



Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Policing and Security Branch

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2020

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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. In addition, changes were seen in occurrence counts in 2020 as a result of COVID-19 restrictions and lockdowns.

***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>

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 2020, the authorized strength of the federal service in British Columbia was 965 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 2020, the Police Tax raised a total of \$34M which was 32 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.

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

In 2020, 801 member positions were assigned to provide GD/GIS at provincial detachments, serving a population of 686,617 including 85 municipalities with populations below 5,000 persons in addition to unincorporated areas. The total authorized strength of BC's Provincial Police Service was 2,602.

Municipal Policing

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

In 2020, 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 2020, the total authorized strength of all the municipal police departments was 2,494 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.

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

In 2020, 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 3,547 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*).

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

First Nations Community Policing Services (FNCPS)

In 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 2020, 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 NCO 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 member funded under the First Nations Policing Program. This policing arrangement provides enhanced, dedicated services to reserve lands located in North Vancouver, West Vancouver and the Squamish Valley.

Tsawwassen Quadripartite Agreement

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

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Integrated Teams in BC

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

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

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

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



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British Columbia Policing Jurisdictions

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

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

RCMP ISLAND DISTRICT

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

Tofino Prov
 Ucluelet Prov
 View Royal Mun
 West Shore Prov

RCMP LOWER MAINLAND DISTRICT

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

RCMP NORTH DISTRICT

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

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

RCMP SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

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

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

FIRST NATIONS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICE

St'at'imx Tribal Police

*Mun = Municipal
 Prov = Provincial*

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First Nations Community Policing Services Statistics, 2020

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

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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		Tsecum 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'tles7et'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	Esketemc 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, 2020

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	257,926	301	320	807	14,963	58	47	\$64,348,904	\$249
Campbell River Mun	36,644	45	45	814	4,423	121	98	\$10,018,785	\$273
Chilliwack Mun ^{3,5}	99,648	138	150	665	11,996	120	80	\$30,213,912	\$303
Colwood Mun	19,387	18	18	1,102	947	49	54	\$4,019,642	\$207
Coquitlam Mun ^{3,5}	152,800	168	177	864	7,161	47	40	\$37,084,378	\$243
Courtenay Mun	28,961	31	31	922	3,816	132	122	\$7,036,141	\$243
Cranbrook Mun	21,513	26	26	827	1,676	78	64	\$6,085,941	\$283
Fort St. John Mun	22,360	38	38	588	2,663	119	70	\$9,073,587	\$406
Kamloops Mun	101,198	142	142	713	11,704	116	82	\$25,871,981	\$256
Kelowna Mun	146,143	214	214	683	16,680	114	78	\$39,919,860	\$273
Langford Mun	44,044	53	53	831	2,340	53	44	\$11,743,455	\$267
Langley City Mun ⁵	27,774	51	56	494	4,592	165	82	\$11,673,198	\$420
Langley Township Mun ^{3,5}	133,951	155	166	806	9,299	69	56	\$31,652,488	\$236
Maple Ridge Mun ^{3,5}	91,774	103	112	820	8,346	91	75	\$22,704,619	\$247
Mission Mun ³	42,855	53	58	744	3,760	88	65	\$11,484,714	\$268
Nanaimo Mun ⁵	101,731	148	148	687	11,281	111	76	\$31,807,580	\$313
North Cowichan Mun	32,486	32	32	1,015	2,821	87	88	\$6,603,602	\$203
North Vancouver City Mun ^{3,6}	59,630	68	68	871	4,245	71	62	\$15,264,139	\$256
North Vancouver District Mun ^{3,6}	92,326	87	87	1,061	3,463	38	40	\$19,244,829	\$208
Penticton Mun	36,597	47	47	779	6,826	187	145	\$9,243,653	\$253
Pitt Meadows Mun ⁵	19,717	23	25	797	1,035	52	42	\$4,683,476	\$238
Port Alberni Mun	19,060	34	34	561	2,932	154	86	\$7,470,632	\$392
Port Coquitlam Mun ^{3,5}	63,503	76	80	792	3,850	61	48	\$13,902,962	\$219
Prince George Mun	82,268	142	142	579	17,204	209	121	\$29,826,246	\$363
Richmond Mun ^{3,7}	216,046	270	276	782	11,618	54	42	\$62,694,689	\$290
Salmon Arm Mun	19,302	20	20	965	1,407	73	70	\$3,790,068	\$196
Squamish Mun ^{3,5}	21,761	26	28	781	1,646	76	59	\$5,590,982	\$257
Surrey Mun ^{3,8,9,10}	598,862	843	843	712	39,890	67	47	\$163,939,423	\$274
Vernon Mun	44,149	56	56	788	5,737	130	102	\$11,805,151	\$267
West Kelowna Mun	36,496	29	29	1,258	2,255	62	78	\$7,001,027	\$192
White Rock Mun ³	20,922	25	26	811	1,651	79	64	\$5,471,288	\$262
Total	2,691,834	3,462	3,547	759	222,227	83	63	\$721,271,352	\$268

