Among the provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador experienced the largest increase (+15%) followed by Saskatchewan (+12%), Prince Edward Island and British Columbia (both +9%) and Nova Scotia (+8%) (Table 2).

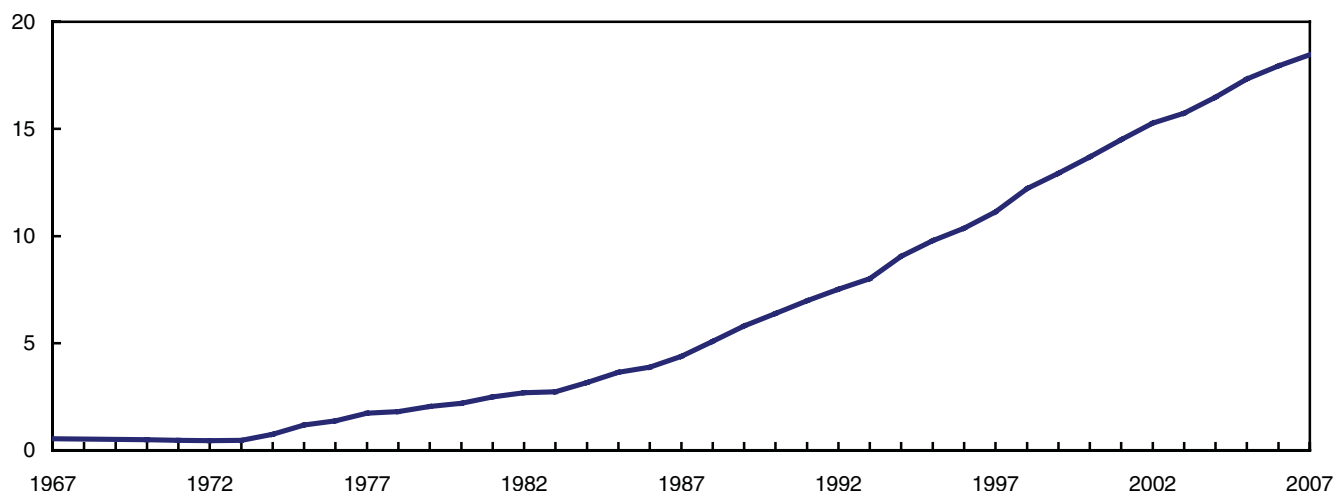
Thunder Bay has highest rate of police officers among census metropolitan areas (CMAs)

In 2007, Thunder Bay reported the highest number of police officers per 100,000 population (212) among all CMAs, followed by Saint John (201). The lowest rates were seen in Saguenay (123) and Québec (140). Among the largest CMAs (over 500,000 population), Winnipeg (188), Montréal (184) and Toronto (175) had the most police officers per 100,000 population, while Québec (140) and Ottawa (145) had the fewest (Table 3a).

By comparison, 2006 crime rates among the smaller CMAs (under 500,000 population), were highest in Regina and lowest in Saguenay. Among the largest CMAs (over 500,000 population), crime rates were highest in Winnipeg, Vancouver and Edmonton and lowest in Québec and Toronto.

Figure 4
Female police officers continue to increase, 1967 to 2007

percentage



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

Women take on more senior roles in policing services

The proportion of female police officers in Canada has been increasing steadily since the 1970s. In 2007, there were 11,853 female police officers in Canada, up 6% from the previous year. Male officers increased by 2%. While females represented less than 1% of all police officers in 1967, their proportion had grown to 18% by 2007 (Table 4)

In 2007, women represented 7% of senior officers, 12% of non-commissioned officers and 21% of constables, while a decade ago they accounted for 2% of senior officers, 3% of non-commissioned officers and 14% of all constables (Table 5). Compared to 2006, the largest increase in the number of female police occurred at the senior level (+26%).

British Columbia and Quebec have largest proportion of female officers

In 2007, more than one-fifth of police officers in British Columbia (22%) and Quebec (21%) were female. Prince Edward Island had the smallest proportion of female officers among the provinces (14%) (Table 6). The largest increases in the proportion of female police officers in the past decade have occurred in Quebec and New Brunswick.

Police clearance rates increase in past two years

Police clearance rates, one measure of police performance, have increased in each of the past two years (Table 1). In 2006, police cleared (solved) 36% of all *Criminal Code* incidents, up from 32% in 2004. Similarly, clearance rates for violent crime have increased from 69% in 2004 to 72% in 2006. However, clearance rates for violent crimes had generally been declining since peaking at 76% in the mid-1990's.

Policing expenditures

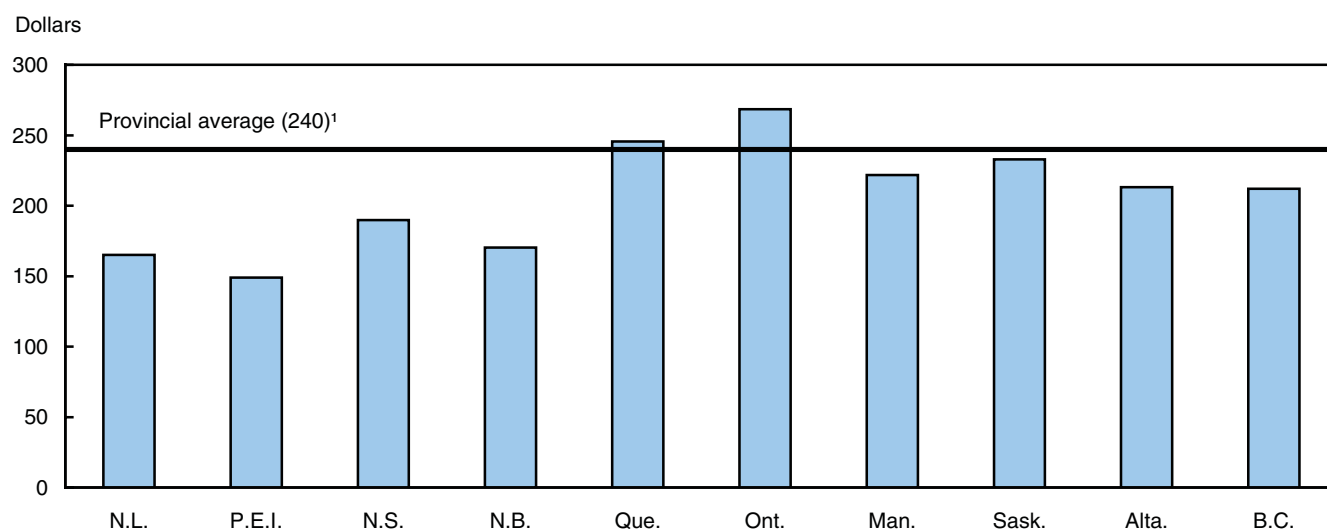
In 2006, policing expenditures in Canada totalled \$9.9 billion, up 4.4% from 2005 after adjusting for inflation. This marks the 10th year in a row that constant dollar⁴ spending on police services has increased. The \$9.9 billion translates into a cost of about \$300 per Canadian (Table 8). Salaries, wages and benefits made up 80% of police operating expenditures in 2006.

4. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars using 2006 as the base year (2006=100). Constant dollars are used in order to account for inflation in historical expenditures.

Figure 5 compares per capita costs of municipal and provincial policing costs by province. In 2006, the average per capita cost among the provinces was \$240 (Figure 5). Only expenditures for municipal and provincial policing are included, as the provinces are not responsible for federal policing and other RCMP non-contract administrative expenditures. Among the provinces, Ontario (\$268) and Quebec (\$246) reported the highest per capita costs for policing, while Prince Edward Island (\$149) and Newfoundland and Labrador (\$165) had the lowest. Note that comparisons should be made with caution as costs and services of police operating budgets tend to differ considerably from city to city.

Per capita costs for Yukon (\$393), the Northwest Territories (\$615) and Nunavut (\$678) were excluded from the graph as their sparse populations result in per capita costs that are considerably higher than the rest of Canada (Table 8).

Figure 5
Per capita spending on municipal and provincial policing highest in Ontario and Quebec, 2006



1. This average excludes the territories.

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

Expenditures by level of policing

Provincial legislation can require that cities and towns, upon reaching a minimum population, maintain their own municipal police service. In 2007, there were 489 municipal police services in Canada, of which 178 were services provided through RCMP municipal contracts and 106 through Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) contracts.

Municipal policing accounted for 59% of police officers and 57% of policing expenditures in Canada.

Provincial policing includes all areas of the country not policed by municipal police services, generally rural areas. Provincial/territorial policing continued to account for about one-quarter of both police personnel and policing expenditures.

Federal policing includes RCMP enforcement of federal statutes as well as the provision of protection services in all provinces and territories. In 2006, the cost for expenditures on federal policing and other RCMP expenditures totaled over \$1.9 billion, up 6% from 2005 in constant dollars (Table 8). Paid by the Federal government, this includes over \$453 million for the share of provincial and municipal policing services provided through RCMP contracts that are considered to be federal policing services. Federal policing and other non-RCMP non-contract costs accounted for 20% of all policing expenditures in Canada.

Notes

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 (RCMP), is responsible for the enforcement of federal statutes 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 policing involves enforcement of the *Criminal Code* and provincial statutes within areas of a province 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 three largest municipalities (St. John's, Corner Brook, and Labrador City) as well as to 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 policing contract is granted to the RCMP, the RCMP automatically assumes the provincial 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.

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),⁵ 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 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

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

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. Demand for more policing agreements has grown dramatically in recent years. The program currently serves 356 communities through 154 agreements.⁶ In 2003/2004, total cost shared FNPP expenditures approached \$115 million, with the provincial share at about \$55 million.⁷

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.

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 (Royal Canadian Mounted Police [RCMP]) police service in Canada. With the exception of “independent” 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, 2007 final expenditures for the year 2006 (or 2006/2007 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 will be referred to as calendar year (i.e., 2006) 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

6. Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada only, *Aboriginal Policing Update 2007*, vol. 1, no. 2.

7. PRA Inc. *Evaluation of the First Nations Policing Policy*, Final Report, 2006, vol. 1.

include the actual number of sworn police officers available for active duty as of May 15. 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). Temporary police officers, auxiliary police and other volunteer personnel are not included in this report.

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 973 temporary officers reported in 2007, 786 or 81% 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.

Table 1
Trends in police personnel and expenditures, Canada, 1962 to 2007

	Police officers	Percent change in police officers	Police officers per 100,000 population	Civilian personnel	Total personnel	Police: civilian ratio	Total expenditures	Actual <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents ¹	Incidents per officer	Clearance rate - total <i>Criminal Code</i> ¹
	number	%		number		%	thousands of dollars	number	%	number
1962	26,129	..	140.6	5,699	31,828	4.58	..	514,986	19.7	..
1963	27,333	4.6	144.4	5,935	33,268	4.61	..	572,105	20.9	..
1964	28,823	5.5	149.4	6,655	35,478	4.33	..	626,038	21.7	..
1965	30,146	4.6	153.5	7,133	37,279	4.23	..	628,418	20.8	..
1966	32,086	6.4	160.3	7,583	39,669	4.23	..	702,809	21.9	..
1967	33,792	5.3	165.8	8,018	41,810	4.21	..	784,568	23.2	..
1968	34,887	3.2	168.5	8,351	43,238	4.18	..	897,530	25.7	..
1969	36,342	4.2	173.0	8,963	45,305	4.05	..	994,790	27.4	..
1970	37,949	4.4	178.2	9,936	47,885	3.82	..	1,110,066	29.3	..
1971	40,148	5.8	182.8	10,597	50,745	3.79	..	1,166,458	29.1	..
1972	41,214	2.7	185.5	11,762	52,976	3.50	..	1,189,805	28.9	..
1973	43,142	4.7	191.8	12,297	55,439	3.51	..	1,298,551	30.1	..
1974	45,276	4.9	198.5	12,085	57,361	3.75	..	1,456,885	32.2	..
1975	47,713	5.4	206.2	13,794	61,507	3.46	..	1,585,805	33.2	..
1976	48,213	1.0	205.6	14,377	62,590	3.35	..	1,637,704	34.0	..
1977	48,764	1.1	205.5	15,231	63,995	3.20	..	1,654,024	33.9	35.3
1978	48,705	-0.1	203.2	15,749	64,454	3.09	..	1,714,300	35.2	35.5
1979	48,990	0.6	202.4	15,001	63,991	3.27	..	1,855,271	37.9	34.5
1980	49,841	1.7	203.3	16,410	66,251	3.04	..	2,045,398	41.0	33.7
1981	50,563	1.4	203.7	16,999	67,562	2.97	..	2,168,202	42.9	33.3
1982	50,539	0.0	201.2	17,738	68,277	2.85	..	2,203,665	43.6	32.5
1983	50,081	-0.9	197.4	17,342	67,423	2.89	..	2,148,633	42.9	34.7
1984	50,010	-0.1	195.3	17,503	67,513	2.86	..	2,147,656	42.9	34.5
1985	50,351	0.7	194.8	17,702	68,053	2.84	3,542,240	2,174,175	43.2	35.0
1986	51,425	2.1	197.0	18,273	69,698	2.81	3,771,205	2,277,749	44.3	35.3
1987	52,510	2.1	198.5	19,558	72,068	2.68	4,027,809	2,368,958	45.1	35.6
1988	53,312	1.5	199.0	19,407	72,719	2.75	4,389,414	2,390,008	44.8	36.3
1989	54,211	1.7	198.7	19,526	73,737	2.78	4,684,760	2,425,936	44.7	36.8
1990	56,034	3.4	202.3	19,259	75,293	2.91	5,247,646	2,627,197	46.9	35.3
1991	56,768	1.3	202.5	19,440	76,208	2.92	5,426,887	2,898,989	51.1	34.6
1992	56,992	0.4	200.9	20,059	77,051	2.84	5,716,833	2,847,981	50.0	34.2
1993	56,901	-0.2	198.4	19,956	76,857	2.85	5,790,165	2,735,623	48.1	35.0
1994	55,859	-1.8	192.6	19,492	75,351	2.87	5,783,656	2,646,209	47.4	34.6
1995	55,008	-1.5	187.7	19,259	74,267	2.86	5,808,607	2,639,654	48.0	34.5
1996	54,323	-1.2	183.5	19,603	73,926	2.77	5,856,055	2,644,893	48.7	34.2
1997	54,719	0.7	183.0	19,679	74,398	2.78	5,989,022	2,534,766	46.3	34.5
1998	54,763	0.1	181.6	19,383	74,146	2.83	6,209,756	2,461,156	44.9	35.7
1999	55,321	1.0	182.0	20,168	75,489	2.74	6,395,380	2,356,831	42.6	36.6
2000	55,954	1.1	182.3	19,907	75,861	2.81	6,798,531	2,352,768	42.0	36.3
2001	57,076	2.0	184.0	19,982	77,058	2.86	7,269,977	2,374,811	41.6	35.2
2002	58,422	2.4	186.2	20,732	79,154	2.82	7,827,195	2,417,444	41.4	34.4
2003	59,412	1.7	187.6	21,476	80,888	2.77	8,324,176	2,579,172	43.4	32.6
2004	59,800	0.7	186.9	22,212	82,012	2.69	8,758,213	2,610,971	43.7	31.8
2005	61,026	2.1	188.9	23,391	84,417	2.61	9,281,879	2,510,461	41.0	33.4
2006 ^r	62,461	2.4	191.5	23,911	86,374	2.61	9,877,071	2,452,787	39.3	35.5
2007	64,134	2.7	195.2	25,295	89,429	2.54	..	..	..	..

