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Catalogue no. 85-225-XIE

Police Resources in Canada, 2004

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



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Police Resources in Canada, 2004

Prepared by : Gayatri Shankarraman

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

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December 2004

Catalogue no. 85-225-XIE
ISSN 1488-867X

Frequency: Annual

Ottawa

La version française de cette publication est disponible sur demande.

Note of appreciation

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

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Highlights

- The number of police officers in 2004 (59,906) was up about 1% from 2003. This translates to 1 police officer for every 533 Canadians. In the last decade, the population of Canada has grown 10% while the number of officers has grown 7%.
- The rate of police officers per 100,000 population (188) remained unchanged from 2003, following five consecutive annual increases between 1998 and 2003.
- Saskatchewan had the highest number of police officers per 100,000 population (202) for the fourth year in a row. Manitoba (194), Quebec (191) and Ontario (187) had the next highest rates. Newfoundland and Labrador (148) and Prince Edward Island (150) continue to have the lowest rates.
- Among census metropolitan areas, Regina had the most police officers per 100,000 population (207) in 2004, followed by Thunder Bay (199) and Saskatoon (181). Abbotsford (129) had the fewest.
- There were 9,897 female police officers in 2004, an increase of 6% from 2003. Females accounted for 17% of all officers in 2004 compared to 9% in 1994. British Columbia reported the highest percentage of female officers at 21%, while the Atlantic Provinces had the lowest (between 12% and 13%).
- Policing expenditures crossed the \$8 billion mark in 2003. The \$8.3 billion expended in 2003 (\$263 per Canadian) was up 4% from 2002 after adjusting for inflation. This represents the seventh consecutive increase in constant dollar spending.
- Per capita costs for policing in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba each topped \$200 in 2003, while the Atlantic region continued to have the lowest per capita costs, with each province under \$150 per capita.

Introduction

Overview of Policing in Canada

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

Federal Policing

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

Provincial/Territorial Policing

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

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

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

Municipal policing

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

First Nations policing

In addition to federal, provincial/territorial and municipal policing, there are also various types of First Nations policing agreements for Aboriginal communities in place across Canada. The First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP)¹, announced in June 1991 by the federal government, was introduced in order to provide First Nations across Canada with access to police services that are professional, effective, culturally appropriate, and accountable to the communities they serve.

1. *Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, Aboriginal Policing. First Nations Policing Policy.*

The FNPP is implemented across Canada through tripartite agreements negotiated among the federal government, provincial or territorial governments and First Nations. The agreements are cost-shared 52% by the Government of Canada and 48% by the province involved. Depending on the resources available, the First Nation may develop and administer its own police service, as is the case in most of Québec and Ontario, or it may enter into a Community Tripartite Agreement (CTA). Like self-administered agreements, CTAs are negotiated between the Federal government, the province or territory in which the First Nation is located, and the governing body of the First Nation. Under such agreements, the First nation has its own dedicated contingent of officers from an existing police service (usually the RCMP). Best efforts are made for these police services to be staffed by Aboriginal police officers. Demand for more policing agreements has grown dramatically in recent years. The program currently serves over 315 communities through 130 agreements that cover 60% of the on-reserve population.²

Text Box 1

Intelligence-led Policing¹

Intelligence-led policing is a term that has only begun to gain currency in the last few years. Extensive research in England, during the early 1990's identified three main problems in traditional policing: the lack of an integrated approach to crime control, the failure to make the most efficient use of police resources and a focus on crimes rather than on criminals. That research recommended that police increase the proactive element in police work through 'target management' strategies. About the same time, in North America, the New York Police Department (NYPD) initiated the 'COMPSTAT' (Computerized Statistics) model as a business process for proactive, intelligence-led policing. The discussions at the weekly COMPSTAT Crime Control Strategy Meetings are based upon the statistical analyses contained in their weekly CompStat report and are an integral facet of a comprehensive interactive management strategy. The COMPSTAT model has become a catalyst for change in policing practices for some police services in North America.

Intelligence-led policing involves the collection and analysis of information to inform police decision-making at both the tactical (operational) and strategic (managerial) levels. It is a model of policing in which intelligence serves as a guide to operations, rather than the reverse. It begins with the notion that a principal task of the police is to prevent and detect crime by being proactive rather than reactive.

Integrated approaches to intelligence gathering and sharing lie at the heart of a range of bilateral and multilateral partnerships that address key criminal and national security issues. Groups involved in criminal activities can be dismantled by the development of sophisticated, long-term, intelligence-led enforcement and investigative strategies. Strong partnerships and the effective use of intelligence are the two key features in all successful policing initiatives.

1. *Intelligence-led Policing: A Definition, Criminal Intelligence Program, RCMP and "Project Archimedes", Edmonton Police Service*

Survey Definitions and Coverage

This report is based upon data collected through the "Police Administration Survey" conducted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. This survey collects data on police personnel and expenditures from each municipal, provincial and federal (RCMP) police service in Canada. With the exception of 'independent' First Nations police services, all First Nations police personnel and expenditures falling under the jurisdiction of RCMP are reported under RCMP federal policing. More information is collected than is presented in this report, and additional information can be provided for special reports or individual requests.

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 survey³.

Data presented in this report represent police personnel as of either June 15th, 2003 or June 15th, 2004 (as identified in text and table headings) and final expenditures for the year 2003 (or 2003/2004 for those services operating on a fiscal year). Most municipal police services operate on a calendar year while the provincial services and the RCMP operate on a fiscal year. Policing expenditures will be referred to as calendar year (i.e., 2003) throughout this report.

2. *Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, Aboriginal Policing Directorate.*

3. *For more information on private security, see Private Security and Public Policing in Canada, 2001, Catalogue no. 85-002, Vol. 24, no. 7.*

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 June 15th. Other employees include all other non-police personnel (civilians and special constables) as of June 15th (e.g., clerical, dispatch, management, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards, by-law enforcement officers). Temporary police officers, auxiliary police and other volunteer personnel are not included in this report.

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

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

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

Comparing Police Statistics

The report is subdivided into two parts. The first part contains information at the national, provincial/territorial and census metropolitan area (CMA) levels, as well as for the 30 largest municipal police forces. The second part contains summary information at the level of the municipal police service. While it is not possible to make direct comparisons among the more than 550 municipal police services for the reasons described below, it is useful to examine resources over time for the same police service.

Data at the CMA level

A CMA is a large urban area with a core population of at least 100,000 and includes the surrounding suburban and rural areas that are socially and economically integrated with the urban centre. The areas that police services serve may differ in their mix of urban/suburban populations, and some inner-city police services have to police many more people than the resident population, as large numbers of people enter the urban core to work and shop during the day. For these reasons, it is difficult to compare crime rates among police services. This lack of comparability is addressed by analyzing crime rates by CMA. In order to present data at the CMA level, the data from all police services providing services within the boundary of the CMA, including urban, suburban and rural areas, have been combined. However, expenditures (per capita costs) are not available at the CMA level due to the number of provincial policing detachments within the CMA for which detachment-specific costs are not available.

Data at the Police Force Level

Part II of this report presents data for each individual municipal police service according to its actual police jurisdiction and budget. While these data accurately reflect the police resources and crime rates in these communities, they are not necessarily comparable with one another at this level for a variety of reasons:

- (i) Each municipal police service has a different mix of urban, suburban, and rural areas, each with its own unique characteristics, geography and level of crime. Some municipal services are “metropolitan” or “regional”, while others may serve primarily “inner-city” areas and are surrounded by other suburban police services.
- (ii) The expenditures presented in this section represent those costs included in the police operating budget of each municipality. The contents of these budgets tend to differ considerably from city to city. For example, some costs (e.g., accommodation, by-law enforcement, and court security) and some services (e.g., computing, personnel, and financial services) may be included within the police service’s operating budget for some municipalities, but in other municipalities they may be paid for by other departments or through the service’s capital budget, which is not included.

- (iii) In some police services, there may be police officers who are funded by external agencies (e.g. an airport authority or a community organization). While these officers are included in this report, the related costs are not. As a result, the cost of policing in these communities is underestimated. In addition, these officers may be restricted to policing certain areas (e.g. a port or airport), and therefore it may appear that more officers are available for general policing than is the case in some communities. Where this information has been made available to the CCJS, it has been footnoted in the appropriate tables.
- (iv) Expenditure figures for the RCMP municipal contracts represent only the amount billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs (e.g., accommodation, support staff, etc.) incurred by the municipality. Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included.

Survey Revisions

1986 revision

The Police Administration Survey was revised in 1986 to collect police department expenditures (beginning in 1985) as well as more detailed information on police personnel and functions. As both the old and revised surveys were run simultaneously in 1986, it was possible to examine the effects of the revised survey. An analysis of the data revealed that there were some minor differences in the distribution of police personnel between the two surveys. In order to correct for these methodological differences, the data presented in Table 6 prior to 1986 have been adjusted at the national level.

1996 revision

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

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

2003 revision

In 2003, police services were asked to identify whether or not expenditures related to ‘Emergency “911” Services’ were paid for from their operational budget, their capital budget or were paid for by other government sources.

Report History

There were originally two annual reports from the *Police Administration Survey*. These reports were combined in 1999 so that all relevant information in the area of police personnel, expenditures and crime rates could be included in one publication. The information from The *Police Personnel and Expenditures Report* (formerly Catalogue no. 85F0019XPE) is now contained in Part I of this report and information from The *Crime and Police Resources in Canadian Municipalities Report* (formerly Catalogue no. 85-223-XPE) is now contained in Part II.

Starting in 2003, Part 2 (Police Resources in Municipal Police Services) of the report was re-designed to present the various kinds of operational expenses incurred by each municipal force and the budgets under which they were included. This information was added in order to enhance the comparability of types of expenditures between police forces. To make room for this additional information, the following fields were removed: the numbers, rates per 100,000 population and clearance rates for Violent Crimes; the numbers, rates per 100,000 population and clearance rates for Property Crimes; the number of Total Criminal Code offences; and Criminal Code incidents per police officer. This information is available on request.

Part I

Police Resources in Canada, Provinces/Territories and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)

Police Personnel

Population per police officer remains virtually unchanged

There were 59,906 police officers in Canada in 2004, an increase of 494 over 2003. This marks a slight increase of about 1% over the previous year. The number of police officers began increasing in 1997 after dropping for four straight years.

The number of police officers per 100,000 population had increased steadily during the 1960's and early 1970's, peaking at 206 police officers per 100,000 population in 1975. Between 1975 and 1991, the number of police officers increased at about the same pace as the Canadian population, maintaining an average of around 200 police per 100,000 population. However, in the seven year span between 1991 and 1998, the rate dropped by 10%. Starting in 1999, the rate has been increasing and, in 2004, remained unchanged from 2003 at 188 officers per 100,000 population. This is equal to one officer for every 533 Canadians (Table 6, Figure 1).

International comparison of police officers

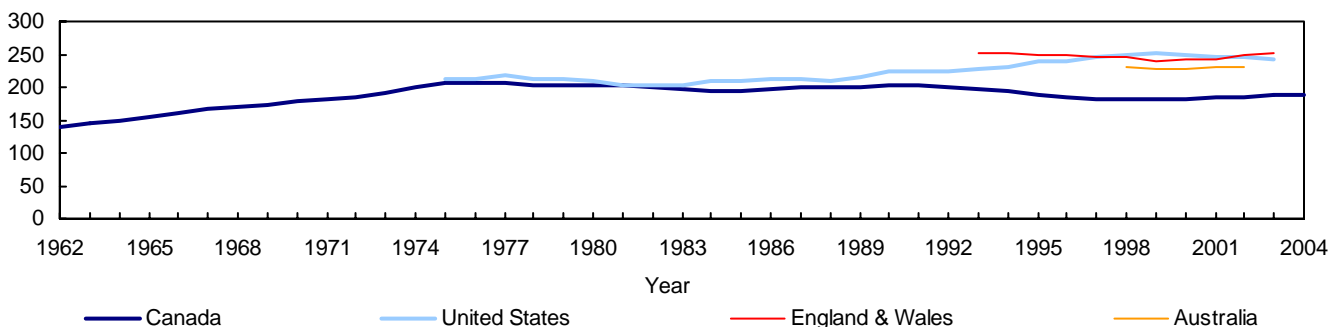
Police forces are organized in different ways in different countries. Some countries have more than one "police force"; for example, state police, communal or municipal police, judicial police or gendarmerie, all of which perform some policing duties. These differences should be borne in mind when making comparisons between these countries, as there is no information available on the percentage of policing duties carried out by these other bodies.

International comparisons show that the number of police per 100,000 population in Canada is almost 19% lower than Australia at 231 (2002 data)⁴, 22% lower than in the United States at 242 (2003 data)⁵ and 26% lower than in England and Wales at 253 (2003 data)^{6,7}. Figure 1 shows that Canada and the U.S. had very similar rates of police officers until the late 1980s. However, while the number of officers per capita increased in the U.S. from 1989 to 1999, Canada experienced declines from 1991 to 1998. The number of police per capita in England and Wales dropped by 5% between 1993 and 1999, but hiring since 2000 has begun to reverse that trend⁷. Between 2003 and 2004, the number of police officers in England and Wales grew by 4%⁸.

Figure 1

Police Strength, Canada, the United States, Australia and England and Wales¹

Police strength (per 100,000 population)



1. The figures used to chart this graph differ from those presented in Table 12. The sources for this table and Table 12 are not the same. Please refer to footnotes in Table 12.

Source: Police Administration Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. U.S. data: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Australian Data: Australian Crime Facts and Figures, 2003; England and Wales data: Home Office, Research Development and Statistics Directorate, and Office for National Statistics.

4. Sworn police officers per 100,000 as of 30 June 2002. Australian Crime: Facts and Figures 2003, Australian Institute of Criminology

5. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. FBI, Crime in the United States, 2003.

6. Home Office. "Police Service Strength – England and Wales, 31 March, 2004." Statistical Bulletin. Issue 13/04. 29 September 2004.

7. Police per capita figures for England and Wales for 1993 to 2003 were calculated using Home Officer police officer figures and Office for National Statistics population data for England and Wales for 1993 to 2003. Population data for 2004 were unavailable.

8. Adjusted police officer strength, Home Office. "Police Service Strength – England and Wales, 31 March, 2004." Statistical Bulletin. Issue 13/04. 29 September 2004.

Police resources in Canada, 2004

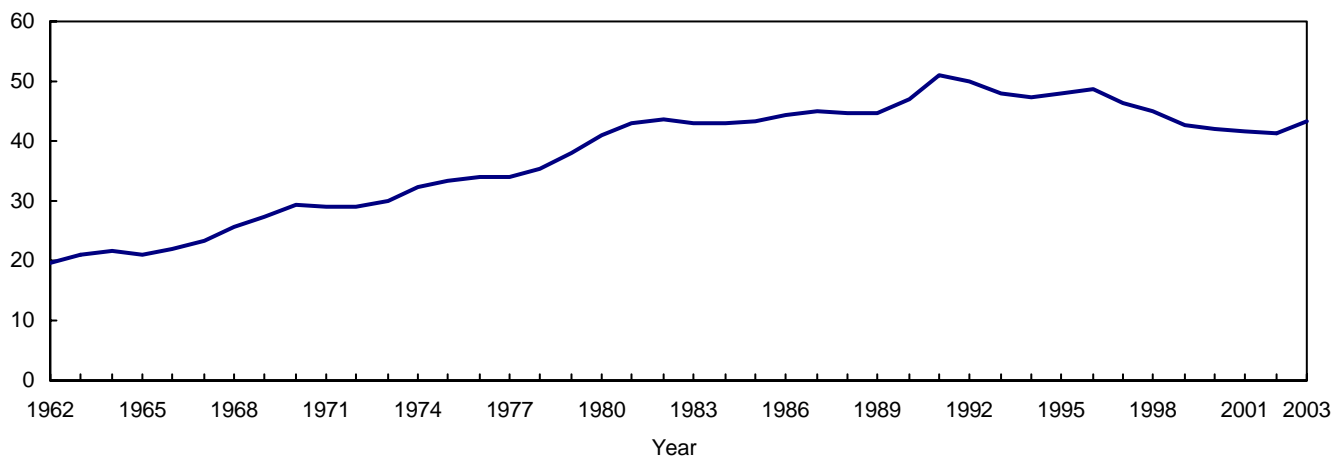
A bulletin released by the Home Office on October 24, 2003⁹ brought together statistical information collected by the Home Office and Council of Europe. The data covers all European Union Member States, the European Union accession countries and other selected countries. According to this study, Canada ranks 29th of 32 countries along with Sweden in terms of the number of police per 100,000 population (Table 12).

Rate of incidents per police officer increase

The number of *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic) per police officer may be used as one indicator of police workload. The rate is affected not only by the number of police officers, but also by changes in the number of crimes reported to the police. The number of *Criminal Code* incidents per officer increased steadily from 20 per officer in 1962 to a peak of 51 in 1991. Since 1991, this rate has generally been decreasing until 2003, when it rose to 43 - an increase of 5% from 2002 (Figure 2, Table 6). This increase is similar to the increase in the national crime rate in 2003.

Figure 2
Criminal Code incidents per police officer, Canada, 1962-2003

Criminal Code (C.C.) incidents



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

Saskatchewan had the most police per capita among the provinces

Figure 3 presents the number of police officers per 100,000 population by province (excluding RCMP headquarters and training academy police officer personnel). The three territories are not shown on this graph as their sparse populations over immense areas result in considerably higher police strengths than the rest of Canada (Table 7). Counts for temporary officers are not included in any of the police officer counts, as only permanent, full-time officers (and full-time equivalents) are included. Temporary police officers are hired to fill in, as needed, for permanent police officers. The province of Quebec employs more temporary police officers than any other jurisdiction. Of the 1,080 temporary officers reported in 2004, 993 or 92% were employed in Quebec.

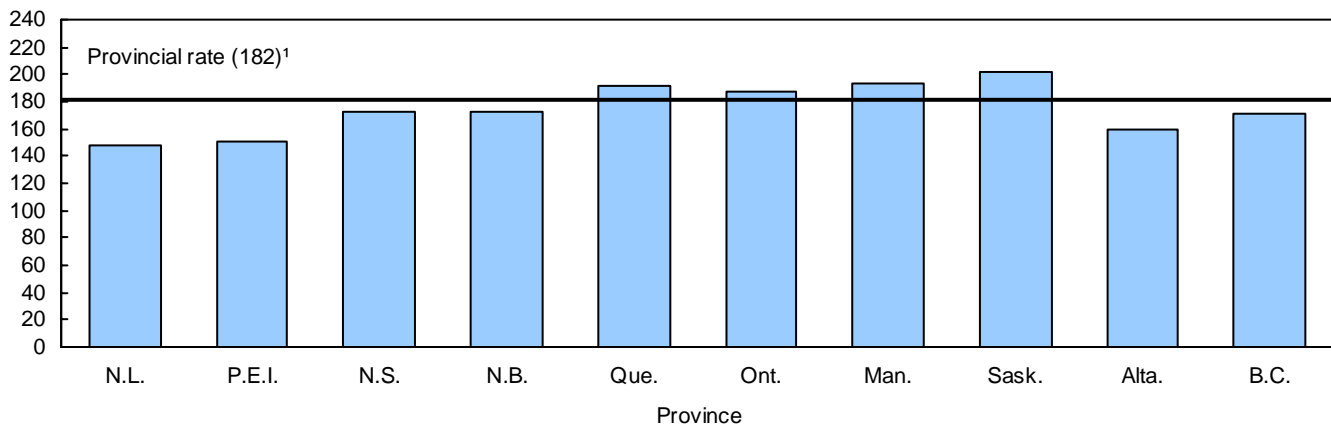
Among the provinces, Saskatchewan had the most police officers per 100,000 population (202) in 2004 for the fourth year in a row. Manitoba (194), Quebec (191) and Ontario (187) had the next highest rates. Prior to 2000, Manitoba had the highest rate for four consecutive years. Newfoundland and Labrador (148), Prince Edward Island (150) and Alberta (160) reported the lowest police per capita rates. As mentioned earlier, the rates in Nunavut (415), Northwest Territories (399) and the Yukon (388) were much higher.

As the number of police officers does not change drastically from year to year, trends are best examined over a longer period of time. The majority of the provinces have experienced declines in per capita police strength over the past decade (Table 7). The largest decline was in Quebec (-7%) while Saskatchewan had the largest increase (+8%).

9. "International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 2001" by Gordon Barclay and Cynthia Tavares with Sally Kenny, Arsalaan Siddique and Emma Wilby, Home Office, Issue 12/03. 24 October 2003.

Figure 3
Police officers per 100,000 population, by province, 2004

Police officers



1. This average excludes the territories and RCMP Headquarters and Training Academy.

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

High rate of turnover expected due to retirements

A recent report commissioned by the Canadian Police Association and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and funded by Human Resources Development Canada found that a relatively high rate of turnover due to retirements can be expected within the next few years within the Canadian policing community.¹⁰ This study estimated that nearly one in four police officers in Canada in 2001 would be eligible to retire with full pensions by 2006. Further, according to this study, some variation regionally can be expected, with lower eligibility rates in the Atlantic region and in Ontario (each with about 17% of all police officers eligible for retirement and due partly to higher minimum years of service requirements in the Atlantic region). Quebec faces the greatest challenges in terms of police officer hiring and replacement, as fully one-third of sworn officers in 2001 would be eligible for full retirement benefits by 2006.

This high rate of attrition has arisen due to a number of reasons¹¹. The baby boom generation led to the creation of more public service jobs to cope with the demand for more government services. For the police, a rise in crime due to increased population led to recruitment of many police officers in the 1960's and 1970's. Furthermore, normal attrition fell due to many officers staying put due to the downturn in the economy in the 1990's.

Other factors intensifying the situation are the booming economy and pension schemes which have reduced the age for retirement eligibility. Early retirement and resignation for better jobs are attractive options for many officers. The generation behind the baby boomers is much smaller so there are not enough recruits to fill the vacant positions. Moreover, both public and private sector organizations are competing for the same recruit.

Among the benefits of the present situation are accelerated promotions, as well as police organizations with more officers who are proficient with the use of newer technologies and who are perhaps more accustomed to, and tolerant of, a culture change. A service of junior officers will also mean a lower salary budget although a greater investment in learning and development will have to be made to offset the loss of expertise.

10. Human Resources Development Canada, Canadian Police Association, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Strategic Human Resources Analysis of Public Policing in Canada", December, 2001.

11. Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, Police Futures Group News, Volume 3, Numbers 2-4, Spring to Fall, 2000.

Regina had the most police officers per capita among the metropolitan areas

Table 1a presents the number of police officers per 100,000 population and the crime rates for the 27 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in Canada (defined as large urban areas with populations over 100,000). Kingston and Abbotsford were classified as CMAs after the 2001 Census. Police officers included in Table 1a represent only those involved in municipal and provincial policing. RCMP federal police officers are not included. See *Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) Reference List* at the end of Part 1 of this report for a list of police services included in each CMA.

In 2004, Regina had the highest number of police officers per 100,000 population (207), followed by Thunder Bay (199) and Saskatoon (181); Abbotsford (129) had the fewest. Among the largest CMAs (over 500,000 population), Winnipeg (179) and Toronto (173) had the most police officers per 100,000 population, whereas Québec (137) and Ottawa (133) had the fewest.

Table 1a

Police officers and crime rates in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)¹

CMAs	2003 population ²	2004 number of police officers ³	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Population per officer ⁴	2003 crime rate ⁵
Regina	197,734	409	207	483	15,143
Thunder Bay	124,628	248	199	503	8,533
Saskatoon	241,391	436	181	554	15,164
Winnipeg ⁶	688,746	1,232	179	559	11,864
Toronto	5,118,992	8,840	173	579	5,304
Montréal	3,586,221	6,166	172	582	7,938
Windsor	329,241	550	167	599	7,292
St.Catharines-Niagara	429,949	682	159	630	6,850
Trois-Rivières	144,262	225	156	641	5,310
Edmonton	997,938	1,527	153	654	10,969
Calgary	1,023,666	1,563	153	655	7,251
Halifax ⁶	377,932	566	150	668	9,324
Victoria	323,592	483	149	670	10,588
Greater Sudbury	160,113	234	146	684	6,498
Hamilton	682,741	993	145	688	6,640
Gatineau ⁷	276,933	399	144	694	6,199
Saguenay	148,061	212	143	698	4,193
Vancouver ⁶	2,126,111	3,020	142	704	11,576
Kitchener	470,022	663	141	709	5,887
St. John's	177,843	246	138	723	6,480
Saint John	144,752	200	138	724	7,689
Québec	709,323	975	137	728	5,067
Kingston ⁸	153,707	208	135	739	6,822
Sherbrooke	145,766	197	135	740	6,646
London	464,076	624	134	744	7,510
Ottawa ⁹	866,621	1,154	133	751	6,326
Abbotsford ⁸	157,720	203	129	777	13,356

1. The numbers in this table will not agree with the numbers in Part II of this report (which report data at the level of individual police services) because most CMAs are policed by more than one police service. The CMA of Oshawa is not included due to differences in policing jurisdiction and CMA boundaries. Crimes investigated by RCMP federal personnel within CMAs are included; however police officer counts do not include RCMP federal police officers. While the CMA table should be used to compare major metropolitan areas, table 1b presents the actual police strength of the major police forces in Canada.
2. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal estimates for 2003 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada but are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. 2004 populations for CMAs are not yet available.
3. Represents actual police officer strength as of June 15th, 2004.
4. Based on the number of police officers in 2004 and CMA population for 2003. CMA populations for 2004 are not yet available.
5. Crime rate represents the number of Criminal Code incidents (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population. Crime data for 2004 were not available at the time of publication.
6. Police officer counts include officers deployed to contract positions (e.g. airport, port, U.N. mission).
7. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.
8. Abbotsford, British Columbia and Kingston, Ontario became new CMAs as of the 2001 Census.
9. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA (see footnote 9 Table 1b).

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

Table 1b presents data at the individual police force level for the 30 largest municipal forces. This differs from Table 1a in that a CMA generally includes more than one police force (see CMA Reference List). While the CMA table should be used to compare major metropolitan areas, table 1b presents the actual police strength of the major police forces in Canada.

Table 1b
Police officers and crime rates in the 30 largest municipal police forces¹

Police services	2003 population ²	2004 number of police officers ³	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Population per officer ⁴	2003 crime rate ⁵
Toronto CMA police services^{6,7}					
Toronto Police	2,611,661	5,291	203	494	6,284
Peel regional police	1,063,393	1,606	151	662	3,817
York regional police	851,705	1,025	120	831	4,489
Durham regional police	547,759	744	136	736	5,706
Halton regional police	413,454	507	123	815	4,321
Montréal CMA police services⁷					
Montréal police	1,871,774	3,895	208	481	10,355
Longueuil police	383,396	555	145	691	6,633
Laval police	359,707	464	129	775	5,757
Vancouver CMA police services⁷					
Vancouver police ⁸	569,814	1,124	197	507	12,861
Surrey (RCMP) police	390,145	491	126	795	12,922
Burnaby (RCMP) police	205,261	207	101	992	12,322
Richmond (RCMP) police	174,201	206	118	846	8,441
Other large police services					
Calgary police	936,270	1,487	159	630	7,312
Ottawa police ⁹	823,608	1,076	131	765	6,450
Edmonton police	702,379	1,253	178	561	12,427
Winnipeg police ⁸	644,417	1,198	186	538	12,316
Québec police	524,054	717	137	731	5,603
Hamilton regional police	516,776	734	142	704	7,370
Waterloo regional police	470,022	630	134	746	5,861
Niagara regional police	429,949	649	151	662	6,786
London police	355,169	501	141	709	8,245
Gatineau - metro police	226,888	326	144	696	6,560
Windsor police	221,091	434	196	509	9,225
Saskatoon police	202,542	358	177	566	16,898
Halifax regional police ⁸	211,607	403	190	525	11,840
Regina police	181,167	339	187	534	15,895
St. John's (RNC) police	177,843	246	138	723	6,480
Greater Sudbury police	160,113	234	146	684	6,498
Saguenay police	148,061	212	143	698	4,193
Sherbrooke regional police	145,766	197	135	740	6,646

1. This table differs from table 1a in that it presents police officers and crime rates at the level of the police service, not the CMA.
 2. Police service populations were derived from the July 1st preliminary postcensal estimates for 2003 (2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. 2003 populations were used since populations were not yet available for 2004.
 3. Represents actual police officer strength as of June 15th, 2004.
 4. The police officers per 100,000 population is based on the number of police officers in 2004 and police force population for 2003.
 5. Crime rate represents the number of Criminal Code incidents (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population.
 6. Note that 60% of the crime handled by Halton Regional Police, and 35% of the crime handled by Durham Regional Police fall within Toronto CMA boundaries.
 7. The police services listed under the Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver CMA's do not represent all the police services in the CMA. In some cases, only portions of a police service are included in the CMA.
 8. Police officer counts include officers deployed to contract positions (e.g. airport, port, U.N. mission).
 9. Number of personnel were below the authorized strength of 1,161 on June 15, 2004.
Source: Police Administration Survey and Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Text Box 2

Private Security and Public Policing in Canada – an overview¹

In recent years, the roles of public police and private security have begun to intersect. Private security personnel in Canada have been expanding their range of functions to include forensic analyses, investigating corporate fraud and providing protection against high-tech computer crimes.

According to the 2001 Census, private security personnel continued to outnumber police officers, although the gap has narrowed since 1996. In 2001, there were 84,000 private security personnel compared to 62,860 police officers. From 1996 to 2001, the number of police officers in Canada grew at a faster rate (6%) than private security personnel (2%).

The report also shows that police officers who worked full-time, full year in 2000, earned an average of more than one and a half times the average income of private investigators, and more than double that of security guards. Several factors may influence the gap in earnings, including differences in education and training requirements, turnover rates, and essential differences in the types of duties and responsibilities performed by each group. Between 1995 and 2000, the average annual income for police officers after adjusting for inflation rose 2% while it increased 6% for private investigators and remained stable for security guards (-0.4%).

The likelihood of private security personnel experiencing unemployment was seven times greater than that of police officers² and they were almost eight times more likely to work part-time.

In 2001, visible minorities accounted for 4% of police officers compared to 16% of security guards. The number of visible minority² police officers increased 61% between 1996 and 2001 while visible minority private investigators and security guards increased 55% and 49% respectively.

Aboriginal persons³ made up 2% of employed persons in Canada (15 years of age and older) and constituted 4% each of police officers and security guards.

More than half of police officers held a university degree or college diploma in 2001 compared to less than one third of private security personnel. Among police officers, there is a tendency for women to be younger than men, which is due to recent growth in female recruitment. Over one-half (53%) of female police officers were below the age of 35, compared to only 31% of men.

Note: Police officer counts from the Census will differ from the Police Administration Survey due to a number of methodological differences between the two data sources. For example, in the case of the Census, part-time police officers are not converted to full-time equivalents and counts include temporary police officers. The Police Administration Survey, however, converts part-time officers to full time equivalents and also excludes temporary police officers. National Census counts of police officers are consistently higher than that of the Police Administration Survey. Any comparisons between the Census and Police Administration data must be made with caution.

1. Taylor-Butts Andrea: 2004. *Private Security and Public Policing in Canada, 2001, Catalogue no. 85-002, Vol. 24, no. 7. The report is based on a 20% sample from the 2001 Census of Population. Data were weighted to the national level.*

2. *Persons other than Aboriginal persons, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in color (i.e., Chinese, South-Asian, Black, Arab/West Asian, Filipino, South-East Asian, Latin American, Japanese and Korean)*

3. *Refers to those who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal Group i.e., North American Indian, Métis or Inuit and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation.*

Women account for 1 in 6 police officers

Women continue to increase their representation among police officers. In 2004, there were 9,897 women representing 17% of the total number of police officers in Canada. While the number of male police officers was virtually unchanged from 2003, the number of female officers increased by 6%, indicating that recruitment of women continues to grow. The proportion of female police officers in Canada has been increasing steadily since the mid-1970s. By 1980, the number of female police officers had almost doubled and since then, it has increased nine-fold (Table 2, Figure 4).

Table 2
Police officers by sex, Canada, selected years

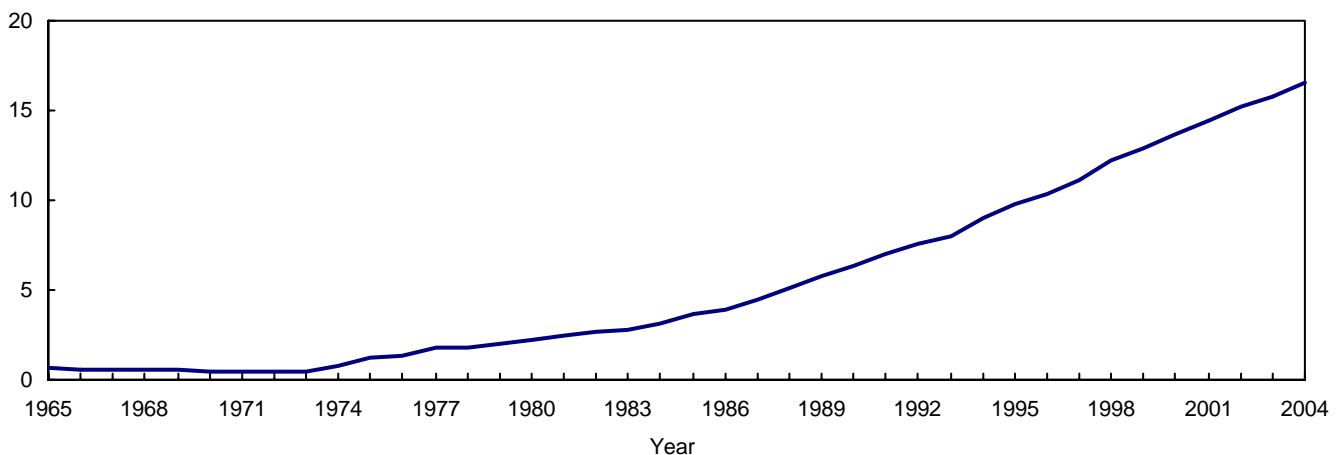
Year	Male		Female		Total
	number	%	number	%	
1965	29,956	99.4	190	0.6	30,146
1970	37,763	99.5	186	0.5	37,949
1975	47,151	98.8	562	1.2	47,713
1980	48,749	97.8	1,092	2.2	49,841
1985	48,518	96.4	1,833	3.6	50,351
1990	52,461	93.6	3,573	6.4	56,034
1995	49,630	90.2	5,378	9.8	55,008
2000	48,304	86.3	7,650	13.7	55,954
2003	50,060 ^r	84.3	9,352	15.7	59,412 ^r
2004	50,009	83.5	9,897	16.5	59,906

^r revised

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

Figure 4
Proportion of Female Police Officers, Canada, 1965 - 2004

Female police officers (%)



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

Comparing the percentage of female officers with other countries, Canada had the 7th highest percentage of females in 2000 among 25 countries¹². Sweden and Norway had the highest proportions of female officers while England and Wales ranked 4th and the United States ranked 13th (Table 11).

British Columbia continues to have the highest percentage of female police officers

In 2004, slightly over a fifth (21%) of the police officers in British Columbia were female, the highest proportion of any province/territory. Quebec was second highest at 17%. The lowest proportions continue to be found in the Atlantic Provinces and the Yukon, with women accounting for 12% to 13% of total police officers (Table 3).

12. Economic and Social Data Ranking, OECD: Share of female police personnel, 2000; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Police resources in Canada, 2004

Table 3
Police officers by sex, provinces/territories, 2004

Province/territory	Male		Female		Total
	number	%	number	%	
British Columbia	5,721	79.5	1,472	20.5	7,193
Quebec	11,913	82.7	2,498	17.3	14,411
Saskatchewan	1,683	83.7	327	16.3	2,010
Ontario	19,472	83.9	3,742	16.1	23,214
Northwest Territories	144	84.2	27	15.8	171
Nunavut	104	84.6	19	15.4	123
Alberta	4,341	84.7	782	15.3	5,123
Manitoba	1,944	85.8	322	14.2	2,266
Yukon	105	86.8	16	13.2	121
Newfoundland and Labrador	666	86.9	100	13.1	766
Prince Edward Island	180	87.0	27	13.0	207
New Brunswick	1,135	87.2	167	12.8	1,302
Nova Scotia	1,417	87.7	198	12.3	1,615
RCMP headquarters	1,184	85.5	200	14.5	1,384
Canada	50,009	83.5	9,897	16.5	59,906

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

Women continue to move up the ranks

The percentage of female officers at all levels has been steadily increasing since the 1980s (Table 4). In 2004, women represented 5% of senior officers, 9% of non-commissioned officers and 20% of constables, compared to 1986 when they accounted for less than 1% among the senior and non-commissioned officer ranks and only 5% of all constables. Compared to 2003, the largest increase in the number of females was in the non-commissioned officers' category (+17%).

Table 4
Percentage of male and female police officers within the ranks, Canada, selected years

Year	Senior officers		Non-commissioned officers		Constables	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		%		%		%
1986	99.8	0.2	99.5	0.5	94.6	5.4
1988	99.8	0.2	99.2	0.8	93.0	7.0
1990	99.6	0.4	98.7	1.3	91.4	8.6
1992	99.3	0.7	98.4	1.6	89.8	10.2
1994	98.7	1.3	97.8	2.2	88.0	12.0
1996	98.3	1.7	97.0	3.0	86.5	13.5
1998	97.8	2.2	96.1	3.9	84.5	15.5
2000	96.9	3.1	94.5	5.5	83.0	17.0
2002	96.0	4.0	92.9	7.1	81.4	18.6
2004	94.8	5.2	91.1	8.9	80.2	19.8

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

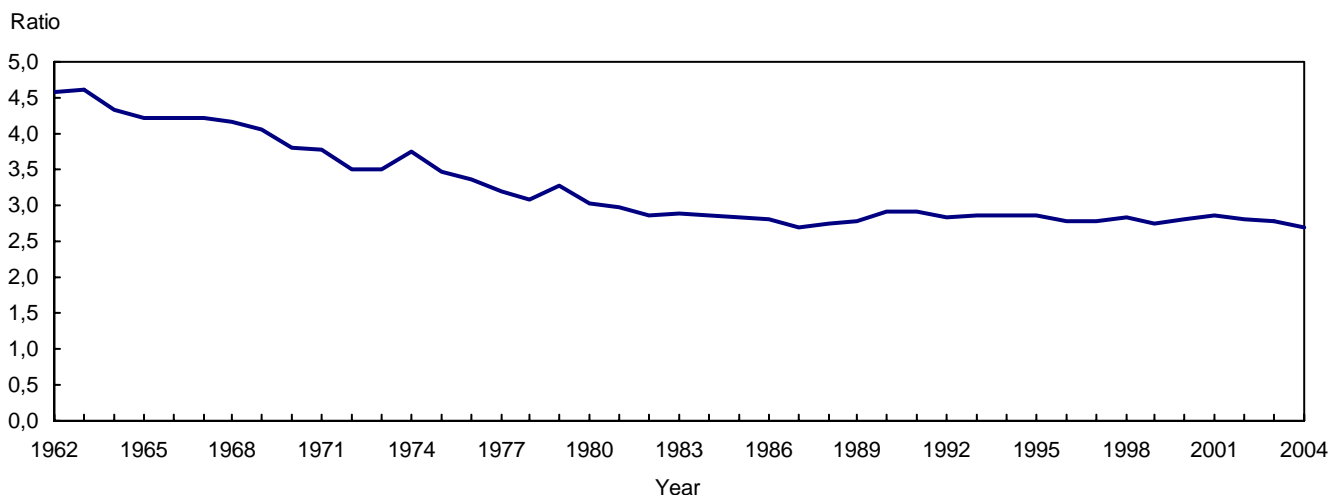
Civilians¹³ account for just over one-quarter of all police personnel

In 2004, there were 22,187 civilians, an increase of 3% from 2003 (Table 6). Civilians accounted for 27% of all personnel in 2004. The highest proportion of these employees were clerical support personnel (42%) followed by management professionals (23%) and communications and dispatch (16%).

From 1962 to 1987, civilians were in a period of steady growth, as some duties that were traditionally performed by police officers were reassigned to them (such as dispatch and by-law enforcement). During that 25-year period, the number of civilians more than tripled, while the number of police officers doubled. Between 1987 and 1998, the count of civilians had stabilized, remaining at around 19,500. Between 1998 and 2004, civilian personnel increased by 14%. The ratio of police officers to other employees dropped from a high of 4.6 police for every 'other employee in 1963 to 2.8 in 1986. Since then, this ratio has remained relatively stable and was at 2.7 in 2004 (Figure 5, Table 6).

The distribution of males and females among other employees has also changed over the years. Prior to 1970, men outnumbered women. With steadily increasing numbers of female other personnel, the number of women surpassed the number of men after 1970. Since the mid-1980s, females have accounted for around two-thirds of all other employees (69% in 2004).

Figure 5
Ratio of Police Officers to Civilian Personnel, Canada, 1962 - 2004



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

Policing Expenditures

Policing costs top eight billion dollars

Policing expenditures totalled \$8.3 billion in 2003. This represents an increase of 4% from 2002 after adjusting for inflation, marking the seventh year in a row that constant dollars¹⁴ spending has increased (Table 5, Figure 6). The \$8.3 billion translates into a constant dollar cost of \$263 per Canadian, up from \$255 in 2002 (Table 5).

In 2003, salaries, wages and benefits made up about 80% of policing expenditures. Municipal policing accounts for about 55% of policing expenditures, provincial policing accounts for about 23% and federal and other RCMP costs account for the remaining 22% (Table 8).

13. Civilian personnel include special constables who make up less than 1% of all civilian personnel.

14. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars using 2003 as the base year (2003=100). Constant dollars are used in order to account for inflation in historical expenditures.

Police resources in Canada, 2004

Table 5

Current and constant dollar expenditures on policing, Canada, 1985-2003

Year	Current dollars			Constant dollars ¹		
	(\$000s)	% change from previous year	Per capita cost	(\$000s)	% change from previous year	Per capita cost
1985	3,542,240	...	137	5,771,490	...	223
1986	3,771,205	6.5	144	5,900,657	2.2	226
1987	4,027,809	6.8	152	6,039,242	2.3	228
1988	4,389,414	9.0	164	6,325,311	4.7	236
1989	4,684,760	6.7	172	6,432,333	1.7	236
1990	5,247,646	12.0	189	6,873,122	6.9	248
1991	5,426,887	3.4	194	6,732,646	-2.0	240
1992	5,716,833	5.3	202	6,985,970	3.8	246
1993	5,790,165	1.3	202	6,950,473	-0.5	242
1994	5,783,656	-0.1	199	6,929,046	-0.3	239
1995	5,808,607	0.4	198	6,812,013	-1.7	232
1996	5,856,055	0.8	198	6,757,412	-0.8	228
1997	5,989,022	2.3	200	6,801,658	0.7	227
1998	6,209,756	3.7	206	6,987,405	2.7	232
1999	6,395,380 ^r	3.0	210	7,072,538	1.2	233
2000	6,798,531 ^r	6.3	222	7,319,652	3.5	239
2001	7,269,977 ^r	6.9	234	7,632,227	4.3	246
2002	7,827,234 ^r	7.7 ^r	249	7,997,391	4.8	255
2003	8,320,379	6.3	263	8,320,379	4.0	263

^r revised

... not applicable

1. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2003 (2003=100).

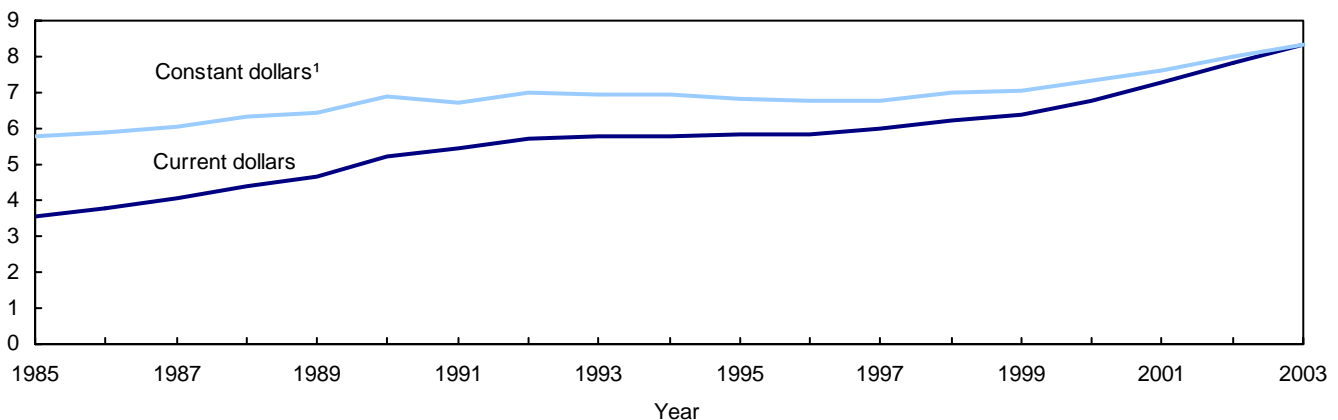
Note that historical constant dollar data are revised each year as the base year for calculation changes annually.

