



Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General  
Police Services Division

## Police Resources in British Columbia, 2019

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**Please Note:** The authorized strength for the provincial service jurisdictions (Prov) represents the number of sworn members assigned to General Duty/General Investigation Service (GD/GIS) functions at a detachment but does not include members assigned to specialized functions, such as traffic enforcement, forensic identification, major case crimes, etc.

Caution should be used in comparing police jurisdiction crime data, policing costs, authorized strengths, or case loads. *Variances in crime statistics in recent years may be attributable in part to changes in reporting practices. Please refer to the Impact of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Scoring Rule Changes on page 24.*

Additional information on police and crime statistics can be obtained from the Policing and Security Branch Website at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/justice/criminal-justice/policing-in-bc>

## Structure of Policing in British Columbia

Policing in Canada is a shared responsibility between federal, provincial/territorial, and municipal governments. Under the *Constitution Act, 1867*, the federal government has the exclusive authority to enact legislation regarding criminal law and procedure. In addition, the federal government is responsible for providing a federal police service to enforce federal statutes and to protect national security. The *Constitution Act, 1867*, delegates responsibility for the administration of justice, which includes policing, to provincial governments. Each province has a Police Act that sets out the terms by which police are governed. Provinces may delegate responsibility for policing within municipal boundaries to the municipality. Under the BC *Police Act*, municipalities 5,000 population and over are responsible for providing police services within their municipal boundaries.

In BC, policing is provided mainly by the RCMP (federal, provincial and municipal services), municipal police departments, and one First Nations self-administered Police Service. Notably, there are integrated teams operating throughout the province; these teams provide specialized policing services and are funded and/or resourced from two or more policing jurisdictions or agencies.

In addition, there are also several agencies that provide supplemental policing in BC; that is, they are mandated to provide policing in geographic areas already served by provincial or municipal police agencies but for a specific purpose. For example, in the Lower Mainland area of the province, the South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS) provides policing on and around the transit system which is supplemental to the jurisdictional police. Similarly, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railway police agencies provide specialized law enforcement on any property within 500 metres of lands that the railway company owns, possesses or administers.

### RCMP Federal Service

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is Canada's national police service. Established under the *RCMP Act*, the RCMP serves as the federal police service across Canada including within British Columbia. The RCMP falls within the portfolio of the Minister of Public Safety Canada and operates under the direction of the RCMP Commissioner. As the federal police service, the RCMP enforces federal statutes across the province and is responsible for border integrity, national security, drugs and organized crime, financial crime and international policing.

In 2019, the authorized strength of the federal service in British Columbia was 1,038 member positions which included 135 protective policing positions.

### RCMP Provincial Service

Under the *Police Act*, the provincial government must provide policing and law enforcement to rural/unincorporated areas and municipalities under 5,000 population. Effective April 1, 2012 the Province signed a new 20-year *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA) with the Government of Canada to contract the RCMP as BC's Provincial Police Service. Under the terms of the PPSA, the provincial government pays 70% of the cost-base described in the Agreement with the federal government paying the remaining 30%<sup>1</sup>.

A portion of the provincial cost is recovered through the Police Tax. In 2007, municipalities under 5,000 population and unincorporated areas began to pay the Police Tax which covers a portion of the costs of the General Duty and General Investigative Services (GD/GIS) provided by the RCMP Provincial Service. In 2019, the Police Tax raised a total of \$31M which was 31 per cent of the Province's estimated 70 per cent share of rural and small community GD/GIS costs. Revenues go into the Province's Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The RCMP Provincial Service can be broken into two main categories: detachment policing and the provincial police services. Detachment policing provides local police services to municipalities under 5,000 population and unincorporated areas throughout the province by means of uniformed patrols, response-to-call duties, investigative services, community-based policing, traffic enforcement, and administrative support to provincial detachments.

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2019



In addition to detachment policing, the Provincial Service maintains the capacity and expertise to resolve the highest risk incidents; target organized crime, gang & gun violence, and serial crimes; and respond to large scale, provincial emergencies or events. This would also include capital-intensive equipment such as boats and aircraft.

In 2019, 775 member positions were assigned to provide GD/GIS at provincial detachments, serving a population of 683,408 including 85 municipalities with populations below 5,000 persons in addition to unincorporated areas. The total authorized strength of BC's Provincial Police Service was 2,602.

## Municipal Policing

Under the BC *Police Act*, a municipality is responsible for providing its police services when its population exceeds 5,000 persons. The municipality also becomes responsible for bearing all the costs relating to its municipal police services. These municipalities may choose to form their own municipal police department, contract with an existing municipal police department, or contract with the provincial government for RCMP municipal police services.

In 2019, there were 77 municipalities in BC responsible for providing police services within their municipal boundaries. Twelve municipalities were policed by municipal police departments and 65 were policed by the RCMP.

## Municipal Police Departments

Twelve municipalities in BC are policed by eleven municipal police departments as established under section 23 of the *Police Act*. The municipal police departments are: Vancouver, Victoria (which polices the municipalities of Victoria and Esquimalt), Saanich, Central Saanich, Oak Bay, Delta, Abbotsford, New Westminster, West Vancouver, Nelson and Port Moody.

These municipal police departments are governed by a police board, whose role is to provide general direction to the department, in accordance with relevant legislation and in response to community needs. Each police board consists of civilians and is chaired by the municipality's mayor; one board member is appointed by the municipal council and up to seven people appointed by the provincial government. Municipalities which provide their policing by means of a municipal police department pay for 100% of their policing costs.

In 2019, the total authorized strength of all the municipal police departments was 2,461 officer positions (*Note: Includes adjusted strength figures for municipalities participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams*).

## RCMP Municipal Services

In addition to the *Provincial Police Services Agreement*, the provincial and federal governments signed the *Municipal Police Service Agreement* (MPSA), a master agreement which enables the provincial government to sub-contract the RCMP Provincial Service to municipalities and describes the terms and conditions for the provision of RCMP municipal police services. To contract RCMP municipal services, each municipality must sign a *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* (MPUA) with the provincial government.

The terms of the MPSA and the MPUA require that municipalities between 5,000 and 14,999 population pay 70% of the RCMP cost-base; municipalities 15,000 population and over pay 90%. The remaining 30% and 10%, respectively, are paid by the federal government<sup>1</sup>. Municipalities are responsible for 100% of certain costs, such as accommodation (i.e., the detachment) and support staff.

The RCMP operates regional and integrated detachments in many areas of the province. An integrated detachment is comprised of two or more provincial and/or municipal police units. For example, the North Vancouver Detachment houses three policing units: two municipal (North Vancouver District and North Vancouver City) and one provincial (North Vancouver Provincial). The detachment works on a post-dispatch system which means members respond to calls in any of the three policing jurisdictions regardless of whether the member is assigned to the North Vancouver City Municipal Unit or the North Vancouver Provincial Unit etc. In integrated detachments, RCMP members from each policing unit report to one detachment commander.

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The regional detachment structure adds another layer to integration. Regional detachments offer a central point of management, coordination and comptrollership for multiple integrated or stand-alone detachments in the area. For example, the Kelowna Regional Detachment is located in the City of Kelowna and the Kelowna Municipal Unit is the only policing unit that works out of that building. However, the West Kelowna Integrated Detachment (consisting of the West Kelowna Municipal Unit, the Peachland Municipal Unit and the Kelowna Provincial Unit) and the Lake Country Detachment (Lake Country Municipal Unit) fall under the umbrella of the Kelowna Regional Detachment. These types of arrangements allow for specialized and/or administrative police services to be delivered regionally.

In 2019, there were 65 municipalities in BC that contracted with the provincial government for RCMP municipal police services. The total authorized strength of the RCMP municipal services was 3,969 members.

There were 31 municipalities 15,000 population and over with RCMP municipal services and a total strength of 3,512 member positions. There were 34 municipalities between 5,000 and 14,999 population with RCMP municipal services, with a total strength of 457 member positions. (*Note: Includes adjusted strength figures for municipalities participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams*).

### First Nations Self-Administered Policing

Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police is the only First Nation self-administered Police Service in British Columbia and is governed by a police board whose members are selected from each of the ten communities it serves. Police officers recruited by the police board are either experienced officers or graduates of the Justice Institute of British Columbia, Police Academy. All officers are appointed under the *Police Act*. In 2019, the Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police amended their agreement to increase their authorized strength to 12 police officer positions.

### Enhanced Policing to First Nations Communities

Through the First Nations Policing Program (FNPP), both the federal and provincial governments provide funding to support policing services in addition to the level of policing already provided to the community. The FNPP was established in 1991 to enhance policing that is professional, dedicated and responsive to First Nations and was designed to enable greater input over the delivery of policing services within their communities.

### First Nations Community Policing Services (FNCPS)

In August 2019, the Framework Agreement between the federal government and the provincial government for RCMP FNCPS in British Columbia was amended. The additional positions will be reported once the new Framework Agreement has been signed and the Community Tripartite Agreements have been negotiated. In 2019, the total authorized strength for First Nations policing under this Agreement is 112.5 member positions through 55 Community Tripartite Agreements. Each FNCPS Unit is established under a tripartite agreement between the provincial government, the federal government and the participating First Nation communities. The provincial share of funding the FNCPS is 48% and the federal share is 52%. See page 7 and 8 for a listing of FNCPS positions by Community and RCMP Detachment.

### Integrated First Nations Police Units

In 2007, a policing agreement was signed by the provincial government, the West Vancouver Police Board, and the Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations to create the Integrated First Nations Policing Unit. This Unit is comprised of a total of five positions staffed by members within the RCMP and the West Vancouver Police Department and one member funded under the First Nations Policing Program. This policing arrangement provides enhanced, dedicated services to reserve lands located in North Vancouver, West Vancouver and the Squamish Valley.

