



Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Policing and Security Branch

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021

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Effective Jan 1, 2019, new CCJS scoring rules and provincial PRIME policy changes were introduced regarding how incidents are categorized. Incidents of crime that could not be substantiated when followed up by the police are no longer considered “unsubstantiated,” unless police find evidence to show the offence did not occur. Consequently, more crimes are now being categorized as “founded,” contributing to increases in the number of occurrences for many jurisdictions beginning in 2019.

***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 and as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.***

Please refer to the Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers on page 27.

Additional police and crime statistics information can be found on the PSB website:
<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/justice/criminal-justice/policing-in-bc>

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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 2021, the authorized strength of the federal service in British Columbia was 957 member positions which included 130 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%¹.

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 2021, the Police Tax raised a total of \$33M 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. In addition to detachment policing, the Provincial Service maintains the capacity and expertise to resolve the highest

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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 2021, 808 member positions were assigned to provide GD/GIS at provincial detachments, serving a population of 698,548 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 a municipal government for services from an existing municipal police department, or contract with the provincial government for RCMP municipal police services.

In 2021, 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 2021, the total authorized strength of all the municipal police departments was 2,496 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 government¹. 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.

The regional detachment structure adds another layer to integration. Regional detachments offer a central point of

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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 2021, 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 4,018 members.

There were 31 municipalities 15,000 population and over with RCMP municipal services and a total strength of 4,057 member positions. There were 34 municipalities between 5,000 and 14,999 population with RCMP municipal services, with a total strength of 471 member positions. (*Note: Includes adjusted strength figures for municipalities participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams*).

Surrey Transition

In February 2020, Ministerial approval was provided in support of the City of Surrey's decision to transition its policing from RCMP contract policing to its own municipal police department. The Surrey Police Board was subsequently formed and the Surrey Police Service (SPS) was created in August 2020. SPS's first Chief Constable was hired effective December 14, 2020. In 2021, the Surrey Police Board and SPS continued to build the agency and hire staff; a total of 140 officers were hired by the end of the year.

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 2020, the Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police renewed their agreement and increased their authorized strength to 14 police officer positions.

Enhanced Policing to First Nations Communities

Through the First Nations and Inuit Policing Program (FNIPP), both the federal and provincial governments provide funding to support culturally responsive policing services in addition to the level of policing already provided to the community. The FNIPP 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 April 2020, the Framework Agreement between the federal government and the provincial government for RCMP FNCPS in British Columbia was amended, with an increase in member positions. Communities who were successful in their submissions to Canada for additional resources are in the process of signing amendments to their Community Tripartite Agreements to reflect additional resources to their communities. In 2021, the total authorized strength for First Nations policing under this Agreement is 117.5 member positions through 59 Community Tripartite Agreements (Renewal of 55 CTAs, 4 Former ACCP Agreements being transitioned to CTAs, 1 Program Administrator and 1 Recruiter position). 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

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member funded under the FNIPP. 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 (TFN) 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.

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 (i.e. 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, Drug 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.

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 Prov⁵³
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'atl'imx Tribal Police

*Mun = Municipal
Prov = Provincial*

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First Nations Community Policing Services Statistics, 2021

FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES POLICED BY DETACHMENT

Detachment	Auth.Strength	Detachment	Auth.Strength
Agassiz & Chilliwack - Upper Fraser Valley²	7	Dease Lake	2
Chehalis First Nation		Dease River First Nation	
Sto:lo (Scowlitz First Nation)		Iskut First Nation	
Kwantlen First Nation, Soowahlie First Nation, Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation, Seabird Island First Nation, Chawathil First Nation, Kwaw-kwaw-Apilt First Nation, Cheam First Nation)		Tahltan Council	
Ahousaht / Tofino	2	Enderby	1
Ahousaht First Nation		Spallumcheen	
Alert Bay	2	Fort St. James	4
Da'Naxda'xw First Nation		Nak'azdli First Nation	
Gwawaenuk First Nation		Tl'azt'en First Nation	
Namgis First Nation		Fort St. John	3
Tlowitsis First Nation		Blueberry River First Nation	
Tsawataineuk First Nation		Doig River First Nation	
Alexis Creek	3	Halfway River First Nation	
Alexis Creek First Nation		Kamloops	4
Stone First Nation		Kamloops First Nation	
Xeni Gwet'in First Nation		Skeetchestn First Nation	
Anaham First Nation		Whispering Pines / Clinton First Nation	
Anahim Lake	1	West Kelowna	3
Ulkatcho First Nation		Westbank First Nation	
Bella Bella	2	Kitimat	1
Heiltsuk First Nation		Kitimaat First Nationn (Haisla)	
Oweekeno First Nation		Ladysmith	1
Bella Coola	1	Chemainus First Nation	
Nuxalk First Nation		Lake Cowichan	1
Burns Lake	3	Ditidaht First Nation	
Burns Lake First Nation		Lisims/Nass Valley	3
Cheslatta Carrier First Nation		Nisga'a	
Lake Babine Nation		Lytton	2
Nee-Tahi-Buhn First Nation		Cooks Ferry Indian Band	
Skin Tyee First Nation		Kanaka Bar Indian Band	
Wet'su'wet'en First Nation		Lytton First Nation	
Campbell River	1	Nicomien Indian Band	
Campbell River First Nation		Siska Indian Band	
Cape Mudge First Nation (We Wai Kai)		Skuppah Indian Band	
Homalco First Nation		Mackenzie	1
Chase	1	McLeod Lake Indian Band	
Little Shuswap Lake		Masset	2
Neskonlith		Old Masset Village Council	
Chetwynd		Meritt	4
Saulteau	0.5	Coldwater Council	
West Moberly First Nation	0.5	Lower Nicola Council	
Cranbrook	3	Nooaitch Council	
Akisqu'nuk First Nation		Shackan Council	
Lower Kootenay First Nation		Upper Nicola Council	
St. Mary's First Nation		Nanaimo	
Tobacco Plains Indian Band		Nanoose First Nation	0.5
		Snuneymuxw Council	1.5