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

Figure 6

Current and constant dollar spending on policing, Canada, 1985 - 2003

Billions (\$)



1. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2003.

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

Ontario and Quebec continue to have the highest per capita costs

Figure 7 compares per capita policing costs of municipal and provincial policing by province for 2003. Only expenditures for municipal and provincial policing are included, as the provinces are not responsible for federal policing and other RCMP administrative expenditures. Per capita costs for Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and Nunavut were excluded

from the graph as their sparse populations over immense areas resulted in per capita costs that were considerably higher than the rest of Canada (Table 8). Among the territories, the per capita cost was \$610 for Nunavut, \$505 for the Northwest Territories and \$356 for Yukon.

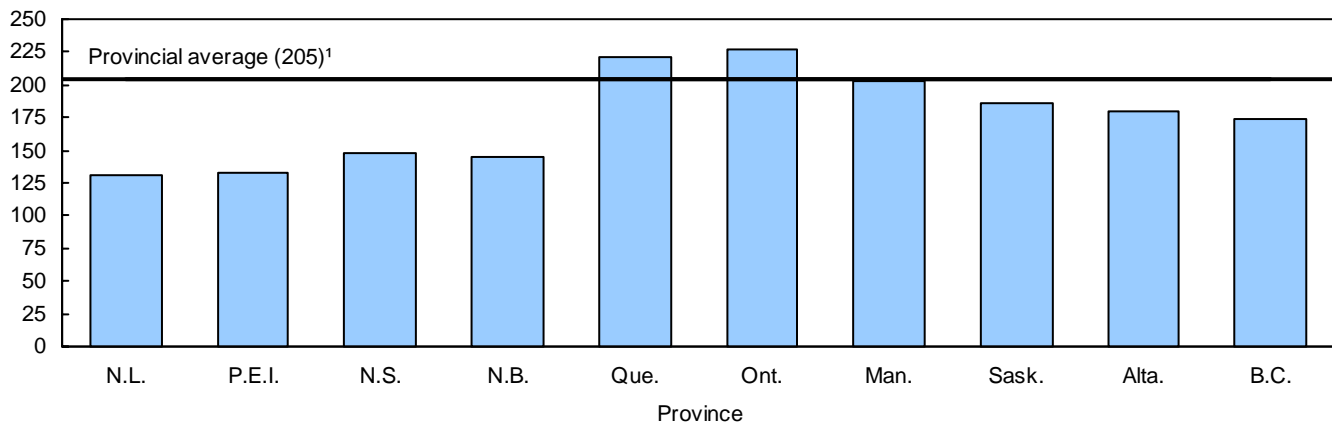
The per capita cost of municipal and provincial/territorial policing in Canada for 2003 was \$206. Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba have the highest per capita costs among provinces at over \$200 each (\$226, \$221 and \$203 respectively). Newfoundland and Labrador at \$131 had the lowest. The Atlantic Provinces have generally had the lowest per capita costs in recent years.

Municipal Policing Expenditures

Provincial legislation can require that cities and towns, upon reaching a minimum population, maintain their own municipal police service. In 2003, there were 518 municipal police services in Canada, including 197 RCMP municipal contracts and 104 OPP municipal contracts. In total, municipal policing accounted for 65% of all police officers and 55% of all policing expenditures in 2003. Table 9 provides information on municipal policing expenditures.

Figure 7
Per Capita Spending on Municipal and Provincial Policing, by province, 2003

Dollars (\$)



1. This average excludes the territories. The combined provincial/territorial average is \$206 (see Table 8).

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

The RCMP employed 4,253 officers in 2003 under contract to 197 municipalities in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec and Ontario (Table 7, Table 9). RCMP municipal policing contract charges are based upon the size of the municipality. During 2003, most policing contracts in municipalities with a population of under 15,000 were billed 70% of the cost of the contract, while municipalities of 15,000 and over were billed 90% (in most cases) of the contract cost. The costing formula takes into consideration the costs of providing federal and other RCMP policing duties while also performing municipal policing duties.

Non-RCMP municipal policing expenditures (OPP and other municipal police services) amounted to 90% of total municipal policing costs in 2003. There were 104 Ontario municipalities that contracted with the OPP in 2003 to provide municipal policing, with a total of 1,511 police officers. The remaining 217 Canadian municipal police services employed 33,200 officers, or 85% of municipal police officers in Canada.

Provincial/Territorial Policing Expenditures

Table 10 contains provincial policing costs for the Ontario Provincial Police (Ontario), Sûreté du Québec (Quebec) and the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (Newfoundland and Labrador), as well as RCMP provincial contract costs in the remaining provinces and territories. For provinces who contract with the RCMP, costs are shared 70% by the province/territory and 30% federal. Provincial/territorial policing accounted for about one-quarter of both police personnel and policing expenditures.

Federal Policing and Other RCMP Expenditures

In 2003, the cost for expenditures on federal policing and other RCMP expenditures totaled almost \$1.8 billion, an increase of 5% over 2002 in constant dollars (Table 8). This includes the portion of municipal and provincial RCMP contract policing considered federal policing (\$415 million: the sum of the "Federal" columns in Tables 9 and 10). The RCMP has responsibility in all provinces and territories for the enforcement of federal statutes and protective services.

Other RCMP expenditures include headquarters and divisional administration and the costs associated with providing national police services such as: forensic laboratory services; the Canadian Police College; informatics support for management and operation of the Canadian Police Information Centre, an automated national computer information system that is available to all police services; telecommunications services for data and radio transmissions to ensure all detachments receive current information; criminal intelligence and United Nations peacekeeping services.

Federal expenditures on policing can be expected to continue to increase in the next few years due to the Government of Canada's commitment to enhancing the security of Canadians following the terrorism activities which occurred in the United States on September 11, 2001. In October 2001, as part of its \$280-million Anti-Terrorism Plan, the federal government announced \$64 million in immediate new funding for the RCMP and the Solicitor General's Office.¹⁵

The 2003 federal budget¹⁶ made strategic investments to strengthen Aboriginal communities by committing \$153 million in new funding over the next five years (\$42 million over the next two years) to renew and expand the First Nations Policing Program. Of this, \$1.3 million a year for two years have been allocated for developmental policing initiatives in the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut. These monies will be used to enhance information sharing capabilities among law enforcement, intelligence and national security agencies, to increase the number of police and intelligence officers as well as to better equip these officers.

15. Taylor-Butts, A., "Justice Spending in Canada, 2000-2001", *Juristat, Catalogue 85-002-XPE, Vol. 22, no. 11, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, October, 2002, and Department of Finance Canada, Budget in Brief, December 2001.*

16. *The Budget in Brief (Budget 2003), Department of Finance, Canada* and "New Federal Funding Announced for First Nations Policing" speech by Solicitor General Wayne Easter on July 7, 2003 in *Akwesasne, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.*

Summary Tables

Table 6
Trends in police personnel¹ and expenditures, Canada, 1962-2004

Year	Population ²	Police officers	Civilian personnel	Total personnel	Police: civilian ration	Population per police officer	Police per 100,000 population	Actual ³ Criminal Code incidents	Incidents per officer	Total expenditures
	000's									\$000's
1962	18,583.0	26,129	5,699	31,828	4.58	711.2	140.6	514,986	19.7	..
1963	18,931.0	27,333	5,935	33,268	4.61	692.6	144.4	572,105	20.9	..
1964	19,291.0	28,823	6,655	35,478	4.33	669.3	149.4	626,038	21.7	..
1965	19,644.0	30,146	7,133	37,279	4.23	651.6	153.5	628,418	20.8	..
1966	20,014.9	32,086	7,583	39,669	4.23	623.8	160.3	702,809	21.9	..
1967	20,378.0	33,792	8,018	41,810	4.21	603.0	165.8	784,568	23.2	..
1968	20,701.0	34,887	8,351	43,238	4.18	593.4	168.5	897,530	25.7	..
1969	21,001.0	36,342	8,963	45,305	4.05	577.9	173.0	994,790	27.4	..
1970	21,297.0	37,949	9,936	47,885	3.82	561.2	178.2	1,110,066	29.3	..
1971	21,962.0	40,148	10,597	50,745	3.79	547.0	182.8	1,166,458	29.1	..
1972	22,218.5	41,214	11,762	52,976	3.50	539.1	185.5	1,189,805	28.9	..
1973	22,491.8	43,142	12,297	55,439	3.51	521.3	191.8	1,298,551	30.1	..
1974	22,807.9	45,276	12,085	57,361	3.75	503.8	198.5	1,456,885	32.2	..
1975	23,143.2	47,713	13,794	61,507	3.46	485.1	206.2	1,585,805	33.2	..
1976	23,449.8	48,213	14,377	62,590	3.35	486.4	205.6	1,637,704	34.0	..
1977	23,725.9	48,764	15,231	63,995	3.20	486.5	205.5	1,654,024	33.9	..
1978	23,963.4	48,705	15,749	64,454	3.09	492.0	203.2	1,714,300	35.2	..
1979	24,201.8	48,990	15,001	63,991	3.27	494.0	202.4	1,855,271	37.9	..
1980	24,516.1	49,841	16,410	66,251	3.04	491.9	203.3	2,045,398	41.0	..
1981	24,820.4	50,563	16,999	67,562	2.97	490.9	203.7	2,168,202	42.9	..
1982	25,117.4	50,539	17,738	68,277	2.85	497.0	201.2	2,203,665	43.6	..
1983	25,367.0	50,081	17,342	67,423	2.89	506.5	197.4	2,148,633	42.9	..
1984	25,607.7	50,010	17,503	67,513	2.86	512.1	195.3	2,147,656	42.9	..
1985	25,842.7	50,351	17,702	68,053	2.84	513.3	194.8	2,174,175	43.2	3,542,240
1986	26,101.2	51,425	18,273	69,698	2.81	507.6	197.0	2,277,749	44.3	3,771,205
1987	26,448.9	52,510	19,558	72,068	2.68	503.7	198.5	2,368,958	45.1	4,027,809
1988	26,795.4	53,312	19,407	72,719	2.75	502.6	199.0	2,390,008	44.8	4,389,414
1989	27,281.8	54,211	19,526	73,737	2.78	503.3	198.7	2,425,936	44.7	4,684,760
1990	27,697.5	56,034	19,259	75,293	2.91	494.3	202.3	2,627,197	46.9	5,247,646
1991	28,031.4	56,768	19,440	76,208	2.92	493.8	202.5	2,898,989	51.1	5,426,887
1992	28,366.7	56,992	20,059	77,051	2.84	497.7	200.9	2,847,981	50.0	5,716,833
1993	28,681.7	56,901	19,956	76,857	2.85	504.1	198.4	2,735,623	48.1	5,790,165
1994	28,999.0	55,859	19,492	75,351	2.87	519.1	192.6	2,646,209	47.4	5,783,656
1995	29,302.1	55,008	19,259	74,267	2.86	532.7	187.7	2,639,654	48.0	5,808,607
1996	29,610.8	54,323	19,603	73,926	2.77	545.1	183.5	2,644,893	48.7	5,856,055
1997	29,907.2	54,719	19,679	74,398	2.78	546.6	183.0	2,534,766	46.3	5,989,022
1998	30,157.1	54,763	19,383	74,146	2.83	550.7	181.6	2,461,156	44.9	6,209,756
1999	30,403.9	55,321	20,168	75,489	2.74	549.6	182.0	2,356,831	42.6	6,395,380 ^r
2000	30,689.0	55,954	19,907 ^r	75,861 ^r	2.81	548.5	182.3	2,352,768	42.0	6,798,531 ^r
2001	31,021.3	57,076	19,982 ^r	77,058 ^r	2.86 ^r	543.5	184.0	2,374,811	41.6	7,269,977 ^r
2002	31,372.6 ^r	58,422	20,732 ^r	79,154 ^r	2.82 ^r	537.0 ^r	186.2 ^r	2,417,444 ^r	41.4 ^r	7,827,234 ^r
2003	31,660.5 ^r	59,412 ^r	21,476 ^r	80,888 ^r	2.77 ^r	532.9 ^r	187.7 ^r	2,572,243	43.3	8,320,379
2004	31,946.3 ^r	59,906	22,187	82,093	2.70	533.3	187.5	..	..	..

^r revised

.. not available for a specific reference period

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

2. 1962-1970 final intercensal estimates at June 1st, without adjustment for net census undercounts; from 1971 onward estimates are adjusted to July 1st and include adjustments for net census undercoverage, non-permanent residents and returning Canadians; 1971-1995 revised intercensal estimates; 1996-2000 final intercensal estimates; 2001-2002 final postcensal estimates; 2003 updated postcensal estimates; 2004 preliminary postcensal estimates. Population estimates provided by the Demography Division of Statistics Canada.

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

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

Police resources in Canada, 2004

Table 7
Police officers¹ by level of policing, 2004

Province/territory	Popu- lation ² 2004	Independent (non-RCMP)		RCMP				Total police officers 2004	Police officers per 100,000 popu- lation	% change in rate 2003 to 2004	% change in rate 1994 to 2004	
		Muni- cipal	Prov- incial	Muni- cipal	Prov- incial	Federal	Other ³					Total
	000's									%	%	
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁴	517.0	...	303	...	376	66	21	463	766	148	-0.0	-3.3
Prince Edward Island	137.9	85	...	7	88	18	9	122	207	150	-5.5	3.8
Nova Scotia	937.0	722	...	60	666	132	35	893	1,615	172	0.4	-0.8
New Brunswick	751.4	422	...	193	532	128	27	880	1,302	173	1.7	0.2
Quebec	7,542.8	8,237	5,119	...	...	1,015	40	1,055	14,411	191	-0.4	-6.6
Ontario ⁵	12,392.7	17,899	3,933	...	...	1,267	115	1,382	23,214	187	-1.2	-2.3
Manitoba	1,170.3	1,340	...	177	567	152	30	926	2,266	194	-1.3	2.1
Saskatchewan ⁶	995.4	875	...	210	690	204	31	1,135	2,010	202	0.6	7.5
Alberta	3,201.9	3,067	...	749	979	284	44	2,056	5,123	160	1.1	-3.4
British Columbia	4,196.4	2,064	...	2,857	1,449	713	110	5,129	7,193	171	0.2	-1.3
Yukon ⁷	31.2	...	...	...	87	27	7	121	121	388	-4.5	1.9
Northwest Territories ^{7,8}	42.8	...	...	...	153	10	8	171	171	399	3.4	4.1
Nunavut ^{7,8}	29.6	...	...	...	109	7	7	123	123	415	-0.1	34.1
Provincial/territorial total	31,946.3	34,711	9,355	4,253	5,696	4,023	484	14,456	58,522	183	-0.5	-2.8
RCMP 'HQ' and training academy	...	...	...	...	...	824	560	1,384	1,384	...	...	...
Canada	31,946.3	34,711	9,355	4,253	5,696	4,847	1,044	15,840	59,906	188	-0.1	-2.6

... not applicable

1. Represents actual police officer strength as of June 15, 2004.

2. Preliminary postcensal estimates for 2004, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

3. Includes National Police Services (previously known as Canadian Police Services) and Departmental and Divisional Administration.

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

5. Excludes personnel from RCMP Headquarters. The Ontario Provincial Police deploy 1,511 officers to provide municipal policing services under contract and these are included as municipal, not provincial, policing.

6. Excludes personnel from RCMP Training Academy.

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

8. Represents the percentage change in rate from 1999 to 2004.

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

Table 8
Total expenditures^{1,2} on policing, 2003

Province/territory	2003 population ³	Expenditures			Per capita cost ⁵	Federal ⁶	Total ⁷
		Municipal ⁴	Provincial ⁴	Total			
	000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$	\$000's	\$000's
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁸	518.4	...	67,868	67,868	131	20,069	87,937
Prince Edward Island	137.3	8,592	9,708	18,300	133	4,656	22,957
Nova Scotia	936.2	74,856	63,586	138,442	148	34,167	172,608
New Brunswick	750.9	59,089	49,248	108,337	144	29,811	138,148
Quebec	7,492.3	961,339	691,117	1,652,456	221	...	1,652,456
Ontario ⁹	12,256.6	2,186,315	589,512	2,775,828	226	...	2,775,828
Manitoba	1,161.6	172,405	63,881	236,285	203	38,090	274,375
Saskatchewan ¹⁰	994.4	112,233	72,500	184,732	186	38,652	223,384
Alberta	3,158.6	465,483	105,070	570,553	181	71,225	641,779
British Columbia	4,152.3	528,723	195,700	724,423	174	148,135	872,558
Yukon	30.6	...	10,864	10,864	356	5,600	16,464
Northwest Territories	42.2	...	21,314	21,314	505	13,241	34,554
Nunavut	29.1	...	17,787	17,787	610	11,624	29,411
Provincial/territorial total	31,660.5	4,569,036	1,958,154	6,527,190	206	415,270	6,942,460
RCMP administration, ¹¹ headquarters, training academy	...	...	...	...	...	1,377,919	1,377,919
Canada total¹²	31,660.5	4,569,036	1,958,154	6,527,190	263	1,793,189	8,320,379

... not applicable

1. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

2. 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.

3. Updated postcensal estimates for 2003. Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

4. Figures include the amount billed to the province, territory or municipality for RCMP contract policing and not the total cost of the contract. See Tables 9 and 10 for details. In some provinces, provincial policing is paid for by the municipalities.

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

6. Federal expenditures include all other RCMP contract expenditures which are not paid for by the municipality or the province/territory for those provinces and territories with contracts with the RCMP (see footnote 11).

7. Includes municipal, provincial/territorial, federal and other RCMP expenditures (see footnote 11).

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

9. Excludes RCMP Headquarters.

10. Excludes RCMP Training Academy.

11. Includes RCMP Administration, Headquarters and Training Academy.

12. Municipal policing expenditures can be found in Table 9 (see footnote 7 in Table 9). Total provincial policing expenditures can be found in Table 10 (see footnote 7 in Table 10).

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

Police resources in Canada, 2004

Table 9
Expenditures¹ on municipal policing², 2003

Province/territory	Municipal (non-RCMP)			RCMP municipal contracts ³					Total expenditures on municipal policing
	No. of police forces	Population ⁴ policed	Total expenditures	No. of police contracts	Population ⁴ policed	Municipal expenditures	Federal expenditures	Total expenditures	
		000's	\$000's		000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's		$000's
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	4	49.9	8,029	2	8.5	563	241	805	8,834
Nova Scotia	12	378.8	70,213	9	31.3	4,643	1,990	6,632	76,846
New Brunswick	9	220.4	40,571	11	148.4	18,518	2,433	20,951	61,523
Quebec	73	5,222.9	961,339	...	...	...	...	...	961,339
Ontario ⁶	176	11,472.9	2,186,315	...	...	...	...	...	2,186,315
Manitoba	9	718.3	159,454	22	108.3	12,951	5,550	18,502	177,955
Saskatchewan	12	476.3	95,915	33	143.3	16,318	5,542	21,860	117,775
Alberta	12	1,814.8	404,153	61	657.8	61,330	16,658	77,987	482,141
British Columbia	14	1,178.1	278,531	59	2,280.6	250,193	47,772	297,964	576,495
Yukon ⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories ⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nunavut ⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada⁷	321	21,532.2	4,204,520	197	3,378.2	364,515	80,187	444,702	4,649,222

... not applicable

1. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

2. 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.

3. Under the RCMP contract, most municipalities with populations of less than 15,000 were billed 70% of total costs, while municipalities with populations of 15,000 and over were billed 90% of total costs in most cases. The remaining costs are shown as "Federal Expenditures". Contract costs exclude employees the municipality provides to the RCMP.

4. July 1st, 2002 preliminary postcensal estimates for 2002 at the Census Subdivision (CSD) level. Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

5. Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut do not have any municipal police forces. See Table 10 for policing costs.

6. Expenditures for OPP municipal contracts are included under "Municipal (non-RCMP)".

7. Total municipal policing expenditures referred to in Table 8 includes both the total Municipal Non-RCMP expenditures (Column 4) plus the total RCMP Municipal Cost (Column 7).

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

Table 10
Expenditures^{1,2} on provincial/territorial policing, 2003

Province/territory	Provincial police (Non-RCMP)	RCMP provincial/territorial contracts			Total expenditures provincial/territorial policing
		Provincial ³ cost	Federal ³ cost	Total (100%)	
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁴	28,043	39,825	20,069	59,894	87,937
Prince Edward Island	...	9,708	4,415	14,123	14,123
Nova Scotia	...	63,586	32,177	95,763	95,763
New Brunswick	...	49,248	27,378	76,626	76,626
Quebec ⁵	691,117	...	...	...	691,117
Ontario ⁶	589,512	...	...	...	589,512
Manitoba	...	63,881	32,540	96,420	96,420
Saskatchewan	...	72,500	33,109	105,609	105,609
Alberta	...	105,070	54,567	159,638	159,638
British Columbia	...	195,700	100,363	296,063	296,063
Yukon	...	10,864	5,600	16,464	16,464
Northwest Territories	...	21,314	13,241	34,554	34,554
Nunavut	...	17,787	11,624	29,411	29,411
Canada⁷	1,308,673	649,481	335,083	984,564	2,293,237

... not applicable.

1. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

2. 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.

3. In most cases, the provincial/territorial portion of policing contracts is 70% and the federal portion is 30%; however some administrative costs have been added to the federal portion, therefore the provincial/territorial portion may appear slightly lower than 70% in this table. In some provinces the cost of provincial policing is paid for by the municipalities.

4. The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (RNC) shares provincial policing in Newfoundland with the RCMP. The RNC polices 40% of the population and the RCMP the remaining 60%.

5. The Sûreté du Québec provides all provincial policing in Quebec.

6. The Ontario Provincial Police provides all provincial policing in Ontario.

7. Total provincial policing expenditures referred to in Table 8 includes both the total Provincial Police Non-RCMP expenditures (Column 2) plus the total RCMP Provincial expenditure (Column 3).