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	5,428	4	4	1,357	272	50	68	\$602,510	\$111
Castlegar Mun	8,607	13	13	662	791	92	61	\$1,548,421	\$180
Coldstream Mun	11,609	7	7	1,658	315	27	45	\$1,102,327	\$95
Comox Mun	15,177	12	12	1,308	576	38	50	\$1,529,917	\$101
Creston Mun ¹²	5,606	7	7	801	430	77	61	\$1,093,936	\$195
Dawson Creek Mun	13,115	25	25	525	1,690	129	68	\$4,146,292	\$316
Fernie Mun ¹¹	6,126	6	6	1,021	241	39	40	\$683,538	\$112
Hope Mun ³	6,867	13	14	485	1,422	207	100	\$2,287,770	\$333
Kent Mun ³	6,641	6	7	1,014	421	63	64	\$1,170,069	\$176
Kimberley Mun	8,151	8	8	1,019	233	29	29	\$1,101,204	\$135

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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	8,548	20	20	427	912	107	46	\$2,672,969	\$313
Ladysmith Mun	9,053	8	8	1,132	535	59	67	\$1,374,676	\$152
Lake Country Mun ¹²	15,654	18	18	870	684	44	38	\$2,149,501	\$137
Merritt Mun	7,810	17	17	459	1,120	143	66	\$2,322,024	\$297
North Saanich Mun	11,965	11	11	1,088	343	29	31	\$1,756,400	\$147
Osoyoos Mun ¹¹	5,513	6	6	919	461	84	77	\$762,550	\$138
Parksville Mun	13,618	17	17	801	1,475	108	87	\$2,297,438	\$169
Peachland Mun	5,781	4	4	1,445	249	43	62	\$663,883	\$115
Powell River Mun	13,865	20	20	693	1,156	83	58	\$2,901,031	\$209
Prince Rupert Mun	13,036	36	36	362	2,576	198	72	\$5,651,837	\$434
Qualicum Beach Mun	9,233	8	8	1,154	284	31	36	\$1,254,127	\$136
Quesnel Mun	10,356	23	23	450	2,373	229	103	\$4,418,493	\$427
Revelstoke Mun	8,744	14	14	625	485	55	35	\$2,007,835	\$230
<i>Sechelt Mun³</i>	10,867	11	12	923	941	87	80	\$2,088,743	\$192
Sidney Mun	12,312	15	15	821	583	47	39	\$2,653,396	\$216
Smithers Mun	5,664	10	10	566	987	174	99	\$1,757,863	\$310
Sooke Mun	15,083	13	13	1,160	768	51	59	\$2,120,241	\$141
Spallumcheen Mun	5,623	4	4	1,406	137	24	34	\$476,326	\$85
Summerland Mun	12,647	9	9	1,405	693	55	77	\$1,593,491	\$126
Terrace Mun	12,817	28	28	458	2,594	202	93	\$4,610,385	\$360
Trail Mun	8,250	14	14	589	854	104	61	\$2,293,184	\$278
View Royal Mun	11,829	12	12	986	618	52	52	\$1,479,755	\$125
<i>Whistler Mun³</i>	13,948	25	25	558	854	61	34	\$5,881,806	\$422
Williams Lake Mun	11,559	25	25	462	2,865	248	115	\$4,813,090	\$416
Total	341,102	469	471	724	30,938	91	66	\$75,267,028	\$221