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FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES POLICED BY DETACHMENT, CONTINUED

Detachment	Auth.Strength	Detachment	Auth.Strength
New Hazelton	2	Quesnel	2
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		Sidney / North Saanich	2
Hagwilget First Nation		Pauquachin First Nation	
Kispiox First Nation		Tsartlip First Nation	
North Cowichan	4	Tsawout First Nation	
Cowichan Tribes		Tseycum First Nation	
North Vancouver	1	Smithers	2
Burrard (Tsleil-Waututh) First Nation		Moricetown First Nation	
Squamish First Nation		Fort Babine First Nation	
Northern Rockies	2	Sunshine Coast	2
Fort Nelson First Nation		Sechelt Council	
Prophet River First Nation		Surrey	1.5
Oliver	2	Semiahmoo First Nation	
Lower Similkameen First Nation		Takla Landing	2
Osoyoos First Nation		Takla Lake First Nation	
One Hundred Mile House	1	Terrace	1
Canim Lake Council		Kitselas First Nation	
Penticton	2	Kitsumkalum First Nation	
Penticton Indian Band		Tsay Keh Dene	2
Port Alberni		Kwadacha First Nation	
Hupacasath First Nation	2	Tsay Keh Dene First Nation	
Tseshah First Nation		Ucluelet	1
Huu-ay-aht First Nation	2	Toquaht First Nation	
Uchucklesaht First Nation		Yuulu?il?ath First Nation	
Port Hardy	2	Vanderhoof	1
Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'xw First Nation		Saik'uz First Nation	
Kwakiutl First Nation		Vernon	1
Quatsino First Nation		Okanagan First Nation	
Port McNeil (Tahsis)	1	Westshore	1
Ka:'yu:'k't'h / Che:k:tlas7et'h' First Nation		Esquimalt Council	
Powell River	1	Songhees Council	
Sliammon Council		Williams Lake	
Prince Rupert		Canoe Creek First Nation	2
Gitxaala First Nation	3	Esk'etemc First Nation	
Gitga'at First Nation		Soda Creek Council	2
Kitasoo First Nation	2	Williams Lake Council	
Lax-kw'alaams First Nation	3	"E" Division	
Queen Charlotte	2	Program Administrator	1
Skidegate Council		Recruiter	1

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Municipal Police Statistics, 2021

RCMP MUNICIPAL UNITS: 15,000 POPULATION AND OVER

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength ³	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs ⁴	Cost Per Capita
Burnaby Mun ³	260,918	301	319	817	13,671	52	43	\$69,549,748	\$267
Campbell River Mun	37,118	45	45	825	4,748	128	106	\$10,136,460	\$273
Chilliwack Mun ^{3,5}	100,298	143	155	646	11,598	116	75	\$33,898,331	\$338
Colwood Mun	19,709	20	20	1,006	1,000	51	51	\$4,535,371	\$230
Coquitlam Mun ^{3,5}	154,449	168	176	876	7,258	47	41	\$38,246,463	\$248
Courtenay Mun	29,003	31	31	924	4,340	150	138	\$5,574,453	\$192
Cranbrook Mun	21,647	28	28	773	2,212	102	79	\$6,981,490	\$323
Fort St. John Mun	22,238	38	38	585	2,645	119	70	\$7,900,583	\$355
Kamloops Mun	101,603	142	142	716	13,379	132	94	\$30,472,021	\$300
Kelowna Mun	149,703	222	222	674	20,191	135	91	\$47,983,935	\$321
Langford Mun	47,286	58	58	815	2,249	48	39	\$11,567,181	\$245
Langley City Mun ⁵	28,957	51	56	514	4,783	165	85	\$13,158,061	\$454
Langley Township Mun ^{3,5}	138,057	155	166	832	8,765	63	53	\$35,680,733	\$258
Maple Ridge Mun ^{3,5}	95,041	103	112	849	7,628	80	68	\$23,786,800	\$250
Mission Mun ³	43,270	53	58	751	4,104	95	71	\$13,633,928	\$315
Nanaimo Mun ⁵	102,380	151	151	678	12,800	125	85	\$35,357,930	\$345
North Cowichan Mun	32,861	32	32	1,027	2,423	74	76	\$6,513,548	\$198
North Vancouver City Mun ^{3,6}	60,228	68	68	881	4,010	67	59	\$15,822,482	\$263
North Vancouver District Mun ^{3,6}	94,335	87	87	1,084	3,202	34	37	\$20,854,548	\$221
Penticton Mun	36,362	48	48	758	7,462	205	155	\$10,008,200	\$275
Pitt Meadows Mun ^{5,52}	20,112	23	25	816	1,048	52	43	\$5,546,534	\$276
Port Alberni Mun	19,101	34	34	562	3,111	163	92	\$9,555,794	\$500
Port Coquitlam Mun ^{3,5}	63,911	76	80	796	3,474	54	43	\$16,678,744	\$261
Prince George Mun	82,304	142	142	580	17,106	208	120	\$30,058,118	\$365
Richmond Mun ^{3,7}	216,280	284	289	748	11,351	52	39	\$68,806,815	\$318
Salmon Arm Mun	19,831	20	20	992	1,609	81	80	\$4,543,318	\$229
Squamish Mun ^{3,5}	22,740	26	28	819	1,805	79	65	\$5,122,200	\$225
Surrey Mun ^{3,8,9,10}	614,781	843	843	729	39,729	65	47	\$185,684,600	\$302
Vernon Mun	44,893	56	56	802	5,853	130	105	\$12,567,776	\$280
West Kelowna Mun	38,311	30	30	1,277	2,178	57	73	\$6,343,772	\$166
White Rock Mun ³	21,522	25	26	835	1,651	77	64	\$5,816,875	\$270
Total	2,739,249	3,503	3,586	764	227,383	83	63	\$792,386,812	\$289

