



Royal Canadian Gendarmerie Royale
Mounted Police du Canada

Supt. Darren J. Carr
Officer in Charge
Coquitlam RCMP Detachment

Confidential

Our File - Notre référence
NONE

Karen Elrick
Chief Administrative office
Village of Anmore

Date: 2025 03 03

RE: OCP – Amendment Bylaw No. 686.2023 – Anmore South

Karen, I am writing to you with regards to your letter dated February 26, 2025 to Cpl. Neil Roemer, with respect to Amendment bylaw No. 686.2023. The intent of this letter is to ensure that you are aware of the village's obligations under the *BC Police Act* with respect to policing. I understand that the plan to develop the site is some years away, but given the amendments to the OCP, it is my responsibility to provide the following information to you.

As you know, under the Act, the provincial government must provide policing services to rural/unincorporated areas and municipalities with populations under 5,000. These costs are shared between the provincial government (70%) and the federal government (30%). The municipality is responsible for the Police Tax with is under the purview of the Ministry of Finance.

A municipality that has a population that exceeds 5,000 persons is responsible for the provision of policing and law enforcement services and also becomes responsible for bearing all the costs relating to its municipal police services. The three models by which policing services must be provided is laid out under the *BC Police Act*, Part 2, 3(2),

Subject to the approval of the minister under section 3.1 (2) (a), a municipality with a population of more than 5000 persons must provide policing and law enforcement in accordance with this Act and the regulations by means of one of the following:

- (a) Establishing a municipal department;*
- (b) Entering into an agreement with the minister on behalf of the government, under which policing and law enforcement in the municipality will be provided by the provincial police force;*
- (c) Entering into an agreement with another municipality that has a municipal police department under which policing and law enforcement in the municipality will be provided by the municipal police department of that municipality.*

In accordance with agreements under the *Provincial Police Service Agreement*, the *Municipal Police Service Agreement* and the *Municipal Police Unit Agreement*, should the Village wish to continue with the use of RCMP members, costs relating to a municipality of less than 15,000 persons, pay 70 % of policing costs with the federal government paying the remaining 30%

(assuming approval is granted). It is important to note that these costs do not include operating costs of a police building/detachment and necessary municipal support staff as defined under the *Municipal Police Unit Agreement*.

The RCMP Lower Mainland District are aware of your intentions with respect to future growth in your community and long-term policing impacts. To that end, Supt. Joe Fortin, Lower Mainland District, will be briefing the province.

I have attached the 2023 "Police Resources in British Columbia" as an overview with respect to policing in the province.

Please be reassured that we are committed to supporting you and guiding any relevant discussions as the Village of Anmore grows. Should you wish to meet with myself and/or Supt. Joe Fortin in person, please feel free to contact me directly or thorough Cpl. Neil Roemer.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'D. Carr', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Superintendent Darren Carr
Officer in Charge
Coquitlam RCMP Detachment

CC: C/Supt. Duncan Pound
CC: Supt. Joe Fortin
CC: Cpl. Neil Roemer



Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Policing and Security Branch

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

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Date Prepared: December 2024

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 28.

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 *Police Act*, municipalities with a population of 5,000 and over are responsible for providing policing and law enforcement services within their municipal boundaries.

In B.C., policing is provided mainly by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police "RCMP" (federal, provincial and municipal services), municipal police departments, and one Indigenous 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 B.C.; 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.

Federal Service

The 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 2023, the authorized strength of the federal service in British Columbia was 934 member positions which included 125 protective policing positions.

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 of B.C. signed a new 20-year *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA) with the Government of Canada to contract the RCMP as B.C.'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 Provincial Police Service (RCMP). In 2023, the Police Tax generated a total of \$36M which was 33 per cent of the Province's estimated 70 per cent share of rural and small community GD/GIS costs. The Police Tax is under the purview of the Ministry of Finance. Revenues go into the Province's Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Provincial Police 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.

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In addition to detachment policing, the Provincial Police Service maintains the capacity and expertise to resolve the highest risk incidents; target organized crime, gang and 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 aircrafts.

In 2023, 799 member positions were assigned to provide GD/GIS at provincial detachments, serving a population of 726,408 including 82 municipalities with populations below 5,000 persons in addition to unincorporated areas. The total authorized strength of B.C.'s Provincial Police Service was 2,602.

Municipal Policing

Under the *Police Act*, a municipality is responsible for the provision of policing and law enforcement 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 must provide their policing by one of the three models outlined in the *Police Act* - their own municipal police department, contract with an existing municipal police department, or contract with the provincial government for the RCMP to establish a municipal police unit (MPU).

In 2023, there were 80 municipalities in B.C. responsible for providing policing services within their municipal boundaries. 12 municipalities were policed by municipal police departments, 67 were policed solely by municipal police units (RCMP), and one municipality was undergoing municipal police model transition².

Municipal Police Units²

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

In accordance with these agreements, municipalities with an RCMP municipal police unit (MPU) benefit through a cost shared arrangement with the federal government¹. Per the terms of the MPSA and the MPUA, municipalities between 5,000 and 14,999 population pay 70% of the RCMP costs while municipalities with 15,000 population or higher pay 90%. The remaining 30% and 10%, respectively, are paid by the federal government¹. Some costs, such as accommodations and municipal support staff, are not eligible for cost sharing under the MPSA/MPUA.

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). Typically, integrated detachments operate on a post-dispatch system which means members are not restricted to a specific jurisdiction and respond to calls in any of the policing jurisdictions served by the detachment. In the example of the North Vancouver Detachment, members of the three policing jurisdictions, regardless of whether they are assigned to the North Vancouver City Municipal Unit or the North Vancouver Provincial Unit etc., will respond to calls in all of the policing jurisdictions served by the detachment. In integrated detachments, 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 for management, coordination, and comptrollership for multiple integrated or stand-alone detachments in a defined area. For example, the Kelowna Regional Detachment is comprised of the Kelowna Municipal Unit, West Kelowna Municipal Unit, Peachland Municipal Unit, Kelowna Provincial Unit, and the Lake Country Municipal Unit. These units operate from multiple bases in the area: the Kelowna Municipal Unit operates out of a detachment in the City of Kelowna; the West Kelowna Integrated Detachment houses the West Kelowna Municipal Unit, Peachland Municipal Unit, and Kelowna Provincial Unit; and the Lake Country Detachment houses the Lake Country Municipal Unit. These types of arrangements allow for specialized and/or administrative police services to be delivered regionally.

In 2023, a total of 67 municipalities² in B.C. were policed solely by RCMP municipal police units, with a combined

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total authorized strength of 3,341 member positions.

There were 35 municipalities between 5,000 and 14,999 population with RCMP municipal police units, with a total strength of 468 member positions. There were 32 municipalities with a population of 15,000 or higher that had RCMP municipal police units, with a total strength of 2,873 member positions. (*Note: Includes adjusted strength figures for MPUs participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams*).

Municipal Police Model in Transition

In February 2020, Ministerial approval was provided to the City of Surrey that it may provide its policing and law enforcement services by means of a municipal police department. The implementation of Surrey's police model transition is two-pronged: 1) the establishment of the Surrey Police Service (SPS), and 2) the integrated police model transition period. Combined, implementation of these two components would culminate in the SPS being the City of Surrey's police agency of jurisdiction, fully staffed with SPS officers, and all transition provisions completed.