### Tsawwassen Quadripartite Agreement

In 2019, a new five year policing agreement was signed between the federal government, the provincial government, the City of Delta, and the Tsawwassen First Nation to enable the Delta Police Department to deliver enhanced policing to the Tsawwassen First Nation. The funding of this agreement is shared by the provincial and federal governments, 48% and 52% respectively. There is currently one member providing enhanced policing under this Agreement.

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## Integrated Teams in BC

There are a number of integrated teams in the province. These teams may be “integrated” in one or more ways:

- They are comprised of police officers from more than one police agency or members from at least two levels of policing (i.e., federal, provincial, municipal); and/or
- Multiple governments (federal, provincial, municipal) contribute to funding the team.

In addition, integrated teams provide services to more than one policing jurisdiction. In BC, there are three broad categories of integrated teams: federal, provincial and regional/municipal.

**Federal Integrated Teams:** includes members from municipal, provincial, and/or other federal agencies (Canadian and US) which are funded primarily by the federal government. Most Federal integrated teams are managed under the Federal Policing program. Such multi-disciplined groups deal with National Security, Transnational Organized Crime, Money Laundering, Integrated Market Enforcement and Border Integrity.

**Provincial Integrated Teams:** may include members from municipal, provincial, and/or federal agencies but are funded primarily by the provincial government. The provincial teams include Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU), Hate Crime Task Force, Integrated Sexual Predator Observation Team (ISPOT), Integrated Witness Protection Services, and the Unsolved Homicide Unit.

**Regional Integrated Teams:** may include members from municipal, provincial, and/or federal police agencies. These teams are formed to provide specialized services to specific regions of the province and are funded by the participating jurisdictions according to predetermined funding formula. For example, the Lower Mainland District (LMD) Police Dog Service provides service to all RCMP municipal and provincial policing jurisdictions in the RCMP Lower Mainland District, as well as Abbotsford, Delta, New Westminster, and Port Moody Police Departments.

## FOOTNOTES

1. The federal government’s contribution is in recognition of the benefits it receives as a result of the RCMP agreements.



# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2019

## British Columbia Policing Jurisdictions

### MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Abbotsford Mun  
 Central Saanich Mun  
 Delta Mun  
 Nelson Mun  
 New Westminster Mun  
 Oak Bay Mun  
 Port Moody Mun  
 Saanich Mun  
 Vancouver Mun  
 Victoria Mun  
 West Vancouver Mun

### RCMP ISLAND DISTRICT

Alert Bay Prov  
 Campbell River Mun  
 Campbell River Prov  
 Colwood Mun  
 Comox Mun  
 Comox Valley Prov  
 Courtenay Mun  
 Duncan Prov  
 Gabriola Island Prov  
 Ladysmith Mun  
 Ladysmith Prov  
 Lake Cowichan Prov  
 Langford Mun  
 Nanaimo Mun  
 Nanaimo Prov  
 Nootka Sound Prov  
 North Cowichan Mun  
 North Saanich Mun  
 Oceanside Prov  
 Outer Gulf Islands Prov  
 Parksville Mun  
 Port Alberni Mun  
 Port Alberni Prov  
 Port Alice Prov  
 Port Hardy Prov  
 Port McNeill Prov  
 Powell River Mun  
 Powell River Prov  
 Quadra Island Prov  
 Qualicum Beach Mun  
 Saltspring Island Prov  
 Sayward Prov  
 Shawnigan Lake Prov  
 Sidney Mun  
 Sidney Prov  
 Sooke Mun  
 Sooke Prov  
 Texada Island Prov

Tofino Prov  
 Ucluelet Prov  
 View Royal Mun  
 West Shore Prov

### RCMP LOWER MAINLAND DISTRICT

Agassiz Prov  
 Boston Bar Prov  
 Bowen Island Prov  
 Burnaby Mun  
 Chilliwack Mun  
 Chilliwack Prov  
 Coquitlam Mun  
 Coquitlam Prov  
 Hope Mun  
 Hope Prov  
 Kent Mun  
 Langley City Mun  
 Langley Township Mun  
 Maple Ridge Mun  
 Mission Mun  
 Mission Prov  
 North Vancouver City Mun  
 North Vancouver District Mun  
 North Vancouver Prov  
 Pemberton Prov  
 Pitt Meadows Mun  
 Port Coquitlam Mun  
 Richmond Mun  
 Ridge Meadows Prov  
 Sechelt Mun  
 Squamish Mun  
 Squamish Prov  
 Sunshine Coast Prov  
 Surrey Mun  
 Surrey Prov  
 University Prov  
 Whistler Mun  
 Whistler Prov  
 White Rock Mun

### RCMP NORTH DISTRICT

Alexis Creek Prov  
 Anahim Lake Prov  
 Atlin Prov  
 Bella Bella Prov  
 Bella Coola Prov  
 Burns Lake Prov  
 Chetwynd Prov  
 Dawson Creek Mun  
 Dawson Creek Prov  
 Dease Lake Prov

Fort St. James Prov  
 Fort St. John Mun  
 Fort St. John Prov  
 Fraser Lake Prov  
 Houston Granisle Prov  
 Hudson's Hope Prov  
 Kitimat Mun  
 Kitimat Prov  
 Lisims/Nass Valley Prov  
 Mackenzie Prov  
 Masset Prov  
 McBride Prov  
 New Hazelton Prov  
 Northern Rockies Prov  
 One Hundred Mile House Prov  
 Prince George Mun  
 Prince George Prov  
 Prince Rupert Mun  
 Prince Rupert Prov  
 Queen Charlotte City Prov  
 Quesnel Mun  
 Quesnel Prov  
 Smithers Mun  
 Smithers Prov  
 Stewart Prov  
 Takla Landing Prov  
 Terrace Mun  
 Terrace Prov  
 Tsay Keh Dene Prov  
 Tumbler Ridge Prov  
 Valemount Prov  
 Vanderhoof Prov  
 Wells Prov  
 Williams Lake Mun  
 Williams Lake Prov

### RCMP SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

Armstrong Mun  
 Armstrong Prov  
 Ashcroft Prov  
 Barriere Prov  
 Castlegar Mun  
 Castlegar Prov  
 Chase Prov  
 Clearwater Prov  
 Clinton Prov  
 Coldstream Mun  
 Columbia Valley Prov  
 Cranbrook Mun  
 Cranbrook Prov  
 Creston Mun  
 Creston Prov

Elkford Prov  
 Enderby Prov  
 Falkland Prov  
 Fernie Mun  
 Fernie Prov  
 Golden Prov  
 Grand Forks Prov  
 Kamloops Mun  
 Kaslo Prov  
 Kelowna Mun  
 Kelowna Prov  
 Kimberley Mun  
 Kimberley Prov  
 Keremeos Prov  
 Lake Country Mun  
 Lillooet Prov  
 Logan Lake Prov  
 Lumby Prov  
 Lytton Prov  
 Merritt Mun  
 Merritt Prov  
 Midway Prov  
 Nakusp Prov  
 Nelson Prov  
 Oliver Prov  
 Osoyoos Mun  
 Osoyoos Prov  
 Peachland Mun  
 Penticton Mun  
 Penticton Prov  
 Princeton Prov  
 Revelstoke Mun  
 Revelstoke Prov  
 Salmo Prov  
 Salmon Arm Mun  
 Salmon Arm Prov  
 Sicamous Prov  
 Slocan Lake Prov  
 Spallumcheen Mun  
 Sparwood Prov  
 Summerland Mun  
 T'Kumlups Prov  
 Trail & Greater District Prov  
 Trail Mun  
 Vernon Mun  
 Vernon Prov  
 West Kelowna Mun

### FIRST NATIONS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICE

Stl'at'imx Tribal Police

*Mun = Municipal  
 Prov = Provincial*

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## First Nations Community Policing Services Statistics, 2019

### FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES POLICED BY DETACHMENT

Detachment	Auth.Strength	Detachment	Auth.Strength
<b>Agassiz &amp; Chilliwack</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Dease Lake</b>	<b>2</b>
Chehalis First Nation		Dease River First Nation	
Sto:lo (Scowlitz First Nation,		Iskut First Nation	
Kwantlen First Nation, Soowahlie First		Tahltan Council	
Nation, Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation,		<b>Enderby</b>	<b>1</b>
Seabird Island First Nation, Chawathil First		Spallumcheen	
Nation, Kwaw-kwaw-Apilt First Nation,		<b>Fort St. James</b>	<b>4</b>
Cheam First Nation)		Nak'azdli First Nation	
<b>Ahousaht / Tofino</b>	<b>2</b>	Tl'azt'en First Nation	
Ahousaht First Nation		<b>Fort St. John</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Alert Bay</b>	<b>1</b>	Blueberry River First Nation	
Da'Naxda'xw First Nation		Doig River First Nation	
Gwawaenuk First Nation		Halfway River First Nation	
Namgis First Nation		<b>Kamloops</b>	<b>4</b>
Tlowitsis First Nation		Kamloops First Nation	
Tsawataineuk First Nation		Skeetchestn First Nation	
<b>Alexis Creek</b>	<b>3</b>	Whispering Pines / Clinton First Nation	
Alexis Creek First Nation		<b>West Kelowna</b>	<b>3</b>
Stone First Nation		Westbank First Nation	
Xeni Gwet'in First Nation		<b>Kitimat</b>	<b>1</b>
Anaham First Nation		Kitimaat First Nation (Haisla)	
<b>Anahim Lake</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Ladysmith</b>	<b>1</b>
Ulkatcho First Nation		Chemainus First Nation	
<b>Bella Bella</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Lake Cowichan</b>	<b>1</b>
Heiltsuk First Nation		Ditidaht First Nation	
Oweekeno First Nation		<b>Lisims/Nass Valley</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Bella Coola</b>	<b>1</b>	Nisga'a	
Nuxalk First Nation		<b>Lytton</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Burns Lake</b>	<b>3</b>	Cooks Ferry Indian Band	
Burns Lake First Nation		Kanaka Bar Indian Band	
Cheslatta Carrier First Nation		Lytton First Nation	
Lake Babine Nation		Nicomien Indian Band	
Nee-Tahi-Buhn First Nation		Siska Indian Band	
Skin Tyee First Nation		Skuppah Indian Band	
Wet'su'wet'en First Nation		<b>Mackenzie</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Campbell River</b>	<b>1</b>	McLeod Lake Indian Band	
Campbell River First Nation		<b>Masset</b>	<b>2</b>
Cape Mudge First Nation (We Wai Kai)		Old Masset Village Council	
Homalco First Nation		<b>Merritt</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Chase</b>	<b>1</b>	Coldwater Council	
Little Shuswap Lake		Lower Nicola Council	
Neskonlith		Nooaitch Council	
<b>Chetwynd</b>		Shackan Council	
Saulteau	<b>0.5</b>	Upper Nicola Council	
West Moberly First Nation	<b>0.5</b>	<b>Nanaimo</b>	
<b>Cranbrook</b>	<b>1</b>	Nanoose First Nation	<b>0.5</b>
Akisqu'nuk First Nation		Snuneymuxw Council	<b>1.5</b>
Lower Kootenay First Nation			
St. Mary's First Nation			
Tobacco Plains Indian Band			