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

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength ³	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs ⁴	Cost Per Capita
Armstrong Mun ¹¹	5,524	4	4	1,381	249	45	62	\$570,861	\$103
Castlegar Mun	8,576	13	13	660	982	115	76	\$1,734,198	\$202
Coldstream Mun	11,750	7	7	1,679	338	29	48	\$1,127,301	\$96
Comox Mun	15,206	12	12	1,311	478	31	41	\$1,772,650	\$117
Creston Mun ¹²	5,620	7	7	803	478	85	68	\$1,120,711	\$199
Dawson Creek Mun	13,087	25	25	523	2,077	159	83	\$3,590,579	\$274
Fernie Mun ¹¹	6,203	6	6	1,034	266	43	44	\$801,497	\$129
Hope Mun ³	6,767	13	14	475	1,302	192	91	\$2,247,158	\$332
Kent Mun ³	6,635	6	7	1,015	352	53	54	\$1,188,294	\$179
Kimberley Mun	8,308	8	8	1,039	244	29	31	\$1,190,917	\$143

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

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength ³	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs ⁴	Cost Per Capita
Kitimat Mun	8,564	20	20	428	987	115	49	\$2,802,075	\$327
Ladysmith Mun	9,231	8	8	1,154	492	53	62	\$1,194,582	\$129
Lake Country Mun ¹²	16,238	18	18	902	718	44	40	\$2,214,811	\$136
Merritt Mun	7,611	17	17	448	1,323	174	78	\$2,633,095	\$346
North Saanich Mun	12,500	11	11	1,136	353	28	32	\$1,717,787	\$137
Osoyoos Mun ¹¹	5,596	6	6	933	425	76	71	\$926,151	\$166
Parksville Mun	13,803	17	17	812	1,385	100	81	\$2,296,258	\$166
Peachland Mun	6,043	4	4	1,511	269	45	67	\$578,696	\$96
Powell River Mun	14,024	20	20	701	1,351	96	68	\$3,122,036	\$223
Prince Rupert Mun	13,177	36	36	366	2,012	153	56	\$5,944,388	\$451
Qualicum Beach Mun	9,387	8	8	1,173	273	29	34	\$1,131,739	\$121
Quesnel Mun	10,122	23	23	440	2,323	230	101	\$4,609,737	\$455
Revelstoke Mun	8,429	14	14	602	426	51	30	\$2,077,105	\$246
Sechelt Mun ³	10,966	11	12	930	937	85	79	\$1,948,416	\$178
Sidney Mun	12,279	15	15	819	480	39	32	\$2,389,327	\$195
Smithers Mun	5,697	10	10	570	892	157	89	\$2,188,187	\$384
Sooke Mun	15,539	13	13	1,195	841	54	65	\$2,235,441	\$144
Spallumcheen Mun	5,490	4	4	1,373	179	33	45	\$629,490	\$115
Summerland Mun	12,883	9	9	1,431	884	69	98	\$1,708,988	\$133
Terrace Mun	13,125	28	28	469	2,432	185	87	\$4,413,505	\$336
Trail Mun	8,168	14	14	583	1,022	125	73	\$2,245,644	\$275
View Royal Mun	12,034	12	12	1,003	625	52	52	\$2,198,551	\$183
Whistler Mun ³	13,918	25	25	557	773	56	31	\$4,511,675	\$324
Williams Lake Mun	11,505	25	25	460	2,394	208	96	\$4,582,596	\$398
Total	344,005	469	471	730	30,562	89	65	\$75,644,446	\$220