.. not available for a specific reference period

^r revised

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

Note: A new survey was implemented in 1986. To maintain historical continuity, figures prior to 1986 have been adjusted.

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

Table 2
Police officers by level of policing, 2007

	Population 2007 ¹	Independent (non-RCMP)		RCMP					Total police officers 2007	Police officers per 100,000 population	Percent change in rate 2006 to 2007	Percent change in rate 1997 to 2007
		Municipal	Provincial	Municipal	Provincial	Federal	Other ²	Total				
	000's	number		number						number	percentage	
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	506.5	...	343	...	408	64	23	495	838	165	5.5	14.8
Prince Edward Island	138.8	90	...	8	102	16	11	137	227	164	3.0	9.1
Nova Scotia	933.0	798	...	65	689	168	38	960	1,758	188	5.6	8.1
New Brunswick	748.9	436	...	200	517	137	36	890	1,326	177	2.8	2.2
Quebec	7,687.1	9,047	5,215	...	...	934	37	971	15,233	198	0.5	4.7
Ontario ⁴	12,753.7	19,281	3,828	...	...	1,253	88	1,341	24,450	192	2.3	6.2
Manitoba	1,182.9	1,420	...	194	588	174	33	989	2,409	204	3.7	3.8
Saskatchewan ⁵	990.2	904	...	212	673	227	30	1,142	2,046	207	0.3	12.4
Alberta	3,455.1	3,307	...	804	1,225	313	54	2,396	5,703	165	-0.9	4.0
British Columbia	4,352.8	2,332	...	3,071	1,785	732	155	5,743	8,075	186	4.3	8.8
Yukon ⁶	30.9	...	...	...	85	25	9	119	119	385	3.7	0.4
Northwest Territories ^{6,7}	41.8	...	...	...	155	11	9	175	175	419	2.5	9.1
Nunavut ^{6,7}	31.2	...	...	...	106	9	8	123	123	394	-0.6	27.3
Provincial/territorial total	32,852.8	37,615	9,386	4,554	6,333	4,063	531	15,481	62,482	190	1.9	6.5
RCMP 'HQ' and Training Academy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,652	1,652	...	...	...
Canada	32,852.8	37,615	9,386	4,554	6,333	4,063	531	17,133	64,134	195	1.9	6.7

... not applicable

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates for 2007, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

2. Includes National Police Services and Departmental and Divisional Administration.

3. Newfoundland and Labrador does not have any municipal police forces. The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (a provincial police force) provides policing to the larger municipalities.

4. Excludes personnel from RCMP Headquarters. The Ontario Provincial Police deploy 1,663 officers to provide municipal policing services under contract and these are included as municipal, not provincial policing.

5. Excludes personnel from RCMP Training Academy.

6. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut do not have any municipal police forces. The RCMP is responsible for providing policing to the territories.

7. The percent change in the rate of police officers per 100,000 is calculated from 1999 to 2007, due to the creation of Nunavut in 1999.

Note: Represents actual police officer strength as of May 15, 2007.

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

Table 3a
Police officers and crime rates in census metropolitan areas (CMAs)

Census metropolitan areas (CMA)	2006 population ¹	2007 number of police officers ²	Police officers per 100,000 population ³	Population per officer ³	2006 crime rate ⁴	% change in rate 1997 to 2007
			number			percentage
Thunder Bay	123,105	261	212	472	9,031	12.5
Saint John ⁵	98,657	198	201	498	7,885	10.0
Winnipeg ⁶	726,138	1,368	188	531	11,085	2.4
Montréal	3,706,698	6,837	184	542	6,912	5.5
Regina	200,447	361	180	555	12,415	9.9
Windsor	333,706	596	179	560	6,754	7.0
Toronto	5,418,989	9,483	175	571	5,020	9.8
Halifax ⁶	382,203	663	173	576	8,715	3.5
Saskatoon	244,619	420	172	582	12,209	22.0
St. Catharines-Niagara	435,125	697	160	624	5,963	22.9
Edmonton	1,059,826	1,666	157	636	10,079	12.0
Calgary	1,108,907	1,696	153	654	6,954	11.1
St. John's	180,543	276	153	654	6,773	3.8
Greater Sudbury	161,821	247	153	655	6,219	13.2
Victoria	338,570	510	151	664	10,066	-1.2
Sherbrooke	148,102	222	150	667	5,491	26.8
Vancouver ⁶	2,181,591	3,236	148	674	10,609	4.8
Trois-Rivières	145,611	215	148	677	4,792	0.7
Hamilton	701,691	1,032	147	680	5,602	4.6
Abbotsford	164,947	242	147	682	11,224	..
Kitchener	491,635	715	145	688	5,315	21.7
London	473,364	688	145	688	8,137	21.3
Ottawa ⁷	884,765	1,282	145	690	5,775	16.1
Gatineau ⁸	290,392	415	143	700	5,645	-7.6
Kingston	153,584	219	143	701	6,737	..
Québec	726,227	1,014	140	716	4,931	7.4
Saguenay	145,321	179	123	812	4,038	7.6

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal estimates for 2006 (based on 2006 Census boundaries), Statistics Canada, Demography Division but are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. 2007 populations for CMAs are not yet available.

2. Represents actual police officer strength as of May 15th, 2007.

3. Based on the number of police officers in 2007 and CMA populations for 2006. CMA populations for 2007 are not yet available.

4. Crime rate represents the number of *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population. Crime data for 2007 were not available at the time of publication.

5. Since 2005, the Hampton police service is no longer included in the CMA population for Saint John, resulting in a higher rate of police strength than in past years.

6. Police officer counts include officers deployed to contract positions (e.g. airport, port, U.N. mission).

7. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

8. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

Note: The numbers in this table will not agree with the numbers in Part 2 of this report (which report data at the level of individual police services) because most CMAs are policed by more than one police service. The CMA of Oshawa is not included due to differences in policing jurisdiction and CMA boundaries. Crimes investigated by RCMP federal personnel within CMAs are included; however police officer counts do not include RCMP federal police officers. While the CMA table should be used to compare major metropolitan areas, table 3b presents the actual police strength of the major police forces in Canada.

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

Table 3b
Police officers and crime rates in the 30 largest municipal police forces

Police services	2006 population ¹	2007 police officers ²	Police officers per 100,000 population ³	Population per officer ³	2006 crime rate ⁴
			number		
Toronto CMA Police Services⁵					
Toronto Police	2,631,725	5,558	211	474	6,371
Peel Regional Police	1,190,074	1,686	142	706	4,020
York Regional Police	947,096	1,260	133	752	3,177
Montréal CMA Police Services⁵					
Montréal Police	1,873,974	4,406	235	425	8,772
Longueuil Police	392,370	543	138	723	6,193
Laval Police	376,846	485	129	777	5,237
Vancouver CMA Police Services⁵					
Vancouver Police ⁶	589,352	1,309	222	450	11,583
Surrey (RCMP) Police	402,272	477	119	843	12,071
Burnaby (RCMP) Police	205,477	228	111	901	11,655
Richmond (RCMP) Police ⁶	176,599	306	173	577	8,199
Other Large Police Services					
Calgary Police	1,011,309	1,604	159	630	6,642
Ottawa Police	840,095	1,210	144	694	5,913
Edmonton Police	742,155	1,364	184	544	11,045
Winnipeg Police ⁶	648,929	1,275	196	509	11,805
Durham Regional Police ⁷	585,560	799	136	733	4,890
Québec Police	533,010	733	138	727	5,424
Hamilton Police	519,067	776	149	669	6,298
Waterloo Regional Police	491,635	686	140	717	5,295
Halton Regional Police ⁷	456,560	546	120	836	3,575
Niagara Regional Police	435,125	666	153	653	5,951
London Police	360,874	567	157	636	9,194
Gatineau - Metro Police	249,375	347	139	719	5,986
Windsor Police	222,189	469	211	474	8,662
Halifax Regional Police	214,006	476	222	450	11,824
Saskatoon Police	202,374	386	191	524	13,996
Regina Police	181,203	343	189	528	13,152
St. John's (RNC) Police	180,543	276	153	654	6,773
Greater Sudbury Police	161,821	247	153	655	6,219
Sherbrooke Regional Police	148,102	200	135	741	5,399
Saguenay Police	145,321	179	123	812	4,038

1. Police service populations were derived from the July 1st preliminary postcensal estimates for 2006 (2006 Census boundaries), Statistics Canada, Demography Division. 2006 populations were used since populations were not yet available for 2007.

2. Represents actual police officer strength as of May 15th, 2007.

3. The police officers per 100,000 population is based on the number of police officers in 2007 and police force population for 2006.

4. Crime rate represents the number of *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population.

5. The police services listed under the Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver CMAs do not represent all the police services in the CMA.

6. Police officer counts include officers deployed to contract positions (e.g. airport, port, U.N. mission).

7. Note that 60% of the crime handled by Halton Regional Police, and 36% of the crime handled by Durham Regional Police fall within Toronto CMA boundaries.

Note: This table differs from Table 3a in that it presents police officers and crime rates at the level of the police service, not the CMA.

Source: 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	percentage	number	percentage	number
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
2007	52,281	81.5	11,853	18.5	64,134

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

Table 5
Percentage of male and female police officers within the ranks, Canada, 1986 to 2007

	Senior officers		Non-commissioned officers		Constables	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	percentage					
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	78.6	21.4

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

Table 6
Police officers by sex, provinces/territories, 2007

	Male		Female		Total
	number	percentage	number	percentage	number
Newfoundland and Labrador	693	82.7	145	17.3	838
Prince Edward Island	195	85.9	32	14.1	227
Nova Scotia	1,498	85.2	260	14.8	1,758
New Brunswick	1,127	85.0	199	15.0	1,326
Quebec	12,064	79.2	3,169	20.8	15,233
Ontario	20,254	82.8	4,196	17.2	24,450
Manitoba	2,026	84.1	383	15.9	2,409
Saskatchewan	1,673	81.8	373	18.2	2,046
Alberta	4,748	83.3	955	16.7	5,703
British Columbia	6,306	78.1	1,769	21.9	8,075
Yukon	101	84.9	18	15.1	119
Northwest Territories	146	83.4	29	16.6	175
Nunavut	109	88.6	14	11.4	123
RCMP Headquarters and Training Academy	1,341	81.2	311	18.8	1,652
Canada	52,281	81.5	11,853	18.5	64,134

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

Table 7
Current and constant dollar expenditures on policing, Canada, 1985 to 2006

	Current dollars			Constant dollars ¹		
	Total expenditures	Percent change from previous year	Per capita cost	Total expenditures	Percent change from previous year	Per capita cost
	thousands of dollars	percentage	dollars	thousands of dollars	percentage	dollars
1985	3,542,240	...	137	6,134,260	...	237
1986	3,771,205	6.5	144	6,271,928	2.2	240
1987	4,027,809	6.8	152	6,415,094	2.3	243
1988	4,389,414	9.0	164	6,725,914	4.8	251
1989	4,684,760	6.7	172	6,832,986	1.6	250
1990	5,247,646	12.0	189	7,302,527	6.9	264
1991	5,426,887	3.4	194	7,150,645	-2.1	255
1992	5,716,833	5.3	202	7,425,077	3.8	262
1993	5,790,165	1.3	202	7,379,755	-0.6	257
1994	5,783,656	-0.1	199	7,362,857	-0.2	254
1995	5,808,607	0.4	198	7,234,236	-1.7	247
1996	5,856,055	0.8	198	7,186,677	-0.7	243
1997	5,989,022	2.3	200	7,227,901	0.6	242
1998	6,209,756	3.7	206	7,420,421	2.7	246
1999	6,395,380	3.0	210	7,510,613	1.2	247
2000	6,798,531	6.3	222	7,774,840	3.5	253
2001	7,269,977	6.9	234	8,109,964	4.3	261
2002	7,827,195	7.7	249	8,539,470	5.3	272
2003	8,324,176	6.3	263	8,834,315	3.5	279
2004	8,758,213	5.2	274	9,126,275	3.3	285
2005 ^r	9,281,879	6.0	287	9,464,047	3.7	293
2006	9,877,071	6.4	303	9,877,071	4.4	303

... not applicable

^r revised

1. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2006 (2006=100). Note that historical constant dollar data are revised each year as the base year for calculation changes annually.

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

Table 8
Total expenditures on policing, 2006

	2006 Population ¹	Expenditures			Per capita cost ³	Federal ⁴	Total ⁵
		Municipal ²	Provincial ²	Total			
		thousands	thousands of dollars	dollars				thousands of dollars
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁶	509.7	...	84,175	84,175	165	20,299	104,474
Prince Edward Island	138.5	9,974	10,675	20,649	149	4,845	25,494
Nova Scotia	934.4	103,347	74,029	177,376	190	33,729	211,105
New Brunswick	749.2	70,466	57,197	127,663	170	26,262	153,925
Quebec	7,651.5	1,123,036	756,638	1,879,674	246	...	1,879,674
Ontario ⁷	12,687.0	2,756,869	649,410	3,406,279	268	...	3,406,279
Manitoba	1,177.8	188,365	72,760	261,125	222	37,322	298,447
Saskatchewan ⁸	985.4	124,302	105,076	229,378	233	47,926	277,304
Alberta	3,375.8	567,430	152,215	719,645	213	81,087	800,732
British Columbia	4,310.5	645,658	268,671	914,329	212	159,517	1,073,846
Yukon	31.2	...	12,263	12,263	393	5,256	17,519
Northwest Territories	41.9	...	25,743	25,743	615	11,033	36,776
Nunavut	30.8	...	20,879	20,879	678	8,948	29,827
Provincial/territorial total	32,623.5	5,589,447	2,289,731	7,879,178	242	436,223	8,315,401
Other RCMP expenditures ⁹	...	...	...	...	...	1,561,670	1,561,670
Canada total¹⁰	32,623.5	5,589,447	2,289,731	7,879,178	303	1,997,893	9,877,071

... not applicable

1. Updated postcensal estimates for 2006. Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

2. Figures include the amount billed to the province, territory or municipality for RCMP contract policing and not the total cost of the contract. In some provinces, provincial policing is paid for by the municipalities.