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

Reference Tables

Table 11
Percentage of female police officers, international ranking, 2000

Ranking	Country	Female %	Ranking	Country	Female %
1	Sweden ¹	32.1	14	Poland	9.6
2	Norway ²	30.7	15	Finland	8.6
3	Netherlands	17.1	16	Belgium ¹	7.9
4	England and Wales	16.7	17	Denmark	7.7
5	Hungary	15.3	18	Greece ¹	7.0
6	New Zealand ¹	14.6	19	Italy	5.3
7	Canada	13.7	20	Mexico	3.7
8	Austria ²	13.6	21	Portugal ¹	3.7
9	France	13.3	22	Japan	3.7
10	Ireland	12.1	23	Spain	3.6
11	Czech Republic	10.7	24	Turkey ¹	3.4
12	Slovakia	10.7	25	South Korea	2.4
13	United States ³	10.0			

1. 1997 data.

2. 1994 data.

3. 1999 data.

Source: Social data ranking of developed countries, the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Surveys of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, seventh wave, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
Population: World Bank.

Table 12
Police officers per 100,000 population, selected countries, 1999-2001¹

Ranking	Country	Police officers ² per 100,000 population average per year 1999-2001	Ranking	Country	Police officers ² per 100,000 population average per year 1999-2001
1	Cyprus	623	18	Netherlands	274
2	Northern Ireland	605	19	Luxembourg	273
3	Lithuania	496	20	Estonia	266 ⁵
4	Italy	472	21	Slovakia	265
5	Greece	461	22	Poland	260
5	Portugal	461	23	Turkey	246
6	Spain	457	24	England & Wales	241 ³
7	Malta	447	25	U.S.A.	230
8	Latvia	443	26	Romania	212
9	Czech Republic	434	26	Australia	212 ³
10	France	381	27	Switzerland	198
11	Belgium	360 ³	28	Denmark	190
12	Slovenia	358 ³	29	Sweden	182
13	Austria	337	29	Canada	182
14	Ireland	306	30	Japan	179
15	Scotland	292	31	Norway	178
16	Germany	289	32	Finland	156
17	Hungary	288 ⁴			

1. The figures presented in this table differ from those presented in Figure 1 as the sources are not the same. Please refer to footnotes in Figure 1.

2. All ranks of police officers including criminal, traffic and border police, gendarmerie, uniformed police, city guard, municipal police. Excludes civilian staff, customs officers, tax, military, secret service and court police; part-time officers, special police reserves and cadets.

3. 1998-2000.

4. In 2000.

5. 2000-2001.

Source: Home Office, Issue 12/03, 24th October 2003, International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 2001 by Gordon Barclay & Cynthia Tavares with Sally Kenny, Arsalaan Siddique and Emma Wilby.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) Reference List

Police Services Included in CMAs

Abbotsford¹⁷

Abbotsford
Mission (RCMP)

Calgary

Airdrie (RCMP rural)
Airdrie (RCMP)
Beiseker (RCMP rural)
Calgary
Cochrane (RCMP rural)
Cochrane (RCMP)
Strathmore (RCMP rural)

Edmonton

Beaumont (RCMP)
Devon (RCMP)
Edmonton
Evansburg (RCMP rural)
Fort Saskatchewan (RCMP rural)
Fort Saskatchewan (RCMP)
Leduc (RCMP rural)
Leduc (RCMP)
Morinville (RCMP rural)
Morinville (RCMP)
Redwater (RCMP)
Sherwood Park (RCMP)
Spruce Grove (RCMP)
St. Albert (RCMP)
Stony Plain (RCMP rural)
Stony Plain (RCMP)
Strathcona County (RCMP rural)
Thorsby (RCMP rural)

Greater Sudbury

Greater Sudbury

Halifax

Halifax County (RCMP rural)
Halifax Regional

Hamilton

Burlington (OPP District)
Halton Regional (40%)¹⁸
Hamilton Regional

Kingston¹⁷

Kingston
Kingston Penitentiary
Loyalist (OPP)
South Frontenac (OPP)

Kitchener

Cambridge (OPP rural)
Waterloo Regional

London

London
Middlesex (OPP rural)
St. Thomas
Strathroy

Montréal

Blainville
Boisbriand
Carignan
Chambly
Châteauguay
Deux-Montagnes MRC (SQ)*
Deux-Montagnes Regional
Kahnawake
Kanesatake Mohawk
L'Assomption
Laval
Longueuil
Lorraine
Mascouche
Mirabel
Montréal
Repentigny
Rosemère
Roussillon (Régie)
Saint-Basile-le-Grand
Sainte-Julie
Saint-Eustache
Sainte-Thérèse
St-Jérôme
Terrebonne
Vallée-du-Richelieu
Vallée-du-Richelieu MRC (SQ)
Varenes
Vaudreuil-Soulange

Ottawa-Gatineau (Québec portion)

Buckingham (SQ)
Gatineau
MRC des Collines de l'Outaouais

Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario portion)

Ottawa (OPP rural) - Traffic
Ottawa Police Service
Russel county (OPP rural)

Québec

Côté-de-Beaupré MRC (SQ)
Jacques Cartier MRC (SQ)
Lévis
L'Île-d'Orléans MRC (SQ)

* *Sûreté du Québec.*

17. *New CMA for 2001 census.*

18. *Includes the City of Burlington.*

Québec
Wendake

Regina

Lumsden (RCMP rural)
Regina
Regina (RCMP rural)

Saguenay

Saguenay

Saint John

Hampton (RCMP District 3)
Hampton (RCMP)
Rothesay Regional
Saint John

Saskatoon

Dalmeny
Langham
Saskatoon
Saskatoon (RCMP rural)
Warman (RCMP rural)
Warman (RCMP)

Sherbrooke

Région Sherbrookoise

St. Catharines-Niagara

Niagara Falls (OPP rural)
Niagara Regional

St. John's

RNC (St. John's)

Thunder Bay

Shuniah (OPP)
Thunder Bay
Thunder Bay (OPP District)

Toronto

Aurora (OPP District)
Caledon (OPP rural)
Caledon (OPP)
Downsview (OPP rural)
Durham Regional (40%)¹⁹
Halton Regional (60%)²⁰
Mono (OPP)
Nottawasaga (OPP)
Orangeville
Peel Regional
Port Credit (OPP rural)
Toronto
York Regional

Trois-Rivières

Bécancour MRC (SQ)
Trois-Rivières
Wôlinak

Vancouver

Bowen Island (RCMP rural)
Burnaby (RCMP)
Coquitlam (RCMP rural)
Coquitlam (RCMP)
Delta
Langley (RCMP)
Langley D.M. (RCMP)
Maple Ridge (RCMP)
New Westminster
North Vancouver City (RCMP)
North Vancouver D.M. (RCMP)
Pitt Meadows (RCMP)
Port Coquitlam (RCMP)
Port Moody
Richmond (RCMP)
Squamish (RCMP rural)
Surrey (RCMP rural)
Surrey (RCMP)
Vancouver
West Vancouver
White Rock (RCMP)

Victoria

Central Saanich
Colwood (RCMP)
Langford (RCMP)
North Saanich D.M. (RCMP)
Oak Bay
Saanich
Sidney (RCMP rural)
Sidney (RCMP)
Sooke (RCMP rural)
Sooke (RCMP)
Sooke
Victoria
View Royal (RCMP)
West Shore (RCMP rural)

Windsor

Amherstburg
Lakeshore (OPP)
LaSalle
Tecumseh (OPP)
Windsor

Winnipeg

Oakbank (RCMP rural)
East St. Paul
St. Pierre Jolys (RCMP rural)
Winnipeg

18. Includes the Towns of Pickering and Ajax and the Township of Uxbridge.

19. Includes the Towns of Milton, Halton Hills and Oakville.

Part II

Police Resources in Municipal Police Services

Introduction

Municipal police services employ 65% of all police officers in Canada and provide policing services to almost 25 million Canadians (79% of the Canadian population). Summary information on Canada's **municipal** police services is presented in this part of the report. Municipal policing includes all police services that are paid for by the municipalities including contract policing provided to municipalities by provincial police services and the RCMP. It also includes self-administered First Nations police services. It should be noted that offences investigated by federal RCMP personnel within a municipal policing jurisdiction are included in the crime statistics for that municipal police service; however, personnel and expenditures associated with the federal RCMP are not included.

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

Only municipal police services that existed on June 15, 2004 are included in this section. Municipal police services that ceased to exist and/or were amalgamated by other new police services on or before June 15, 2004 are not included.

Because crime data and expenditure data for 2004 are not yet available, most of the data presented in this section of the report are for the year 2003. Only the total number of police officers is reported for 2004.

Important Notes

Population

Most municipal populations are derived from postcensal estimates for July 1st (based on 2001 Census boundaries) as provided by Demography Division, Statistics Canada. The population estimates are based on usual place of residence. Population data are updated regularly and figures published in this report may differ slightly from figures published in earlier reports. In 2003, populations for all police forces were calculated based on estimates using the 2001 Census subdivision boundaries.

Populations for British Columbia municipalities were provided by the province. In the case of Aboriginal police services, the populations are provided by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs by band. This includes registered band populations only. Some Aboriginal police services may police larger populations comprising both band and non-band members. Hence the actual population policed by some forces may be higher than indicated in this report. **Comparisons should be made with caution.**

Populations for Aboriginal police services (provided by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada) were not available for 2003 hence the 2002 population figures have been used.

Municipalities are grouped according to the following population ranges:

- 100,000 +
- 50,000 – 99,999
- 15,000 – 49,999
- 5,000 – 14,999
- < 5,000

Population Density

In order to provide context for the relative 'urban' or 'rural' composition of a municipality, a population density figure is provided. Population density refers to the number of persons per square kilometre. The calculation for population density is total population divided by land area. Land area is the area in square kilometres of the land-based portions of the census geographic area, in this case the census subdivision (municipality).

The land area measurements for the census subdivision reflect the boundaries in effect on January 1st, 2001 (the geographic reference date for the 2001 Census of Canada). Since the population density is a summary calculation of *total* municipal population divided by *total* municipal land area, it will not reflect the distribution of urban and rural segments within a municipality. However, it can be descriptive of the general urban or rural structure; for example, a highly centralized city such as Vancouver, B.C. has a population density of 4,888 persons/km² whereas an expansive city such as Greater Sudbury, Ont. has a population density of 48 persons/km².

Police Officers

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

Population per Police Officer

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

Police Officer per 100,000 Population

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

Other Personnel

Counts include civilian and other personnel (e.g., clerical, dispatch, management, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards, by-law enforcement officers) on the police department’s payroll as of June 15th. There are no “other personnel” included in the counts for the RCMP municipal policing contracts. The municipality may hire other personnel, but they are not included in this report.

Total Operating Expenditures

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

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

As operational situations may vary considerably between police services, so will the operational costs that result. For example, some costs (accommodation, by-law enforcement, court security) and some services (computing, personnel, and financial services) may be included within the police service’s operational budget for certain municipalities, but in other municipalities they may be paid for by other departments or through the police service’s capital budget (which is excluded). In some police services, there may be police officers who are funded by external agencies (e.g. an airport authority or a community organisation). While these officers are included in this report, the expenditure of these funds is not. Conversely, some police forces provide cost-recovery services (e.g. 911 call-takers and dispatchers). Revenues and recoveries from such services are excluded from this report. **Hence, comparisons should be made with caution.**

Per Capita Cost

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

Major Expenditure Categories

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

Rate, Total *Criminal Code* (C.C.)

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

Percentage change in Criminal Code Rate

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

Clearance Rate (%)

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

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

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

Note

The statistical tables included in Part II utilize 2003 crime data from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. For more information regarding the UCR Survey and crime statistics, please refer to *Canadian Crime Statistics* (Catalogue no. 85-205-XIE).

Newfoundland and Labrador

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (100,000+) St. John's (R.N.C.)	177,843	235	220	17	237	66	750	133	246
Population (15,000 - 49,999) Corner Brook (R.N.C.)	20,393	138	37	2	39	5	523	191	37
Population (5,000 - 14,999) Labrador City (R.N.C.) ¹	10,034	178	21	1	22	3	456	219	20

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

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

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

Prince Edward Island

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (15,000 - 49,999) Charlottetown	32,675	737	50	3	53	25	617	162	53
Population (5,000 - 14,999) Summerside	14,977	528	24	2	26	10	576	174	25
Stratford (RCMP)	6,613	294	3	1	4	...	1,653	60	4
Population (<5,000) Borden	800	61	3	0	3	0	267	375	4
Kensington	1,412	711	3	0	3	0	471	212	3
Montague (RCMP)	1,935	636	3	0	3	...	645	155	3

Note for the RCMP municipal contracts: Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs. Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

Newfoundland and Labrador

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000+)										
St. John's (R.N.C.)	23,058,503	130	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	6,480	-6	27
Population (15,000 - 49,999)										
Corner Brook (R.N.C.)	2,946,093	144	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	5,968	37	43
Population (5,000 - 14,999)										
Labrador City (R.N.C.) ¹	2,038,829	203	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	3,369	-15	27

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

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

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

Prince Edward Island

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (15,000 - 49,999)										
Charlottetown	5,219,568	160	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	13,484	9	18
Population (5,000 - 14,999)										
Summerside	2,493,450	166	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	12,239	-3	17
Stratford (RCMP)	320,863	49	..	..	..	..	..	6,018	65	25
Population (<5,000)										
Borden	120,000	150	no	no	no	no	no	..	..	..
Kensington	196,000	139	yes	no	no	no	no	12,181	-6	..
Montague (RCMP)	242,576	125	..	..	..	..	..	19,276	1	39

Note for the RCMP municipal contracts: Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs. Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

Nova Scotia

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (100,000+)									
Cape Breton Regional	106,246	44	169	0	169	79	629	159	172
Halifax Regional	211,607	1,192	357	46	403	213	525	190	403
Population (5,000 - 14,999)									
Amherst	9,691	806	22	1	23	10	421	237	20
Bridgewater	7,904	581	19	1	20	9	395	253	20
Kentville	5,803	334	14	2	16	1	363	276	15
New Glasgow	9,520	959	22	1	23	15	414	242	23
Truro	11,674	310	28	4	32	28	365	274	33
Yarmouth (RCMP)	7,801	739	17	2	19	...	411	244	20
Population (<5,000)									
Annapolis Royal	548	267	3	0	3	0	183	547	3
Springhill	4,177	375	10	0	10	6	418	239	8
Stellarton	4,867	541	10	1	11	10	442	226	12
Trenton	2,807	467	7	0	7	8	401	249	7
Westville	3,939	274	7	0	7	4	563	178	6
Antigonish (RCMP)	4,812	935	4	3	7	...	687	145	9
Digby (RCMP)	2,137	679	3	2	5	...	427	234	5
Oxford (RCMP)	1,366	127	3	0	3	...	455	220	3
Parrsboro (RCMP)	1,543	104	3	0	3	...	514	194	3
Pictou (RCMP)	3,915	493	6	1	7	...	559	179	5
Port Hawkesbury (RCMP)	3,767	451	5	1	6	...	628	159	5
Shelburne (RCMP)	2,035	226	4	0	4	...	509	197	4
Windsor (RCMP)	3,882	429	7	1	8	...	485	206	6

Note for the RCMP municipal contracts: Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs. Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

Nova Scotia

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000+)										
Cape Breton Regional	15,777,270	148	yes	no	yes	yes	no	7,309	...	46
Halifax Regional	40,546,735	192	no	yes	yes	yes	no	11,840	2	27
Population (5,000 - 14,999)										
Amherst	1,981,289	204	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	16,541	3	32
Bridgewater	1,856,744	235	no	no	no	yes	no	15,511	17	35
Kentville	1,239,999	214	no	yes	yes	yes	no	9,685	-3	27
New Glasgow	2,114,168	222	no	yes	yes	no	no	12,363	2	48
Truro	3,156,229	270	no	yes	yes	yes	no	21,150	18	57
Yarmouth (RCMP)	1,378,287	177	..	..	..	..	..	28,599	58	54
Population (<5,000)										
Annapolis Royal	136,474	249	no	no	yes	no	no	12,044	-26	65
Springhill	917,405	220	no	yes	yes	yes	no	11,468	-10	23
Stellarton	1,110,023	228	no	no	no	no	no	7,808	-30	84
Trenton	754,667	269	no	yes	yes	no	no	8,408	37	52
Westville	622,416	158	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	11,043	44	52
Antigonish (RCMP)	661,229	137	..	..	..	..	..	14,755	11	43
Digby (RCMP)	400,837	188	..	..	..	..	..	11,324	-3	53
Oxford (RCMP)	235,586	172	..	..	..	..	..	8,053	25	44
Parrsboro (RCMP)	238,588	155	..	..	..	..	..	10,175	11	26
Pictou (RCMP)	433,739	111	..	..	..	..	..	6,564	-20	59
Port Hawkesbury (RCMP)	418,396	111	..	..	..	..	..	10,088	5	32
Shelburne (RCMP)	330,918	163	..	..	..	..	..	27,224	43	49
Windsor (RCMP)	545,122	140	..	..	..	..	..	16,383	9	43

Note for the RCMP municipal contracts: Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs. Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

... not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

Police resources in Canada, 2004

New Brunswick

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (100,000+)									
Codiac Regional (RCMP) ^{1,2}	107,906	475	123	10	133	...	811	123	129
Population (50,000 - 99,999)									
Fredericton	50,594	382	73	18	91	24	556	180	98
Saint John ³	70,714	224	140	18	158	39	448	223	152
Population (15,000 - 49,999)									
Edmundston	17,655	63	28	4	32	18	552	181	31
Miramichi	18,645	104	38	2	40	24	466	215	36
Rochesay Regional	26,836	271	26	5	31	10	866	116	31
Population (5,000 - 14,999)									
B.N.P.P. Regional	11,772	23	14	2	16	2	736	136	16
Bathurst	12,888	141	26	4	30	13	430	233	29
Grand Falls	5,875	325	15	0	15	4	392	255	15
Woodstock	5,420	409	10	1	11	2	493	203	14
Campbellton (RCMP)	7,706	413	16	3	19	...	406	247	16
Oromocto (RCMP)	9,252	408	9	7	16	...	578	173	15
Sackville (RCMP) ^{4,5}	7,432	100	3	0	3	...	2,477	40	10
Population (<5,000)									
Buctouche (RCMP)	2,490	136	2	1	3	...	830	120	1
Cap Pele (RCMP)	2,370	100	3	0	3	...	790	127	3
Hampton (RCMP)	4,154	198	2	2	4	...	1,039	96	5
Mcadam (RCMP)	1,550	107	3	0	3	...	517	194	4
Richibucto (RCMP)	1,354	114	3	0	3	...	451	222	4
St. Andrews (RCMP)	1,965	235	2	0	2	...	983	102	3
Saint Quentin (RCMP)	2,265	526	5	0	5	...	453	221	3

Note for the RCMP municipal contracts: Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs. Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. The expenditures include 100% of the RCMP contract cost.
2. Population density excludes the area covered by Moncton Parish.
3. Other personnel include 13 Public Safety Communication Centre employees who provide 911 service to police, fire and EMS throughout the region.
4. This force opened in mid-2003. Comparisons of 2003 officers and expenditures with other forces should be made with caution.
5. Population density excludes the Parish of Sackville and the portion of the Parish of Nelson that is policed by this force.

New Brunswick

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000+)										
Codiac Regional (RCMP) ^{1,2}	13,958,815	129	..	..	..	..	..	9,274	-1	27
Population (50,000 - 99,999)										
Fredericton	8,152,424	161	no	yes	yes	no	no	8,566	6	24
Saint John ³	15,514,309	219	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	11,043	1	29
Population (15,000 - 49,999)										
Edmundston	3,186,233	180	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,492	18	30
Miramichi	4,249,141	228	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	10,233	23	58
Rothsay Regional	2,849,431	106	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	2,567	-10	42
Population (5,000 - 14,999)										
B.N.P.P. Regional	1,515,901	129	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	3,279	9	42
Bathurst	2,968,725	230	yes	yes	no	no	yes	10,560	-7	37
Grand Falls	1,086,000	185	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	7,200	8	59
Woodstock	1,049,184	194	no	no	no	no	no	10,978	49	47
Campbellton (RCMP)	1,180,739	153	..	..	..	..	..	12,575	30	27
Oromocto (RCMP)	962,369	104	..	..	..	..	..	9,652	-5	32
Sackville (RCMP) ^{4,5}	756,976	102	..	..	..	..	..	1,480	...	42
Population (<5,000)										
Buctouche (RCMP)	215,402	87	..	..	..	..	..	3,213	-61	30
Cap Pele (RCMP)	220,461	93	..	..	..	..	..	2,658	-4	43
Hampton (RCMP)	350,447	84	..	..	..	..	..	5,970	14	23
Mcadam (RCMP)	247,130	159	..	..	..	..	..	6,323	-13	29
Richibucto (RCMP)	213,436	158	..	..	..	..	..	5,465	-68	36
St. Andrews (RCMP)	199,248	101	..	..	..	..	..	3,359	-38	23
Saint Quentin (RCMP)	212,702	94	..	..	..	..	..	5,077	19	37

Note for the RCMP municipal contracts: Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs. Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. The expenditures include 100% of the RCMP contract cost.
2. Population density excludes the area covered by Moncton Parish.
3. Other personnel include 13 Public Safety Communication Centre employees who provide 911 service to police, fire and EMS throughout the region.
4. This force opened in mid-2003. Comparisons of 2003 officers and expenditures with other forces should be made with caution.
5. Population density excludes the Parish of Sackville and the portion of the Parish of Nelson that is policed by this force.

