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KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

YEAR-END 2013

Planning, Research & Audit Section

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VANCOUVER POLICE DEPARTMENT
Beyond the Call



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INTRODUCTION

The Vancouver Police Department’s (VPD) 2012-2016 Strategic Plan establishes the VPD’s vision of being “Canada’s leader in policing – providing safety for all”. The Strategic Plan identifies policing priorities that include the following five crime reduction goals:

- Reduce violent crime by 2.5% a year for a total reduction of 12.5% over the next five years;
- Reduce property crime by 5% a year for a total reduction of 25% over the next five years;
- Disrupt organized crime groups;
- Reduce motor vehicle collisions that result in injury or death by 12.5% over the next five years; and
- Combat low-level crimes and problems that impact perceptions of neighbourhood safety.

The establishment of crime reduction goals is critical and success can be accurately determined through effective measurement. The VPD and Vancouver Police Board identified Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that provide a macro-level perspective of organizational performance. A KPI report is produced on a quarterly basis to provide a snapshot of the VPD relative to its primary purpose – public safety.

This KPI Report presents year-end data for 2012 and 2013. A description of the data included in this report and the extraction criteria is available in the appendix. The KPIs that will be presented in this report are:

- Violent crime rates (including bank robberies and shots fired);
- Property crime rates;
- Section 28 Mental Health Act Apprehension arrests;
- ICBC reported injuries, traffic deaths; and,
- Annual citizen satisfaction survey¹.

¹ This KPI is reported in the second quarter of each year.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Violent Crime

- The Violent Crime rate decreased by 5.4% from 2012 to 2013.
- The Culpable Homicide rate decreased by 26.1%.
- The Sexual Offence rate increased by 15.8%.
- Bank Robbery incidents decreased by 42.0%.
- Shots Fired incidents decreased by 8.0%.

Property Crime

- The Property Crime rate increased by 0.2% from 2012 to 2013.
- The B&E Business rate decreased by 1.9%.
- The B&E Residence rate decreased by 11.3%.
- The Theft from Motor Vehicle rate increased by 1.7%.

Section 28 Mental Health Act (MHA) Apprehensions

The number of s.28 MHA arrests increased by 9% from 2012 to 2013.

Response Time

In 2013, Vancouver's priority 1 year-end response time (10:42) was 7.8% slower when compared to the 2012 P1 response time (of 9:56).

Traffic Injuries & Deaths

The most recent ICBC data shows that reported injuries collisions are up 2.6% from January to September 2013 (6,763) compared to the same time in 2012 (6,589). There were 15 fatalities by year-end 2013, compared to 19 fatalities by the end of 2012.



VIOLENT CRIME RATE

Table 1 breaks the Violent Crime rate down from 2009 to 2013. City-wide the Violent Crime rate is down 5.4% when comparing 2012 to 2013. Examining an annual average percentage change over five years shows this crime category has decreased an average of 4.3% each year. Although Sexual Offences have increased 15.8% over the last year, this crime type has increased an average of 2.8% a year since 2009. The increase in sexual assaults can be attributed to a greater number of “gropings” being reported in 2013.