3. Per capita cost calculation for provinces and territories excludes the federal portion of RCMP expenditures as these are not paid for by the municipality or the province/territory. The per capita cost for Canada includes municipal, provincial/territorial and federal expenditures.

4. Federal expenditures include all other RCMP contract expenditures which are not paid for by the municipality or the province/territory for those provinces and territories with contracts with the RCMP (see footnote 9).

5. Includes municipal, provincial/territorial, federal and other RCMP expenditures (see footnote 9).

6. Provincial policing figures include both the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and the RCMP.

7. Excludes RCMP Headquarters.

8. Excludes RCMP Training Academy.

9. 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.

10. Per capita costs are based on total expenditures for Canada, including federal policing.

Notes: 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.

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

Census metropolitan area (CMA) reference list

Police services included in CMAs 2007

Abbotsford

Abbotsford
Mission (RCMP Municipal)

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
Evansburg (RCMP Rural)
Fort Saskatchewan (RCMP Municipal)
Leduc (RCMP Rural)
Leduc (RCMP Municipal)
Morinville (RCMP Rural)
Morinville (RCMP Municipal)
Redwater (RCMP Rural)
Sherwood Park (RCMP Municipal)
Spruce Grove (RCMP Municipal)
St. Albert (RCMP Municipal)
Stony Plain (RCMP Rural)
Stony Plain (RCMP Municipal)
Strathcona County (RCMP Rural)
Thorsby (RCMP Rural)

Greater Sudbury

Greater Sudbury

Halifax

Halifax County (RCMP Rural)
Halifax Regional Police

Hamilton

Burlington (OPP District)
Halton Regional Police (40%)⁸
Hamilton Regional Police

Kingston

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

Kitchener

Cambridge (OPP Rural)
Waterloo Regional Police

London

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

Montréal

Beloeil
Blainville
Châteauguay
Deux-Montagnes MRC (SQ)⁹
Deux-Montagnes Regional
Kahnawake Police Autochtone
Kanesatake Mohawk
L'Assomption
Laval
Longueuil
Mascouche
Mirabel
Montréal
Repentigny
Roussillon (Régie)
St-Eustache
Thérèse-de-Blainville
St-Jérôme Métro
Terrebonne
Vaudreuil-Soulange MRC (SQ)⁹

Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario portion)

Ottawa Police Service
Ottawa (OPP Rural) - Traffic
Russel County (OPP Rural)

Ottawa-Gatineau (Québec portion)

Gatineau-Métro
MRC des Collines de l'Outaouais

Québec

Côte-de-Beaupré MRC (SQ)⁹
Jacques Cartier MRC (SQ)⁹
Lévis
L'Île-d'Orléans MRC (SQ)⁹
Québec
Wendake

See footnotes at the end of the list.

Regina

Lumsden (RCMP Rural)
Regina
Regina (RCMP Rural)

Saguenay

Saguenay

Saint John

Hampton (RCMP Municipal)
Rothesay Regional Police
Saint John

Saskatoon

Dalmeny
Langham
Saskatoon
Martensville (RCMP Municipal)
Saskatoon (RCMP Rural)
Warman (RCMP Rural)
Warman (RCMP Municipal)

Sherbrooke

Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke (SQ)⁹

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
Thunder Bay (OPP District)

Toronto

Aurora (OPP District)
Caledon (OPP Municipal)
Durham regional police (40%)¹⁰
Halton Regional Police (60%)¹¹
Mono (OPP Municipal)
Nottawasaga (OPP Municipal)
Orangeville
Peel Regional Police
Port Credit (OPP Rural)
Toronto
Toronto (OPP Rural)
York Regional
Whitby (OPP Rural)

Trois-Rivières

Bécancour MRC (SQ)⁹
Trois-Rivières
Wôlinak

Vancouver

Bowen Island (RCMP Rural)
Burnaby (RCMP Municipal)
Coquitlam (RCMP Municipal)
Coquitlam (RCMP Rural)
Delta
Langley Township (RCMP Municipal)
Langley City (RCMP Municipal)
Maple Ridge (RCMP Municipal)
New Westminster
North Vancouver City (RCMP Municipal)
North Vancouver District (RCMP Municipal)
North Vancouver (RCMP Rural)
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
Oakbank (RCMP Rural)
Selkirk (RCMP Rural)
St. Pierre-Jolys (RCMP Rural)
Winnipeg

8. Includes the City of Burlington

9. Sûreté du Québec

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

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

Part II Police personnel in municipal police services, 2007

Introduction

Municipal police services employ 66% of all police officers in Canada and provide policing services to over 25 million Canadians (79% of the Canadian population). Summary information on Canada's municipal police services is presented in this part of the report. Municipal policing includes all police services that are paid for by the 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.

Part II and III of the report are organized by province. 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.

Part II includes only personnel in municipal police services that existed on May 15, 2007. Municipal police services that ceased to exist and/or were amalgamated by other new police services on or before May 15, 2007 are not included.

Part III includes only operating expenditures from municipal police services that existed on May 15, 2006. Municipal police services that ceased to exist and/or were amalgamated by other new police services on or before May 15, 2006 are not included.

Part II of the report presents detailed data on the number of police officers reported for 2007. Crime data and expenditure data for 2007 are not yet available, therefore data presented in Part III of the report are for the year 2006.

Important notes

Population

Most municipal populations are derived from postcensal estimates for July 1 (based on 2006 Census boundaries) 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. In 2006, populations for most police forces were calculated based on estimates using the 2001 Census in 2006 Census sub-division boundaries.

Populations for British Columbia municipalities were provided by the province. In the case of Aboriginal police services, the populations are provided by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs by band. This includes registered band populations only. Some Aboriginal police services may police larger 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 +
- 50,000 to 99,999
- 15,000 to 49,999
- 5,000 to 14,999
- < 5,000

Population density (exclusive to Part II of the report)

In order to provide context for the relative urban or rural composition of a municipality, a population density figure is provided. Population density refers to the number of persons per square kilometre. The calculation for population density is total population divided by land area.

Land area is the area in square kilometres of the land-based portions of the census geographic area, in this case the census subdivision (municipality). The land area measurements for the census subdivision reflect the boundaries in effect on January 1, 2006 (the geographic reference date for the 2006 Census of Canada). Since the population density is a summary calculation of *total* municipal population divided by *total* municipal land area, it will not reflect the distribution of urban and rural segments within a municipality. However, it can be descriptive of the general urban or rural structure; for example, a highly centralized city such as Vancouver, British Columbia, has a population density of 4,888 persons/km² whereas an expansive city such as Greater Sudbury, Ontario, has a population density of 48 persons/km².

Police officers

Counts represent the “actual” number (full-time equivalents) of permanent sworn police officers of all ranks as of May 15, 2007 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.

Population per police officer

Counts represent the population of the area serviced by the police service divided by the number of police officers. For some services, particularly those patrolling cottage or tourist areas, the population policed can fluctuate dramatically throughout the year, usually peaking during the summer months. Correspondingly, the number of police officers assigned to these services may also fluctuate to accommodate these peak periods. Because the personnel data are collected for a specific point in time (May 15, 2007) and the population estimates are based on usual place of residence only, these aspects are not captured.

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.

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, 2007. 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 (exclusive to Part III of the report)

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.

Under the RCMP billing agreement, most municipalities with a population under 15,000 are billed 70% of total expenditures, and those with a population of 15,000 and over are billed 90% (in most cases) of total costs. The costing formula takes into consideration the costs of providing federal and other RCMP policing duties while also performing municipal policing duties. First Nations Policing Program (FNPP) agreements are cost-shared 52% by the Government of Canada and 48% by the relevant province or territory.

As operational situations may vary considerably between police services, so will the operational costs that result. For example, some costs (accommodation, by-law enforcement, court security) and some services (computing, personnel, and financial services) may be included within the police service’s operational budget for certain municipalities, but in other municipalities they may be paid for by other departments or through the police service’s capital budget (which is excluded). In some police services, there may be police officers who are funded by external agencies (e.g. an airport authority or a community organisation). While these officers are included in this report, the expenditure of these funds is not. Conversely,

some police forces provide cost-recovery services (e.g. 911 call-takers and dispatchers). Revenues and recoveries from such services are excluded from this report. **Therefore comparisons should be made with caution.**

Per capita cost (exclusive to Part III of the report)

Figures represent expenditures divided by the population of the area serviced by the police service (rounded to the nearest dollar). For the reasons described above, **comparisons should be made with caution.**

Major expenditure categories (exclusive to Part III of the report)

This section examines five major expenditure categories which may, or may not, be part of the police service's operational budget. The purpose of this section is to highlight differences in costs between forces due to different accounting policies and practices.

Rate, total *Criminal Code* (C.C.) (exclusive to Part III of the report)

Figures represent the total number of incidents per 100,000 population. This rate reflects both violent and property crimes, as well as other *Criminal Code* offences (e.g., damage to property, prostitution). *Criminal Code* traffic incidents are excluded.

Percentage change in *Criminal Code* rate (exclusive to Part III of the report)

This figure represents the year-over-year percent change in the rate of total *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population.

Clearance rate (%) (exclusive to Part III of the report)

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 declines to proceed with charges or cases where the alleged offender dies before he or she can be formally charged.

The clearance rate reflects the total number of incidents cleared (by charge, or otherwise) during the year divided by the total number of incidents during the year. 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 clearance rate to exceed 100%.

Any comparison of clearance rates among police services should be made with caution. The reporting practices of some agencies could result in high levels of citizen reporting, including minor offences, to help track neighbourhood crime trends. These minor, generally less-serious offences (e.g. mischief, minor thefts) tend to be high-volume and, by their very nature, tend to have low clearance rates. Police services reporting higher levels of these minor offences will tend to have lower than average overall clearance rates.

Note: The statistical tables included in Part III utilize 2006 crime data from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. For more information regarding the UCR Survey and crime statistics, please refer to Canadian Crime Statistics, *Juristat*, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE, vol. 27, no. 5.

Statistical tables

Table 9.1
Police personnel in municipal police services, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2007

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (100,000+)								
St. John's (R.N.C.)	180,543	239	237	39	276	115	654	153
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Corner Brook (R.N.C.)	20,606	139	38	7	45	6	458	218
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Labrador City (R.N.C.) ²	9,917	1	18	4	22	4	451	222

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2006 (based on 2006 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2007 are not yet available.

2. The area previously covered by Churchill Falls is excluded from the population density calculations.

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

Table 9.2
Police personnel in municipal police services, Prince Edward Island, 2007

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Charlottetown	32,604	735	53	6	59	24	553	181
Summerside	15,020	530	23	2	25	9	601	166
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Stratford	6,934	308	4	1	5	0	1,387	72
Population (<5,000)								
Borden	780	59	2	0	2	0	390	256
Kensington	1,411	625	4	0	4	2	353	283
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Montague	1,908	627	2	1	3	0	636	157

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2006 (based on 2006 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2007 are not yet available.

Notes: 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 RCMP municipal contracts:** Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Table 9.3
Police personnel in municipal police services, Nova Scotia, 2007

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (100,000+)								
Cape Breton Regional	103,538	43	161	8	169	112	613	163
Halifax Regional Police	214,006	70	403	73	476	327	450	222
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Amherst	9,670	804	19	3	22	10	440	228
Bridgewater	8,068	593	17	3	20	12	403	248
Kentville	5,891	339	15	1	16	4	368	272
New Glasgow ²	9,409	948	24	1	25	14	376	266
Truro	11,390	303	28	5	33	18	345	290
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Yarmouth	7,739	733	15	4	19	0	407	246
Population (<5,000)								
Annapolis Royal	533	261	3	0	3	1	178	563
Springhill	4,158	373	9	0	9	7	462	216
Stellarton	4,829	537	10	2	12	11	402	248
Trenton ²	2,748	458	6	1	7	8	393	255
Westville	3,927	273	6	0	6	3	655	153
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Antigonish	4,779	929	10	0	10	0	478	209
Digby	2,094	668	3	1	4	0	524	191
Oxford	1,369	127	2	1	3	0	456	219
Parrsboro	1,509	101	2	0	2	0	755	133
Pictou	3,875	488	6	1	7	0	554	181
Port Hawkesbury	3,678	453	5	2	7	0	525	190
Shelburne	1,956	217	5	0	5	0	391	256
Windsor	3,873	428	6	2	8	0	484	207

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2006 (based on 2006 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2007 are not yet available.

2. Personnel data for 2007 were not available; therefore 2006 personnel data were substituted.

Notes: 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 RCMP municipal contracts:** Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Tables 9.4
Police personnel in municipal police services, New Brunswick, 2007

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (100,000+)								
Codiac Regional (RCMP)	102,753	454	123	19	142	0	724	138
Population (50,000 to 99,999)								
Fredericton	51,401	385	81	19	100	28	514	195
Saint John	69,509	220	140	20	160	26	434	230
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Edmundston	17,090	80	30	5	35	22	488	205
Miramichi Police Force	18,171	101	31	4	35	21	519	193
Rothsay Regional Police	24,950	293	26	6	32	11	780	128
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
B.N.P.P. Regional Police	8,313	153	14	3	17	2	489	204
Bathurst	12,429	136	25	5	30	13	414	241
Grand Falls	5,841	323	12	2	14	3	417	240
Woodstock	5,407	403	12	1	13	2	416	240
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Campbellton	7,409	397	18	1	19	0	390	256
Oromocto	8,679	383	7	5	12	0	723	138
Sackville	5,591	75	3	0	3	0	1,864	54
Population (<5,000)								
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Buctouche	2,457	134	1	2	3	0	819	122
Cap Pele	2,400	101	1	1	2	0	1,200	83
Hampton	4,198	200	5	1	6	0	700	143
Mcadam	1,522	105	2	1	3	0	507	197
Richibucto	1,306	110	2	1	3	0	435	230
Saint Quentin	2,195	510	3	0	3	0	732	137
St. Andrews	2,016	241	4	0	4	0	504	198

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2006 (based on 2006 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2007 are not yet available.

