

DOLLARS & SENSE OF POLICING

INTRODUCTION

The following paper was prepared by the UBCM to facilitate discussion on the finance and delivery of police services in British Columbia at the 1999 UBCM Convention.

The Justice and Protective Services Committee agreed to sponsor a session to review local government concerns related to policing costs.

The paper is not intended to represent the views of UBCM and does not contain recommendations.

OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICING COSTS REVIEW

To ensure a clear understanding of police finance and service delivery in British Columbia.

To clearly identify local government concerns with police financing and service delivery in the province.

To outline some options that have been suggested by local government as a solution to its problems regarding policing costs and to determine the option or options that would best address the issues identified.

To identify the general principles which should be used as the basis for addressing local government concerns related to police financing and service delivery.

BACKGROUND

A number of studies have been undertaken by local government into policing costs the last major review was in 1994 entitled "Financing Local Police Service in British Columbia". No agreement was reached by the UBCM members on the approach that should be adopted or the specific options which should be pursued.

A Joint Committee on Police Finance, made up of representatives from the UBCM, the Ministry of Attorney General and Ministry of Municipal Affairs, held further discussions on this issue in 1996 but again no agreement could be reached as to how to resolve the range of problems that had been identified. There was no new provincial money that could be used to address the inequities in the system and this meant that if changes were made it could only be made by shifting the cost of policing from one local government sector to another local government sector.

At the 1998 UBCM Convention the delegates endorsed the Financing Local Government Study which briefly examined the policing costs issue and recommended the following approach:

Police Financing

In the time available, the Group has not been able to develop a detailed proposal on police financing. However, given the importance and complexity of the issue, it is recommended that police financing be identified as a priority item for further study.

The Group recommends that any new system of police finance give consideration to the following three suggestions: all areas, including small incorporated communities, contribute to the financing of policing costs; the amount paid by a community reflect the ability of that community to pay, including consideration of the assessment base of the community; and, the amount paid by residents of unincorporated areas toward the cost of policing be more clearly identified than it is now as part of the rural tax rate.

The Group suggests that a new police financing formula be developed and implemented before the results of the next census become available in 2002 (which may take some municipalities over the current financing thresholds).

OVERVIEW

DELIVERY OF POLICE SERVICES

Three types of policing is provided in British Columbia (see Appendix 3 for details):

- Provincial Force RCMP policing (81 communities and all rural areas)
- Municipal/RCMP contract policing (59 communities)
- Municipal policing (12 communities)

All communities over 5,000 population are required to provide police services under the Police Act and the Municipal Act. They may choose, in consultation with the Attorney General, to provide their own municipal police force or contract with the RCMP to provide police services.

The twelve municipal forces currently provide police protection to approximately 1.1 million people in the province. The RCMP provide policing services to the remaining 2.9 million people in the province.

A new twenty-year agreement was signed between the federal government and the provinces in 1992 to continue the services of the RCMP to 2012. Under this agreement the cost share for policing costs was fixed at the 1992 level (70% municipal and 30% federal for over 5,000 population and 90% municipal and 10% federal for over 15,000 population). The cost base for policing costs was allowed to increase over time to reflect in increases in the components of the cost base, such as wages, pensions, accommodation, equipment etc. New provisions to ensure greater financial accountability to local governments were also introduced into the new contract.

In addition to the police services delivered at the local level there are a range of other policing services provided through the province and/or RCMP:

- The provincial police force also operates provincial district and headquarters services. They provide highway and freeway patrol services and specialized services such as forensic identification, air services and marine enforcement.
- The RCMP operates a federal police force that deals with federal criminal law, provides protective services (including airport policing) and administers First Nations Community Policing Services.
- RCMP headquarters provides administrative services and training to all RCMP detachments (municipal, federal and provincial forces).
- The province operates a number of related services that support policing in British Columbia, including the Police Academy and the Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit.

FINANCING OF POLICE SERVICES

Police services in British Columbia are financed in accordance with the type of policing and the size of the community. The Police Act and the Municipal Act establish the threshold levels at which local communities are required to pay for policing.

The threshold level for paying policing costs in other provincial jurisdictions are much lower than in British Columbia. In Alberta the threshold level is set at 2,500 population – although in Alberta County, Municipal District and Metis governments are not required to pay for policing costs. In Saskatchewan the threshold level is set at 500 population – however, in Saskatchewan everyone contributes to policing costs including those under 500 population and in rural areas on a per capita basis and on the basis of the level of service provided.

Under provincial legislation those municipalities under 5,000 population are policed by the provincial force and do not pay any policing costs; municipalities between 5,000 to 15,000 population pay 70% of the policing costs; municipalities over 15,000 population pay 90% of the policing costs. Rural areas contribute to policing costs through the collection of rural property taxation by the provincial government. Those communities who have their own police force pay 100% of the policing costs.

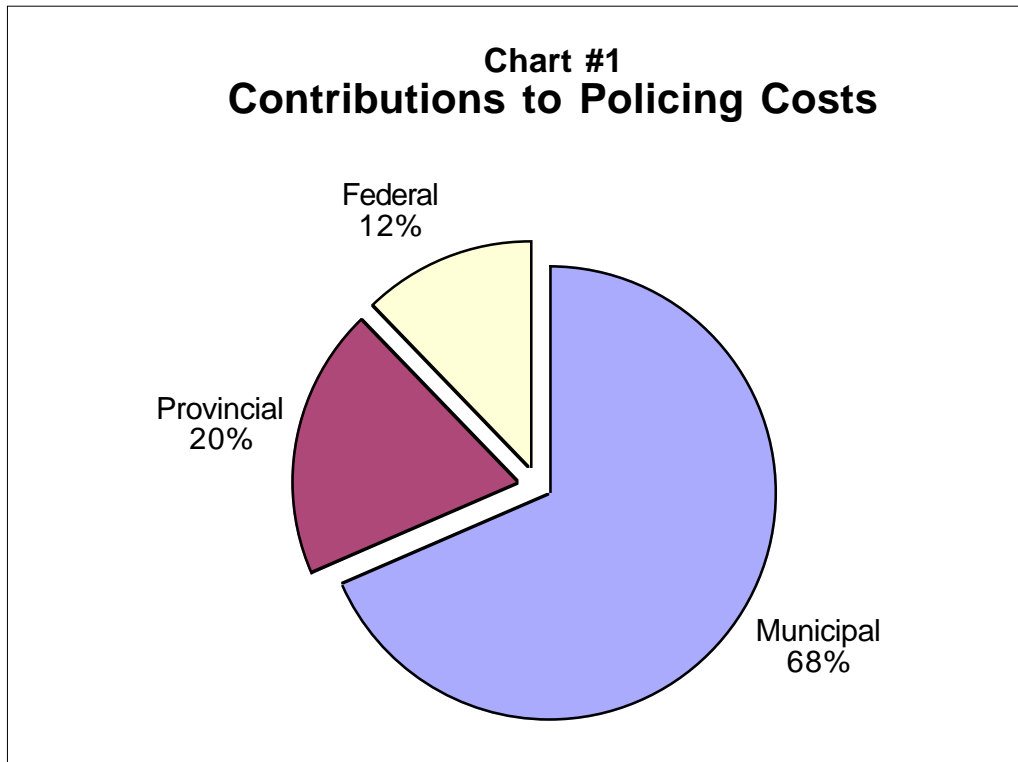
The total cost to deliver police services in British Columbia is \$751.5 million of which \$560 million is for local police services, \$178 million for specialized and dedicated services and \$13.5 for related police programs (see Appendix 1 for specific details).

HOW MUCH DOES POLICING COST AND WHO PAYS?

