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Police Resources in Canada

2006



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Police Resources in Canada

2006

By Julie Reitano

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Symbols

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- ^P preliminary
- ^r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- ^E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

Preface

The report is divided into three 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 2006 personnel information at the level of the municipal police service. The third part of the report contains summary 2005 expenditure information at the level of the municipal police service.

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Highlights

- There were over 62,400 police officers in Canada in 2006, an increase of over 1,400 officers from the previous year. The rate of officers per 100,000 population increased 2%, continuing the general increase since 1998.
- Despite recent increases, over the past 30 years police strength has remained relatively stable. The rate of 192 officers per 100,000 population in 2006 was 7% lower than the peak of 206 reached 30 years ago.
- Overall police clearance rates have remained relatively consistent since the mid-1970's. However, clearance rates for violent crime have generally decreased since the early 1990's.
- Saskatchewan continued to report the highest rate of officers per 100,000 population among the provinces in 2006 (205), followed by Quebec (198) and Manitoba (196). The lowest rates were reported in Newfoundland and Labrador (156) and Prince Edward Island (159).
- Among the census metropolitan areas, Thunder Bay reported the most officers per 100,000 population (201), followed by Winnipeg (185), Montréal (184), and Regina (180). The lowest rates were seen in Saguenay (122), Sherbrooke and Kingston (135) and Ottawa (138).
- The number of female officers continued to increase in 2006 (up 6%), while the number of male officers increased by 2%. Female officers now account for 18% of police officers in Canada, compared to 10% a decade ago.
- In 2005, expenditures on policing totalled \$9.3 billion, a 4% increase over 2004 after adjusting for inflation. This was the ninth consecutive constant dollar increase in policing costs.
- Ontario and Quebec reported the highest per capita costs for policing (\$252 and \$241, respectively), while the lowest were found in Prince Edward Island (\$140) and Newfoundland and Labrador (\$151).

Part 1

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

Police personnel

The number of police officers has been increasing since 1998

There were over 62,400 police officers in Canada in 2006, an increase of more than 1,400 officers compared to 2005. This equals one officer for every 520 Canadians (Table 1).

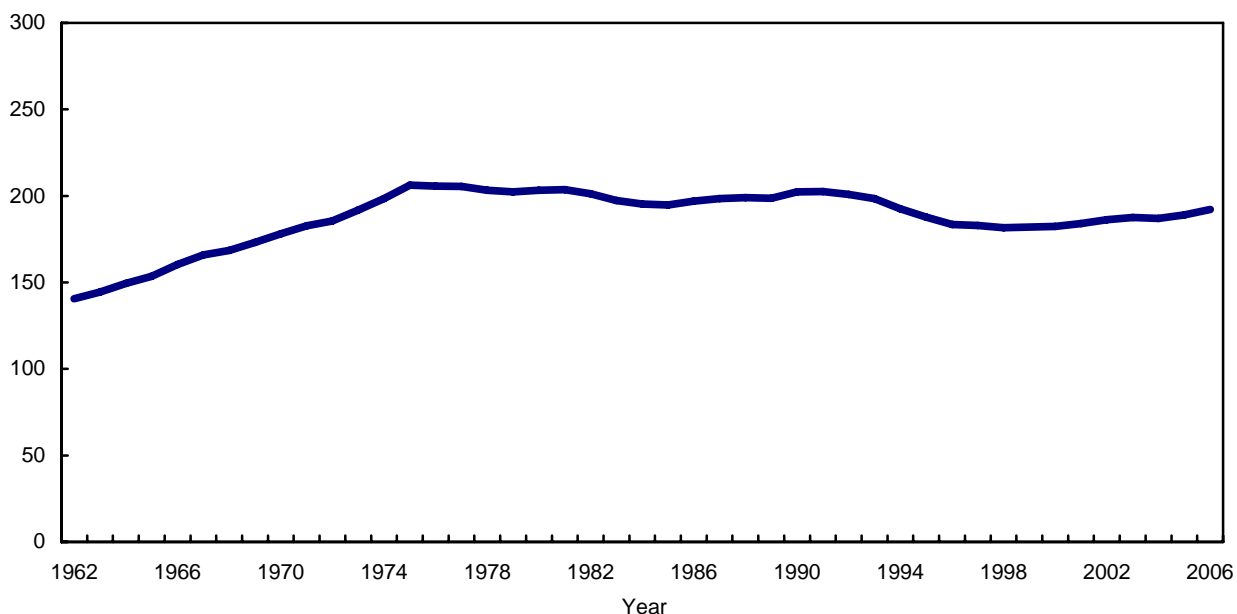
The number of police officers per 100,000 population increased steadily during the 1960s and early 1970s, peaking at 206 police officers per 100,000 population in 1975. Between 1975 and 1991, the number of police officers increased at about the same pace as the Canadian population, maintaining an average of around 200 police officers per 100,000 population. However, between 1991 and 1998, the rate dropped by 10%. It has generally been increasing since 1998 (Figure 1). It should be noted that overall police clearance rates have remained relatively consistent since the mid-1970's. However, clearance rates for violent crime have generally decreased since the early 1990's

International comparison of police strength

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

International comparisons show that the number of police per 100,000 population is 16% lower in Canada than in the United States, where it is 230 (2005 data)¹, 14% lower than in Australia at 222 (2005 data)^{2,3} and 27% lower than in England and Wales at 262 (2004 data).^{4,5} Canada and the U.S. reported very similar rates of police officers until the mid-1980s. While the number of officers per capita grew in the U.S. from 1989 to 1999, it fell in Canada from 1991 to 1998. The rate of police officers in England and Wales dropped by 5% between 1993 and 2000, but hiring since 2001 has begun to reverse that trend. Between 2005 and 2006, the number of police officers in England and Wales remained stable.

Figure 1
Police officers per 100,000 population, Canada, 1962 to 2006



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

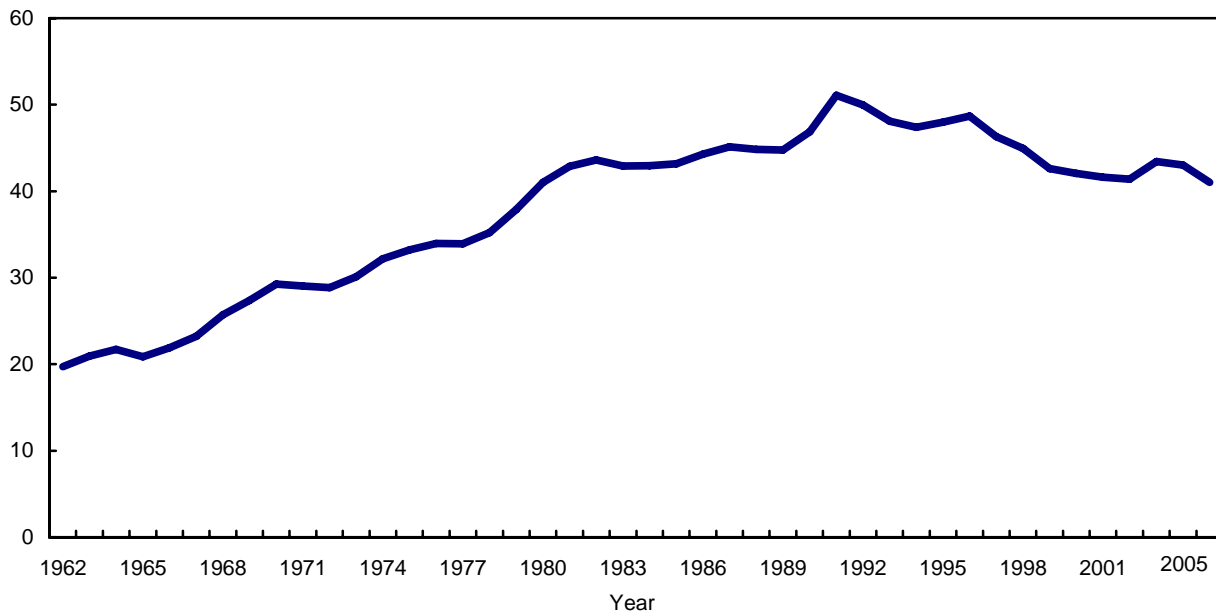
Violent crime rates were relatively stable in Canada⁶, United States⁷, and England & Wales⁸ in 2005 while Australia⁹ reported a decline. Property crime rates decreased in all these countries in 2005.

In 2004, the United Nations¹⁰ presented statistical figures collected in the Eighth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. The data show that, among the countries of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Canada ranks 25th of 29 countries for the number of police officers per 100,000 population (Table 2).

The rate of incidents per police officer falls slightly

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. Trends in the number of incidents per police officer generally follow the trends in the crime rate. The number of *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer increased steadily from 20 in 1962 to a peak of 51 in 1991. Since 1991, the rate has generally been decreasing (Figure 2, Table 1). Similarly, the national crime rate had increased from the 1960's through the 1980's, peaking in 1991. Crime rates then declined throughout the rest of the 1990's, stabilizing somewhat in the early 2000's. The decline in the number of incidents per officer since 1991 was more a result of decreases in crime than increases in the number of police personnel.

Figure 2
***Criminal Code* incidents per police officer, Canada, 1962 to 2005**



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

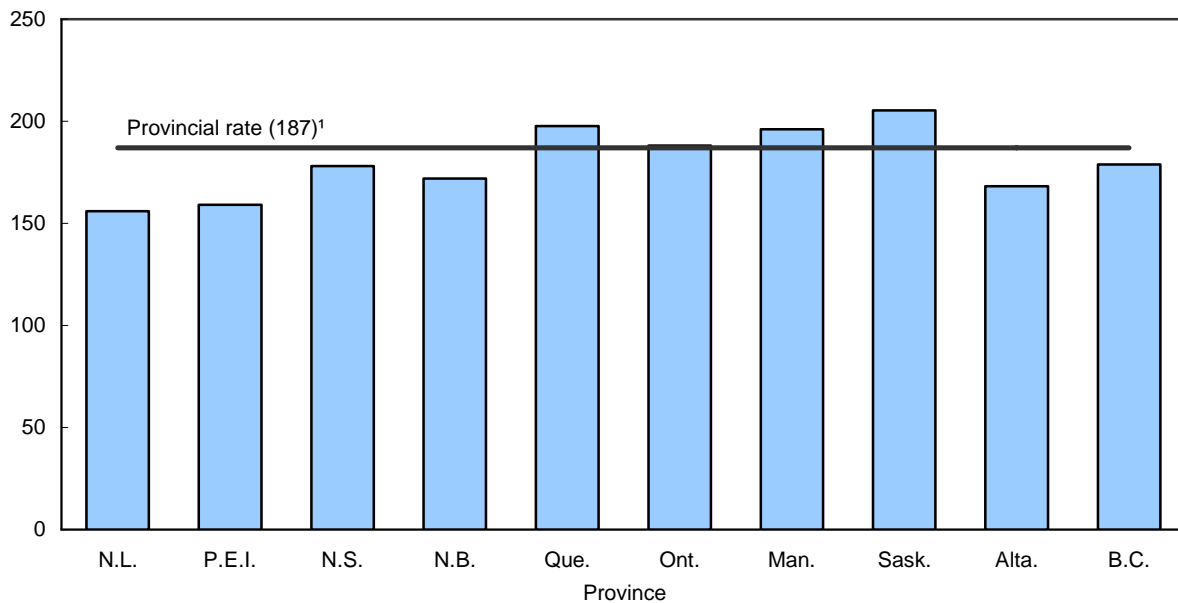
Saskatchewan reports the most police officers per capita among the provinces

For the sixth consecutive year, Saskatchewan had the most police officers per 100,000 population (205) in 2006. Quebec was next highest at (198) followed by Manitoba (196). Prior to 2000, Manitoba had recorded the highest rate for four consecutive years. In 2006, Newfoundland and Labrador (156) and Prince Edward Island (159) reported the lowest rates of police officers per capita. By comparison among the provinces, crime rates were the highest in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, while the lowest crime rates were recorded by Ontario and Québec.¹¹

Figure 3 presents the number of police officers per 100,000 population by province. The three territories are not shown on this graph as their sparse populations over immense areas result in considerably higher police strengths than in the rest of Canada (Table 3).

As the number of police officers changes very little from year to year, trends are best examined over a longer period. Among the provinces, Saskatchewan experienced an increase of 10% in per capita police officer strength over the past decade while their crime rate increased 27% during the same time period. Other notable increases in the number of police officers were seen in British Columbia (8%) and in Newfoundland & Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Alberta (5%) (Table 3). The rates increased slightly or remained relatively stable in all other provinces over this time period.

Figure 3
Police officers per 100,000 population, by province, 2006



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

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

Thunder Bay records the most police officers per capita among the metropolitan areas

Table 4a presents the number of police officers per 100,000 population and the crime rates for the 27 census metropolitan areas (CMAs)¹² in Canada. It includes police officers involved in municipal and provincial policing. RCMP federal police officers are not included.

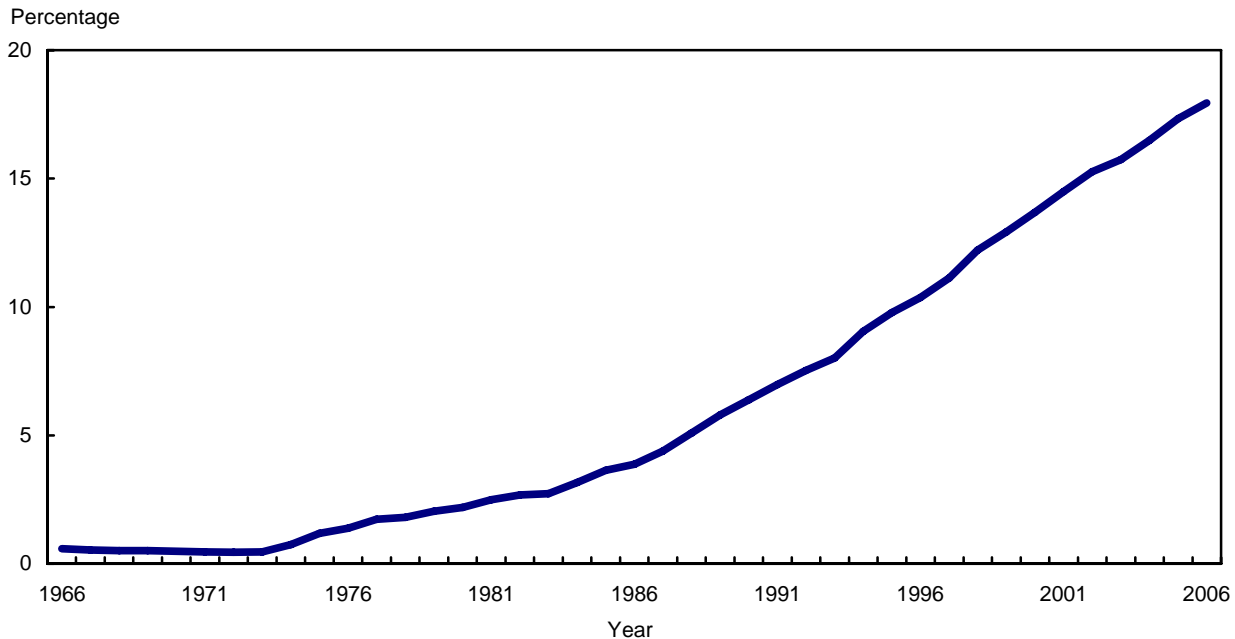
In 2006, Thunder Bay reported the highest number of police officers per 100,000 population (201), while Saguenay had the fewest (122). In comparison, CMA crime rates were the highest in Saskatoon, while Saguenay reported the lowest rate. Among the largest CMAs (over 500,000 population), Winnipeg (185), Montreal (184), and Toronto (173) had the most police officers per 100,000 population, while Ottawa (138) and Québec (143) had the fewest. By comparison the highest crime rates in 2005 among the largest CMAs were reported by Vancouver, Winnipeg and Edmonton while Quebec and Toronto reported the lowest.

Table 4b presents data at the police force level for the 30 largest municipal police forces. This differs from Table 4a in that a CMA generally includes more than one police force. While the CMA list should be used to compare major metropolitan areas, Table 4b presents the actual police strength of the major police forces in Canada.

Women continue to increase their representation among police officers

In 2006, there were over 11,200 female police officers in Canada, up 6% over the previous year. The proportion of female police officers in Canada has been increasing steadily since the mid-1970s (Table 5, Figure 4). While females represented 4% of all police officers in 1985, their proportion had grown to 18% by 2006.

Figure 4
Proportion of female police officers, Canada, 1966 to 2006



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

Comparing the percentage of female officers among 27 countries, Canada had the 7th highest percentage of females in 2002. Norway and Australia had the highest proportions of female officers, at 30%, respectively. Canada’s proportion was similar to the United Kingdom, New Zealand and France. The United States ranked 18th with 7% of their police officers being women¹³ (Table 6).

British Columbia reports the highest proportion of female officers

In 2006, slightly over a fifth (21%) of police officers in British Columbia were female, the highest proportion of any province or territory. Among the provinces, Quebec had the next highest proportion at 20%, while the lowest proportions were in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Manitoba, 14% (Table 7).

