



Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General  
Policing and Security Branch

## Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024

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

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

***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/publications-statistics-legislation/crime-police-resource-statistics>



# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024

## 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. Federal Policing Pacific Region centralizes federal policing reporting and aligns federal policing criminal operations across British Columbia and the Yukon. Federal Policing in B.C. is responsible for enforcing federal statutes, border integrity and transnational organized crime, cyber-enabled crime, financial crime, terrorism/criminal extremism, and foreign interference. To meet its priorities and mandated activities, federal policing in B.C. consists of the following groups: Border Integrity (BI), Cyber & Financial Investigations (CFIT), Drugs & Organized Crime (DOC), Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (INSET) and Protective Services. Investigative teams and units within these groups are located throughout B.C. Several federal policing groups and operational teams include provincial positions, and secondments from municipal police services enhancing collaboration.

In 2024, the authorized strength of the federal service in British Columbia was 976 member positions which included 121 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 (PPS). 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%<sup>1</sup>.

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 2024, the Police Tax raised a total of \$40M 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.

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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.

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 2024, 814<sup>2</sup> member positions were assigned to provide GD/GIS at provincial detachments, serving a population of 712,307 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<sup>3</sup>.

## 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 2024, 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 transition<sup>4</sup>.

## Municipal Police Units<sup>4</sup>

In addition to the *Provincial Police Service 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 government<sup>1</sup>. 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 government<sup>1</sup>. 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



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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 2024, a total of 67 municipalities<sup>4</sup> in B.C. were policed solely by RCMP municipal police units, with a combined total authorized strength of 3,431 member positions.

There were 35 municipalities between 5,000 and 14,999 population with RCMP municipal police units, with a total strength of 476 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 2,955 member positions. *(Note: Includes adjusted strength figures for MPUs participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams).*

### **Municipal Police Model in Transition**

In February 2020, the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General approved the City of Surrey's plan to provide its policing and law enforcement services by means of a municipal police department. The Surrey Police Board was established in July 2020, and later that year they hired the Surrey Police Service (SPS)'s first employee, its Chief Constable. The SPS and the Surrey Police Board then began carrying out the necessary work to establish the police agency, including staffing, policy development, contracting, and acquiring necessary equipment and information management/technology (IM/IT) infrastructure.

The transition from the RCMP to the SPS was split into two phases. During phase 1, the Surrey RCMP Municipal Police Unit remained Surrey's police agency of jurisdiction (POJ), with SPS officers assigned to work within it. Phase 2 began on November 29, 2024, when the SPS became Surrey's POJ and assumed responsibility for policing and law enforcement in the City. During this ongoing phase, the RCMP remain in Surrey providing temporary transitional assistance through the BC RCMP PPS' Surrey Provincial Operations Support Unit (SPOSU). Phase 2, and the transition, will be complete when the SPS can operate independently without the need for temporary transitional assistance.

With respect to police resources, as of December 31, 2024, the total strength for the SPS and the BC RCMP PPS SPOSU was a combined 1,111<sup>5,6</sup> member positions.

### **Municipal Police Departments**

Thirteen (13) municipalities in B.C. are policed by twelve 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, Port Moody, and Surrey. On November 29, 2024, the Surrey Police Service (SPS) became Surrey's POJ and as a result becoming the 13<sup>th</sup> municipality to be policed by a municipal police department. Notably, the City's police model transition is ongoing, currently implementing phase 2 to transition completion *(For more information, see above Municipal Police Model in Transition).*

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

In 2024, the combined total authorized strength of the 12 municipal police departments responsible under the *Police Act* for providing policing services was 2,635 officer positions *(Note: Includes adjusted strength figures representing the sworn officers from municipal police departments for municipalities participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams. In addition, for the purposes of this publication, as Surrey's municipal police model transition is ongoing, the authorized strength for the Surrey Police Service has been excluded from this total authorized strength).*

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## Indigenous Policing in B.C.

### *Indigenous Policing through the First Nations and Inuit Policing Program (FNIPP)*

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, 2024, the authorized strength for RCMP IPS is 126 member positions. IPS units fulfill services associated with all Community Tripartite Agreements (CTAs) between the provincial government, the federal government, and 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 pages 8 and 9 for a list of IPS positions by Community and RCMP Detachment.

### *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. STPS's Agreement was amended in October 2024 to increase the service's authorized strength from 14 to 16 officers.

### *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.

## 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.



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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:** Federal Policing Pacific Region has several integrated teams which include members from municipal, provincial, and other federal agencies. These groups are engaged in national security, transnational organized crime, money laundering, integrated market enforcement, drug enforcement, and border integrity investigations. For example, the Integrated Border Enforcement Team (IBET), works alongside B.C.'s municipal police services, Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), United States Customs and Border Protection, US Border Patrol and US Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). The Clandestine Lab Enforcement and Response (CLEAR) Team responds to synthetic drug incidents across B.C. and the Yukon and supports B.C.'s municipal police services and other provincial and federal government agencies in synthetic drug investigations. The Waterfront Joint Forces Operation (WJFO) conducts intelligence and investigative activities in the marine/waterfront environment and includes secondments from municipal police agencies and CBSA. Several federal policing groups and operational teams include secondments from municipal police services enhancing collaboration and operational response.