Approximately \$669 million dollars a year is spent on the delivery of local police services in British Columbia. Local government spends approximately \$457 million (Own Force \$218 million; RCMP \$239 million), the provincial government approximately \$131 million, and the federal government \$81 million on policing (see Appendix 2 for details). Chart #1 illustrates in percentage terms the contribution made by each level of government to policing costs.

Policing costs today represent approximately 15% of a local government's budget and are increasing. This is one of the largest, single budgetary expenditures faced by local government.

The costs to deliver each of the local police services provided in British Columbia in 1998 is



estimated to be (see Appendix 1 for details):

- \$73 million for the RCMP Provincial Force to provide service to all unincorporated areas and 81 municipalities under 5,000 population;
- \$230 million for RCMP detachments to police the 59 municipalities under contract;
- \$218 million for Independent municipal police forces to provide service to 12 municipalities.

Funding for each of the police services provided comes from a variety of different sources:

- In rural areas the province relies on two funding sources: general taxation and the rural property tax;
- In municipalities under 5,000 population the province relies on one funding source: general taxation;
- In municipalities over 5,000 population and communities with a municipal force the local government relies on two funding sources: property taxation and unconditional local government grants.

The rural property tax is levied by the province in all unincorporated areas. While there is no formal policy regarding the use of the funds raised, two types of “local” services have traditionally been identified as supported by the rural property tax: police services and road maintenance. In 1998 the amount of funding raised by the rural property tax was approximately \$64 million, it was estimated in the 1994 study on “Financing Local Police Services in British Columbia” that 31% of the rural levy might be directed toward police services although there is no direct correlation between the rural area property tax collected and provincial expenditures on policing in rural areas, using this estimate approximately \$19.8 million of the rural levy is directed toward police services.

In the case of municipalities under 5,000 population the total cost of police services \$13.6 is paid for by the provincial taxpayer. Taxpayers in these municipalities do not contribute directly through property taxes to local police services.

Police services in municipalities over 5,000 population and own force communities are paid for by local property taxpayers, approximately \$388.5 million in property taxes (after all federal and provincial contributions).

Local property taxpayers pay for the vast majority of local police services. On a per capita basis, local property taxpayers contribute the following to police services in their areas (after all federal and provincial contributions and indirect support) as outlined in Table #1.

Table #1
What is the Burden on Property Taxpayers

Jurisdictions	Total Spending	Provincial Rural Property Taxes	Municipal Property Taxes	Implied Residential Tax Rate
	Average \$ per Capita			\$ per \$1,000
Provincial Forces				
Unincorporated	107	43		\$0.58
0 – 5,000	107			
Municipal Forces				
5,000 –15,000	144		111	\$1.47
Over 15,000	127		115	\$1.48
Independents	192		192	\$1.85

WHAT IS THE FINANCIAL PICTURE TODAY?

Today local government is faced with rising police costs due to increases in the cost base (i.e. new technology, manpower costs etc.) and due to a reduction in funding for police services.

RCMP Cost Base: Wage Increase

The federal government announced that it was lifting the five year pay freeze on RCMP salaries.

RCMP officers would receive a 2% wage increase retroactive to January 1, 1998 and an additional 1% wage increase on April 1, 1998. A further 0.75% increase would take effect on October 1, 1998. The starting salary of a third year constable in the RCMP will go from \$50,508 to \$54,700. Further wage increases are anticipated in 2000 so as to bring RCMP salaries closer to the wage rates paid in own force communities.

Market Adjustment Allowance

Treasury Board has approved a Market Allowance Adjustment the RCMP. The cash allowance was approved as a three year pilot project that begins January 1, 1998 and ends December 31, 2000. It is a temporary solution to address the high cost of living being encountered in some areas of Canada. The Market Adjustment Allowance began at a bi-weekly rate of \$150.49 and it is currently at a bi-weekly rate of \$86.97.

RCMP officers in the Victoria area, Lower Mainland/Fraser Valley area and Whistler/Pemberton area will receive a market allowance payment per month - January 1 to March 31 of \$321.17; from April 1 to September 30 of \$284.25; and from October 1 to December 31 of \$251.67. In the case of the Lower Mainland/Fraser Valley area and the Whistler/Permberton area the rate will be based on the salary of a constable working in the City of Vancouver.

Financial Assistance

Local government today is faced with a reduction in financial assistance for police services:

- Independent Police Equalization Grants (IPEG) were eliminated for own force communities in 1998;

- Unconditional Local Government Grants have been reduced a portion of which could be assumed to provide assistance for policing costs;
- Local Government Restructure Grant for Policing/Transition Grants to assist small communities who reach the 5,000 population threshold have been altered and must now be negotiated on a community by community basis.

WHAT IS THE SERVICE DELIVERY PICTURE TODAY?

Today local government is faced with a shortage of manpower to provide police services, a reduction in the type of police services provided under the policing envelope and increased competition for the limited police services available.

In November 1998 the RCMP announced, as a result of a large budget deficit, it would be reducing the services provided to local communities. After further discussions with the federal government, who agreed to contribute an additional \$10 million and look at the long term funding needs of the RCMP, the RCMP was able to continue delivery of all of its services.

The RCMP met with a number of local governments in July 1999 to brief them on the current status of the force and to address concerns about the shortfall in resources allocated to municipal contract police services. The RCMP officials stressed the need for good client relations.

The key points raised in an introductory overview were:

- E Division accounts for 44% share of the national contracting component of the RCMP's resources. E Division receives \$332 million revenue from contract policing, yet E Division costs the RCMP \$440 million annually;
- Billing information will be improved so municipalities will be better able to determine the costs of policing services in their communities. The federal government and the RCMP budget on a fiscal year basis, whereas municipalities budget on a calendar year basis. Improvements to the RCMP's billing system provide quarterly statements, and the format of the statements should be easier to understand.
- The Depot Division cadet program was held in abeyance for six months affordability reasons. The federal government's deficit reduction program has resulted in net decreases in RCMP budgets since 1993, which coincided with a period of growth in BC communities and increased demands for services.
- E Division will receive 10 cadets from the next troop to graduate from Depot Division. The second troop is a special troop for Nunavut. Thereafter, E Division will receive 15 out of the each of the next 9 graduating troops. These cadets will be distributed over the 140 detachments in B.C.;
- The attrition rate is 200 for E Division. The 164 new graduates will not be enough to cover the annual loss.
- At full capacity Depot Division could turn out 1,600 cadets annually. A constraint upon the training throughput is the salary budget available to pay for the new graduates;
- Training costs (\$3,500 per uniformed member) allocated to municipalities are a fixed cost as outlined in the contract. Hence there was no immediate savings to municipalities from the temporary closure of Depot Division;
- The RCMP has a new policy of accepting lateral applicants from other forces. However, this is not effective, as RCMP salaries tend to be below the own-force salaries;

- The February MOA with federal Treasury Board should allow the force to start resuming training at the levels required to meet the need established by municipalities. The MOA is a process to obtain dollars for training, equipment, and other RCMP requirements,
- PricewaterhouseCoopers have been hired to provide a National Resource Review for the federal government. Completion deadline is September 3, 1999.
- September is also the deadline for municipalities to indicate increased resources required for the 1999-2000 fiscal year. These must be in writing, government-to-government, with a copy to E Division.
- The RCMP expects to meet its contract policing requirements by the next fiscal year. However, it will take some time to recover the gap between future expectations about municipal needs for service levels.
- The RCMP stressed that the force is committed to contract policing and they see municipal policing as a key ingredient in maintaining the excellence of the force.

