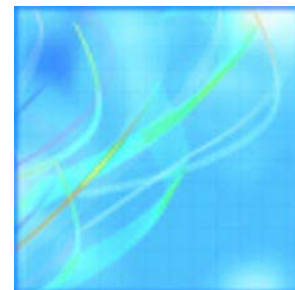


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# Police Resources in Canada

2011



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# Police Resources in Canada

2011

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## Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0<sup>s</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- \* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

## Note

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

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# Police Resources in Canada, 2011

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

In Canada, information on police personnel and expenditures is collected by Statistics Canada through the annual Police Administration Survey. Using data reported by each police service in Canada, this report provides details on policing at the national, provincial/territorial and municipal levels.

Data presented in this report represent two distinct time periods. Information on police personnel is based on a "snapshot date" of May 15, 2011, while data on expenditures represent the calendar year ending December 31, 2010 (or March 31, 2011 for those police services operating on a fiscal year).

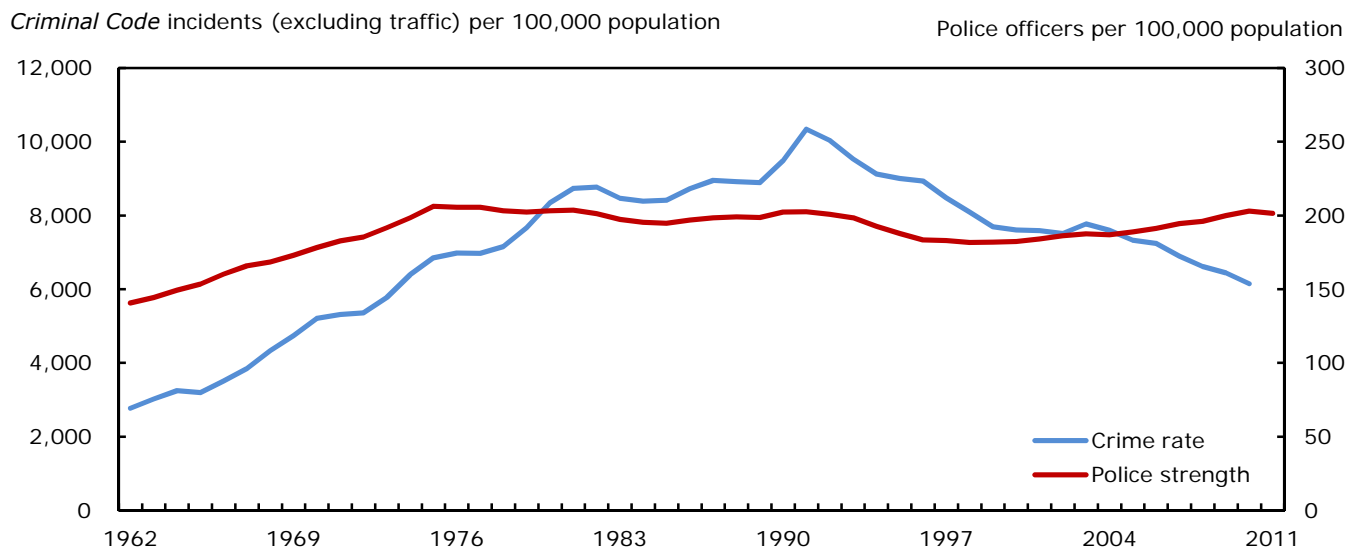
## Rate of police strength declines slightly in 2011

There were 69,438 active police officers in Canada on May 15, 2011, a slight increase of 188 officers from 2010. However, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population, police strength actually decreased 1% in 2011 (Table 1). Despite the slight decrease recorded in 2011, police strength in Canada has generally grown over the past decade. In 2001, Canada recorded 184 police officers for every 100,000 people. By 2011, this rate had increased by 9%.

The increase in police strength over the past 10 years has coincided with a decline in police-reported crime (Chart 1). In 2010 (the latest year of available data), both the volume and severity of police-reported crime were below the levels seen a decade earlier. At 6,145 incidents per 100,000 population, the 2010 crime rate was 19% lower than in 2000. Meanwhile, the Crime Severity Index (CSI) was at 82.7 in 2010, 23% lower than a decade before (Brennan and Dauvergne 2011). The number of *Criminal Code* (excluding traffic) incidents per police officer has also shown a general decline since peaking in 1991.

Chart 1

## Crime rate and police strength per 100,000 population, Canada, 1962 to 2011



**Note(s):** Crime data for 2011 is not yet available.

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

## Text box 1

Calls for police service beyond the *Criminal Code*

In addition to responding to criminal incidents, police workload can be broken down into three general categories: citizen-generated calls for service, officer-initiated enforcement and administrative duties.

Examples of citizen-generated calls for service not involving criminal incidents include: by-law complaints, false alarms, reports of sick or injured persons, traffic accidents, reports of suspicious persons, and disturbances (for example, domestic disputes, intoxicated person, mentally ill person).

Officer-initiated enforcement includes patrol, stake-outs, suspicious person stops, crowd control, traffic enforcement and proactive activities aimed at addressing community concerns. Administrative duties encompass activities such as report writing, court attendance and court security.

In addition to the actual number of officers on staff on May 15, 2011, police services reported the number of positions they were authorized to fill during the year.<sup>1</sup> The term authorized strength is used by police services to refer to the number of positions available throughout the year based on their budget, whether or not those positions were actually filled on that day. Together, these numbers provide a more complete understanding of police staffing throughout the year, as not all available positions are occupied on the May 15 survey snapshot date.

Authorized strength numbers are generally higher than actual police strength point-in-time numbers, because of normal changes in staffing occurring throughout the year. In 2011, there were 70,981 authorized police officer positions in Canada, about 1,500 more than the actual May 15 number of active officers. Reasons for the difference may include officers who retired earlier in the year and who had not yet been replaced, or positions held

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



for recruits planning to graduate later in the year.<sup>2</sup> Overall, the number of authorized police officer positions on May 15, 2011 was 1% higher than in 2010.

## Text box 2

### Police strength in other countries

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) compiles a biennial report comparing rates of police strength across a number of countries. While the most recent year for which the UNODC results are available is 2008, some countries have published police personnel data for 2011 and 2010 via their national statistical offices.

Among the eight countries that are included in the scope of the UNODC survey for which 2010 or 2011 data are available, Canada reported the fifth-highest rate of police strength (Text table 1). Scotland, with 17,263 full-time equivalent police officers as of March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011, reported the highest police strength (331 officers per 100,000 population) among the 8 countries. In comparison, Finland reported the lowest, with 7,826 officers (146 officers per 100,000 population).

Since 2001, Canada's police strength has grown 9% (Chart 2), an increase that is comparable to New Zealand (up 8%) and Scotland (up 10%). Over the same period, increases in police strength were also recorded in England and Wales (up 4%), Japan (up 12%) and Australia (up 13%), while decreases in police strength occurred in the United States (down 2%) and Finland (down 9%).

Text table 1

### Police officers per 100,000 population, selected countries

	2011	2001	Percent change 2001 to 2011
	rate		percent
Scotland	331	299	10
Australia <sup>1</sup>	262	231	13
England and Wales	252	243	4
United States <sup>1</sup>	242	246	-2
Canada	201	184	9
Japan <sup>1</sup>	201	179	12
New Zealand <sup>1</sup>	200	184	8
Finland <sup>1</sup>	146	159	-9

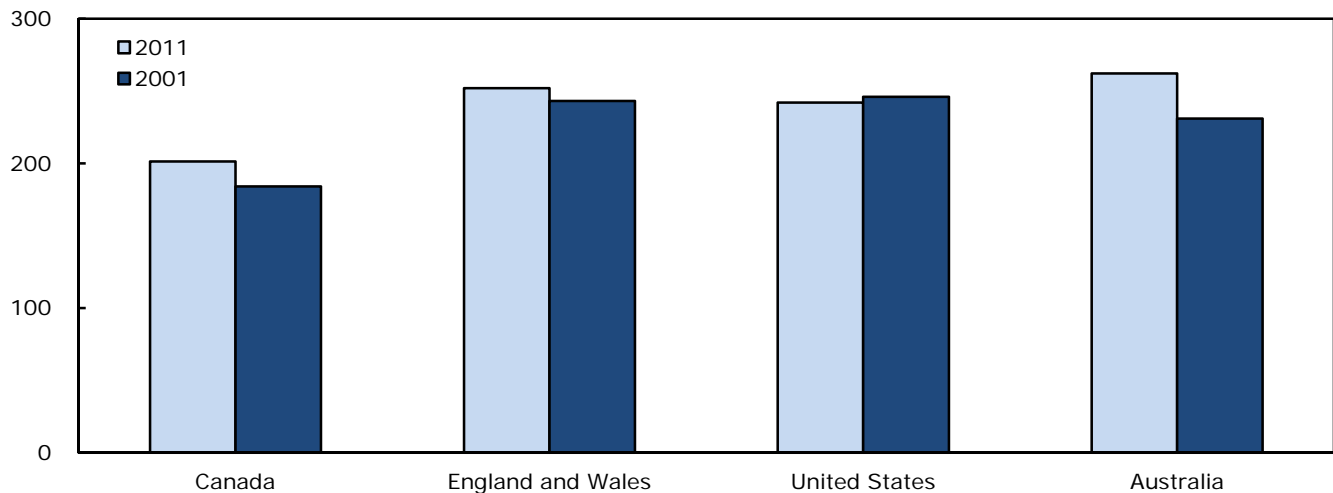
1. Numbers for 2011 reflect 2010 officer counts.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey (Canada); Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report (United States); Home Office Statistical Bulletin; White Paper; Police Resources Report (New Zealand), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

2. Positions counted under authorized strength are restricted to positions available to fully-sworn officers only. Positions occupied by cadets, recruits and trainees are counted elsewhere in the Police Administration Survey. In 2011, municipal police services in Canada reported a total of 570 cadets, recruits and trainees. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ontario Provincial Police, Sûreté du Québec and Royal Newfoundland Constabulary did not provide specific counts of recruits, cadets or trainees.

**Chart 2**  
**Police strength, selected countries, 2001 and 2011**

Police officers per 100,000 population



**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey (Canada); Home Office Statistical Bulletin (England and Wales); Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report (United States); Australian crime facts and figures (Australia).

In addition to police officers, police services across Canada employ civilian personnel such as dispatchers, clerks and bylaw enforcement officers. On May 15, 2011, there were just over 28,000 civilian employees working alongside police. The rate of civilian employees per 100,000 population increased slightly (up 2%) from 2010.

In 2011, the ratio of police officers to civilian personnel remained unchanged from 2010. Police services reported employing 2.5 officers for every one civilian worker, a ratio that has held steady since 2007. However, when compared to the 1960s, the ratio of officers to civilians has decreased substantially, as police services have continued to employ increasing numbers of civilian staff who may be responsible for work such as information technology support or forensic analysis.

### Saskatchewan and Manitoba report highest rates of police strength

In keeping with the national trend, rates of police strength among most provinces and territories declined slightly from 2010 to 2011. Among the provinces, the largest decreases were reported in New Brunswick (-2%) and British Columbia (-2%). Among the territories, police strength decreased in Nunavut (-3%) and the Northwest Territories (-2%), while Yukon recorded a slight increase (up 1%). The only provinces to record slight increases in police strength were Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Manitoba. Despite the slight declines in many provinces and territories in 2011, the longer term trend shows police strength increasing in all provinces and territories except Yukon.

In general, provinces and territories with the highest rates of police strength also reported the highest crime severity values, as represented by the Crime Severity Index (CSI).<sup>3</sup> More specifically, as in past years, Saskatchewan and Manitoba reported the highest rates of officers per 100,000 population among the provinces as well as the highest CSI values (Table 2-1, Table 2-2).

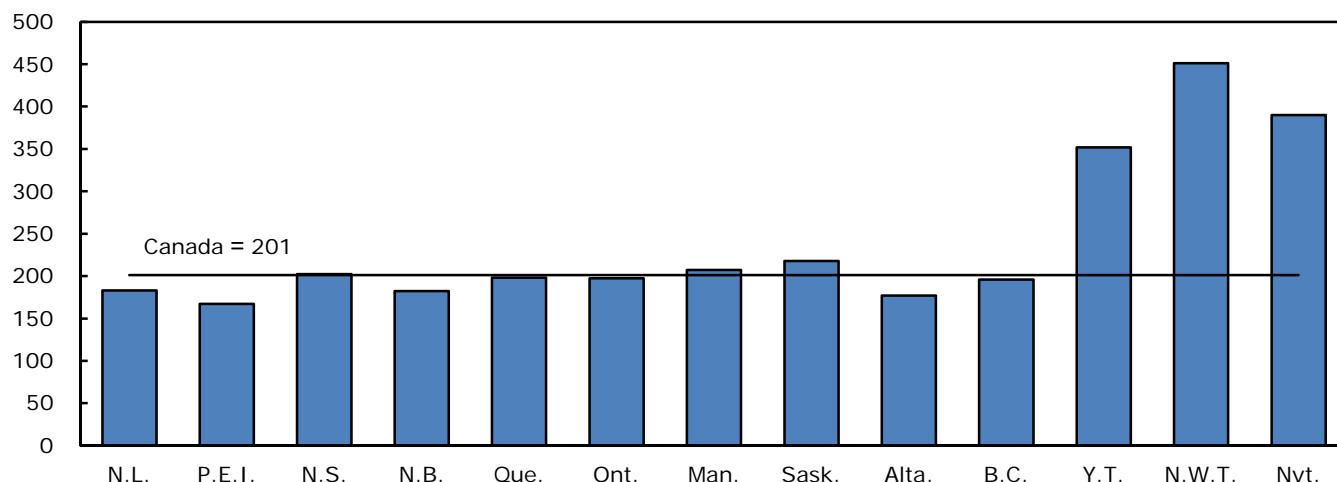
3. The Crime Severity Index (CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the CSI.