Since late 2020, the SPS and the Surrey Police Board have been carrying out the necessary work to establish the police agency including: hiring staff, developing departmental policies and procedures, establishing contract/agreement relationships for goods and services; acquiring equipment and information management/technology (IM/IT) infrastructure; and building those IM/IT platforms.

In 2023, the progression of the transition and the hiring of SPS officers was temporarily halted following the November 2022 Surrey municipal election, in which the City of Surrey proposed to reverse the transition. The Minister carefully considered the City's transition reversal plan and concluded that reversing the transition would create public safety risks. The Minister then directed that the City must continue its transition to the SPS. Per the *Police Amendment Act, 2023*, the City must provide its policing by means of a municipal police department, the SPS. This version of the *Police Resources in B.C. Publication* is for the 2023 calendar year, during this time the Surrey Municipal Police Unit (RCMP) remained the City's police of jurisdiction (POJ) while the Surrey Police Board and SPS continued the necessary work to build the SPS. On November 29, 2024, the SPS became the City of Surrey's POJ, assuming command of all policing and law enforcement in the City of Surrey while the BC RCMP, as the provincial police service continue to operate in Surrey providing temporary transitional supports to Surrey until the completion of the transition.

With respect to police resources, as of December 31, 2023, the SPS had hired 350 sworn officers and 60 civilian support staff. In addition, 190 of SPS' officers were operationally deployed within the Surrey RCMP detachment. The remaining SPS officers and civilian staff that were not deployed within the Surrey RCMP were performing management/supervisory roles, functions required to establish the SPS, and/or were awaiting deployment.

As of December 31, 2023, the total strength for SPS and Surrey RCMP Municipal Unit was a combined 1,023^{3,4} member positions.

Municipal Police Departments

Twelve (12) municipalities in B.C. 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. Notably, in 2023, the City of Surrey was continuing to transition to its own municipal police department, the SPS. During this time, the Surrey RCMP Municipal Unit remained the Police of Jurisdiction (POJ). On November 29, 2024, the SPS became the City of Surrey's POJ, assuming command of all policing and law enforcement in the City of Surrey while the BC RCMP, as the provincial police service continue to operate in Surrey providing temporary transitional supports to Surrey until the transition process complete on November 29, 2026.

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

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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 all their policing costs.

In 2023, the combined total authorized strength of the 12 municipal police departments responsible under the *Police Act* for providing policing services was 2,608 officer positions (*Note: Includes adjusted strength figures representing the sworn officers from municipal police departments for municipalities participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams*).

Indigenous Policing Services

Enhanced Policing Services to First Nations Communities

Through the First Nations and Inuit Policing Program (FNIPP) established in 1991, both the federal and provincial governments cost-share culturally responsive policing services that are above and beyond the operational policing services already provided to the community under the *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA). The provincial share of funding for the FNIPP is 48% and the federal share is 52%. Enhanced policing services are professional, dedicated, and culturally responsive to participating First Nations and Inuit communities, and are designed to allow Nations to have greater input over the delivery of policing services within their communities. FNIPP services in B.C. are typically established under *Community Tripartite Agreements* (CTAs) or *Self-Administered Police Agreements*.

Indigenous Policing Services (formerly First Nations Community Policing Services)

The RCMP Indigenous Policing Services (IPS) in B.C. is provided for under the *Framework Agreement* between the federal and provincial governments. As of December 31, 2023, the authorized strength for RCMP IPS is 117.5 member positions. Each IPS Unit is established under a *Community Tripartite Agreement* (CTA) between the provincial government, the federal government and the participating First Nations. British Columbia currently has 59 CTAs with 133 First Nations and is in the process of renewing these agreements with each signatory Nation. See page 8 and 9 for a list of IPS positions by Community and RCMP Detachment.

Integrated First Nations Police Unit

In 2007, the provincial government, the West Vancouver Police Board, the Squamish First Nation, and Tsleil-Waututh First Nation signed an enhanced policing agreement to create the Integrated First Nations Policing Unit (IFNU). IFNU is comprised of five members from Squamish and North Vancouver municipal police units (RCMP) and two members from the West Vancouver Police Department. While British Columbia fully funds six of the IFNU's members, one member is funded under FNIPP's 52%/48% cost-share with Canada. This agreement provides enhanced policing services to Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh lands located in Vancouver, North Vancouver, West Vancouver, and the Squamish Valley.

Tsawwassen Quadripartite Agreement

In 2020, the federal government, the provincial government, the City of Delta, and the Tsawwassen First Nation (TFN) signed a five-year policing agreement to allow the Delta Police Department to deliver enhanced policing services to the Tsawwassen First Nation. Like other enhanced policing agreements under the FNIPP, this agreement is cost-shared by the federal and provincial governments following the same 52%/48% split. There is currently one member providing enhanced policing services to TFN under this Agreement.

Self-Administered Policing Services

Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service (STPS) is the only Indigenous Self-administered Police Service in British Columbia and is governed by the Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Board whose members are selected from each of the ten communities it serves. All STPS officers, many of whom are from the St'at'imc Nations, are appointed under the *Police Act*, and are either experienced officers who transfer to STPS, or recent graduates who have completed the standard police academy training for police recruit constables at the Justice Institute of British Columbia (JIBC). In 2020, the ten St'at'imc Nations signed a 10-year agreement with the federal and provincial governments to increase their authorized strength to 14 officer positions.

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Integrated Teams in B.C.

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/members 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 B.C., 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/sworn officers 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/sworn officers 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 a predetermined funding formula. For example, the RCMP's Lower Mainland District (LMD) Police Dog Service provides service to all municipal and provincial policing jurisdictions, served by the RCMP, in the LMD, as well as to the Abbotsford, Delta, New Westminster, and Port Moody Municipal Police Departments.

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British Columbia Policing Jurisdictions

RCMP ISLAND DISTRICT

Alert Bay Prov
Campbell River Mun
Campbell River Prov
Colwood Mun
Comox Mun
Comox Valley Prov
Courtenay Mun
Duncan Mun
Duncan Prov
Gabriola Island Prov
Ladysmith Mun
Ladysmith Prov
Lake Cowichan Prov
Langford Mun
Metchosin 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
Salt Spring 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
Barnston Island Prov⁴
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
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
Daajing Giids Prov⁵
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
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
Ferne Mun
Ferne 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 Mun
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

MUNICIPAL POLICE MODEL IN TRANSITION

Surrey Mun²

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

INDIGENOUS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICE

Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police

*Mun = Municipal
Prov = Provincial*

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Indigenous Policing Services Statistics, 2023

FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES POLICED BY DETACHMENT

Detachment	Auth.Strength	Detachment	Auth.Strength
Agassiz & Chilliwack - Upper Fraser Valley⁶	7	Daajing Giids⁵	2
Chehalis First Nation		Skidegate Council	
Sto:lo (Scowlitz First Nation)		Dease Lake	2
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		Dease River First Nation	
Ahousaht / Tofino	2	Iskut First Nation	
Ahousaht First Nation		Tahltan Council	
Alert Bay	2	Enderby	1
Da'Naxda'xw First Nation		Spallumcheen	
Gwawaenuk First Nation		Fort St. James	4
Namgis First Nation		Nak'azdli First Nation	
Tlowitsis First Nation		Tl'azt'en First Nation	
Tsawataineuk First Nation		Fort St. John	3
Alexis Creek	3	Blueberry River First Nation	
Alexis Creek First Nation		Doig River First Nation	
Stone First Nation		Halfway River First Nation	
Xeni Gwet'in First Nation		Kamloops	4
Anaham First Nation		Kamloops First Nation	
Anahim Lake	1	Skeetchestn First Nation	
Ulkatcho First Nation		Whispering Pines / Clinton First Nation	
Bella Bella	2	Keremeos	1
Heiltsuk First Nation		Lower Similkameen	
Oweekeno First Nation		Kitimat	1
Bella Coola	1	Kitimaat First Nation (Haisla)	
Nuxalk First Nation		Ladysmith	1
Burns Lake	3	Chemainus First Nation	
Burns Lake First Nation		Lake Cowichan	1
Cheslatta Carrier First Nation		Ditidaht First Nation	
Nee-Tahi-Buhn First Nation		Lisims/Nass Valley	3
Skin Tyee First Nation		Nisga'a	
Wet'su'wet'en First Nation		Lytton	2
Campbell River	1	Cooks Ferry Indian Band	
Campbell River First Nation		Kanaka Bar Indian Band	
Cape Mudge First Nation (We Wai Kai)		Lytton First Nation	
Homalco First Nation		Nicomien Indian Band	
Chase	1	Siska Indian Band	
Little Shuswap Lake		Skuppah Indian Band	
Neskonlith		Mackenzie	1
Chetwynd		McLeod Lake Indian Band	
Saulteau	0.5	Masset	2
West Moberly First Nation	0.5	Old Masset Village Council	
Cranbrook	3	Merritt	4
Akisqu'nuk First Nation		Coldwater Council	
Lower Kootenay First Nation		Lower Nicola Council	
St. Mary's First Nation		Nooaitch Council	
Tobacco Plains Indian Band		Shackan Council	
		Upper Nicola Council	
		Nanaimo	
		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	Sidney / North Saanich	2
Gitanmaax First Nation		Pauquachin First Nation	
Gitanyow First Nation		Tsartlip First Nation	
Gitsegukla First Nation		Tsawout First Nation	
Gitwangak First Nation		Tseycum First Nation	
Glen Vowell First Nation		Smithers	2
Hagwilget First Nation		Moricetown First Nation	
Kispiox First Nation		Fort Babine First Nation	
North Cowichan	4	Lake Babine Nation	
Cowichan Tribes		Sunshine Coast	2
North Vancouver	1	Sechelt Council	
Burrard (Tsleil-Waututh) First Nation		Surrey	1.5
Squamish First Nation		Semiahmoo First Nation	
Northern Rockies	2	Takla Landing	2
Fort Nelson First Nation		Takla Lake First Nation	
Prophet River First Nation		Terrace	1
Oliver	1	Kitselas First Nation	
Osoyoos First Nation		Kitsumkalum First Nation	
One Hundred Mile House	1	Tsay Keh Dene	2
Canim Lake Council		Kwadacha First Nation	
Penticton	2	Tsay Keh Dene First Nation	
Penticton Indian Band		Ucluelet	1
Port Alberni		Toquaht First Nation	
Hupacasath First Nation	2	Yuulu?il?ath First Nation	
Tseshah First Nation		Vanderhoof	1
Huu-ay-aht First Nation	2	Saik'uz First Nation	
Uchucklesaht First Nation		Vernon	1
Port Hardy	2	Okanagan First Nation	
Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'xw First Nation		West Kelowna	3
Kwakiutl First Nation		Westbank First Nation	
Quatsino First Nation		Westshore	1
Port McNeil (Tahsis)	1	Esquimalt Council	
Ka:'yu:'k't'h / Che:k:tlas7et'h' First Nation		Songhees Council	
Powell River	1	Williams Lake	
Sliammon Council		Canoe Creek First Nation	2
Prince Rupert		Esk'etemc First Nation	
Gitxaala First Nation	3	Soda Creek Council	2
Gitga'at First Nation		Williams Lake Council	
Kitasoo First Nation	2	"E" Division	
Lax-kw'alaams First Nation	3	Program Administrator	1
Quesnel	2	Recruiter	1
Alexandria Council			
Kluskus Council (Lhoosk'uz Dene Govt)			
Nazko Council			
Red Bluff Council (Lhtako Dene Nation)			

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Municipal Police Statistics, 2023

MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS (RCMP): 5,000 TO 14,999 POPULATION

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength ⁷	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs ⁸	Cost Per Capita
Armstrong Mun	6,370	4	4	1,593	257	40	64	\$764,209	\$120
Castlegar Mun	9,162	13	13	705	882	96	68	\$2,324,887	\$254
Coldstream Mun	11,587	7	7	1,655	293	25	42	\$1,630,027	\$141
Comox Mun ⁹	16,137	12	12	1,391	579	36	50	\$2,032,723	\$126
Creston Mun	6,002	7	7	857	535	89	76	\$1,240,389	\$207
Dawson Creek Mun	13,008	25	25	520	2,120	163	85	\$5,324,588	\$409
Duncan Mun ⁵²	5,520	9	9	613	1,604	291	178	\$1,492,412	\$270
Fernie Mun	7,157	6	9	1,193	301	42	50	\$1,095,493	\$153
Hope Mun ⁷	7,793	14	15	505	1,233	158	80	\$2,287,260	\$294
Kent Mun ⁷	7,604	6	7	1,161	359	47	55	\$920,153	\$121
Kimberley Mun	8,820	8	8	1,103	359	41	45	\$1,246,625	\$141
Kitimat Mun	8,865	20	20	443	783	88	39	\$3,656,659	\$412
Ladysmith Mun	9,689	8	8	1,211	594	61	74	\$1,904,693	\$197
Merritt Mun	11,297	17	17	665	1,387	123	82	\$3,586,190	\$317
Metchosin Mun ⁵²	5,286	4	4	1,322	144	27	36	\$423,253	\$80
North Saanich Mun	13,230	12	12	1,103	379	29	32	\$2,555,216	\$193
Oliver Mun ⁵²	5,320	5	5	1,064	620	117	124	\$617,716	\$116
Osoyoos Mun	5,858	6	6	976	397	68	66	\$1,022,517	\$175
Parksville Mun	14,515	17	17	854	1,413	97	83	\$3,169,255	\$218
Peachland Mun	6,149	4	4	1,537	247	40	62	\$868,925	\$141
Powell River Mun	14,771	21	21	703	1,458	99	69	\$3,711,528	\$251
Prince Rupert Mun	11,425	36	36	317	2,029	178	56	\$6,826,031	\$597
Qualicum Beach Mun	9,591	8	8	1,199	258	27	32	\$1,298,151	\$135
Quesnel Mun	10,076	24	24	420	2,449	243	102	\$4,662,883	\$463
Revelstoke Mun	9,035	14	14	645	473	52	34	\$2,531,841	\$280
Sechelt Mun ⁷	11,048	12	13	852	1,300	118	100	\$2,625,739	\$238
Sidney Mun	13,158	16	16	822	634	48	40	\$2,589,569	\$197
Smithers Mun	5,610	11	11	510	1,148	205	104	\$2,219,104	\$396
Spallumcheen Mun	5,176	4	4	1,294	194	37	49	\$476,151	\$92
Summerland Mun	12,551	9	9	1,395	701	56	78	\$2,206,116	\$176
Terrace Mun	12,955	28	28	463	2,243	173	80	\$4,604,568	\$355
Trail Mun	8,290	14	14	592	948	114	68	\$2,268,784	\$274
View Royal Mun	12,582	13	13	942	608	48	46	\$2,542,397	\$202
Whistler Mun ^{7,9}	16,055	26	26	618	959	60	37	\$4,734,154	\$295
Williams Lake Mun	11,398	25	25	456	2,268	199	91	\$5,148,810	\$452
Total	343,090	465	468	733	32,156	94	69	\$86,609,016	\$252

MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS (RCMP): 15,000 POPULATION OR HIGHER²

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength ⁷	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs ⁸	Cost Per Capita
Burnaby Mun ⁷	283,439	301	321	884	15,743	56	49	\$77,832,449	\$275
Campbell River Mun	38,116	49	49	778	5,812	152	119	\$12,255,881	\$322
Chilliwack Mun ^{7,10}	118,399	149	162	729	12,695	107	78	\$38,729,636	\$327
Colwood Mun	21,428	22	22	992	1,372	64	64	\$5,337,110	\$249
Coquitlam Mun ^{7,10}	166,816	168	176	945	7,419	44	42	\$40,418,119	\$242
Courtenay Mun	32,226	31	31	1,026	4,148	129	132	\$5,903,260	\$183
Cranbrook Mun	21,941	30	30	731	2,615	119	87	\$7,346,734	\$335
Fort St. John Mun	23,679	38	38	623	3,709	157	98	\$10,302,776	\$435
Kamloops Mun	87,298	153	153	571	14,992	172	98	\$33,328,271	\$382

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS (RCMP): 15,000 POPULATION OR HIGHER, CONTINUED

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength ⁷	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs ⁸	Cost Per Capita
Kelowna Mun	161,121	228	228	707	18,214	113	80	\$58,459,205	\$363
Lake Country Mun ⁵²	17,547	18	18	975	751	43	42	\$4,665,717	\$266
Langford Mun	55,025	65	65	846	3,286	60	51	\$14,170,037	\$258
Langley City Mun ^{7,10}	33,573	51	57	592	4,386	131	77	\$16,081,185	\$479
Langley Township Mun ^{7,10}	154,926	164	176	883	8,716	56	50	\$41,904,263	\$270
Maple Ridge Mun ^{7,10}	102,551	108	118	871	6,798	66	58	\$27,403,486	\$267
Mission Mun ⁷	48,110	53	58	834	4,664	97	81	\$14,311,236	\$297
Nanaimo Mun ¹⁰	108,686	161	161	675	12,030	111	75	\$36,149,809	\$333
North Cowichan Mun	33,592	32	32	1,050	2,958	88	92	\$7,169,077	\$213
North Vancouver City Mun ^{7,11}	65,348	68	69	951	4,664	71	68	\$18,469,494	\$283
North Vancouver District Mun ^{7,11}	99,181	87	87	1,140	3,571	36	41	\$21,222,310	\$214
Penticton Mun	38,997	57	57	684	6,800	174	119	\$12,764,832	\$327
Pitt Meadows Mun ^{10,12}	21,249	23	25	864	1,102	52	45	\$5,360,380	\$252
Port Alberni Mun	19,702	34	34	579	3,523	179	104	\$10,056,882	\$510
Port Coquitlam Mun ^{7,10}	67,047	76	80	839	3,850	57	48	\$17,921,754	\$267
Prince George Mun	82,514	149	149	554	15,254	185	102	\$33,916,363	\$411
Richmond Mun ^{7,13}	235,068	286	292	805	13,604	58	47	\$73,642,095	\$313
Salmon Arm Mun	20,625	21	21	982	1,602	78	76	\$4,405,845	\$214
Sooke Mun ⁵²	16,800	14	14	1,200	909	54	65	\$3,348,746	\$199
Squamish Mun ^{7,10}	26,081	28	30	869	1,798	69	60	\$6,481,381	\$249
Vernon Mun	48,349	58	58	834	6,169	128	106	\$17,324,075	\$358
West Kelowna Mun	39,855	36	36	1,107	1,973	50	55	\$8,780,431	\$220
White Rock Mun ⁷	24,219	26	27	898	1,809	75	67	\$7,039,412	\$291
Total	2,313,508	2,784	2,873	805	196,936	85	69	\$692,502,251	\$299

MUNICIPAL POLICE MODEL IN TRANSITION^{2,3}

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength ⁷	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs ⁸	Cost Per Capita
Surrey RCMP (POJ)		673	673					\$172,689,517	
Surrey Police Service		350	350					\$83,694,936	
Surrey Mun Total	653,898	1,023	1,023	639	41,275	63	40	\$256,384,453	\$392

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS²

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength ¹⁴	Adjusted Strength ⁷	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs ^{8,14}	Cost Per Capita
Abbotsford Mun ^{7,10}	151,089	214	221	706	9,628	64	44	\$67,150,469	\$444
Central Saanich Mun	18,370	23	23	799	471	26	20	\$5,225,944	\$284
Delta Mun ^{7,10,15}	122,685	194	197	632	4,818	39	24	\$48,230,776	\$393
Nelson City Mun	11,875	21	21	565	1,116	94	53	\$5,378,265	\$453
New Westminster Mun ⁷	88,363	114	117	756	5,591	63	48	\$33,246,014	\$376
Oak Bay Mun	18,849	24	24	785	470	25	20	\$6,311,213	\$335
Port Moody Mun ⁷	37,699	52	54	703	1,015	27	19	\$14,894,058	\$395
Saanich Mun	125,473	166	166	756	4,486	36	27	\$43,904,217	\$350
Vancouver Mun ⁷	733,718	1,448	1,448	507	48,812	67	34	\$406,897,433	\$555
Victoria Mun ¹⁶	120,433	255	255	472	11,612	96	46	\$71,995,327	\$598
West Vancouver Mun ^{7,10}	50,674	79	82	620	2,467	49	30	\$21,094,251	\$416
Total	1,479,228	2,590	2,608	567	90,486	61	35	\$724,327,967	\$490

Participating LMD Integrated Team municipalities and their adjusted strength figures, including the Municipal Police Units (RCMP) Regular Members and Municipal Police Department's sworn officers, are *italicized* in the Municipal Police Statistics, 2023 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 23 and page 28, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Provincial Police Statistics, 2023

INDIGENOUS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Auth. Strength	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service	2,881	14	343	119	25
Total	2,881	14	343	119	25

JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE (RCMP)