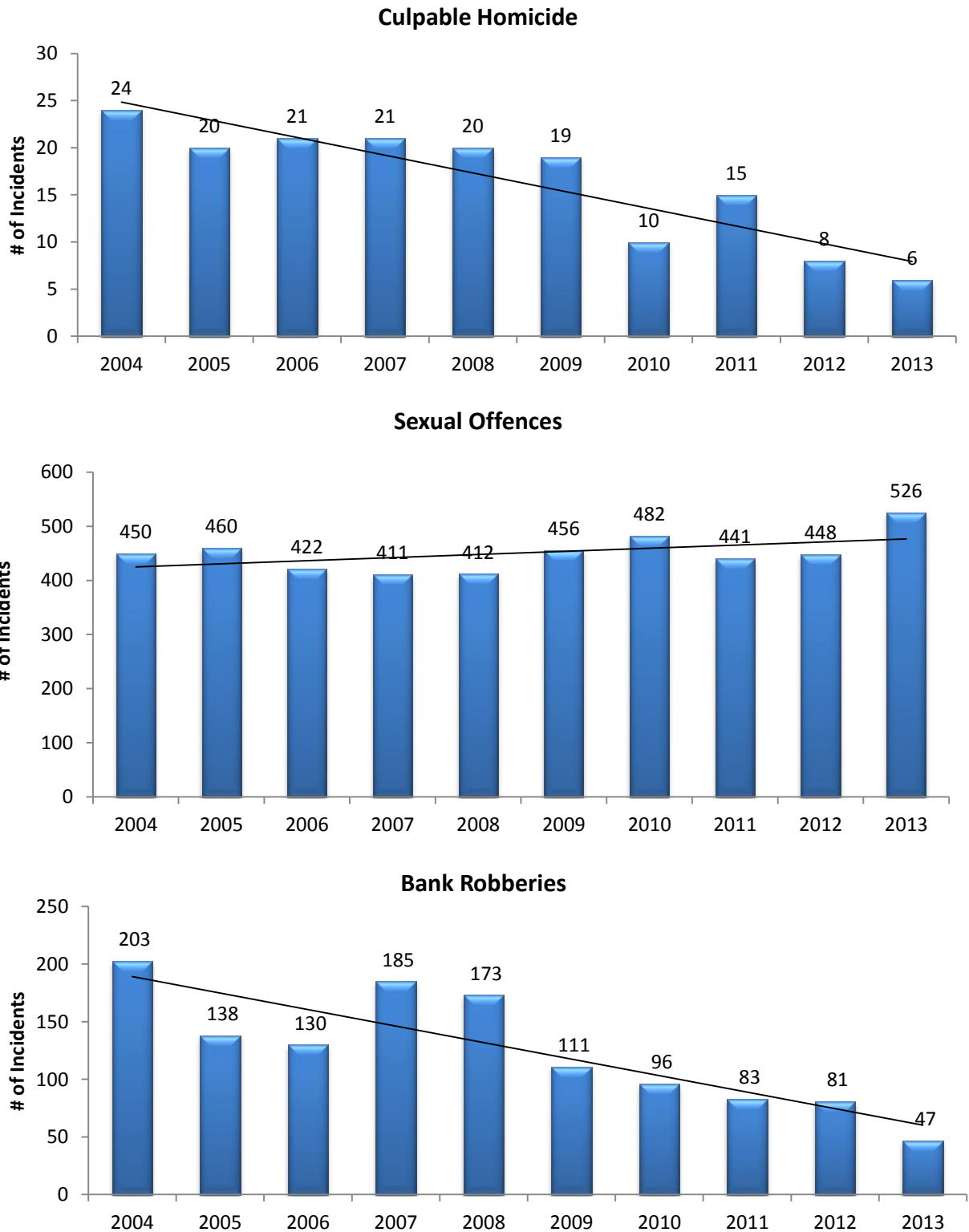
Table 1: 2009 to 2013 Violent Crime Rate

	Crime Rate per 1,000 Population					% Change in Rate				Average Change Per Year
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	
Violent Crime	10.756	10.200	10.213	9.520	9.007	-5.2%	0.1%	-6.8%	-5.4%	-4.3%
Culpable Homicide	0.031	0.016	0.024	0.013	0.009	-48.1%	49.2%	-47.5%	-26.1%	-18.1%
Attempted Murder	0.029	0.016	0.021	0.028	0.028	-45.2%	29.3%	36.2%	-1.4%	4.7%
Sexual Offences	0.747	0.779	0.710	0.709	0.821	4.3%	-9.0%	-0.1%	15.8%	2.8%
Assaults	7.823	7.651	7.768	7.150	6.831	-2.2%	1.5%	-8.0%	-4.5%	-3.3%
Robbery	2.125	1.737	1.689	1.621	1.318	-18.3%	-2.7%	-4.1%	-18.6%	-10.9%

The VPD also monitors other trends such as Bank Robbery incidents (included in Robbery totals) and confirmed Shots Fired incidents. These two crime types are displayed in the following series of charts as incidents (as they are not best represented per 1,000 population). These charts show the 10-year trend for Culpable Homicide, Sexual Offences, Bank Robberies, and Shots Fired under Figure 1. With the exception of Sexual Offences, all other figures are showing an overall decrease as represented by their trend lines.