In contrast, the lowest rate of police strength among the provinces was recorded in Prince Edward Island, the province that also reported the second-lowest CSI.

In 2011, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut continued to report rates of police strength well above those recorded in the provinces (Chart 3). As in previous years, the CSI values recorded in the territories were also above those in the rest of the country.

**Chart 3**  
**Police strength, Canada, provinces and territories, 2011**

Police officers per 100,000 population



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

### Ottawa records largest decrease in police strength among CMAs

Similar to the modest declines in police strength recorded by most provinces and territories, police strength in many census metropolitan areas (CMAs)<sup>4</sup> decreased slightly in 2011. Decreases were limited to declines of 3% or less, with the exception of Ottawa (-4%). A handful of CMAs recorded no change at all to their police strength, and several others reported small increases. No CMA recorded an increase of more than 2%.

As in past years, the highest rate of police strength among CMAs was reported in Saint John (200) while Kelowna (112) and Moncton (114) recorded the lowest rates for the third consecutive year (Chart 4).

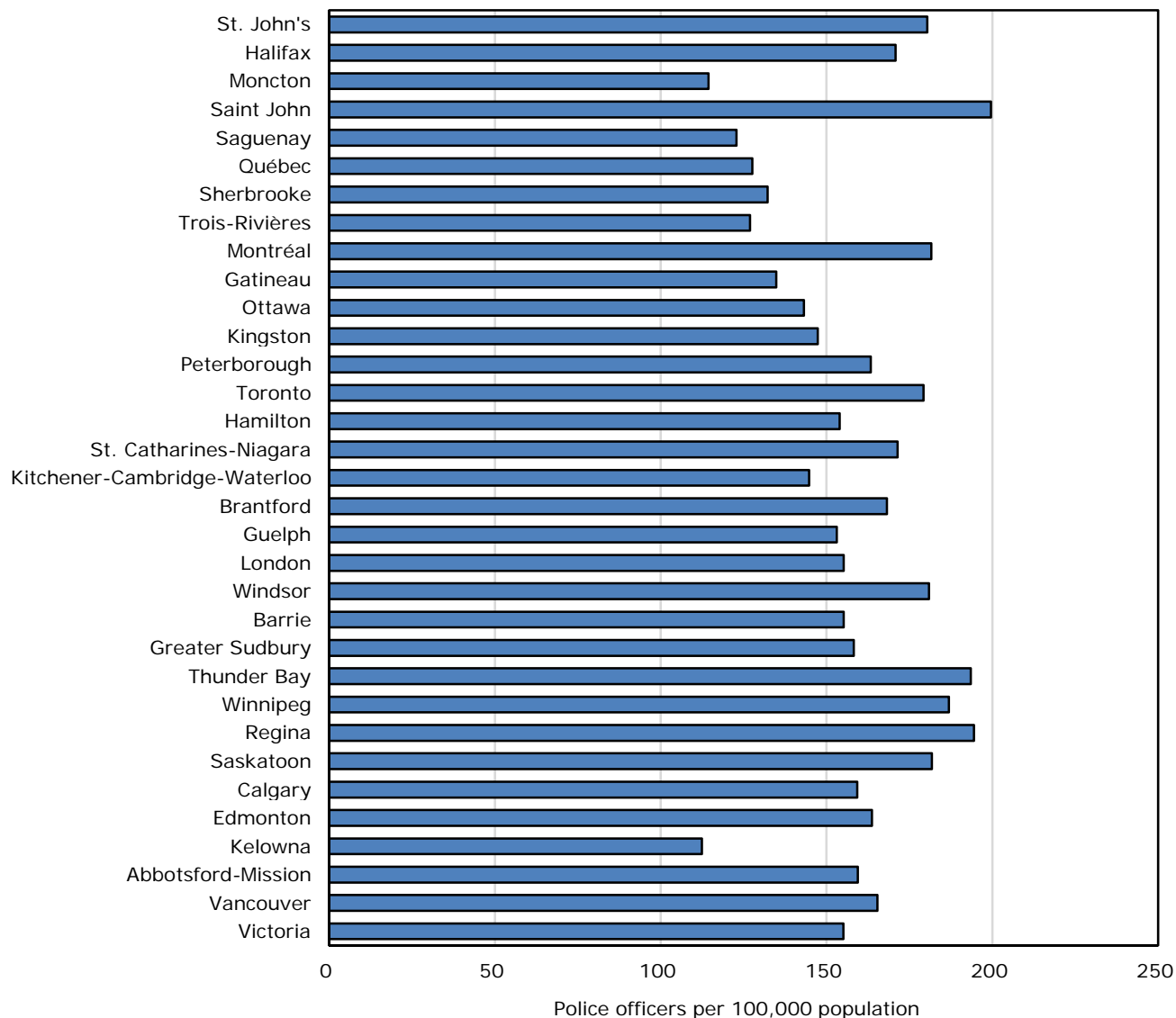
Those CMAs with higher rates of police strength also tended to report higher CSI values. Four of the five CMAs with the highest rates of police strength in 2011 – Regina, Thunder Bay, Winnipeg and Saskatoon – were among those CMAs with the highest CSI values in 2010 (Table 3-1).<sup>5</sup>

4. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban core, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

5. For information on police personnel, Crime Severity Index values weighted clearance rates in Yellowknife and Whitehorse, refer to Tables 9-11 and 9-12 of this report.

**Chart 4**  
**Police strength, census metropolitan areas, 2011**

Census metropolitan area



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

### Number of female officers continues to grow in 2011

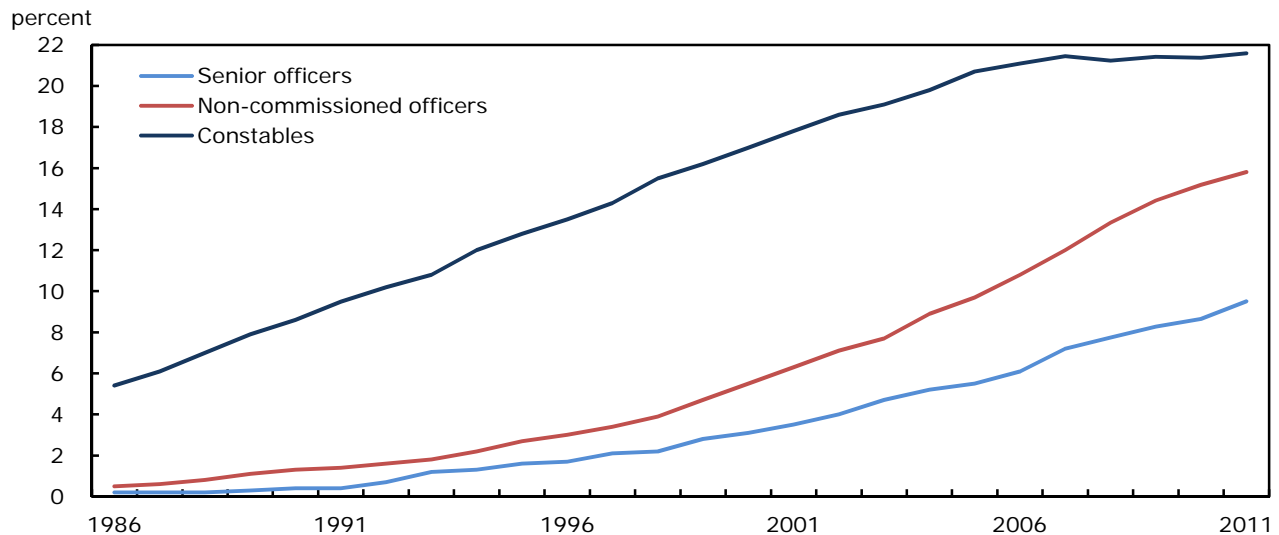
The number of female officers in police services across Canada continued to grow in 2011, while the number of male officers decreased. There were 285 more female officers in 2011 than in 2010, while the number of male officers decreased by 97 (Table 4).

The growth in the number of female officers recorded in recent years represents a continuation of a longer-term trend. For example, in 2001 women represented 14% of all officers; by 2011, that proportion had risen to 20%.

The presence of female officers is particularly evident in the ranks of non-commissioned and senior officers. Over the past decade, the proportion of female officers within these ranks has almost tripled, while the percentage of women in the rank of constable grew from 18% to 22% (Table 5, Chart 5).

The provinces with the highest proportions of female officers continued to be Quebec and British Columbia. In contrast, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island continued to report the lowest proportions among the provinces. As in past years, the proportions of female officers were lower in the territories than in the provinces (Table 6).

**Chart 5**  
**Female officers as a percentage of total police officers, Canada, 1986 to 2011**



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

## Clearance rates continue to increase

Clearance rates are one measure of police performance. A criminal incident is said to be cleared when a police investigation leads to the identification of an accused person against whom charges can be laid or recommended by police. Incidents can be cleared by the laying of a charge or by other means (e.g., through extrajudicial measures). The clearance rate represents the proportion of all crimes that were successfully cleared.

Factors beyond police performance itself can impact a police service's clearance rate. For instance, minor thefts and mischief are crimes that are more numerous and more difficult to solve than serious, violent crimes; thus, a police service with a higher number of these less serious crimes may have a lower clearance rate. For this reason, the **weighted** clearance rate was developed to provide a more meaningful picture of crime solved by police services.

Using concepts similar to the Crime Severity Index, the weighted clearance rate assigns values to crimes according to their seriousness with more serious crimes being given a higher statistical weight.<sup>6</sup> However, comparisons between police services on the basis of weighted clearance rates should be made with caution, due to various factors such as internal policies and procedures, resources and reporting technologies.

In its seventh consecutive annual increase, Canada's weighted clearance rate rose by 2% in 2010 (the most recent year for which data are available), reaching 39%. Among police services operating in areas with populations

6. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace.

of 100,000 or more, the highest weighted clearance rates were reported by Durham (48%), Guelph (47%), Codiac (47%), London (47%) and York (47%).<sup>7</sup>

## Growth in expenditures slows in 2010

Police service operating expenditures totalled about \$12.6 billion in 2010. While total spending continued to grow in 2010 (up 3%), the increase was smaller than in recent years. After adjusting for inflation, police expenditures rose by 1% in 2010, compared to increases ranging from 3% to 7% recorded since 2000 (Table 7).<sup>8</sup> Nevertheless, 2010 represented the 14<sup>th</sup> consecutive year of growth in constant-dollar spending on policing.

Most police service expenditures in 2010 went towards salaries and benefits, with 79% of all dollars spent going towards these categories. Since 2009, expenditures on salaries and benefits increased by 5%, while a decrease of 4% was recorded in other operating expenditures.

All provinces saw increases in spending in 2010, with Alberta reporting the largest (up 12%). This growth was the result of increased spending by many of the province's municipal police services, as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Quebec recorded the smallest increase in expenditures among the provinces, with 3% growth in 2010 (Table 8).

### Text box 3

#### Cost of policing the G8 and G20 summits and the Olympic and Paralympic Games

In 2010, Canada hosted the G8 and G20 summits and the Olympic and Paralympic Games. These events brought unique security requirements and associated policing expenditures. In general, these costs are not included in the main body of this report, since spending on these events fell outside regular annual expenditures on policing. However, some indirect costs (e.g. costs related to human resources) may have been impossible to exclude from regular police expenditures for the time period and thus may be included.

The G8 and G20 summits were held concurrently in June 2010. Over 20,000 police, military and security personnel were deployed to these events, through the Integrated Security Unit led by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). The costs for providing security to these events, estimated at about \$510 million, were funded by the federal government through various agencies including the RCMP and Public Safety Canada.<sup>9</sup>

The 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Games were held in the Vancouver area in February 2010. Unlike the summits, the costs for providing security to the Games were distributed among municipal, federal, and provincial levels of government. The total cost of providing security to the Games was about \$558 million.<sup>10</sup>

Some of the costs associated with the provision of security to the summits and the Games were incurred during both the 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 fiscal years. In addition, agencies may have gone through internal resource reallocation, in an effort to minimize the amount of additional expenditures required for activities associated with these events.

## Summary

Defined as the number of police officers for every 100,000 people, Canada's rate of police strength decreased slightly in 2011. Rates of police strength among the provinces and territories also registered slight declines. Despite these

7. Clearance rate data for Sherbrooke police are not presented here. Sherbrooke police did not report crime data for 2010; thus, 2009 crime data are substituted in the tables only of this report. In 2009, Sherbrooke reported the highest clearance rate among police services, and this rate was also higher than 2010 clearance rates reported by other police services. However, Sherbrooke's 2009 clearance rate was the result of a unique project aimed at clearing historical files; for this reason the rate is not included here as it is not comparable.

8. Total operating expenditures 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. Revenues, recoveries, and those costs that fall under a police service's capital expenditures are excluded.

9. Office of the Auditor General of Canada. 2011. *Report to the Auditor General of Canada*. Available at [http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/docs/parl\\_oag\\_201104\\_01\\_e.pdf](http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/docs/parl_oag_201104_01_e.pdf) (accessed July 18, 2011).

10. Plecas, Dr. Darryl et al. 2010. *The Planning and Execution of Security for the 2010 Winter Olympic Games*. Available at [http://www.ufv.ca/Assets/CCJR/Reports+and+Publications/Olympic\\_Security.pdf](http://www.ufv.ca/Assets/CCJR/Reports+and+Publications/Olympic_Security.pdf) (accessed July 20, 2011).

decreases, police strength in Canada has been rising steadily over the past several decades, while the volume and severity of crime has been on the decline.