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Agassiz Prov	4,612	9	637	138	71
Alert Bay Prov	1,218	4	208	171	52
Alexis Creek Prov	1,659	6	179	108	30
Anahim Lake Prov	657	4	97	148	24
Armstrong Prov ¹⁷	1,131	3	6	5	2
Ashcroft Prov	5,789	6	399	69	67
Atlin Prov	500	3	92	184	31
Barnston Island Prov ⁴	199	1	10	50	10
Barriere Prov	6,006	4	204	34	51
Bella Bella Prov	1,790	5	282	158	56
Bella Coola Prov	2,285	4	287	126	72
Boston Bar Prov	733	3	193	263	64
Bowen Island Prov	4,601	3	106	23	35
Burns Lake Prov	5,890	12	755	128	63
Campbell River Prov	6,134	8	907	148	113
Chase Prov	11,277	9	660	59	73
Chetwynd Prov	4,911	10	540	110	54
Chilliwack Prov	7,622	9	930	122	103
Clearwater Prov	6,202	6	244	39	41
Clinton Prov	2,945	4	120	41	30
Columbia Valley Prov	12,446	11	733	59	67
Comox Valley Prov	29,329	19	1,257	43	66
Coquitlam Prov	3,320	3	67	20	22
Cranbrook Prov	7,950	4	333	42	83
Creston Prov	9,401	6	243	26	41
Daajing Giids Prov ⁵	3,133	5	182	58	36
Dawson Creek Prov	6,216	6	321	52	54
Dease Lake Prov	1,439	7	137	95	20
Duncan Prov	11,476	21	1,565	136	75
Elk Valley Detachment ¹⁸	10,367	13	475	46	37
<i>Elkford Prov</i>	2,912	3	83	29	28
<i>Fernie</i>	2,572	4	123	48	31
<i>Sparwood</i>	4,883	5	179	37	36
Enderby Prov	8,137	8	446	55	56
Falkland Prov	2,961	3	111	37	37
Fort St. James Prov	3,948	14	1,157	293	83
Fort St. John Prov	13,415	10	686	51	69
Fraser Lake Prov	3,146	5	246	78	49
Gabriola Island Prov	4,785	3	251	52	84
Golden Prov	7,978	11	348	44	32
Hope Prov	1,742	5	214	123	43
Houston Granisle Prov ¹⁹	4,403	11	704	160	64
Hudsons Hope Prov	1,155	3	80	69	27
Kelowna Prov	20,567	16	1,922	93	120

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE (RCMP), CONTINUED

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Keremeos Prov ²⁰	5,445	6	336	62	58
Kimberley Prov	2,056	2	77	37	39
Kitimat Prov	549	4	43	78	11
Kootenay Boundary Regional ²¹	56,282	53	2,536	45	48
<i>Castlegar</i>	6,660	3	247	37	82
<i>Grand Forks</i>	9,522	10	327	34	33
<i>Kaslo</i>	2,590	3	138	53	46
<i>Midway</i>	3,191	4	267	84	67
<i>Nakusp</i>	3,695	4	270	73	68
<i>Nelson</i>	13,315	6	437	33	73
<i>Salmo</i>	2,800	4	160	57	40
<i>Slocan Lake</i>	2,212	3	178	80	59
<i>Trail & Greater District</i>	12,297	8	512	42	64
Ladysmith Prov	6,784	5	494	73	99
Lake Cowichan Prov	7,320	10	523	71	52
Lillooet Prov	3,277	7	440	134	63
Lisims-Nass Valley Prov	1,830	5	308	168	62
Logan Lake Prov	4,091	3	171	42	57
Lumby Prov	7,277	5	212	29	42
Lytton Prov	2,348	4	97	41	24
Mackenzie Prov	3,548	10	362	102	36
Masset Prov	2,444	7	425	174	61
McBride Prov	1,667	4	84	50	21
Merritt Prov	5,681	5	263	46	53
Mission Prov	5,351	5	301	56	60
Nanaimo Prov	16,386	8	729	44	91
New Hazelton Prov	5,580	12	944	169	79
Nootka Sound Prov	2,015	6	175	87	29
North Vancouver Prov ^{22,23}	43	2	500	--	250
Northern Rockies Prov ⁵²	4,637	16	1,027	221	64
Oceanside Prov	29,659	12	1,072	36	89
Oliver Prov ²⁰	5,283	8	434	82	56
One Hundred Mile House Prov	15,083	14	848	56	61
Osoyoos Prov ²⁰	3,405	4	212	62	57
Outer Gulf Islands Prov	6,353	5	174	27	35
Pemberton Prov	5,840	9	199	34	22
Penticton Prov ²⁰	12,310	8	707	57	91
Port Alberni Prov	8,514	8	399	47	50
Port Alice Prov	778	2	53	68	27
Port Hardy Prov	5,588	13	1,415	253	109
Port McNeill Prov	4,223	9	328	78	36
Powell River Prov	6,314	5	289	46	58
Prince George Prov ²⁴	14,720	7	503	34	72
Prince Rupert Prov	2,189	8	194	89	24
Princeton Prov	6,038	7	430	71	61
Quadra Island Prov	4,190	4	201	48	50
Quesnel Prov	13,414	10	609	45	61
Revelstoke Prov	553	2	54	98	27
Ridge Meadows Prov ^{23,25}	53	3	7	--	2
Salmon Arm Prov	10,970	5	430	39	86
Salt Spring Island Prov	12,433	8	463	37	58

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE (RCMP), CONTINUED

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Sayward Prov	805	3	101	125	34
Shawnigan Lake Prov	20,476	11	777	38	71
Sicamous Prov	4,293	6	310	72	52
Sidney Prov	3,747	4	282	75	71
Smithers Prov	8,103	6	339	42	57
Sooke Prov	5,881	4	247	42	62
Squamish Prov ^{26,27}	2,354	6	128	54	21
Stewart Prov	552	4	59	107	15
Sunshine Coast Prov	23,056	22	1,196	52	54
T'Kumluvs Prov ²⁴	17,228	9	855	50	95
Takla Landing Prov	273	2	72	264	36
Terrace Prov ²⁴	8,136	8	313	38	39
Texada Island Prov	1,217	2	41	34	21
Tofino Prov ²⁸	4,392	8	459	105	57
Tsay Keh Dene Prov	485	4	416	858	104
Tumbler Ridge Prov	2,623	5	140	53	28
Ucluelet Prov	3,289	4	259	79	65
University Prov	20,868	17	1,495	72	88
Valemount Prov	1,720	6	152	88	25
Vanderhoof Prov	8,586	13	924	108	71
Vernon Prov	13,690	9	593	43	66
Wells Prov	359	3	31	86	10
West Shore Prov	4,387	4	212	48	53
Whistler Prov	353	4	18	51	5
Williams Lake Prov ²⁹	13,539	9	419	31	47
Total	726,408	799	47,240	65	59

See *Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers* on page 23 and page 28, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



Police Statistics Summary, 2023

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Auth. Strength ³⁰	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS (RCMP) TOTAL	2,656,598	3,341	795	229,092	86	69
<i>Between 5,000 and 14,999 Population</i>	343,090	468	733	32,156	94	69
<i>15,000 Population or Higher²</i>	2,313,508	2,873	805	196,936	85	69
MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	1,479,228	2,608	567	90,486	61	35
PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE (RCMP)	726,408	799³¹	909	47,240	65	59
INDIGENOUS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES	2,881	14	206	343	119	25
SURREY POLICE MODEL IN TRANSITION^{2,3}	653,898	1,023	639	41,275	63	40

See Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers on page 23 and page 28, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Government Contributions to Policing, 2023

Type of Service ³²	Auth. Str. ³⁰	Population ³³	Total Police Costs Paid By:			
			Mun Govt ³⁴	Prov Govt ³⁵	Fed Govt ³⁶	Total
Municipal Police Units (RCMP)^{37,38,39}						
35 Units 5,000 to 14,999 Population	468	343,090	\$86,609,016	-	\$28,940,146	\$115,549,162
32 Units 15,000 Population or Higher ²	2,873	2,313,508	\$692,502,251	-	\$63,819,387	\$756,321,638
Total	3,341	2,656,598	\$779,111,267	-	\$92,759,533	\$871,870,800
11 Municipal Police Departments⁴⁰						
Total	2,608	1,479,228	\$724,327,967	-	\$924,050	\$725,252,017
Provincial Police Service (RCMP)^{41,42}						
Total	2,602	-	-	\$571,902,806	\$243,192,721	\$815,095,527
Indigenous Self-Administered Police Services⁴³						
Total	14	2,881	-	\$1,398,805	\$1,515,373	\$2,914,178
Indigenous Policing Services (RCMP)^{42,44,45}						
Total	117.5	-	-	\$ 13,709,487	\$14,851,944	\$28,561,431
Surrey Police Model in Transition²						
Total^{3,38,39,46}	1,023	653,898	\$256,384,453	\$2,187,759	\$16,010,196	\$274,582,408
BRITISH COLUMBIA TOTAL	9,705	5,519,013	\$ 1,759,823,687	\$589,198,857	\$369,253,817	\$2,718,276,361

See Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers on page 23 and page 28, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



British Columbia Authorized Strength⁴⁷ by Responsibility 2014-2023

POLICING RESPONSIBILITY	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
DIVISION ADMINISTRATION⁴⁸ (RCMP)	111	103	101	99	99	99	98	98	97	99
RCMP FEDERAL SERVICE	1,058	1,038	1,050	1,059	1,044	1,038	965	957	947	934
<i>Federal Criminal Law</i>	906	905	918	928	911	903	835	827	821	809
<i>Protective Policing</i>	152	133	132	131	133	135	130	130	126	125
PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE⁴⁹ (RCMP)	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>	1,830	1,830	1,827	1,829	1,829	1,827	1,801	1,794	1,803	1,803
<i>Provincial Detachments – General Duty & General Investigation Service</i>	772	772	775	773	773	775	801	808	799	799
MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS² (RCMP)	3,468	3,606	3,672	3,730	3,799	3,876	3,931	3,972	3,187	3,249
SURREY POLICE MODEL IN TRANSITION^{2,3}									1,023	1,023
MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	2,405	2,407	2,422	2,429	2,440	2,447	2,478	2,476	2,481	2,590
INDIGENOUS POLICING SERVICES (RCMP)⁴⁴	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	112.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5
INDIGENOUS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES	10	10	10	10	10	12	14	14	14	14
SOUTH COAST BRITISH COLUMBIA TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY POLICE⁵⁰	167	167	167	175	183	183	183	183	184	184
VANCOUVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT⁵¹	27	27	27	27	27	30	30	30	30	30
BRITISH COLUMBIA TOTAL	9,958	10,070	10,159	10,239	10,312	10,400	10,418	10,450	10,683	10,843

See Endnotes and Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers on page 23 and page 28, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2014-2023

Policing Jurisdiction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Abbotsford Mun	204	204	204	206	210	212	213	211	210	214
Agassiz Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
Alert Bay Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Alexis Creek Prov	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Anahim Lake Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Armstrong Mun	--	--	--	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Armstrong Prov	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ashcroft Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Atlin Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Barnston Island Prov ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1
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	4	4	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	285	297	301	301	301	301
Burns Lake Prov	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12
Campbell River Mun	43	43	43	43	45	45	45	45	45	49
Campbell River Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	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	107	108	110	120	125	132	138	143	146	149
Chilliwack Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
Clearwater Prov	6	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	18	18	20	21	22
Comox Mun ⁵³	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	156	162	162	162	166	168	168	168	168
Coquitlam Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Courtenay Mun	30	30	30	30	30	31	31	31	31	31
Cranbrook Mun	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	28	28	30
Cranbrook Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Creston Mun	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Creston Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Daajing Giids Prov ⁵	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dawson Creek Mun	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Dawson Creek Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6
Dease Lake Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Delta Mun	173	173	180	185	190	191	194	194	194	194
Duncan Mun ⁵²	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	9

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2014-2023, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Duncan Prov ⁵²	23	23	23	23	23	23	25	26	21	21
Elk Valley Detachment ¹⁸	18	18	18	13	13	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	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Sparwood Prov</i>	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Enderby Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Falkland Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fernie Mun ⁵²	--	--	--	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Fort St. James Prov	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14
Fort St. John Mun	34	36	36	38	38	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	14	14
Hope Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Houston Granisle Prov ¹⁹	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	11	11	11
Hudsons Hope Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kamloops Mun	124	136	136	136	142	142	142	142	142	153
Kelowna Mun	179	185	191	191	195	203	214	222	222	228
Kelowna Prov	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16
Kent Mun	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Keremeos Prov ²⁰	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	16	18	18	18	18	18	20	20	20	20
Kitimat Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4
Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment ²¹	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	8	8	8	8
Ladysmith Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lake Country Mun	12	12	12	12	13	13	18	18	18	18
Lake Cowichan Prov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Langford Mun	30	30	38	42	42	51	53	58	61	65
Langley City Mun	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Langley Township Mun	135	138	140	140	144	145	155	155	159	164

