

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

2025/26 Annual Service Plan Report

August 2026



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Minister's Accountability Statement



The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2025/26 Annual Service Plan Report compares the ministry's actual results to the expected results identified in the 2025/26 – 2027/28 Service Plan published in 2025. I am accountable for those results as reported.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nina Krieger'.

Honourable Nina Krieger
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General
July 30, 2026

Minister of State's Accountability Statement

The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2025/26 Annual Service Plan Report compares the ministry's actual results to the expected results identified in the 2025/26 – 2027/28 Service Plan published in 2025. Under the Balanced Budget and Ministerial Act, I am accountable by [regulation](#) for achievement of the following results for 2025/26:

- Engaging with local governments, community associations and the Province's business community to discuss issues relating to the incidence of street disorder in the Province;
- Supporting ministries and stakeholders in the development of strategies to mitigate the impact of street disorder on local governments, community associations and the Province's business community; and
- Making progress in carrying out the commitments identified in the mandate letter of the Minister of State for Community Safety and Integrated Services.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Terry Yung'.

Honourable Terry Yung
Minister of State for Community Safety and Integrated Services
July 30, 2026

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Letter from the Minister

I am pleased to introduce the 2025/26 Annual Service Plan Report for the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. This report highlights the significant progress the ministry has made toward ensuring that people are safe and secure in British Columbia.

We are making communities safer and protecting people throughout the province through continued investments, while building on programs that advance a strong, fair and sustainable public safety sector.

Last year, we introduced several initiatives in response to the extortion crisis in British Columbia. We stood up the B.C. Extortion Task Force, one of the largest of its kind, to advance investigations and hold those responsible accountable, resulting in numerous arrests, charges and convictions. We invested \$200,000 through the federal Gun and Gang Violence Action Fund to help local police tackle extortion cases that fall outside the task force's main investigations. B.C. hosted a tri-lateral extortion summit in Surrey and established the Community Advisory Group on Extortion, to create a direct link between the community and law enforcement to increase trust and public confidence and help restore a sense of community safety.

We strengthened our response to extortion and organized crime by expanding the Provincial Forensic Firearms Lab to help police partners across B.C. reduce gun violence and bring offenders to justice more quickly.

In 2025, we increased the training volume at the Justice Institute of British Columbia's Police Academy by 50 per cent through an investment of \$4 million in new funding. We also approved two new police training sites in Vancouver and Victoria to train more recruits faster and help ensure that police departments have the well-trained officers they need on the ground to keep people and businesses safe.

Building on last year's success, we expanded HealthIM to better equip police to respond to complex mental-health and addiction crisis situations. HealthIM is now available in many B.C. communities and will be fully implemented throughout the province by the end of 2026.

Adding to the positive results we saw last year, programs like the Repeat Violent Offending Intervention Initiative (ReVOII) and Special Investigation and Targeted Enforcement (SITE) program have continued to target repeat violent offending with 81 new individuals prioritized through ReVOII and 55 projects funded through SITE in 2025/26. Police partners recognize SITE as essential in addressing repeat offenders and violence in their communities and funding has been secured for an additional three years.

In response to the success of ReVOII, the Chronic Property and Public Disorder Intervention Initiative (C-POII) was introduced in Kelowna, Nanaimo and Nelson to address property crime and public disorder. Additionally, the Community Safety and Targeted Enforcement (C-STEP) program was launched in summer 2025. Building on SITE, the program better protects businesses in British Columbia against property crimes by focusing on addressing street disorder and non-violent offences.

Our ministry worked to expand Safe Community Situation Tables and Intervention Circles across B.C. We continued to bring together front-line service providers to identify vulnerable people and rapidly connect them to services and supports with 992 discussions.

In the past year, we supported victims and communities facing unimaginable tragedy. People in B.C. faced incredibly difficult events including the tragedy of April 26, 2025 (Lapu Lapu) and the Tumbler Ridge school shooting. The Crime Victim Assistance Program, which provides short- and long-term benefits to assist victims, helped immediate family members and witnesses cope with the devastating effects of these violent crimes. Working alongside community groups, survivors and loved ones, we are committed to helping people recover and get the supports they need.

In 2025, B.C. led the country in civil forfeiture with the first unexplained wealth order in Canada. The Civil Forfeiture Office also secured more than \$10 million in assets connected to the illicit production and distribution of controlled substances in the largest single forfeiture in B.C.'s history. This work disrupts criminal networks that profit from illegal activities and reinforces our ongoing commitment to targeting organized crime and money laundering and protecting communities from the harms associated with illegal drugs.

Throughout the past year, we have stayed focused on helping to keep people safe while travelling on our roads. We announced forthcoming changes to the Graduated Licensing Program to improve accessibility and road safety for new drivers by removing unnecessary barriers while strengthening safety measures and reducing serious injuries and fatalities.

The BC Coroners Service continued conducting objective, impartial, and culturally safe investigations into unexpected, sudden, and unnatural deaths, enhancing public safety in British Columbia. Last year, two Death Review Panels were held that examined youth and young adult deaths by suicide and deaths related to intimate-partner violence, which resulted in key findings and recommendations to government to prevent future deaths and improve public health and safety.

Together, these achievements in 2025/26 demonstrate the commitment and professionalism of Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General staff throughout the province, the value of our partnerships, and our ongoing commitment to supporting the safety and well-being of people in British Columbia.



Honourable Nina Krieger
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General
July 30, 2026

Purpose of the Annual Service Plan Report

This annual service plan report has been developed to meet the requirements of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act (BTAA), which sets out the legislative framework for planning, reporting, and accountability for Government organizations. Under the BTAA, the Minister is required to report on the actual results of the Ministry's performance related to the forecasted targets stated in the service plan for the reported year.

Strategic Direction

The strategic direction set by Government in 2024, and Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General Nina Krieger's 2025 [mandate letter](#) as well as Minister of State Terry Yung's 2025 [mandate letter](#), shaped the goals, objectives, performance measures and financial plan outlined in the [Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2025/26 – 2027/28 Service Plan](#) and the actual results reported on in this annual report.

Purpose of the Ministry

The [Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General](#) (PSSG) and the [Ministry of Attorney General](#) (AG) work together as the justice and public safety sector to advance a shared vision of a safe, just, equitable, and resilient British Columbia.

PSSG's mission is to develop public safety policy and legislation and deliver associated services and programs, and administer regulations for the liquor, cannabis, and gambling sectors.

The ministry is responsible for: [policing and law enforcement superintendence](#); [correctional services](#); [victim services](#); [crime prevention and reduction](#); [restorative justice](#); [civil forfeiture](#); [coroners services](#); [compliance and enforcement of liquor and cannabis regulation](#)¹; [gambling regulation](#); [problem gambling prevention and treatment services](#); [road safety](#); [criminal record checks](#); the [Protection Order Registry](#); [security industry regulation](#); and [structure fire prevention and fire safety](#). In addition, the ministry monitors [911 emergency communications services](#) in the province.

The Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General is also responsible for Municipal Police Boards and the [Organized Crime Agency of BC](#) within the [Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – British Columbia](#) (see [Appendix A](#))².

¹ Effective July 17, 2025, oversight of the Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch was shared with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. The compliance and enforcement functions remain under PSSG.

² On July 17, 2025, oversight of the Liquor Distribution Branch was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and oversight of the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia was transferred to the Ministry of Attorney General.

Report on Performance: Goals, Objectives, and Results

The following goals, objectives and performance measures have been restated from the 2025/26 – 2027/28 service plan. For forward-looking planning information, including current and future performance targets, please see the [latest service plan](#).

Goal 1: The justice and public safety sector in British Columbia protects people

Objective 1.1: Improved public safety for all British Columbians

The ministry continued to advance strategies to improve public safety through a broad range of program areas, including policing; crime prevention and reduction; support for integrated, community-based mental health and social services; road safety; structure fire prevention and fire safety; and other core functions such as corrections and coroners' services. Safe communities, along with positive public perceptions of safety, are central to the well-being of British Columbians.

