

## *Juristat* article

# Police resources in Canada, 2013

by Hope Hutchins

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



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- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| .              | 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 <i>Statistics Act</i>                                   |
| E              | use with caution   |
| F              | too unreliable to be published   |
| *              | significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )   |

## Police resources in Canada, 2013: highlights

- As of the snapshot date of May 15, 2013, there were 69,272 police officers in Canada, 233 fewer officers than in 2012, representing a rate of police strength of 197 police officers per 100,000 population. The 1.5% decrease in the rate of police strength reported in 2013 was the third consecutive annual decrease.
- Police services employed almost 27,900 civilians on the 2013 snapshot day. The ratio of officers to civilians has been slowly declining over the long term. A decade ago, there were 2.8 officers employed for every civilian, compared to 2.5 in 2013.
- For a second year in a row, Manitoba was the province with the highest rate of police strength, at 213 police officers per 100,000 population. Once again, Prince Edward Island reported the lowest rate of police strength, with 160 officers per 100,000 population.
- Among the census metropolitan areas, the highest rates of police strength in 2013 were reported in Thunder Bay (189) and Winnipeg (189). The lowest was reported in Moncton (111).
- The increased presence of women in policing continued in 2013. The number of female officers increased (+1.2%), while the number of male officers declined (-0.7%). Females now account for 20% of all police officers, compared to 16% a decade ago.
- Of new police officers hired by police services during the fiscal or calendar year of 2012, over two-thirds (69%) were recruit graduates, with the remainder being experienced police officers.
- In the fiscal or calendar year of 2012, 11% of police officers were eligible for retirement, yet only 2% of police officers actually retired. Retirements were the most common reason officers left a police service that year (69%).
- Expenditures on policing totalled \$13.5 billion in the fiscal or calendar year of 2012. Controlling for inflation, this marks an increase of 2.8% from the previous year. With the exception of 2011, constant dollar spending on policing has been increasing since the late 1990s.

# Police resources in Canada, 2013

by Hope Hutchins

## Introduction

In a period of fiscal pressures coupled with growing policing responsibilities, discussions regarding the economics of policing are taking place. Contributing to these discussions are police services, the public sector, academics, the private sector, as well as the general public. The discussions seek to identify the nature of and reasons for police expenditures, as well as ways to reduce costs while continuing to meet police responsibilities regarding public safety (Public Safety Canada 2013).

Using data from the Police Administration Survey (see the “Survey descriptions” section for details), this *Juristat* article will focus on the most recent findings regarding the rate of police strength and police expenditures. The Police Administration Survey captures police-reported data on the number of police officers in Canada by rank and sex, as well as civilian employees, based on a snapshot date (which is May 15, 2013 for the most recent data). Data on hiring, departures, and eligibility to retire in this report are based on either the 2012 calendar year or the 2012/2013 fiscal year, depending on the police service.

Information from this survey is provided for Canada, the provinces and territories and census metropolitan areas (CMAs). In addition, this article provides information on workplace mobility within police services, including the hiring of and departures by police, and eligibility to retire. Finally, it summarizes data on the characteristics of police officers, including gender, age group, and Aboriginal and visible minority status<sup>1</sup>. To provide a more complete picture of the state of policing in Canada, the following contextual information are included: policing responsibilities and strategies within the economics of policing discussions; international data on police personnel and gender from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); and wage information from Statistics Canada’s Labour Force Survey (LFS).

### Text Box 1

#### Policing responsibilities

In general, police officers are responsible for enforcing the law, preventing and reducing crime, assisting victims, maintaining order and responding to emergencies. In order to do so, police engage in a variety of tasks including responding to calls for service, initiating enforcement activities, and carrying out administrative duties. Calls for service do not necessarily pertain to violations of the *Criminal Code*. For example, citizens may contact police regarding by-law complaints, false alarms, reports of sick or injured persons or persons with mental health issues, intoxicated persons, traffic accidents, and reports of suspicious persons. In addition to these reactive activities, police officers initiate enforcement activities, such as drug investigations, neighbourhood patrols, stake-outs, stopping suspicious persons, and crowd or traffic control to ensure community safety. Finally, administrative duties include activities such as writing reports and attending and providing security in court (Burczycka 2013, Burczycka 2011).

The expectations and work environment of police are influenced by changes over time, such as an increased focus on terrorism, and technological developments. For example, since the attack on New York City on September 11, 2001, the role of policing at all levels has been expanded to include additional security responsibilities, such as working with public and private agencies with public safety functions to gather intelligence and predict security threats (Murphy 2007). Some municipalities have expressed concern that there is a lack of clarity about municipal police services’ role with respect to not only national security but other national or global issues such as organized crime, drugs, forensics, cybercrime, and border security. Municipal governments have indicated that this creates additional pressures upon their police services and resources as they also try to address local issues and make use of community resources to do so (Federation of Canadian Municipalities 2008).

**Text Box 1****Policing responsibilities (continued)**

Technological advances facilitate police work in a variety of areas, such as enforcement, investigations and records management, yet they also create a new kind of workload (Burczycka 2013). For instance, police can use social media as a source to gather information during an investigation. While these sources can provide strong evidence, it may also prove resource-intensive to, for instance, comb through hundreds or thousands of electronic files. Further, police can work with technology developers to facilitate interpretation of social media. An example of this is the police working with facial recognition software developers to identify rioters whose images were captured during the 2011 Vancouver hockey riot (Trottier 2012). On the other hand, technology can bring new challenges for police work by allowing for additional criminal opportunities, such as cybercrime.

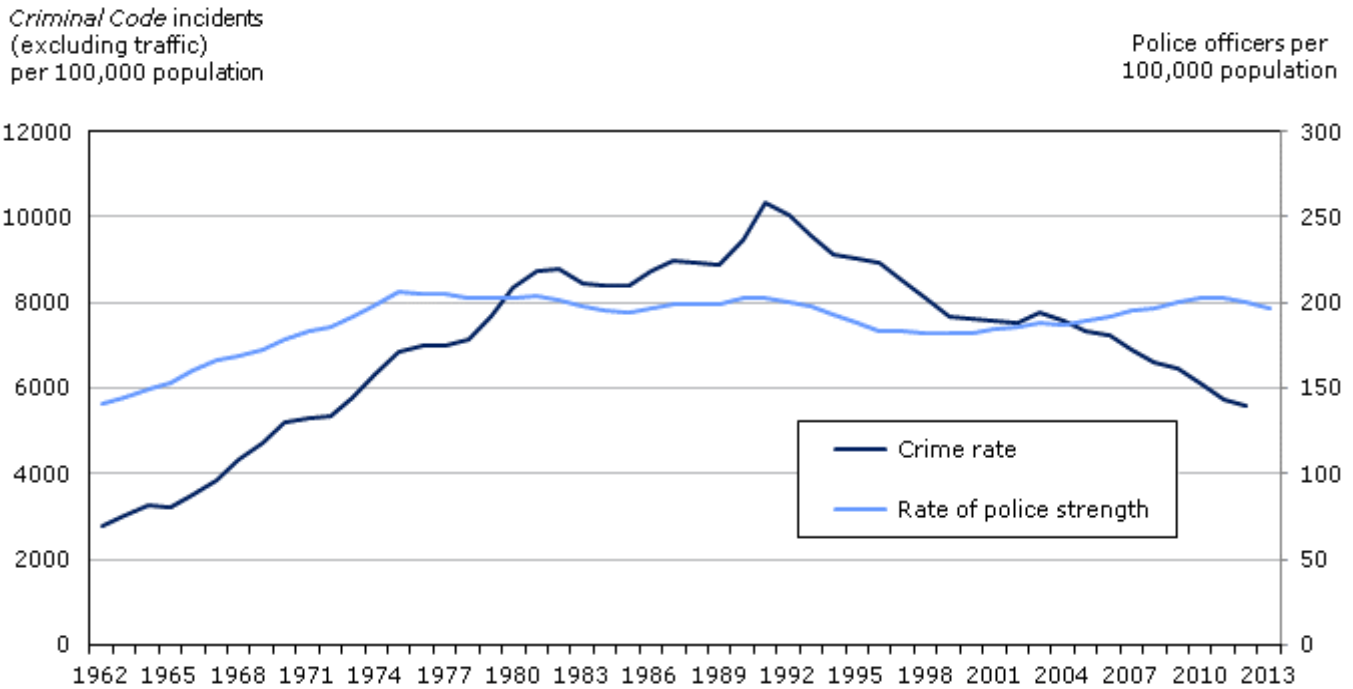
**Continued decline in rate of police strength**

There were 69,272 police officers in Canada on May 15, 2013, 233 fewer officers than in 2012. This represented a rate of police strength of 197 police officers per 100,000 population, a decrease of -1.5% from the previous year. This was the third annual consecutive decrease (Table 1).

**Trend in rate of police strength has not always followed the crime rate**

Long-term trends in the rate of police strength and the crime rate<sup>2</sup> show that the two trends do not necessarily follow one another (Chart 1). Between the 1960s and the mid-1970s, both the rate of police strength and the crime rate increased. However, since the mid-1970s, the rate of police strength in Canada has remained relatively stable in comparison to the crime rate, which peaked in 1991 and then began falling. In 2012, the latest year for which data are available, the police-reported crime rate decreased by 3% from the previous year, marking the lowest rate since 1972 (Perreault 2013). Further research is required to determine if there is a relationship between the rate of police strength and the crime rate.

## Chart 1 Crime rate and rate of police strength, Canada, 1962 to 2013



**Note:** Information presented in this chart represents police-reported data from the Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR1) Survey, and permits historical comparisons back to 1962. 2013 data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey is not yet available.

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

### Text box 2

#### Canada had low rate of police strength in comparison to similar countries

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)<sup>1</sup>, Canada reported the fourth lowest rate of police strength in 2011<sup>2</sup>, when compared with the 14 peer countries<sup>3</sup> for which data were available. This placement has remained relatively consistent since 2003 (UNODC 2012b).

Of the peer countries, Italy has consistently had the highest rate of police strength per 100,000 population since 2003. In contrast, Finland and Norway have consistently had the lowest rates of police strength.

Compared to the United States, Canada’s rate of police strength has been consistently lower. In the nine years for which UNODC data are available, Canada’s average rate of police strength was 17% lower than that of the U.S.

#### Notes

1. The UNODC collects data on the number of police at the national level from several member countries. These numbers include those in public agencies as of 31 December whose principal functions are the prevention, detection and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders and should exclude support staff such as secretaries and clerks.
2. The most recent data for these countries at the time this article was produced was available for 2003 to 2011.
3. The Conference Board of Canada has established a group of 17 peer countries which are comparable in terms of income, population, and geographic land mass (Conference Board of Canada 2013).