**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, Surrey, and West Vancouver Municipal Police Departments.

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## British Columbia Policing Jurisdictions

### **RCMP ISLAND DISTRICT**

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

### **RCMP LOWER MAINLAND DISTRICT**

Agassiz Prov  
Barnston Island Prov<sup>7</sup>  
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 Prov<sup>8</sup>  
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 Mun<sup>4</sup>

### **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*

## Indigenous Policing Services Statistics, 2024

### FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES POLICED BY DETACHMENT

Detachment	Auth.Strength	Detachment	Auth.Strength
<b>Agassiz &amp; Chilliwack - Upper Fraser Valley<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>Daajing Giids<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>2</b>
Chehalis First Nation		Skidegate Council	
Sto:lo (Scowlitz First Nation)		<b>Dease Lake</b>	<b>3</b>
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	
<b>Ahousaht / Tofino</b>	<b>2</b>	Iskut First Nation	
Ahousaht First Nation		Tahltan Council	
<b>Alert Bay</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Enderby</b>	<b>1</b>
Da'Naxda'xw First Nation		Spallumcheen	
Gwawaenuk First Nation		<b>Fort St. James</b>	<b>4</b>
Namgis First Nation		Nak'azdli First Nation	
Tlowitsis First Nation		Tl'azt'en First Nation	
Tsawataineuk First Nation		<b>Fort St. John</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Alexis Creek</b>	<b>3</b>	Blueberry River First Nation	
Alexis Creek First Nation		Doig River First Nation	
Stone First Nation		Halfway River First Nation	
Xeni Gwet'in First Nation		<b>Kamloops</b>	<b>4</b>
Anaham First Nation		Kamloops First Nation	
<b>Anahim Lake</b>	<b>1</b>	Skeetchestn First Nation	
Ulkatcho First Nation		Whispering Pines / Clinton First Nation	
<b>Bella Bella</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Keremeos</b>	<b>1</b>
Heiltsuk First Nation		Lower Similkameen	
Oweekeno First Nation		<b>Kitimat</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Bella Coola</b>	<b>1</b>	Kitimaat First Nation (Haisla)	
Nuxalk First Nation		<b>Ladysmith</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Burns Lake</b>	<b>3</b>	Chemainus First Nation	
Burns Lake First Nation		<b>Lake Cowichan</b>	<b>2</b>
Cheslatta Carrier First Nation		Ditidaht First Nation	
Nee-Tahi-Buhn First Nation		<b>Lisims/Nass Valley</b>	<b>3</b>
Skin Tyee First Nation		Nisga'a	
Wet'su'wet'en First Nation		<b>Lytton</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Campbell River</b>	<b>1</b>	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		Nicomen Indian Band	
<b>Chase</b>	<b>1</b>	Siska Indian Band	
Little Shuswap Lake		Skuppah Indian Band	
Neskonlith		<b>Mackenzie</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Chetwynd</b>		McLeod Lake Indian Band	
Saulteau	<b>0.5</b>	<b>Masset</b>	<b>2</b>
West Moberly First Nation	<b>0.5</b>	Old Masset Village Council	
<b>Cranbrook</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Merritt</b>	<b>4</b>
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	
		<b>Nanaimo</b>	
		Nanoose First Nation	<b>0.5</b>
		Snuneymuxw Council	<b>1.5</b>

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## FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES POLICED BY DETACHMENT, CONTINUED

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

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024

## Municipal Police Statistics, 2024

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

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength <sup>10</sup>	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs <sup>11</sup>	Cost Per Capita
Armstrong Mun	5,778	4	4	1,445	264	46	66	\$906,529	\$157
Castlegar Mun	9,253	13	13	712	743	80	57	\$2,612,270	\$282
Coldstream Mun	11,548	7	7	1,650	332	29	47	\$1,546,560	\$134
Comox Mun <sup>12</sup>	15,969	12	12	1,377	554	35	48	\$2,188,037	\$137
Creston Mun	6,188	7	7	884	551	89	79	\$1,518,310	\$245
Dawson Creek Mun	12,775	25	25	511	1,770	139	71	\$5,788,930	\$453
Duncan Mun <sup>58</sup>	5,669	10	10	567	1,521	268	152	\$1,582,171	\$279
Fernie Mun	7,009	6	6	1,168	278	40	46	\$1,351,318	\$193
Hope Mun <sup>10</sup>	6,832	14	15	442	1,484	217	96	\$2,731,088	\$400
Kent Mun <sup>10</sup>	8,100	6	7	1,239	408	50	62	\$1,222,293	\$151
Kimberley Mun	9,011	8	8	1,126	308	34	39	\$1,431,090	\$159
Kitimat Mun	9,169	20	20	458	735	80	37	\$4,013,838	\$438
Ladysmith Mun	9,895	8	8	1,237	526	53	66	\$1,809,172	\$183
Merritt Mun	7,285	17	17	429	1,643	226	97	\$3,263,988	\$448
Metchosin Mun <sup>58</sup>	5,332	5	5	1,066	139	26	28	\$666,924	\$125
North Saanich Mun	13,349	12	12	1,112	356	27	30	\$2,399,698	\$180
Oliver Mun <sup>58</sup>	5,273	6	6	879	393	75	66	\$969,508	\$184
Osoyoos Mun	5,777	6	6	963	460	80	77	\$1,074,837	\$186
Parksville Mun	14,987	18	18	833	1,214	81	67	\$3,322,947	\$222
Peachland Mun	6,197	4	4	1,549	222	36	56	\$1,084,656	\$175
Powell River Mun	14,930	21	21	711	1,535	103	73	\$3,311,084	\$222
Prince Rupert Mun	12,925	36	36	359	1,785	138	50	\$7,884,514	\$610
Qualicum Beach Mun	9,360	8	8	1,170	340	36	43	\$1,361,236	\$145
Quesnel Mun	10,238	24	24	427	2,776	271	116	\$5,327,565	\$520
Revelstoke Mun	9,181	14	14	656	582	63	42	\$2,716,048	\$296
Sechelt Mun <sup>10</sup>	11,440	12	13	875	1,319	115	101	\$2,702,697	\$236
Sidney Mun	13,289	16	16	831	517	39	32	\$2,911,018	\$219
Smithers Mun	5,653	11	11	514	1,002	177	91	\$2,456,196	\$434
Spallumcheen Mun	5,786	4	4	1,447	203	35	51	\$743,412	\$128
Summerland Mun	12,492	9	9	1,388	631	51	70	\$1,645,468	\$132
Terrace Mun	13,251	31	31	427	2,196	166	71	\$6,398,979	\$483
Trail Mun	8,402	14	14	600	896	107	64	\$2,901,590	\$345
View Royal Mun	12,616	14	14	879	628	50	47	\$2,178,355	\$173
Whistler Mun <sup>10,12</sup>	15,620	26	26	601	1,015	65	39	\$6,114,235	\$391
Williams Lake Mun	11,382	25	25	455	1,949	171	78	\$5,951,995	\$523
<b>Total</b>	<b>341,961</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>31,275</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>\$96,088,556</b>	<b>\$281</b>

### MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS (RCMP): 15,000 POPULATION OR HIGHER<sup>4</sup>

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength <sup>10</sup>	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs <sup>11</sup>	Cost Per Capita
Burnaby Mun <sup>10</sup>	298,978	301	321	932	17,104	57	53	\$85,998,352	\$288
Campbell River Mun	39,153	49	49	799	5,803	148	118	\$12,237,426	\$313
Chilliwack Mun <sup>10,13</sup>	107,769	152	165	652	12,468	116	75	\$43,865,748	\$407
Colwood Mun	22,151	24	24	923	1,392	63	58	\$5,244,986	\$237
Coquitlam Mun <sup>10,13</sup>	174,307	179	187	930	7,524	43	40	\$42,881,952	\$246
Courtenay Mun	32,058	31	31	1,021	4,124	129	131	\$8,558,798	\$267
Cranbrook Mun	22,720	30	30	757	2,890	127	96	\$8,074,294	\$355
Fort St. John Mun	24,286	38	38	639	2,844	117	75	\$10,750,824	\$443
Kamloops Mun	109,628	158	158	694	12,153	111	77	\$39,731,000	\$362

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS (RCMP): 15,000 POPULATION OR HIGHER, CONTINUED<sup>4</sup>

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength <sup>10</sup>	Pop Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs <sup>11</sup>	Cost Per Capita
Kelowna Mun	167,395	244	244	686	17,351	104	71	\$66,173,005	\$395
Lake Country Mun <sup>58</sup>	17,499	19	19	972	750	43	42	\$4,468,020	\$255
Langford Mun	58,309	70	70	833	3,014	52	43	\$16,070,284	\$276
<i>Langley City Mun<sup>10,13</sup></i>	35,315	54	59	596	3,652	103	62	\$17,540,766	\$497
<i>Langley Township Mun<sup>10,13</sup></i>	162,928	166	178	916	8,331	51	47	\$45,251,468	\$278
<i>Maple Ridge Mun<sup>10,13</sup></i>	106,493	120	130	821	6,819	64	53	\$31,303,945	\$294
<i>Mission Mun<sup>10</sup></i>	46,606	53	58	806	4,507	97	78	\$16,849,612	\$362
Nanaimo Mun <sup>13</sup>	110,700	164	164	675	11,202	101	68	\$39,529,691	\$357
North Cowichan Mun	34,503	32	32	1,078	3,040	88	95	\$9,720,853	\$282
<i>North Vancouver City Mun<sup>10,14</sup></i>	67,977	68	69	988	4,535	67	66	\$19,734,858	\$290
<i>North Vancouver District Mun<sup>10,14</sup></i>	102,285	87	87	1,176	3,262	32	37	\$22,853,972	\$223
Penticton Mun	38,767	57	57	680	6,406	165	112	\$13,827,617	\$357
<i>Pitt Meadows Mun<sup>10,13,15</sup></i>	21,699	24	26	850	1,005	46	39	\$6,084,977	\$280
Port Alberni Mun	19,685	34	34	579	3,328	169	98	\$10,205,584	\$518
<i>Port Coquitlam Mun<sup>10,13</sup></i>	69,305	76	80	868	3,052	44	38	\$18,211,999	\$263
Prince George Mun	84,907	153	153	555	15,276	180	100	\$37,392,222	\$440
<i>Richmond Mun<sup>10,16</sup></i>	242,965	292	298	815	13,798	57	46	\$78,915,543	\$325
Salmon Arm Mun	20,926	21	21	996	1,460	70	70	\$5,455,086	\$261
Sooke Mun <sup>58</sup>	17,128	16	16	1,071	1,169	68	84	\$3,360,601	\$196
<i>Squamish Mun<sup>10,13</sup></i>	28,550	32	34	839	1,667	58	49	\$8,135,789	\$285
Vernon Mun	49,167	60	60	819	6,037	123	101	\$14,937,253	\$304
West Kelowna Mun	40,094	36	36	1,114	2,173	54	60	\$8,862,602	\$221
<i>White Rock Mun<sup>10</sup></i>	25,124	26	27	931	1,546	62	57	\$7,219,402	\$287
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,399,377</b>	<b>2,866</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>189,682</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>\$759,448,529</b>	<b>\$317</b>

## MUNICIPAL POLICE MODEL IN TRANSITION<sup>4,5</sup>

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength	Adjusted Strength <sup>10</sup>	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs <sup>11</sup>	Cost Per Capita
<i>Surrey Police Service (POJ)<sup>10</sup></i>		526	579					\$108,539,353	
RCMP PPS <sup>6</sup>		585	585					\$155,682,327	
<b>Surrey Mun Total<sup>17,18</sup></b>	<b>700,541</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>36,795</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>\$247,281,480</b>	<b>\$353</b>

## MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS<sup>4</sup>

Municipality	Population	Auth. Strength <sup>19</sup>	Adjusted Strength <sup>10</sup>	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load	Total Costs <sup>11,19</sup>	Cost Per Capita
<i>Abbotsford Mun<sup>10,13</sup></i>	175,219	218	227	706	9,662	55	43	\$71,941,468	\$411
Central Saanich Mun	18,135	26	26	698	466	26	18	\$6,350,620	\$350
<i>Delta Mun<sup>10,13,20</sup></i>	127,830	194	197	632	4,336	34	22	\$51,269,317	\$401
Nelson City Mun	12,343	23	23	537	1,124	91	49	\$5,569,187	\$451
<i>New Westminster Mun<sup>10</sup></i>	92,435	115	118	783	5,623	61	48	\$36,723,541	\$397
Oak Bay Mun	18,803	27	27	696	473	25	18	\$5,842,974	\$311
<i>Port Moody Mun<sup>10</sup></i>	38,943	53	55	714	1,139	29	21	\$15,503,831	\$398
Saanich Mun	125,444	172	172	729	3,727	30	22	\$50,588,365	\$403
<i>Vancouver Mun<sup>10</sup></i>	757,849	1,452	1,452	522	45,749	60	32	\$459,626,680	\$606
Victoria Mun <sup>21</sup>	122,157	257	257	475	10,642	87	41	\$77,147,339	\$632
<i>West Vancouver Mun<sup>10,13</sup></i>	52,280	79	82	639	2,467	47	30	\$22,980,516	\$440
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,541,438</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>85,408</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>\$803,543,838</b>	<b>\$521</b>

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, 2024 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.

## Provincial Police Statistics, 2024

### INDIGENOUS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Auth. Strength	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service	2,806	16	302	108	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>19</b>

### JURISDICTIONS POLICED BY THE PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE (RCMP)

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Agassiz Prov	3,308	9	516	156	57
Alert Bay Prov	1,253	4	198	158	50
Alexis Creek Prov	1,744	6	244	140	41
Anahim Lake Prov	669	4	86	129	22
Armstrong Prov <sup>22</sup>	72	3	11	153	4
Ashcroft Prov	3,932	6	331	84	55
Atlin Prov	554	3	91	164	30
Barnston Island Prov <sup>7</sup>	193	1	15	78	15
Barriere Prov	4,600	4	188	41	47
Bella Bella Prov	1,887	5	341	181	68
Bella Coola Prov	2,371	4	200	84	50
Boston Bar Prov	647	3	138	213	46
Bowen Island Prov	4,768	3	116	24	39
Burns Lake Prov	5,945	14	880	148	63
Campbell River Prov	4,936	8	883	179	110
Chase Prov	10,175	9	485	48	54
Chetwynd Prov	5,096	10	490	96	49
Chilliwack Prov	7,155	9	954	133	106
Clearwater Prov	4,735	6	176	37	29
Clinton Prov	2,018	4	115	57	29
Columbia Valley Prov	12,954	11	782	60	71
Comox Valley Prov	31,249	19	1,171	37	62
Coquitlam Prov	3,278	3	90	27	30
Cranbrook Prov	7,960	4	322	40	81
Creston Prov	9,567	6	295	31	49
Daajing Giids Prov <sup>8</sup>	2,392	5	182	76	36
Dawson Creek Prov	6,606	6	349	53	58
Dease Lake Prov	1,389	9	121	87	13
Duncan Prov	11,302	21	1,569	139	75
Elk Valley Detachment <sup>23</sup>	10,713	13	460	43	35
<i>Elkford Prov</i>	2,927	3	123	42	41
<i>Fernie</i>	2,946	4	115	39	29
<i>Sparwood</i>	4,840	5	222	46	44
Enderby Prov	8,414	8	372	44	47
Falkland Prov	3,540	3	121	34	40
Fort St. James Prov	3,824	14	1,055	276	75
Fort St. John Prov	14,175	10	566	40	57
Fraser Lake Prov	3,176	5	255	80	51
Gabriola Island Prov	4,867	3	218	45	73
Golden Prov	8,056	11	355	44	32
Hope Prov	1,721	5	169	98	34
Houston Granisle Prov <sup>24</sup>	4,528	11	627	138	57
Hudsons Hope Prov	1,199	3	58	48	19
Kelowna Prov	18,973	16	1,818	96	114

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



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

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Keremeos Prov <sup>25</sup>	5,371	6	355	66	62
Kimberley Prov	2,189	2	79	36	40
Kitimat Prov	545	4	51	94	13
Kootenay Boundary Regional <sup>26</sup>	56,997	53	2,538	45	48
<i>Castlegar</i>	6,776	3	243	36	81
<i>Grand Forks</i>	9,497	10	433	46	43
<i>Kaslo</i>	2,637	3	145	55	48
<i>Midway</i>	3,244	4	265	82	66
<i>Nakusp</i>	3,683	4	249	68	62
<i>Nelson</i>	13,662	6	392	29	65
<i>Salmo</i>	2,868	4	150	52	38
<i>Slocan Lake</i>	2,311	3	167	72	56
<i>Trail &amp; Greater District</i>	12,319	8	494	40	62
Ladysmith Prov	6,739	5	590	88	118
Lake Cowichan Prov	7,373	10	450	61	45
Lillooet Prov	3,097	7	304	98	43
Lisims-Nass Valley Prov	1,839	5	219	119	44
Logan Lake Prov	2,668	3	194	73	65
Lumby Prov	7,351	5	249	34	50
Lytton Prov	1,695	4	121	71	30
Mackenzie Prov	3,507	10	371	106	37
Masset Prov	2,050	7	365	178	52
McBride Prov	1,687	4	96	57	24
Merritt Prov	3,800	6	237	62	40
Mission Prov	5,016	7	234	47	33
Nanaimo Prov	16,819	8	740	44	93
New Hazelton Prov	5,661	12	909	161	76
Nootka Sound Prov	1,912	6	202	106	34
North Vancouver Prov <sup>27,28</sup>	73	2	454	--	227
Northern Rockies Prov <sup>58</sup>	4,641	16	891	192	56
Oceanside Prov	30,034	12	980	33	82
Oliver Prov <sup>25</sup>	5,178	8	479	93	62
One Hundred Mile House Prov	15,208	14	1,021	67	73
Osoyoos Prov <sup>25</sup>	3,352	4	224	67	60
Outer Gulf Islands Prov	6,444	5	186	29	37
Pemberton Prov	5,594	9	292	52	32
Penticton Prov <sup>25</sup>	12,247	10	717	59	74
Port Alberni Prov	8,848	8	350	40	44
Port Alice Prov	828	2	50	60	25
Port Hardy Prov	5,486	13	1,498	273	115
Port McNeill Prov	4,297	9	326	76	36
Powell River Prov	6,396	7	297	46	42
Prince George Prov <sup>29</sup>	14,483	7	586	40	84
Prince Rupert Prov	1,770	8	202	114	25
Princeton Prov	6,123	7	431	70	62
Quadra Island Prov	4,162	4	223	54	56
Quesnel Prov	13,542	10	636	47	64
Revelstoke Prov	552	2	76	138	38
Ridge Meadows Prov <sup>28,30</sup>	61	3	13	--	4
Salmon Arm Prov	11,218	5	380	34	76
Salt Spring Island Prov	12,435	8	415	33	52

## Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024

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

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Assigned GD/GIS	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
Sayward Prov	792	3	88	111	29
Shawnigan Lake Prov	19,672	11	750	38	68
Sicamous Prov	4,346	6	295	68	49
Sidney Prov	3,783	4	265	70	66
Smithers Prov	8,055	6	373	46	62
Sooke Prov	5,832	6	303	52	51
Squamish Prov <sup>31,32</sup>	2,342	6	95	41	16
Stewart Prov	527	4	48	91	12
Sunshine Coast Prov	22,771	22	1,383	61	63
T'Kumluvs Prov <sup>29</sup>	12,604	10	825	65	83
Takla Landing Prov	282	2	68	241	34
Terrace Prov <sup>29</sup>	8,298	8	329	40	41
Texada Island Prov	1,249	2	66	53	33
Tofino Prov <sup>33</sup>	4,401	8	501	114	63
Tsay Keh Dene Prov	507	4	353	696	88
Tumbler Ridge Prov	2,716	5	114	42	23
Ucluelet Prov	3,283	4	336	102	84
University Prov	21,800	17	1,585	73	93
Valemount Prov	1,673	6	106	63	18
Vanderhoof Prov	8,571	13	1,029	120	79
Vernon Prov	14,261	9	608	43	68
Wells Prov	362	3	33	91	11
West Shore Prov	5,110	5	230	45	46
Whistler Prov	285	4	42	147	11
Williams Lake Prov <sup>34</sup>	13,556	9	422	31	47
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>712,307</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>46,691</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>57</b>

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, 2024



## Police Statistics Summary, 2024

Policing Jurisdiction	Population	Auth. Strength <sup>35</sup>	Pop. Per Officer	CCC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Load
<b>MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS (RCMP) TOTAL</b>	<b>2,741,338</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>220,957</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>64</b>
<i>Between 5,000 and 14,999 Population</i>	341,961	476	718	31,275	91	66
<i>15,000 Population or Higher<sup>4</sup></i>	2,399,377	2,955	812	189,682	79	64
<b>MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS</b>	<b>1,541,438</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>85,408</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE (RCMP)</b>	<b>712,307</b>	<b>814<sup>36</sup></b>	<b>875</b>	<b>46,691</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>INDIGENOUS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>SURREY POLICE MODEL IN TRANSITION<sup>4,5,6</sup></b>	<b>700,541</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>36,795</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>32</b>

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, 2024

## Government Contributions to Policing, 2024

Type of Service <sup>37</sup>	Auth. Str. <sup>35</sup>	Population <sup>38</sup>	Total Police Costs Paid By:			Total
			Mun Govt <sup>39</sup>	Prov Govt <sup>40</sup>	Fed Govt <sup>41</sup>	
<b>Municipal Police Units (RCMP)<sup>42,43,44</sup></b>						
35 Units 5,000 to 14,999 Population	476	341,961	\$96,088,556	-	\$31,119,684	\$127,208,240
32 Units 15,000 Population or Higher <sup>4</sup>	2,955	2,399,377	\$759,448,529	-	\$71,038,589	\$830,487,118
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>2,741,338</b>	<b>\$855,537,085</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$102,158,273</b>	<b>\$957,695,358</b>
<b>12 Municipal Police Departments<sup>45</sup></b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>1,541,438</b>	<b>\$803,543,838</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$1,035,980</b>	<b>\$804,579,818</b>
<b>Provincial Police Service (RCMP)<sup>46,47</sup></b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$567,937,778</b>	<b>\$243,382,370</b>	<b>\$811,320,148</b>
<b>Indigenous Self-Administered Police Services<sup>48</sup></b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$1,437,273</b>	<b>\$1,557,045</b>	<b>\$2,994,318</b>
<b>Indigenous Policing Services (RCMP)<sup>47,49,50</sup></b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$13,948,165</b>	<b>\$15,110,512</b>	<b>\$29,058,677</b>
<b>Surrey Police Model in Transition<sup>4</sup></b>						
<b>Total<sup>5,6,17,18,51,52</sup></b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>700,541</b>	<b>\$247,281,680</b>	<b>\$26,717,399</b>	<b>\$23,366,083</b>	<b>\$297,365,162</b>
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA TOTAL</b>	<b>9,974</b>	<b>5,698,430</b>	<b>\$1,906,362,603</b>	<b>\$610,040,615</b>	<b>\$386,610,263</b>	<b>\$2,903,013,481</b>