Provinces with higher rates of police strength tended to report higher Crime Severity Index values, a pattern that was also seen among census metropolitan areas (CMAs). Changes in police strength among CMAs were varied in 2011, with increases and decreases reported across the country.

Women continued to increase their presence among police officers in Canada. Female officers are growing in number faster than their male counterparts, especially within the higher ranks.

Expenditures on policing continued to grow in 2010, reaching over \$12 billion dollars. However, spending increased at a slower pace in 2010 than in previous years. All provinces recorded growth in police expenditures, with Alberta reporting the largest increase.

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## Related products

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### Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

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

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### Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

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3301	Police Administration Survey
3302	Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

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### Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

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



# Statistical tables

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**Table 1**  
**Trends in police personnel and expenditures, Canada, 1962 to 2011**

Year	Police officers <sup>1</sup>			Civilian personnel <sup>2</sup>			Total personnel	Police to civilians	Total expenditures <sup>3</sup>	Criminal Code incidents <sup>4</sup>	Incidents per officer	Weighted clearance rate <sup>5</sup>
	Total	Per 100,000 population	Percentage change in rate	Total	Per 100,000 population	Percentage change in rate						
	number	rate	percent	number	rate	percent	number	ratio	dollars (thousands)	number	rate	
1962	26,129	140.6	...	5,699	30.7	...	31,828	4.6	...	514,986	19.7	..
1963	27,333	144.4	2.7	5,935	31.4	2.3	33,268	4.6	...	572,105	20.9	..
1964	28,823	149.4	3.5	6,655	34.5	9.9	35,478	4.3	...	626,038	21.7	..
1965	30,146	153.5	2.7	7,133	36.3	5.2	37,279	4.2	...	628,418	20.8	..
1966	32,086	160.3	4.4	7,583	37.9	4.4	39,669	4.2	...	702,809	21.9	..
1967	33,792	165.8	3.4	8,018	39.3	3.7	41,810	4.2	...	784,568	23.2	..
1968	34,887	168.5	1.6	8,351	40.3	2.5	43,238	4.2	...	897,530	25.7	..
1969	36,342	173.0	2.7	8,963	42.7	6.0	45,305	4.1	...	994,790	27.4	..
1970	37,949	178.2	3.0	9,936	46.7	9.4	47,885	3.8	...	1,110,066	29.3	..
1971	40,148	182.8	2.6	10,597	48.3	3.4	50,745	3.8	...	1,166,458	29.1	..
1972	41,214	185.5	1.5	11,762	52.9	9.5	52,976	3.5	...	1,189,805	28.9	..
1973	43,142	191.8	3.4	12,297	54.7	3.4	55,439	3.5	...	1,298,551	30.1	..
1974	45,276	198.5	3.5	12,085	53.0	-3.1	57,361	3.7	...	1,456,885	32.2	..
1975	47,713	206.2	3.9	13,794	59.6	12.5	61,507	3.5	...	1,585,805	33.2	..
1976	48,213	205.6	-0.3	14,377	61.3	2.9	62,590	3.4	...	1,637,704	34.0	..
1977	48,764	205.5	0.0	15,231	64.2	4.7	63,995	3.2	...	1,654,024	33.9	..
1978	48,705	203.2	-1.1	15,749	65.7	2.3	64,454	3.1	...	1,714,300	35.2	..
1979	48,990	202.4	-0.4	15,001	62.0	-5.6	63,991	3.3	...	1,855,271	37.9	..
1980	49,841	203.3	0.4	16,410	66.9	7.9	66,251	3.0	...	2,045,398	41.0	..
1981	50,563	203.7	0.2	16,999	68.5	2.4	67,562	3.0	...	2,168,202	42.9	..
1982	50,539	201.2	-1.2	17,738	70.6	3.1	68,277	2.8	...	2,203,665	43.6	..
1983	50,081	197.4	-1.9	17,342	68.4	-3.1	67,423	2.9	...	2,148,633	42.9	..
1984	50,010	195.3	-1.1	17,503	68.4	0.0	67,513	2.9	...	2,147,656	42.9	..
1985	50,351	194.8	-0.3	17,702	68.5	0.1	68,053	2.8	3,542,240	2,174,175	43.2	..
1986	51,425	197.0	1.1	18,273	70.0	2.2	69,698	2.8	3,771,205	2,277,749	44.3	..
1987	52,510	198.5	0.8	19,558	73.9	5.6	72,068	2.7	4,027,809	2,368,958	45.1	..
1988	53,312	199.0	0.3	19,407	72.4	-2.0	72,719	2.7	4,389,414	2,390,008	44.8	..
1989	54,211	198.7	-0.2	19,526	71.6	-1.1	73,737	2.8	4,684,760	2,425,936	44.7	..
1990	56,034	202.3	1.8	19,259	69.5	-2.9	75,293	2.9	5,247,646	2,627,197	46.9	..
1991	56,768	202.5	0.1	19,440	69.4	-0.1	76,208	2.9	5,426,887	2,898,989	51.1	..
1992	56,992	200.9	-0.8	20,059	70.7	1.9	77,051	2.8	5,716,833	2,847,981	50.0	..
1993	56,901	198.4	-1.2	19,956	69.6	-1.6	76,857	2.9	5,790,165	2,735,623	48.1	..
1994	55,859	192.6	-2.9	19,492	67.2	-3.4	75,351	2.9	5,783,656	2,646,209	47.4	..
1995	55,008	187.7	-2.5	19,259	65.7	-2.2	74,267	2.9	5,808,607	2,639,654	48.0	..
1996	54,323	183.5	-2.2	19,603	66.2	0.8	73,926	2.8	5,856,055	2,644,893	48.7	..
1997	54,719	183.0	-0.3	19,679	65.8	-0.6	74,398	2.8	5,989,022	2,534,766	46.3	..
1998	54,763	181.6	-0.8	19,383	64.3	-2.3	74,146	2.8	6,209,756	2,440,650	44.6	34.1
1999	55,321	182.0	0.2	20,168	66.3	3.1	75,489	2.7	6,395,380	2,339,646	42.3	35.2
2000	55,954	182.3	0.2	19,907	64.9	-2.1	75,861	2.8	6,798,531	2,335,540	41.7	35.5
2001	57,076	184.0	0.9	19,982	64.4	-0.8	77,058	2.9	7,269,977	2,354,929	41.3	35.0
2002	58,422	186.2	1.2	20,732	66.1	2.6	79,154	2.8	7,827,195	2,356,493	40.3	34.5
2003	59,412	187.6	0.8	21,476	67.8	2.6	80,888	2.8	8,324,176	2,459,254	41.4	33.5
2004	59,800	186.9	-0.4	22,212	69.4	2.4	82,012	2.7	8,758,213	2,427,937	40.6	33.6
2005	61,026	188.9	1.1	23,391	72.4	4.3	84,417	2.6	9,281,879	2,362,322	38.7	34.6
2006	62,461	191.3	1.3	23,911	73.2	1.1	86,372	2.6	9,877,071	2,360,032	37.8	35.7
2007	64,134	194.5	1.7	25,295	76.7	4.8	89,429	2.5	10,544,771	2,271,972	35.4	36.5
2008	65,283	196.0	0.5	25,630	76.9	0.3	90,913	2.5	11,449,955	2,204,643	33.8	37.9
2009 r	67,425	199.9	2.0	27,077	80.3	4.4	94,502	2.5	12,314,197	2,172,960	32.2	38.6
2010 r	69,250	202.9	1.5	27,378	80.2	-0.1	96,628	2.5	12,645,616	2,095,921	30.3	39.4
2011	69,438	201.4	-0.8	28,151	81.6	1.8	97,589	2.5	..	..	..	..

1. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents). This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.
2. 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.
3. Total operating expenditures 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. Revenues, recoveries, and those costs that fall under a police service's capital expenditures are excluded.
4. Data extracted from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Excludes *Criminal Code* traffic incidents.
5. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace.

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

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

**Table 2-1**  
**Police officers and selected crime statistics — Police officers by level of policing, by province and territory, 2011**

Province or territory	2011 population <sup>1</sup>	Police services <sup>2</sup>		Royal Canadian Mounted Police				Total police officers	Police officers per 100,000 population		
		Municipal	Provincial	Municipal	Provincial	Federal	Other <sup>3</sup>		rate		percent change 2010 to 2011
		number									percent change 2001 to 2011
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>4</sup>	510,578	...	398	...	414	91	32	935	183	-0.3	24.6
Prince Edward Island	145,855	92	...	9	105	27	11	244	167	0.8	12.6
Nova Scotia	945,437	875	...	62	738	193	46	1,914	202	0.0	19.4
New Brunswick	755,455	458	...	215	513	155	36	1,377	182	-1.8	3.8
Quebec	7,979,663	9,221	5,560	...	...	972	49	15,802	198	0.4	5.2
Ontario <sup>5</sup>	13,372,996	20,655	4,253	...	...	1,371	108	26,387	197	-0.8	5.9
Manitoba	1,250,574	1,552	...	194	615	198	34	2,593	207	0.4	8.2
Saskatchewan <sup>6</sup>	1,057,884	1,028	...	189	786	258	45	2,306	218	-1.1	11.1
Alberta	3,779,353	3,879	...	1,050	1,342	358	67	6,696	177	-0.2	13.9
British Columbia <sup>7</sup>	4,573,321	2,850	...	3,301	1,804	846	165	8,966	196	-1.8	15.9
Yukon <sup>8</sup>	34,666	...	...	...	98	16	8	122	352	0.5	-12.3
Northwest Territories <sup>8</sup>	43,675	...	...	...	175	13	9	197	451	-2.1	21.2
Nunavut <sup>8</sup>	33,322	...	...	...	112	11	7	130	390	-3.0	20.6
<b>Provincial and territorial total</b>	<b>34,482,779</b>	<b>40,610</b>	<b>10,211</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>6,702</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>67,669</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,769	1,769	...	...	...
<b>Canada</b>	<b>34,482,779</b>	<b>40,610</b>	<b>10,211</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>6,702</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>69,438</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

2. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

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

4. Newfoundland and Labrador does not have any municipal police services. The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (a provincial police service) provides policing to most of the larger municipalities.

5. Excludes personnel from Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters. The Ontario Provincial Police deploy 1,845 officers to provide municipal policing services under contract and these are included as municipal, not provincial policing.

6. Excludes personnel from Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.

7. The South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority and the British Columbia Lower Mainland Integrated Teams are included as of 2009, resulting in a higher rate of police officer strength than in past years.

8. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut do not have any municipal police forces. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is responsible for providing policing to the territories.

**Note(s):** Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.

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

Table 2-2

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

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

1. Includes police-reported incidents excluding traffic.

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

3. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace.

4. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index.

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

**Table 3-1**  
**Police officers and crime rates — Police officers in census metropolitan areas, 2011**

Census metropolitan area	2010 population <sup>1</sup>	2011 number of police officers <sup>2</sup>	2011 police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Percentage change in rate of officers 2010 to 2011	2010 Crime Severity Index <sup>4</sup>
	number		rate	percent	rate
Saint John	103,196	206	200	-1	91.9
Regina	218,517	425	194	0	131.4
Thunder Bay	119,908	232	193	2	111.3
Winnipeg <sup>5</sup>	781,012	1,460	187	2	122.3
Saskatoon	272,887	496	182	-3	128.1
Montréal	3,865,268	7,021	182	0	83.7
Windsor	330,060	597	181	1	66.1
St. John's	186,242	336	180	2	101.9
Toronto	5,697,027	10,213	179	-1	57.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	443,866	761	171	-1	69.8
Halifax <sup>5</sup>	403,437	689	171	-2	96.8
Brantford	139,687	235	168	-1	99.1
Vancouver <sup>5, 6</sup>	2,392,202	3,955	165	-3	101.2
Edmonton	1,178,989	1,930	164	-2	102.0
Peterborough	121,229	198	163	1	67.8
Abbotsford-Mission	175,589	280	159	1	99.8
Calgary	1,248,215	1,988	159	-2	76.5
Greater Sudbury	164,357	260	158	2	84.2
Barrie	197,797	307	155	1	60.1
London	493,118	765	155	0	82.4
Victoria	358,478	556	155	2	83.7
Hamilton	720,837	1,110	154	1	70.9
Guelph	124,130	190	153	-1	50.4
Kingston	160,174	236	147	1	62.3
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	522,968	757	145	-2	68.0
Ottawa <sup>7</sup>	939,821	1,346	143	-4	60.1
Gatineau <sup>8</sup>	306,307	413	135	2	69.3
Sherbrooke	187,572	248	132	-1	70.7
Québec	753,039	961	128	0	56.1
Trois-Rivières	149,728	190	127	0	69.4
Saguenay	145,689	179	123	-1	73.4
Moncton	136,362	156	114	-3	71.8
Kelowna	178,845	201	112	2	113.1

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Census metropolitan area populations for 2011 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.
3. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and census metropolitan area populations for 2010. Census metropolitan area populations for 2011 are not yet available.
4. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index.
5. Police officer counts include officers deployed to contract positions (e.g. airport, port, United Nations Mission).
6. The South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority and the British Columbia Lower Mainland Integrated Teams are included as of 2009, resulting in a higher rate of police officer strength than in past years.
7. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.
8. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