Police resources in Canada, 2004

Quebec

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (100,000+)									
Gatineau	226,888	693	267	33	300	74	756	132	326
Laval ¹	359,707	1,456	379	92	471	164	764	131	464
Lévis ¹	126,518	282	99	14	113	52	1,120	89	111
Longueuil ²	383,396	1,351	422	78	500	196	767	130	555
Montréal	1,871,774	3,743	3,054	1,016	4,070	1,368	460	217	3,895
Québec	524,054	957	596	122	718	160	730	137	717
Saguenay	148,061	118	158	19	177	62	837	120	212
Sherbrooke	145,766	379	155	21	176	15	828	121	197
Terrebonne ³	107,299	427	106	25	131	36	819	122	111
Trois-Rivières	124,944	432	158	16	174	59	718	139	173
Population (50,000 - 99,999)									
Chateauguay ⁴	71,267	226	52	8	60	22	1,188	84	70
Granby	57,466	376	66	3	69	24	833	120	68
Joliette (Régie)	56,291	135	43	7	50	19	1,126	89	55
Repentigny	80,284	1,256	67	9	76	32	1,056	95	78
Roussillon (Régie) ⁴	88,118	384	80	10	90	24	979	102	90
St-Jérôme	63,379	700	67	5	72	17	880	114	77
Saint-Jean-Sur-Richelieu	83,694	370	72	14	86	28	973	103	86
Ste-Thérèse ⁵	77,587	1,506	..	..	..	..	...	...	34
Population (15,000 - 49,999)									
Blainville	39,955	725	32	2	34	13	1,175	85	37
Chambly	21,206	840	24	1	25	16	848	118	25
Deux-Montagnes Regional	38,017	618	38	3	41	14	927	108	54
L'Assomption ^{1,4}	19,435	144	16	8	24	12	810	123	27
Mascouche	31,262	293	31	7	38	21	823	122	43
Memphremagog (Régie)	29,043	69	39	5	44	20	660	151	45
Mirabel	48,816	71	41	5	46	21	1,061	94	47

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Personnel figures for 2003 have been revised.
2. Due to amalgamations and re-organization of the force in 2002 and 2003, data for the 2003 survey were unavailable. Personnel for 2003 and expenditures for 2002 were estimated. Comparisons with 2004 figures should be made with caution.
3. Officers in 2003 included temporary officers. Comparisons to 2004 officers should be made with caution.
4. This force enlarged its jurisdiction in mid-2003.
5. This police force expanded and opened as a new force in 2004.

Quebec

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000+)										
Gatineau	36,435,069	161	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,560	-1	35
Laval ¹	58,307,573	162	no	yes	yes	no	yes	5,757	11	28
Lévis ¹	15,739,718	124	no	yes	no	no	yes	3,666	10	31
Longueuil ²	64,453,257	168	no	yes	no	yes	yes	6,633	-1	31
Montréal	427,336,292	228	no	yes	yes	yes	no	10,355	16	21
Québec	88,153,070	168	no	yes	no	yes	yes	5,603	2	24
Saguenay	23,055,601	156	no	yes	no	yes	yes	4,193	-1	36
Sherbrooke	18,587,440	128	no	yes	yes	yes	no	6,646	-6	37
Terrebonne ³	13,063,471	122	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	3,830	-20	27
Trois-Rivières	20,586,505	165	no	yes	no	yes	yes	5,583	11	42
Population (50,000 - 99,999)										
Chateauguay ⁴	7,059,922	99	no	yes	no	no	yes	3,681	-24	35
Granby	8,043,766	140	no	yes	no	yes	yes	5,266	3	29
Joliette (Régie)	5,731,868	102	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,806	10	20
Repentigny	10,399,704	130	no	no	no	no	yes	4,630	20	32
Roussillon (Régie) ⁴	10,672,397	121	no	no	yes	yes	yes	3,885	-11	30
St-Jérôme	9,440,924	149	no	yes	no	yes	yes	9,999	17	26
Saint-Jean-Sur-Richelieu	12,627,391	151	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,004	-2	34
Ste-Thérèse ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Population (15,000 - 49,999)										
Blainville	4,739,480	119	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	3,779	44	23
Chambly	2,695,243	127	no	yes	no	no	no	5,890	19	30
Deux-Montagnes Regional	5,192,132	137	yes	yes	no	no	yes	4,374	5	30
L'Assomption ^{1,4}	2,475,222	127	no	yes	yes	no	yes	3,931	7	17
Mascouche	4,838,957	155	yes	no	no	yes	no	4,552	16	38
Memphremagog (Régie)	5,114,122	176	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,287	1	36
Mirabel	6,326,578	130	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	3,693	-1	31

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Personnel figures for 2003 have been revised.

2. Due to amalgamations and re-organization of the force in 2002 and 2003, data for the 2003 survey were unavailable. Personnel for 2003 and expenditures for 2002 were estimated. Comparisons with 2004 figures should be made with caution.

3. Officers in 2003 included temporary officers. Comparisons to 2004 officers should be made with caution.

4. This force enlarged its jurisdiction in mid-2003.

5. This police force expanded and opened as a new force in 2004.

Police resources in Canada, 2004

Quebec

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (15,000 - 49,999)									
MRC des Collines de l'Outaouais	37,952	19	36	9	45	12	843	119	45
Rivière-du-Loup	18,310	217	23	2	25	5	732	137	25
Rivière-du-Nord (Régie) ¹	20,531	241	18	4	22	7	933	107	22
Saint-Georges	29,081	147	27	1	28	9	1,039	96	31
St-Eustache	41,694	601	43	5	48	19	869	115	52
Sainte-Julie	46,752	185	45	7	52	16	899	111	52
Thetford Mines	26,363	116	27	3	30	9	879	114	30
Vallée-Du-Richelieu	47,264	615	45	1	46	11	1,027	97	46
Varenes	20,557	222	14	3	17	11	1,209	83	17
Population (5,000 - 14,999)									
Bromont	5,177	45	12	5	17	6	305	328	15
Carignan	6,220	100	10	2	12	1	518	193	12
Kahnawake	7,225	141	23	3	26	9	278	360	27
Kativik Regional ²	10,254	11	47	7	54	8	190	527	54
Mont-Tremblant	8,951	35	24	4	28	16	320	313	28
St-Basile-Le-Grand	13,013	360	10	1	11	5	1,183	85	11
Ste-Adèle	9,728	81	13	2	15	8	649	154	19
Ste-Marie	11,590	108	9	1	10	5	1,159	86	10

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

1. This force opened in 2002. Crime, personnel and expenditure data for 2002 are not available.

2. Personnel for 2003 and expenditures for 2002 were not available; therefore 2002 personnel and 2001 expenditures were used.

Quebec

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$								
Population (15,000 - 49,999)										
MRC des Collines de										
L'Outaouais	5,702,009	150	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,100	23	31
Rivière-du-Loup	2,934,268	160	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,188	12	51
Rivière-du-Nord (Régie) ¹	2,798,147	136	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,661	14	35
Saint-Georges	3,634,160	125	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,941	11	42
St-Eustache	6,066,056	145	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,682	-11	36
Sainte-Julie	6,639,585	142	no	yes	yes	no	yes	3,322	-3	30
Thetford Mines	3,290,677	125	no	yes	no	yes	yes	4,138	-6	48
Vallée-Du-Richelieu	7,063,850	149	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	2,247	-35	24
Varennnes	2,705,227	132	yes	yes	no	no	yes	4,125	22	23
Population (5,000 - 14,999)										
Bromont	1,341,845	259	no	yes	yes	no	yes	10,701	19	13
Carignan	964,124	155	no	yes	no	no	yes	3,923	-4	27
Kahnawake	3,151,428	436	yes	yes	yes	no	no	6,574	...	36
Kativik Regional ²	7,239,469	706	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	2,916	-56	78
Mont-Tremblant	3,243,390	362	no	yes	yes	no	yes	13,652	-8	43
St-Basile-Le-Grand	1,419,384	109	yes	yes	yes	no	no	3,727	20	23
Ste-Adèle	2,484,964	255	no	no	yes	yes	yes	7,915	4	33
Ste-Marie	1,273,973	110	no	no	no	no	no	3,434	17	39

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

... not applicable

1. Personnel figures for 2003 have been revised.

2. Personnel for 2004 and expenditures for 2003 were not available: 2003 personnel and 2002 expenditures were substituted.

Police resources in Canada, 2004

Quebec

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (<5,000)									
Amerindienne d'Odanak	298	52	2	0	2	2	149	671	2
Amerindienne de La Romaine ¹	884	1,120	4	0	4	0	221	452	4
Amerindienne de Manawan ¹	1,796	229	8	0	8	2	225	445	12
Amerindienne de Mingan ^{1,2}	471	28	2	1	3	1	157	637	2
Barrier Lake ³	288	275	..	..	..	..	...	...	2
D'Essipit	177	161	1	2	3	0	59	1,695	3
Eagle Village ⁴	255	1,287	2	0	2	4	128	784	2
Gesgapegiac Amerindian	533	283	4	0	4	1	133	750	4
Kanesatake Mohawk ⁴	1,359	152	7	0	7	6	194	515	7
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	1,475	9	7	0	7	1	211	475	8
Listuguj ⁴	1,828	45	8	2	10	2	183	547	10
Long Point Amerindian ⁴	343	1,572	1	4	5	4	69	1,458	5
Mashteuiatsh	1,989	137	8	0	8	1	249	402	8
Mistissini	2,882	2	5	3	8	3	360	278	9
Montagnais de Pakua Shipi	266	68	1	0	1	2	266	376	2
Montagnais de Schefferville	718	3	2	0	2	3	359	279	3
Naskapi	545	18	4	0	4	1	136	734	4
Nemaska	550	4	4	0	4	3	138	727	5
Obedjiwan	1,819	210	7	0	7	8	260	385	5
Pikogan	545	689	3	0	3	3	182	550	3
Timiskaming Amerindian	543	29	3	1	4	3	136	737	4
Waskaganish	1,791	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	7
Wôlinak ³	67	136	1	1	2	0	34	2,985	2
Wemindji	1,115	2	7	0	7	0	159	628	7
Wendake	1,270	867	7	0	7	2	181	551	7

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Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. This force did not report any crime data in 2002.
2. This police force opened in 2003. Crime, expenditures and personnel data for 2002 are not applicable.
3. Personnel for 2003 and expenditures for 2002 were not available; therefore 2002 personnel and 2001 expenditures were substituted.

Quebec

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$								
Population (<5,000)										
Amerindienne d'Odanak	254,556	854	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	..	..	..
Amerindienne de La Romaine ¹	532,768	603	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	16,290	10	57
Amerindienne de Manawan ¹	888,888	495	no	no	no	no	no	11,414	1	60
Amerindienne de Mingan ^{1,2}	217,500	462	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	16,136	153	55
Barrier Lake ³	360,000	1,250	no	no	no	no	no	...	...	...
D'Essipit	281,721	1,592	yes	no	yes	yes	no	21,469	41	66
Eagle Village ⁴	245,000	961	no	no	no	no	no	14,902	58	21
Gesgapegiac Amerindian	341,435	641	yes	no	yes	no	no	10,694	0	40
Kanesatake Mohawk ⁴	1,300,000	957	no	no	no	no	no	21,339	28	28
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	567,902	385	yes	no	yes	yes	no	6,780	82	50
Listuguj ⁴	960,000	525	no	no	no	no	no	10,120	...	29
Long Point Amerindian ⁴	465,918	1,358	yes	no	yes	yes	no	25,948	-44	81
Mashteuiatsh	993,189	499	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	50	-99	...
Mistissini	1,190,758	413	yes	no	yes	yes	no	17,176	83	42
Montagnais de Pakua Shipi	287,750	1,082	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	15,414	0	54
Montagnais de Schefferville	373,350	520	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,357	15	73
Naskapi	460,000	844	yes	no	yes	yes	no	22,018	32	72
Nemaska	558,625	1,016	no	no	yes	no	no	6,727	0	73
Obedjiwan	1,070,730	589	yes	no	no	no	no	16,548	9	36
Pikogan	258,000	473	yes	no	yes	no	no	9,725	0	98
Timiskaming Amerindian	440,000	810	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	17,864	5	31
Waskaganish	917,961	513	yes	no	yes	yes	no	34,003	78	...
Wôlinak ³	177,219	2,645	no	yes	no	yes	no	10,448	...	86
Wemindji	696,930	625	yes	no	yes	no	no	359	-1	..
Wendake	700,882	552	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,504	-8	43

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Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

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... not applicable

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1. This force did not report any crime data in 2002.

2. This police force opened in 2003. Crime, expenditures and personnel data for 2002 are not applicable.

3. Personnel for 2003 and expenditures for 2002 were not available; therefore 2002 personnel and 2001 expenditures were substituted.

Police resources in Canada, 2004

Ontario

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (100,000+)									
Barrie	118,950	1,545	133	21	154	66	772	129	166
Chatham-Kent	109,714	45	144	15	159	64	690	145	158
Durham Regional ¹	547,759	217	605	131	736	261	744	134	744
Guelph	113,457	1,309	141	23	164	59	692	145	162
Greater Sudbury	160,113	48	188	45	233	109	687	146	234
Halton Regional	413,454	428	397	105	502	159	824	121	507
Hamilton	516,776	463	594	118	712	275	726	138	734
Kingston	120,848	268	136	30	166	44	728	137	170
London	355,169	842	410	71	481	189	738	135	501
Niagara Regional	429,949	231	558	74	632	283	680	147	649
Ottawa Police Service ²	823,608	296	887	220	1,107	488	744	134	1,076
Peel Regional	1,063,393	1,916	1,232	222	1,454	688	731	137	1,606
Thunder Bay	117,800	174	181	31	212	99	556	180	212
Toronto	2,611,661	4,146	4,569	746	5,315	2,203	491	204	5,291
Waterloo Regional	470,022	343	494	117	611	211	769	130	630
Windsor	221,091	1,833	366	62	428	141	517	194	434
York Regional	851,705	487	822	151	973	331	875	114	1,025
Population (50,000 - 99,999)									
Brantford	90,673	1,267	119	19	138	74	657	152	139
North Bay	57,727	139	73	14	87	47	664	151	86
Oxford Community	60,965	55	62	15	77	28	792	126	79
Peterborough Lakefield	78,174	207	101	17	118	43	662	151	115
Sarnia ³	74,697	422	94	13	107	47	698	143	109
Sault Ste. Marie	75,690	339	113	18	131	49	578	173	130
South Simcoe	55,126	114	58	8	66	21	835	120	69
Caledon (OPP)	59,566	87	35	20	55	5	1,083	92	55
Lambton Group (OPP)	52,886	20	51	11	62	6	853	117	62
Nottawasaga (OPP)	56,590	61	37	14	51	4	1,110	90	51
Norfolk (OPP)	63,496	40	77	10	87	11	730	137	87
Storm/Dundas/Glengarry (OPP)	67,124	21	67	13	80	9	839	119	80
Wellington County (OPP)	85,756	33	69	21	90	11	953	105	91
Population (15,000 - 49,999)									
Amherstburg	21,601	116	26	4	30	3	720	139	30
Belleville	48,435	200	66	13	79	28	613	163	81
Brockville	22,194	1,070	37	5	42	21	528	189	42
Cobourg	29,815	107	31	3	34	25	877	114	35
Cornwall	47,221	764	69	10	79	43	598	167	79
Essex	21,154	76	24	3	27	4	783	128	28
Lasalle	28,542	437	26	4	30	16	951	105	31
Leamington	28,966	110	35	3	38	15	762	131	39
Kawartha Lakes	22,567	94	27	8	35	20	645	155	35
Midland ⁴	16,660	573	21	3	24	8	694	144	25
Nishnawbe-Aski ⁵	19,193	9	80	14	94	25	204	490	117
Orangeville	27,523	1,768	30	4	34	20	810	124	34

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Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

1. Personnel figures for 2003 have been revised.
2. Number of personnel were below the authorized strength of 1,161 on June 15, 2004.
3. In 2003, Sarnia reported an artificial drop in crime due to application of a new records management system and a change in scoring. Comparison with previous years should therefore be made with caution.
4. Total operating expenditures include cost-recovery work undertaken by the police force.
5. Data are for 2002. Comparisons should be made with caution.

Ontario

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000+)										
Barrie	19,384,935	163	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	8,910	11	42
Chatham-Kent	18,307,241	167	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,827	-5	35
Durham Regional ¹	98,535,585	180	no	yes	yes	yes	no	5,706	10	37
Guelph	19,950,819	176	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	6,142	6	26
Greater Sudbury	30,504,188	191	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,498	9	34
Halton Regional	62,358,331	151	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	4,321	8	38
Hamilton	95,743,713	185	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,370	-1	33
Kingston	18,264,453	151	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,549	5	34
London	54,754,012	154	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,245	5	33
Niagara Regional	96,600,862	225	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	6,786	1	30
Ottawa Police Service ²	146,719,182	178	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,450	3	27
Peel Regional	201,949,125	190	no	no	yes	yes	yes	3,817	-6	43
Thunder Bay	24,768,425	210	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,548	8	46
Toronto	673,216,464	258	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,284	0	41
Waterloo Regional	72,231,257	154	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,861	-1	26
Windsor	51,064,774	231	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,225	4	34
York Regional	127,196,880	149	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,489	6	27
Population (50,000 - 99,999)										
Brantford	14,893,853	164	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,732	12	30
North Bay	11,439,927	198	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,687	8	37
Oxford Community	8,716,693	143	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	6,550	2	23
Peterborough Lakefield	12,047,176	154	no	yes	no	yes	yes	7,642	2	42
Sarnia ³	13,763,326	184	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,394	-20	37
Sault Ste. Marie	15,021,469	198	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,285	1	44
South Simcoe	7,658,070	139	no	yes	yes	no	no	4,976	1	30
Caledon (OPP)	5,037,928	85	..	..	..	..	..	2,795	19	25
Lambton Group (OPP)	5,242,427	99	..	..	..	..	..	4,374	-7	33
Nottawasaga (OPP)	4,709,336	83	..	..	..	..	..	4,414	9	32
Norfolk (OPP)	7,636,227	120	..	..	..	..	..	5,937	8	34
Storm/Dundas/Glengarry (OPP)	7,818,831	116	..	..	..	..	..	4,139	4	37
Wellington County (OPP)	8,739,793	102	..	..	..	..	..	3,670	0	31
Population (15,000 - 49,999)										
Amherstburg	3,475,659	161	no	no	yes	no	yes	3,995	-14	37
Belleville	8,880,361	183	no	no	no	no	no	11,461	-2	41
Brockville	5,381,970	242	no	yes	yes	no	no	12,102	4	46
Cobourg	4,490,564	151	no	yes	yes	yes	no	5,256	-13	35
Cornwall	10,469,206	222	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,646	-7	43
Essex	2,959,968	140	no	no	no	yes	no	3,550	-22	26
Lasalle	3,905,747	137	no	no	yes	yes	no	2,806	4	34
Leamington	4,486,716	155	no	yes	yes	yes	no	5,669	-28	33
Kawartha Lakes	3,805,902	169	no	no	yes	no	yes	17,184	24	41
Midland ⁴	3,182,982	191	no	no	no	no	no	11,759	1	43
Nishnawbe-Aski ⁵	14,051,660	732	no	no	no	no	no	22,836	17	60
Orangeville	4,523,420	164	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,489	10	32

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Police resources in Canada, 2004

Ontario

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (15,000 - 49,999)									
Owen Sound	22,348	950	33	4	37	19	604	166	38
St. Thomas	35,448	1,100	51	9	60	20	591	169	59
Stratford	31,129	1,420	47	4	51	15	610	164	51
Strathroy	20,438	75	28	2	30	10	681	147	30
Timmins	43,742	15	76	3	79	33	554	181	78
West Nipissing	15,104	3	16	3	19	12	795	126	19
Brant County (OPP)	33,804	40	35	8	43	2	786	127	43
Collingwood (OPP)	16,721	500	22	6	28	10	597	167	29
Elgin County (OPP)	43,172	23	24	12	36	3	1,199	83	36
Greater Napanee (OPP)	15,884	35	15	4	19	2	836	120	19
Haldimand (OPP) ^{1,4}	46,260	37	47	11	58	5	798	125	58
Kingsville (OPP)	20,923	85	21	1	22	1	951	105	22
Lakeshore (OPP)	31,044	58	19	9	28	1	1,109	90	28
Loyalist (OPP)	15,259	45	13	4	17	1	898	111	17
Orillia (OPP)	30,558	1,068	29	13	42	0	728	137	42
Prince Edward County (OPP)	26,383	25	24	6	30	3	879	114	30
Quinte West (OPP) ⁵	43,574	87	..	..	..	..	...	...	56
South Frontenac (OPP)	17,600	19	12	2	14	2	1,257	80	15
Tecumseh (OPP)	26,963	224	25	2	27	3	999	100	27
Population (5,000 - 14,999)									
Akwesasne Mohawk	7,982	218	23	2	25	8	319	313	26
Anishinabek	9,387	11	57	7	64	23	147	682	66
Aylmer	7,476	1,236	11	2	13	3	575	174	13
Dryden	8,405	129	14	3	17	12	494	202	20
Espanola	5,501	67	9	1	10	6	550	182	10
Gananoque	5,384	739	13	2	15	6	359	279	15
Hanover ²	7,118	726	16	2	18	9	395	253	13
Kenora	9,984	47	29	3	32	24	312	320	33
Pembroke	13,798	962	25	2	27	8	511	196	27
Perth	6,326	610	12	2	14	26	452	221	15
Port Hope	12,203	44	23	2	25	22	488	205	24
Saugeen Shores	11,861	70	16	3	19	2	624	160	19
Six Nations	11,098	60	23	2	25	10	444	225	25
Smiths Falls	9,568	1,166	18	3	21	8	456	219	22
Stirling-Rawdon	5,151	18	7	0	7	1	736	136	7
Treaty Three ^{1,3}	7,030	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
West Grey	12,340	14	17	1	18	4	686	146	18

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

.. not available

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. This police force opened in 2003.

2. This police force reduced its jurisdiction at the end of 2003. Comparisons to previous years' data should be made with caution.

3. Population policed figure may not reflect the actual population policed by the police force. Please refer to Population under Important Notes section.