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2019

## FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES POLICED BY DETACHMENT, CONTINUED

Detachment	Auth.Strength	Detachment	Auth.Strength
<b>New Hazelton</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Quesnel</b>	<b>1</b>
Gitanmaax First Nation		Alexandria Council	
Gitanyow First Nation		Kluskus Council (Lhoosk'uz Dene Govt)	
Gitsegukla First Nation		Nazko Council	
Gitwangak First Nation		Red Bluff Council (Lhtako Dene Nation)	
Glen Vowell First Nation		<b>Sidney / North Saanich</b>	<b>2</b>
Hagwilget First Nation		Pauquachin First Nation	
Kispiox First Nation		Tsartlip First Nation	
<b>North Cowichan</b>	<b>4</b>	Tsawout First Nation	
Cowichan Tribes		Tseycum First Nation	
<b>North Vancouver</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Smithers</b>	<b>1</b>
Burrard (Tsleil-Waututh) First Nation		Moricetown First Nation	
Squamish First Nation		Fort Babine First Nation	
<b>Northern Rockies</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Sunshine Coast</b>	<b>2</b>
Fort Nelson First Nation		Sechelt Council	
Prophet River First Nation		<b>Surrey</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Oliver</b>	<b>1</b>	Semiahmoo First Nation	
Lower Similkameen First Nation		<b>Takla Landing</b>	<b>2</b>
Osoyoos First Nation		Takla Lake First Nation	
<b>One Hundred Mile House</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Terrace</b>	<b>1</b>
Canim Lake Council		Kitselas First Nation	
<b>Penticton</b>	<b>2</b>	Kitsumkalum First Nation	
Penticton Indian Band		<b>Tsay Keh Dene</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Port Alberni</b>		Kwadacha First Nation	
Hupacasath First Nation	<b>2</b>	Tsay Keh Dene First Nation	
Tseshah First Nation		<b>Ucluelet</b>	<b>1</b>
Huu-ay-aht First Nation	<b>2</b>	Toquaht First Nation	
Uchucklesaht First Nation		Yuulu?il?ath First Nation	
<b>Port Hardy</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Vanderhoof</b>	<b>1</b>
Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'xw First Nation		Saik'uz First Nation	
Kwakiutl First Nation		<b>Vernon</b>	<b>1</b>
Quatsino First Nation		Okanagan First Nation	
<b>Port McNeil (Tahsis)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Westshore</b>	<b>1</b>
Ka:'yu:'k't'h / Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation		Esquimalt Council	
<b>Powell River</b>	<b>1</b>	Songhees Council	
Sliammon Council		<b>Williams Lake</b>	
<b>Prince Rupert</b>		Canoe Creek First Nation	<b>2</b>
Gitxaala First Nation	<b>3</b>	Esketemc First Nation	
Gitga'at First Nation		Soda Creek Council	<b>2</b>
Kitasoo First Nation	<b>2</b>	Williams Lake Council	
Lax-kw'alaams First Nation	<b>3</b>	<b>"E" Division</b>	
<b>Queen Charlotte</b>	<b>2</b>	Program Administrator	<b>1</b>
Skidegate Council		Recruiter	<b>1</b>



# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2019



## Municipal Police Statistics, 2019

### RCMP MUNICIPAL UNITS: 15,000 POPULATION AND OVER

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength <sup>1</sup>	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs <sup>2</sup>	Cost Per Capita
Burnaby Mun <sup>1</sup>	253,007	297	317	799	16,494	65	52	\$59,755,841	\$236
Campbell River Mun	36,324	45	45	807	4,875	134	108	\$10,424,206	\$287
Chilliwack Mun <sup>1,3</sup>	99,007	132	144	687	13,106	132	91	\$27,724,102	\$280
Colwood Mun	18,880	18	18	1,073	1,008	53	57	\$3,835,261	\$203
Coquitlam Mun <sup>1,3</sup>	149,959	166	176	853	8,006	53	46	\$33,408,686	\$223
Courtenay Mun	28,315	31	31	902	3,652	129	116	\$6,144,661	\$217
Cranbrook Mun	21,258	26	26	818	1,931	91	74	\$5,837,047	\$275
Fort St. John Mun	22,051	38	38	580	3,081	140	81	\$7,205,622	\$327
Kamloops Mun	100,046	142	142	705	11,991	120	84	\$28,006,769	\$280
Kelowna Mun	142,162	203	203	700	18,298	129	90	\$40,865,967	\$287
Langford Mun	42,629	51	51	836	2,703	63	53	\$8,496,063	\$199
Langley City Mun <sup>1</sup>	27,718	51	56	492	5,478	198	97	\$11,774,258	\$425
Langley Township Mun <sup>1,3</sup>	131,561	145	156	842	10,312	78	66	\$33,652,473	\$256
Maple Ridge Mun <sup>1,3</sup>	91,510	102	111	824	9,546	104	86	\$24,776,003	\$271
Mission Mun <sup>1</sup>	43,202	53	58	747	4,398	102	76	\$10,992,759	\$254
Nanaimo Mun <sup>3</sup>	100,217	145	145	691	16,355	163	113	\$29,216,416	\$292
North Cowichan Mun	32,131	32	32	1,004	3,650	114	114	\$6,604,061	\$206
North Vancouver City Mun <sup>1,4</sup>	57,957	68	69	845	4,326	75	63	\$14,906,094	\$257
North Vancouver District Mun <sup>1,4</sup>	92,204	87	87	1,060	3,908	42	45	\$18,820,339	\$204
Penticton Mun	36,425	47	47	775	7,975	219	170	\$9,378,290	\$257
Pitt Meadows Mun <sup>1</sup>	19,728	23	25	795	1,471	75	59	\$5,260,268	\$267
Port Alberni Mun	18,751	34	34	552	3,253	173	96	\$7,547,157	\$402
Port Coquitlam Mun <sup>1,3</sup>	63,300	76	81	785	4,051	64	50	\$14,909,379	\$236
Prince George Mun	81,323	142	142	573	19,039	234	134	\$28,594,776	\$352
Richmond Mun <sup>1,5</sup>	212,276	270	277	766	12,383	58	45	\$57,433,154	\$271
Salmon Arm Mun	19,121	19	19	1,006	1,381	72	73	\$3,718,474	\$194
Squamish Mun <sup>1,3</sup>	20,879	25	27	771	1,580	76	58	\$5,472,411	\$262
Surrey Mun <sup>1,6,7,8</sup>	584,851	843	845	692	45,431	78	54	\$165,876,069	\$284
Vernon Mun	43,278	56	56	773	6,680	154	119	\$12,010,152	\$278
West Kelowna Mun	35,818	29	29	1,235	2,317	65	80	\$5,948,585	\$166
White Rock Mun <sup>1</sup>	21,027	25	26	816	1,546	74	60	\$5,290,405	\$252
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,646,915</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>250,225</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>\$703,885,748</b>	<b>\$266</b>

### RCMP MUNICIPAL UNITS: 5,000 TO 14,999 POPULATION

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength <sup>1</sup>	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs <sup>2</sup>	Cost Per Capita
Armstrong Mun <sup>9,10</sup>	5,494	4	4	1,374	258	47	65	\$526,558	\$96
Castlegar Mun	8,631	13	13	664	802	93	62	\$2,105,233	\$244
Coldstream Mun	11,383	7	7	1,626	357	31	51	\$937,487	\$82
Comox Mun	14,976	12	12	1,291	669	45	58	\$1,766,675	\$118
Creston Mun <sup>10</sup>	5,564	7	7	795	519	93	74	\$993,192	\$179
Dawson Creek Mun	12,981	25	25	519	2,098	162	84	\$4,372,309	\$337
Fernie Mun <sup>9,10</sup>	6,039	6	6	1,007	284	47	47	\$787,221	\$130
Hope Mun <sup>1</sup>	6,667	13	14	473	1,537	231	109	\$2,368,363	\$355
Kent Mun <sup>1</sup>	6,704	6	7	1,022	480	72	73	\$1,052,973	\$157
Kimberley Mun	8,038	8	8	1,005	268	33	34	\$1,132,747	\$141

