

DELTA POLICE BOARD

OPEN MEETING AGENDA

Date 2023-01-18
Time 09:00 am
Location North Delta Centre for the Arts
11425 84th Avenue, Delta, BC

A. CALL MEETING TO ORDER

This meeting is taking place on the shared, traditional, ancestral, and unceded territories of the scə́waθən (Tsawwassen), xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), and other Coast Salish Peoples. We extend our appreciation to these First Nations for the opportunity to hold this meeting here today.

B. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Open Agenda – January 18, 2023

C. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. Approval of the Open Meeting Minutes – December 14, 2022

D. DELEGATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

1. Crime Statistics Overview – 2022 *Deputy Chief Harj Sidhu*
2. Decriminalization of Certain Illicit Drugs *Staff Sergeant Jill Long*

E. CONSENT ITEMS

1. Crime Statistics & Crime Maps – December 2022 ▀
2. Financial Reports – November 2022 ▀
3. Correspondence
 - a. Response from PSSG re: E-Comm Service Levels ▀
4. For Information ▀
 - a. JIBC Recruit Training Tuition Increase
 - b. Police Board Events Calendar
 - c. Public Compliments
 - d. Globe & Mail Article: Forty-three of 170 Police Services Respond to the Globe's Survey About Handling of Sexual-Assault Cases

F. FOLLOW UPS

1. Action Document ▀
2. Business Arising Out of Minutes

G. REPORTS & PRIORITY ITEMS

1. Chief's Report
 - a. Chief Constable Monthly Activity Report – December 2022 ▀
 - b. Community Safety & Well-Being Plan Key Performance Indicators – 2022 Q4 ▀
 - c. BC Police Resources Statistics: 2021 ▀
 - d. Community Engagement: Special Olympics BC Fundraiser ▀
2. CAPG Updates
3. BCAPB Updates

H. NEW BUSINESS

Items as requested by the Board

I. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Delta Police Board will be held on February 16, 2023.

J. MOTION TO CONTINUE MEETING IN PRIVATE

In accordance with the *Police Act (S.69(2))*, a portion of a meeting may be held in private if any of the following are expected to arise:

- a) a matter concerning public security, the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to seriously impair effective policing or law enforcement;
- b) a matter concerning a person's financial or personal affairs, if the person's interest in the matter outweighs the public's interest in the matter;
- c) a matter concerning labour contract discussions, labour management relations, layoffs or another personnel matter;
- d) a matter concerning information that a person has requested he or she be allowed to give in private to the Board or committee.

K. MOTION TO ADJOURN THE OPEN MEETING

A DELTA POLICE BOARD

Open Meeting Minutes

Date 2022-12-14
Time 09:00 AM
Location Council Chamber – Delta City Hall
 4500 Clarence Taylor Crescent, Delta, BC

Minutes of the Open Meeting held Wednesday, December 14, 2022, at 9:00 am in the Council Chamber Delta City Hall, 4500 Clarence Taylor Cres, Delta, British Columbia.

Present

Mayor George Harvie, Chair
 Annette Garm, Vice-Chair
 Lara Victoria
 Firth Bateman
 Ian Tait

Neil Dubord, Chief Constable
 Michelle Davey, Deputy Chief
 Harj Sidhu, Deputy Chief
 Jassie Ram, Corporate Planning Manager
 Volker Helmuth, Legal & Risk Management
 Manager
 Craig New, Superintendent
 Guy Leeson, Superintendent
 Sharon Sparrow, Board Secretary

Regrets

Sharan Oberoi, Dr. Karen Hossack

A. Call Meeting to Order

Meeting called to order at 9:01 am
 The Chair began the meeting with the indigenous land acknowledgement.

B. Adoption of Agenda

1. Adoption of the Open Agenda of December 14, 2022

MOVED / SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board approve the Open Agenda of December 14, 2022, as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

C. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. Approval of the Open Meeting Minutes – November 23, 2022

MOVED / SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board approve the minutes of the Open Meeting of November 23, 2022.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

D. DELEGATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

1. **DPD Major Crime Section Overview – Superintendent Guy Leeson**

Supt. Leeson is a team commander for the Major Crimes Section (MCS) in Delta Police Department (DPD). Supt. Leeson provided an overview of the Major Crimes Section structure, and file highlights for 2022. Supt Leeson spoke on the changes in disclosure between Police and Crown Council. DPD is not part of the Integrated Homicide Integrated Team (IHIT) however MCS does share information with all other police agencies as required.

In response to Board inquiries:

- DPD can utilize other sections within the department if an increase in resources as required on serious or numerous files.
- Delays are caused by Crown requirements, toxicology reports etc.
- There are possibilities for partnerships with other police agencies.

Item D.1 received for information

E. CONSENT ITEMS

1. **Crime Statistics & Crime Maps November 2022**
2. **Financial Reports October 2022**
3. **Correspondence – No items**
4. **For Information**
 - a. Police Board Events Calendar
 - b. Public Compliments
 - c. 2023 Police Board Meeting Calendar Update
 - d. Letter from the BC Office of Human Rights Commissioner to BC School Trustees Association re: School Liaison Officer Programs

Items pulled for discussion: E.1

Intimate partner violence has increased slightly coming out of the pandemic. DPD has a robust Domestic Violence unit and Victim Services that work on prevention and education.

Person's offences have increased due to digital technology. Bear spray use is also on the rise among youths; however School Liaison Officers work very closely with the youth in the schools on education and prevention.

MOVED / SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board request the Delta Police Department provide a report on intimate partner violence.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**MOVED / SECONDED**

THAT the Delta Police Board receives items E.1 to E.4 for information and approve where required, as noted in the memos/reports.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**F. FOLLOW UPS**

1. **Action Document**
2. **Business Arising Out of Minutes**

Items F.1 and F.2 Received for information

G. REPORTS & PRIORITY ITEMS

1. **Chief's Report**
 - a. Chief Constable Monthly Activity Report – November 2022
 - b. School Liaison Officer (SLO) Program Update

Chief Dubord provided an overview of the DPD SLO program, which has been active for 50 years. The overall goal is a safe learning environment for students in our schools in Delta. DPD has modified the SLO program over the years and continues to do so according to changing needs and trends.

Response to board inquiries:

 - The SLO's relationship with the students and schools is as a mentor instead of an enforcement officer.
 - School trustees are very positive and supportive of the DPD SLO program, the DPD is in contact with the school trustees regularly.
 - The Chair spoke of the Mayor and Council's support towards the SLO program and their commitment to continue supporting the SLO program in Delta.
 - c. External Communications Update

Chief Dubord provided an overview of the external communications the DPD provides via news releases and social media, as presented in the enclosed OPEN Agenda Package. A reminder to the public not to direct message DPD on social media as these are not monitored 24/7; please report via telephone or online reporting through DPD website.
 - d. Non-Emergency Call-Taking Pilot Update

Chief Dubord spoke on the results of the non-emergency call-taking pilot project as presented in the

OPEN Agenda package. The pilot project was very successful and will continue into 2023 with the option of extending the non-emergency call-taking hours.

2. Board Professional Development Overview 2022

Ms. Jassie Ram spoke on the Board's professional development of 2022 as presented in the OPEN Agenda Package.

Board members should consider the Watson online courses set out by the Province. Board Chair requested ride-along opportunities also be provided to new Council members.

3. CAPG

a. Updates

Firth Bateman gave a verbal update on the CAPG conference, which will be held in Vancouver in January.

4. BCAPB

a. BCAPB Membership Renewal (2023)

MOVED / SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board approve the 2023 BCAPB membership fee invoice for \$975 for payment from the Delta Police Board budget.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

b. Updates

Lara Victoria gave a verbal update on BCAPB and the ongoing concerns with E-Comm. The main topics discussed were E-Comm, 2 Factor Authentication and the BCAPB awards. The BCAPB conference will be held in May in Nelson, BC.

H. New Business

No new business

I. Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Delta Police Board will be held on January 18, 2022.

J. MOTION TO CONTINUE MEETING IN PRIVATE

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- c) a matter concerning labour contract discussions, labour management relations, layoffs or another personnel matter;
- d) a matter concerning information that a person has requested he or she be allowed to give in private to the board or committee.

MOVED / SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board continue the meeting in Private.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Delta Police Board Open Meeting adjourned at 9:50am.

<hr/> <p>Mayor George V. Harvie Chair</p> <hr/> <p>Date</p>	<hr/> <p>Sharon Sparrow Recording Secretary</p> <hr/> <p>Date</p>
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DRAFT