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

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

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

Police service	2010 <sup>1</sup> population	2011 authorized strength <sup>2</sup>	Actual strength <sup>3</sup>		2010 Crime Severity Index <sup>5</sup>
			2011 number of police officers	2011 police officers per 100,000 population <sup>4</sup>	
	number		rate		
<b>Toronto census metropolitan area police services <sup>6</sup></b>					
Toronto Police	2,720,024	5,587	5,776	212	74.0
Peel Regional Police	1,273,348	1,922	1,908	150	51.9
York Regional Police	1,040,165	1,461	1,466	141	43.2
<b>Montréal census metropolitan area police services <sup>6</sup></b>					
Montréal Police	1,934,082	4,585	4,533	234	103.3
Longueuil Police	401,764	546	536	133	77.6
Laval Police	398,667	516	530	133	69.2
<b>Vancouver census metropolitan area police services <sup>6</sup></b>					
Vancouver Police <sup>7</sup>	660,496	1,327	1,376	208	110.4
Surrey, Royal Canadian Mounted Police <sup>8</sup>	444,583	621	596	134	130.9
Burnaby, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	230,009	274	302	131	99.8
Richmond, Royal Canadian Mounted Police <sup>7</sup>	196,856	229	229	116	83.3
<b>Other large police services</b>					
Halifax Regional Police <sup>9</sup>	225,822	509	509	225	96.8
Windsor Police	221,310	473	466	211	85.3
Winnipeg Police <sup>7</sup>	684,061	1,393	1,393	204	132.1
Regina Police	198,322	386	389	196	137.8
Edmonton Police	830,496	1,588	1,607	193	110.4
Saskatoon Police <sup>10</sup>	229,342	430	440	192	141.9
St. John's, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary	186,242	342	336	180	101.9
Calgary Police	1,138,393	1,938	1,883	165	75.8
Niagara Regional Police	443,866	702	728	164	69.5
Greater Sudbury Police	164,357	264	260	158	84.2
London Police	378,809	591	587	155	92.8
Hamilton Police	533,280	784	816	153	82.3
Durham Regional Police <sup>11</sup>	620,427	871	920	148	51.3
Ottawa Police	896,529	1,362	1,273	142	61.3
Gatineau Police	260,809	363	363	139	71.7
Waterloo Regional Police	522,968	724	725	139	67.6
Québec Police	547,102	721	716	131	61.6
Sherbrooke Regional Police	155,583	200	200	129	69.4
Halton Regional Police <sup>11</sup>	506,900	628	637	126	37.5
Richelieu-Saint-Laurent Police	189,388	212	212	112	48.0

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
2. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
3. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.
4. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
5. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index.
6. The police services listed under the Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver census metropolitan areas do not represent all the police services in these census metropolitan areas.
7. Police officer counts include officers deployed to contract positions (e.g. airport, port, United Nation mission).
8. Included in this total are the positions that the Surrey detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police authorizes for the Lower Mainland Integrated Teams.
9. Crime statistics include the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Halifax District Detachment.
10. Saskatoon reports that there may have been a problem with their 2010 clearance statistics and that the current rate may be revised in time for next year's report.
11. Note that 63% of the crime handled by Halton Regional Police, and 30% of the crime handled by Durham Regional Police fall within Toronto census metropolitan area boundaries.

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

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

**Table 4**  
**Police officers by sex, Canada, selected years**

Year	Male		Female		Total
	number	percent	number	percent	number
1965	29,956	99.4	190	0.6	30,146
1970	37,763	99.5	186	0.5	37,949
1975	47,151	98.8	562	1.2	47,713
1980	48,749	97.8	1,092	2.2	49,841
1985	48,518	96.4	1,833	3.6	50,351
1990	52,461	93.6	3,573	6.4	56,034
1995	49,630	90.2	5,378	9.8	55,008
2000	48,304	86.3	7,650	13.7	55,954
2005	50,450	82.7	10,576	17.3	61,026
2010 r	55,930	80.8	13,320	19.2	69,250
2011	55,833	80.4	13,605	19.6	69,438

**Note(s):** Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.

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

**Table 5**  
**Male and female police officers by rank, Canada, 1986 to 2011**

Year	Senior officers <sup>1</sup>		Non-commissioned officers <sup>2</sup>		Constables	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	percent					
1986	99.8	0.2	99.5	0.5	94.6	5.4
1987	99.8	0.2	99.4	0.6	93.9	6.1
1988	99.8	0.2	99.2	0.8	93.0	7.0
1989	99.7	0.3	98.9	1.1	92.1	7.9
1990	99.6	0.4	98.7	1.3	91.4	8.6
1991	99.6	0.4	98.6	1.4	90.5	9.5
1992	99.3	0.7	98.4	1.6	89.8	10.2
1993	98.8	1.2	98.2	1.8	89.2	10.8
1994	98.7	1.3	97.8	2.2	88.0	12.0
1995	98.4	1.6	97.3	2.7	87.2	12.8
1996	98.3	1.7	97.0	3.0	86.5	13.5
1997	97.9	2.1	96.6	3.4	85.7	14.3
1998	97.8	2.2	96.1	3.9	84.5	15.5
1999	97.2	2.8	95.3	4.7	83.8	16.2
2000	96.9	3.1	94.5	5.5	83.0	17.0
2001	96.5	3.5	93.7	6.3	82.2	17.8
2002	96.0	4.0	92.9	7.1	81.4	18.6
2003	95.3	4.7	92.3	7.7	80.9	19.1
2004	94.8	5.2	91.1	8.9	80.2	19.8
2005	94.5	5.5	90.3	9.7	79.3	20.7
2006	93.9	6.1	89.2	10.8	78.9	21.1
2007	92.8	7.2	88.0	12.0	78.5	21.5
2008	92.3	7.7	86.7	13.3	78.8	21.2
2009	91.7	8.3	85.6	14.4	78.6	21.4
2010 r	91.4	8.6	84.8	15.2	78.6	21.4
2011	90.5	9.5	84.2	15.8	78.4	21.6

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

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

**Note(s):** Prior to 1986, data on the rank of police officers was not available. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.

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

**Table 6**  
**Police officers by sex, provinces and territories, 2011**

Province or territory	Male		Female		Total
	number	percent	number	percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador	761	81.4	174	18.6	935
Prince Edward Island	206	84.4	38	15.6	244
Nova Scotia	1,610	84.1	304	15.9	1,914
New Brunswick	1,167	84.7	210	15.3	1,377
Quebec	12,052	76.3	3,750	23.7	15,802
Ontario	21,539	81.6	4,848	18.4	26,387
Manitoba	2,210	85.2	383	14.8	2,593
Saskatchewan	1,898	82.3	408	17.7	2,306
Alberta	5,537	82.7	1,159	17.3	6,696
British Columbia	7,068	78.8	1,898	21.2	8,966
Yukon	107	87.7	15	12.3	122
Northwest Territories	171	86.8	26	13.2	197
Nunavut	112	86.2	18	13.8	130
<b>Provincial and territorial total</b>	<b>54,438</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>13,231</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>67,669</b>
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	1,395	78.9	374	21.1	1,769
<b>Canada</b>	<b>55,833</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>13,605</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>69,438</b>

**Note(s):** Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.

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



**Table 7**  
**Current and constant dollar expenditures on policing, Canada, 1985 to 2010**

Year	Current dollars <sup>1</sup>			Constant dollars <sup>2</sup>		
	Total expenditures <sup>3</sup>	Percentage change from previous year	Per capita cost	Total expenditures <sup>3</sup>	Percentage change from previous year	Per capita cost
	thousands of dollars	percent	dollars	thousands of dollars	percent	dollars
1985	3,542,240	...	137	5,622,603	...	218
1986	3,771,205	6.5	144	5,748,788	2.2	220
1987	4,027,809	6.8	152	5,880,013	2.3	222
1988	4,389,414	9.0	164	6,164,907	4.8	230
1989	4,684,760	6.7	172	6,263,048	1.6	230
1990	5,247,646	12.0	189	6,693,426	6.9	242
1991	5,426,887	3.4	194	6,554,211	-2.1	234
1992	5,716,833	5.3	202	6,805,754	3.8	240
1993	5,790,165	1.3	202	6,764,211	-0.6	236
1994	5,783,656	-0.1	199	6,748,723	-0.2	233
1995	5,808,607	0.4	198	6,630,830	-1.7	226
1996	5,856,055	0.8	198	6,587,238	-0.7	222
1997	5,989,022	2.3	200	6,625,024	0.6	222
1998	6,209,756	3.7	206	6,801,485	2.7	226
1999	6,395,380	3.0	210	6,884,155	1.2	226
2000	6,798,531	6.3	222	7,126,343	3.5	232
2001	7,269,977	6.9	234	7,433,514	4.3	240
2002	7,827,195	7.7	250	7,827,195	5.3	250
2003	8,324,176	6.3	263	8,097,447	3.5	256
2004	8,758,213	5.2	274	8,365,055	3.3	262
2005	9,281,879	6.0	288	8,674,653	3.7	269
2006	9,877,071	6.4	303	9,053,227	4.4	278
2007	10,544,771	6.8	320	9,457,194	4.5	287
2008	11,449,955	8.6	344	10,035,018	6.1	301
2009 <sup>r</sup>	12,314,197	7.5	365	10,764,158	7.3	319
2010	12,645,616	2.7	371	10,854,606	0.8	318

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

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

3. Total operating expenditures 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. Revenues, recoveries, and those costs that fall under a police service's capital expenditures are excluded.

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

**Table 8**  
**Total expenditures on policing, 2010**

Province or territory	Municipal <sup>1</sup>	Provincial <sup>1</sup>	Total <sup>2</sup>	Change from previous year	Federal <sup>3</sup>	Expenditures total <sup>4</sup>	Change from previous year
	thousands of dollars			percent	thousands of dollars		percent
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>5</sup>	...	110,266	110,266	4.3	25,271	135,537	4.6
Prince Edward Island	11,852	12,793	24,645	3.5	5,835	30,480	3.3
Nova Scotia	128,873	93,076	221,949	6.0	42,408	264,357	5.8
New Brunswick	88,367	65,308	153,675	3.9	30,085	183,760	3.5
Quebec	1,370,987	860,987	2,231,974	3.0	...	2,231,974	3.0
Ontario <sup>6</sup>	3,402,287	804,035	4,206,322	6.3	...	4,206,322	6.3
Manitoba	230,303	98,019	328,322	6.2	49,756	378,078	6.3
Saskatchewan <sup>7</sup>	145,814	122,553	268,367	5.7	55,130	323,497	5.9
Alberta	812,466	208,804	1,021,269	11.8	113,489	1,134,759	12.0
British Columbia	835,674	310,190	1,145,864	4.1	190,384	1,336,248	3.7
Yukon	...	18,287	18,287	18.1	7,837	26,124	18.1
Northwest Territories	...	33,708	33,708	6.9	14,446	48,154	6.9
Nunavut	...	28,296	28,296	7.6	12,127	40,423	7.6
<b>Provincial and territorial total</b>	<b>7,026,624</b>	<b>2,766,321</b>	<b>9,792,945</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>546,768</b>	<b>10,339,713</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Other Royal Canadian Mounted Police expenditures <sup>8</sup>	...	...	...	...	2,305,903	2,305,903	-9.2
<b>Canada</b>	<b>7,026,624</b>	<b>2,766,321</b>	<b>9,792,945</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2,852,671</b>	<b>12,645,616</b>	<b>2.7</b>

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

**Table 9-1**  
**Police personnel in municipal police services — Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011**

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>					2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>		2010 crime	
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
		number			rate	number			rate	
<b>Population 100,000 and over</b>										
St. John's, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary	186,242	264	72	336	180	102	342	184	101.9	23.9
<b>Population 15,000 to 49,999</b>										
Grand Falls-Windsor, Royal Canadian Mounted Police <sup>8</sup>	41,128	21	2	23	56	5	21	51	55.3	40.5
Corner Brook, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary	20,122	34	6	40	199	8	41	204	73.7	37.7
<b>Population 5,000 to 14,999</b>										
Labrador, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary	9,636	17	5	22	228	11	23	239	58.3	23.8

- Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
  - Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011.
  - Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
  - 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.
  - Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
  - The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index. The Crime Severity Index is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
  - Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
  - Newfoundland and Labrador contracts the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to police areas of the province not policed by the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary. Though not a municipal detachment, this rural Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment is included here due to the large population it serves.
- Note(s):** There are no municipal police services in Newfoundland and Labrador. The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (a provincial police service) is responsible for providing policing to St. John's, Corner Brook, and Labrador City and, for the purposes of this report, they have been included above. Use caution in comparing police services: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports).