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2014-2023, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Lillooet Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Lisims-Nass Valley Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	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	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Maple Ridge Mun	94	96	97	101	102	102	103	103	105	108
Masset Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
McBride Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Merritt Mun	15	15	15	15	15	15	17	17	17	17
Merritt Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Metchosin Mun ⁵²	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	4
Mission Mun	50	50	51	52	53	53	53	53	53	53
Mission Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nanaimo Mun	145	145	145	145	145	145	148	151	158	161
Nanaimo Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8
Nelson City Mun	17	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	20	21
New Hazelton Prov	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12
New Westminster Mun	108	108	110	110	112	112	113	113	114	114
Nootka Sound Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
North Cowichan Mun	31	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	32	32
North Saanich Mun	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12
North Vancouver City Mun	64	64	64	65	66	68	68	68	68	68
North Vancouver District Mun	91	91	91	90	89	87	87	87	87	87
North Vancouver Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Northern Rockies Mun ⁵²	11	11	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Rockies Prov ⁵²	4	4	4	15	15	15	16	16	16	16
Oak Bay Mun	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	21	24
Oceanside Prov	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Oliver Mun ⁵²	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5
Oliver Prov ^{20,52}	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	8	8
One Hundred Mile House Prov	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14
Osoyoos Mun	--	--	--	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Osoyoos Prov ²⁰	9	9	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Outer Gulf Islands Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parksville Mun	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17
Peachland Mun	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	46	47	47	48	55	57
Penticton Prov ²⁰	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
Pitt Meadows Mun	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Port Alberni Mun	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Port Alberni Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
Port Alice Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2014-2023, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Port Coquitlam Mun	67	67	71	74	74	76	76	76	76	76
Port Hardy Prov	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
Port McNeill Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Port Moody Mun	51	51	51	51	52	52	52	52	52	52
Powell River Mun	18	18	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	21
Powell River Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Prince George Mun	128	135	138	140	142	142	142	142	143	149
Prince George Prov ²⁴	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	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	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
Quesnel Mun	21	21	21	21	21	23	23	23	23	24
Quesnel Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10
Revelstoke Mun	12	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	14	14
Revelstoke Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Richmond Mun ⁵¹	212	212	224	235	251	270	270	284	286	286
Ridge Meadows Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Saanich Mun	156	157	161	161	161	161	166	166	165	166
Salmon Arm Mun	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	21	21
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	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sechelt Mun	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
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	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16
Sidney Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Smithers Mun	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	11	11
Smithers Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sooke Mun	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14
Sooke Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Spallumcheen Mun	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Squamish Mun	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	26	26	28
Squamish Prov ^{26,27}	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
Stewart Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Summerland Mun	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Sunshine Coast Prov	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Surrey Mun ^{2,3}	703	803	819	831	843	843	843	843	1,023	1,023
T'Kumluvs Prov ²⁴	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
Takla Landing Prov	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Terrace Mun	25	25	25	25	25	28	28	28	28	28
Terrace Prov ²⁴	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
Texada Island Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2014-2023, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Tofino Prov ²⁸	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Trail Mun	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Tsay Keh Dene Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	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	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vancouver Mun	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,348	1,348	1,348	1,448
Vanderhoof Prov ⁵⁴	9	9	10	10	10	13	13	13	13	13
Vernon Mun	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	58
Vernon Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Victoria Mun	243	243	245	245	245	249	249	249	255	255
View Royal Mun	9	9	10	10	10	11	12	12	13	13
Wells Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
West Kelowna Mun	23	23	24	26	28	29	29	30	34	36
West Shore Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
West Vancouver Mun	80	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Whistler Mun	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	25	26
Whistler Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
White Rock Mun	23	23	23	23	25	25	25	25	26	26
Williams Lake Mun	24	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Williams Lake Prov ²⁹	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 23 and page 28, respectively for additional explanatory notes.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



Endnotes

1. The federal government's contribution is in recognition of the benefits it receives as a result of the policing agreements associated with the provision of RCMP policing services.
2. This version of the PRBC publication is for the 2023 calendar year, during this time the Surrey Municipal Police Unit (RCMP) remained the City's police of jurisdiction (POJ) while the Surrey Police Board and SPS continued the necessary work to build the SPS. Previously reported under the 'Municipal Police Units (RCMP)' section of this document, the Surrey Municipal Police Unit (RCMP) is excluded from the total 67 municipalities whose policing services are provided by the RCMP in this publication and is represented separately under 'Municipal Police Model in Transition' sections to reflect the integrated RCMP/SPS policing model until its completion, providing transparency throughout the transition process. *Note: The Surrey RCMP MPU authorized strengths and SPS sworn officer numbers, as well as the cost expenditures were reported by each police service separately, whereas crime statistics was reported for the municipality of Surrey.*
3. The authorized strength for the Surrey Municipal Police Unit reflects the combined resources from both Surrey's RCMP Municipal Police Unit and SPS, which includes additional resources needed for the establishment of SPS and/or awaiting operational deployment within the Surrey Municipal Police Unit. Caution should be used when reviewing Surrey's caseload as it is calculated on the total authorized strength of the two police agencies which includes these additional resources.
4. Barnston Island Prov (formerly Surrey Prov), a provincial jurisdiction, currently receives service from Surrey Municipal Unit (RCMP). With the City of Surrey's transition to the SPS, the Province created a new Provincial Police Unit, Barnston Island Prov, dedicated to the provision of policing services to Barnston Island under the terms of the PPSA. Historically, Surrey Prov statistics were included in Surrey Mun results. Reporting adjustments will be addressed in subsequent publications. As of March 2022, the Barnston Island Provincial Unit began operating out of the Langley Detachment. All calls for service for Barnston Island have been routed through Surrey dispatch before being redirected to Langley; however, as of November 2024, Barnston Island calls for service will be routed directly through the Langley Detachment.
5. Formerly known as Queen Charlotte City, the municipality has changed its name to Daajing Giids in 2022 following a Provincial Order in Council approving the name change restoration back to its ancestral Haida name.
6. Members are based out of the Upper Fraser Valley Regional Detachment.
7. There are 6 Lower Mainland District (LMD) Integrated Teams that provide regional police services to participating LMD Municipal Police Units (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 2023, 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 participation for the 2023/2024 fiscal year. See page 28 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.
8. Total Costs refer to actual costs as reported by each municipality. For municipal police units (RCMP), total costs include the municipality's share of RCMP contract related 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.
9. 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 municipal police unit (RCMP) cost share categories.
10. Population figures include First Nations reserve populations.
11. 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.
12. In March 2020, the City of Pitt Meadows initiated a process to separate from the integrated Ridge Meadows Detachment (RCMP) and to have the Pitt Meadows Municipal Unit operate from a stand-alone detachment in the City of Pitt Meadows. 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 November 2025).
13. In 2023, there were 30 member positions dedicated to airport security at the Vancouver International Airport. These members are administered through the Richmond Detachment (RCMP). The strength and cost data for these 30 members is excluded from the Richmond Municipal Unit because the Vancouver Airport Authority reimburses 100% of the cost of these services to the City of Richmond. Total Vancouver Airport 2023 costs were \$6,855,559.

Endnotes, continued

14. Authorized strengths and their associated costs for the municipal departments have been adjusted to exclude secondments to other agencies as cost for these secondments would be borne by the seconded agency.
15. 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 B.C., City of Delta, Delta Police Board and TFN.
16. The Victoria and Esquimalt Police Departments were amalgamated in 2003. In 2023, the population of Victoria Mun, at 120,433, includes 19,016 persons from Esquimalt. Of the total costs in 2023, \$9,222,880 (13.67%) was paid by Esquimalt for its policing services under the Agreement.
17. 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.
18. The Elk Valley Integrated Detachment includes Elkford Prov, Fernie Prov, and Sparwood Prov. Starting in 2010, the Elk Valley Integrated Detachment authorized strength total includes one GIS member assigned to the detachment as a whole.
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. 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.
23. The crime rate has not been included because it is not a meaningful indicator (due to the small residential population).
24. In addition to the assigned GD/GIS outlined, the Provincial Police Service includes three Provincial Support Team (PST) units. The PST are based in Prince George, Terrace and Kamloops and were created as part of the Front-Line Resource Re-allocation initiative in 2020. These 14 positions are intended to provide temporary, mobile relief to Provincial Detachment Units throughout the Province.
25. The integrated Ridge Meadows Detachment (RCMP) is comprised of the following jurisdictions: the City of Maple Ridge; the City of Pitt Meadows; and the Ridge Meadows provincial policing jurisdictions. In 2013/14 the RCMP revised the map boundaries that reside in PRIME-BC for each of the jurisdictions within the Ridge Meadows Detachment's area of responsibility. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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.
28. Tofino Prov includes 2 Provincial Police Service GD positions located at the Ahousaht satellite office.
29. Cariboo Chilcotin Crime reduction resources became permanent in June 2021. This includes 6RM and 2.5PSE positions working out of North District Headquarters.
30. Authorized strength includes adjusted strength figures for jurisdictions participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams.
31. Provincial Police 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 28.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