Monthly Police Board Statistics Report

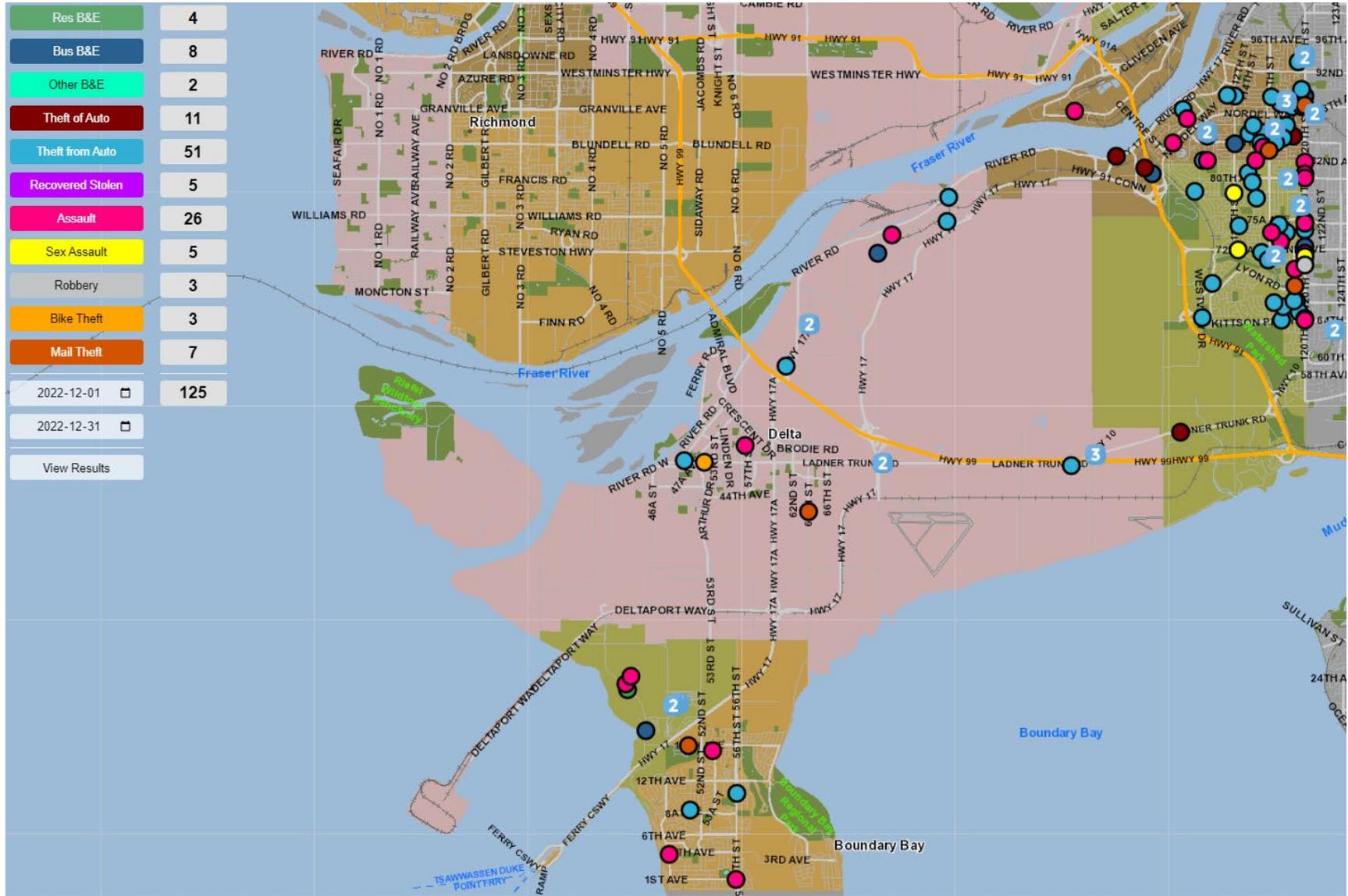
December 2022

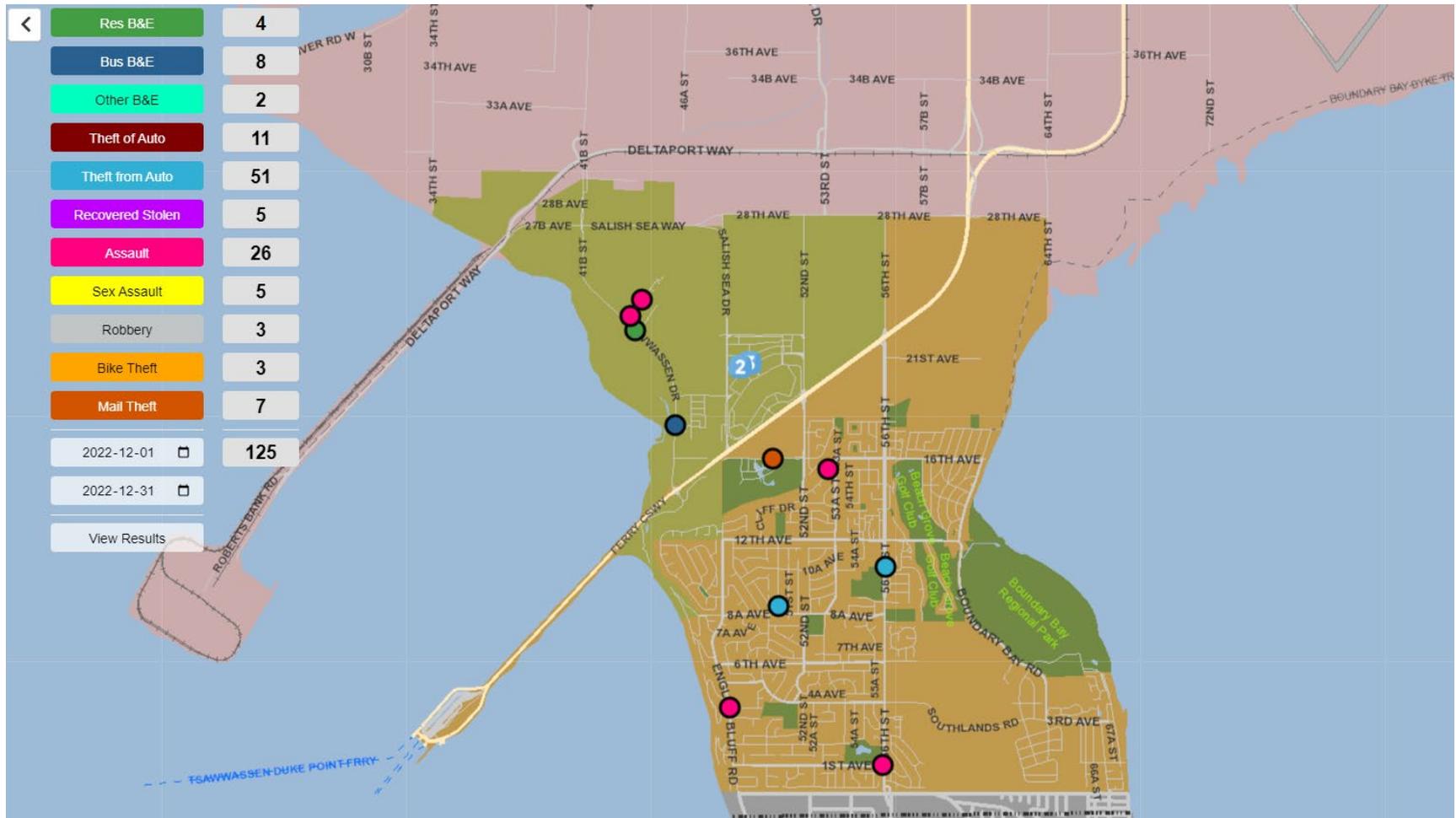
Crime Type	Nov-22	Dec-22	Dec 3YR AVG	YTD 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 3YR AVG	Trend	YTD % Change 3YR Avg
Person Offences								
Homicide	0	1	0	1	1	0	▶	0%
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	3	▼	-100%
Sexual Assault (Level I)	8	5	3	50	63	47	▲	34%
Sexual Assault (Level II, Level III)	3	3	2	22	24	28	▼	-14%
Total Assaults (Common, Weapon, Aggravated)	26	22	21	316	347	356	▼	-3%
Robbery	2	3	2	20	33	26	▲	27%
Violent Offences - Other	2	2	2	19	30	31	▼	-3%
Person Offences - Other	39	35	23	289	441	291	▲	52%
Total Person Offences	80	71	53	718	940	782	▲	20%
Property Offences								
Break & Enter - Commercial	11	8	11	126	125	130	▼	-4%
Break & Enter - Residential	13	6	9	127	120	152	▼	-21%
Theft of Vehicle	7	4	10	102	101	123	▼	-18%
Theft from Vehicle	60	51	43	742	689	734	▼	-6%
Theft Over/Under \$5000	74	98	91	902	1039	1066	▼	-3%
Mischief to Property Over/Under \$5000	34	39	34	571	600	562	▲	7%
Total Property Offences	242	258	233	3021	3196	3230	▼	-1%
Traffic Offences								
Fatal MVI	0	0	0	3	4	3	▲	33%
Collisions (All)	142	147	128	1226	1376	1106	▲	24%
Other Offences								
Intimate Partner Violence	18	8	8	110	138	133	▲	4%
Youth (*Excludes Traffic Offences)	4	5	5	68	58	75	▼	-23%
Weapon Violations	5	2	5	115	59	78	▼	-24%
Cybercrime	50	60	35	575	681	423	▲	61%
False Alarms (Dispatched)	41	50	64	667	562	807	▼	-30%
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	2,246	2,289	2,386	30,048	29,316	30,127	▼	-3%

