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Police Resources in Canada

2012



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Police Resources in Canada

2012

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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
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

Note

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

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Highlights

- On May 15, 2012, there were 69,539 police officers in Canada, 115 more officers than in 2011. Expressed as a rate, police strength declined slightly (-1.0%) from the previous year, to 199 officers per 100,000 population.
- Despite small declines in recent years, police strength in Canada has generally been increasing over the past decade, up 7% since 2002. Over the same period, both the volume and severity of police reported crime have continued to decline.
- Manitoba replaced Saskatchewan in 2012 as the province with the most officers per 100,000 population (214 and 213 officers per 100,000 population, respectively). Prince Edward Island (169) and Alberta (175) reported the fewest officers per 100,000 population.
- The highest rates of police strength in 2012 were reported in the census metropolitan areas of Winnipeg, Thunder Bay, Regina and Saint John. The lowest were reported in Moncton and Kelowna.
- The majority of police officers (65%) who left their police service in 2011 did so to take their retirement. About 1,300 police officers retired in 2011, accounting for 2% of all officers. That year, one in ten officers in Canada were eligible to retire.
- Of new police officers hired by police services in 2011, about four in five were new recruits, with the remainder hired from another police service.
- The trend towards more women in policing continued in 2012. For the second year in a row the number of female officers increased, while the number of male officers declined. Females now account for 20% of all police officers, compared to 15% in 2002.
- Expenditures on policing totalled \$12.9 billion in 2011. Controlling for inflation, this marks a decrease of 0.7% from the previous year, the first decline in spending since 1996.

Police Resources in Canada, 2012

In Canada, information on police personnel and expenditures is collected by Statistics Canada through the annual Police Administration Survey. Using data reported by each police service in Canada, this report provides details on police personnel and expenditures at the national, provincial and municipal levels. For the first time, in 2012, a new Supplemental Survey was added to collect detailed information on police hirings, retirements, eligibility to retire and, where available, visible minority status.

Data presented in this report represent two distinct time periods. Most of the information on police personnel is based on a “snapshot date” of May 15, 2012, while data on hirings, departures and expenditures represent the calendar year ending December 31, 2011 (or March 31, 2012 for those police services operating on a fiscal year).

The concept “police strength” is used throughout this report. Police strength refers to the number of police officers per 100,000 people in a given area (Canada, a province or territory, a Census Metropolitan Area or a police jurisdiction), and is used to enable comparisons over time and geography.

Slight decline in police strength

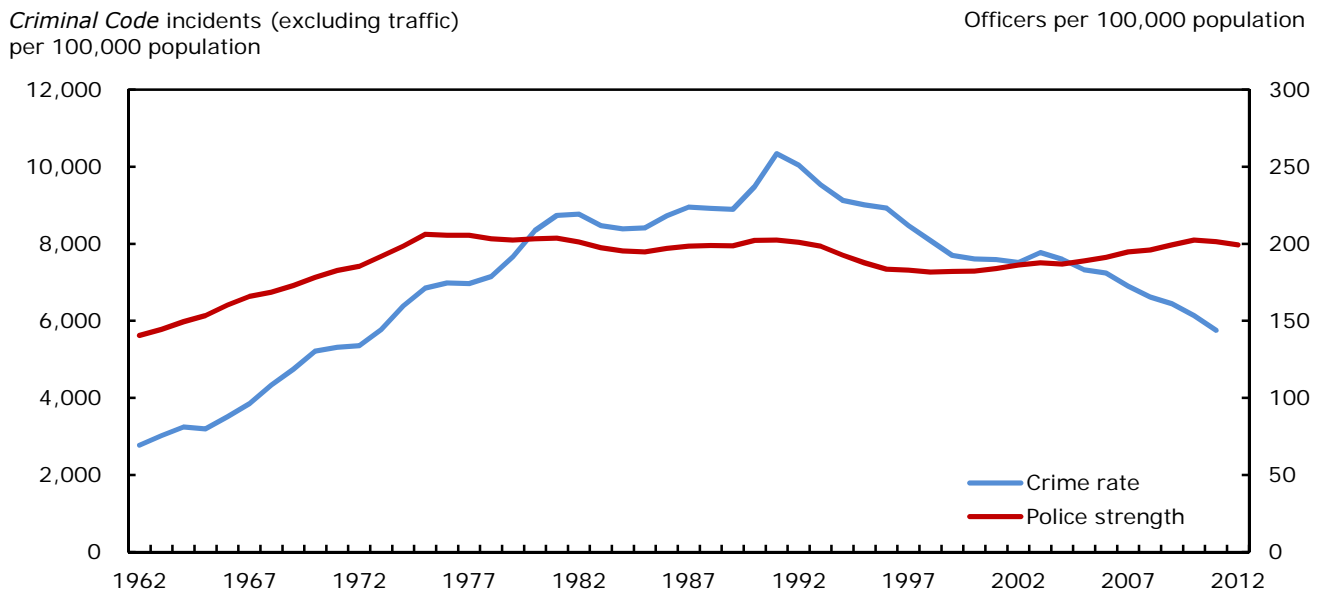
On May 15, 2012, there were 69,539 police officers in Canada, 115 more officers than in 2011. Expressed as a rate, police strength declined slightly (-1.0%) from the previous year, to 199 officers per 100,000 population (Table 1).

While police strength has been generally increasing since the late 1990s, the police-reported crime rate has continued to decline (Brennan, 2012) (Chart 1). In 2011, the latest year for which data are available, both the volume and severity of police-reported crime decreased. The 2011 crime rate was 24% lower than in 2001 and was at its lowest point since 1972 (Brennan, 2012). Similarly, the Crime Severity Index (CSI) was at 77.6 in 2011, 26% lower than a decade earlier and at the lowest point since data became available in 1998.¹

The number of *Criminal Code* (excluding traffic) incidents per police officer declined by 6% in 2011. The ratio of 29 incidents per officer was the lowest since 1970. Over the past decade, the number of incidents per officer has decreased by 31%.

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

Chart 1
Crime rate and police strength per 100,000 population, Canada, 1962 to 2012



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

Text box 1

Spectrum of policing responsibilities

The work performed by police to ensure public safety encompasses a broad spectrum of tasks related to law enforcement, crime prevention and reduction, assistance to victims, maintenance of public order and emergency response. Police workload can be broken down into four general categories: citizen-generated calls for service, officer-initiated enforcement activities, crime prevention and reduction strategies, and administrative duties. Both citizen-generated calls for service and officer-initiated enforcement may or may not include activities related to enforcement of the *Criminal Code*.

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

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

In carrying out their duties, police are required to follow guidelines set out by various pieces of legislation, including the police acts that govern each jurisdiction. Officers are also governed by internal policies and procedures, which evolve over time in response to influences such as legislative changes, court decisions, inquests, and best practices.

Police are required to fulfil their legislated mandate while remaining responsive to changes in their environment, such as the continuing advancements in technology. For example, the move to digital technology and the ability to capture images and send text on personal devices creates new demands for policing, including new approaches to investigations, evidence extraction and documentation, as well as records management.

In addition to the actual number of officers on staff on May 15, 2012, police services reported the number of positions they were authorized to fill during the year.² The term authorized strength is used by police services to refer to the number of positions available throughout the year based on their budget, whether or not those positions were actually filled on that day. Examining both the “actual” and “authorized” strength together provides a more complete understanding of police staffing throughout the year, as not all available positions are occupied on the May 15 survey snapshot date.

Normal changes in staffing occurring throughout the year often result in higher authorized strength numbers as compared to actual police strength point-in-time numbers. In 2012, there were 71,855 authorized police officer positions in Canada, about 2,000 (3%) more than the actual May 15 number of active officers. Reasons for the difference may include officers who retired earlier in the year and who had not yet been replaced, or positions held for recruits planning to graduate later in the year.³ Compared to 2011, the number of authorized positions increased by 1.2%.

Text box 2

Police strength in other countries

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) compiles a biennial report comparing rates of police strength across a number of countries. While the most recent UNODC report was published in 2011, some countries have released police personnel data for 2012 via their national statistical offices.

Among the eight countries that are included in the scope of the UNODC survey, Canada’s police strength was similar to that of Japan and New Zealand, but well below Scotland, Australia, England and Wales and the United States (Text table 1).

Since 2002, Canada’s police strength has grown by 7%, an increase smaller than those recorded in some comparable countries. Over the same time period, Finland, Australia, the United States and England and Wales reported decreases in their rates of police strength (Chart 2).

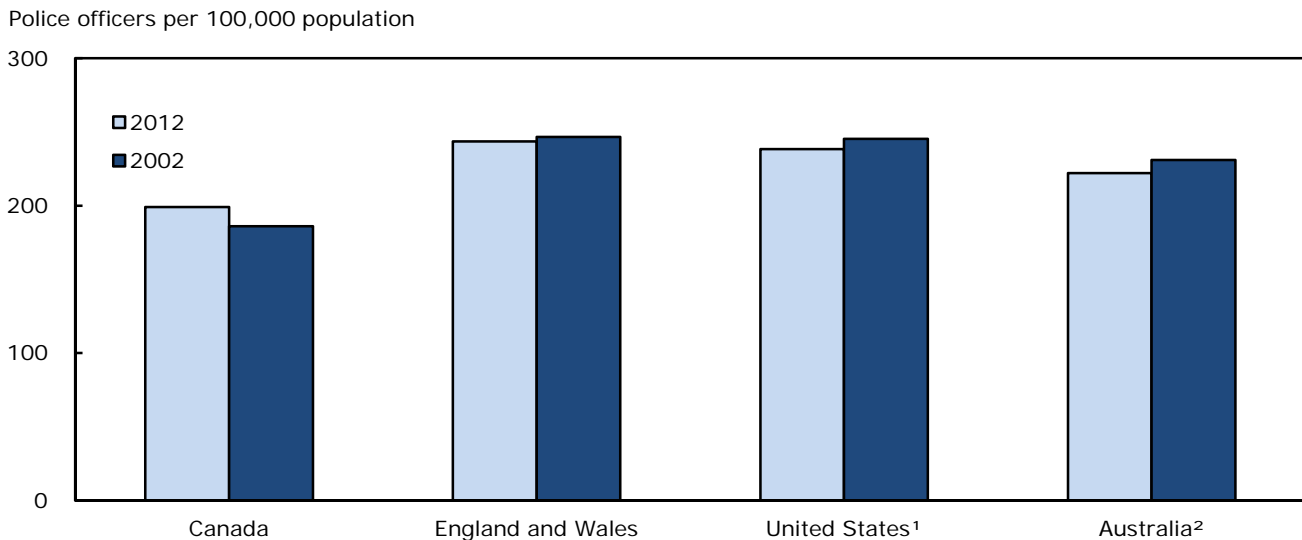
Text table 1
Police officers per 100,000 population, selected countries

	2012	2002	Percent change 2002 to 2012
	rate		percent
Scotland 1	337	303	11
England and Wales	244	247	-1
United States 2	238	245	-3
Australia 3	222	231	-4
New Zealand	201	181	11
Japan 4	201	..	..
Canada	199	186	7
Finland 2	141	160	-12

1. Rates for 2012 are calculated using population statistics for 2011.
 2. Data shown for 2012 represent 2011 population statistics and officer counts.
 3. Data shown for 2012 represent 2010 officer counts.
 4. Data shown for 2012 represent 2011 population statistics and officer counts. Data for 2002 are not available.
Source(s): Police Officer Quarterly Strength Statistics (Scotland); Home Office Statistical Bulletin (England and Wales); Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report (United States); Australian Institute of Criminology (Australia); Annual Report - New Zealand Police (New Zealand); National Police Agency (Japan); Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey (Canada); Police of Finland (Finland).

2. The actual number of police officers refers to the number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents). This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service’s annual budget are excluded.
 3. Positions counted under authorized strength are restricted to positions available to fully-sworn officers only. Positions occupied by cadets, recruits who have not yet graduated and trainees are counted elsewhere in the Police Administration Survey.

Chart 2
Police strength, selected countries, 2002 and 2012



1. Data shown for 2012 represent 2011 population statistics and officer counts.

2. Data shown for 2012 represent rates for 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey (Canada); Home Office Statistical Bulletin (England and Wales); Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report (United

In addition to police officers, police services across Canada employ civilian personnel such as dispatchers, clerks and by-law enforcement officers, as well as police recruits in training. On May 15, 2012, there were 28,220 civilian employees working alongside police, a slight increase of 78 employees from the previous year. The rate of civilian employees per 100,000 population remained virtually unchanged from 2011, at 81 employees per capita.

In 2012, police services reported employing 2.5 officers for every one civilian worker, a ratio that has held steady since 2007. The ratio of officers to civilians has decreased substantially since the 1960s, when reported ratios were between 4.6 and 4.1 officers for every civilian staff member. This change has coincided with increased employment of civilian staff that may be responsible for work such as information technology support or forensic analysis.

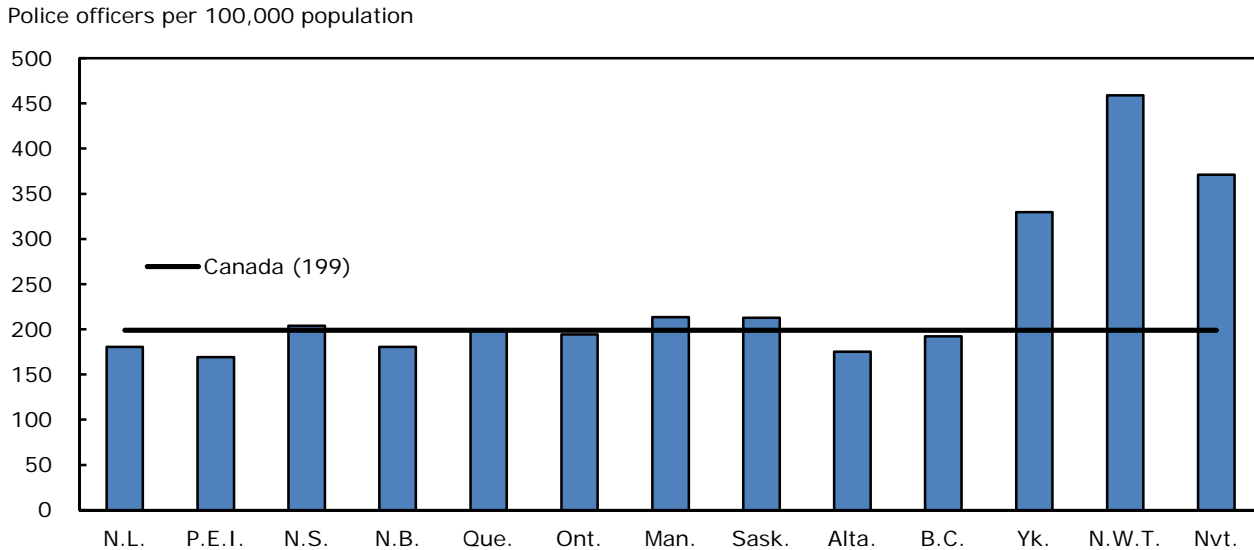
Manitoba records largest growth in police strength among provinces

Most provinces and territories saw their rates of police strength decrease between 2011 and 2012. The largest declines were reported in Yukon (-4%), Nunavut (-4%), Saskatchewan (-2%) and British Columbia (-2%) (Table 2-1). Among the provinces and territories that recorded increases in police strength in 2012, the largest growth was seen in Manitoba (+3%) and the Northwest Territories (+3%). With this increase, Manitoba replaced Saskatchewan as the province with the highest rate of police strength. These provinces have recorded the highest rates of police strength among the provinces since 2007.

As in past years, the provinces with the highest rates of police strength also reported the highest crime severity values in 2011. More specifically, in 2011, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported the highest rates of officers per 100,000 population among the provinces as well as the highest Crime Severity Index (CSI) values (Table 2-2). However, both Manitoba and Saskatchewan recorded decreases in their CSI values since 2010 (-7% and -3%, respectively). Prince Edward Island and Alberta reported the fewest officers per 100,000 population.

In 2012, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut continued to report rates of police strength well above those recorded in the provinces (Chart 3). The CSI values recorded in the territories were also above those in the rest of the country, though each recorded a decrease in 2011.

Chart 3
Police strength, Canada, provinces and territories, 2012



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

Police strength decreases in New Brunswick census metropolitan areas

Police strength decreased in the majority of Canada’s census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in 2012 (Table 3-1).⁴ The largest decreases in the rate were recorded in the New Brunswick CMAs of Moncton (-8%) and Saint John (-6%). With the recent decrease, Moncton became the CMA with the lowest rate of police strength. Prior to 2012, Kelowna had reported the lowest rate police strength among CMAs for several consecutive years.