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
<i>Abbotsford Mun^{3,5}</i>	161,708	213	220	735	8,193	51	37	\$57,007,747	\$353
Central Saanich Mun	18,353	23	23	798	474	26	21	\$5,108,122	\$278
<i>Delta Mun^{3,5,13}</i>	112,259	194	197	569	4,624	41	23	\$41,313,691	\$368
Nelson City Mun	11,557	18	18	642	942	82	52	\$3,928,767	\$340
<i>New Westminster Mun³</i>	82,590	113	115	716	5,250	64	46	\$26,082,910	\$316
Oak Bay Mun	18,918	23	23	823	541	29	24	\$5,170,257	\$273
<i>Port Moody Mun³</i>	35,156	52	53	661	979	28	18	\$12,268,461	\$349
Saanich Mun	125,107	166	166	754	5,086	41	31	\$35,744,794	\$286
Vancouver Mun ³	698,946	1,348	1,348	519	49,226	70	37	\$333,352,791	\$477
Victoria Mun ¹⁴	113,430	249	249	456	12,992	115	52	\$60,149,374	\$530
<i>West Vancouver Mun^{3,5}</i>	47,068	79	81	580	2,144	46	26	\$16,994,093	\$361
Total	1,425,092	2,478	2,494	571	90,451	63	36	\$597,121,007	\$419

Participating LMD Integrated Team municipalities and their adjusted strength figures are *italicized* in the Municipal Police Statistics, 2020 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, 2020



Provincial Police Statistics, 2020

FIRST NATIONS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Auth. Strength	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service	3,067	14	464	151	33
Total	3,067	14	464	151	33

JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Agassiz Prov	3,988	8	643	161	80
Alert Bay Prov	1,337	4	220	165	55
Alexis Creek Prov	1,564	6	184	118	31
Anahim Lake Prov	708	4	122	172	31
Armstrong Prov ¹⁵	550	3	39	71	13
Ashcroft Prov	3,786	5	416	110	83
Atlin Prov	535	3	80	150	27
Barriere Prov	4,080	4	164	40	41
Bella Bella Prov	1,729	5	257	149	51
Bella Coola Prov	2,149	4	160	74	40
Boston Bar Prov	686	3	153	223	51
Bowen Island Prov	3,982	3	86	22	29
Burns Lake Prov	6,046	12	819	135	68
Campbell River Prov	5,730	8	817	143	102
Chase Prov	8,785	9	625	71	69
Chetwynd Prov	5,548	10	468	84	47
Chilliwack Prov	6,202	8	699	113	87
Clearwater Prov	4,516	6	248	55	41
Clinton Prov	1,894	4	166	88	42
Columbia Valley Prov	10,628	11	616	58	56
Comox Valley Prov	29,526	19	1,169	40	62
Coquitlam Prov	3,080	3	118	38	39
Cranbrook Prov	7,328	4	280	38	70
Creston Prov	8,781	6	342	39	57
Dawson Creek Prov	7,436	6	320	43	53
Dease Lake Prov	1,248	7	208	167	30
Duncan Prov	15,856	25	2,540	160	102
Elk Valley Prov ¹⁶	9,687	13	431	44	33
<i>Elkford</i>	2,839	3	100	35	--
<i>Fernie</i>	2,160	4	96	44	--
<i>Sparwood</i>	4,688	5	235	50	--
Enderby Prov	7,435	8	563	76	70
Falkland Prov	2,972	3	92	31	31
Fort St. James Prov	4,356	14	1,080	248	77
Fort St. John Prov	14,708	10	642	44	64
Fraser Lake Prov	2,830	5	149	53	30
Gabriola Island Prov	4,371	3	223	51	74
Golden Prov	7,622	11	438	57	40
Hope Prov	1,481	5	279	188	56
Houston Granisle Prov ¹⁷	4,613	11	562	122	51
Hudsons Hope Prov	1,291	3	49	38	16
Kelowna Prov	17,592	16	1,553	88	97
Keremeos Prov ¹⁸	5,093	6	335	66	58