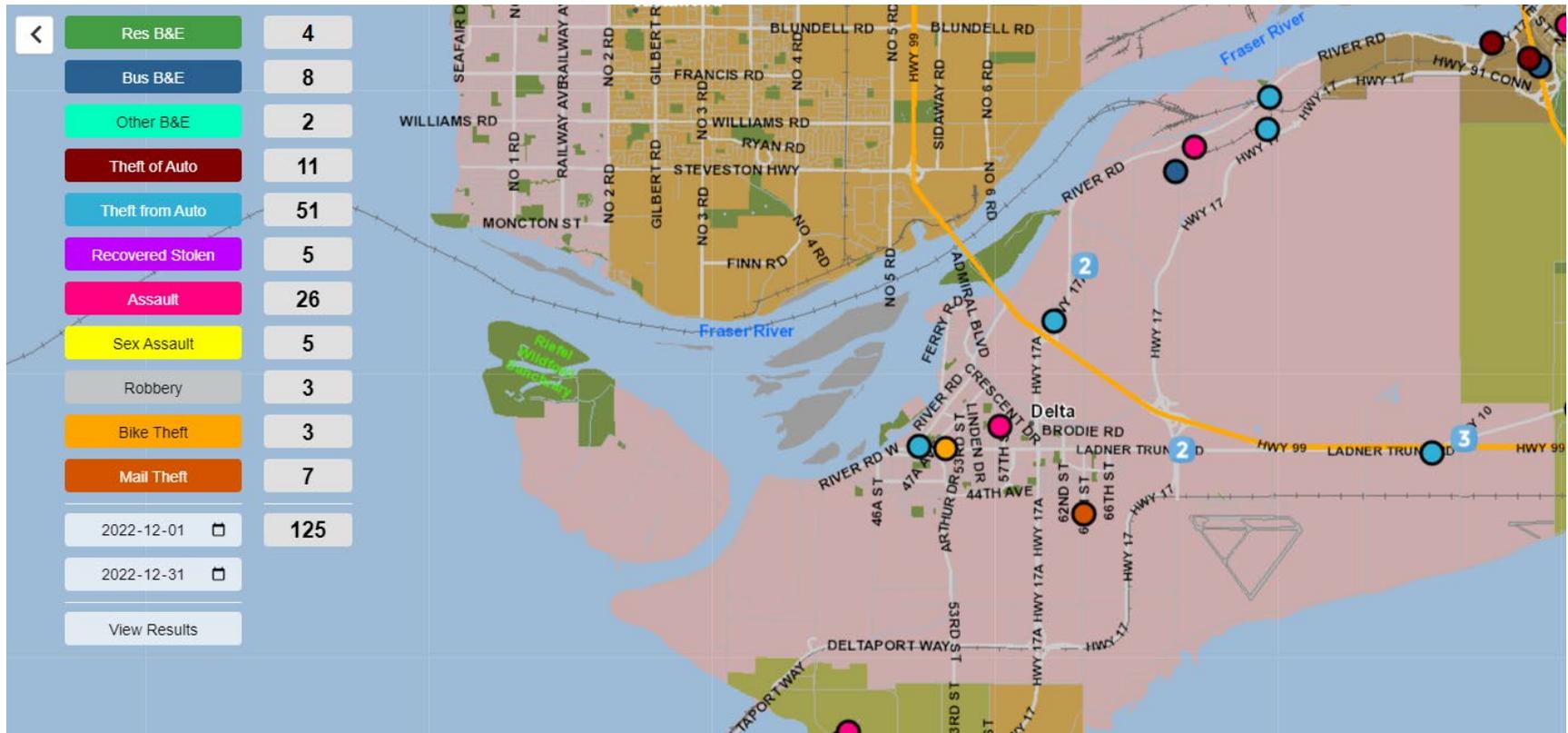
TFN (Zone 3) Statistics Report

December 2022

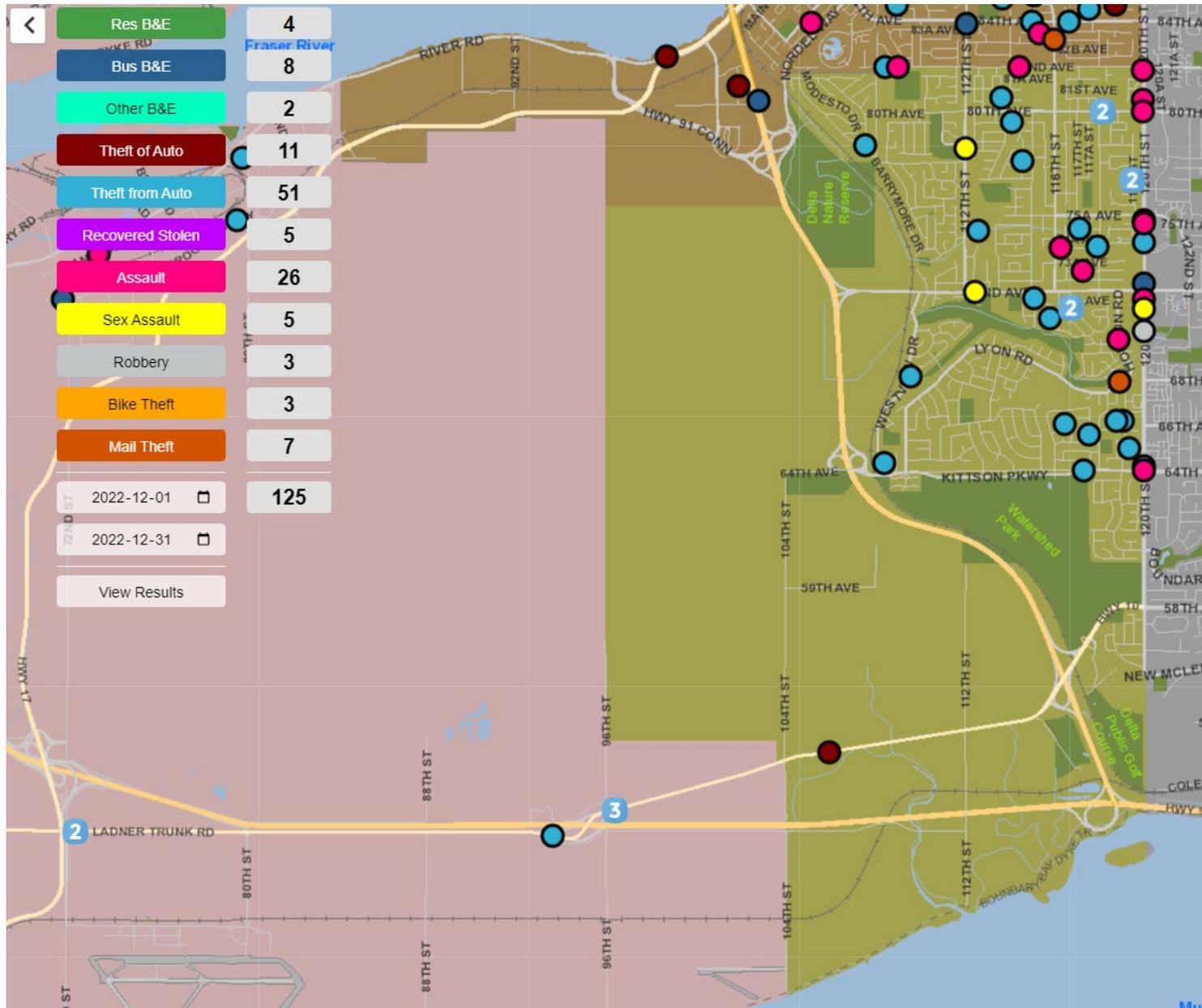
Crime Type	Nov-22	Dec-22	Dec 3YR AVG	YTD 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 3YR AVG	Trend	YTD % Change 3YR Avg
Person Offences								
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	▶	0%
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	▶	0%
Sexual Assault (Level I)	0	0	0	0	2	2	▶	0%
Sexual Assault (Level II, Level III)	1	0	0	1	4	1	▲	300%
Total Assaults (Common, Weapon, Aggravated)	2	2	1	12	19	13	▲	46%
Robbery	0	1	0	1	5	1	▲	400%
Violent Offences - Other	1	0	0	1	4	1	▲	300%
Person Offences - Other	1	0	1	15	22	13	▲	69%
Total Person Offences	5	3	2	30	56	31	▲	81%
Property Offences								
Break & Enter - Commercial	2	1	0	5	8	4	▲	100%
Break & Enter - Residential	2	1	0	9	7	7	▶	0%
Theft of Vehicle	0	0	0	4	3	3	▶	0%
Theft from Vehicle	1	2	1	29	13	23	▼	-43%
Theft Over/Under \$5000	18	25	17	150	231	161	▲	43%
Mischief to Property Over/Under \$5000	2	4	1	22	34	18	▲	89%
Total Property Offences	27	35	20	233	313	234	▲	34%
Traffic Offences								
Fatal MVI	0	0	0	0	1	0	▶	0%
Collisions (All)	4	4	5	34	46	42	▲	10%
Other Offences								
Intimate Partner Violence	0	1	0	5	5	4	▲	25%
Youth (*Excludes Traffic Offences)	1	1	1	5	10	6	▲	67%
Weapon Violations	0	0	1	7	9	4	▲	125%
Cybercrime	0	1	0	21	21	39	▼	-46%
False Alarms (Dispatched)	2	14	8	77	61	87	▼	-30%
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	96	122	96	1,068	1,501	1,261	▲	19%











Delta Police Department
Financial Report - Overtime Data
For the period ending November 30, 2022

		Current Month	Budget Month	Variance Month	Total YTD	Budget YTD	Variance YTD	% spent YTD	% spent YTD vs Annual Budget	Annual Budget
Department Support Services										
1307	Media	1,357	1,042	315	61,286	11,458	49,828	534.9%	490.3%	12,500
1335	Administration	205	1,250	(1,045)	12,427	13,750	(1,323)	90.4%	82.8%	15,000
1339	Fleet Maintenance	1,286	-	1,286	2,081	-	2,081	-	-	-
1342	Port Liaison	-	42	(42)	-	458	(458)	0.0%	0.0%	500
1345	Human Resources	13,359	9,292	4,067	180,161	102,208	77,953	176.3%	161.6%	111,500
1376	Support Services	2,978	4,417	(1,439)	22,228	48,583	(26,355)	45.8%	41.9%	53,000
1390	Professional Standards	1,950	292	1,658	8,245	3,208	5,037	257.0%	235.6%	3,500
1579	Information Technology	-	583	(583)	3,956	6,417	(2,461)	61.7%	56.5%	7,000
		21,135	16,917	4,218	290,384	186,083	104,301	156.1%	143.0%	203,000
Investigative Services										
1350	Identification Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1352	General Investigation	952	2,375	(1,423)	45,912	26,125	19,787	175.7%	161.1%	28,500
1353	Intelligence Section	84	1,167	(1,083)	6,372	12,833	(6,461)	49.7%	45.5%	14,000
1354	Drug Investigation Unit	22,595	4,750	17,845	34,220	52,250	(18,030)	65.5%	60.0%	57,000
1356	Major Crimes Section	49,200	18,792	30,408	151,854	206,708	(54,854)	73.5%	67.3%	225,500
1357	Vulnerable Sector Unit	80	1,292	(1,212)	12,220	14,208	(1,988)	86.0%	78.8%	15,500
1584	Intelligence Management	-	42	(42)	348	458	(110)	75.9%	69.6%	500
		72,911	28,417	44,494	250,926	312,583	(61,657)	80.3%	73.6%	341,000
Community Services										
1268	Community Safety Officer	512	-	512	3,347	-	3,347	-	-	-
1305	Operational Support	26,185	12,875	13,310	198,256	141,625	56,631	140.0%	128.3%	154,500
1312	Public Safety Operations	1,152	208	944	12,126	2,292	9,834	529.1%	485.0%	2,500
1331	TFN Liaison	-	583	(583)	4,950	6,417	(1,467)	77.1%	70.7%	7,000
1367	DCPO North Delta	-	917	(917)	2,547	10,083	(7,536)	25.3%	23.2%	11,000
1368	DCPO Ladner	-	208	(208)	1,073	2,292	(1,219)	46.8%	42.9%	2,500
1369	DCPO Tsawwassen	-	208	(208)	1,432	2,292	(860)	62.5%	57.3%	2,500
1370	School Liaison	-	583	(583)	14,102	6,417	7,685	219.8%	201.5%	7,000
1371	Reserve Police	-	-	-	18,657	22,500	(3,843)	82.9%	82.9%	22,500
1373	Victim Svces	274	375	(101)	2,370	4,125	(1,755)	57.5%	52.7%	4,500
1381	Truck Enforcement	-	333	(333)	1,232	3,667	(2,435)	33.6%	30.8%	4,000
1383	Traffic Section	15,178	3,125	12,053	67,917	34,375	33,542	197.6%	181.1%	37,500
1398	Community Health Intervention	-	167	(167)	589	1,833	(1,244)	32.1%	29.5%	2,000
1596	Youth Liaison	96	292	(196)	3,324	3,208	116	103.6%	95.0%	3,500
1680	Public Information Reps	4,268	7,708	(3,440)	46,616	84,792	(38,176)	55.0%	50.4%	92,500
1685	TFN Service Team	3,298	2,417	881	19,992	26,583	(6,591)	75.2%	68.9%	29,000
1697	Traffic Specialty Dog Unit	-	458	(458)	-	5,042	(5,042)	0.0%	0.0%	5,500
		50,963	30,458	20,505	398,530	357,542	40,988	111.5%	102.7%	388,000
Patrol Services										
1388	Police Patrol	55,977	48,958	7,019	560,345	538,542	21,803	104.0%	95.4%	587,500
1750	Crime Reduction Unit	750	3,458	(2,708)	13,351	38,042	(24,691)	35.1%	32.2%	41,500
1751	Patrol Support Team	514	875	(361)	4,648	9,625	(4,977)	48.3%	44.3%	10,500
		57,241	53,292	3,949	578,344	586,208	(7,864)	98.7%	90.4%	639,500
		202,250	129,083	73,167	1,518,184	1,442,417	75,767	105.3%	96.6%	1,571,500
Secondments (recoverable)										
1343	Justice Institute of BC	-	-	-	643	-	643	-	-	-
1358	Integrated Municipal Provincial Auto Crime	2,012	2,625	(613)	31,743	28,875	2,868	109.9%	100.8%	31,500
1359	Provincial Traffic Projects (Counterattack)	-	-	-	33,170	39,334	(6,164)	84.3%	56.2%	59,000
1363	Integrated Road Safety Unit	5,529	5,167	362	42,335	56,833	(14,498)	74.5%	68.3%	62,000
1364	Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit	15,081	11,708	3,373	115,176	128,792	(13,616)	89.4%	82.0%	140,500
1524	Lower Mainland Tac Troop	15,001	4,750	10,251	157,416	52,250	105,166	301.3%	276.2%	57,000
1540	BC Municipal Undercover Program	(1,286)	-	(1,286)	9,461	-	9,461	-	-	-
1681	LMD Police Dog Service	12,314	2,583	9,731	103,990	28,417	75,573	365.9%	335.5%	31,000
1682	LMD Emergency Response Team	5,533	7,125	(1,592)	98,522	78,375	20,147	125.7%	115.2%	85,500
1683	Real Time Intelligence Centre-BC	-	542	(542)	-	5,958	(5,958)	0.0%	0.0%	6,500
1686	Integrated National Security Enforcement	2,588	458	2,130	28,056	5,042	23,014	556.5%	510.1%	5,500
1687	LMD Forensic Investigations	-	6,125	(6,125)	8,548	67,375	(58,827)	12.7%	11.6%	73,500
		56,772	41,083	15,689	629,060	491,251	137,809	128.1%	114.0%	552,000
Total		259,022	170,167	88,855	2,147,244	1,933,667	213,577	111.0%	101.1%	2,123,500

Delta Police Department
Financial Report
For the period ending November 30, 2022

	Year to Date Actuals	Year to Date Budget	Annual 2022 Budget	YTD Variance (Fav)/Unfav (\$)	YTD Variance (Fav)/Unfav (%)
OPERATING					
Expenditures					
Department Support Services	13,753,120	13,431,292	14,688,500	321,828	2.4%
Investigative Services	5,159,488	5,512,084	6,122,500	(352,596)	-6.4%
Community Services	8,335,356	8,255,249	9,140,000	80,107	1.0%
Patrol Services	14,945,365	14,507,709	15,826,000	437,656	3.0%
Secondments	2,577,408	3,254,834	3,566,000	(677,426)	-20.8%
Ecomm	1,891,903	1,918,000	1,918,000	(26,097)	-1.4%
Wage bank accrual	338,250	-	-	338,250	
Total Expenditures	47,000,890	46,879,168	51,261,000	121,722	0.3%
Revenues					
Recovered Services	(6,119,103)	(6,497,834)	(6,884,000)	378,731	5.8%
Fines and Fees	(578,497)	(348,333)	(380,000)	(230,164)	-66.1%
Grants	(1,855,122)	(1,885,792)	(1,894,500)	30,670	1.6%
Other Recoveries and Miscellaneous	(61,586)	(100,833)	(90,000)	39,247	38.9%
Transfer to/from Reserve	320,237	-	(438,000)	320,237	
Total Revenues	(8,294,071)	(8,832,792)	(9,686,500)	538,721	6.1%
Operating Tax Draw	38,706,819	38,046,376	41,574,500	660,443	1.7%

	Year to Date Actuals	Annual 2022 Budget	YTD Variance (Fav)/Unfav (\$)
CAPITAL			
Expenditures			
Vehicle Purchases - 2022	-	602,000	(602,000)
Vehicle Purchases - 2021 c/o	295,746	838,000	(542,254)
Vehicle Purchases - 2021 c/o for new Patrol units	-	170,000	(170,000)
Protective Equipment, Furniture, IT	74,642	298,000	(223,358)
DPD HQ Gym Enclosure, Drone	78,931	185,000	(106,069)
Other capital funded from operating	49,607	-	49,607
Total Capital Expenditures	498,926	2,093,000	(1,594,074)



BRITISH
COLUMBIA

Mayor's
FILE # 0360-25

VIA EMAIL

Ref. 636648

January 11, 2023

His Worship George V. Harvie
Mayor of the City of Delta
Chair, Delta Police Board
4455 Clarence Taylor Crescent
Delta BC V4K 3E1
Email: mayorharvie@delta.ca; jram@deltapolice.ca

TYPE: Police Board
DEPT: Police Board
A.T. #: 143944
Comments:

Dear Mayor Harvie:

Thank you for your December 6, 2022 letter and your advocacy on behalf of the Delta Police Department (DPD) regarding E-Comm service delivery.