The following key points illustrate in a broad way many of the problems faced by RCMP policed communities in the province:

- Staff vacancies have had detrimental effects upon preventive programs, like community policing, bicycle patrols, and community outreach;
- Staff turnover is too high, especially for preventive programs which rely on ongoing relationships with communities;
- National HQ needs to better appreciate the B.C. policing challenge;
- Over and above the 400 member vacancies there have been requests for 50 new contract policing provisions, plus a demand for 20 additional officers for YVR;
- Traffic enforcement is a waste of RCMP resources;
- The decline in overall RCMP resources had an effect on E Division, and this problem was exacerbated by the ban on firearms for the auxiliary. This has devastated the auxiliary program.

Reduced Services

Local government today is faced with a reduction in the number of services provided under the general policing envelope. A number of police services which were provided for as part of the general police contract are now an additional cost to the community if required:

Extraordinary Policing – costs of providing policing for festivals or other community based events – tactical troops for crowd control;

Auxiliary Police Program – the program was traditionally used to address peak load issues in local communities, but changes in the program have reduced or virtually eliminated this function;

RCMP Emergency Response Teams.

Competing Priorities

Local government is faced with increasing competition for the use of the limited policing resources in the local community. Other agencies are competing more and more directly for the allocation of policing resources, such as:

ICBC – providing funding for police to undertake road safety programs (i.e. photo radar, drinking drivers, etc.);

Attorney General – directing policing resources to provincial priorities (i.e. organized crime, drug trafficking, traffic safety, etc.);

International Commitments – federally organized conferences and decisions to provide police training to other countries.

All of these actions have diverted police resources away from local policing priorities and given the reduction in resources available potentially added to some of the problems in local areas.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONCERNS WITH POLICING

Previous studies on policing and other research have over the years identified seven major areas of concern:

Major Budgetary Expenditure

- local Government is not in control of costs

Property Taxes are the Only Source of Local Revenue

Inequities in Funding:

Not all Property Taxpayers Pay

- rural communities only pay a portion of the policing costs and incorporated communities under 5,000 pay no policing costs;

Sharp Threshold at 5,000 Population

- cost for policing goes from 0% to 70%;

Core Cities/Destination Areas Have Higher Costs

- benefiting areas near the community do not pay for policing provided;

No Financial Support for Independent Municipalities

Financial Assistance Does Not Recognize Ability to Pay

- current system is based only on the size of the community and does not take into account the tax assessment base of the community and its ability to pay for the increased cost of police services.

Frustration Over Level of Service and Lack of Accountability

- inability to obtain the level of policing services wanted by the community;
- lack of input into the policing priorities in the community and lack of response to the policing needs of the community.

Impact on the Structure of Local Government

- allocation of policing costs is a major factor in decision-making related to boundary expansions/extensions and incorporations.

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?

A number of local governments have indicated that they would like to see changes in the financing and delivery of police services in British Columbia. The discussion paper is intended to provide a framework for the discussion, outline a number of the options that local governments have put forward and identify the general principles which should be used as the basis to address the problem.

The financing and delivery of police services is a very complex issue. Any changes in the way policing is currently dealt with must take into account the existing Federal-Provincial Agreement on RCMP Services and the implication of the changes on this agreement. Local governments need to be aware that both the federal and provincial government have indicated in the past that they would like to see changes to the current system and to be very aware of what it wants in opening up the discussions on the delivery and financing of police services.

The federal government has indicated that it would like to change the cost-sharing formula it agreed to in 1992. The federal government in its recent actions has shown that it is willing to limit the RCMP's ability to deliver policing services in an effort to control its costs. The federal government is still interested in reducing the service costs of the RCMP further where this can be achieved.

The provincial government in an effort to manage its increasing expenditures and reduce the provincial debt eliminated its grant to municipal police forces and changed the way in which transition grants to communities reaching the 5,000 population level are dealt with. The UBCM has opposed both of these changes and continues to pressure the province to re-introduce policing grants to municipal force communities and to continue to provide transition grants to communities reaching the 5,000 population threshold.

The province in the past has indicated an interest in the regionalization of police services as a way of reducing costs and providing a more efficient service. The provincial government is continuing to look at ways that it can reduce its costs for providing policing in the province.

In British Columbia there is an ongoing debate about the long term commitment by the federal government to urban policing in Canada. British Columbia is the only province in Canada where the RCMP is involved in policing major urban centres, recent actions by the federal government in other parts of Canada has suggested that it may wish to continue to provide this service, but there is still a degree of uncertainty about this commitment. Any decision by the federal government to limit its financial commitment to urban policing or withdraw totally from policing urban areas would require the province to seriously look at the creation of a provincial police force.

Given the current economic climate that the province is operating in the general options open for addressing policing costs appears to be limited. There is no "new money" for the province to take on additional expenditures and public attitudes at the present time are opposed to any increase in taxes or provincial debt.

All of the factors outlined above – impact on the cost-sharing formula, federal and provincial sharing of policing costs and the potential creation of a provincial force – are all issues that local government needs to take into consideration when looking at what future option it would like to pursue in the financing and delivery of police services.

OPTIONS

Outlined below are a list of four options which illustrate the range of changes local government might wish to consider. The relationship between each of these options and the delivery of police services is outlined in Attachment # 1 (see page 17 for details).

- Option 1: Status Quo: Federal-Provincial Agreement on RCMP Services
- Option 2: Provincial Funding of Policing Costs as an Essential Service
- Option 3: Regional District Funding of Policing Costs – Specified Area Basis
- Option 4: Local Area Funding of Policing Costs Based on Service Delivery Area/Benefiting Area

Status Quo: Federal-Provincial Agreement on RCMP Services

This option refers to the existing process for the delivery and financing of police services outlined earlier in the paper.

Positives

- Federal agreement to provide policing services for a long term period – until 2012;
- Federal agreement to a fixed cost-sharing formula for policing costs for a twenty year period;
- Federal contribution to policing in communities policed by the RCMP – 30% to communities over 5,000 population and 10% to communities over 15,000 population;
- Province pays for policing in incorporated communities under 5,000 population and for a portion of the policing costs in rural areas;
- Population threshold at which a local government must contribute to policing costs is the highest in Canada;
- Local government has input into local policing priorities and some accountability over delivery of services.

Negatives

- Not everyone pays for policing;
- No federal/provincial contribution to communities who have a municipal force;
- Policing costs are based on population;
- Population threshold levels impose policing costs on local governments, whether they have the ability to pay for these costs or not;
- The 5,000 population threshold is too large an increase in costs for a service to impose on a community at one time – 0% to 70% for policing costs;
- Limited ability to control costs as standards are set by the federal and provincial governments.

Provincial Funding of Policing Costs

Under this option it is proposed that the provincial government would take over responsibility for policing, on the same general basis that it currently takes responsibility for health care and education. If local governments were no longer required to pay for policing costs it is assumed that they would use this opportunity to reduce local property taxes.

The province could fund the responsibility for policing in a variety of ways, such as increasing provincial income tax and/or sales tax revenues or by increasing provincial debt or by increasing property taxes. The province could add an additional line on all property tax notices – “Provincial Police Tax”. This item would be similar to the provincial school property tax currently collected.

Jurisdictions employing municipal police forces would, depending on the tax system used by the province, either be given a provincial grant for policing equal to that spent for RCMP jurisdictions, given a grant equal to the amount of police property tax collected in their area or collect the revenue for policing its own jurisdiction as currently happens.

Positives

- Everybody Pays for Policing;
- Local Government, with exception of those operating a municipal police force, is no longer responsible for policing;
- No threshold levels for payment of policing costs.

Negatives

- Increases Provincial Expenditures between \$239 and \$457 million and may increase provincial debt;
- Increases Provincial Taxes (Income/Sales Tax and/or Property Tax);
- No local accountability for delivery of police services;
- No guarantee of local government input into local policing priorities;
- Provides an opportunity for the federal government to reduce or eliminate its contribution for policing services, as the population threshold for police services would no longer exist.