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, 2024



## British Columbia Authorized Strength<sup>53</sup> by Responsibility 2015-2024

POLICING RESPONSIBILITY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>DIVISION ADMINISTRATION<sup>54</sup> (RCMP)</b>	103	101	99	99	99	98	98	97	99	96
<b>RCMP FEDERAL SERVICE</b>	1,038	1,050	1,059	1,044	1,038	965	957	947	934	976
<i>Federal Criminal Law</i>	905	918	928	911	903	835	827	821	809	855
<i>Protective Policing</i>	133	132	131	133	135	130	130	126	125	121
<b>PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE<sup>2,3,55</sup> (RCMP)</b>	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602
<i>Provincial, District &amp; Specialized Resources</i>	1,830	1,827	1,829	1,829	1,827	1,801	1,794	1,803	1,803	1,788
<i>Provincial Detachments – General Duty &amp; General Investigation Service</i>	772	775	773	773	775	801	808	799	799	814
<b>MUNICIPAL POLICE UNITS<sup>4</sup> (RCMP)</b>	3,606	3,672	3,730	3,799	3,876	3,931	3,972	3,187	3,249	3,339
<b>SURREY POLICE MODEL IN TRANSITION<sup>4,5,6</sup></b>								1,023	1,023	1,111
<b>MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS</b>	2,407	2,422	2,429	2,440	2,447	2,478	2,476	2,481	2,590	2,616
<b>INDIGENOUS POLICING SERVICES (RCMP)<sup>49</sup></b>	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	112.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	126
<b>INDIGENOUS SELF-ADMINISTERED POLICE SERVICES</b>	10	10	10	10	12	14	14	14	14	16
<b>SOUTH COAST BRITISH COLUMBIA TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY POLICE<sup>56</sup></b>	167	167	175	183	183	183	183	184	184	194
<b>VANCOUVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT<sup>57</sup></b>	27	27	27	27	30	30	30	30	30	34
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA TOTAL</b>	10,070	10,159	10,239	10,312	10,400	10,418	10,450	10,683	10,843	11,110

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, 2024

### Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2015-2024

Policing Jurisdiction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Abbotsford Mun	204	204	206	210	212	213	211	210	214	218
Agassiz Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
Alert Bay Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Alexis Creek Prov	5	6	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	4
Armstrong Prov	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ashcroft Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
Atlin Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Barnston Island Prov <sup>7</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	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	285	297	301	301	301	301	301
Burns Lake Prov	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	14
Campbell River Mun	43	43	43	45	45	45	45	45	49	49
Campbell River Prov	7	7	7	7	7	8	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	26
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	108	110	120	125	132	138	143	146	149	152
Chilliwack Prov	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	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	18	18	20	21	22	24
Comox Mun <sup>59</sup>	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	156	162	162	162	166	168	168	168	168	179
Coquitlam Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Courtenay Mun	30	30	30	30	31	31	31	31	31	31
Cranbrook Mun	26	26	26	26	26	26	28	28	30	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 <sup>8</sup>	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	6	6	6	6	6
Dease Lake Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9
Delta Mun	173	180	185	190	191	194	194	194	194	194
Duncan Mun <sup>58</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	9	10

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2015-2024, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Duncan Prov <sup>58</sup>	23	23	23	23	23	25	26	21	21	21
Elk Valley Detachment <sup>23</sup>	18	18	13	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	4	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 <sup>58</sup>	--	--	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Fort St. James Prov	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14
Fort St. John Mun	36	36	38	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	14	14	14
Hope Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Houston Granisle Prov <sup>24</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	11	11	11	11	11
Hudsons Hope Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kamloops Mun	136	136	136	142	142	142	142	142	153	158
Kelowna Mun	185	191	191	195	203	214	222	222	228	244
Kelowna Prov	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16
Kent Mun	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Keremeos Prov <sup>25</sup>	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	18	18	18	18	18	20	20	20	20	20
Kitimat Prov	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
Kootenay Boundary Regional Detachment <sup>26</sup>	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 &amp; Greater District Prov</i>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Ladysmith Mun	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
Ladysmith Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lake Country Mun	12	12	12	13	13	18	18	18	18	19
Lake Cowichan Prov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Langford Mun	30	38	42	42	51	53	58	61	65	70
Langley City Mun	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	54
Langley Township Mun	138	140	140	144	145	155	155	159	164	166

## Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2015-2024, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lillooet Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Lisims-Nass Valley Prov	4	4	4	4	4	5	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	96	97	101	102	102	103	103	105	108	120
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	17	17	17	17	17
Merritt Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Metchosin Mun <sup>58</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	4	5
Mission Mun	50	51	52	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Mission Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7
Nanaimo Mun	145	145	145	145	145	148	151	158	161	164
Nanaimo Prov	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
Nelson City Mun	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	20	21	23
New Hazelton Prov	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
New Westminster Mun	108	110	110	112	112	113	113	114	114	115
Nootka Sound Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
North Cowichan Mun	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
North Saanich Mun	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
North Vancouver City Mun	64	64	65	66	68	68	68	68	68	68
North Vancouver District Mun	91	91	90	89	87	87	87	87	87	87
North Vancouver Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Northern Rockies Mun <sup>58</sup>	11	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Rockies Prov <sup>58</sup>	4	4	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16
Oak Bay Mun	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	21	24	27
Oceanside Prov	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Oliver Mun <sup>58</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	6
Oliver Prov <sup>25,58</sup>	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	8	8	8
One Hundred Mile House Prov	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14
Osoyoos Mun	--	--	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Osoyoos Prov <sup>25</sup>	9	9	4	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	17	17	17	17	17	17	18
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	46	47	47	48	55	57	57
Penticton Prov <sup>25</sup>	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	10
Pitt Meadows Mun	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24
Port Alberni Mun	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Port Alberni Prov	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
Port Alice Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2015-2024, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Port Coquitlam Mun	67	71	74	74	76	76	76	76	76	76
Port Hardy Prov	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13
Port McNeill Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Port Moody Mun	51	51	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	53
Powell River Mun	18	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	21	21
Powell River Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7
Prince George Mun	135	138	140	142	142	142	142	143	149	153
Prince George Prov <sup>29</sup>	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	8	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	23	23	23	23	24	24
Quesnel Prov	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10
Revelstoke Mun	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
Revelstoke Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Richmond Mun <sup>16,57</sup>	212	224	235	251	270	270	284	286	286	292
Ridge Meadows Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Saanich Mun	157	161	161	161	161	166	166	165	166	172
Salmon Arm Mun	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	21	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	12	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	16	16	16
Sidney Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Smithers Mun	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	11
Smithers Prov	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sooke Mun	11	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	16
Sooke Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6
Spallumcheen Mun	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Squamish Mun	25	25	25	25	25	26	26	26	28	32
Squamish Prov <sup>31,32</sup>	7	7	7	7	6	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 <sup>4,5,6</sup>	803	819	831	843	843	843	843	1,023	1,023	1,111
T'Kumluvs Prov <sup>29</sup>	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10
Takla Landing Prov	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Terrace Mun	25	25	25	25	28	28	28	28	28	31
Terrace Prov <sup>29</sup>	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
Texada Island Prov	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024