Figure 1: 10 Year Trend for Violent Crime Incidents



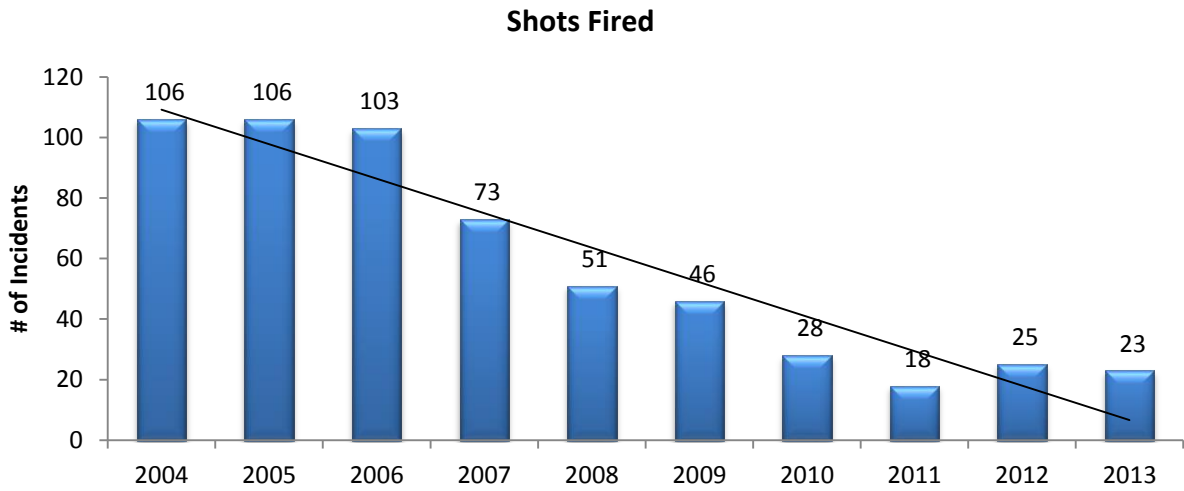
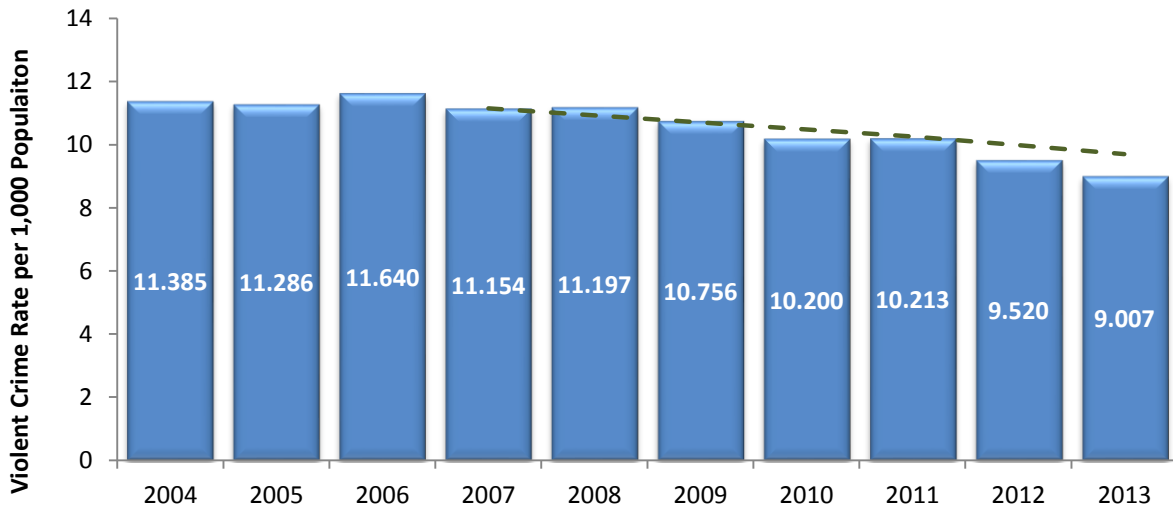


Figure 2 shows that Violent Crime rate has declined three consecutive years from 10.213 crimes per 1,000 population in 2011 to 9.007 crimes per 1,000 population in 2013. Reviewing the last 10 years of data shows 2013 experienced the lowest violent crime rate per 1,000 population. The dashed line represents the violent crime reduction goal set in both the 2008-2012 and 2012-2016 Strategic Plan.