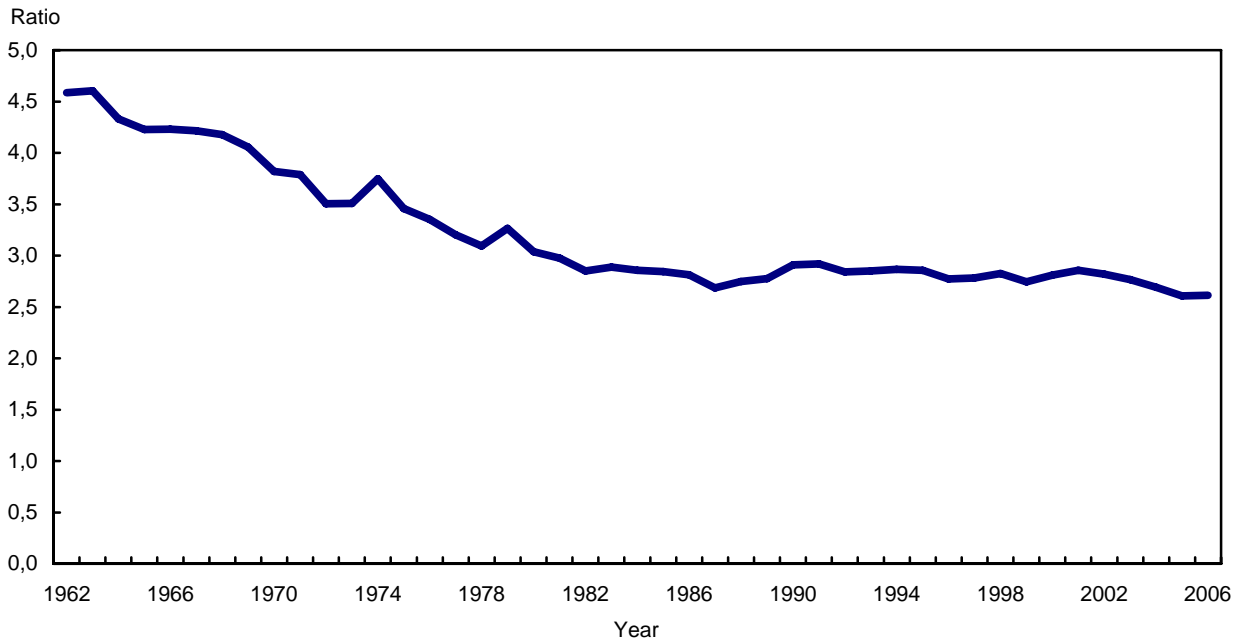
The percentage of women at all levels of police officers has been steadily increasing since the 1980s (Table 8). In 2006, women represented more than 6% of senior officers, almost 11% of non-commissioned officers and 21% of constables, while in 1996 they accounted for less than 2% of senior officers, 3% of non-commissioned officers and only 13% of all constables. Compared to 2005, the largest increase in the number of female officers occurred in the non-commissioned officer¹⁴ category (+12%).

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

In 2006, there were almost 24,000 civilians, up 2% from 2005 (Table 1). Civilians accounted for 28% of all personnel in 2006. Clerical support personnel (41%) represented the highest proportion of these employees, followed by management professionals (25%) and communications and dispatch (15%).

The ratio of police officers to civilians dropped from a high of 4.6 in 1963 to 2.6 in 2006 (Table 1, Figure 5). From 1962 to 1987, civilians were in a period of steady growth, as they were given some duties that were traditionally performed by police officers (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 2001, the count of civilians remained fairly stable. However, since 2001, the number of civilian personnel has increased by 20%.

Figure 5
Ratio of police officers to civilian personnel, Canada, 1962 to 2006



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

The distribution of men and women among civilians has also changed over the years. Prior to 1970, men outnumbered women. With steadily increasing numbers of female employees among civilian 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 civilian employees (68% in 2006).

Policing expenditures

Policing costs increase for the ninth consecutive year

For every dollar spent in all justice sectors, 62 cents is allocated to policing.¹⁵ In 2005, policing expenditures totalled \$9.3 billion, up 4% from 2004 after adjusting for inflation. This marks the ninth year in a row that constant dollar¹⁶ spending has increased (Table 9, Figure 7). The \$9.3 billion translates into a cost of \$288 per Canadian (Table 9).

In 2005, salaries, wages and benefits made up 79% of police operating expenditures. Municipal policing accounted for about 57% of policing expenditures, provincial policing for about 23%, and federal and other RCMP costs for the remaining 20% (Table 10).

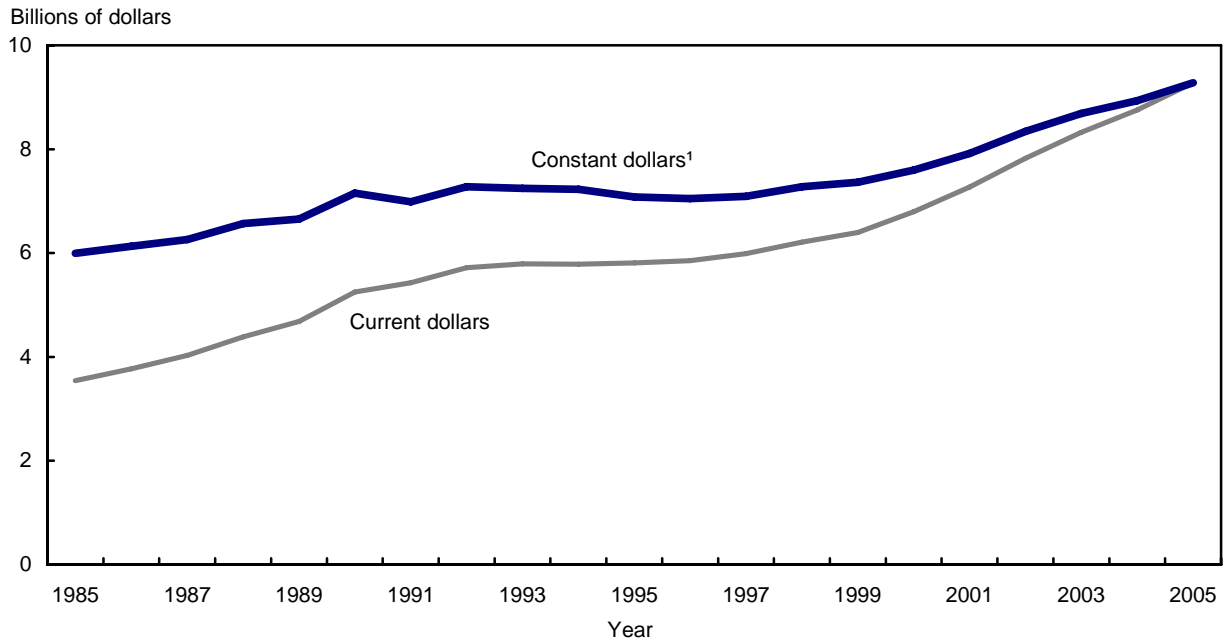
Ontario and Quebec continue to report the highest per capita costs

Figure 7 shows per capita costs of municipal and provincial policing services by province for 2005. Only expenditures for municipal and provincial policing are included, as the provinces are not responsible for federal policing and other RCMP non-contract administrative expenditures. Per capita costs for Yukon, the Northwest

Territories and Nunavut were excluded from the graph as their sparse populations over immense areas result in per capita costs that are considerably higher than the rest of Canada (Table 10). Among the territories, the per capita cost was \$660 for Nunavut, \$569 for the Northwest Territories and \$388 for Yukon.

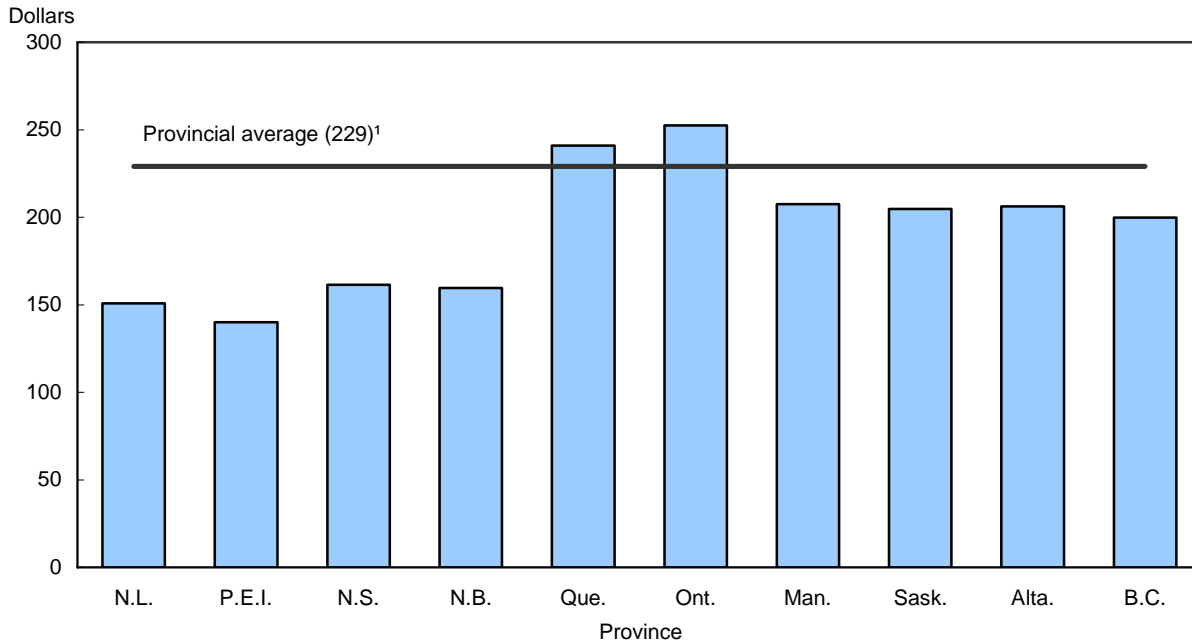
In 2005, the per capita cost of municipal and provincial/territorial policing in Canada was \$229. Among the provinces, all central and western provinces reported per capita costs of \$200 or more. Ontario and Quebec reported the highest per capita costs at \$252 and \$241 respectively, while Prince Edward Island had the lowest cost (\$140). The Atlantic provinces have generally had the lowest per capita costs in recent years.

Figure 6
Current and constant dollar spending on policing, Canada, 1985 to 2005



1. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2005.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

Figure 7
Per capita spending on municipal and provincial policing, by province, 2005



1. This average excludes the territories (Table 10).

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

Municipal policing expenditures

Provincial legislation can require that cities and towns, upon reaching a minimum population, maintain their own municipal police service. In 2005, there were 508 municipal police services in Canada, including 191 where services were provided through RCMP municipal contracts and 107 through contracts with the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP). Table 11 provides information on municipal policing expenditures.

In 2005, the RCMP employed 4,268 officers under contract to 191 municipalities in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec and Ontario (Table 3, Table 11). Charges for RCMP municipal policing contracts are based upon the size of the municipality. During 2005, in most cases, 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% 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.

There were 107 Ontario municipalities that contracted with the OPP in 2005 to provide municipal policing, involving a total of 1,598 police officers. The remaining 210 Canadian municipal police services employed 35,138 officers, or 86% of municipal police officers in Canada. Non-RCMP municipal policing expenditures (OPP and other municipal police services) amounted to 91% of total municipal policing costs in 2005.

Provincial/territorial policing expenditures

Table 12 contains provincial policing costs for the Ontario Provincial Police (Ontario), the 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 that contract with the RCMP, costs are shared 70% by the province or territory and 30% by the federal sector. Provincial/territorial policing accounted for about one-quarter of both police personnel and policing expenditures.

Federal policing and other RCMP expenditures

In 2005, the cost for expenditures on federal policing and other RCMP expenditures totaled almost \$1.89 billion, up 1% over 2004 in constant dollars (Table 10). This includes \$400 million (the sum of the “Federal” columns in Tables 11 and 12) for the share of provincial and municipal policing services provided through RCMP contracts that are considered to be federal policing services. The RCMP is responsible for enforcing federal statutes as well as providing protection services in all provinces and territories.

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 participation in United Nations peacekeeping services.

Notes

Comparing police statistics

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 are responsible for policing 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 2 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 across communities for a variety of reasons:

A. 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.

B. 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.

C. 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 Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, it has been footnoted in the appropriate tables.

D. 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.

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 various types of First Nations policing agreements for Aboriginal communities in place across Canada. The First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP)¹⁷, 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.

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 319 communities through 142 agreements.

Major survey revisions

1986 revision

The Police Administration Survey was revised in 1986 to collect police department expenditures (beginning in 1985) as well as more detailed information on police personnel and functions. As both the old and revised surveys were run simultaneously in 1986, it was possible to examine the effects of the revised survey. An analysis of the data revealed that there were some minor differences in the distribution of police personnel between the two surveys. In order to correct for these methodological differences, the data presented in Table 1 prior to 1986 have been adjusted at the national level.

1996 revision

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

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

2006 revision

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

Survey definitions and coverage

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

The following federal policing and security agencies are excluded from the survey: the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, railway and military police. Federal and provincial government departments deploying personnel to enforce specific statutes in the areas of income tax, customs and excise, immigration, fisheries and

wildlife are also excluded. As well, private security guards and private investigators are not included in this survey.

Data presented in this report represent police personnel as of May 15 and final expenditures for the year 2005 (or 2005/2006 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., 2005) throughout this report.

Personnel counts are based on permanent, full-time equivalents; part-time employees are converted to full-time equivalents (e.g., 4 employees working 10 hours per week would equal 1 full-time employee working a 40-hour week). Police officers include the actual number of sworn police officers available for active duty as of May 15. Other employees include all other non-police personnel (civilians and special constables) (e.g., clerical, dispatch, management, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards, by-law enforcement officers). Temporary police officers, auxiliary police and other volunteer personnel are not included in this report.

Counts for temporary officers are not included in any of the police officer counts, as only permanent, full-time officers (and full-time equivalents) are included. Temporary police officers are hired to fill in, as needed, for permanent police officers. The province of Quebec employs more temporary police officers than any other jurisdiction. Of the 900 temporary officers reported in 2006, 680 or 76% were employed in Quebec.

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

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

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

Endnotes

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2005. *Crime in the United States, 2005*. "Uniform Crime Reports." Washington, D.C. U.S. Department of Justice. www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/police/index.html
2. Australian Institute of Criminology. 2006. "Australian Crime: Crime Facts Info." No. 116, February 14, 2006. Canberra, Australia. www.aic.gov.au
3. Police per capita figures for Australia were calculated using the Australian Institute of Criminology police officer figure and Australian Bureau of Statistics population data. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2005. Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories 2005. Catalogue No. 3201.0. Canberra Australia. www.abs.gov.au
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9. Australian Institute of Criminology. 2006. "Australian Crime: Facts and Figures, 2005" January 2006. Canberra, Australia. It should be noted that these data refer to changes in the "number" of crimes rather than in the "rate". In addition, violent crime data do not include assault and sexual assault.
10. United Nations, Office on Drugs and Crime, Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. March 2005. Eighth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, 2001-2002. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_survey_eighth.html.
11. Gannon, M. 2006. "Crime Statistics in Canada, 2005". Juristat. Catalogue no. 85-002, vol. 26, no. 4. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
12. A CMA is a large urban area with a population over 100,000. See Census Metropolitan Area Reference List at the end of Part I of this report for a list of police services included in each CMA.
13. Economic and Social Data Ranking, OECD: Share of female police personnel, 2000; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
14. Includes personnel between the rank of constable and lieutenant, such as staff-sergeants, sergeants, detective sergeants, corporals and all equivalent ranks.
15. Statistics Canada, 2006. "Justice Spending, 2000/01 to 2004/05." CANSIM catalogue nos. 85-225-XIE, 85-403-XIE, 85F0015XIE and 85-402-XIE. www.statcan.ca/101/cst01/legal13.htm.
16. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars using 2005 as the base year (2005=100). Constant dollars are used in order to account for inflation in historical expenditures.
17. Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada. First Nations Policing Policy. Aboriginal Policing. www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca

Part 1 Tables

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

Table 1
Trends in police personnel¹ and expenditures, Canada, 1962 to 2006

	Population ² 000's	Police officers	Civilian personnel	Total personnel	Police: civilian ratio	Population per police officer	Police per 100,000 population	Actual ³ <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	Incidents per officer	Total expenditures \$000's
1962	18,583	26,129	5,699	31,828	4.58	711.2	140.6	514,986	19.7	..
1963	18,931	27,333	5,935	33,268	4.61	692.6	144.4	572,105	20.9	..
1964	19,291	28,823	6,655	35,478	4.33	669.3	149.4	626,038	21.7	..
1965	19,644	30,146	7,133	37,279	4.23	651.6	153.5	628,418	20.8	..
1966	20,015	32,086	7,583	39,669	4.23	623.8	160.3	702,809	21.9	..
1967	20,378	33,792	8,018	41,810	4.21	603.0	165.8	784,568	23.2	..
1968	20,701	34,887	8,351	43,238	4.18	593.4	168.5	897,530	25.7	..
1969	21,001	36,342	8,963	45,305	4.05	577.9	173.0	994,790	27.4	..
1970	21,297	37,949	9,936	47,885	3.82	561.2	178.2	1,110,066	29.3	..
1971	21,962	40,148	10,597	50,745	3.79	547.0	182.8	1,166,458	29.1	..
1972	22,218	41,214	11,762	52,976	3.50	539.1	185.5	1,189,805	28.9	..
1973	22,492	43,142	12,297	55,439	3.51	521.3	191.8	1,298,551	30.1	..
1974	22,808	45,276	12,085	57,361	3.75	503.8	198.5	1,456,885	32.2	..
1975	23,143	47,713	13,794	61,507	3.46	485.1	206.2	1,585,805	33.2	..
1976	23,450	48,213	14,377	62,590	3.35	486.4	205.6	1,637,704	34.0	..
1977	23,726	48,764	15,231	63,995	3.20	486.5	205.5	1,654,024	33.9	..
1978	23,963	48,705	15,749	64,454	3.09	492.0	203.2	1,714,300	35.2	..
1979	24,202	48,990	15,001	63,991	3.27	494.0	202.4	1,855,271	37.9	..
1980	24,516	49,841	16,410	66,251	3.04	491.9	203.3	2,045,398	41.0	..
1981	24,820	50,563	16,999	67,562	2.97	490.9	203.7	2,168,202	42.9	..
1982	25,117	50,539	17,738	68,277	2.85	497.0	201.2	2,203,665	43.6	..
1983	25,367	50,081	17,342	67,423	2.89	506.5	197.4	2,148,633	42.9	..
1984	25,608	50,010	17,503	67,513	2.86	512.1	195.3	2,147,656	42.9	..
1985	25,843	50,351	17,702	68,053	2.84	513.3	194.8	2,174,175	43.2	3,542,240
1986	26,101	51,425	18,273	69,698	2.81	507.6	197.0	2,277,749	44.3	3,771,205
1987	26,449	52,510	19,558	72,068	2.68	503.7	198.5	2,368,958	45.1	4,027,809
1988	26,795	53,312	19,407	72,719	2.75	502.6	199.0	2,390,008	44.8	4,389,414
1989	27,282	54,211	19,526	73,737	2.78	503.3	198.7	2,425,936	44.7	4,684,760
1990	27,698	56,034	19,259	75,293	2.91	494.3	202.3	2,627,197	46.9	5,247,646
1991	28,031	56,768	19,440	76,208	2.92	493.8	202.5	2,898,989	51.1	5,426,887
1992	28,367	56,992	20,059	77,051	2.84	497.7	200.9	2,847,981	50.0	5,716,833
1993	28,682	56,901	19,956	76,857	2.85	504.1	198.4	2,735,623	48.1	5,790,165
1994	28,999	55,859	19,492	75,351	2.87	519.1	192.6	2,646,209	47.4	5,783,656
1995	29,302	55,008	19,259	74,267	2.86	532.7	187.7	2,639,654	48.0	5,808,607
1996	29,611	54,323	19,603	73,926	2.77	545.1	183.5	2,644,893	48.7	5,856,055
1997	29,907	54,719	19,679	74,398	2.78	546.6	183.0	2,534,766	46.3	5,989,022
1998	30,157	54,763	19,383	74,146	2.83	550.7	181.6	2,461,156	44.9	6,209,756
1999	30,404	55,321	20,168	75,489	2.74	549.6	182.0	2,356,831	42.6	6,395,380
2000	30,689	55,954	19,907	75,861	2.81	548.5	182.3	2,352,768	42.0	6,798,531
2001	31,021	57,076	19,982	77,058	2.86	543.5	184.0	2,374,811	41.6	7,269,977
2002	31,373	58,422	20,732	79,154	2.82	537.0	186.2	2,417,444	41.4	7,827,195
2003	31,669	59,412	21,476	80,888	2.77	533.0	187.6	2,579,172	43.4	8,324,176
2004	31,974	59,800	22,212	82,012	2.69	534.7	187.0	2,610,971	43.7	8,758,213
2005 ^f	32,271	61,026	23,391	84,417	2.61	528.8	189.1	2,504,559	41.0	9,281,569
2006	32,501	62,458	23,908	86,366	2.61	520.4	192.2	..	..	..

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; 2003-2005 updated postcensal estimates; 2006 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: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

Table 2
Police officers per 100,000 population, international ranking, 2002

Ranking	Country	Police officers ¹ per 100,000 population	Ranking	Country	Police officers ¹ per 100,000 population
1	Italy	559	16	Hungary	287
2	Mexico	492	17	Poland	259
3	Greece	461 ²	18	United Kingdom	258
4	Czech Republic	458	19	Turkey	254 ²
5	Portugal	450	20	Norway	248 ²
6	Slovakia	376	21	Netherlands	212
7	Belgium	357	22	France	211 ²
8	U.S.A.	326	23	Switzerland	204
9	Ireland	307 ²	24	Denmark	192
10	Austria	305	25	Canada	186
11	Australia	304	26	Japan	182
12	Germany	303	27	New Zealand	182
13	Luxembourg	294	28	Sweden	181
14	Spain	293 ²	29	Finland	160
15	Iceland	290			

1. 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.

2. Data from 2000.

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, Eighth Wave, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Population source: World Bank.

Table 3
Police officers¹ by level of policing, 2006

	Population ² 2006 000's	Independent (non-RCMP)		RCMP				Total Total officers 2006	Police officers per 100,000 population	% change in rate 2005 to 2006 %	% change in rate 1996 to 2006 %	
		Municipal	Provincial	Municipal	Provincial	Federal	Other ³					
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁴	512.5	...	331	...	385	61	22	468	799	156	3.7	5.0
Prince Edward Island	138.3	87	...	8	97	19	9	133	220	159	3.1	5.3
Nova Scotia	935.8	754	...	68	644	165	36	913	1,667	178	2.9	1.7
New Brunswick	750.5	429	...	199	502	131	30	862	1,291	172	-0.3	0.0
Quebec	7,636.7	8,957	5,177	...	...	928	34	962	15,096	198	1.8	4.0
Ontario ⁵	12,630.5	18,621	3,828	...	...	1,224	86	1,310	23,759	188	0.7	3.3
Manitoba	1,179.7	1,404	...	170	554	153	32	909	2,313	196	2.3	0.4
Saskatchewan ⁶	989.0	888	...	208	688	222	24	1,142	2,030	205	1.5	9.6
Alberta	3,332.2	3,276	...	771	1,206	304	47	2,328	5,604	168	2.7	5.0
British Columbia	4,292.2	2,323	...	2,844	1,696	689	126	5,355	7,678	179	2.2	8.0
Yukon ⁷	31.1	...	...	...	81	27	8	116	116	373	-3.6	4.6
Northwest Territories ^{7,8}	42.2	...	...	...	151	12	8	171	171	405	0.7	5.7
Nunavut ^{7,8}	30.4	...	...	...	107	9	6	122	122	401	-0.7	29.5
Provincial/Territorial Total	32,501.1	36,739	9,336	4,268	6,111	3,944	468	14,791	60,866	187	1.5	4.1
RCMP 'HQ' and Training Academy	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	468	1,592	1,592	...	...	...
Canada	32,501.1	36,739	9,336	4,268	6,111	5,068	936	16,383	62,458	192	1.6	4.7

1. Represents actual police officer strength as of May 15, 2006.

2. Preliminary postcensal estimates for 2006, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

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

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

5. Excludes personnel from RCMP Headquarters. The Ontario Provincial Police deploy 1,598 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, Northwest Territories and Nunavut do not have any municipal police services. The RCMP is responsible for providing policing to the territories.

8. Represents the percentage change in rate from 1999 to 2006, due to the creation of Nunavut in 1999.

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

Table 4a
Police officers and crime rates in census metropolitan areas (CMAs)¹

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)	2005 population ²	2006 number of police officers ³	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Population per officer ⁴	2005 crime rate ⁵
Thunder Bay	124,262	250	201	497	8,913
Winnipeg ⁶	698,791	1,295	185	540	11,153
Montréal	3,675,155	6,747	184	545	7,328
Regina	201,435	362	180	556	13,194
Toronto	5,306,912	9,191	173	577	5,355
Windsor	333,163	570	171	584	6,594
Saskatoon	244,826	409	167	599	13,236
Edmonton	1,024,946	1,659	162	618	10,529
Calgary	1,061,524	1,684	159	630	6,954
St. Catharines-Niagara	434,347	689	159	630	6,006
Halifax ⁶	380,844	599	157	636	9,385
Trois-Rivières	145,567	220	151	662	4,823
Greater Sudbury	160,912	242	150	665	5,769
St. John's	181,527	272	150	667	6,492
Victoria	336,030	503	150	668	9,932
Hamilton	697,239	1,038	149	672	5,625
Vancouver ⁶	2,156,509	3,200	148	674	11,226
Gatineau ⁷	284,963	412	145	692	5,622
Saint John	145,363	208	143	699	6,713
Abbotsford	162,907	233	143	699	12,886
Kitchener	485,248	694	143	699	5,477
Québec	720,787	1,028	143	701	4,528
London	471,033	665	141	708	7,473
Ottawa ⁸	876,798	1,214	138	722	5,842
Kingston	154,389	209	135	739	6,672
Sherbrooke	148,225	200	135	741	5,042
Saguenay	147,071	179	122	822	3,723

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 4b presents the actual police strength of the major police forces in Canada.

2. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal estimates for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada but are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. 2006 populations for CMAs are not yet available.

3. Represents actual police officer strength as of May 15th, 2006.

4. Based on the number of police officers in 2006 and CMA populations for 2005. CMA populations for 2006 are not yet available.

5. Crime rate represents the number of *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population. Crime data for 2006 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 Québec portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

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

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

Table 4b
Police officers and crime rates in the 30 largest municipal police forces¹

Police services	2005 population ²	2006 number of police officers ³	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Population per officer ⁴	2005 crime rate ⁵
Toronto CMA Police Services⁶					
Toronto Police	2,607,637	5,371	206	486	7,310
Peel Regional Police	1,148,445	1,667	145	689	3,293
York Regional Police	922,487	1,174	127	786	3,259
Montréal CMA Police Services⁶					
Montréal Police	1,873,813	4,346	232	431	9,726
Longueuil Police	389,071	549	141	709	6,209
Laval Police	370,368	475	128	780	5,132
Vancouver CMA Police Services⁶					
Vancouver Police ⁷	584,701	1,303	223	449	11,719
Surrey (RCMP) Police	393,256	483	123	814	12,673
Burnaby (RCMP) Police	204,320	221	108	925	12,334
Richmond (RCMP) Police ^{7,8}	173,429	173	100	1,002	9,411
Other Large Police Services					
Calgary Police	970,797	1,599	165	607	6,889
Ottawa Police	832,550	1,138	137	732	5,968
Edmonton Police	718,788	1,356	189	530	11,711
Winnipeg Police ⁷	649,921	1,262	194	515	4,916
Durham Regional Police ⁹	575,201	776	135	741	11,702
Québec Police	530,618	744	140	713	5,054
Hamilton Regional Police	519,878	762	147	682	6,287
Waterloo Regional Police	485,248	664	137	731	9,024
Halton Regional Police ⁹	443,402	533	120	832	3,588
Niagara Regional Police	434,347	654	151	664	5,988
London Police	359,447	544	151	661	8,420
Gatineau - Metro Police	245,629	346	141	710	6,249
Windsor Police	221,879	453	204	490	8,393
Halifax Regional Police	213,242	436	204	489	12,274
Saskatoon Police	203,032	375	185	541	15,123
Regina Police	182,459	342	187	534	13,932
St. John's (RNC) Police	181,527	272	150	667	6,492
Greater Sudbury Police	160,912	242	150	665	5,769
Sherbrooke Regional Police	148,225	200	135	741	3,723
Saguenay Police	147,071	179	122	822	5,042

1. This table differs from Table 4a 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 2005 (2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. 2005 populations were used since populations were not yet available for 2006.
3. Represents actual police officer strength as of May 15th, 2006.
4. The police officers per 100,000 population is based on the number of police officers in 2006 and police force population for 2005.
5. Crime rate represents the number of Criminal Code incidents (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population.
6. 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.
7. Police officer counts include officers deployed to contract positions (e.g. airport, port, U.N. mission).
8. Richmond RCMP moved from the aggregate to the micro-data UCR survey in 2003. A lack of functionality within their RMS to distinguish between established and unestablished offences has affected Richmond's crime reporting. This is having the net effect of artificially inflating their crime rate and lowering their clearance rate. A workaround solution is being developed to solve the problem for future reporting periods.
9. 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.

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

Table 5
Police officers by sex, Canada, selected years

	Male		Female		Total
	number	%	number	%	number
1985	48,518	96.4	1,833	3.6	50,351
1990	52,461	93.6	3,573	6.4	56,034
1995	49,630	90.2	5,378	9.8	55,008
2000	48,304	86.3	7,650	13.7	55,954
2005 ^r	50,450	82.7	10,576	17.3	61,026
2006	51,247	82.1	11,211	17.9	62,458

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

Table 6
Percentage of female police officers, international ranking, 2002

Ranking	Country	Female %	Ranking	Country	Female %
1	Norway	30.7 ¹	15	Finland	9.8
2	Australia	29.9	16	Iceland	9.1
3	Netherlands	19.2	17	Denmark	8.5
4	Sweden	18.7	18	U.S.A.	7.2 ³
5	United Kingdom	17.8	19	Greece	7.0 ⁴
6	Hungary	15.3 ²	20	Luxembourg	6.8
7	Canada	15.3	21	Austria	6.3
8	New Zealand	14.8	22	Italy	5.1
9	France	13.3 ²	23	Turkey	4.5 ²
10	Ireland	12.1 ²	24	Japan	4.1
11	Czech Republic	12.0	25	Portugal	3.8
12	Belgium	10.7	26	Spain	3.6 ²
13	Slovakia	10.1	27	Mexico	2.1
14	Poland	9.9			

1. Data from 1994.

2. Data from 2000.

3. Data from 1999.

4. Data from 1997.

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, Eighth Wave, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Population source: World Bank.

Table 7
Police officers by sex, provinces/territories, 2006

	Male		Female		Total
	number	%	number	%	number
Newfoundland and Labrador	669	83.7	130	16.3	799
Prince Edward Island	190	86.4	30	13.6	220
Nova Scotia	1,423	85.4	244	14.6	1,667
New Brunswick	1,109	85.9	182	14.1	1,291
Québec	12,077	80.0	3,019	20.0	15,096
Ontario	19,748	83.1	4,011	16.9	23,759
Manitoba	1,979	85.6	334	14.4	2,313
Saskatchewan	1,655	81.5	375	18.5	2,030
Alberta	4,688	83.7	916	16.3	5,604
British Columbia	6,035	78.6	1,643	21.4	7,678
Yukon	98	84.5	18	15.5	116
Northwest Territories	146	85.4	25	14.6	171
Nunavut	104	85.2	18	14.8	122
RCMP* Headquarters and Training Academy	1,326	83.3	266	16.7	1,592
Canada	51,247	82.1	11,211	17.9	62,458

* Royal Canadian Mounted Police

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

Table 8
Percentage of male and female police officers within the ranks, Canada, selected years

	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
2006	93.9	6.1	89.2	10.8	78.9	21.1

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

Table 9
Current and constant dollar expenditures on policing, Canada, 1985 to 2005

	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	5,997,817	...	232
1986	3,771,205	6.5	144	6,133,019	2.3	235
1987	4,027,809	6.8	152	6,262,751	2.1	237
1988	4,389,414	9.0	164	6,568,666	4.9	245
1989	4,684,760	6.7	172	6,651,525	1.3	244
1990	5,247,646	12.0	189	7,155,880	7.6	258
1991	5,426,887	3.4	194	6,989,173	-2.3	249
1992	5,716,833	5.3	202	7,274,413	4.1	256
1993	5,790,165	1.3	202	7,244,809	-0.4	253
1994	5,783,656	-0.1	199	7,229,569	-0.2	249
1995	5,808,607	0.4	198	7,080,281	-2.1	242
1996	5,856,055	0.8	198	7,050,491	-0.4	238
1997	5,989,022	2.3	200	7,090,067	0.6	237
1998	6,209,756	3.7	206	7,277,058	2.6	241
1999	6,395,380	3.0	210	7,359,304	1.1	242
2000	6,798,531	6.3	222	7,596,957	3.2	248
2001	7,269,977	6.9	234	7,915,645	4.2	255
2002	7,827,195	7.7	249	8,344,209	5.4	266
2003	8,324,176	6.3	263	8,685,208	4.1	274
2004 ^f	8,758,213	5.2	274	8,933,377	2.9	279
2005	9,281,569	6.0	288	9,281,569	3.9	288

1. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2005 (2005=100). Note that historical constant dollar data are revised each year as the base year for calculation changes annually.

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

Table 10
Total expenditures^{1,2} on policing, 2005

	Municipal and provincial expenditures						Total ⁷ \$000's
	2005 Population ³ 000's	Municipal ⁴ \$000's	Provincial ⁴ \$000's	Total \$000's	Per capita cost ⁵ \$	Federal ⁶ \$000's	
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁸	516.0	...	77,856	77,856	151	19,506	97,362
Prince Edward Island	138.1	9,658	9,695	19,353	140	4,407	23,760
Nova Scotia	937.9	81,930	69,545	151,475	162	32,022	183,497
New Brunswick	752.0	66,556	53,420	119,976	160	24,631	144,607
Quebec	7,598.1	1,110,332	718,962	1,829,294	241	...	1,829,294
Ontario ⁹	12,541.4	2,588,070	577,625	3,165,695	252	...	3,165,695
Manitoba	1,177.6	175,105	69,177	244,282	207	35,660	279,942
Saskatchewan ¹⁰	994.1	126,186	77,635	203,821	205	39,327	243,148
Alberta	3,256.8	531,697	140,521	672,218	206	74,338	746,556
British Columbia	4,254.5	608,929	241,253	850,182	200	145,583	995,765
Yukon	31.0	...	12,034	12,034	388	5,157	17,191
Northwest Territories	43.0	...	24,471	24,471	569	10,488	34,959
Nunavut	30.0	...	19,783	19,783	660	8,478	28,261
Provincial/Territorial Total	32,270.5	5,298,463	2,091,977	7,390,440	229	399,597	7,790,037
RCMP Federal, Administration, Headquarters, Training Academy	...	...	...	...	...	1,491,532	1,491,532
Canada Total¹¹	32,270.5	5,298,463	2,091,977	7,390,440	288	1,891,129	9,281,569

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 2005. 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 11 and 12 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. Municipal policing expenditures can be found in Table 11 (see footnote 7 in Table 9). Total provincial policing expenditures can be found in Table 12 (see footnote 7 in Table 10).