Key results

- Police agencies, health-care providers and people in crisis across the province benefitted from the expansion of [HealthIM](#) in 24 new police services and RCMP detachments, a digital public-safety tool that supports officers' responses to people in crisis.
- Expanded the training capacity at the [Justice Institute of British Columbia](#) (JIBC) Police Academy by 50 per cent through a \$4 million investment. This increased capacity in the three annual cohorts from 64 to 96 recruits, for a total of up to 288 recruits annually.
- Led province-wide stakeholder engagement with local governments, business leaders and community service providers to better understand the impacts of street disorder and related public safety challenges resulting in key findings and actionable insights to inform strategic policy, guide enforcement solutions to address repeat offending, and support integrated service delivery for individuals with complex needs.
- Renewed a three-year agreement between road safety partners to provide dedicated funding and personnel for the provincial [Enhanced Traffic Enforcement Program](#), supporting enhanced traffic enforcement and road safety. <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/transportation/driving-and-cycling/roadsafetybc/etep>
- In 2025/26, the [Repeat Violent Offending Intervention Initiative](#) (ReVOII) targeted 81 new individuals for intervention through 12 multi-agency hubs across the province, combining enhanced monitoring with coordinated supports to help reduce repeat violent offending.

Summary of progress made in 2025/26

Throughout 2025/26, the ministry worked closely with various sector partners to develop the Firearm Violence Prevention Act regulations and other associated regulations, which are required to bring the [Firearm Violence Prevention Act](#) into force. Careful planning has been undertaken to ensure this new framework is effectively implemented, with minimal disruption to safe and lawful activities involving firearms. Once in effect, the legislation will strengthen firearm controls in British Columbia and provide additional tools for law enforcement to combat illegal firearms possession and misuse, helping to disrupt organized crime activity.

The Province provides \$2 million annually to the [BC Association of Chiefs of Police](#) to support implementation of HealthIM in police agencies throughout B.C. In 2025/26, HealthIM launched in several municipal police departments, including Nelson Police Department, Central Saanich Police Service, Oak Bay Police Department, Saanich Police Department and Victoria Police Department. Participating RCMP detachments include Sidney/North Saanich, Sooke, West Shore, and the Outer Gulf Islands, which together serve multiple municipalities and First Nations communities on the South Island. When HealthIM is used, 39 per cent of police responses do not result in hospital transport, indicating that officers are able to resolve matters more efficiently and return to operational duties more quickly.

In 2025/26, municipal police recruit training capacity was strengthened through expanded JIBC Police Academy intake and the conditional approval of satellite training sites in Vancouver and Victoria, enabling enhanced recruitment and faster deployment of qualified officers and improving frontline police presence and public safety in communities across the province.

In November 2025, B.C. Corrections used existing resources to launch a small-scale pilot in Nanaimo, Kelowna, and Nelson focused on repeat property and public disorder offending. Based on the ReVOII model, the [Chronic Property Offending Intervention Initiative](#) (C-POII) supports rapid intervention through coordinated case management involving police, probation, community integration specialists, and local community services. Work has been ongoing since early 2026 to expand the program and will provide coordinated supervision and services for up to 420 individuals across B.C. Planned locations include Dawson Creek; Kelowna; Penticton; Castlegar/Nelson; Chilliwack; Maple Ridge; Langley; Surrey; Vancouver (2); Victoria; and Courtenay. Implementation leverages existing ReVOII infrastructure, with a transition toward combined C-POII–ReVOII hubs. Once operational, this will result in 24 hubs provincially, supporting coordinated, regionally responsive, and integrated service delivery.

The Service Delivery Modernization initiative, co-developed in 2023 by the Policing and Security Branch and the B.C. RCMP's Service Delivery Modernization Committee identifies opportunities to address service delivery challenges or improvements that may be impacting the quality of police services provided by detachments in communities across B.C. To date, the initiative has addressed service delivery challenges in ten communities across the province.

Objective 1.2: Improved outcomes for Indigenous Peoples across the justice and public safety sector through strengthened partnerships with Indigenous leadership and communities

Social and economic disparities persist in B.C. with disproportionate impacts on Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous Peoples continue to be overrepresented in the justice and public safety sector as both offenders and victims, while being underrepresented in positions of leadership, and face unique challenges to their physical, social, and economic well-being.

Key results

- The BC Coroners Service strengthened collaboration with First Nations and [BC Archives](#) to support respectful access to historical coronial records, including clarifying roles and responsibilities while advancing culturally safe practices related to this work.
- BC Corrections enhanced the Indigenous Cultural Liaison and Indigenous Justice Worker orientation guides in collaboration with Indigenous partners, resulting in updated content that strengthens culturally grounded practices and supports consistent service delivery across communities and correctional centres.
- Developed and delivered 14 sessions of Revitalizing Indigenous Justice Codes with Elder Gerry Oleman to strengthen capacity and professional development of [Indigenous Justice Programs](#) and [Indigenous Cultural Liaisons](#) through teachings on Indigenous laws, cultural practices, and the impacts of colonization. This work was complemented by one-to-one mentorship and cultural support for workers across the province, supporting culturally grounded service delivery and improved outcomes for Indigenous people involved in the justice system.
- [The BC First Nations Justice Council and the Province co-developed an annual Joint Implementation Plan to guide the collaborative implementation of the BC First Nations Justice Strategy](#). Of the eighty-five initiatives identified for fiscal year 2025/26, 84 per cent were completed.

Summary of progress made in 2025/26

The BC Coroners Service (BCCS) continued to engage with the First Nations investigating suspected human remains on the sites of former residential schools and hospitals. Building on the discussions that began at the June 2025 Provincial Gathering for First Nations – Provincial Gathering for 21 Lead Communities Investigating Indian Residential School and Indian Hospital Sites in BC – the Deputy Chief Coroner met with BC Archives in August 2025, to discuss how archived historical coronial records are stored, organized and accessed. This meeting was a critical first step in the work between BCCS and BC Archives to clarify roles, responsibilities and opportunities to improve collaboration and ensure accurate and respectful access to historical information. The Chief Coroner began meeting with the Ministry of Attorney General, Dr. Judith Sayers, the [Indigenous Justice Secretariat](#), and President of the [Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council](#) to discuss practices around cultural safety in the Coroners Service and attended the 2025 [Residential School National Site Search Forum](#) in Ottawa, ON, as a speaker at the request of the host, Nishnawbe Aski Nation.

The BCCS continued to provide comprehensive mortality data and analyses to the [First Nations Health Authority](#) and First Nations communities to inform community-based initiatives that reduce health and safety risks and support wellness. BCCS developed a “First Nations BCCS Contacts for Urgent Death Protocol Issues” resource sheet to support coroners with timely and culturally appropriate responses, and the Coroners Service’s Cultural Safety Training continues and has been updated to ensure that new coroners are trained in alignment with the [Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act](#) and BCCS policy, guiding respectful interactions with Indigenous families and communities.

The Indigenous Justice Secretariat and [Métis Nation BC](#) undertook engagement within the broader provincial government, including PSSG, regarding the implementation of the [Métis Justice Strategy](#), which was endorsed by the Province in June 2024. The engagements are being used to co-develop an implementation plan that will support the advancement of the Métis Justice Strategy over the coming years.

Objective 1.3: Strengthened prevention, protection and support for victims of crime, and marginalized and vulnerable women and children

Gender-based violence happens across society in homes, workplaces, schools, and places where people socialize and play. People living in rural and remote areas face additional challenges in accessing services. Indigenous women and girls, immigrants and newcomers, racialized people, 2SLGBTQIA+ people and people with disabilities, are especially targeted with violence.³

Key results

- The Chief Coroner directed a coroner’s inquest into the death of Tatyanna Harrison, ensuring a transparent, accountable public review that responds to community concerns and supports confidence in the provincial public-safety system.
- The BC Coroners Service held two Death Review Panels that examined youth and young adult deaths by suicide and deaths related to intimate-partner violence, resulting in key findings and recommendations to government and other agencies.
- The [BC Society of Transition Houses](#) increased its reach into schools to deliver the [Violence is Preventable program](#) which focuses on healthy relationships, technology safety, and where to seek help. In the school year ending June 2025, over 13,000 people participated, a 30 per cent increase from the previous year.
- Released a [status update](#) on the 28 commitments set out in [A Path Forward: Priorities and Early Strategies for British Columbia](#) to combat violence against Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit and gender diverse people.
- The [Path Forward Community Fund](#) received an additional one-time investment of \$5 million in federal Women and Gender Equality funding, as part of the [National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence](#), to support Indigenous-led capacity building

³ The acronym 2SLGBTQIA+ refers to people who are Two Spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex and/or asexual.

and safety planning, and to assist communities in visioning what they need to create and implement their own culturally safe solutions to ending violence.