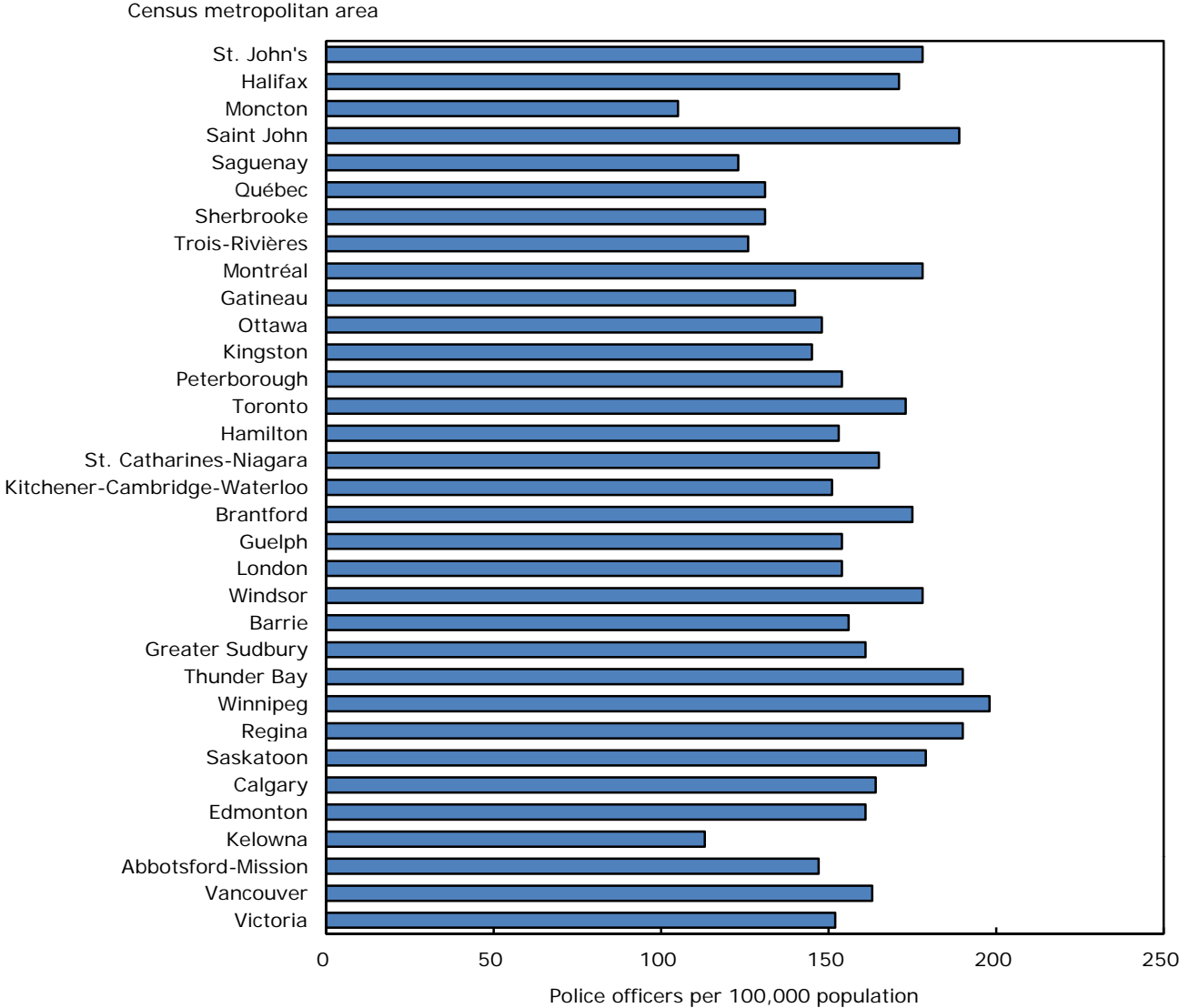
However, a number of CMAs experienced increases in their rates of police strength in 2012. While the largest increase was in Winnipeg (+6%), the increase was partially due to a change in the police service boundaries of one detachment operating within that CMA. Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo also recorded a notable increase (+5%).

Winnipeg replaced Saint John in 2012 as the CMA with the highest rate of police strength (Chart 4). Saint John had reported the highest rate of police strength among CMAs since 2010.

Those CMAs with the highest rates of police strength in 2012 were also among those with the highest crime severity values.⁵ The three CMAs with the highest rates of police strength in 2012 – Winnipeg, Thunder Bay and Regina – ranked fourth, third and first, respectively, in terms of crime severity in 2011.⁶

4. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a central core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the central core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central core, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service. For a list of police services included in each CMA, please see Appendix 1.
 5. Many factors can influence police-reported crime statistics including: local police service policies, procedures and enforcement practices; changes in various demographic, social and economic factors; neighbourhood characteristics; technological advancements; legislative amendments; and public perception and attitudes. Comparisons across census metropolitan areas should be made with caution.
 6. For information on police personnel, Crime Severity Index values weighted clearance rates in Yellowknife and Whitehorse, please refer to Tables 12-11 and 12-12 of this report.

Chart 4
Police strength, census metropolitan areas, 2012



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

One in ten officers eligible for retirement

The potential impact of retirements and other types of workforce mobility have become a concern for executives at many Canadian police services (Lewis, 2011; Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 2010). For the first time, information on hirings, departures and eligibility to retire among Canada's police officers was collected through the new Supplemental questionnaire to the Police Administration Survey. Based on information on workforce mobility during 2011,⁷ the survey measured the number of positions left vacant as well as the number of positions filled by incoming police officers.

Across Canada, the majority of police officers who left their police service in 2011 did so to take their retirement, with just under 1,300 or 65% of departing officers retiring (Table 4).⁸ Officers departing for reasons of retirement made up approximately 2% of the police officers employed by the services reporting this information. Almost half (49%) of all officers who retired had between 30 and 35 years of service, while over one-quarter (26%) had over 35 years of service.

Among the provinces, the proportion of departing police officers who left for reasons of retirement was highest in Nova Scotia (75%) and Prince Edward Island (73%). Meanwhile, reporting police services in Alberta and Manitoba recorded the highest percentages of officers leaving their services for reasons other than retirement (50% and 49%, respectively).

The number of police officers who took their retirement was considerably smaller than the number of officers who were eligible to do so.⁹ A total of 7,459 officers were eligible for retirement with full pension in 2011, representing about one in ten (11%) police officers across Canada.¹⁰ Over half (52%) of officers who were eligible to retire in 2011 had over 30 years of service in policing (Table 5).¹¹

While little variation was noted among provinces with respect to eligibility to retire, differences exist among police services. For example, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police reported that 19% of their officers were eligible to retire in 2011, while the average among non-RCMP municipal police services was 8% (Table 6). In large part, these variations were due to the number of senior officers on staff, as well as specific characteristics of various collective agreements.

Across Canada, police officers aged 60 years and over accounted for less than 1% of all police officers, while those between 50 and 60 years of age represented 15% (Chart 5). The largest cohorts were officers aged 30 to 40 years (35%) and those aged 40 to 50 years (35%). Officers aged between 20 and 30 years represented 14% of all officers, while less than 1% of officers were under 20 years of age.¹²

Among officers who were hired by police services during 2011 and for whom prior policing experience was known, the majority (80%) were recruit graduates.^{13,14} Officers who had experience with another police service made up the remaining 20%.

7. Data on departures represent departures during the 2011 calendar year or the 2011/2012 fiscal year, depending on how individual police services chose to report the information.

8. Information on departures due to retirement is based on data collected from police services employing 98% of police officers across Canada. These police services were able to report their total departures, including departure for reason of retirement, but may not have been able to report details for reasons for departure other than retirement.

9. Information on eligibility to retire is based on data collected from police services employing 97% of police officers across Canada.

10. This number may or may not include officers who did retire in 2011 (1,310 officers).

11. While most police service collective agreements set the minimum years of service required for retirement with full pension at 25 years, other considerations may sometimes apply. For instance, many agreements require a minimum age in addition to minimum years of service, while others use a formula such as the "80 factor", where years of service plus age must equal 80.

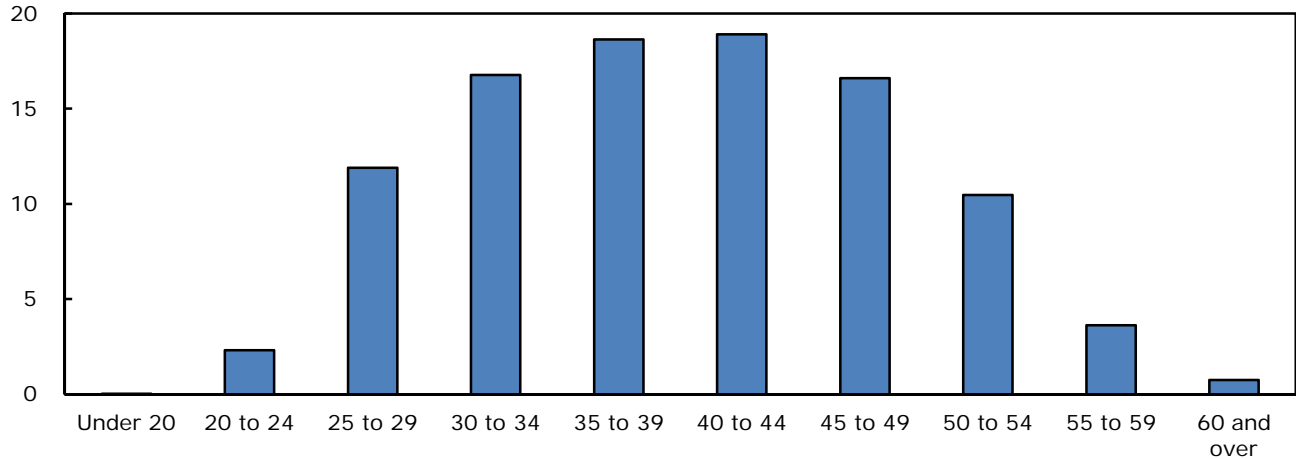
12. Information on age of police officers is based on data collected from police services employing 99% of police officers across Canada. Information on age was not available for 4% of these officers.

13. Information on hirings was unavailable for 1% of police officers. In addition, police services employing 36% of officers were unable to provide the level of experience (experienced police officers or recruit graduate) of their officers at time of hire. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.

14. Recruit graduates include senior officers, non-commissioned officers and constables who achieved the status of a fully-sworn officer during the calendar or fiscal year prior to the year for which data are shown.

Chart 5
Age distribution of police officers, Canada, 2011

percent of police officers



Note: Information on age of police officers is based on data collected from police services employing 99% of police officers across Canada. Information on age was not available for 4% of these officers and these officers are

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

Growth in number of female officers continues

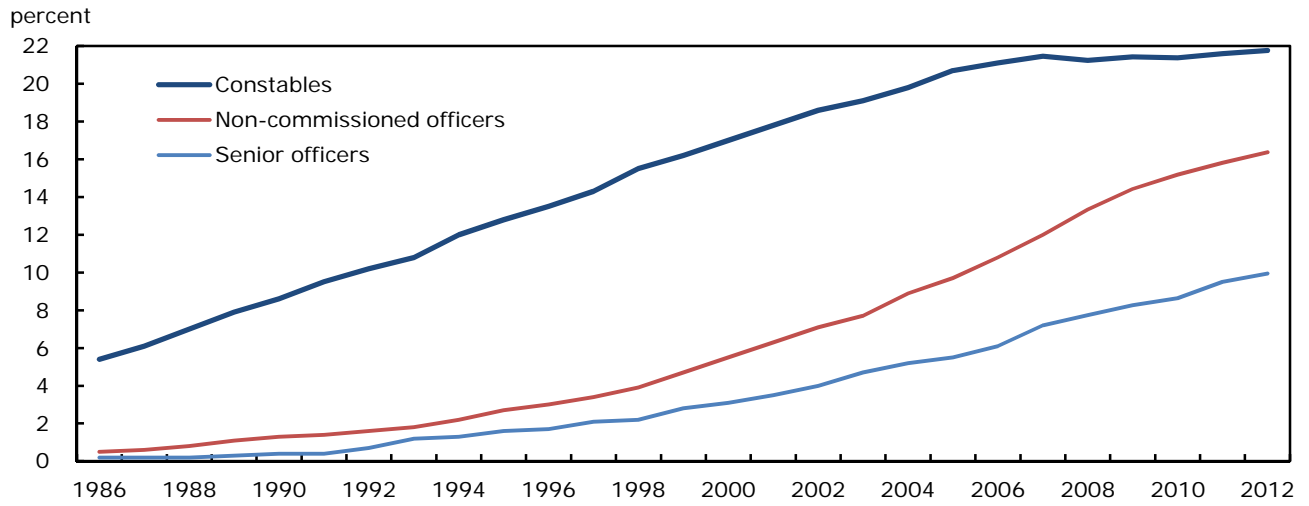
For the second consecutive year, the number of female officers in police services across Canada increased, while the number of male officers decreased. There were 234 more female officers in 2012 than in 2011, and 119 fewer male officers (Table 7).

The increasing numbers of women in policing are part of a longer-term trend evident since the 1960s. Over the past decade alone, the proportion of women has increased from 15% of all officers in 2002 to 20% in 2012.

There are also more women among the higher ranks of policing. The proportion of women serving as senior and non-commissioned officers has increased steadily, reaching 16% by 2012, while the proportion of female constables has remained relatively stable since 2007 at between 21% and 22% of all constables (Table 8) (Chart 6).

The provinces with the highest proportions of female officers continued to be Quebec (24%) and British Columbia (21%). In contrast, Manitoba (15%) and New Brunswick (16%) continued to report the lowest proportions among the provinces. As in past years, the proportion of female officers was lowest in the territories (Table 9).

Chart 6
Female officers as a percentage of total police officers, Canada, 1986 to 2012



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

Text box 3**Police officers self-report as Aboriginal persons or visible minorities**

Data from the 2006 Census of Population show that Canada's ethnocultural diversity is steadily increasing (Statistics Canada, 2008). In response, some police services are looking to staff their ranks with officers who are representative of the communities they serve (Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 2010). The 2012 Supplemental questionnaire to the Police Administration Survey asked police services to provide information on the visible minority identity of their officers.¹⁵

While the Canadian Human Rights Commission permits employers, including police services, to collect data on whether their employees are Aboriginal persons or members of visible minority groups, some police services in Canada choose not to collect this information (Canadian Human Rights Commission, 2007). Those that do collect these data do so on a strictly voluntary basis – meaning officers can choose to disclose to their employer that they are Aboriginal or a visible minority, but are not compelled to do so.

In 2012, whether an officer was an Aboriginal person, a member of a visible minority group or Caucasian was unknown for 33% of police officers, as either the police service or the individual officer chose not to report the information.

Information was collected for the more than 46,000 police officers who voluntarily self-identified as an Aboriginal person, a member of a visible minority group or Caucasian.¹⁶ Of these officers, 87% reported being Caucasian in race or white in colour. A further 9% reported being a member of a non-Aboriginal visible minority group and 5% reported being an Aboriginal person.¹⁷

Some variation was seen with respect to self-reported visible minority status for experienced officers versus recruit graduates. A larger proportion of experienced officers reported being members of a visible minority than did recruit graduates: among experienced officers, 11% reported being a visible minority, compared to 4% of recruit graduates. The proportions of experienced officers and recruit graduates who self-identified as Aboriginal persons showed less variation, with 4% of recruit graduates and 3% of experienced officers self-identifying as Aboriginal persons.

Weighted clearance rate stable in 2011

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

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

Using concepts similar to the Crime Severity Index, the weighted clearance rate assigns values to crimes according to their seriousness, with more serious crimes being given a higher statistical weight.¹⁸ However, comparisons between police services on the basis of weighted clearance rates should be made with caution, due to factors such as internal policies and procedures, and resources.

15. Definitions related to visible minority status found on the Supplemental to the Police Administration Survey questionnaire are based on those used by the Census and the *Employment Equity Act*. Aboriginal peoples refers to whether the police officer is an Aboriginal person of Canada, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuit. Visible minority refers to persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour. Non visible minority populations are persons who are Caucasian in race or white in colour.

16. Though the definitions for Aboriginal person and visible minority specify that Aboriginal people be counted separately from members of visible minority groups, it is possible that some individuals were counted in both categories. The number of individuals counted in both categories is estimated to be less than 1%.

17. Percentages add to more than 100 due to rounding.

18. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. For more information on the Crime Severity Index, see footnote 1.

Canada recorded a national weighted clearance rate of 39.4% in 2011 (the most recent year for which data are available), similar to the previous year. The weighted clearance rate has generally been increasing since 1998 when it stood at 34.1%. Among municipal police services operating in areas with populations of 100,000 or more, the highest weighted clearance rates in 2011 were reported by Durham Regional (49%), Kingston (47%), London (47%) and Trois-Rivières (46%).