## Text box 2

Canada had low rate of police strength in comparison to similar countries (continued)

## Text box 2 Table

Rates of police strength, by peer country, 2003 to 2011

Peer country <sup>1</sup>	Rate per 100,000 population								
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Italy	559.0	558.9	560.8	549.0	379.1	375.8	487.3	456.2	458.1
Austria	..	331.2	329.3	321.8	320.4	319.2	318.1	328.1	328.2
Ireland	299.6	298.8	294.9	306.5	320.5	331.1	329.7	321.6	307.0
Germany	297.5	299.0	300.7	303.2	303.4	300.2	298.2	296.0	296.0
France	..	..	..	319.3	316.9	312.6	306.2	299.1	292.4
Australia	222.7	223.2	221.5	..	240.4	243.7	247.4	260.5	264.6
Netherlands	231.4	224.5	216.4	215.7	215.1	214.9	220.4	224.4	229.9
United States	227.9	229.8	226.8	228.1	231.5	232.3	229.7	227.1	223.1
Sweden	182.3	188.1	189.1	191.7	195.0	198.3	205.6	216.3	216.1
Japan	..	..	198.7	201.3	202.5	202.4	203.2	203.9	205.5
<b>Canada</b>	<b>188.0</b>	<b>187.2</b>	<b>189.0</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>194.5</b>	<b>195.9</b>	<b>200.2</b>	<b>203.6</b>	<b>202.2</b>
Denmark	192.3	194.1	195.9	201.4	198.0	195.4	196.3	199.7	195.0
Norway	176.9	178.1	161.9	160.8	158.1	157.0	158.2	157.4	158.0
Finland	159.1	157.8	157.1	157.8	154.2	154.1	155.5	152.1	151.9
Belgium	352.5	357.3	373.6	372.0	367.4	363.9	374.5	372.7	..
Switzerland	207.4	210.2	221.8	222.9	215.4	215.6	..	..	..

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. The Conference Board of Canada has established a group of 17 peer countries which are comparable in terms of income, population, and geographic land mass (Conference Board of Canada 2013).

**Note:** Refers to rates of those in public agencies as of 31 December whose principal functions are the prevention, detection and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders. Data concerning support staff (secretaries, clerks, etc.) should be excluded. While counts were available for the United Kingdom, rates were not. The most recent data available from this source corresponds to the period of 2003 to 2011. Figures for Canada in this table are different from those in Table 1. This is because figures for this table come from unrevised data from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime while figures for Canada in Table 1 come from revised data from Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

**Source:** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Criminal justice system resources, Total police personnel at the National Level.

## Text Box 3

## Authorized strength greater than actual strength

While the concept of police strength refers to the actual number of officers on the survey snapshot date of May 15, 2013, the concept of authorized strength refers to the number of *positions* that police services are authorized to fill during the fiscal or calendar year as of May 15.<sup>1</sup> More specifically, authorized police officer strength represents the number of police officer positions available throughout the year based on budget, whether or not these positions were filled on the snapshot date. By taking authorized strength into account, it is possible to have a fuller sense of police officer positions throughout the year.

In 2013, Canada's authorized police strength was 71,621 positions, and the rate (204 per 100,000 population) decreased from the previous year (-1.5%). In 2013, authorized police strength was 3.4% greater than actual strength (69,272). Differences between these two figures can be explained by vacancies that are unfilled as of the snapshot date.

## Note

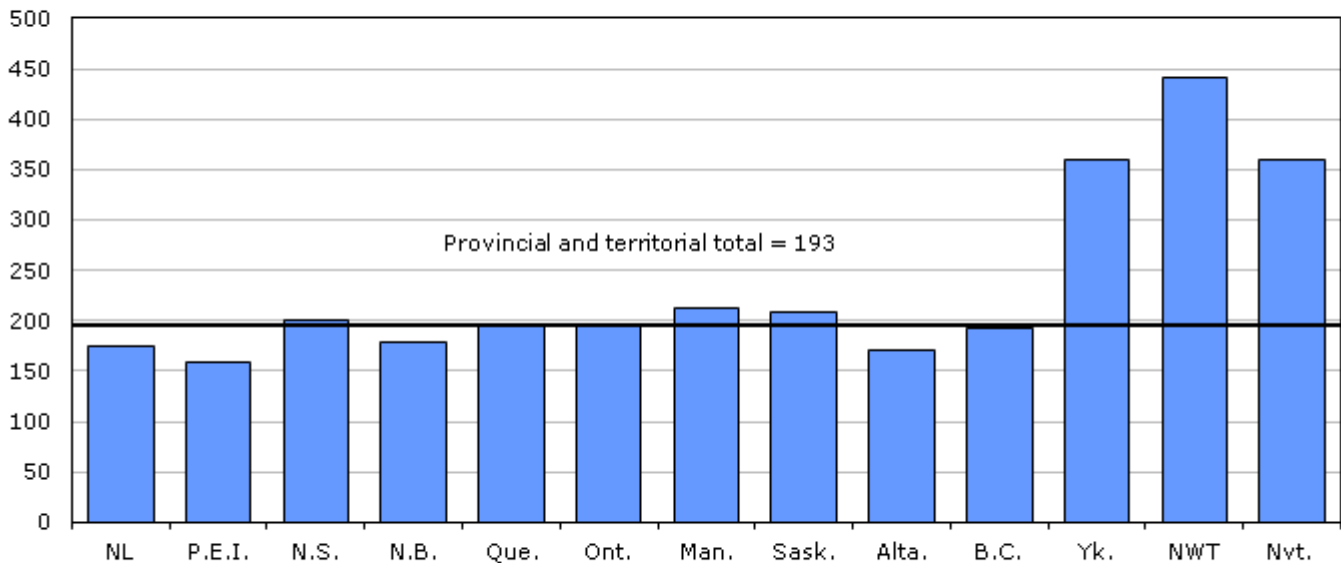
1. Positions counted under authorized strength are restricted to positions available to fully-sworn officers only. Positions occupied by cadets, recruits who have not yet graduated and trainees are counted as civilians in the Police Administration Survey.

## Manitoba had highest rate of police strength among provinces for second year

The rate of police strength across the provinces in 2013 ranged from 160 police officers per 100,000 population in Prince Edward Island to 213 in Manitoba (Chart 2). This was the second year in a row that Manitoba had the highest rate of police strength among the provinces. Once again, Prince Edward Island had the lowest rate. Rates of police strength were much higher in the territories, with both the Yukon and Nunavut having a rate of 360 officers per 100,000 population and Northwest Territories having the highest rate of 441.

**Chart 2**  
**Rate of police strength, by province and territory, 2013**

Police officers per  
 100,000 population



**Note:** The provincial and territorial total excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.

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

In comparison to the previous year, the rate of police strength declined in all provinces and territories, with the exception of Yukon and Nunavut<sup>3</sup> (Table 2). More specifically, provinces had decreases ranging from less than -1% to less than -2%, with the exception of Prince Edward Island (-6.1%). The Northwest Territories reported a larger decrease (-3.3%) than most provinces.

Compared to 2003, rates of police strength were higher in most of the provinces and territories. These increases ranged from less than 1% in Prince Edward Island to 17.5% in Newfoundland and Labrador. In contrast, Nunavut (-12.9%) and the Yukon (-10.2%) had decreases.

## Several provinces and territories with higher rates of police strength had higher Crime Severity Index and Violent Crime Severity Index values

Several of the provinces and territories with higher rates of police strength also had higher Crime Severity Index (CSI)<sup>4</sup> and Violent CSI<sup>5</sup> values (Table 3). More specifically, Manitoba, the province with the highest rate of police strength in 2013, had the second highest CSI and highest Violent CSI among the provinces. Saskatchewan, the province with the second highest rate of police strength in 2013, had the highest CSI and



second highest Violent CSI among the provinces. In addition, the territories, which had the highest rates of police strength overall, also had the highest CSI and Violent CSI values.

#### Text box 4

##### Discussions regarding the economics of policing

Several strategies to address expanded policing responsibilities and fiscal restraint were discussed by police services and other stakeholders at the Summit on the Economics of Policing which took place in January 2013 (Public Safety Canada 2013). This Summit was organized around three pillars: efficiencies within police services, new models of community safety, and efficiencies within the justice system.

With respect to efficiencies within police services, some of the strategies discussed included: civilianization, privatization, and tiered policing. Civilianization refers to assigning civilians, that is employees who are not sworn police officers, to carry out support work traditionally carried out by a police officer. The duties assigned to civilians are those that do not require the specialized training and the authority of a police officer (Griffiths et al. 2006). In addition, the private security industry has the potential to increase policing capacity through tiered policing where private security personnel would work alongside sworn police officers to facilitate community safety on tasks not requiring specialized police training (Public Safety Canada 2013). However, there are some outstanding concerns such as the need for evidence to differentiate core police work from work that can be civilianized or outsourced (Public Safety Canada 2013) and the need to instate a mechanism to ensure the accountability of private police (Burbidge 2005).

The second pillar of the Summit on the Economics of Policing pertained to new models of community safety, which emphasized partnerships between the public sector, the private sector, and academia. One example of an integrated policing model is the partnership between the Halifax Regional Police and the Halifax District RCMP, which includes a joint management strategy and shared priorities in order to deliver programs. The partnership is also expanded to include community members, members of the private sector such as local businesses and members of the public sector such as universities, which help to promote public safety through advertising. Some involved in the economics of policing discussion pointed out the importance of pilot projects and studies and that implementing new models of policing will require monitoring and gathering of evidence to support the adoption of one model over another. Implementation would also need to consider the diverse needs of communities and the varying amounts of resources required to support individual community-based approaches (Public Safety Canada 2013).

Finally, the search for efficiencies is not limited to police services but also extends to the justice system as a whole. The system can require officers to engage in lengthy processes for search warrants, DNA testing, photo line-ups, court cases, and other policing duties. Some strategies include using technology such as online reporting and providing court testimony via video. Other strategies include the review of policies and procedures, such as reviewing and re-categorizing certain *Criminal Code* offences so they may be dealt with as regulatory violations (Public Safety Canada 2013).