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

**Table 9-2**  
**Police personnel in municipal police services — Prince Edward Island, 2011**

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>					2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>		2010 crime	
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
		number			rate	number			rate	
<b>Population 15,000 to 49,999</b>										
Charlottetown	35,406	53	7	60	169	26	60	169	94.9	34.4
<b>Population 5,000 to 14,999</b>										
Summerside	14,361	23	2	25	174	9	24	167	122.1	40.8
Stratford, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	7,807	6	0	6	77	0	6	77	33.8	39.4
<b>Population less than 5,000</b>										
Borden-Carleton	782	2	1	3	384	1	3	384	...	...
Kensington	1,496	3	1	4	267	4	4	267	107.3	66.8
Montague, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	1,797	2	1	3	167	0	3	167	198.7	45.3

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
  2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011.
  3. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
  4. 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.
  5. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
  6. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index. The Crime Severity Index is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
  7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
- Note(s):** Use caution in comparing police services: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). For the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts, civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other personnel".
- Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey and Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 9-3**  
**Police personnel in municipal police services — Nova Scotia, 2011**

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>					2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>		2010 crime	
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
number		rate		number		rate				
<b>Population 100,000 and over</b>										
Cape Breton Regional	101,339	188	13	201	198	69	201	198	66.8	36.0
Halifax Regional <sup>8</sup>	225,822	416	93	509	225	272	509	225	96.8	31.6
<b>Population 5,000 to 14,999</b>										
Amherst	9,462	27	1	28	296	9	28	296	115.1	56.3
Bridgewater	7,918	22	2	24	303	14	24	303	88.7	62.5
Kentville	5,926	15	1	16	270	8	16	270	92.6	56.6
New Glasgow <sup>9</sup>	9,522	29	3	32	336	12	32	336	126.2	60.4
Truro	12,328	31	5	36	292	22	36	292	164.7	53.0
Yarmouth, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	7,049	14	5	19	270	0	18	255	136.4	53.9
<b>Population less than 5,000</b>										
Annapolis Royal	452	3	1	4	885	4	4	885	...	...
Springhill	3,902	8	0	8	205	8	13	333	120.5	54.0
Stellarton	4,722	9	1	10	212	9	10	212	67.5	39.2
Westville	3,798	7	0	7	184	4	7	184	60.9	55.3
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Antigonish	4,336	9	1	10	231	0	9	208	159.0	65.1
Digby	2,018	3	2	5	248	0	5	248	103.1	61.0
Oxford	1,168	2	0	2	171	0	3	257	317.9	30.9
Parrsboro	1,400	2	1	3	214	0	3	214	165.1	54.9
Pictou	3,875	6	0	6	155	0	7	181	86.2	39.5
Port Hawkesbury	3,288	4	2	6	182	0	6	182	144.4	35.7
Shelburne	1,813	4	0	4	221	0	4	221	123.5	63.1
Windsor	3,763	4	3	7	186	0	8	213	119.2	60.5

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011.
3. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
4. 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.
5. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
6. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index. The Crime Severity Index is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. Crime statistics include the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Halifax District Detachment.
9. Crime Severity Index and weighted clearance rate values presented here combine 2010 crime data for the New Glasgow and Trenton Police Services for the purpose of comparison.

**Note(s):** Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). For the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other personnel".

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

**Table 9-4**  
**Police personnel in municipal police services — New Brunswick, 2011**

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>					2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>		2010 crime	
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
	number			rate	number	rate				
<b>Population 100,000 and over</b>										
Codiac Region, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	108,395	124	28	152	140	3	144	133	77.2	46.8
<b>Population 50,000 to 99,999</b>										
Fredericton	55,615	90	25	115	207	31	113	203	79.9	35.2
Saint John	70,340	143	21	164	233	48	166	236	120.6	45.4
<b>Population 15,000 to 49,999</b>										
Edmundston	16,529	28	6	34	206	18	34	206	62.9	35.4
Miramichi	17,833	28	4	32	179	21	35	196	82.1	52.2
Rothsay Regional	28,608	29	8	37	129	5	37	129	27.9	73.3
<b>Population 5,000 to 14,999</b>										
BNPP Regional	8,546	16	1	17	199	2	17	199	62.9	43.5
Bathurst	12,699	26	4	30	236	14	30	236	88.0	53.6
Grand Falls	5,459	14	1	15	275	3	15	275	110.3	35.5
Woodstock	5,248	13	1	14	267	4	14	267	109.2	38.1
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Campbellton	7,099	14	2	16	225	0	18	254	87.9	59.8
Oromocto	8,908	14	0	14	157	0	14	157	36.4	46.1
Sackville	5,827	7	3	10	172	0	10	172	75.8	39.5
<b>Population less than 5,000</b>										
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Bouctouche	2,380	2	1	3	126	0	3	126	63.2	35.0
Cap-Pelé	2,448	2	1	3	123	0	3	123	40.6	38.4
Hampton	4,248	5	0	5	118	0	5	118	48.1	33.6
McAdam	1,509	2	1	3	199	0	3	199	36.2	46.1
Richibucto	1,312	2	0	2	152	0	3	229	109.2	39.8
St. Quentin	2,091	3	0	3	143	0	3	143	70.5	36.6
St. Andrews	1,842	3	1	4	217	0	3	163	34.7	32.7

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011.
3. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
4. 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.
5. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
6. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index. The Crime Severity Index is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.

**Note(s):** Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). For the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other personnel".

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

**Table 9-5**  
**Police personnel in municipal police services — Quebec, 2011**

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>		2010 crime	
		Police officers					Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
		number		rate		number		rate		
<b>Population 100,000 and over</b>										
Gatineau	260,809	283	80	363	139	164	363	139	71.7	39.4
Laval	398,667	376	154	530	133	178	516	129	69.2	35.8
Lévis	137,218	117	29	146	106	65	146	106	42.3	37.9
Longueuil	401,764	380	156	536	133	221	546	136	77.6	30.8
Montréal	1,934,082	3,145	1,388	4,533	234	1,364	4,585	237	103.3	30.4
Québec	547,102	534	182	716	131	160	721	132	61.6	32.2
Richelieu-Saint-Laurent	189,388	171	41	212	112	40	212	112	48.0	30.7
Saguenay	145,689	145	34	179	123	68	179	123	73.4	35.0
Sherbrooke	155,583	161	39	200	129	52	200	129	69.4	61.4
Terrebonne	129,415	113	36	149	115	43	149	115	63.9	37.9
Trois-Rivières	130,313	136	28	164	126	63	164	126	71.9	40.2
<b>Population 50,000 to 99,999</b>										
Châteauguay	74,841	71	14	85	114	29	85	114	61.3	45.3
Granby	63,782	64	12	76	119	33	76	119	72.2	35.4
Mirabel	51,084	32	9	41	80	25	41	80	47.5	26.6
Repentigny	87,981	72	12	84	95	32	110	125	47.7	38.2
Roussillon Regional	98,629	90	24	114	116	32	114	116	47.1	32.1
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	91,366	76	31	107	117	33	109	119	74.4	43.0
Saint-Jérôme	71,138	87	17	104	146	34	104	146	103.1	42.4
Thérèse-De-Blainville	81,238	81	17	98	121	37	98	121	62.6	51.4
<b>Population 15,000 to 49,999</b>										
Blainville	48,084	52	13	65	135	27	66	137	51.7	37.8
Deux-Montagnes Regional	42,760	49	10	59	138	21	50	117	50.8	34.6
L'Assomption	21,484	31	4	35	163	15	35	163	50.5	39.1
Mascouche	38,164	41	10	51	134	24	51	134	62.4	40.3
Memphrémagog <sup>8</sup>	31,989	40	8	48	150	12	44	138	77.2	51.7
MRC des Collines-de-l'Outaouais <sup>8</sup>	45,498	41	9	50	110	10	50	110	55.6	49.5
Rivière-du-Loup	19,049	26	2	28	147	8	28	147	73.3	56.8
Saint-Eustache	45,150	41	19	60	133	24	60	133	73.2	36.0
Saint-Georges	30,358	25	3	28	92	7	30	99	50.0	46.9
Thetford Mines	25,576	25	7	32	125	14	29	113	48.0	55.3
<b>Population 5,000 to 14,999</b>										
Bromont	6,486	19	5	24	370	4	28	432	73.1	43.6
Kahnawake First Nations	9,968	25	5	30	301	13	33	331	66.6	21.1
Kativik Regional	11,354	18	1	19	167	52	66	581	29.6	77.6
Mont-Tremblant	9,211	27	6	33	358	19	34	369	140.9	48.8
Sainte-Adèle	11,433	15	5	20	175	11	20	175	108.5	25.9
Sainte-Marie	12,221	12	2	14	115	6	14	115	37.1	41.6
<b>Population less than 5,000</b>										
Eagle Village <sup>9</sup>	265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Eeyou Eenou <sup>9</sup>	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
Essipit	241	3	0	3	1,245	0	3	1,245	...	...
Gesgapegiag Amerindian <sup>9</sup>	519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	1,109	8	0	8	721	1	8	721	167.5	22.3
Lac Simon <sup>10</sup>	1,171	9	0	9	769	1	9	769	435.2	43.9
Listuguj	1,432	9	0	9	628	5	13	908	208.4	41.8
Manawan	1,838	13	0	13	707	4	13	707	75.5	0.0
Mashteuiatsh First Nations	1,719	13	1	14	814	1	11	640	235.5	71.9
Naskapi	586	5	0	5	853	1	4	683	...	...
Obedjiwan First Nations <sup>10</sup>	1,735	10	0	10	576	11	20	1,153	193.9	30.1
Odanak	631	4	2	6	951	1	8	1,268	...	...
Pakua Shipi	269	4	0	4	1,487	0	4	1,487	...	...
Pessamit <sup>9</sup>	2,222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.8	66.0
Pikogan First Nations	493	3	1	4	811	0	3	609	...	...
Timiskaming First Nations	467	5	0	5	1,071	2	4	857	...	...

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 9-5 – continued

## Police personnel in municipal police services — Quebec, 2011

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>					2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>		2010 crime	
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
		number			rate	number		rate		
Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam <sup>9</sup>	2,353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	368.2	85.0
Wemotaci	1,050	8	1	9	857	1	9	857	234.9	74.6
Wendake First Nations	1,773	15	0	15	846	1	15	846	45.8	46.6

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.

2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011.

3. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.

4. 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.

5. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.

6. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index. The Crime Severity Index is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.

7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.

8. Personnel data for 2011 were not available; therefore 2010 personnel data were substituted.

9. Non-respondent.

10. This police service employs Native Special Constables. Native Special Constables are personnel with limited law enforcement authority. They provide a restrictive policing role within Aboriginal communities and act as liaison between fully sworn police officers and Aboriginal members of the community.

**Note(s):** Use caution in comparing services: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports).

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



**Table 9-6**  
**Police personnel in municipal police services — Ontario, 2011**

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>			2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>			2010 crime			
		Police officers		Total	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>	
		Male	Female								
		number	rate								number
<b>Population 100,000 and over</b>											
Barrie	139,050	183	45	228	164	100	236	170	67.5	42.5	
Chatham-Kent	109,048	145	21	166	152	68	171	157	86.6	39.3	
Durham Regional	620,427	749	171	920	148	329	871	140	51.3	48.2	
Greater Sudbury	164,357	217	43	260	158	116	264	161	84.2	39.7	
Guelph	124,130	159	31	190	153	89	195	157	50.4	46.8	
Halton Regional	506,900	506	131	637	126	258	628	124	37.5	38.3	
Hamilton	533,280	653	163	816	153	275	784	147	82.3	31.6	
Kingston	125,354	163	38	201	160	57	198	158	70.9	41.3	
London	378,809	479	108	587	155	216	591	156	92.8	46.7	
Niagara Regional	443,866	624	104	728	164	309	702	158	69.5	35.5	
Ottawa	896,529	981	292	1,273	142	605	1,362	152	61.3	41.2	
Peel Regional	1,273,348	1,595	313	1,908	150	842	1,922	151	51.9	42.3	
Thunder Bay	116,937	189	39	228	195	94	224	192	113.2	44.9	
Toronto	2,720,024	4,713	1,063	5,776	212	2,818	5,587	205	74.0	38.5	
Waterloo Regional	522,968	579	146	725	139	291	724	138	67.6	44.4	
Windsor	221,310	396	70	466	211	146	473	214	85.3	38.4	
York Regional	1,040,165	1,211	255	1,466	141	517	1,461	140	43.2	46.7	
<b>Population 50,000 to 99,999</b>											
Belleville	50,524	71	17	88	174	36	88	174	130.7	40.5	
Brantford	96,136	136	20	156	162	94	166	173	106.4	40.3	
North Bay	58,804	80	11	91	155	51	94	160	65.5	42.4	
Peterborough Lakefield Community	80,680	106	23	129	160	55	131	162	84.0	48.8	
Sarnia	74,447	97	14	111	149	47	112	150	78.4	41.9	
Sault Ste. Marie	76,975	116	22	138	179	53	140	182	87.7	41.2	
South Simcoe	58,747	67	12	79	134	41	79	134	42.6	33.6	
Ontario Provincial Police											
Caledon	65,633	51	22	73	111	6	73	111	33.7	42.0	
Centre Wellington	92,079	84	24	108	117	16	108	117	36.1	37.6	
Lambton	52,643	60	8	68	129	7	68	129	43.7	39.3	
Norfolk	64,290	72	17	89	138	12	89	138	56.2	41.1	
Nottawasaga	55,553	46	16	62	112	11	62	112	41.8	41.2	
Stormont/Dundas/Glengarry	65,575	67	15	82	125	11	82	125	44.3	37.6	
<b>Population 15,000 to 49,999</b>											
Amherstburg	22,182	27	4	31	140	1	32	144	24.4	38.1	
Brockville	22,883	36	6	42	184	24	42	184	102.7	52.6	
Cobourg	19,190	28	4	32	167	35	32	167	70.9	45.4	
Cornwall Community	47,117	76	15	91	193	45	91	193	119.7	46.4	
Kawartha Lakes	24,479	31	12	43	176	22	40	163	111.6	55.3	
LaSalle	28,003	30	6	36	129	22	36	129	25.3	32.2	
Midland	18,049	23	3	26	144	16	27	150	115.7	44.4	
Nishnawbe-Aski <sup>8</sup>	17,505	113	21	134	765	45	150	857	275.1	54.2	
Orangeville	28,770	38	4	42	146	22	39	136	47.3	44.5	
Owen Sound	22,685	32	7	39	172	34	41	181	54.9	61.8	
St. Thomas	38,205	56	10	66	173	23	66	173	63.1	43.7	
Stratford	31,590	51	6	57	180	19	57	180	84.6	32.1	
Strathroy-Caradoc	21,313	27	4	31	145	13	31	145	52.4	36.2	
Timmins	43,257	74	10	84	194	45	86	199	96.4	53.8	
Woodstock	36,945	54	11	65	176	40	65	176	77.9	40.1	
Ontario Provincial Police											
Brant County	36,594	37	11	48	131	5	48	131	45.2	42.1	
Collingwood	18,971	27	9	36	190	11	36	190	74.5	50.4	
Elgin County	44,350	35	7	42	95	3	42	95	36.5	41.6	
Essex County	20,527	24	4	28	136	4	28	136	35.6	45.9	
Gravenhurst/Bracebridge <sup>9</sup>	36,034	55	13	68	189	5	69	191	58.3	44.3	
Haldimand	46,083	47	9	56	122	5	56	122	49.5	35.6	
Huntsville <sup>9</sup>	23,255	33	9	42	181	3	43	185	66.7	44.9	
Kenora	19,015	39	10	49	258	8	49	258	103.5	59.5	
Kingsville	21,452	20	5	25	117	2	25	117	29.0	53.7	
Lakeshore	33,785	28	5	33	98	4	33	98	29.9	48.2	
Leamington	29,539	33	6	39	132	10	39	132	63.9	40.3	
Loyalist	15,548	13	5	18	116	2	18	116	35.5	39.4	
Middlesex Group	34,558	25	5	30	87	3	30	87	37.7	41.9	