## Authorized Strength by Jurisdiction, 2015-2024, Continued

Policing Jurisdiction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tofino Prov <sup>33</sup>	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	4	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	1,348	1,348	1,348	1,448	1,452
Vanderhoof Prov <sup>60</sup>	9	10	10	10	13	13	13	13	13	13
Vernon Mun	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	58	60
Vernon Prov	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Victoria Mun	243	245	245	245	249	249	249	255	255	257
View Royal Mun	9	10	10	10	11	12	12	13	13	14
Wells Prov	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
West Kelowna Mun	23	24	26	28	29	29	30	34	36	36
West Shore Prov	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5
West Vancouver Mun	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Whistler Mun	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	25	26	26
Whistler Prov	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
White Rock Mun	23	23	23	25	25	25	25	26	26	26
Williams Lake Mun	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Williams Lake Prov <sup>34</sup>	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 Police Service (PPS) 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, 2024



## 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. In 2024, the authorized strength for Provincial Police Service (RCMP) increased by 15 member positions as a result of the Provincial Government's Safer Communities Action Plan, announced on November 20, 2022. The Province has approved an unprecedented, multi-year investment of approximately \$230 million to the BC RCMP, as the Provincial Police Service. This funding is used to address existing staffing gaps and resource pressures in front-line provincial detachment units and specialized functions, such as Major Crime Section and BC Highway Patrol. *(These specialized positions are not included in the GD/GIS total).*
3. The authorized strength of 2,602 positions reflects the establishment set out under Annex A of the 2012 *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA) for Provincial Police Service (RCMP) in B.C. However, this authorized strength was temporarily increased to 3,187, effective November 29, 2024, to include the Surrey Provincial Operations Support Unit (SPOSU) resources (see footnote 6).
4. This version of the PRBC publication is for the 2024 calendar year, during which the Surrey Municipal Police Unit (RCMP) remained the City's police of jurisdiction (POJ) until November 29, 2024, when Surrey Police Service (SPS) became the City's POJ. Previously reported under the "Municipal Police Units (RCMP)" section of this document, the Surrey RCMP Municipal Police Unit is excluded from the total count of 67 municipalities policed by the RCMP in this publication. Instead, SPS and Surrey Provincial Operations Support Unit (SPOSU) are presented separately under the "Municipal Police Model in Transition" sections to reflect the integrated SPS/RCMP Provincial Police Service (PPS) policing model and to provide transparency throughout the transition period.
5. The authorized strength for Surrey reflects the combined resources from both the SPS and the SPOSU, the BC RCMP PPS unit providing temporary transitional assistance as the SPS builds capacity to operate without the need for these transitional assistance supports. Caution should be used when reviewing Surrey's caseload as it is calculated on the total authorized strength of the two police agencies. *Note: The total Surrey authorized strength, as well as the cost expenditures, were compiled from reports submitted by each police service separately, whereas crime statistics were reported for the municipality of Surrey.*
6. Effective November 29, 2024, the RCMP PPS SPOSU was established with an authorized strength of 585 member positions. Of the 585 positions, 437 were allocated for operational temporary transitional assistance and the remaining 148 member positions were for former Surrey RCMP MPU officers temporarily uploaded to the PPS, to facilitate their demobilization following termination of the City of Surrey's MPUA (per the terms of the MPSA and MPUA, the RCMP has up to one year to complete the reduction).
7. Barnston Island Prov (formerly Surrey Prov), a provincial jurisdiction, received service from the Surrey Municipal Unit (RCMP). With the City of Surrey's transition to the SPS, the Province established a new Provincial Police Unit, Barnston Island Prov, dedicated to providing policing services to Barnston Island under the terms of the PPSA. As of March 2022, the Barnston Island Provincial Unit began operating out of the Langley Detachment. Previously, all calls for service for Barnston Island were routed through Surrey OCC (formerly staffed by municipal employees and now operated by SPS) before being redirected to Langley for response. However, as of November 2024, Barnston Island calls for service are routed directly through Langley OCC (municipal).
8. 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.
9. Members are based out of the Upper Fraser Valley Regional Detachment.
10. 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 2024, 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 2024/25 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.
11. Total Costs refer to actual costs as reported by each municipality for calendar year 2024. 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.
12. BC Stats population estimates are used for the purpose of the publication; however, the Canada Census is used for determining policing responsibility under the *Police Act*. As a result, a municipality may show a population below or above the population range in their respective municipal police unit (RCMP) cost share categories.
13. Population figures include First Nations reserve populations.
14. 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.

## Endnotes, continued

15. 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 January 2026).
16. In 2024, there were 34 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 34 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 2024 costs were \$7,499,042.
17. Surrey municipal total policing costs include (1) the SPS costs, (2) the RCMP's costs as the Surrey Municipal Police Unit (up to November 29, 2024), and (3) the RCMP PPS costs for temporary assistance from November 29, 2024, to December 31, 2024. Among which, (1) SPS and (2) Surrey RCMP (MPU) costs were compiled from each police service's separate cost reports submitted through the annual Municipal Policing Expenditure Survey for calendar year 2024. This cost does not include any transition-related costs incurred directly by the City (e.g., City staff costs, project management services, or other implementation expenses), unless those costs were SPS expenses and reported as part of the SPS submission.
18. The total Surrey municipal policing costs were adjusted to reduce \$24,740,000 to reflect the Provincial - City Contribution Agreement (see footnotes 51 and 52), under which the Province provided this amount directly to the City of Surrey for 2024 policing costs and is therefore deducted from the municipal total. This amount is reflected as part of the provincial contribution to Surrey Police Model in Transition on page 16.
19. 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.
20. 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 are 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.
21. The Victoria and Esquimalt Police Departments were amalgamated in 2003. In 2024, the population of Victoria Mun, at 122,157, includes 19,302 persons from Esquimalt. Of the total costs in 2024, \$9,861,157 (13.67%) was paid by Esquimalt for its policing services under the Agreement.
22. 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.
23. 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.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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.
28. The crime rate has not been included because it is not a meaningful indicator (due to the small residential population).
29. 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.