Figure 2: 10 Year Trend for Violent Crime Rate





PROPERTY CRIME RATE

Table 2 shows the breakdown of the Property Crime rate and percentage change in the rate from 2009 to 2013. Over the past year, Vancouver experienced a 0.2% increase in property crime rate per 1,000 population. However, from 2009 to 2013 the annual average change per year saw a 2.9% decrease. Theft of Motor Vehicle experienced the largest decrease of any specific property crime with a 13.2% average annual decrease, while Arson experienced the highest average increase (2.4%).

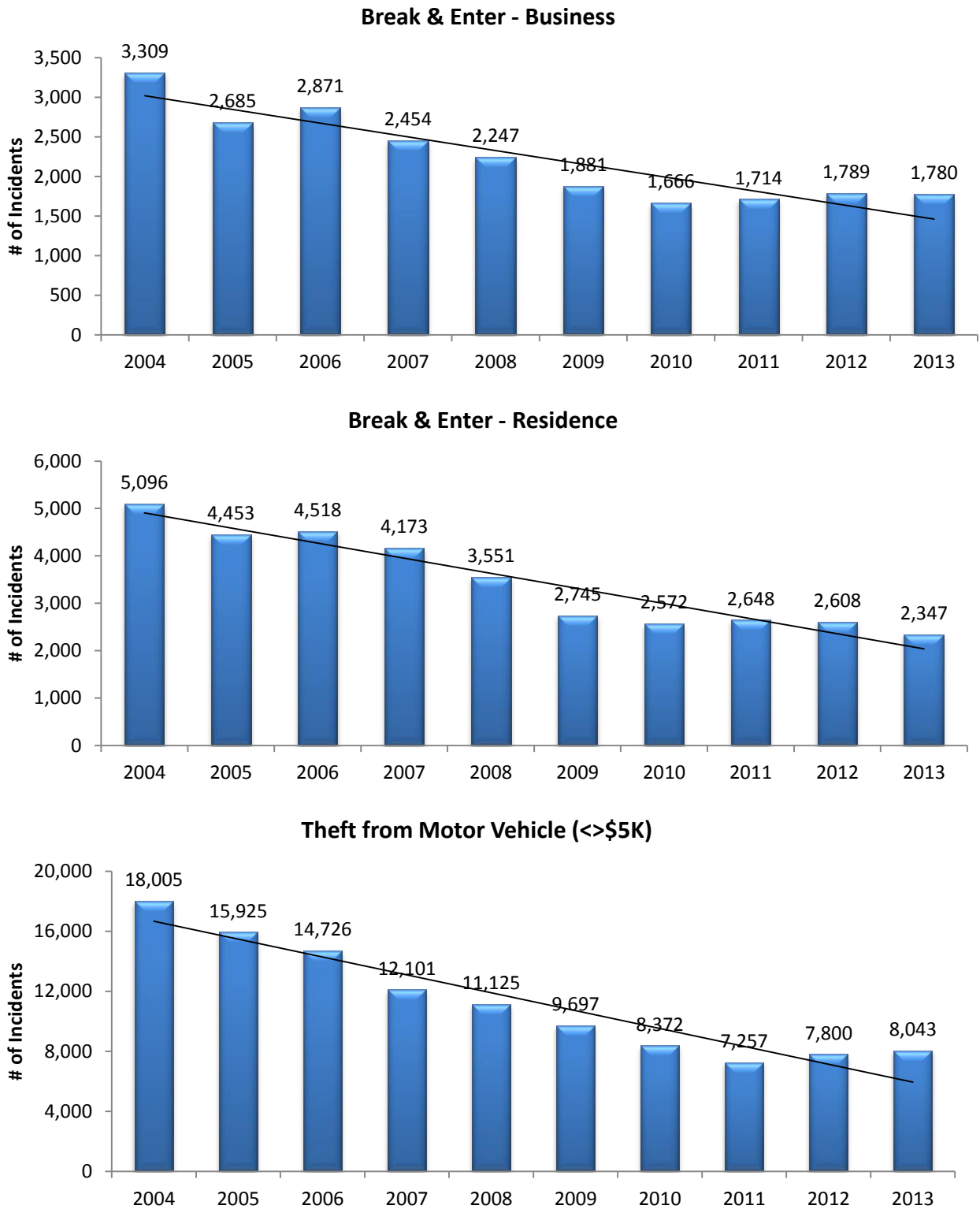
Table 2: 2009 to 2013 Property Crime Rate