Summary of progress made in 2025/26

In May 2025, the Chief Coroner [released a statement](#) announcing that a coroner's inquest into the death of Tatyanna Harrison would be held to examine the circumstances surrounding her death. This responded in part to calls from families, [Justice for Girls](#) and the [Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs](#) to review the deaths of Tatyanna Harrison, Chelsea Poorman and Noelle O' Soup⁴, and it also falls under one of the primary functions of a coroner's inquest: To satisfy the community that the circumstances surrounding the death of one of its members will not be overlooked, concealed or ignored. The BC Coroners Service (BCCS) stays in communication with the impacted families.

In 2025, the BCCS held two Death Review Panels. The first examined the deaths of 435 [youth and young adults who died as a result of suicide](#) between 2016 and 2024 and resulted in five recommendations to government aimed at supporting young people and reducing deaths by suicide. The second was convened by the Chief Coroner in September 2025, and the panel reviewed the deaths of 135 people in B.C. who died between 2016 and 2024, and whose deaths were determined by coroners to be related to intimate-partner violence. The panel outlined [seven key findings and made five recommendations](#) to government to prevent future deaths and improve public health and safety. The Chief Coroner has directed a standing Death Review Panel on intimate-partner violence to begin in the 2026/27 fiscal year.

The Chief Coroner also joined government's [Children's Forum](#), a collaboration between the [Ministry of Children and Family Development](#) (MCFD) and B.C. officials that have a legislated public accountability and independent reporting role to provide information and advice to MCFD. In their work, the Forum takes special regard to the unique needs and circumstances of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit children and youth. The BCCS also routinely reviews policy and procedures to ensure processes are carried out with respect, sensitivity and timeliness.

The Province is committed to a path forward to end violence against Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, and gender-diverse people that is directly informed by survivors, family members and communities. In June 2025, the ministry released a status update that highlights progress on the cross-ministry actions set out in A Path Forward: Priorities and Early Strategies for British Columbia. The status update reflects priorities that align with the 28 mandate commitments related to the provincially relevant [Calls for Justice](#) of the [National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls](#).⁵ The 28 commitments recognize the interconnected, multi-dimensional nature of the inequities facing Indigenous Peoples and the multi-layered response that is needed to address the issues identified through the National Inquiry and the [Calls for Justice](#). All 28 mandate commitments are well underway and six are complete.

⁴ The investigations into the deaths of Chelsea Poorman and Noelle O' Soup remain open, and a determination to proceed with a coroner's inquest cannot be made until those investigations are concluded.

⁵ A Path Forward is also reflected in Action 3.08 of B.C.'s Declaration Act Action Plan

Additionally, 21 Indigenous-led, anti-violence projects were supported through the Path Forward Community Fund, a key action in [Safe and Supported: B.C.'s Gender-Based Violence Action Plan](#).

PSSG provides over \$61 million annually to support more than 475 victim service and violence against women programs across the province, including 158 police-based and community-based victim service programs, 91 Stopping the Violence Counselling programs, 53 outreach and 11 multicultural outreach programs, 84 Prevention, Education, Advocacy, Counselling and Empowerment (also known as [PEACE](#)) programs, 9 domestic violence units, one provincial helpline, 70 sexual assault services (some of which are hosted by Indigenous organizations and communities), and 5 sexual assault centres. These programs provide counselling, court support, outreach and crisis support for women and children who experience domestic violence, sexual assault, and other crimes. In 2025/26, over 54,000 new clients were supported/served by the ministry's contracted police-based and community-based victim service programs, and over 19,500 new referrals were made to Violence Against Women Counselling and Outreach Programs.

As the government lead in victim services, the ministry manages a large portion of funding in Safe and Supported: B.C.'s Gender-Based Violence Action Plan. In 2025/26, the ministry was responsible for \$5.73 million which was programmed through provincial organizations including the [Ending Violence Association of BC](#), the [BC Society of Transition Houses](#), [Inform'elles](#), and support for the Path Forward. Key areas of work on prevention and response to violence included:

- Tailored programming for the Francophone community in B.C.;
- Online training to enhance counselling supports for seniors and people with disabilities, as they experience higher levels of violence as well as barriers to access counselling; and
- Enhanced and expanded curriculum for violence prevention programs in schools for Grade 4 to Grade 12. The programming is aligned with the B.C. curriculum to better enable uptake in schools. With additional funding, almost all of the PEACE programs in the province are now offering school-based programming, creating a solid connection between prevention and response – referrals to service and disclosures of violence increased through this programming.

The ministry's [Intimate Images Protection Service](#) (IIPS) continued to evolve into a critical support for individuals impacted by image-based abuse. The IIPS ensures victims have access to dedicated supports. This service offers emotional support, guidance, and resources; assists individuals with submitting applications to the Ministry of Attorney General's [Civil Resolution Tribunal](#) (CRT); and supports communication related to protection orders issued by the CRT. Since its launch in January 2024, the IIPS has assisted nearly 700 clients. Many cases have been complex and deeply distressing, and the IIPS team has responded with trauma-informed supports tailored to the harms involved. Service trends highlight the broader context of violence often associated with these cases, with nearly one-third involving sextortion and

another third linked to intimate partner violence, underscoring the significant safety and emotional impacts experienced by victims. Community engagement has remained central to the IIPS's work, with efforts to increase awareness, strengthen cross-sector partnerships, and expand outreach through presentations, webinars, and resource-sharing initiatives, particularly with schools and youth-serving organizations in response to rising demand among younger individuals.

Performance measures and related discussion

Performance Measure	2023 Baseline	2024 Actuals	2025 Targets ¹	2025 Actuals ²
[1a] Violent Crime Severity Index (CSI) for B.C. ³	96.89	94.30	99.87	98.02
[1b] Non-violent CSI for B.C. ⁴	107.88	93.30	106.43	90.89

Data source: [Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics](#) (CCJCSS), a division of [Statistics Canada](#). Each index has been standardized at 100 for the base year of 2006. Results are reported by calendar year.

¹The ministry is targeting reductions in crime severity over time and the 2025 and subsequent year targets are based on projections of two per cent year-to-year decreases from the 2024 forecasts. Targets for 2026 and 2027 were stated in the 2025/26 service plan as 97.87 and 95.91, respectively for Violent CSI; and 104.30 and 102.22, respectively for non-violent CSI.

²2025 is the most recent year for which results are available. B.C.'s 2025 Violent CSI (98.02) was slightly higher than the national Violent CSI (97.19). B.C.'s 2025 Non-violent CSI (90.89) was also higher than the national Non-violent CSI (66.78).

³The Violent CSI is based on the total volume of police-reported violent federal statute offences and measures the relative severity of violent crime.

⁴The Non-violent CSI is based on the total volume of police-reported federal statute offences not considered violent in nature and measures the relative severity of non-violent crime.

The Crime Severity Index (CSI) is a tool developed by Statistics Canada's Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics to measure police-reported crime in Canada. The CSI is a better indicator of trends in crime than police-reported crime rates as it considers both the volume and severity of offences. The CSI accounts for changes in the level of severity of crime from year to year in comparison to other crimes. The overall CSI for any given year can be separated into the Violent CSI and the Non-violent CSI as reported in the table above.

CSI values are weighted using sentences actually imposed by courts across Canada, with more serious offences assigned greater weight than less serious, high-volume offences. The CSI includes all Criminal Code violations including traffic offences, as well as drug offences and other federal statute violations. Jurisdictions with a higher proportion of more serious offences will therefore have higher CSI values.

