



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Police personnel and expenditures 2007

Canada's complement of police officers recorded its second largest annual increase over the past 30 years in 2007. This resulted in the most police per capita, 195 per 100,000 population, since 1993.

As of May 15, 2007, the nation's police forces employed 64,134 officers, a 2.7% increase from the previous year. Ontario and British Columbia alone accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total gain of about 1,700 male and female officers.

Police strength in Canada increased steadily during the 1960s and 1970s, peaking in 1975 at 206 officers for every 100,000 population. It then declined slightly over the following 20 years, but has been on the rise over the past decade. The 2007 rate was 5% lower than the peak, but 2% higher than in 2006.

Police strength in Canada was well below that in many other industrialized nations. For example, police strength ranges from 222 to 270 officers per 100,000 population in the United States, Australia, and England and Wales.

Since 1997, all provinces have recorded increases in police strength, with the biggest gains in Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan.

For the seventh year in a row, Saskatchewan reported the highest rate, 207 officers per 100,000 population, followed by Manitoba and Quebec. Saskatchewan and Manitoba are among the provinces with the highest crime rates in the country, while Quebec has one of the lowest.

The lowest rates of police strength were reported in Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta.

Among census metropolitan areas, Thunder Bay had the highest rate, followed by Saint John, Winnipeg

and Montréal. The lowest rates were in Saguenay, Québec, Kingston and Gatineau.

Canada had 11,853 female police officers in 2007, up 6% from the previous year. The number of male officers rose 2%. Women now account for about 1 in 5 officers, compared with about 1 in 10 a decade ago.

Police strength, the volume and type of crimes, and the complexity of police investigations are among the many factors that may affect clearance rates, defined as the proportion of all crimes solved by police. Over the past 30 years, police have consistently cleared about 1 in every 3 crimes reported to them. In 2006, the overall clearance rate was 36%.

However, police solve violent crimes at a much higher rate. In 2006, police cleared 72% of all violent crimes, up from 69% in 2004. Since peaking at 76% in the mid-1990s, clearance rates for violent crimes had generally been declining.

In 2006, spending on policing totalled almost \$10 billion. This was a 4.4% increase over 2005 after adjusting for inflation, and the 10th consecutive increase in policing costs in constant dollars.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 254-0002 and 254-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3301.**

The report, *Police Resources in Canada, 2007* (85-225-XIE, free), is now available on our website. From the *Publications* module, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Crime and Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

## Police officers in census metropolitan areas

Census metropolitan area (CMA)	2007		1997
	number of police officers	rate <sup>1</sup>	to 2007
			% change in rate
Thunder Bay	261	212	12.5
Saint John	198	201	10.0
Winnipeg	1,368	188	2.4
Montréal	6,837	184	5.5
Regina	361	180	9.9
Windsor	596	179	7.0
Toronto	9,483	175	9.8
Halifax	663	173	3.5
Saskatoon	420	172	22.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	697	160	22.9
Edmonton	1,666	157	12.0
Calgary	1,696	153	11.1
Greater Sudbury	247	153	3.8
St. John's	276	153	13.2
Victoria	510	151	-1.2
Sherbrooke	222	150	26.8
Vancouver	3,236	148	4.8
Trois-Rivières	215	148	0.7
Hamilton	1,032	147	4.6
Abbotsford	242	147	..
Kitchener	715	145	21.7
London	688	145	21.3
Ottawa <sup>2</sup>	1,282	145	16.1
Gatineau <sup>3</sup>	415	143	-7.6
Kingston	219	143	..
Québec	1,014	140	7.4
Saguenay	179	123	7.6

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Rate per 100,000 population.

2. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

3. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

## Police officers by province/territory

Province/territory	2007		1997	2007
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	to 2007	% female
			% change in rate	
Newfoundland and Labrador	838	165	14.8	17.3
Prince Edward Island	227	164	9.1	14.1
Nova Scotia	1,758	188	8.1	14.8
New Brunswick	1,326	177	2.2	15.0
Quebec	15,233	198	4.7	20.8
Ontario	24,450	192	6.2	17.2
Manitoba	2,409	204	3.8	15.9
Saskatchewan	2,046	207	12.4	18.2
Alberta	5,703	165	4.0	16.7
British Columbia	8,075	186	8.8	21.9
Yukon	119	385	0.4	15.1
Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>	175	419	9.1	16.6
Nunavut <sup>2</sup>	123	394	27.3	11.4
<b>Provincial/territorial total</b>	<b>62,482</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>
RCMP <sup>3</sup> Headquarters and Training Academy	1,652	...	...	18.8
<b>Canada total</b>	<b>64,134</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>

... not applicable

1. Rate per 100,000 population.

2. Percentage change in rate from 1999 to 2007.

3. Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

## Machinery and equipment price indexes

Third quarter 2007

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) stood at 86.8 (1997=100) in the third quarter, down 3.2% from the second quarter. The import component index fell 5.0%, while the domestic index edged down 0.3%. Compared with the third quarter of 2006, the total MEPI was down 3.1%, as the import index decreased 5.0%, while the domestic index rose slightly by 0.1%.