	Crime Rate per 1,000 Population					% Change in Rate				Average Change Per Year
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	
Property Crime	56.622	52.015	49.206	50.163	50.256	-8.1%	-5.4%	1.9%	0.2%	-2.9%
B&E - Total	8.762	7.851	7.941	8.036	7.442	-10.4%	1.1%	1.2%	-7.4%	-3.9%
Business	3.082	2.694	2.758	2.831	2.777	-12.6%	2.4%	2.7%	-1.9%	-2.4%
Residence	4.498	4.159	4.261	4.127	3.662	-7.5%	2.4%	-3.1%	-11.3%	-4.9%
Other	1.182	0.998	0.922	1.078	1.003	-15.5%	-7.6%	16.9%	-6.9%	-3.3%
Theft of MV	3.033	2.356	1.784	1.875	1.666	-22.3%	-24.3%	5.1%	-11.1%	-13.2%
Theft from MV (<=>\$5K)	15.890	13.539	11.677	12.344	12.549	-14.8%	-13.8%	5.7%	1.7%	-5.3%
Theft (<=> \$5K)	17.193	16.864	16.657	17.664	18.211	-1.9%	-1.2%	6.0%	3.1%	1.5%
Have Stolen Goods	1.408	1.029	0.938	0.861	1.050	-26.9%	-8.8%	-8.2%	22.0%	-5.5%
Fraud	3.504	3.841	3.434	3.205	3.507	9.6%	-10.6%	-6.7%	9.5%	0.5%
Arson	0.316	0.302	0.425	0.334	0.317	-4.4%	40.5%	-21.4%	-5.1%	2.4%
Mischief (<=> \$5K)	6.515	6.233	6.351	5.844	5.512	-4.3%	1.9%	-8.0%	-5.7%	-4.0%

Figure 3 breaks down Break & Enters into residences by crime rate over 10 years. In 2012, there were 4.127 residential B&Es per 1,000 population. By 2013, this figure decreased to 3.662 residential B&Es, an 11.3% decrease in this crime type. Comparing the crime rate in 2004 to 2013, there has been a 57.9% decrease in residential B&Es per 1,000 population or an average decrease of 8.8% each year.



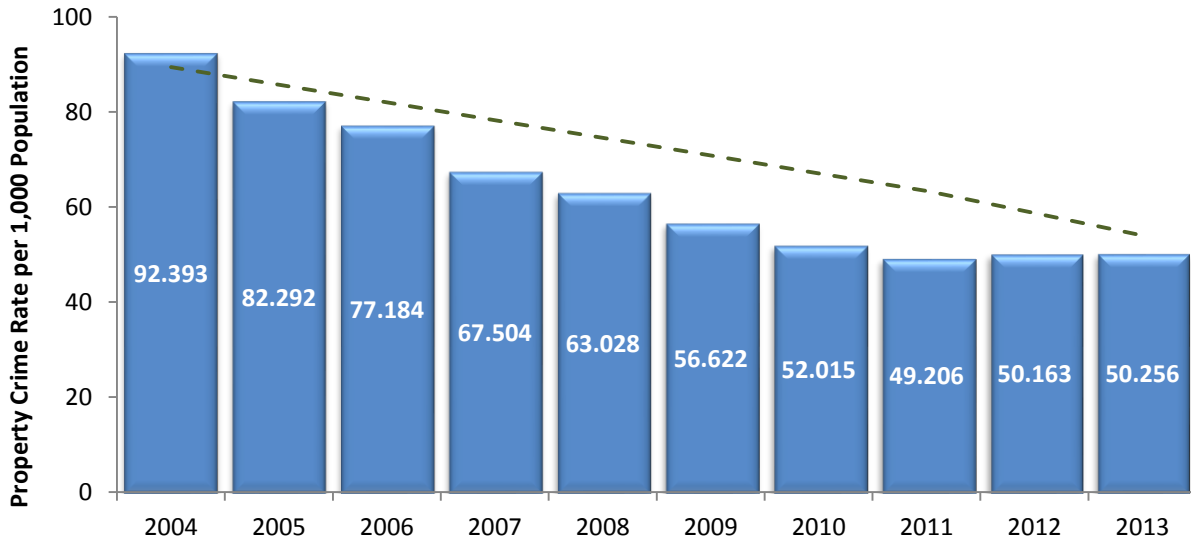
Figure 3: 10 Year Trend for Property Crime Incidents





As shown in Figure 4, the property crime rate experienced seven consecutive annual decreases from 2004 to 2011. Unfortunately, property crime increased from 49.206 crimes per 1,000 population in 2011 to 50.163 property crimes per 1,000 population by the end of 2012, and slightly increased again to 50.256 property crimes per 1,000 population by the end of 2013. The dashed line represents the property crime reduction goal set in last three Strategic Plans.

