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VANCOUVER POLICE DEPARTMENT

REPORT TO THE VANCOUVER POLICE BOARD

REPORT DATE: October 6, 2014
BOARD MEETING DATE: October 16, 2014
BOARD REPORT # 1410P01
Regular

TO: Vancouver Police Board
FROM: Drazen Manojlovic, Director, Planning, Research & Audit Section
SUBJECT: Q3 2014 Key Performance Indicator Report

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Vancouver Police Board receives this report for information.

BACKGROUND:

The Key Performance Indicator (KPI) report is produced quarterly. This report reviews property crime, violent crime, priority 1 response time, ICBC reported traffic injuries and motor vehicle incidents resulting in death. In the second quarter of each year, the results of the business and residential satisfaction surveys are provided as well. This report is produced for the VPD Executive and the Vancouver Police Board to provide a macro-level perspective of organizational performance and overall public safety.

DISCUSSION:

The following is a summary of the 3rd Quarter 2014 KPI Report:

Violent Crime

Violent Crime incidents decreased by 10.2% when comparing Q3 year-to-date (YTD) 2013 (4,358) and 2014 (3,914).

- There were 4 incidents of Culpable Homicide in 2013 and 7 in 2014.
- Sexual Offences decreased by 16.4% when compared to same time last year.
- There were 13 Bank Robbery incidents from January to September 2014 and 42 incidents occurred in 2013.
- Shots Fired calls went from 8 incidents in 2013 to 16 incidents in 2014.

Property Crime

Property Crime incidents increased by 10.2% from 2013 (23,914) to 2014 (26,348).

- B&E - Business incidents increased by 22.7%.
- B&E - Residence incidents decreased by 7.4%.
- Theft from Motor Vehicle incidents increased by 26.8%.

Section 28 Mental Health Act (MHA) Apprehensions

The number of s. 28 MHA apprehensions increased from 2,158 incidents in 2013 to 2,285 incidents in 2014, an increase of 5.9%.

Response Time

Vancouver's Q3 YTD priority 1 response time (10:52) was 1.9%, or 12 seconds slower when compared to the Q3 YTD 2013 priority 1 response time (10:40).

Traffic Injuries & Deaths

ICBC data shows Vancouver has experienced 1.4% fewer ICBC reported injuries from January to April 2014 (2,735) than in 2013 (2,774).

There were 5 fatalities in the third quarter YTD of 2014, compared to 13 fatalities over the same time in 2013.

CONCLUSION

The VPD will provide the Vancouver Police Board the 2014 year-end KPI report scheduled for the Board meeting in January 2015.

Author: Correen Yedon Telephone: 604-717-2689 Date: October 6, 2014

Submitting Executive Member (signature):

A/DCC Steve Rai

Date: October 6, 2014

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2010 - 2014

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Jan - Sept 2014	Jan - Sept 2013		% Change
Violent Crime	3,914	4,358	✓	-10.2%
Culpable Homicides	7	4	✗	75.0%
Sexual Offences	305	365	✓	-16.4%
Bank Robberies	13	42	✓	-69.0%
Shots Fired	16	8	✗	100.0%
Property Crime	26,348	23,914	✗	10.2%
B&E - Business	1,599	1,303	✗	22.7%
B&E - Residence	1,646	1,777	✓	-7.4%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	7,101	5,602	✗	26.8%
s.28 MHA Apprehensions	2,285	2,158	✗	5.9%
Response Times	10:52	10:40	✗	1.9%
ICBC Reported Injuries (Q2)*	2,735	2,774	✓	-1.4%
Traffic Fatalities	5	13	✓	-61.5%

* ICBC is one quarter behind in reporting data to VPD. May & June data n/a at this time.