In the third quarter, all industries recorded decreases in the prices of machinery and equipment purchased. Manufacturing industries (-3.2%) contributed the most to the total MEPI quarterly decrease. Among the sector's subcomponents, the largest contributors to the quarterly decrease were transportation equipment manufacturing (-3.3%), primary metal and fabricated metal product manufacturing (-3.4%) and paper manufacturing (-2.6%). The second largest contributor to the total quarterly decrease was finance, insurance and real estate (-3.8%), with its sub-component, finance and insurance, falling 3.5%.

Among commodities, price decreases for automobiles, excluding passenger vans (-6.6%) and other industry-specific machinery (-3.9%), were the largest contributors to the quarterly decrease.

The US dollar depreciated 4.9% against its Canadian counterpart in the third quarter of 2007.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.**

The third quarter 2007 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will be available in February 2008.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; [prices-prix@statcan.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.ca)), or Adrian Fisher (613-951-9612), Prices Division.

## Machinery and equipment price indexes

(1997=100)

Industries	Relative importance	Third quarter 2007 <sup>P</sup>	Second quarter to third quarter 2007	Third quarter 2006 to third quarter 2007
% change				
<b>Total machinery and equipment price index</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>32.03</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Imported</b>	<b>67.97</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
Crop and animal production	4.07	96.2	-3.3	-2.5
Forestry and logging	0.27	96.0	-3.3	-3.6
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.08	105.6	-0.8	0.2
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10	94.3	-3.1	-2.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	4.26	99.6	-2.7	-1.7
Utilities	3.55	91.7	-4.2	-1.9
Construction	3.54	92.4	-3.9	-2.9
All manufacturing	22.34	92.8	-3.2	-3.0
Trade	8.38	85.3	-2.4	-2.5
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	7.66	99.7	-2.8	-2.3
Pipeline transportation	1.18	99.2	-3.2	-1.6
Warehousing and storage	0.26	99.7	-2.2	-1.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.90	79.3	-3.8	-4.3
Private education services	0.12	73.1	-3.9	-4.7
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	2.09	82.9	-2.9	-3.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	16.39	76.2	-2.8	-3.7
Public administration	5.81	80.6	-2.7	-3.0

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

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## Aircraft movement statistics

October 2007 (preliminary)

The 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 442,810 aircraft take-offs and landings in October, up 15.0% compared with October 2006 (385,200 movements). This marked the 17th consecutive increase in year-over-year monthly comparisons. Year-over-year increases in aircraft movements were reported by 35 of these airports in October 2007. The variations ranged from 74.0% for Gander International to -9.8% for St-Jean, Quebec.

**Available on CANSIM: table 401-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.**

The October 2007 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 6, no. 10 (51F0001PWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0010; [aviationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:aviationstatistics@statcan.ca)). ■

## Steel pipe and tubing

September 2007

Data on the production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for September.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.**

The September 2007 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE, free) will be available soon.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Primary iron and steel

September 2007

Data on primary iron and steel for September are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2116 and 2184.**

The September 2007 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE, free) will be available soon.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

June 2007

Data on the supply, disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for June.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

The June 2007 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 62 no. 6 (45-004-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Marketing and Dissemination Section (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Community Employment Innovation Project**

2002 to 2005

Data from the second longitudinal follow-up survey of the Community Employment Innovation Project (CEIP) are available today.

The CEIP is a long-term research and demonstration project managed by the Social Research and Demonstration Corporation (SRDC), whose data collection is conducted jointly with Statistics Canada. The project is testing an alternative form of government support for the unemployed in areas of chronic high unemployment, and aims to improve employability while supporting community development. The CEIP offered up to three years of employment in community-based projects, which provided participants with a significant period of stable earned income and an opportunity to

gain varied work experience, acquire new skills, and expand their contact networks.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4445.**

The report, "Improving Skills, Networks, and Livelihoods through Community-Based Work: Three-Year Impacts of the Community Employment Innovation Project", published by the SRDC, is available today. To obtain a copy, or for more details on the findings of this project, contact David Gyarmati (613-237-5298; [dgyarmati@SRDC.ORG](mailto:dgyarmati@SRDC.ORG)), Social Research and Demonstration Corporation.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; [ssd@statcan.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.ca)), Special Surveys Division. ■

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## New products

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**The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada**, June 2007, Vol. 62, no. 6  
**Catalogue number 45-004-XWE**  
(free).

**Aircraft Movement Statistics, Monthly**, October 2007, Vol. 6, no. 10  
**Catalogue number 51F0001PWE**  
(free).

**Police Resources in Canada, 2007**  
**Catalogue number 85-225-XIE**  
(free).

**Sound Recording: Data Tables, 2005**  
**Catalogue number 87F0008XIE**  
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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997  
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**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six rides on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and industry work force in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- Map-based Index, May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 9
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production, Apr 8, 1997 12

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 11

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**Release dates: November 19 to 23, 2007**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
19	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	September 2007
19	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	September 2007
20	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	October 2007
20	<b>Youth in Transition Survey</b>	As of December 2005
20	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	September 2007
21	<b>Retail trade</b>	September 2007
21	<b>Adult and youth correctional services: Key indicators</b>	2005/2006
22	<b>Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises</b>	Third quarter 2007
22	<b>Canadian and US real income growth</b>	

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