Regional District Funding of Policing Costs

Under this option all municipalities regardless of size would assume responsibility for policing in their communities. Regional districts would assume responsibility for policing outside of municipalities.

Municipalities under 5,000 would receive service through participation in a joint service contract with the rural areas in their regional district. Service would be provided by way of a contract with the provincial force and the costs of this service would be collected by the regional district from those members participating in the agreement. The province would adjust the rural tax rate to reflect the financing of policing costs on a regional basis.

Cost sharing arrangements would support a base level of service. Local governments participating in a regional model would be expected to contribute less than municipalities over 5,000 population given that they would be sharing control over police service with other participants in a joint service contract. Rural areas and small municipalities would have the ability to increase service levels beyond the base level on a specified area basis.

Municipalities that choose to deliver police service independent of their regional district could do so. In the case of RCMP policed communities this would be done on the same cost-sharing basis as municipalities over 5,000 population (70% or 90% respectively) and in the case of own force communities at 100% of the cost.

This option would allow police services to be delivered as a regional function or as a regionalized service. It would provide a mechanism to allocate the cost of financing and the cost of delivering police services across the region. It would also provide a process for sharing the cost of specific police functions, which might be provided in a more cost-effective way on a regional basis.

Positives

- Allows allocation of policing costs on a regional basis and distribution of the cost burden in a more equitable manner – eliminates sharp increases at 5,000 and 15,000 population threshold;
- Ensures that all property taxpayers contribute to the cost of local police service;
- Permits rural and small incorporated communities to have additional policing resources and pay for it on a specified area basis;
- Allows regionalization of policing services and potential cost savings from this process.

Negatives

- Increases potential tension on Regional District Boards over allocation of financing for regional functions;
- Provides the opportunity for the province to download costs of provincial force on to local government;
- Provides an opportunity for the federal government to reduce its contribution for policing services, as regional districts attempted to provide policing services to a larger population base.

Local Area Funding of Policing Costs – Benefiting Area

Under this option a municipality could apply to the province to have policing costs in its area allocated on a benefiting area basis. A study would be undertaken of the area to determine if the benefiting area for police services extended outside of the municipal boundaries and what the size of the benefiting area might be. If the study concluded that the benefiting area for police services extended beyond the municipal boundaries then the financial costs of providing that service could be extended across the benefiting area. The province would adjust the rural tax rate in the benefiting area to offset the additional property tax introduced for policing.

This option would allow medium sized municipalities who are surrounded by densely populated unincorporated areas or smaller municipalities who are nearing the 5,000 or 15,000 population thresholds to ensure that costs of policing in the area are shared with all of the property taxpayers who benefit from the service.

Positives

- Everybody who benefits from the delivery of policing services in a local area would pay for the service;
- Provides small and medium sized communities with additional financing for policing as the adjacent areas would be contributing to policing costs;
- Eliminates the problems associated with local government re-structuring caused by policing costs.

Negatives

- Increases the complexity of the property taxation system – new boundaries and collection;
- Determination of boundaries may create conflicts between rural area/small incorporated municipalities and municipalities who currently pay for policing costs;
- Not everyone will be paying for policing costs.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

There is a need at the outset of the discussions to clearly identify the broad principles that local government wants to operate under in relation to this matter, so as to ensure that its objectives are achieved in the end. The principles provide a framework for evaluating the outcome of the various solutions proposed to address the police financing and delivery problems.

1. Certainty

The delivery of police services is clearly known and the time frame outlined.

2. Financial Stability

The cost of police services is clearly identified and understood, the cost of the service is relatively stable so that local government is able to plan its budgetary expenditures – no major surprises.

3. Equity/Fairness

All areas, including small, incorporated communities, contribute to the financing of policing costs.

4. Ability to Pay

The amount paid by a community reflects the ability of that community to pay, including consideration of the assessment base of the community.

Table #2 illustrates the extent to which each of the options addresses each of the general principles identified above.

Table #2
Relationship Between Principles and Options

	Option #1 Status Quo	Option #2 Provincial Funding	Option #3 Regional District Funding	Option #4 Local Area Funding
Certainty	High	Low	Low	Low
Financial Stability	High	Low	Medium	High
Equity	Low	High	High	Low
Ability to Pay	Medium	Low	High	High

Attachment #1 Characteristics of Each Option

	Option #1 Status Quo	Option #2 Provincial Funding	Option #3 Regional District Funding	Option #4 Local Area Funding
Who is legislatively responsible for the delivery of local police service?	Provincial / Municipal (over 5,000 population)	Provincial	Provincial / Municipal / Regional District	Provincial / Municipal
Who provides the service?	Federal (RCMP) / Municipal	Federal (RCMP) / Provincial	Federal (RCMP) / Municipal / Regional District	Federal (RCMP) / Municipal
What is the geographic area?	Municipal – Over 5,000 Population Threshold	Province	Regional District / Municipal	Municipal / Local Area
Who sets the standards (service levels, manning strengths)?	Federal / Provincial	Federal / Provincial	Federal / Provincial	Federal / Provincial
Who approves budget?	Federal / Provincial / Municipal	Federal / Provincial	Federal / Provincial / Municipal / Regional District	Federal / Provincial / Municipal
How is the service funded?	Federal – general taxation (cost-share) Provincial – general taxation rural property tax Municipal – property tax	Federal – general taxation Provincial – general taxation property tax	Federal – general taxation (cost-share) Provincial – general taxation Municipal – property tax Regional District – specified area tax	Federal – general taxation Provincial – general taxation rural property tax Municipal – property tax Local Area – property tax
Who determines final cost?	Federal	Federal / Provincial	Federal	Federal
Who ultimately pays?	Taxpayer (federal, provincial, municipal)	Taxpayer (federal, provincial, municipal)	Taxpayer (federal, provincial, municipal, regional district)	Taxpayer (federal, provincial, municipal, local area)

APPENDIX 1

TOTAL POLICE SERVICES COSTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA - 1998/99 Fiscal Year

	Cost (\$ Millions)
DIRECT LOCAL SERVICES	
Provincial Police Services¹	
RCMP Provincial Detachments	76
Municipal Police Services²	
RCMP: 5,000-15,000 population	35
RCMP: Over 15,000 population	230
Independent municipal police forces	218
TOTAL DIRECT LOCAL SERVICES	560
SPECIALIZED AND DEDICATED SERVICES	
Provincial Police Services³	
District and Provincial Headquarters Services	109
Federal Police Services	
RCMP Federal Force ⁴	69
TOTAL SPECIALIZED AND DEDICATED SERVICES	178
TOTAL POLICE SERVICE COSTS	738
Related Provincial Programs	
Office of the Police Complaints Commissioner	0.8
Justice Institute - BC Police Academy	2.2
Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit	6.0
Provincial Emergency Program	3.3
Witness Protection	0.1
Self-Administered First Nations Policing	1.1
TOTAL RELATED PROGRAMS	13.5

FOOTNOTES

¹ Provincial RCMP detachment costs are for the **actual** (as opposed to authorized) number of general duty and general investigation section members who provided policing to the unincorporated areas of the province and to municipalities under 5,000 population in 1998/99. **The costs are actual for 1998/99 (not authorized or budgeted) and include both the federal and provincial share of contract costs**

² **The costs are actual (not authorized or budgeted) for calendar year 1998**, as reported by each municipality to Police Services. For the municipalities policed by the RCMP, costs include: the municipality's share of RCMP contract costs; costs borne 100% by the municipality which are over and above the contract costs, such as support staff and accommodation; **and also include the federal contribution to contract costs**. Bylaw enforcement and victim services costs, all revenues, and major capital expenditures have been **excluded** from costs.