Expenditures by Canadian police services totalled \$12.9 billion in 2011

Police service operating expenditures totalled \$12.9 billion in 2011. After adjusting for inflation, constant dollar spending declined slightly (-0.7%) from the previous year. This marked the first time since 1996 that constant dollar spending on policing has decreased (Table 10).

The decrease at the Canada level was driven by the conclusion of RCMP expenditures on national special events such as the 2010 Olympic Games and G8/G20 Summits.

After controlling for inflation, Yukon (-2.5%) and Nova Scotia (-1.7%) were the only jurisdictions to report a decrease in spending. Spending increased the most in Alberta (+5.3%) and Saskatchewan (+4.9%) (Table 11).

Summary

Canada's rate of police strength, defined as the number of police officers per 100,000 population, decreased slightly in 2012. Most provinces and territories also reported decreases in police strength. Police strength in Canada has generally been increasing since the late 1990s, while the volume and severity of crime has continued to decline.

Most police officers who left their police service did so to take their retirement. While 1 in 10 police officers were eligible to retire in 2011, comparatively few actually did so.

The trend towards more women in policing continued in 2012. Female officers grew in number faster than their male counterparts, especially within the higher ranks.

Expenditures on policing totalled \$12.9 billion in 2011, a decrease of 0.7% from the previous year. This was the first constant-dollar spending decrease recorded since 1996.

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Related products

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

254-0002	Trends in police personnel for Canada, provinces and territories, annual
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Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3301	Police Administration Survey
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Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Police officers, by province and territory*
- *Justice spending*

Statistical tables

Table 1
Trends in police personnel and expenditures, Canada, 1962 to 2012

Year	Police officers ¹			Civilian personnel ²			Total personnel	Police to civilians	Total expenditures ³	Criminal Code incidents ⁴	Incidents per officer	Weighted clearance rate ⁵
	Total	Per 100,000 population	Percentage change in rate	Total	Per 100,000 population	Percentage change in rate						
	number	rate	percent	number	rate	percent						
								ratio	dollars (thousands)	number	rate	
1962	26,129	140.6	...	5,699	30.7	...	31,828	4.6	...	514,986	19.7	..
1963	27,333	144.4	2.7	5,935	31.4	2.3	33,268	4.6	...	572,105	20.9	..
1964	28,823	149.4	3.5	6,655	34.5	9.9	35,478	4.3	...	626,038	21.7	..
1965	30,146	153.5	2.7	7,133	36.3	5.2	37,279	4.2	...	628,418	20.8	..
1966	32,086	160.3	4.4	7,583	37.9	4.4	39,669	4.2	...	702,809	21.9	..
1967	33,792	165.8	3.4	8,018	39.3	3.7	41,810	4.2	...	784,568	23.2	..
1968	34,887	168.5	1.6	8,351	40.3	2.5	43,238	4.2	...	897,530	25.7	..
1969	36,342	173.0	2.7	8,963	42.7	6.0	45,305	4.1	...	994,790	27.4	..
1970	37,949	178.2	3.0	9,936	46.7	9.4	47,885	3.8	...	1,110,066	29.3	..
1971	40,148	182.8	2.6	10,597	48.3	3.4	50,745	3.8	...	1,166,458	29.1	..
1972	41,214	185.5	1.5	11,762	52.9	9.5	52,976	3.5	...	1,189,805	28.9	..
1973	43,142	191.8	3.4	12,297	54.7	3.4	55,439	3.5	...	1,298,551	30.1	..
1974	45,276	198.5	3.5	12,085	53.0	-3.1	57,361	3.7	...	1,456,885	32.2	..
1975	47,713	206.2	3.9	13,794	59.6	12.5	61,507	3.5	...	1,585,805	33.2	..
1976	48,213	205.6	-0.3	14,377	61.3	2.9	62,590	3.4	...	1,637,704	34.0	..
1977	48,764	205.5	0.0	15,231	64.2	4.7	63,995	3.2	...	1,654,024	33.9	..
1978	48,705	203.2	-1.1	15,749	65.7	2.3	64,454	3.1	...	1,714,300	35.2	..
1979	48,990	202.4	-0.4	15,001	62.0	-5.6	63,991	3.3	...	1,855,271	37.9	..
1980	49,841	203.3	0.4	16,410	66.9	7.9	66,251	3.0	...	2,045,398	41.0	..
1981	50,563	203.7	0.2	16,999	68.5	2.4	67,562	3.0	...	2,168,202	42.9	..
1982	50,539	201.2	-1.2	17,738	70.6	3.1	68,277	2.8	...	2,203,665	43.6	..
1983	50,081	197.4	-1.9	17,342	68.4	-3.1	67,423	2.9	...	2,148,633	42.9	..
1984	50,010	195.3	-1.1	17,503	68.4	0.0	67,513	2.9	...	2,147,656	42.9	..
1985	50,351	194.8	-0.3	17,702	68.5	0.1	68,053	2.8	...	2,174,175	43.2	..
1986	51,425	197.0	1.1	18,273	70.0	2.2	69,698	2.8	3,771,205	2,277,749	44.3	..
1987	52,510	198.5	0.8	19,558	73.9	5.6	72,068	2.7	4,027,809	2,368,958	45.1	..
1988	53,312	199.0	0.3	19,407	72.4	-2.0	72,719	2.7	4,389,414	2,390,008	44.8	..
1989	54,211	198.7	-0.2	19,526	71.6	-1.1	73,737	2.8	4,684,760	2,425,936	44.7	..
1990	56,034	202.3	1.8	19,259	69.5	-2.9	75,293	2.9	5,247,646	2,627,197	46.9	..
1991	56,768	202.5	0.1	19,440	69.4	-0.1	76,208	2.9	5,426,887	2,898,989	51.1	..
1992	56,992	200.9	-0.8	20,059	70.7	1.9	77,051	2.8	5,716,833	2,847,981	50.0	..
1993	56,901	198.4	-1.2	19,956	69.6	-1.6	76,857	2.9	5,790,165	2,735,623	48.1	..
1994	55,859	192.6	-2.9	19,492	67.2	-3.4	75,351	2.9	5,783,656	2,646,209	47.4	..
1995	55,008	187.7	-2.5	19,259	65.7	-2.2	74,267	2.9	5,808,607	2,639,654	48.0	..
1996	54,323	183.5	-2.2	19,603	66.2	0.8	73,926	2.8	5,856,055	2,644,893	48.7	..
1997	54,719	183.0	-0.3	19,679	65.8	-0.6	74,398	2.8	5,989,022	2,534,766	46.3	..
1998	54,763	181.6	-0.8	19,383	64.3	-2.3	74,146	2.8	6,209,756	2,440,230	44.6	34.1
1999	55,321	182.0	0.2	20,168	66.3	3.1	75,489	2.7	6,395,380	2,339,376	42.3	35.2
2000	55,954	182.3	0.2	19,907	64.9	-2.1	75,861	2.8	6,798,531	2,334,451	41.7	35.5
2001	57,076	184.0	0.9	19,982	64.4	-0.8	77,058	2.9	7,269,977	2,353,330	41.3	35.0
2002	58,422	186.3	1.3	20,732	66.1	2.7	79,154	2.8	7,827,195	2,355,322	40.3	34.5
2003	59,412	187.8	0.8	21,476	67.9	2.7	80,888	2.8	8,324,176	2,458,482	41.4	33.5
2004	59,800	187.2	-0.3	22,212	69.5	2.5	82,012	2.7	8,758,213	2,427,370	40.6	33.6
2005	61,026	189.3	1.1	23,391	72.5	4.3	84,417	2.6	9,281,879	2,361,974	38.7	34.6
2006	62,461	191.7	1.3	23,911	73.4	1.2	86,372	2.6	9,877,071	2,359,804	37.8	35.7
2007 r	64,134	194.8	1.8	25,295	76.8	4.9	89,429	2.5	10,544,771	2,271,754	35.4	36.5
2008 r	65,283	195.9	0.6	25,630	76.9	0.1	90,913	2.5	11,449,955	2,204,643	33.8	37.9
2009 r	67,243	199.4	1.8	27,056	80.2	4.3	94,299	2.5	12,314,197	2,172,960	32.3	38.6
2010 r	69,068	202.4	1.5	27,357	80.2	-0.1	96,425	2.5	12,651,596	2,094,875	30.3	39.6
2011 r	69,424	201.3	-0.5	28,142	81.6	1.8	97,566	2.5	12,931,555	1,984,916	28.6	39.4
2012	69,539	199.4	-1.0	28,220	80.9	-0.9	97,759	2.5	..	..	..	..

1. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents). This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.
2. Counts include civilian and other personnel (e.g., clerical, dispatch, management, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards, by-law enforcement officers) on the police department's payroll as of May 15.
3. Expenditures amounts are shown in current dollars, which are not adjusted for inflation or deflation. Total operating expenditures include salaries, wages, benefits, and other operating expenses that are paid from the police service budget, as well as benefits paid from other government sources. Revenues, recoveries, and those costs that fall under a police service's capital expenditures are excluded.
4. Data extracted from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Excludes *Criminal Code* traffic incidents.
5. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through diversionary programs and other extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace.

Note(s): A new version of the Police Administration Survey was implemented in 1986. To maintain historical continuity, figures prior to 1986 have been adjusted.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey and Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 2-1
Police officers and selected crime statistics — Police officers by level of policing, by province and territory, 2012**

Province or territory	2011 population ¹	Police services ²		Royal Canadian Mounted Police				Total police officers	Police officers per 100,000 population				
		Municipal	Provincial	Municipal	Provincial	Federal	Other ³		rate	percent change 2011 to 2012	percent change 2002 to 2012		
										number	rate		
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁴	512,659	...	402	...	412	86	26	926	181	-0.9	20.5		
Prince Edward Island	146,105	98	...	9	105	25	10	247	169	0.9	8.1		
Nova Scotia	948,695	891	...	62	744	194	43	1,934	204	1.0	19.7		
New Brunswick	755,950	453	...	202	526	151	32	1,364	180	-1.0	3.5		
Quebec	8,054,756	9,394	5,588	...	...	964	46	15,992	199	0.2	2.3
Ontario ⁵	13,505,900	20,539	4,266	...	...	1,377	92	26,274	195	-1.5	4.0
Manitoba	1,267,003	1,634	...	190	649	199	34	2,706	214	3.1	11.3		
Saskatchewan ⁶	1,079,958	1,033	...	122	855	245	43	2,298	213	-2.4	5.6		
Alberta	3,873,745	3,977	...	1,060	1,331	359	60	6,787	175	-1.1	12.2		
British Columbia	4,622,573	2,617	...	3,472	1,825	811	162	8,887	192	-1.7	13.2		
Yukon ⁷	36,101	...	...	...	94	17	8	119	330	-4.4	-20.6
Northwest Territories ⁷	43,349	...	...	...	176	13	10	199	459	3.0	19.5
Nunavut ⁷	33,697	...	...	...	113	6	6	125	371	-4.3	-3.7
Provincial and territorial total	34,880,491	40,636	10,256	5,117	6,830	4,447	572	67,858	195	-0.8	6.2		
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,681	1,681	...	...	...
Canada	34,880,491	40,636	10,256	5,117	6,830	4,447	2,253	69,539	199	-1.0	7.0		

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2012, Statistics Canada.
2. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
3. Includes National Police Services and Departmental and Divisional Administration.
4. Newfoundland and Labrador does not have any municipal police services. The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (a provincial police service) provides policing to most of the larger municipalities.
5. Excludes personnel from Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters. The Ontario Provincial Police deploy 1,955 officers to provide municipal policing services under contract and these are included as municipal, not provincial policing.
6. Excludes personnel from Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.
7. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut do not have any municipal police forces. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is responsible for providing policing to the territories.

Note(s): Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.

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

Table 2-2
Police officers and selected crime statistics — Selected crime statistics, by province and territory, 2011

Province or territory	Incidents per officer ^{1,2}		Weighted clearance rate ³	Crime Severity Index ⁴
	number	percent	percent	rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	35.2		34.4	74.0
Prince Edward Island	37.3		33.3	65.8
Nova Scotia	32.1		41.7	79.1
New Brunswick	28.8		40.5	65.0
Quebec	22.5		35.2	73.5
Ontario	21.3		42.2	61.1
Manitoba	43.4		43.7	117.5
Saskatchewan	56.3		49.3	144.8
Alberta	41.9		43.2	88.6
British Columbia	40.3		29.7	95.1
Yukon	59.4		60.1	159.2
Northwest Territories	106.5		67.7	342.7
Nunavut ⁵	99.9		77.6	326.1
Canada⁵	28.6		39.4	77.6

1. Includes police-reported incidents excluding traffic.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2011. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.
3. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through diversionary programs and other extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace.
4. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of police-reported crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All police-reported *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index.
5. Includes Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.

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

**Table 3-1
Police officers and crime rates — Police officers in census metropolitan areas, 2012**

Census metropolitan area	2011 population ¹	2012 number of police officers ²	2012 police officers per 100,000 population ³	Percentage change in rate of officers 2011 to 2012	2010 Crime Severity Index ⁴
	number		rate	percent	rate
Winnipeg ^{5, 6}	767,277	1,517	198	6	107.2
Thunder Bay	119,999	228	190	-2	107.3
Regina	222,125	422	190	-3	124.5
Saint John	103,412	195	189	-6	79.2
Saskatoon	277,504	497	179	-2	118.7
St. John's	188,653	336	178	-1	93.3
Montréal	3,924,554	6,986	178	-1	80.9
Windsor	331,284	589	178	-1	62.5
Brantford	140,267	245	175	4	92.2
Toronto	5,783,398	10,023	173	-3	54.9
Halifax ⁵	408,000	698	171	0	87.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	445,363	737	165	-3	60.7
Calgary	1,270,927	2,081	164	3	65.8
Vancouver ⁵	2,424,544	3,950	163	-2	94.5
Edmonton	1,198,397	1,928	161	-2	89.4
Greater Sudbury	162,892	262	161	1	78.9
Barrie	200,602	313	156	1	58.3
London	499,637	769	154	0	79.0
Guelph	126,106	194	154	1	47.0
Peterborough	123,094	189	154	-5	62.2
Hamilton	737,330	1,129	153	0	65.2
Victoria	362,264	552	152	-2	71.3
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	530,248	802	151	5	62.9
Ottawa ⁷	946,835	1,402	148	1	57.9
Abbotsford-Mission	177,866	262	147	-3	87.9
Kingston	161,350	234	145	-2	59.5
Gatineau ⁸	311,644	435	140	4	63.6
Sherbrooke	190,154	250	131	0	60.7
Québec	759,446	998	131	3	52.2
Trois-Rivières	149,761	189	126	-1	67.9
Saguenay	145,506	179	123	0	71.1
Kelowna	182,239	206	113	2	97.4
Moncton	138,607	145	105	-8	68.8

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Census metropolitan area populations for 2012 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.
3. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and census metropolitan area populations for 2011. Census metropolitan area populations for 2012 are not yet available.
4. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of police-reported crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All police-reported *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index.
5. Police officer counts include officers deployed to contract positions (e.g. airport, port, United Nations Mission). Includes the South Coast British Columbia Transit Authority and the Lower Mainland Integrated Teams.
6. As of 2012, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment of Selkirk, Manitoba (rural) is no longer included in the Census Metropolitan Area of Winnipeg, resulting in a higher rate of police strength than in previous years.
7. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.
8. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

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

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

Table 3-2
Police officers and crime rates — Police officers in the 30 largest municipal police services, 2012

Police service	2011 population ¹	2012 authorized strength ²	Actual strength ³		2011 Crime Severity Index ⁵
			2012 number of police officers	2012 police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	
	number		rate		
Toronto census metropolitan area police services ⁶					
Toronto Police	2,743,738	5,574	5,568	203	70.9
Peel Regional Police	1,298,905	1,937	1,911	147	50.3
York Regional Police	1,069,409	1,495	1,454	136	39.4
Montréal census metropolitan area police services ⁶					
Montréal Police	1,969,242	4,597	4,480	227	99.6
Longueuil Police	405,476	562	558	138	76.6
Laval Police	404,046	531	547	135	70.4
Vancouver census metropolitan area police services ⁶					
Vancouver Police ⁷	669,867	1,327	1,352	202	103.4
Surrey, Royal Canadian Mounted Police ⁸	450,191	641	615	137	129.9
Burnaby, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	233,291	278	299	128	93.3
Richmond, Royal Canadian Mounted Police ⁷	199,629	227	228	114	77.3
Other large police services					
Halifax Regional Police ⁹	228,380	522	516	226	87.4
Winnipeg Police ⁷	691,778	1,441	1,472	213	113.6
Windsor Police	222,170	469	457	206	80.1
Regina Police	201,030	385	385	192	130.0
Saskatoon Police	233,987	435	446	191	128.8
Edmonton Police	844,474	1,647	1,603	190	98.0
St. John's, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary	188,653	336	336	178	93.3
Calgary Police	1,159,446	1,960	1,975	170	65.7
Greater Sudbury Police	162,892	264	262	161	78.9
Niagara Regional Police	445,363	704	702	158	60.3
London Police	383,781	607	589	153	91.4
Hamilton Police	540,234	813	820	152	76.1
Gatineau Police	261,660	393	384	147	66.8
Durham Regional Police ¹⁰	631,270	871	923	146	47.5
Waterloo Regional Police	530,248	764	771	145	62.6
Ottawa Police	909,862	1,363	1,312	144	58.6
Québec Police	553,192	719	753	136	56.3
Sherbrooke Regional Police	158,227	200	200	126	60.6
Halton Regional Police ¹⁰	518,660	643	643	124	33.6
Richelieu-Saint-Laurent Police	191,205	211	211	110	45.6

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
2. Represents the number of fully sworn police officers the police department was allowed to employ during the calendar or fiscal year.
3. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.
4. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and populations for 2011. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
5. The Crime Severity Index takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of police-reported crime. In the calculation of the Crime Severity Index, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All police-reported *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the Crime Severity Index.
6. The police services listed under the Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver census metropolitan areas do not represent all the police services in these census metropolitan areas.
7. Police officer counts include officers deployed to contract positions (e.g. airport, port, United Nation mission).
8. Included in this total are the positions that the Surrey detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police authorizes for the Lower Mainland Integrated Teams.
9. Crime statistics include the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Halifax District Detachment.
10. Note that 62% of the crime handled by Halton Regional Police, and 30% of the crime handled by Durham Regional Police fall within Toronto census metropolitan area boundaries.