While trends in crime rates and crime severity are influenced by factors outside of government's control, the ministry tracks these measures as high-level indicators of community safety and to help inform where attention needs to be directed.⁶

⁶ There are many factors that influence police-reported crime statistics. First, an incident must come to the attention of police. The willingness of individuals to report criminal incidents to police has a considerable impact on the number of crimes ultimately recorded by police. Secondly, and more broadly, social and economic factors can influence the volume of police-reported crime. In particular, crime rates can be affected by changes in age demographics, economic conditions, neighbourhood characteristics, the emergence of new technologies, and attitudes toward crime.

Performance measure(s) and related discussion

Performance Measure		2023/24 Baselines	2024/25 Actuals ¹	2025/26 Targets ²	2025/26 Actuals
[1c] Percentage of the sentenced BC Corrections population, rated as moderate/high risk to reoffend ³ , who have been referred to at least one cognitive behavioural and/or skills-based program. ⁴	Indigenous ⁵	24.5	22.6	23.0	24.9
	Non-Indigenous	23.8	23.6	24.0	24.7

Data source: Results for this measure are derived from BC Corrections' case management system.

¹Program data may be entered with delays due to operational demands, so minor "drift" in historical data is expected. To account for this drift, both 2024/25 and 2025/26 actuals were extracted on May 15, 2026.

²Targets for 2026/27 and 2027/28 were stated in the 2025/26 service plan as 24.0 and 25.0, respectively for Indigenous sentenced individuals; and 25.0 and 26.0, respectively for non-Indigenous sentenced individuals.

³Sentenced individuals rated as moderate/high risk on the Community Risk Needs Assessment, or moderate/high need on the Inmate Needs Assessment were considered for this metric, as per the [risk-need-responsivity principles](#); interventions for low risk/need clients should be kept to a minimum.

⁴Rates reflect the percentage of Indigenous and non-Indigenous sentenced individuals, assessed as moderate or high risk/need, who are referred to BC Corrections programs (core programs and/or Essential Skills for Success) in the year specified and the prior fiscal year. A two-year window was selected as BC Corrections supervises individuals sentenced to two years less a day; referrals are typically made at the outset of one's sentence while developing a case management plan, and the two-year timeframe was therefore selected to ensure all referrals were included.

⁵Indigenous includes individuals who self-identify as Aboriginal, First Nations, Inuit, Métis, and Native.

Sentenced individuals in custody or under community supervision who are assessed as moderate to high risk of reoffending may be referred to BC Corrections programs that support meaningful behavioural change and skill development. These include [cognitive behavioural programs](#) such as Respectful Relationships, Living Without Violence, Substance Abuse Management (now Personal Approach to Health), and Thinking Leads 2 Change, which help individuals build coping skills, understand the link between thoughts and behaviour, and adopt more constructive ways of responding to their environment. Participants may also access skills-based programming that strengthens daily living skills such as goal setting and communication, and employment readiness such as resume writing and job search. Referrals are intended to align individuals with programming that best meets their assessed needs.

Program referral, enrollment, and completion rates are influenced by several factors, including cohort availability, time remaining on a sentence, individual readiness to engage, and staffing capacity. While a slight decline was observed from 2023/24 to 2024/25, likely reflecting these constraints, renewed emphasis on skill development and behaviour change contributed to an increase in referral rates in 2025/26.

These programs represent only part of the supports available to clients. Individuals may also be connected to services delivered by community agencies, and probation officers frequently provide one-on-one, cognitively informed interventions that are not captured in program metrics. Reported rates therefore reflect only part of the full range of services provided.

Performance Measure	2019 – 2023 Baseline ¹	2024 Actual ²	2025 Target ^{2, 3}	2025 Actual
[1d] Number, per 100,000 population, of fatalities and serious injuries resulting from a motor vehicle crash where alcohol, drugs, speeding and/or distraction were suspected to be a factor	24.2	27.8	28.7	21.0

Data source: Data on the number of police-reported traffic fatalities for the 2019-2023 average baseline and the Actuals noted above for 2024 and 2025 are from the Traffic Accident System (TAS) maintained and populated by the [Insurance Corporation of BC](#) (ICBC). TAS numbers in general will continue to change, especially for the most recent time periods, due to late reporting, corrections, and adjustments. Population estimates and projections are from BC Stats and are as of July 1 each year. Results are reported by calendar year rather than fiscal year. All numbers have been rounded to the nearest tenth.

¹The baseline is the average rate from 2019 through 2023. 2020 was artificially low due to decreased traffic volumes resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

² During development of the 2025/26 service plan, serious injury data was delayed, and an approved alternative source was used to set the baseline, forecast, and targets. After ICBC-RoadSafetyBC data sharing resumed, this source was found to have inflated results. As such, the 2024 Actual, previously reported in the ministry's 2024/25 annual service plan report as 27.8, has been corrected to 20.7. The 2025 Target, previously stated in the 2025/26 service plan as 28.7, has been revised to 21.8.

³The 2025 target rate is based on the average from 2020-2024. Targets for 2026 and 2027 were stated in the 2025/26 service plan as 27.2 and 25.9, respectively. With the updated data source noted in the above footnote, target figures are now 21.4 and 22.2.

This performance measure is an indicator of success in protecting the public from high-risk driving behaviours. Speed, impairment, and distraction are the top three contributing factors in motor vehicle crashes resulting in fatalities and serious injuries. The provincial Enhanced Traffic Enforcement Program is a partnership with the [British Columbia Association of Chiefs of Police](#), [B.C. Highway Patrol](#), [ICBC](#), and the ministry that supports dedicated traffic enforcement, targeting high risk driving behaviours across the province. The program has helped reduce casualty collisions in B.C. caused by speeding, impaired driving, distracted driving, intersection violations, and seatbelt violations.

The 2025 performance measure target for the rate of fatalities and serious injuries was achieved.

Goal 2: The justice and public safety sector in British Columbia is fair

Objective 2.1: Regulatory systems that promote public safety and interests, and fair and efficient business practices

Fairness in the justice and public safety sector requires sound regulatory measures that protect public safety and interests while minimizing regulatory impacts on businesses and restrictions on civil liberties. The ministry works to support and balance business and community interests through policy development and implementation and by ensuring compliance with regulatory frameworks to reduce related threats to public safety and well-being through public education and enforcement actions.

Key results

- Work on the new regulations to bring the updated [Gaming Control Act](#) into force was substantially completed.
- The Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch (now Independent Gambling Control Office) partnered with the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit's [Joint Illegal Gaming Investigation Team](#) and the [British Columbia Lottery Corporation](#) on a public awareness campaign to educate the public about the risks of illegal gambling.
- Advanced several policy changes designed to promote public safety and interests, and support fair and efficient business practices for liquor licensees. Using new data tools to support a risk-based approach, Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch introduced meaningful policy changes, and focused compliance and enforcement activities related to public safety, for a significant number of licensees.

Summary of progress made in 2025/26

The development of the regulations to bring the updated Gaming Control Act into force required significant consultations with the British Columbia Lottery Corporation, gambling companies, charities, and Indigenous partners on a range of regulatory issues, such as prevention of problem gambling, prevention of unlawful activity, advertising, and training. The Act and updated regulatory framework will come into force in 2026/27 and strengthens the ability of the regulator to prevent illegal activity, including money laundering and fraud, and to ensure that gambling in B.C. is delivered safely, responsibly, and in the public interest.

The Independent Gambling Control Office partnered with the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit's Joint Illegal Gaming Investigation Team, and the British Columbia Lottery Corporation on a successful public awareness campaign to educate people in British Columbia about the risks of illegal gambling, both online and in person at illegal gaming houses. The [Not Worth the Gamble](#) campaign focused on digital platforms to better reach target audiences, including youth and young adults, and exceeded expectations in terms of reach and engagement.

Several policy changes were focused on the fair and efficient business practice of liquor manufacturers, including an extension to the permission enabling direct delivery of a manufacturer's products to retail customers from off-site storage locations until June 30, 2027. This permission enables licensees to maintain customer relationships while managing the realities of limited storage at production facilities.

The Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch also made changes for winery operators, [eliminating the annual minimum production of 4,500L of wine](#). The change not only harmonizes production requirements for wineries with other manufacturers but eliminates significant administrative burden for wineries during climate events that impact wine inputs. Finally, all manufacturers can now use their production facilities to make non-intoxicating beverages such as soda, tonic, and non-alcoholic and de-alcoholized beverages. This change supports ongoing innovation within the sector and aligns with current industry practice.

The Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch also made policy changes to support business innovation and efficiency while ensuring public safety in the hospitality sector by allowing liquor primary establishments such as nightclubs and bars to provide [bottle service to customers](#). The change enables licensees to offer this VIP experience for clients and increases revenue for licensees. Specific terms and conditions ensure licensees monitor for intoxication and promote public safety. For example, licensees must maintain control of the bottle of spirits during liquor service, ensure that patrons do not self serve, and must not pour more than the maximum serving size per patron at any time.

Performance measures and related discussion

Performance Measure	2023/24 Baseline	2024/25 Actual	2025/26 Target ¹	2025/26 Actual
[2a] Percentage of Food Primary liquor licences granted within four months of application ²	78	57	78	93
[2b] Percentage of Manufacturer liquor licences granted within six months of application	91	69	83	93
[2c] Percentage of Liquor Primary licences granted within six months of application ³	58	71	69	82
[2d] Percentage of Cannabis Retail Store applications granted within 13 months of application ³	67	69	67	100

Data source: Data for these measures is from the case management system of the ministry's Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch.

¹Targets for 2026/27 and 2027/28 were stated in the 2025/26 service plan as 80, 85, 71 and 69; and 82, 87, 73 and 71, respectively.

²Food Primary liquor licence application volumes lend themselves to potentially greater gains in processing times.

³The processing times for Liquor Primary licences and Cannabis Retail Store licences can be impacted and made longer because they involve local government processes that are outside the ministry's control.

The Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch tracks the percentage of licences granted within established service standards for key licence classes as an indicator of the timeliness of service delivery. Efficient and timely licensing of liquor and cannabis establishments allows licensees to operate in the legal industry sooner, which ensures that products are sold safely to the public while contributing positively to British Columbia's economy.

Strengthened processes and procedures led to the ministry achieving its targets in 2025/26, including the successful implementation of a risk-based approach to tied house and legal entity reviews, along with enhanced pre-vetting of applications, which improved efficiency, consistency, and decision-making timeliness for complete applications.

Goal 3: The justice and public safety sector in British Columbia is sustainable

Objective 3.1: Strengthened sustainability of the justice and public safety sector to deliver accessible and effective programs and services

The justice and public safety sector must be innovative, adaptive, well-managed, and efficient to remain sustainable. PSSG continues efforts to ensure that appropriate resource levels are sustained to facilitate the successful delivery of core public safety services, with resources and decision making oriented to optimize public safety benefits to British Columbians.

Key results

- The Policing and Security Branch funded the staffing of 256 Regular Member and 80 Public Service Employees within the B.C. RCMP's Provincial Police Service, meeting its authorized strength of 2,602.
- Supported B.C. RCMP sustainability through localized recruitment initiatives such as the [Red Serge](#) pilot, which shifts more applicant processing responsibility to B.C. RCMP "E" Division. Early results show improved in-province applicant retention, highlighting the value of adapting national recruitment models to provincial needs.
- Amended the [Motor Vehicle Act](#) to [improve the Graduated Licensing Program](#) by creating a more accessible process for new drivers while maintaining safety standards for all road users.
- Advanced implementation of the PSSG and AG Workforce Plan 2023–2026, resulting in strengthened respectful workplace practices and progress in equity, diversity and inclusion, while enhancing leadership capacity and supporting employee engagement and retention.
- Issued 83 per cent of traffic violation tickets through electronic ticketing (eTicketing), improving efficiency, supporting faster enforcement against unsafe driving behaviours and allowing police officers more time for other enforcement activities.

Summary of progress made in 2025/26

2025/2026 saw the successful implementation of the historic \$230 million provincial investment in the B.C. RCMP as the Provincial Police Service. Through this investment, the RCMP successfully addressed vacancies and resourcing pressures which can be seen in the overall reduction of vacancies in the Provincial Police Service. Between April 2025 and April 2026, the vacancy rate decreased from 23.6 per cent to 19.2 per cent.

The Policing and Security Branch and the RCMP addressed workforce and service delivery pressures through the Service Delivery Modernization Initiative. This initiative supports an evidence-based, comprehensive approach to better align police services with evolving community needs. Since inception in 2023, the initiative has addressed service delivery pressures in 10 communities.

The Policing and Security Branch continued to fulfill provincial responsibilities related to Surrey's police model transition, including superintending implementation of the Surrey Police Service (SPS) as policing responsibilities shifted from the RCMP, supported by reductions in temporary assistance and redeployment of RCMP members to other areas in B.C.

The Province has made investments into the St'at'ímx Tribal Police Service (STPS) in partnership with the Federal government to expand and stabilize the operational service delivery to 10 of the St'at'ímc Nations. This funding will increase STPS' authorized strength allowing for greater flexibility in how it will service their communities.

The Province continued to take action to address the many issues related to guns and gangs – this violence continues to be a serious and pervasive threat to public safety in British

Columbia. Some examples of the work underway include: the expansion of the [Uniformed Gang Enforcement Team](#) to North District; work to support police efforts to investigate extortion threats and bring those criminals to justice; the creation of the BC Extortion Task Force that is solely focused on investigating extortion threats; and pushing for federal bail changes that will keep violent extortionists from being released on bail.

The ministry continued to enhance and support digital roadside tools for police through eTicketing, digitization of roadside forms, and enhanced automated enforcement across the province. These tools and supports help police officers to intervene more quickly with dangerous drivers, while allowing officers to spend more time on other enforcement activities and enabling more efficient information sharing between agencies.

The Province is continued to modernize B.C.'s graduated licensing program to make it more accessible and efficient, while maintaining a strong focus on road safety. A key change is the removal of the second Class 5 road test. Evidence shows that having a good driving record over a longer period is a better predictor of safe driving habits than a single road test. Other changes include introducing a 12-month restricted period for new Class 5 drivers (during which there is zero tolerance for drugs and alcohol) and creating a streamlined pathway for drivers aged 25 and older. These changes to the Motor Vehicle Act, made in consultation with key partners, support government's commitment to making roads safe for everyone in British Columbia. The regulations are in development, and the changes are expected to be implemented in 2026.

Performance measure and related discussion

Performance Measure	2023/24 Baseline ¹	2024/25 Actual	2025/26 Target ^{2, 3}	2025/26 Actual
[3] Percentage of traffic violation tickets issued through eTicketing	77	82	82	83

Data source: Results for this measure are derived from the eTicket Adoption Dashboard.

¹The 2023/24 baseline is from data in the eTicket Adoption Dashboard.

²The 2024/25 forecast was based on the anticipated rate of system adoption and the expected completion of the project. This target was achieved by the end of the fiscal year. However, due to delays in receiving paper submission data, actual results were not fully available at the time the 2025/26 forecast was developed. As a result, the 2025/26 target was conservatively estimated at 82.

³Targets for 2026/27 and 2027/28 were stated in the 2025/26 service plan as 85 and 87, respectively.

The 2025/26 target for issuing traffic violation tickets through eTicketing was achieved.

Police officers continued to use eTicketing to issue traffic violation tickets more efficiently. The system allows officers to scan drivers' licence information into an electronic ticket template that auto-populates offence details, ensuring accuracy and reducing administrative effort. Ticket information can then be shared quickly with justice and public safety sector partners like ICBC, eliminating paper handling and duplicate data entry. This supports faster roadside enforcement and gives officers more time for other public safety activities.

Goal 4: The justice and public safety sector in British Columbia has the public's confidence

Objective 4.1: Increased public confidence in the justice and public safety sector

This objective is linked to the three previous goals. For the public to have confidence in the justice and public safety sector, it must protect people and it must be fair and sustainable.