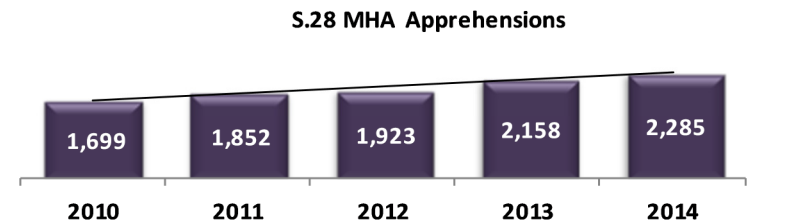
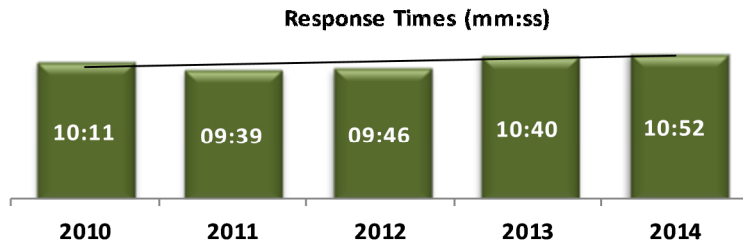
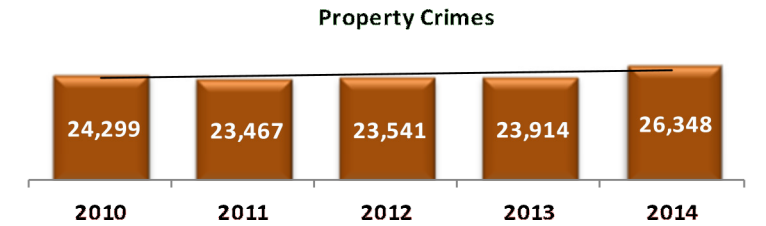
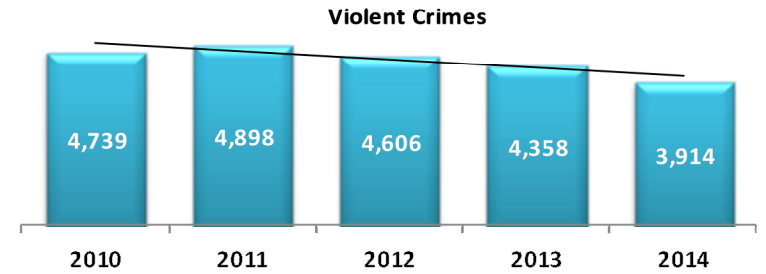




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INTRODUCTION

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 January to September year to date data for 2013 and 2014. 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* Apprehensions;
- ICBC reported injuries, traffic deaths; and,
- Annual citizen satisfaction survey¹.

¹ This KPI is reported in the second quarter of each year in a separate report (prepared by the independent research consultant).



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Violent Crime

Incidents of Violent Crime decreased by 10.2% when comparing Q3 YTD 2013 (4,358) and 2014 (3,914).

- There were 4 incidents of Culpable Homicide in 2013 and 7 in 2014.
- Sexual Offences decreased by 16.4% when compared to same time last year.
- There were 13 Bank Robbery incidents from January to September 2014 and 42 incidents occurred in 2013.
- Shots Fired calls went from 8 incidents in 2013 to 16 incidents in 2014.

Property Crime

Incidents of Property Crime increased by 10.2% from 2013 (23,914) to 2014 (26,348).

- B&E - Business incidents increased by 22.7%.
- B&E - Residence incidents decreased by 7.4%.
- Theft from Motor Vehicle incidents increased by 26.8%.

Section 28 Mental Health Act (MHA) Apprehensions

The number of s. 28 MHA apprehensions increased from 2,158 incidents in 2013 to 2,285 incidents in 2014, an increase of 5.9%.

Response Time

Vancouver's Q3 YTD priority 1 response time (10:52) was 1.9%, or 12 seconds slower when compared to the Q3 YTD 2013 priority 1 response time (10:40).

Traffic Injuries & Deaths

ICBC data shows Vancouver has experienced 1.4% fewer ICBC reported injuries from January to April 2014 (2,735) than in 2013 (2,774).


There were 5 fatalities in the third quarter YTD of 2014, compared to 13 fatalities over the same time in 2013.