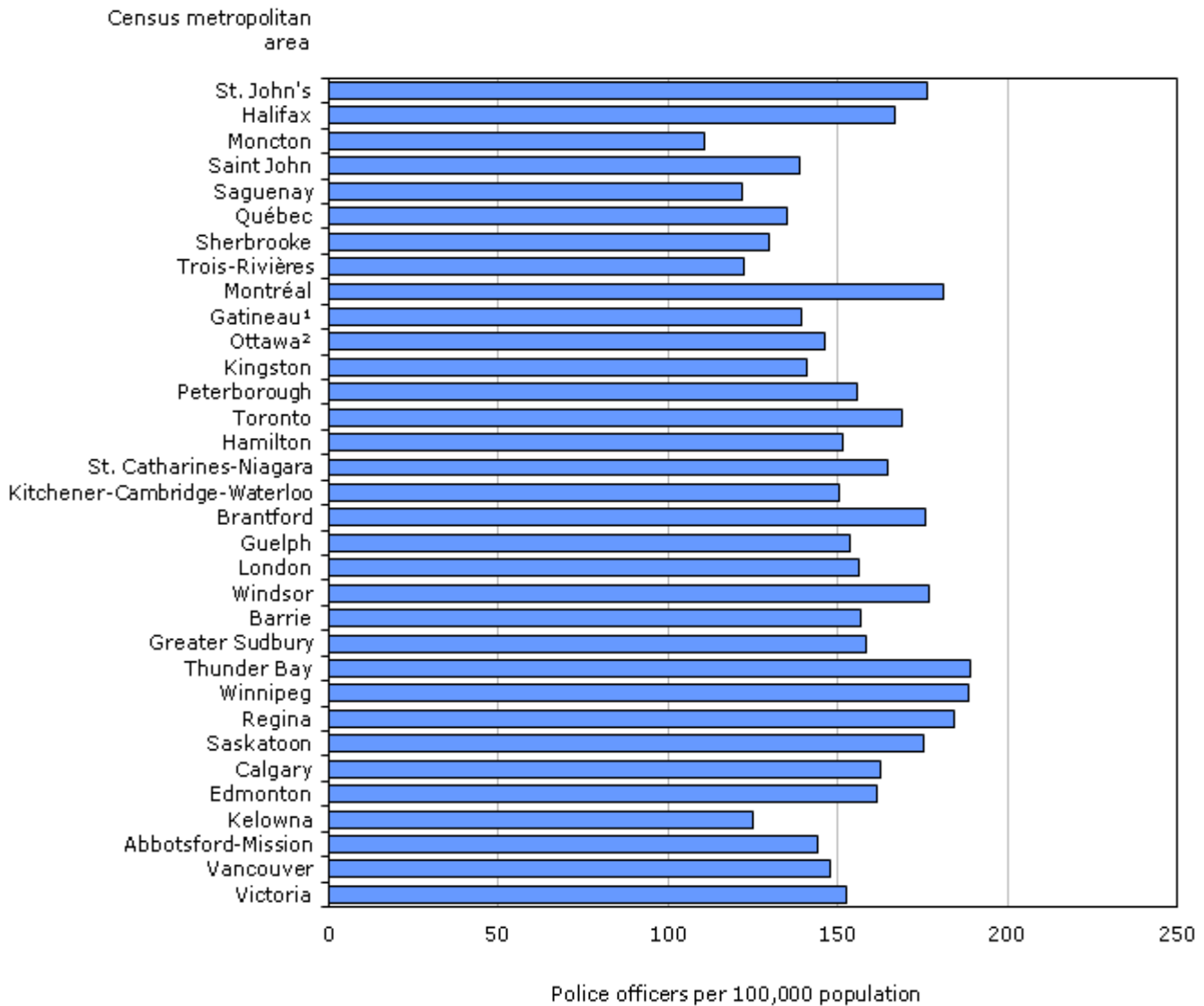
## Thunder Bay and Winnipeg were CMAs with highest rates of police strength

When comparing the rate of police strength and police-reported crime statistics from one CMA or police service to another, it should be noted that several factors may contribute to differences.<sup>6</sup> These include differences in police services' priorities, policies, procedures and enforcement practices, and availability of resources. For example, some police services may make greater use of municipal bylaws or provincial statutes for minor offences such as mischief and disturbing the peace. These infractions are not included in national police-reported crime statistics. Police-reported crime statistics can also be influenced by social and economic factors such as residents' willingness to report incidents and their attitudes toward crime and risky behaviour, age demographics, economic conditions, neighbourhood characteristics, and the emergence of new technologies (Perreault 2013).

Looking at police strength at a more local level, rates in CMAs ranged from a low of 111 officers per 100,000 population in Moncton to a high of 189 in both Thunder Bay and Winnipeg (Chart 3, Table 4). Between 2012 and 2013, the rate of police strength decreased in approximately half of the CMAs, remained stable<sup>7</sup> in approximately a third, and increased in the remainder. Decreases in rates were generally small and varied little, ranging from less than -1% in Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Sherbrooke, St. John's and Greater

Sudbury, to approximately -3% in Winnipeg, Regina, Kingston, and Trois-Rivières. However, increases in rates varied more, ranging from less than 1% in Brantford to 11% in Kelowna.

**Chart 3**  
**Rate of police strength, by census metropolitan area, 2013**



1. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

2. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

**Notes:** 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 census metropolitan area of Oshawa is not included due to incongruities between policing jurisdiction and census metropolitan area boundaries. Police officer counts do not include Royal Canadian Mounted Police federal police officers.

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

Thunder Bay and Winnipeg, the census metropolitan areas with the highest rates of police strength, also had some of the highest CSI and Violent CSI values. The same was true for other CMAAs, including Regina and Saskatoon. However, Kelowna, which had high CSI and Violent CSI values also had one of the lowest rates of police strength (125 officers per 100,000 population).

## Long-term decrease in police officer to civilian ratio

Police services function with the assistance of civilian personnel. Civilians on police service payrolls are employed in such positions as clerks, dispatchers, managers, cadets, special constables<sup>8</sup>, security officers, school crossing guards, and by-law enforcement officers (see Text Box 4).

On May 15, 2013 there were 27,872 civilians employed by police services across Canada (Table 1)<sup>9</sup>, representing 29% of total personnel. Said differently, police services employed 2.5 police officers for every one civilian worker, a ratio that has remained steady since 2007. However, the police officer to civilian ratio has decreased since the 1960s, where ratios ranged between 4.6 and 4.1 officers for every civilian employee. In more recent years, the ratio was 2.9 in 1993 and 2.8 in 2003.

## Clerical support largest group of civilians employed by police services

In 2013, most often civilian employees occupied clerical support (36%) or management/professional positions (33%), with the smallest group of civilians being Native Special Constables<sup>10</sup> (less than 1%).

## Most new police officer hires are recruit graduates

Information on hirings and departures of police officers, as well as on police officer characteristics, can assist in human resources planning for the policing community.

In 2012<sup>11</sup>, over two-thirds (69%) of police officers hired in Canada were recruit graduates<sup>12</sup>, while the remainder were experienced officers<sup>13</sup> (Table 5). For most provinces, the majority of those hired were recruit graduates, with the exception of New Brunswick and Quebec, where the opposite was true. In Manitoba, hires of recruit graduates and experienced officers were about evenly distributed.

Of those for whom information on years of service was available<sup>14</sup>, most police officers hired had relatively few years of service (Table 6). Of hired police officers, 86% had less than 5 years experience, 5% had 5 to less than 10 years, 4% had 10 to less than 15 years, and the remaining officers had 15 or more years of experience.

The most recent Police Administration Survey data show that the largest group among police officers eligible to retire were those who had 25 to less than 30 years of service (45%). The largest group among those who departed due to retirement were officers with 30 to less than 35 years of experience (46%) (Table 6).

## Most departures were due to retirement

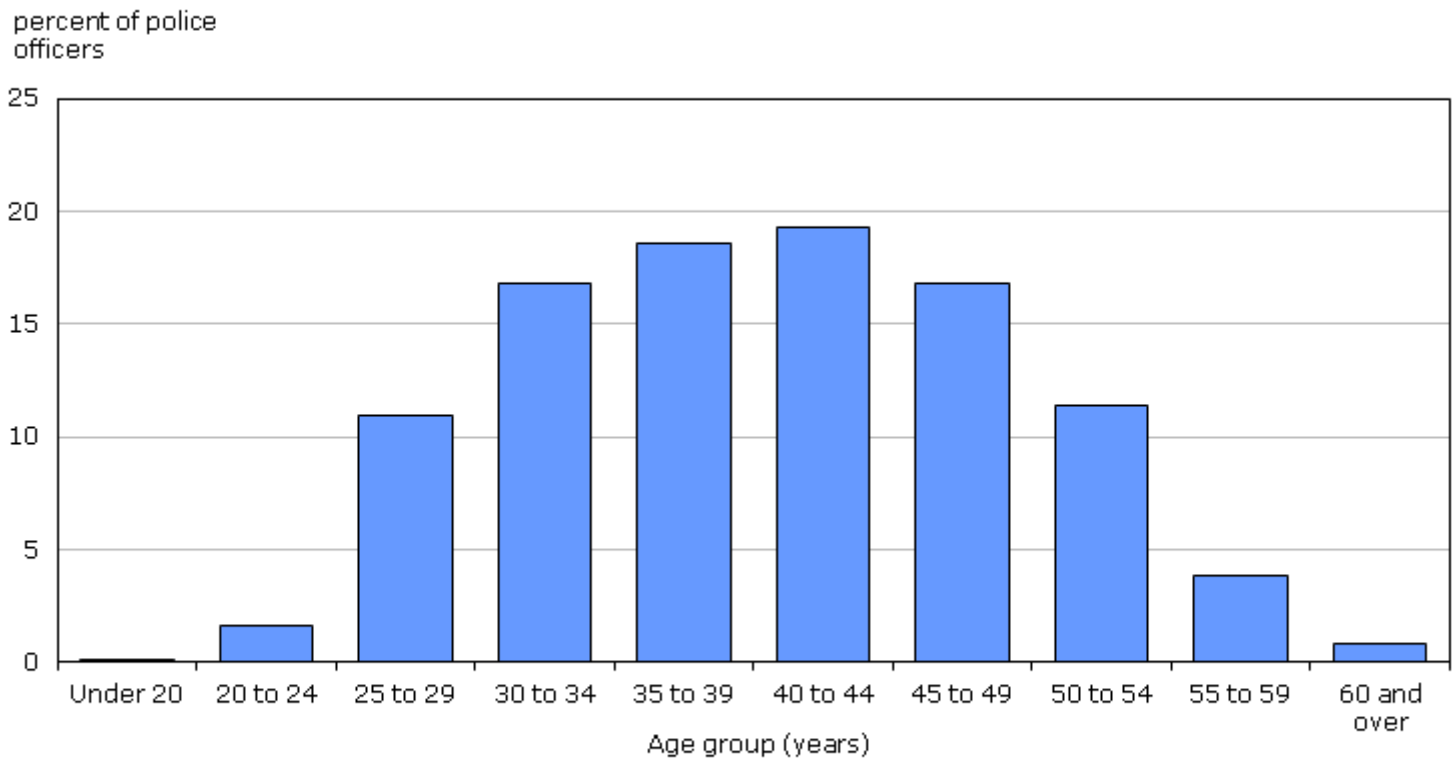
In 2012, there was a net loss of 72 police officers in Canada. While the provinces and territories gained 20 officers, 92 officers left the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy (Table 5).