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2019

## RCMP MUNICIPAL UNITS: 5,000 TO 14,999 POPULATION, CONTINUED

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength <sup>1</sup>	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs <sup>2</sup>	Cost Per Capita
Kitimat Mun	8,200	18	18	456	832	101	46	\$2,798,578	\$341
Ladysmith Mun	9,048	7	7	1,293	495	55	71	\$835,870	\$92
Lake Country Mun <sup>10</sup>	15,143	13	13	1,165	693	46	53	\$2,199,019	\$145
Merritt Mun	7,727	15	15	515	1,715	222	114	\$2,210,495	\$286
North Saanich Mun	11,876	11	11	1,080	349	29	32	\$1,727,040	\$146
Osoyoos Mun <sup>9,10</sup>	5,482	6	6	914	407	74	68	\$1,012,966	\$185
Parksville Mun	13,354	17	17	786	1,646	123	97	\$2,506,620	\$188
Peachland Mun	5,696	4	4	1,424	286	50	72	\$698,827	\$123
Powell River Mun	13,829	19	19	728	1,650	119	87	\$2,881,606	\$208
Prince Rupert Mun	13,054	36	36	363	2,942	225	82	\$5,427,980	\$416
Qualicum Beach Mun	9,166	8	8	1,146	341	37	43	\$968,995	\$106
Quesnel Mun	10,392	23	23	452	2,974	286	129	\$4,236,141	\$408
Revelstoke Mun	8,244	14	14	589	557	68	40	\$2,124,942	\$258
Sechelt Mun <sup>1</sup>	10,804	11	12	916	854	79	72	\$2,335,565	\$216
Sidney Mun	12,235	15	15	816	554	45	37	\$2,352,700	\$192
Smithers Mun	5,670	9	9	630	1,058	187	118	\$1,745,845	\$308
Sooke Mun	14,657	13	13	1,127	845	58	65	\$2,000,996	\$137
Spallumcheen Mun	5,505	4	4	1,376	193	35	48	\$595,030	\$108
Summerland Mun	12,359	9	9	1,373	702	57	78	\$1,570,838	\$127
Terrace Mun	12,594	28	28	450	3,649	290	130	\$4,169,352	\$331
Trail Mun	8,171	14	14	584	1,196	146	85	\$2,439,867	\$299
View Royal Mun	11,567	11	11	1,019	742	64	65	\$1,631,087	\$141
Whistler Mun <sup>1</sup>	13,763	24	24	584	1,185	86	50	\$6,759,268	\$491
Williams Lake Mun	11,359	25	25	454	3,303	291	132	\$5,000,146	\$440
<b>Total</b>	<b>336,372</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>36,440</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>\$76,272,531</b>	<b>\$227</b>

## MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS<sup>8</sup>

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength <sup>1</sup>	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs <sup>2</sup>	Cost Per Capita
Abbotsford Mun <sup>1,3</sup>	158,582	212	218	727	9,633	61	44	\$53,782,726	\$339
Central Saanich Mun	18,089	23	23	786	493	27	21	\$5,438,907	\$301
Delta Mun <sup>1,3,11</sup>	110,443	191	192	574	5,258	48	27	\$39,645,838	\$359
Nelson City Mun	11,359	18	18	631	858	76	48	\$3,877,141	\$341
New Westminster Mun <sup>1</sup>	79,737	112	115	695	5,629	71	49	\$27,795,594	\$349
Oak Bay Mun	18,568	23	23	807	627	34	27	\$5,138,041	\$277
Port Moody Mun <sup>1</sup>	35,057	52	53	658	1,049	30	20	\$12,471,474	\$356
Saanich Mun	122,173	161	161	759	5,099	42	32	\$32,259,573	\$264
Vancouver Mun <sup>3</sup>	687,664	1,327	1,327	518	57,865	84	44	\$318,658,229	\$463
Victoria Mun <sup>12</sup>	112,721	249	249	453	13,292	118	53	\$56,793,567	\$504
West Vancouver Mun <sup>1,3</sup>	47,148	79	81	581	2,459	52	30	\$18,276,285	\$388
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,401,541</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>102,262</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>\$574,137,375</b>	<b>\$410</b>

Footnotes for this table are on page 11.

See *Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers* on page 25 for additional explanatory notes.

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2019



## MUNICIPAL POLICE STATISTICS, 2019

### FOOTNOTES

1. There are 6 Lower Mainland District (LMD) Integrated Teams that provide regional police services to participating LMD RCMP Municipal Police Service, RCMP Provincial Police Service and Municipal Police Department: 1) Integrated Homicide Investigation Team (IHIT); 2) Integrated Emergency Response Team (IERT); 3) Integrated Police Dog Service (IPDS); 4) Integrated Forensic Identification Services (IFIS); 5) Integrated Collision Analyst Reconstruction Section (ICARS); and 6) Integrated Internal Investigator (III). **Adjusted strength** is a calculation that adjusts a municipal police agency's authorized strength to account for Integrated Team members who are assigned on a regional basis. For 2019, adjusted strength applies to LMD Integrated Teams participation only. This adjustment is based on a proportional allocation of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) utilization attributable to each municipality's financial contribution to LMD Integrated Teams for the fiscal year 2019/2020. See page 25 for the definition of authorized strength. Some LMD municipalities' authorized strength already includes or accounts for a portion of Integrated Team members; therefore, not all adjustments are a simple addition to authorized strength. The values reported have been rounded up to the nearest whole number after making the adjustments using exact values from the source data.

Participating LMD Integrated Team municipalities and their adjusted strength figures are italicized in the Municipal Police Statistics, 2019 table. The adjusted strength has been used to calculate population per officer and case load.

2. Total Costs refer to actual costs as reported by each municipality. For RCMP municipal services, total costs include the municipality's share of RCMP contract costs, including integrated team costs, (70% or 90%, depending on population) as well as any costs that are borne 100% by the municipality, i.e., accommodation costs. Total costs for municipal police departments refer to 100% of policing costs. As such, comparisons between municipal agencies should be made with caution.
3. Population figures include First Nations reserve populations.
4. The municipalities of North Vancouver City and North Vancouver District include three First Nations reserve lands within their boundaries. The designated land title names for these reserve lands are: Mission 1 (North Vancouver City); and, Seymour Creek 2 and Burrard Inlet 3 (North Vancouver District). Due to inconsistencies in scoring crime data to the appropriate jurisdictions the populations for these reserve lands were assigned to North Vancouver Prov (from 2006 to 2018); prior to 2006 the populations were assigned to North Vancouver District. In 2019, the populations for the reserve lands were realigned from North Vancouver Prov and added to the appropriate municipality. This realignment may result in changes in reporting; crime statistics should be used with caution.
5. In 2019, there were 30 member positions dedicated to airport security at the Vancouver International Airport. These members are administered through the Richmond RCMP Detachment. The strength and cost data for these 30 members is excluded from Richmond because the Vancouver Airport Authority reimburses 100% of the cost to the City of Richmond. Total Vancouver Airport 2019 costs were \$4,980,837.
6. Authorized strength for the City of Surrey includes 3 Community Constables. A Community Constable is an armed, uniformed peace officer at the rank of Special Constable.
7. Statistics for Surrey Prov are included in Surrey Mun.
8. Authorized strengths and their associated costs for the municipal departments have been adjusted to exclude secondments to other agencies (e.g., Justice Institute of British Columbia Police Academy, CFSEU-BC) as cost for these secondments would be borne by the seconded agency.
9. According to the 2016 Canada Census, the municipalities of Armstrong, Fernie and Osoyoos went over 5,000 population, and as a result, became responsible for providing policing within their municipal boundaries. Each of these municipalities signed a *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* with the provincial government for the provision of RCMP Municipal services effective April 1, 2017. Conversely, the population of Northern Rockies Regional Municipality went under 5,000 and, as a result, returned to being a provincial responsibility as of April 1, 2017, therefore it is no longer responsible for policing their municipal boundaries.
10. BC Stats population estimates are used for the purpose of the publication; however, the Canada Census is used for determining policing responsibility under the Police Act. As a result, a municipality may show a population below or above the population range in their respective RCMP Municipal Unit cost share categories.
11. Population figures include Tsawwassen First Nation (TFN) land populations. Since 2007, TFN lands are policed by Delta Police Department under a Police Service Agreement between the City of Delta, Delta Police Board and TFN and not included in reported costs. For consistency with previous reporting, Delta Police Department's authorized strength includes one officer position to deliver enhanced, dedicated policing funded under the First Nation Policing Program, under an agreement with Canada, the Province of BC, City of Delta, Delta Police Board and TFN.
12. The Victoria and Esquimalt Police Departments were amalgamated in 2003. In 2019, the population of Victoria was 94,005 persons and Esquimalt's was 18,716 persons. Of the total costs in 2019, \$8,198,390 (14.7%) was paid by Esquimalt for its policing services under the Agreement.

## Provincial Police Statistics, 2019

### FIRST NATIONS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Auth. Strength	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service	3,100	12	300	97	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>25</b>

### JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Agassiz Prov	3,902	8	800	205	100
Alert Bay Prov	1,315	4	173	132	43
Alexis Creek Prov	1,543	6	133	86	22
Anahim Lake Prov	678	4	99	146	25
Armstrong Prov <sup>1</sup>	517	3	21	41	7
Ashcroft Prov	3,846	5	430	112	86
Atlin Prov	554	3	79	143	26
Barriere Prov	4,129	4	216	52	54
Bella Bella Prov	1,718	5	240	140	48
Bella Coola Prov	2,175	4	218	100	55
Boston Bar Prov	676	3	122	180	41
Bowen Island Prov	3,957	3	111	28	37
Burns Lake Prov	6,087	11	674	111	61
Campbell River Prov	5,704	7	902	158	129
Chase Prov	8,549	9	678	79	75
Chetwynd Prov	5,524	10	538	97	54
Chilliwack Prov	6,039	8	876	145	110
Clearwater Prov	4,575	6	272	59	45
Clinton Prov	1,886	4	157	83	39
Columbia Valley Prov	10,335	11	595	58	54
Comox Valley Prov	29,334	19	1,252	43	66
Coquitlam Prov	3,203	3	82	26	27
Cranbrook Prov	7,235	4	266	37	67
Creston Prov	8,638	6	372	43	62
Dawson Creek Prov	7,482	4	426	57	107
Dease Lake Prov	1,206	7	125	104	18
Duncan Prov	16,036	23	3,732	233	162
Elk Valley Prov <sup>2</sup>	9,523	13	453	48	35
<i>Elkford</i>	2,811	3	99	35	--
<i>Fernie</i>	2,137	4	129	60	--
<i>Sparwood</i>	4,575	5	225	49	--
Enderby Prov	7,305	8	659	90	82
Falkland Prov	3,014	3	108	36	36
Fort St. James Prov	4,431	13	1,127	254	87
Fort St. John Prov	14,725	10	675	46	68
Fraser Lake Prov	2,805	5	157	56	31
Gabriola Island Prov	4,418	3	188	43	63
Golden Prov	7,486	11	463	62	42
Hope Prov	1,551	5	262	169	52
Houston Granisle Prov <sup>3</sup>	4,673	9	527	113	59
Hudsons Hope Prov	1,295	3	58	45	19
Kelowna Prov	17,336	15	1,633	94	109
Keremeos Prov <sup>4</sup>	4,966	6	340	68	59
Kimberley Prov	2,272	2	62	27	31