Public confidence in the police is of particular importance. How police are viewed affects the public's willingness to report crimes, to cooperate with police investigations, to contact the police if victimized, and to abide by laws and police orders. A positive perception of police among British Columbians is a critical aspect of public safety and contributes to lower levels of crime.

Key results

- Established several new regulations under the [Police Act](#) to bring into force provisions of the [Police Amendment Act, 2024](#), including the new Detention Guard Regulation and three regulations related to the governance of municipal police boards, including board member code of conduct, training compliance and meeting procedures.
- Engaged with a subset of partners in 2025 to consolidate and validate the wide range of input gathered during extensive prior consultations as part of the [Policing and Public Safety Modernization Initiative](#). This analysis was used to initiate work on next stage of incremental policing and public safety reforms, which will start with the development of a new safety officer model for First Nations and local governments.
- Released the [independent review](#) of E-Comm's governance structure, operational performance and financial management. The E-Comm Review report made recommendations to ensure the emergency dispatch service remains financially sustainable and affordable for local governments in the future. The ministry is monitoring E-Comm to ensure implementation of the recommendations and is considering the options presented in the Service Delivery report.
- The BC Coroners Service reported on the [continued impact of unregulated drug toxicity in communities throughout B.C.](#) with over 1,820 lives lost. The cumulative number of unregulated drug deaths represented a 21 per cent decrease from the number of deaths in 2024 and was lower than the annual figure from the previous four years.

Summary of progress made in 2025/26

Since the 2022 [Special Committee on Reforming the Police Act report](#), the Province has addressed many longstanding challenges, including making amendments to the Police Act in 2024 to improve municipal police governance and oversight, and to create the legal framework for a new form of peace officers, called Safety Officers. Once implemented, the Safety Officer model will respond to the Special Committee's recommendation to adopt "a

dynamic and flexible approach to policing that provides for different categories of policing and public safety personnel who have clearly defined roles, responsibilities, and functions such as responding to non-violent incidents and other situations that may not require uniformed police”.

Engagement with partners and stakeholders highlighted a need for public safety and law enforcement services that are more responsive to local priorities. The ministry has begun working with core partners to develop a foundational Safety Officer model to provide localized supplemental public safety services in municipalities and First Nations communities. Input gathered through the Policing and Public Safety Modernization Initiative is also informing future reform work.

The BC Coroners Service (BCCS) continued to support the Province’s response to the unregulated drug-toxicity crisis by providing monthly data to partner agencies and updating the public-facing [Unregulated Drug Toxicity Dashboard](#). In November 2025, the BCCS published the [Child Mortality in British Columbia, 2020-2024](#) report, which presented findings related to 1,536 child deaths in B.C. during that time period. After an intentional pause, the Chief Coroner has directed the standing Death Review Panel on unregulated drug-toxicity deaths to resume in the 2026/27 fiscal year.

As part of the BCCS commitment to identify and address public safety risks and collaborate with partners, the BCCS published a [public advisory on water safety](#) in July 2025 in partnership with the Lifesaving Society and B.C. Emergency Health Services, and an [advisory on rail safety](#) in September 2025 with support from the [Ministry of Transportation and Transit](#) and the [Canadian National Railway Company](#). The BCCS also advanced the [Deaths of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness in British Columbia, 2016-2024](#) report and shared the resulting data with partner agencies and the public.

The BCCS also continued to collaborate with the [BC Centre for Disease Control](#) (BCCDC) on enhanced data sharing to address heat-related deaths and remained a key partner in the Using Partnerships and Data to Accelerate Temperature Extreme Science (UPDATES) project led by the BCCDC to advance science and responses related to temperature extremes in B.C. and across Canada. This partnership will assess the relationship between climate and deaths investigated by the BCCS and support broader public health analysis and response.

In October 2025, the BCCS held its first Disaster Victim Identification training course for mass casualty investigations that Canada has adopted. Course graduates can be deployed operationally as required for major events, such as the [FIFA World Cup 2026](#).

Performance measures and related discussion

Performance Measure	2024 Baseline ¹	2024 Actual	2025 Target ²	2025 Actual
[4a] Percentage of British Columbians who have “complete confidence” or “a lot of confidence” in the RCMP	40	50	46	51
[4b] Percentage of British Columbians who have “complete confidence” or “a lot of confidence” in their local municipal police (or local RCMP detachment)	50	49	51	55

Data source: The [Angus Reid Institute](#) conducts a biennial series of surveys assessing Canadians’ experiences with and opinions of the justice system, with responses disaggregated by province broken down to the provincial level members of the [Angus Reid Forum](#).

¹In the 2025 Angus Reid survey, there were 267 survey participants from B.C., compared to an equivalent sample size of 200 survey participants in 2024. More detailed results from the 2025 survey are available [here](#).

²Targets for 2026 were stated as 47 and 52, respectively; and 48 and 53 for 2027 in the ministry’s 2025/26 – 2026/27 service plan.

The ministry tracks public confidence in police as an indicator of public confidence in the justice and public safety sector.

For a police department to be effective in serving and safeguarding the public, promoting public confidence is critical. Public confidence is a precursor to people’s willingness to call upon the police when needed, to freely share information with police, and to maintain a cooperative and trust-based relationship with police in their community.

Performance Measure	2023/24 Baseline ¹	2024/25 Actual ²	2025/26 Target ³	2025/26 Actual ⁴
[4c] Median time, in months, to conclude coroner investigations	10	9	9	Not available

Data source: Results for this measure are from the BC Coroners Service (BCCS), Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. The measure is defined as the time from the date the BCCS is notified of a death until the investigation is closed, after which the coroner’s report is distributed. This includes cases that were opened during the relevant fiscal year.

¹The 2023/24 baseline is subject to change as the data is finalized.

²The 2024/25 actual is subject to change as the data is finalized.

³Targets for 2026/27 and 2027/28 were stated in the 2025/26 service plan as 8 and 7, respectively.

⁴Preliminary results for 2025/26 are not yet available as many investigations from that fiscal year remain active.

Through its impartial and independent investigations, the BC Coroners Service (BCCS) continued to support public safety and confidence in the justice and public safety sector by providing information about individual deaths and aggregated data reporting to inform evidence-based public safety legislation, policies, and programs.

Under the [Coroners Act](#), the BCCS is mandated to investigate all sudden and unexpected, unexplained, or unattended deaths in the province, including:

- deaths which appear to be the result of violence, injury, or self-harm;
- deaths in which the cause of death is unexplained;
- deaths that do not meet the above criteria, but where the deceased person has not been under the care of a physician;
- all deaths which occur in provincial correctional facilities, federal penitentiaries, or other facilities where a person is involuntarily detained, such as those committed to a facility under the [Mental Health Act](#); and
- all deaths of children under the age of 19 years.⁷

At the conclusion of each investigation, a coroner's report is completed that confirms the identity of the decedent and how, where, when and by what means their death occurred. These reports determine the facts surrounding the death, do not determine fault or blame and, where appropriate, may include recommendations aimed at preventing future similar deaths. Every investigation is unique, and individual timelines for completion can be impacted by the complexity of the case, parallel investigations by other agencies, case loads, and other factors.

Due to these factors, many investigations from 2025/26 remain active and preliminary results for that fiscal year are not yet available. It is anticipated that the 2025/26 actual will represent a reduction in median times for case completion resulting from the hiring of more investigating coroners and support staff, and identification of efficiencies in the file closing process.

⁷ In 2025/26, 13,368 deaths were reported to the BCCS; of those, 6,427 – or approximately 48 per cent – met at least one of these criteria and proceeded to an investigation.

Financial Report

Discussion of Results

The Estimates operating expense budget of the ministry for 2025/26 was \$1.137 billion.

In Budget 2025, the ministry received a budget increase of \$54 million compared to the 2024/25 fiscal plan for keeping people and communities safe. Budget 2025 also provided funding to support the Repeat Violent Offending Intervention Initiative (ReVOII) and the Special Investigation and Targeted Enforcement (SITE) Program, as well as, the new Community Safety and Targeted Enforcement Program (C-STEP) pilot, expanded police recruit training capacity, increased funding for the First Nations and Inuit Policing Program and BC Coroners Service.