That year, 69% of departures from police services were due to retirements and the remaining 31% left for other reasons, including being hired by another police service (Table 5). This was true for most provinces and territories, with the exception of the Northwest Territories, where reasons for departure were evenly distributed across the two categories.

In Canada, 11% of police officers, or 7,551, were eligible to retire in 2012 (Table 5). Of the provinces and territories, the highest proportion of officers who could have retired was found in Newfoundland and Labrador (23%). In contrast, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy reported that 47% of their officers were eligible to retire.

In 2013, the majority of police officers were aged 30 to 50 years (Chart 4).

**Chart 4**  
**Age distribution of police officers, Canada, 2013**



**Note:** Information on age of police officers is based on data collected from police services employing approximately 99% of police officers across Canada. Information on age was not available for 0.5% of these officers and these officers are excluded from percentage calculations.

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

### Women in police services more likely to occupy civilian positions

While women comprised about one-third (34%) of total personnel employed by police services in 2013, they were found most often in civilian positions (57%) and less often in police officer positions (43%).

Among civilian workers, almost nine in ten (87%) clerical support workers were women, as were over three-quarters of communications/dispatch employees (77%). Women represented almost six in ten of those employed as managers (57%) and as school crossing guards (57%). However, they were much less likely to be employed as by-law enforcement/parking control officers (30%) and cadets (21%).

### Growth in number of female officers continues

With just over 14,000 female police officers in 2013, the number of female officers in Canada continued to increase (+172) while the number of male officers continued to decline (-405) in comparison to the previous year. The proportion of women serving as police officers in Canada has been rising in recent years. For example, in 1993, 8% of police officers were women, in comparison to 16% in 2003 and 20% in 2013 (Table 7). Across the provinces and territories, the proportion of female officers ranged from a low of 13% in the Yukon to a high of 24% in Quebec and 22% in British Columbia (Table 8).

### Relative to similar countries, Canada has a notable proportion of female police officers

Of the 12 peer countries for which national data on the gender of police was available from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Canada reported the fifth largest percentage of female police officers in 2011<sup>15</sup> (UNODC 2012a, Table 9). This is relatively consistent with the pattern for other years for

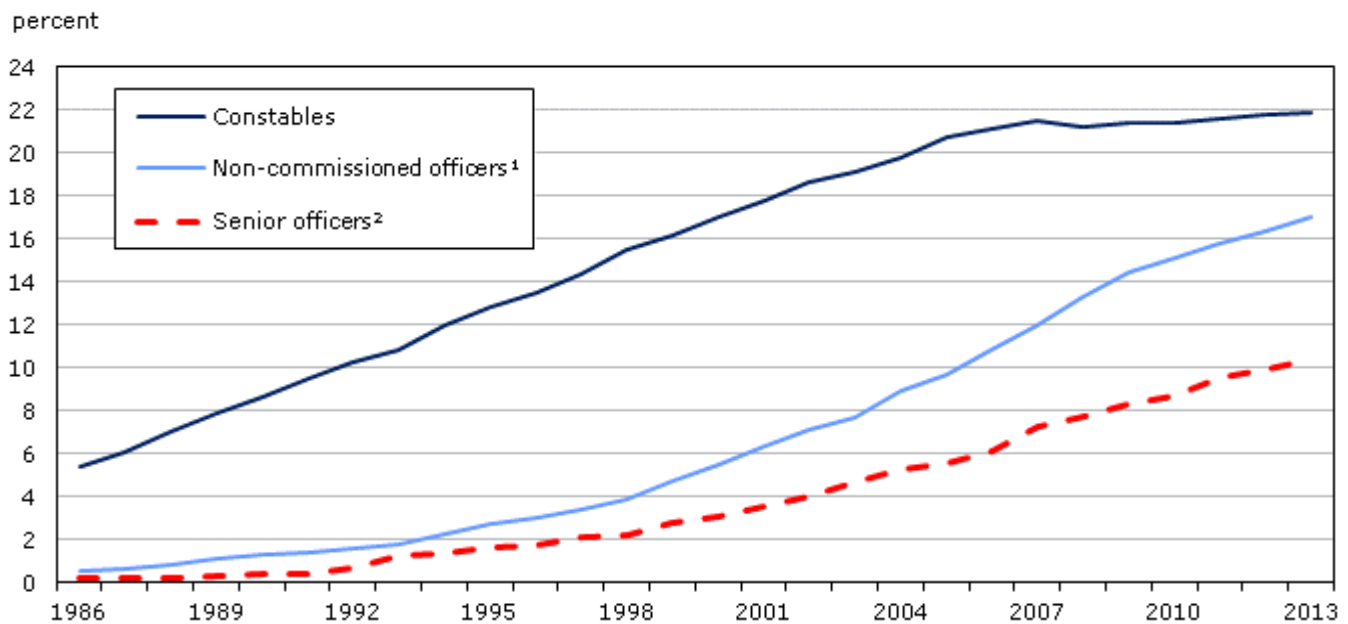
which data were available. With the exception of 2009 and 2010, the United Kingdom has reported the largest proportion of officers who were female.

In those peer countries, except for Sweden and the United States, the proportion of police who are female has been rising for the years for which data were available.

## More women in the higher ranks of policing

Women are accounting for more and more positions among the higher ranks (Table 10). The proportion of women serving as senior officers and non-commissioned officers has increased since comparable data became available in the mid-1980s, reaching 10% and 17% respectively in 2013. Representation of women for each of these ranks has more than doubled since 2003. While the proportion of female officers as constables<sup>16</sup> increased from the mid-1980s to 2005, it has remained relatively stable since. In 2013, 22% of constables were female, compared to 5% in 1986 (Chart 5, Table 10).

**Chart 5**  
Female police officers as a percentage of total police officers, by rank, Canada, 1986 to 2013



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

2. 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.

**Notes:** 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). 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:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

## Aboriginal persons and visible minorities

Over the years, Canada has become more diverse as Aboriginal and visible minority populations have grown in this country. According to Statistics Canada's National Household Survey (NHS), 1,400,685 people identified as an Aboriginal person in 2011, which represented 4.3% of the Canadian population<sup>17</sup>. This population has increased faster than the non-Aboriginal population between 2006 and 2011 (+20.1% versus +5.2%)<sup>18</sup> (National Household Survey 2011a).

In addition, the 2011 NHS found that almost 6,264,800 people identified themselves a member of a visible minority group, which represented 19.1% of Canada's population, as compared to 16.2% in 2006. This growth is largely due to the number of immigrants arriving from non-European countries including those from Asia (including the Middle East), the Caribbean and Central and South America, Africa, and Oceania and other regions. Almost eight in ten (78.0%) of immigrants who arrived between 2006 and 2011 identified themselves as visible minorities compared to three quarters of those who arrived in the 1990s (74.8%) (National Household Survey 2011b).

Individuals who identify themselves as an Aboriginal person<sup>19</sup> or a member of a visible minority group<sup>20</sup> comprise two of four groups designated under the *Employment Equity Act*, with the other two being women and persons with disabilities. In 2013, information was available on Aboriginal and visible minority identity for 48,710 officers (69% of all officers).<sup>21</sup> Of these, 5% reported being an Aboriginal person and 9% reported being a member of a non-Aboriginal visible minority group, while the remainder identified as Caucasian in race or white in colour.

## Expenditures reached \$13.5 billion in 2012

Operating expenditures for all police services in Canada reached \$13.5 billion in 2012, up 2.8% from the previous year when controlling for inflation<sup>22</sup> (Table 11). With the exception of 2011, constant dollar spending on policing services has been increasing since the late 1990s.

After controlling for inflation, all provinces reported an annual increase in total spending in 2012, with the exception of Nova Scotia where expenditures remained stable<sup>23</sup>. Spending increased the most in Nunavut (+12.8%) and the Northwest Territories (+9.5%). The province with the largest increase in spending from the previous year was Manitoba (+8.2%) (Table 12).

Since 2002, police expenditures in constant dollars Canada have increased by 42%. While large increases were found in the territories (including Nunavut at +63%), some of the largest were found in the provinces, including Alberta (+73%) and British Columbia (+60%). In contrast, expenditures increased the least in Prince Edward Island (+21%) (Table 13).

Compared to expenditures presented on their own, the per capita cost, which takes the size of the population into account, demonstrates more moderate changes in Canada since the late 1990s. In the last three years, the per capita cost was stable<sup>24</sup> in 2010, decreased in 2011, and then again increased moderately in 2012 (Table 11).

## Text box 5

## Salaries and wages of police officers and those in similar occupations

One of several questions raised within of the economics of policing discussion is the trend in police officer salaries (Public Safety Canada 2013). Although the Police Administration Survey collects information on total spending on salaries, it does not distinguish between the salaries of police officers and civilians within a police service. Therefore, in order to compare salaries of police officers with those in similar professions, data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are used.

In addition to collecting estimates of employment and unemployment, since 1997 the LFS has also collected information on the usual wages<sup>1</sup> of employees at their main job by occupation<sup>2</sup> (Statistics Canada 2013a). Occupations consist of groupings of jobs by types of tasks, duties and responsibilities involved, taking into account such factors as complexity, services provided and degree of responsibility (Statistics Canada 2013b).

Police officers are responsible for law enforcement, crime prevention and reduction, assistance to victims, maintenance of public order and emergency response (Burczycka 2013) (see Text box 1). As such, police work overlaps with other occupations that involve these responsibilities. Also, police officers work with those in other occupations to fulfill these responsibilities. For example, firefighters and ambulance attendants are also involved in emergency response. These occupations, as well as nurses, counsellors, social workers, teachers, and community and social service workers provide assistance to others and are responsible for the well-being of others. Those in many of these occupations must abide by provincial standards and regulations and must achieve similar educational and/or training requirements. While security guards differ in terms of training, accountability, and service to the public, they are also involved in maintaining order, providing assistance, and responding to emergencies. Trends in salaries for these occupations provide a point of comparison for police officer salaries.