# Police Resources in British Columbia, 2024



## Endnotes, continued

30. 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.
31. 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.
32. 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.
33. Tofino Prov includes 2 Provincial Police Service GD positions located at the Ahousaht satellite office.
34. Cariboo Chilcotin Crime reduction resources became permanent in June 2021. This includes 6RM and 2.5PSE positions working out of North District Headquarters.
35. Authorized strength includes adjusted strength figures for jurisdictions participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams.
36. 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.
37. Data for the South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS) is not included in this table. In 2024, SCBCTAPS had an authorized strength of 194 positions and cost \$58,612,137 (paid for by TransLink, a private company).
38. Total Population includes 712,307 persons residing within municipalities with populations below 5,000 or unincorporated areas, served by the Provincial Police Service in 2024. This figure is not specified within the table under Provincial Police Service because it only represents rural/unincorporated detachments.
39. Total Costs for municipalities refer to actual costs for calendar year 2024 as reported by each municipality. For further information, see the Total Costs definition on page 29.
40. Police costs paid by the provincial government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2024/25.
41. Police costs paid by the federal government represent actual costs paid in fiscal year 2024/25 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.
42. 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.
43. 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 44.
44. 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.
45. Total Costs for municipal police departments represent 100% of policing costs. *Note: IHIT costs (70% cost share) were added to their policing costs.*
46. The Provincial contribution also includes funding for year-2 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.
47. 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.
48. Total Costs paid by the provincial government include additional funding for police equipment, contract services and professional fees.
49. 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).
50. In 2024, the authorized strength was 126 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 2024/25, the provincial government contributed \$103,757.59 and the federal government contributed \$112,404.06 for the position providing this enhanced service to TFN. The position is included in the authorized strength for Delta Police Department.

## Endnotes, continued

51. On July 11, 2024, the Province of BC and the City Surrey 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 and assist with the cost of completing the Project. Subject to the terms of the Agreement, payment of the Financial Contribution is as follows: \$30 million annually during years one to five; and, for years six to ten, annual payments of up to \$20 million 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.
52. In FY2024/25, the provincial contribution of \$30 million was provided through a combination of (1) direct funding of \$24,740,000 to the City of Surrey, (2) direct payments of \$1,970,399 to SPS for salary costs, and (3) direct payments by the Province for transition-related professional services. Due to the timing of expenditures and the RCMP fiscal-year billing cycle, a portion (\$2,187,759) of the first \$30 million contribution was recorded in the 2023 PRBC, with the remainder reflected in this 2024 report.
53. 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.
54. 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.
55. The authorized strength positions under Annex A of the *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA) upon signing the 2012 Agreement.
56. 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.
57. 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.
58. 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, Metchosis 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; Metchosis 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.
59. 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).
60. 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, 2024



## 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, 2024  
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/250722/dq250722a-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](https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/subjects-start/crime_and_justice)

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

## Impact of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Scoring Rule Changes

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

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

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

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

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

## Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers

- **Population figures** are estimates prepared annually by BC Stats, based on the results of the Canada Census which is conducted every five years. These estimates reflect only the permanent residential population of a jurisdiction. Where a jurisdiction serves as a resort, business or entertainment centre, it may have substantial “part-time” or transient/seasonal populations in addition to its permanent resident population, such as tourists, cabin owners, commuters, students, and seasonal staff. These temporary population 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 2024 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 31 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 Police 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 the BC RCMP. 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 2024, 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 2024, 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 2024/2025. 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 31 of the same calendar year. (**Note:** The adjusted strength has been used to calculate the case loads for municipal units participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams). Please refer to recent changes in the impact on UCR scoring rules on page 27.

## Police Resource Definitions and Data Qualifiers, Continued

- **Total Criminal Code Offences** includes property, violent, and other crimes (excluding drugs and traffic offences). **Number of offences** represents only those crimes reported to, or discovered by the police which, upon preliminary investigation, have been deemed to have occurred or been attempted; these data do not represent nor imply a count of the number of charges laid, prosecutions conducted, information sworn, or convictions obtained. These data have been recorded by the police utilizing the Uniform Crime Reporting 2 (UCR2) Survey scoring rules and guidelines. If a single criminal incident contains a number of violations of the law, then only the most serious violation is counted for purposes of this statistic. Please refer to recent changes in the impact on UCR scoring rules on page 27.
- **Crime rate** is the number of *Criminal Code* offences or crimes (excluding drugs and traffic) reported for every 1,000 persons. It is a better measure of trends in crime than the actual number of offences because it accounts for population differences. A high crime rate may indicate that a municipality is a “core city”, i.e., a business and/or entertainment centre for many people who reside outside, as well as inside, the municipality. As a result, “core cities” may have large part-time or temporary populations which are excluded from both their population bases and their crime rate calculations. Please refer to recent changes in the impact on UCR scoring rules on page 27.
- **Total Costs** refer to actual costs as reported by each municipality, collected annually from the PSB administered Municipal Policing 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 units and RCMP provincial services should be made with caution.

### DATA SOURCES:

Crime:	Statistics Canada. 2024. Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violation and police services, British Columbia, annual, 1998 to 2024 (Table 35-10-0184-01). Released and accessed on July 22, 2025. <a href="https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510018401">https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510018401</a>
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.
<b>DATE:</b>	December 2025