Notes: 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 RCMP municipal contracts:** Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Tables 9.5
Police personnel in municipal police services, Quebec, 2007

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (100,000+)								
Gatineau	249,375	728	280	67	347	75	719	139
Laval	376,846	1,525	356	129	485	174	777	129
Lévis	131,487	293	116	22	138	56	953	105
Longueuil	392,370	1,389	407	136	543	209	723	138
Montréal	1,873,974	3,754	3,134	1,272	4,406	1,302	425	235
Québec	533,010	937	564	169	733	147	727	138
Richelieu/St. Laurent	177,571	241	172	36	208	48	854	117
Saguenay	145,321	120	153	26	179	141	812	123
Sherbrooke	148,102	419	168	32	200	51	741	135
Terrebonne	118,099	469	102	24	126	56	937	107
Trois-Rivières	126,201	437	136	23	159	60	794	126
Population (50,000 to 99,999)								
Châteauguay	69,617	220	71	12	83	28	839	119
Granby	60,176	394	66	4	70	27	860	116
Joliette (Régie intermunicipal de)	59,274	142	49	8	57	11	1,040	96
Mirabel	55,786	81	32	4	36	25	1,550	65
St-Jérôme Métro	66,303	733	85	15	100	18	663	151
Repentigny	84,463	1,321	96	11	107	31	789	127
Roussillon (Régie intermunicipal de)	93,863	411	78	15	93	28	1,009	99
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	87,639	388	72	20	92	30	953	105
Thérèse-de-Blainville	79,313	1,460	81	14	95	32	835	120
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Blainville	44,285	804	41	10	51	27	868	115
Deux-Montagnes Régional	40,167	653	43	7	50	20	803	124
L'Assomption	20,272	148	26	7	33	13	614	163
Mascouche	34,681	325	37	8	45	22	771	130
Memphremagog	30,940	70	39	6	45	18	688	145
MRC des Collines de L'Outaouais	41,017	20	39	8	47	12	873	115
Rivière-du-Loup	18,786	112	26	2	28	8	671	149
St-Eustache	43,135	621	46	12	58	24	744	134
Saint-Georges	29,961	151	26	2	28	9	1,070	93
Thetford Mines	25,879	114	27	4	31	14	835	120

See note(s) at the end of the table.

Tables 9.5
Police personnel in municipal police services, Quebec, 2007 (continued)

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Bromont	5,742	50	14	7	21	6	273	366
Kahnawake Police Autochtone	7,382	146	27	7	34	8	217	461
Kativik Regional	11,028	13	50	4	54	6	204	490
Mont-Tremblant	9,906	20	27	7	34	13	291	343
Rivière-du-Nord (Régie)	12,290	60	18	4	22	8	559	179
Ste-Adèle	10,239	43	18	4	22	7	465	215
Ste-Marie	11,849	111	12	2	14	7	846	118
Population (<5,000)								
Amérindienne de Bestiamites ²	2,761	11	7	1	8	9	345	290
Amérindienne de la Romaine ²	978	1,240	4	0	4	0	245	409
Amérindienne de Manawan ²	1,981	253	8	0	8	4	248	404
Amérindienne de Mingan ²	507	30	2	0	2	0	254	394
Amérindienne de Wemotaci	1,218	39	5	2	7	2	174	575
Amérindienne d'Odanak	306	54	2	0	2	0	153	654
Barriere Lake ³	324	505	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chisasibi ⁴	3,608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D'Essipit	182	165	2	1	3	0	61	1,648
Eagle Village	268	1,354	2	0	2	1	134	746
Eastmain	609	1	1	0	1	3	..	..
Gesgapegiac Amerindian	562	299	3	0	3	5	187	534
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	1,519	9	10	0	10	1	152	658
Lac Simon ^{2, 5}	1,287	398	0	0	0	7	..	..
Listuguj	1,944	48	12	1	13	1	150	669
Mashteuiatsh	2,060	142	8	1	9	1	229	437
Mistissini ⁶	3,134	2	7	3	10	5	313	319
Montagnaise de Natashquan ⁶	860	1,323	0	0	0	3	..	..
Montagnais de Pakua Shipi ⁶	298	77	2	0	2	0	..	..
Montagnais de Shefferville ²	743	3	3	0	3	0	248	404
Naskapi	593	19	3	1	4	2	148	675
Nemaska ⁶	596	4	5	0	5	1	..	..
Obedjiwan ²	2,003	231	8	0	8	6	250	399
Oujé-Bougoumou ²	660	260	4	2	6	5	110	909
Pikogan ²	552	552	3	0	3	3	184	543
Timiskaming	601	33	5	0	5	5	120	832
Uashat-Maliotenam	2,885	461	12	3	15	6	192	520
Waskaganish ²	1,984	3	4	3	7	0	283	353
Waswanipi	1,327	2	11	2	13	2	102	980
Wemindji ⁶	1,219	2	7	0	7	1	174	574
Wendake ²	1,307	898	10	1	11	1	119	842
Wôlinak	70	142	2	0	2	0	35	2,857

.. not available for a specific reference

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2006 (based on 2006 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. In the case of Aboriginal police services, the populations are provided by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs by band. This includes registered band populations only. Populations for 2007 are not yet available.

2. Personnel data for 2007 were not available; therefore 2006 personnel data were substituted.

3. This police force opened in 2006. Data is included in Sûreté du Québec.

4. Non-respondent.

5. 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.

6. Personnel data for 2006 or 2007 were not available; therefore 2005 personnel data were substituted.

Note: 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).

Tables 9.6
Police personnel in municipal police services, Ontario, 2007

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (100,000+)								
Barrie	135,145	1,755	168	28	196	83	690	145
Chatham-Kent	109,570	22	152	16	168	71	652	153
Durham Regional Police	585,560	228	650	149	799	301	733	136
Greater Sudbury Police	161,821	51	201	46	247	121	655	153
Guelph	119,460	1,378	147	31	178	84	671	149
Halton Regional Police	456,560	472	424	122	546	219	836	120
Hamilton Police	519,067	465	635	141	776	278	669	149
Kingston	120,186	89	148	37	185	53	650	154
London	360,874	858	472	95	567	209	636	157
Niagara Regional Police	435,125	235	585	81	666	315	653	153
Ottawa	840,095	302	953	257	1,210	520	694	144
Peel Regional Police	1,190,074	2,143	1,427	259	1,686	690	706	142
Thunder Bay	116,137	171	187	35	222	98	523	191
Toronto	2,631,725	4,176	4,642	916	5,558	2,765	474	211
Waterloo Regional Police	491,635	359	555	131	686	251	717	140
Windsor	222,189	1,512	402	67	469	153	474	211
York Regional Police	947,096	542	1,058	202	1,260	466	752	133
Population (50,000 to 99,999)								
Brantford	93,293	1,287	126	21	147	60	635	158
North Bay	57,347	138	76	13	89	46	644	155
Oxford Community	62,436	57	65	14	79	29	790	127
Peterborough Lakefield	79,129	723	103	19	122	48	649	154
Sarnia	74,369	420	97	12	109	45	682	147
Sault Ste. Marie	76,679	251	115	21	136	54	564	177
South Simcoe Police	57,483	118	67	8	75	21	766	130
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)								
Caledon	70,569	103	45	21	66	5	1,069	94
Lambton Group	52,721	20	58	9	67	6	787	127
Nottawasaga	57,732	62	41	13	54	8	1,069	94
Norfolk	63,712	22	77	14	91	6	700	143
Stormont/Dundas/Glengarry	67,349	21	68	14	82	11	821	122
Wellington County	88,832	34	86	15	101	8	880	114
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Amherstburg	21,656	58	27	4	31	4	699	143
Belleville	49,191	100	69	15	84	33	586	171
Brockville	22,257	1,073	35	5	40	23	556	180
Cobourg	19,004	68	29	3	32	30	594	168
Cornwall Community Police	46,289	752	75	12	87	48	532	188
Essex	20,947	38	28	4	32	4	655	153
Kawartha Lakes Police	18,742	25	28	10	38	24	493	203
Lasalle	31,353	480	28	5	33	16	950	105
Leamington	29,257	56	37	4	41	21	714	140
Midland	16,047	552	22	4	26	10	617	162
Nishnawbe-Aski	19,061	7	105	21	126	34	151	661
Orangeville	29,397	1,888	32	5	37	22	795	126

See note(s) at the end of the table.

Tables 9.6
Police personnel in municipal police services, Ontario, 2007 (continued)

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Owen Sound	22,442	927	35	5	40	18	561	178
St. Thomas	37,198	1,048	51	10	61	20	610	164
Stratford	31,206	1,235	50	5	55	18	567	176
Strathroy	21,221	39	29	1	30	11	707	141
Timmins	42,760	14	73	9	82	34	521	192
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)								
Brant County	35,687	42	39	9	48	5	743	135
Collingwood	16,462	492	24	5	29	11	568	176
Elgin County	43,941	24	32	9	41	3	1,072	93
Greater Napanee	16,274	35	16	6	22	3	740	135
Haldimand	47,381	38	46	12	58	4	817	122
Kingsville	21,109	43	20	4	24	3	880	114
Lakeshore	31,912	30	26	6	32	3	997	100
Loyalist	15,547	46	13	5	18	2	864	116
Orillia	30,379	1,062	33	10	43	0	706	142
Prince Edward County	26,536	25	26	7	33	3	804	124
Quinte West	44,111	89	49	7	56	12	788	127
South Frontenac	17,851	19	13	3	16	1	1,116	90
Tecumseh	26,596	140	26	5	31	3	858	117
Tillsonburg	15,734	704	17	5	22	3	715	140
Kemptville	15,451	44	15	4	19	2	813	123
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Akwesasne Mohawk	8,469	231	26	4	30	9	282	354
Anishinabek ²	9,503	9	59	7	66	22	144	695
Aylmer	7,672	1,233	11	2	13	3	590	169
Dryden	8,190	63	16	4	20	12	410	244
Espanola	5,180	63	10	1	11	6	471	212
Gananoque	5,428	774	13	2	15	9	362	276
Hanover ^{2, 3}	7,073	721	13	1	14	9	505	198
Kenora	9,603	73	30	6	36	24	267	375
Pembroke	13,530	943	27	2	29	23	467	214
Perth	6,321	610	13	2	15	8	421	237
Port Hope	12,328	44	23	2	25	21	493	203
Saugeen Shores	11,606	34	16	4	20	3	580	172
Six Nations Police	11,071	59	25	2	27	12	410	244
Smiths Falls	9,466	1,155	22	2	24	10	394	254
Stirling-Rawdon	5,231	9	8	0	8	1	654	153
Temiskaming Shores	10,802	61	9	1	10	8	1,080	93
Treaty Three Communities	7,472	10	62	15	77	8	97	1,031
West Grey	12,523	5	16	2	18	4	696	144
West Nipissing	13,441	2	18	2	20	5	672	149

See note(s) at the end of the table.

Tables 9.6
Police personnel in municipal police services, Ontario, 2007 (continued)

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²	number					
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)								
Alnwick-Haldimand	6,817	17	6	1	7	1	974	103
Arnprior ⁴	...	...	2	0	2	0	...	...
Augusta	8,108	26	5	2	7	0	1,158	86
Beckwith	6,916	29	2	1	3	0	2,305	43
Brighton Municipal	10,316	23	10	2	12	1	860	116
Brockton	9,913	18	14	3	17	1	583	171
Carleton Place	10,047	1,137	14	3	17	1	591	169
Cavan/Millbrook/North Monaghan	9,034	30	8	2	10	1	903	111
City of Kenora	7,139	88	11	1	12	0	595	168
Cramahe Township	6,217	31	6	2	8	1	777	129
Douro-Dummer	6,908	15	4	1	5	0	1,382	72
Drummond-North Elmsley	7,436	20	4	1	5	0	1,487	67
Elliot Lake	11,471	16	16	3	19	1	604	166
Fort Frances	8,144	303	16	4	20	1	407	246
Georgian Bluffs	10,473	17	6	1	7	0	1,496	67
Goderich	7,948	1,005	11	2	13	0	611	164
Grey County Chatsworth	6,560	11	3	0	3	0	2,187	46
Grey Highlands	10,252	12	8	2	10	2	1,025	98
Hawkesbury	11,172	1,181	17	5	22	6	508	197
Hearst	5,969	60	9	6	15	1	398	251
Ingersoll Town	12,059	935	15	4	19	2	635	158
Kapuskasing	9,066	108	7	4	11	1	824	121
Kincardine	11,047	21	14	2	16	1	690	145
Kirkland Lake	8,054	31	17	2	19	2	424	236
Lanark Highlands	5,144	5	3	0	3	0	1,715	58
Meaford	10,725	18	12	1	13	1	825	121
Mississippi Mills	12,678	25	7	2	9	0	1,409	71
Mono	7,272	26	7	1	8	1	909	110
Municipality of South Huron	10,185	12	10	1	11	1	926	108
North Perth	12,620	26	14	3	17	0	742	135
Hamilton Township ⁵	12,153	47	7	2	9	1	..	..
Otonabee/South Monaghan	7,056	20	5	1	6	0	1,176	85
Penetanguishene	8,728	344	14	5	19	1	459	218
Petawawa	14,156	86	9	4	13	1	1,089	92
Renfrew	8,193	642	9	4	13	3	630	159
Rideau Lakes	10,419	15	9	2	11	1	947	106
Smith/Ennismore	14,682	46	12	2	14	1	1,049	95
Southgate	7,728	12	5	0	5	0	1,546	65
St. Marys	6,825	547	8	1	9	0	758	132
Stone Mills	7,929	12	3	2	5	0	1,586	63
Tay Valley Township	5,918	11	2	1	3	0	1,973	51
Town of the Blue Mountains	6,899	24	15	2	17	1	406	246
Trent Hills	13,268	26	15	4	19	3	698	143
West Perth	9,597	8	10	2	12	1	800	125
Warton	8,851	8	13	2	15	1	590	169
Population (<5,000)								
Deep River	4,023	79	8	0	8	3	503	199
Lac Seul	779	3	6	2	8	8	97	1,027
Michipicoten (Twp.)	3,526	8	8	3	11	1	321	312

See note(s) at the end of the table.