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

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

Table 4
Reported hirings and departures of police officers, Canada, provinces and territories, 2011/2012

Province or territory	Hirings ¹			Departures ²			Net gain or loss: hirings and departures	Police officers eligible to retire ⁵
	Total	Experienced police officers ³	Recruit graduates ⁴	Total	Retirements	Other		
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent		
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island	14	71	29	11	73	27	3	15.0
Nova Scotia	43	80	20	57	75	25	-14	15.6
New Brunswick	34	25	75	35	60	40	-1	16.8
Quebec	423	26	74	396	63	37	27	12.1
Ontario	647	19	81	836	69	31	-189	8.4
Manitoba	190	6	94	82	51	49	108	11.1
Saskatchewan	99	15	85	81	62	38	18	11.4
Alberta	338	12	88	157	50	50	181	9.9
British Columbia	252	29	71	252	63	37	0	10.6
Yukon	2	..	..	1	x	x	1	10.9
Northwest Territories	5	..	..	1	x	x	4	8.5
Nunavut	3	..	..	2	50	50	1	12.8
Provincial and territorial total ⁷	2,050	20	80	1,911	64	36	139	10.3
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	1	x	x	87	78	22	-86	41.5
Canada ⁷	2,051	20	80	1,998	65	35	53	11.1

- Information on hirings was not available for police services employing 1% of officers across Canada. In addition, police services employing 36% of officers were unable to provide the level of experience (experienced police officers or recruit graduate) of their officers at time of hire. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.
- Information on reason for departure was not available for police services employing 2% of officers across Canada. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.
- Includes senior officers, non-commissioned officers and constables who achieved the status of a fully-sworn officer prior to the calendar or fiscal year for which data are shown.
- Includes paid police officers who achieved the status of fully-sworn police officer during the calendar or fiscal year prior to the year for which data are shown.
- Information on eligibility to retire was not available for police services employing 3% of police officers across Canada. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.
- In 2012, 43% of officers in Newfoundland and Labrador were members of the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary. The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary did not report data on hirings, departures and eligibility of officers to retire for 2011/2012. Therefore, hirings and departures data for Newfoundland and Labrador are not shown.
- Excludes Newfoundland and Labrador.

Note(s): Represents hirings, departures and eligibility to retire during the 2011 calendar or 2011/2012 fiscal year. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using these data, along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012.

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

Table 5
Hirings and departures of police officers by overall years of service, Canada, 2011/2012

Overall years of service	Hirings ¹			Departures ²			Police officers eligible to retire ⁵
	Total	Experienced police officers ³	Recruit graduates ⁴	Total	Retirements	Other	
	number	percent		number	percent		
Less than 5 years	1,906	48.7	99.9	291	0.4	41.4	0.1
5 to less than 10 years	71	25.1	0.1	125	0.2	17.7	0.1
10 to less than 15 years	43	15.1	0.0	92	0.6	12.2	0.1
15 to less than 20 years	6	2.2	0.0	41	0.5	5.1	0.2
20 to less than 25 years	10	3.6	0.0	131	6.0	7.7	9.1
25 to less than 30 years	9	3.2	0.0	270	16.9	7.4	38.5
30 to less than 35 years	5	1.8	0.0	678	49.2	6.1	40.6
35 years and over	1	0.4	0.0	355	26.1	2.5	11.2
Information not available	0	...	...	15	...	...	...
Total ⁶	2,051	100.0	100.0	1,998	100.0	100.0	100.0

- Information on hirings was not available for police services employing 1% of officers across Canada. In addition, police services employing 36% of officers were unable to provide the years of service of their officers at time of hire. These officers are excluded from percentage calculations.
- Information on reason for departure was not available for police services employing 2% of officers across Canada. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.
- Includes senior officers, non-commissioned officers and constables who achieved the status of a fully-sworn officer prior to the calendar or fiscal year for which data are shown.
- Includes paid police officers who achieved the status of fully-sworn police officer during the calendar or fiscal year prior to the year for which data are shown.
- Information on eligibility to retire was not available for police services employing 3% of police officers across Canada. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.
- Excludes Newfoundland and Labrador.

Note(s): Represents hirings, departures and eligibility to retire during the 2011 calendar or 2011/2012 fiscal year. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using these data, along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012. Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 6
Hirings and departures of police officers at the largest police services, Canada, 2011/2012

Police services	Hirings ¹			Departures ²			Net gain or loss: hirings and departures	Police officers eligible to retire ⁵
	Total	Experienced police officers ³	Recruit graduates ⁴	Total	Retirements	Other		
	number	percent		number	percent			
National/provincial police services ⁶								
Ontario Provincial Police	242	21	79	179	80	20	63	4
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	516	..	..	626	63	37	-110	19
Royal Newfoundland Constabulary ⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sûreté du Québec	186	..	..	107	78	22	79	11
Municipal police services								
Toronto census metropolitan area police services								
Toronto Police	0	0	0	208	75	25	-208	12
Peel Regional Police	62	3	97	39	54	46	23	5
York Regional Police	21	29	71	26	54	46	-5	4
Montréal census metropolitan area police services								
Montréal Police	0	0	0	58	x	x	-58	18
Longueuil Police	1	x	x	27	78	22	-26	6
Laval Police	13	x	x	..	..	..	..	..
Vancouver census metropolitan area police services								
Vancouver Police	7	x	x	41	80	20	-34	5
Surrey, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	28	..	..	12	33	67	16	7
Burnaby, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	14	..	..	3	33	67	11	7
Richmond, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	8	..	..	7	57	43	1	8
Other large police services								
Halifax Regional Police	20	x	x	17	71	29	3	7
Winnipeg Police	101	4	96	35	74	26	66	11
Windsor Police	8	x	x	12	67	33	-4	..
Regina Police	8	x	x	17	82	18	-9	6
Saskatoon Police	25	12	88	19	68	32	6	18
Edmonton Police	100	9	91	0	0	0	100	10
St. John's, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary ⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calgary Police	85	8	92	41	56	44	44	7
Greater Sudbury Police	7	43	57	11	36	64	-4	3
Niagara Regional Police	3	x	x	16	x	x	-13	11
London Police	26	x	x	26	46	54	0	4
Hamilton Police	37	11	89	37	59	41	0	22
Gatineau Police	19	21	79	11	64	36	8	3
Durham Regional Police	0	0	0	23	57	43	-23	7
Waterloo Regional Police	68	9	91	26	46	54	42	2
Ottawa Police	26	35	65	46	83	17	-20	5
Québec Police	22	27	73	8	88	13	14	3
Sherbrooke Regional Police	14	14	86	9	67	33	5	5
Halton Regional Police	25	16	84	18	50	50	7	5
Richelieu-Saint-Laurent Police	0	0	0	4	25	75	-4	0

- Information on hirings was not available for police services employing 1% of officers across Canada. In addition, police services employing 36% of officers were unable to provide the level of experience (experienced police officers or recruit graduate) of their officers at time of hire. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.
- Information on reason for departure was not available for police services employing 2% of officers across Canada. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.
- Includes senior officers, non-commissioned officers and constables who achieved the status of a fully-sworn officer prior to the calendar or fiscal year for which data are shown.
- Includes paid police officers who achieved the status of fully-sworn police officer during the calendar or fiscal year prior to the year for which data are shown.
- Information on eligibility to retire was not available for police services employing 3% of police officers across Canada. These police services are excluded from the percentage calculations.
- Includes municipal contracts.
- This police service did not report data on hirings, departures and eligibility of officers to retire for 2011/2012.

Note(s): Represents hirings, departures and eligibility to retire during the 2011 calendar or 2011/2012 fiscal year. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using these data, along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012.

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

Table 7
Police officers by sex, Canada, selected years

Year	Male		Female		Total
	number	percent	number	percent	
1965	29,956	99.4	190	0.6	30,146
1970	37,763	99.5	186	0.5	37,949
1975	47,151	98.8	562	1.2	47,713
1980	48,749	97.8	1,092	2.2	49,841
1986	49,431	96.1	1,994	3.9	51,425
1991	52,804	93.0	3,964	7.0	56,768
1996	48,689	89.6	5,634	10.4	54,323
2001	48,803	85.5	8,273	14.5	57,076
2006	51,250	82.1	11,211	17.9	62,461
2011 ^r	55,820	80.4	13,604	19.6	69,424
2012	55,701	80.1	13,838	19.9	69,539

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

Table 8
Male and female police officers by rank, Canada, 1986 to 2012

Year	Senior officers ¹		Non-commissioned officers ²		Constables	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	percent					
1986	99.8	0.2	99.5	0.5	94.6	5.4
1987	99.8	0.2	99.4	0.6	93.9	6.1
1988	99.8	0.2	99.2	0.8	93.0	7.0
1989	99.7	0.3	98.9	1.1	92.1	7.9
1990	99.6	0.4	98.7	1.3	91.4	8.6
1991	99.6	0.4	98.6	1.4	90.5	9.5
1992	99.3	0.7	98.4	1.6	89.8	10.2
1993	98.8	1.2	98.2	1.8	89.2	10.8
1994	98.7	1.3	97.8	2.2	88.0	12.0
1995	98.4	1.6	97.3	2.7	87.2	12.8
1996	98.3	1.7	97.0	3.0	86.5	13.5
1997	97.9	2.1	96.6	3.4	85.7	14.3
1998	97.8	2.2	96.1	3.9	84.5	15.5
1999	97.2	2.8	95.3	4.7	83.8	16.2
2000	96.9	3.1	94.5	5.5	83.0	17.0
2001	96.5	3.5	93.7	6.3	82.2	17.8
2002	96.0	4.0	92.9	7.1	81.4	18.6
2003	95.3	4.7	92.3	7.7	80.9	19.1
2004	94.8	5.2	91.1	8.9	80.2	19.8
2005	94.5	5.5	90.3	9.7	79.3	20.7
2006	93.9	6.1	89.2	10.8	78.9	21.1
2007	92.8	7.2	88.0	12.0	78.5	21.5
2008	92.3	7.7	86.7	13.3	78.8	21.2
2009	91.7	8.3	85.6	14.4	78.6	21.4
2010	91.4	8.6	84.8	15.2	78.6	21.4
2011 ^r	90.5	9.5	84.2	15.8	78.4	21.6
2012	90.1	9.9	83.6	16.4	78.2	21.8

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

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

Note(s): Prior to 1986, data on the rank of police officers was not available. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.

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

Table 9
Police officers by sex, provinces and territories, 2012

Province or territory	Male		Female		Total
	number	percent	number	percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador	749	80.9	177	19.1	926
Prince Edward Island	205	83.0	42	17.0	247
Nova Scotia	1,610	83.2	324	16.8	1,934
New Brunswick	1,151	84.4	213	15.6	1,364
Quebec	12,171	76.1	3,821	23.9	15,992
Ontario	21,357	81.3	4,917	18.7	26,274
Manitoba	2,289	84.6	417	15.4	2,706
Saskatchewan	1,874	81.5	424	18.5	2,298
Alberta	5,613	82.7	1,174	17.3	6,787
British Columbia	6,992	78.7	1,895	21.3	8,887
Yukon	104	87.4	15	12.6	119
Northwest Territories	173	86.9	26	13.1	199
Nunavut	109	87.2	16	12.8	125
Provincial and territorial total	54,397	80.2	13,461	19.8	67,858
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	1,304	77.6	377	22.4	1,681
Canada	55,701	80.1	13,838	19.9	69,539

Note(s): Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.

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

Table 10
Current and constant dollar expenditures on policing, Canada, 1985 to 2011

Year	Current dollars ¹			Constant dollars ²		
	Total expenditures ³	Percentage change from previous year	Per capita cost	Total expenditures ³	Percentage change from previous year	Per capita cost ⁴
	thousands of dollars	percent	dollars	thousands of dollars	percent	dollars
1985	3,542,240	...	137	5,622,603	...	218
1986	3,771,205	6.5	144	5,748,788	2.2	220
1987	4,027,809	6.8	152	5,880,013	2.3	222
1988	4,389,414	9.0	164	6,164,907	4.8	230
1989	4,684,760	6.7	172	6,263,048	1.6	230
1990	5,247,646	12.0	189	6,693,426	6.9	242
1991	5,426,887	3.4	194	6,554,211	-2.1	234
1992	5,716,833	5.3	202	6,805,754	3.8	240
1993	5,790,165	1.3	202	6,764,211	-0.6	236
1994	5,783,656	-0.1	199	6,748,723	-0.2	233
1995	5,808,607	0.4	198	6,630,830	-1.7	226
1996	5,856,055	0.8	198	6,587,238	-0.7	222
1997	5,989,022	2.3	200	6,625,024	0.6	222
1998	6,209,756	3.7	206	6,801,485	2.7	226
1999	6,395,380	3.0	210	6,884,155	1.2	226
2000	6,798,531	6.3	222	7,126,343	3.5	232
2001	7,269,977	6.9	234	7,433,514	4.3	240
2002	7,827,195	7.7	250	7,827,195	5.3	250
2003	8,324,176	6.3	263	8,097,447	3.5	256
2004	8,758,213	5.2	274	8,365,055	3.3	262
2005	9,281,879	6.0	288	8,674,653	3.7	269
2006	9,877,071	6.4	303	9,053,227	4.4	278
2007 ^r	10,544,771	6.8	320	9,457,194	4.5	287
2008 ^r	11,449,955	8.6	344	10,035,018	6.1	301
2009 ^r	12,314,197	7.5	365	10,764,158	7.3	319
2010 ^r	12,651,596	2.7	371	10,859,739	0.9	318
2011	12,931,555	2.2	375	10,785,284	-0.7	313

1. Dollars which express the cost of items in terms of the year in which the expenditure occurs.
 2. Dollars of a particular base year, which are adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2002 (2002=100). Note that historical constant dollar data are revised each year as the base year for calculation changes periodically.
 3. Total operating expenditures include salaries, wages, benefits, and other operating expenses that are paid from the police force budget, as well as benefits paid from other government sources. Revenues, recoveries, and those costs that fall under a police service's capital expenditures are excluded.
 4. Per capita costs are calculated using populations statistics based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
- Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Consumer Price Index and Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

Table 11
Total expenditures on policing, 2011

Province or territory	Municipal ¹	Provincial ¹	Total ²	Change from previous year ³	Federal ⁴	Expenditures total ⁵	Change from previous year ³
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁶	...	114,762	114,762	0.6	26,678	141,440	0.9
Prince Edward Island	12,013	13,739	25,752	1.5	6,272	32,024	2.1
Nova Scotia	125,274	99,611	224,885	-2.4	44,839	269,724	-1.7
New Brunswick	89,522	69,465	158,987	0.3	32,028	191,015	0.7
Quebec	1,466,636	923,406	2,390,042	3.6	...	2,390,042	3.6
Ontario	3,577,714	748,499	4,326,213	-0.3	...	4,326,213	-0.3
Manitoba	243,709	100,549	344,258	1.9	51,487	395,745	1.7
Saskatchewan ⁷	159,968	132,367	292,335	4.9	59,768	352,103	4.9
Alberta	870,778	230,396	1,101,174	5.2	123,746	1,224,920	5.3
British Columbia	898,710	325,812	1,224,522	1.8	210,002	1,434,524	2.6
Yukon	...	18,362	18,362	-2.5	7,869	26,231	-2.5
Northwest Territories	...	35,643	35,643	2.5	15,275	50,918	2.5
Nunavut	...	29,845	29,845	4.0	12,791	42,636	4.0
Provincial and territorial total	7,444,324	2,842,456	10,286,780	1.7	590,755	10,877,535	1.8
Other Royal Canadian Mounted Police expenditures ⁸	...	...	...	...	2,054,020	2,054,020	-12.2
Canada	7,444,324	2,842,456	10,286,780	1.7	2,644,775	12,931,555	-0.7

1. Figures include the amount billed to the province, territory or municipality for Royal Canadian Mounted Police contract policing. In some provinces, municipal policing is subsidized by the provinces.
2. The per capita cost field is not included as expenditures are not comparable. Per capita costs should not be calculated.
3. Year to year percent change calculations are based on constant dollar amounts. Constant dollars are adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2002 (2002=100).
4. Federal expenditures include all other Royal Canadian Mounted Police contract expenditures which are not paid for by the municipality or the province and territory for those provinces and territories with contracts with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (see footnote 8).
5. Includes municipal, provincial and territorial, federal and other Royal Canadian Mounted Police expenditures (see footnote 8).
6. Provincial policing figures include both the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
7. Excludes Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.
8. Includes headquarters, federal and international operations, and national policing services.