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

Table 11
Expenditures¹ on municipal policing², 2005

	Municipal (non-RCMP)			RCMP municipal contracts ³				Total expenditures on municipal policing \$000's	
	Number of police forces	Population ⁴ policed 000's	Total expenditures \$000's	Number of police contracts	Population ⁴ policed 000's	Municipal expenditures \$000's	Federal expenditures \$000's		Total expenditures \$000's
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	4	49,846	9,071	2	8,718	587	252	839	
Nova Scotia	12	380,186	76,758	9	31,105	5,172	2,217	7,389	
New Brunswick	9	215,843	45,713	11	150,905	20,843	1,737	22,580	
Quebec	71	5,319,741	1,110,332	...	...	...	...	1,110,332
Ontario ⁶	177	11,778,429	2,588,070	...	...	...	...	2,588,070
Manitoba	9	730,449	161,074	22	104,373	14,031	6,013	20,044	
Saskatchewan	11	480,032	107,449	35	148,268	18,737	6,055	24,793	
Alberta	11	1,873,421	468,274	53	621,183	63,423	15,123	78,546	
British Columbia	13	1,201,056	320,659	59	2,333,023	288,270	42,189	330,459	
Yukon ⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories ⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nunavut ⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada⁷	317	22,029,003	4,887,400	191	3,397,575	411,063	73,586	484,650	5,372,050

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, 2005 preliminary postcensal estimates for 2005 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 10 includes both the total Municipal Non-RCMP expenditures (Column 4) plus the total RCMP Municipal Cost (Column 7).

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

Table 12
Expenditures^{1,2} on provincial/territorial policing, 2005

	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	32,342	45,514	19,506	65,020	97,362
Prince Edward Island	...	9,695	4,155	13,850	13,850
Nova Scotia	...	69,545	29,805	99,350	99,350
New Brunswick	...	53,420	22,894	76,314	76,314
Quebec ⁵	718,962	...	...	...	718,962
Ontario ⁶	577,625	...	...	...	577,625
Manitoba	...	69,177	29,647	98,824	98,824
Saskatchewan	...	77,635	33,272	110,907	110,907
Alberta	...	140,521	59,215	199,736	199,736
British Columbia	...	241,253	103,394	344,647	344,647
Yukon	...	12,034	5,157	17,191	17,191
Northwest Territories	...	24,471	10,488	34,959	34,959
Nunavut	...	19,783	8,478	28,261	28,261
Canada⁷	1,328,929	763,048	326,011	1,089,059	2,417,988

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 10 includes both the total Provincial Police Non-RCMP expenditures (Column 2) plus the total RCMP Provincial expenditure (Column 3).

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

Census metropolitan area reference list

Police services included in census metropolitan areas (CMAs)

Abbotsford

Abbotsford
Mission (RCMP municipal)

Calgary

Airdrie (RCMP rural)
Airdrie (RCMP municipal)
Beiseker (RCMP rural)
Calgary
Chestermere (RCMP municipal)
Cochrane (RCMP rural)
Cochrane (RCMP municipal)
Tsuu T'ina Nation police

Edmonton

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

Greater Sudbury

Greater Sudbury

Halifax

Halifax County (RCMP rural)
Halifax regional police

Hamilton

Burlington (OPP district)
Halton regional police (40%)*
Hamilton regional police

* Includes the city of Burlington

** Sûreté du Québec

Kingston

Kingston
Loyalist (OPP municipal)
South Frontenac (OPP municipal)

Kitchener

Cambridge (OPP rural)
Waterloo regional police

London

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

Montréal

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

Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario portion)

Ottawa police service
Ottawa (OPP rural) - Traffic
Russel County (OPP rural)

Ottawa-Gatineau (Québec portion)

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

Québec

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

Regina

Lumsden (RCMP rural)
 Regina
 Regina (RCMP rural)

Saguenay

Saguenay

Saint John

Hampton (RCMP rural)
 Hampton (RCMP municipal)
 Rothesay regional police
 Saint John

Saskatoon

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

Sherbrooke

Sherbrooke

St. Catharines-Niagara

Niagara Falls (OPP rural)
 Niagara regional police

St. John's

Royal Newfoundland Constabulary
 (St. John's)

Thunder Bay

Shuniah (OPP municipal)
 Thunder Bay
 Thunder Bay (OPP district)

Toronto

Aurora (OPP district)
 Caledon (OPP municipal)
 Caledon (OPP rural)
 Durham regional police (40%)**
 Halton regional police (60%)****
 Mono (OPP municipal)
 Nottawasaga (OPP municipal)
 Orangeville
 Peel regional police
 Port Credit (OPP rural)
 Toronto
 Toronto (OPP rural)
 York Regional
 Whitby (OPP rural)

Trois-Rivières

Bécancour MRC (SQ)**
 Trois-Rivières
 Wôlinak

Vancouver

Bowen Island (RCMP rural)
 Burnaby (RCMP municipal)
 Coquitlam (RCMP municipal)
 Coquitlam (RCMP rural)
 Delta
 Langley Township (RCMP municipal)
 Langley City (RCMP municipal)
 Maple Ridge (RCMP municipal)
 New Westminster
 North Vancouver City (RCMP municipal)
 North Vancouver District (RCMP municipal)
 North Vancouver (RCMP rural)
 Pitt Meadows (RCMP municipal)
 Port Coquitlam (RCMP municipal)
 Port Moody
 Richmond (RCMP municipal)
 Squamish (RCMP rural)
 Surrey (RCMP municipal)
 Surrey (RCMP rural)
 University (RCMP rural)
 Vancouver
 West Vancouver
 White Rock (RCMP municipal)

** Sûreté du Québec

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

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

Victoria

Central Saanich
Colwood (RCMP municipal)
Langford (RCMP municipal)
North Saanich (RCMP municipal)
Oak Bay
Saanich
Sidney (RCMP municipal)
Sidney/North Saanich (RCMP rural)
Sooke (RCMP municipal)
Sooke (RCMP rural)
Victoria
View Royal (RCMP municipal)
West Shore (RCMP rural)

Windsor

Amherstburg
Lakeshore (OPP municipal)
LaSalle
Tecumseh (OPP municipal)
Windsor

Winnipeg

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

Part 2

**Police personnel in
municipal police services 2006**

Introduction

Municipal police services employ 66% 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.

Part II of 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 blank line from the other municipal police services.

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

Part III includes only operating expenditures from municipal police services that existed on June 15, 2005. Municipal police services that ceased to exist and/or were amalgamated by other new police services on or before June 15, 2005 are not included.

Part II of the report presents detailed data on the number of police officers reported for 2006. Crime data and expenditure data for 2006 are not yet available, therefore data presented in Part III of the report are for the year 2005.

Important notes

Population

Most municipal populations are derived from postcensal estimates for July 1 (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 2005, populations for all police forces were calculated based on estimates using the 2001 Census sub-division boundaries.

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

Municipalities are grouped according to the following population ranges:

- 100,000 and more
- 50,000 to 99,999
- 15,000 to 49,999
- 5,000 to 14,999

Population density (exclusive to Part 2 of the report)

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

Land area is the area in square kilometres of the land-based portions of the census geographic area, in this case the census subdivision (municipality). The land area measurements for the census subdivision reflect the boundaries in effect on January 1, 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, British Columbia, has a population density of 4,888 persons/km² whereas an expansive city such as Greater Sudbury, Ontario, has a population density of 48 persons/km².

Police officers

Counts represent the “actual” number (full-time equivalents) of permanent sworn police officers of all ranks as of May 15, 2006 data. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions (e.g. airport policing, U.N. missions) and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave (e.g. secondment-out, disability, education leave) who are not being paid by the police service’s annual budget are excluded.

Population per police officer

Counts represent the population of the area serviced by the police service divided by the number of police officers. For some services, particularly those patrolling cottage or tourist areas, the population policed can fluctuate dramatically throughout the year, usually peaking during the summer months. Correspondingly, the number of police officers assigned to these services may also fluctuate to accommodate these peak periods. Because the personnel data are collected for a specific point in time (May 15, 2006) and the population estimates are based on usual place of residence only, these aspects are not captured.

Police officers per 100,000 population

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

Other personnel

Counts include civilian and other personnel (e.g., clerical, dispatch, management, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards, by-law enforcement officers) on the police department’s payroll as of May 15, 2006. There are no “other personnel” included in the counts for the RCMP municipal policing contracts. The municipality may hire other personnel, but they are not included in this report.

Total operating expenditures (exclusive to Part 3 of the report)

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

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

As operational situations may vary considerably between police services, so will the operational costs that result. For example, some costs (accommodation, by-law enforcement, court security) and some services (computing, personnel, and financial services) may be included within the police service’s operational budget for certain

municipalities, but in other municipalities they may be paid for by other departments or through the police service's capital budget (which is excluded). In some police services, there may be police officers who are funded by external agencies (e.g. an airport authority or a community organisation). While these officers are included in this report, the expenditure of these funds is not. Conversely, some police forces provide cost-recovery services (e.g. 911 call-takers and dispatchers). Revenues and recoveries from such services are excluded from this report. Therefore comparisons should be made with caution.

Per capita cost (exclusive to Part 3 of the report)

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

Major expenditure categories (exclusive to Part 3 of the report)

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

Rate, total *Criminal Code* (C.C.) (exclusive to Part 3 of the report)

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

Percentage change in *Criminal Code* rate (exclusive to Part 3 of the report)

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

Clearance rate (%) (exclusive to Part 3 of the report)

When a police investigation leads to the identification of a suspect against whom a charge could be laid, then that incident can be cleared. Criminal incidents can either be "cleared by charge" or "cleared otherwise". When an information is laid against the suspect (i.e., the person is formally charged), then from a statistical point of view the related actual incident can be cleared by charge. In cases where the police do not lay a charge, 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 3 utilize 2005 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).

Part 2 Tables

**Police personnel in
municipal police services 2006**

Table 13
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - Newfoundland and Labrador

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (100,000 and more)								
St. John's (R.N.C.)	181,527	240	237	35	272	76	667	150
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Corner Brook (R.N.C.)	20,486	138	36	5	41	6	500	200
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Labrador City (R.N.C.) ²	9,639	171	16	2	18	4	536	187

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.
 2. The area previously covered by Churchill Falls is excluded from the population density calculations.

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

Table 14
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - Prince Edward Island

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Charlottetown	32,607	736	50	4	54	25	604	166
Summerside	15,036	530	23	2	25	9	601	166
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Stratford	6,821	303	3	2	5	0	1,364	73
Population (<5,000)								
Borden	788	60	4	0	4	0	197	508
Kensington	1,415	713	3	1	4	5	354	283
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Montague	1,897	623	2	1	3	0	632	158

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

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

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

Table 15
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - Nova Scotia

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (100,000 and more)								
Cape Breton Regional	106,215	44	160	9	169	97	628	159
Halifax Regional Police	213,242	69	364	72	436	258	489	204
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Amherst	9,570	796	19	3	22	10	435	230
Bridgewater	8,027	590	16	4	20	12	401	249
Kentville	5,885	339	14	1	15	4	392	255
New Glasgow	9,458	953	24	1	25	14	378	264
Truro	11,581	281	27	5	32	18	362	276
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Yarmouth	7,834	742	15	4	19	0	412	243
Population (<5,000)								
Annapolis Royal	535	261	3	0	3	0	178	561
Springhill	4,118	369	8	0	8	7	515	194
Stellarton	4,848	539	9	2	11	11	441	227
Trenton	2,771	461	6	1	7	8	396	253
Westville	3,936	274	6	0	6	3	656	152
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Antigonish	4,777	928	8	2	10	0	478	209
Digby	2,127	676	7	0	7	0	304	329
Oxford	1,353	126	2	1	3	0	451	222
Parrsboro	1,503	101	3	0	3	0	501	200
Pictou	3,894	490	6	1	7	0	556	180
Port Hawkesbury	3,731	447	4	1	5	0	746	134
Shelburne	1,988	221	6	0	6	0	331	302
Windsor	3,898	430	6	2	8	0	487	205

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

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

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

Table 16
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - New Brunswick

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (100,000 and more)								
Codiac Regional (RCMP) ²	111,130	491	120	16	136	0	817	122
Population (50,000 to 99,999)								
Fredericton	51,245	387	76	18	94	25	545	183
Saint John	70,498	223	140	20	160	26	441	227
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Edmundston	17,343	61	29	5	34	26	510	196
Miramichi Police Service	18,410	102	32	3	35	25	526	190
Rochesay Regional Police	27,367	257	27	5	32	11	855	117
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
B.N.P.P. Regional Police	9,492	28	15	2	17	3	558	179
Bathurst	12,543	137	25	5	30	14	418	239
Grand Falls	5,839	323	14	0	14	3	417	240
Woodstock	5,390	407	12	1	13	2	415	241
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Campbellton	7,480	401	18	1	19	0	394	254
Oromocto	9,182	405	7	6	13	0	706	142
Sackville ³	7,512	101	5	4	9	1	835	120
Population (<5,000)								
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Buctouche	2,467	135	3	1	4	0	617	162
Cap Pele	2,404	101	2	0	2	0	1,202	83
Hampton	4,188	199	3	2	5	0	838	119
Mcadam	1,534	106	2	1	3	0	511	196
Richibucto	1,321	112	0	1	1	0	1,321	76
Saint Quentin	2,210	513	4	0	4	0	553	181
St. Andrews	2,011	241	3	0	3	0	670	149

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

2. Population density excludes the area covered by Moncton Parish.

3. Population density excludes the Parish of Sackville and the Parish of Nelson (50%).

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

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

Table 17
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - Québec

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (100,000 and more)								
Gatineau	245,629	751	284	62	346	75	710	141
Laval	370,368	1,499	360	115	475	176	780	128
Lévis	129,817	289	116	21	137	59	948	106
Longueuil	389,071	1,371	423	126	549	196	709	141
Montréal	1,873,813	3,747	3,121	1,225	4,346	1,258	431	232
Québec	530,618	933	577	167	744	150	713	140
Richelieu/Saint-Laurent	175,925	239	164	29	193	36	912	110
Saguenay	147,071	117	154	25	179	138	822	122
Sherbrooke	148,225	350	169	31	200	47	741	135
Terrebonne	114,548	455	101	25	126	57	909	110
Trois-Rivières	126,271	437	146	21	167	60	756	132
Population (50,000 to 99,999)								
Châteauguay	69,431	220	68	10	78	26	890	112
Granby	59,415	389	65	3	68	24	874	114
Joliette (Régie intermunicipal de)	58,291	139	49	8	57	11	1,023	98
Repentigny	82,678	1,293	85	17	102	31	811	123
Roussillon (Régie intermunicipal de)	92,104	401	78	15	93	27	990	101
Saint-Jérôme	65,390	722	87	13	100	17	654	153
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	86,458	382	75	15	90	25	961	104
Thérèse-de-Blainville	78,616	1,452	83	12	95	33	828	121
Mirabel	53,351	67	47	6	53	28	1,007	99
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Blainville	42,736	776	36	8	44	26	971	103
Deux-Montagnes Régional	39,427	641	41	9	50	20	789	127
L'Assomption	19,893	147	26	8	34	13	585	171
Mascouche	33,587	226	36	8	44	21	763	131
Memphremagog	29,967	71	39	6	45	18	666	150
MRC des Collines de L'Outaouais ²	39,334	19	37	8	45	13	874	114
Rivière-du-Loup	18,652	120	26	2	28	8	666	150
Saint-Georges	29,680	150	29	4	33	9	899	111
Saint-Eustache	42,638	614	43	9	52	24	820	122
Thetford Mines	26,125	100	26	4	30	20	871	115

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

2. Personnel data for 2006 were not available; therefore 2005 personnel data were substituted.

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

Table 17
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - Québec (continued)