The Public Accounts shows Other Authorizations of \$151,018 million to provide funding for costs mostly related to policing services.

The ministry's actual expenditures were \$1.287 billion, prior to the adjustment for Prior Year's Accruals. Spending is within the revised budget target including Other Authorizations.

Capital spending was within approved limits at \$3.742 million.

Financial Summary

	Estimated (\$000)	Other Authoriz- ations ¹ (\$000)	Total Estimated (\$000)	Actual (\$000)	Variance (\$000)
Operating Expenses					
Corrections	325,252	7,179	332,431	339,470	7,039
Policing and Security	577,082	140,846	717,928	716,958	(970)
Community Safety and Victim Services	93,914	26,615	120,529	120,529	0
BC Coroners Service	31,373	(498)	30,875	29,004	(1,871)
RoadSafetyBC	36,492	(2,207)	34,285	31,670	(2,615)
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation	8,390	(8,390)	0	0	0
Gaming Policy and Enforcement	22,211	(2,029)	20,182	19,263	(919)
Cannabis and Corporate Policy	3,642	(2,550)	1,092	509	(583)
Office of the Fire Commissioner	4,378	(180)	4,198	2,495	(1,703)
Executive and Support Services	19,226	(6,848)	12,378	13,999	1,621
Statutory Services ²	15,222	(920)	14,302	13,344	(958)
Sub-total	1,137,182	151,018	1,288,200	1,287,241	(958)
Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual ³	0	0	0	(321)	(321)
Total	1,137,182	151,018	1,288,200	1,286,920	(1,279)
Ministry Capital Expenditures					
Corrections	3,262	0	3,262	2,734	(528)
BC Coroners Service	12	0	12	90	78
Office of the Fire Commissioner	475	0	475	109	(366)
Executive and Support Services	952	0	952	809	(143)
Total	4,701	0	4,701	3,742	(959)

¹ "Other Authorizations" include Supplementary Estimates, Statutory Appropriations, Contingencies and Government Reorganizations. Supplementary Estimates and Government Reorganization amounts in this column are included in the "estimated amount" under sections 5(1) and 6(1) of the Balanced Budget and Ministerial Accountability Act for ministerial accountability for operating expenses under the Act.

² Statutory Services includes Civil Forfeiture Account, Corrections Work Program Account, Criminal Asset Management Fund, and Victim Surcharge Special Account.

³ The Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual of \$0.321 million is a reversal of accruals in the previous year.

Capital Expenditures

Major Capital Projects (over \$50 million in total)	Targeted Year of Completion	Project Cost to Mar 31, 2026 (\$m)	Estimated Cost to Complete (\$m)	Anticipated Total Cost (\$m)
Nanaimo Correctional Centre Replacement Project	2024	180	0	180
Objective: The Nanaimo Correctional Centre (NCC) Replacement Project will replace the current aging and outdated 190-cell correctional centre located in Nanaimo, B.C. The new centre is being constructed on the existing site while the current centre remains operational, after which the existing centre will be deconstructed. The new NCC will be a 202-cell, multi-security level facility, including a 12-cell unit for short-term accommodation of women from Vancouver Island. Costs: NCC Replacement Project costs remain at the increased amount of \$180 million due to higher construction costs. Benefits: - The new centre will better support staff and enhance the NCC's unique, effective programs, including the Guthrie Therapeutic Community and vocational and educational programs delivered in partnership with Vancouver Island University. - The project is expected to bring major regional economic benefits, including approximately 1,000 jobs during construction (650 direct and 275 indirect jobs, plus nearly 100 additional jobs associated with spending by workers). Risks: - Not applicable				

Appendix A: Public Sector Organizations

As of July 30, 2026, the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General is responsible and accountable for the following organizations: ⁸

Municipal Police Boards

Independent municipal police departments are overseen by appointed police boards made up of civilian members of the community. The role of these police boards is to provide general governance, oversight, and direction to the department, in accordance with relevant legislation and in response to community needs.

Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia and Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – British Columbia

Purpose of the Organization:

In 1999, the [Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia](#) (OCABC) was created as an independent Designated Policing and Law Enforcement Unit under the provincial Police Act.

In 2004, the [Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – British Columbia](#) (CFSEU-BC) was developed in consultation with the provincial government as an initiative to integrate the OCABC, the municipal police departments, and the RCMP.

In 2024, CFSEU-BC concluded its first three-year strategic plan, setting out its mission to facilitate the disruption and suppression of organized crime that poses the highest public safety risk to British Columbians. Its mandate is to investigate, support the prosecution of, disrupt, and suppress criminal organizations, consistent with local, regional, national, and international priorities. The CFSEU-BC also supports other agencies by assisting in organized crime and major crime investigations.

Governance Overview:

The Board of Governance for the OCABC also acts as the Board of Governance for the CFSEU – BC.

The board is currently comprised of two civilian members who are community leaders in the areas of finance and governance, the Chief Constable of the Vancouver Police Department; the Chief Constable of the Victoria Police Department; the Deputy Commissioner Pacific Region and Commanding Officer “E” Division RCMP; the Assistant Commissioners of the “E” Division RCMP; and the Associate Director of Police Services of PSSG’s Policing and Security Branch. The Director of Police Services sits as an ex officio member of the board.

The board determines the strategic direction of the CFSEU-BC and ensures its operational priorities are aligned with the policing priorities for British Columbia. The CFSEU-BC operates under the RCMP policies and procedures.

⁸ On July 17, 2025, oversight of the Liquor Distribution Branch was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and oversight of the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia was transferred to the Ministry of Attorney General.

The Chief Officer in charge of the CFSEU-BC leads an executive team comprised of civilian members, in addition to regular RCMP and municipal officers seconded from across the province. The CFSEU-BC Gang Enforcement Unit, Investigation Teams, and the Joint Illegal Gaming Investigation Team are just a few of the teams that fall under the responsibility of the CFSEU-BC. Offices for the CFSEU-BC are located in the Lower Mainland, Prince George, Kelowna, and Victoria.

Appendix B: Progress on Mandate Letter Priorities

The following is a summary of progress made on priorities as stated in the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General's 2025 mandate letter.

2025 Mandate Letter Priority	Status as of March 31, 2026
In order to protect key services that British Columbians rely on, work with the Minister of Finance to review all existing Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General programs and initiatives to ensure our programs remain relevant, are efficient, ensure safe and strong communities, grow the economy, and help keep British Columbians safe. This is important in the context of current Provincial budget constraints and the priorities of communities in the province.	• In progress • The ministry has implemented enhanced expenditure management controls consistent with direction provided by the Ministry of Finance in February 2025 and expenditure management proposals as directed by the Minister of Finance in July 2025.