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

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

Table 12-1
Police personnel in municipal police services — Newfoundland and Labrador, 2012

Police service	2011 Population ¹		2012 Actual strength ²				2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
			Police officers		Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷		
	Male	Female	Total	rate									number	rate	number	percent
Population 100,000 and over												
St. John's, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary ⁹	188,653	258	78	336	178	130	336	178	93.3	26.5	..	..
Population 15,000 to 49,999												
Grand Falls-Windsor, Royal Canadian Mounted Police ¹⁰	40,614	17	2	19	47	0	21	52	59.0	33.0	2	10.5
Corner Brook, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary ⁹	20,067	34	10	44	219	9	44	219	68.0	29.1	..	..
Population 5,000 to 14,999												
Labrador City, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary ⁹	9,591	15	7	22	229	11	22	229	53.4	11.3	..	..

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
 2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012.
 3. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
 4. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and populations for 2011. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
 5. 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.
 6. The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the CSI. The CSI is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
 7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through diversionary programs and other extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
 8. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using counts of officers who were eligible to retire in 2011 (or the 2011/2012 fiscal year), along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012.
 9. Information on hirings, departures and eligibility to retire is not available for this police service.
 10. Newfoundland and Labrador contracts the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) to police areas of the province not policed by the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary. Though not a municipal detachment, this rural RCMP detachment is included here due to the large population it serves. Municipal employees working within detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are not included in the category "other personnel".
- Note(s):** There are no municipal police services in Newfoundland and Labrador. The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (a provincial police service) is responsible for providing policing to St. John's, Corner Brook, and Labrador City and, for the purposes of this report, they have been included above. Use caution in comparing police services: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports).
- Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Police Administration Survey and Supplemental.

Table 12-2
Police personnel in municipal police services — Prince Edward Island, 2012

Police service	2011 Population ¹		2012 Actual strength ²				2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
			Police officers		Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷		
	Male	Female	Total	number								
Population 15,000 to 49,999												
Charlottetown	36,804	53	7	60	163	26	60	163	90.8	30.9	1	10.0
Population 5,000 to 14,999												
Stratford, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	8,073	6	0	6	74	0	6	74	29.9	26.3	0	0.0
Summerside	14,587	29	5	34	233	11	32	219	116.1	29.5	5	0.0
Population less than 5,000												
Kensington	1,508	3	1	4	265	4	4	265	129.5	52.1	0	0.0
Montague, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	1,754	2	1	3	171	0	3	171	176.4	44.7	0	0.0

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012.
3. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
4. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and populations for 2011. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
5. 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.
6. The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the CSI. The CSI is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through diversionary programs and other extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using counts of officers who were eligible to retire in 2011 (or the 2011/2012 fiscal year), along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012.

Note(s): Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). For the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Municipal employees working within detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are not included in the category "other personnel".

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

Table 12-3
Police personnel in municipal police services — Nova Scotia, 2012

Police service	2011 Population ¹	2012 Actual strength ²					2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷		
		Male	Female	Total								
		number		rate	number		rate		number	percent		
Population 100,000 and over												
Cape Breton Regional Police	101,189	188	16	204	202	66	204	202	66.0	40.5	3	16.2
Halifax Regional Police ⁹	228,380	421	95	516	226	253	522	229	87.4	37.7	3	7.4
Population 5,000 to 14,999												
Amherst	9,252	25	3	28	303	11	28	303	113.6	53.1	0	0.0
Bridgewater	7,854	21	3	24	306	11	24	306	100.7	53.2	1	0.0
Kentville	5,961	15	1	16	268	8	16	268	87.1	62.0	-1	0.0
New Glasgow	12,180	32	3	35	287	10	32	263	106.4	51.6	0	0.0
Truro	12,352	31	7	38	308	22	36	291	141.7	54.3	5	2.6
Yarmouth, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	6,936	12	7	19	274	0	18	260	148.2	50.0	1	5.3
Population less than 5,000												
Annapolis Royal ¹⁰	464	3	1	4	862	8	4	862	..	..	0	0.0
Springhill ¹¹	3,838	9	0	9	234	7	13	339	172.0	65.9	..	..
Stellarton	4,694	9	1	10	213	9	10	213	66.9	52.9	1	10.0
Westville	3,783	7	0	7	185	4	7	185	60.2	51.4	0	0.0
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Antigonish	4,358	7	2	9	207	0	9	207	142.2	55.1	0	11.1
Digby	1,997	4	1	5	250	0	5	250	139.4	57.3	0	0.0
Oxford County	1,152	3	0	3	260	0	3	260	191.0	54.1	-1	66.7
Parrsboro	1,359	2	1	3	221	0	3	221	191.0	54.1	0	0.0
Pictou	3,838	5	1	6	156	0	7	182	82.6	44.2	1	16.7
Port Hawkesbury	3,370	4	2	6	178	0	6	178	201.9	50.4	0	33.3
Shelburne	1,821	4	0	4	220	0	4	220	137.1	66.3	0	0.0
Windsor	3,758	5	2	7	186	0	8	213	125.6	41.1	0	0.0

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012.
3. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
4. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and populations for 2011. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
5. 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.
6. The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the CSI. The CSI is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through diversionary programs and other extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using counts of officers who were eligible to retire in 2011 (or the 2011/2012 fiscal year), along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012.
9. Crime statistics include the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Halifax District Detachment.
10. Crime statistics are not available for this police service.
11. Information on hirings, departures and eligibility to retire is not available for this police service.

Note(s): Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). For the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Municipal employees working within detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are not included in the category "other personnel".

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

Table 12-4
Police personnel in municipal police services — New Brunswick, 2012

Police service	2011 Population ¹		2012 Actual strength ²				2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
			Police officers		Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷		
	Male	Female	Total	number								
Population 100,000 and over												
Codiac Region, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	110,159	115	27	142	129	2	144	131	74.6	41.3	-6	22.5
Population 50,000 to 99,999												
Fredericton	56,303	91	24	115	204	31	113	201	72.3	30.2	2	8.7
Saint John ⁹	70,494	134	22	156	221	21	166	235	101.4	49.4	..	..
Population 15,000 to 49,999												
Edmundston	16,604	28	6	34	205	18	34	205	70.4	25.9	0	0.0
Miramichi	17,929	29	3	32	178	21	32	178	64.2	52.7	0	6.3
Rothsay Regional Police	28,658	28	7	35	122	5	38	133	29.5	71.9	1	2.9
Population 5,000 to 14,999												
BNPP Regional Police	8,482	18	1	19	224	2	19	150	44.3	23.0	1	5.3
Bathurst	12,674	25	5	30	237	16	30	354	78.5	48.3	-1	0.0
Grand Falls	6,197	14	3	17	274	3	17	274	91.8	27.6	2	0.0
Woodstock	5,129	14	1	15	292	2	14	273	100.1	34.0	0	13.3
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Campbellton	7,048	15	2	17	241	0	18	255	83.6	42.8	1	11.8
Oromocto	9,032	13	0	13	144	0	14	155	58.8	36.8	0	7.7
Sackville	5,945	7	3	10	168	0	10	168	73.0	30.9	0	0.0
Population less than 5,000												
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Richibucto	1,318	2	0	2	152	0	3	228	190.9	37.1	0	0.0
St. Andrews	1,817	3	0	3	165	0	3	165	33.5	36.4	0	33.3
Boucouché	2,356	3	0	3	127	0	3	127	98.3	36.2	0	0.0
Saint Quentin	2,068	3	0	3	145	0	3	145	103.6	27.4	0	0.0
Cap-Pelé	2,485	1	1	2	80	0	3	121	30.3	33.4	0	0.0
McAdam	1,542	2	1	3	195	0	3	195	80.9	55.8	-1	0.0
Hampton	4,260	4	0	4	94	0	5	117	47.2	41.1	0	0.0

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012.
3. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
4. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and populations for 2011. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
5. 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.
6. The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the CSI. The CSI is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through diversionary programs and other extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using counts of officers who were eligible to retire in 2011 (or the 2011/2012 fiscal year), along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012.
9. Information on hirings, departures and eligibility to retire is not available for this police service.

Note(s): Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). For the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Municipal employees working within detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are not included in the category "other personnel".

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

Table 12-5
Police personnel in municipal police services — Quebec, 2012

Police service	2011 Population ¹	2012 Actual strength ²			Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
		Police officers		Total			Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷		
		Male	Female										rate	rate	number	percent
Population 100,000 and over												
Gatineau	261,660	301	83	384	147	155	393	150	66.8	45.3	8	2.9
Laval ⁹	404,046	388	159	547	135	178	531	131	70.4	33.2	7	..
Lévis	137,505	115	31	146	106	63	146	106	40.3	42.6	-4	1.4
Longueuil	405,476	390	168	558	138	233	562	139	76.6	29.6	-26	5.7
Montréal	1,969,242	3,105	1,375	4,480	227	1,256	4,597	233	99.6	25.7	-58	18.1
Québec	553,192	563	190	753	136	172	719	130	56.3	38.7	14	2.8
Richelieu/St. Laurent	191,205	170	41	211	110	38	211	110	45.6	32.1	-4	0.0
Roussillon, Régie intermunicipale	100,336	90	24	114	114	32	114	114	38.0	41.6	-10	7.9
Saguenay	145,506	144	35	179	123	67	179	123	71.1	34.0	-3	2.2
Sherbrooke	158,227	161	39	200	126	52	200	126	60.6	39.2	5	4.5
Terrebonne	131,080	114	37	151	115	45	151	115	52.6	42.7	-4	0.7
Trois-Rivières	130,557	131	29	160	123	60	160	123	70.4	46.2	2	0.0
Population 50,000 to 99,999												
Châteauguay	76,046	83	27	110	145	22	112	147	52.0	34.1	-1	0.9
Granby	64,314	66	12	78	121	33	78	121	59.6	47.3	7	0.0
Mirabel	52,099	32	9	41	79	25	41	79	59.0	29.0	-2	0.0
Repentigny	88,763	101	21	122	137	32	122	137	48.3	41.2	7	0.0
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	91,833	76	31	107	117	33	109	119	76.9	35.1	-1	0.0
Saint-Jérôme	72,638	89	20	109	150	34	109	150	101.8	39.5	5	0.0
Thérèse-De-Blainville	82,184	81	17	98	119	37	98	119	67.5	47.4	-13	3.1
Population 15,000 to 49,999												
Blainville	48,249	61	14	75	155	32	75	155	53.3	39.5	4	1.3
Deux-Montagnes, regional police service	43,058	46	9	55	128	18	50	116	53.3	29.8	1	0.0
L'Assomption	21,710	24	8	32	147	14	38	175	49.0	32.9	-1	6.3
Magog	31,927	44	6	50	157	13	44	138	61.2	55.8	1	8.0
Mascouche	38,708	41	10	51	132	24	51	132	63.8	43.5	-1	0.0
MRC des Collines-de-l'Outaouais	49,984	41	10	51	102	12	51	102	46.9	42.9	2	2.0
Saint-Eustache	45,543	39	21	60	132	25	60	132	67.0	52.9	10	5.0
Saint-Georges	30,442	26	4	30	99	8	30	99	55.6	48.7	2	0.0
Thetford Mines	25,379	25	7	32	126	14	29	114	57.2	55.2	-1	0.0
Population 5,000 to 14,999												
Bromont	6,519	18	9	27	414	4	31	476	52.3	57.6	5	0.0
Eeyou Eenuu Cree Region ¹⁰	14,977	60	15	75	501	26	82	548	179.9	0.0	..	..
Kahnawake First Nations	10,125	27	5	32	316	14	31	306	39.0	0.0	2	0.0
Kativik Regional	11,366	42	4	46	405	21	66	581	54.9	88.6	-2	0.0
Mont-Tremblant	9,310	26	6	32	344	16	32	344	136.8	46.9	2	0.0
Sainte-Adèle	11,500	24	5	29	252	..	29	252	119.9	27.0	0	24.1
Sainte-Marie	12,326	12	2	14	114	6	14	114	37.7	49.8	0	0.0

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 12-5 – continued

Police personnel in municipal police services — Quebec, 2012

Police service	2011 Population ¹			2012 Actual strength ²			2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
	Police officers		Total	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷			
	Male	Female								number		
Population less than 5,000												
Amérindienne de Manawan ¹⁰	1,813	13	1	14	772	4	17	938	36.7	0.0	..	..
Amérindienne de Wemotaci ¹¹	1,038	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237.6	74.6	..	..
Amérindienne d'Odanak ¹²	627	5	1	6	957	1	6	957	..	..	-1	0.0
Essipit	250	4	0	4	1,600	0	4	1,600	..	..	0	0.0
Eagle Village ¹¹	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gesgapegiac Amerindian ¹²	509	3	3	6	1,179	0	4	786	..	..	3	0.0
Kiitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	1,065	8	0	8	751	1	8	751	82.7	0.0	8	0.0
Lac Simon ¹³	1,177	12	0	12	1,020	1	12	1,020	518.1	0.0	4	0.0
Listuguj	1,407	9	0	9	640	5	13	924	220.0	0.8	0	0.0
Mashteuiatsh	1,710	8	1	9	526	1	11	643	184.8	70.5	1	22.2
Montagnais de Pakua Shipi ¹²	270	4	0	4	1,481	0	4	1,481	..	..	1	0.0
Naskapi ^{10, 12, 14}	571	5	0	5	876	1	4	701	..	..	..	..
Obedjwan ¹⁴	1,731	16	1	17	982	2	0	0	194.4	30.6	8	29.4
Pessamit ¹¹	2,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83.0	92.8	..	..
Pikogan ¹²	500	2	2	4	800	1	3	600	..	..	-2	0.0
Timiskaming	463	7	1	8	1,728	1	8	1,728	..	..	2	25.0
Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam ¹¹	2,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308.7	67.0	..	..
Wendake	1,783	15	0	15	841	1	15	841	72.7	31.9	0	0.0

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012.
3. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
4. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and populations for 2011. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
5. 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.
6. The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the CSI. The CSI is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through diversionary programs and other extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using counts of officers who were eligible to retire in 2011 (or the 2011/2012 fiscal year), along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012.
9. Information on eligibility to retire is not available for this police service.
10. Information on hirings, departures and eligibility to retire is not available for this police service.
11. Non-respondent.
12. Crime statistics are not available for this police service.
13. 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.
14. Personnel data for 2012 are not available; therefore, 2011 data were substituted.