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2019



## JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE, CONTINUED

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Kitimat Prov	484	2	45	93	23
Kootenay Boundary Regional <sup>5</sup>	53,646	53	2,680	50	51
<i>Castlegar</i>	6,378	3	182	29	--
<i>Grand Forks</i>	9,158	10	635	69	--
<i>Kaslo</i>	2,348	3	149	63	--
<i>Midway</i>	2,832	4	292	103	--
<i>Nakusp</i>	3,548	4	271	76	--
<i>Nelson</i>	12,667	6	354	28	--
<i>Salmo</i>	2,816	4	300	107	--
<i>Slocan Lake</i>	2,013	3	97	48	--
<i>Trail &amp; Greater District</i>	11,886	8	400	34	--
Ladysmith Prov	6,693	5	445	66	89
Lake Cowichan Prov	6,848	10	501	73	50
Lillooet Prov	3,080	7	317	103	45
Lisims-Nass Valley Prov	1,926	4	294	153	74
Logan Lake Prov	2,697	3	145	54	48
Lumby Prov	6,435	5	224	35	45
Lytton Prov	1,874	4	130	69	33
Mackenzie Prov	4,201	10	472	112	47
Masset Prov	1,899	7	311	164	44
McBride Prov	1,794	4	145	81	36
Merritt Prov	3,842	5	224	58	45
Mission Prov	4,920	5	320	65	64
Nanaimo Prov	15,394	7	1,004	65	143
New Hazelton Prov	5,737	11	1,131	197	103
Nootka Sound Prov	1,936	6	100	52	17
North Vancouver Prov <sup>6</sup>	49	2	434	--	217
Northern Rockies Prov	4,967	15	863	174	58
Oceanside Prov	27,853	12	1,413	51	118
Oliver Prov <sup>4</sup>	9,999	10	1,139	114	117
One Hundred Mile House Prov	14,201	13	915	64	70
Osoyoos Prov <sup>4</sup>	2,453	4	207	84	55
Outer Gulf Islands Prov	4,786	5	160	33	32
Pemberton Prov	4,771	9	339	71	38
Penticton Prov <sup>4</sup>	12,246	7	925	76	137
Port Alberni Prov	8,188	7	404	49	58
Port Alice Prov	710	2	80	113	40
Port Hardy Prov	5,587	12	1,456	261	121
Port McNeill Prov	4,425	9	301	68	33
Powell River Prov	5,799	5	349	60	70
Prince George Prov	14,362	7	685	48	98
Prince Rupert Prov	1,805	6	257	142	43
Princeton Prov	5,473	7	540	99	77
Quadra Island Prov	3,902	4	145	37	36
Queen Charlotte City Prov	2,565	5	145	57	29
Quesnel Prov	13,550	9	750	55	83
Revelstoke Prov	680	2	61	90	31
Ridge Meadows Prov <sup>7,8</sup>	10	3	25	--	8
Salmon Arm Prov	9,965	5	410	41	82
Saltspring Island Prov	11,592	8	732	63	92
Sayward Prov	796	3	72	90	24
Shawnigan Lake Prov	19,670	11	805	41	73

## JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE, CONTINUED

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Sicamous Prov	4,078	6	252	62	42
Sidney Prov	3,756	4	272	72	68
Smithers Prov	7,552	6	480	64	80
Sooke Prov	5,208	4	232	45	58
Squamish Prov <sup>9,10</sup>	2,253	6	113	50	19
Stewart Prov	419	4	39	93	10
Sunshine Coast Prov	21,006	22	1,075	51	49
T'Kumluvs Prov	9,965	8	831	83	104
Takla Landing Prov	202	1	67	332	67
Terrace Prov	7,773	7	782	101	112
Texada Island Prov	1,106	2	49	44	25
Tofino Prov <sup>11</sup>	3,838	8	705	184	88
Tsay Keh Dene Prov	596	3	353	592	118
Tumbler Ridge Prov	2,215	5	105	47	21
Ucluelet Prov	2,538	4	274	108	69
University Prov	17,541	17	1,621	92	95
Valemount Prov	1,712	6	100	58	17
Vanderhoof Prov	8,856	13	1,013	114	78
Vernon Prov	12,604	9	588	47	65
Wells Prov	345	3	23	67	8
West Shore Prov	9,773	5	327	33	65
Whistler Prov	324	4	17	52	4
Williams Lake Prov	13,295	9	682	51	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>683,408</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>52,401</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>68</b>

### FOOTNOTES

1. The jurisdictional boundaries for Armstrong Prov were realigned when the municipality of Armstrong became responsible for providing policing within their municipal boundary. This may have resulted in inaccurate reporting; therefore, the crime statistics should be used with caution.
2. The Elk Valley Detachment includes Elkford Prov, Fernie Prov, and Sparwood Prov. The Elk Valley Detachment authorized strength total includes one GIS member assigned to the detachment as a whole.
3. In July 2014, Houston Prov and Granisle Prov were formally amalgamated. Prior to this amalgamation, Houston/Granisle operated in an informally amalgamated manner from two Detachment offices; the main office in the District of Houston and the second in the Village of Granisle. The Granisle office remains and functions as a Community Policing Office.
4. In 2003, Oliver and Osoyoos Prov detachments were restructured into the integrated South Okanagan Detachment. From 2006 to 2012, additional GIS positions were assigned to the Detachment as a whole (in 2012, there were 4 GIS positions assigned to the South Okanagan Detachment). Effective 2013, South Okanagan Detachment de-integrated and Oliver Prov and Osoyoos Prov operate as stand-alone detachments and are reflected in this document as separate entities as they currently exist. The additional 4 GIS positions previously assigned to the South Okanagan Detachment continued to provide services to the wider region. In 2016, one of the 4 GIS shared positions was converted to a GD position and specifically assigned to Oliver. The remaining 3 GIS positions service the wider region and were split equally by adding 0.75 to the authorized strengths of Keremeos Prov, Penticton Prov, Oliver Prov and Osoyoos Prov.
5. The Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment includes: Castlegar Prov, Grand Forks Prov, Kaslo Prov, Midway Prov, Nakusp Prov, Nelson Prov, Salmo Prov, Slocan Lake Prov, and Trail & Greater District Prov. The Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment authorized strength total includes eight shared GD/GIS (3 officers in charge and 5 GIS) members assigned to the detachment as a whole.
6. The municipalities of North Vancouver City and North Vancouver District include three First Nations reserve lands within their boundaries. The designated land title names for these reserve lands are: Mission 1 (North Vancouver City); and, Seymour Creek 2 and Burrard Inlet 3 (North Vancouver District). Due to inconsistencies in scoring crime data to the appropriate jurisdictions, the populations for these reserve lands were assigned to North Vancouver Prov (from 2006 to 2018). In 2019, the populations for the reserve lands were realigned from North Vancouver Prov and added to the appropriate municipality. This realignment may result in changes in reporting; crime statistics should be used with caution.
7. The crime rate has not been included because it is not a meaningful indicator for Ridge Meadows Prov (due to the small residential population and the relatively large amount of crimes occurring within the Provincial Parks).
8. The integrated Ridge Meadows RCMP Detachment is comprised of the following contract jurisdictions: the City of Maple Ridge; the City of Pitt Meadows; and, the Ridge Meadows provincial policing jurisdiction. In 2013/14 the RCMP revised the map boundaries that reside in PRIME-BC for each of the jurisdictions within the Ridge Meadows Detachment. This realignment of jurisdictional boundaries likely resulted in changes in reporting; as a result, CCC volumes and crime rates prior to 2014 for these individual jurisdictions should be used with caution.
9. Squamish Prov includes 1 shared GD/GIS position that is assigned to the Sea-to-Sky Regional Detachment – an RCMP organizational structure that includes Whistler, Pemberton and Bowen Island in addition to Squamish.
10. Previously shown as a provincial GD position, 1 member position provides enhanced dedicated services to the Squamish First Nation reserve lands out of the Squamish Detachment. Due to RCMP changes in reporting lines, this position was re-aligned under the Integrated First Nations Unit, resulting in (-1) to Squamish Prov in 2019.
11. Tofino Prov includes 2 provincial GD positions located in Ahousaht satellite office.

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2019



## Police Statistics Summary, 2019

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Auth. Strength <sup>1</sup>	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
<b>RCMP MUNICIPAL SERVICES TOTAL</b>	<b>2,983,287</b>	<b>3,969</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>286,665</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>72</b>
<i>15,000 Population and Over</i>	2,646,915	3,512	754	250,225	95	71
<i>Between 5,000 and 14,999 Population</i>	336,372	457	736	36,440	108	80
<b>MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS</b>	<b>1,401,541</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>102,262</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>RCMP PROVINCIAL DETACHMENTS</b>	<b>683,408</b>	<b>775<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>882</b>	<b>52,401</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>FIRST NATIONS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>25</b>

See *Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers* on page 25 for additional explanatory notes.

### FOOTNOTES

1. Includes adjusted strength figures for jurisdictions participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams.
2. Represents the number of members assigned to GD/GIS functions at a detachment and does not include members assigned to specialized functions such as traffic enforcement, forensic identification or major case crimes, etc.