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 9-6 – continued

## Police personnel in municipal police services — Ontario, 2011

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>			2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>			2010 crime	
		Police officers		Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female						
		number		rate	number		rate		
Napanee	16,018	18	8	26	162	3	26	162	49.5
Orillia	33,182	42	11	53	160	14	53	160	50.6
Prince Edward	26,718	26	7	33	124	3	33	124	52.8
Quinte West	42,379	41	16	57	135	12	57	135	40.2
Smith/Ennismore/Lakefield	15,531	11	2	13	84	2	13	84	42.3
South Frontenac	19,272	14	3	17	88	2	17	88	38.1
Tecumseh	24,780	27	4	31	125	3	31	125	42.7
Tillsonburg	15,487	17	5	22	142	3	22	142	42.5
<b>Population 5,000 to 14,999</b>									
Anishinabek <sup>8</sup>	7,152	55	6	61	853	21	61	853	82.9
Aylmer	7,457	10	3	13	174	3	13	174	59.4
Dryden	8,471	15	5	20	236	13	21	248	51.4
Espanola	5,364	10	2	12	224	6	12	224	58.3
Gananoque	5,506	12	3	15	272	10	15	272	40.2
Hanover	7,495	13	2	15	200	11	15	200	42.4
Pembroke	14,525	26	3	29	200	24	30	207	41.6
Perth	6,199	13	2	15	242	8	15	242	68.5
Port Hope	12,643	22	4	26	206	16	26	206	47.9
Saugeen Shores	12,038	18	4	22	183	3	22	183	45.5
Shelburne	5,496	11	1	12	218	3	12	218	73.9
Six Nations <sup>8</sup>	6,957	29	2	31	446	12	27	388	30.5
Smiths Falls	9,475	22	3	25	264	10	25	264	52.7
Stirling-Rawdon	5,040	10	0	10	198	1	10	198	20.1
Treaty Three	6,641	69	16	85	1,280	23	85	1,280	77.1
West Grey	12,653	20	2	22	174	1	22	174	43.1
West Nipissing	13,775	21	2	23	167	8	23	167	56.0
<b>Ontario Provincial Police</b>									
Alnwick/Haldimand	7,141	6	1	7	98	1	7	98	34.0
Augusta	7,757	4	1	5	64	0	5	64	44.8
Beckwith	6,412	2	1	3	47	0	3	47	30.8
Blandford/Blenheim	7,416	6	1	7	94	1	7	94	27.7
Blue Mountains	7,184	13	4	17	237	1	17	237	37.3
Brighton	10,709	9	3	12	112	1	12	112	47.0
Brockton	9,804	14	3	17	173	1	17	173	41.9
Carleton Place	9,687	13	4	17	175	2	17	175	44.3
Cavan/Millbrook/North Monaghan	9,068	8	2	10	110	1	10	110	34.6
Chatsworth	6,601	3	1	4	61	0	4	61	42.1
Cramahe	6,095	6	2	8	131	1	8	131	31.2
Douro/Dummer	7,876	4	0	4	51	1	4	51	35.3
East Zorra/Tavistock	7,647	6	2	8	105	1	8	105	19.5
Elliot Lake	11,857	15	4	19	160	5	19	160	54.3
Fort Frances	8,080	17	3	20	248	1	20	248	57.6
Galaway/Cavendish/Harvey	5,511	5	1	6	109	1	6	109	23.4
Georgian Bluffs	10,917	6	2	8	73	0	8	73	56.3
Goderich	7,721	10	3	13	168	2	13	168	38.1
Grey Highlands	9,841	8	3	11	112	1	11	112	48.4
Hamilton Township	11,344	7	2	9	79	1	9	79	21.5
Hawkesbury	11,702	21	3	24	205	5	24	205	54.0
Hearst	5,658	9	3	12	212	1	12	212	49.8
Ingersoll	12,172	14	5	19	156	2	19	156	48.5
Kapuskasing <sup>10</sup>	...	11	4	15	...	2	15	...	...
Kincardine	11,461	15	2	17	148	1	17	148	39.3
Kirkland Lake	8,223	16	3	19	231	2	19	231	63.9
Lanark County	5,817	2	1	3	52	0	3	52	65.7
Lanark Highlands	5,370	2	1	3	56	0	3	56	32.0
Meaford	11,424	10	3	13	114	1	13	114	49.2
Mississippi Mills	11,981	7	3	10	83	2	10	83	45.3
Mono	7,675	7	1	8	104	1	8	104	31.2
North Grenville	14,442	15	5	20	138	2	20	138	46.2
North Perth	12,679	13	5	18	142	2	18	142	31.2
Norwich Township	10,884	7	2	9	83	1	9	83	29.2
Otonabee/South Monaghan	6,460	6	1	7	108	1	7	108	34.5

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 9-6 – continued

## Police personnel in municipal police services — Ontario, 2011

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>			2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>			2010 crime		
		Police officers		Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>	
		Male	Female							Total
		number		rate		number		rate		
Penetanguishene	10,255	13	6	19	185	1	19	185	77.3	43.1
Petawawa	13,359	9	4	13	97	1	13	97	33.2	40.3
Renfrew	8,184	10	3	13	159	3	13	159	85.1	64.3
Rideau Lakes	10,807	8	3	11	102	1	11	102	33.3	30.0
Russell Township	14,485	13	3	16	110	1	16	110	25.0	34.7
South Bruce	8,617	15	1	16	186	1	16	186	61.4	40.1
South Huron	10,157	10	2	12	118	1	12	118	51.6	43.3
Southgate	7,350	5	1	6	82	0	6	82	44.3	44.9
St. Marys	6,812	7	3	10	147	0	10	147	39.0	22.8
Stone Mills	7,788	4	2	6	77	1	6	77	31.3	31.8
Thames Centre	13,891	9	2	11	79	1	11	79	...	...
Trent Hills	12,867	15	4	19	148	6	19	148	53.8	39.0
West Perth	9,104	9	3	12	132	1	12	132	57.4	41.1
Population less than 5,000										
Akwesasne Mohawk	4,402	26	4	30	682	9	30	682	132.5	73.7
Deep River	4,396	8	1	9	205	9	9	205	31.9	53.4
Lac Seul <sup>8</sup>	852	7	1	8	939	12	8	939	...	...
Rama	880	17	2	19	2,159	3	19	2,159	...	...
U.C.C.M. Anishnaabe	1,838	15	3	18	979	7	19	1,034	415.9	65.8
Wikwemikong	2,386	17	1	18	754	15	18	754	508.4	95.1
Wingham	2,882	7	0	7	243	1	7	243	105.5	77.0
Ontario Provincial Police										
Admaston-Bromley	481	1	0	1	208	0	1	208	...	...
Amaranth	4,138	2	0	2	48	0	2	48	33.6	36.5
Asphodel-Norwood	4,401	4	0	4	91	1	4	91	40.5	34.1
Atikokan	3,235	9	2	11	340	2	11	340	44.9	43.6
Blind River	2,795	7	2	9	322	0	9	322	74.2	57.0
Bonfield	2,025	1	0	1	49	0	1	49	27.8	53.0
Bruce Mines	587	1	0	1	170	0	1	170	...	...
Casselman	3,437	6	1	7	204	1	7	204	46.0	56.7
Cochrane <sup>10</sup>	...	10	2	12	...	2	12	...	...	...
Dymond	1,256	2	0	2	159	0	2	159	49.3	54.0
East Ferris	4,341	1	1	2	46	0	2	46	18.7	33.5
East Garafraxa	2,564	1	1	2	78	0	2	78	35.2	37.5
East Luther Grand Valley	3,024	2	0	2	66	0	2	66	30.2	23.7
Havelock/Belmont/Methuen	4,834	4	1	5	103	1	5	103	72.9	54.4
Highway 407 <sup>11</sup>	...	35	3	38	...	3	38	...	...	...
Hope	4,453	3	1	4	90	0	4	90	25.4	36.9
Ignace	1,483	3	0	3	202	0	3	202	151.5	53.8
Johnson Township	698	1	0	1	143	0	1	143	...	...
Laird	1,087	1	0	1	92	0	1	92	25.2	48.5
Laurentian Valley	2,241	2	0	2	89	0	2	89	23.5	45.7
Macdonald/Meredith	1,522	1	0	1	66	0	1	66	42.7	55.3
Machin	988	1	0	1	101	0	1	101	...	...
Marathon	4,046	9	0	9	222	2	9	222	53.8	65.7
Mattawa	3,866	6	1	7	181	0	7	181	62.9	66.2
Melancthon	3,139	2	0	2	64	0	2	64	36.6	26.7
Merrickville	2,959	2	1	3	101	0	3	101	43.1	25.9
Montague	3,293	2	0	2	61	0	2	61	72.7	39.8
Mulmur	3,573	4	0	4	112	0	4	112	32.5	51.2
Nation <sup>10</sup>	...	7	2	9	...	1	9	...	...	...
New Liskeard	4,609	7	2	9	195	0	9	195	115.4	73.4
North Kawartha	2,436	3	1	4	164	0	4	164	54.8	29.8
North Shore	576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Point Edward	2,083	6	0	6	288	0	6	288	64.7	53.1
Powassan	3,388	2	0	2	59	0	2	59	30.7	49.1
Prescott	4,344	10	3	13	299	1	13	299	132.2	56.1
Red Lake	4,692	13	2	15	320	1	15	320	98.0	64.6
Red Rock	1,070	1	0	1	93	0	1	93	52.3	66.3
Shuniah	2,971	4	0	4	135	0	4	135	35.2	56.4
Sioux Narrows/Nestor Falls	140	2	0	2	1,429	0	2	1,429	...	...
Smooth Rock Falls	1,498	1	0	1	67	0	1	67	32.7	46.1
Spanish	728	1	0	1	137	0	1	137	...	...

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 9-6 – continued

## Police personnel in municipal police services — Ontario, 2011

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>					2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>		2010 crime	
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
		number			rate	number		rate		
Temagami	957	2	0	2	209	0	2	209	...	...
Terrace Bay	1,643	2	0	2	122	0	2	122	36.6	74.6
Thessalon	1,343	1	0	1	74	0	1	74	37.0	76.6
Wawa	3,215	7	2	9	280	1	9	280	83.9	43.0

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011.
3. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
4. 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.
5. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
6. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index. The Crime Severity Index is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. Personnel data for 2011 were not available; therefore 2010 personnel data were substituted.
9. This rural detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police is included in this municipal police services table due to the relatively large population that it polices.
10. Populations and crime data for the level of geography associated with this detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police are not available.
11. This detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police is a traffic detachment and thus has no associated population data.

**Note(s):** Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports).

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

**Table 9-7**  
**Police personnel in municipal police services — Manitoba, 2011**

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>				2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>			2010 crime	
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
		number			rate	number		rate		
<b>Population 100,000 and over</b>										
Winnipeg	684,061	1,192	201	1,393	204	437	1,393	204	132.1	29.4
<b>Population 15,000 to 49,999</b>										
Brandon	43,993	73	12	85	193	32	85	193	104.1	48.3
<b>Population 5,000 to 14,999</b>										
Altona	5,226	7	0	7	134	1	7	134	41.0	59.6
Dakota Ojibway	5,248	22	8	30	572	9	29	553	336.0	57.2
Morden	7,667	14	0	14	183	2	14	183	96.4	73.4
Winkler	10,708	16	0	16	149	2	17	159	58.0	64.5
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Dauphin	7,753	14	1	15	193	0	15	193	187.5	46.7
Flin Flon	6,004	9	1	10	167	0	10	167	97.6	66.5
Portage la Prairie	12,952	23	5	28	216	0	27	208	198.5	41.9
Selkirk	10,269	17	2	19	185	5	18	175	173.2	42.2
Steinbach	12,872	11	2	13	101	2	13	101	85.5	42.1
The Pas	5,760	14	1	15	260	0	15	260	283.5	48.6
Thompson	14,489	33	10	43	297	0	38	262	272.3	63.9
<b>Population less than 5,000</b>										
Rivers	1,259	3	0	3	238	3	3	238	92.3	54.3
Ste. Anne <sup>8</sup>	1,788	3	1	4	224	1	4	224	53.2	40.8
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Beausejour	3,042	2	1	3	99	0	3	99	77.9	36.3
Boissevan	1,487	1	1	2	134	0	2	134	34.9	40.5
Carman	3,214	3	1	4	124	0	3	93	48.5	46.1
Gillam	1,303	4	0	4	307	0	4	307	229.7	67.9
Gimli	1,944	3	0	3	154	0	3	154	105.2	42.6
Killarney	2,265	3	0	3	132	0	3	132	53.1	42.7
Minnedosa	2,469	3	0	3	122	0	4	162	79.8	35.2
Neepawa	3,303	2	2	4	121	0	4	121	130.1	62.3
Pinawa	1,490	2	0	2	134	0	2	134	20.5	36.5
Roblin	1,722	2	0	2	116	0	2	116	158.6	44.9
Russell	1,571	2	0	2	127	0	2	127	118.9	48.6
Souris	1,872	1	0	1	53	0	2	107	89.1	40.1
Stonewall	4,504	3	1	4	89	0	4	89	72.7	31.1
Swan River	3,706	7	2	9	243	0	7	189	278.4	53.9
Virden	3,107	5	0	5	161	0	5	161	67.9	54.6

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011.
3. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
4. 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.
5. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
6. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index. The Crime Severity Index is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. Personnel data for 2011 were not available; therefore 2010 personnel data were substituted.