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS⁸

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength ³	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs ⁴	Cost Per Capita
Abbotsford Mun ^{3,5}	165,198	211	218	758	7,989	48	37	\$59,523,741	\$360
Central Saanich Mun	18,522	23	23	805	462	25	20	\$5,272,456	\$285
Delta Mun ^{3,5,13}	114,678	194	197	583	4,337	38	22	\$45,153,978	\$394
Nelson City Mun	11,733	18	18	652	782	67	43	\$4,243,300	\$362
New Westminster Mun ³	82,866	113	115	719	5,199	63	45	\$30,197,278	\$364
Oak Bay Mun	18,930	27	27	701	438	23	16	\$5,220,664	\$276
Port Moody Mun ³	35,956	52	54	671	936	26	17	\$12,714,888	\$354
Saanich Mun	124,639	166	166	751	4,847	39	29	\$36,495,442	\$293
Vancouver Mun ³	694,959	1,348	1,348	516	42,496	61	32	\$357,915,838	\$515
Victoria Mun ¹⁴	113,654	249	249	456	12,131	107	49	\$64,795,626	\$570
West Vancouver Mun ^{3,5}	48,806	79	81	602	2,025	41	25	\$18,581,472	\$381
Total	1,429,941	2,480	2,496	573	81,642	57	33	\$640,114,683	\$448

Participating LMD Integrated Team municipalities and their adjusted strength figures are *italicized* in the Municipal Police Statistics, 2021 table. The adjusted strength has been used to calculate population per officer and case load.

See *Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers* on page 22 and page 27, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021



Provincial Police Statistics, 2021

FIRST NATIONS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Auth. Strength	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service	3,062	14	363	119	26
Total	3,062	14	363	119	26

JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Agassiz Prov	4,014	9	649	162	72
Alert Bay Prov	1,275	4	217	170	54
Alexis Creek Prov	1,549	6	143	92	24
Anahim Lake Prov	685	4	90	131	23
Armstrong Prov ¹⁵	523	3	40	76	13
Ashcroft Prov	3,858	6	470	122	78
Atlin Prov	532	3	74	139	25
Barriere Prov	4,185	4	250	60	63
Bella Bella Prov	1,769	5	256	145	51
Bella Coola Prov	2,174	4	193	89	48
Boston Bar Prov	687	3	145	211	48
Bowen Island Prov	4,222	3	93	22	31
Burns Lake Prov	5,936	12	945	159	79
Campbell River Prov	5,907	8	860	146	108
Chase Prov	8,921	9	718	80	80
Chetwynd Prov	5,573	10	443	79	44
Chilliwack Prov	6,195	9	814	131	90
Clearwater Prov	4,502	6	276	61	46
Clinton Prov	1,960	4	103	53	26
Columbia Valley Prov	10,933	11	794	73	72
Comox Valley Prov	30,517	19	1,306	43	69
Coquitlam Prov	3,305	3	86	26	29
Cranbrook Prov	7,410	4	287	39	72
Creston Prov	8,626	6	359	42	60
Dawson Creek Prov	7,652	6	328	43	55
Dease Lake Prov	1,240	7	129	104	18
Duncan Prov	15,884	26	2,765	174	106
Elk Valley Prov ¹⁶	9,742	13	417	43	32
<i>Elkford</i>	2,866	3	78	27	26
<i>Fernie</i>	2,197	4	100	46	25
<i>Sparwood</i>	4,679	5	239	51	48
Enderby Prov	7,539	8	566	75	71
Falkland Prov	3,059	3	107	35	36
Fort St. James Prov	4,536	14	1,299	286	93
Fort St. John Prov	14,760	10	651	44	65
Fraser Lake Prov	2,777	5	176	63	35
Gabriola Island Prov	4,685	3	206	44	69
Golden Prov	7,721	11	382	49	35
Hope Prov	1,633	5	269	165	54
Houston Granisle Prov ¹⁷	4,741	11	736	155	67
Hudsons Hope Prov	1,294	3	56	43	19
Kelowna Prov	17,961	16	2,005	112	125
Keremeos Prov ¹⁸	5,261	6	338	64	59

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021

JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE, CONTINUED

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Kimberley Prov	2,457	2	66	27	33
Kitimat Prov	505	4	45	89	11
Kootenay Boundary Regional ¹⁹	54,658	53	2,808	51	53
<i>Castlegar</i>	6,484	3	312	48	104
<i>Grand Forks</i>	9,234	10	671	73	67
<i>Kaslo</i>	2,508	3	137	55	46
<i>Midway</i>	2,848	4	219	77	55
<i>Nakusp</i>	3,677	4	243	66	61
<i>Nelson</i>	13,006	6	471	36	79
<i>Salmo</i>	2,826	4	189	67	47
<i>Slocan Lake</i>	2,064	3	119	58	40
<i>Trail & Greater District</i>	12,011	8	447	37	56
Ladysmith Prov	6,882	5	446	65	89
Lake Cowichan Prov	6,903	10	585	85	59
Lillooet Prov	2,988	7	321	107	46
Lisims-Nass Valley Prov	1,843	5	335	182	67
Logan Lake Prov	2,869	3	167	58	56
Lumby Prov	6,652	5	272	41	54
Lytton Prov	1,881	4	97	52	24
Mackenzie Prov	3,844	10	455	118	46
Masset Prov	1,943	7	370	190	53
McBride Prov	1,812	4	86	47	22
Merritt Prov	3,888	5	257	66	51
Mission Prov	5,018	5	290	58	58
Nanaimo Prov	15,622	8	820	52	103
New Hazelton Prov	5,807	12	902	155	75
Nootka Sound Prov	1,893	6	132	70	22
North Vancouver Prov ²⁰	50	2	405	8,100	203
Northern Rockies Prov ¹¹	4,937	16	1,039	210	65
Oceanside Prov	28,296	12	1,172	41	98
Oliver Prov ¹⁸	10,333	11	834	81	78
One Hundred Mile House Prov	14,544	14	1,060	73	76
Osoyoos Prov ¹⁸	2,639	4	186	70	50
Outer Gulf Islands Prov	5,152	5	137	27	27
Pemberton Prov	4,950	9	233	47	26
Penticton Prov ¹⁸	12,692	8	869	68	112
Port Alberni Prov	8,377	8	377	45	47
Port Alice Prov	733	2	55	75	28
Port Hardy Prov	5,605	13	1,269	226	98
Port McNeill Prov	4,451	9	290	65	32
Powell River Prov	5,952	5	300	50	60
Prince George Prov ²¹	14,679	7	537	37	77
Prince Rupert Prov	1,815	8	185	102	23
Princeton Prov	5,775	7	481	83	69
Quadra Island Prov	4,024	4	180	45	45
Queen Charlotte City Prov	2,582	5	185	72	37
Quesnel Prov	13,568	10	679	50	68
Revelstoke Prov	662	2	61	92	31
Ridge Meadows Prov ^{22,23}	11	3	26	2,364	9