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2019

## Government Contributions to Policing, 2019

Type of Service <sup>1</sup>	Auth. Strength <sup>2</sup>	Population <sup>3</sup>	Total Police Costs Paid By:			Total
			Mun Govt <sup>4</sup>	Prov Govt <sup>5</sup>	Fed Govt <sup>6</sup>	
<b>11 Municipal Police Departments<sup>7</sup></b>						
<b>Total</b>	2,461	1,401,541	\$574,137,375	-	-	\$574,137,375
<b>RCMP Municipal Services<sup>8</sup></b>						
31 Units 15,000 Population and Over	3,512	2,646,915	\$703,885,748	-	\$63,081,551	\$766,967,299
34 Units 5000 to 14,999 Population	457	336,372	\$76,272,531	-	\$21,512,023	\$97,784,554
<b>Total</b>	3,969	2,983,287	\$780,158,279	-	\$84,593,574	\$864,751,853
<b>RCMP Provincial Service<sup>9</sup></b>						
<b>Total</b>	2,602	-	-	\$394,558,798	\$168,140,471	\$562,699,269
<b>First Nations Self-Administered Police Services<sup>10</sup></b>						
<b>Total</b>	12	3,100	-	\$1,082,160	\$1,172,340	\$2,254,500
<b>First Nations Community Policing Services<sup>11</sup></b>						
<b>Total</b>	112.5	-	-	\$9,834,142	\$10,653,654	\$20,487,796
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA TOTAL</b>	<b>9,156</b>	<b>5,071,336</b>	<b>\$ 1,354,295,654</b>	<b>\$ 405,475,100</b>	<b>\$264,560,039</b>	<b>\$2,024,330,793</b>

See *Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers* on page 25 for additional explanatory notes.

### FOOTNOTES

1. Data for the South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS) is not included in this table. In 2019, SCBCTAPS had an authorized strength of 183 positions and cost \$39,549,306 (paid for by TransLink, a private company).
2. Includes adjusted strength figures for jurisdictions participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams.
3. Total Population includes 683,408 persons residing within municipalities with populations below 5,000 or unincorporated areas, served by the RCMP Provincial Service in 2019. This figure is not specified within the table under RCMP Provincial Service because it only represents rural/unincorporated detachments. The Provincial Service also provides services to populations served by the entire province (see page 3).
4. Total Costs for municipalities refer to actual costs for calendar year 2019 as reported by each municipality. For further information, see the Total Costs definition on page 26.
5. Police costs paid by the provincial government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2019/20.
6. Police costs paid by the federal government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2019/20 for their share of municipal and provincial policing costs only; these figures only represent their share of the contract costs and exclude costs borne by the federal government which are over and above the contract costs. These figures also do not include the costs to Canada for Federal Service members operating in BC.
7. Total Costs for municipal police departments represent 100% of policing costs.
8. Total Costs for RCMP municipal services include the municipality's share of RCMP contract costs (70% or 90%, depending on population) as well as any costs that are borne 100% by the municipality, i.e., accommodation costs, support staff. Data for dedicated airport security positions at the Vancouver International Airport is not included in this table. In 2019, the Vancouver International Airport had an authorized strength of 30. These positions were administered through the Richmond RCMP detachment; the Vancouver Airport Authority reimbursed 100% of the cost to the City of Richmond. Total Vancouver Airport costs in 2019 were \$4,980,837.
9. Total Costs paid by the provincial government include funding for the Front-Line Resource Reallocation initiative. Resulting changes in authorized strength for impacted units will be reflected in the next year's publication.
10. Total Costs paid by the provincial government include additional funding for police equipment, contract services and professional fees.
11. Authorized strength includes Aboriginal Community Constable Program members, which are gradually being converted to Community Tripartite Agreement under the First Nations Community Policing Services (FNCPs). In 2019, the authorized strength increased to 112.5, and the additional positions will be reflected in next year's publication. Costs associated with enhanced police services provided by Delta Police Department to Tsawwassen First Nation (TFN), which are shared by the provincial and federal governments (48% and 52% respectively), are not included within this table. In 2019, the provincial government contributed \$89,440 and the federal government contributed \$96,893 for the position providing this enhanced service to TFN. The position is included in the authorized strength for Delta Police Department.



# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2019



## British Columbia Authorized Strength<sup>1</sup> by Responsibility 2010-2019

POLICING RESPONSIBILITY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>RCMP DIVISION ADMINISTRATION<sup>2</sup></b>	115	113	109	97	111	103	101	99	99	99
<b>RCMP FEDERAL SERVICE</b>	1,029	1,035	1,028	1,021	1,058	1,038	1,050	1,059	1,044	1,038
<i>Federal Criminal Law</i>	876	875	888	886	906	905	918	928	911	903
<i>Protective Policing</i>	153	160	140	135	152	133	132	131	133	135
<b>RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE<sup>3</sup></b>	2,306	2,306	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602
<i>Provincial, District &amp; Specialized Resources</i>	1,551	1,543	1,833	1,834	1,830	1,830	1,827	1,829	1,829	1,827
<i>Provincial Detachments – General Duty &amp; Investigations</i>	755	763	769	768	772	772	775	773	773	775
<b>RCMP MUNICIPAL SERVICE</b>	3,352	3,349	3,388	3,429	3,468	3,606	3,672	3,730	3,799	3,876
<b>MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS</b>	2,399	2,406	2,404	2,407	2,405	2,407	2,422	2,429	2,440	2,447
<b>FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITY POLICE SERVICES<sup>4</sup></b>	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	112.5
<b>FIRST NATIONS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES</b>	10	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	12
<b>SOUTH COAST BRITISH COLUMBIA TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY POLICE<sup>5</sup></b>	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	175	183	183
<b>VANCOUVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT<sup>6</sup></b>	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	30
<b>VICTORIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT<sup>7</sup></b>	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA TOTAL</b>	9,516	9,522	9,844	9,868	9,958	10,070	10,159	10,239	10,312	10,400

See *Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers* on page 25 for additional explanatory notes.

### FOOTNOTES

- Adjusted strength figures are not available for depictions of 10-year trend data. As a result, only authorized strengths are used in this table. See page 25 for the definition of authorized strength.
- Due to an RCMP calculation error, the 10-Year authorized strength figures for the RCMP Division Administration have been adjusted. See data qualifier 8 on page 26.
- In 2012, the number of authorized strength positions under Annex A of the *Provincial Police Service Agreement (PPSA)* was adjusted upon signing the 2012 Agreement.
- Authorized strength figures include Aboriginal Community Constable Program (ACCP) members. ACCP positions are gradually being converted to Community Tripartite Agreement under the First Nations Community Policing Services (FNCPs).
- The South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS) was formed as a transit security department in October 2004, and converted to a designated police unit under the *Police Act* on December 4, 2005.
- Vancouver Airport Authority signed a supplemental agreement to Richmond's *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* in 2012. At that time, the City of Richmond assumed the administrative and financial functions for payment of enhanced RCMP policing services to the airport through the Richmond RCMP detachment. The airport authority reimburses Richmond 100% of the cost for the airport police. Authorized strength data for Richmond does not include Vancouver International Airport positions.
- Victoria Airport Authority signed a supplemental agreement to North Saanich's *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* in 2006. At that time, the District of North Saanich assumed the administrative and financial functions for payment of enhanced RCMP policing services to the airport through the North Saanich RCMP detachment. The airport authority reimbursed North Saanich 100% of the cost for the airport police. Effective April 2013, the Victoria Airport Authority agreement for dedicated police services ended and was not continued.

## Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2010-2019

Policing Jurisdiction <sup>1</sup>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Abbotsford Mun	210	210	208	209	204	204	204	206	210	212
Agassiz Prov <sup>1</sup>	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Alert Bay Prov	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Alexis Creek Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
Anahim Lake Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Armstrong Mun <sup>1</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	4
Armstrong Prov <sup>1</sup>	8	8	5	5	6	6	6	3	3	3
Ashcroft Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Atlin Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Barriere Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bella Bella Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bella Coola Prov	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Boston Bar Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Bowen Island Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Burnaby Mun	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	285	297
Burns Lake Prov	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Campbell River Mun	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	45	45
Campbell River Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Castlegar Mun	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Central Saanich Mun	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Chase Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Chetwynd Prov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Chilliwack Mun	104	105	106	107	107	108	110	120	125	132
Chilliwack Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Clearwater Prov	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Clinton Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Coldstream Mun	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Columbia Valley Prov	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Colwood Mun	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18
Comox Mun <sup>2</sup>	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Comox Valley Prov	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Coquitlam Mun	148	152	152	152	152	156	162	162	162	166
Coquitlam Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Courtenay Mun	28	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	31
Cranbrook Mun	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Cranbrook Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Creston Mun <sup>1</sup>	--	--	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Creston Prov	13	13	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Dawson Creek Mun	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Dawson Creek Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dease Lake Prov	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Delta Mun	165	170	170	170	173	173	180	185	190	191
Duncan Prov	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2019



## Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2010-2019, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction <sup>1</sup>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Elk Valley Detachment <sup>1,3</sup>	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	13	13	13
<i>Elkford Prov</i>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Fernie Prov</i>	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	4	4	4
<i>Sparwood Prov</i>	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Enderby Prov	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8
Falkland Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fernie Mun <sup>1</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	6
Fort St. James Prov	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Fort St. John Mun	34	34	34	34	34	36	36	38	38	38
Fort St. John Prov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Fraser Lake Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Gabriola Island Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Golden Prov	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Hope Mun	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Hope Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Houston Granisle Detachment <sup>4</sup>	6	6	6	6	9	9	9	9	9	9
Hudsons Hope Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kamloops Mun	124	124	124	124	124	136	136	136	142	142
Kelowna Mun	156	160	174	177	179	185	191	191	195	203
Kelowna Prov <sup>1</sup>	18	18	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Kent Mun <sup>1</sup>	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Keremeos Prov <sup>5</sup>	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Kimberley Mun	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Kimberley Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kitimat Mun	15	15	15	15	16	18	18	18	18	18
Kitimat Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment <sup>6</sup>	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
<i>Castlegar Prov</i>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Grand Forks Prov</i>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Kaslo Prov</i>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Midway Prov</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Nakusp Prov</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Nelson Prov</i>	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
<i>Salmo Prov</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Slocan Lake Prov</i>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Trail &amp; Greater District Prov</i>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Ladysmith Mun	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Ladysmith Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lake Country Mun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13
Lake Cowichan Prov <sup>1</sup>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Langford Mun	26	27	28	29	30	30	38	42	42	51
Langley City Mun	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	51	51	51
Langley Township Mun	133	133	134	134	135	138	140	140	144	145
Lillooet Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

## Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2010-2019, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction <sup>1</sup>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Lisims-Nass Valley Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Logan Lake Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Lumby Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lytton Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Mackenzie Prov <sup>1</sup>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Maple Ridge Mun	89	89	89	93	94	96	97	101	102	102
Masset Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
McBride Prov	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Merritt Mun	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Merritt Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mission Mun	52	52	50	50	50	50	51	52	53	53
Mission Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nanaimo Mun	135	135	140	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Nanaimo Prov	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Nelson City Mun	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	18	18
New Hazelton Prov	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11
New Westminster Mun	108	108	108	108	108	108	110	110	112	112
Nootka Sound Prov	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
North Cowichan Mun	30	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	32	32
North Saanich Mun	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
North Vancouver City Mun	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	65	66	68
North Vancouver District Mun	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	90	89	87
North Vancouver Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Northern Rockies Mun <sup>1</sup>	11	11	--	11	11	11	11	--	--	--
Northern Rockies Prov <sup>1</sup>	4	4	15	4	4	4	4	15	15	15
Oak Bay Mun	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Oceanside Prov	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Oliver Prov <sup>1,5</sup>	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	10
One Hundred Mile House Prov	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Osoyoos Mun <sup>1</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	6
Osoyoos Prov <sup>1,5</sup>	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	4	4	4
Outer Gulf Islands Prov	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parksville Mun	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17
Peachland Mun <sup>1</sup>	--	--	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pemberton Prov	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Penticton Mun	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	47
Penticton Prov <sup>5</sup>	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Pitt Meadows Mun	22	22	22	23	22	22	22	23	23	23
Port Alberni Mun	35	35	35	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Port Alberni Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Port Alice Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Port Coquitlam Mun	67	67	67	67	67	67	71	74	74	76
Port Hardy Prov	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Port McNeill Prov	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
Port Moody Mun	50	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	52	52

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2019



## Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2010-2019, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction <sup>1</sup>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Powell River Mun	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19
Powell River Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Prince George Mun	130	128	128	128	128	135	138	140	142	142
Prince George Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Prince Rupert Mun	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Prince Rupert Prov <sup>7</sup>	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Princeton Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Quadra Island Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Qualicum Beach Mun	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Queen Charlotte City Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Quesnel Mun	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	23
Quesnel Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Revelstoke Mun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	14
Revelstoke Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Richmond Mun <sup>8</sup>	211	211	211	211	212	212	224	235	251	270
Ridge Meadows Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Saanich Mun	152	154	154	156	156	157	161	161	161	161
Salmon Arm Mun	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Salmon Arm Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Saltspring Island Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Sayward Prov	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sechelt Mun	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Shawnigan Lake Prov	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Sicamous Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sidney Mun	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
Sidney Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Smithers Mun	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Smithers Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sooke Mun	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	13	13	13
Sooke Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Spallumcheen Mun <sup>1</sup>	--	--	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Squamish Mun	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Squamish Prov <sup>9</sup>	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6
Stewart Prov	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Summerland Mun	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Sunshine Coast Prov <sup>1</sup>	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Surrey Mun <sup>10,11</sup>	641	651	661	673	703	803	819	831	843	843
Surrey Prov <sup>11</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
T'Kumlups Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Takla Landing Prov	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Terrace Mun	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	28
Terrace Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Texada Island Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tofino Prov	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

## Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2010-2019, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction <sup>1</sup>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Trail Mun	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Tsay Keh Dene Prov	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tumbler Ridge Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Ucluelet Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
University Prov	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Valemount Prov	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vancouver Mun	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327
Vanderhoof Prov <sup>12</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	13
Vernon Mun	65	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Vernon Prov	12	12	12	12	9	9	9	9	9	9
Victoria Mun <sup>1</sup>	243	243	243	243	243	243	245	245	245	249
View Royal Mun	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	11
Wells Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
West Kelowna Mun <sup>1</sup>	21	21	23	23	23	23	24	26	28	29
West Shore Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
West Vancouver Mun	81	81	81	81	80	79	79	79	79	79
Whistler Mun	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Whistler Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
White Rock Mun	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	25	25
Williams Lake Mun	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	25
Williams Lake Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Adjusted strength figures are not available for depictions of 10-year trend data. As a result, only authorized strengths and assigned GD/GIS for the Provincial Service are used in this table. See *Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers* on page 25 for additional explanatory notes.

### FOOTNOTES

- The following policing jurisdictions have been opened or closed subsequent to Canada Census results or detachment/departamental amalgamations. Where jurisdictions have been amalgamated, the data shown reflect the total reporting for both the present jurisdiction and the absorbed jurisdiction up to and including the year in which the jurisdictions were amalgamated.
  - 2003: Sparwood Prov, Fernie Prov and Elkford Prov were restructured into Elk Valley Detachment. Oliver Prov and Osoyoos Prov were restructured into South Okanagan Detachment. Sechelt Prov and Gibsons Prov amalgamated into Sunshine Coast Prov. Esquimalt Police Department amalgamated with the Victoria Police Department.
  - 2004: Ditidaht First Nations Self-Administered Police Service (FNSAPS) was closed and Lake Cowichan RCMP provincial detachment assumed policing responsibilities for the area.
  - 2007: As a result of the 2006 Canada Census, the Township of Spallumcheen and the District of Mackenzie went under 5,000 population. Spallumcheen reverted to a provincial service jurisdiction effective April 1, 2007. Mackenzie reverted to a provincial service jurisdiction on April 1, 2008.
  - 2009: The District of West Kelowna incorporated in 2007 with a population exceeding 15,000. The District continued to be policed by the provincial service as part of Kelowna Prov until they signed a *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* effective April 1, 2009. According to the 2006 Canada Census, the District of Kent went over 5,000 population. The District was policed by Agassiz Prov until they signed a *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* effective April 1, 2009.
  - 2010: The former Northern Rockies Regional District incorporated as the first regional municipality in BC in 2009. The Northern Rockies Regional Municipality continued to be policed by the provincial service as part of Fort Nelson Prov until they signed a *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* effective April 1, 2010. The municipality was policed by Northern Rockies Mun from April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2012 (see also below) and the remaining area was policed by Northern Rockies Prov during this time (for the purposes of this table "Fort Nelson Prov" figures are reported under "Northern Rockies Prov").

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2019



## FOOTNOTES, CONTINUED

- 2012: According to the 2011 Canada Census, the municipalities of Creston, Peachland and Spallumcheen went over 5,000 population and, as a result, became responsible for providing police services within their municipal boundaries. Each of these municipalities signed a *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* with the provincial government for the provision of RCMP municipal services effective April 1, 2012. Prior to 2012, Creston was policed by Creston Prov; Peachland was policed by Kelowna Prov; and Spallumcheen was policed by Armstrong Prov. In addition, due to 2011 Canada Census results, Northern Rockies Regional Municipality (NRRM) fell below 5,000 population, and responsibility for policing the municipality reverted back to the provincial service (Northern Rockies Prov) effective April 1, 2012.
- 2013: NRRM appealed their Census population figure with Statistics Canada. An investigation was conducted and Statistics Canada revised NRRM's Census count to 5,290. As a result, NRRM again became responsible for policing within its municipal boundaries effective April 1, 2013.
- 2017: According to the 2016 Canada Census, the municipalities of Armstrong, Fernie and Osoyoos went over 5,000 population and, as a result, became responsible for providing policing within their municipal boundaries, effective April 1, 2017. In addition, due to 2016 Canada Census results, Northern Rockies Regional Municipality (NRRM) fell below 5,000 population, and responsibility for policing the municipality reverted back to the provincial service (Northern Rockies Prov) effective April 1, 2017.
2. In 2017, Comox Mun reduced its authorized strength to 11.3 to reflect the deeming of civilian members into the Federal public service. The deeming date has been postponed and therefore, the authorized strength remains at 11.6 (shown as 12).
  3. The Elk Valley Detachment includes three provincial policing jurisdictions: Elkford Prov, Fernie Prov, and Sparwood Prov. Starting in 2010, the Elk Valley Detachment authorized strength total included one GIS member assigned to the detachment as a whole.
  4. In July 2014, Houston Prov and Granisle Prov were formally amalgamated. Prior to this amalgamation, Houston/Granisle operated in an informally amalgamated manner from two Detachment offices; the main office in the District of Houston and the second in the Village of Granisle. The Granisle office remains and functions as a Community Policing Office.
  5. In 2003, Oliver and Osoyoos Prov detachments were restructured into the integrated South Okanagan Detachment. From 2006 to 2012, additional GIS positions were assigned to the Detachment as a whole (in 2012, there were 4 GIS positions assigned to the South Okanagan Detachment). Effective 2013, South Okanagan Detachment de-integrated and Oliver Prov and Osoyoos Prov operate as stand-alone detachments and are reflected in this document as separate entities as they currently exist. The additional 4 GIS positions previously assigned to the South Okanagan Detachment continued to provide services to the wider region. In 2016, one of the 4 GIS shared positions was converted to a GD position and exclusively assigned to Oliver. The remaining 3 GIS positions service the wider region and were split equally by adding 0.75 to the authorized strengths of Keremeos Prov, Penticton Prov, Oliver Prov and Osoyoos Prov.
  6. The Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment includes nine provincial policing jurisdictions: Castlegar Prov, Grand Forks Prov, Kaslo Prov, Midway Prov, Nakusp Prov, Nelson Prov, Salmo Prov, Slocan Lake Prov, and Trail & Greater District Prov. The Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment authorized strength total includes eight shared GD/GIS (3 officers in charge and 5 GIS) members assigned to the detachment as a whole.
  7. In 2010, the Coastal Policing Unit in Prince Rupert took over policing of the Kitasoo/Klemtu area; increasing its authorized strength by two members.
  8. Vancouver Airport Authority signed a supplemental agreement to Richmond's *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* in 2012. At that time, the City of Richmond assumed the administrative and financial functions for payment of dedicated RCMP policing services to the Vancouver airport through the Richmond RCMP detachment. The Airport Authority reimburses Richmond 100% of the cost for these services. Authorized strength data for Richmond does not include Vancouver International Airport positions.
  9. Previously shown as a provincial GD position, 1 member position provides enhanced dedicated services to the Squamish First Nation reserve lands out of the Squamish Detachment. Due to RCMP changes in reporting lines, this position was re-aligned under the Integrated First Nations Unit, resulting in (-1) to Squamish Prov in 2019.
  10. Authorized strength for the City of Surrey includes 3 Community Constables. A Community Constable is an armed, uniformed peace officer at the rank of Special Constable.
  11. As of 2007, statistics for Surrey Prov are included in Surrey Mun.
  12. In 2019, Vanderhoof Prov increased by 3 members; 1 converted from a specialized position and 2 officers reallocated from within the Provincial Service.