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2020

JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE, CONTINUED

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Kimberley Prov	2,354	2	64	27	32
Kitimat Prov	500	4	66	132	17
Kootenay Boundary Regional ¹⁹	53,811	53	2408	45	45
<i>Castlegar</i>	6,504	3	237	36	--
<i>Grand Forks</i>	9,124	10	568	62	--
<i>Kaslo</i>	2,409	3	103	43	--
<i>Midway</i>	2,864	4	232	81	--
<i>Nakusp</i>	3,611	4	252	70	--
<i>Nelson</i>	12,647	6	402	32	--
<i>Salmo</i>	2,822	4	170	60	--
<i>Slocan Lake</i>	2,021	3	92	46	--
<i>Trail & Greater District</i>	11,809	8	352	30	--
Ladysmith Prov	6,636	5	456	69	91
Lake Cowichan Prov	6,917	10	403	58	40
Lillooet Prov	2,978	7	269	90	38
Lisims-Nass Valley Prov	1,917	5	226	118	45
Logan Lake Prov	2,880	3	174	60	58
Lumby Prov	6,434	5	201	31	40
Lytton Prov	1,849	4	100	54	25
Mackenzie Prov	3,986	10	395	99	40
Masset Prov	2,032	7	322	158	46
McBride Prov	1,807	4	116	64	29
Merritt Prov	3,866	5	286	74	57
Mission Prov	4,868	5	290	60	58
Nanaimo Prov	15,354	7	789	51	113
New Hazelton Prov	5,715	12	939	164	78
Nootka Sound Prov	1,956	6	96	49	16
North Vancouver Prov ²⁰	49	2	336	--	168
Northern Rockies Prov ¹¹	5,007	16	1,026	205	64
Oceanside Prov	28,128	12	1,249	44	104
Oliver Prov ¹⁸	10,250	11	859	84	80
One Hundred Mile House Prov	14,247	13	711	50	55
Osoyoos Prov ¹⁸	2,393	4	193	81	51
Outer Gulf Islands Prov	4,855	5	151	31	30
Pemberton Prov	4,814	9	280	58	31
Penticton Prov ¹⁸	12,360	8	866	70	112
Port Alberni Prov	8,288	8	356	43	45
Port Alice Prov	678	2	77	114	39
Port Hardy Prov	5,670	13	1,245	220	96
Port McNeill Prov	4,458	9	224	50	25
Powell River Prov	5,868	5	298	51	60
Prince George Prov ²¹	14,272	7	579	41	83
Prince Rupert Prov	1,785	8	205	115	26
Princeton Prov	5,531	7	502	91	72
Quadra Island Prov	3,780	4	161	43	40
Queen Charlotte City Prov	2,581	5	154	60	31
Quesnel Prov	13,676	10	720	53	72
Revelstoke Prov	667	2	65	97	33
Ridge Meadows Prov ^{22,23}	10	3	28	--	9

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2020



JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE, CONTINUED

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Salmon Arm Prov	10,117	5	418	41	84
Saltspring Island Prov	11,329	8	575	51	72
Sayward Prov	775	3	91	117	30
Shawnigan Lake Prov	19,806	11	697	35	63
Sicamous Prov	4,042	6	277	69	46
Sidney Prov	3,826	4	248	65	62
Smithers Prov	7,821	6	623	80	104
Sooke Prov	5,288	4	270	51	68
Squamish Prov ^{24,25}	2,269	6	148	65	25
Stewart Prov	425	4	50	118	13
Sunshine Coast Prov	20,856	22	1,070	51	49
T'Kumluvs Prov ²¹	10,002	9	801	80	89
Takla Landing Prov	203	2	70	345	35
Terrace Prov ²¹	7,921	8	502	63	63
Texada Island Prov	1,119	2	51	46	26
Tofino Prov ²⁶	3,885	8	666	171	83
Tsay Keh Dene Prov	607	4	409	674	102
Tumbler Ridge Prov	2,208	5	105	48	21
Ucluelet Prov	2,652	4	236	89	59
University Prov	17,881	17	1,363	76	80
Valemount Prov	1,642	6	186	113	31
Vanderhoof Prov	8,851	13	948	107	73
Vernon Prov	12,635	9	661	52	73
Wells Prov	345	3	21	61	7
West Shore Prov	9,777	5	256	26	51
Whistler Prov	333	4	24	72	6
Williams Lake Prov	13,026	9	696	53	77
Total	686,617	801	47,702	69	60