When controlling for inflation<sup>3</sup>, LFS data show that police officers earned an average hourly wage<sup>4</sup> of \$27.12 in 2012, the fourth highest among the occupations analysed (Text box 5 Table). The highest earners in 2012 were secondary school teachers, at an average wage of \$28.92 hourly, followed by registered nurses at \$27.61, and elementary school and kindergarten teachers at \$27.47. In contrast, the lowest average earnings per hour were for security guards and related occupations at \$12.88, and community and social service workers at \$17.57. These two occupations had wage rates lower than the average for all occupations at \$19.16.

Such differences in wages were found throughout the period of 2002 to 2012. During this period, hourly earnings were consistently higher for secondary school teachers and usually higher for elementary school and kindergarten teachers as well as registered nurses. Security guards and community social service workers consistently had lower hourly earnings, which were lower than the average for all occupations.

Between 2002 and 2012, the average hourly wage rate increased 7% for police officers, as it did for community and social service workers (+7%) and similar to social workers (8%). The lowest increase in average hourly wage rate for this period was for security guards and related occupations (5%). In contrast, the highest increases from 2002 to 2012 were for ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations (21%), family, marriage and other related counsellors (15%), and registered nurses (14%).

## Notes

1. Wage/salary information does not take into account taxes and other deductions, but does include tips and commissions. In addition, weekly and hourly wages/salary are calculated by taking into account the usual paid work hours per week (see Statistics Canada 2013a).
2. Wage information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are the most recent data available at the time this article was produced. Those contained in this report are organized according to the National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) 2006 (see Statistics Canada 2013b).
3. Data from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) used to calculate constant dollars are the most recent data available at the time this article was produced.
4. Wages were analyzed in terms of hours rather than weeks given variation in the average usual hours worked by those in different occupational groups. Of the occupations considered, from 2002 to 2012 police officers had one of the highest average numbers of usual hours, along with firefighters and ambulance attendants, working between four to five hours per week more than the average for all occupations. Of these three occupational groups, the number of hours varied the least for police officers. The least average usual hours per week were worked by nurses, community and social service workers, security guards, and sometimes counsellors during this period.

Text box 5  
Salaries and wages of police officers and those in similar occupations (continued)

Text box 5 Table  
Average hourly wage rate<sup>1</sup>, constant dollars<sup>2</sup>, 2002 to 2012

Occupational Group <sup>3</sup>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percent change 2002 to 2012
	dollars											
Secondary School Teachers	26.54	26.40	26.69	26.73	26.82	26.86	26.99	28.01	28.70	28.78	28.92	9
Registered Nurses	24.30	24.87	25.18	25.16	25.31	25.87	26.38	27.45	27.94	27.70	27.61	14
Elementary School and Kindergarten Teachers	24.93	25.19	25.30	25.34	25.60	25.67	25.93	27.02	27.45	27.51	27.47	10
<b>Police Officers (Except Commissioned)</b>	<b>25.43</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>24.35</b>	<b>24.60</b>	<b>25.30</b>	<b>25.58</b>	<b>25.78</b>	<b>26.42</b>	<b>26.68</b>	<b>26.96</b>	<b>27.12</b>	<b>7</b>
Firefighters	23.77	23.82	23.51	23.99	24.88	24.86	25.13	26.04	25.99	26.14	26.52	12
Social Workers	23.30	23.50	24.06	23.90	23.46	23.61	24.13	24.86	24.91	25.26	25.20	8
Ambulance Attendants and Other Paramedical Occupations	19.36	19.97	20.36	20.64	21.23	21.43	21.19	21.91	22.07	22.74	23.49	21
Family, Marriage and Other Related Counsellors	19.32	19.29	20.10	20.21	20.18	20.91	21.58	21.92	21.18	21.18	22.22	15
Community and Social Service Workers	16.38	16.16	16.01	16.10	16.60	16.72	16.82	17.82	17.97	17.49	17.57	7
Security Guards and Related Occupations	12.26	12.24	11.97	11.93	12.03	11.98	12.12	12.72	12.88	12.72	12.88	5

1. Based on two year moving average. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. As a result, wage data at this level are published as two year moving averages to reduce irregular movements caused by relatively small sample sizes. A two-year moving average is the sum of 24 monthly estimates divided by 24.

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 periodically. Data from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) used to calculate constant dollars are the most recent data available at the time this article was produced.

3. According to the National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) 2006.

**Note:** Wage information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are the most recent data available at the time this article was produced.

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey and Consumer Price Index.

## Summary

The rate of police strength in Canada continued to decline in 2013. Following growth in the 2000s, this was the third consecutive annual decrease.

In 2012, most hirings in police services were recruit graduates and the most common reason for departures was retirement. In 2012, 11% of police officers in Canada could have left due to retirement, but only 2% of police officers did.

The trend towards more women in policing continued in 2013. Once again, the number of female officers increased, while the number of male officers declined. Females now account for 20% of all police officers and 68% of civilian employees, and representation of women in the higher ranks of policing continued to increase.



Expenditures on policing totalled \$13.5 billion in 2012. Controlling for inflation, this was an increase of 2.8% from the previous year. With the exception of 2011, constant dollar spending on policing has been increasing since the late 1990s.

## Survey descriptions

The Police Administration Survey collects data on police personnel and expenditures from each municipal, provincial and federal (RCMP) police service in Canada. 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, 2013 and final expenditures for the year 2012 (or 2012/2013 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.

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, 2013. Other employees include all civilian personnel, including clerks, dispatchers, managers, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards, and 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 923 temporary officers reported in 2013, 816 or 88% 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.

In 2013, the Police Administration Survey Program included the Supplemental questionnaire for the second time, which captured detailed information on hirings, departures, eligibility to retire, years of service, age, education, visible minority status and language. The majority of the information collected through this questionnaire is based on the familiar May 15 survey snapshot day. Other data, including those on annual hirings, departures and eligibility to retire, is collected based on the previous calendar year or fiscal year.

Some police services are unable to provide one or more of the data elements asked for on the Supplemental Police Administration Survey questionnaire. In these cases, the police services are excluded from related percent calculations and a note explaining coverage for the data element is included in the text or table.

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 police-reported crime and traffic offences reported by all police services in Canada, dating back to 1962, and is the basis for crime rate, Crime Severity Index and Violent Crime Severity Index information.

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## Notes

1. Although the Police Administration Survey has collected data on highest level of education completed at time of hiring and languages spoken, the data are not presented due to issues related to data quality.
2. The crime rate represents data from the Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR1) Survey, and permits historical comparisons back to 1962. The crime rate is the number of police-reported *Criminal Code* offences (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population.
3. Percent change of -0.2% rounds to 0%, so Nunavut's percent change is considered stable.

4. 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 police-reported *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index.
5. The Violent Crime Severity Index (Violent CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of violent crime. In the calculation of the Violent CSI, each violent 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 police-reported violent *Criminal Code* offences are included in the Violent CSI.
6. Police Administration Survey data on police personnel and expenditures are publicly available for each municipal police service in Canada. See CANSIM tables 254-0004 and 254-0006 at [www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca) or contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics at [ccjsccsj@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:ccjsccsj@statcan.gc.ca) or by calling 1-800-387-2231.
7. Percent change rounds to 0%.
8. Special constables, such as Native Special Constables, are civilians employed by police services. They are not included within the definition of police officer.
9. The Police Administration Survey only collects data on civilian employees paid for by the police service. Therefore, if civilian employees of a police service are paid for by the municipality, such as in the case of RCMP detachments, they are not captured by the survey.
10. Native Special Constables are personnel that provide a restrictive policing role within Aboriginal communities and act as liaison between fully-sworn police officers and Aboriginal members of the community. They have limited law enforcement authority. Many of the Native Special Constables were part of the Native Special Constable Program that was sponsored by the RCMP.
11. While most Police Administration Survey data on police strength pertains to the snapshot date of May 15, 2013, data on hiring, departures, and eligibility to retire refers to either the 2012 calendar year or the 2012/2013 fiscal year, depending on the police service.
12. Includes paid police officers who achieved the status of fully-sworn police officer *during* the calendar or fiscal year prior to the year for which data are shown.
13. Includes senior officers, non-commissioned officers and constables who achieved the status of fully-sworn officer prior to the calendar or fiscal year for which data are shown.
14. Some police services are unable to report on the overall years of service of their police officers and have instead been reporting the years of service at their respective police service.
15. The most recent year for which data for these countries is available.
16. Includes all classes of constables, except Special Constables, who are civilians employed by police services and are not sworn police officers.
17. Some Indian reserves and settlements did not participate in the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) as enumeration was either not permitted, it was interrupted before completion, or because of natural events (e.g., forest fires). These are called "incompletely enumerated reserves" (See National Household Survey 2011a).
18. According to the NHS, several factors should be taken into account when comparing data on Aboriginal persons over time, including measuring the growth rate. These include differences in questions pertaining to Aboriginal identity, differences in the methodology, legislative changes, changes to the definition of reserves, differences in the list of incompletely enumerated reserves, as well as individuals reporting their identity and/or ancestry differently from one data collection period to another (See National Household Survey 2011a).
19. According to the NHS, "Aboriginal identity" refers to self-identifying as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or being a Registered or Treaty Indian and/or being a member of a First Nation or Indian band (See National Household Survey 2011a).
20. The *Employment Equity Act* defines as visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal persons, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese (see National Household Survey 2011b).

21. Information was not available on Aboriginal or visible minority status for 31% of police officers since the police service or the individual officer did not choose to report this information. In 2013, information about Aboriginal or visible minority status was more likely to be available for recruit graduates (76%) than experienced officers (69%).
22. Data from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) used to calculate constant dollars are the most recent data available at the time this article was produced.
23. Percent change is considered stable if it rounds to 0%.
24. Percent change is considered stable if it rounds to 0%.