Tables 9.6
Police personnel in municipal police services, Ontario, 2007 (continued)

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (<5,000)								
Mnjikaning ⁶	562	53	1	0	1	0	562	178
Shelburne	4,555	707	10	1	11	3	414	241
Tyendinaga	2,086	29	7	1	8	1	261	384
U.C.C.M. Anishnaabe Police	1,889	14	13	3	16	3	118	847
Wikwemikong	3,037	7	13	3	16	7	190	527
Wingham	2,934	1,207	7	0	7	3	419	239
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)								
Admaston-Bromley	2,963	6	1	1	2	0	1,482	67
Amaranth	4,059	15	2	0	2	0	2,030	49
Asphodel-Norwood	4,066	25	4	1	5	0	813	123
Atikokan ⁷	3,375	11	9	2	11	2	307	326
Blind River	3,923	8	8	1	9	0	436	229
Bonfield	2,542	12	1	0	1	0	2,542	39
Cochrane	4,607	675	9	1	10	2	461	217
Deseronto	1,913	759	3	1	4	0	478	209
Dymond	..	..	3	0	3	0	..	..
East Luther-Grand Valley	2,893	18	1	1	2	0	1,447	69
East Ferris	4,686	31	1	1	2	0	2,343	43
East Garafraxa	2,342	14	1	0	1	0	2,342	43
Harvey/Galaway/Cavendish	4,547	5	6	2	8	0	568	176
Havelock/Belmont/Methuen	4,847	9	5	0	5	0	969	103
Hope	4,109	59	3	1	4	0	1,027	97
Ignace	1,657	23	3	1	4	0	414	241
Laird	1,059	10	1	0	1	0	1,059	94
Macdonald Meredith	1,510	9	1	0	1	0	1,510	66
Marathon	4,278	25	8	0	8	1	535	187
Mattawa Group of Four	4,254	5	6	1	7	0	608	165
Melancthon	2,921	9	2	0	2	0	1,461	68
Merrickville	3,195	15	2	1	3	0	1,065	94
Montague	3,660	13	2	1	3	0	1,220	82
Mulmur	3,294	11	3	1	4	0	824	121
North Kawartha	2,284	3	3	1	4	0	571	175
North Shore	476	2	1	0	1	0	476	210
Point Edward	2,084	638	5	1	6	1	347	288
Powassan	3,436	5	2	0	2	0	1,718	58
Prescott	4,231	855	10	2	12	1	353	284
Red Lake	3,784	6	13	2	15	1	252	396
Red Rock	1,272	20	2	0	2	0	636	157
Town of Bruce Mines	657	107	1	0	1	0	657	152
Town of Spanish	807	8	1	0	1	0	807	124
Township of Johnson	647	5	1	2	3	1	216	464
Shuniah	2,731	5	3	1	4	0	683	146
Sioux Narrows Nestor	423	6	2	0	2	0	212	473
Smooth Rock Falls	1,801	9	2	0	2	0	901	111
Temagami	817	0	2	1	3	0	272	367
Terrace Bay	1,723	11	2	0	2	0	862	116
Thessalon	1,410	322	2	1	3	0	470	213
Highway 407	...	...	31	7	38	3	...	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2006 (based on 2006 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. In the case of Aboriginal police services, the populations are provided by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs by band. This includes registered band populations only. Populations for 2007 are not yet available.

2. Personnel data for 2007 were not available; therefore 2006 personnel data were substituted.

3. Name change in 2006 from South Bruce Grey to Hanover.

4. Police service closed in 2006. The town of Arnprior is now the responsibility of Arnprior (OPP rural).

5. This police force opened in 2006.

6. Personnel data for 2007 were not available; therefore 2006 personnel data were substituted.

7. This police force opened in 2006 and took over policing the township of Atikokan.

Note: 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).

Tables 9.7
Police personnel in municipal police services, Manitoba, 2007

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (100,000+)								
Winnipeg	648,929	1,399	1,069	206	1,275	344	509	196
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Brandon	42,792	557	68	9	77	26	556	180
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Dakota Ojibway	6,605	33	21	2	23	11	287	348
East St. Paul	9,269	220	8	1	9	2	1,030	97
Morden	7,149	436	9	0	9	4	794	126
Winkler	9,354	550	15	0	15	2	624	160
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Dauphin	8,164	645	12	3	15	0	544	184
Flin Flon	5,733	353	8	1	9	0	637	157
Portage La Prairie	12,950	525	22	4	26	0	498	201
Selkirk	9,727	391	14	5	19	0	512	195
Steinbach	11,039	432	11	1	12	2	920	109
The Pas	5,649	118	15	1	16	0	353	283
Thompson	13,299	774	34	10	44	0	302	331
Population (<5,000)								
Altona ²	3,819	407	6	0	6	1	637	157
Rivers	1,194	150	3	0	3	0	398	251
Ste. Anne	1,669	398	2	1	3	0	556	180
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Beausejour	2,923	546	3	0	3	0	974	103
Boissevan	1,486	537	3	0	3	0	495	202
Carman	3,193	774	3	0	3	0	1,064	94
Gillam	905	..	4	0	4	0	226	442
Killarney	2,295	460	3	0	3	0	765	131
Minnedosa	2,454	161	2	1	3	0	818	122
Neepawa	3,411	194	4	0	4	0	853	117
Pinawa	1,392	11	2	0	2	0	696	144
Roblin	1,689	445	2	0	2	0	845	118
Russell	1,517	482	3	0	3	0	506	198
Souris	1,906	523	1	1	2	0	953	105
Stonewall	4,525	752	3	2	5	0	905	110
Swan River	4,050	598	8	1	9	0	450	222
Virden	3,138	366	3	1	4	0	785	127

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2006 (based on 2006 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. In the case of Aboriginal police services, the populations are provided by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs by band. This includes registered band populations only. Populations for 2007 are not yet available.

2. Personnel data for 2007 were not available; therefore 2006 personnel data were substituted.

Notes: 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 RCMP municipal contracts:** Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Tables 9.8
Police personnel in municipal police services, Saskatchewan, 2007

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²	number					
Population (100,000+)								
Regina ²	181,203	1,524	270	73	343	138	528	189
Saskatoon	202,374	1,185	306	80	386	155	524	191
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Moose Jaw	32,227	688	48	4	52	23	620	161
Prince Albert	34,177	520	64	11	75	42	456	219
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Lloydminster	23,914	576	24	6	30	0	797	125
Yorkton	15,027	612	16	6	22	0	683	146
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Estevan	10,047	572	19	1	20	11	502	199
Weyburn	9,372	594	15	2	17	5	551	181
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Humboldt	5,320	454	5	0	5	0	1,064	94
Martinsville	5,550	1,162	2	2	4	0	1,388	72
Melfort	5,238	354	5	1	6	0	873	115
North Battleford	13,279	396	20	4	24	0	553	181
Swift Current	14,590	607	15	2	17	0	858	117
Population (<5,000)								
Caronport	973	513	1	0	1	0	973	103
Corman Park Police	1,205	1	1	0	1	0	1,205	83
Dalmeny	1,792	791	2	1	3	0	597	167
File Hills First Nations ³	2,188	5	4	1	5	2	438	229
Luseland	581	379	0	0	0	1	...	0
Stoughton	740	347	1	0	1	0	740	135
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Assiniboia	2,321	614	4	0	4	0	580	172
Battleford	3,551	152	3	0	3	0	1,184	84
Biggar	2,055	131	3	0	3	0	685	146
Canora	2,183	299	3	0	3	0	728	137
Creighton	1,436	100	2	1	3	0	479	209
Esterhazy	2,162	456	1	1	2	0	1,081	93
Fort Qu'Appelle	1,957	370	3	2	5	0	391	255
Hudson Bay	1,653	95	2	0	2	0	827	121
Indian Head	1,745	550	1	1	2	0	873	115
Kamsack	1,785	305	5	1	6	0	298	336
Kindersley	4,380	349	5	1	6	0	730	137
La Ronge	2,529	213	7	1	8	0	316	316
Lanigan	1,233	148	1	1	2	0	617	162
Maple Creek	2,259	511	2	1	3	0	753	133
Meadow Lake	4,328	544	13	5	18	0	240	416
Melville	4,349	293	4	1	5	0	870	115
Moosomin	2,348	393	1	2	3	0	783	128

See note(s) at the end of the table.

Tables 9.8
Police personnel in municipal police services, Saskatchewan, 2007 (continued)

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (<5,000)								
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Outlook	2,181	278	1	1	2	0	1,091	92
Rosetown	2,347	222	3	0	3	0	782	128
Shaunavon	1,715	336	2	0	2	0	858	117
Tisdale	3,099	671	2	2	4	0	775	129
Unity	2,275	233	3	1	4	0	569	176
Wadena	1,336	460	0	2	2	0	668	150
Warman	4,320	809	2	0	2	0	2,160	46
Watrous	1,786	160	1	1	2	0	893	112
Wilkie	1,201	127	2	0	2	0	601	167
Wynyard	1,863	352	2	1	3	0	621	161

... not applicable

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2006 (based on 2006 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. In the case of Aboriginal police services, the populations are provided by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs by band. This includes registered band populations only. Populations for 2007 are not yet available.

2. Number of personnel include 46 federally or provincially funded officers and civilian personnel.

3. Personnel data for 2007 were not available; therefore 2006 personnel data were substituted.

Notes: 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 RCMP municipal contracts:** Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Tables 9.9
Police personnel in municipal police services, Alberta, 2007

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (100,000+)								
Calgary	1,011,309	1,392	1,372	232	1,604	705	630	159
Edmonton	742,155	1,084	1,142	222	1,364	423	544	184
Population (50,000 to 99,999)								
Lethbridge	80,213	617	129	14	143	77	561	178
Medicine Hat	58,631	479	91	11	102	32	575	174
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Red Deer	79,391	1,147	82	25	107	0	742	135
St. Albert	62,102	1,773	37	11	48	0	1,294	77
Fort McMurray	51,098	1	63	28	91	0	562	178
Strathcona County	50,073	42	43	17	60	0	835	120
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Camrose	16,826	540	22	4	26	13	647	155
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Airdrie	26,301	795	16	9	25	0	1,052	95
Cochrane	19,243	641	9	6	15	0	1,283	78
Grande Prairie	47,185	773	55	13	68	0	694	144
Leduc	16,271	440	10	7	17	0	957	104
Okotoks	16,140	870	11	3	14	0	1,153	87
Spruce Grove	18,477	700	11	3	14	0	1,320	76
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Blood Tribe Police	7,502	5	26	3	29	21	259	387
Lacombe ²	11,026	604	11	2	13	6	848	118
Taber	8,375	555	12	1	13	18	644	155
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Banff	7,684	1,585	18	3	21	0	366	273
Beaumont	8,703	829	6	0	6	0	1,451	69
Bonnyville	6,662	472	7	2	9	0	740	135
Brooks	13,646	771	11	5	16	0	853	117
Canmore	12,959	188	8	6	14	0	926	108
Chestermere	6,814	765	5	3	8	0	852	117
Cold Lake	11,694	197	7	2	9	0	1,299	77
Crowsnest Pass	5,758	15	7	2	9	0	640	156
Devon	7,758	598	5	1	6	0	1,293	77
Drayton Valley	6,213	506	7	3	10	0	621	161
Drumheller	6,384	70	6	1	7	0	912	110
Edson	8,360	283	11	3	14	0	597	167
Fort Saskatchewan	14,333	298	10	7	17	0	843	119
High River	12,016	842	12	1	13	0	924	108
Hinton	9,544	371	9	5	14	0	682	147
Innisfail	8,203	630	5	2	7	0	1,172	85
Morinville	7,106	627	7	1	8	0	888	113
Olds	7,579	686	4	3	7	0	1,083	92
Peace River	6,462	260	7	2	9	0	718	139
Ponoka	6,827	523	9	2	11	0	621	161
Rocky Mountain House	6,620	532	8	3	11	0	602	166
Slave Lake	6,694	472	12	0	12	0	558	179
St. Paul	5,484	799	9	0	9	0	609	164
Stettler	5,424	571	6	1	7	0	775	129
Stony Plain	11,537	324	19	5	24	0	481	208

See note(s) at the end of the table.

Tables 9.9
Police personnel in municipal police services, Alberta, 2007 (continued)

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Strathmore	10,643	683	7	3	10	0	1,064	94
Sylvan Lake	11,284	1,042	8	2	10	0	1,128	89
Vegreville	5,683	421	6	1	7	0	812	123
Wainwright	5,367	628	6	1	7	0	767	130
Wetaskiwin	11,775	697	12	6	18	0	654	153
Whitecourt	9,179	351	10	5	15	0	612	163
Population (<5,000)								
Louis Bull	1,506	48	6	0	6	6	251	398
North Peace Tribal ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tsui T'ina Nation	1,345	5	6	1	7	2	192	520

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2006 (based on 2006 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. In the case of Aboriginal police services, the populations are provided by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs by band. This includes registered band populations only. Populations for 2007 are not yet available.

2. Personnel data for 2007 were not available; therefore 2006 personnel data were substituted.

3. This police opened in 2005 and has always been a non-respondent.

Notes: 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 RCMP municipal contracts:** Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Tables 9.10
Police personnel in municipal police services, British Columbia, 2007

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (100,000+)								
Abbotsford ²	129,685	180	163	32	195	64	665	150
Delta ²	102,945	552	118	33	151	49	682	147
Saanich ²	110,737	1,071	115	32	147	43	753	133
Vancouver ²	589,352	5,055	1,035	274	1,309	340	450	222
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Burnaby	205,477	2,306	162	66	228	0	901	111
Coquitlam	119,336	981	88	35	123	1	970	103
Kelowna	112,775	533	105	38	143	1	789	127
Langley Township	100,104	324	87	39	126	1	794	126
Richmond	176,599	1,372	226	80	306	1	577	173
Surrey	402,272	1,268	370	107	477	2	843	119
Population (50,000 to 99,999)								
New Westminster ²	57,645	3,741	98	18	116	40	497	201
Victoria ²	96,066	3,594	174	50	224	75	429	233
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Chilliwack (D.M.)	75,208	264	63	31	94	0	800	125
Kamloops	84,064	193	80	31	111	0	757	132
Maple Ridge	76,039	284	62	26	88	0	864	116
Nanaimo	81,195	907	92	29	121	0	671	149
North Vancouver District	88,921	548	58	34	92	0	967	103
Port Coquitlam	55,718	1,881	49	11	60	0	929	108
Prince George	77,343	245	101	27	128	0	604	165
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Central Saanich ²	16,768	405	18	3	21	7	798	125
Oak Bay ²	18,059	1,739	21	1	22	2	821	122
Port Moody ²	30,120	1,176	34	6	40	11	753	133
West Vancouver ²	46,764	526	64	15	79	23	592	169
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Campbell River	31,444	227	34	7	41	0	767	130
Colwood	15,470	859	8	8	16	0	967	103
Courtenay	22,533	1,281	19	9	28	2	805	124
Cranbrook	20,102	1,111	18	5	23	0	874	114
Fort St. John	18,270	826	25	6	31	0	589	170
Langford	22,229	555	15	7	22	0	1,010	99
Langley	25,789	2,516	34	9	43	0	600	167
Mission	35,262	154	39	8	47	0	750	133
North Cowichan	29,118	145	16	14	30	0	971	103
North Vancouver	49,627	3,891	58	29	87	0	570	175
Penticton	34,669	779	33	7	40	0	867	115
Pitt Meadows	17,532	195	16	6	22	0	797	125
Port Alberni	18,790	940	26	8	34	0	553	181
Prince Rupert	15,281	273	22	6	28	0	546	183
Salmon Arm	17,355	103	12	6	18	0	964	104
Squamish	16,199	138	19	8	27	0	600	167
Vernon	36,785	465	37	10	47	0	783	128
White Rock	19,545	3,710	18	5	23	0	850	118

See note(s) at the end of the table.