I am aware of the ongoing operational, labour and resourcing challenges at E-Comm and the effect this is having on emergency and non-emergency call wait times and abandoned calls. This is a matter of great concern given the impact of emergency communications on the delivery of front line services.

I am pleased to see E-Comm has acknowledged these challenges and that it is focused on advancing the work under its transformation plan to improve non-emergency and emergency call response while optimizing workforce management. The Director of Police Services and Policing and Security Branch staff continue to get updates on the status of this work.

I would also like to acknowledge the efforts that DPD has made to attempt to address some of these challenges by working directly with E-Comm. There are often no simple solutions to address these issues but the willingness to collaborate with partners is essential to ensuring effective service delivery. I encourage DPD and other police agencies and their boards to continue to work together and with E-Comm where possible, to develop solutions that are responsive to the changing landscape in emergency communications and ensure public safety across BC.

MAYOR'S OFFICE

.../2

JAN 11 2023

Ministry of
Public Safety
and Solicitor General

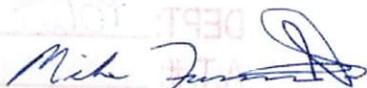
Office of the Minister
and Deputy Premier

RECEIVED
Mailing Address:
Parliament Buildings
Victoria BC V8V 1X4

His Worship George V. Harvie
Page 2

The Policing and Security Branch, on behalf of the ministry, will be seeking government direction to support implementation of Next Generation 9-1-1 and modernization of emergency communications service delivery in BC. Policing and public safety are a priority and any provincial response to the challenges facing emergency communications service delivery will take these priorities into consideration. Such a response would involve collaboration with our public safety partners. In the meantime, we will continue to monitor developments in service delivery to ensure the demands for an effective 911 system are met.

Sincerely,



Mike Farnworth
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General
and Deputy Premier

pc: Chief Neil Dubord, Delta Police Department

MAYOR'S OFFICE

JAN 11 2023

RECEIVED

December 12, 2022

Chief Constable Neil Dubord
Delta Police Department
4455 Clarence Taylor Crescent
Delta, BC V4K 3E1

Re: Tuition Increase

Dear Chief Constable Dubord,

The annual cost of Recruit Training tuition will increase by 5% for fiscal 2023/24. Starting April 1, 2023, the new rate for the combined Block I and Block III training will be \$14,585.00. This rate will be applied to Classes 171, 172 and 173. Please feel free to reach out to me if you have any questions.

With kind regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jennifer Keyes".

Superintendent Jennifer Keyes
Director, Police Academy

January 2023



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5 Vision for the Future WorkShop 9am - noon PSB	6	7
8	9 Class 170 Block I at JIBC	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18 Police Board Meeting ND Arts Centre	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27 International Holocaust Remembrance Day	28 47th Annual Robbie Burns Dinner SOLD OUT
29 National Day of Remembrance of the Quebec City Mosque Attack	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	Notes				

February 2023



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16 Police Board Meeting PSB EOC 9am	17	18
19	20 Family Day	21	22 Battle of the Badges	23	24	25
26	27	28	1	2	3	4
5	6	Notes				

March 2023



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26	27	28	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13 Spring Break 13-24th	14	15 Police Board Meeting Council Chambers	16	17 St. Patricks Day	18
19	20 Spring Break 13-24th	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28 HR Committee Gov Committee	29 Finance & Risk Management	30	31	1
2	3	Notes				

A large, light gray watermark of the Delta Police Department crest is centered on the page. The crest features a crown at the top, a shield with a triangle and a circle, and a banner at the bottom that reads "DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT". The shield is surrounded by a wreath of leaves and a ribbon with the motto "OUR INTEGRITY OUR COURAGE".

**Compliments for the DPD Team
from the Public**

No Call too Small

The various pieces of correspondence highlighted in this package have been received either by e-mail to the DPD or through DPD Social Media Channels.

Compliments from Social Media, Messages and Email**Chris Barr - Dec 28**

"Tell your officers I said thank you for their service because I do not know what this world would be like today without them"



Thank
You

Eric Dizon - Dec 24

"Happy Holidays to you and everyone of your officers for keeping our community safe 365 days a year. Keep doing what you're doing and plz add more officers coz I sometimes see things and wonder where are the police when you need them. But I'm sure they're somewhere helping others or taking down bad guys. Merry Christmas!"



Thank
You

Joanne Hahn - Dec 25

*"Merry Christmas and season's blessing to all of the wonderful Men and Women of the Delta Police Department
Sincerely thank you for all you do to keep us safe stay warm and dry this week!!!"*



Thank
You

DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Till Family - Dec 24

Thanks to you all of the
#DPD team members
serving our
community...and a
Frohliche Weihnachten
to you and yours from
the Till Family

*Thank
You*



Forty-three of 170 police services respond to The Globe's survey about handling of sexual-assault cases

ROBYN DOOLITTLE AND MAHIMA SINGH

PUBLISHED DECEMBER 26, 2022UPDATED DECEMBER 28, 2022

More • [How 'unfounded' rates fell since 2017](#) • [Signs of progress in Halton Region](#)



ILLUSTRATION BY NICOLE XU

To gain a better understanding of what police services have been doing to improve the way they handle sexual-assault cases, The Globe and Mail sent a short questionnaire to every police service in Canada.

This survey asked police departments a series of questions about any new policies, procedures, training and oversight measures that have been adopted since 2017. This is the year The Globe published its Unfounded investigation, a year-long series that revealed police were dismissing one in five sexual-assault complaints as false or baseless.

There are just over 170 police services and 43 participated in The Globe's survey, including most of the largest services such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Ontario Provincial Police, the Toronto Police Service, Service de police de la Ville de Montréal, the Calgary Police Service and the Winnipeg Police Service. All together, the respondent departments are responsible for policing 69 per cent of the Canadian population.

Of those surveyed, 91 per cent indicated that in the past five years, they have incorporated new trauma-informed training for officers; 40 per cent had conducted external, civilian-led reviews of sexual-assault investigative files; and 72 per cent said they had adopted new policies or procedures.

For example, 44 per cent of responding police services – including the Amherst Police Department in Nova Scotia, the Akwesasne Mohawk Police Service in Quebec and Ontario, and the Oak Bay Police Department in British Columbia – indicated they have implemented a new policy requiring supervisors to be involved in any decision to classify a sexual assault as unfounded.

Of the services that have brought in community case reviews, the vast majority – 94 per cent – include front-line advocates and counsellors who are involved in efforts to end violence against women. These teams are given access to sexual-assault case files to look for signs of investigative missteps or biases.

Some police services that have not brought in this kind of community oversight have adopted internal reviews, where specialized teams of sworn police officers examine files for deficiencies. Of the respondents, 53 per cent indicated they have done internal reviews.

Among the other new initiatives, several police services – the Oak Bay Police Department, the Guelph Police Service, the Saanich Police Department, the Waterloo Regional Police Service and the Kingston Police – created more welcoming interview spaces for complainants. These rooms – sometimes called “soft rooms” – have features such as couches, wall art and plants. The idea is that these spaces feel distinct from a room where a suspect may be interrogated. Some RCMP detachments have also created such soft spaces.

In British Columbia, the New Westminster Police Department launched a specialized unit to investigate sexual assaults. In Nova Scotia, the Halifax Regional Police updated the policies of its sexual-assault investigative team to emphasize a victim-centred trauma-informed approach.

In Ontario, the Barrie Police Service launched the Speak Out app, which allows complainants to file a report anonymously. This isn't the same as filing a police report, but it may help investigators in cases that are continuing or future ones. It also helps the police service gain a better understanding of the types of occurrences, locations and circumstances of sexual violence happening in the city, the service said in its reply.

Also in Ontario, the North Bay Police Service adopted new policies, including that only a designated, specially trained investigator can conduct sexual-assault investigations. The same policy was adopted by the Calgary Police Service.

In the Greater Toronto Area, the Halton Regional Police Service now sends “close of investigation” letters to complainants, which spell out key information about how their case was managed. It includes the occurrence number, the officer in charge, how the case was cleared (for example, whether it was dismissed as unfounded, or whether a charge laid) as well as community services and supports.

In Quebec, the Service de police de la Ville de Gatineau expanded the size of its specialized sexual-assault unit and has implemented external case review.

At the end of each questionnaire, police services were given an opportunity to add any additional information. One of the services that included a lengthy response was the London Police Service, located in Southwestern Ontario. This police department had been a major part of the 2017 series, both as a service with a high unfounded rate (30 per cent) and because of its serious mishandling of a reported sexual assault at a fraternity party.

“The London Police Service has taken a number of steps to ensure that best practices are established and implemented relating to sexual assault investigations,” it wrote in the questionnaire. The service has added new training, incorporated new policies – such as updating the procedure around how cases are deemed unfounded – and implemented civilian advocate case review.

“[London Police Service] Procedure has also been updated to emphasize that the LPS is committed to a victim-centric, trauma-informed approach to investigations. LPS reporting of crime data will be in a manner that is more victim-centred and correctly conveys belief in the victim.”

Police services that participated in the survey:

- Akwesasne Mohawk Police Service
- Amherst Police Department
- Aylmer Police Service
- Barrie Police Service
- BNPP Regional Police
- Brandon Police Service
- Brantford Police Service
- Calgary Police Service
- Cornwall Police Service
- Delta Police Department
- Edmonton Police Service
- Force policière d’Edmundston
- Grand Falls Police Force
- Guelph Police Service
- Halifax Regional Police
- Halton Regional Police Service
- Kebaowek Police
- Kingston Police
- Lethbridge Police Service
- London Police Service
- Medicine Hat Police Service
- Moose Jaw Police Service
- New Glasgow Regional Police
- New Westminster Police Department
- Niagara Regional Police Service
- North Bay Police Service
- Oak Bay Police Department

- Ontario Provincial Police
- Peel Regional Police
- Peterborough Police Service
- Regina Police Service
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- Saanich Police Department
- Service de police de la Ville de Gatineau
- Service de police de la Ville de Montréal
- Service de police de la Ville de Québec
- Stratford Police Service
- Thunder Bay Police Service
- Timmins Police Service
- Toronto Police Service
- Truro Police Service
- Waterloo Regional Police Service
- Winnipeg Police Service



DELTA POLICE BOARD OPEN MEETING ACTION DOCUMENT

Blue	On hold – (action may or may not have been taken)
Gray	Complete (will be removed after one circulation)
Green	In progress

ACTION ITEM	Meeting Date	Assigned to	Status
G.1b Chief’s report BCFRP program Staff to draft letter to Premier requesting Provinces work together extending warrants	Nov 23, 2022	Staff	In-progress.
E.1 Crime Stats Staff to provide Board with a report on intimate partner violence	Dec 14, 2022	Staff	In-progress. Report forthcoming for February agenda.
G.2 Board Staff to facilitate ride alongs with Patrol officers for interested Council members	Dec 14, 2022	Staff	In-progress; will be facilitated as requested, but removed from this action doc.

DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT BOARD MEMORANDUM



DATE 2023-01-12	
SUBMITTED BY Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC Chief Constable	
SUBJECT Chief Constable Monthly Activity Highlights Period: December 2022	
ACTION For information	MEETING Open

Date	Activity
December 2, 2022	Attended TFN House Post Blessing of the Wood
December 3, 2022	Assisted at Ladner Business Association Breakfast with Santa
December 4, 2022	Attended The Gift of Light, Tsawwassen Rotary
December 5, 2022	Attended Delta Council Meeting
December 6, 2022	Attended Managerial Society Holiday Gathering
December 6, 2022	Attended Police Board HR Committee meeting
December 6, 2022	Attended Police Board Governance Committee meeting
December 7, 2022	Attended Police Board Finance and Risk Management Committee meeting
December 8, 2022	North Delta Volunteers Holiday Celebration
December 9, 2022	Attended NCO Training – Critical Incident Response.
December 12, 2022	Attended Axon Enterprise, Seattle
December 13, 2022	Attended BC Association Chiefs of Police meeting
December 13, 2022	Interviewed with Connect FM regarding impaired driving
December 13, 2022	Attended Delta Police Foundation Meeting
December 14, 2022	Monthly Police Board meeting
December 15, 2022	Attended South Delta Volunteer Holiday Gathering
December 16, 2022	Attended DPD Business Planning Management Meeting
December 20, 2022	Attended Night Shift Platoon Briefing
December 21, 2022	Assisted at Lighthouse Church Food Bank Christmas Dinner

December 26, 2022	Attended City of Delta Storm Surge meeting
December 27, 2022	Attended City of Delta Storm Surge meeting
December 31, 2022	Worked Patrol Night Shift

Community Safety & Well-Being Plan

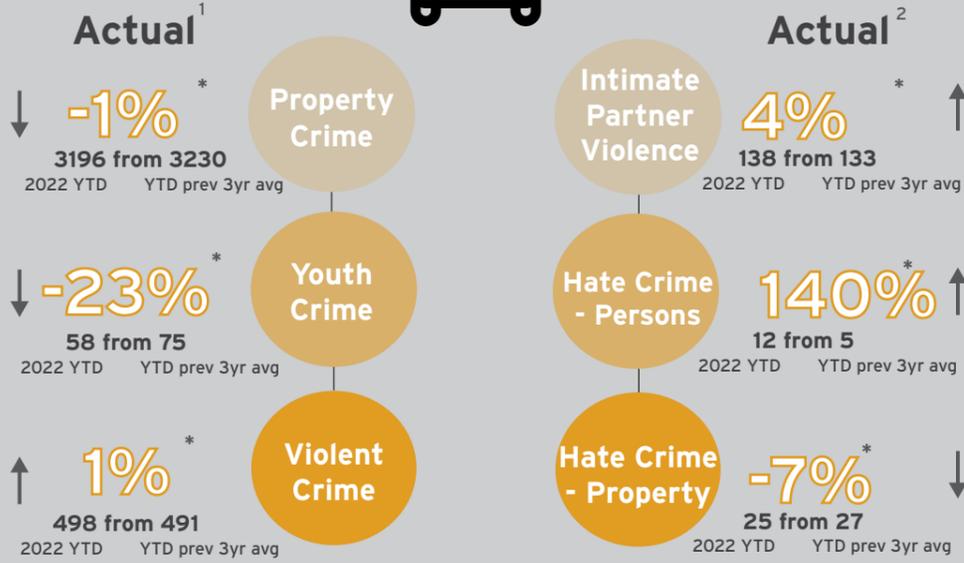
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)
2022 - QUARTER 4



Crime



Crime Severity Index (CSI)



The CSI is a measurement of crime based on the amount and seriousness of the offences reported to the police. A low CSI rate is indicative of a relatively safe community. Index scores are compared to a baseline of 100, which is calculated using historical data. The CSI is a method to compare crime consistently across jurisdictions.

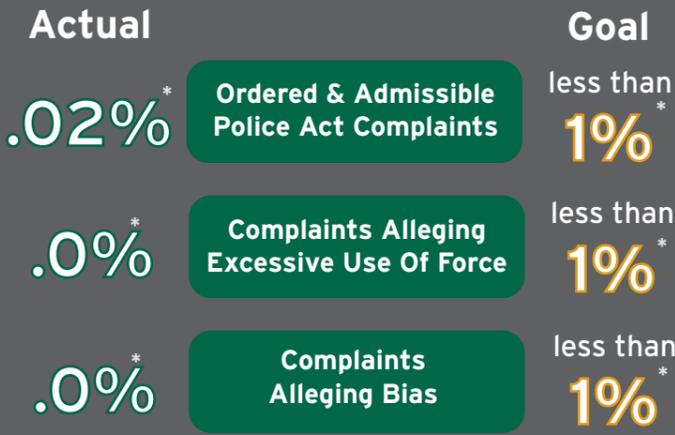
Goal: lower than previous years



* Goal: downward trend

*1,2 Actual is calculated by comparing the YTD average for the previous 3 years with the YTD average for the current year.

Police Legitimacy



* of all documented interactions

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Every three years, the DPD conducts a community survey, where respondents are asked questions about the importance and performance of 12 key police services/ measures.



Efficiency



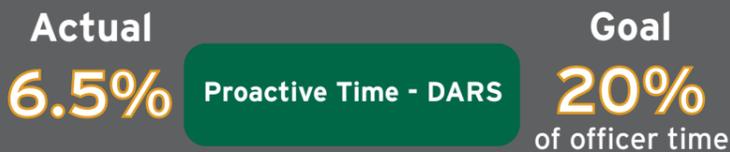
* The DPD strives to be staffed at least 5 over authorized strength to ensure that the DPD can continue providing policing services to the community and accounts for police officers who may be on long-term leave (maternity, sickness, injury, personal etc.). This over strength is managed within approved budget and efficiencies.



*for those transported due to mental health



Community Safety & Well-Being



*3 Actual is calculated by comparing the YTD average for the previous 3 years with the YTD average for the current year.

*4 From January to YTD



Delta POLICE

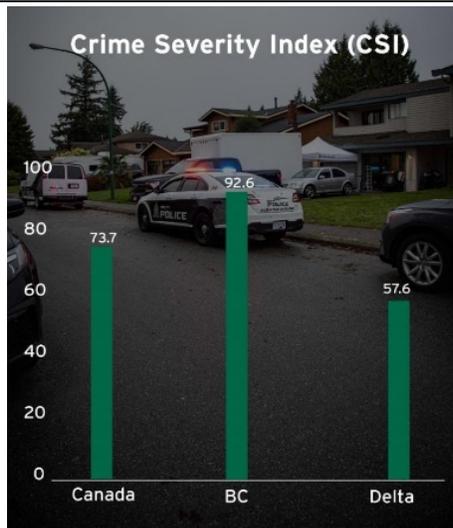
DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT BOARD REPORT

DATE 2023-01-10	
SUBMITTED BY Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC Chief Constable	
SUBJECT Police Performance measure: BC Police Resources Statistics - 2021	
ACTION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For information <input type="checkbox"/> For approval	MEETING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Committee
RECOMMENDATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For information	

PURPOSE

To inform the Board of the results of the Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021 Report (Attachment A).

DISCUSSION



The Delta Police Department (DPD) monitors two key performance measures annually at the provincial and national levels. The first performance measure is Statistics Canada’s Crime Severity Index (CSI), the only national measure to compare crime consistently across the country. The CSI is calculated based on the amount and seriousness of the offences reported to the police. A low CSI rate is indicative of a relatively safe community.¹ The 2021 BC CSI average was 92.6, while Delta’s CSI (57.6) was much lower.

The second key performance measure reviewed annually is from data collected and published by the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (PSSG) in the *Police Resources in British Columbia* (PRBC) report. The PRBC report details resource data for all municipal police departments and RCMP detachments.

Similar to the CSI, the PRBC report is essential as it allows the DPD to compare itself with the provincial context of resources, including population-to-police ratio, crime rates, caseload, and overall funding.

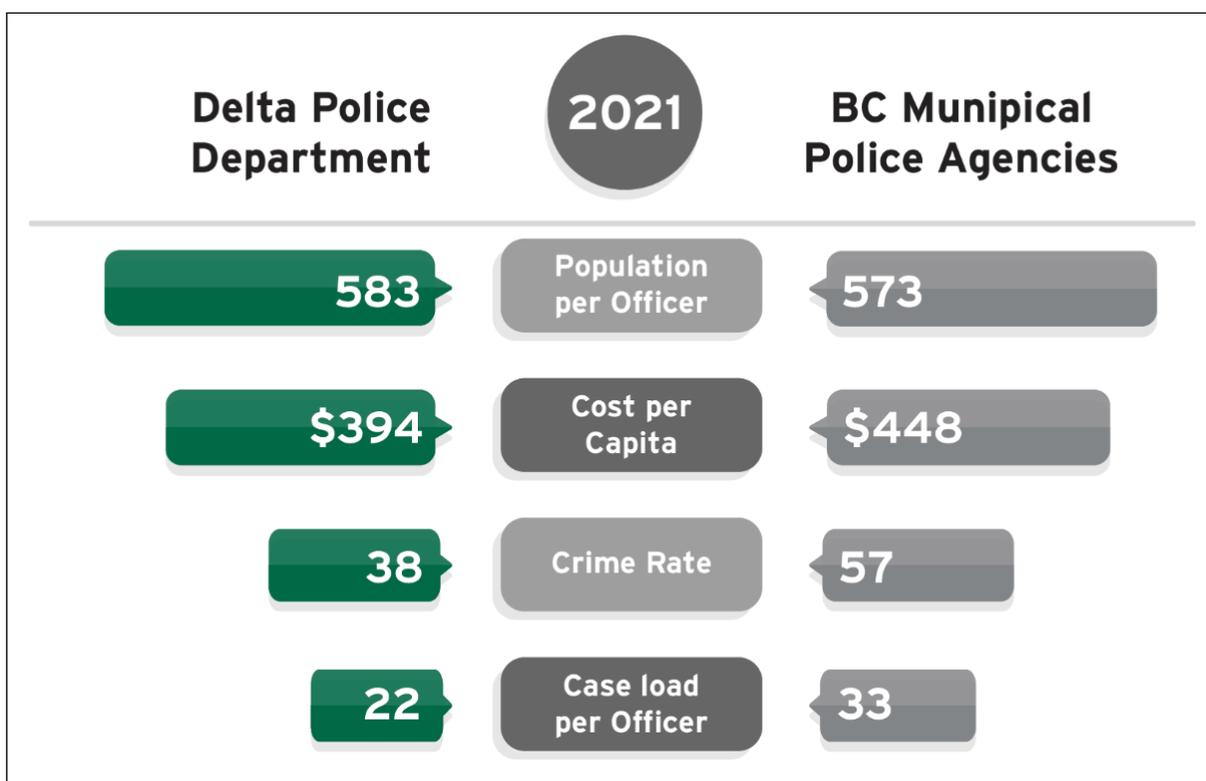
¹ Index scores are compared to a baseline of 100, which is calculated using historical data.

Due to differences in funding models between municipal police agencies and the RCMP, the report presents the data separately, and Delta is compared only to its independent municipal counterparts.

The average population per officer ratio for all municipal departments in BC is 573 (up by two (2) from 2020), with Delta having a slightly bigger population per police officer at 583. Delta’s low ratio, compared to most other agencies, can be attributed to lower density and Delta’s large geography. Vancouver and Victoria also have low ratios; however, theirs are due to urban settings and ambient and daytime populations compared to their suburban counterparts.

The average cost per capita for all municipal departments is \$448, with Delta being below the average at \$394. The average crime rate for municipal police departments in 2021 was 57, with Delta falling significantly below the average with a crime rate of 38. The case load per officer in Delta is also lower (22) than the municipal average of 33.

The following graphic provides an overview of Delta compared to the average of municipal police agencies.



IMPLICATIONS

Financial

There are no financial implications associated to this report.

RELATED POLICY

There is no DPD policy related to this report.

CONCLUSION

Overall, Delta performs well in resourcing comparison, with a crime rate, cost per capita, population per officer and case load per officer lower than the average of BC municipal departments. The Delta Police Department appreciates the benefit of continued support by the Police Board and Mayor and Council in ensuring that the organization is properly resourced to provide excellence in community services.