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Bromont	5,562	49	11	4	15	6	371	270
Kahnawake Police Autochtone	7,369	144	23	7	30	8	246	407
Kativik Regional	10,750	11	48	6	54	8	199	502
Mont-Tremblant	9,624	24	26	6	32	17	301	333
Rivière-du-Nord (Régie)	12,057	56	18	4	22	8	548	182
Sainte-Adèle	10,137	49	19	4	23	8	441	227
Sainte-Marie	11,695	109	11	1	12	6	975	103
Population (<5,000)								
Amérindienne d'Odanak ²	299	52	2	0	2	0	150	669
Amérindienne de Bestiamites	2,725	11	7	1	8	9	341	294
Amérindienne de la Romaine	947	1,200	4	0	4	0	237	422
Amérindienne de Manawan	1,973	252	8	0	8	4	247	405
Amérindienne de Mingan	505	30	2	0	2	0	253	396
Amérindienne de Wemotaci	1,202	39	6	1	7	2	172	582
D'Essipit	179	162	2	1	3	0	60	1,676
Gesgapegiac Amerindian	554	295	1	0	1	4	554	181
Kanesatake Mohawk ²	1,341	150	10	2	12	0	112	895
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	1,496	9	10	0	10	1	150	668
Lac Simon ³	1,239	383	0	0	0	7	...	...
Listuguj	1,917	47	12	1	13	1	147	678
Long Point	352	1,613	1	2	3	1	117	852
Mashteuiatsh	2,019	139	8	0	8	1	252	396
Mistissini ²	3,089	2	7	3	10	5	309	324
Montagnais de Natashquan ^{2,3}	842	1,296	0	0	0	3	...	...
Montagnais de Pakua Shipi ²	295	76	2	0	2	0	148	678
Montagnais de Shefferville	730	3	3	0	3	0	243	411
Naskapi	585	19	3	2	5	1	117	855
Nemaska ²	591	4	5	0	5	1	118	846
Obedjiwan	1,969	228	8	0	8	6	246	406
Oujé-Bougoumou	638	251	4	2	6	5	106	940
Timiskaming	584	31	4	0	4	2	146	685
Uashat-Maliotenam	2,824	451	12	3	15	2	188	531
Waskaganish	1,950	2	4	3	7	0	279	359
Wôlinak	71	145	2	0	2	0	36	2,817
Wemindji ²	1,195	2	7	0	7	1	171	586
Wendake	1,307	893	10	1	11	1	119	842

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

2. Personnel data for 2006 were not available; therefore 2005 personnel data were substituted.

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

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

Table 18
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - Ontario

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (100,000 and more)								
Barrie	129,905	1,687	159	26	185	78	702	142
Chatham-Kent	108,792	26	150	16	166	72	655	153
Durham Regional Police	575,201	228	630	146	776	280	741	135
Guelph	117,396	1,355	148	28	176	72	667	150
Greater Sudbury Police	160,912	48	196	46	242	108	665	150
Halton Regional Police	443,402	459	414	119	533	190	832	120
Hamilton Regional Police	519,878	465	623	139	762	276	682	147
Kingston	121,064	129	140	35	175	54	692	145
London	359,447	852	455	89	544	214	661	151
Niagara Regional Police	434,347	233	578	76	654	312	664	151
Ottawa	832,550	300	902	236	1,138	524	732	137
Peel Regional Police	1,148,445	2,069	1,407	260	1,667	708	689	145
Thunder Bay	117,305	173	181	34	215	97	546	183
Toronto	2,607,637	4,140	4,503	868	5,371	2,703	486	206
Waterloo Regional Police	485,248	355	539	125	664	238	731	137
Windsor	221,879	1,839	388	65	453	152	490	204
York Regional Police	922,487	528	989	185	1,174	426	786	127
Population (50,000 to 99,999)								
Brantford	92,382	1,291	126	18	144	83	642	156
North Bay	57,170	137	74	13	87	46	657	152
Oxford Community	61,572	56	65	14	79	28	779	128
Peterborough Lakefield	78,914	719	100	18	118	47	669	150
Sarnia	74,389	420	97	12	109	44	682	147
Sault Ste. Marie	76,717	249	112	20	132	54	581	172
South Simcoe Police	56,855	117	64	8	72	29	790	127
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)								
Caledon	66,816	97	42	17	59	5	1,132	88
Lambton Group	52,713	20	55	9	64	4	824	121
Nottawasaga	57,516	62	36	15	51	4	1,128	89
Norfolk	63,869	22	75	13	88	10	726	138
Stormont/Dundas/Glengarry	67,812	21	62	18	80	9	848	118
Wellington County	87,770	34	74	21	95	8	924	108
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Amherstburg	21,702	76	26	4	30	3	723	138
Belleville	48,850	110	69	15	84	34	582	172
Brockville	22,233	1,072	36	5	41	23	542	184
Cobourg	30,838	111	29	3	32	32	964	104
Cornwall Community Police	46,971	760	75	12	87	46	540	185
Essex	21,078	56	24	4	28	6	753	133
Kawartha Lakes Police	23,846	94	28	9	37	24	644	155
Lasalle	30,476	467	27	5	32	16	952	105
Leamington	29,246	68	31	4	35	19	836	120
Midland	16,297	560	22	4	26	10	627	160
Nishnawbe-Aski	18,743	9	90	15	105	29	179	560
Orangeville	28,958	1,860	32	5	37	22	783	128

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

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

Table 18
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - Ontario (continued)

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Owen Sound	22,523	958	34	5	39	18	578	173
St. Thomas	36,811	1,142	50	10	60	20	614	163
Stratford	31,279	1,427	48	5	53	17	590	169
Strathroy	20,957	46	29	1	30	12	699	143
Timmins	43,171	15	70	8	78	34	553	181
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)								
Brant County	35,036	41	36	8	44	3	796	126
Collingwood	16,598	496	22	7	29	11	572	175
Elgin County	44,055	24	27	10	37	4	1,191	84
Greater Napanee	16,156	35	14	5	19	2	850	118
Haldimand	47,174	38	47	11	58	4	813	123
Kingsville	21,109	60	19	4	23	3	918	109
Lakeshore	31,712	43	23	5	28	3	1,133	88
Loyalist	15,462	45	14	4	18	2	859	116
Orillia	30,530	1,067	30	13	43	0	710	141
Prince Edward County	26,479	25	24	6	30	3	883	113
Quinte West	43,910	88	49	9	58	12	757	132
South Frontenac	17,863	19	13	3	16	2	1,116	90
Tecumseh	27,394	146	22	5	27	3	1,015	99
Tillsonburg	15,373	688	15	4	19	3	809	124
Kemptville	15,161	43	15	4	19	2	798	125
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Akwesasne Mohawk	8,319	227	26	3	29	8	287	349
Anishinabek	9,420	8	59	7	66	22	143	701
Aylmer	7,636	1,263	11	2	13	2	587	170
Dryden	8,361	71	16	4	20	12	418	239
Espanola	5,294	64	11	1	12	6	441	227
Gananoque	5,412	743	13	2	15	10	361	277
Kenora	9,849	75	30	6	36	23	274	366
Pembroke	13,712	956	26	2	28	28	490	204
Perth	6,330	611	13	2	15	8	422	237
Port Hope	12,339	59	23	2	25	18	494	203
Saugeen Shores	11,772	38	16	4	20	3	589	170
Six Nations Police	11,186	60	25	2	27	12	414	241
Smiths Falls	9,511	1,159	22	2	24	11	396	252
Stirling-Rawdon	5,198	13	8	0	8	1	650	154
Temiskaming Shores	5,101	712	8	1	9	9	567	176
Treaty Three Communities	7,213	10	61	11	72	6	100	998
Walkerton	7,130	12	13	1	14	8	509	196
West Grey	12,534	8	16	2	18	4	696	144
West Nipissing	14,920	2	18	2	20	7	746	134

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

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

Table 18
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - Ontario (continued)

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)								
Alnwick-Haldimand	6,765	16	5	2	7	1	966	103
Arnprior	7,677	589	11	2	13	0	591	169
Augusta	8,066	26	6	1	7	0	1,152	87
Beckwith	6,812	28	2	1	3	0	2,271	44
Brighton Municipal	10,252	30	8	2	10	1	1,025	98
Brockton	10,039	18	14	2	16	1	627	159
Carleton Place	9,964	1,128	13	4	17	1	586	171
Cavan/Millbrook/North Monaghan	9,009	29	8	2	10	1	901	111
City of Kenora	7,325	91	9	2	11	0	666	150
Cramahe Township	6,183	31	5	2	7	1	883	113
Douro-Dummer	6,929	15	4	1	5	0	1,386	72
Drummond-North Elmsley	7,363	20	4	1	5	0	1,473	68
Elliot Lake	11,606	17	14	4	18	1	645	155
Fort Frances	8,274	317	14	4	18	0	460	218
Georgian Bluffs	10,573	18	6	1	7	0	1,510	66
Goderich	7,933	1,003	12	1	13	1	610	164
Grey County	6,593	11	3	0	3	0	2,198	46
Grey Highlands	10,172	12	8	1	9	2	1,130	88
Hawkesbury	11,118	1,176	18	2	20	6	556	180
Hearst	5,972	61	11	4	15	1	398	251
Ingersoll Town	11,827	917	14	4	18	2	657	152
Kapuskasing	9,148	109	9	2	11	1	832	120
Kincardine	6,184	603	13	2	15	0	412	243
Kirkland Lake	8,279	32	16	3	19	2	436	229
Lanark Highlands	5,132	5	2	1	3	0	1,711	58
Meaford	10,804	18	11	2	13	1	831	120
Mississippi Mills	12,613	25	7	2	9	2	1,401	71
Mono	7,321	26	6	2	8	1	915	109
Municipality of South Huron	10,225	17	10	1	11	1	930	108
North Perth	12,696	26	14	3	17	0	747	134
Hamilton Township ²	12,002	...	7	2	9	1	...	...
Otonabee/South Monaghan	7,051	20	5	1	6	0	1,175	85
Penetanguishene	8,761	345	13	5	18	1	487	205
Petawawa	14,401	87	9	4	13	1	1,108	90
Renfrew	8,256	646	9	2	11	1	751	133
Rideau Lakes	10,340	15	9	2	11	1	940	106
Smith/Ennismore	14,652	55	12	2	14	1	1,047	96
Southgate	7,653	12	4	1	5	0	1,531	65
St. Marys	6,818	546	8	1	9	0	758	132
Stone Mills	7,863	11	4	1	5	0	1,573	64
Tay Valley Township	5,888	11	2	1	3	0	1,963	51
Town of the Blue Mountains	6,829	24	13	4	17	1	402	249
Trent Hills	13,275	26	16	5	21	3	632	158
West Perth	9,646	12	9	1	10	1	965	104
Warton	8,851	13	13	2	15	0	590	169
Population (<5,000)								
Deep River	4,102	81	8	0	8	3	513	195
Lac Seul	822	3	6	2	8	8	103	973
Michipicoten (Twp.)	3,565	9	7	3	10	1	357	281

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

2. This police service opened in 2006.

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

Table 18
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - Ontario (continued)

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (<5,000)								
Mnjikaning ²	562	53	1	0	1	0	562	178
Shelburne	4,455	982	8	1	9	3	495	202
Tyendinaga	2,069	30	7	1	8	1	259	387
U.C.C.M. Anishnaabe Police	1,844	14	13	3	16	4	115	868
Wikwemikong	3,000	7	10	4	14	3	214	467
Wingham	2,945	1,212	8	0	8	3	368	272
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)								
Admaston-Bromley	2,977	6	1	1	2	0	1,489	67
Amaranth	4,090	15	2	0	2	0	2,045	49
Asphodel-Norwood	4,092	25	4	1	5	0	818	122
Atikokan Township	3,467	11	7	2	9	1	385	260
Blind River	3,946	8	6	2	8	0	493	203
Bonfield	2,442	12	1	0	1	0	2,442	41
Cochrane	4,616	676	9	1	10	2	462	217
Deseronto	1,903	755	3	1	4	0	476	210
Dymond	1,198	15	1	1	2	0	599	167
East Luther-Grand Valley	2,927	19	1	0	1	0	2,927	34
East Ferris	4,611	31	2	0	2	0	2,306	43
East Garafraxa	2,351	14	1	0	1	0	2,351	43
Harvey/Galaway/Cavendish	4,559	5	7	1	8	0	570	175
Havelock/Belmont/Methuen	4,821	9	5	1	6	0	804	124
Hope	4,113	59	3	1	4	0	1,028	97
Ignace	1,702	23	3	1	4	0	426	235
Laird	1,055	10	1	0	1	0	1,055	95
Macdonald Meredith et al.	1,503	9	1	0	1	0	1,503	67
Marathon	4,359	26	8	0	8	1	545	184
Mattawa Group of Four	4,206	5	6	1	7	0	601	166
Melancthon	2,989	10	2	0	2	0	1,495	67
Merrickville	3,136	15	2	1	3	0	1,045	96
Montague	3,707	13	2	1	3	0	1,236	81
Mulmur	3,305	12	3	0	3	0	1,102	91
North Kawartha	2,279	3	3	1	4	0	570	176
North Shore	491	2	1	0	1	0	491	204
Point Edward	2,103	644	5	1	6	1	351	285
Powassan	3,425	7	2	0	2	0	1,713	58
Prescott	4,259	860	9	3	12	1	355	282
Red Lake	1,935	17	11	2	13	1	149	672
Red Rock	1,279	20	1	1	2	0	640	156
Town of Bruce Mines	654	107	1	0	1	0	654	153
Town of Spanish	811	8	1	0	1	0	811	123
Township of Johnson	652	5	1	0	1	0	652	153
Shuniah	2,708	5	3	1	4	0	677	148
Sioux Narrows Nestor	460	6	1	0	1	0	460	217
Smooth Rock Falls	1,816	9	2	0	2	0	908	110
Temagami	833	0	2	1	3	0	278	360
Terrace Bay	1,788	12	5	1	6	1	298	336
Thessalon	1,410	322	2	1	3	0	470	213
Highway 407 ³	...	...	26	3	29	3	...	...

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

2. In August 2005, Mnjikaning Police Service became a fully stand-alone First Nation police service.

3. This police service opened in 2006.

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

Table 19
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - Manitoba

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (100,000 and more)								
Winnipeg	649,921	1,397	1,087	175	1,262	355	515	194
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Brandon	42,343	568	64	7	71	30	596	168
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Dakota Ojibway	6,540	32	24	2	26	10	252	398
East St. Paul	9,031	213	8	0	8	2	1,129	89
Morden	6,948	540	10	0	10	2	695	144
Winkler	9,091	534	15	0	15	2	606	165
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Dauphin	8,150	644	13	1	14	0	582	172
Flin Flon	5,919	364	8	2	10	0	592	169
Portage La Prairie	13,752	557	18	6	24	0	573	175
Selkirk	9,846	396	13	4	17	0	579	173
Steinbach	10,656	417	12	0	12	2	888	113
The Pas	5,755	166	12	1	13	0	443	226
Thompson	13,526	787	25	11	36	0	376	266
Population (<5,000)								
Altona	3,755	400	6	0	6	1	626	160
Rivers	1,183	149	3	0	3	0	394	254
Ste. Anne	1,637	390	2	1	3	0	546	183
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Beausejour	2,954	553	3	0	3	0	985	102
Boissevan	1,487	537	3	0	3	0	496	202
Carman	3,130	759	3	0	3	0	1,043	96
Gillam	937	0	4	0	4	0	234	427
Gimli	1,753	1,007	1	0	1	0	1,753	57
Killarney	2,278	452	3	0	3	0	759	132
Minnedosa	2,477	162	3	1	4	0	619	161
Neepawa	3,440	196	4	0	4	0	860	116
Pinawa	1,440	11	1	0	1	0	1,440	69
Roblin	1,771	467	2	0	2	0	886	113
Russell	1,583	503	1	1	2	0	792	126
Souris	1,840	651	1	0	1	0	1,840	54
Stonewall	4,446	5	1	2	3	0	...	...
Swan River	4,116	607	6	1	7	0	588	170
Virden	3,117	364	1	2	3	0	1,039	96

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

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

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

Table 20
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - Saskatchewan

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (100,000 and more)								
Regina ²	182,459	1,538	275	67	342	136	534	187
Saskatoon	203,032	1,369	299	76	375	169	541	185
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Moose Jaw	32,955	704	48	4	52	22	634	158
Prince Albert	34,626	527	59	11	70	37	495	202
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Lloydminster	23,307	561	20	7	27	0	863	116
Yorkton	15,219	633	18	5	23	0	662	151
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Estevan	10,003	571	19	1	20	8	500	200
Weyburn	9,481	603	15	2	17	5	558	179
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Humboldt	5,353	459	3	1	4	0	1,338	75
Martensville ³	...	...	2	1	3	0	...	...
Melfort	5,352	362	6	1	7	0	765	131
North Battleford	13,503	403	20	5	25	0	540	185
Swift Current	14,856	618	15	2	17	0	874	114
Population (<5,000)								
Caronport	1,009	532	1	0	1	0	1,009	99
Dalmeny	1,770	781	2	1	3	0	590	169
File Hills First Nations	2,180	5	4	1	5	2	436	229
Corman Park Police	1,203	1	1	0	1	1	1,203	83
Luseland	583	381	1	0	1	2	583	172
Stoughton	731	343	1	0	1	0	731	137
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Assiniboia	2,395	634	3	0	3	0	798	125
Battleford	3,719	160	5	1	6	0	620	161
Biggar	2,158	137	3	0	3	0	719	139
Canora	2,213	303	3	0	3	0	738	136
Creighton	1,485	103	2	1	3	0	495	202
Esterhazy	2,204	466	2	1	3	0	735	136
Fort Qu'Appelle	1,974	354	2	2	4	0	494	203
Hudson Bay	1,693	98	3	0	3	0	564	177
Indian Head	1,765	556	1	1	2	0	883	113
Kamsack	1,850	316	7	0	7	0	264	378
Kindersley	4,410	352	5	1	6	0	735	136
La Ronge	2,614	222	6	2	8	0	327	306
Lanigan	1,256	151	1	1	2	0	628	159
Maple Creek	2,233	505	2	1	3	0	744	134
Meadow Lake	4,434	581	10	3	13	0	341	293
Melville	4,382	297	5	0	5	0	876	114
Moosomin	2,355	399	1	2	3	0	785	127