Tables 9.10
Police personnel in municipal police services, British Columbia, 2007 (continued)

	Population ¹	Population density	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
	number	persons/km ²				number		
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Nelson ²	9,923	846	16	1	17	6	584	171
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Castlegar	7,863	397	9	3	12	0	655	153
Coldstream District Municipal	10,320	153	5	1	6	0	1,720	58
Comox	13,008	858	8	2	10	3	1,301	77
Dawson Creek	11,615	520	16	7	23	0	505	198
Hope	6,667	161	8	6	14	0	476	210
Kimberley	7,147	123	8	2	10	0	715	140
Kitimat	10,510	43	14	3	17	0	618	162
Ladysmith	7,460	612	3	2	5	0	1,492	67
Lake Country	10,668	87	7	3	10	0	1,067	94
Mackenzie	5,452	34	8	1	9	0	606	165
Merritt	7,595	304	14	2	16	0	475	211
North Saanich	11,258	303	7	5	12	0	938	107
Parksville	12,081	827	11	2	13	1	929	108
Powell River	14,035	471	15	2	17	0	826	121
Qualicum Beach	8,899	494	5	3	8	1	1,112	90
Quesnel	10,561	299	19	2	21	0	503	199
Revelstoke	8,029	252	9	1	10	0	803	125
Sechelt	9,224	232	10	4	14	0	659	152
Sidney	11,849	2,350	10	4	14	0	846	118
Smithers	5,575	355	8	2	10	0	558	179
Sooke	10,436	209	9	2	11	0	949	105
Summerland	11,443	155	6	3	9	0	1,271	79
Terrace	12,660	305	20	4	24	0	528	190
Trail	7,744	223	9	4	13	0	596	168
View Royal	8,375	578	4	2	6	0	1,396	72
Whistler	9,595	59	17	5	22	0	436	229
Williams Lake	11,961	361	24	4	28	0	427	234
Population (<5,000)								
Kitasoo/Xaixais Public Safety ²	319	102	2	0	2	0	160	627
Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police ²	2,914	31	7	2	9	5	324	309

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2006 (based on 2006 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Population estimates are revised by BC STATS, Population Section, Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services, Province of British Columbia. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2007 are not yet available.

2. Personnel data for 2007 were not available; therefore personnel data as of December 31st, 2006 were substituted.

Notes: 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 RCMP municipal contracts:** Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Part III Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, 2006

Statistical Tables

Table 10.1
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Population (100,000+)										
St. John's (R.N.C.)	30,835,455	171	no	yes	no	yes	yes	6,773	3	22
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Corner Brook (R.N.C.)	3,674,145	178	no	yes	no	yes	yes	5,037	5	39
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Labrador City (R.N.C.)	2,300,913	232	no	yes	no	yes	yes	3,489	8	30

Notes: There are no municipal police forces in Newfoundland. The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (R.N.C.), a provincial police force, is responsible for providing policing to the three largest municipalities and, for the purposes of this report, they have been included above. Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Table 10.2
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, Prince Edward Island, 2006

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Charlottetown	6,197,258	190	no	yes	yes	no	yes	11,499	-11	28
Summerside	2,594,027	173	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	10,972	0	36
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Stratford	354,275	51	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	20	36
Population (<5,000)										
Borden	171,743	220	yes	no	yes	no	no	7,308	47	47
Kensington	381,131	270	yes	no	yes	no	no	4,607	-23	42
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Montague	275,712	145	..	..	..	..	..	18,029	-23	60

.. not available for a specific reference period

Notes: Use caution in comparing forces: Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. **For the RCMP municipal contracts:** Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs.

Table 10.3
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, Nova Scotia, 2006

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Population (100,000+)										
Cape Breton Regional	19,488,259	188	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	7,437	-3	38
Halifax Regional Police	62,097,800	290	no	yes	no	yes	yes	11,824	-4	27
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Amherst	2,515,084	260	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	17,373	30	52
Bridgewater	2,216,310	275	no	yes	no	yes	no	10,350	-8	60
Kentville	1,647,800	280	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,676	-3	53
New Glasgow ¹	2,645,300	281	no	yes	yes	no	no	17,079	1	53
Truro	3,545,212	311	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	20,492	21	56
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Yarmouth	1,503,505	194	..	..	..	..	..	19,240	11	51
Population (<5,000)										
Annapolis Royal	168,102	315	no	no	yes	no	no	14,259	34	42
Springhill	971,440	234	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	10,534	-4	62
Stellarton	1,146,580	237	no	no	yes	yes	no	3,852	-39	39
Trenton ¹	848,046	309	no	yes	no	no	no	8,916	-6	47
Westville	702,500	179	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,964	-10	36
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Antigonish	746,167	156	..	..	..	..	..	11,739	-7	42
Digby	438,929	210	..	..	..	..	..	16,810	29	55
Oxford	297,470	217	..	..	..	..	..	24,251	14	49
Parrsboro	241,655	160	..	..	..	..	..	9,410	-38	40
Pictou	528,612	136	..	..	..	..	..	10,865	3	44
Port Hawkesbury	481,192	131	..	..	..	..	..	10,114	18	39
Shelburne	389,739	199	..	..	..	..	..	23,057	-9	46
Windsor	727,148	188	..	..	..	..	..	14,098	-8	58

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Expenditure data for 2006 were not available; therefore 2005 expenditure data were substituted.

Notes: Use caution in comparing forces. Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. **For the RCMP municipal contracts:** Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs.

Table 10.4
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, New Brunswick, 2006

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Population (100,000+)										
Codiac Regional (RCMP) ¹	17,009,863	166	..	..	..	..	..	9,514	-9	37
Population (50,000 to 99,999)										
Fredericton	10,011,694	195	no	yes	yes	no	no	8,002	1	31
Saint John	18,014,630	259	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	9,737	4	29
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Edmundston	3,901,876	228	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,295	21	41
Miramichi Police Force	4,620,936	254	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,271	-6	59
Rothsay Regional Police	3,572,356	143	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	3,114	18	76
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
B.N.P.P. Regional Police	1,556,569	187	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,281	6	51
Bathurst	3,337,532	269	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	9,261	4	56
Grand Falls	2,125,609	364	no	no	no	yes	no	7,584	-3	39
Woodstock	1,210,000	224	no	no	yes	yes	no	10,671	5	28
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Campbellton	1,307,485	176	..	..	..	..	..	9,461	-1	54
Ormoco	1,023,123	118	..	..	..	..	..	8,964	21	36
Sackville	961,232	172	..	..	..	..	..	7,816	48	34
Population (<5,000)										
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Buctouche	254,087	103	..	..	..	..	..	12,007	-7	53
Cap Pele	190,023	79	..	..	..	..	..	2,792	131	34
Hampton	344,068	82	..	..	..	..	..	5,574	-42	46
McAdam	228,003	150	..	..	..	..	..	3,482	-37	38
Richibucto	206,561	158	..	..	..	..	..	20,827	-7	63
Saint Quentin	277,155	126	..	..	..	..	..	8,155	4	41
St. Andrews	249,906	124	..	..	..	..	..	5,208	21	38

1. The expenditures include 100% of the RCMP contract cost.

Notes: Use caution in comparing forces: Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. **For the RCMP municipal contracts:** Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs.

Table 10.5
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, Quebec, 2006

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Population (100,000+)										
Gatineau	42,409,322	170	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,986	1	42
Laval	79,320,142	210	no	no	no	no	no	5,237	1	32
Lévis	19,571,791	149	no	yes	yes	no	yes	3,775	10	30
Longueuil ¹	72,912,333	186	no	yes	no	no	no	6,193	-1	32
Montréal	487,711,585	260	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,772	-10	26
Québec	102,818,147	193	no	yes	no	yes	yes	5,424	6	21
Richelieu/St. Laurent	25,145,754	142	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	3,563	15	27
Saguenay	24,665,779	170	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	4,038	8	41
Sherbrooke	23,810,382	161	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,399	5	41
Terrebonne	17,614,851	149	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,139	2	35
Trois-Rivières	25,407,970	201	no	yes	no	yes	yes	4,996	-2	46
Population (50,000 to 99,999)										
Châteauguay	9,675,924	139	no	yes	no	no	yes	5,099	30	37
Granby	8,418,499	140	no	yes	no	yes	yes	5,117	-6	39
Joliette (Régie intermunicipal de)	7,379,180	124	no	no	no	yes	yes	7,428	-4	31
Mirabel	6,884,946	123	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	3,096	5	31
Repentigny	12,525,113	148	no	yes	yes	no	yes	3,930	-5	40
Roussillon (Régie intermunicipal de)	13,373,400	142	no	yes	yes	no	yes	3,814	12	27
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	13,631,334	156	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,829	9	37
St-Jérôme Métro	12,056,125	182	no	yes	no	yes	yes	7,324	-16	40
Thérèse-de-Blainville	14,602,839	184	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,792	18	44
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Blainville	6,570,741	148	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	3,963	9	31
Deux-Montagnes Régional	6,554,142	163	no	yes	yes	no	yes	3,642	-4	40
L'Assomption	3,828,268	189	no	yes	yes	no	yes	3,650	-5	33
Mascouche	6,059,081	175	no	yes	no	yes	no	4,239	16	40
Memphremagog	6,332,501	205	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,874	-12	45
MRC des Collines de L'Outaouais ¹	7,018,056	171	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	3,569	-3	44
Rivière-du-Loup	3,648,347	194	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,589	0	63
Saint-Georges	4,059,562	135	no	yes	yes	yes	no	4,306	9	44
Saint-Eustache	6,892,800	160	no	yes	no	no	yes	7,006	2	34
Thetford Mines	3,404,716	132	no	no	yes	yes	yes	3,825	2	49
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Bromont	1,863,481	325	no	yes	yes	no	yes	7,349	-17	33
Kahnawake Police Autochtone	3,473,743	471	yes	yes	yes	no	no	6,584	11	1
Kativik Regional ¹	9,731,835	882	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,806	-6	39
Mont-Tremblant	3,957,138	399	no	yes	no	yes	yes	10,650	-11	44
Rivière-du-Nord (Régie)	3,237,898	263	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,199	-15	30
Ste-Adèle	3,117,771	304	no	no	yes	yes	yes	9,142	21	38
Ste-Marie	1,751,228	148	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	2,566	-6	35
Population (<5,000)										
Amérindienne de Bestiamites ¹	958,997	347	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	9,018	-14	81
Amérindienne de la Romaine ¹	799,152	817	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	14,213	-3	92
Amérindienne de Manawan ¹	863,391	436	yes	yes	no	yes	no	7,471	-19	26
Amérindienne de Mingan ¹	232,500	459	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	13,215	0	69
Amérindienne de Wemotaci	728,280	598	yes	no	yes	no	no	16,749	13	57
Amérindienne d'Odanak	234,610	767	no	no	yes	no	no	327	..	..
Barrière Lake ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,057	..	6
D'Essipit	236,088	1,297	no	no	yes	yes	yes	18,681	-12	44
East Village	298,345	1,113	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	22,015	65	97
Eastmain	476,862	783	yes	no	yes	no	no	..	..	..
Gesgapegiac Amerindian	442,210	787	no	no	no	no	no	15,125	-1	56
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	903,811	595	yes	no	yes	no	no	8,690	1	27
Lac Simon ¹	660,743	513	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	17,483	-4	41
Listuguj ³	1,019,812	525	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	14,043	26	46

See note(s) at the end of the table.

Table 10.5
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, Quebec, 2006 (continued)

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accomo- dations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Mashteuiatsh	996,639	484	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	14,515	7	68
Mistissini ³	1,206,201	385	no	no	yes	yes	no	15,156	-22	82
Montagnaise de Natashquan ³	421,034	500	yes	yes	no	yes	no	10,814	-2	90
Montagnais de Pakua Shipi ³	302,750	1,016	no	yes	no	no	no	25,168	-1	77
Montagnais de Shefferville ¹	388,350	523	no	yes	yes	yes	no	8,075	-2	73
Naskapi	512,321	864	yes	no	yes	yes	no	17,875	23	19
Nemaska ³	638,161	1,071	no	no	no	no	no	6,208	-1	73
Obedjiwan ¹	1,352,053	675	yes	no	yes	yes	no	12,182	-2	48
Oujé-Bougoumou ¹	1,087,286	1,647	no	no	no	no	no	15,758	-16	27
Pikogan ¹	310,000	562	yes	no	yes	no	no	9,601	0	98
Timiskaming	480,000	799	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,484	-15	28
Uashat-Maliotenam	1,530,000	530	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	23,917	6	84
Waskaganish ¹	938,156	473	yes	no	no	no	no	39,113	-10	60
Waswanipi	1,738,321	1,310	yes	yes	yes	no	no	27,807	96	26
Wemindji ³	775,400	646	no	no	yes	no	no	4,266	..	35
Wendake ¹	891,493	682	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,350	-9	25
Wôlinak	175,900	2,513	no	yes	no	yes	no	15,714	1	64

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Expenditures for 2006 were not available therefore 2005 expenditures were substituted.