## Detailed data tables

Table 1  
Trends in police strength and expenditures, Canada, 1962 to 2013

Year	Police officers <sup>1</sup>			Civilian personnel <sup>2</sup>			Total personnel	Police to civilians ratio	Total expenditures <sup>3</sup> thousands of dollars	Criminal Code incidents <sup>4</sup>	Incidents per officer
	number	Per 100,000 population rate	Percentage change in rate	number	Per 100,000 population rate	Percentage change in 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	3.3	50,745	3.8	..	1,166,458	29.1
1972	41,214	185.5	1.5	11,762	52.9	9.7	52,976	3.5	..	1,189,805	28.9
1973	43,142	191.8	3.4	12,297	54.7	3.3	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	2.4	64,454	3.1	..	1,714,300	35.2
1979	48,990	202.4	-0.4	15,001	62.0	-5.7	63,991	3.3	..	1,855,271	37.9
1980	49,841	203.3	0.4	16,410	66.9	8.0	66,251	3.0	..	2,045,398	41.0
1981	50,563	203.7	0.2	16,999	68.5	2.3	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	-3.2	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	-0.2	17,702	68.5	0.2	68,053	2.8	..	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	0.2	19,407	72.4	-2.1	72,719	2.7	4,389,414	2,390,008	44.8
1989	54,211	198.7	-0.1	19,526	71.6	-1.2	73,737	2.8	4,684,760	2,425,936	44.7
1990	56,034	202.3	1.8	19,259	69.5	-2.8	75,293	2.9	5,247,646	2,627,197	46.9
1991	56,768	202.5	0.1	19,440	69.4	-0.3	76,208	2.9	5,426,887	2,898,989	51.1
1992	56,992	200.9	-0.8	20,059	70.7	2.0	77,051	2.8	5,716,833	2,847,981	50.0
1993	56,901	198.4	-1.3	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	-2.3	19,603	66.2	0.7	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	-0.7	19,383	64.3	-2.3	74,146	2.8	6,209,756	2,440,230	44.6
1999	55,321	182.0	0.2	20,168	66.3	3.2	75,489	2.7	6,395,380	2,339,376	42.3

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1  
Trends in police strength and expenditures, Canada, 1962 to 2013 (continued)

Year	Police officers <sup>1</sup>			Civilian personnel <sup>2</sup>			Total personnel	Police to civilians ratio	Total expenditures <sup>3</sup> thousands of dollars	Criminal Code incidents <sup>4</sup>	Incidents per officer
	Per 100,000 population	Percentage change in rate	Total	Per 100,000 population	Percentage change in rate	Total					
2000	55,954	182.3	0.2	19,907	64.9	-2.2	75,861	2.8	6,798,531	2,334,451	41.7
2001	57,076	184.0	0.9	19,982	64.4	-0.7	77,058	2.9	7,269,977	2,353,330	41.2
2002	58,422	186.3	1.3	20,732	66.1	2.6	79,154	2.8	7,827,195	2,355,322	40.3
2003	59,412	187.8	0.8	21,476	67.9	2.7	80,888	2.8	8,324,176	2,458,482	41.4
2004	59,800	187.2	-0.3	22,212	69.5	2.5	82,012	2.7	8,758,213	2,427,370	40.6
2005	61,026	189.3	1.1	23,391	72.5	4.3	84,417	2.6	9,281,879	2,361,974	38.7
2006	62,461	191.8	1.3	23,911	73.4	1.2	86,372	2.6	9,877,071	2,359,804	37.8
2007	64,134	195.0	1.7	25,295	76.9	4.8	89,429	2.5	10,544,771	2,271,754	35.4
2008	65,283	196.4	0.7	25,630	77.1	0.2	90,913	2.5	11,449,955	2,204,479	33.8
2009	67,243	200.0	1.8	27,056	80.5	4.4	94,299	2.5	12,314,197	2,172,809	32.3
2010	69,068	203.1	1.6	27,357	80.4	0.0	96,425	2.5	12,651,596	2,094,338	30.3
2011	69,424	202.2	-0.5	28,142	81.9	1.9	97,566	2.5	12,952,388	1,984,790	28.6
2012 <sup>r</sup>	69,505	200.0	-1.1	28,202	81.1	-1.0	97,707	2.5	13,518,135	1,949,160	28.0
2013	69,272	197.0	-1.5	27,872	79.3	-2.3	97,144	2.5	..	..	..

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

<sup>r</sup> revised

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 civilians on the police department's payroll employed in such positions as clerks, dispatchers, managers, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards and by-law enforcement officers.

3. Expenditures amounts are shown in current dollars, which are not adjusted for inflation or deflation. 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.

**Notes:** A new version of the Police Administration Survey was implemented in 1986. To maintain historical continuity, figures prior to 1986 have been adjusted. Information presented in this table on crime represents data from the UCR Aggregate (UCR1) Survey, and permits historical comparisons back to 1962. Due to incorrect reporting by a police service of child pornography incidents from 2008 to 2011, the data on *Criminal Code* incidents have been revised for these years.

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

Table 2  
Police officers by level of policing, by province and territory, 2013

Province and territory	2013 population <sup>1</sup>	Police services <sup>2</sup>		Royal Canadian Mounted Police				Total officers per police officers	Police officers per 100,000 population rate	Percent change in rate	
		Municipal	Provincial	Municipal	Provincial	Federal	Other <sup>3</sup>			2012 to 2013	2003 to 2013
		number									percent
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>4</sup>	526,702	...	402	...	405	86	24	917	174	-0.9	17.5
Prince Edward Island	145,237	96	...	6	94	25	11	232	160	-6.1	0.5
Nova Scotia	940,789	876	...	45	758	181	35	1,895	201	-1.6	17.4
New Brunswick	756,050	456	...	211	500	150	27	1,344	178	-1.3	4.1
Quebec	8,155,334	9,321	5,707	...	...	957	39	16,024	196	-0.6	2.3
Ontario <sup>5</sup>	13,537,994	20,449	4,222	...	...	1,620	68	26,359	195	-0.5	2.6
Manitoba	1,265,015	1,627	...	186	653	197	28	2,691	213	-1.7	8.7
Saskatchewan <sup>6</sup>	1,108,303	1,037	...	123	887	234	25	2,306	208	-1.5	3.8
Alberta	4,025,074	4,067	...	1,094	1,351	336	51	6,899	171	-1.8	9.1
British Columbia	4,581,978	2,638	...	3,563	1,780	741	134	8,856	193	-1.2	12.1
Yukon <sup>7</sup>	36,700	...	...	...	105	20	7	132	360	9.6	-10.2
Northwest Territories <sup>7</sup>	43,537	...	...	...	171	13	8	192	441	-3.3	15.2
Nunavut <sup>7</sup>	35,591	...	...	...	111	9	8	128	360	-0.2	-12.9
<b>Provincial and territorial total<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>35,158,304</b>	<b>40,567</b>	<b>10,331</b>	<b>5,228</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>4,569</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>67,975</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,297	1,297	...	...	...
<b>Canada</b>	<b>35,158,304</b>	<b>40,567</b>	<b>10,331</b>	<b>5,228</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>4,569</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>69,272</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>

... not applicable

1. Populations are based on July 1 estimates for 2013, Statistics Canada.

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 the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters. The Ontario Provincial Police deploy 1,998 officers to provide municipal policing services under contract and these are included as municipal, not provincial policing.

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

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

8. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.

**Notes:** Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2013. 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. Percent change is considered stable if it rounds to 0%.

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

Table 3

Rates of police strength and selected crime statistics, by province and territory, 2012-2013

Province and territory	2013 police officers per 100,000 population rate	2012 Crime Severity Index <sup>1</sup>	2012 Violent Crime Severity Index <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	174	69.62	65.94
Prince Edward Island	160	72.62	45.05
Nova Scotia	201	76.48	78.04
New Brunswick	178	68.41	65.74
Quebec	196	70.71	75.34
Ontario <sup>3</sup>	195	58.40	69.47
Manitoba	213	112.41	153.70
Saskatchewan <sup>4</sup>	208	139.00	133.95
Alberta	171	85.59	88.04
British Columbia	193	93.35	89.33
Yukon	360	156.69	163.85
Northwest Territories	441	340.98	356.63
Nunavut	360	325.57	470.50
<b>Provincial and territorial total<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>193</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>81.42</b>

1. 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 police-reported *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the CSI.

2. The Violent Crime Severity Index (Violent CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of violent crime. In the calculation of the Violent CSI, each violent 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 police-reported violent *Criminal Code* offences are included in the Violent CSI.

3. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.

4. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.

5. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.

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



Table 4  
Police officers and selected crime statistics, by census metropolitan area, 2013

<b>Census metropolitan area</b>	<b>2012 population<sup>1</sup></b> number	<b>2013 number of police officers<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2013 police officers per 100,000 population<sup>3</sup></b> rate	<b>Percent change in rate of officers 2012 to 2013</b> percent	<b>2012 Crime Severity Index<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2012 Violent Crime Severity Index<sup>5</sup></b>
Thunder Bay	120,405	228	189	0.0	87.95	118.83
Winnipeg <sup>6</sup>	806,821	1,521	189	-2.6	96.10	145.35
Regina	228,599	422	185	-2.8	116.00	110.11
Montréal	3,965,452	7,194	181	2.0	75.11	87.83
Windsor <sup>7</sup>	331,671	587	177	-0.5	66.53	66.40
St. John's	190,560	336	176	-0.7	86.30	77.34
Brantford	141,128	248	176	0.7	92.23	67.62
Saskatoon	288,697	506	175	-1.9	107.08	126.42
Toronto	5,885,871	9,967	169	-2.2	52.13	78.40
Halifax <sup>6</sup>	413,512	691	167	-2.0	74.28	92.36
St. Catharines- Niagara	446,676	736	165	-0.4	63.85	54.13
Calgary	1,311,481	2,130	162	-0.7	60.51	61.19
Edmonton	1,229,672	1,985	161	0.3	85.03	95.78
Greater Sudbury	163,880	260	159	-0.7	71.66	75.37
Barrie	202,118	317	157	0.4	51.32	46.05
London	502,384	784	156	1.2	74.49	64.09
Peterborough	121,282	189	156	-0.1	63.40	66.16
Guelph	127,068	195	153	-0.4	50.52	53.80
Victoria	363,041	554	153	0.0	69.55	63.66
Hamilton	744,257	1,126	151	-1.3	60.06	62.49
Kitchener- Cambridge- Waterloo	536,793	807	150	-0.6	58.34	60.93
Vancouver <sup>6, 8</sup>	2,464,189	3,645	148	-0.2	92.67	92.63
Ottawa <sup>9</sup>	956,719	1,395	146	-1.7	57.04	58.21
Abbotsford-Mission	178,869	258	144	-2.0	83.38	79.69
Kingston	162,321	229	141	-2.8	58.29	53.73

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4  
Police officers and selected crime statistics, by census metropolitan area, 2013 (continued)

Census metropolitan area	2012 population <sup>1</sup> number	2013 number of police officers <sup>2</sup>	2013 police officers per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup> rate	Percent change in rate of officers 2012 to 2013 percent	2012 Crime Severity Index <sup>4</sup>	2012 Violent Crime Severity Index <sup>5</sup>
Gatineau <sup>10</sup>	315,817	440	139	-0.1	65.87	71.40
Saint John	147,046	204	139	4.4	67.12	67.95
Québec	767,789	1,036	135	2.8	47.79	50.76
Sherbrooke	193,352	251	130	-0.6	59.56	49.67
Kelowna <sup>11</sup>	183,755	230	125	11.0	104.05	81.76
Trois-Rivières	151,340	185	122	-2.9	65.80	46.41
Saguenay	146,048	178	122	-1.4	71.12	79.39
Moncton	140,146	155	111	5.7	79.31	73.40

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2012, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Census metropolitan area populations for 2013 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, 2013. 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 2013 and census metropolitan area populations for 2012. Census metropolitan area populations for 2013 are not yet available.