ATTACHMENT

- A. Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021 (Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General)



Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Policing and Security Branch

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2021

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Date Prepared: December 2022

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.**

Variations 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 2021, the authorized strength of the federal service in British Columbia was 957 member positions which included 130 protective policing positions.

RCMP Provincial Service

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

A portion of the provincial cost is recovered through the Police Tax. In 2007, municipalities under 5,000 population and unincorporated areas began to pay the Police Tax which covers a portion of the costs of the General Duty and General Investigative Services (GD/GIS) provided by the RCMP Provincial Service. In 2021, the Police Tax raised a total of \$33M which was 31 per cent of the Province's estimated 70 per cent share of rural and small community GD/GIS costs. Revenues go into the Province's Consolidated Revenue Fund.

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

risk incidents; target organized crime, gang & gun violence, and serial crimes; and respond to large scale, provincial emergencies or events. This would also include capital-intensive equipment such as boats and aircraft.

In 2021, 808 member positions were assigned to provide GD/GIS at provincial detachments, serving a population of 698,548 including 85 municipalities with populations below 5,000 persons in addition to unincorporated areas. The total authorized strength of BC's Provincial Police Service was 2,602.

Municipal Policing

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

In 2021, there were 77 municipalities in BC responsible for providing police services within their municipal boundaries. Twelve municipalities were policed by municipal police departments and 65 were policed by the RCMP.

Municipal Police Departments

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

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

In 2021, the total authorized strength of all the municipal police departments was 2,496 officer positions (*Note: Includes adjusted strength figures for municipalities participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams*).

RCMP Municipal Services

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

The terms of the MPSA and the MPUA require that municipalities between 5,000 and 14,999 population pay 70% of the RCMP cost-base; municipalities 15,000 population and over pay 90%. The remaining 30% and 10%, respectively, are paid by the federal government¹. Municipalities are responsible for 100% of certain costs, such as accommodation (i.e., the detachment) and support staff.

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

The regional detachment structure adds another layer to integration. Regional detachments offer a central point of management, coordination and comptrollership for multiple integrated or stand-alone detachments in the area. For

example, the Kelowna Regional Detachment is located in the City of Kelowna and the Kelowna Municipal Unit is the only policing unit that works out of that building. However, the West Kelowna Integrated Detachment (consisting of the West Kelowna Municipal Unit, the Peachland Municipal Unit and the Kelowna Provincial Unit) and the Lake Country Detachment (Lake Country Municipal Unit) fall under the umbrella of the Kelowna Regional Detachment. These types of arrangements allow for specialized and/or administrative police services to be delivered regionally.

In 2021, there were 65 municipalities in BC that contracted with the provincial government for RCMP municipal police services. The total authorized strength of the RCMP municipal services was 4,018 members.

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

Surrey Transition

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

First Nations Self-Administered Policing

Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police is the only First Nation self-administered Police Service in British Columbia and is governed by a police board whose members are selected from each of the ten communities it serves. Police officers recruited by the police board are either experienced officers or graduates of the Justice Institute of British Columbia, Police Academy. All officers are appointed under the *Police Act*. In 2020, the Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police renewed their agreement and increased their authorized strength to 14 police officer positions.

Enhanced Policing to First Nations Communities

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

First Nations Community Policing Services (FNCPS)

In April 2020, the Framework Agreement between the federal government and the provincial government for RCMP FNCPS in British Columbia was amended, with an increase in member positions. Communities who were successful in their submissions to Canada for additional resources are in the process of signing amendments to their Community Tripartite Agreements to reflect additional resources to their communities. In 2021, the total authorized strength for First Nations policing under this Agreement is 117.5 member positions through 59 Community Tripartite Agreements (Renewal of 55 CTAs, 4 Former ACCP Agreements being transitioned to CTAs, 1 Program Administrator and 1 Recruiter position). Each FNCPS Unit is established under a tripartite agreement between the provincial government, the federal government and the participating First Nation communities. The provincial share of funding the FNCPS is 48% and the federal share is 52%. See page 7 and 8 for a listing of FNCPS positions by Community and RCMP Detachment.

Integrated First Nations Police Units

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

Tsawwassen Quadripartite Agreement

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

Integrated Teams in BC

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

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

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

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

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

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

British Columbia Policing Jurisdictions

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

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

RCMP ISLAND DISTRICT

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

Tofino Prov
 Ucluelet Prov
 View Royal Mun
 West Shore Prov

RCMP LOWER MAINLAND DISTRICT

Agassiz Prov
 Boston Bar Prov
 Bowen Island Prov
 Burnaby Mun
 Chilliwack Mun
 Chilliwack Prov
 Coquitlam Mun
 Coquitlam Prov
 Hope Mun
 Hope Prov
 Kent Mun
 Langley City Mun
 Langley Township Mun
 Maple Ridge Mun
 Mission Mun
 Mission Prov
 North Vancouver City Mun
 North Vancouver District Mun
 North Vancouver Prov
 Pemberton Prov
 Pitt Meadows Mun
 Port Coquitlam Mun
 Richmond Mun
 Ridge Meadows Prov
 Sechelt Mun
 Squamish Mun
 Squamish Prov
 Sunshine Coast Prov
 Surrey Mun
 Surrey Prov⁵³
 University Prov
 Whistler Mun
 Whistler Prov
 White Rock Mun

RCMP NORTH DISTRICT

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

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

RCMP SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

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

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

FIRST NATIONS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICE

St'at'imx Tribal Police

*Mun = Municipal
 Prov = Provincial*

First Nations Community Policing Services Statistics, 2021

FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES POLICED BY DETACHMENT

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

FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES POLICED BY DETACHMENT, CONTINUED

Detachment	Auth.Strength	Detachment	Auth.Strength
New Hazelton	2	Quesnel	2
Gitanmaax First Nation		Alexandria Council	
Gitanyow First Nation		Kluskus Council (Lhoosk'uz Dene Govt)	
Gitsegukla First Nation		Nazko Council	
Gitwangak First Nation		Red Bluff Council (Lhtako Dene Nation)	
Glen Vowell First Nation		Sidney / North Saanich	2
Hagwilget First Nation		Pauquachin First Nation	
Kispiox First Nation		Tsartlip First Nation	
North Cowichan	4	Tsawout First Nation	
Cowichan Tribes		Tseycum First Nation	
North Vancouver	1	Smithers	2
Burrard (Tsleil-Waututh) First Nation		Moricetown First Nation	
Squamish First Nation		Fort Babine First Nation	
Northern Rockies	2	Sunshine Coast	2
Fort Nelson First Nation		Sechelt Council	
Prophet River First Nation		Surrey	1.5
Oliver	2	Semiahmoo First Nation	
Lower Similkameen First Nation		Takla Landing	2
Osoyoos First Nation		Takla Lake First Nation	
One Hundred Mile House	1	Terrace	1
Canim Lake Council		Kitselas First Nation	
Penticton	2	Kitsumkalum First Nation	
Penticton Indian Band		Tsay Keh Dene	2
Port Alberni		Kwadacha First Nation	
Hupacasath First Nation	2	Tsay Keh Dene First Nation	
Tseshah First Nation		Ucluelet	1
Huu-ay-aht First Nation	2	Toquaht First Nation	
Uchucklesaht First Nation		Yuulu?il?ath First Nation	
Port Hardy	2	Vanderhoof	1
Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'xw First Nation		Saik'uz First Nation	
Kwakiutl First Nation		Vernon	1
Quatsino First Nation		Okanagan First Nation	
Port McNeil (Tahsis)	1	Westshore	1
Ka:'yu:'k't'h / Che:k:tlles7et'h' First Nation		Esquimalt Council	
Powell River	1	Songhees Council	
Sliammon Council		Williams Lake	
Prince Rupert		Canoe Creek First Nation	2
Gitxaala First Nation	3	Esk'etemc First Nation	
Gitga'at First Nation		Soda Creek Council	2
Kitasoo First Nation	2	Williams Lake Council	
Lax-kw'alaams First Nation	3	"E" Division	
Queen Charlotte	2	Program Administrator	1
Skidegate Council		Recruiter	1

Municipal Police Statistics, 2021

RCMP MUNICIPAL UNITS: 15,000 POPULATION AND OVER

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

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

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

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

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength ³	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs ⁴	Cost Per Capita
Kitimat Mun	8,564	20	20	428	987	115	49	\$2,802,075	\$327
Ladysmith Mun	9,231	8	8	1,154	492	53	62	\$1,194,582	\$129
Lake Country Mun ¹²	16,238	18	18	902	718	44	40	\$2,214,811	\$136
Merritt Mun	7,611	17	17	448	1,323	174	78	\$2,633,095	\$346
North Saanich Mun	12,500	11	11	1,136	353	28	32	\$1,717,787	\$137
Osoyoos Mun ¹¹	5,596	6	6	933	425	76	71	\$926,151	\$166
Parksville Mun	13,803	17	17	812	1,385	100	81	\$2,296,258	\$166
Peachland Mun	6,043	4	4	1,511	269	45	67	\$578,696	\$96
Powell River Mun	14,024	20	20	701	1,351	96	68	\$3,122,036	\$223
Prince Rupert Mun	13,177	36	36	366	2,012	153	56	\$5,944,388	\$451
Qualicum Beach Mun	9,387	8	8	1,173	273	29	34	\$1,131,739	\$121
Quesnel Mun	10,122	23	23	440	2,323	230	101	\$4,609,737	\$455
Revelstoke Mun	8,429	14	14	602	426	51	30	\$2,077,105	\$246
<i>Sechelt Mun³</i>	10,966	11	12	930	937	85	79	\$1,948,416	\$178
Sidney Mun	12,279	15	15	819	480	39	32	\$2,389,327	\$195
Smithers Mun	5,697	10	10	570	892	157	89	\$2,188,187	\$384
Sooke Mun	15,539	13	13	1,195	841	54	65	\$2,235,441	\$144
Spallumcheen Mun	5,490	4	4	1,373	179	33	45	\$629,490	\$115
Summerland Mun	12,883	9	9	1,431	884	69	98	\$1,708,988	\$133
Terrace Mun	13,125	28	28	469	2,432	185	87	\$4,413,505	\$336
Trail Mun	8,168	14	14	583	1,022	125	73	\$2,245,644	\$275
View Royal Mun	12,034	12	12	1,003	625	52	52	\$2,198,551	\$183
<i>Whistler Mun³</i>	13,918	25	25	557	773	56	31	\$4,511,675	\$324
Williams Lake Mun	11,505	25	25	460	2,394	208	96	\$4,582,596	\$398
Total	344,005	469	471	730	30,562	89	65	\$75,644,446	\$220

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS⁸

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength ³	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs ⁴	Cost Per Capita
<i>Abbotsford Mun^{3,5}</i>	165,198	211	218	758	7,989	48	37	\$59,523,741	\$360
Central Saanich Mun	18,522	23	23	805	462	25	20	\$5,272,456	\$285
<i>Delta Mun^{3,5,13}</i>	114,678	194	197	583	4,337	38	22	\$45,153,978	\$394
Nelson City Mun	11,733	18	18	652	782	67	43	\$4,243,300	\$362
<i>New Westminster Mun³</i>	82,866	113	115	719	5,199	63	45	\$30,197,278	\$364
Oak Bay Mun	18,930	27	27	701	438	23	16	\$5,220,664	\$276
<i>Port Moody Mun³</i>	35,956	52	54	671	936	26	17	\$12,714,888	\$354
Saanich Mun	124,639	166	166	751	4,847	39	29	\$36,495,442	\$293
Vancouver Mun ³	694,959	1,348	1,348	516	42,496	61	32	\$357,915,838	\$515
Victoria Mun ¹⁴	113,654	249	249	456	12,131	107	49	\$64,795,626	\$570
<i>West Vancouver Mun^{3,5}</i>	48,806	79	81	602	2,025	41	25	\$18,581,472	\$381
Total	1,429,941	2,480	2,496	573	81,642	57	33	\$640,114,683	\$448

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

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

Provincial Police Statistics, 2021

FIRST NATIONS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES

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

JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE

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

JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE, CONTINUED

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

JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE RCMP PROVINCIAL SERVICE, CONTINUED