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

Police Statistics Summary, 2020

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Auth. Strength ²⁷	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
RCMP MUNICIPAL SERVICES TOTAL	3,032,936	4,018	755	253,165	83	63
15,000 Population and Over	2,691,834	3,547	759	222,227	83	63
Between 5,000 and 14,999 Population	341,102	471	724	30,938	91	66
MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	1,425,092	2,494	571	90,451	63	36
RCMP PROVINCIAL DETACHMENTS	686,617	801²⁸	857	47,702	69	60
FIRST NATIONS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES	3,067	14	219	464	151	33

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, 2020



Government Contributions to Policing, 2020

Type of Service ²⁹	Auth. Strength ²⁷	Population ³⁰	Total Police Costs Paid By:			Total
			Mun Govt ³¹	Prov Govt ³²	Fed Govt ³³	
11 Municipal Police Departments³⁴						
Total	2,494	1,425,092	\$597,121,007	-	\$744,935	\$597,865,942
RCMP Municipal Services³⁵						
31 Units 15,000 Population and Over	3,547	2,691,834	\$721,271,352	-	\$63,185,714	\$784,457,066
34 Units 5000 to 14,999 Population	471	341,102	\$75,267,028	-	\$21,771,263	\$97,038,291
Total	4,018	3,032,936	\$796,538,380	-	\$84,956,977	\$881,495,357
RCMP Provincial Service³⁶						
Total	2,602	-	-	\$421,481,382	\$180,634,860	\$602,116,242
First Nations Self-Administered Police Services³⁷						
Total	14	3,067	-	\$1,289,472	\$1,396,928	\$2,686,400
First Nations Community Policing Services^{38,39}						
Total	117.5	-	-	\$10,768,980	\$11,666,395	\$22,435,375
BRITISH COLUMBIA TOTAL	9,245	5,147,712	\$ 1,393,659,387	\$ 433,539,834	\$279,400,095	\$2,106,599,316

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, 2020

British Columbia Authorized Strength⁴⁰ by Responsibility 2011-2020

POLICING RESPONSIBILITY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
RCMP DIVISION ADMINISTRATION⁴¹	113	109	97	111	103	101	99	99	99	98
RCMP FEDERAL SERVICE	1,035	1,028	1,021	1,058	1,038	1,050	1,059	1,044	1,038	965
<i>Federal Criminal Law</i>	875	888	886	906	905	918	928	911	903	835
<i>Protective Policing</i>	160	140	135	152	133	132	131	133	135	130
RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE⁴²	2,306	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602
<i>Provincial, District & Specialized Resources</i>	1,543	1,833	1,834	1,830	1,830	1,827	1,829	1,829	1,827	1801
<i>Provincial Detachments – General Duty & Investigations</i>	763	769	768	772	772	775	773	773	775	801
RCMP MUNICIPAL SERVICE	3,349	3,388	3,429	3,468	3,606	3,672	3,730	3,799	3,876	3,931
MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	2,406	2,404	2,407	2,405	2,407	2,422	2,429	2,440	2,447	2,478
FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITY POLICE SERVICES³⁸	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	112.5	117.5
FIRST NATIONS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	12	14
SOUTH COAST BRITISH COLUMBIA TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY POLICE⁴³	167	167	167	167	167	167	175	183	183	183
VANCOUVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT⁴⁴	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	30	30
VICTORIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT⁴⁵	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRITISH COLUMBIA TOTAL	9,522	9,844	9,868	9,958	10,070	10,159	10,239	10,312	10,400	10,418