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

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

Table 12-6
Police personnel in municipal police services — Ontario, 2012

Police service	2011 ¹ Population	2012 Actual strength ²			Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
		Police officers		Total police			Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷			
		Male	Female							rate			rate
Population 100,000 and over		number		rate	number		rate	number	percent			
Barrie	141,031	191	41	232	165	100	236	167	60.6	43.0	7	0.0
Chatham-Kent	108,162	143	22	165	153	71	170	157	77.1	34.5	-1	10.3
Durham Regional Police	631,270	755	168	923	146	330	871	138	47.5	49.3	-23	6.7
Greater Sudbury Police	162,892	218	44	262	161	116	264	162	78.9	43.0	-4	2.7
Guelph	126,106	160	34	194	154	91	195	155	47.0	39.8	-1	5.2
Halton Regional Police	518,660	508	135	643	124	284	643	124	33.6	41.8	7	4.5
Hamilton Regional Police	540,234	652	168	820	152	291	813	150	76.1	33.3	0	22.4
Kingston	126,284	160	39	199	158	59	198	157	66.1	46.7	-3	6.5
London	383,781	476	113	589	153	226	607	158	91.4	46.5	0	4.1
Niagara Regional Police	445,363	597	105	702	158	321	704	158	60.3	37.6	-13	10.7
Ottawa	909,862	1,008	304	1,312	144	563	1,363	150	58.6	38.3	-20	5.4
Peel Regional Police	1,298,905	1,593	318	1,911	147	854	1,937	149	50.3	41.4	23	5.4
Thunder Bay	117,029	187	37	224	191	98	224	191	108.8	43.5	-5	11.6
Toronto	2,743,738	4,528	1,040	5,568	203	2,812	5,574	203	70.9	35.7	-208	11.8
Waterloo Regional Police	530,248	612	159	771	145	293	764	144	62.6	42.2	42	1.6
Windsor ⁹	222,170	387	70	457	206	143	469	211	80.1	39.7	-4	..
York Regional Police	1,069,409	1,198	256	1,454	136	531	1,495	140	39.4	43.9	-5	3.9
Population 50,000 to 99,999												
Belleville	50,504	72	16	88	174	35	88	174	112.7	41.5	1	1.1
Brantford	96,568	143	22	165	171	97	168	174	99.1	43.3	4	5.5
North Bay	59,520	78	13	91	153	53	94	158	68.4	43.3	0	5.5
Peterborough Lakefield Community	82,019	102	26	128	156	56	131	160	75.2	54.7	5	4.7
Sarnia	74,051	98	13	111	150	43	112	151	76.3	45.8	-1	8.1
Sault Ste. Marie	77,096	115	21	136	176	49	138	179	79.2	43.0	0	7.4
South Simcoe Police	59,571	69	12	81	136	44	81	136	52.8	33.8	-2	0.0
Ontario Provincial Police												
Caledon	66,944	55	21	76	114	6	76	114	33.1	45.0	10	3.9
Centre Wellington	93,470	84	26	110	118	18	110	118	28.5	43.9	10	5.5
St.Clair	52,389	60	8	68	130	7	68	130	38.8	45.9	4	4.4
Nottawasaga	56,314	48	19	67	119	11	67	119	37.3	48.6	0	3.0
Norfolk	64,592	74	15	89	138	12	89	138	52.5	39.1	4	0.0
Stormont/Dundas/Glengarry	65,716	64	13	77	117	11	77	117	39.5	47.6	-2	2.6
Population 15,000 to 49,999												
Amherstburg	22,261	27	3	30	135	3	31	139	24.3	34.0	-1	0.0
Brockville	23,215	36	6	42	181	25	42	181	79.1	54.9	0	4.8
Cobourg	19,269	27	5	32	166	39	32	166	51.7	45.7	-1	6.3
Cornwall Community Police	47,357	79	12	91	192	45	90	190	106.5	45.0	3	8.8
Kawartha Lakes Police	24,712	31	12	43	174	22	40	162	95.6	50.6	0	4.7
Lasalle	28,086	30	6	36	128	22	36	128	25.5	36.9	0	2.8
Midland	18,353	24	3	27	147	15	27	147	113.6	40.6	-1	3.7
Nishnawbe-Aski ¹⁰	17,156	115	20	135	787	45	150	874	251.2	49.0	..	..
Orangeville	28,955	38	4	42	145	22	39	135	36.7	50.6	0	7.1
Owen Sound	22,954	32	7	39	170	35	41	179	63.2	60.8	-2	2.6
St. Thomas	38,787	56	12	68	175	21	67	173	47.1	47.7	0	10.3
Stratford	31,708	49	6	55	173	20	57	180	55.9	47.3	-2	5.5
Strathroy-Caradoc	21,565	26	4	30	139	13	31	144	39.0	39.4	0	3.3
Timmins	42,821	73	10	83	194	46	86	201	101.5	52.8	0	2.4
Woodstock Police Service ¹⁰	37,439	54	11	65	174	39	65	174	72.8	38.2	..	..
Ontario Provincial Police												
Bracebridge/Gravenhurst	36,218	55	13	68	188	5	68	188	54.2	39.8	5	4.4
Brant County	36,757	38	11	49	133	4	49	133	44.5	36.3	-3	4.1
Collingwood	19,347	28	8	36	186	11	36	186	62.1	52.9	1	2.8
Elgin County	45,032	32	8	40	89	3	40	89	27.3	45.5	4	2.5
Essex County	20,616	24	5	29	141	4	29	141	33.5	45.4	0	0.0
Haldimand	46,117	44	12	56	121	5	56	121	56.2	40.8	4	5.4
Hunstville	23,338	32	9	41	176	3	41	176	63.0	42.0	4	0.0
Kenora	18,994	39	9	48	253	7	48	253	66.1	46.7	0	2.1
Kingsville	21,563	21	4	25	116	2	25	116	32.1	58.3	0	0.0
Lakeshore	33,885	28	6	34	100	4	34	100	28.3	41.2	0	0.0
Learnington	29,639	32	7	39	132	10	39	132	44.5	52.1	0	7.7
Loyalist	15,755	12	6	18	114	2	18	114	33.0	44.8	0	0.0
Middlesex Group	35,046	25	5	30	86	3	30	86	26.4	33.1	-2	6.7
Napane	16,287	18	8	26	160	3	26	160	28.4	51.2	3	3.8
Orillia	33,815	42	11	53	157	13	53	157	78.4	55.2	-3	3.8
Prince Edward County	27,123	27	6	33	122	3	33	122	50.5	47.4	2	6.1
Quinte West	42,253	43	16	59	140	12	59	140	48.2	45.4	5	5.1
Smith/Ennismore/Lakefield	15,787	11	2	13	82	2	13	82	32.6	49.0	0	7.7
South Frontenac	19,311	14	3	17	88	2	17	88	38.5	45.5	-1	5.9
Tecumseh	24,882	27	5	32	129	4	32	129	27.6	47.3	0	0.0
Tilsonburg	15,727	18	5	23	146	3	23	146	52.5	58.6	0	4.3

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 12-6 – continued

Police personnel in municipal police services — Ontario, 2012

Police service	2011 ¹		2012 Actual strength ²			2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸	
	Population		Police officers		Police officers per 100,000 ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶			Weighted clearance rate ⁷
	Male	Female	Male	Female									Total
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	percent	number	percent		
Population 5,000 to 14,999												
Anishinabek ¹¹	8,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.0	81.8	..	..
Aylmer	7,599	10	3	13	171	4	13	37.3	44.5	0	0.0	
Dryden	8,489	16	5	21	247	13	21	67.6	57.3	2	9.5	
Espanola	5,273	10	2	12	228	6	12	62.8	66.3	0	0.0	
Gananoque	5,554	12	3	15	270	9	15	50.6	44.1	0	0.0	
Hanover	7,580	13	2	15	198	11	15	198	76.4	67.7	0	0.0
Pembroke	14,610	24	1	25	171	26	30	205	68.5	45.3	-2	0.0
Perth	6,319	13	2	15	237	8	15	237	70.0	50.0	0	0.0
Port Hope	12,687	19	2	21	166	17	21	166	44.2	46.5	-1	0.0
Saugeen Shores	12,203	18	4	22	180	3	22	180	41.4	52.8	0	0.0
Shelburne	5,546	12	1	13	234	4	13	234	43.2	77.3	-1	7.7
Six Nations Police ¹¹	6,942	..	..	..	..	..	..	249.4	29.0	..	..
Smiths Falls	9,623	22	3	25	260	10	25	260	103.3	52.2	11	4.0
Stirling-Rawdon	5,043	10	0	10	198	1	10	198	29.6	40.3	-1	0.0
Treaty Three Communities	6,595	69	16	85	1,289	23	87	1,319	707.9	83.5	2	0.0
West Grey	12,730	20	2	22	173	1	22	173	49.9	57.8	0	0.0
West Nipissing	13,937	20	2	22	158	7	23	165	45.7	57.2	0	0.0
Ontario Provincial Police												
Alnwick/Haldimand	7,150	6	1	7	98	1	7	98	30.9	27.3	0	0.0
Augusta	7,824	5	1	6	77	0	6	77	24.1	38.1	0	0.0
Beckwith	6,424	2	1	3	47	0	3	47	27.3	29.7	0	0.0
Blandford-Blenheim	7,461	6	1	7	94	1	7	94	33.5	21.0	0	0.0
Blue Mountains	7,290	15	3	18	247	1	18	247	46.9	35.4	0	0.0
Brighton	10,729	9	3	12	112	1	12	112	43.7	48.1	0	0.0
Brockton	9,952	14	3	17	171	1	17	171	53.3	43.2	0	11.8
Carleton Place	9,755	13	4	17	174	2	17	174	85.0	44.4	0	0.0
Cavan/Millbrook/North Monaghan	9,183	8	2	10	109	1	10	109	27.9	57.1	0	0.0
Central Huron ¹²	..	7	2	9	..	1	9	..	..	..	..
Chatsworth	6,669	4	1	5	75	0	5	75	24.0	45.3	0	0.0
Cramahe	6,118	6	2	8	131	1	8	131	31.8	43.1	0	0.0
Douro-Dummer	7,965	4	0	4	50	1	4	50	25.4	42.0	0	0.0
East-Zorra Tavistock	7,791	6	2	8	103	1	8	103	26.8	18.9	0	0.0
Elliot Lake	11,866	16	3	19	160	5	19	160	63.4	52.4	2	5.3
Fort Frances	8,163	14	4	18	221	1	18	221	73.7	55.6	-1	0.0
Georgian Bluffs	10,979	6	2	8	73	0	8	73	21.5	49.7	0	0.0
Peterborough County (Galaway/Cavendish/Harvey)												
Goderich	7,735	10	3	13	168	2	13	168	66.0	35.9	3	0.0
Grey Highlands	9,931	8	3	11	111	1	11	111	53.2	59.9	4	18.2
Hamilton Township	11,335	7	3	10	88	1	10	88	31.2	29.6	0	0.0
Hawkesbury	12,005	22	3	25	208	5	25	208	97.0	45.2	3	0.0
Hearst	5,598	8	3	11	196	1	11	196	53.2	60.4	0	0.0
Ingersoll Town	12,334	14	5	19	154	2	19	154	62.7	46.9	0	0.0
Kapuskasing	8,523	10	4	14	164	2	14	164	71.0	70.6	5	0.0
Kincardine	11,564	14	3	17	147	1	17	147	46.7	40.1	4	11.8
Kirkland Lake	8,249	16	3	19	230	1	19	230	103.5	63.7	3	5.3
Lanark Highlands	5,456	3	1	4	73	0	4	73	29.5	31.7	0	0.0
Meaford	11,552	11	2	13	113	1	13	113	27.3	53.9	3	15.4
Mississippi Mills	12,198	7	3	10	82	2	10	82	31.3	33.0	0	0.0
Mono	7,808	6	2	8	102	1	8	102	25.5	39.5	2	0.0
North Grenville	14,533	15	5	20	138	2	20	138	33.0	49.6	0	0.0
North Perth	12,725	13	5	18	141	2	18	141	61.9	27.1	3	0.0
Norwich	10,974	7	2	9	82	1	9	82	32.3	29.7	0	0.0
Otonabee/South Monaghan	6,528	5	2	7	107	1	7	107	34.0	52.6	0	0.0
Penetanguishene	10,435	11	6	17	163	1	17	163	66.5	58.0	1	5.9
Petawawa	13,288	8	2	10	75	1	10	75	30.3	47.3	-3	0.0
Renfrew	8,243	10	3	13	158	3	13	158	66.1	56.1	7	0.0
Rideau Lakes	10,962	8	3	11	100	1	11	100	36.3	42.1	1	54.5
Russell	14,704	12	3	15	102	1	15	102	28.5	38.3	-5	0.0
Russell County/Hawkesbury (The Nation)												
South Bruce Peninsula	11,453	7	2	9	79	1	9	79	42.9	51.8	0	0.0
South Huron	8,745	14	2	16	183	1	16	183	47.4	42.9	0	12.5
Southgate	10,159	9	3	12	118	1	12	118	44.9	36.9	6	0.0
St. Marys	7,398	5	1	6	81	0	6	81	42.8	42.3	0	0.0
Stone Mills	6,851	7	3	10	146	0	10	146	45.4	31.4	0	0.0
Tay Valley Township	7,893	4	2	6	76	1	6	76	33.0	50.0	0	0.0
Thames Centre	5,904	2	1	3	51	0	3	51	43.0	30.3	0	0.0
Trent Hills	14,061	9	2	11	78	1	11	78	28.1	30.5	0	0.0
West Perth	12,926	14	5	19	147	5	19	147	52.3	48.8	2	26.3
West Perth	9,110	9	3	12	132	1	12	132	39.5	30.9	0	0.0

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 12-6 – continued

Police personnel in municipal police services — Ontario, 2012

Police service	2011 ¹ Population	2012 Actual strength ²			Police officers per 100,000 ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
		Police officers		Total			Total police	Police officers per 100,000 ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷		
		Male	Female										rate	number	rate	number	percent
Population less than 5,000												
Akwesasne Mohawk	4,362	29	4	33	757	9	33	757	108.4	68.6	2	3.0
Deep River	4,434	8	1	9	203	9	9	203	54.7	76.3	0	0.0
Lac Seul ¹³	810	7	1	8	988	15	9	1,111	..	..	0	0.0
Rama Police Service ¹³	881	16	3	19	2,157	3	19	2,157	..	..	2	0.0
U.C.C.M. Anishnaabe Police	1,827	15	3	18	985	8	18	985	321.3	55.3	0	0.0
Wikwemikong	2,373	17	1	18	759	14	18	759	553.9	124.0	0	5.6
Wingham	2,870	7	0	7	244	1	7	244	68.6	60.3	0	0.0
Ontario Provincial Police												
Admaston-Bromley ¹³	474	1	0	1	211	0	1	211	..	..	0	0.0
Amaranth	4,193	3	0	3	72	0	3	72	23.8	21.1	0	0.0
Asphodel-Norwood	4,484	5	0	5	112	0	5	112	38.2	69.5	0	0.0
Atikokan	3,286	8	2	10	304	1	10	304	62.1	69.8	0	0.0
Blind River	2,795	7	2	9	322	0	9	322	59.2	57.8	0	0.0
Bonfield	2,028	2	0	2	99	0	2	99	49.5	51.7	0	0.0
Bonnechere Valley ¹⁴	..	3	1	4	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Bruce Mines	602	1	0	1	166	0	1	166	..	..	0	0.0
Casselman	3,505	5	1	6	171	1	6	171	74.6	48.4	0	0.0
Cochrane	3,909	10	2	12	307	2	12	307	135.6	59.0	0	0.0
Dymond	1,256	3	0	3	239	0	3	239	57.2	66.7	0	0.0
East Ferris	4,376	1	1	2	46	0	2	46	13.2	56.9	0	0.0
East Garafraxa	2,594	1	1	2	77	0	2	77	20.8	26.0	0	0.0
East Luther-Grand Valley	3,026	3	0	3	99	0	3	99	22.1	29.9	0	0.0
Havelock/Belmont/Methuen	4,914	5	1	6	122	1	6	122	82.9	45.1	0	0.0
Highway 407	..	35	5	40	..	3	40	..	..	..	-1	5.0
Ignace	1,491	4	0	4	268	0	4	268	111.6	52.9	0	25.0
Johnson ¹³	698	0	1	1	143	0	1	143	..	..	0	0.0
Laird	1,069	1	0	1	94	0	1	94	20.5	66.2	-1	0.0
Laurentian Valley	2,262	2	0	2	88	0	2	88	25.7	55.9	0	0.0
Macdonald/Meredith	1,515	1	0	1	66	0	1	66	39.9	37.7	-1	0.0
Machin ¹³	995	1	0	1	101	0	1	101	..	..	0	0.0
Marathon	4,029	9	0	9	223	1	9	223	41.2	81.4	0	0.0
Mattawa	3,898	6	1	7	180	1	7	180	74.6	61.3	-2	28.6
Melancthon	3,157	2	0	2	63	0	2	63	26.7	39.4	0	0.0
Merrickville	2,998	2	1	3	100	0	3	100	49.1	42.7	0	0.0
Montague	3,337	3	0	3	90	0	3	90	47.2	32.6	0	0.0
Mulmur	3,607	3	1	4	111	0	4	111	29.8	36.8	0	0.0
New Liskeard (Temiskaming Shores)	4,606	8	1	9	195	1	9	195	72.0	60.3	2	0.0
North Kawartha	2,482	3	1	4	161	1	4	161	72.0	22.1	0	0.0
North Shore ¹³	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	0	0.0
Point Edward	2,071	6	0	6	290	0	6	290	59.8	38.8	0	0.0
Port Hope	4,459	4	1	5	112	0	5	112	22.7	30.7	0	0.0
Powassan	3,448	3	0	3	87	0	3	87	29.3	64.3	0	0.0
Prescott	4,400	10	3	13	295	1	13	295	82.3	59.1	0	0.0
Red Lake	4,656	13	3	16	344	1	16	344	81.3	66.8	10	0.0
Red Rock	1,064	2	0	2	188	0	2	188	33.3	79.5	1	0.0

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 12-6 – continued

Police personnel in municipal police services — Ontario, 2012

Police service	2011 ¹ Population	2012 Actual strength ²			Police officers per 100,000 ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
		Police officers		Total			Total police	Police officers per 100,000 ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷		
		Male	Female										rate	number	rate	number	percent
Shuniah	2,970	4	0	4	135	1	4	135	49.3	40.1	0	0.0
Sioux Narrows/Nestor Falls ¹³	135	2	0	2	1,481	0	2	1,481	..	..	0	0.0
Smooth Rock Falls	1,497	1	0	1	67	0	1	67	28.4	51.2	0	0.0
Spanish ¹³	711	1	0	1	141	0	1	141	..	..	0	0.0
Superior East (Wawa)	3,185	8	1	9	283	1	9	283	58.5	44.4	6	33.3
Temagami ¹³	955	2	0	2	209	1	2	209	..	..	0	0.0
Terrace Bay	1,649	2	0	2	121	0	2	121	39.2	62.0	0	0.0
Thessalon	1,335	2	0	2	150	0	2	150	70.0	51.3	0	0.0

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012.
3. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
4. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and populations for 2011. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
5. 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.
6. The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the CSI. The CSI is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through diversionary programs and other extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using counts of officers who were eligible to retire in 2011 (or the 2011/2012 fiscal year), along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012.
9. Information on eligibility to retire is not available for this police service.
10. Information on hirings, departures and eligibility to retire is not available for this police service.
11. Non-respondent.
12. This police service opened in 2011; therefore information on population, rate of police strength, Crime Severity Index, weighted clearance rate, hirings and departures and eligibility to retire is not available.
13. Crime statistics are not available for this police service.
14. This police service opened in 2012; therefore information on population, rate of police strength, Crime Severity Index, weighted clearance rate, hirings and departures and eligibility to retire is not available.