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

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

Police Statistics Summary, 2021

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

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

Government Contributions to Policing, 2021

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	2,496	1,429,941	\$640,114,683	-	\$851,290	\$640,965,973
...						
RCMP Municipal Services³⁵						
31 Units 15,000 Population and Over	3,586	2,739,249	\$792,386,812	-	\$71,712,640	\$864,009,452
34 Units 5000 to 14,999 Population	471	344,005	\$75,644,446	-	\$25,721,221	\$101,365,667
Total	4,057	3,083,254	\$868,031,258	-	\$97,433,861	\$965,465,119
RCMP Provincial Service³⁶						
Total	2,602	-	-	\$456,561,554	\$192,885,044	\$649,446,598
First Nations Self-Administered Police Services³⁷						
Total	14	3,062	-	\$1,324,932	\$1,435,343	\$2,760,275
First Nations Community Policing Services^{38,39}						
Total	117.5	-	-	\$11,230,947	\$12,166,859	\$23,397,806
BRITISH COLUMBIA TOTAL	9,286	5,214,805	\$ 1,508,145,941	\$ 469,117,433	\$304,772,397	\$2,282,035,771

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

British Columbia Authorized Strength⁴⁰ by Responsibility 2012-2021

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

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

Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2012-2021, Continued

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

Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2012-2021, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction ⁴⁶	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trail Mun	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Tsay Keh Dene Prov	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Tumbler Ridge Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Ucluelet Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
University Prov	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Valemount Prov	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vancouver Mun	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,348	1,348
Vanderhoof Prov ⁵¹	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	13	13	13
Vernon Mun	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Vernon Prov	12	12	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Victoria Mun ⁴⁶	243	243	243	243	245	245	245	249	249	249
View Royal Mun	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	11	12	12
Wells Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
West Kelowna Mun ⁴⁶	23	23	23	23	24	26	28	29	29	30
West Shore Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
West Vancouver Mun	81	81	80	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Whistler Mun	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	25
Whistler Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
White Rock Mun	23	23	23	23	23	23	25	25	25	25
Williams Lake Mun	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	25	25	25
Williams Lake Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Adjusted strength figures are not available for depictions of 10-year trend data. As a result, only authorized strengths and assigned GD/GIS for the Provincial Service are used in this table.

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

Endnotes

1. The federal government's contribution is in recognition of the benefits it receives as a result of the RCMP agreements.
2. Members are based out of the Upper Fraser Valley Regional Detachment.
3. There are 6 Lower Mainland District (LMD) Integrated Teams that provide regional police services to participating LMD RCMP Municipal Police Service, RCMP Provincial Police Service and Municipal Police Department: 1) Integrated Homicide Investigation Team (IHIT); 2) Integrated Emergency Response Team (IERT); 3) Integrated Police Dog Service (IPDS); 4) Integrated Forensic Identification Services (IFIS); 5) Integrated Collision Analyst Reconstruction Section (ICARS); and 6) Integrated Internal Investigator (III). **Adjusted strength** is a calculation that adjusts a municipal police agency's authorized strength to account for Integrated Team members who are assigned on a regional basis. For 2020, adjusted strength applies to LMD Integrated Teams participation only. This adjustment is based on a proportional allocation of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) utilization attributable to each municipality's financial contribution to LMD Integrated Teams for the fiscal year 2020/2021. See page 25 for the definition of authorized strength. Some LMD municipalities' authorized strength already includes or accounts for a portion of Integrated Team members; therefore, not all adjustments are a simple addition to authorized strength. The values reported have been rounded up to the nearest whole number after making the adjustments using exact values from the source data.
4. Total Costs refer to actual costs as reported by each municipality. For RCMP municipal services, total costs include the municipality's share of RCMP contract costs (70% or 90%, depending on population) including integrated team costs, as well as any costs that are borne 100% by the municipality (e.g. accommodation costs). Total costs for municipal police departments refer to 100% of policing costs. As such, comparisons between municipal agencies should be made with caution.
5. Population figures include First Nations reserve populations.
6. The municipalities of North Vancouver City and North Vancouver District include three First Nations reserve lands within their boundaries. The designated land title names for these reserve lands are: Mission 1 (North Vancouver City); and, Seymour Creek 2 and Burrard Inlet 3 (North Vancouver District). Due to inconsistencies in scoring crime data to the appropriate jurisdictions the populations for these reserve lands were assigned to North Vancouver Prov (from 2006 to 2018); prior to 2006 the populations were assigned to North Vancouver District. In 2020, the populations for the reserve lands were realigned from North Vancouver Prov and added to the appropriate municipality. This realignment may result in changes in reporting; crime statistics should be used with caution.
7. In 2021, there were 30 member positions dedicated to airport security at the Vancouver International Airport. These members are administered through the Richmond RCMP Detachment. The strength and cost data for these 30 members is excluded from Richmond because the Vancouver Airport Authority reimburses 100% of the cost to the City of Richmond. Total Vancouver Airport 2021 costs were \$4,811,127.
8. The community constables previously reported in the authorized strength for the City of Surrey have all been converted to regular members in 2020.
9. Phase 1 of the City of Surrey's integrated RCMP/SPS transition period began November 29, 2021. In this phase, the Surrey RCMP Municipal Unit remains the City's police of jurisdiction, and SPS officers are gradually operationally deployed within Surrey Mun. As of December 31, 2021, 29 SPS officers were assigned into Surrey Mun, comprising a portion of its total authorized strength. SPS was staffed with an additional 111 officers who were responsible for building and managing the SPS. The 2021 Surrey Mun costs are inclusive of RCMP policing costs (\$156,466,625) and the start up expenses to establish SPS including operational SPS officer deployment totalling a SPS cost of \$29,217,975.
10. Authorized strengths and their associated costs for the municipal departments have been adjusted to exclude secondments to other agencies (e.g., Justice Institute of British Columbia Police Academy, CFSEU-BC) as cost for these secondments would be borne by the seconded agency.
11. According to the 2016 Canada Census, the municipalities of Armstrong, Fernie and Osoyoos went over 5,000 population, and as a result, became responsible for providing policing within their municipal boundaries. Each of these municipalities signed a *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* with the provincial government for the provision of RCMP Municipal services effective April 1, 2017. Conversely, the population of Northern Rockies Regional Municipality went under 5,000 and, as a result, returned to being a provincial responsibility as of April 1, 2017, therefore it is no longer responsible for policing their municipal boundaries.
12. BC Stats population estimates are used for the purpose of the publication; however, the Canada Census is used for determining policing responsibility under the Police Act. As a result, a municipality may show a population below or above the population range in their respective RCMP Municipal Unit cost share categories.
13. Population figures include Tsawwassen First Nation (TFN) land populations. Since 2007, TFN lands are policed by Delta Police Department under a Police Service Agreement between the City of Delta, Delta Police Board and TFN and not included in reported costs. For consistency with previous reporting, Delta Police Department's authorized strength includes one officer position to deliver enhanced, dedicated policing funded under the FNIPP, under an agreement with Canada, the Province of BC, City of Delta, Delta Police Board and TFN.
14. The Victoria and Esquimalt Police Departments were amalgamated in 2003. In 2021, the population of Victoria was 94,890 persons and Esquimalt's was 18,764 persons. Of the total costs in 2021, \$8,993,989 (14.7%) was paid by Esquimalt for its policing services under the Agreement.
15. The jurisdictional boundaries for Armstrong Prov were realigned when the municipality of Armstrong became responsible for providing policing within their municipal boundary. This may have resulted in inaccurate reporting; therefore, the crime statistics should be used with caution.
16. The Elk Valley Detachment includes Elkford Prov, Fernie Prov, and Sparwood Prov. The Elk Valley Detachment authorized strength total includes one GIS member assigned to the detachment as a whole.

Endnotes, continued

17. In July 2014, Houston Prov and Granisle Prov were formally amalgamated. Prior to this amalgamation, Houston/Granisle operated in an informally amalgamated manner from two Detachment offices; the main office in the District of Houston and the second in the Village of Granisle. The Granisle office remains and functions as a Community Policing Office.
18. In 2003, Oliver and Osoyoos Prov detachments were restructured into the integrated South Okanagan Detachment. From 2006 to 2012, additional GIS positions were assigned to the Detachment as a whole (in 2012, there were 4 GIS positions assigned to the South Okanagan Detachment). Effective 2013, South Okanagan Detachment de-integrated and Oliver Prov and Osoyoos Prov operate as stand-alone detachments and are reflected in this document as separate entities as they currently exist. The additional 4 GIS positions previously assigned to the South Okanagan Detachment continued to provide services to the wider region. In 2016, one of the 4 GIS shared positions was converted to a GD position and specifically assigned to Oliver. The remaining 3 GIS positions service the wider region and were split equally by adding 0.75 to the authorized strengths of Keremeos Prov, Penticton Prov, Oliver Prov and Osoyoos Prov.
19. The Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment includes: Castlegar Prov, Grand Forks Prov, Kaslo Prov, Midway Prov, Nakusp Prov, Nelson Prov, Salmo Prov, Slocan Lake Prov, and Trail & Greater District Prov. The Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment authorized strength total includes eight shared GD/GIS (3 officers in charge and 5 GIS) members assigned to the detachment as a whole.
20. The municipalities of North Vancouver City and North Vancouver District include three First Nations reserve lands within their boundaries. The designated land title names for these reserve lands are: Mission 1 (North Vancouver City); and, Seymour Creek 2 and Burrard Inlet 3 (North Vancouver District). Due to inconsistencies in scoring crime data to the appropriate jurisdictions, the populations for these reserve lands were assigned to North Vancouver Prov (from 2006 to 2018). In 2020, the populations for the reserve lands were realigned from North Vancouver Prov and added to the appropriate municipality. This realignment may result in changes in reporting; crime statistics should be used with caution.
21. In addition to the assigned GD/GIS outlined, the Provincial Support Team was created to be based at Prince George, Terrace and Kamloops as part of the Front-Line Resource Re-allocation initiative in 2020. These 14 positions (PST added an additional 2 positions in 2021) are intended to provide temporary, mobile relief to Provincial Detachment Units throughout the Province.
22. The crime rate has not been included because it is not a meaningful indicator for Ridge Meadows Prov (due to the small residential population and the relatively large amount of crimes occurring within the Provincial Parks).
23. The integrated Ridge Meadows RCMP Detachment is comprised of the following contract jurisdictions: the City of Maple Ridge; the City of Pitt Meadows; and, the Ridge Meadows provincial policing jurisdiction. In 2013/14 the RCMP revised the map boundaries that reside in PRIME-BC for each of the jurisdictions within the Ridge Meadows Detachment. This realignment of jurisdictional boundaries likely resulted in changes in reporting; as a result, CCC volumes and crime rates prior to 2014 for these individual jurisdictions should be used with caution.
24. Squamish Prov includes 1 shared GD/GIS position that is assigned to the Sea-to-Sky Regional Detachment – an RCMP organizational structure that includes Whistler, Pemberton and Bowen Island in addition to Squamish.
25. Previously shown as a provincial GD position, 1 member position provides enhanced dedicated services to the Squamish First Nation reserve lands out of the Squamish Detachment. Due to RCMP changes in reporting lines, this position was re-aligned under the Integrated First Nations Unit, resulting in (-1) to Squamish Prov in 2020.
26. Tofino Prov includes 2 provincial GD positions located in Ahousaht satellite office.
27. Authorized strength includes adjusted strength figures for jurisdictions participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams.
28. Provincial Service represents the number of members assigned to GD/GIS functions at a detachment and does not include members assigned to specialized functions such as traffic enforcement, forensic identification or major case crimes, etc. See data qualifier on page 27.
29. Data for the South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS) is not included in this table. In 2021, SCBCTAPS had an authorized strength of 183 positions and cost \$43,716,976 (paid for by TransLink, a private company).
30. Total Population includes 698,548 persons residing within municipalities with populations below 5,000 or unincorporated areas, served by the RCMP Provincial Service in 2021. This figure is not specified within the table under RCMP Provincial Service because it only represents rural/unincorporated detachments. The Provincial Service also provides services to populations served by the entire province.
31. Total Costs for municipalities refer to actual costs for calendar year 2021 as reported by each municipality. For further information, see the Total Costs definition on page 26.
32. Police costs paid by the provincial government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2021/22.
33. Police costs paid by the federal government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2021/22 for their share of municipal police department integrated homicide investigative team (IHIT), municipal and provincial policing costs only; these figures only represent their share of the contract costs and exclude costs borne by the federal government which are over and above the contract costs. These figures also do not include the costs to Canada for Federal Service members operating in BC.
34. Total Costs for municipal police departments represent 100% of policing costs. Note: IHIT costs (70% cost share) were added to their policing costs.
35. Total Costs for RCMP municipal services include the municipality's share of RCMP contract costs (70% or 90%, depending on population) as well as any costs that are borne 100% by the municipality (e.g. accommodation costs, support staff). Data for dedicated airport security positions at the Vancouver International Airport is not included in this table.