VIOLENT CRIME

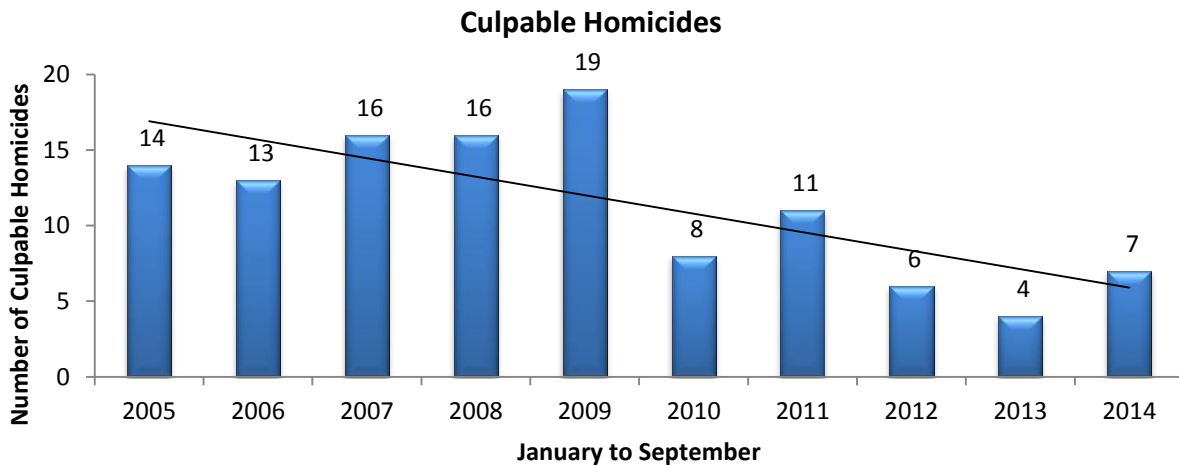
Table 1 shows that the number of violent crime incidents that occurred between January and September 2013 is down 10.2% when compared to the same period this year.

Table 1: Violent Crime Incidents – Q3 YTD 2014 Compared to Q3 YTD 2013

	Jan-Sep 2014	Jan-Sep 2013	% Change
Incidents	3,914	4,358	 -10.2%

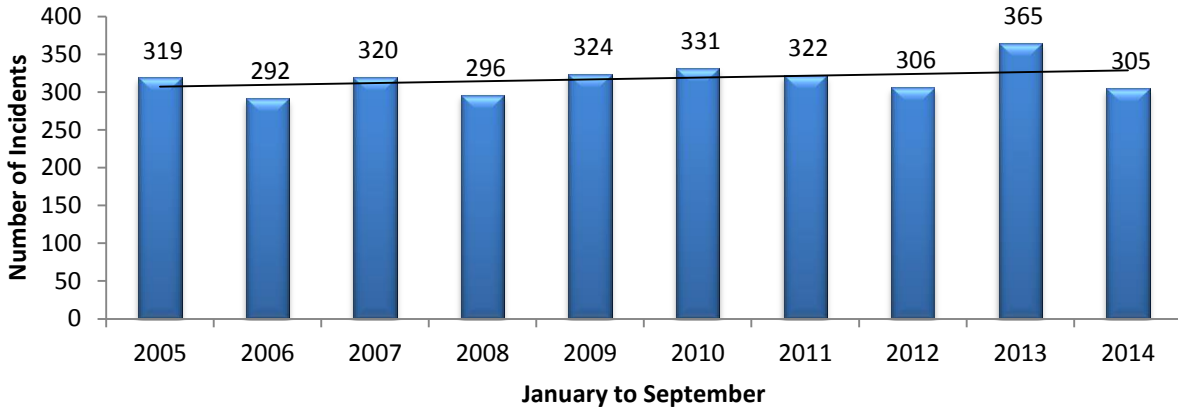
The VPD also monitors other trends such as Bank Robbery incidents (included in Robbery totals) and confirmed Shots Fired incidents. The below figures show the total number of incidents from January to September since 2005. With the exception of Sexual Offences all figures are showing an overall decrease as represented by their trend lines.