4. 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.

5. The Violent Crime Severity Index (Violent CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of violent crime. In the calculation of the Violent CSI, each violent 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 violent *Criminal Code* offences are included in the Violent CSI.

6. Police officer counts include officers deployed to contract positions (e.g. airport, port, United Nations Mission).

7. Percent change rounds to 0%, so it is considered stable.

8. Includes the South Coast British Columbia Transit Authority and the Lower Mainland Integrated Teams.

9. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

10. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

11. Includes an additional police service in comparison to the previous year: the municipal Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment of Peachland, B.C.

**Notes:** 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 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. Percent change is considered stable if it rounds to 0%.

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

Table 5  
Hirings and departures of police officers, by province and territory, Canada, 2012/2013

Province and territory	Hirings <sup>1</sup>			Departures <sup>2</sup>			Net gain or loss: hirings and departures	Police officers eligible to retire <sup>6</sup>
	Total	Experienced police officers <sup>3</sup>	Recruit graduates <sup>4</sup>	Total	Retirements	Other <sup>5</sup>		
	number	percent	number	number	percent	number	percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador	20	6	94	32	81	19	-12	22.7
Prince Edward Island	10	x	x	7	86	14	3	17.2
Nova Scotia	111	31	69	116	71	29	-5	13.6
New Brunswick	12	67	33	44	57	43	-32	15.7
Quebec	471	69	31	395	69	31	76	11.1
Ontario <sup>7</sup>	683	30	70	769	75	25	-86	7.9
Manitoba	48	47	53	73	73	27	-25	17.9
Saskatchewan <sup>8</sup>	93	12	88	82	65	35	11	9.9
Alberta	346	10	90	285	55	45	61	9.6
British Columbia	300	21	79	266	64	36	34	10.9
Yukon	3	...	...	4	x	x	-1	7.6
Northwest Territories	3	...	...	6	50	50	-3	7.3
Nunavut	2	...	...	3	67	33	-1	10.9
<b>Provincial and territorial total<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	0	...	...	92	79	21	-92	47.0
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>10.9</b>

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

1. Information on hirings was not available for police services employing 0.2% of officers across Canada. In addition, police services employing 35% of officers were unable to provide the level of experience (experienced police officers or recruit graduate) of their officers at time of hire. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.

2. Information on reason for departure was not available for police services employing 0.2% of officers across Canada. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.

3. Includes senior officers, non-commissioned officers and constables who achieved the status of fully-sworn officer prior to the calendar or fiscal year for which data are shown.

4. Includes paid police officers who achieved the status of fully-sworn police officer during the calendar or fiscal year prior to the year for which data are shown.

5. Includes police officers who departed for reasons other than retirement, such as being hired by another police service, career change, death, etc.

6. Information on eligibility to retire was not available for police services employing 0.2% of police officers across Canada. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.

7. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.

8. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.

9. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.

**Notes:** Represents hirings, departures and eligibility to retire during the 2012 calendar or 2012/2013 fiscal year. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using these data, along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2013.

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

Table 6  
 Hirings and departures of police officers, by overall years of service, Canada, 2012/2013

Overall years of service	Hirings <sup>1</sup>		Departures <sup>2</sup>			Police officers eligible to retire <sup>5</sup>
	Total number	Total police officers <sup>3</sup> percent	Total number	Retirements	Other <sup>4</sup> percent	
Less than 5 years	1,792	85.5	216	0.1	32.1	0.1
5 to less than 10 years	111	5.3	145	0.4	20.7	0.1
10 to less than 15 years	76	3.6	82	0.4	11.3	0.1
15 to less than 20 years	33	1.6	71	0.8	8.8	0.2
20 to less than 25 years	31	1.5	156	5.9	10.1	10.5
25 to less than 30 years	21	1.0	369	21.1	8.5	45.0
30 to less than 35 years	19	0.9	725	46.0	6.4	34.5
35 years and over	12	0.6	388	25.3	1.9	9.4
Information not available	7	...	22	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

... not applicable

1. Information on hirings was not available for police services employing 0.2% of officers across Canada. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.

2. Information on reason for departure was not available for police services employing 0.2% of officers across Canada. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.

3. Includes both experienced police officers and recruit graduates in order to include police services (employing 35% of officers in Canada) which were unable to distinguish between these levels of experience of their officers at time of hire.

4. Includes police officers who departed for reasons other than retirement, such as being hired by another police service, career change, death, etc.

5. Information on eligibility to retire was not available for police services employing 0.2% of police officers across Canada. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.

**Note:** Represents hirings, departures and eligibility to retire during the 2012 calendar or 2012/2013 fiscal year. Percentages calculated excluding information not available. Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey and Supplemental Survey.

Table 7  
Police officers by sex, Canada, 1986 to 2013

Year	Male		Female		Total
	number	percent	number	percent	number
1986	49,431	96.1	1,994	3.9	51,425
1987	50,205	95.6	2,305	4.4	52,510
1988	50,604	94.9	2,708	5.1	53,312
1989	51,068	94.2	3,143	5.8	54,211
1990	52,461	93.6	3,573	6.4	56,034
1991	52,804	93.0	3,964	7.0	56,768
1992	52,706	92.5	4,286	7.5	56,992
1993	52,340	92.0	4,561	8.0	56,901
1994	50,803	90.9	5,056	9.1	55,859
1995	49,630	90.2	5,378	9.8	55,008
1996	48,689	89.6	5,634	10.4	54,323
1997	48,628	88.9	6,091	11.1	54,719
1998	48,076	87.8	6,687	12.2	54,763
1999	48,169	87.1	7,152	12.9	55,321
2000	48,304	86.3	7,650	13.7	55,954
2001	48,803	85.5	8,273	14.5	57,076
2002	49,504	84.7	8,918	15.3	58,422
2003	50,060	84.3	9,352	15.7	59,412
2004	49,941	83.5	9,859	16.5	59,800
2005	50,450	82.7	10,576	17.3	61,026
2006	51,250	82.1	11,211	17.9	62,461
2007	52,261	81.5	11,873	18.5	64,134
2008	53,077	81.3	12,206	18.7	65,283
2009	54,422	80.9	12,821	19.1	67,243
2010	55,787	80.8	13,281	19.2	69,068
2011	55,820	80.4	13,604	19.6	69,424
2012 <sup>r</sup>	55,673	80.1	13,832	19.9	69,505
2013	55,268	79.8	14,004	20.2	69,272

<sup>r</sup> revised

**Note:** A new version of the Police Administration Survey was implemented in 1986. Therefore, comparable data on police officers by sex is available for 1986 onward.

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

Table 8  
Police officers by sex, by province and territory, 2013

Province and territory	Male		Female		Total
	number	percent	number	percent	number
Newfoundland and Labrador	740	80.7	177	19.3	917
Prince Edward Island	195	84.1	37	15.9	232
Nova Scotia	1,570	82.8	325	17.2	1,895
New Brunswick	1,128	83.9	216	16.1	1,344
Quebec	12,128	75.7	3,896	24.3	16,024
Ontario <sup>1</sup>	21,384	81.1	4,975	18.9	26,359
Manitoba	2,280	84.7	411	15.3	2,691
Saskatchewan <sup>2</sup>	1,860	80.7	446	19.3	2,306
Alberta	5,668	82.2	1,231	17.8	6,899
British Columbia	6,949	78.5	1,907	21.5	8,856
Yukon	115	87.1	17	12.9	132
Northwest Territories	166	86.5	26	13.5	192
Nunavut	112	87.5	16	12.5	128
<b>Provincial and territorial total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>54,295</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>13,680</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>67,975</b>
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	973	75.0	324	25.0	1,297
<b>Canada</b>	<b>55,268</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>14,004</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>69,272</b>

1. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.

2. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.

3. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.

**Notes:** Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2013. 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:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

Table 9

Female police officers as a percentage of total police officers, by peer country, 2004 to 2011

Peer country <sup>1</sup>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	percent							
United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Norway	..	17	18	18	19	20	22	22
Netherlands	..	..	19	20	20	20	21	22
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	26	27	22
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
Germany	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18
Finland	11	11	12	12	13	14	14	15
Denmark	..	..	10	11	11	12	12	13
Austria	9	9	10	11	11	12	13	13
United States	..	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	7
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. The Conference Board of Canada has established a group of 17 peer countries which are comparable in terms of income, population, and geographic land mass (Conference Board of Canada 2013).

2. Figures for the United Kingdom are obtained from the average proportion of female police personnel of England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland. No data was available from Scotland in 2004 and 2006.

**Note:** Refers to percentages of those in public agencies as of 31 December whose principal functions are the prevention, detection and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders. Data concerning support staff (secretaries, clerks, etc.) should be excluded. This table presents data for the peer countries where data were available. The most recent data available from this source on these countries corresponds to the period from 2004 to 2011. Figures for Canada in this table are different from those in Table 7. This is because figures for this table come from unrevised data from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) while figures for Canada in Table 7 come from revised data from Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

**Source:** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Criminal justice system resources, Total male and female police personnel as at 31 December.

Table 10  
Male and female police officers by rank, Canada, 1986 to 2013

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 <sup>r</sup>	91.3	8.7	84.9	15.1	78.6	21.4
2011	90.5	9.5	84.2	15.8	78.4	21.6
2012 <sup>r</sup>	90.1	9.9	83.6	16.4	78.2	21.8
2013	89.6	10.4	82.9	17.1	78.1	21.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

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.

**Notes:** 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). 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:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.