Endnotes, continued

32. Data for the South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS) is not included in this table. In 2023, SCBCTAPS had an authorized strength of 184 positions and cost \$52,833,414 (paid for by TransLink, a private company).
33. Total Population includes 726,408 persons residing within municipalities with populations below 5,000 or unincorporated areas, served by the Provincial Police Service in 2023. This figure is not specified within the table under Provincial Police Service because it only represents rural/unincorporated detachments.
34. Total Costs for municipalities refer to actual costs for calendar year 2023 as reported by each municipality. For further information, see the Total Costs definition on page 29.
35. Police costs paid by the provincial government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2023/24.
36. Police costs paid by the federal government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2023/24 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 B.C.
37. Total Costs for municipal police units (RCMP) include the municipality's share of costs (70% or 90%, depending on population) for the provision of the RCMP as their service provider, 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.
38. The police costs paid by the federal government do not include the federal contribution to the retroactive liability for the first four years of the RCMP's first Collective Agreement, starting from April 1, 2017, which was billed separately. See Endnote 39.
39. Municipalities were given the option to pay their retroactive liability associated with the RCMP's first Collective Agreement in one lump sum or through an interest-free installment plan over two years. The first payment was due by March 31, 2024, and the final payment is due by March 31, 2025. All retroactive liabilities must be fully settled by March 31, 2025. Due to differing municipal accounting methods, contributions by municipalities toward the retroactive pay under the RCMP's first Collective Agreement may not be included in this year's publication. Municipalities will have until 2025 to report their retroactive payment.
40. Total Costs for municipal police departments represent 100% of policing costs. *Note: IHIT costs (70% cost share) were added to their policing costs.*
41. The Provincial contribution also includes funding for year-1 of the 3-year (2023-2026) Provincial Investment made by the Province to the BC RCMP as the Provincial Police Service. This funding is intended to address existing gaps in staffing and resource pressures in specialized functions and front-line provincial detachments within the Provincial Police Service.
42. The police costs paid by provincial and federal governments to the Provincial Police Service (RCMP) and Indigenous Policing Services (RCMP) include provincial and federal contributions for the retroactive pay under the RCMP's first Collective Agreement and officers' pay raises.
43. Total Costs paid by the provincial government include additional funding for police equipment, contract services and professional fees.
44. Authorized strength includes Aboriginal Community Constable Program members, which are gradually being converted to Community Tripartite Agreement under the Indigenous Policing Services (formerly First Nations Community Policing Services).
45. In 2023, the authorized strength was 117.5 member positions. 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 2023/24, the provincial government contributed \$100,984 and the federal government contributed \$109,399 for the position providing this enhanced service to TFN. The position is included in the authorized strength for Delta Police Department.
46. On July 11, 2024, the B.C. Government and the City of Surrey reached an agreement that will complete the transition to the Surrey Police Service (SPS) by providing oversight, accountability and cost mitigation for residents and businesses in Surrey. The Province and the City entered into a formal Contribution Agreement to provide the City with a Financial Contribution of up to \$250 million over 10 years to support the Surrey Police Transition. Payment terms of the Financial Contribution are as follows: \$30 million annually during years one to five to assist with the cost of completing the Project and the actual additional salary cost paid by the City. Annual payments of \$20 million for years six to ten, to assist with the actual additional salary costs paid by the City, if any, as a direct result of the cost difference between SPS officers and RCMP member salaries. As of March 31, 2024, the Province had already contributed \$2,187,759 toward the transition.
47. 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 28 for the definition of authorized strength.
48. Due to an RCMP calculation error, the 10-Year authorized strength figures for the Division Administration (RCMP) have been adjusted. See data qualifier 8 on page 29.
49. The authorized strength positions under Annex A of the *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA) upon signing the 2012 Agreement.
50. 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.

Endnotes, continued

51. 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 Municipal detachment (RCMP). 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.
52. The following policing jurisdictions have been opened or closed subsequent to Canada Census results or detachment/departmental 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.
- 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 Police 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 the provision of policing and law enforcement services within their municipal boundaries, effective April 1, 2022. Prior to 2012, Duncan was policed by Duncan Prov; Metchosin was policed by West Shore Prov; and Oliver was policed by Oliver Prov.
- 2022: According to the 2021 Canada Census, the municipalities of Sooke and Lake Country went over 15,000 population, as a result, were reclassified to municipal police unit having populations of 15,000 and over.
53. In 2017, Comox Mun reduced its authorized strength to 11.3 members to reflect the deeming of civilian members into the Federal public service. The deeming date has been postponed by the Federal government and therefore, the authorized strength remains at 11.6 members (shown as 12).
54. In 2020, Vanderhoof Prov increased by 3 members; 1 converted from a specialized position and 2 officers reallocated from within the Provincial Service.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



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.

Factors Influencing Crime

For broader national context on crime trends, please refer to the Statistics Canada publication accompanying this year's data release:

- Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2023
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/240725/dq240725b-eng.htm>

Other reporting and analysis is available on the Statistics Canada Crime and Justice Statistics page:
https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/subjects-start/crime_and_justice

Past articles can also be accessed through the Juristat publication archive:
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/85-002-X#wb-auto-2>

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 B.C. implemented these scoring rule changes in January 2019 which may have affected B.C.'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

- **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 2023 population estimates provided by BC Stats were based on the Statistics Canada 2021 Census boundary geographies adjusted in accordance with current police jurisdiction boundaries.
- **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 police units (RCMP) 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 police service jurisdictions are obtained from RCMP “E” Division Headquarters. The authorized strengths for municipal police jurisdictions, service by the RCMP, 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 2023, 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 were used, however values reported have been rounded up to the nearest whole number, unless otherwise shown, which may affect calculations. Due to the differences in the organizational structure of each type of unit and methods of collecting authorized strength data, comparisons between provincial police service, municipal police units, and municipal police department jurisdictions should be made with caution.
- **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 2023, adjusted strength, which includes Municipal Police Units (RCMP) Regular Members and Municipal Police Departments’ sworn officers, 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 2023/2024. 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.
- **Case loads** are defined as the number of *Criminal Code* offences (excluding drugs and traffic offences) per authorized strength/sworn officer. 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/sworn officer 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 27.

Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers, Continued

- **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, information 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 27.
- **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 27.
- **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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Comparisons between municipal police departments, RCMP municipal and RCMP provincial services should be made with caution.

DATA SOURCES:

Crime:	Statistics Canada. 2023. Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violation and police services, British Columbia, annual, 1998 to 2023 (Table 35-10-0184-01). Released and accessed on July 25, 2024. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510018401
Populations:	BC Statistics, Ministry of Labour, Citizens' Services and Open Government, B.C.
Police Costs and Resources:	Royal Canadian Mounted Police, “E” Division; Policing and Security Branch; Municipal Police Departments; Municipalities.
DATE:	December 2024