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

2. Number of personnel include 25 federally or provincially funded officers and 20 civilian personnel.

3. This police service became a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachment in January 2006.

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

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

Table 20
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - Saskatchewan (continued)

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (<5,000)								
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Outlook	2,190	280	1	1	2	0	1,095	91
Rosetown	2,447	231	3	0	3	0	816	123
Shaunavon	1,708	335	2	1	3	0	569	176
Tisdale	3,120	675	2	2	4	0	780	128
Unity	2,265	232	2	0	2	0	1,133	88
Wadena	1,373	472	1	1	2	0	687	146
Warman	4,175	834	2	0	2	0	2,088	48
Watrous	1,807	162	2	0	2	0	904	111
Wilkie	1,214	128	2	0	2	0	607	165
Wynyard	1,901	359	2	1	3	0	634	158

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

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

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

Table 21
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - Alberta

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (100,000 and more)								
Calgary	970,797	1,383	1,385	214	1,599	706	607	165
Edmonton	718,788	1,051	1,133	223	1,356	395	530	189
Population (50,000 to 99,999)								
Lethbridge ²	78,352	604	122	13	135	74	580	172
Medicine Hat	56,609	462	89	8	97	33	584	171
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Red Deer	75,634	1,242	80	31	111	0	681	147
St. Albert	59,561	1,721	37	10	47	0	1,267	79
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Camrose	16,320	631	22	4	26	13	628	159
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Airdrie	24,654	1,148	16	6	22	0	1,121	89
Cochrane	17,004	1,030	7	5	12	0	1,417	71
Fort McMurray	49,335	1	62	27	89	0	554	180
Grande Prairie	43,957	728	46	18	64	0	687	146
Leduc	15,851	429	13	4	17	0	932	107
Spruce Grove	17,764	673	11	3	14	0	1,269	79
Strathcona County	48,113	68	43	12	55	0	875	114
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Blood Tribe Police	7,446	5	22	3	25	16	298	336
Lacombe	10,514	583	11	2	13	6	809	124
Taber	8,183	542	11	1	12	10	682	147
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Banff	7,616	1,571	14	6	20	0	381	263
Beaumont	8,248	785	6	1	7	0	1,178	85
Bonnyville	6,397	454	7	3	10	0	640	156
Brooks	13,136	752	12	4	16	0	821	122
Canmore	12,567	183	10	4	14	0	898	111
Chestermere	5,599	1,811	3	4	7	0	800	125
Cold Lake	11,543	195	4	4	8	0	1,443	69
Crownsnest Pass	5,890	16	7	2	9	0	654	153
Devon	6,917	603	7	0	7	0	988	101
Drayton Valley	5,821	731	6	3	9	0	647	155
Drumheller	6,361	242	7	2	9	0	707	141
Edson	8,069	273	10	5	15	0	538	186
Fort Saskatchewan	13,937	308	11	7	18	0	774	129
High River	11,248	984	8	4	12	0	937	107
Hinton	9,365	364	11	3	14	0	669	149
Innisfail	7,797	795	6	2	8	0	975	103
Morinville	6,917	610	7	2	9	0	769	130
Okotoks	14,912	833	9	3	12	0	1,243	80
Olds	7,281	659	4	3	7	0	1,040	96
Peace River	6,276	252	8	2	10	0	628	159
Ponoka	6,602	619	7	2	9	0	734	136
Rocky Mountain House	6,544	526	6	4	10	0	654	153
Slave Lake	6,710	471	11	0	11	0	610	164
St. Paul	5,344	780	7	0	7	0	763	131
Stettler	5,291	556	6	2	8	0	661	151
Stony Plain	10,975	405	7	3	10	0	1,098	91

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

2. The population reported for the Lethbridge Police Service is based on preliminary postcensal populations provided by Demography Division and is 6% less than the populations produced for Lethbridge by the Government of Alberta.

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

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

Table 21
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - Alberta (continued)

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Strathmore	9,850	632	6	3	9	0	1,094	91
Sylvan Lake	10,232	1,080	8	1	9	0	1,137	88
Vegreville	5,592	415	6	1	7	0	799	125
Wainwright	5,226	634	6	2	8	0	653	153
Wetaskiwin	11,534	721	13	6	19	0	607	165
Whitecourt	8,935	342	8	4	12	0	745	134
Population (<5,000)								
Lesser Slave Lake Regional Police ²	3,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louis Bull	1,469	47	6	0	6	6	245	408
Tsui T'ina Nation ³	1,321	5	6	1	7	2	189	530

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

2. This police service became a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachment in September 2006.

3. Personnel data for 2006 were not available; therefore 2005 personnel data were substituted.

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

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

Table 22
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - British Columbia

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (100,000 and more)								
Abbotsford	128,165	202	154	33	187	64	685	146
Delta	102,661	551	126	33	159	48	646	155
Saanich	110,386	1,067	115	32	147	43	751	133
Vancouver	584,701	5,016	1,037	266	1,303	284	449	223
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Burnaby	204,320	2,268	158	63	221	0	925	108
Coquitlam	121,989	1,002	84	36	120	0	1,017	98
Kelowna	109,490	518	97	37	134	0	817	122
Richmond	173,429	1,348	135	38	173	1	1,002	100
Surrey	393,256	1,196	374	109	483	1	814	123
Population (50,000 to 99,999)								
New Westminster	57,480	3,732	94	18	112	39	513	195
Victoria	94,525	3,537	168	47	215	72	440	227
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Chilliwack (D.M.)	73,066	263	70	27	97	0	753	133
Kamloops	82,714	190	88	23	111	0	745	134
Langley Township	97,682	316	86	39	125	0	781	128
Maple Ridge	73,531	274	57	21	78	0	943	106
Nanaimo	79,898	894	85	31	116	0	689	145
North Vancouver District	88,461	545	60	30	90	0	983	102
Port Coquitlam	57,569	1,947	46	12	58	0	993	101
Prince George	77,148	244	94	27	121	0	638	157
Population (15,000 to 49,999)								
Central Saanich	16,821	406	19	2	21	7	801	125
Oak Bay	18,313	1,765	21	1	22	2	832	120
Port Moody	28,458	1,111	38	6	44	15	647	155
West Vancouver	46,595	525	66	16	82	22	568	176
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Campbell River	30,810	227	34	6	40	0	770	130
Courtenay	21,801	1,281	20	8	28	2	779	128
Colwood	15,253	859	7	9	16	0	953	105
Cranbrook	19,774	1,111	18	5	23	0	860	116
Fort St. John	17,781	826	24	4	28	0	635	157
Langford	21,845	555	20	6	26	0	840	119
Langley	25,716	2,516	34	6	40	0	643	156
Mission	34,742	154	40	6	46	0	755	132
North Cowichan	28,519	145	12	17	29	0	983	102
North Vancouver	47,131	3,891	36	14	50	0	943	106
Penticton	33,061	779	34	9	43	0	769	130
Pitt Meadows	16,673	195	12	6	18	0	926	108
Port Alberni	18,688	940	25	7	32	0	584	171
Salmon Arm	17,000	103	12	5	17	0	1,000	100
Squamish	15,922	138	19	8	27	0	590	170
Vernon	36,232	465	40	9	49	0	739	135
White Rock	19,577	3,710	18	6	24	0	816	123

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

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

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

Table 22
Police personnel in municipal police services 2006 - British Columbia (continued)

	Population ¹	Population density persons/km ²	Police officers			Other personnel	Population per police officer	Police officers per 100,000 population
			Male	Female	Total			
Population (5,000 to 14,999)								
Nelson	9,797	1,348	18	1	19	6	516	194
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)								
Castlegar	7,821	435	10	2	12	0	652	153
Coldstream District Municipal	10,102	150	4	1	5	0	2,020	49
Comox	12,706	895	8	2	10	2	1,271	79
Dawson Creek	11,394	551	16	6	22	0	518	193
Hope	6,591	159	10	3	13	0	507	197
Kimberley	7,049	121	7	1	8	0	881	113
Kitimat	10,587	44	12	2	14	0	756	132
Ladysmith	7,292	865	4	3	7	1	1,042	96
Lake Country	10,367	85	5	3	8	0	1,296	77
Mackenzie	5,454	25	8	2	10	0	545	183
Merritt	7,561	304	14	2	16	0	473	212
North Saanich	11,274	304	8	3	11	0	1,025	98
Parksville	11,709	802	10	3	13	1	901	111
Powell River	13,831	465	16	3	19	0	728	137
Prince Rupert	14,974	273	20	8	28	0	535	187
Qualicum Beach	8,807	707	4	3	7	1	1,258	79
Quesnel	10,487	297	20	3	23	0	456	219
Revelstoke	7,964	259	7	3	10	0	796	126
Sechelt	8,901	224	8	2	10	0	890	112
Sidney	11,862	2,352	8	7	15	0	791	126
Smithers	5,509	354	8	1	9	0	612	163
Sooke	10,117	208	7	3	10	0	1,012	99
Spallumcheen	5,707	22	2	1	3	0	1,902	53
Summerland	11,405	163	5	3	8	0	1,426	70
Terrace	12,556	303	19	5	24	0	523	191
Trail	7,889	227	7	4	11	0	717	139
View Royal	8,382	579	4	2	6	0	1,397	72
Whistler	9,775	60	16	6	22	0	444	225
Williams Lake	11,872	359	22	5	27	0	440	227
Population (<5,000)								
Kitasoo/Xaixais Public Safety	319	102	2	0	2	0	160	627
Stl'at'imx Tribal Police	2,835	31	6	4	10	4	284	353

1. Populations are based on July 1st preliminary postcensal populations for 2005 (based on 2001 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2006 are not yet available.

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

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

Part 3

**Police operating expenditures in
municipal police services 2005**

Table 23
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - Newfoundland and Labrador

	Operating expenditures							2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
Population (100,000 and more)										
St. John's (R.N.C.)	27,123,512	149	no	yes	no	yes	yes	6,492	-4	24
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Corner Brook (R.N.C.)	3,235,850	158	no	yes	no	yes	yes	4,818	-1	38
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Labrador City (R.N.C.)	1,983,069	206	no	yes	no	yes	yes	3,258	-14	25

Note: There are no municipal police services in Newfoundland. The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (R.N.C.), a provincial police service, 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.

Table 24
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - Prince Edward Island

	Operating expenditures							2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Charlottetown	5,900,872	181	no	yes	yes	no	yes	12,807	-8	16
Summerside	2,679,224	178	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	10,874	6	22
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Stratford	344,076	50	..	..	..	..	..	5,043	-6	31
Population (<5,000)										
Borden	135,132	171	yes	no	yes	yes	no	4,949	...	46
Kensington	356,000	252	no	yes	yes	no	no	5,795	-46	30
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Montague	243,065	128	..	..	..	..	..	22,140	15	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.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 25
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - Nova Scotia

	Operating expenditures							2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000 and more)										
Cape Breton Regional ¹	16,980,981	160	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	7,571	2	33
Halifax Regional Police	44,245,812	207	no	yes	yes	yes	no	12,274	-5	24
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Amherst	2,243,452	234	no	yes	yes	no	yes	16,970	-11	37
Bridgewater	2,009,837	250	no	yes	yes	yes	no	10,689	-25	41
Kentville	1,521,300	259	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,856	-11	37
New Glasgow	2,645,300	280	no	yes	yes	no	no	16,272	1	44
Truro	3,361,206	290	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	19,800	-7	53
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Yarmouth	1,382,020	176	..	..	..	..	..	20,705	-19	41
Population (<5,000)										
Annapolis Royal	157,528	294	no	no	no	no	no	9,346	-9	46
Springhill	935,547	227	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	10,393	28	46
Stellarton	1,169,180	241	no	no	yes	yes	no	6,044	-5	50
Trenton	848,046	306	no	yes	no	no	no	8,517	-7	28
Westville	639,687	163	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,680	41	27
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Antigonish	778,449	163	..	..	..	..	..	12,372	-3	40
Digby	456,308	215	..	..	..	..	..	12,130	-10	42
Oxford	264,398	195	..	..	..	..	..	20,769	43	35
Parrsboro	265,278	176	..	..	..	..	..	15,303	45	35
Pictou	505,844	130	..	..	..	..	..	10,169	-12	48
Port Hawkesbury	459,637	123	..	..	..	..	..	8,309	-12	35
Shelburne	359,932	181	..	..	..	..	..	25,453	-2	28
Windsor	700,319	180	..	..	..	..	..	15,162	5	56

1. Expenditures for 2004 were based on a projection; however 2005 expenditures are based on actuals.

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.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 26
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - New Brunswick

	Operating expenditures							2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000 and more)										
Codiac Regional (RCMP) ¹	15,831,291	142	..	..	..	..	..	10,606	-8	38
Population (50,000 to 99,999)										
Fredericton	9,098,373	178	no	yes	yes	no	no	7,934	-10	31
Saint John	16,969,816	241	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	9,284	-6	29
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Edmundston	3,995,167	230	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,382	-6	21
Miramichi Police Service	4,495,468	244	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,789	-14	54
Rothsay Regional Police	3,348,936	122	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	2,649	12	58
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
B.N.P.P. Regional Police	1,556,569	164	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,025	11	53
Bathurst	3,102,563	247	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	9,599	9	50
Grand Falls	2,065,034	354	no	yes	no	yes	no	8,049	-7	39
Woodstock	1,081,275	201	no	no	yes	yes	no	10,278	28	29
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Campbellton	1,188,990	159	..	..	..	..	..	9,479	-7	38
Oromocto	1,039,112	113	..	..	..	..	..	9,377	-16	27
Sackville	960,236	128	..	..	..	..	..	5,059	-3	27
Population (<5,000)										
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Buctouche	244,653	99	..	..	..	..	..	15,809	436	36
Cap Pele	245,227	102	..	..	..	..	..	1,082	-66	12
Hampton	349,845	84	..	..	..	..	..	10,435	88	37
Mcadam	253,586	165	..	..	..	..	..	5,411	14	39
Richibucto	219,192	166	..	..	..	..	..	28,766	1,142	47
St. Andrews	248,458	124	..	..	..	..	..	4,028	48	36
Saint Quentin	262,786	119	..	..	..	..	..	7,964	348	33

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

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.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 27
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - Québec

	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Operating expenditures					2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
			Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000 and more)										
Gatineau	39,262,434	160	no	yes	no	yes	yes	5,938	-5	39
Laval	74,427,275	201	no	no	no	no	no	5,132	-5	34
Lévis	18,697,534	144	no	yes	yes	no	yes	2,997	-8	33
Longueuil ¹	72,912,333	187	no	yes	no	no	no	6,209	-6	32
Montréal	472,709,169	252	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,726	-5	22
Québec	97,118,930	183	no	yes	no	yes	yes	5,054	-5	30
Richelieu/Saint-Laurent ²	29,620,062	168	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	3,052	...	22
Saguenay	26,212,421	178	no	yes	no	no	yes	3,723	-9	35
Sherbrooke	23,573,825	159	no	yes	no	yes	yes	5,042	-18	48
Terrebonne	16,739,608	146	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,902	-9	31
Trois-Rivières	24,302,782	192	no	yes	no	yes	yes	5,028	-2	49
Population (50,000 to 99,999)										
Châteauguay	8,746,963	126	no	yes	no	no	yes	3,810	4	38
Granby	8,251,401	139	no	yes	no	yes	yes	5,431	-10	42
Joliette (Régie intermunicipal de)	8,192,005	141	no	no	no	yes	yes	7,464	-13	27
Repentigny	11,606,574	140	no	yes	yes	no	yes	4,097	-11	37
Roussillon (Régie intermunicipal de)	12,512,118	136	no	yes	yes	no	yes	3,414	0	32
Saint-Jérôme	12,085,600	185	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,332	-12	34
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	13,904,187	161	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,039	-5	37
Thérèse-de-Blainville	14,273,568	182	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,916	-3	32
Mirabel	6,781,034	127	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	2,990	-13	31
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Blainville	5,882,578	138	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	3,660	-2	32
Chambly ³	2,695,243	...	no	yes	no	no	no	...	...	...
Deux-Montagnes Régional	6,408,794	163	no	yes	yes	no	yes	3,794	4	32
L'Assomption	3,352,250	169	no	yes	yes	no	yes	3,735	-15	38
Mascouche	4,862,421	145	yes	no	no	yes	no	3,683	-7	42
Memphremagog	5,498,345	183	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,496	-13	47
MRC des Collines de L'Outaouais ¹	5,954,598	151	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	3,648	-10	45
Rivière-du-Loup	3,233,198	173	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,581	-4	52
Saint-Georges	3,920,999	132	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	3,932	-12	44
Saint-Eustache	6,746,005	158	no	yes	no	no	yes	6,900	-9	27
Sainte-Julie ³	7,168,448	...	no	yes	yes	no	yes	...	...	...
Thetford Mines	3,359,574	129	no	no	yes	yes	yes	3,671	3	55
Vallée-du-Richelieu ¹	7,351,589	...	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	...	...
Varenes ³	2,859,187	...	yes	yes	no	no	yes	...	...	...