2. This police force opened in 2006. Data is included in Sûreté du Québec.

3. Expenditures for 2005 and 2006 were not available therefore 2004 expenditures were substituted.

Notes: Use caution in comparing forces: Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Table 10.6
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, Ontario, 2006

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Population (100,000+)										
Barrie	27,841,870	206	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	7,682	-7	40
Chatham-Kent	22,071,472	201	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,111	3	38
Durham Regional Police	123,406,019	211	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	4,890	-1	35
Greater Sudbury Police	37,650,487	233	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,219	8	38
Guelph	25,881,255	217	no	yes	yes	no	yes	4,671	-9	35
Halton Regional Police	84,468,684	185	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	3,575	-2	35
Hamilton Police	114,425,903	220	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,298	-1	29
Kingston	24,563,619	204	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,609	0	33
London	72,194,153	200	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,194	9	38
Niagara Regional Police	110,944,714	255	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,951	-1	30
Ottawa	182,574,697	217	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,913	0	30
Peel Regional Police	250,553,668	211	no	yes	yes	yes	no	4,020	22	40
Thunder Bay	29,229,656	252	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,144	1	46
Toronto	843,101,048	320	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,371	-12	33
Waterloo Regional Police	93,470,289	190	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,295	-4	41
Windsor	63,143,554	284	no	yes	yes	no	yes	8,662	3	39
York Regional Police	182,150,471	192	no	yes	yes	yes	no	3,177	-3	41
Population (50,000 to 99,999)										
Brantford	18,537,063	199	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,792	1	39
North Bay	14,109,058	246	no	no	yes	yes	yes	5,962	2	40
Oxford Community	11,345,685	182	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	6,463	12	26
Peterborough Lakefield	15,705,047	198	no	yes	no	yes	yes	8,532	15	42
Sarnia	16,369,067	220	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,625	18	42
Sault Ste. Marie	18,561,410	242	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,193	14	42
South Simcoe Police	11,748,134	204	no	yes	yes	yes	no	4,401	-10	37
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)										
Caledon	5,832,773	83	..	..	..	..	..	2,233	-8	41
Lambton Group	6,861,205	130	..	..	..	..	..	3,976	-4	36
Nottawasaga	5,398,059	94	..	..	..	..	..	3,894	2	34
Norfolk	9,079,067	143	..	..	..	..	..	5,685	5	38
Stormont/Dundas/Glengarry	8,591,441	128	..	..	..	..	..	3,381	10	43
Wellington County	9,308,886	105	..	..	..	..	..	2,996	-11	33
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Amherstburg	4,046,593	187	no	no	yes	yes	yes	3,449	2	43
Belleville	11,102,585	226	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	10,931	1	40
Brockville	6,473,034	291	no	no	yes	no	no	8,910	-1	55
Cobourg	5,821,829	306	no	no	yes	yes	yes	7,046	39	43
Cornwall Community Police	13,699,288	296	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,648	-3	51
Essex	3,870,940	185	no	no	yes	yes	no	3,065	-7	35
Kawartha Lakes Police	5,336,646	285	no	no	yes	no	yes	18,312	136	45
Lasalle	4,652,930	148	no	no	yes	yes	no	2,070	-15	38
Leamington	5,297,842	181	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,069	-2	34
Midland	4,025,076	251	no	no	no	yes	no	11,329	-2	39
Nishnawbe-Aski	19,189,213	1,007	yes	no	yes	yes	no	12,728	-2	49
Orangeville	5,437,335	185	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,041	7	39
Owen Sound	5,554,430	248	no	yes	yes	no	yes	7,018	-4	51
St. Thomas	7,588,714	204	yes	no	yes	no	yes	6,810	3	40
Stratford	7,444,338	239	no	yes	yes	yes	no	7,438	17	33
Strathroy	4,058,233	191	no	no	yes	yes	yes	5,113	18	28
Timmins	9,591,206	224	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,906	13	45

See note(s) at the end of the table.

Table 10.6
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, Ontario, 2006 (continued)

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)										
Brant County	4,435,827	124	..	..	..	..	..	4,469	-1	26
Collingwood	3,391,802	206	..	..	..	..	..	10,375	-11	44
Elgin County	3,213,618	73	..	..	..	..	..	3,186	-2	36
Greater Napanee	2,471,642	152	..	..	..	..	..	8,719	2	50
Haldimand	6,052,718	128	..	..	..	..	..	4,913	6	33
Kingsville	2,231,747	106	..	..	..	..	..	4,065	51	27
Lakeshore	2,995,225	94	..	..	..	..	..	3,256	7	28
Loyalist	1,906,776	123	..	..	..	..	..	4,483	22	41
Orillia	4,188,947	138	..	..	..	..	..	11,057	1	40
Prince Edward County	3,195,869	120	..	..	..	..	..	4,104	-5	35
Quinte West	6,477,412	147	..	..	..	..	..	6,021	-3	29
South Frontenac	1,606,843	90	..	..	..	..	..	2,112	-10	48
Tecumseh	2,746,141	103	..	..	..	..	..	3,219	-4	28
Tillsonburg	1,735,792	110	..	..	..	..	..	8,103	14	31
Kemptville	2,057,119	133	..	..	..	..	..	2,958	-11	42
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Akwesasne Mohawk	4,144,018	489	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	7,156	12	80
Anishinabek ¹	8,882,246	935	no	yes	yes	yes	no	32	-98	100
Aylmer	1,688,473	220	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,445	-29	42
Dryden	3,188,777	389	no	yes	no	yes	yes	9,963	16	50
Espanola	1,576,025	304	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,494	9	57
Gananoque	1,831,185	337	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,106	-13	37
Hanover ^{1, 2}	2,180,918	308	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	10,929	34	35
Kenora	4,496,717	468	no	no	no	yes	yes	20,431	7	53
Pembroke	4,255,362	315	no	yes	yes	yes	no	9,372	11	41
Perth	2,014,363	319	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	9,919	-6	60
Port Hope	3,211,616	261	no	yes	no	yes	yes	5,970	5	42
Saugeen Shores	2,438,588	207	no	yes	yes	no	no	6,574	20	34
Six Nations Police	3,223,567	291	yes	yes	yes	no	no	9,837	2	32
Smiths Falls	3,065,601	324	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	14,885	3	56
Stirling-Rawdon	987,112	189	no	no	yes	yes	no	5,123	1	58
Temiskaming Shores	1,626,958	151	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	3,981	-48	42
Treaty Three Communities	10,143,230	1,357	yes	no	yes	yes	no	23,140	-4	78
West Grey	2,007,573	160	no	yes	no	yes	no	4,336	23	37
West Nipissing	2,608,237	194	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	5,171	12	50
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)										
Alnwick-Haldimand	814,184	119	..	..	..	..	..	2,552	-22	31
Arnprior ³	249,653	189	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	104
Augusta	625,751	77	..	..	..	..	..	2,454	31	47
Beckwith	385,083	56	..	..	..	..	..	1,591	-27	31
Brighton Municipal	1,166,923	113	..	..	..	..	..	3,616	3	31
Brockton	1,497,475	151	..	..	..	..	..	5,094	17	43
Carleton Place	1,827,241	182	..	..	..	..	..	7,236	24	36
Cavan/Millbrook/North Monaghan	927,883	103	..	..	..	..	..	3,564	-18	23
City of Kenora	1,144,728	160	..	..	..	..	..	2,970	9	41
Cramahe Township	712,211	115	..	..	..	..	..	3,378	7	38
Douro-Dummer	497,301	72	..	..	..	..	..	1,288	-32	25
Drummond-North Elmsley	507,757	68	..	..	..	..	..	3,214	22	33
Elliot Lake	1,996,811	174	..	..	..	..	..	6,556	-9	45
Fort Frances	2,055,069	252	..	..	..	..	..	10,707	-3	60
Georgian Bluffs	689,106	66	..	..	..	..	..	2,148	-7	36
Goderich	1,323,514	167	..	..	..	..	..	7,461	30	41
Grey County Chatsworth	360,485	55	..	..	..	..	..	1,936	-12	42
Grey Highlands	907,935	89	..	..	..	..	..	3,843	20	46
Hamilton Township ⁴	983,128	81	..	..	..	..	..	1,983	...	33
Hawkesbury	2,510,469	225	..	..	..	..	..	8,978	-3	49
Hearst	1,614,036	270	..	..	..	..	..	4,724	17	59
Ingersoll Town	1,712,790	142	..	..	..	..	..	7,115	11	33
Kapuskasing	1,264,115	139	..	..	..	..	..	5,184	-10	47
Kincardine	1,494,089	135	..	..	..	..	..	4,599	-1	47
Kirkland Lake	1,981,626	246	..	..	..	..	..	9,436	5	68

See note(s) at the end of the table.

Table 10.6
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, Ontario, 2006 (continued)

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accomo- dations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Lanark Highlands	408,087	79	..	..	..	..	..	3,266	13	32
Meaford	1,342,007	125	..	..	..	..	..	3,590	12	49
Mississippi Mills	772,453	61	..	..	..	..	..	3,234	-6	26
Mono	753,241	104	..	..	..	..	..	2,558	-22	33
Municipal of South Huron	1,110,677	109	..	..	..	..	..	5,567	19	33
North Perth	1,526,026	121	..	..	..	..	..	4,937	-23	35
Otonabee/South Monaghan	645,400	91	..	..	..	..	..	2,324	-26	30
Penetanguishene	1,768,461	203	..	..	..	..	..	9,773	-7	62
Petawawa	1,206,268	85	..	..	..	..	..	2,077	135	34
Renfrew	1,356,652	166	..	..	..	..	..	8,458	25	51
Rideau Lakes	1,117,372	107	..	..	..	..	..	2,745	-9	34
Smith/Ennismore	1,351,715	92	..	..	..	..	..	2,813	-5	26
Southgate	498,284	65	..	..	..	..	..	3,200	16	46
St. Marys	909,199	133	..	..	..	..	..	4,850	-1	24
Stone Mills	596,180	75	..	..	..	..	..	2,384	-7	29
Tay Valley Township	382,883	65	..	..	..	..	..	2,501	13	28
Town of the Blue Mountains	1,648,519	239	..	..	..	..	..	6,291	-8	28
Trent Hills	2,221,040	167	..	..	..	..	..	3,889	-21	41
West Perth	987,193	103	..	..	..	..	..	4,262	-4	20
Warton	1,562,629	177	..	..	..	..	..	5,604	14	38
Population (<5,000)										
Deep River	939,065	233	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,121	6	38
Lac Seul	1,043,087	1,339	yes	no	yes	yes	no	35,687	21	79
Michipicoten Township	1,271,415	361	yes	no	yes	yes	no	10,125	10	39
Mnjikaning ¹	42,353	75	..	..	..	..	..	129,004	-18	20
Shelburne	1,180,885	259	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,135	-19	49
Tyendinaga	430,000	206	no	no	yes	no	no	9,252	23	39
U.C.C.M. Anishnaabe Police	2,247,629	1,190	yes	no	yes	yes	no	28,322	4	76
Wikwemikong	2,227,719	734	no	no	yes	yes	no	29,931	14	86
Wingham	902,600	308	no	no	yes	yes	yes	9,305	8	49
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)										
Admaston-Bromley	234,757	79	..	..	..	..	..	1,586	35	34
Amaranth	239,713	59	..	..	..	..	..	1,454	-36	41
Asphodel-Norwood	516,532	127	..	..	..	..	..	2,878	-43	31
Atikokan ⁵	1,132,811	336	..	..	..	..	..	6,311	..	50
Blind River	849,787	217	..	..	..	..	..	7,520	-1	52
Bonfield	144,790	57	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	-23	52
Cochrane	867,418	188	..	..	..	..	..	10,853	38	62
Deseronto	462,961	242	..	..	..	..	..	10,612	22	43
Dymond	291,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Luther-Grand Valley	180,521	62	..	..	..	..	..	3,007	6	33
East Ferris	181,015	39	..	..	..	..	..	1,088	-19	59
East Garafraxa	135,420	58	..	..	..	..	..	1,580	-24	41
Harvey/Galaway/Cavendish	721,323	159	..	..	..	..	..	3,981	-12	20
Havelock/Belmont/Methuen	589,330	122	..	..	..	..	..	3,260	-20	32
Hope	534,798	130	..	..	..	..	..	4,113	14	32
Ignace	377,768	228	..	..	..	..	..	8,871	23	52
Laird	88,092	83	..	..	..	..	..	2,455	30	12
Macdonald Meredith	126,128	84	..	..	..	..	..	2,185	-3	33
Marathon	728,180	170	..	..	..	..	..	4,535	13	65
Mattawa Group of Four	666,072	157	..	..	..	..	..	5,524	2	54
Melancthon	249,578	85	..	..	..	..	..	1,849	-39	30
Merrickville	359,388	112	..	..	..	..	..	2,410	-22	35
Montague	368,911	101	..	..	..	..	..	2,869	-21	33
Mulmur	238,313	72	..	..	..	..	..	2,125	-26	23
North Kawartha	416,062	182	..	..	..	..	..	3,240	-31	32
North Shore	124,265	261	..	..	..	..	..	3,151	-45	33
Point Edward	630,695	303	..	..	..	..	..	6,718	-14	36
Powassan	236,782	69	..	..	..	..	..	3,114	20	41
Prescott	1,271,638	301	..	..	..	..	..	10,045	-2	47
Red Lake	1,355,424	358	..	..	..	..	..	11,575	6	78
Red Rock	272,899	215	..	..	..	..	..	2,909	-11	57

See note(s) at the end of the table.

Table 10.6
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, Ontario, 2006 (continued)

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accomo- dations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Town of Bruce Mines	157,901	240	..	..	..	..	..	3,196	599	29
Town of Spanish	163,557	203	..	..	..	..	..	6,568	44	38
Township of Johnson	114,767	177	..	..	..	..	..	5,410	..	40
Shuniah	394,214	144	..	..	..	..	..	3,772	13	45
Sioux Narrows Nestor	188,609	446	..	..	..	..	..	14,421	3	26
Smooth Rock Falls	215,473	120	..	..	..	..	..	3,165	25	54
Temagami	363,057	444	..	..	..	..	..	9,425	-6	31
Terrace Bay	554,480	322	..	..	..	..	..	4,063	17	41
Thessalon	306,753	218	..	..	..	..	..	6,170	19	51
Highway 407	3,420,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Expenditure data for 2006 were not available; therefore 2005 expenditure data were substituted.

2. Name change in 2006 from South Bruce Grey to Hanover.

3. Police service closed in 2006. The town of Arnprior is now the responsibility of Arnprior (OPP Rural).

4. This police force opened in 2006.

5. This police force opened in 2006 and took over policing the township of Atikokan.

Notes: Use caution in comparing forces: Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Table 10.7
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, Manitoba, 2006

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Population (100,000+)										
Winnipeg	158,967,838	245	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	11,805	0	21
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Brandon	7,759,575	181	no	yes	no	yes	no	10,680	-3	40
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Dakota Ojibway	3,208,347	486	no	no	yes	yes	no	27,933	-23	52
East St. Paul	1,008,857	109	no	no	yes	no	yes	2,816	11	30
Morden	760,838	106	no	no	yes	yes	no	9,288	38	46
Winkler	1,330,117	142	no	no	no	yes	no	7,398	-11	57
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Dauphin	1,272,074	156	..	..	..	..	..	24,596	7	39
Flin Flon	767,137	134	..	..	..	..	..	13,815	-20	57
Portage La Prairie	2,079,353	161	..	..	..	..	..	24,432	-3	43
Selkirk	1,434,720	147	..	..	..	..	..	17,323	-8	31
Steinbach	820,762	74	..	..	..	..	..	6,993	-16	37
The Pas	1,169,087	207	..	..	..	..	..	42,857	48	65
Thompson	2,847,427	214	..	..	..	..	..	45,868	-7	63
Population (<5,000)										
Altona ¹	548,363	144	no	no	yes	yes	yes	5,473	-38	42
Rivers	201,759	169	no	no	no	yes	yes	15,243	18	52
Ste. Anne	253,640	152	no	yes	yes	yes	no	6,830	35	37
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Beausejour	259,856	89	..	..	..	..	..	10,640	-1	42
Boissevain	175,133	118	..	..	..	..	..	8,210	-16	54
Carman	214,589	67	..	..	..	..	..	4,510	13	45
Gillam	304,699	337	..	..	..	..	..	22,762	1	86
Killarney	252,056	110	..	..	..	..	..	5,882	8	42
Minnedosa	327,467	133	..	..	..	..	..	4,768	1	56
Neepawa	309,962	91	..	..	..	..	..	7,036	-19	31
Pinawa	124,402	89	..	..	..	..	..	4,167	-29	33
Roblin	174,615	103	..	..	..	..	..	9,355	10	58
Russell	175,313	116	..	..	..	..	..	12,657	2	39
Souris	148,661	78	..	..	..	..	..	5,981	47	44
Stonewall	312,371	69	..	..	..	..	..	5,083	-18	27
Swan River	574,701	142	..	..	..	..	..	22,296	3	49
Virten	334,837	107	..	..	..	..	..	8,062	17	51

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Expenditure data for 2006 were not available; therefore 2005 expenditure data were substituted.