Figure 1: Selected Violent Crime Incidents Q3 YTD 2005-2014

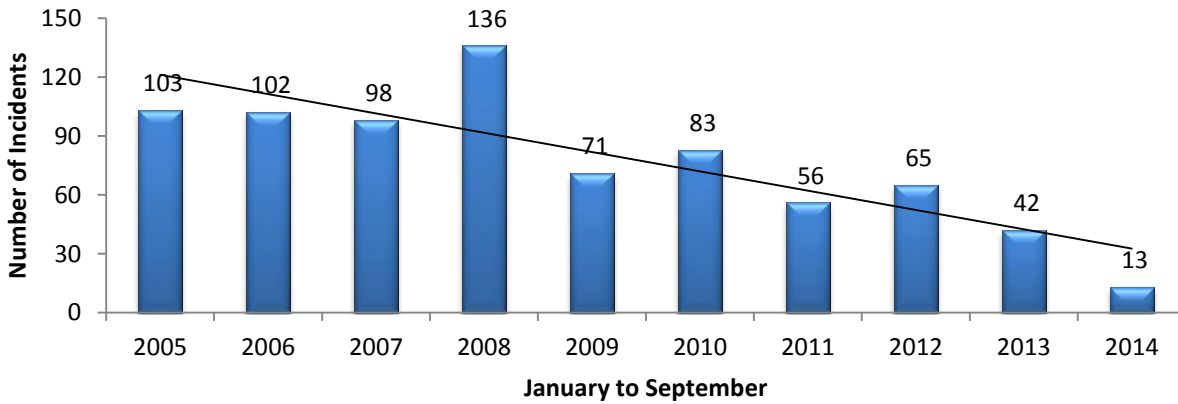




Sexual Offences



Bank Robberies



Shots Fired

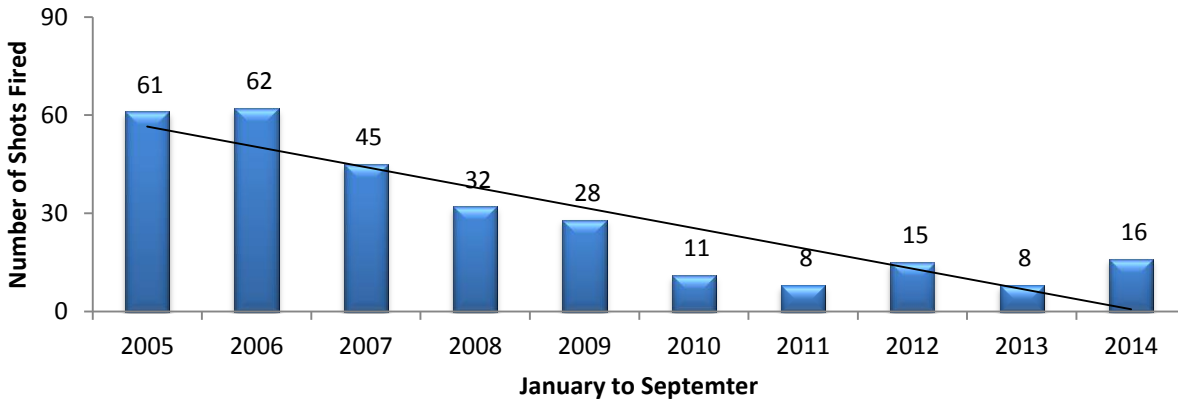
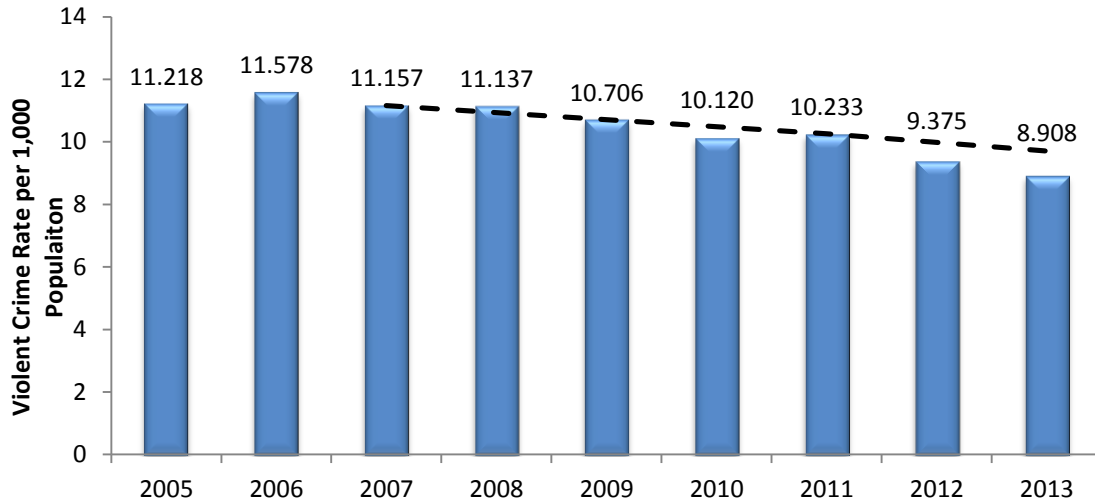




Figure 2 shows that the Violent Crime Rate has declined two consecutive years since 2011 and 2013 experienced the lowest violent crime rate since 2005. The dashed line represents the violent crime reduction goal set in the 2008-2012 and 2012-2016 Strategic Plans with a 2.0% and 2.5% annual target decrease respectively.