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021



JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE, CONTINUED

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Salmon Arm Prov	10,332	5	509	49	102
Saltspring Island Prov	12,276	8	525	43	66
Sayward Prov	791	3	58	73	19
Shawnigan Lake Prov	20,128	11	752	37	68
Sicamous Prov	4,066	6	258	63	43
Sidney Prov	3,880	4	219	56	55
Smithers Prov	7,689	6	508	66	85
Sooke Prov	5,569	4	347	62	87
Squamish Prov ^{24,25}	2,161	6	123	57	21
Stewart Prov	432	4	59	137	15
Sunshine Coast Prov	21,341	22	1,071	50	49
Surrey Prov/ Barnston Island Prov ⁵³	200	1	11		
T'Kumlups Prov ²¹	10,279	9	109	11	12
Takla Landing Prov	204	2	408	2,000	204
Terrace Prov ²¹	8,062	8	46	6	6
Texada Island Prov	1,090	2	765	702	383
Tofino Prov ²⁶	4,001	8	558	139	70
Tsay Keh Dene Prov	594	4	360	606	90
Tumbler Ridge Prov	2,273	5	100	44	20
Ucluelet Prov	2,765	4	252	91	63
University Prov	18,095	17	1,319	73	78
Valemount Prov	1,701	6	175	103	29
Vanderhoof Prov	8,916	13	1,063	119	82
Vernon Prov	12,797	9	567	44	63
Wells Prov	348	3	35	101	12
West Shore Prov	10,095	5	315	31	63
Whistler Prov	297	4	23	77	6
Williams Lake Prov ⁵⁴	13,131	9	637	49	71
Total	698,548	808	50,227	72	62

See *Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers* on page 22 and page 27, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021

Police Statistics Summary, 2021

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Auth. Strength ²⁷	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
RCMP MUNICIPAL SERVICES TOTAL	3,083,254	4,057	760	257,945	84	64
15,000 Population and Over	2,739,249	3,586	764	227,383	83	63
Between 5,000 and 14,999 Population	344,005	471	730	30,562	89	65
MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	1,429,941	2,496	573	81,642	57	33
RCMP PROVINCIAL DETACHMENTS	698,548	808²⁸	865	50,227	72	62
FIRST NATIONS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES	3,062	14	219	363	119	26

See Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers on page 22 and page 27, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021



Government Contributions to Policing, 2021

Type of Service ²⁹	Auth. Strength ²⁷	Population ³⁰	Total Police Costs Paid By:			
			Mun Govt ³¹	Prov Govt ³²	Fed Govt ³³	Total
11 Municipal Police Departments ³⁴						
Total	2,496	1,429,941	\$640,114,683	-	\$851,290	\$640,965,973
...						
RCMP Municipal Services ³⁵						
31 Units 15,000 Population and Over	3,586	2,739,249	\$792,386,812	-	\$71,712,640	\$864,009,452
34 Units 5000 to 14,999 Population	471	344,005	\$75,644,446	-	\$25,721,221	\$101,365,667
Total	4,057	3,083,254	\$868,031,258	-	\$97,433,861	\$965,465,119
RCMP Provincial Service ³⁶						
Total	2,602	-	-	\$456,561,554	\$192,885,044	\$649,446,598
First Nations Self-Administered Police Services ³⁷						
Total	14	3,062	-	\$1,324,932	\$1,435,343	\$2,760,275
First Nations Community Policing Services ^{38,39}						
Total	117.5	-	-	\$11,230,947	\$12,166,859	\$23,397,806
BRITISH COLUMBIA TOTAL	9,286	5,214,805	\$ 1,508,145,941	\$ 469,117,433	\$304,772,397	\$2,282,035,771

See Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers on page 22 and page 27, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021