Figure 4: 10 Year Trend for Property Crime Rate



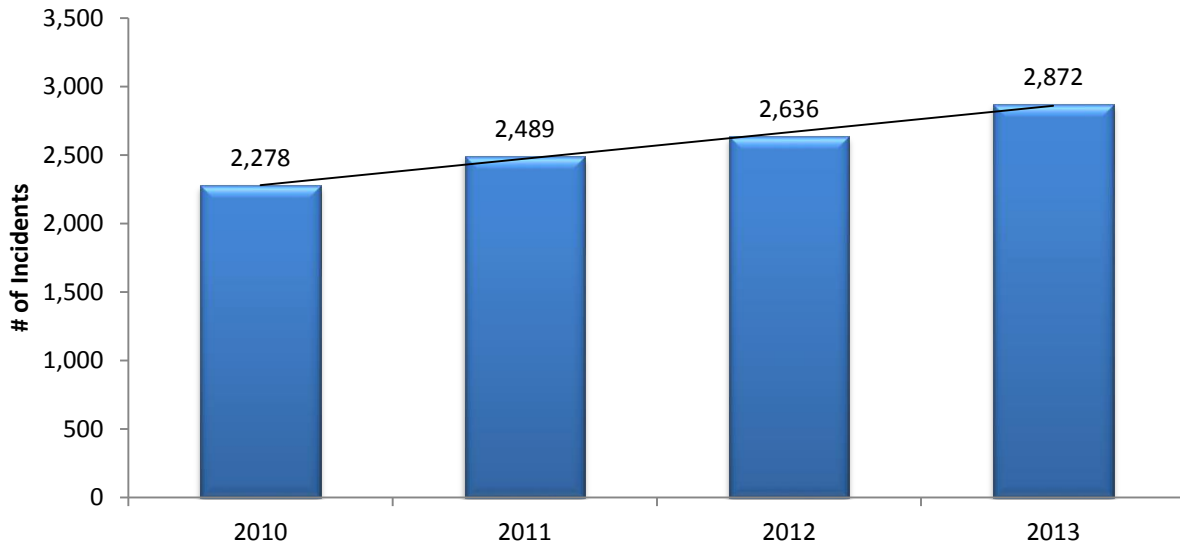


S.28 MENTAL HEALTH ACT APPREHENSIONS

Under Section 28 of the Mental Health Act police are granted the authority to apprehend individuals with an apparent mental disorder and who are deemed, by the officer, to be a danger to themselves or others. Once apprehended, the individual must be presented to a medical practitioner to be cleared medically and properly diagnosed.

The s.28 MHA apprehension data is extracted from hospital wait time templates. An incident with two people taken to the hospital is counted as two apprehensions. Figure 5 shows the number of s.28 Mental Health Act (MHA) apprehensions that occurred from 2010 (2,278) to 2013 (2,872). Each year there has been an increase in this MHA arrest type. Overall, each year experiences an average increase of 8.0% more s.28 MHA arrests.