4. Expenditures stated apply to the period between October and December.

5. This police force opened in 2004.

Ontario

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (15,000 - 49,999)										
Owen Sound	4,417,547	198	no	yes	yes	no	yes	9,280	14	50
St. Thomas	5,858,162	165	yes	no	yes	no	yes	6,706	-14	41
Stratford	6,097,035	196	no	yes	yes	yes	no	6,605	8	41
Strathroy	3,186,276	156	no	no	yes	yes	yes	5,553	-8	24
Timmins	8,072,340	185	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,730	-4	44
West Nipissing	2,068,110	137	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	4,277	-16	46
Brant County (OPP)	3,886,196	115	..	..	..	..	..	4,109	-8	37
Collingwood (OPP)	3,010,853	180	..	..	..	..	..	11,136	-1	32
Elgin County (OPP)	3,623,479	84	..	..	..	..	..	3,787	-8	31
Greater Napanee (OPP)	1,800,819	113	..	..	..	..	..	8,008	-24	53
Haldimand (OPP) ^{1,4}	1,096,698	...	..	..	..	..	..	4,086	...	26
Kingsville (OPP)	1,844,127	88	..	..	..	..	..	3,819	-11	33
Lakeshore (OPP)	2,440,785	79	..	..	..	..	..	3,276	-3	30
Loyalist (OPP)	1,614,080	106	..	..	..	..	..	4,148	-15	34
Orillia (OPP)	3,842,182	126	..	..	..	..	..	10,436	-5	38
Prince Edward County (OPP)	2,684,199	102	..	..	..	..	..	4,647	-5	40
Quinte West (OPP) ⁵	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
South Frontenac (OPP)	1,423,419	81	..	..	..	..	..	3,290	-3	40
Tecumseh (OPP)	2,411,467	89	..	..	..	..	..	3,453	3	34
Population (5,000 - 14,999)										
Akwesasne Mohawk	3,766,629	472	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	4,610	37	77
Anishinabek	9,326,237	994	no	yes	yes	yes	no	1,736	...	79
Aylmer	1,367,878	183	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,712	-27	37
Dryden	2,584,001	307	no	no	yes	yes	yes	9,149	-14	40
Espanola	1,285,090	234	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,417	-22	59
Gananoque	1,503,558	279	yes	no	yes	yes	no	11,256	-4	36
Hanover ²	1,844,591	259	no	no	yes	yes	yes	9,848	54	35
Kenora	3,423,673	343	no	no	no	yes	yes	17,708	-18	47
Pembroke	2,907,218	211	no	yes	yes	yes	no	8,943	-9	35
Perth	1,751,754	277	no	no	yes	yes	yes	12,030	13	45
Port Hope	2,820,851	231	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,966	-2	39
Saugeen Shores	2,248,283	190	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,489	-9	30
Six Nations	2,363,000	213	yes	yes	yes	no	no	9,299	0	47
Smiths Falls	2,424,880	253	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	17,579	-7	43
Stirling-Rawdon	626,425	122	no	no	yes	yes	no	5,106	-8	38
Treaty Three ^{1,3}	4,703,406	669	no	no	yes	yes	yes	...	...	...
West Grey	1,712,238	139	no	no	yes	no	no	3,023	247	31

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

.. not available for a specific reference period
 ... not applicable
 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. This police force opened in 2003.
2. This police force reduced its jurisdiction at the end of 2003. Comparisons to previous years' data should be made with caution.
3. Population policed figure may not reflect the actual population policed by the police force. Please refer to Population under Important Notes section.
4. Expenditures stated apply to the period between October and December.
5. This police force opened in 2004.

Police resources in Canada, 2004

Ontario

Police force	2003 police resources & population						2004		
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (5,000 - 14,999)									
Alnwick-Haldimand (OPP)	6,579	16	5	2	7	1	940	106	7
Arnprior (OPP)	7,539	579	12	2	14	0	539	186	13
Augusta (OPP)	7,991	25	4	2	6	0	1,332	75	6
Beckwith (OPP)	6,585	27	2	1	3	0	2,195	46	3
Brighton Town (OPP)	9,994	45	7	3	10	1	999	100	10
Brockton (OPP) ^{1,5}	10,086	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Carleton Place (OPP) ¹	9,761	1,105	14	3	17	1	574	174	17
Cavan/Millbrook/N.Monaghan (OPP)	8,922	29	7	2	9	1	991	101	9
City of Kenora (OPP) ²	7,432	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Cramahe (OPP)	6,036	30	5	2	7	1	862	116	7
Douro-Dummer (OPP)	6,941	15	3	1	4	0	1,735	58	4
Drummond-N. Elmsley (OPP)	7,191	20	4	1	5	0	1,438	70	5
East Algoma (OPP) ¹	11,875	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Fort Frances (OPP)	8,369	321	17	3	20	0	418	239	20
Georgian Bluffs (OPP) ¹	10,538	17	6	1	7	0	1,505	66	7
Goderich (OPP)	7,932	1,003	12	1	13	1	610	164	13
Grey County (OPP)	6,545	11	3	0	3	0	2,182	46	3
Grey Highlands (OPP)	9,838	11	7	1	8	2	1,230	81	8
Hawkesbury (OPP)	10,917	1,155	15	2	17	4	642	156	17
Hearst (OPP)	5,940	60	12	3	15	1	396	253	15
Huron East (OPP)	9,961	15	9	1	10	1	996	100	10
Ingersoll Town (OPP) ¹	11,584	898	14	4	18	2	644	155	18
Kapuskasing (OPP)	9,259	110	6	4	10	1	926	108	10
Kemptville (OPP) ⁴	14,609	42	4	2	6	0	2,435	41	18
Kincardine (OPP)	6,273	612	13	2	15	0	418	239	15
Kirkland Lake (OPP)	8,421	32	15	4	19	2	443	226	19
Lanark Highlands (OPP)	5,090	5	2	1	3	0	1,697	59	3
Meaford (OPP)	10,772	18	11	2	13	1	829	121	13
Mississippi Mills (OPP)	12,437	24	6	2	8	1	1,555	64	8
Mono (OPP)	7,247	26	7	1	8	1	906	110	8
Mun. of South Huron (OPP) ³	10,335	24	4	1	5	0	2,067	48	11
North Perth (OPP)	12,640	26	16	2	18	0	702	142	18
Otonabee/S. Monaghan (OPP)	7,010	20	6	2	8	1	876	114	8
Penetanguishene (OPP)	8,748	345	13	3	16	1	547	183	17
Renfrew (OPP)	8,216	643	10	1	11	1	747	134	11
Rideau Lakes (OPP)	10,189	14	9	2	11	1	926	108	11
Smith/Ennismore (OPP)	14,534	45	10	2	12	2	1,211	83	12
Southgate (OPP)	7,395	11	4	1	5	0	1,479	68	5
St. Marys (OPP)	6,692	536	9	1	10	0	669	149	10
Stone Mills (OPP)	7,717	11	4	1	5	0	1,543	65	5
Tay Valley Township (OPP)	5,808	11	4	1	5	0	1,162	86	5
Tillsonburg (OPP)	14,943	669	15	4	19	3	786	127	19
Trent Hills (OPP)	13,117	26	16	5	21	3	625	160	21
West Perth (OPP)	9,588	17	9	1	10	1	959	104	10
Warton (OPP) ⁴	8,667	16	2	0	2	0	4,334	23	14
Population (<5,000)									
Atikokan (Twp.)	3,579	11	11	1	12	5	298	335	12
Deep River	4,179	82	8	0	8	3	522	191	8
Lac Seul	789	3	5	1	6	1	132	760	6
Michipicoten (Twp.)	3,646	9	8	1	9	2	405	247	9
Prescott	4,321	873	9	0	9	6	480	208	11

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Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. This force opened in 2003.

2. This force opened in 2004.

3. Name change from Exeter to Municipality of S. Huron. Boundary expansion in 2003.

4. This force enlarged its boundaries in mid-2003.

5. Expenditures stated apply to the period between October and December.

Ontario

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (5,000 - 14,999)										
Alnwick-Haldimand (OPP)	591,129	90	..	..	..	..	..	3,192	-6	25
Arnprior (OPP)	1,270,045	168	..	..	..	..	..	7,322	-10	40
Augusta (OPP)	563,108	70	..	..	..	..	..	2,578	-1	35
Beckwith (OPP)	387,290	59	..	..	..	..	..	2,232	23	18
Brighton Town (OPP)	924,867	93	..	..	..	..	..	4,453	-6	37
Brockton (OPP) ^{1,5}	307,844	...	..	..	..	..	..	892	...	31
Carleton Place (OPP) ¹	1,128,479	116	..	..	..	..	..	6,362	...	45
Cavan/Millbrook/ N. Monaghan (OPP)	877,386	98	..	..	..	..	..	5,033	-10	29
City of Kenora (OPP) ²	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Cramahe (OPP)	608,946	101	..	..	..	..	..	5,119	22	37
Douro-Dummer (OPP)	379,179	55	..	..	..	..	..	2,291	-2	28
Drummond-N. Elmsley (OPP)	493,872	69	..	..	..	..	..	2,837	15	29
East Algoma (OPP) ¹	805,594	68	..	..	..	..	..	682	...	32
Fort Frances (OPP)	1,759,656	210	..	..	..	..	..	12,295	20	58
Georgian Bluffs (OPP) ¹	530,231	50	..	..	..	..	..	1,442	...	22
Goderich (OPP)	305,858	39	..	..	..	..	..	7,073	17	35
Grey County (OPP)	344,288	53	..	..	..	..	..	2,888	44	41
Grey Highlands (OPP)	740,592	75	..	..	..	..	..	3,995	-8	40
Hawkesbury (OPP)	1,869,077	171	..	..	..	..	..	9,471	-4	43
Hearst (OPP)	1,503,993	253	..	..	..	..	..	4,293	-19	60
Huron East (OPP)	915,980	92	..	..	..	..	..	4,658	2	30
Ingersoll Town (OPP) ¹	1,503,394	130	..	..	..	..	..	17	...	50
Kapuskasing (OPP)	1,012,501	109	..	..	..	..	..	4,893	1	55
Kemptville (OPP) ⁴	1,383,354	95	..	..	..	..	..	1,896	-22	42
Kincardine (OPP)	1,412,035	225	..	..	..	..	..	8,003	-4	38
Kirkland Lake (OPP)	1,719,009	204	..	..	..	..	..	9,951	-11	65
Lanark Highlands (OPP)	377,281	74	..	..	..	..	..	3,517	-15	29
Meaford (OPP)	1,317,218	122	..	..	..	..	..	4,577	26	32
Mississippi Mills (OPP)	828,711	67	..	..	..	..	..	3,297	-1	26
Mono (OPP)	709,586	98	..	..	..	..	..	3,436	18	22
Mun. of South Huron (OPP) ³	1,066,429	103	..	..	..	..	..	5,031	-45	30
North Perth (OPP)	1,566,062	124	..	..	..	..	..	5,364	16	33
Otonabee/S. Monaghan (OPP)	755,581	108	..	..	..	..	..	3,110	-6	22
Penetanguishene (OPP)	1,519,639	174	..	..	..	..	..	8,082	26	59
Renfrew (OPP)	1,059,333	129	..	..	..	..	..	6,049	-21	38
Rideau Lakes (OPP)	1,028,236	101	..	..	..	..	..	4,367	29	31
Smith/Ennismore (OPP)	1,189,354	82	..	..	..	..	..	2,924	10	37
Southgate (OPP)	464,935	63	..	..	..	..	..	3,016	-2	37
St. Marys (OPP)	851,492	127	..	..	..	..	..	4,961	11	55
Stone Mills (OPP)	508,479	66	..	..	..	..	..	3,175	-1	26
Tay Valley Township (OPP)	430,442	74	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	34	34
Tillsonburg (OPP)	1,776,465	119	..	..	..	..	..	7,502	4	37
Trent Hills (OPP)	1,960,612	149	..	..	..	..	..	4,727	-22	35
West Perth (OPP)	880,040	92	..	..	..	..	..	3,932	-15	50
Warton (OPP) ⁴	1,152,200	133	..	..	..	..	..	4,534	-35	42
Population (<5,000)										
Atikokan (Twp.)	1,231,147	344	no	no	yes	yes	no	7,125	-10	44
Deep River	874,336	209	no	no	yes	yes	yes	4,690	24	32
Lac Seul	756,936	959	yes	no	yes	yes	no	32,193	23	84
Michipicoten (Twp.)	1,102,957	303	no	no	no	no	no	11,081	-8	48
Prescott	843,685	195	no	yes	yes	yes	no	11,456	43	36

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Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

... not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. This force opened in 2003.
2. This force opened in 2004.
3. Name change from Exeter to Municipality of S. Huron. Boundary expansion in 2003.
4. This force enlarged its boundaries in mid-2003.
5. Expenditures stated apply to the period between October and December.

Police resources in Canada, 2004

Ontario

Police force	2003 police resources & population						2004		
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (<5,000)									
Shelburne	4,362	961	7	1	8	2	545	183	8
Temiskaming Shores ¹	4,988	696	8	1	9	9	554	180	10
Tyendinaga	1,944	28	5	1	6	1	324	309	6
U.C.C.M. Anishnaabe	1,953	15	10	3	13	3	150	666	13
Wikwemikong	2,877	7	10	3	13	2	221	452	13
Wingham	2,981	1,227	7	0	7	3	426	235	7
Addington Highlands (OPP)	2,503	2	6	1	7	1	358	280	7
Amaranth (OPP) ²	3,998	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Asphodel-Norwood (OPP)	4,129	26	4	1	5	0	826	121	5
Blind River (OPP)	3,990	8	7	1	8	0	499	201	8
Bonfield (OPP)	2,292	11	1	0	1	0	2,292	44	1
Cochrane (OPP)	4,604	674	8	1	9	2	512	195	9
Deseronto (OPP)	1,890	750	3	1	4	0	473	212	4
Dymond (OPP)	1,186	15	2	0	2	0	593	169	2
E. Luther-Grand Valley (OPP)	2,936	19	2	0	2	0	1,468	68	2
East Ferris (OPP)	4,540	30	..	..	..	..	...	...	2
East Garafraxa (OPP) ³	2,323	14	1	0	1	0	2,323	43	1
Harvey/Galaway/Cavendish. (OPP)	4,565	5	8	2	10	1	457	219	10
Havelock/Belmont/Methuen (OPP)	4,751	9	3	1	4	0	1,188	84	4
Hope (OPP)	4,068	15	3	1	4	0	1,017	98	4
Ignace (OPP)	1,731	24	2	1	3	0	577	173	3
Laird (OPP) ³	1,046	10	1	0	1	0	1,046	96	1
Macdonald Meredith Et.Al (OPP) ³	1,490	9	1	0	1	0	1,490	67	1
Marathon (OPP)	4,452	26	7	1	8	1	557	180	8
Mattawa Group Of Four (OPP)	4,178	5	6	1	7	1	597	168	7
Melancthon (OPP) ²	2,942	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Merrickville (OPP)	3,024	14	2	1	3	0	1,008	99	3
Mnjikaning (OPP) ⁴	562	53	4	1	5	0	112	890	1
Montague (OPP)	3,785	14	2	1	3	0	1,262	79	3
Mulmur (OPP) ²	3,258	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
N.Kawartha (OPP)	2,260	3	2	1	3	0	753	133	3
North Shore (OPP)	521	2	1	0	1	0	521	192	1
Point Edward (OPP)	2,152	659	4	1	5	1	430	232	5
Powassan (OPP)	2,781	12	2	0	2	0	1,391	72	2
Red Lake (OPP)	2,034	17	10	3	13	1	156	639	13
Red Rock (OPP)	1,275	20	2	0	2	0	638	157	2
Shedden (OPP)	821	8	1	0	1	0	821	122	1
Shuniah (OPP)	2,623	5	3	0	3	0	874	114	3
Sioux Narrows (OPP)	524	7	0	1	1	0	524	191	1
Smooth Rock Falls (OPP)	1,837	9	1	1	2	0	919	109	2
Temagami (OPP)	880	...	2	1	3	0	293	341	3
Terrace Bay (OPP)	1,895	13	5	1	6	1	316	317	6
Thessalon (OPP)	1,410	322	2	1	3	0	470	213	3
Town of the Blue Mountains (OPP) ³	1,906	518	14	3	17	1	112	892	17

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Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Name changed from New Liskeard to Temiskaming Shores.
2. This force opened in 2004.
3. This force opened late 2002. Percentage change in C.C. rate is not presented.
4. Officer figures will go up to 5 officers when new contracts are negotiated.

Ontario

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (<5,000)										
Shelburne	883,311	203	no	no	no	no	no	9,904	33	46
Temiskaming Shores ¹	1,330,429	267	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,681	45	46
Tyendinaga	400,000	206	no	no	yes	no	no	11,677	-17	47
U.C.C.M. Anishnaabe	1,664,007	852	yes	no	yes	yes	no	26,882	38	56
Wikwemikong	1,300,450	452	no	yes	yes	yes	no	30,796	34	76
Wingham	665,906	223	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,292	-4	47
Addington Highlands (OPP)	600,860	240	..	..	..	..	..	8,270	24	33
Amaranth (OPP) ²	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Asphodel-Norwood (OPP)	480,884	116	..	..	..	..	..	4,287	-1	29
Blind River (OPP)	691,553	173	..	..	..	..	..	7,694	-22	45
Bonfield (OPP)	150,135	66	..	..	..	..	..	3,360	13	62
Cochrane (OPP)	812,107	176	..	..	..	..	..	9,470	14	60
Deseronto (OPP)	373,611	198	..	..	..	..	..	10,212	33	51
Dymond (OPP)	225,873	190	..	..	..	..	..	9,359	39	63
E. Luther-Grand Valley (OPP)	169,274	58	..	..	..	..	..	3,985	11	43
East Ferris (OPP)	68,527	15	..	..	..	..	..	132	...	67
East Garafraxa (OPP) ³	125,361	54	..	..	..	..	..	2,368	...	31
Harvey/Galaway/Cavendish. (OPP)	874,960	192	..	..	..	..	..	4,359	-19	25
Havelock/Belmont/Methuen (OPP)	450,213	95	..	..	..	..	..	5,136	13	25
Hope (OPP)	460,832	113	..	..	..	..	..	4,228	18	21
Ignace (OPP)	279,796	162	..	..	..	..	..	6,875	5	67
Laird (OPP) ³	83,918	80	..	..	..	..	..	2,677	...	32
Macdonald Meredith Et.Al (OPP) ³	119,409	80	..	..	..	..	..	3,154	...	43
Marathon (OPP)	740,078	166	..	..	..	..	..	5,009	-1	60
Mattawa Group Of Four (OPP)	668,278	160	..	..	..	..	..	6,462	22	44
Melancthon (OPP) ²	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Merrickville (OPP)	315,743	104	..	..	..	..	..	3,803	-12	26
Mnjikaning (OPP) ⁴	205,831	366	..	..	..	..	..	...	78	14
Montague (OPP)	358,709	95	..	..	..	..	..	3,778	22	22
Mulmur (OPP) ²	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
N.Kawartha (OPP)	351,024	155	..	..	..	..	..	7,478	-20	26
North Shore (OPP)	114,093	219	..	..	..	..	..	3,647	16	42
Point Edward (OPP)	474,588	221	..	..	..	..	..	7,017	-15	34
Powassan (OPP)	241,342	87	..	..	..	..	..	3,308	-5	61
Red Lake (OPP)	1,174,736	578	..	..	..	..	..	30,138	-31	82
Red Rock (OPP)	221,632	174	..	..	..	..	..	3,922	-4	54
Shedden (OPP)	138,255	168	..	..	..	..	..	7,308	-20	37
Shuniah (OPP)	261,289	100	..	..	..	..	..	4,117	24	47
Sioux Narrows (OPP)	130,972	250	..	..	..	..	..	19,275	90	38
Smooth Rock Falls (OPP)	214,489	117	..	..	..	..	..	2,613	-43	40
Temagami (OPP)	334,918	381	..	..	..	..	..	10,341	-7	43
Terrace Bay (OPP)	475,664	251	..	..	..	..	..	3,219	21	38
Thessalon (OPP)	270,987	192	..	..	..	..	..	5,248	-9	49
Town of the Blue Mountains (OPP) ³	1,522,029	798	..	..	..	..	..	28,279	...	24

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

.. not available for a specific reference period
 ... not applicable

1. Name changed from New Liskeard to Temiskaming Shores.
2. This force opened in 2004.
3. This force opened late 2002. Percentage change in C.C. rate is not presented.
4. Officer figures will go up to 5 officers when new contracts are negotiated.

Police resources in Canada, 2004

Manitoba

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (100,000+)									
Winnipeg ¹	644,417	1,385	1,056	155	1,211	351	532	188	1,198
Population (15,000 - 49,999)									
Brandon	41,009	550	60	4	64	27	641	156	76
Population (5,000 - 14,999)									
East St. Paul	8,380	197	8	1	9	2	931	107	9
Morden	6,600	513	6	1	7	1	943	106	8
Winkler	8,585	504	11	0	11	2	780	128	12
Dauphin (RCMP)	8,189	647	12	1	13	...	630	159	13
Flin Flon (RCMP)	6,216	382	8	2	10	...	622	161	10
Portage La Prairie (RCMP)	13,316	540	16	8	24	...	555	180	26
Selkirk (RCMP)	9,862	397	13	3	16	...	616	162	17
Steinbach (RCMP)	9,993	391	7	2	9	2	1,110	90	10
Stonewall (RCMP) ²	8,846	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	4
The Pas (RCMP)	5,895	170	16	3	19	...	310	322	15
Thompson (RCMP)	13,547	789	26	12	38	...	357	281	39
Population (<5,000)									
Altona ³	3,627	386	5	0	5	1	725	138	6
Dakota Ojibway Police Service	2,903	29	24	2	26	9	112	896	25
Rivers	1,151	144	2	0	2	1	576	174	3
Ste. Anne	1,586	378	3	0	3	0	529	189	3
Beausejour (RCMP)	2,878	539	2	1	3	...	959	104	2
Boissevan (RCMP)	1,494	540	1	1	2	...	747	134	2
Carman (RCMP)	3,007	729	3	0	3	...	1,002	100	2
Gillam (RCMP)	1,065	1	3	1	4	...	266	376	4
Gimli (RCMP)	1,738	998	1	1	2	...	869	115	3
Killarney (RCMP)	2,253	447	2	1	3	...	751	133	3
Minnedosa (RCMP)	2,477	162	4	0	4	...	619	161	4
Neepawa (RCMP)	3,416	194	5	0	5	...	683	146	4
Pinawa (RCMP)	1,493	12	0	2	2	...	747	134	2
Roblin (RCMP)	1,834	484	3	0	3	...	611	164	2
Russell (RCMP)	1,620	515	1	1	2	...	810	123	2
Souris (RCMP)	1,759	622	2	0	2	...	880	114	2
Swan River (RCMP)	4,179	617	6	1	7	...	597	168	7
Virden (RCMP)	3,179	371	3	1	4	...	795	126	4

Note for the RCMP municipal contracts: Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs. Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Number of police officers includes 69 externally funded officers: 17 assigned to airport policing, 40 to Community Policing, 6 to the Stolen Auto Unit, 1 National Weapons Support Officer, 3 to the Winnipeg School Division and the North End Community Renewal Corporation and 2 to RCMP programs.