British Columbia Authorized Strength⁴⁰ by Responsibility 2012-2021

POLICING RESPONSIBILITY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
RCMP DIVISION ADMINISTRATION⁴¹	109	97	111	103	101	99	99	99	98	98
RCMP FEDERAL SERVICE	1,028	1,021	1,058	1,038	1,050	1,059	1,044	1,038	965	957
<i>Federal Criminal Law</i>	<i>888</i>	<i>886</i>	<i>906</i>	<i>905</i>	<i>918</i>	<i>928</i>	<i>911</i>	<i>903</i>	<i>835</i>	<i>827</i>
<i>Protective Policing</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>130</i>
RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE⁴²	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602
<i>Provincial, District & Specialized Resources</i>	<i>1,833</i>	<i>1,834</i>	<i>1,830</i>	<i>1,830</i>	<i>1,827</i>	<i>1,829</i>	<i>1,829</i>	<i>1,827</i>	<i>1,801</i>	<i>1,794</i>
<i>Provincial Detachments – General Duty & Investigations</i>	<i>769</i>	<i>768</i>	<i>772</i>	<i>772</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>773</i>	<i>773</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>801</i>	<i>808</i>
RCMP MUNICIPAL SERVICE	3,388	3,429	3,468	3,606	3,672	3,730	3,799	3,876	3,931	3,972
MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	2,404	2,407	2,405	2,407	2,422	2,429	2,440	2,447	2,478	2,480
FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITY POLICE SERVICES³⁸	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	112.5	117.5	117.5
FIRST NATIONS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	12	14	14
SOUTH COAST BRITISH COLUMBIA TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY POLICE⁴³	167	167	167	167	167	175	183	183	183	183
VANCOUVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT⁴⁴	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	30	30	30
VICTORIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT⁴⁵	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRITISH COLUMBIA TOTAL	9,844	9,868	9,958	10,070	10,159	10,239	10,312	10,400	10,418	10,454

See Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers on page 22 and page 27, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021



Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2012-2022

Policing Jurisdiction ⁴⁶	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Abbotsford Mun	208	209	204	204	204	206	210	212	213	211
Agassiz Prov ⁴⁶	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
Alert Bay Prov	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Alexis Creek Prov	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Anahim Lake Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Armstrong Mun ⁴⁶	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	4	4	4
Armstrong Prov ⁴⁶	5	5	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3
Ashcroft Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
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	4	4	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	285	297	301	301
Burns Lake Prov	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
Campbell River Mun	43	43	43	43	43	43	45	45	45	45
Campbell River Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
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	106	107	107	108	110	120	125	132	138	143
Chilliwack Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
Clearwater Prov	5	6	6	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	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	20
Comox Mun ⁴⁷	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	152	152	152	156	162	162	162	166	168	168
Coquitlam Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Courtenay Mun	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	31	31	31
Cranbrook Mun	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	28
Cranbrook Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Creston Mun ⁴⁶	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Creston Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Dawson Creek Mun	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Dawson Creek Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6
Dease Lake Prov	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Delta Mun	170	170	173	173	180	185	190	191	194	194
Duncan Prov	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	25	26

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021

Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2012-2021, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction ⁴⁶	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Elk Valley Detachment ^{46,48}	18	18	18	18	18	13	13	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	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Sparwood Prov</i>	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Enderby Prov	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Falkland Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fernie Mun ⁴⁶	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	6	6	6
Fort St. James Prov	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14
Fort St. John Mun	34	34	34	36	36	38	38	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 ⁴⁹	6	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	11
Hudsons Hope Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kamloops Mun	124	124	124	136	136	136	142	142	142	142
Kelowna Mun	174	177	179	185	191	191	195	203	214	222
Kelowna Prov ⁴⁶	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16
Kent Mun ⁴⁶	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Keremeos Prov ¹⁸	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Kimberley Mun	8	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	16	18	18	18	18	18	20	20
Kitimat Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment ¹⁹	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 & Greater District Prov</i>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Ladysmith Mun	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
Ladysmith Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lake Country Mun	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	18	18
Lake Cowichan Prov ⁴⁶	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Langford Mun	28	29	30	30	38	42	42	51	53	58
Langley City Mun	50	50	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	51
Langley Township Mun	134	134	135	138	140	140	144	145	155	155
Lillooet Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021



Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2012-2021, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction ⁴⁶	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Lisims-Nass Valley Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
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 ⁴⁶	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Maple Ridge Mun	89	93	94	96	97	101	102	102	103	103
Masset Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
McBride Prov	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Merritt Mun	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	17	17
Merritt Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mission Mun	50	50	50	50	51	52	53	53	53	53
Mission Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nanaimo Mun	140	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	148	151
Nanaimo Prov	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
Nelson City Mun	17	17	17	19	19	19	18	18	18	18
New Hazelton Prov	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12
New Westminster Mun	108	108	108	108	110	110	112	112	113	113
Nootka Sound Prov	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
North Cowichan Mun	31	31	31	31	31	31	32	32	32	32
North Saanich Mun	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
North Vancouver City Mun	64	64	64	64	64	65	66	68	68	68
North Vancouver District Mun	91	91	91	91	91	90	89	87	87	87
North Vancouver Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Northern Rockies Mun ⁴⁶	--	11	11	11	11	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Rockies Prov ⁴⁶	15	4	4	4	4	15	15	15	16	16
Oak Bay Mun	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	27
Oceanside Prov	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Oliver Prov ^{18,46}	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11
One Hundred Mile House Prov	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14
Osoyoos Mun ⁴⁶	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	6	6	6
Osoyoos Prov ^{18,46}	8	9	9	9	9	4	4	4	4	4
Outer Gulf Islands Prov	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parksville Mun	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	17
Peachland Mun ⁴⁶	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pemberton Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Penticton Mun	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	47	47	48
Penticton Prov ¹⁸	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
Pitt Meadows Mun	22	23	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	23
Port Alberni Mun	35	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Port Alberni Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
Port Alice Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Port Coquitlam Mun	67	67	67	67	71	74	74	76	76	76
Port Hardy Prov	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13
Port McNeill Prov	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Port Moody Mun	50	50	51	51	51	51	52	52	52	52