Figure 2: Annual Violent Crime Rate 2005-2013





PROPERTY CRIME

Table 2 shows the number of incidents of property crime during the first three quarters of 2013 and 2014. As shown, property crime has increased 10.2% when comparing year to date incidents.

Table 2: Property Crime Incidents – Q3 YTD 2014 Compared to Q3 YTD 2013


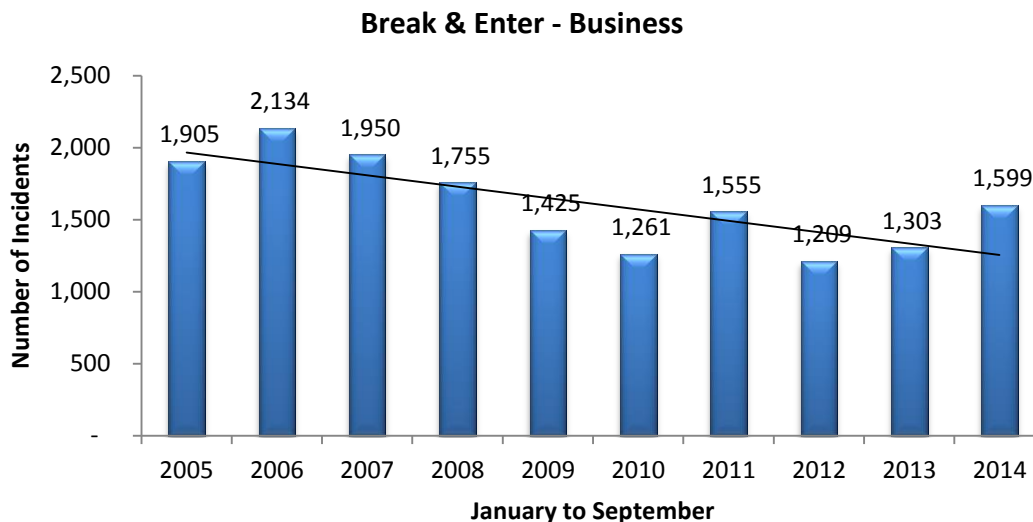
	Jan-Sep 2014	Jan-Sep 2013	% Change
Incidents	26,348	23,914	 10.2%

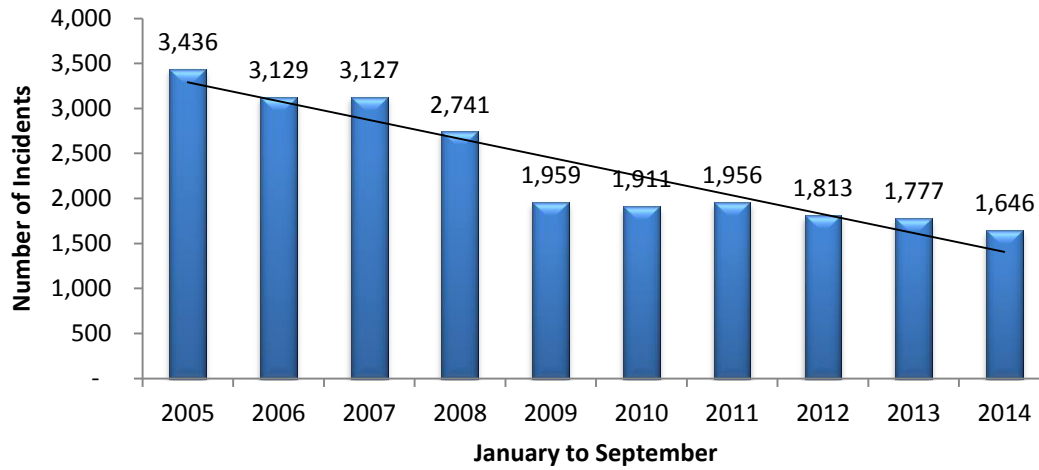
Figure 3 breaks down the first three quarters of each year for Break & Enters into business and residences since 2005. B&E – Business increased from 1,303 incidents in 2013 to 1,599 in 2014 representing a 22.7% increase. In 2013, there were 1,777 residential B&Es. By 2014, this figure decreased to 1,646, a 7.4% decrease in this crime type. After a six year consecutive decrease in Theft from Motor Vehicle from 2005 to 2011, by Q3 YTD 2014 this crime type experienced the highest increase since 2010 at 7,101 incidents.