**Note(s):** Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Note for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other personnel".

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

**Table 9-8**  
**Police personnel in municipal police services — Saskatchewan, 2011**

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>		2010 crime	
		Police officers		Total police			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>	
		Male	Female							Total
		number			rate	number		rate		
<b>Population 100,000 and over</b>										
Regina <sup>8</sup>	198,322	302	87	389	196	147	386	195	137.8	43.0
Saskatoon <sup>9</sup>	229,342	341	99	440	192	192	430	187	141.9	35.5
<b>Population 15,000 to 49,999</b>										
Moose Jaw	33,254	49	3	52	156	21	53	159	111.2	40.4
Prince Albert	36,638	79	10	89	243	29	91	248	216.5	46.1
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Lloydminster <sup>10</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swift Current	15,410	14	3	17	110	0	18	117	135.4	47.2
Yorkton	15,166	20	5	25	165	0	27	178	193.5	53.8
<b>Population 5,000 to 14,999</b>										
Estevan	10,630	18	4	22	207	8	23	216	133.0	44.5
Weyburn	9,864	16	3	19	193	7	19	193	128.2	43.0
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Humboldt	5,322	5	0	5	94	0	5	94	67.6	45.8
Martensville	5,673	2	2	4	71	0	5	88	57.0	41.3
Meadow Lake	5,240	8	3	11	210	0	11	210	296.1	61.7
Melfort	5,173	4	4	8	155	0	7	135	100.5	64.0
North Battleford	13,856	23	5	28	202	0	31	224	357.1	50.7
Warman	6,775	6	0	6	89	0	6	89	37.8	31.4
<b>Population less than 5,000</b>										
Caronport	956	1	0	1	105	0	1	105	...	...
Corman Park <sup>11</sup>	...	6	0	6	...	3	7	...	...	...
Dalmeny	1,792	2	1	3	167	0	3	167	44.3	22.4
File Hills First Nations	1,885	5	1	6	318	5	7	371	281.8	68.4
Luseland	595	1	0	1	168	1	1	168	...	...
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Assiniboia	2,195	3	0	3	137	0	3	137	106.9	40.1
Battleford	3,772	4	1	5	133	0	5	133	77.1	52.5
Biggar	2,091	1	1	2	96	0	3	143	70.9	62.9
Canora	2,015	2	1	3	149	0	3	149	113.9	41.8
Creighton	1,627	2	1	3	184	0	3	184	121.2	74.4
Esterhazy	2,380	3	0	3	126	0	3	126	64.8	53.7
Fort Qu'Appelle	2,147	4	0	4	186	0	5	233	292.9	57.9
Hudson Bay	1,629	3	0	3	184	0	3	184	76.7	49.9
Indian Head	1,866	0	2	2	107	0	2	107	79.0	65.5
Kamsack	1,736	6	0	6	346	0	7	403	364.3	53.9
Kindersley	4,527	6	0	6	133	0	6	133	87.6	62.7
La Ronge	2,982	4	3	7	235	0	8	268	437.6	61.9
Lanigan	1,425	2	1	3	211	0	2	140	51.2	48.4
Maple Creek	2,337	2	1	3	128	0	3	128	177.9	50.4
Melville	4,153	6	0	6	144	0	5	120	134.9	68.0
Moosomin	2,243	3	0	3	134	0	3	134	113.5	36.4
Outlook	2,203	2	0	2	91	0	2	91	37.7	63.7
Rosetown	2,324	3	0	3	129	0	3	129	134.6	56.8
Shaunavon	1,762	2	0	2	114	0	2	114	93.4	58.7
Tisdale	2,956	4	0	4	135	0	4	135	84.1	52.4
Unity	2,210	2	1	3	136	0	3	136	43.6	43.9

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 9-8 – continued

## Police personnel in municipal police services — Saskatchewan, 2011

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>				2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>		2010 crime		
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
		number			rate	number		rate		
Wadena	1,353	2	0	2	148	0	2	148	87.1	62.5
Watrous	1,985	1	1	2	101	0	2	101	59.1	73.1
Wilkie	1,242	2	0	2	161	0	2	161	46.9	42.7
Wynyard	1,775	2	1	3	169	0	3	169	77.8	64.4

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011.
3. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
4. 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.
5. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
6. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index. The Crime Severity Index is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. Number of personnel includes 62.3 federally or provincially funded officers and civilian personnel.
9. Saskatoon reports that there may have been a problem with their 2010 clearance statistics and that the current rate may be revised in time for next year's report.
10. The Saskatchewan portion of Lloydminster is policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Alberta.
11. The Corman Park detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police oversees municipal by-laws only. Criminal incidents are overseen by neighbouring detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

**Note(s):** Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Note for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other personnel".

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

**Table 9-9**  
**Police personnel in municipal police services — Alberta, 2011**

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>			2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>			2010 crime		
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
		number			rate	number		rate		
<b>Population 100,000 and over</b>										
Calgary	1,138,393	1,601	282	1,883	165	726	1,938	170	75.8	35.6
Edmonton	830,496	1,305	302	1,607	193	589	1,588	191	110.4	39.0
<b>Population 50,000 to 99,999</b>										
Lethbridge Regional	90,010	148	15	163	181	48	168	187	98.8	55.9
Medicine Hat	63,465	101	14	115	181	43	116	183	76.0	52.3
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Grande Prairie	52,097	64	19	83	159	0	84	161	136.7	49.2
Red Deer	93,355	96	41	137	147	0	151	162	141.6	34.5
St. Albert	64,653	41	12	53	82	0	55	85	71.7	30.5
Strathcona	62,954	59	14	73	116	0	76	121	65.6	34.3
Wood Buffalo	61,115	114	36	150	245	1	147	241	133.0	43.1
<b>Population 15,000 to 49,999</b>										
Camrose	16,885	28	2	30	178	15	31	184	95.2	52.1
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Airdrie	33,135	26	9	35	106	0	37	112	91.3	32.2
Blackfalds	20,991	2	0	2	10	0	5	24	69.7	36.8
Cochrane	15,660	13	7	20	128	0	18	115	69.9	39.2
Fort Saskatchewan	16,892	20	5	25	148	0	24	142	124.9	40.1
Leduc	19,298	15	7	22	114	0	25	130	127.0	39.7
Lloydminster <sup>8</sup>	26,316	31	7	38	144	0	39	148	177.7	42.8
Okotoks	19,502	18	2	20	103	0	19	97	86.5	39.4
Spruce Grove	22,099	17	3	20	91	0	20	91	105.1	30.3
<b>Population 5,000 to 14,999</b>										
Lacombe	12,006	11	3	14	117	13	15	125	69.6	47.0
Taber	8,440	13	1	14	166	10	14	166	83.4	64.4
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
Banff	7,698	12	3	15	195	0	16	208	162.5	51.3
Beaumont	9,996	10	1	11	110	0	11	110	77.4	45.3
Bonnyville	6,328	12	0	12	190	0	11	174	184.1	64.8
Brooks	14,055	18	1	19	135	0	23	164	114.7	43.0
Canmore	13,595	14	4	18	132	0	19	140	60.0	46.2
Chestermere	10,904	13	3	16	147	0	16	147	75.8	30.2
Cold Lake	12,678	12	4	16	126	0	17	134	122.4	46.2
Devon	7,124	5	2	7	98	0	7	98	69.1	34.6
Drayton Valley	7,812	7	3	10	128	0	11	141	154.4	47.5
Drumheller	7,513	8	1	9	120	0	11	146	156.4	46.7
Edson	8,538	13	3	16	187	0	17	199	158.3	45.8
High River	12,337	13	3	16	130	0	18	146	78.5	36.8
Hinton	10,250	14	5	19	185	0	19	185	100.2	43.2
Innisfail	8,230	7	3	10	122	0	9	109	100.4	32.5
Morinville	7,576	6	3	9	119	0	9	119	90.1	48.8
Olds	8,339	6	1	7	84	0	9	108	88.5	43.7
Peace River	6,989	10	0	10	143	0	12	172	111.1	58.5
Ponoka	7,375	7	3	10	136	0	12	163	132.9	50.1
Redcliff	5,701	8	0	8	140	2	8	140	61.1	46.7
Rocky Mountain House	7,518	8	4	12	160	0	14	186	177.0	41.3
Slave Lake	7,262	10	1	11	151	0	13	179	144.2	56.2
St. Paul	5,562	4	5	9	162	0	11	198	235.7	63.9
Stettler	5,740	6	2	8	139	0	8	139	132.1	39.8
Stony Plain	13,952	13	0	13	93	0	13	93	114.1	39.1
Strathmore	11,181	10	5	15	134	0	16	143	98.6	52.2
Sylvan Lake	11,516	13	1	14	122	0	14	122	79.5	51.5
Vegreville	5,888	8	1	9	153	0	8	136	132.1	52.6
Wainwright	5,715	7	1	8	140	0	8	140	88.4	50.1
Wetaskiwin	13,244	17	2	19	143	0	22	166	176.7	50.0
Whitecourt	9,427	16	0	16	170	0	15	159	146.7	42.6

See notes at the end of the table.



Table 9-9 – continued

## Police personnel in municipal police services — Alberta, 2011

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>					2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>		2010 crime	
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
		number			rate	number			rate	
<b>Population less than 5,000</b>										
Blood Tribe <sup>9</sup>	4,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	402.2	60.0
Lakeshore Regional	1,953	8	1	9	461	2	10	512	247.0	75.9
North Peace Tribal	637	5	1	6	942	1	6	942	...	...
Tsuu T'ina <sup>10</sup>	2,999	9	1	10	333	4	10	333	583.2	40.3

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.

2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011.

3. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.

4. 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.

5. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.

6. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index. The Crime Severity Index is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.

7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.

8. Includes the portion of Lloydminster that is located in Saskatchewan.

9. Non-respondent.

10. Personnel data for 2011 were not available; therefore 2010 personnel data were substituted.

**Note(s):** Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Note for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other personnel".

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

**Table 9-10**  
**Police personnel in municipal police services — British Columbia, 2011**

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>				2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>		2010 crime		
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
		number			rate	number		rate		
<b>Population 100,000 and over</b>										
Abbotsford	137,550	192	39	231	168	80	216	157	93.1	29.5
Delta	109,322	136	34	170	156	66	165	151	67.2	27.3
Saanich	116,885	119	35	154	132	48	154	132	57.3	32.1
Vancouver	660,496	1,069	307	1,376	208	380	1,327	201	110.4	29.0
Victoria	104,721	184	59	243	232	95	243	232	144.4	35.6
Royal Canadian Mounted Police <sup>8</sup>										
Burnaby	230,009	221	81	302	131	4	274	119	99.8	21.5
Coquitlam <sup>9</sup>	128,747	105	33	138	107	1	140	109	73.0	23.1
Kelowna	118,107	114	35	149	126	1	155	131	133.2	34.4
Langley Township	105,708	90	37	127	120	1	130	123	107.9	15.9
Richmond <sup>9</sup>	196,856	178	51	229	116	2	229	116	83.3	19.7
Surrey <sup>10</sup>	444,583	487	109	596	134	10	621	140	130.9	23.8
<b>Population 50,000 to 99,999</b>										
New Westminster	66,311	89	19	108	163	46	108	163	118.6	24.5
West Vancouver	50,269	68	16	84	167	22	81	161	51.1	37.3
Royal Canadian Mounted Police <sup>8</sup>										
Chilliwack	79,357	76	26	102	129	1	102	129	120.0	21.8
Kamloops	85,840	92	30	122	142	2	122	142	118.2	32.6
Maple Ridge	77,202	64	25	89	115	0	86	111	103.0	22.3
Nanaimo	85,493	115	31	146	171	1	134	157	124.2	41.5
North Vancouver City	51,175	36	20	56	109	0	64	125	91.6	29.5
North Vancouver District	92,432	60	28	88	95	0	91	98	48.9	27.3
Port Coquitlam <sup>9</sup>	59,039	49	15	64	108	0	63	107	73.7	20.0
Prince George	73,590	104	30	134	182	1	127	173	176.8	29.7
<b>Population 15,000 to 49,999</b>										
Central Saanich	16,844	23	4	27	160	4	24	142	40.4	38.8
Oak Bay	19,281	23	3	26	135	2	23	119	43.7	22.4
Port Moody	30,792	40	8	48	156	19	50	162	51.0	36.1
Royal Canadian Mounted Police <sup>8</sup>										
Campbell River	30,990	33	11	44	142	0	43	139	122.1	48.3
Colwood	15,704	10	6	16	102	2	16	102	47.7	30.0
Courtenay	23,301	25	4	29	124	9	27	116	117.7	39.6
Cranbrook	19,525	18	8	26	133	0	26	133	100.8	35.3
Fort St. John	19,114	29	8	37	194	0	34	178	181.9	36.1
Langford	24,098	17	8	25	104	1	26	108	86.4	37.6
Langley	26,741	31	18	49	183	1	49	183	175.7	18.1
Mission <sup>9</sup>	38,039	37	12	49	129	1	49	129	124.2	21.7
North Cowichan	29,604	23	8	31	105	0	30	101	84.5	29.7
Penticton	32,508	40	4	44	135	0	45	138	126.9	39.8
Pitt Meadows	17,546	14	7	21	120	0	22	125	63.4	22.5
Port Alberni	18,471	24	8	32	173	0	34	184	126.0	47.1
Salmon Arm	16,883	18	2	20	118	0	19	113	119.9	22.5
Squamish <sup>9</sup>	17,500	13	9	22	126	0	24	137	105.4	31.5
Vernon	37,789	48	8	56	148	0	61	161	129.0	39.3
West Kelowna	29,741	16	7	23	77	0	21	71	66.6	39.2
White Rock	21,373	14	7	21	98	0	23	108	74.4	22.1
<b>Population 5,000 to 14,999</b>										
Nelson	9,849	16	1	17	173	8	17	173	110.3	37.2
Royal Canadian Mounted Police <sup>8</sup>										
Castlegar	7,674	10	3	13	169	0	13	169	105.0	32.1
Coldstream D.M.	9,861	6	2	8	81	0	7	71	41.6	30.8
Comox	12,851	8	5	13	101	2	12	93	34.0	28.7
Dawson Creek	11,950	18	4	22	184	0	24	201	138.9	43.7
Duncan	5,444	5	3	8	147	0	8	147	200.0	40.8
Hope	6,879	10	3	13	189	0	13	189	132.5	38.3
Kent	5,652	4	1	5	88	0	5	88	94.9	25.9
Kimberley	6,616	7	0	7	106	0	8	121	67.0	31.8
Kitimat	9,228	13	3	16	173	0	15	163	86.6	32.8
Ladysmith	8,100	4	4	8	99	2	7	86	103.7	28.3
Lake Country	10,502	9	2	11	105	0	12	114	75.8	35.3
Merritt	7,521	11	3	14	186	0	15	199	181.5	41.9
North Saanich	11,676	7	6	13	111	0	13	111	38.9	29.5