Figure 5: S.28 Mental Health Act Apprehensions





RESPONSE TIMES

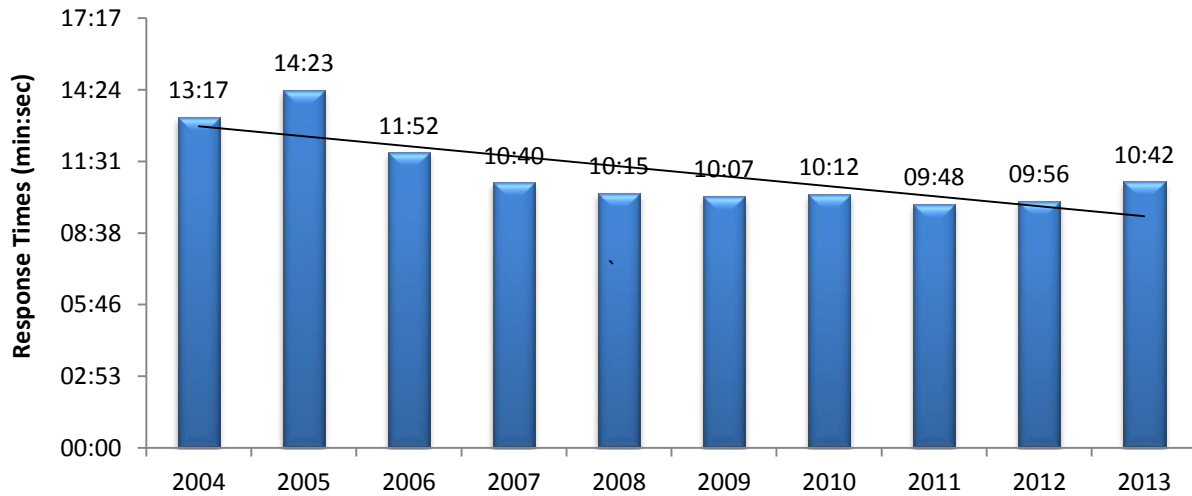
Table 3 shows year to date Priority 1 (P1) response time data from 2009 to 2013. Over the last year, P1 response time (10:42) was slower by 46 seconds or 7.8 % when compared to the 2012 P1 response time (9:56).

Table 3: Five Year Trend for Response Time

Year to Date Response Times					
Year	Q1	Q2 YTD	Q3 YTD	Q4 YTD	YTD % Change
2009	11:00	09:55	09:58	10:07	-1.3%
2010	10:39	10:30	10:11	10:12	0.9%
2011	08:56	09:39	09:39	09:48	-3.9%
2012	09:55	09:47	09:46	09:56	1.3%
2013	10:00	10:11	10:40	10:42	7.8%

Figure 6 illustrates P1 response times over a 10 year period. The 2013 P1 response time (10:42) was faster by 2 minutes and 35 seconds or 19.4% when compared to the 2004 P1 response time (13:17).

Figure 6: 10 Year Trend for Priority 1 Response Times





TRAFFIC RELATED INJURIES & DEATHS

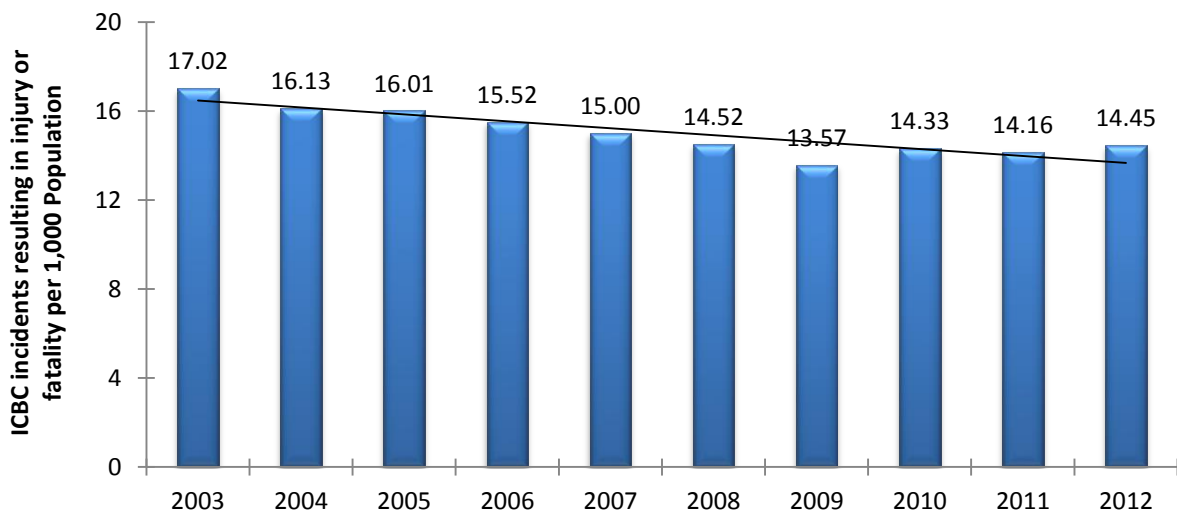
The table below shows overall the city of Vancouver has experienced 2.6% more ICBC reported injuries in the first nine months of 2013 (6,763) when compared to same time period in 2012 (6,589).