1. Expenditures for 2005 were not available therefore 2004 expenditures were substituted.

2. This police service opened in mid-2005, therefore expenditures are based on an approved budget for 2006.

3. This police service closed in mid-2005. Partial expenditures for 2005 were not available therefore 2004 expenditures were substituted.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 27

Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - Québec (continued)

	Operating expenditures							2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Bromont	1,571,110	282	no	yes	yes	no	yes	8,810	-9	24
Carignan ¹	964,124	...	no	yes	no	no	yes	...	...	...
Kahnawake Police Autochtone	3,246,000	440	yes	yes	yes	no	no	5,957	-7	12
Kativik Regional	9,731,835	905	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,893	-9	79
Mont-Tremblant	3,854,495	401	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	11,960	-2	40
Rivière-du-Nord (Régie)	3,040,560	252	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,960	-22	30
Saint-Basile-le-Grand ¹	1,419,384	...	yes	yes	yes	no	no	...	...	...
Sainte-Adèle	3,251,005	321	no	no	yes	yes	yes	7,566	6	35
Sainte-Marie	1,599,528	137	no	no	no	no	no	2,745	-28	46
Population (<5,000)										
Amérindienne d'Odanak ²	288,609	965	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	...	...
Amérindienne de Bestiamites	958,997	352	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	9,725	21	72
Amérindienne de la Romaine	799,152	844	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	14,678	34	92
Amérindienne de Manawan	863,391	438	yes	yes	no	yes	no	9,275	32	14
Amérindienne de Mingan	232,500	460	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	13,267	-20	69
Amérindienne de Wemotaci	798,081	664	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	14,809	-1	29
D'Essipit	257,146	1,437	no	no	yes	yes	yes	22,905	27	32
Gesgapegiac Amerindian	427,130	771	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	15,343	-2	56
Kanesatake Mohawk ²	1,300,000	969	no	no	no	no	no	12,155	-5	44
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	876,021	586	yes	no	yes	no	no	8,623	18	29
Lac Simon	660,743	533	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	18,160	-3	41
Listuguj ²	1,019,812	532	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	11,163	25	45
Long Point	391,832	1,113	yes	no	yes	yes	no	26,420	5	40
Mashteuiatsh	1,036,400	513	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	10,352	204	46
Mistissini ²	1,206,201	390	no	no	yes	yes	no	19,553	-9	78
Montagnais de Natashquan ²	421,034	500	yes	yes	no	yes	no	11,045	92	90
Montagnais de Pakua Shipi ²	302,750	1,026	no	yes	no	no	no	25,424	7	83
Montagnais de Shefferville	388,350	532	no	yes	yes	yes	no	8,219	-2	73
Naskapi	492,031	841	no	no	yes	yes	no	14,530	-36	48
Nemaska ²	638,161	1,080	no	no	no	no	no	6,261	-2	73
Obedjiwan	1,352,053	687	yes	no	yes	yes	no	12,392	-4	48
Oujé-Bougoumou	1,087,286	1,704	no	no	no	no	no	18,809	-3	48
Timiskaming	438,000	750	yes	no	no	yes	yes	10,616	-11	35
Uashat-Maliotenam	1,414,000	501	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	22,415	-11	82
Waskaganish	938,156	481	yes	no	no	no	no	43,590	2	54
Wôlinak	175,900	2,477	no	yes	no	yes	no	15,493	-3	64
Wemindji ²	775,400	649	no	no	yes	no	no	...	...	...
Wendake	891,493	682	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,963	-22	49

1. This police service closed in mid-2005. Partial expenditures for 2005 were not available therefore 2004 expenditures were substituted.

2. Expenditures for 2005 were not available therefore 2004 expenditures were substituted.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 28
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - Ontario

	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Operating expenditures					2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
			Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000 and more)										
Barrie	26,675,212	205	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	8,278	-8	42
Chatham-Kent	22,071,472	203	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,819	4	36
Durham Regional Police	115,861,058	201	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,916	-11	39
Guelph	23,502,154	200	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	5,169	-9	30
Greater Sudbury Police	34,893,120	217	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,769	-5	36
Halton Regional Police	77,083,068	174	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	3,588	-7	37
Hamilton Regional Police	107,168,305	206	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,287	-1	32
Kingston	21,396,840	177	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,600	-5	32
London	66,740,800	186	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,420	5	37
Niagara Regional Police	106,852,165	246	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,988	-3	30
Ottawa	172,279,620	207	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,968	1	27
Peel Regional Police	236,254,160	206	no	yes	yes	yes	no	3,293	-7	49
Thunder Bay	27,618,696	235	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,024	-6	45
Toronto	794,388,904	305	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	7,310	1	28
Waterloo Regional Police	86,362,544	178	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,441	-8	32
Windsor	59,026,753	266	no	yes	yes	no	yes	8,393	-15	37
York Regional Police	161,551,777	175	no	yes	yes	yes	no	3,259	-17	39
Population (50,000 to 99,999)										
Brantford	17,745,420	192	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,590	1	30
North Bay	12,826,186	224	no	no	yes	yes	yes	5,854	-11	38
Oxford Community	10,726,100	174	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	5,818	-3	24
Peterborough Lakefield	14,515,480	184	no	yes	no	yes	yes	7,388	-2	45
Sarnia	15,818,876	213	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,454	1	42
Sault Ste. Marie	17,288,544	225	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,161	-9	45
South Simcoe Police	10,246,919	180	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,883	0	31
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)										
Caledon	6,140,696	92	..	..	..	..	..	2,404	-15	37
Lambton Group	6,891,367	131	..	..	..	..	..	4,115	-6	34
Nottawasaga	5,524,523	96	..	..	..	..	..	3,769	-4	35
Norfolk	9,178,484	144	..	..	..	..	..	5,295	-8	40
Stormont/Dundas/Glengarry	8,680,129	128	..	..	..	..	..	2,997	-20	41
Wellington County	9,657,715	110	..	..	..	..	..	3,345	-5	33
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Amherstburg	3,734,137	172	no	no	yes	no	yes	3,373	-5	40
Belleville	10,633,543	218	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	10,833	-8	45
Brockville	6,320,971	284	no	no	yes	no	yes	9,068	-21	50
Cobourg	4,702,028	152	no	yes	no	yes	yes	5,065	-5	40
Cornwall Community Police	12,648,023	269	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	9,936	-4	47
Essex	3,540,162	168	no	no	yes	yes	no	3,307	0	32
Kawartha Lakes Police	4,820,645	202	no	no	yes	no	yes	14,560	-19	47
Lasalle	4,348,673	143	no	no	yes	yes	no	2,428	-7	30
Leamington	5,172,196	177	no	yes	yes	yes	no	5,153	-4	29
Midland	3,809,185	234	no	no	yes	yes	no	11,628	0	39
Nishnawbe-Aski	17,807,453	950	yes	no	yes	yes	no	12,938	-36	48
Orangeville	5,174,567	179	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,591	2	35

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 28
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - Ontario (continued)

	Operating expenditures							2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Owen Sound	5,554,370	247	no	yes	yes	no	yes	7,033	-14	45
St. Thomas	6,988,950	190	yes	no	yes	no	yes	6,580	-4	39
Stratford	7,077,883	226	no	yes	yes	yes	no	6,321	3	37
Strathroy	3,807,291	182	no	no	yes	yes	yes	4,342	-6	30
Timmins	10,378,000	240	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,113	-6	44
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)										
Brant County	4,338,965	124	..	..	..	..	..	4,504	-3	27
Collingwood	3,272,126	197	..	..	..	..	..	11,604	-8	37
Elgin County	3,653,645	83	..	..	..	..	..	3,216	2	35
Greater Napanee	2,171,965	134	..	..	..	..	..	8,523	-9	54
Haldimand	5,502,488	117	..	..	..	..	..	4,572	1	33
Kingsville	2,320,003	110	..	..	..	..	..	2,691	-1	31
Lakeshore	3,017,740	95	..	..	..	..	..	3,027	3	33
Loyalist	1,716,068	111	..	..	..	..	..	3,635	-5	34
Orillia	4,157,203	136	..	..	..	..	..	10,934	0	39
Prince Edward County	3,269,616	123	..	..	..	..	..	4,271	-12	33
Quinte West	6,297,648	143	..	..	..	..	..	6,078	16	31
South Frontenac	1,703,610	95	..	..	..	..	..	2,323	-19	45
Tecumseh	2,752,015	100	..	..	..	..	..	3,336	1	29
Tillsonburg	1,906,457	124	..	..	..	..	..	7,110	6	41
Kemptville	2,053,475	135	..	..	..	..	..	3,291	4	48
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Akwesasne Mohawk	4,400,133	529	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	6,383	-24	75
Anishinabek	8,882,246	943	no	yes	yes	yes	no	1,762	-1	79
Aylmer	1,493,709	196	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,247	6	32
Dryden ¹	2,890,338	346	no	yes	no	yes	yes	8,516	15	43
Espanola	1,455,503	275	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,820	3	50
Gananoque	1,812,000	335	no	no	yes	yes	yes	9,239	-46	39
South Bruce Grey	2,180,918	306	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,135	-2	34
Kenora	4,279,427	435	no	no	no	yes	yes	18,966	-2	49
Pembroke	3,561,611	260	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	8,445	-5	39
Perth	1,914,896	303	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	10,537	-10	52
Port Hope	3,211,050	260	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,681	-21	46
Saugeen Shores	2,438,588	207	no	yes	yes	no	no	5,403	-7	37
Six Nations Police	3,223,567	288	yes	yes	yes	no	no	9,655	12	36
Smiths Falls	2,774,352	292	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	14,436	-1	44
Stirling-Rawdon	850,961	164	no	no	yes	yes	no	5,060	-11	33
Treaty Three Communities	7,295,275	1,011	no	no	yes	yes	no	24,082	68	74
West Grey	1,916,755	153	yes	no	no	yes	no	3,526	15	40
West Nipissing	2,382,665	160	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	4,544	3	44

1. This police service had a revenue of \$672,000 in 2005.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 28
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - Ontario (continued)

	Operating expenditures						2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget				Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations				Emergency 911 service
	\$	\$					%	%	
Population (5,000 to 14,999)									
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)									
Alnwick-Haldimand	731,028	108	..	..	..	..	3,134	4	27
Arnprior	1,449,146	189	..	..	..	..	7,034	7	43
Augusta	646,974	80	..	..	..	..	1,835	-25	30
Beckwith	379,453	56	..	..	..	..	2,041	4	22
Brighton Municipal	1,086,886	106	..	..	..	..	3,365	-14	34
Brockton	1,588,412	158	..	..	..	..	4,224	-6	44
Carleton Place	1,850,611	186	..	..	..	..	5,590	-14	41
Cavan/Millbrook/North Monaghan	911,570	101	..	..	..	..	4,040	3	20
City of Kenora	1,118,215	153	..	..	..	..	2,676	-4	60
Cramahe Township	733,482	119	..	..	..	..	3,105	-22	41
Douro-Dummer	476,265	69	..	..	..	..	1,790	-22	29
Drummond-North Elmsley	512,283	70	..	..	..	..	2,553	10	42
Elliot Lake	1,992,452	172	..	..	..	..	7,212	15	52
Fort Frances	2,037,235	246	..	..	..	..	11,022	-7	58
Georgian Bluffs	684,784	65	..	..	..	..	2,289	-24	40
Goderich	1,446,709	182	..	..	..	..	5,748	1	45
Grey County	378,879	57	..	..	..	..	2,199	-23	54
Grey Highlands	932,486	92	..	..	..	..	3,166	-18	43
Hawkesbury	2,469,964	222	..	..	..	..	9,147	-2	50
Hearst	1,600,264	268	..	..	..	..	4,019	-5	51
Ingersoll Town	1,845,020	156	..	..	..	..	6,460	13	32
Kapuskasing	1,222,763	134	..	..	..	..	5,455	6	45
Kincardine	1,538,679	249	..	..	..	..	8,279	5	30
Kirkland Lake	1,910,239	231	..	..	..	..	8,878	-4	64
Lanark Highlands	422,248	82	..	..	..	..	2,806	-17	26
Meaford	1,389,456	129	..	..	..	..	3,165	-9	45
Mississippi Mills	971,045	77	..	..	..	..	3,377	-10	30
Mono	827,400	113	..	..	..	..	3,224	21	32
Municipal of South Huron	1,257,731	123	..	..	..	..	4,665	-31	40
North Perth	1,592,084	125	..	..	..	..	6,404	30	36
Otonabee/South Monaghan	616,283	87	..	..	..	..	3,007	2	29
Penetanguishene	1,649,637	188	..	..	..	..	10,318	4	60
Petawawa ¹	267,423	19	..	..	..	..	868	...	34
Renfrew	1,173,984	142	..	..	..	..	6,565	5	46
Rideau Lakes	1,161,916	112	..	..	..	..	2,969	-1	39
Smith/Ennismore	1,270,961	87	..	..	..	..	2,832	-8	29
Southgate	515,136	67	..	..	..	..	2,757	2	36
St. Marys	951,450	140	..	..	..	..	4,855	0	33
Stone Mills	598,827	76	..	..	..	..	2,544	-26	37
Tay Valley Township	383,715	65	..	..	..	..	2,140	-17	29
Temiskaming Shores	1,648,165	323	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,705	2	40
Town of the Blue Mountains	1,614,041	236	..	..	..	..	6,765	-7	24
Trent Hills	2,227,073	168	..	..	..	..	4,783	5	36
West Perth	1,018,309	106	..	..	..	..	4,437	7	25
Warton	1,635,879	185	..	..	..	..	4,802	-14	44
Population (<5,000)									
Atikokan Township ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,875	-27	47
Deep River	884,418	216	no	no	yes	yes	4,754	-1	37
Lac Seul	1,043,087	1,269	yes	no	yes	yes	29,440	-9	85
Michipicoten Township	1,260,068	353	no	no	yes	yes	9,201	-5	42
Shelburne	1,136,659	255	no	yes	yes	yes	8,754	-7	53
Tyendinaga	430,000	208	no	no	yes	no	7,492	-14	57
U.C.C.M. Anishnaabe Police	2,090,008	1,133	yes	no	yes	yes	27,278	-3	78
Wikwemikong	2,062,433	687	no	no	yes	yes	26,167	-6	83
Wingham	698,150	237	no	yes	yes	yes	8,625	-25	54

1. This police service opened in 2005; expenditures data is from September 1st, 2005 to December 31st, 2005.

2. This police service closed in 2005.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 28

Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - Ontario (continued)

	Operating expenditures							2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (<5,000)										
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)										
Addington Highlands ¹	340,307	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Admaston-Bromley ²	82,287	28	..	..	..	..	..	1,075	...	41
Amaranth	260,855	64	..	..	..	..	..	2,225	45	26
Asphodel-Norwood	493,409	121	..	..	..	..	..	4,863	30	38
Blind River	896,770	227	..	..	..	..	..	7,603	-8	45
Bonfield	158,480	65	..	..	..	..	..	2,989	-2	59
Cochrane	912,780	198	..	..	..	..	..	7,647	-2	53
Deseronto	464,743	244	..	..	..	..	..	8,618	-9	45
Dymond	293,443	245	..	..	..	..	..	8,681	17	59
East Luther-Grand Valley	180,018	62	..	..	..	..	..	2,767	-28	41
East Ferris	214,514	47	..	..	..	..	..	1,345	-16	63
East Garafraxa	127,668	54	..	..	..	..	..	2,084	-16	31
Harvey/Galaway/Cavendish	677,041	149	..	..	..	..	..	4,343	15	22
Havelock/Belmont/Methuen	561,175	116	..	..	..	..	..	3,796	-18	25
Hope	536,611	130	..	..	..	..	..	3,550	6	23
Ignace	366,494	215	..	..	..	..	..	7,051	12	55
Laird	88,081	83	..	..	..	..	..	1,611	-29	41
Macdonald Meredith et al.	129,818	86	..	..	..	..	..	2,262	3	44
Marathon	706,354	162	..	..	..	..	..	3,831	-12	61
Mattawa Group of Four	733,439	174	..	..	..	..	..	5,421	-9	62
Melancthon	246,232	82	..	..	..	..	..	2,777	56	27
Merrickville	369,905	118	..	..	..	..	..	3,029	14	37
Mnjikaning ³	42,353	75	..	..	..	..	..	...	-46	13
Montague	362,446	98	..	..	..	..	..	3,426	0	33
Mulmur	303,079	92	..	..	..	..	..	2,844	80	19
North Kawartha	412,768	181	..	..	..	..	..	4,476	-26	23
North Shore	120,229	245	..	..	..	..	..	5,703	107	29
Point Edward	656,265	312	..	..	..	..	..	7,703	1	40
Powassan	246,226	72	..	..	..	..	..	2,686	-15	54
Prescott	1,263,082	297	..	..	..	..	..	10,190	5	50
Red Lake	1,420,994	734	..	..	..	..	..	21,912	-12	83
Red Rock	263,539	206	..	..	..	..	..	3,127	-11	53
Town of Bruce Mines ²	51,483	79	..	..	..	..	..	459	...	..
Town of Spanish ⁴	150,300	185	..	..	..	..	..	4,562	-27	32
Township of Johnson ²	43,776	67	..	..	..	..	..	307	...	50
Shuniah	398,127	147	..	..	..	..	..	3,287	-11	44
Sioux Narrows Nestor	142,402	310	..	..	..	..	..	13,696	-6	40
Smooth Rock Falls	209,554	115	..	..	..	..	..	2,533	-19	46
Temagami	369,206	443	..	..	..	..	..	9,724	-5	25
Terrace Bay	541,538	303	..	..	..	..	..	3,412	-6	51
Thessalon	310,580	220	..	..	..	..	..	5,177	2	53
Highway 407 ⁵	2,998,308	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	72

1. This police service closed in 2005; expenditures data is from January 1st, 2005 to June 30th, 2005.

2. This police service opened in 2005, therefore expenditure data is as of August 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005.

3. In August 2005, Mnjikaning police service became a fully stand-alone First Nation police service.

4. Name change in 2005 from Shedden to Town of Spanish.

5. This police service opened in 2005.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 29
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - Manitoba

	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Operating expenditures					2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
			Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000 and more)										
Winnipeg ¹	146,647,373	226	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	11,702	-8	23
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Brandon	7,596,262	179	no	yes	no	yes	no	11,787	-4	42
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Dakota Ojibway	2,946,472	451	no	no	yes	yes	no	35,963	-17	50
East St.Paul	955,476	106	no	no	no	no	yes	2,514	-33	30
Morden	722,825	104	no	no	yes	yes	no	6,707	-14	41
Winkler	1,206,104	133	no	no	no	yes	no	8,327	-4	57
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Dauphin	1,041,995	128	..	..	..	..	..	22,957	9	35
Flin Flon	776,587	131	..	..	..	..	..	17,131	43	45
Portage La Prairie	2,140,677	156	..	..	..	..	..	24,149	-15	37
Selkirk	1,190,742	121	..	..	..	..	..	18,708	-24	29
Steinbach	772,468	72	..	..	..	..	..	8,333	0	26
The Pas	1,118,699	194	..	..	..	..	..	29,157	-3	45
Thompson	2,950,787	218	..	..	..	..	..	45,675	-15	50
Population (<5,000)										
Altona	548,363	146	no	no	yes	yes	yes	8,735	-6	73
Rivers	164,157	139	no	no	no	yes	yes	12,933	21	61
Ste. Anne	287,395	176	no	yes	yes	yes	no	5,070	30	36
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Beausejour	264,028	89	..	..	..	..	..	10,223	-32	31
Boissevan	178,954	120	..	..	..	..	..	9,684	53	59
Carman	262,535	84	..	..	..	..	..	4,026	-46	29
Gillam	303,673	324	..	..	..	..	..	22,946	-23	76
Gimli	239,396	137	..	..	..	..	..	2,966	-25	42
Killarney	253,493	111	..	..	..	..	..	5,004	3	51
Minnedosa	336,154	136	..	..	..	..	..	5,006	-40	41
Neepawa	327,214	95	..	..	..	..	..	8,634	-5	22
Pinawa	161,581	112	..	..	..	..	..	5,417	-20	36
Roblin	169,604	96	..	..	..	..	..	8,300	-32	50
Russell	163,059	103	..	..	..	..	..	11,939	-8	31
Souris	148,268	81	..	..	..	..	..	3,967	-15	40
Stonewall	312,055	70	..	..	..	..	..	6,185	-13	20
Swan River	586,659	143	..	..	..	..	..	21,550	-5	52
Virden	332,402	107	..	..	..	..	..	6,930	-15	38

1. In 2005, this police service's true operating costs (revenues minus expenditures) was \$127,029,426 and their per capita cost (based on this expenditure) was \$1

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.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 30
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - Saskatchewan

	Operating expenditures							2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000 and more)										
Regina	41,912,335	230	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	13,932	-15	40
Saskatoon	46,098,614	227	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	15,123	-2	40
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Moose Jaw	6,295,150	191	no	yes	yes	no	no	13,870	0	39
Prince Albert	7,666,922	221	no	no	yes	yes	yes	19,269	2	52
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Lloydminster	3,426,589	147	..	..	..	..	..	17,351	-3	41
Yorkton	2,794,564	184	..	..	..	..	..	19,561	-14	43
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Estevan	2,229,603	223	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,928	-7	26
Weyburn	1,755,971	185	no	no	yes	no	no	11,412	6	44
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Humboldt	451,350	84	..	..	..	..	..	8,294	-27	39
Melfort	581,870	109	..	..	..	..	..	12,687	-13	55
North Battleford	2,648,676	196	..	..	..	..	..	44,049	-3	43
Swift Current	1,883,622	127	..	..	..	..	..	11,033	-10	40
Population (<5,000)										
Caronport	49,675	49	no	no	yes	no	no	3,271	28	36
Dalmeny	212,361	120	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,158	9	29
File Hills First Nations ¹	919,200	422	no	no	no	yes	no	12,982	-21	66
Corman Park Police	70,974	59	no	no	yes	yes	yes	4,988	-10	40
Luseland	158,602	272	no	no	yes	yes	yes	2,744	-56	50
Stoughton	79,630	109	no	no	yes	no	no	4,378	29	50
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Assiniboia	226,951	95	..	..	..	..	..	6,430	-38	66
Battleford	325,297	87	..	..	..	..	..	6,131	-13	42
Biggar	235,273	109	..	..	..	..	..	9,639	36	40
Canora	226,951	103	..	..	..	..	..	10,619	32	54
Creighton	167,187	113	..	..	..	..	..	18,586	72	63
Esterhazy	223,169	101	..	..	..	..	..	5,762	-5	55
Fort Qu'Appelle	370,687	188	..	..	..	..	..	52,178	40	69
Hudson Bay	220,899	130	..	..	..	..	..	14,708	2	53
Indian Head	126,336	72	..	..	..	..	..	11,048	-4	52
Kamsack	432,720	234	..	..	..	..	..	31,514	-8	61
Kindersley	453,902	103	..	..	..	..	..	10,068	-21	46
La Ronge	574,943	220	..	..	..	..	..	74,637	14	71
Lanigan	151,301	120	..	..	..	..	..	5,334	-15	46
Maple Creek	173,996	78	..	..	..	..	..	18,943	6	54
Meadow Lake	725,487	164	..	..	..	..	..	44,046	1	49
Melville	359,339	82	..	..	..	..	..	11,068	5	51
Moosomin	222,412	94	..	..	..	..	..	3,822	-46	53

1. In 2005, the File Hills Police Service became a fully stand-alone First Nation police service.

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.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 30
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - Saskatchewan (continued)

	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Operating expenditures					2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
			Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accomo- dations	Emergency 911 service			
\$	\$									
Population (<5,000)										
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Outlook	120,284	55	..	..	..	..	4,795	-26	46
Rosetown	226,951	93	..	..	..	..	6,293	-32	34
Shaunavon	151,301	89	..	..	..	..	10,831	29	25
Tisdale	245,864	79	..	..	..	..	9,776	2	68
Unity	214,847	95	..	..	..	..	8,389	-30	44
Wadena	132,388	96	..	..	..	..	10,779	6	49
Warman	192,152	46	..	..	..	..	3,665	-42	37
Watrous	151,301	84	..	..	..	..	5,479	4	28
Wilkie	121,797	100	..	..	..	..	6,590	-31	34
Wynyard	177,022	93	..	..	..	..	8,469	-23	49

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.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 31
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - Alberta

	Operating expenditures							2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000 and more)										
Calgary	229,809,276	237	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,889	-4	35
Edmonton	192,725,300	268	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	11,711	-10	28
Population (50,000 to 99,999)										
Lethbridge	17,477,300	223	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	10,578	-1	49
Medicine Hat	14,943,247	264	no	yes	no	yes	no	7,412	-16	50
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Red Deer	10,209,791	135	..	..	..	..	..	17,996	3	37
St. Albert	4,005,942	67	..	..	..	..	..	6,268	3	23
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Camrose	3,276,740	201	no	yes	no	yes	yes	13,615	3	27
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Airdrie	2,106,692	85	..	..	..	..	..	7,569	-5	21
Cochrane	911,689	54	..	..	..	..	..	6,075	-27	43
Fort McMurray	7,703,014	156	..	..	..	..	..	17,602	18	44
Grande Prairie	5,682,508	129	..	..	..	..	..	21,077	-15	27
Leduc	1,640,012	103	..	..	..	..	..	13,539	-3	29
Spruce Grove	1,586,967	89	..	..	..	..	..	13,584	23	25
Strathcona County	5,049,862	105	..	..	..	..	..	6,757	...	28
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Blood Tribe Police	4,049,637	544	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	61,456	-9	69
Lacombe	1,644,296	156	no	no	yes	yes	yes	9,977	42	44
Taber	1,572,760	192	no	no	yes	no	yes	13,149	-5	54
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Banff	1,331,224	175	..	..	..	..	..	15,704	-12	32
Beaumont	444,608	54	..	..	..	..	..	6,438	-31	33
Bonnyville	728,710	114	..	..	..	..	..	23,636	27	41
Brooks	1,081,442	82	..	..	..	..	..	19,176	-9	38
Canmore	982,187	78	..	..	..	..	..	10,766	-16	30
Chestermere	399,243	71	..	..	..	..	..	4,126	...	49
Cold Lake	701,652	61	..	..	..	..	..	16,408	32	48
Crowsnest Pass	631,417	107	..	..	..	..	..	9,559	-10	38
Devon	479,851	64	..	..	..	..	..	6,498	-24	47
Drayton Valley	804,726	138	..	..	..	..	..	19,206	-9	28
Drumheller	641,278	101	..	..	..	..	..	16,523	6	38
Edson	946,580	117	..	..	..	..	..	19,110	-9	31
Fort Saskatchewan	1,139,906	82	..	..	..	..	..	12,298	71	39
High River	819,564	73	..	..	..	..	..	8,873	-30	37
Hinton	1,025,852	110	..	..	..	..	..	13,721	-19	39
Innisfail	593,616	76	..	..	..	..	..	7,747	10	42
Morinville	642,542	93	..	..	..	..	..	9,065	-22	24
Okotoks	926,881	62	..	..	..	..	..	9,549	29	27
Olds	548,485	75	..	..	..	..	..	10,781	-18	48
Peace River	593,726	95	..	..	..	..	..	20,953	8	49
Ponoka	670,610	102	..	..	..	..	..	21,312	33	44
Rocky Mountain House	888,677	136	..	..	..	..	..	31,112	15	39
Slave Lake	782,045	117	..	..	..	..	..	24,188	5	58
St. Paul	734,940	138	..	..	..	..	..	34,487	-12	61
Stettler	562,019	106	..	..	..	..	..	11,813	-5	33

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.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 31
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - Alberta (continued)

	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Operating expenditures					2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
			Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
	\$	\$	Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service		%	%
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Stony Plain	645,249	59	..	..	..	..	..	11,089	17	21
Strathmore	647,443	66	..	..	..	..	..	10,548	3	43
Sylvan Lake	633,095	62	..	..	..	..	..	9,324	-18	38
Vegreville	548,766	98	..	..	..	..	..	10,479	-5	55
Wainwright	555,378	106	..	..	..	..	..	13,662	17	47
Wetaskiwin	1,572,816	136	..	..	..	..	..	21,406	-6	40
Whitecourt	822,014	92	..	..	..	..	..	20,448	22	41
Population (<5,000)										
Lesser Slave Lake Regional Police ¹	1,401,052	387	no	no	no	no	no	19,685	12	13
Louis Bull	744,509	507	no	no	yes	yes	no	33,560	-16	43
Tsuu T'ina Nation ¹	629,412	476	yes	no	yes	no	no	...	23	42

1. Expenditures for 2005 were not available therefore 2004 expenditures were substituted.

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.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 32
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - British Columbia

	Operating expenditures							2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (100,000 and more)										
Abbotsford	27,362,325	213	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	11,808	-2	18
Delta	21,984,199	214	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	7,372	8	14
Saanich	20,130,158	182	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	5,739	-2	28
Vancouver	176,042,279	301	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	11,719	-11	20
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Burnaby	24,576,314	120	..	..	..	..	..	12,334	-12	12
Coquitlam	13,085,936	107	..	..	..	..	..	9,988	-5	13
Kelowna	13,123,714	120	..	..	..	..	..	15,011	-12	17
Richmond ^{1,2}	23,011,325	133	..	..	..	..	..	9,411	-7	12
Surrey	52,439,309	133	..	..	..	..	..	12,673	-3	18
Population (50,000 to 99,999)										
New Westminster	16,615,252	289	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	16,162	-9	19
Victoria	31,063,866	329	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	18,596	-2	26
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Chilliwack (D.M.)	9,164,769	125	..	..	..	..	..	17,394	5	22
Kamloops	11,519,766	139	..	..	..	..	..	16,838	-1	30
Langley Township	12,257,379	125	..	..	..	..	..	10,832	-12	13
Maple Ridge	8,149,214	111	..	..	..	..	..	13,598	2	15
Nanaimo	11,682,357	146	..	..	..	..	..	17,800	-2	21
North Vancouver District	9,090,915	103	..	..	..	..	..	6,661	-3	13
Port Coquitlam	5,937,574	103	..	..	..	..	..	11,206	13	13
Prince George	11,854,882	154	..	..	..	..	..	17,888	1	34
Population (15,000 to 49,999)										
Central Saanich	3,331,528	198	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	4,916	7	19
Oak Bay	3,695,036	202	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,465	-7	13
Port Moody	5,847,132	205	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,666	-10	29
West Vancouver	11,019,914	237	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6,003	-12	18
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Campbell River	4,225,951	137	..	..	..	..	..	17,835	-5	25
Courtenay	2,568,486	118	..	..	..	..	..	18,242	-12	35
Colwood	1,158,035	76	..	..	..	..	..	7,428	-3	13
Cranbrook	2,361,477	119	..	..	..	..	..	13,098	-10	30
Fort St. John	2,674,715	150	..	..	..	..	..	22,766	-4	40
Langford	2,497,582	114	..	..	..	..	..	11,192	-8	16
Langley	4,614,087	179	..	..	..	..	..	17,639	-14	16
Mission	4,875,827	140	..	..	..	..	..	16,864	-1	18
North Cowichan	2,770,547	97	..	..	..	..	..	9,832	-10	25
North Vancouver	6,597,291	140	..	..	..	..	..	11,687	-4	19
Penticton	4,178,733	126	..	..	..	..	..	16,451	-3	30
Pitt Meadows	1,391,375	83	..	..	..	..	..	10,112	11	10
Port Alberni	3,464,098	185	..	..	..	..	..	20,965	6	32
Salmon Arm	1,607,527	95	..	..	..	..	..	10,294	-5	26
Squamish	1,912,835	120	..	..	..	..	..	20,381	12	21
Vernon	4,798,944	132	..	..	..	..	..	16,654	-8	19
White Rock	2,320,954	119	..	..	..	..	..	8,428	-15	27

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

2. Richmond RCMP moved from the aggregate to the micro-data survey in 2003. A lack of functionality within their RMS to distinguish between established and unestablished offences has affected Richmond's crime reporting. This is having the net effect of artificially inflating their crime rate and lowering their clearance rate.

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.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.

Table 32
Police operating expenditures in municipal police services 2005 - British Columbia (continued)

	Total operating expenditures	Per capita costs	Operating expenditures					2005 crime - total Criminal Code		
			Included in police service operational budget					Rate per 100,000 population	% change in crime rate 2004-2005	Clearance rate
			Vehicle purchases	Vehicle leasing	Computer services	Accommodations	Emergency 911 service			
	\$	\$						%	%	
Population (5,000 to 14,999)										
Nelson	2,137,478	218	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	13,902	-9	21
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)										
Castlegar	855,707	109	..	..	..	..	..	15,011	22	14
Coldstream District Municipal	424,967	42	..	..	..	..	..	3,762	-16	11
Comox	802,199	63	..	..	..	..	..	5,612	-15	25
Dawson Creek	1,649,255	145	..	..	..	..	..	22,477	-2	37
Hope	941,288	143	..	..	..	..	..	17,964	-26	31
Kimberley	571,982	81	..	..	..	..	..	7,703	-11	23
Kitimat	1,168,506	110	..	..	..	..	..	6,952	-22	46
Ladysmith	541,460	74	..	..	..	..	..	8,118	-25	29
Lake Country	624,370	60	..	..	..	..	..	9,000	-4	18
Mackenzie	658,403	121	..	..	..	..	..	10,818	15	41
Merritt	938,154	124	..	..	..	..	..	22,801	-2	39
North Saanich	710,711	63	..	..	..	..	..	3,388	-3	12
Parksville	1,029,108	88	..	..	..	..	..	17,371	9	16
Powell River	1,406,506	102	..	..	..	..	..	11,431	-9	27
Prince Rupert	2,236,343	149	..	..	..	..	..	20,435	1	45
Qualicum Beach	352,874	40	..	..	..	..	..	8,050	-7	16
Quesnel	1,654,591	158	..	..	..	..	..	23,715	-10	55
Revelstoke	862,589	108	..	..	..	..	..	10,522	-3	36
Sechelt	705,192	79	..	..	..	..	..	9,583	-10	28
Sidney	1,038,223	88	..	..	..	..	..	5,387	-7	19
Smithers	791,928	144	..	..	..	..	..	30,114	9	29
Sooke	861,021	85	..	..	..	..	..	9,212	0	22
Spallumcheen	266,974	47	..	..	..	..	..	4,556	24	24
Summerland	669,264	59	..	..	..	..	..	6,813	-13	23
Terrace	1,551,140	124	..	..	..	..	..	20,564	4	31
Trail	891,092	113	..	..	..	..	..	14,717	23	32
View Royal	601,865	72	..	..	..	..	..	8,733	-6	13
Whistler	1,784,280	183	..	..	..	..	..	20,164	-5	20
Williams Lake	1,767,820	149	..	..	..	..	..	25,227	-8	39
Population (<5,000)										
Kitasoo/Xaixais Public Safety	246,635	773	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	28,527	-10	59
Stl'at'imx Tribal Police	1,183,475	417	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	17,425	-10	38

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.

Use caution in comparing police services: 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.