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021

Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2012-2021, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction ⁴⁶	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Powell River Mun	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	20	20
Powell River Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Prince George Mun	128	128	128	135	138	140	142	142	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 ⁵⁰	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	8
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	23	23	23
Quesnel Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10
Revelstoke Mun	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	14	14	14
Revelstoke Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Richmond Mun ⁴⁴	211	211	212	212	224	235	251	270	270	284
Ridge Meadows Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Saanich Mun	154	156	156	157	161	161	161	161	166	166
Salmon Arm Mun	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20
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	4	3	3	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	15	15	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	10	10
Smithers Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sooke Mun	11	11	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	13
Sooke Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Spallumcheen Mun ⁴⁶	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Squamish Mun	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	26
Squamish Prov ^{24,25}	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6
Stewart Prov	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Summerland Mun	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Sunshine Coast Prov ⁴⁶	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Surrey Mun ^{8,9}	661	673	703	803	819	831	843	843	843	843
Surrey Prov/ Barnston Island Prov ⁵³										1
T'Kumlups Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
Takla Landing Prov	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Terrace Mun	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	28	28	28
Terrace Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
Texada Island Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tofino Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021



Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2012-2021, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction ⁴⁶	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trail Mun	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Tsay Keh Dene Prov	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
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	6	6	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	1,348	1,348
Vanderhoof Prov ⁵¹	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	13	13	13
Vernon Mun	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Vernon Prov	12	12	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Victoria Mun ⁴⁶	243	243	243	243	245	245	245	249	249	249
View Royal Mun	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	11	12	12
Wells Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
West Kelowna Mun ⁴⁶	23	23	23	23	24	26	28	29	29	30
West Shore Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
West Vancouver Mun	81	81	80	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Whistler Mun	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	25
Whistler Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
White Rock Mun	23	23	23	23	23	23	25	25	25	25
Williams Lake Mun	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	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 *Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers* on page 22 and page 27, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

Endnotes

1. The federal government's contribution is in recognition of the benefits it receives as a result of the RCMP agreements.
2. Members are based out of the Upper Fraser Valley Regional Detachment.
3. 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 2020, 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 2020/2021. 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.
4. 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 (70% or 90%, depending on population) including integrated team costs, as well as any costs that are borne 100% by the municipality (e.g. 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.
5. Population figures include First Nations reserve populations.
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); prior to 2006 the populations were assigned to North Vancouver District. In 2020, 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. In 2021, 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 2021 costs were \$4,811,127.
8. The community constables previously reported in the authorized strength for the City of Surrey have all been converted to regular members in 2020.
9. Phase 1 of the City of Surrey's integrated RCMP/SPS transition period began November 29, 2021. In this phase, the Surrey RCMP Municipal Unit remains the City's police of jurisdiction, and SPS officers are gradually operationally deployed within Surrey Mun. As of December 31, 2021, 29 SPS officers were assigned into Surrey Mun, comprising a portion of its total authorized strength. SPS was staffed with an additional 111 officers who were responsible for building and managing the SPS. The 2021 Surrey Mun costs are inclusive of RCMP policing costs (\$156,466,625) and the start up expenses to establish SPS including operational SPS officer deployment totalling a SPS cost of \$29,217,975.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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 FNIPP, under an agreement with Canada, the Province of BC, City of Delta, Delta Police Board and TFN.
14. The Victoria and Esquimalt Police Departments were amalgamated in 2003. In 2021, the population of Victoria was 94,890 persons and Esquimalt's was 18,764 persons. Of the total costs in 2021, \$8,993,989 (14.7%) was paid by Esquimalt for its policing services under the Agreement.
15. 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.
16. 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.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021



Endnotes, continued

17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. 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 2020, 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.
21. In addition to the assigned GD/GIS outlined, the Provincial Support Team was created to be based at Prince George, Terrace and Kamloops as part of the Front-Line Resource Re-allocation initiative in 2020. These 14 positions (PST added an additional 2 positions in 2021) are intended to provide temporary, mobile relief to Provincial Detachment Units throughout the Province.
22. 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).
23. 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.
24. 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.
25. 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 2020.
26. Tofino Prov includes 2 provincial GD positions located in Ahousaht satellite office.
27. Authorized strength includes adjusted strength figures for jurisdictions participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams.
28. Provincial Service 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. See data qualifier on page 27.
29. Data for the South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS) is not included in this table. In 2021, SCBCTAPS had an authorized strength of 183 positions and cost \$43,716,976 (paid for by TransLink, a private company).
30. Total Population includes 698,548 persons residing within municipalities with populations below 5,000 or unincorporated areas, served by the RCMP Provincial Service in 2021. 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.
31. Total Costs for municipalities refer to actual costs for calendar year 2021 as reported by each municipality. For further information, see the Total Costs definition on page 26.
32. Police costs paid by the provincial government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2021/22.
33. Police costs paid by the federal government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2021/22 for their share of municipal police department integrated homicide investigative team (IHIT), 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.
34. Total Costs for municipal police departments represent 100% of policing costs. Note: IHIT costs (70% cost share) were added to their policing costs.
35. 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 (e.g. accommodation costs, support staff). Data for dedicated airport security positions at the Vancouver International Airport is not included in this table.