## Impact of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Scoring Rule Changes

Comparisons of crime statistics between jurisdictions, provinces, and years should be made with caution, as many factors influence police-reported crime statistics other than actual changes in crime, such as demographic changes, social and economic trends, public reporting practices to police, technological advancements, legislative amendments, local police service priorities, social perceptions and attitudes towards certain crimes, and other factors.

Changes in 2018 and 2019 are attributable in part to changes in reporting practices.

In January 2018, Statistics Canada updated the definitions of “founded” and “unfounded” crimes in its reporting methodology for police services across Canada. The new definitions represent a “victim-centred approach” to recording crimes, which means it is to be believed that the crime occurred (“founded”) unless there is credible evidence to prove it did not (“unfounded”). Statistics Canada predicted that as a result of these changes, the number of “founded” incidents for some types of crimes, including sexual assault, likely would increase and the clearance rate for these crimes likely would decrease.

Many police agencies across Canada implemented these changes at varying points throughout 2018, and the anticipated impacts on crime data may have already begun to occur in 2018. In BC, the rollout occurred later, which Statistics Canada noted may have contributed to the notable increases in BC’s police-reported crime in 2019.

Police agencies across BC implemented these scoring rule changes in January 2019. Additionally, Statistics Canada noted that police services in BC undertook a uniform training strategy to further standardize reporting throughout the province, which also may have contributed to BC’s increase.

More information about the UCR Survey and these scoring rule changes can be found at:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54973-eng.htm>

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2020001/article/00010-eng.htm>



## Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers

1. **Population figures** are estimates prepared annually by BC Stats, based on the results of Canada Census which is conducted every five years. These estimates reflect only the permanent or resident population of a jurisdiction. Where a jurisdiction serves as a business and/or entertainment centre, it may have substantial “part-time” and “resident non-resident” populations relative to its resident or “late night” population, i.e., tourists, cabin owners, commuters, students, and seasonal staff. These temporary populations, whose permanent residence is within another jurisdiction, are excluded from a jurisdiction’s population figures. Note: the 2019 population estimates provided by BC Stats were based on the Statistics Canada 2016 Census boundary geographies adjusted in accordance with current police jurisdiction boundaries.
2. **Authorized strength** represents the maximum number of positions that the detachment or department has been authorized to fill as of December 31st of each calendar year. The authorized strength for both municipal RCMP services and municipal police department jurisdictions (Mun) represents the number of sworn officers/members and sworn civilian officers/members assigned to a detachment or department, but does not include non-sworn civilian support staff, bylaw enforcement officers, the RCMP Auxiliary program or municipal police department reserve police officers. The authorized strength for Provincial Service jurisdictions (Prov) represents the number of sworn members assigned to General Duty and General Investigation Service (GD/GIS) functions at a detachment but does not include members assigned to specialized functions such as traffic enforcement, forensic identification or major case crimes, etc. The assigned strengths for provincial service jurisdictions are obtained from RCMP “E” Division Headquarters. The authorized strengths for RCMP municipal jurisdictions are obtained from Annex A of each municipality’s *Municipal Police Unit Agreement (MPUA)*. (**Note:** Due to inconsistencies in counting Integrated Team members some Lower Mainland District (LMD) municipalities’ authorized strengths are not comparable and may reflect some, none or all integrated team members. Police Services Division is working with the RCMP and LMD municipalities to achieve consistency in Annex A, authorized strengths. For 2019, a separate “adjusted strength” figure for these municipalities has been calculated to show the net adjustment to authorized strength to account for Integrated Team members. Adjusted strength figures are not included in tables showing ten year authorized strength trends). Authorized strengths for municipalities policed by municipal police departments are collected annually from each department. The exact values from the source data was used, however values reported have been rounded up to the nearest whole number, unless otherwise shown. Due to the differences in the organizational structure of each type of unit and methods of collecting authorized strength data, comparisons between RCMP provincial, RCMP municipal, and municipal police jurisdictions should be made with caution.
3. **Adjusted strength** is a calculation that adjusts a municipal authorized strength to account for Integrated Team members who are assigned on a regional basis. For 2019, adjusted strength applies to LMD Integrated Team participation only. The Integrated Teams member adjustment is based on a proportional allocation of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) utilization attributable to each municipality’s financial contribution to the LMD teams for the fiscal year 2019/2020. Some LMD municipalities’ authorized strength already includes or accounts for a portion of Integrated Team members; therefore, not all Integrated Teams’ adjustments are a simple addition to authorized strength. The values reported have been rounded up to the nearest whole number after making the adjustments using exact values from the source data.
4. **Case loads** are defined as the number of *Criminal Code* offences (excluding drugs and traffic offences) per authorized strength. They represent the workload per officer, and as a result, are often a better indicator of the demand for police services than either a jurisdiction’s population or its crime rate. The case load is calculated by dividing the total number of *Criminal Code* offences in the calendar year by the authorized strength as of December 31<sup>st</sup> of the same calendar year. (**Note:** The adjusted strength has been used to calculate the case loads for municipal units participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams). Please refer to recent changes in the impact on UCR scoring rules on page 24.

## Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers, Continued

5. **Total Criminal Code Offences** includes property, violent, and other crimes (excluding drugs and traffic offences). **Number of offences** represents only those crimes reported to, or discovered by the police which, upon preliminary investigation, have been deemed to have occurred or been attempted; these data do not represent nor imply a count of the number of charges laid, prosecutions conducted, informations sworn or convictions obtained. These data have been recorded by the police utilizing the Uniform Crime Reporting 2 (UCR2) Survey scoring rules and guidelines. If a single criminal incident contains a number of violations of the law, then only the most serious violation is counted for purposes of this statistic. Please refer to recent changes in the impact on UCR scoring rules on page 24.
6. **Crime rate** is the number of *Criminal Code* offences or crimes (excluding drugs and traffic) reported for every 1,000 persons. It is a better measure of trends in crime than the actual number of offences because it accounts for population differences. A high crime rate may indicate that a municipality is a “core city”, i.e., a business and/or entertainment centre for many people who reside outside, as well as inside, the municipality. As a result, “core cities” may have large part-time or temporary populations which are excluded from both their population bases and their crime rate calculations. Please refer to recent changes in the impact on UCR scoring rules on page 24.
7. **Total Costs** refer to actual costs as reported by each municipality, collected annually from the PSD administered Municipal Police Expenditure Survey. For municipalities policed by the RCMP, total costs include the municipality’s share of RCMP contract costs, including integrated team costs, (i.e., either 70% or 90% depending on population) plus those costs borne 100% by the municipality which are over and above the contract costs, such as support staff and accommodation. Total costs do not include costs for bylaw enforcement or victim services programs, capital expenditures (such as major construction projects), or revenues. There is some variation between jurisdictions with respect to the cost items that are included in their policing budgets and reflected in total costs, so caution should be used if comparisons are being made. As a result of variances in reporting practices, in 2017, the Municipal Policing Expenditure Survey was amended to include amortization/depreciation costs as part of the Accommodation costs. Previous iterations of the survey and scoring rules did not specifically articulate the inclusion of the amortization/depreciation costs and was added to standardize practices from all municipalities.
8. The data contained in this report may vary when compared with previous reports produced by Police Services Division. Where variances occur, the report produced at the latest date will reflect the most current data available.
9. Populations, crime rates and case loads are only three of the many factors used to determine the strength and organization of a police agencies. A number of other factors, such as size and accessibility of the area to be policed and traffic volume are also taken into consideration. In addition, case loads and crime rates do not reflect the time spent by police providing general assistance to the public, participating in crime prevention programs, or enforcing traffic laws.
10. Comparisons between municipal police departments, RCMP municipal and RCMP provincial services should be made with caution.

### DATA SOURCES:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Crime:                                      | Statistics Canada. 2019. Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violation and police services, British Columbia, annual, 1998 to 2019 (Table 35-10-0184-01). Last updated October 29, 2020.<br><a href="https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510018401">https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510018401</a><br>(accessed October 29, 2020). |
| Populations:<br>Police Costs and Resources: | BC Statistics, Ministry of Labour, Citizens' Services and Open Government, BC.<br>Royal Canadian Mounted Police, “E” Division; Police Services Division;<br>Municipal Police Departments; Municipalities.<br>November 2020   |

### DATE:

November 2020