2. This police force enlarged its jurisdiction in 2003.

3. Expenditures include policing grants.

Manitoba

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000+)										
Winnipeg ¹	146,273,667	227	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	12,316	10	27
Population (15,000 - 49,999)										
Brandon	7,432,341	181	no	yes	no	yes	no	15,640	4	46
Population (5,000 - 14,999)										
East St. Paul	639,666	76	no	no	yes	yes	yes	3,091	-25	27
Morden	512,312	78	no	no	yes	yes	no	8,833	12	34
Winkler	863,692	101	no	no	no	yes	no	8,946	28	40
Dauphin (RCMP)	1,030,938	126	..	..	..	..	..	20,430	1	30
Flin Flon (RCMP)	719,053	116	..	..	..	..	..	10,650	3	34
Portage La Prairie (RCMP)	1,922,479	144	..	..	..	..	..	24,369	1	38
Selkirk (RCMP)	1,187,358	120	..	..	..	..	..	21,345	19	27
Steinbach (RCMP)	690,015	69	..	..	..	..	..	10,707	26	29
Stonewall (RCMP) ²	283,421	...	..	..	..	..	..	3,493	-47	22
The Pas (RCMP)	1,241,591	211	..	..	..	..	..	25,276	16	46
Thompson (RCMP)	2,517,165	186	..	..	..	..	..	51,805	35	19
Population (<5,000)										
Altona ³	500,151	138	no	no	yes	yes	yes	7,582	23	55
Dakota Ojibway Police Service	2,885,579	994	no	no	yes	yes	no	65,002	17	52
Rivers	149,259	130	no	no	no	yes	yes	11,034	-5	51
Ste. Anne	196,910	124	no	no	no	no	no	5,422	6	38
Beausejour (RCMP)	243,371	85	..	..	..	..	..	11,223	16	22
Boissevan (RCMP)	158,189	106	..	..	..	..	..	5,154	5	45
Carman (RCMP)	235,178	78	..	..	..	..	..	6,551	-11	30
Gillam (RCMP)	294,201	276	..	..	..	..	..	21,596	28	63
Gimli (RCMP)	202,517	117	..	..	..	..	..	6,329	-32	63
Killarney (RCMP)	223,162	99	..	..	..	..	..	6,347	-8	41
Minnedosa (RCMP)	317,650	128	..	..	..	..	..	6,742	-8	44
Neepawa (RCMP)	245,991	72	..	..	..	..	..	9,192	13	29
Pinawa (RCMP)	136,403	91	..	..	..	..	..	8,038	94	31
Roblin (RCMP)	156,642	85	..	..	..	..	..	6,161	-15	39
Russell (RCMP)	156,838	97	..	..	..	..	..	5,741	-32	28
Souris (RCMP)	139,588	79	..	..	..	..	..	6,538	50	46
Swan River (RCMP)	542,687	130	..	..	..	..	..	17,085	-1	39
Virden (RCMP)	306,638	96	..	..	..	..	..	5,757	-12	47

Note for the RCMP municipal contracts: Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs. Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Number of police officers includes 69 externally funded officers: 17 assigned to airport policing, 40 to Community Policing, 6 to the Stolen Auto Unit, 1 National Weapons Support Officer, 3 to the Winnipeg School Division and the North End Community Renewal Corporation and 2 to RCMP programs.
2. This police force enlarged its jurisdiction in 2003.
3. Expenditures include policing grants.

Police resources in Canada, 2004

Saskatchewan

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (100,000+)									
Regina ^{1,2}	181,167	1,527	281	57	338	137	536	187	339
Saskatoon	202,542	1,365	299	48	347	133	584	171	358
Population (15,000 - 49,999)									
Moose Jaw	32,611	697	51	5	56	24	582	172	53
Prince Albert	34,769	529	61	10	71	36	490	204	70
Lloydminster (RCMP)	22,283	537	20	7	27	...	825	121	27
Yorkton (RCMP)	15,433	642	16	6	22	...	702	143	25
Population (5,000 - 14,999)									
Estevan	10,264	586	17	1	18	8	570	175	19
Weyburn	9,646	613	14	2	16	5	603	166	18
Humboldt (RCMP)	5,303	455	4	1	5	...	1,061	94	6
Melfort (RCMP)	5,475	370	5	1	6	...	913	110	7
North Battleford (RCMP)	13,792	412	19	7	26	...	530	189	34
Swift Current (RCMP)	14,768	615	17	3	20	...	738	135	16
Population (<5,000)									
Caronport	1,027	541	1	0	1	0	1,027	97	1
Dalmeny	1,711	755	3	0	3	0	570	175	3
File Hills ³	1,763	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Langham	1,189	303	5	1	6	2	198	505	6
Luseland ⁴	599	391	1	0	1	1	599	167	1
Stoughton	735	344	1	0	1	0	735	136	1
Assiniboia (RCMP)	2,474	655	3	0	3	...	825	121	3
Battleford (RCMP)	3,776	162	5	1	6	...	629	159	5
Biggar (RCMP)	2,205	140	3	0	3	...	735	136	3
Canora (RCMP)	2,245	308	3	0	3	...	748	134	3
Creighton (RCMP)	1,539	107	3	0	3	...	513	195	3
Esterhazy (RCMP)	2,308	488	2	1	3	...	769	130	3
Fort Qu'appelle (RCMP)	1,965	352	3	1	4	...	491	204	4
Hudson Bay (RCMP)	1,745	101	1	1	2	...	873	115	2
Indian Head (RCMP)	1,770	558	3	0	3	...	590	169	2
Kamsack (RCMP)	1,962	335	4	0	4	...	491	204	7
Kindersley (RCMP)	4,515	360	3	2	5	...	903	111	5
La Ronge (RCMP)	2,701	229	5	2	7	...	386	259	8
Lanigan (RCMP)	1,289	155	1	1	2	...	645	155	2
Maple Creek (RCMP)	2,278	515	2	1	3	...	759	132	2
Meadow Lake (RCMP)	4,490	588	8	2	10	...	449	223	8
Melville (RCMP)	4,482	303	4	0	4	...	1,121	89	5
Moosomin (RCMP)	2,393	405	2	1	3	...	798	125	4

Note for the RCMP municipal contracts: Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs. Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

... not applicable
0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Figures for 2003 personnel have been revised.
2. Number of Police officers include 21 federally or provincially funded officers.
3. This force opened in 2004 and is in transition to a stand-alone First Nations - administered police service in 2005
4. Personnel for 2004 and expenditures for 2003 were not available; therefore 2003 personnel and 2002 expenditures were substituted.

Saskatchewan

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000+)										
Regina ^{1,2}	38,056,306	210	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	15,895	5	34
Saskatoon	40,071,662	198	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	16,898	17	37
Population (15,000 - 49,999)										
Moose Jaw	6,042,728	185	no	yes	yes	no	no	13,584	-1	44
Prince Albert	7,275,607	209	no	no	no	yes	no	19,704	27	54
Lloydminster (RCMP)	2,562,943	115	..	..	..	..	..	17,655	4	35
Yorkton (RCMP)	2,155,523	140	..	..	..	..	..	20,346	22	39
Population (5,000 - 14,999)										
Estevan	2,078,565	203	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,577	15	27
Weyburn	1,560,373	162	no	no	yes	no	no	11,528	4	48
Humboldt (RCMP)	325,355	61	..	..	..	..	..	11,145	58	39
Melfort (RCMP)	452,120	83	..	..	..	..	..	12,292	-12	46
North Battleford (RCMP)	2,121,367	154	..	..	..	..	..	47,854	20	31
Swift Current (RCMP)	1,462,428	99	..	..	..	..	..	10,489	32	37
Population (<5,000)										
Caronport	44,250	43	no	no	yes	no	no	3,116	41	53
Dalmeny	178,046	104	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,364	56	28
File Hills ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langham	427,772	360	no	no	yes	yes	yes	5,635	4	55
Luseland ⁴	97,087	162	no	no	yes	yes	no	2,170	-6	15
Stoughton	82,200	112	yes	no	no	yes	no	5,986	83	75
Assiniboia (RCMP)	183,317	74	..	..	..	..	..	11,358	46	33
Battleford (RCMP)	345,835	92	..	..	..	..	..	4,158	3	50
Biggar (RCMP)	235,114	107	..	..	..	..	..	10,204	-17	38
Canora (RCMP)	223,723	100	..	..	..	..	..	10,156	28	61
Creighton (RCMP)	208,768	136	..	..	..	..	..	10,396	43	48
Esterhazy (RCMP)	228,274	99	..	..	..	..	..	9,272	78	38
Fort Qu'appelle (RCMP)	384,293	196	..	..	..	..	..	33,232	4	52
Hudson Bay (RCMP)	235,391	135	..	..	..	..	..	15,072	45	48
Indian Head (RCMP)	160,946	91	..	..	..	..	..	9,661	4	58
Kamsack (RCMP)	451,722	230	..	..	..	..	..	29,460	-30	65
Kindersley (RCMP)	396,975	88	..	..	..	..	..	12,647	16	37
La Ronge (RCMP)	595,240	220	..	..	..	..	..	41,318	-10	56
Lanigan (RCMP)	150,979	117	..	..	..	..	..	4,655	1	47
Maple Creek (RCMP)	218,072	96	..	..	..	..	..	11,589	3	58
Meadow Lake (RCMP)	852,320	190	..	..	..	..	..	36,147	13	58
Melville (RCMP)	309,856	69	..	..	..	..	..	9,505	23	46
Moosomin (RCMP)	196,851	82	..	..	..	..	..	8,065	14	37

Note for the RCMP municipal contracts: Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs. Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

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2. Number of Police officers include 21 federally or provincially funded officers.
3. This force opened in 2004 and is in transition to a stand-alone First Nations - administered police service in 2005
4. Personnel for 2004 and expenditures for 2003 were not available; therefore 2003 personnel and 2002 expenditures were substituted.

Saskatchewan

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (<5,000)									
Outlook (RCMP)	2,188	279	1	1	2	...	1,094	91	2
Rosetown (RCMP)	2,463	233	3	0	3	...	821	122	3
Shaunavon (RCMP)	1,761	345	1	1	2	...	881	114	2
Tisdale (RCMP)	3,104	672	4	0	4	...	776	129	4
Unity (RCMP)	2,274	233	3	1	4	...	569	176	2
Wadena (RCMP)	1,410	485	1	2	3	...	470	213	2
Warman (RCMP)	3,862	771	3	0	3	...	1,287	78	4
Watrous (RCMP)	1,831	164	2	0	2	...	916	109	2
Wilkie (RCMP)	1,259	133	1	1	2	...	630	159	2
Wynyard (RCMP)	1,936	366	2	0	2	...	968	103	3

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Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

Saskatchewan

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$								
Population (<5,000)										
Outlook (RCMP)	136,275	62	..	..	..	..	7,313	23	48
Rosetown (RCMP)	218,260	89	..	..	..	..	7,674	9	42
Shaunavon (RCMP)	160,560	91	..	..	..	..	6,246	34	21
Tisdale (RCMP)	298,759	96	..	..	..	..	9,955	-13	53
Unity (RCMP)	200,804	88	..	..	..	..	7,256	-3	36
Wadena (RCMP)	150,249	107	..	..	..	..	11,489	-11	75
Warman (RCMP)	223,062	58	..	..	..	..	4,790	-20	43
Watrous (RCMP)	156,699	86	..	..	..	..	6,554	45	37
Wilkie (RCMP)	152,860	121	..	..	..	..	15,091	12	32
Wynyard (RCMP)	163,007	84	..	..	..	..	11,570	8	52

Note for the RCMP municipal contracts: Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs. Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

.. not available for a specific reference period

Police resources in Canada, 2004

Alberta

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (100,000+)									
Calgary	936,270	1,334	1,249	193	1,442	619	649	154	1,487
Edmonton	702,379	1,027	1,066	159	1,225	335	573	174	1,253
Population (50,000 - 99,999)									
Lethbridge Regional	70,240	577	109	14	123	51	571	175	131
Medicine Hat	53,979	482	83	5	88	26	613	163	93
Red Deer (RCMP)	72,176	1,185	68	18	86	...	839	119	90
St. Albert (RCMP)	57,075	1,649	33	9	42	...	1,359	74	46
Population (15,000 - 49,999)									
Camrose	15,791	611	19	3	22	11	718	139	24
Airdrie (RCMP)	22,722	1,058	13	6	19	...	1,196	84	21
Fort McMurray (RCMP)	45,227	1	50	15	65	...	696	144	70
Grande Prairie (RCMP)	40,494	670	38	12	50	...	810	123	52
Leduc (RCMP)	15,669	424	15	1	16	...	979	102	15
Spruce Grove (RCMP)	17,103	648	8	6	14	...	1,222	82	13
Strathcona County (RCMP)	46,273	39	33	12	45	...	1,028	97	46
Population (5,000 - 14,999)									
Blood Tribe Police	7,372	5	19	2	21	10	351	285	31
Lacombe ¹	10,019	555	10	2	12	6	835	120	12
Taber	7,987	529	12	0	12	7	666	150	12
Banff (RCMP)	7,361	1,518	15	3	18	...	409	245	16
Beaumont (RCMP)	7,716	735	5	0	5	...	1,543	65	5
Bonnyville (RCMP)	6,087	432	8	1	9	...	676	148	9
Brooks (RCMP)	12,447	713	8	6	14	...	889	112	14
Canmore (RCMP)	11,631	169	9	2	11	...	1,057	95	12
Cochrane (RCMP)	14,358	870	8	5	13	...	1,104	91	10
Cold Lake (RCMP)	11,613	196	6	2	8	...	1,452	69	10
Crowsnest Pass (RCMP)	6,065	16	6	2	8	...	758	132	8
Devon (RCMP)	7,284	586	5	1	6	...	1,214	82	5
Drayton Valley (RCMP)	5,898	741	8	0	8	...	737	136	8
Drumheller (RCMP)	6,611	252	6	2	8	...	826	121	6
Edson (RCMP)	7,862	266	7	2	9	...	874	114	10
Fort Saskatchewan (RCMP)	13,727	303	11	4	15	...	915	109	17
High River (RCMP)	10,392	909	7	3	10	...	1,039	96	10
Hinton (RCMP)	9,432	366	8	5	13	...	726	138	12
Innisfail (RCMP)	7,414	756	5	2	7	...	1,059	94	8
Morinville (RCMP)	6,828	602	6	0	6	...	1,138	88	6
Okotoks (RCMP)	13,369	747	8	2	10	...	1,337	75	11
Olds (RCMP)	7,030	637	4	3	7	...	1,004	100	7
Peace River (RCMP)	6,285	253	7	3	10	...	629	159	9
Ponoka, Alta. (RCMP)	6,520	611	6	3	9	...	724	138	7
Rocky Mt. House (RCMP)	6,469	520	7	4	11	...	588	170	8
Slave Lake (RCMP)	6,741	473	8	2	10	...	674	148	10
St. Paul (RCMP)	5,238	764	9	1	10	...	524	191	10
Stettler (RCMP)	5,244	551	6	1	7	...	749	133	6
Stony Plain (RCMP)	10,413	385	8	0	8	...	1,302	77	8

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... not applicable

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1. Total operating expenditures include cost-recovery work undertaken by the police force.

Alberta

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in <i>C.C.</i> rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (5,000 - 14,999)										
Calgary	199,017,841	213	no	no	yes	yes	yes	7,312	1	36
Edmonton	166,508,621	237	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	12,427	8	32
Population (50,000 - 99,999)										
Lethbridge Regional	13,795,217	196	no	yes	no	yes	yes	12,107	3	46
Medicine Hat	13,232,470	245	no	yes	no	yes	no	7,649	-1	42
Red Deer (RCMP)	8,016,367	111	..	..	..	..	..	19,831	30	28
St. Albert (RCMP)	3,750,034	66	..	..	..	..	..	5,785	26	34
Population (15,000 - 49,999)										
Camrose	2,749,672	174	no	yes	no	yes	yes	12,007	-20	27
Airdrie (RCMP)	1,726,936	76	..	..	..	..	..	7,856	26	28
Fort McMurray (RCMP)	6,606,872	146	..	..	..	..	..	15,581	-2	44
Grande Prairie (RCMP)	4,347,606	107	..	..	..	..	..	24,285	40	27
Leduc (RCMP)	1,394,757	89	..	..	..	..	..	11,252	15	31
Spruce Grove (RCMP)	1,291,539	76	..	..	..	..	..	10,051	-1	29
Strathcona County (RCMP)	3,922,167	85	..	..	..	..	..	7,406	23	25
Population (5,000 - 14,999)										
Blood Tribe Police	3,103,750	421	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	67,960	5	61
Lacombe ¹	1,350,151	135	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,703	2	38
Taber	1,356,196	170	no	no	yes	no	yes	10,855	-1	55
Banff (RCMP)	1,319,654	179	..	..	..	..	..	17,158	-11	33
Beaumont (RCMP)	372,602	48	..	..	..	..	..	7,996	9	43
Bonnyville (RCMP)	721,544	119	..	..	..	..	..	19,123	31	37
Brooks (RCMP)	1,164,463	94	..	..	..	..	..	18,478	10	49
Canmore (RCMP)	902,218	78	..	..	..	..	..	13,318	34	27
Cochrane (RCMP)	895,190	62	..	..	..	..	..	10,531	29	45
Cold Lake (RCMP)	670,593	58	..	..	..	..	..	10,652	32	40
Crowsnest Pass (RCMP)	617,244	102	..	..	..	..	..	11,031	34	28
Devon (RCMP)	389,580	53	..	..	..	..	..	8,498	-10	34
Drayton Valley (RCMP)	725,787	123	..	..	..	..	..	17,260	1	43
Drumheller (RCMP)	644,072	97	..	..	..	..	..	15,262	15	32
Edson (RCMP)	783,684	100	..	..	..	..	..	17,489	6	23
Fort Saskatchewan (RCMP)	1,170,265	85	..	..	..	..	..	7,212	13	42
High River (RCMP)	736,291	71	..	..	..	..	..	9,440	4	29
Hinton (RCMP)	967,784	103	..	..	..	..	..	14,196	-8	29
Innisfail (RCMP)	481,177	65	..	..	..	..	..	9,239	50	40
Morinville (RCMP)	483,208	71	..	..	..	..	..	11,131	46	26
Okotoks (RCMP)	806,482	60	..	..	..	..	..	8,460	29	30
Olds (RCMP)	528,914	75	..	..	..	..	..	11,451	16	49
Peace River (RCMP)	639,130	102	..	..	..	..	..	19,857	6	65
Ponoka, Alta. (RCMP)	609,087	93	..	..	..	..	..	17,055	4	49
Rocky Mt. House (RCMP)	746,279	115	..	..	..	..	..	22,940	-7	38
Slave Lake (RCMP)	744,921	111	..	..	..	..	..	21,021	-5	44
St. Paul (RCMP)	746,166	142	..	..	..	..	..	43,013	36	55
Stettler (RCMP)	565,608	108	10,736	7	41
Stony Plain (RCMP)	559,278	54	10,276	12	29

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1. Total operating expenditures include cost-recovery work undertaken by the police force.

Alberta

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (5,000 - 14,999)									
Strathmore (RCMP)	8,831	566	4	3	7	...	1,262	79	8
Sylvan Lake (RCMP)	8,831	932	8	0	8	...	1,104	91	7
Vegreville (RCMP)	5,562	413	4	2	6	...	927	108	7
Wainwright (RCMP)	5,163	627	7	1	8	...	645	155	7
Wetaskiwin (RCMP)	11,529	721	10	7	17	...	678	147	18
Whitecourt (RCMP)	8,808	337	11	1	12	...	734	136	12
Population (<5,000)									
Lesser Slave Lake Reg. ^{1,2}	3,258	...	11	2	13	3	251	399	9
Louis Bull	1,333	42	6	1	7	8	190	525	8
Tsuu T'ina Nation	2,236	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Barrhead (RCMP)	4,338	533	5	1	6	...	723	138	6
Cardston (RCMP)	3,513	509	4	2	6	...	586	171	5
Clareholm (RCMP)	3,718	448	3	1	4	...	930	108	5
Didsbury (RCMP)	4,143	758	4	0	4	...	1,036	97	4
Fairview (RCMP)	3,169	333	3	1	4	...	792	126	4
Fort Macleod (RCMP)	2,984	128	5	0	5	...	597	168	5
Fox Creek (RCMP)	2,409	316	4	0	4	...	602	166	3
Grande Cache (RCMP)	3,709	105	3	1	4	...	927	108	4
Grimshaw (RCMP)	2,413	335	3	0	3	...	804	124	3
Hanna (RCMP)	3,021	360	4	0	4	...	755	132	4
High Level (RCMP)	3,663	115	6	2	8	...	458	218	9
High Prairie (RCMP)	2,725	427	3	4	7	...	389	257	7
Lac La Biche (RCMP)	2,902	470	5	0	5	...	580	172	5
Pincher Creek (RCMP)	3,681	557	5	0	5	...	736	136	5
Raymond (RCMP)	3,317	698	3	0	3	...	1,106	90	3
Redwater (RCMP)	2,275	299	3	1	4	...	569	176	3
Rimbey (RCMP)	2,165	515	3	0	3	...	722	139	2
Swan Hills (RCMP)	1,758	69	1	0	1	...	1,758	57	3
Three Hills (RCMP)	2,867	509	3	0	3	...	956	105	3
Vermilion (RCMP)	4,159	305	4	1	5	...	832	120	5
Westlock (RCMP)	4,974	516	5	2	7	...	711	141	7

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1. Police officer strength reduced due to reduced funding.
2. This force opened late 2002. Percentage change in C.C. rate is not presented.