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

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

Table 12-7
Police personnel in municipal police services — Manitoba, 2012

Police service	2011 Population ¹			2012 Actual strength ²			2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
	Police officers		Total	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷			
	Male	Female								rate			number	rate	number	percent
Population 100,000 and over												
Winnipeg	691,778	1,244	228	1,472	213	464	1,441	208	113.6	36.1	66	10.7
Population 15,000 to 49,999												
Brandon	44,658	76	11	87	195	27	87	195	82.3	48.0	1	8.0
Population 5,000 to 14,999												
Altona	5,204	8	0	8	154	1	8	154	71.0	73.6	1	0.0
Dakota Ojibway	5,366	19	8	27	503	11	31	578	833.0	57.8	3	0.0
Morden	7,692	14	1	15	195	2	15	195	79.4	69.5	1	0.0
Winkler	10,703	17	0	17	159	2	17	159	55.9	40.7	0	5.9
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Dauphin	7,782	14	4	18	231	0	16	206	194.6	41.8	2	0.0
Flin Flon	5,985	7	2	9	150	0	10	167	165.3	60.4	1	0.0
Portage la Prairie	13,093	27	4	31	237	0	28	214	217.1	41.8	3	0.0
Selkirk	10,488	16	3	19	181	6	20	191	157.6	41.4	0	0.0
Steinbach	13,226	11	1	12	91	2	13	98	85.9	39.3	2	0.0
The Pas	5,756	13	2	15	261	0	16	278	305.7	55.6	1	13.3
Thompson	14,784	24	11	35	237	0	40	271	273.2	62.1	1	2.9
Population less than 5,000												
Rivers	1,289	3	0	3	233	4	3	233	72.5	30.7	0	0.0
Ste. Anne	1,806	5	0	5	277	0	5	277	52.7	40.8	0	0.0
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Beausejour	3,212	3	0	3	93	0	3	93	73.6	34.2	0	0.0
Boissevan	1,489	1	1	2	134	0	2	134	44.8	24.8	1	0.0
Carman	3,216	2	1	3	93	0	3	93	71.9	41.4	0	0.0
Gillam	1,337	4	0	4	299	0	4	299	168.7	78.1	0	0.0
Gimli	1,971	3	0	3	152	0	3	152	97.8	35.8	0	0.0
Killarney	2,247	2	1	3	134	0	3	134	118.2	54.9	1	0.0
Minnedosa	2,503	3	0	3	120	0	4	160	82.4	39.4	1	0.0
Neepeawa	3,360	2	2	4	119	0	4	119	91.4	35.0	0	0.0
Pinawa	1,476	2	0	2	136	0	2	136	30.0	12.9	1	0.0
Roblin	1,653	2	0	2	121	0	2	121	148.4	50.9	0	0.0
Russell	1,505	2	0	2	133	0	2	133	101.1	48.1	0	0.0
Souris	1,900	2	0	2	105	0	2	105	35.6	30.2	-1	0.0
Stonewall	4,545	5	0	5	110	0	4	88	52.1	51.3	0	0.0
Swan River	3,814	7	1	8	210	0	8	210	261.6	50.4	1	0.0
Virten	3,165	5	0	5	158	0	5	158	70.6	45.7	0	0.0

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012.
3. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
4. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and populations for 2011. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
5. 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.
6. The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the CSI. The CSI is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through diversionary programs and other extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using counts of officers who were eligible to retire in 2011 (or the 2011/2012 fiscal year), along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012.

Note(s): Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Note for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Municipal employees working within detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are not included in the category "other personnel".

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

Table 12-8
Police personnel in municipal police services — Saskatchewan, 2012

Police service	2011 Population ¹	2012 Actual strength ²			Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
		Police officers		Total police			Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷			
		Male	Female							rate			rate
		number		rate	number		rate	number	percent			
Population 100,000 and over												
Regina ⁹	201,030	293	92	385	192	156	385	192	130.0	43.0	-9	5.7
Saskatoon	233,987	339	107	446	191	210	435	186	128.8	36.4	6	18.4
Population 15,000 to 49,999												
Moose Jaw	33,356	50	3	53	159	24	53	159	114.6	40.3	1	0.0
Prince Albert	36,938	81	10	91	246	33	91	246	217.1	50.9	2	5.5
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Lloydminster ¹⁰	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swift Current	15,533	12	6	18	116	0	18	116	119.6	38.9	1	5.6
Yorkton	15,161	22	7	29	191	0	27	178	192.4	57.0	2	3.4
Population 5,000 to 14,999												
Estevan	10,785	19	4	23	213	9	25	232	156.7	40.1	0	13.0
Weyburn	9,933	16	3	19	191	7	19	191	108.4	48.0	1	15.8
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Humboldt	5,388	4	1	5	93	0	5	93	63.7	53.9	0	0.0
Martensville	5,794	3	1	4	69	0	5	86	65.2	50.7	0	0.0
Meadow Lake	5,299	10	3	13	245	0	13	245	366.8	51.7	1	0.0
Melfort	5,153	5	2	7	136	0	7	136	111.7	60.9	0	0.0
North Battleford	14,007	29	5	34	243	0	35	250	361.0	50.3	-1	2.9
Warman	6,937	5	1	6	86	0	6	86	41.8	51.3	0	0.0
Population less than 5,000												
Caronport ¹¹	958	1	0	1	104	0	1	104	..	..	0	0.0
Corman Park Police ¹²	...	6	0	6	...	3	7	...	...	...	2	66.7
Dalmeny	1,809	2	1	3	166	0	3	166	50.2	41.8	0	0.0
File Hills First Nations	1,894	3	2	5	264	5	7	370	312.6	72.2	0	20.0
Luseland ¹¹	587	1	0	1	170	1	1	170	..	..	0	0.0
Royal Canadian Mounted Police ¹³												
Battleford	3,837	4	2	6	156	0	5	130	85.4	45.0	0	0.0

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
 2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012.
 3. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
 4. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and populations for 2011. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
 5. 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.
 6. The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the CSI. The CSI is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
 7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through diversionary programs and other extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
 8. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using counts of officers who were eligible to retire in 2011 (or the 2011/2012 fiscal year), along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012.
 9. Number of personnel includes 62.3 federally or provincially funded officers and civilian personnel.
 10. The Saskatchewan portion of Lloydminster is policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Alberta.
 11. Crime statistics are not available for this police service.
 12. The Corman Park detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) oversees municipal by-laws only. Criminal incidents are overseen by neighbouring detachments of the RCMP.
 13. As part of the 2012 Police Service Agreement between the federal government and the province of Saskatchewan, several municipalities policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police replaced their municipal policing contracts with provincial policing contracts. As a result, several municipal detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that were listed in this publication in previous years are no longer included, as the detachments are now under provincial policing agreements. However, personnel counts and expenditures information for provincial policing agreements are included in data shown for the province of Saskatchewan on tables 2-1, 2-2, 9 and 11 of this publication.
- Note(s):** Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Note for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Municipal employees working within detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are not included in the category "other personnel".
- Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Police Administration Survey and Supplemental.

Table 12-9
Police personnel in municipal police services — Alberta, 2012

Police service	2011 Population ¹	2012 Actual strength ²					2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷		
		Male	Female	Total								
		number		rate	number	rate	number	percent				
Population 100,000 and over												
Calgary	1,159,446	1,674	301	1,975	170	806	1,960	169	65.7	35.2	44	6.7
Edmonton	844,474	1,314	289	1,603	190	618	1,647	195	98.0	42.3	100	10.5
Population 50,000 to 99,999												
Lethbridge	91,438	157	15	172	188	48	173	189	87.0	56.4	7	0.0
Medicine Hat	63,841	101	14	115	180	40	116	182	78.0	55.5	3	4.3
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Grande Prairie	52,238	61	16	77	147	0	84	161	150.7	45.4	2	6.5
Red Deer	94,212	91	37	128	136	0	151	160	153.8	31.8	2	10.2
Sherwood Park	64,002	63	16	79	123	0	76	119	54.1	37.0	-1	5.1
St. Albert	65,693	40	13	53	81	0	55	84	56.5	33.9	2	5.7
Wood Buffalo	66,042	111	39	150	227	1	158	239	124.9	47.4	2	2.7
Population 15,000 to 49,999												
Camrose	17,017	28	1	29	170	15	31	182	102.4	52.8	0	10.3
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Airdrie	33,715	27	11	38	113	0	39	116	90.4	33.9	1	5.3
Blackfalds	21,260	3	2	5	24	0	5	24	119.1	47.1	0	20.0
Cochrane	15,928	15	2	17	107	0	18	113	54.5	46.4	0	0.0
Fort Saskatchewan	17,177	18	8	26	151	0	24	140	119.0	34.8	0	3.8
Leduc	19,627	18	5	23	117	0	25	127	104.5	46.2	-1	8.7
Lloydminster ⁹	26,544	26	8	34	128	0	42	158	160.7	41.4	1	5.9
Okotoks	19,829	18	4	22	111	0	19	96	69.2	38.7	1	9.1
Spruce Grove	22,490	15	3	18	80	0	20	89	92.8	33.8	1	16.7
Population 5,000 to 14,999												
Lacombe	12,193	10	3	13	107	3	15	123	59.1	45.9	1	23.1
Taber	8,581	13	1	14	163	10	14	163	74.7	57.9	0	0.0
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Banff	7,913	14	1	15	190	0	16	202	153.3	52.9	4	13.3
Beaumont	10,142	11	1	12	118	0	11	108	61.9	60.3	0	8.3
Bonnyville	6,415	9	1	10	156	0	11	171	211.7	51.8	1	0.0
Brooks	14,323	21	2	23	161	0	23	161	107.7	36.3	3	4.3
Canmore	14,077	13	6	19	135	0	19	135	60.3	48.3	1	0.0
Chestermere	11,091	13	2	15	135	0	16	144	69.4	32.5	1	6.7
Cold Lake	12,837	13	2	15	117	0	17	132	138.8	47.3	1	0.0
Devon	7,250	6	2	8	110	0	7	97	48.1	38.9	1	12.5
Drayton Valley	7,932	8	2	10	126	0	11	139	161.0	32.1	1	10.0
Drumheller	7,498	11	1	12	160	0	11	147	125.4	47.2	1	8.3
Edson	8,376	13	2	15	179	0	17	203	136.2	49.2	1	6.7
High River	12,628	15	4	19	150	0	18	143	66.6	37.2	1	15.8
Hinton	10,146	14	5	19	187	0	19	187	95.5	47.8	2	5.3
Innisfail	8,348	9	3	12	144	0	9	108	109.9	28.0	0	0.0
Morinville	7,684	6	3	9	117	0	9	117	65.6	41.4	1	0.0
Olds	8,522	5	1	6	70	0	9	106	88.4	42.6	0	16.7
Peace River	7,035	10	2	12	171	0	12	171	135.9	63.9	1	0.0
Ponoka	7,468	10	2	12	161	0	12	161	119.1	47.1	1	8.3
Redcliff	5,724	7	0	7	122	2	8	140	63.7	54.2	0	14.3
Rocky Mountain House	7,507	8	5	13	173	0	14	186	151.2	38.9	0	0.0
Slave Lake	7,237	9	3	12	166	0	13	180	140.2	54.1	1	0.0
St. Paul	5,633	5	5	10	178	0	11	195	218.0	59.2	0	0.0
Stettler	5,754	5	3	8	139	0	8	139	97.1	42.3	-1	12.5
Stony Plain	14,180	11	1	12	85	0	15	106	93.6	40.4	0	25.0
Strathmore	11,236	12	5	17	151	0	16	142	101.1	45.8	0	5.9
Sylvan Lake	11,625	13	2	15	129	0	14	120	82.2	44.8	2	0.0
Vegreville	5,991	8	0	8	134	0	8	134	108.6	54.3	0	12.5
Wainwright	5,705	7	0	7	123	0	8	140	88.9	48.8	1	14.3
Wetaskiwin	13,496	20	5	25	185	0	22	163	161.6	47.8	2	8.0
Whitecourt	9,321	12	1	13	139	0	16	172	151.1	53.0	0	0.0

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 12-9 – continued

Police personnel in municipal police services — Alberta, 2012

Police service	2011 Population ¹			2012 Actual strength ²			2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
	Police officers		Total	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷			
	Male	Female										
number			rate		number		rate		number	percent		
Population less than 5,000												
Blood Tribe Police	4,330	28	2	30	693	22	31	716	328.8	61.3	0	0.0
Lakeshore Regional Police	1,945	8	1	9	463	2	10	514	436.7	78.4	0	22.2
North Peace Tribal	1,239	5	1	6	484	1	6	484	385.6	81.0	0	0.0
Tsuu T'ina Nation	3,054	9	2	11	360	3	11	360	150.8	84.6	1	36.4

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012.
3. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
4. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and populations for 2011. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
5. 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.
6. The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the CSI. The CSI is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through diversionary programs and other extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using counts of officers who were eligible to retire in 2011 (or the 2011/2012 fiscal year), along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012.
9. Includes the portion of Lloydminster that is located in Saskatchewan.

Note(s): Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Note for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Municipal employees working within detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are not included in the category "other personnel".

