

will likely continue to rise in 2018. The United States will be closely watching for any increase in spillover violence.

Список використаних джерел

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2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drug_cartel#Ukraine
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POLICE AND CRIME RATES IN CANADA

Summary There is rising policy concern in Canada over growing policing costs given that crime rates have fallen dramatically in recent years. Between 2001 and 2012, police officers per 100,000 of population in Canada rose 8.7% while the crime rate declined by 26.3%. This was accompanied by growing expenditures and a decline in workload as measured by criminal code incidents per officer. Real per capita police expenditures in Canada between 1986 and 2012 rose 45.5% while criminal code incidents per officer declined by 36.8%. Public debate on rising police costs must be considered in the context of increasing overall public spending in Canada and a more complex society. Policing has evolved beyond just dealing with crime and includes a wider range of problem social behaviours, which are factors in police resource and expenditure growth. As well, there are changes in the technology of both crime and policing as well as other factors affecting staffing such as operational load due to service demand and response time, socio-economic factors such as demographics and crime trends, and strategic directions of police forces in terms of governance and policing methods.

There is substantial variation in the number of police officers per 100,000 of population across the provinces and territories as well as Canadian census metropolitan areas (CMAs). The highest number of police officers per 100,000 of population and the highest real per capita police expenditures are generally found in the sparsely populated territories. Across the provinces, in 2013 the number of police officers per 100,000 of population was the highest in Manitoba at 213 and the lowest in Prince Edward Island at 160.

Real per capita police expenditures in 2012 were the highest in Ontario at \$272.50 (2002 dollars) and lowest in Prince Edward Island at \$148.20. A regression equation was estimated for the determinants of police officers per 100,000 of population across Canadian CMAs for the census years 2001, 2006, and 2011 that controlled for crime rates and other socioeconomic differences. The actual and predicted numbers of police officers per 100,000 were compared and a min-max methodology was employed to rank the differences between predicted and actual to obtain an efficiency ranking. Using this methodology, Kelowna, British Columbia, Moncton, New Brunswick, and Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario-Quebec were found to have the most efficient staffing levels with their actual numbers of police officers per 100,000 of population substantially below what the regression model predicted they could have.

Closely following them and also in the top 10 most efficient services are Saguenay, Quebec, Quebec City, Quebec, Kitchener-Waterloo-Cambridge, Ontario, Trois-Rivières, Quebec, Kingston, Ontario, Greater Sudbury, Ontario, and Sherbrooke, Quebec. Saint John, New Brunswick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Windsor, Ontario have the least efficient staffing levels with their actual numbers well above what the regression model predicted. Also in the bottom 10 are St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario, Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia, Thunder Bay, Ontario, St. John's, Newfoundland, Peterborough, Ontario, Regina, Saskatchewan, and Victoria, British Columbia. After controlling for crime rates and other explicit socioeconomic confounding factors, substantial differences in staffing remain that can be attributed to local circumstances and conditions that are not easily identified. Some of these differences may reflect inefficient use of police resources while others may reflect other more difficult to quantify local socio-economic differences that raise unique challenges to policing. There is substantial scope for police forces across Canada's CMAs to discover what best practices are when it comes to more efficient operation of policing given the range and examples of staffing.

Список використаних джерел

1. Livio Di Matteo (2014). *Police and Crime Rates in Canada: A Comparison of Resources and Outcomes*.
2. Public Safety Canada (2013). *Summit on the Economics of Policing: Strengthening Canada's Policing Advantage*.