Endnotes, continued

36. Total Costs paid by the provincial government include funding for the Front-Line Resource Re-allocation initiative. Authorized strength at impacted jurisdictions have been updated in this year's publication. The Provincial Support Team provides service throughout Province, and is not included in jurisdiction-specific figures. See endnote 21.
37. Total Costs paid by the provincial government include additional funding for police equipment, contract services and professional fees.
38. Authorized strength includes Aboriginal Community Constable Program members, which are gradually being converted to Community Tripartite Agreement under the First Nations Community Policing Services (FNCPS).
39. In 2021, the authorized strength was 117.5. Costs associated with enhanced police services provided by Delta Police Department to Tsawwassen First Nation (TFN), which are shared by the provincial and federal governments (48% and 52% respectively), are not included within this table. In 2021/22, the provincial government contributed \$95,083 and the federal government contributed \$103,006 for the position providing this enhanced service to TFN. The position is included in the authorized strength for Delta Police Department.
40. Adjusted strength figures are not available for depictions of 10-year trend data. As a result, only authorized strengths are used in this table. See page 27 for the definition of authorized strength.
41. Due to an RCMP calculation error, the 10-Year authorized strength figures for the RCMP Division Administration have been adjusted. See data qualifier 8 on page 28.
42. In 2012, the number of authorized strength positions under Annex A of the *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA) was adjusted upon signing the 2012 Agreement
43. The South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS) was formed as a transit security department in October 2004 and converted to a designated police unit under the *Police Act* on December 4, 2005.
44. Vancouver Airport Authority signed a supplemental agreement to Richmond's *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* in 2012. At that time, the City of Richmond assumed the administrative and financial functions for payment of enhanced RCMP policing services to the airport through the Richmond RCMP detachment. The airport authority reimburses Richmond 100% of the cost for the airport police. Authorized strength data for Richmond does not include Vancouver International Airport positions.
45. Victoria Airport Authority signed a supplemental agreement to North Saanich's *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* in 2006. At that time, the District of North Saanich assumed the administrative and financial functions for payment of enhanced RCMP policing services to the airport through the North Saanich RCMP detachment. The airport authority reimbursed North Saanich 100% of the cost for the airport police. Effective April 2013, the Victoria Airport Authority agreement for dedicated police services ended and was not continued.
46. The following policing jurisdictions have been opened or closed subsequent to Canada Census results or detachment/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.
- 2022: According to the 2021 Canada Census, the municipalities of Duncan, Metchosin and Oliver went over 5,000 population and, as a result, became responsible for providing police services within their municipal boundaries, effective April 1, 2022. Prior to 2012, Duncan was policed by Duncan Prov; Metchosin was policed by West Shore RCMP; and Oliver was policed by Oliver Prov. These changes in policing responsibility will be reflected in the Police Resources in British Columbia, 2022.
47. In 2017, Comox Mun reduced its authorized strength to 11.3 to reflect the deeming of civilian members into the Federal public service. The deeming date has been postponed and therefore, the authorized strength remains at 11.6 (shown as 12).
48. The Elk Valley Detachment includes three provincial policing jurisdictions: Elkford Prov, Fernie Prov, and Sparwood Prov. Starting in 2010, the Elk Valley Detachment authorized strength total included one GIS member assigned to the detachment as a whole.
49. In July 2014, Houston Prov and Granisle Prov were formally amalgamated. Prior to this amalgamation, Houston/Granisle operated in an informally amalgamated manner from two Detachment offices; the main office in the District of Houston and the second in the Village of Granisle. The Granisle office remains and functions as a Community Policing Office.
50. In 2010, the Coastal Policing Unit in Prince Rupert took over policing of the Kitasoo/Klemtu area; increasing its authorized strength by two members.
51. In 2020, Vanderhoof Prov increased by 3 members; 1 converted from a specialized position and 2 officers reallocated from within the Provincial Service.
52. In March 2020, the City of Pitt Meadows initiated a process to seek to de-integrate from the Ridge Meadows RCMP Detachment and to have the Pitt Meadows RCMP Municipal Unit operate from a stand-alone detachment. Upon completion of a review by RCMP "E" Division and the development of a transition plan, the Ministry approved the City's request in October 2021 with the changes to take full effect upon completion of the detachment building (estimated late 2024).
53. Barnston Island Prov (formerly Surrey Prov), a provincial jurisdiction, currently receives service from Surrey RCMP Detachment. With the City of Surrey's transition to the Surrey Police Service, the Province is working towards a new service delivery model for continued provision of service to Barnston Island under the terms of the Provincial Police Service Agreement. Historically, Surrey Prov statistics were included in Surrey Mun results. Reporting adjustments will be addressed in subsequent publications.
54. Cariboo Chilcotin Crime reduction resources became permanent in June 2021. This includes 6RM and 2.5PSE working out of North District Headquarters.

Key Impacts on Crime Statistics

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

Impact of the Global COVID-19 Pandemic

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

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

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

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

Impact of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Scoring Rule Changes

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

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

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

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

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

Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers

- Population figures** are estimates prepared annually by BC Stats, based on the results of the Canada Census which is conducted every five years. These estimates reflect only the permanent residential population of a jurisdiction. Where a jurisdiction serves as a resort, business or entertainment centre, it may have substantial “part-time” or transient/seasonal populations in addition to its permanent resident population, such as tourists, cabin owners, commuters, students, and seasonal staff. These temporary populations groups are counted in population figures within the jurisdiction of their place of residence and not the jurisdiction in which they may be temporarily visiting or working. Note: the 2021 population estimates provided by BC Stats were based on the Statistics Canada 2016 Census boundary geographies adjusted in accordance with current police jurisdiction boundaries.
- Authorized strength** represents the maximum number of positions that the detachment or department has been authorized to fill as of December 31st of each calendar year. The authorized strength for both municipal RCMP services and municipal police department jurisdictions (Mun) represents the number of sworn officers/members and sworn civilian officers/members assigned to a detachment or department, but does not include non-sworn civilian support staff, bylaw enforcement officers, the RCMP Auxiliary program or municipal police department reserve police officers. The authorized strength for Provincial Service jurisdictions (Prov) represents the number of sworn members assigned to General Duty and General Investigation Service (GD/GIS) functions at a detachment but does not include members assigned to specialized functions such as traffic enforcement, forensic identification or major case crimes, etc. The assigned strengths for provincial service jurisdictions are obtained from RCMP “E” Division Headquarters. The authorized strengths for RCMP municipal jurisdictions are obtained from Annex A of each municipality’s *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* (MPUA). (**Note:** Due to inconsistencies in counting Integrated Team members some Lower Mainland District (LMD) municipalities’ authorized strengths are not comparable and may reflect some, none or all integrated team members. Policing and Security Branch is working with the RCMP and LMD municipalities to achieve consistency in Annex A, authorized strengths. For 2021, a separate “adjusted strength” figure for these municipalities has been calculated to show the net adjustment to authorized strength to account for Integrated Team members. Adjusted strength figures are not included in tables showing ten year authorized strength trends). Authorized strengths for municipalities policed by municipal police departments are collected annually from each department. The exact values from the source data was used, however values reported have been rounded up to the nearest whole number, unless otherwise shown. Due to the differences in the organizational structure of each type of unit and methods of collecting authorized strength data, comparisons between RCMP provincial, RCMP municipal, and municipal police jurisdictions should be made with caution.
- Adjusted strength** is a calculation that adjusts a municipal authorized strength to account for Integrated Team members who are assigned on a regional basis. For 2021, adjusted strength applies to LMD Integrated Team participation only. The Integrated Teams member adjustment is based on a proportional allocation of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) utilization attributable to each municipality’s financial contribution to the LMD teams for the fiscal year 2021/2022. Some LMD municipalities’ authorized strength already includes or accounts for a portion of Integrated Team members; therefore, not all Integrated Teams’ adjustments are a simple addition to authorized strength. The values reported have been rounded up to the nearest whole number after making the adjustments using exact values from the source data.
- Case loads** are defined as the number of *Criminal Code* offences (excluding drugs and traffic offences) per authorized strength. They represent the workload per officer, and as a result, are often a better indicator of the demand for police services than either a jurisdiction’s population or its crime rate. The case load is calculated by dividing the total number of *Criminal Code* offences in the calendar year by the authorized strength as of December 31st of the same calendar year. (**Note:** The adjusted strength has been used to calculate the case loads for municipal units participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams). Please refer to recent changes in the impact on UCR scoring rules on page 24.

Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers, Continued

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

DATA SOURCES:

Crime:	Statistics Canada. 2021. Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violation and police services, British Columbia, annual, 1998 to 2021 (Table 35-10-0184-01). Released and accessed on August 3, 2022. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510018401
Populations:	BC Statistics, Ministry of Labour, Citizens' Services and Open Government, BC.
Police Costs and Resources:	Royal Canadian Mounted Police, “E” Division; Policing and Security Branch; Municipal Police Departments; Municipalities.
DATE:	December 2022

DELTA POLICE DEPARTMENT BOARD MEMORANDUM



DATE 2023-01-09	
SUBMITTED BY Neil Dubord, OOM, AdeC Chief Constable	
SUBJECT Community Engagement: Special Olympics BC (SOBC) Fundraiser	
ACTION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For information <input type="checkbox"/> For action	MEETING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Committee



For over 40 years, Special Olympics BC (SOBC) has offered sports programs for athletes with intellectual disabilities, with the goal of providing them with opportunities to enrich their lives and celebrate personal achievement through positive sport experiences. SOBC’s vision is that sport will open hearts and minds towards people with intellectual disabilities and create inclusive communities all across BC.

The Delta Police Department (DPD) is a proud partner and supporter of SOBC and its vision. Over the years, the DPD has participated in and fundraised for various SOBC sporting events.

Most recently, in December 2022, DPD’s Constable Sean Cessford, Inspector Ciaran Feenan and Laura Jacob led a fundraiser for the SOBC. The DPD team, in partnership with the Vancouver Giants, held a fundraising initiative through ticket sales and 50/50 proceeds.

The team sold 209 tickets to the December 27th Giants hockey game and raised over \$6,200 from the ticket sales and the 50/50 share for the SOBC.

Additionally, the DPD team donated 68 tickets to SOBC and Kidsworld to attend future Giants games. ¹

¹ Kidsworld's mission is to support local families with an affordable way to spend quality time together at a wide range of Vancouver's best places.

The willingness of the DPD team to support and attend the fundraising event was overwhelming. It was also an opportunity for many DPD team members to bring their family, children and friends in support of this initiative. Additionally, the Delta Police Association (DPA) continued their tradition of providing annual support to the initiative by donating 25 tickets, and the minor hockey team (Semiahmoo U7 Hammerheads) coached by DPA President, Sergeant Mark McKinnell played during the intermission, with parents from the team supporting the initiative by purchasing tickets.

For many athletes with intellectual disabilities, SOBC programs provide many benefits, including building confidence, providing daily structure, developing a sense of inclusion and acceptance, and creating a social community, to name a few. Fundraising efforts like this one are crucial in helping to maintain these programs in addition to community relationship building.