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 9-10 – continued

## Police personnel in municipal police services — British Columbia, 2011

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>				2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>		2010 crime		
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
number		rate		number		rate				
Northern Rockies	5,681	9	2	11	194	0	11	194	152.3	40.9
Parksville	11,990	12	4	16	133	2	16	133	71.5	29.8
Powell River	13,620	15	3	18	132	0	18	132	69.7	33.3
Prince Rupert	13,090	22	6	28	214	0	36	275	190.7	39.4
Qualicum Beach	9,325	4	2	6	64	2	8	86	49.6	26.8
Quesnel	9,696	20	2	22	227	0	21	217	184.0	46.4
Revelstoke	7,609	8	2	10	131	0	12	158	79.3	25.9
Sechelt	9,250	5	5	10	108	0	11	119	86.7	36.3
Sidney	12,185	12	4	16	131	0	14	115	59.6	27.4
Smithers	5,302	8	1	9	170	0	9	170	124.2	41.0
Sooke	10,375	9	5	14	135	0	11	106	74.1	33.6
Summerland	11,002	7	3	10	91	0	9	82	44.8	16.8
Terrace	11,780	23	2	25	212	0	25	212	131.8	57.4
Trail	7,326	11	3	14	191	0	14	191	110.4	32.5
View Royal	9,450	6	1	7	74	1	8	85	69.0	39.1
Whistler	10,795	19	2	21	195	0	23	213	153.4	29.4
Williams Lake	11,129	22	4	26	234	0	24	216	211.6	42.2
<b>Population less than 5,000 <sup>11</sup></b>										
Stl'at'imx Tribal	2,983	4	3	7	235	3	9	302	144.4	52.7
<b>Other <sup>12</sup></b>										
Lower Mainland Integrated Teams, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	...	155	37	192	...	21	216	...	...	...
South Coast BC Transportation Authority	...	146	21	167	...	59	167	...	...	...

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011.
3. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
4. 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.
5. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
6. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index. The Crime Severity Index is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police authorized strength figures shown in this report may not match those reported by the British Columbia Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General due to differences in the time frame reported, definitions of terms, and categories of included personnel.
9. Authorized strength totals for these detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police exclude positions authorized for Lower Mainland Integrated Teams.
10. Included in this total are the positions that the Surrey detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police authorizes for the Lower Mainland Integrated Teams.
11. All municipalities under 5,000 and unincorporated areas are policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police provincial force. The police force listed in the publication in this category is a First Nations Administered Police Service.
12. The police forces listed in the publication in this category provide policing services within Vancouver and surrounding municipalities. Because these forces operate in collaboration with, and within the jurisdictions of, other police forces, neither the police-reported crime statistics nor the populations associated with these areas are included in this table.

**Note(s):** Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Note for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other personnel".

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

**Table 9-11**  
**Police personnel in municipal police services — Yukon, 2011**

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>					2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>		2010 crime	
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
<hr/>										
		number			rate	number		rate		
<hr/>										
<b>Population 15,000 to 49,999</b>										
Whitehorse, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	27,507	24	7	31	113	8	35	127	138.2	54.0

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
  2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011.
  3. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
  4. 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.
  5. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
  6. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index. The Crime Severity Index is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
  7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
- Note(s):** There are no municipal police services in Yukon. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police polices the territory on a rural contract basis and, for the purposes of this report, the largest area for which services are provided is included.
- Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey and Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 9-12**  
**Police personnel in municipal police services — Northwest Territories, 2011**

Police service	2010 Population <sup>1</sup>	2011 Actual strength <sup>2</sup>				2011 Authorized strength <sup>5</sup>		2010 crime		
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Other personnel <sup>4</sup>	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Crime Severity Index <sup>6</sup>	Weighted clearance rate <sup>7</sup>
		Male	Female	Total						
<hr/>										
		number			rate	number		rate		
<hr/>										
<b>Population 15,000 to 49,999</b>										
Yellowknife, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	20,046	27	8	35	175	7	34	170	222	65.5

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2010, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011.
3. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.
4. 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.
5. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
6. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index. The Crime Severity Index is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.

**Note(s):** There are no municipal police services in the Northwest Territories. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police polices the territory on a rural contract basis and, for the purposes of this report, the largest area for which services are provided is included.

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

# Methodology

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## Survey definitions and coverage

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

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

Data presented in this report represent police personnel as of May 15, 2011 and final expenditures for the year 2010 (or 2010/2011 for those services operating on a fiscal year). Most municipal police services operate on a calendar year while the provincial services and the RCMP operate on a fiscal year. Policing expenditures are referred to as calendar year (i.e., 2010) throughout this report.

Personnel counts are based on permanent, full-time equivalents; part-time employees are converted to full-time equivalents (e.g., 4 employees working 10 hours per week would equal 1 full-time employee working a 40-hour week). Police officers include the actual number of sworn police officers available for active duty as of May 15, 2011. Other employees include all other non-police personnel (civilians and special constables) (e.g., clerical, dispatch, management, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards, by-law enforcement officers).

Counts for temporary officers are not included in any of the police officer counts, as only permanent, full-time officers (and full-time equivalents) are included. Temporary police officers are hired to fill in, as needed, for permanent police officers. The province of Quebec employs more temporary police officers than any other jurisdiction. Of the 1,004 temporary officers reported in 2011, 895 or 89% were employed in Quebec.

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

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

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

## Major survey revisions

### 1986 revision

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

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

### 1996 revision

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

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

### 2006 revision

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

## Municipal police service data tables

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

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

Table 9 includes only personnel from municipal police services that existed on May 15, 2011. Municipal police services that ceased to exist and/or were amalgamated by other new police services on or before May 15, 2011 are not included. Crime data for 2011 are not yet available; therefore data presented in table 9 of the report are for the year 2010.

## Note

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

# Appendix I

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## Census metropolitan area (CMA) reference list

### Police services included in CMAs 2010

#### Abbotsford-Mission

Abbotsford

Mission (RCMP Municipal)<sup>1</sup>

#### Barrie

Barrie

South Simcoe

#### Brantford

Brant County

Brantford

Six Nations

#### Calgary

Airdrie (RCMP Rural)

Airdrie (RCMP Municipal)

Beiseker (RCMP Rural)

Calgary

Chestermere (RCMP Municipal)

Cochrane (RCMP Rural)

Cochrane (RCMP Municipal)

Tsuu T'ina Nation

#### Edmonton

Beaumont (RCMP Municipal)

Devon (RCMP Municipal)

Edmonton

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1. Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).



Fort Saskatchewan (RCMP Municipal)

Leduc (RCMP Rural)

Leduc (RCMP Municipal)

Morinville (RCMP Rural)

Morinville (RCMP Municipal)

Redwater (RCMP Rural)

Spruce Grove (RCMP Municipal)

St. Albert (RCMP Municipal)

Stony Plain (RCMP Rural)

Stony Plain (RCMP Municipal)

Strathcona (RCMP Municipal)

Strathcona County (RCMP Rural)

Thorsby (RCMP Rural)

**Gatineau (Québec portion of Ottawa-Gatineau CMA)**

Gatineau

MRC des Collines de l'Outaouais

**Greater Sudbury**

Greater Sudbury

**Guelph**

Guelph

**Halifax**

Halifax County (RCMP Rural)

Halifax Regional

**Hamilton**

Burlington (OPP District)<sup>2</sup>

Halton Regional (37%)<sup>3</sup>

Hamilton

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2. Ontario Provincial Police (OPP).

3. Includes the City of Burlington.

## **Kelowna**

Lake Country (RCMP Municipal)

Kelowna (RCMP Municipal)

Kelowna (RCMP Rural)

West Kelowna (RCMP Municipal)

## **Kingston**

Kingston

Loyalist (OPP Municipal)

South Frontenac (OPP Municipal)

## **Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo**

Cambridge (OPP Rural)

Waterloo Regional

## **London**

Lanark County (OPP Rural)

London

Middlesex (OPP Municipal)

Middlesex (OPP Rural)

St. Thomas

Strathroy-Caradoc

## **Moncton**

Caledonia (RCMP Rural)

Codiac (RCMP Municipal)

## **Montréal**

Blainville

Châteauguay

Deux-Montagnes MRC (SQ)<sup>4</sup>

Deux-Montagnes Regional

Kahnawake (Aboriginal Police Force)

L'Assomption

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4. Sûreté du Québec (SQ).

Laval

Longueuil

Mascouche

Mirabel

Montréal

Repentigny

Richelieu Saint-Laurent

Roussillon (Régie)

Saint-Eustache

Thérèse-De-Blainville

Sainte-Jérôme Métro

Terrebonne

Vaudreuil-Soulange MRC (SQ)

**Ottawa (Ontario portion of Ottawa-Gatineau CMA)**

Ottawa

Ottawa (OPP Rural) - Traffic

Russel (OPP Municipal)

Russel County (OPP Rural)

**Peterborough**

Cavan/Millbrook/North Monaghan (OPP Municipal)

Douro-Drummond (OPP Municipal)

Otonabee/South Monaghan (OPP Municipal)

Peterborough and Lakefield Village

Peterborough County

Smith/Ennismore (OPP Municipal)

**Québec**

Côte-de-Beaupré MRC (SQ)

Jacques Cartier MRC (SQ)

Lévis

L'Île-d'Orléans MRC (SQ)

Québec

Wendake

**Regina**

Lumsden (RCMP Rural)

Regina

Regina (RCMP Rural)

**Saguenay**

Saguenay

**Saint John**

Hampton (RCMP Municipal)

Rothesay Regional Police

Saint John

**Saskatoon**

Dalmeny

Martensville (RCMP Municipal)

Saskatoon

Saskatoon (RCMP Rural)

Warman (RCMP Rural)

Warman (RCMP Municipal)

**Sherbrooke**

Sherbrooke

Sherbrooke (SQ)

Memphremagog

**St. Catharines-Niagara**

Niagara Falls (OPP Rural)

Niagara Regional

**St. John's**

Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (St. John's)

**Thunder Bay**

Shuniah (OPP Municipal)

Thunder Bay

**Toronto**

Aurora (OPP District)

Caledon (OPP Municipal)

Durham Regional (30%)<sup>5</sup>

Halton Regional (63%)<sup>6</sup>

Mono (OPP Municipal)

Nottawasaga (OPP Municipal)

Orangeville

Peel Regional

Port Credit (OPP Rural)

Toronto

Toronto (OPP Rural)

Whitby (OPP Rural)

York Regional

**Trois-Rivières**

Bécancour MRC (SQ)

Trois-Rivières

**Vancouver**

Bowen Island (RCMP Rural)

Burnaby (RCMP Municipal)

Coquitlam (RCMP Municipal)

Coquitlam (RCMP Rural)

Delta

Langley Township (RCMP Municipal)

Langley City (RCMP Municipal)

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

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

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

**Victoria**

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

Victoria

View Royal (RCMP Municipal)

West Shore (RCMP Rural)

**Windsor**

Amherstburg

Lakeshore (OPP Municipal)

LaSalle

Tecumseh (OPP Municipal)

Windsor

**Winnipeg**

East St. Paul

Headingley (RCMP Rural)

Oakbank (RCMP Rural)

Selkirk (RCMP Rural)

St. Pierre-Jolys (RCMP Rural)

Winnipeg