³ District and Provincial Headquarters police services include highway and freeway patrols, forensic identification, police service dogs, and other specialized services and administrative personnel. **The costs are actual for 1998/99 (not authorized or budgeted) and include both the federal and provincial share of contract costs.**

⁴ Federal force costs include members assigned to federal criminal law, First Nations policing programs (ACCP and FNCPS), and protective policing. **The costs are actual for 1998/99 (not authorized or budgeted) and were provided by RCMP "E" Division's CMB-Budgets and Planning Section.** There are no provincial or municipal contributions to federal policing.

PREPARED BY: Police Services, Ministry of Attorney General, Province of British Columbia.

DATE: September 9, 1999.

APPENDIX 2

CONTRIBUTION TO POLICING BY MUNICIPAL, PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1998/99.

TYPE OF FORCE	POPULATION POLICED IN 1998	TOTAL POLICE COSTS PAID BY:			
		MUN GOV T	PROV GOV T	FED GOV T	TOTAL
12 INDEPENDENT MUNICIPAL FORCES	1,134,845 (28%)	\$ 218,359,525	0	0	\$ 218,359,525
28 RCMP MUNICIPAL FORCES Over 15,000 Population	1,856,967 (46%)	\$ 212,339,838	\$ 388,007	\$ 17,621,829	\$ 230,349,674
31 RCMP MUNICIPAL FORCES 5,000 to 15,000 Population	298,990 (8%)	\$ 26,079,434	\$ 592,672	\$ 8,074,093	\$ 34,746,199
RCMP PROVINCIAL FORCE	719,120 (18%)				
81 Muns under 5,000 Population	171,924 (4%)	0	\$129,888,739	\$ 55,666,602	\$ 185,555,341
Unincorporated Areas	547,196 (14%)	Partial			
TOTAL	4,009,922 (100%)	\$ 456,778,797	\$130,869,418	\$ 81,362,524	\$ 669,010,739

DATA QUALIFIERS

1. All expenditure figures shown above for the Federal and Provincial governments represent the costs paid in fiscal year 1998/99. The expenditure figures for municipalities with independent and RCMP municipal forces represent the costs paid by them in calendar year 1998. **Federal and provincial government contributions are preliminary, pending a final reconciliation of RCMP municipal and provincial force contract costs**

2. Expenditure figures for the 59 municipalities with RCMP municipal forces include both the contract costs, and those costs paid by the municipality which are over and above the contract costs (for example, support staff salaries and benefits, and accommodation costs). These figures exclude by-law enforcement and victim services program costs where municipalities have this in their policing budget. The Federal government contributions to policing include their share of municipal and provincial policing costs. 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 exclude the costs to Canada for Federal Force members operating in B.C. **Federal government contributions are preliminary, pending a final reconciliation of RCMP municipal and provincial contract costs.**

3. Canada Census occurred in 1996. The population figures for 1998 in this report are estimates based on 1996 Census data. The population in the 1996 Census determines which population category (5,000 to 15,000 or over 15,000 population) a municipality policed by the RCMP is in. Five municipalities exceeded 5,000 population in the 1996 Census and became responsible for their policing services in April 1997. Three municipalities: Courtenay, Fort St. John and Salmon Arm exceeded 15,000 population in the 1996 Census and moved from the 5,000 to 15,000 category to the over 15,000 population category. Fernie's population fell below 5,000 in the 1996 Census, so Fernie reverted to a solely provincial jurisdiction on April 1, 1997.

4. Five municipalities exceeded 5,000 population in the 1996 Census and became responsible for their policing services on April 1, 1997. They are: Hope, Ladysmith, Lake Country, Spallumcheen and Whistler. Note that the costs for these five municipalities (included in the 5,000 to 15,000 population group) may not represent their total costs for policing in 1998. Hope received a Local Government Restructure Grant for Policing (LGRGP) totaling \$232,672 in 1998. Lake Country received a LGRGP totaling \$360,000 in

1998. Langford received a LGRGP totaling \$388,007 in 1998. These Provincial government grants, totaling \$980,679 have been deducted from the total costs reported by municipal governments in the 5,000 to 15,000 population category (for Hope and Lake Country) and from the over 15,000 population category (for Langford).

5. The unincorporated areas of the province make no direct contribution towards their policing services. However, part of the rural property tax levy could be considered as partially offsetting their police costs.

6. In 1998/99, under RCMP Policing Agreements, municipalities over 15,000 population were paying 90% of their **contract** policing costs, and municipalities between 5,000 and 15,000 were paying 70% of their **contract** costs. In the same years the Province was paying 70% of provincial policing costs.

SOURCES: BC STATS, Population Section, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations;
Municipalities with Independent Police Forces;
Municipalities with RCMP Municipal Forces;
"E" Division Headquarters, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

PREPARED BY: Police Services, Ministry of Attorney General, Province of British Columbia.

DATE: August 9, 1999.

APPENDIX 3

**BRITISH COLUMBIA MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES:
1998 DATA, SORTED ALPHABETICALLY BY JURISDICTION.**

RCMP MUNICIPAL FORCES OVER 15,000 POPULATION (IN 1996 CANADA CENSUS)

Municipality	1998 Population	Auth Strgth	Pop Per Police	Total CC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Burden	Total Costs	Cost Per Member	Cost Per Capita
Burnaby	189,513	241	786	25,038	132	104	23,065,931	95,709	122
Campbell River	31,459	39	807	4,910	156	126	4,120,234	105,647	131
Chilliwack (1)	66,171	83	797	9,118	138	110	7,283,527	87,753	110
Coquitlam (1)	110,633	109	1,015	11,153	101	102	10,426,778	95,659	94
Courtenay	19,243	23	837	3,592	187	156	2,253,337	97,971	117
Cranbrook	19,576	24	816	3,041	155	127	2,397,179	99,882	122
Fort St. John	16,324	25	653	3,099	190	124	2,653,349	106,134	163
Kamloops	81,880	99	827	11,117	136	112	9,642,642	97,400	118
Kelowna	97,372	116	839	13,586	140	117	10,421,425	89,840	107
Langford	19,421	23	860	2,081	107	92	2,148,145	95,093	111
Langley City	24,137	39	613	4,651	193	118	4,105,182	104,325	170
Langley Township (1)	88,319	101	877	8,179	93	81	9,886,084	98,222	112
Maple Ridge (1)	61,290	66	929	6,636	108	101	7,153,692	108,389	117
Mission	32,585	43	758	5,306	163	123	4,508,338	104,845	138
Nanaimo (1)	75,951	107	710	12,137	160	113	9,991,444	93,378	132
North Cowichan (2)	27,562	25	1,102	2,379	86	95	2,540,615	101,625	92
North Vancouver City (1)	44,840	62	723	5,860	131	95	6,395,969	103,161	143
North Vancouver District (1)	85,928	92	934	6,257	73	68	9,291,195	100,991	108
Penticton	32,582	36	905	4,476	137	124	3,736,122	103,781	115
Port Alberni	19,533	33	592	3,497	179	106	3,163,745	95,871	162
Port Coquitlam (1)	50,895	48	1,060	5,323	105	111	4,817,023	100,355	95
Prince George	80,943	121	669	14,928	184	123	11,737,608	97,005	145
Prince Rupert	17,193	36	478	3,248	189	90	3,932,654	109,240	229
Richmond	162,245	179	906	13,936	86	78	17,171,381	95,930	106
Salmon Arm (1)	16,425	14	1,173	1,646	100	118	1,058,669	75,619	64
Surrey	332,836	368	904	42,886	129	117	33,306,911	90,508	100
Vernon	34,392	39	882	6,081	177	156	3,135,144	80,388	91
White Rock	17,719	22	805	1,784	101	81	2,383,522	108,342	135
RCMP MUNS OVER 15,000	1,856,967	2,213	839	235,945	127	107	212,727,845	96,144	115

RCMP MUNICIPAL FORCES 5,000 TO 15,000 POPULATION (IN 1996 CANADA CENSUS)

Municipality	1998 Population	Auth Strgth	Pop Per Police	Total CC Offences	Crime Rate	Case Burden	Total Costs	Cost Per Member (4)	Cost Per Capita (4)
Castlegar	7,401	10	740	1,231	166	123	684,146	68,415	92
Coldstream	9,556	6	1,593	438	46	73	392,555	65,426	41
Colwood	14,758	14	1,036	1,121	76	79	988,684	69,381	67
Comox	11,963	9	1,329	652	55	72	656,992	72,999	55
Dawson Creek	11,817	21	563	2,740	232	130	1,659,747	79,036	140
Hope (3,4)	6,818	12	568	1,051	154	88	587,968	N/A	N/A
Kimberley	6,950	8	869	580	83	73	546,286	68,286	79
Kitimat	11,712	15	781	1,083	92	72	1,094,721	72,981	93
Ladysmith (3,4)	6,893	7	985	573	83	82	130,028	N/A	N/A
Lake Country (3,4)	9,531	8	1,191	644	68	81	108,966	N/A	N/A
Mackenzie	6,301	8	788	640	102	80	548,752	68,594	87
Merritt	8,141	11	740	1,576	194	143	823,058	74,823	101
North Saanich	10,955	8	1,369	553	50	69	640,857	80,107	58
Parksville	10,269	12	856	1,231	120	103	830,872	69,239	81
Pitt Meadows	14,530	19	765	1,132	78	60	1,414,154	74,429	97
Port Hardy (1)	5,708	8	714	981	172	123	563,548	70,444	99
Powell River	13,954	18	775	1,580	113	88	1,496,127	83,118	107
Qualicum Beach	7,398	6	1,233	528	71	88	416,265	69,378	56
Quesnel	9,000	18	500	1,946	216	108	1,721,550	95,642	191
Revelstoke	8,332	11	757	838	101	76	771,187	70,108	93
Sechelt	8,337	9	926	1,214	146	135	593,476	65,942	71
Sidney	11,257	13	866	959	85	74	809,956	62,304	72
Smithers	6,073	9	675	1,210	199	134	646,291	71,810	106
Spallumcheen (3,4)	5,691	3	1,897	249	44	83	132,087	N/A	N/A
Squamish (1)	15,618	25	625	2,005	128	80	1,948,069	77,923	125
Summerland	10,913	7	1,559	558	51	80	492,727	70,390	45
Terrace	13,812	25	552	2,022	146	81	2,180,875	87,235	158
Trail	7,780	13	598	969	125	75	1,174,904	90,377	151
View Royal	7,043	8	863	740	105	91	579,497	71,017	82
Whistler (3,4)	9,183	17	540	2,125	231	125	337,204	N/A	N/A
Williams Lake	11,296	23	491	2,415	214	105	1,700,557	73,937	151
RCMP MUNS 5,000-15,000	298,990	381	784	35,584	119	93	26,672,106	69,930	89
RCMP MUNICIPAL TOTAL	2,155,957	2,594	831	271,529	126	105	239,399,951	92,290	111

FOOTNOTES FOR R.C.M.P. MUNICIPAL FORCES

(1) The 1998 population figure includes municipal and Indian Reserve populations.

(2) North Cowichan Mun includes two detachments (N. Cowichan-Chemainus and N. Cowichan-Duncan) which both police the District Municipality of North Cowichan, with an authorized municipal strength of 8 and 17 members respectively.

(3) Five municipalities exceeded 5,000 population in the 1996 Census and became responsible for their policing services on April 1, 1997. They are: Hope, Ladysmith, Lake Country, Spallumcheen and Whistler. Offence data for these jurisdictions reflects the entire year. The police strengths shown reflect their strength at the end of their proposed phase-in periods. Note that the costs shown for these five municipalities may not represent their total costs for policing in 1998. Fernie's population fell below 5,000 in the 1996 Census, so Fernie reverted to a solely provincial policing jurisdiction on April 1st, 1997.

(4) Figures in the Cost per Member and Cost per Capita columns are not shown for the five new policing jurisdictions in 1998 as their police costs and police strengths were being phased-in in 1998.

INDEPENDENT MUNICIPAL FORCES

Municipality	1998	Auth	Pop Per	Total CC	Crime	Case	Total	Cost Per	Cost
	Population	Strgth (2)	Police	Offences	Rate	Burden	Costs (2)	Member	Per Capita
Abbotsford (1)	113,645	137	830	10,891	96	79	14,621,343	106,725	129
Central Saanich	15,502	21	738	961	62	46	2,301,035	109,573	148
Delta (1)	101,202	138	733	7,478	74	54	14,372,187	104,146	142
Esquimalt	16,677	28	596	2,017	121	72	3,326,888	118,817	199
Nelson	9,733	17	573	1,137	117	67	1,952,475	114,851	201
New Westminster	53,723	105	512	9,609	179	92	12,146,120	115,677	226
Oak Bay	18,173	22	826	1,000	55	45	2,255,272	102,512	124
Port Moody	23,175	30	773	1,975	85	66	3,479,101	115,970	150
Saanich	107,026	133	805	7,698	72	58	14,546,389	109,371	136
Vancouver (1)	554,900	1,149	483	85,562	154	74	121,538,329	105,777	219
Victoria	76,121	178	428	16,690	219	94	19,801,619	111,245	260
West Vancouver (1)	44,968	77	584	3,120	69	41	8,018,767	104,140	178
INDEPENDENTS TOTAL	1,134,845	2,035	558	148,138	131	73	218,359,525	107,302	192

FOOTNOTES FOR INDEPENDENT MUNICIPAL FORCES

- (1) The 1998 population figure includes municipal and Indian Reserve populations.
- (2) Authorized police strengths and their associated costs for nine jurisdictions have been adjusted to *exclude* secondments to other agencies (e.g. Justice Institute-B.C. Police Academy, ICTU Photo Radar, CLEU-JFO), as reported to Police Services for calendar year 1998. The only jurisdictions not reporting secondments were Central Saanich, Oak Bay and Nelson.

DATA QUALIFIERS

1. Canada Census occurred in 1996. The population figures for 1998 contained in this report are estimates based on 1996 Census data. The population in the 1996 Census determines which population category (5,000 to 15,000 or over 15,000 population) a municipality policed by the RCMP is in. Five municipalities exceeded 5,000 population in the 1996 Census and became responsible for their policing services in April 1997. Three municipalities: Courtenay, Fort St. John and Salmon Arm exceeded 15,000 population in the 1996 Census and moved from the 5,000 to 15,000 category to the over 15,000 population category.
2. Population figures reflect the "resident" or "late night" population of a jurisdiction or municipality, rather than the number of people who spend some part of the day in the area either for business or pleasure purposes. Furthermore, populations do not take into account "resident non-residents", i.e. cottage/chalet owners or students residing at universities or colleges whose permanent residence is within another jurisdiction
3. Authorized police strength is based on the authorized police strength as of December 31, 1998. The authorized strength of the RCMP is obtained from RCMP "E" Division Headquarters. The authorized strength of the independent jurisdictions is collected annually from each department
4. Total Costs" refer to actual and not authorized (or budgeted) costs in calendar year 1998, as reported by each municipality, to Police Services. For the municipalities policed by the RCMP, "Total Costs" include the municipality's share of RCMP contract costs, plus those costs borne 100% by the municipality which are over and above the contract costs, such as support staff and accommodation. If a municipality included the costs of By-law enforcement or victim services programs in their actual expenditures, these have been excluded from "Total Costs". "Total Costs" also do not include capital expenditures, such as major construction projects, and they are also exclusive of any revenues. Note that some variation exists between jurisdictions with respect to the cost items that are included in their policing budgets.
5. The offence data contained in this report have been recorded by the police on the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR). Offences are scored according to the UCR Scoring Rules. If a single criminal incident contains a number of violations of the law, then only the most serious one is recorded for UCR purposes. However, with the exception of robbery offences where one incident with multiple victims is scored as one offence, police record one offence for every victim of a "violent" crime, e.g. homicide, attempted murder, sexual and non-sexual assault, and abduction. Total CC Offences represents only those offences reported to, or discovered by police which, upon preliminary investigation, have been deemed to have occurred or been attempted; this data does not represent or imply a count of the number of charges laid, prosecutions conducted, informations sworn or convictions obtained
6. Total CC Offences include Criminal Code-Property, Person and Other offences. Criminal Code-Property offences include break and enters, motor vehicle thefts, theft over and less than \$5000, fraud, and possession of stolen property. Criminal Code-Person offences include violent crimes such as homicides, attempted murder, sexual and non sexual assaults, robbery and abduction. Criminal Code-Other offences include prostitution, gaming and betting, possession of offensive weapons, as well as arson, bail violations, disturb the peace, and mischief and property damage. Criminal Code-Traffic offences are not included in Total CC Offences.
7. Crime rate is defined as the number of Criminal Code offences (Excluding Traffic) per 1,000 population. It is based on the number of crimes occurring within each jurisdiction and on the resident population. Crime rate is based on a population which excludes tourists, commuters, or "part time" residents such as students or cottage/chalet owners. Crime rates for municipalities do not take into account the "core city syndrome" in which a number of people spend some part of the day in the city for either business or pleasure purposes, i.e. tourists and commuters.
8. Many municipalities exhibit what is commonly referred to as the "core city syndrome". These cities are surrounded by urban or unincorporated areas which have substantial residential populations. As a result, the crime rates would be lower for the combined populated areas than for those municipalities by themselves.
9. Criminal Code Case Burden is defined as the number of Criminal Code offences (Excluding Traffic) per authorized police strength. The total number of Criminal Code offences and the authorized police strength as of December 31, 1998 are used to calculate case burden.
10. Comparisons between the case burdens of independent municipal forces and RCMP municipal forces may be erroneous due to differences in the organizational structures of the RCMP and Independent municipal forces. The RCMP municipal forces may have a relatively lower sworn strength because of the administrative support provided by "E" Division Headquarters.
11. Populations, crime rates and case burdens are only three of the many factors used to determine the strength and organization of a police force. A number of other factors, such as size, accessibility of the area to be policed, and traffic volume are also taken into consideration. Case burdens and crime rates also do not reflect the time spent by police providing general assistance to the public, or participating in crime prevention programs, or enforcing traffic laws.

12. Summary data and statistics for the Independent and RCMP Municipal Forces are shown as the last line of each Table. The Criminal Code case burden, and crime rate are generated from the totals, and do not represent the average of the rates for each individual jurisdiction.

13. There may be some small variance in the data contained in this report as compared to previous reports produced by Police Services. Where variances occur, the report produced at the latest date will reflect the most current data available

SOURCES: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR);
BC STATS, Population Section, Ministry of Finance and Corporate
Relations, Province of British Columbia;
EO-5 Report, "E" Division Headquarters, Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
Municipalities with RCMP Municipal Contracts;
Independent Municipal Police Departments.

PREPARED BY: Police Services, Ministry of Attorney General, Province of British Columbia.

DATE: August 9, 1999.

APPENDIX 4

MUNICIPALITIES UNDER 5,000 POPULATION - 1998 ESTIMATES BASED ON 1996 CENSUS

Municipality	1998 Population	Municipality	1998 Population
Zeballos	243	Highlands	1,563
Silverton	250	Ucluelet	1,743
Wells	272	Lumby	1,802
Lytton	326	Warfield	1,830
Slocan	351	Nakusp	1,839
Hazelton	370	Burns Lake	1,890
Sayward	453	Gold River	1,947
Granisle	460	Ashcroft	1,953
Alert Bay	556	100 Mile House	2,079
Radium Hot Springs	582	Fort St. James	2,122
New Denver	604	Fruitvale	2,176
Port Clements	606	Chase	2,582
Midway	693	Logan Lake	2,594
Belcarra	708	Cumberland	2,754
Stewart	738	Elkford	2,821
Clinton	774	Enderby	2,917
McBride	776	Invermere	2,941
Port Edward	779	Chetwynd	2,959
Sechelt Ind Gov Dist	792	Princeton	2,973
Greenwood	793	Lillooet	3,019
New Hazelton	853	Lake Cowichan	3,063
Tahsis	904	Port McNeill	3,110
Pouce Coupe	947	Sicamous	3,155
Masset	1,070	Tumbler Ridge	3,568
Harrison Hot Springs	1,086	Rossland	3,856
Kaslo	1,119	Gibsons	3,926
Taylor	1,136	Sparwood	4,163
Hudson's Hope	1,150	Golden	4,173
Cache Creek	1,156	Armstrong	4,203
Anmore	1,164	Grand Forks	4,305
Montrose	1,180	Houston	4,338
Keremeos	1,194	Osoyoos	4,399
Salmo	1,280	Oliver	4,455
Fraser Lake	1,332	Vanderhoof	4,736
Port Alice	1,345	Fort Nelson	4,789
Pemberton	1,356	Peachland	4,803
Tofino	1,385	Duncan	4,908
Valemount	1,397	Metchosin	5,025 (Under 5,000 in 1996 Census)
Telkwa	1,406	Creston	5,073 (Under 5,000 in 1996 Census)
Lions Bay	1,415	Fernie	5,116 (Under 5,000 in 1996 Census)
		Kent	5,255 (Under 5,000 in 1996 Census)

SOURCE: BC STATS, Population Section, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, Province of British Columbia.

PREPARED BY: Police Services, Ministry of Attorney General, Province of British Columbia.

DATE: August 31, 1999.

APPENDIX 5

ESTIMATED PROVINCIAL POLICING COSTS FOR LOCAL POLICE SERVICES, 1998

Provincial Force Jurisdiction	Population	Authorized Strength ¹	Number of Offences	Est. PROV ² Cost @70%	Crime Rate	Pop Per Member	PROV Cost ² Per Capita	Case Burden
Abbotsford	616	1	44	82,000	71	616	133	44
Agassiz	8,583	10	1,002	820,000	117	858	96	100
Alert Bay	1,663	3	351	246,000	211	554	148	117
Alexis Creek	2,507	4	255	328,000	102	627	131	64
Anahim Lake	849	3	233	246,000	274	283	290	78
Armstrong	4,668	6	438	492,000	94	778	105	73
Ashcroft	4,394	5	695	410,000	158	879	93	139
Atlin	582	3	35	246,000	60	194	423	12
Barriere	3,898	3	352	246,000	90	1,299	63	117
Bella Bella	2,111	3	611	246,000	289	704	117	204
Bella Coola	2,614	3	337	246,000	129	871	94	112
Boston Bar	1,214	3	170	246,000	140	405	203	57
Bowen Island	3,047	2	150	164,000	49	1,524	54	75
Burns Lake	6,623	8	948	656,000	143	828	99	119
Campbell River	5,888	7	553	574,000	94	841	97	79
Castlegar	6,172	4	401	328,000	65	1,543	53	100
Chase	8,639	8	829	656,000	96	1,080	76	104
Chetwynd	6,162	9	865	738,000	140	685	120	96
Chilliwack	3,733	7	754	574,000	202	533	154	108
Clearwater	5,659	5	514	410,000	91	1,132	72	103
Clinton	2,744	4	329	328,000	120	686	120	82
Coquitlam	1,899	3	109	246,000	57	633	130	36
Courtenay	28,706	17	2,093	1,394,000	73	1,689	49	123
Cranbrook	6,552	4	352	328,000	54	1,638	50	88
Creston	14,192	11	1,535	902,000	108	1,290	64	140
Dawson Creek	8,129	4	404	328,000	50	2,032	40	101
Dease Lake	1,567	6	245	492,000	156	261	314	41
Duncan	13,744	20	2,360	1,640,000	172	687	119	118
Elkford	2,900	3	168	246,000	58	967	85	56
Enderby	8,397	7	757	574,000	90	1,200	68	108
Falkland	2,944	3	106	246,000	36	981	84	35
Fernie	8,044	9	734	738,000	91	894	92	82
Fort Nelson	6,445	10	1,340	820,000	208	645	127	134
Fort St. James	5,625	10	1,026	820,000	182	563	146	103
Fort St. John	12,478	8	665	656,000	53	1,560	53	83
Fraser Lake	3,934	5	371	410,000	94	787	104	74
Fruitvale	5,838	4	221	328,000	38	1,460	56	55
Gabriola Island	3,903	3	130	246,000	33	1,301	63	43
Gibsons Landing	11,795	13	1,309	1,066,000	111	907	90	101
Gold River	2,094	4	220	328,000	105	524	157	55
Golden	7,782	8	766	656,000	98	973	84	96
Grand Forks	9,349	8	868	656,000	93	1,169	70	109
Granisle	670	2	128	164,000	191	335	245	64
Hope	957	3	179	246,000	187	319	257	60
Houston	6,061	6	357	492,000	59	1,010	81	60
Hudson's Hope	1,356	3	98	246,000	72	452	181	33
Invermere	6,877	7	931	574,000	135	982	83	133
Kamloops	7,257	6	827	492,000	114	1,210	68	138
Kaslo	2,852	3	253	246,000	89	951	86	84
Kelowna	42,550	27	3,097	2,214,000	73	1,576	52	115
Keremeos	4,137	5	433	410,000	105	827	99	87
Kimberley	2,336	2	84	164,000	36	1,168	70	42
Kitimat	814	2	102	164,000	125	407	201	51
Ladysmith	6,621	6	476	492,000	72	1,104	74	79
Lake Cowichan	6,645	7	738	574,000	111	949	86	105
Lillooet	5,163	7	577	574,000	112	738	111	82
Lisims/Nass Valley	1,851	3	442	246,000	239	617	133	147
Logan Lake	2,970	3	294	246,000	99	990	83	98
Lumby	5,689	5	485	410,000	85	1,138	72	97
Lytton	1,844	4	364	328,000	197	461	178	91
Mackenzie	388	2	76	164,000	196	194	423	38
Masset	2,699	5	472	410,000	175	540	152	94
McBride	2,239	3	145	246,000	65	746	110	48
Merritt	3,830	4	367	328,000	96	958	86	92

Midway	2,706	4	187	328,000	69	677	121	47
Mission	4,671	5	530	410,000	113	934	88	106
Nakusp	4,112	4	444	328,000	108	1,028	80	111
Nanaimo	12,796	6	868	492,000	68	2,133	38	145
Nelson	12,261	7	523	574,000	43	1,752	47	75
New Denver	2,153	2	103	164,000	48	1,077	76	52
New Hazelton	6,788	10	897	820,000	132	679	121	90
North Vancouver	39	2	259	164,000	6,641	20	4,205	130
Oliver	9,676	8	854	656,000	88	1,210	68	107
One Hundred Mile House	14,626	13	1,430	1,066,000	98	1,125	73	110
Osoyoos	7,008	7	779	574,000	111	1,001	82	111
Outer Gulf Islands	3,454	4	325	328,000	94	864	95	81
Parksville	21,214	12	1,224	984,000	58	1,768	46	102
Pemberton	4,837	5	610	410,000	126	967	85	122
Penticton	10,805	6	577	492,000	53	1,801	46	96
Port Alberni	9,478	7	586	574,000	62	1,354	61	84
Port Alice	1,433	2	92	164,000	64	717	114	46
Port Hardy	1,269	4	374	328,000	295	317	258	94
Port McNeill	5,565	6	425	492,000	76	928	88	71
Powell River	5,701	4	414	328,000	73	1,425	58	104
Prince George	14,394	7	941	574,000	65	2,056	40	134
Prince Rupert	3,158	5	353	410,000	112	632	130	71
Princeton	5,749	7	488	574,000	85	821	100	70
Quadra Island	3,823	3	379	246,000	99	1,274	64	126
Queen Charlotte City	2,930	5	274	410,000	94	586	140	55
Quesnel	18,115	9	1,093	738,000	60	2,013	41	121
Radium Hot Springs	2,138	3	171	246,000	80	713	115	57
Revelstoke	635	2	100	164,000	157	318	258	50
Ridge Meadows	10	3	121	246,000	12,100	3	24,600	40
Rossland	4,484	4	219	328,000	49	1,121	73	55
Salmo	2,872	4	372	328,000	130	718	114	93
Salmon Arm	6,890	4	284	328,000	41	1,723	48	71
Saltspring Island	10,773	7	654	574,000	61	1,539	53	93
Sayward	1,155	3	124	246,000	107	385	213	41
Sechelt	6,881	5	761	410,000	111	1,376	60	152
Shawnigan Lake	15,296	10	983	820,000	64	1,530	54	98
Sicamous	4,819	5	552	410,000	115	964	85	110
Sidney	3,476	3	238	246,000	68	1,159	71	79
Smithers	7,663	6	530	492,000	69	1,277	64	88
Sooke	13,002	14	1,457	1,148,000	112	929	88	104
Sparwood	4,640	6	452	492,000	97	773	106	75
Squamish	2,227	3	141	246,000	63	742	110	47
Stewart	769	3	88	246,000	114	256	320	29
Surrey	918	1	11	82,000	12	918	89	11
Tahsis	1,205	3	192	246,000	159	402	204	64
Terrace	8,647	7	758	574,000	88	1,235	66	108
Texada Island	1,189	2	98	164,000	82	595	138	49
Tofino	2,430	5	492	410,000	202	486	169	98
Trail	2,885	2	164	164,000	57	1,443	57	82
Tsay Keh Dene	414	2	252	164,000	609	207	396	126
Tumbler Ridge	3,626	5	315	410,000	87	725	113	63
Ucluelet	2,226	4	477	328,000	214	557	147	119
University	7,798	12	1,559	984,000	200	650	126	130
Valemount	3,223	3	295	246,000	92	1,074	76	98
Vanderhoof	9,023	9	856	738,000	95	1,003	82	95
Vernon	10,144	8	705	656,000	69	1,268	65	88
Wells	330	2	25	164,000	76	165	497	13
Western Communities	9,229	5	690	410,000	75	1,846	44	138
Whistler	138	1	13	82,000	94	138	594	13
Williams Lake	14,715	9	691	738,000	47	1,635	50	77
TOTAL	719,120	695	66,439	56,990,000	92	1,035	82,000	96

FOOTNOTES

¹ Authorized strengths are as of December 31, 1998 and are for general duty and general investigation section members only.

² The estimated provincial costs represent the province's 70% share of the gross contract costs based on **authorized (as opposed to actual)** strength of general duty plus general investigation section members. **Costs do not include the federal contribution of 30%.** Since the gross per member cost is \$117,150, the provincial share is 70% or \$82,000 per member

PREPARED BY: Police Services, Ministry of Attorney General, Province of British Columbia.

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