Facilitate strong cooperation between police, Crown prosecutors, probation officials and the federal government to reduce repeat, violent and gang offences. To this end, strengthen targeted policing and offender management, including continuing anti-gang programs, and work with the Attorney General to strengthen case management capacity.	• In progress • The Ministry continues to work with Crown prosecutors, the Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction, the Provincial Health Services Authority, and local police agencies to operate the Repeat Violent Offending Intervention Initiative (ReVOII) to address repeat violent offending and connect individuals to supports they need to help break the cycle. • The Ministry continues to seek opportunities for additional ReVOII partnerships with health, social service, and Indigenous agencies. • Since the Province launched ReVOII on May 1, 2023, over 590 individuals have been prioritized for the program. A two-year evaluation of ReVOII shows dedicated Crown counsel approved ReVOII cases faster, sought detention more frequently (84% vs. 67%), secured higher remand rates (75% vs. 56%), and individuals spent more time in provincial custody (48% vs. 32%). • The Chronic Property Offender Intervention Initiative (C-POII), a new pilot based on the ReVOII model, was launched in November 2025 (in Kelowna, Nelson, and Nanaimo) to address repeat property and public disorder offending. • Since launching in May 2023, the Special Investigation and Targeted Enforcement (SITE) program continues to deliver significant public safety outcomes through proactive police enforcements that target a high volume of violent repeat offenders, disrupt patterns of criminal activity, and reduce public exposure to violent crime in communities. • Since the program's launch, SITE has supported 186 operations across 53 communities, facilitated investigations of over 6,251 individuals, with 3,175 recommended charges for 1,468 individuals, with substantial seizures of illegal weapons, drugs, and criminal assets.
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2025 Mandate Letter Priority	Status as of March 31, 2026
	• SITE Funding was secured for an additional two years to continue supporting these outcomes in communities. • The BC Witness Security Program continues to operate in the province. The program provides support for witnesses in criminal investigations/prosecutions where a high risk to safety exists that cannot be mitigated by other means. • The Province continues to spend more than \$100 million annually to support our organized crime strategy.
Continue to work with the federal government to respond to identified issues with federal criminal law that prevent keeping prolific and repeat violent offenders in custody.	• In Progress • While Bill C-48 was a welcomed step in improving Canada's bail system, BC Corrections and the Ministry of Attorney General, as the lead on bail reform, continues to work with FPT partners to address problems caused by repeat violent offending. • On July 22, 2024, Canada's Premiers sent a letter to the Prime Minister calling for a review of the implementation and application of Bill C-48, including a detailed analysis of bail data since the Bill was enacted. The letter urged the federal government to consider any additional changes related to both bail and sentencing, including further legislative amendments to ensure the intended application of the law. • The Premier and the Attorney General worked with the federal government to develop the changes to the Criminal Code reflected in Bill C-14. • Bill C-14 Bail and Sentencing Reform Act aims to tighten bail rules, strengthen public safety, and apply stricter measures for violent, repeat, and organized-crime-related offenders. Bill C-14 outlines reforms to bail, reverse-onus rules, the principle of restraint, and factors judges must consider during bail decisions.

2025 Mandate Letter Priority	Status as of March 31, 2026
Ensure safe and strong communities by working with colleagues across ministries to support efforts to provide services and proactively intervene with individuals struggling with mental health, addiction and brain injuries. In particular, work with the Minister of State for Community Safety and Integrated Services and other partners to ensure that provincial services are relevant and available to support police officers engaging in frontline responses to people in crisis, or who have identified individuals who present a risk to themselves or the public.	• In Progress • In cooperation with the Provincial Health Services Authority, BC Corrections has repurposed correctional space at two correctional centres for the delivery of involuntary care under the Mental Health Act. Assessment of options to expand involuntary care at additional correctional centres is underway. • The Ministry continues to expand Situation Tables and Intervention Circles across BC to bring together front-line service providers to identify vulnerable individuals and rapidly connect them to services and supports they need. It allows a community to collaboratively respond to community safety challenges, such as mental health, addiction and brain injuries. • There are 40 active Situation Tables and Intervention Circles across B.C. An additional 15 are under implementation. In 2025, there were 992 discussions across active Situation Tables, and 72% of those resulted in reduced risk. 80% of the cases referred by the police to Situation Tables were redirected to a health or social service agency. • The Province provides \$2 million annually to the BC Association of Chiefs of Police to support the implementation of HealthIM across police agencies in B.C. HealthIM is now fully implemented in all police agencies on south Vancouver Island.

2025 Mandate Letter Priority	Status as of March 31, 2026
Spearhead policy work to use civil and administrative processes to target organized criminals in British Columbia by expediting seizing assets and denying access to government privileges, including licences or permits.	• In progress • The Civil Forfeiture Office received approval to significantly expand its operations over a three-year fiscal period (2026/27 - 2028/29) to more proactively identify, restrain and forfeit the profits and tools of criminal organizations. • Targeted amendments to the Civil Forfeiture Act were substantially completed to streamline legal and business processes allowing for more effective forfeiture of the profits and tools of criminal organizations. • Regarding driver's licence suspensions, the Ministry is examining policy and legislative considerations where appropriate.
Work proactively with federal colleagues and provincial and territorial counterparts to ensure British Columbia is a strong partner in supporting border security along our coast and along all land borders with American states.	• In progress • The Province has been working closely with our policing partners; this work resulted in our successful application for federal funding to establish a Regional Integrated Drug Enforcement Team (RIDET) in B.C. • In November 2025, through collaborative efforts with provincial and federal policing partners, B.C. successfully secured \$4 million in federal funding over five years to establish the first RIDET in Canada. This initiative adds new resources to bolster the province's ability to interdict organized crime and disrupt the flow of illegal drugs.

2025 Mandate Letter Priority	Status as of March 31, 2026
Coordinate provincial regulatory enforcement agency and police authorities, including gaming, liquor, cannabis, tobacco and transit, to ensure efficiency, consistent authorities and training, and to improve coordination to ensure public safety, prompt and effective regulatory response and strong communities.	• In progress • Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch is drafting and negotiating Coordinated and Integrated Program Agreements with police and regulatory agencies to proactively share information, intelligence and resources to issues of criminality and organized crime. • The branch also developed a risk criteria/scoring system, informed by an Ontario model, including the development of a risk dashboard to focus inspection activities on licensees and establishment of highest risk. • The Compliance and Enforcement Secretariat is working with regulators from across government to develop online training for police and regulators. This training will focus on the mandate, powers, key considerations, and observations for police and other enforcement agencies. Once completed, the training will be hosted on the Canadian Police Knowledge Network. • The Community Safety Unit (CSU) is establishing and enhancing working relationships with federal police agencies to improve coordination related to illicit cannabis. • The CSU has participated in operational training opportunities with municipal police agencies. • All the CSU's enforcement actions involve a high level of coordination with police of jurisdiction both in planning and execution of enforcement. CSU also routinely coordinates with other provincial and federal enforcement agencies, including Health Canada.

2025 Mandate Letter Priority	Status as of March 31, 2026
Support the Minister of State for Community Safety and Integrated Services in accessing dedicated funding for enforcement initiatives related to organized shoplifting and the protection of retail workers.	• In progress • Introduced in Budget 2025, C-STEP has demonstrated strong demand and success in its pilot year. Operations in high-priority communities are improving perceptions of safety, disrupting organized theft, advancing arrests and charges, and recovering significant amounts of stolen merchandise. • Since its launch in May 2025, C-STEP has supported police in leading 46 operations in 29 communities, advancing 1837 investigations, recommending over 349 charges, and recovering substantial stolen merchandise and proceeds of crime. • Through C-STEP, the Province continues to support coordinated, community-based operations with local partners and businesses. These efforts have strengthened incident reporting and intelligence gathering on repeat offenders, enhanced collaborative theft-deterrence strategies, and, where appropriate, connected individuals to available intervention pathways. • In recognition of these public safety outcomes, C-STEP funding was successfully secured for an additional two years to continue supporting this important work in communities.

2025 Mandate Letter Priority	Status as of March 31, 2026
Work with the Cabinet Committee on Community Safety to ensure that initiatives identified by the committee are prioritized and delivered by your ministry as required.	• In progress • Following the establishment of the Cabinet Committee on Community Safety in January 2025, the Solicitor General and various ministry program areas have been actively participating in the fulfillment of the Committee's mandate. • The Committee's mandate centres on promoting a cross-government approach to improve community safety by addressing crime and disorder, while strengthening supports for people facing complex challenges such as mental health, addiction, brain injury, and homelessness.
With support from the Minister of Transportation and Transit, take steps to ensure safety and efficiency across our public transportation system through partnerships with TransLink, BC Transit and local governments to permit the use of technology in relation to enforcement of public transportation safety for everyone.	• In progress • A dedicated police agency and transit security officers are patrolling the system. • Closed circuit television cameras are on buses to support internal and police investigations. • Emergency notification protocols and enhanced radio communication support managing on roads and incidents. • Partnerships with first responders including police, fire and ambulance support quicker responses to transit-related incidents. • Silent alarms on every SkyTrain will call for emergency help onboard any vehicle at any time. • Intercoms inside all SkyTrain and West Coast Express vehicles, as well as emergency phones on every SkyTrain platform. • Live radio systems, allowing bus operators to request police assistance from anywhere. • An upgrade program that continuously invests in safety improvements such as better lighting at transit hubs. • CCTV on platforms and transit vehicles.