Notes: Use caution in comparing forces: Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. **For the RCMP municipal contracts:** Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs.

Table 10.8
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, Saskatchewan, 2006

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Population (100,000+)										
Regina	43,901,704	242	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	13,152	-7	38
Saskatoon	50,237,147	248	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	13,996	-8	41
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Moose Jaw	6,498,359	202	no	yes	yes	no	no	13,085	-7	38
Prince Albert	7,909,417	231	no	no	yes	yes	yes	17,948	-7	57
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Lloydminster	2,718,641	114	..	..	..	..	..	19,282	19	49
Yorkton	2,158,307	144	..	..	..	..	..	18,753	-1	57
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Estevan	2,291,979	228	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,326	18	43
Weyburn	1,750,269	187	no	no	yes	no	no	11,737	2	41
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Humboldt	442,910	83	..	..	..	..	..	6,316	-25	35
Martensville	247,354	45	..	..	..	..	..	4,505	..	42
Melfort	555,837	106	..	..	..	..	..	14,128	10	56
North Battleford	2,583,058	195	..	..	..	..	..	47,150	21	54
Swift Current	1,566,859	107	..	..	..	..	..	9,863	-1	47
Population (<5,000)										
Caronport	54,566	56	no	no	yes	no	no	3,186	-4	48
Dalmeny	205,534	115	no	yes	yes	no	yes	5,692	-10	39
File Hills First Nations ¹	919,200	420	no	no	no	yes	no	14,625	7	60
Corman Park Police	74,341	62	no	no	yes	yes	yes	5,560	11	51
Luseland	105,557	182	no	no	yes	yes	yes	6,540	28	39
Stoughton	81,150	110	no	no	yes	no	no	8,378	93	50
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) ²										
Assiniboia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,454	12	57
Battleford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,519	21	38
Biggar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,370	-17	49
Canora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,803	-8	36
Creighton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,061	-11	73
Esterhazy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,938	21	38
Fort Qu'Appelle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,354	-4	62
Hudson Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,555	-21	56
Indian Head	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,060	-2	54
Kamsack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,451	-13	63
Kindersley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,196	-20	61
La Ronge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,543	-16	76
Lanigan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,542	-15	32
Maple Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,494	-18	57
Meadow Lake	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,444	-5	69
Melville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,692	-21	57
Moosomin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,514	8	41
Outlook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,640	15	54
Rosetown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,008	-7	45
Shaunavon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,213	-18	51
Tisdale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,938	-29	62
Unity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,264	-10	51
Wadena	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,207	-17	54
Warman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,796	-0	34
Watrous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,527	-36	54
Wilkie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,327	-6	44
Wynyard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,501	6	59

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Expenditure data for 2006 were not available; therefore 2005 expenditure data were substituted.

2. RCMP Saskatchewan municipalities are covered under the Saskatchewan RCMP Cost Redistribution Program, which seeks to reduce disparities in policing costs among urban and rural municipalities. This agreement sets out per capita rates that urban and rural municipalities with populations of less than 5,000 are charged by the province for RCMP policing services (\$52.45 per capita in 2006 for these municipalities). As a result, actual operating expenditures at the individual police service level are not available.

Notes: Use caution in comparing forces: Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. **For the RCMP municipal contracts:** Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs.

Table 10.9
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, Alberta, 2006

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Population (100,000+)										
Calgary	246,866,265	244	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,642	-3	34
Edmonton	202,449,000	273	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	11,045	-7	29
Population (50,000 to 99,999)										
Lethbridge	18,535,500	231	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,879	-6	51
Medicine Hat	16,076,752	274	no	yes	yes	yes	no	7,314	-1	44
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Red Deer	10,925,687	138	..	..	..	..	..	13,206	-23	52
St. Albert	4,374,931	70	..	..	..	..	..	6,063	-4	27
Fort McMurray	8,918,465	175	..	..	..	..	..	16,656	-5	51
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Camrose	3,684,895	219	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	12,142	-11	41
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Airdrie	2,149,385	82	..	..	..	..	..	8,741	15	31
Cochrane	1,107,046	58	..	..	..	..	..	5,306	-17	48
Grande Prairie	6,485,596	137	..	..	..	..	..	18,695	-11	36
Leduc	1,899,384	117	..	..	..	..	..	15,561	8	36
Okotoks	1,035,859	64	..	..	..	..	..	10,167	6	33
Spruce Grove	1,734,065	94	..	..	..	..	..	14,510	6	39
Strathcona County	5,581,637	111	..	..	..	..	..	7,032	3	35
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Blood Tribe Police	4,230,817	564	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	63,796	1	62
Lacombe ¹	1,644,296	149	no	no	yes	yes	yes	11,310	14	42
Taber	1,830,125	219	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	12,776	-3	62
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Banff	1,573,267	205	..	..	..	..	..	15,656	1	41
Beaumont	581,762	67	..	..	..	..	..	6,400	-2	29
Bonnyville	797,047	120	..	..	..	..	..	16,512	-30	49
Brooks	1,351,944	99	..	..	..	..	..	17,272	-10	51
Canmore	1,287,601	99	..	..	..	..	..	8,936	-19	34
Chestermere	557,035	82	..	..	..	..	..	10,244	147	38
Cold Lake	744,691	64	..	..	..	..	..	15,333	-7	53
Crowsnest Pass	631,417	110	..	..	..	..	..	9,934	-1	45
Devon	512,596	66	..	..	..	..	..	6,458	0	40
Drayton Valley	894,261	144	..	..	..	..	..	19,427	-1	42
Drumheller	676,021	106	..	..	..	..	..	13,017	-21	45
Edson	1,212,625	145	..	..	..	..	..	18,684	-4	34
Fort Saskatchewan	1,448,054	101	..	..	..	..	..	12,454	1	48
High River	943,975	79	..	..	..	..	..	7,631	-14	41
Hinton	1,264,305	132	..	..	..	..	..	10,415	-25	46
Innisfail	613,606	75	..	..	..	..	..	8,497	10	35
Morinville	680,790	96	..	..	..	..	..	8,528	-6	41
Olds	546,870	72	..	..	..	..	..	10,925	1	49
Peace River	764,406	118	..	..	..	..	..	20,180	-5	55
Ponoka	858,059	126	..	..	..	..	..	18,149	-16	54
Rocky Mountain House	953,423	144	..	..	..	..	..	29,819	-5	53
Slave Lake	796,465	119	..	..	..	..	..	24,724	0	63
St. Paul	791,061	144	..	..	..	..	..	27,936	-19	64
Stettler	616,008	114	..	..	..	..	..	10,878	-4	38
Stony Plain	745,390	65	..	..	..	..	..	9,153	-3	32
Strathmore	774,024	73	..	..	..	..	..	14,535	37	47
Sylvan Lake	723,305	64	..	..	..	..	..	11,078	19	40

See note(s) at the end of the table.

Table 10.9
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, Alberta, 2006 (continued)

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accomo- dations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Vegreville	585,548	103	..	..	..	..	..	12,669	20	57
Wainwright	578,330	108	..	..	..	..	..	9,279	-32	53
Wetaskiwin	1,517,294	129	..	..	..	..	..	24,943	15	49
Whitecourt	918,951	100	..	..	..	..	..	18,466	-11	43
Population (<5,000)										
Louis Bull	728,687	484	no	no	yes	yes	no	19,721	-41	55
Tsuu T'ina Nation	862,649	641	yes	no	yes	no	no	122,900	-2	40

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Expenditure data for 2006 were not available; therefore 2005 expenditure data were substituted.

Notes: Use caution in comparing forces: Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. **For the RCMP municipal contracts:** Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs.

Table 10.10
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, British Columbia, 2006

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Population (100,000+)										
Abbotsford	30,721,443	237	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	10,247	-6	24
Delta	23,358,395	227	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,125	-3	19
Saanich	21,249,806	192	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,774	0	27
Vancouver	189,671,603	322	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	11,583	-1	24
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Burnaby ¹	25,715,320	125	..	..	..	..	..	11,655	-6	13
Coquitlam ¹	14,005,997	117	..	..	..	..	..	9,516	-7	13
Kelowna	13,486,464	120	..	..	..	..	..	13,655	-10	25
Langley Township ¹	13,661,613	136	..	..	..	..	..	10,353	-5	15
Richmond ^{1, 2}	21,713,705	123	..	..	..	..	..	8,199	-12	11
Surrey ¹	58,070,481	144	..	..	..	..	..	12,071	-5	21
Population (50,000 to 99,999)										
New Westminster	17,319,949	300	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	14,185	-13	21
Victoria	33,007,936	344	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	17,917	-3	25
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Chilliwack (D.M.) ¹	10,361,780	138	..	..	..	..	..	15,078	-13	21
Kamloops	11,548,724	137	..	..	..	..	..	15,874	-6	28
Maple Ridge ¹	\$8,364,641	110	..	..	..	..	..	11,349	-16	12
Nanaimo	11,948,104	147	..	..	..	..	..	17,463	-2	21
North Vancouver District ¹	9,485,462	107	..	..	..	..	..	5,667	-15	11
Port Coquitlam ¹	6,204,664	111	..	..	..	..	..	10,630	-8	12
Prince George	12,476,477	161	..	..	..	..	..	19,507	8	34
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Central Saanich	3,463,430	207	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,348	-11	27
Oak Bay	3,364,696	186	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,117	-21	12
Port Moody	6,007,090	199	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,172	-7	28
West Vancouver	11,303,369	242	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,928	7	15
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Campbell River	3,770,472	120	..	..	..	..	..	17,056	-5	25
Colwood	1,008,155	65	..	..	..	..	..	9,198	23	9
Courtenay	2,783,541	124	..	..	..	..	..	15,182	-17	34
Cranbrook	2,388,250	119	..	..	..	..	..	11,894	-10	29
Fort St. John	2,907,373	159	..	..	..	..	..	20,772	-9	36
Langford	2,491,861	112	..	..	..	..	..	13,379	18	12
Langley ¹	4,889,259	190	..	..	..	..	..	17,271	-2	17
Mission ¹	5,263,822	149	..	..	..	..	..	14,818	-12	18
North Cowichan	2,732,253	94	..	..	..	..	..	9,527	-3	27
North Vancouver City ¹	6,908,275	139	..	..	..	..	..	9,789	-15	17
Penticton	4,456,886	129	..	..	..	..	..	14,950	-9	33
Pitt Meadows ¹	1,448,096	83	..	..	..	..	..	8,830	-12	11
Port Alberni	3,574,894	190	..	..	..	..	..	21,373	2	33
Prince Rupert	2,100,453	137	..	..	..	..	..	20,202	-1	47
Salmon Arm	1,609,844	93	..	..	..	..	..	10,925	6	25
Squamish	1,930,145	119	..	..	..	..	..	18,032	-13	21
Vernon	5,100,924	139	..	..	..	..	..	15,283	-8	19
White Rock ¹	2,664,493	136	..	..	..	..	..	9,015	7	26

See note(s) at the end of the table.

Table 10.10
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services, British Columbia, 2006 (continued)

	Operating expenditures							2006 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2005 to 2006	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	dollars							number	percentage	
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Nelson	2,443,187	246	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	11,579	-17	28
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Castlegar	779,285	99	..	..	..	..	..	15,554	1	18
Coldstream District Municipal	554,159	54	..	..	..	..	..	3,401	-10	10
Comox	833,218	64	..	..	..	..	..	4,351	-22	28
Dawson Creek	1,682,968	145	..	..	..	..	..	19,724	-12	34
Hope	1,124,431	169	..	..	..	..	..	17,699	-2	27
Kimberley	600,187	84	..	..	..	..	..	7,164	-7	25
Kitimat	1,205,433	115	..	..	..	..	..	7,146	3	47
Ladysmith	496,014	66	..	..	..	..	..	7,601	-6	32
Lake Country	649,989	61	..	..	..	..	..	6,440	-28	18
Mackenzie	651,801	120	..	..	..	..	..	7,759	-29	61
Merritt	964,936	127	..	..	..	..	..	23,779	4	27
North Saanich	799,917	71	..	..	..	..	..	3,704	9	19
Parksville	1,090,092	90	..	..	..	..	..	13,451	-23	15
Powell River	1,449,577	103	..	..	..	..	..	10,595	-8	32
Qualicum Beach	580,717	65	..	..	..	..	..	8,271	3	12
Quesnel	1,692,735	160	..	..	..	..	..	23,861	0	55
Revelstoke	861,596	107	..	..	..	..	..	9,403	-11	34
Sechelt	740,958	80	..	..	..	..	..	9,681	1	22
Sidney	1,076,462	91	..	..	..	..	..	6,102	12	20
Smithers	811,713	146	..	..	..	..	..	23,354	-23	31
Sooke	874,872	84	..	..	..	..	..	10,406	13	13
Summerland	698,576	61	..	..	..	..	..	6,441	-6	22
Terrace	1,788,338	141	..	..	..	..	..	19,384	-6	42
Trail	946,179	122	..	..	..	..	..	14,502	-1	32
View Royal	604,356	72	..	..	..	..	..	12,036	36	12
Whistler	1,953,764	204	..	..	..	..	..	24,836	18	14
Williams Lake	1,903,094	159	..	..	..	..	..	26,611	5	40
Population (<5,000)										
Kitasoo/Xaixais Public Safety	224,235	703	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	23,511	-18	67
Stl'at'imx Tribal Police	1,035,325	355	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	18,428	6	31

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Includes expenditures for Intergrated Homicide Investigation Team (IHIT).

2. Operational expenses for Richmond include the Vancouver International Airport.

Notes: Use caution in comparing forces. Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details. **For the RCMP municipal contracts:** Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs.