

DELTA POLICE BOARD

OPEN MEETING AGENDA

Date 2025-03-19
Time 09:00 AM
Location City of Delta Council Chamber - 4500 Clarence Taylor Crescent



| | | |
|---|---|--|
| A. CALL TO ORDER | Land Acknowledgment: This meeting is taking place on the shared, traditional, ancestral, and unceded territories of the sc̓áw̓aθ̓ən (Tsawwassen), x̓ʷməθk̓ʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), and other Coast Salish Peoples. We extend our appreciation to these First Nations for the opportunity to hold this meeting here today. | |
| B. ADOPTIONS ■ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of the Open Agenda - March 19, 2025 2. Adoption of the Open Minutes - February 19, 2025 | <p>A</p> <p>A</p> |
| C. PRESENTATIONS & DELEGATIONS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Presentations 2. No Delegations | <p> </p> <p> </p> |
| D. CONSENT AGENDA ■ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Action Document 2. Chief's Monthly Activity Report - February 2025 3. Events Calendar 4. DPD News Releases 5. Donation from ICBC for Volunteer Recognition 6. BCAPB Sponsorship Thank You 7. Response from Province re: Enhanced Community Support Services for Vulnerable Individuals in Delta 8. E-Comm March 2025 Update | <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> |
| E. REPORTS & PRIORITY ITEMS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chief's Reports <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2024 Annual Report: Online Incident Reporting System ■ b. Community Safety & Well-Being Plan Updates <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. 2024 Annual Business Plan Year End Report ■ ii. 2025 Annual Business Plan ■ c. Crime Statistics Reporting Update ■ d. Police Performance Measures: BC Police Resources Survey and Crime Severity Index (CSI) ■ 2. BCAPB Representative Selection (<i>Lara Victoria</i>) | <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p>A</p> |
| F. NEW BUSINESS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any additional items as requested | |
| G. CONTINUE MEETING IN PRIVATE | <p>In accordance with the <i>Police Act (S.69(2))</i>, a portion of a meeting may be held in private if any of the following are expected to arise:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | |

OP B.1

H. ADJOURNMENT Motion to adjourn the Open Meeting.

The next meeting of the Delta Police Board will take place on April 16, 2025.

OP B.2
DELTA POLICE BOARD
OPEN MEETING MINUTES



Date 2025-02-19
Time 09:00 AM
Location North Delta Public Safety Building, 11375 84th Avenue

Minutes of the Open Meeting held Wednesday, February 19, 2025 at 9:00am at North Delta Public Safety Building, 11375 84th Avenue, Delta, British Columbia.

PRESENT

Ian Tait, Chair
Warren Dean Flandez, Vice-Chair
Nikhil Pandey
Chief Laura Cassidy*
Lori Mayhew
Lara Victoria (arrived at 9:22am)

Harj Sidhu, Chief Constable
Guy Leeson, Acting Deputy Chief
Jassie Ram, Corporate Services Manager
Kristen Cruise, Information & Privacy Counsel
Hilary Madore, Finance Manager
Tracie Nunes, Board Secretary
Laura Nowitsky, Guest

REGRETS

Sharan Oberoi, Councillor Daniel Boisvert

**Attended Virtually*

A. CALL TO ORDER

Meeting called to order at 9:07am.
The Chair began the meeting with the Indigenous land acknowledgement.

B. ADOPTIONS

1. Adoption of the Open Agenda of February 19, 2025

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board approve the Open Agenda of February 19, 2025 as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

2. Adoption of the Open Minutes of January 15, 2025

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board approve the minutes of the Open Meeting January 15, 2025.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

C. PRESENTATIONS & DELEGATIONS

- 1. No Presentations**
 - 2. No Delegations**
-

D. CONSENT AGENDA

1. Action Document
2. Crime Statistics and Maps - January 2025
3. Chief's Monthly Activity Report - January 2025
4. Events Calendar
5. DPD News Releases
6. Submission of 2024 Minutes to Police and Security Branch
7. E-Comm January Police and Local Government Partners Update
8. Letter from ADM re: Board Evaluation and Needs Assessment 2025

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board receive items D.1 through D.8 for information and approve where required.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

E. REPORTS & PRIORITY ITEMS

1. Chief's Reports

- a. 2025 DPD Operating and Capital Budget
Chief Sidhu updated the Board on the 2025 DPD Operating and Capital Budget, which has been formally approved by the City of Delta.
- b. 2024 Calls for Service Trends
The Chief updated the Board on 2024 Calls for Service (CFS), noting an 18% decrease from 2023, with DPD responding to 24,571 calls. The decline is primarily due to updated E-Comm SOPs reducing officer attendance at false and abandoned 911 calls, allowing for greater focus on higher-priority incidents and proactive policing. The top five call types, including suspicious activity reports, public assistance, and driving complaints, reflect ongoing community safety priorities.
- c. Inspector Promotions
The Chief provided an update on the outcome of the Inspector promotion process, as provided in the agenda package.

Action: Staff to send congratulatory letters on behalf of the Board.
- d. Fitness for Duty (Drug & Alcohol Use) - 'Procedures Update'
The Chief updated the Board on amendments to Procedures under Policy AC09 - Drugs & Alcohol Use, specifically regarding cannabis use by employees. While Procedure amendments are typically within the Chief's purview, this update was brought forward due to its relevance. In line with research findings and policies of other municipal police departments, the Department will adopt a "fit for duty" standard for off-duty cannabis and alcohol use, replacing the previous 24-hour cannabis consumption prohibition.
- e. BC Top 100 Employers
The Chief updated the Board on DPD's recognition as one of BC's Top 100 Employers for 2025, marking the seventh consecutive year of this achievement.

Item E.1 received for information.

OP B.2

2. BCAPB Conference Sponsorship/Attendance

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board sponsor the welcome reception in the amount of \$700 for the BCAPB Conference.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Action: Staff to process \$700 sponsorship payment for the Board and submit to BCAPB.

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board approve registration for all board members to attend the BCAPB Conference, if desired.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Action: Staff to process BCAPB conference registrations for all Board members who express interest in attending.

F. NEW BUSINESS

No New Business.

G. 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

MOVED/SECONDED

THAT the Delta Police Board continue the meeting in Private.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

H. ADJOURNMENT

Delta Police Board Open Meeting adjourned at 9:25am.

The next meeting of the Delta Police Board will take place on March 19, 2025.

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|--|--|
| <hr/> <p>Ian Tait Chair</p> <hr/> | <hr/> <p>Tracie Nunes Recording Secretary</p> <hr/> |
| <p>Date</p> | <p>Date</p> |

DRAFT



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 |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-----------|
| E.1c Inspector Promotions Send congratulatory letters on behalf of the Board. | February 19, 2025 | Staff | Complete. |
| E.2 BCAPB Conference Sponsorship/Attendance Process \$700 sponsorship payment for the Board and submit to BCAPB | February 19, 2025 | Staff | Complete. |
| E.2 BCAPB Conference Sponsorship/Attendance Process BCAPB conference registrations for all Board members who express interest in attending. | February 19, 2025 | Staff | Complete. |



DELTA POLICE BOARD

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|--|--|
| DATE 2025-03-12 | SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, Chief Constable |
| SUBJECT Chief Constable Monthly Activity Highlights - February 2025 | |
| ACTION REQUIRED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Information <input type="checkbox"/> For Approval/Action/Decision | |

| Date | Activity |
|----------------------|--|
| February 5, 2025 | Attended Delta Police Foundation Meeting |
| February 6, 2025 | Attended Port Police Quarterly Meeting |
| February 6, 2025 | Opening Remarks on behalf of BCACP at Hate Crime Forum |
| February 11, 2025 | Presented at Rotary Club of Ladner Monthly Meeting |
| February 13, 2025 | Attended City of Delta Strategic Planning Meeting |
| February 13, 2025 | Attended Monthly Senior Leadership Meeting |
| February 14, 2025 | Attended Use of Force for the Mind Training |
| February 18, 2025 | Attended Joint CKSA Board of Directors/Chiefs Meeting |
| February 19, 2025 | Attended Monthly Police Board Meeting |
| February 20, 2025 | Attended Seconded Members Meeting |
| February 24, 2025 | Presented at DPD Supervisor (NCO) Training |
| February 24-25, 2025 | Attended BCACP Conference in Victoria |
| February 26, 2025 | Attended Battle of the Badges |
| February 27, 2025 | Attended Monthly Labour Management Meeting |
| February 28, 2025 | Attended Monthly Facilities Committee Meeting |
| February 28, 2025 | Attended Ignite - Women's Empowerment Gala |

March 2025



| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|--|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 DPD Change of Command Ceremony | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 Spring Break March 17-28 | 17 | 18 | 19 Police Board Meeting - Council Chamber | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 Spring Break March 17-28 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | Notes | | | | |

April 2025



| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--|--|---------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 North Delta Baseball Association Opening Ceremonies - Annieville Park | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 Police Board Meeting - ND PSB | 17 | 18 Good Friday | 19 |
| 20 Easter | 21 Easter Monday | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 DPD Update at City Council Meeting | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | Notes | | | | |

May 2025



| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|--------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 BCAPB Conference Delta | 8 BCAPB Conference Delta | 9 BCAPB Conference Delta | 10 |
| 11 Heron Hospice Society Hike for Hospice - Paterson Park | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 Police Board Meeting - Council Chamber | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 Walk for Alzheimer's - Paterson Park | 26 | 27 HR Committee F&RM Committee | 28 Governance Committee | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 1 | 2 | | | | | |



Delta Police Recognized as One of BC's Top 100 Employers for 7th Consecutive Year

Monday, Feb 10, 2025

Delta, BC – The Delta Police Department (DPD) is pleased to announce that it has once again been named one of British Columbia's (BC) Top 100 Employers for the seventh consecutive year. This recognition highlights the department's continued commitment to providing a workplace that supports its officers and staff, supporting a culture of excellence and well-being.

The annual competition recognizes employers in BC that demonstrate exceptional workplaces, prioritize employee satisfaction, and create environments that encourage professional growth.

Chief Harj Sidhu expressed his gratitude for the recognition, stating, "We are incredibly proud to be named one of BC's Top 100 Employers for the seventh consecutive year. This honour reflects the hard work and dedication of our entire team, as we continually strive to ensure that our workplace is not only safe and supportive, but also one where our team can thrive both professionally and personally."



NEWS RELEASE

Suspicious Death Leads to Manslaughter Charge



Suspicious Death Leads to Manslaughter Charge

Thursday, Feb 27, 2025

Delta, BC – In February of 2022, the Delta Police Department responded to what was reported as the overdose death of an 18-year-old woman. The death was determined to be suspicious, and an investigation followed.

In late November 2024, 28-year-old, Travis GALLANT of Surrey, BC, was arrested in the suspicious death. The BC Prosecution Service has approved charges of manslaughter and indignity to human remains against GALLANT. GALLANT and the woman were known to each other and there is no risk to the public. GALLANT remains in custody.

This matter is before the courts and no further information will be released.



NEWS RELEASE

Multiple Firearms Charges Sworn



Multiple Firearms Charges Sworn

Friday, Feb 28, 2025

Delta, BC – A reported home invasion in Ladner has resulted in multiple firearms-related charges against a Delta man.

British Columbia Prosecution Service has sworn charges of possessing a weapon for a dangerous purpose, storing a firearm contrary to regulations, and two counts of careless use or storage of a firearm against Maximilien Pailleret.

On November 8, 2024, at 4:18 a.m., the Delta Police Department (DPD) responded to a 911 call reporting a home invasion involving three armed suspects. Officers located a man outside the residence holding a handgun. The man was safely arrested and later identified as the home's resident.

Through further investigation, officers determined there was no evidence of a home invasion. Officers located over 30 firearms and thousands of rounds of ammunition in various stages of storage and display. Some firearms were found unsecured on the floor, hanging on walls, placed on furniture, while others were properly secured in a safe.

OP D.4

Firearm recovered at arrest



Some of the firearms observed under dresser



OP D.4

Some of the firearms on wall display





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| <p>DATE 2025-02-26</p> | <p>SUBMITTED BY Hilary Madore, Finance Manager</p> |
| <p>SUBJECT ICBC Donation - Volunteer Recognition</p> | |
| <p>ACTION REQUIRED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Approval/Action/Decision <p>A. THAT the Board receive this report for information B. THAT a letter of appreciation be sent to ICBC.</p> | |

PURPOSE

To report on a donation from ICBC in accordance with DPD Policy AD12, which requires donations over \$500 to be reported to the Delta Police Board.

DISCUSSION

ICBC has provided a donation of \$1,250 to Delta Police Department, which is intended to recognize volunteers in our DCPOs and the work done by these volunteers in relation to ICBC sponsored programs. It is proposed to utilize these funds during 2025 to provide meals for volunteer appreciation events and/or when volunteers are assisting at the various community events.

CONCLUSION

Delta Police Department has received \$1,250 from ICBC and will use the funds for volunteer recognition.

OP D.6



February 21, 2025

Mr. Ian Tait
Chair, Delta Police Board

Dear Mr. Tait:

Thank you very much Delta Police Board's generous sponsorship of \$700.00 towards the reception. As a not-for-profit organization, your support helps our efforts to bring opportunities for meaningful engagement with police boards, police services, local government and other agencies related to policing and police governance. Your sponsorship will be acknowledged at the conference.

We look forward to hosting you and your conference registrants soon.

With gratitude and kind regards,

Lara Victoria
President, BCAPB

OP D.7

From: PSSG Correspondence PSSG:EX <PSSG.Correspondence@gov.bc.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, March 4, 2025 8:54:17 a.m.
To: Ian Tait <itait@deltapoliceboard.ca>
Cc: Minister, HLTH HLTH:EX <HLTH.Minister@gov.bc.ca>; Minister, HMA HMA:EX <HMA.minister@gov.bc.ca>
Subject: File no. 673391

Ian Tait, stél'mexw siiyá'y
Chair, Delta Police Board
Email: itait@deltapoliceboard.ca

Dear Ian Tait, stél'mexw siiyá'y:

Thank you for your letter dated November 25, 2024, regarding enhanced community support services for vulnerable persons in Delta, BC. I apologize for the delay in responding and thank you for taking the time to write.

You highlighted in your letter concerns about a lack of local shelters, limited access to mental health services and the need for increased outreach services in your community. I welcome the opportunity to address each of these concerns.

Homelessness is a significant issue affecting people and communities throughout British Columbia and addressing it is a critical priority for the province. We are working to better coordinate and facilitate access to a range of services and supports for those at risk of or experiencing homelessness. To that end, the Province acknowledges the work of the Delta Police Department through its Community Navigation Unit (CNU) in connecting people who come into contact with the Delta Police Department with alternative resources such as shelter and housing services.

[The Belonging in BC Provincial Homelessness Plan](#), released in 2023, provides a framework of actions and programs to prevent and reduce homelessness, supported by \$1.5 billion in funding (in addition to \$633 million in Budget 2022).

The Province, through BC Housing, is funding 6,085 shelter spaces in 59 communities throughout British Columbia this season, a 22 per cent increase in spaces available compared to this time last year. These include permanent, temporary and extreme-weather response (EWR) shelters, as well as Homeless Encampment Action Response Temporary Housing (HEARTH) shelter spaces. For full details regarding expansion of shelter services please visit: news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2024HOUS0179-001575

The Ministry of Housing and Municipal Affairs (HMA) and BC Housing are also working closely with the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness to support alignment of related cold-weather response programs. For further information on 2024/2025 EWR planning and available homelessness support funding programs, please contact BC Housing at: EWR_BCH@bchousing.org

OP D.7

In addition to shelter programs, BC Housing outreach services aim to meet people where they are, whether that is on the street, in a shelter or in a temporary place. The [Homeless Outreach Program](#) helps people find an outreach worker and access immediate supports in their community. The Homeless Prevention Program supports individuals at transition points who are at greater risk of homelessness (for example, youth transitioning out of foster care). The program provides rent supplements and services to help individuals access the private rental housing market.

Communities may apply for up to \$50,000 grants for homelessness responses and research through the Homelessness Community Action Grant program, administered by the Social Planning and Research Council of BC: www.sparc.bc.ca/partnerships/provincial-homelessness-grants/.

Mental health is also a priority for the Province, and Fraser Health, through the [Clubhouse Program](#), serves adults (19 and older) with a diagnosed mental illness in a supportive environment. There are three Lighthouse locations in Delta South (Tsawwassen and Ladner Lighthouses) and Delta North Lighthouse. Fraser Health's [Assertive Community Treatment \(ACT\) team in Surrey - North Delta](#) provides outreach-based mental health services for adults with persistent mental illness that need support with managing daily living. The team accepts referrals through a health provider at the hospital or in the community.

To support those who require substance use services, Fraser Health also operates [Deltassist](#), a series of community and family substance use services for both youth and adults through assessment and counselling. There are also self-referral services available through Fraser Health's [Rapid Access Clinic](#), and specialized mental health services for [seniors](#).

There are 101 publicly funded substance use beds located in the Fraser South Health Service Delivery Area (HSDA), which includes Delta. Those are as follows:

- 59 adult supportive recovery beds
- 2 adult bed-based treatment beds
- 10 adult transitional beds
- 24 adult withdrawal management beds (detox)
- 6 youth withdrawal management beds (detox)
- 25 sobering and assessment beds (Surrey)

The recently launched Provincial Opioid Treatment Access Line is available to anyone in BC. Callers can speak with a healthcare worker, including doctors and nurses, who can prescribe an opioid treatment medication over the phone that same day. The toll-free line is open every day from 9 am to 4 pm at 1-833-804-8111.

BC is currently working to expand the Road to Recovery (R2R) which is a new model of addictions care that seamlessly moves people through detox, treatment and recovery services. The Road to Recovery expansion will include new or expanded substance-use services in all health authorities, as well as a single-access line to get connected to a same day clinical assessment and addictions care in each health-authority region. As part of the Road to Recovery,

OP D.7

Fraser Health Authority is actively planning to increase the capacity and accessibility of detox and other services in the region and work is progressing well.

I agree that it is important to ensure integration between service providers so that vulnerable individuals don't fall through the gaps. Our Situation Table program has helped communities across British Columbia with enhancing their integrated approaches. It has also proven to be an effective process for police to transfer files where a social service approach is warranted as opposed to following criminal justice processes. You may wish to raise this possibility with other community leaders if there is interest in applying for grant funding to help establish a table in Delta. Further information is available at:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/justice/criminal-justice/policing-in-bc/collaborative-public-safety-program/situation-tables>

I thank you for your commitment to community safety and wellbeing and for providing me the opportunity to share the Province's ongoing initiatives in the areas you detailed in your letter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in grey ink that reads "Garry Begg". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Garry Begg
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

pc: The Honourable Josie Osborne, Minister of Health
The Honourable Ravi Kahlon, Minister of Housing and Municipal Affairs

Ref. 673391



DELTA POLICE BOARD

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November 25, 2024

The Honourable David Eby, M.L.A.
Premier of British Columbia
PO Box 9041 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, BC V8W 9E1

Dear Premier Eby:

Subject: Enhanced Community Support Services for Vulnerable Individuals in Delta

On behalf of the Delta Police Board (DPB), I am writing to request the Province's support in expanding services for vulnerable individuals in our community. Since becoming operational in May 2023, the Delta Police Department's (DPD) Community Navigator Unit (CNU) has been instrumental in connecting vulnerable individuals who come into contact with police, often due to issues such as housing instability, mental health concerns, substance use, and minor social offences, with essential services and resources to address their needs.

The Board has been informed that CNU has processed over 320 referrals and has proven successful in diverting vulnerable individuals away from the criminal justice system and toward the help required to address their underlying challenges. CNU has additionally helped reduce the demand on police officers by connecting individuals with the services they need.

However, despite these successes, several significant challenges have emerged over the past year, as highlighted by the CNU's work:

- 1. Lack of Local Shelters:** Delta has limited emergency shelters, which are only open during extreme weather events. This forces unhoused individuals to seek services outside the community, creating further challenges.
- 2. Limited Access to Mental Health Services:** Access to essential mental health and substance use services is limited in Delta. This issue is exacerbated by the absence of local treatment facilities, which forces vulnerable individuals to travel to neighbouring cities, creating logistical barriers.
- 3. Need for Increased Outreach Services:** Outreach support is notably limited and the current level of support is insufficient given the growing needs of vulnerable individuals in our community.

While the DPD works closely with the City of Delta, including aligning with the actions and goals of the City's Social Action Plan, we recognize that many of the challenges faced by vulnerable populations extend beyond the scope and capacity of municipal governments. As these issues grow more complex, it becomes clear that additional support and resources from the Province are necessary to effectively address them.



DELTA POLICE BOARD

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We kindly request the Province's action in addressing these gaps, particularly by:

- **Expanding emergency shelter options within Delta**, supported through increased funding and policies that provide for a sustainable solution.
- **Increasing the availability of mental health and addiction services locally**, ensuring more accessible and comprehensive support for vulnerable individuals without the need to leave the community.
- **Enhancing funding and coordination for outreach services** to better meet the needs of individuals requiring urgent assistance and continued support on the ground.

By addressing these issues, the Province can help alleviate the burden on police resources while ensuring that at-risk individuals receive timely and adequate support.

We look forward to the Province's action to close these service gaps and ensure that vulnerable populations in Delta receive the necessary resources to ensure community safety and well-being for everyone in our community.

Thank you,

Ian Tait, stél'mexw siiyá'y
Chair, Delta Police Board
itait@deltapoliceboard.ca
604-290-3971

cc: Chief Constable Guy Leeson, Delta Police Department
The Honourable Garry Begg, M.L.A., Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Tara Richards, Deputy Solicitor General
Delta Police Board
City of Delta Mayor and Council

E-COMM MARCH UPDATE FOR POLICE, FIRE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

We are writing to share our monthly update on key activities at E-Comm to strengthen and improve our services on behalf of our first responder partners and the public we serve.

Service levels to February 28

- **High service performance for emergency call-taking, 9-1-1** – Year-to-date (YTD) service levels for emergency police call-taking reached 93% in the Lower Mainland, and 92% on Vancouver Island (target: 88% of calls answered in 10 seconds). 9-1-1 service saw 98% of calls answered in 5 seconds or less (target: 95%).
- **Strong results for non-emergency service performance** – Our non-emergency service surpassed performance targets YTD, reaching 90% in the Lower Mainland and 86% on Vancouver Island (target: 80% of calls answered within three minutes). Call volumes for non-emergency in the Lower Mainland increased 3.4% for this period as compared to 2024 (54,278 calls in 2025). Our YTD abandoned call rate for non-emergency has continued to drop over the past four years, decreasing from a high of 39% for this period in 2022, to just 8% in 2025.
- **A cautionary note on service levels** – As our March update only includes two months of data, it's important to remember that service levels fluctuate through the year, based on call volumes and staffing levels. Traditionally, we see increased pressures on these key variables as we get closer to the busy summer period, whereas the winter months tend to be more stable.

Transformation Updates

- **Developing our dispatch workforce** – In February, four of our E-Comm call takers completed dispatch classroom training and proceeded to on-the job learning with peer coaches. We have seen attrition decrease for this position over 2024 and are focussing on growth and retention.
- **Digital dashboards for fire agencies in development** – Our Data & Analytics team is making progress on the development of self-serve digital information dashboards for our fire agencies. Similar dashboards were launched for 13 of our police agencies last fall.
- **Strengthening our cyber defenses** – As part of ongoing work to boost organizational resiliency and protect our core services, our Technology team completed an incident response tabletop exercise, as well as an overall security program audit.
- **NG9-1-1 site transitions to begin this fall** – Site transitions for Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) implementation will begin this fall, following necessary technical work and testing. Our project completion is still targeted for the end of 2025.

Public Education & Outreach

- **Empowering businesses with non-emergency improvements** – We are reinforcing information about key non-emergency service improvements with Lower Mainland businesses, sharing public education materials and participating in a Vancouver Police Retail Crime Forum in March.

MARCH 2025 UPDATE



Growing our dispatch workforce through development of internal talent, new training



Work progressing on new self-serve data dashboards for fire agencies



Technology team completes security program audit, tabletop exercise



NG9-1-1 site transitions shift to fall to allow for necessary technical work



RETAIL CRIME REPORTING

Targeted information for businesses on reporting crime, including participation in VPD retail crime forum

LOWER MAINLAND YEAR-TO-FEB 28

| | Target | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|----------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 9-1-1 | 95%/5s | 99% | 95% | 99% | 99% | 98% |
| Police Emergency | 88%/10s | 91% | 81% | 92% | 96% | 93% |
| Police Non-Emergency | 80%/180s | 69% | 51% | 70% | 85% | 90% |
| Fire Emergency | 90%/15s | 94% | 89% | 95% | 93% | 97% |

VANCOUVER ISLAND YEAR-TO-FEB 28

| | Target | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|----------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 9-1-1 | 95%/5s | 99% | 95% | 99% | 99% | 98% |
| Police Emergency | 88%/10s | 92% | 92% | 90% | 93% | 92% |
| Police Non-Emergency | 80%/180s | 87% | 91% | 80% | 79% | 86% |



DELTA POLICE BOARD

Excellence in Policing

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|--|--|
| DATE 2025-02-28 | SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable |
| SUBJECT Annual Report 2024 - Online Incident Reporting System | |
| ACTION REQUIRED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Information <input type="checkbox"/> For Approval/Action/Decision | |

PURPOSE

To provide the Delta Police Board (DPB) with an update on the Delta Police Department's (DPD) Online Incident Reporting System (system) via the 2024 annual report.

DISCUSSION

Background

Launched by the DPD on October 1, 2020, the Online Incident Reporting System (OIRS) allows community members to report a range of non-emergency incidents online, providing flexibility while improving operational efficiency within the department. Since its implementation, the system has expanded to accept reports for the following incident types:

- Vandalism < \$10,000
- Fraud < \$10,000
- Lost Property < \$10,000
- Found Property
- Theft < \$10,000 with no Suspect
- General Community Concern
- Traffic Incident
- Hit & Run (Incidents with no injuries, and the suspect or suspect's license plate known)

The system aligns with the DPD's No Call Too Small philosophy, offering an accessible and convenient way for community members to report incidents.

Each report submitted online is reviewed and dispatched for officer attendance, ensuring that incidents reported through the system receive the same level of review as those reported via the non-emergency phone line.

The system is available 24/7, though incoming reports are actively monitored between 0700 to 1900 hours. Reports submitted outside these hours are processed the following day. A pop-up notification informs users of the delay and advises them to call the non-emergency line if immediate assistance is required.

OP E.1a

Usage and Performance in 2024

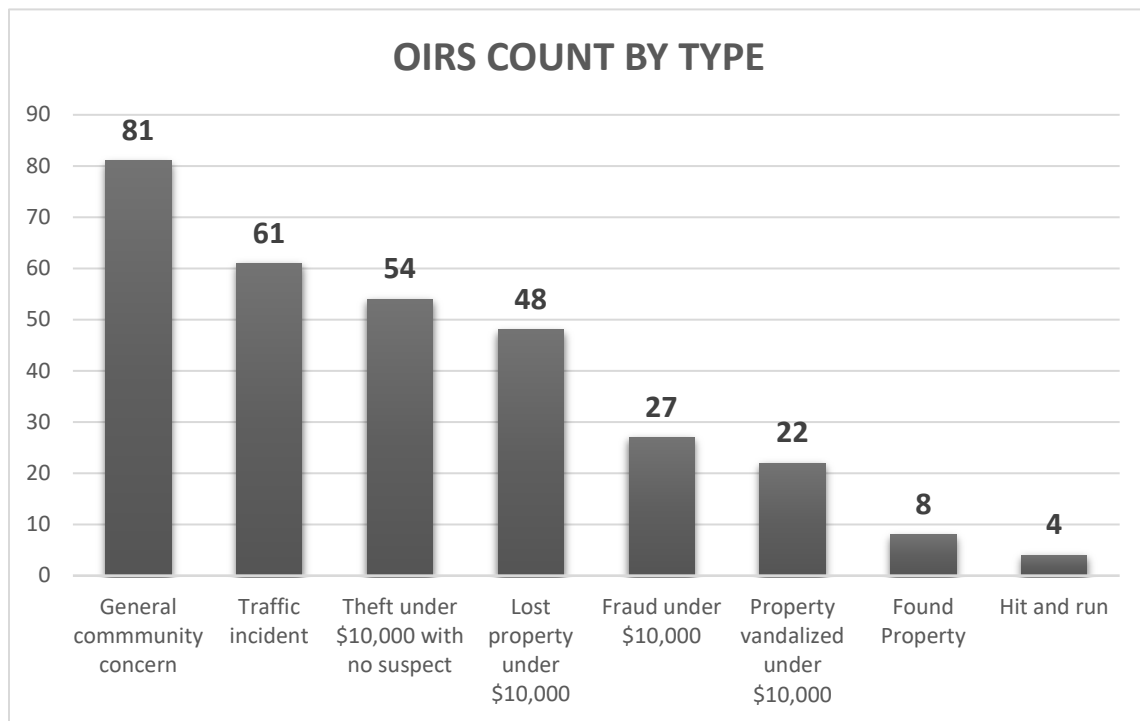
In 2024, the DPD received 305 reports through the OIRS, averaging 25 reports per month. This number has remained consistent since the system's launch and is comparable to 2023 usage.

However, despite its availability, the system remains significantly underutilized. In 2025, the DPD received approximately 24,000 calls for service, yet only 1.25% (about 300 calls) were submitted through the online system.

A breakdown of the most commonly reported incident types in 2024 shows a shift in trends:

- General community concerns were the most reported category,
- Traffic concerns and theft followed,
- Unlike 2023, where lost property was the most frequently reported type.

The chart below illustrates the total number of report types received through the system in 2024.



Challenges and Opportunities for Improvement

While the system serves as a convenient option for reporting, it has not seen significant growth in usage. Several factors may contribute to this:

1. Public Awareness & Accessibility
 - Many community members may not be aware of the system or how to use it.
 - Increased communication and outreach efforts may be required to encourage adoption.
2. Limited Reporting Categories
 - The types of incidents reportable online are limited.
 - Expanding the list of accepted incident types may make the system more useful to the public.
3. Preference for Phone-Based Reporting

OP E.1a

- Despite the availability of online reporting, many residents may still prefer speaking with a call taker.

To address these concerns, I have established a dedicated working group tasked with:

- Reviewing the system's effectiveness and identifying areas for enhancement
- Assessing the feasibility of expanding reportable incident categories
- Determining whether improved public awareness efforts are needed

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT: CSWP

- Excellence through professionalization, technology & innovation
- Community safety and crime prevention

CONCLUSION

The Online Incident Reporting System remains a valuable tool for both the DPD and the community, offering a convenient alternative for reporting non-emergency incidents. However, usage has remained low, with only 1.25% of all calls for service being submitted online. To ensure the system meets the needs of the community and remains an effective resource, a working group will conduct a full review in 2025. While we do not intend to replace phone-based reporting, we recognize the need to maximize the system's potential and ensure it serves as an effective tool for community engagement and crime reporting.



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| DATE 2025-02-26 | SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable |
| SUBJECT CSWP Updates: Annual Business Plan | |
| ACTION REQUIRED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Information <input type="checkbox"/> For Approval/Action/Decision | |

PURPOSE

To provide the Delta Police Board with a Year-End Report for the 2024 Annual Business Plan (ABP) and present the 2025 ABP in alignment with the Community Safety and Well-Being Plan (CSWP).

DISCUSSION

I am pleased to present the Delta Police Department’s (DPD) ABP Year-End Report for 2024 and the ABP for 2025. The ABP is our key tool for advancing the Community Safety and Well-Being Plan (CSWP), ensuring that our efforts are strategic, proactive, and responsive to community needs. Through this plan, we remain committed to enhancing public safety, supporting our team’s well-being, and maintaining the high service standards our community expects.

In 2024, we focused on ABP projects carefully designed to address community needs, proactively tackle emerging challenges, and strengthen our operational effectiveness. Of the 24 projects identified, 14 have been completed, with one project deferred to the 2025 ABP to ensure its successful implementation. The progress made in 2024 under the ABP is detailed in Attachment A.

Our team’s work continues to be guided by the six strategic priorities of the CSWP:

- Community Safety and Crime Prevention
- Support for Mental Health and Vulnerable Individuals
- Road Safety for All Users
- Excellence through Professionalization, Technology and Innovation
- Equip Team to Work with a Diverse Community
- Growth and Well-Being of the Team

Building on the success of 2024, the 2025 ABP (Attachment B) outlines the next phase of our strategic projects, ensuring we continue our commitment to the CSWP. The team has identified 22 projects for 2025 which will continue to reinforce our six strategic priorities.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT: CSWP

This report provides updates on the ABP, which operationalizes the DPD Strategic Plan (CSWP).

CONCLUSION

This report reflects the DPD's commitment to transparency and accountability, ensuring that both the Police Board and the community remain informed about our progress and measurable outcomes.

The DPD remains committed to advancing community safety and well-being through strategic planning and continuous improvement. I look forward to the continued positive impact of the DPD team's efforts in 2025.

ATTACHMENTS

- A - 2024 Annual Business Plan Year End Report
- B - 2025 Annual Business Plan



Delta Police Department

2024 ANNUAL BUSINESS PLAN

Year-End Report



Priorities

- 1 Community Safety and Crime Prevention
- 2 Support for Mental Health and Vulnerable Individuals
- 3 Road Safety for All Users
- 4 Excellence through Professionalization, Technology and Innovation
- 5 Equip Team for Work with Diverse Community
- 6 Growth and Well-being of the Team

| Project | Priority | Status | Strategic Actions and Achievements |
|--|------------------|----------|--|
| Transition of Community Safety Officers (CSOs) to Patrol Services Section for enhanced service delivery | 1 | Complete | Transitioned the CSOs to the Patrol Services Section, implementing an enhanced service delivery model to improve operational effectiveness and service delivery model. |
| Enhance service delivery through the Tsawwassen First Nation Service Team (TFNST) | 1 & 5 | Complete | Fully staffed the TFNST with six constables, one NCO, and one liaison officer. This strengthened framework improves our ability to track performance, analyze community trends, and deliver tailored service improvements while maintaining accountability at its core. Additionally, we have refined our quarterly and year-end reporting processes to enhance professionalism, transparency, and data-driven decision-making. |
| Expand capacity of the Digital Forensics Program | 1 & 4 | Complete | Added a dedicated Special Constable to expand digital forensic capabilities, allowing Constables to focus on core investigations. This strategic move enables the Cyber Crime Unit to dedicate more resources to high-priority cases, while also improving procedures, policies, and overall operational efficiency with the support of the specialist. |

| Project | Priority | Status | Strategic Actions and Achievements |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| <p>Execute intelligence-led targeted enforcement projects to proactively address property, violent and organized crime activities</p> | <p>1</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Conducted several intelligence-led enforcement operations targeting property, violent and organized crime activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high-level drug trafficking operation was disrupted with the seizure of 87 kg of suspected MDMA, preventing a significant quantity of illicit drugs from reaching the streets. • A major drug network investigation resulted in 30 charges against 2 suspects, along with the seizure of illegal drugs, firearms, and cash. • A drug trafficking investigation led to 4 search warrants executed and 4 arrests, further disrupting the local drug supply chain. • A street-level drug enforcement operation resulted in 2 search warrants, 3 arrests and the seizure of drugs, cash, and firearms. • Uncovered a fuel fraud scheme involving \$25,000 in fraudulent transactions, leading to 47 charges against 5 individuals connected to organized crime. • A 2022 overdose death was determined to be a homicide following a complex undercover investigation, resulting in 2nd degree murder charges approved by Crown. |
| <p>Proactively target gang activity to mitigate community safety risks</p> | <p>1</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Expanded strategy to mitigate gang activity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructuring to add a third Crime Analyst focused specifically on gang-related intelligence and Project DE-Suppress support. • Expanding DE-Suppress targeting efforts to disrupt gang activity more effectively, assisted by provincial grant funding that DPD applied for and received. • Providing specialized training for patrol officers in gang enforcement, proactive interdiction, and Inadmissible Patrol Program (IPP) enforcement. • Strengthening engagement efforts with gang-affiliated individuals, offering support for those seeking to exit gang life. |

| Project | Priority | Status | Strategic Actions and Achievements |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|--|
| <p>Build a unified program to coordinate Community Navigator Unit (CNU) with the Mental Health Unit (MHU)</p> | <p>2 & 5</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Realigned the Community Navigator Unit (CNU) and the Mental Health Unit (MHU) to enhance collaboration and coordination, ensuring a more integrated response to vulnerable populations. This unified approach strengthens service delivery by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving communication and case coordination between CNU and MHU. • Providing a total systems approach to better support individuals with complex mental health and social needs. • Improving service accessibility through streamlined processes and shared resources. |
| <p>Enhance service delivery of the School Liaison Program</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Strengthened the School Liaison Program by finalizing a revised Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Delta School District. This updated MOU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streamlines service delivery strategies to improve efficiency and responsiveness. • Prioritizes operational needs to better support students, staff, and the broader school community. • Enhances collaboration between law enforcement and educators for a safer, more supportive learning environment. |
| <p>Develop a business case outlining different models for a Youth Hub in Delta</p> | <p>2 & 5</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Completed a comprehensive business case for a Youth Hub in Delta, which received City Council approval in July 2024. This project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluated various models to ensure the most effective approach to supporting youth. • Secured approval for implementation in 2025, marking a significant step toward strengthening youth-focused services. • Lays the foundation for a structured, community-based support system tailored to the needs of young people in Delta. |

| Project | Priority | Status | Strategic Actions and Achievements |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|--|
| <p>Develop outreach program to connect with newcomers/immigrants to help them feel safe, welcome and secure</p> | <p>2 & 5</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Completed Phase 1 of the newcomer outreach initiative in collaboration with the City of Delta’s Newcomers Project to gain valuable insights into the needs of immigrant communities. Based on these findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive Newcomer Strategy will be developed in 2025 to provide targeted support and engagement. • This strategy will ensure that newcomers feel safe, welcome, and well-supported as they integrate into the community. |
| <p>Enhance service delivery of the Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) program</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Strengthened the IPV program by improving access to support services and awareness resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy online access to IPV awareness materials and Victim Services is now available through the City of Delta’s website. • Multilingual awareness and prevention posters have been distributed across community centers and public buildings, ensuring that information reaches a diverse audience. <p>This initiative supports public awareness, accessibility, and community support, reinforcing the DPD’s commitment to supporting survivors and contribution to prevention mechanisms.</p> |

| Project | Priority | Status | Strategic Actions and Achievements |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| <p>Implement a plan for Patrol Services Section to contribute to road safety through regular and focused enforcement</p> | <p>3</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Successfully implemented a proactive road safety plan within the Patrol Services Section. Key components include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly Performance Metrics: Tracking key measures to all frontline team members actively contribute to road safety. • District Commander Oversight: Close monitoring of enforcement activities and regular reporting on traffic safety issues during operations meetings. • Traffic Enforcement Project (TEP): Achieved a total of 2,370 engagement hours, reflecting a significant commitment to targeted traffic enforcement based on community concerns. |
| <p>Implement a plan for assuming responsibility of all Delta highways as a result of RCMP BC Highway Patrol transition</p> | <p>3</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Prepared a plan to assume full responsibility for all highways within Delta's jurisdiction, pending the RCMP BC Highway Patrol's transition. Key actions undertaken include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Staffing Plan: An operational staffing review identified the need for six additional positions to effectively manage the increased workload. • Traffic Management Plan: A detailed plan has been developed for Highways 99, 91, and 17A, outlining strategies for efficient traffic flow and incident response. • Specialized Training: Officers have received highway traffic stop safety training during the 2024 Increment training sessions to ensure preparedness for the expanded responsibilities <p>The DPD is currently awaiting further transition details from the Province to finalize and implement these plans.</p> |

| Project | Priority | Status | Strategic Actions and Achievements |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| <p>Implement “Vision Zero” strategies in collaboration with the City of Delta</p> | <p>3</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Collaborated with the City of Delta to implement the Vision Zero Strategy. Key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured Communication Process: Developed a systematic approach to convey police recommendations on road safety directly to city planners and engineers, ensuring law enforcement insights inform municipal safety initiatives. • Data-Driven Enforcement: Utilized collision data analysis to identify high-risk areas, allowing for targeted enforcement and resource allocation. • Community Engagement: Participated in public forums and information sessions to educate residents on road safety and gather community feedback. • City Of Delta Traffic Advisory Committee: The DPD participates in and is represented on this committee, which provides advice on transportation safety and neighborhood traffic calming. It also collaborates with other agencies as needed. The committee focuses on four key areas: neighborhood traffic calming, Vision Zero initiatives, active transportation programs, and emerging transportation and safety issues. |
| <p>Expand the body-worn camera (BWC) program for Patrol Services Section</p> | <p>4</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Expanded the BWC program across Patrol Services Sections (including Tsawwassen First Nation) with key enhancement including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 body-worn cameras have been rolled out across identified units. • On-duty training to ensure proper usage, policy compliance, and operational effectiveness. • The BWC program is now embedded in DPD’s administrative processes, risk management protocols, and evidence management systems. • Additional support roles are being considered to further enhance program oversight and efficiency. |
| <p>Succession plan for the Emergency Management position</p> | <p>4</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Developed a comprehensive succession plan for the Emergency Management position, ensuring leadership continuity in emergency operations. Key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a detailed position profile outlining key responsibilities and competencies. • Position set for posting and hiring in 2025 to ensure a smooth transition and operational stability. |

| Project | Priority | Status | Strategic Actions and Achievements |
|---|----------|----------|---|
| Research and evaluate the use of artificial intelligence (AI) to enhance public safety | 4 | Complete | Leveraged AI to enhance public safety through advanced analytical tools including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A facial comparison system for use by trained analysts to assist with case outcomes and suspect identification by comparing photos against existing images in law enforcement databases. • AI-driven tools to improve efficiency in processing sensitive materials, enhancing investigative capabilities and case analysis. |
| Develop a disclosure model to support operations | 4 | Deferred | Established an Administrative Load & Disclosure Working Group to create a structured disclosure model that improves operational efficiency. Key steps taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys and pilot project conducted to assess best practices. • Introduction of new support roles to streamline administrative processes and reduce workflow corrections. • Ongoing pilot projects will determine the most effective model for long-term implementation. |
| Rollout Microsoft Office Suite 365 and implement SharePoint as an internal communication tool | 4 | Complete | Transitioned to Microsoft Office 365, integrating Exchange Online, Teams, and SharePoint to modernize internal communications and collaboration, resulting in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streamlined workflows and improved team coordination across units. • Real-time collaboration and document management. • Enhancing interdepartmental communication. |
| Conduct a strategic staffing review to identify efficiencies to enhance service to community and team well-being | 4 & 6 | Complete | Completed a strategic staffing review, leading to a series of implemented recommendations aimed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimizing service delivery to better meet community needs. • Enhancing internal operational efficiencies to improve resource allocation. • Improving team well-being by ensuring balanced workloads and effective personnel deployment. |

| Project | Priority | Status | Strategic Actions and Achievements |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| <p>Participate in a sleep study pilot to integrate sleep and recovery into wellness resilience objectives</p> | <p>6</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Launched a sleep study pilot using Bio-Strap technology, with 50 officers participating. Key outcomes included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant improvements in sleep quality, leading to better focus and overall wellness. • Increased discussions on wellness and recovery, reinforcing the importance of sleep in performance and mental health. • Positive changes in sleep habits, demonstrating the value of integrating sleep and recovery strategies into wellness programs. |
| <p>Implement a Psychological Resiliency Training program to equip team with knowledge and understanding of impacts of stress</p> | <p>6</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Launched a comprehensive Psychological Resiliency Training program to help staff understand and manage the impacts of stress. This project includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert-led one-day training sessions focused on stress management and resilience-building. • Annual training updates to ensure continuous education on psychological well-being. • Integration of wellness education into department operations, reinforcing mental health as a core component of officer readiness. |
| <p>Implement the Performance Appraisal System, Performance Improvement Plan and Career Development Plan</p> | <p>6</p> | <p>Complete</p> | <p>Launched a new performance management application on January 1, 2025, designed to support professional development and career growth. Key features of this system include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured performance appraisals to track officer development and identify areas for growth. • A Performance Improvement Plan to support continuous professional development. • Career Development Planning tools to assist officers in mapping career progression within the department. <p>The system ensures a more transparent and structured approach to performance management.</p> |

| Project | Priority | Status | Strategic Actions and Achievements |
|---|------------|----------|---|
| Implement a training records portal through Canadian Police Knowledge Network (CPKN) | 6 | Complete | Improved training infrastructure by implementing a centralized training records portal via CPKN. This system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages both historical data and current course registrations, ensuring easy access to training records. • Provides oversight for Recruiting and Professional Development teams, allowing for better tracking of officer training and compliance. • Enhances efficiency in scheduling and monitoring training requirements. |
| Implement the Drone as a First Responder Program pilot | 1,4 | Complete | Launched a pilot program utilizing drones as first responders to expand operational capabilities and enhance situational awareness during emergencies. Key benefits include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faster information gathering, allowing officers to make informed decisions before arriving on scene. • Enhanced operational efficiency, reducing response times and increasing officer and public safety. • Real-time aerial support for critical incidents, traffic management, and search and rescue operations. |

ANNUAL BUSINESS PLAN 2025



VISION DELTA, A SAFER AND BETTER COMMUNITY THROUGH EXCELLENCE IN POLICING.

MISSION COMMUNITY SAFETY AND WELL-BEING THROUGH COLLABORATION, INNOVATION AND DIVERSITY.

COMMUNITY SAFETY & WELL-BEING PLAN



OUR PRIORITIES

1. **COMMUNITY SAFETY & CRIME PREVENTION**
2. **SUPPORT FOR MENTAL HEALTH & VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS**
3. **ROAD SAFETY FOR ALL USERS**
4. **EXCELLENCE THROUGH PROFESSIONALIZATION, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION**
5. **EQUIP TEAM TO WORK WITH DIVERSE COMMUNITY**
6. **GROWTH & WELL-BEING OF THE TEAM**

OUR PROJECTS

- 1 ➤ Develop and execute targeted enforcement and prevention initiatives to address gang activity.
- 1 ➤ Execute intelligence-led targeted enforcement projects to proactively address property, violent, and organized crime.
- 1 | 2 ➤ Develop and launch a digital platform to enhance public awareness of cybercrime and online safety.
- 1 | 4 ➤ Execute intelligence-led targeted enforcement projects to proactively address property, violent and organized crime activities.
- 1 | 4 ➤ Implement and expand artificial intelligence (AI) solutions to enhance public safety.
- 1 | 4 ➤ Operationalize the Drone as a First Responder (DFR) program.
- 1 | 5 ➤ Implement a service delivery enhancement model through the TFN Services Team.
- 2 ➤ Build a coordinated approach to provide outreach and support for vulnerable populations.
- 2 | 5 ➤ Develop a newcomer education and outreach strategy.
- 3 ➤ Deploy a continuous and focused road safety enforcement strategy within the Patrol Services Section.
- 3 | 4 ➤ Implement Black Cat traffic monitoring to support data-driven traffic enforcement.
- 4 ➤ Implement full-scale frontline deployment of the body-worn camera (BWC) program.
- 4 ➤ Implement technology solutions to improve frontline efficiency, public safety, and service delivery.
- 4 ➤ Implement AI-driven workflow automation in SharePoint.
- 4 ➤ Implement a Department Asset Tracking System
- 4 ➤ Develop a disclosure model to support operations.
- 4 | 5 ➤ Develop and implement a modernized and targeted recruitment strategy.
- 4 | 6 ➤ Identify potential virtual reality (VR) training solutions for officer training.
- 4 | 6 ➤ Restructure the District Community Police Office (DCPO) model to optimize service delivery and volunteer engagement.
- 6 ➤ Conduct an employee engagement survey to support employee well-being and retention.
- 6 ➤ Establish a peer support program to ensure holistic team care.
- 6 ➤ Support staff well-being through sleep and resilience training.
- 6 ➤ Develop and implement an employee reintegration program to facilitate successful return to work.



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| DATE 2025-03-04 | SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable |
| SUBJECT Crime Statistics Reporting Update | |
| ACTION REQUIRED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Information <input type="checkbox"/> For Approval/Action/Decision | |

PURPOSE

To inform the Delta Police Board (Board) of the transition from monthly to quarterly crime statistics reporting. This transition will enhance transparency, accuracy, strategic value and aligns with best practices for crime statistic reporting in policing.

DISCUSSION

The Delta Police Department (DPD) currently provides monthly crime statistics to the Board and community through the Board’s open agenda to support transparency, informed decision-making, and oversight of policing efforts. While this ensures frequent updates, it also presents challenges, as short-term comparisons can be misleading:

- Short-term fluctuations may create trends that do not accurately reflect broader crime patterns.
- While this possibility still exists, it is less likely with a longer reporting period, as more cases will have been fully reviewed before being reported.

After reviewing best practices in policing, DPD has determined that quarterly public reporting is a more effective and strategic approach. March crime statistics will not be included in the March agenda package, and instead, a Quarterly Crime Statistics Report will be presented in April covering the first quarter of 2025.

While crime statistics will be formally reported on a quarterly basis, ongoing crime trend analysis remains a priority. The DPD Crime Analysts and Watch Commanders continue to actively monitor emerging crime trends, conduct real-time trend assessments, and provide internal intelligence updates. This includes regular Tactical Management Team (TMT) meetings, where operational leaders assess weekly crime trends and adjust response strategies as needed. This ensures that DPD remains proactive in crime prevention and response, even if trends are not formally reported each month.

There are several advantages of quarterly reporting:

1. Increased Accuracy & Meaningful Trends

- Reduces short-term anomalies, providing a more stable and accurate representation of crime trends.
- Ensures files are reviewed and scored appropriately before reporting, reducing inaccuracies.

2. Stronger Strategic Insights for Decision-Making

- Quarterly reports align with seasonal crime trends, helping the Board and DPD understand trends better.
- Data comparisons will be more meaningful, as trends will be analyzed over time rather than reacting to month-to-month shifts.

3. Alignment with Best Practices

- Many municipal and provincial police agencies across Canada report quarterly, as it improves the quality and reliability of data for governance and oversight.
- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are also tracked quarterly, ensuring better alignment between crime data and performance metrics.

4. Maintaining Transparency & Public Engagement

- This transition does not reduce transparency—instead, it strengthens it by providing clearer, more accurate, and actionable data.
- Crime statistics will continue to be shared proactively with the public through the Board, media updates, and community engagement efforts.
- Ongoing monitoring and intelligence gathering will ensure that any emerging crime concerns are addressed proactively.

CONCLUSION

Transitioning to quarterly crime statistics reporting will provide the Board with a clearer, more strategic understanding of crime trends while maintaining strong transparency and oversight.

This approach ensures that the Board receives fully validated, accurate data, improving its ability to make informed decisions on public safety. Additionally, it aligns DPD with best practices in law enforcement governance, supports better strategic resource allocation, and strengthens public confidence in crime reporting.



DELTA POLICE BOARD

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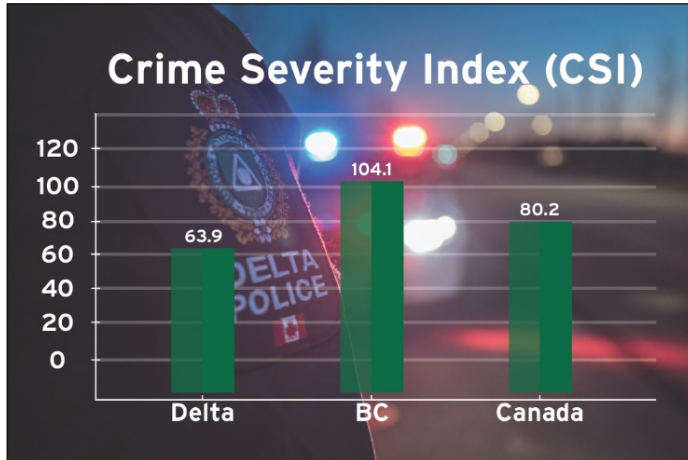
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| DATE 2025-02-28 | SUBMITTED BY Harj Sidhu, M.O.M. Chief Constable |
| SUBJECT Police Performance Measures: BC Police Resources Survey and Crime Severity Index (CSI) | |
| ACTION REQUIRED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Information <input type="checkbox"/> For Approval/Action/Decision | |

PURPOSE

This report analyzes the Delta Police Department's (DPD) performance in community safety and resource management using two key measures: the Crime Severity Index (CSI) and the Police Resources in British Columbia (PRBC) report.

DISCUSSION

The DPD monitors two key performance measures annually at the provincial and national levels:



1. Crime Severity Index (CSI)

Published by Statistics Canada, the CSI is the only national metric that consistently compares crime across the country. It measures both the volume and severity of reported offences, with lower scores indicating safer communities. While the Delta Police Board has previously reviewed CSI data, it is being presented again as a key performance indicator alongside the latest Police Resources in British Columbia (PRBC) report, released in February 2025. Delta's CSI was 63.9, significantly lower than the BC average of 104.1 and the Canadian average of 80.2.

2. Police Resources in British Columbia (PRBC) Report

Compiled by the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (PSSG), this report provides data on police resources across municipal and RCMP detachments. It allows DPD to assess staffing, funding, and caseloads in the provincial context. The 2025 PRBC report, released in February 2025, is being presented for the first time to the Board. Due to differences in funding models, municipal police agencies like Delta are compared only to other independent municipal departments.

Key Findings

The below graph provides an overview of Delta’s police resources in comparison to the average of municipal police agencies.



- **Population per Officer** - The provincial municipal average is 567 residents per officer, while Delta’s ratio is now 632, up from 587 in 2022. This increase reflects a growing population with stable police staffing levels. Delta’s Official Community Plan (updated in July 2024) projects an additional 31,000 residents over the next two decades—approximately 1,550 new residents annually. This anticipated growth highlights the need for strategic staffing to maintain effective policing and public safety as demand for services increases over the years.
- **Cost per Capita** - The municipal average is \$490 per resident, while Delta remains below this at \$393, a slight decrease from 2022 (\$400 per resident).
- **Crime Rate** - The municipal average crime rate is 61, with Delta’s at 39, unchanged from 2022.
- **Caseload¹ per Officer** - Delta’s officers handled an average of 24 cases per officer, below the municipal average of 35 and similar to 2022 (23 cases per officer). While this suggests a

¹ Case loads represent the number of Criminal Code offences (excluding drug and traffic offences) per authorized sworn officer. While this is a standard measure of workload, it does not fully reflect the total demand on officers. In Delta, where the No Call Too Small philosophy ensures officers respond to a wide range of calls, many incidents may classify as Criminal Code offences but can still require substantial time and resources. Case load is calculated by dividing the total number of Criminal Code offences in a year by the number of sworn officers as of December 31 of that year. For municipal departments in the Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams, an adjusted strength is used.

manageable workload, it is important to recognize the increasing administrative demands on officers due to British Columbia Prosecution Service's modernization efforts—such as digital evidence management and enhanced disclosure requirements. These responsibilities extend beyond frontline policing, adding to officers' overall workload.

Workload and Strategic Staffing Considerations

Research shows that excessive caseloads contribute to stress, burnout, and reduced effectiveness. As Delta's population grows, ensuring manageable caseloads will be crucial for officer well-being, operational efficiency, and service quality. A balanced workload allows officers to engage in proactive policing rather than simply responding from call to call. Proactive policing—such as community engagement, crime prevention, and intelligence-led initiatives—is key to keeping crime rates low. If officers are constantly reacting to calls, whether they involve Criminal Code offences or not, opportunities to prevent crime and build community trust are reduced.

With a growing population, strategic staffing will be necessary to maintain a balance between community safety, investigative duties, and administrative responsibilities while continuing to meet the community's expectations for excellence in policing services in a modernized justice system.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT: CSWP

These findings will inform the priorities of the upcoming strategic plan and have also been considered in developing the 2025 Annual Business Plan.

CONCLUSION

The findings in this report demonstrate that the DPD is effective in maintaining public safety and managing resources efficiently. Key performance measures, including the CSI and the PRBC report, show that Delta continues to have low crime rates, manageable caseloads, and a cost-effective policing model compared to provincial averages.

The DPD remains committed to excellence in policing services and appreciates the continued support of the Delta Police Board and City of Delta's Mayor and Council, which is essential to maintaining this standard.

As Delta's population grows, strategic staffing and resource planning will be essential to sustaining these positive outcomes. The insights from this report will help guide future decision-making to ensure the DPD remains responsive, efficient, and aligned with community needs.

ATTACHMENTS

A. Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023 (Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General)



Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Policing and Security Branch

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Structure of Policing in British Columbia..... | 2 |
| British Columbia Policing Jurisdictions | 7 |
| Indigenous Policing Services Statistics, 2023 | 8 |
| Municipal Police Statistics, 2023 | 10 |
| Provincial Police Statistics, 2023 | 12 |
| Police Statistics Summary, 2023 | 15 |
| Government Contributions to Policing, 2023 | 16 |
| British Columbia Authorized Strength by Responsibility 2014-2023 | 17 |
| Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2014-2023..... | 18 |
| Key Impacts on Crime Statistics | 27 |
| Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers..... | 28 |

Date Prepared: December 2024

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

***Caution should be used in comparing police jurisdiction crime data, policing costs, authorized strengths, or case loads.**

Variances in crime statistics in recent years may be attributable in part to changes in reporting practices and as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Please refer to the Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers on page 28.

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



Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Structure of Policing in British Columbia

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

In B.C., policing is provided mainly by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police “RCMP” (federal, provincial and municipal services), municipal police departments, and one Indigenous Self-Administered Police Service. Notably, there are integrated teams operating throughout the province; these teams provide specialized policing services and are funded and/or resourced from two or more policing jurisdictions or agencies.

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

Federal Service

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

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

Provincial Service

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

A portion of the provincial cost is recovered through the Police Tax. In 2007, municipalities under 5,000 population and unincorporated areas began to pay the Police Tax which covers a portion of the costs of the General Duty and General Investigative Services (GD/GIS) provided by the Provincial Police Service (RCMP). In 2023, the Police Tax generated a total of \$36M which was 33 per cent of the Province’s estimated 70 per cent share of rural and small community GD/GIS costs. The Police Tax is under the purview of the Ministry of Finance. Revenues go into the Province’s Consolidated Revenue Fund.

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

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



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

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

Municipal Policing

Under the *Police Act*, a municipality is responsible for the provision of policing and law enforcement services when its population exceeds 5,000 persons. The municipality also becomes responsible for bearing all the costs relating to its municipal police services. These municipalities must provide their policing by one of the three models outlined in the *Police Act* - their own municipal police department, contract with an existing municipal police department, or contract with the provincial government for the RCMP to establish a municipal police unit (MPU).

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

Municipal Police Units²

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

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

The RCMP operates regional and integrated detachments in many areas of the province. An integrated detachment is comprised of two or more provincial and/or municipal police units. For example, the North Vancouver Detachment houses three policing units: two municipal (North Vancouver District and North Vancouver City) and one provincial (North Vancouver Provincial). Typically, integrated detachments operate on a post-dispatch system which means members are not restricted to a specific jurisdiction and respond to calls in any of the policing jurisdictions served by the detachment. In the example of the North Vancouver Detachment, members of the three policing jurisdictions, regardless of whether they are assigned to the North Vancouver City Municipal Unit or the North Vancouver Provincial Unit etc., will respond to calls in all of the policing jurisdictions served by the detachment. In integrated detachments, members from each policing unit report to one detachment commander.

The regional detachment structure adds another layer to integration. Regional detachments offer a central point for management, coordination, and comptrollership for multiple integrated or stand-alone detachments in a defined area. For example, the Kelowna Regional Detachment is comprised of the Kelowna Municipal Unit, West Kelowna Municipal Unit, Peachland Municipal Unit, Kelowna Provincial Unit, and the Lake Country Municipal Unit. These units operate from multiple bases in the area: the Kelowna Municipal Unit operates out of a detachment in the City of Kelowna; the West Kelowna Integrated Detachment houses the West Kelowna Municipal Unit, Peachland Municipal Unit, and Kelowna Provincial Unit; and the Lake Country Detachment houses the Lake Country Municipal Unit. These types of arrangements allow for specialized and/or administrative police services to be delivered regionally.

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



Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

total authorized strength of 3,341 member positions.

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

Municipal Police Model in Transition

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

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

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

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

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

Municipal Police Departments

Twelve (12) municipalities in B.C. are policed by eleven municipal police departments as established under section 23 of the *Police Act*. The municipal police departments are: Vancouver, Victoria (which polices the municipalities of Victoria and Esquimalt), Saanich, Central Saanich, Oak Bay, Delta, Abbotsford, New Westminster, West Vancouver, Nelson, and Port Moody. Notably, in 2023, the City of Surrey was continuing to transition to its own municipal police department, the SPS. During this time, the Surrey RCMP Municipal Unit remained the Police of Jurisdiction (POJ). On November 29, 2024, the SPS became the City of Surrey's POJ, assuming command of all policing and law enforcement in the City of Surrey while the BC RCMP, as the provincial police service continue to operate in Surrey providing temporary transitional supports to Surrey until the transition process complete on November 29, 2026.

Municipal police departments are governed by a police board, whose role is to provide general direction to the department in accordance with relevant legislation and in response to community needs. Each police board consists of civilians and is chaired by the municipality's mayor; one board member is appointed by the municipal council and

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



up to seven people appointed by the provincial government. Municipalities which provide their policing by means of a municipal police department pay for 100% of all their policing costs.

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

Indigenous Policing Services

Enhanced Policing Services to First Nations Communities

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

Indigenous Policing Services (formerly First Nations Community Policing Services)

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

Integrated First Nations Police Unit

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

Tsawwassen Quadripartite Agreement

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

Self-Administered Policing Services

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



Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Integrated Teams in B.C.

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

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

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

Federal Integrated Teams: includes members from municipal, provincial, and/or other federal agencies (Canadian and US) which are funded primarily by the federal government. Most federal integrated teams are managed under the Federal Policing program. Such multi-disciplined groups deal with national security, transnational organized crime, money laundering, integrated market enforcement, drug enforcement and border integrity.

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

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

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



British Columbia Policing Jurisdictions

RCMP ISLAND DISTRICT

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

RCMP LOWER MAINLAND DISTRICT

Agassiz Prov
Barnston Island Prov⁴
Boston Bar Prov
Bowen Island Prov
Burnaby Mun
Chilliwack Mun
Chilliwack Prov

Coquitlam Mun
Coquitlam Prov
Hope Mun
Hope Prov
Kent Mun
Langley City Mun
Langley Township Mun
Maple Ridge Mun
Mission Mun
Mission Prov
North Vancouver City Mun
North Vancouver District Mun
North Vancouver Prov
Pemberton Prov
Pitt Meadows Mun
Port Coquitlam Mun
Richmond Mun
Ridge Meadows Prov
Sechelt Mun
Squamish Mun
Squamish Prov
Sunshine Coast Prov
University Prov
Whistler Mun
Whistler Prov
White Rock Mun

RCMP NORTH DISTRICT

Alexis Creek Prov
Anahim Lake Prov
Atlin Prov
Bella Bella Prov
Bella Coola Prov
Burns Lake Prov
Chetwynd Prov
Daajing Giids Prov⁵
Dawson Creek Mun
Dawson Creek Prov
Dease Lake Prov
Fort St. James Prov
Fort St. John Mun
Fort St. John Prov
Fraser Lake Prov
Houston Granisle Prov
Hudson's Hope Prov
Kitimat Mun
Kitimat Prov
Lisims/Nass Valley Prov
Mackenzie Prov
Masset Prov
McBride Prov
New Hazelton Prov
Northern Rockies Prov
One Hundred Mile House Prov
Prince George Mun

Prince George Prov
Prince Rupert Mun
Prince Rupert Prov
Quesnel Mun
Quesnel Prov
Smithers Mun
Smithers Prov
Stewart Prov
Takla Landing Prov
Terrace Mun
Terrace Prov
Tsay Keh Dene Prov
Tumbler Ridge Prov
Valemount Prov
Vanderhoof Prov
Wells Prov
Williams Lake Mun
Williams Lake Prov

RCMP SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

Armstrong Mun
Armstrong Prov
Ashcroft Prov
Barriere Prov
Castlegar Mun
Castlegar Prov
Chase Prov
Clearwater Prov
Clinton Prov
Coldstream Mun
Columbia Valley Prov
Cranbrook Mun
Cranbrook Prov
Creston Mun
Creston Prov
Elkford Prov
Enderby Prov
Falkland Prov
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 Mun
Oliver Prov
Osoyoos Mun
Osoyoos Prov
Peachland Mun
Penticton Mun
Penticton Prov
Princeton Prov
Revelstoke Mun
Revelstoke Prov
Salmo Prov
Salmon Arm Mun
Salmon Arm Prov
Sicamous Prov
Slocan Lake Prov
Spallumcheen Mun
Sparwood Prov
Summerland Mun
T'Kumlups Prov
Trail & Greater District Prov
Trail Mun
Vernon Mun
Vernon Prov
West Kelowna Mun

MUNICIPAL POLICE MODEL IN TRANSITION

Surrey Mun²

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

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

INDIGENOUS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICE

Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police

*Mun = Municipal
Prov = Provincial*



Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Indigenous Policing Services Statistics, 2023

FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES POLICED BY DETACHMENT

| Detachment | Auth.Strength | Detachment | Auth.Strength |
|--|---------------|---|---------------|
| Agassiz & Chilliwack - Upper Fraser Valley⁶ | 7 | Daajing Giids⁵ | 2 |
| Chehalis First Nation | | Skidegate Council | |
| Sto:lo (Scowlitz First Nation) | | Dease Lake | 2 |
| Kwantlen First Nation, Soowahlie First Nation, Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation, Seabird Island First Nation, Chawathil First Nation, Kwaw-kwaw-Apilt First Nation, Cheam First Nation | | Dease River First Nation | |
| Ahousaht / Tofino | 2 | Iskut First Nation | |
| Ahousaht First Nation | | Tahltan Council | |
| Alert Bay | 2 | Enderby | 1 |
| Da'Naxda'xw First Nation | | Spallumcheen | |
| Gwawaenuk First Nation | | Fort St. James | 4 |
| Namgis First Nation | | Nak'azdli First Nation | |
| Tlowitsis First Nation | | Tl'azt'en First Nation | |
| Tsawataineuk First Nation | | Fort St. John | 3 |
| Alexis Creek | 3 | Blueberry River First Nation | |
| Alexis Creek First Nation | | Doig River First Nation | |
| Stone First Nation | | Halfway River First Nation | |
| Xeni Gwet'in First Nation | | Kamloops | 4 |
| Anaham First Nation | | Kamloops First Nation | |
| Anahim Lake | 1 | Skeetchestn First Nation | |
| Ulkatcho First Nation | | Whispering Pines / Clinton First Nation | |
| Bella Bella | 2 | Keremeos | 1 |
| Heiltsuk First Nation | | Lower Similkameen | |
| Oweekeno First Nation | | Kitimat | 1 |
| Bella Coola | 1 | Kitimaat First Nation (Haisla) | |
| Nuxalk First Nation | | Ladysmith | 1 |
| Burns Lake | 3 | Chemainus First Nation | |
| Burns Lake First Nation | | Lake Cowichan | 1 |
| Cheslatta Carrier First Nation | | Ditidaht First Nation | |
| Nee-Tahi-Buhn First Nation | | Lisims/Nass Valley | 3 |
| Skin Tyee First Nation | | Nisga'a | |
| Wet'su'wet'en First Nation | | Lytton | 2 |
| Campbell River | 1 | Cooks Ferry Indian Band | |
| Campbell River First Nation | | Kanaka Bar Indian Band | |
| Cape Mudge First Nation (We Wai Kai) | | Lytton First Nation | |
| Homalco First Nation | | Nicomien Indian Band | |
| Chase | 1 | Siska Indian Band | |
| Little Shuswap Lake | | Skuppah Indian Band | |
| Neskonlith | | Mackenzie | 1 |
| Chetwynd | | McLeod Lake Indian Band | |
| Saulteau | 0.5 | Masset | 2 |
| West Moberly First Nation | 0.5 | Old Masset Village Council | |
| Cranbrook | 3 | Merritt | 4 |
| Akisqu'nuk First Nation | | Coldwater Council | |
| Lower Kootenay First Nation | | Lower Nicola Council | |
| St. Mary's First Nation | | Nooaitch Council | |
| Tobacco Plains Indian Band | | Shackan Council | |
| | | Upper Nicola Council | |
| | | Nanaimo | |
| | | Nanoose First Nation | 0.5 |
| | | Snuneymuxw Council | 1.5 |

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES POLICED BY DETACHMENT, CONTINUED

| Detachment | Auth.Strength | Detachment | Auth.Strength |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| New Hazelton | 2 | Sidney / North Saanich | 2 |
| Gitanmaax First Nation | | Pauquachin First Nation | |
| Gitanyow First Nation | | Tsartlip First Nation | |
| Gitsegukla First Nation | | Tsawout First Nation | |
| Gitwangak First Nation | | Tseycum First Nation | |
| Glen Vowell First Nation | | Smithers | 2 |
| Hagwilget First Nation | | Moricetown First Nation | |
| Kispiox First Nation | | Fort Babine First Nation | |
| North Cowichan | 4 | Lake Babine Nation | |
| Cowichan Tribes | | Sunshine Coast | 2 |
| North Vancouver | 1 | Sechelt Council | |
| Burrard (Tsleil-Waututh) First Nation | | Surrey | 1.5 |
| Squamish First Nation | | Semiamhoo First Nation | |
| Northern Rockies | 2 | Takla Landing | 2 |
| Fort Nelson First Nation | | Takla Lake First Nation | |
| Prophet River First Nation | | Terrace | 1 |
| Oliver | 1 | Kitselas First Nation | |
| Osoyoos First Nation | | Kitsumkalum First Nation | |
| One Hundred Mile House | 1 | Tsay Keh Dene | 2 |
| Canim Lake Council | | Kwadacha First Nation | |
| Penticton | 2 | Tsay Keh Dene First Nation | |
| Penticton Indian Band | | Ucluelet | 1 |
| Port Alberni | | Toquaht First Nation | |
| Hupacasath First Nation | 2 | Yuulu?il?ath First Nation | |
| Tseshah First Nation | | Vanderhoof | 1 |
| Huu-ay-aht First Nation | 2 | Saik'uz First Nation | |
| Uchucklesaht First Nation | | Vernon | 1 |
| Port Hardy | 2 | Okanagan First Nation | |
| Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'xw First Nation | | West Kelowna | 3 |
| Kwakiutl First Nation | | Westbank First Nation | |
| Quatsino First Nation | | Westshore | 1 |
| Port McNeil (Tahsis) | 1 | Esquimalt Council | |
| Ka:'yu:'k't'h / Che:k:tlies7et'h' First Nation | | Songhees Council | |
| Powell River | 1 | Williams Lake | |
| Sliammon Council | | Canoe Creek First Nation | 2 |
| Prince Rupert | | Esk'etemc First Nation | |
| Gitxaala First Nation | 3 | Soda Creek Council | 2 |
| Gitga'at First Nation | | Williams Lake Council | |
| Kitasoo First Nation | 2 | "E" Division | |
| Lax-kw'alaams First Nation | 3 | Program Administrator | 1 |
| Quesnel | 2 | Recruiter | 1 |
| Alexandria Council | | | |
| Kluskus Council (Lhoosk'uz Dene Govt) | | | |
| Nazko Council | | | |
| Red Bluff Council (Lhtako Dene Nation) | | | |



Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Municipal Police Statistics, 2023

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

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

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

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

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



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

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

MUNICIPAL POLICE MODEL IN TRANSITION^{2,3}

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

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS²

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

Participating LMD Integrated Team municipalities and their adjusted strength figures, including the Municipal Police Units (RCMP) Regular Members and Municipal Police Department's sworn officers, are *italicized* in the Municipal Police Statistics, 2023 table. The adjusted strength has been used to calculate population per officer and case load.

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



Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Provincial Police Statistics, 2023

INDIGENOUS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES

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

JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE (RCMP)

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

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



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

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



Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

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

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

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

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



Police Statistics Summary, 2023

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

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



Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Government Contributions to Policing, 2023

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

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

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



British Columbia Authorized Strength⁴⁷ by Responsibility 2014-2023

| POLICING RESPONSIBILITY | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| DIVISION ADMINISTRATION⁴⁸ (RCMP) | 111 | 103 | 101 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 99 |
| RCMP FEDERAL SERVICE | 1,058 | 1,038 | 1,050 | 1,059 | 1,044 | 1,038 | 965 | 957 | 947 | 934 |
| <i>Federal Criminal Law</i> | 906 | 905 | 918 | 928 | 911 | 903 | 835 | 827 | 821 | 809 |
| <i>Protective Policing</i> | 152 | 133 | 132 | 131 | 133 | 135 | 130 | 130 | 126 | 125 |
| PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE⁴⁹ (RCMP) | 2,602 | 2,602 | 2,602 | 2,602 | 2,602 | 2,602 | 2,602 | 2,602 | 2,602 | 2,602 |
| <i>Provincial, District & Specialized Resources</i> | 1,830 | 1,830 | 1,827 | 1,829 | 1,829 | 1,827 | 1,801 | 1,794 | 1,803 | 1,803 |
| <i>Provincial Detachments – General Duty & General Investigation Service</i> | 772 | 772 | 775 | 773 | 773 | 775 | 801 | 808 | 799 | 799 |
| MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS² (RCMP) | 3,468 | 3,606 | 3,672 | 3,730 | 3,799 | 3,876 | 3,931 | 3,972 | 3,187 | 3,249 |
| SURREY POLICE MODEL IN TRANSITION^{2,3} | | | | | | | | | 1,023 | 1,023 |
| MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS | 2,405 | 2,407 | 2,422 | 2,429 | 2,440 | 2,447 | 2,478 | 2,476 | 2,481 | 2,590 |
| INDIGENOUS POLICING SERVICES (RCMP)⁴⁴ | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 112.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 |
| INDIGENOUS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| SOUTH COAST BRITISH COLUMBIA TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY POLICE⁵⁰ | 167 | 167 | 167 | 175 | 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 | 184 | 184 |
| VANCOUVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT⁵¹ | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA TOTAL | 9,958 | 10,070 | 10,159 | 10,239 | 10,312 | 10,400 | 10,418 | 10,450 | 10,683 | 10,843 |

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



Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2014-2023

| Policing Jurisdiction | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Abbotsford Mun | 204 | 204 | 204 | 206 | 210 | 212 | 213 | 211 | 210 | 214 |
| Agassiz Prov | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Alert Bay Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Alexis Creek Prov | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Anahim Lake Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Armstrong Mun | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Armstrong Prov | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Ashcroft Prov | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Atlin Prov | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Barnston Island Prov ⁴ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Barriere Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Bella Bella Prov | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Bella Coola Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Boston Bar Prov | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Bowen Island Prov | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Burnaby Mun | 277 | 277 | 277 | 277 | 285 | 297 | 301 | 301 | 301 | 301 |
| Burns Lake Prov | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Campbell River Mun | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 49 |
| Campbell River Prov | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Castlegar Mun | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Central Saanich Mun | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Chase Prov | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Chetwynd Prov | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chilliwack Mun | 107 | 108 | 110 | 120 | 125 | 132 | 138 | 143 | 146 | 149 |
| Chilliwack Prov | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Clearwater Prov | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Clinton Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Coldstream Mun | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Columbia Valley Prov | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Colwood Mun | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Comox Mun ⁵³ | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Comox Valley Prov | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Coquitlam Mun | 152 | 156 | 162 | 162 | 162 | 166 | 168 | 168 | 168 | 168 |
| Coquitlam Prov | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Courtenay Mun | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Cranbrook Mun | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 30 |
| Cranbrook Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Creston Mun | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Creston Prov | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Daajing Giids Prov ⁵ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Dawson Creek Mun | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Dawson Creek Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Dease Lake Prov | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Delta Mun | 173 | 173 | 180 | 185 | 190 | 191 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 |
| Duncan Mun ⁵² | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | 9 |

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2014-2023, Continued

| Policing Jurisdiction | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Duncan Prov ⁵² | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 21 | 21 |
| Elk Valley Detachment ¹⁸ | 18 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| <i>Elkford Prov</i> | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| <i>Fernie Prov</i> | 9 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| <i>Sparwood Prov</i> | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Enderby Prov | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Falkland Prov | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Fernie Mun ⁵² | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Fort St. James Prov | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Fort St. John Mun | 34 | 36 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| Fort St. John Prov | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Fraser Lake Prov | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Gabriola Island Prov | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Golden Prov | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Hope Mun | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| Hope Prov | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Houston Granisle Prov ¹⁹ | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Hudsons Hope Prov | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Kamloops Mun | 124 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 153 |
| Kelowna Mun | 179 | 185 | 191 | 191 | 195 | 203 | 214 | 222 | 222 | 228 |
| Kelowna Prov | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Kent Mun | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Keremeos Prov ²⁰ | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Kimberley Mun | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Kimberley Prov | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Kitimat Mun | 16 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Kitimat Prov | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment ²¹ | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| <i>Castlegar Prov</i> | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| <i>Grand Forks Prov</i> | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| <i>Kaslo Prov</i> | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| <i>Midway Prov</i> | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| <i>Nakusp Prov</i> | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| <i>Nelson Prov</i> | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| <i>Salmo Prov</i> | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| <i>Slocan Lake Prov</i> | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| <i>Trail & Greater District Prov</i> | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Ladysmith Mun | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Ladysmith Prov | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Lake Country Mun | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Lake Cowichan Prov | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Langford Mun | 30 | 30 | 38 | 42 | 42 | 51 | 53 | 58 | 61 | 65 |
| Langley City Mun | 50 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| Langley Township Mun | 135 | 138 | 140 | 140 | 144 | 145 | 155 | 155 | 159 | 164 |



Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2014-2023, Continued

| Policing Jurisdiction | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Lillooet Prov | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Lisims-Nass Valley Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Logan Lake Prov | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Lumby Prov | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Lytton Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Mackenzie Prov | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Maple Ridge Mun | 94 | 96 | 97 | 101 | 102 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 105 | 108 |
| Masset Prov | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| McBride Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Merritt Mun | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Merritt Prov | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Metchosin Mun ⁵² | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 4 |
| Mission Mun | 50 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| Mission Prov | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Nanaimo Mun | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 148 | 151 | 158 | 161 |
| Nanaimo Prov | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Nelson City Mun | 17 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 21 |
| New Hazelton Prov | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| New Westminster Mun | 108 | 108 | 110 | 110 | 112 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 114 | 114 |
| Nootka Sound Prov | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| North Cowichan Mun | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| North Saanich Mun | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| North Vancouver City Mun | 64 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| North Vancouver District Mun | 91 | 91 | 91 | 90 | 89 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| North Vancouver Prov | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Northern Rockies Mun ⁵² | 11 | 11 | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Northern Rockies Prov ⁵² | 4 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Oak Bay Mun | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 24 |
| Oceanside Prov | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Oliver Mun ⁵² | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 5 |
| Oliver Prov ^{20,52} | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 8 |
| One Hundred Mile House Prov | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Osoyoos Mun | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Osoyoos Prov ²⁰ | 9 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Outer Gulf Islands Prov | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Parksville Mun | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Peachland Mun | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Pemberton Prov | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Penticton Mun | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 55 | 57 |
| Penticton Prov ²⁰ | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Pitt Meadows Mun | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Port Alberni Mun | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Port Alberni Prov | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Port Alice Prov | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2014-2023, Continued

| Policing Jurisdiction | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Port Coquitlam Mun | 67 | 67 | 71 | 74 | 74 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| Port Hardy Prov | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Port McNeill Prov | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Port Moody Mun | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Powell River Mun | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| Powell River Prov | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Prince George Mun | 128 | 135 | 138 | 140 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 143 | 149 |
| Prince George Prov ²⁴ | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Prince Rupert Mun | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Prince Rupert Prov | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Princeton Prov | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Quadra Island Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Qualicum Beach Mun | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Quesnel Mun | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| Quesnel Prov | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Revelstoke Mun | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Revelstoke Prov | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Richmond Mun ⁵¹ | 212 | 212 | 224 | 235 | 251 | 270 | 270 | 284 | 286 | 286 |
| Ridge Meadows Prov | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Saanich Mun | 156 | 157 | 161 | 161 | 161 | 161 | 166 | 166 | 165 | 166 |
| Salmon Arm Mun | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 |
| Salmon Arm Prov | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Saltspring Island Prov | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Sayward Prov | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Sechelt Mun | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Shawnigan Lake Prov | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Sicamous Prov | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Sidney Mun | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| Sidney Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Smithers Mun | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| Smithers Prov | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Sooke Mun | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| Sooke Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Spallumcheen Mun | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Squamish Mun | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 28 |
| Squamish Prov ^{26,27} | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Stewart Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Summerland Mun | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Sunshine Coast Prov | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Surrey Mun ^{2,3} | 703 | 803 | 819 | 831 | 843 | 843 | 843 | 843 | 1,023 | 1,023 |
| T'Kumluvs Prov ²⁴ | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Takla Landing Prov | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Terrace Mun | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Terrace Prov ²⁴ | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Texada Island Prov | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |



Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2014-2023, Continued

| Policing Jurisdiction | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Tofino Prov ²⁸ | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Trail Mun | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Tsay Keh Dene Prov | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Tumbler Ridge Prov | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ucluelet Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| University Prov | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Valemount Prov | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Vancouver Mun | 1,327 | 1,327 | 1,327 | 1,327 | 1,327 | 1,327 | 1,348 | 1,348 | 1,348 | 1,448 |
| Vanderhoof Prov ⁵⁴ | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Vernon Mun | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 58 |
| Vernon Prov | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Victoria Mun | 243 | 243 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 255 | 255 |
| View Royal Mun | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| Wells Prov | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| West Kelowna Mun | 23 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 34 | 36 |
| West Shore Prov | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| West Vancouver Mun | 80 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| Whistler Mun | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| Whistler Prov | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| White Rock Mun | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 |
| Williams Lake Mun | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Williams Lake Prov ²⁹ | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

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

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

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



Endnotes

1. The federal government's contribution is in recognition of the benefits it receives as a result of the policing agreements associated with the provision of RCMP policing services.
2. This version of the PRBC publication is for the 2023 calendar year, during this time the Surrey Municipal Police Unit (RCMP) remained the City's police of jurisdiction (POJ) while the Surrey Police Board and SPS continued the necessary work to build the SPS. Previously reported under the 'Municipal Police Units (RCMP)' section of this document, the Surrey Municipal Police Unit (RCMP) is excluded from the total 67 municipalities whose policing services are provided by the RCMP in this publication and is represented separately under 'Municipal Police Model in Transition' sections to reflect the integrated RCMP/SPS policing model until its completion, providing transparency throughout the transition process. *Note: The Surrey RCMP MPU authorized strengths and SPS sworn officer numbers, as well as the cost expenditures were reported by each police service separately, whereas crime statistics was reported for the municipality of Surrey.*
3. The authorized strength for the Surrey Municipal Police Unit reflects the combined resources from both Surrey's RCMP Municipal Police Unit and SPS, which includes additional resources needed for the establishment of SPS and/or awaiting operational deployment within the Surrey Municipal Police Unit. Caution should be used when reviewing Surrey's caseload as it is calculated on the total authorized strength of the two police agencies which includes these additional resources.
4. Barnston Island Prov (formerly Surrey Prov), a provincial jurisdiction, currently receives service from Surrey Municipal Unit (RCMP). With the City of Surrey's transition to the SPS, the Province created a new Provincial Police Unit, Barnston Island Prov, dedicated to the provision of policing services to Barnston Island under the terms of the PPSA. Historically, Surrey Prov statistics were included in Surrey Mun results. Reporting adjustments will be addressed in subsequent publications. As of March 2022, the Barnston Island Provincial Unit began operating out of the Langley Detachment. All calls for service for Barnston Island have been routed through Surrey dispatch before being redirected to Langley; however, as of November 2024, Barnston Island calls for service will be routed directly through the Langley Detachment.
5. Formerly known as Queen Charlotte City, the municipality has changed its name to Daajing Giids in 2022 following a Provincial Order in Council approving the name change restoration back to its ancestral Haida name.
6. Members are based out of the Upper Fraser Valley Regional Detachment.
7. There are 6 Lower Mainland District (LMD) Integrated Teams that provide regional police services to participating LMD Municipal Police Units (RCMP), Provincial Police Service and Municipal Police Department: 1) Integrated Homicide Investigation Team (IHIT); 2) Integrated Emergency Response Team (IERT); 3) Integrated Police Dog Service (IPDS); 4) Integrated Forensic Identification Services (IFIS); 5) Integrated Collision Analyst Reconstruction Section (ICARS); and 6) Integrated Internal Investigator (III). **Adjusted strength** is a calculation that adjusts a municipal police agency's authorized strength to account for Integrated Team members who are assigned on a regional basis. For 2023, adjusted strength applies to LMD Integrated Teams participation only. This adjustment is based on a proportional allocation of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) utilization attributable to each municipality's financial contribution to LMD Integrated Teams participation for the 2023/2024 fiscal year. See page 28 for the definition of 'authorized strength'. Some LMD municipalities' authorized strength already includes or accounts for a portion of Integrated Team members; therefore, not all adjustments are a simple addition to authorized strength. The values reported have been rounded up to the nearest whole number after making the adjustments using exact values from the source data.
8. Total Costs refer to actual costs as reported by each municipality. For municipal police units (RCMP), total costs include the municipality's share of RCMP contract related costs (70% or 90%, depending on population) including integrated team costs, as well as any costs that are borne 100% by the municipality (e.g., accommodation costs). Total costs for municipal police departments refer to 100% of policing costs. As such, comparisons between municipal agencies should be made with caution.
9. BC Stats population estimates are used for the purpose of the publication; however, the Canada Census is used for determining policing responsibility under the *Police Act*. As a result, a municipality may show a population below or above the population range in their respective municipal police unit (RCMP) cost share categories.
10. Population figures include First Nations reserve populations.
11. The municipalities of North Vancouver City and North Vancouver District include three First Nations reserve lands within their boundaries. The designated land title names for these reserve lands are: Mission 1 (North Vancouver City); and, Seymour Creek 2 and Burrard Inlet 3 (North Vancouver District). Due to inconsistencies in scoring crime data to the appropriate jurisdictions the populations for these reserve lands were assigned to North Vancouver Prov (from 2006 to 2018); prior to 2006 the populations were assigned to North Vancouver District. In 2019, the populations for the reserve lands were realigned from North Vancouver Prov and added to the appropriate municipality. This realignment may result in changes in reporting; crime statistics should be used with caution.
12. In March 2020, the City of Pitt Meadows initiated a process to separate from the integrated Ridge Meadows Detachment (RCMP) and to have the Pitt Meadows Municipal Unit operate from a stand-alone detachment in the City of Pitt Meadows. Upon completion of a review by RCMP "E" Division and the development of a transition plan, the Ministry approved the City's request in October 2021 with the changes to take full effect upon completion of the detachment building (estimated November 2025).
13. In 2023, there were 30 member positions dedicated to airport security at the Vancouver International Airport. These members are administered through the Richmond Detachment (RCMP). The strength and cost data for these 30 members is excluded from the Richmond Municipal Unit because the Vancouver Airport Authority reimburses 100% of the cost of these services to the City of Richmond. Total Vancouver Airport 2023 costs were \$6,855,559.



Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Endnotes, continued

14. Authorized strengths and their associated costs for the municipal departments have been adjusted to exclude secondments to other agencies as cost for these secondments would be borne by the seconded agency.
15. Population figures include Tsawwassen First Nation (TFN) land populations. Since 2007, TFN lands are policed by Delta Police Department under a Police Service Agreement between the City of Delta, Delta Police Board and TFN and not included in reported costs. For consistency with previous reporting, Delta Police Department's authorized strength includes one officer position to deliver enhanced, dedicated policing funded under the FNIPP, under an agreement with Canada, the Province of B.C., City of Delta, Delta Police Board and TFN.
16. The Victoria and Esquimalt Police Departments were amalgamated in 2003. In 2023, the population of Victoria Mun, at 120,433, includes 19,016 persons from Esquimalt. Of the total costs in 2023, \$9,222,880 (13.67%) was paid by Esquimalt for its policing services under the Agreement.
17. The jurisdictional boundaries for Armstrong Prov were realigned when the municipality of Armstrong became responsible for providing policing within their municipal boundary. This may have resulted in inaccurate reporting; therefore, the crime statistics should be used with caution.
18. The Elk Valley Integrated Detachment includes Elkford Prov, Fernie Prov, and Sparwood Prov. Starting in 2010, the Elk Valley Integrated Detachment authorized strength total includes one GIS member assigned to the detachment as a whole.
19. In July 2014, Houston Prov and Granisle Prov were formally amalgamated. Prior to this amalgamation, Houston/Granisle operated in an informally amalgamated manner from two Detachment offices; the main office in the District of Houston and the second in the Village of Granisle. The Granisle office remains and functions as a Community Policing Office.
20. In 2003, Oliver and Osoyoos Prov detachments were restructured into the integrated South Okanagan Detachment. From 2006 to 2012, additional GIS positions were assigned to the Detachment as a whole (in 2012, there were 4 GIS positions assigned to the South Okanagan Detachment). Effective 2013, South Okanagan Detachment de-integrated and Oliver Prov and Osoyoos Prov operate as stand-alone detachments and are reflected in this document as separate entities as they currently exist. The additional 4 GIS positions previously assigned to the South Okanagan Detachment continued to provide services to the wider region. In 2016, one of the 4 GIS shared positions was converted to a GD position and specifically assigned to Oliver. The remaining 3 GIS positions service the wider region and were split equally by adding 0.75 to the authorized strengths of Keremeos Prov, Penticton Prov, Oliver Prov and Osoyoos Prov.
21. The Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment includes: Castlegar Prov, Grand Forks Prov, Kaslo Prov, Midway Prov, Nakusp Prov, Nelson Prov, Salmo Prov, Slocan Lake Prov, and Trail & Greater District Prov. The Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment authorized strength total includes eight shared GD/GIS (3 officers in charge and 5 GIS) members assigned to the detachment as a whole.
22. The municipalities of North Vancouver City and North Vancouver District include three First Nations reserve lands within their boundaries. The designated land title names for these reserve lands are: Mission 1 (North Vancouver City); and, Seymour Creek 2 and Burrard Inlet 3 (North Vancouver District). Due to inconsistencies in scoring crime data to the appropriate jurisdictions, the populations for these reserve lands were assigned to North Vancouver Prov (from 2006 to 2018). In 2020, the populations for the reserve lands were realigned from North Vancouver Prov and added to the appropriate municipality. This realignment may result in changes in reporting; crime statistics should be used with caution.
23. The crime rate has not been included because it is not a meaningful indicator (due to the small residential population).
24. In addition to the assigned GD/GIS outlined, the Provincial Police Service includes three Provincial Support Team (PST) units. The PST are based in Prince George, Terrace and Kamloops and were created as part of the Front-Line Resource Re-allocation initiative in 2020. These 14 positions are intended to provide temporary, mobile relief to Provincial Detachment Units throughout the Province.
25. The integrated Ridge Meadows Detachment (RCMP) is comprised of the following jurisdictions: the City of Maple Ridge; the City of Pitt Meadows; and the Ridge Meadows provincial policing jurisdictions. In 2013/14 the RCMP revised the map boundaries that reside in PRIME-BC for each of the jurisdictions within the Ridge Meadows Detachment's area of responsibility. This realignment of jurisdictional boundaries likely resulted in changes in reporting; as a result, CCC volumes and crime rates prior to 2014 for these individual jurisdictions should be used with caution.
26. Squamish Prov includes 1 shared GD/GIS position that is assigned to the Sea-to-Sky Regional Detachment – an RCMP organizational structure that includes Whistler, Pemberton and Bowen Island in addition to Squamish.
27. Previously shown as a provincial GD position, 1 member position provides enhanced dedicated services to the Squamish First Nation reserve lands out of the Squamish Detachment. Due to RCMP changes in reporting lines, this position was re-aligned under the Integrated First Nations Unit, resulting in (-1) to Squamish Prov in 2020.
28. Tofino Prov includes 2 Provincial Police Service GD positions located at the Ahousaht satellite office.
29. Cariboo Chilcotin Crime reduction resources became permanent in June 2021. This includes 6RM and 2.5PSE positions working out of North District Headquarters.
30. Authorized strength includes adjusted strength figures for jurisdictions participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams.
31. Provincial Police Service represents the number of members assigned to GD/GIS functions at a detachment and does not include members assigned to specialized functions such as traffic enforcement, forensic identification or major case crimes, etc. See data qualifier on page 28.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



Endnotes, continued

32. Data for the South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS) is not included in this table. In 2023, SCBCTAPS had an authorized strength of 184 positions and cost \$52,833,414 (paid for by TransLink, a private company).
33. Total Population includes 726,408 persons residing within municipalities with populations below 5,000 or unincorporated areas, served by the Provincial Police Service in 2023. This figure is not specified within the table under Provincial Police Service because it only represents rural/unincorporated detachments.
34. Total Costs for municipalities refer to actual costs for calendar year 2023 as reported by each municipality. For further information, see the Total Costs definition on page 29.
35. Police costs paid by the provincial government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2023/24.
36. Police costs paid by the federal government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2023/24 for their share of municipal police department integrated homicide investigative team (IHIT), municipal and provincial policing costs only; these figures only represent their share of the contract costs and exclude costs borne by the federal government which are over and above the contract costs. These figures also do not include the costs to Canada for Federal Service members operating in B.C.
37. Total Costs for municipal police units (RCMP) include the municipality's share of costs (70% or 90%, depending on population) for the provision of the RCMP as their service provider, as well as any costs that are borne 100% by the municipality (e.g. accommodation costs, support staff). Data for dedicated airport security positions at the Vancouver International Airport is not included in this table.
38. The police costs paid by the federal government do not include the federal contribution to the retroactive liability for the first four years of the RCMP's first Collective Agreement, starting from April 1, 2017, which was billed separately. See Endnote 39.
39. Municipalities were given the option to pay their retroactive liability associated with the RCMP's first Collective Agreement in one lump sum or through an interest-free installment plan over two years. The first payment was due by March 31, 2024, and the final payment is due by March 31, 2025. All retroactive liabilities must be fully settled by March 31, 2025. Due to differing municipal accounting methods, contributions by municipalities toward the retroactive pay under the RCMP's first Collective Agreement may not be included in this year's publication. Municipalities will have until 2025 to report their retroactive payment.
40. Total Costs for municipal police departments represent 100% of policing costs. *Note: IHIT costs (70% cost share) were added to their policing costs.*
41. The Provincial contribution also includes funding for year-1 of the 3-year (2023-2026) Provincial Investment made by the Province to the BC RCMP as the Provincial Police Service. This funding is intended to address existing gaps in staffing and resource pressures in specialized functions and front-line provincial detachments within the Provincial Police Service.
42. The police costs paid by provincial and federal governments to the Provincial Police Service (RCMP) and Indigenous Policing Services (RCMP) include provincial and federal contributions for the retroactive pay under the RCMP's first Collective Agreement and officers' pay raises.
43. Total Costs paid by the provincial government include additional funding for police equipment, contract services and professional fees.
44. Authorized strength includes Aboriginal Community Constable Program members, which are gradually being converted to Community Tripartite Agreement under the Indigenous Policing Services (formerly First Nations Community Policing Services).
45. In 2023, the authorized strength was 117.5 member positions. Costs associated with enhanced police services provided by Delta Police Department to Tsawwassen First Nation (TFN), which are shared by the provincial and federal governments (48% and 52% respectively), are not included within this table. In 2023/24, the provincial government contributed \$100,984 and the federal government contributed \$109,399 for the position providing this enhanced service to TFN. The position is included in the authorized strength for Delta Police Department.
46. On July 11, 2024, the B.C. Government and the City of Surrey reached an agreement that will complete the transition to the Surrey Police Service (SPS) by providing oversight, accountability and cost mitigation for residents and businesses in Surrey. The Province and the City entered into a formal Contribution Agreement to provide the City with a Financial Contribution of up to \$250 million over 10 years to support the Surrey Police Transition. Payment terms of the Financial Contribution are as follows: \$30 million annually during years one to five to assist with the cost of completing the Project and the actual additional salary cost paid by the City. Annual payments of \$20 million for years six to ten, to assist with the actual additional salary costs paid by the City, if any, as a direct result of the cost difference between SPS officers and RCMP member salaries. As of March 31, 2024, the Province had already contributed \$2,187,759 toward the transition.
47. Adjusted strength figures are not available for depictions of 10-year trend data. As a result, only authorized strengths are used in this table. See page 28 for the definition of authorized strength.
48. Due to an RCMP calculation error, the 10-Year authorized strength figures for the Division Administration (RCMP) have been adjusted. See data qualifier 8 on page 29.
49. The authorized strength positions under Annex A of the *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA) upon signing the 2012 Agreement.
50. The South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS) was formed as a transit security department in October 2004 and converted to a designated police unit under the *Police Act* on December 4, 2005.



Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Endnotes, continued

51. Vancouver Airport Authority signed a supplemental agreement to Richmond's *Municipal Police Unit Agreement* in 2012. At that time, the City of Richmond assumed the administrative and financial functions for payment of enhanced RCMP policing services to the airport through the Richmond Municipal detachment (RCMP). The airport authority reimburses Richmond 100% of the cost for the airport police. Authorized strength data for Richmond does not include Vancouver International Airport positions.
52. The following policing jurisdictions have been opened or closed subsequent to Canada Census results or detachment/departmental amalgamations. Where jurisdictions have been amalgamated, the data shown reflect the total reporting for both the present jurisdiction and the absorbed jurisdiction up to and including the year in which the jurisdictions were amalgamated.
- 2017: According to the 2016 Canada Census, the municipalities of Armstrong, Fernie and Osoyoos went over 5,000 population and, as a result, became responsible for providing policing within their municipal boundaries, effective April 1, 2017. In addition, due to 2016 Canada Census results, Northern Rockies Regional Municipality (NRRM) fell below 5,000 population, and responsibility for policing the municipality reverted back to the Provincial Police Service (Northern Rockies Prov) effective April 1, 2017.
 - 2022: According to the 2021 Canada Census, the municipalities of Duncan, Metchosin and Oliver went over 5,000 population and, as a result, became responsible for the provision of policing and law enforcement services within their municipal boundaries, effective April 1, 2022. Prior to 2012, Duncan was policed by Duncan Prov; Metchosin was policed by West Shore Prov; and Oliver was policed by Oliver Prov.
 - 2022: According to the 2021 Canada Census, the municipalities of Sooke and Lake Country went over 15,000 population, as a result, were reclassified to municipal police unit having populations of 15,000 and over.
53. In 2017, Comox Mun reduced its authorized strength to 11.3 members to reflect the deeming of civilian members into the Federal public service. The deeming date has been postponed by the Federal government and therefore, the authorized strength remains at 11.6 members (shown as 12).
54. In 2020, Vanderhoof Prov increased by 3 members; 1 converted from a specialized position and 2 officers reallocated from within the Provincial Service.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



Key Impacts on Crime Statistics

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

Factors Influencing Crime

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

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

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

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

Impact of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Scoring Rule Changes

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

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

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

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

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



Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023

Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers

- Population figures** are estimates prepared annually by BC Stats, based on the results of the Canada Census which is conducted every five years. These estimates reflect only the permanent residential population of a jurisdiction. Where a jurisdiction serves as a resort, business or entertainment centre, it may have substantial “part-time” or transient/seasonal populations in addition to its permanent resident population, such as tourists, cabin owners, commuters, students, and seasonal staff. These temporary populations groups are counted in population figures within the jurisdiction of their place of residence and not the jurisdiction in which they may be temporarily visiting or working. Note: the 2023 population estimates provided by BC Stats were based on the Statistics Canada 2021 Census boundary geographies adjusted in accordance with current police jurisdiction boundaries.
- Authorized strength** represents the maximum number of positions that the detachment or department has been authorized to fill as of December 31st of each calendar year. The authorized strength for both municipal police units (RCMP) and municipal police department jurisdictions (Mun) represents the number of sworn officers/members and sworn civilian officers/members assigned to a detachment or department, but does not include non-sworn civilian support staff, bylaw enforcement officers, the RCMP Auxiliary program or municipal police department reserve police officers. The authorized strength for Provincial Service jurisdictions (Prov) represents the number of sworn members assigned to General Duty and General Investigation Service (GD/GIS) functions at a detachment but does not include members assigned to specialized functions such as traffic enforcement, forensic identification, or major case crimes, etc. The assigned strengths for provincial police service jurisdictions are obtained from RCMP “E” Division Headquarters. The authorized strengths for municipal police jurisdictions, service by the RCMP, are obtained from Annex A of each municipality’s *Municipal Police Unit Agreement (MPUA)*. (**Note:** Due to inconsistencies in counting Integrated Team members some Lower Mainland District (LMD) municipalities’ authorized strengths are not comparable and may reflect some, none or all integrated team members. Policing and Security Branch is working with the RCMP and LMD municipalities to achieve consistency in Annex A, authorized strengths. For 2023, a separate “adjusted strength” figure for these municipalities has been calculated to show the net adjustment to authorized strength to account for Integrated Team members. Adjusted strength figures are not included in tables showing ten-year authorized strength trends). Authorized strengths for municipalities policed by municipal police departments are collected annually from each department. The exact values from the source data were used, however values reported have been rounded up to the nearest whole number, unless otherwise shown, which may affect calculations. Due to the differences in the organizational structure of each type of unit and methods of collecting authorized strength data, comparisons between provincial police service, municipal police units, and municipal police department jurisdictions should be made with caution.
- Adjusted strength** is a calculation that adjusts a municipal authorized strength to account for Integrated Team members who are assigned on a regional basis. For 2023, adjusted strength, which includes Municipal Police Units (RCMP) Regular Members and Municipal Police Departments’ sworn officers, applies to LMD Integrated Team participation only. The Integrated Teams member adjustment is based on a proportional allocation of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) utilization attributable to each municipality’s financial contribution to the LMD teams for the fiscal year 2023/2024. Some LMD municipalities’ authorized strength already includes or accounts for a portion of Integrated Team members; therefore, not all Integrated Teams’ adjustments are a simple addition to authorized strength. The values reported have been rounded up to the nearest whole number after making the adjustments using exact values from the source data.
- Case loads** are defined as the number of *Criminal Code* offences (excluding drugs and traffic offences) per authorized strength/sworn officer. They represent the workload per officer, and as a result, are often a better indicator of the demand for police services than either a jurisdiction’s population or its crime rate. The case load is calculated by dividing the total number of *Criminal Code* offences in the calendar year by the authorized strength/sworn officer as of December 31st of the same calendar year. (**Note:** The adjusted strength has been used to calculate the case loads for municipal units participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams). Please refer to recent changes in the impact on UCR scoring rules on page 27.

Police Resources in British Columbia, 2023



Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers, Continued

- **Total Criminal Code Offences** includes property, violent, and other crimes (excluding drugs and traffic offences). **Number of offences** represents only those crimes reported to, or discovered by the police which, upon preliminary investigation, have been deemed to have occurred or been attempted; these data do not represent nor imply a count of the number of charges laid, prosecutions conducted, information sworn, or convictions obtained. These data have been recorded by the police utilizing the Uniform Crime Reporting 2 (UCR2) Survey scoring rules and guidelines. If a single criminal incident contains a number of violations of the law, then only the most serious violation is counted for purposes of this statistic. Please refer to recent changes in the impact on UCR scoring rules on page 27.
- **Crime rate** is the number of *Criminal Code* offences or crimes (excluding drugs and traffic) reported for every 1,000 persons. It is a better measure of trends in crime than the actual number of offences because it accounts for population differences. A high crime rate may indicate that a municipality is a “core city”, i.e., a business and/or entertainment centre for many people who reside outside, as well as inside, the municipality. As a result, “core cities” may have large part-time or temporary populations which are excluded from both their population bases and their crime rate calculations. Please refer to recent changes in the impact on UCR scoring rules on page 27.
- **Total Costs** refer to actual costs as reported by each municipality, collected annually from the PSB administered Municipal Police Expenditure Survey. For municipalities policed by the RCMP, total costs include the municipality’s share of RCMP contract costs, including integrated team costs, (i.e., either 70% or 90% depending on population) plus those costs borne 100% by the municipality which are over and above the contract costs, such as support staff and accommodation. Total costs do not include costs for bylaw enforcement or victim services programs, capital expenditures (such as major construction projects), or revenues. There is some variation between jurisdictions with respect to the cost items that are included in their policing budgets and reflected in total costs, so caution should be used if comparisons are being made. As a result of variances in reporting practices, in 2017, the Municipal Policing Expenditure Survey was amended to include amortization/depreciation costs as part of the Accommodation costs. Previous iterations of the survey and scoring rules did not specifically articulate the inclusion of the amortization/depreciation costs and was added to standardize practices from all municipalities.
- The data contained in this report may vary when compared with previous reports produced by Policing and Security Branch. Where variances occur, the report produced at the latest date will reflect the most current data available.
- Populations, crime rates and case loads are only three of the many factors used to determine the strength and organization of a police agencies. A number of other factors, such as size and accessibility of the area to be policed and traffic volume are also taken into consideration. In addition, case loads and crime rates do not reflect the time spent by police providing general assistance to the public, participating in crime prevention programs, or enforcing traffic laws.
- Comparisons between municipal police departments, RCMP municipal and RCMP provincial services should be made with caution.

DATA SOURCES:

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