Table 11

Current and constant dollar total expenditures on policing, Canada, 1986 to 2012

Year	Current dollars <sup>1</sup>				Constant dollars <sup>2</sup>			
	Total expenditures <sup>3</sup> thousands of dollars	Percentage change from previous year percent	Per capita cost <sup>4</sup> dollars	Percentage change from previous year percent	Total expenditures <sup>3</sup> thousands of dollars	Percentage change from previous year percent	Per capita cost <sup>4</sup> dollars	Percentage change from previous year percent
1986	3,771,205	...	144	...	5,748,789	...	220	...
1987	4,027,809	6.8	152	5.4	5,880,013	2.3	222	0.9
1988	4,389,414	9.0	164	7.6	6,164,908	4.8	230	3.5
1989	4,684,760	6.7	172	4.8	6,263,049	1.6	230	-0.2
1990	5,247,646	12.0	189	10.3	6,693,426	6.9	242	5.3
1991	5,426,887	3.4	194	2.2	6,554,211	-2.1	234	-3.2
1992	5,716,833	5.3	202	4.1	6,805,754	3.8	240	2.6
1993	5,790,165	1.3	202	0.2	6,764,212	-0.6	236	-1.7
1994	5,783,656	-0.1	199	-1.2	6,748,723	-0.2	233	-1.3
1995	5,808,607	0.4	198	-0.6	6,630,830	-1.7	226	-2.8
1996	5,856,055	0.8	198	-0.2	6,587,238	-0.7	222	-1.7
1997	5,989,022	2.3	200	1.3	6,625,024	0.6	222	-0.4
1998	6,209,756	3.7	206	2.8	6,801,486	2.7	226	1.8
1999	6,395,380	3.0	210	2.2	6,884,155	1.2	226	0.4
2000	6,798,531	6.3	222	5.3	7,126,343	3.5	232	2.6
2001	7,269,977	6.9	234	5.8	7,433,514	4.3	240	3.2
2002	7,827,195	7.7	250	6.5	7,827,195	5.3	250	4.2
2003	8,324,176	6.3	263	5.4	8,097,448	3.5	256	2.5
2004	8,758,213	5.2	274	4.2	8,365,055	3.3	262	2.3
2005	9,281,879	6.0	288	5.0	8,674,653	3.7	269	2.7
2006	9,877,071	6.4	303	5.3	9,053,227	4.4	278	3.3
2007	10,544,771	6.8	321	5.7	9,457,194	4.5	288	3.5
2008	11,449,955	8.6	344	7.4	10,035,017	6.1	302	5.0
2009	12,314,197	7.5	366	6.3	10,764,158	7.3	320	6.0
2010	12,651,596	2.7	372	1.6	10,859,739	0.9	319	-0.2
2011 <sup>r</sup>	12,952,388	2.4	377	1.4	10,802,659	-0.5	315	-1.5
2012	13,518,135	4.4	389	3.1	11,107,752	2.8	320	1.6

... not applicable

<sup>r</sup> revised

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 periodically. Data from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) used to calculate constant dollars are the most recent data available at the time this article was produced.

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. Per capita costs are calculated using populations statistics based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2012, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Note:** Percent change is considered stable if it rounds to 0%.**Sources:** Statistics Canada, Consumer Price Index and Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

Table 12  
Total expenditures on policing, current dollars, by province and territory, 2012

Province and territory	Municipal <sup>1</sup> thousands of dollars	Provincial <sup>1</sup> thousands of dollars	Total	Change from previous year <sup>2</sup>	Federal <sup>3</sup> thousands of dollars	Expenditures total <sup>4</sup>	Change from previous year <sup>2</sup>
				percent		thousands of dollars	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>5</sup>	...	121,131	121,131	3.4	28,252	149,383	3.5
Prince Edward Island	12,590	14,404	26,994	3.6	6,450	33,444	3.1
Nova Scotia	126,534	104,546	231,080	-0.3	46,271	277,351	0.0
New Brunswick	89,818	74,037	163,855	1.4	36,717	200,572	3.3
Quebec	1,511,946	962,331	2,474,277	1.4	...	2,474,277	1.4
Ontario <sup>6</sup>	3,709,294	742,987	4,452,281	1.1	...	4,452,281	1.1
Manitoba	273,210	108,556	381,766	8.5	55,659	437,425	8.2
Saskatchewan <sup>7</sup>	172,244	142,726	314,970	6.1	65,035	380,005	6.3
Alberta	930,178	246,104	1,176,282	5.5	130,344	1,306,626	5.4
British Columbia <sup>8</sup>	934,631	338,392	1,273,023	2.8	207,800	1,480,822	1.9
Yukon	...	19,633	19,633	4.5	8,414	28,047	4.5
Northwest Territories	...	39,895	39,895	9.5	17,098	56,993	9.5
Nunavut	...	34,218	34,218	12.8	14,665	48,883	12.8
<b>Provincial and territorial total<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>7,760,445</b>	<b>2,948,960</b>	<b>10,709,405</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>616,705</b>	<b>11,326,110</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Other Royal Canadian Mounted Police expenditures <sup>10</sup>	...	...	...	...	<b>2,192,025</b>	<b>2,192,025</b>	...
<b>Canada</b>	<b>7,760,445</b>	<b>2,948,960</b>	<b>10,709,405</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2,808,730</b>	<b>13,518,135</b>	<b>2.8</b>

... not applicable

1. Figures include the amount billed to the province, territory or municipality for Royal Canadian Mounted Police contract policing. In some provinces, municipal policing is subsidized by the provinces.

2. Year to year percent change calculations are based on constant dollar amounts. Constant dollars 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). Data from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) used to calculate constant dollars are the most recent data available at the time this article was produced.

3. 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 10).

4. Includes municipal, provincial and territorial, federal and other Royal Canadian Mounted Police expenditures (see footnote 10).

5. Provincial policing figures include both the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

6. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.

7. Excludes Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.

8. Municipal expenditures do not include those from policing of Vancouver International Airport and Victoria International Airport.

9. Excludes Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.

10. Includes headquarters, federal and international operations, and national policing services.

**Note:** 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. The Police Administration Survey only collects data on civilian employees paid for by the police service. Therefore, if civilian employees are paid for by the municipality, such as in the case of RCMP detachments, they are not captured by the survey. The per capita cost field is not included as expenditures are not comparable. Per capita costs should not be calculated. Percent change is considered stable if it rounds to 0%.

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

Table 13  
Total expenditures<sup>1</sup> on policing, constant dollars<sup>2</sup>, by province or territory, 2002-2012

<b>Province and territory</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
	thousands of dollars					
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>3</sup>	86,099	85,459	87,912	90,486	95,410	106,926
Prince Edward Island	22,097	22,180	21,385	21,778	22,844	23,776
Nova Scotia	161,346	166,850	172,682	169,590	191,218	199,597
New Brunswick	130,704	135,074	140,181	134,644	140,957	144,219
Quebec	1,640,139	1,612,618	1,655,359	1,711,510	1,729,231	1,805,121
Ontario <sup>4</sup>	2,588,260	2,705,572	2,846,730	2,961,361	3,130,771	3,251,256
Manitoba	246,718	269,551	270,078	262,610	274,561	280,453
Saskatchewan <sup>5</sup>	212,001	218,903	222,041	227,454	254,174	239,702
Alberta	595,286	614,799	656,378	690,616	713,029	720,819
British Columbia <sup>6</sup>	784,983	854,130	913,429	936,750	993,382	1,025,917
Yukon	16,348	16,157	16,400	16,326	16,403	17,881
Northwest Territories	30,255	33,778	35,021	32,918	34,146	35,083
Nunavut	26,059	29,352	29,523	27,465	28,515	28,331
<b>Provincial and territorial total<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>6,540,295</b>	<b>6,758,929</b>	<b>7,061,878</b>	<b>7,280,701</b>	<b>7,621,815</b>	<b>7,868,569</b>
Other Royal Canadian Mounted Police expenditures <sup>8</sup>	1,286,900	1,338,519	1,303,177	1,393,953	1,431,411	1,588,625
<b>Canada</b>	<b>7,827,195</b>	<b>8,097,448</b>	<b>8,365,055</b>	<b>8,674,653</b>	<b>9,053,227</b>	<b>9,457,194</b>

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 13  
Total expenditures<sup>1</sup> on policing, constant dollars<sup>2</sup>, by province or territory, 2002-2012  
(continued)

Province and territory	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percent change 2002 to 2012 <sup>2</sup>
	thousands of dollars					percent
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>3</sup>	108,211	113,035	115,449	116,507	120,567	40
Prince Edward Island	24,698	25,166	25,506	25,852	26,649	21
Nova Scotia	206,045	215,938	223,652	221,767	221,704	37
New Brunswick	152,149	156,360	157,995	159,179	164,403	26
Quebec	1,880,420	1,910,331	1,949,233	2,020,323	2,048,243	25
Ontario <sup>4</sup>	3,359,305	3,479,386	3,611,237	3,615,912	3,655,403	41
Manitoba	292,734	311,589	328,685	335,919	363,612	47
Saskatchewan <sup>5</sup>	250,552	260,869	275,162	288,609	306,703	45
Alberta	784,085	834,001	925,003	975,766	1,028,030	73
British Columbia <sup>6</sup>	1,089,226	1,170,810	1,198,094	1,233,588	1,257,065	60
Yukon	19,245	19,435	22,776	22,211	23,218	42
Northwest Territories	35,655	38,883	40,843	41,874	45,851	52
Nunavut	31,545	33,369	36,156	37,598	42,396	63
<b>Provincial and territorial total<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>8,225,934</b>	<b>8,568,733</b>	<b>8,906,452</b>	<b>9,092,909</b>	<b>9,306,581</b>	<b>42</b>
Other Royal Canadian Mounted Police expenditures <sup>8</sup>	1,809,083	2,195,425	1,953,287	1,709,750	1,801,171	40
<b>Canada</b>	<b>10,035,017</b>	<b>10,764,158</b>	<b>10,859,739</b>	<b>10,802,659</b>	<b>11,107,752</b>	<b>42</b>

1. Includes municipal, provincial and territorial, federal and other Royal Canadian Mounted Police expenditures (see footnote 8).

2. Percent change calculations are based on unrounded constant dollar amounts. Constant dollars 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). Data from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) used to calculate constant dollars are the most recent data available at the time this article was produced.

3. Provincial policing figures include both the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

4. Excludes Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.

5. Excludes Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.

6. Municipal expenditures do not include those from policing of Vancouver International Airport and Victoria International Airport.

7. Excludes Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.

8. Includes headquarters, federal and international operations, and national policing services.

**Note:** Totals may not add up due to rounding. Expenditure figures represent gross operating expenditures and include costs that are paid from police department budgets and benefits paid from other sources. Revenues, recoveries and capital expenditures are excluded.

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