Alberta

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (5,000 - 14,999)										
Strathmore (RCMP)	472,941	54	..	..	..	..	..	8,617	9	45
Sylvan Lake (RCMP)	511,073	58	..	..	..	..	..	10,293	-22	37
Vegreville (RCMP)	528,603	95	..	..	..	..	..	9,763	-7	55
Wainwright (RCMP)	529,466	103	..	..	..	..	..	11,311	15	51
Wetaskiwin (RCMP)	1,408,843	122	..	..	..	..	..	23,836	11	43
Whitecourt (RCMP)	718,396	82	..	..	..	..	..	14,589	7	33
Population (<5,000)										
Lesser Slave Lake Reg. ^{1,2}	1,216,250	373	yes	no	yes	yes	no	32,535	...	30
Louis Bull	946,489	710	yes	no	yes	yes	no	37,659	2	46
Tsuu T'ina Nation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrhead (RCMP)	471,274	109	..	..	..	..	..	13,462	19	33
Cardston (RCMP)	406,077	116	..	..	..	..	..	19,755	43	54
Claresholm (RCMP)	342,839	92	..	..	..	..	..	9,736	5	36
Didsbury (RCMP)	302,626	73	..	..	..	..	..	11,586	52	32
Fairview (RCMP)	342,750	108	..	..	..	..	..	11,549	12	41
Fort Macleod (RCMP)	384,046	129	..	..	..	..	..	24,933	83	60
Fox Creek (RCMP)	233,655	97	..	..	..	..	..	13,865	13	34
Grande Cache (RCMP)	310,948	84	..	..	..	..	..	11,674	30	58
Grimshaw (RCMP)	232,081	96	..	..	..	..	..	14,671	55	39
Hanna (RCMP)	319,609	106	..	..	..	..	..	13,174	69	30
High Level (RCMP)	661,226	181	..	..	..	..	..	41,332	29	68
High Prairie (RCMP)	463,007	170	..	..	..	..	..	32,661	-4	50
Lac La Biche (RCMP)	418,345	144	..	..	..	..	..	52,274	54	61
Pincher Creek (RCMP)	367,075	100	..	..	..	..	..	16,843	-11	48
Raymond (RCMP)	207,511	63	..	..	..	..	..	6,964	61	28
Redwater (RCMP)	142,189	63	..	..	..	..	..	16,571	41	30
Rimbey (RCMP)	209,697	97	..	..	..	..	..	8,822	-14	47
Swan Hills (RCMP)	158,082	90	..	..	..	..	..	7,679	21	70
Three Hills (RCMP)	257,642	90	6,139	-3	36
Vermilion (RCMP)	383,927	92	10,435	8	56
Westlock (RCMP)	498,486	100	15,078	-3	42

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British Columbia

Police force	2003 police resources & population							2004	
	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (100,000+)									
Abbotsford	127,712	354	138	20	158	43	808	124	158
Delta	100,576	545	119	20	139	29	724	138	141
Saanich (Dist. Mun.)	107,964	1,044	114	29	143	43	755	132	141
Vancouver ¹	569,814	4,888	975	217	1,192	215	478	209	1,124
Burnaby (RCMP) ²	205,261	2,278	189	50	239	...	859	116	207
Coquitlam (RCMP)	122,712	1,008	73	32	105	...	1,169	86	116
Kelowna (RCMP)	103,421	490	95	25	120	...	862	116	129
Richmond (RCMP) ⁴	174,201	1,280	154	56	210	...	830	121	206
Surrey (RCMP)	390,145	1,186	321	92	413	...	945	106	491
Population (50,000 - 99,999)									
New Westminster	59,426	3,858	88	18	106	43	561	178	106
Victoria ³	93,097	3,483	154	35	189	60	493	203	211
Chilliwack (D.M.) (RCMP)	68,699	255	72	21	93	...	739	135	101
Kamloops (RCMP)	80,416	270	80	20	100	...	804	124	112
Langley (Twp.) (RCMP)	91,893	297	77	31	108	...	851	118	121
Maple Ridge (RCMP)	71,640	267	51	17	68	...	1,054	95	71
Nanaimo (RCMP)	76,991	861	86	19	105	...	733	136	113
N. Vancouver (Dist. Mun.) (RCMP)	87,160	537	63	25	88	...	990	101	89
Port Coquitlam (RCMP)	57,313	1,938	40	6	46	...	1,246	80	52
Prince George (RCMP)	75,609	239	95	29	124	...	610	164	116
Population (15,000 - 49,999)									
District Of Central Saanich	16,091	389	20	2	22	7	731	137	21
Oak Bay (Dist. Mun.)	18,207	1,755	20	2	22	5	828	121	22
Port Moody	26,690	1,042	29	3	32	11	834	120	34
West Vancouver (Dist. Mun.)	45,212	509	66	11	77	23	587	170	77
Campbell River (RCMP)	29,617	222	36	6	42	...	705	142	43
Courtenay (RCMP)	20,340	1,195	17	6	23	...	884	113	29
Cranbrook (RCMP)	19,327	1,086	21	4	25	...	773	129	26
Fort St. John (RCMP)	16,730	777	19	8	27	...	620	161	29
Langford (D.M.) (RCMP)	20,292	516	17	6	23	...	882	113	23
Langley (RCMP)	24,577	2,404	36	10	46	...	534	187	39
Mission (Dist. Mun.) (RCMP)	32,894	146	38	7	45	...	731	137	45
North Cowichan (RCMP)	27,368	141	15	11	26	...	1,053	95	26
North Vancouver (RCMP) ²	48,493	4,004	43	17	60	...	808	124	84
Penticton (RCMP)	32,519	767	29	9	38	...	856	117	38
Pitt Meadows D.M. (RCMP)	16,148	189	14	4	18	...	897	111	19
Port Alberni (RCMP)	18,235	918	31	5	36	...	507	197	33
Salmon Arm (RCMP)	16,166	98	12	2	14	...	1,155	87	15
Squamish (RCMP)	15,142	158	18	8	26	...	582	172	25
Vernon (RCMP)	35,073	450	30	5	35	...	1,002	100	40
White Rock (RCMP)	19,539	3,703	17	6	23	...	850	118	25

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3. Police force enlarged its jurisdiction in 2003.
4. Operational expenses for Richmond include the Vancouver International Airport.

British Columbia

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000+)										
Abbotsford	21,885,410	171	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	11,957	4	16
Delta	19,386,598	193	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,137	10	18
Saanich (Dist. Mun.)	18,307,117	170	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,807	5	28
Vancouver ¹	152,234,572	267	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	12,861	2	19
Burnaby (RCMP) ²	21,949,239	107	..	..	..	..	..	12,322	9	16
Coquitlam (RCMP)	10,877,078	89	..	..	..	..	..	11,218	13	16
Kelowna (RCMP)	11,164,231	108	..	..	..	..	..	14,120	15	20
Richmond (RCMP) ⁴	21,076,105	121	..	..	..	..	..	8,441	8	14
Surrey (RCMP)	39,658,258	102	..	..	..	..	..	12,922	3	17
Population (50,000 - 99,999)										
New Westminster	15,009,806	253	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	15,438	4	21
Victoria ³	28,942,810	311	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	20,162	-5	38
Chilliwack (D.M.) (RCMP)	8,275,390	120	..	..	..	..	..	18,581	16	28
Kamloops (RCMP)	10,185,415	127	..	..	..	..	..	17,626	14	27
Langley (Twp.) (RCMP)	11,148,206	121	..	..	..	..	..	12,590	9	17
Maple Ridge (RCMP)	6,933,443	97	..	..	..	..	..	12,560	-7	14
Nanaimo (RCMP)	10,409,777	135	..	..	..	..	..	16,995	7	26
N. Vancouver (Dist. Mun.) (RCMP)	8,301,028	95	..	..	..	..	..	6,455	6	15
Port Coquitlam (RCMP)	4,862,718	85	..	..	..	..	..	11,148	11	18
Prince George (RCMP)	11,465,773	152	..	..	..	..	..	20,463	9	33
Population (15,000 - 49,999)										
District Of Central Saanich	2,960,108	184	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,580	-3	27
Oak Bay (Dist. Mun.)	2,736,315	150	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,310	48	17
Port Moody	4,395,135	165	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,812	6	26
West Vancouver (Dist. Mun.)	9,248,736	205	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,474	-2	20
Campbell River (RCMP)	3,901,232	132	..	..	..	..	..	18,692	15	25
Courtenay (RCMP)	2,515,545	124	..	..	..	..	..	24,027	3	35
Cranbrook (RCMP)	2,090,413	108	..	..	..	..	..	15,424	27	29
Fort St. John (RCMP)	2,402,236	144	..	..	..	..	..	25,093	6	40
Langford (D.M.) (RCMP)	2,266,678	112	..	..	..	..	..	12,113	0	21
Langley (RCMP)	3,679,067	150	..	..	..	..	..	21,105	5	16
Mission (Dist. Mun.) (RCMP)	4,130,190	126	..	..	..	..	..	17,614	2	19
North Cowichan (RCMP)	2,234,221	82	..	..	..	..	..	10,088	7	29
North Vancouver (RCMP) ²	5,973,253	123	..	..	..	..	..	10,808	2	24
Penticton (RCMP)	3,693,796	114	..	..	..	..	..	18,629	21	30
Pitt Meadows D.M. (RCMP)	1,249,948	77	..	..	..	..	..	9,147	6	9
Port Alberni (RCMP)	3,076,057	169	..	..	..	..	..	18,602	10	28
Salmon Arm (RCMP)	1,527,691	95	..	..	..	..	..	10,423	14	33
Squamish (RCMP)	1,709,704	113	21,880	28	21
Vernon (RCMP)	3,698,076	105	18,134	5	23
White Rock (RCMP)	2,195,853	112	9,847	3	19

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British Columbia

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	Population	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officer per 100,000 population	Police officers
			Male	Female	Total				
Population (5,000 - 14,999)									
Nelson	9,630	1,325	15	2	17	6	566	177	17
Castlegar (RCMP)	7,168	398	10	2	12	...	597	167	13
Coldstream D.M. (RCMP)	9,685	144	5	2	7	...	1,384	72	8
Colwood (RCMP)	14,437	813	7	6	13	...	1,111	90	13
Comox (RCMP)	11,937	841	8	1	9	...	1,326	75	9
Dawson Creek (RCMP)	11,024	534	17	3	20	...	551	181	21
Hope (RCMP)	6,431	155	13	1	14	...	459	218	13
Kimberley (RCMP)	6,710	115	9	0	9	...	746	134	8
Kitimat (Dist Mun) (RCMP)	10,432	43	13	4	17	...	614	163	16
Ladysmith (RCMP)	6,972	827	5	1	6	...	1,162	86	8
Lake Country (RCMP)	9,785	80	7	3	10	...	979	102	7
Mackenzie (RCMP)	5,316	24	5	4	9	...	591	169	9
Merritt (RCMP)	7,318	294	8	4	12	...	610	164	14
North Saanich D.M. (RCMP)	10,923	294	6	3	9	...	1,214	82	8
Parksville (RCMP)	10,932	749	12	1	13	...	841	119	14
Powell River (D.M.) (RCMP)	13,407	450	13	5	18	...	745	134	19
Prince Rupert (RCMP)	14,760	269	28	8	36	...	410	244	35
Qualicum Beach (RCMP)	7,294	586	4	2	6	...	1,216	82	7
Quesnel (RCMP)	10,198	289	17	6	23	...	443	226	23
Revelstoke (RCMP)	7,782	253	9	3	12	...	649	154	11
Sechelt (RCMP)	8,281	209	9	2	11	...	753	133	10
Sidney (RCMP)	11,372	2,255	7	6	13	...	875	114	14
Smithers (RCMP)	5,513	355	7	2	9	...	613	163	9
Sooke (RCMP) ¹	9,202	189	3	2	5	...	1,840	54	5
Spallumcheen (RCMP)	5,339	21	3	0	3	...	1,780	56	2
Summerland (RCMP)	11,179	160	8	2	10	...	1,118	89	6
Terrace (RCMP)	12,373	298	18	6	24	...	516	194	23
Trail (RCMP)	8,167	235	10	3	13	...	628	159	11
View Royal (RCMP)	7,868	543	5	1	6	...	1,311	76	10
Whistler (RCMP)	9,480	59	17	6	23	...	412	243	25
Williams Lake (RCMP)	11,422	346	23	4	27	...	423	236	23
Population (<5,000)									
Kitasoo/Xaixais Public Safety	312	99	3	0	3	0	104	962	3
Stl'atl'imx Tribal	3,109	34	7	2	9	0	345	289	9

Note for the RCMP municipal contracts: Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs. Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. This force opened in 2003.

British Columbia

Police force	2003 operating expenditures							2003 crime - total <i>Criminal Code</i>		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in C.C. rate 2002-2003	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (5,000 - 14,999)										
Nelson	2,196,111	228	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	16,210	-2	31
Castlegar (RCMP)	752,325	105	..	..	..	..	..	14,453	8	24
Coldstream D.M.(RCMP)	403,024	42	..	..	..	..	..	4,915	27	16
Colwood (RCMP)	1,029,791	71	..	..	..	..	..	8,187	8	15
Comox (RCMP)	669,480	56	..	..	..	..	..	7,079	-17	26
Dawson Creek (RCMP)	1,560,212	142	..	..	..	..	..	18,251	-5	39
Hope (RCMP)	945,987	147	..	..	..	..	..	25,704	18	27
Kimberley (RCMP)	673,662	100	..	..	..	..	..	9,613	24	30
Kitimat (Dist Mun) (RCMP)	1,139,279	109	..	..	..	..	..	7,803	20	46
Ladysmith (RCMP)	467,647	67	..	..	..	..	..	9,466	1	31
Lake Country (RCMP)	572,177	58	..	..	..	..	..	6,714	2	32
Mackenzie (RCMP)	444,674	84	..	..	..	..	..	9,763	14	27
Merritt (RCMP)	924,147	126	..	..	..	..	..	18,516	-18	35
North Saanich D.M.(RCMP)	660,431	60	..	..	..	..	..	4,193	-6	14
Parksville (RCMP)	947,702	87	..	..	..	..	..	13,538	11	21
Powell River (D.M.) (RCMP)	1,279,266	95	..	..	..	..	..	14,410	4	33
Prince Rupert (RCMP)	2,520,301	171	..	..	..	..	..	19,810	-3	42
Qualicum Beach (RCMP)	408,055	56	..	..	..	..	..	7,417	-12	18
Quesnel (RCMP)	1,384,787	136	..	..	..	..	..	25,976	22	38
Revelstoke (RCMP)	733,422	94	..	..	..	..	..	8,417	-20	35
Sechelt (RCMP)	656,833	79	..	..	..	..	..	10,373	-16	30
Sidney (RCMP)	847,861	75	..	..	..	..	..	5,426	-3	21
Smithers (RCMP)	678,662	123	..	..	..	..	..	29,385	14	37
Sooke (RCMP) ¹	433,252	47	..	..	..	..	..	10,704	...	30
Spallumcheen (RCMP)	233,731	44	..	..	..	..	..	3,971	10	24
Summerland (RCMP)	506,725	45	..	..	..	..	..	8,212	25	19
Terrace (RCMP)	1,644,956	133	..	..	..	..	..	19,033	11	38
Trail (RCMP)	883,442	108	..	..	..	..	..	11,840	12	47
View Royal (RCMP)	570,405	72	..	..	..	..	..	7,626	-7	19
Whistler (RCMP)	1,741,855	184	..	..	..	..	..	24,325	4	18
Williams Lake (RCMP)	1,827,853	160	..	..	..	..	..	24,742	-4	41
Population (<5,000)										
Kitasoo/Xaixais Public Safety	240,500	771	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	26,282	21	50
Stl'at'imx Tribal	987,648	318	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	16,758	5	61

Note for the RCMP municipal contracts: Expenditures include only the cost billed to the municipality and not the total cost of the contract, nor any additional policing costs. Civilian employees provided by the municipality are not included under "Other Personnel".

Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Operational expenditures may vary considerably between police services for many reasons. See "Total Operating Expenditures" under the "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

Use caution in comparing clearance rates among police services. See "Clearance Rate (%)" under "Important Notes" section preceding these tables for details.

.. not available for a specific reference period
... not applicable

1. This force opened in 2003.



Information for Respondents / Information aux répondants

Authority:

This survey is conducted under the authority of the *Statistics Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, Chapter S-19. Completion of this questionnaire is a legal requirement under the *Statistics Act*.

Objective:

This survey was designed to produce national statistics on public policing personnel and operating expenditures for Canada. The information collected is widely used by federal and provincial policy makers as well as municipal police service and municipal government personnel. The data are also widely disseminated by the media for the purposes of general public information.

Confidentiality:

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from publishing any statistics which would divulge information obtained from this survey that relates to any identifiable respondent/ individual without the previous written consent of that respondent/ individual. The information reported on this questionnaire will be treated in confidence, used for statistical purposes and published in aggregate form only. The confidentiality provisions of the *Statistics Act* are not affected by either the *Access to Information Act* or any other legislation.

Instruction:

Please complete page 2 and add any explanations on page 4.

Autorité:

La présente enquête est menée sous l'autorité de la *Loi sur la statistique*, Lois révisées du Canada, 1985, chapitre S19. L'obligation de remplir ce questionnaire est une exigence de la *Loi sur la statistique*.

Objectif de l'enquête:

La présente enquête a été conçue pour produire des statistiques nationales sur les effectifs policiers publics et les dépenses de fonctionnement au Canada. Les résultats agrégés sont utilisés par les gestionnaires de politiques fédéraux et provinciaux ainsi que par les effectifs de gouvernement municipaux et les corps policiers municipaux. Les données sont largement diffusées par les médias dans le but d'informer le grand public.

Confidentialité:

La loi interdit à Statistique Canada de publier des statistiques recueillies au cours de cette enquête qui permettraient d'identifier toute personne ou répondant sans que celui-ci en ait donné l'autorisation par écrit au préalable. Les données sur ce questionnaire resteront confidentielles, elles serviront exclusivement à des fins statistiques et elles seront publiées seulement sous forme agrégée. Les dispositions de la *Loi sur la statistique* qui traitent de la confidentialité ne sont modifiées d'aucune façon par la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information* ou toutes autres lois.

Instruction:

Veillez compléter la page 3 et ajouter toutes explications à la page 4.

English version

Table 1

Actual Personnel as of June 15, by Category and Sex (rounded to the nearest full-time equivalent)

		Male	Female	Total
Police Officers				
Senior Officers	1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Non-Commissioned Officers	2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Constables	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total – Police Officers (sum of lines 1 to 3)	4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Special Constables and Civilian Personnel				
Native Special Constables	5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Security Officers / Guards (exclude casuals, or those who are called in as needed)	6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
By-Law Enforcement / Parking Control Officers	7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cadets / Trainees	8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Communications / Dispatch	9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Management / Professionals	10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Clerical Support	11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
School Crossing Guards (see formula for line 12 in the scoring rules)	12	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other (please specify)	13	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total – Special Constables and Civilian Personnel (sum of lines 5 to 13)	14	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total – Personnel (sum of lines 4 and 14)	15	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Table 2

Authorized Strength as of June 15

	Number
Authorized Police Officer Strength	<input type="text"/>
Other Personnel as of June 15	
Auxiliary / Reserve Police	<input type="text"/>
Casual / Temporary Police Officers	<input type="text"/>
Casual / Temporary Civilians	<input type="text"/>

Table 3

Police Vehicles as of June 15

	Number
Marked Automobiles	<input type="text"/>
Unmarked Automobiles	<input type="text"/>
Motorcycles	<input type="text"/>
Other Motor Vehicles	<input type="text"/>
Boats	<input type="text"/>
Aircraft	<input type="text"/>
Bicycles	<input type="text"/>

Table 4

Year End Operating Expenditures

Calendar year 2003 Fiscal Year 2003/2004 **Actual Amount (Nearest dollar)**

Salaries and Wages	\$	<input type="text"/>
Benefits		<input type="text"/>
Paid from Police Force Budget	\$	<input type="text"/>
Paid from Other Government Source	\$	<input type="text"/>
Other Operating Expenditures	\$	<input type="text"/>
Total – Operating Expenditures (exclude capital expenditures)	\$	<input type="text"/>

Identify which budget the following items are included in by marking an "X" in the appropriate column(s). (See scoring rules.)

Item	Police Force Operational Budget	Police Force Capital Budget	Other Government Source
Vehicle Purchases	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vehicle Leasing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Computer Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Accommodations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency "911" Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Collected under the authority of the *Statistics Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, Chapter S19.

Authorization: This authorizes the Chief Statistician of Canada to disseminate information reported on this questionnaire to the public.

Name and Signature of Contact

Name _____ Date: Year Month Day

Signature _____ Telephone Number () -

Tableau 1

Effectif réel au 15 juin, par catégorie et sexe (arrondi à l'équivalent temps plein près)

	Hommes	Femmes	Total
Agents de police			
Officiers supérieurs	1		
Sous-officiers	2		
Agents	3		
Agents de police – Total (somme des lignes 1 à 3)	4		
Agents spéciaux et employés civils			
Agents spéciaux autochtones	5		
Agents / gardes de sécurité (exclut les travailleurs occasionnels ou sur demande)	6		
Agents d'application des règlements municipaux / de contrôle du stationnement	7		
Cadets / stagiaires	8		
Communications / répartiteurs	9		
Gestionnaires / professionnels	10		
Personnel de bureau	11		
Brigadiers scolaires (voir calculs à la ligne 12 des règles de déclaration)	12		
Autre (préciser)	13		
Agents spéciaux et employés civils – Total (somme des lignes 5 à 13)	14		
Effectif – Total (sommés des lignes 4 et 14)	15		

Tableau 2

Effectif autorisé au 15 juin

	Nombre
Effectif policier autorisé	
Autres effectifs au 15 juin	
Auxiliaires / réserves de police	
Agents de police occasionnels / temporaires	
Civils occasionnels / temporaires	

Tableau 3

Véhicules de police au 15 juin

	Nombre
Voitures identifiées	
Voitures banalisées	
Motocyclettes	
Autres véhicules automobiles	
Embarcations	
Aéronefs	
Bicyclettes	

Tableau 4

Fin d'exercice dépenses de fonctionnement

Année civile 2003 Exercice 2003-2004

Montant réel (au dollar près)

Traitements et salaires	\$	
Avantages sociaux		
Payés à même le budget du service de police	\$	
Payés par d'autres sources publiques	\$	
Autres dépenses de fonctionnement	\$	
Dépenses de fonctionnement – Total (exclut les dépenses d'investissements)	\$	

Indiquer par un «X» dans la(les) colonne(s) appropriée(s) le budget dans lequel les postes suivant se trouvent. (Voir les règles de déclaration.)

Postes	Budget de fonctionnement du service de police	Budget d'immobilisations du service de police	Autres sources publiques
Achat de véhicules	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Location de véhicules	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Services informatiques	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Locaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Services d'urgence «911»	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Renseignements recueillis en vertu de la Loi sur la statistique, Lois révisées du Canada, 1985, chapitre S19.

Autorisation: J'autorise par la présente le statisticien en chef du Canada à diffuser au public tout renseignement déclaré sur le présent questionnaire.

Nom et signature du déclarant

Nom _____ Date : Année Mois Jour

Signature _____ Numéro de téléphone : () -