Endnotes, continued

36. Total Costs paid by the provincial government include funding for the Front-Line Resource Re-allocation initiative. Authorized strength at impacted jurisdictions have been updated in this year's publication. The Provincial Support Team provides service throughout Province, and is not included in jurisdiction-specific figures. See endnote 21.
37. Total Costs paid by the provincial government include additional funding for police equipment, contract services and professional fees.
38. 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).
39. In 2021, the authorized strength was 117.5. 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 2021/22, the provincial government contributed \$95,083 and the federal government contributed \$103,006 for the position providing this enhanced service to TFN. The position is included in the authorized strength for Delta Police Department.
40. 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 27 for the definition of authorized strength.
41. 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 28.
42. 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.
43. 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.
44. 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.
45. 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.
46. 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").
 - 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.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021



Endnotes, continued

- 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.
- 2022: According to the 2021 Canada Census, the municipalities of Duncan, Metchosin and Oliver went over 5,000 population and, as a result, became responsible for providing police services within their municipal boundaries, effective April 1, 2022. Prior to 2012, Duncan was policed by Duncan Prov; Metchosin was policed by West Shore RCMP; and Oliver was policed by Oliver Prov. These changes in policing responsibility will be reflected in the Police Resources in British Columbia, 2022.
47. 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).
48. 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.
49. 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.
50. In 2010, the Coastal Policing Unit in Prince Rupert took over policing of the Kitasoo/Klemtu area; increasing its authorized strength by two members.
51. In 2020, Vanderhoof Prov increased by 3 members; 1 converted from a specialized position and 2 officers reallocated from within the Provincial Service.
52. In March 2020, the City of Pitt Meadows initiated a process to seek to de-integrate from the Ridge Meadows RCMP Detachment and to have the Pitt Meadows RCMP Municipal Unit operate from a stand-alone detachment. Upon completion of a review by RCMP "E" Division and the development of a transition plan, the Ministry approved the City's request in October 2021 with the changes to take full effect upon completion of the detachment building (estimated late 2024).
53. Barnston Island Prov (formerly Surrey Prov), a provincial jurisdiction, currently receives service from Surrey RCMP Detachment. With the City of Surrey's transition to the Surrey Police Service, the Province is working towards a new service delivery model for continued provision of service to Barnston Island under the terms of the Provincial Police Service Agreement. Historically, Surrey Prov statistics were included in Surrey Mun results. Reporting adjustments will be addressed in subsequent publications.
54. Cariboo Chilcotin Crime reduction resources became permanent in June 2021. This includes 6RM and 2.5PSE working out of North District Headquarters.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021

Key Impacts on Crime Statistics

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: global events, demographic changes, social and economic trends, police reporting practices, public reporting practices to police, technological advancements, legislative amendments, local police service priorities, and social perceptions and attitudes towards certain crimes.

Impact of the Global COVID-19 Pandemic

Many shifts in crime trends in 2021 may be attributable to the global COVID-19 pandemic, as was also the case for 2020. The decreases in property crime first observed in 2020 continued throughout 2021 with people tending to stay home more often, reducing contact with others, and using the Internet more often than prior to the pandemic.

In contrast, violent crime incidents increased in 2021 after falling in 2020. While the violent crime rate did not change substantially from 2020, the Violent Crime Severity Index did increase considerably, indicating an increase in the number of serious violent crimes relative to other types. In particular, the number of incidents of sexual assault level 1 increased. This increase may have been partially attributable to more opportunities for strangers to commit sexual assaults in 2021 compared to 2020, as pandemic restrictions on gatherings were relaxed. The loosening of pandemic restrictions may also have made it easier for victims to come forward and for third parties to be able to identify signs of abuse.

More analyses of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and other factors influencing the 2021 police reported crime statistics can be found at:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2022001/article/00013-eng.htm>

Impact of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Scoring Rule Changes

In January 2018, Statistics Canada updated the definition of “founded” incidents to improve the tracking of offences with complex characteristics, such as sexual assault, and to address broader inconsistencies in how crime statistics were reported in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey.

Police agencies across BC implemented these scoring rule changes in January 2019 which may have affected BC’s crime data for 2019. It is anticipated that police services will become increasingly accustomed to the new standards and, as they do so, data should become more comparable.

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 the Canada Census which is conducted every five years. These estimates reflect only the permanent residential population of a jurisdiction. Where a jurisdiction serves as a resort, business or entertainment centre, it may have substantial “part-time” or transient/seasonal populations in addition to its permanent resident population, such as tourists, cabin owners, commuters, students, and seasonal staff. These temporary populations groups are counted in population figures within the jurisdiction of their place of residence and not the jurisdiction in which they may be temporarily visiting or working. Note: the 2021 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. Policing and Security Branch is working with the RCMP and LMD municipalities to achieve consistency in Annex A, authorized strengths. For 2021, 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 2021, 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 2021/2022. 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 31st 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 PSB 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 Policing and Security Branch. 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. 2021. Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violation and police services, British Columbia, annual, 1998 to 2021 (Table 35-10-0184-01). Released and accessed on August 3, 2022. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510018401
Populations:	BC Statistics, Ministry of Labour, Citizens' Services and Open Government, BC.
Police Costs and Resources:	Royal Canadian Mounted Police, “E” Division; Policing and Security Branch; Municipal Police Departments; Municipalities.
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