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, 2020



Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2011-2020

Policing Jurisdiction ⁴⁶	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Abbotsford Mun	210	208	209	204	204	204	206	210	212	213
Agassiz Prov ⁴⁶	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Alert Bay Prov	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Alexis Creek Prov	5	5	5	5	5	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
Armstrong Prov ⁴⁶	8	5	5	6	6	6	3	3	3	3
Ashcroft Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Atlin Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Barriere Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bella Bella Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bella Coola Prov	3	3	3	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	277	285	297	301
Burns Lake Prov	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12
Campbell River Mun	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	45	45	45
Campbell River Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	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	105	106	107	107	108	110	120	125	132	138
Chilliwack Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Clearwater Prov	5	5	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	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18
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	152	156	162	162	162	166	168
Coquitlam Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Courtenay Mun	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	31	31
Cranbrook Mun	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Cranbrook Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Creston Mun ⁴⁶	--	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Creston Prov	13	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Dawson Creek Mun	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Dawson Creek Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6
Dease Lake Prov	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Delta Mun	170	170	170	173	173	180	185	190	191	194
Duncan Prov	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	25

Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2011-2020, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction ⁴⁶	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Elk Valley Detachment ^{46,48}	18	18	18	18	18	18	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	9	4	4	4	4
<i>Sparwood Prov</i>	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Enderby Prov	6	6	6	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
Fort St. James Prov	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14
Fort St. John Mun	34	34	34	34	36	36	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	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	11
Hudsons Hope Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kamloops Mun	124	124	124	124	136	136	136	142	142	142
Kelowna Mun	160	174	177	179	185	191	191	195	203	214
Kelowna Prov ⁴⁶	18	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16
Kent Mun ⁴⁶	5	5	5	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	15	16	18	18	18	18	18	20
Kitimat Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	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	7	8
Ladysmith Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lake Country Mun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	18
Lake Cowichan Prov ⁴⁶	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Langford Mun	27	28	29	30	30	38	42	42	51	53
Langley City Mun	50	50	50	50	50	50	51	51	51	51
Langley Township Mun	133	134	134	135	138	140	140	144	145	155
Lillooet Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2020



Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2011-2020, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction ⁴⁶	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Lisims-Nass Valley Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	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	89	93	94	96	97	101	102	102	103
Masset Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
McBride Prov	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Merritt Mun	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	17
Merritt Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mission Mun	52	50	50	50	50	51	52	53	53	53
Mission Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nanaimo Mun	135	140	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	148
Nanaimo Prov	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Nelson City Mun	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	18	18	18
New Hazelton Prov	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12
New Westminster Mun	108	108	108	108	108	110	110	112	112	113
Nootka Sound Prov	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
North Cowichan Mun	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	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	64	65	66	68	68
North Vancouver District Mun	91	91	91	91	91	91	90	89	87	87
North Vancouver Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Northern Rockies Mun ⁴⁶	11	--	11	11	11	11	--	--	--	--
Northern Rockies Prov ⁴⁶	4	15	4	4	4	4	15	15	15	16
Oak Bay Mun	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Oceanside Prov	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Oliver Prov ^{18,46}	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11
One Hundred Mile House Prov	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Osoyoos Mun ⁴⁶	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	6	6
Osoyoos Prov ^{18,46}	8	8	9	9	9	9	4	4	4	4
Outer Gulf Islands Prov	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parksville Mun	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	17
Peachland Mun ⁴⁶	--	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pemberton Prov	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Penticton Mun	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	47	47
Penticton Prov ¹⁸	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
Pitt Meadows Mun	22	22	23	22	22	22	23	23	23	23
Port Alberni Mun	35	35	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Port Alberni Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
Port Alice Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Port Coquitlam Mun	67	67	67	67	67	71	74	74	76	76
Port Hardy Prov	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13
Port McNeill Prov	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Port Moody Mun	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	52	52	52

Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2011-2020, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction ⁴⁶	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Powell River Mun	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	20
Powell River Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Prince George Mun	128	128	128	128	135	138	140	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	6	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	21	23	23
Quesnel Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
Revelstoke Mun	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	14	14
Revelstoke Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Richmond Mun ⁴⁴	211	211	211	212	212	224	235	251	270	270
Ridge Meadows Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Saanich Mun	154	154	156	156	157	161	161	161	161	166
Salmon Arm Mun	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	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	3	4	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	14	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	9	10
Smithers Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sooke Mun	11	11	11	11	11	12	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
Squamish Mun	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	26
Squamish Prov ^{24,25}	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
Stewart Prov	3	3	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}	651	661	673	703	803	819	831	843	843	843
T'Kumluvs Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
Takla Landing Prov	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Terrace Mun	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	28	28
Terrace Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
Texada Island Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tofino Prov	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2020



Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2011-2020, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction ⁴⁶	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Trail Mun	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Tsay Keh Dene Prov	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	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	4	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	1,327	1,348
Vanderhoof Prov ⁵¹	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	13	13
Vernon Mun	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Vernon Prov	12	12	12	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Victoria Mun ⁴⁶	243	243	243	243	243	245	245	245	249	249
View Royal Mun	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	11	12
Wells Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
West Kelowna Mun ⁴⁶	21	23	23	23	23	24	26	28	29	29
West Shore Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
West Vancouver Mun	81	81	81	80	79	79	79	79	79	79
Whistler Mun	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25
Whistler Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
White Rock Mun	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	25	25	25
Williams Lake Mun	24	24	24	24	24	24	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, i.e., accommodation costs. Total costs for municipal police departments refer to 100% of policing costs. As such, comparisons between municipal agencies should be made with caution.
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 2020, 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 2020 costs were \$4,652,388.
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. Since 2007, statistics for Surrey Prov were included in Surrey Mun.
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 First Nation Policing Program, 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 2020, the population of Victoria was 94,415 persons and Esquimalt's was 19,015 persons. Of the total costs in 2020, \$8,561,440 (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.
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.

Endnotes, continued

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 12 positions 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 2020, SCBCTAPS had an authorized strength of 183 positions and cost \$39,297,453 (paid for by TransLink, a private company).
30. Total Population includes 686,617 persons residing within municipalities with populations below 5,000 or unincorporated areas, served by the RCMP Provincial Service in 2020. This figure is not specified within the table under RCMP Provincial Service because it only represents rural/unincorporated detachments. The Provincial Service also provides services to populations served by the entire province (see page).
31. Total Costs for municipalities refer to actual costs for calendar year 2020 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 2020/21.
33. Police costs paid by the federal government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2020/21 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, i.e., 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 2020, the authorized strength increased to 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 2020/21, the provincial government contributed \$93,048 and the federal government contributed \$100,802 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. The Front-line Resource Re-allocation initiative was updated in the Provincial jurisdictions for the 2020 publication.
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/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.
 - 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.

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.
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.

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 2020 may be attributable to the global COVID-19 pandemic, which brought widespread and unprecedented changes to daily life. Overall, the volume of police-reported crime in the early months of the pandemic was far lower compared to the previous year. This was largely driven by decreases in property crime, as the shift to remote work arrangements and restrictions on businesses and travel increased guardianship and reduced opportunities for certain property crimes.

Pandemic-related restrictions may have also impacted and presented new barriers to the reporting and detection of other crime types, including family violence and sexual assaults.

As well, the pandemic may have also exacerbated the incidence of hate crimes, which in 2020, increased to the largest number for Canada since at least 2009. Crimes targeting race or ethnicity increased notably, particularly towards the Black, East or Southeast Asian, Indigenous, and South Asian populations.

More analyses of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on police-reported crime statistics can be found at:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2021001/article/00013-eng.htm>

Impact of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Scoring Rule Changes

In January 2018, Statistics Canada updated its crime reporting methodology for police services across Canada to represent a “victim-centred approach” to recording crimes, which means it is to be believed that the crime occurred unless there is credible evidence to prove it did not. These changes were expected to increase the incidence and decrease the clearance rate for certain crimes, such as sexual assault.

Police agencies across BC implemented these scoring rule changes in January 2019, which contributed in part to notable increases in crime rates and decreases in clearance rates for BC in 2019.

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>

It was anticipated that BC’s crime rates would increase again in 2020, based on the continued impact of these scoring rule changes; however, 2020 crime trends were also significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and other factors, resulting in an overall decrease in BC’s crime rates in 2020.

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 2020 population estimates provided by BC Stats were based on the Statistics Canada 2016 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 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 2020, 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.
- 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 2020, 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 2020/2021. 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. 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. 2020. Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violation and police services, British Columbia, annual, 1998 to 2020 (Table 35-10-0184-01). Released and accessed on July 27, 2021. 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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