Table 4: Five Year Trend for ICBC Reported Injuries

ICBC Reported Injuries & Fatalities					
Year	Q1	Q2 YTD	Q3 YTD	Q4 YTD	YTD % Change
2009	1,764	3,788	5,973	8,280	-5.5%
2010	2,084	4,251	6,508	8,861	7.0%
2011	2,061	4,243	6,369	8,801	-0.7%
2012	2,236	4,452	6,589	9,134	3.8%
2013	2,056	4,471	6,763	n/a	n/a

Figure 7 depicts the number of ICBC² reported injuries from 2003 to 2012. ICBC reported four consecutive decreases in reported injuries from 2005 (9,478) to 2009 (8,280) before experiencing a 7.0% increase in 2010 (8,861) and a 0.7% decrease in 2011 (8,801). Overall, ICBC reported a 7.7% decrease in reported injuries from 2003 to 2012.

Figure 7: 10 Year Trend for ICBC Reported Injuries & Fatalities



² ICBC data is usually one quarter behind in reporting the data to the VPD.



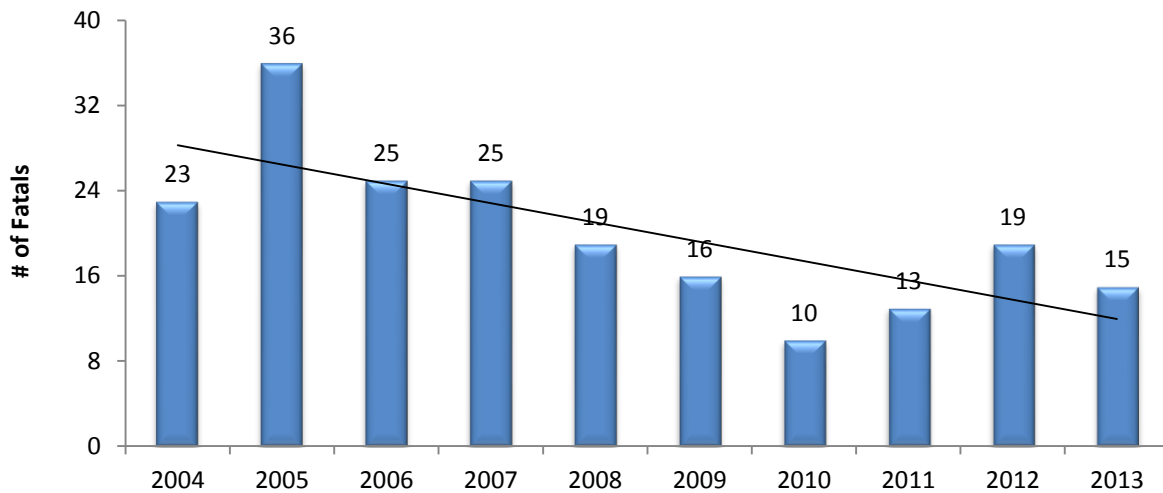
Table 5 compares year-end fatalities that resulted because of a motor vehicle collision³. Year to date there have been 15 fatalities in 2013.

Table 5: Five Year Trend for Traffic Fatalities

Traffic Fatalities				
Year	Q1	Q2 YTD	Q3 YTD	Q4 YTD
2009	6	9	12	16
2010	3	5	7	10
2011	5	11	13	13
2012	4	8	13	19
2013	3	10	13	15

Figure 8 shows there were 15 fatalities involving a motor vehicle in 2013.

Figure 8: 10 Year Trend Traffic Fatalities



³ Percent changes were not included in the tables as the overall small number of total fatalities cause any change to result in percentage changes that appear significant but should not be interpreted as such.



APPENDIX

Data

The data for this report is obtained from the PRIME records management system. Crime statistics at the VPD are published using the ‘most serious offence’ method, which captures the most serious offence associated with an incident. All cases cleared as unfounded have been removed to more accurately represent actual criminal offences rather than incidents reported.

Crime rates are calculated per 1,000 population. BC Statistics cites Vancouver’s 2013 population to be 640,914⁴. A five-year estimate was calculated to project the 2013 population in order to calculate crime rates.

Response times are calculated by subtracting the time a unit arrives on scene at a call from when a call for service is received by E-Comm. The following calls are excluded from response time calculations: on-view calls, self-initiated calls, calls with a response time less than one minute and greater than 10 hours, and call types motor vehicle incident with injury and missing persons.

⁴ BC Stats as of February 2013.