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

Table 12-10
Police personnel in municipal police services — British Columbia, 2012

Police service	2011 Population ¹	2012 Actual strength ²					2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
		Police officers			Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷		
		Male	Female	Total								
		number			rate	number		rate		number	percent	
Population 100,000 and over												
Abbotsford	139,362	179	38	217	156	76	216	155	78.6	29.6	7	2.8
Delta	110,828	129	36	165	149	69	170	153	78.6	29.6	6	0.0
Saanich	118,064	119	34	153	130	51	154	130	44.5	33.7	-1	3.3
Vancouver	669,867	1,048	304	1,352	202	430	1,327	198	103.4	30.1	-34	5.0
Victoria	106,206	187	56	243	229	96	243	229	124.1	34.6	0	4.9
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Burnaby	233,291	224	75	299	128	3	278	119	93.3	25.2	11	7.0
Coquitlam	130,336	111	38	149	114	2	144	110	66.7	20.1	11	12.8
Kelowna	121,070	116	38	154	127	1	157	130	113.0	33.9	3	13.6
Langley Township	107,061	93	34	127	119	1	127	119	98.1	17.5	-2	5.5
Richmond	199,629	179	49	228	114	1	227	114	77.3	21.4	1	7.9
Surrey	450,191	493	122	615	137	11	641	142	129.9	20.2	16	7.3
Population 50,000 to 99,999												
New Westminster	67,231	89	21	110	164	44	108	161	102.1	26.3	7	3.6
West Vancouver	51,156	71	15	86	168	22	81	158	40.1	36.6	1	4.7
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Chilliwack	80,380	72	36	108	134	2	103	128	112.6	21.5	4	16.7
Kamloops	86,043	96	31	127	148	2	122	142	111.6	31.3	-2	12.6
Maple Ridge	78,098	66	21	87	111	0	86	110	85.4	24.6	3	2.3
Nanaimo	86,429	117	28	145	168	1	139	161	108.9	39.2	-8	13.1
North Vancouver City	51,858	41	16	57	110	0	64	123	78.2	33.6	2	10.5
North Vancouver District	93,646	60	20	80	85	0	88	94	42.0	22.6	3	12.5
Port Coquitlam	59,658	49	12	61	102	0	63	106	66.7	19.8	4	9.8
Prince George	72,321	93	31	124	171	0	127	176	159.5	32.5	-1	6.5
Population 15,000 to 49,999												
Central Saanich	16,967	21	4	25	147	6	23	136	32.9	38.2	1	28.0
Oak Bay	19,446	22	4	26	134	3	26	134	42.4	23.1	-1	26.9
Port Moody	31,140	45	8	53	170	20	50	161	47.7	34.8	4	0.0
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Campbell River	31,035	31	12	43	139	0	43	139	108.9	45.2	0	14.0
Colwood	15,806	8	7	15	95	2	15	95	41.7	36.9	0	6.7
Courtenay	23,523	23	7	30	128	8	30	128	108.8	42.5	-1	10.0
Cranbrook	19,495	16	7	23	118	0	26	133	101.1	34.1	-1	17.4
Fort St. John	18,714	26	8	34	182	0	34	182	163.6	36.4	2	5.9
Langford	24,271	16	13	29	119	1	26	107	84.7	45.2	-2	13.8
Langley	27,118	38	17	55	203	1	52	192	170.5	15.5	1	14.5
Mission	38,504	33	12	45	117	1	49	127	121.7	21.7	-1	4.4
North Cowichan	29,528	24	4	28	95	0	31	105	78.4	32.2	-1	7.1
Penticton	32,716	42	4	46	141	0	45	138	132.7	43.6	-1	8.7
Pitt Meadows	17,762	14	8	22	124	0	22	124	65.1	21.8	0	9.1
Port Alberni	18,584	22	8	30	161	0	34	183	141.1	45.2	-2	10.0
Salmon Arm	17,062	13	5	18	105	0	19	111	104.5	20.0	-1	5.6
Squamish	17,860	16	10	26	146	0	24	134	106.5	25.9	4	3.8
Vernon	37,984	49	8	57	150	0	61	161	121.4	33.5	-1	12.3
West Kelowna	30,413	14	5	19	62	0	22	72	55.2	26.4	0	5.3
White Rock	21,808	14	6	20	92	0	23	105	63.6	18.1	0	5.0
Population 5,000 to 14,999												
Nelson	9,732	16	1	17	175	7	17	175	98.2	43.2	-1	0.0
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Castlegar	7,685	11	4	15	195	0	13	169	96.1	39.1	1	6.7
Coldstream District Municipal	9,826	4	3	7	71	0	7	71	39.6	20.7	0	14.3
Comox	13,016	5	5	10	77	4	11	85	40.2	25.1	0	20.0
Dawson Creek	11,769	16	5	21	178	0	24	204	136.8	43.3	2	0.0
Hope	7,009	11	3	14	200	0	13	185	176.4	31.5	1	7.1
Kent	5,754	5	0	5	87	0	5	87	106.8	41.0	1	0.0
Kimberley	6,604	8	1	9	136	0	8	121	68.2	23.6	-1	0.0
Kitimat	9,098	12	3	15	165	0	15	165	94.3	42.1	3	0.0
Ladysmith	8,111	3	4	7	86	1	7	86	81.0	26.9	0	14.3
Lake Country	10,739	9	2	11	102	0	12	112	69.3	35.3	0	36.4
Merritt	7,530	13	3	16	212	0	15	199	166.1	35.8	1	6.3
North Saanich	11,805	8	3	11	93	0	13	110	34.7	33.6	0	0.0
Parksville	12,207	9	6	15	123	2	16	131	67.6	30.2	0	13.3
Powell River	13,485	15	3	18	133	0	18	133	73.8	37.2	0	11.1
Prince Rupert	12,852	23	6	29	226	0	36	280	181.9	46.3	3	3.4
Qualicum Beach	9,498	6	2	8	84	2	8	84	31.1	22.0	-1	0.0
Quesnel	9,538	22	1	23	241	0	21	220	181.9	45.7	2	4.3
Revelstoke	7,610	8	2	10	131	0	12	158	87.9	22.0	-1	0.0

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 12-10 – continued

Police personnel in municipal police services — British Columbia, 2012

Police service	2011 Population ¹			2012 Actual strength ²			2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸
	Police officers		Total	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷			
	Male	Female										
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	percent				
Sechelt	9,254	6	6	12	130	0	11	119	75.6	36.4	1	8.3
Sidney	12,291	11	3	14	114	0	14	114	57.0	36.4	-2	14.3
Smithers	5,154	6	1	7	136	0	9	175	149.9	37.4	1	14.3
Sooke	10,456	8	4	12	115	0	11	105	71.7	34.4	0	8.3
Summerland	11,001	7	2	9	82	0	9	82	43.6	21.2	-1	11.1
Terrace	11,501	18	5	23	200	0	25	217	165.9	45.0	1	0.0
Trail	7,554	9	2	11	146	0	14	185	126.5	47.2	0	9.1
View Royal	9,520	7	2	9	95	1	8	84	51.2	33.1	0	0.0
Whistler	10,917	12	7	19	174	0	23	211	142.1	23.3	0	5.3
Williams Lake	10,864	19	5	24	221	0	24	221	198.2	44.7	2	0.0
Population less than 5,000⁹												
Stl'at'imx Tribal Police	3,019	3	2	5	166	6	9	298	111.4	40.1	-1	0.0
Other¹⁰												
Lower Mainland Integrated Teams, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	...	153	34	187	...	29	215	...	...	...	-1	5.9
South Coast BC Transportation Authority	...	144	21	165	...	65	167	...	...	...	0	3.0

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012.
3. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
4. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and populations for 2011. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
5. 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.
6. The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All Criminal Code offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the CSI. The CSI is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through diversionary programs and other extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using counts of officers who were eligible to retire in 2011 (or the 2011/2012 fiscal year), along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012.
9. All municipalities under 5,000 and unincorporated areas are policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police provincial force. The police force listed in the publication in this category is a First Nations Administered Police Service.
10. The police forces listed in the publication in this category provide policing services within Vancouver and surrounding municipalities. Because these forces operate in collaboration with, and within the jurisdictions of, other police forces, neither the police-reported crime statistics nor the populations associated with these areas are included in this table.

Note(s): Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Note for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Municipal employees working within detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are not included in the category "other personnel".

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

Table 12-11
Police personnel in municipal police services — Yukon, 2012

Police service	2011 Population ¹		2012 Actual strength ²			2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸	
	Male	Female	Total	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷			
												number
Population 15,000 to 49,999												
Whitehorse, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	27,604	26	5	31	112	0	35	127	127.9	52.8	0	0.0

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012.
3. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
4. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and populations for 2011. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
5. 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.
6. The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the CSI. The CSI is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through diversionary programs and other extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using counts of officers who were eligible to retire in 2011 (or the 2011/2012 fiscal year), along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012.

Note(s): There are no municipal police services in Yukon. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police polices the territory on a rural contract basis and, for the purposes of this report, the largest area for which services are provided is included. Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Note for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Municipal employees working within detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are not included in the category "other personnel".

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

Table 12-12
Police personnel in municipal police services — Northwest Territories, 2012

Police service	2011 Population ¹		2012 Actual strength ²			2012 Authorized strength ³		2011 crime		Net gain or loss: 2011 hirings and departures	2011 Police officers eligible to retire ⁸	
	Male	Female	Total	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Other personnel ⁵	Total police	Police officers per 100,000 population ⁴	Crime Severity Index ⁶	Weighted clearance rate ⁷			
												number
Population 15,000 to 49,999												
Yellowknife, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	20,020	26	7	33	165	0	34	170	218	62.4	0	6.1

1. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2011, Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
2. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2012.
3. Represents the number of fully-sworn police officer positions that the police department was allowed to fill during the calendar or fiscal year, whether or not that number of officers was hired.
4. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and populations for 2011. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.
5. 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.
6. The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) takes into account both the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. All *Criminal Code* offences, including traffic offences and other federal statute offences, are included in the CSI. The CSI is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
7. Criminal incidents can either be cleared by charge or cleared otherwise (for example, through diversionary programs and other extrajudicial means in instances where a charge could otherwise be laid). The weighted clearance rate is based on the same principle used to create the police-reported Crime Severity Index, whereby more serious offences are assigned a higher weight than less serious offences. Applying this concept to clearance rates means that, for example, the clearance of a homicide, robbery or break and enter receives a higher weight than the clearance of less serious offences such as minor theft, mischief and disturbing the peace. The weighted clearance rate is not available for police services or detachments with populations less than 1,000. Data for police services or detachments with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.
8. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using counts of officers who were eligible to retire in 2011 (or the 2011/2012 fiscal year), along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2012.

Note(s): There are no municipal police services in the Northwest Territories. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police polices the territory on a rural contract basis and, for the purposes of this report, the largest area for which services are provided is included. Use caution in comparing forces: The number of officers may not reflect the number available for general community policing because some officers in certain communities are restricted to specific locations (e.g. ports, airports). Note for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal contracts: Municipal employees working within detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are not included in the category "other personnel".

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

Methodology

Survey definitions and coverage

This report is based upon data collected through the Police Administration Survey conducted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. This survey collects data on police personnel and expenditures from each municipal, provincial and federal (RCMP) police service in Canada. 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, 2012 and final expenditures for the year 2011 (or 2011/2012 for those services operating on a fiscal year). Most municipal police services operate on a calendar year while the provincial services and the RCMP operate on a fiscal year. Policing expenditures are referred to as calendar year (i.e., 2011) 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, 2012. Other employees include all other non-police personnel (civilians and special constables) (e.g., clerical, dispatch, management, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards, by-law enforcement officers).

Counts for temporary officers are not included in any of the police officer counts, as only permanent, full-time officers (and full-time equivalents) are included. Temporary police officers are hired to fill in, as needed, for permanent police officers. The province of Quebec employs more temporary police officers than any other jurisdiction. Of the 1,004 temporary officers reported in 2012, 895 or 89% were employed in Quebec.

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

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

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.

2012 revision

In 2012, the Police Administration Survey Program included the Supplemental survey for the first time. After consultations with the Canadian policing community, the Supplemental survey questionnaire was designed to capture detailed information on human resources and staffing among police services. Aggregate information on hirings, departures, eligibility to retire, years of service, age, education, visible minority status and language was collected.

The majority of the information collected through the Supplemental Police Administration Survey questionnaire is based on the familiar May 15 survey snapshot day. Other data, such as those on annual hirings, departures and eligibility to retire, is collected based on the previous calendar year or fiscal year.

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

Municipal police service data tables

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

Within each province, municipal police services are grouped into 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 from the other municipal police services.

Table 12 includes only personnel from municipal police services that existed on May 15, 2012. Municipal police services that ceased to exist and/or were amalgamated by other new police services on or before May 15, 2012 are not included. Crime data for 2012 are not yet available; therefore data presented in Table 12 of the report are for the year 2011.

Appendix I

Census metropolitan area (CMA) reference list

Police services included in CMAs 2011

Abbotsford-Mission

Abbotsford

Mission (RCMP Municipal)¹

Barrie

Barrie

South Simcoe

Brantford

Brant County

Brantford

Six Nations

Calgary

Airdrie (RCMP Rural)

Airdrie (RCMP Municipal)

Beiseker (RCMP Rural)

Calgary

Chestermere (RCMP Municipal)

Cochrane (RCMP Rural)

Cochrane (RCMP Municipal)

Tsuu T'ina Nation

1. Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Edmonton

Beaumont (RCMP Municipal)
Devon (RCMP Municipal)
Edmonton
Fort Saskatchewan (RCMP Municipal)
Leduc (RCMP Rural)
Leduc (RCMP Municipal)
Morinville (RCMP Rural)
Morinville (RCMP Municipal)
Redwater (RCMP Rural)
Spruce Grove (RCMP Municipal)
St. Albert (RCMP Municipal)
Stony Plain (RCMP Rural)
Stony Plain (RCMP Municipal)
Strathcona (RCMP Municipal)
Strathcona County (RCMP Rural)
Thorsby (RCMP Rural)

Gatineau (Québec portion of Ottawa-Gatineau CMA)

Gatineau
MRC des Collines de l'Outaouais

Greater Sudbury

Greater Sudbury

Guelph

Guelph

Halifax

Halifax County (RCMP Rural)
Halifax Regional

Hamilton

Burlington (OPP District)²

2. Ontario Provincial Police.

Halton Regional (38%)³

Hamilton

Kelowna

Kelowna (RCMP Municipal)

Kelowna (RCMP Rural)

Lake Country (RCMP Municipal)

West Kelowna (RCMP Municipal)

Kingston

Frontenac (South Frontenac) (OPP Municipal)

Kingston

Loyalist (OPP Municipal)

Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo

Cambridge (OPP Highway Safety)

Waterloo Regional

London

London

Middlesex (OPP Municipal)

Middlesex (Strathroy) (OPP Rural)

St. Thomas

Strathroy-Caradoc

Thames Centre (OPP Municipal)

Moncton

Caledonia (RCMP Rural)

Codiac (RCMP Municipal)

Montréal

Blainville

Châteauguay

Deux-Montagnes MRC (SQ)⁴

Deux-Montagnes Regional

3. Includes the City of Burlington.

4. Sûreté du Québec.

Kahnawake (Aboriginal Police Force)

L'Assomption

Laval

Longueuil

Mascouche

Mirabel

Montréal

Repentigny

Richelieu-Saint-Laurent (Régie)

Roussillon (Régie)

Saint-Eustache

Saint-Jérôme Métro

Terrebonne

Thérèse-De-Blainville

Vaudreuil-Soulange MRC (SQ)

Ottawa (Ontario portion of Ottawa-Gatineau CMA)

Ottawa

Ottawa (OPP Highway Safety)

Russel (OPP Municipal)

Russell County (Rockland) (OPP Rural)

Peterborough

Cavan/Millbrook/North Monaghan (OPP Municipal)

Douro-Dummer (OPP Municipal)

Otonabee/South Monaghan (OPP Municipal)

Peterborough County (Hiawatha/Curve Lake First Nation) (OPP Rural)

Peterborough - Lakefield Village

Smith/Ennismore/Lakefield (OPP Municipal)

Québec

Côte-de-Beaupré MRC (SQ)

Jacques Cartier MRC (SQ)

Lévis

L'Île-d'Orléans MRC (SQ)

Québec

Wendake

Regina

Lumsden (RCMP Rural)

Regina

Regina (RCMP Rural)

Saguenay

Saguenay

Saint John

Hampton (RCMP Municipal)

Rothesay Regional Police

Saint John

Saskatoon

Dalmeny

Martensville (RCMP Municipal)

Saskatoon

Saskatoon (RCMP Rural)

Warman (RCMP Rural)

Warman (RCMP Municipal)

Sherbrooke

Magog

Sherbrooke

Sherbrooke (SQ)

St. Catharines-Niagara

Niagara (OPP Highway Safety)

Niagara Regional

St. John's

Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (St. John's)

Thunder Bay

Shuniah (OPP Municipal)

Thunder Bay

Toronto

Aurora (OPP District)

Caledon (OPP Municipal)

Durham Regional (30%)⁵

Halton Regional (62%)⁶

Mono (OPP Municipal)

Nottawasaga (OPP Municipal)

Orangeville

Peel Regional

Port Credit (OPP Rural)

Toronto

Toronto (OPP Rural)

Whitby (OPP Rural)

York Regional

Trois-Rivières

Bécancour MRC (SQ)

Trois-Rivières

Vancouver

Bowen Island (RCMP Rural)

Burnaby (RCMP Municipal)

Coquitlam (RCMP Municipal)

Coquitlam (RCMP Rural)

Delta

Langley City (RCMP Municipal)

Langley Township (RCMP Municipal)

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

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

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

Victoria

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

West Shore (RCMP Rural)

Windsor

Amherstburg

Lakeshore (OPP Municipal)

LaSalle

Tecumseh (OPP Municipal)

Windsor

Winnipeg

East St. Paul (RCMP Rural)

Headingley (RCMP Rural)

Oakbank (RCMP Rural)

St. Pierre-Jolys (RCMP Rural)

Winnipeg