Figure 3: Selected Property Crime Incidents in Q3 YTD 2005-2014

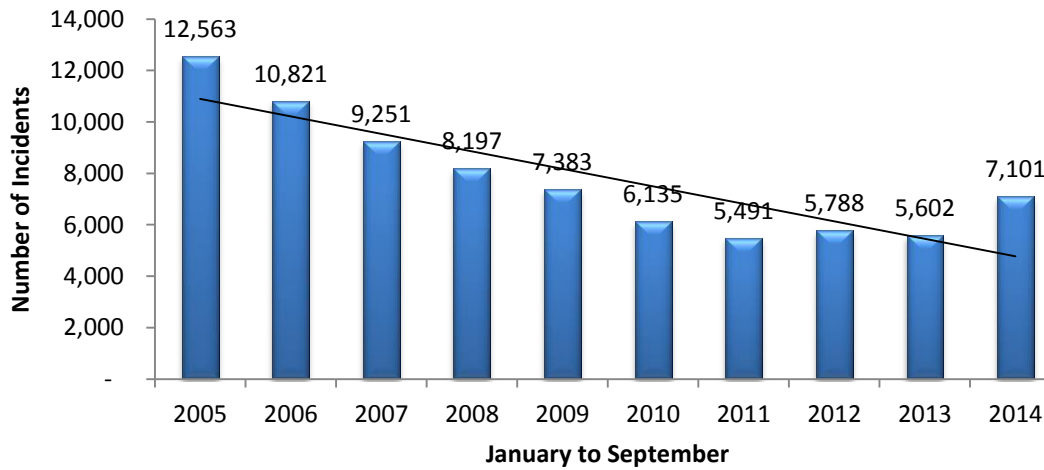




Break & Enter - Residence



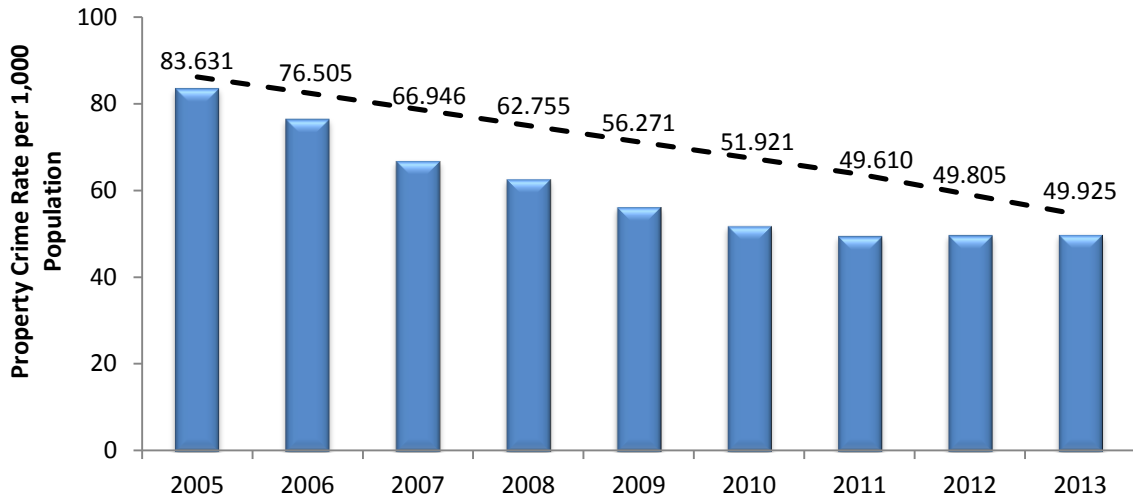
Theft from Motor Vehicle (<>\$5K)





As shown in Figure 4, the Property Crime Rate experienced six consecutive annual decreases from 2005 to 2011. Unfortunately, property crime increased slightly in 2012 and 2013. The dashed line represents the property crime reduction goal set in the last three Strategic Plans with a 4.0%, 4.0%, and 5.0% annual target decrease respectively.

Figure 4: Annual Property Crime Rate 2005-2013






s. 28 MENTAL HEALTH ACT APPREHENSIONS

Under Section 28 of the Mental Health Act (MHA), a police officer may apprehend and immediately take a person to a physician for examination if satisfied from personal observations, or information received, that the person is acting in a manner likely to endanger that person's own safety or the safety of others, and is apparently a person with a mental disorder.

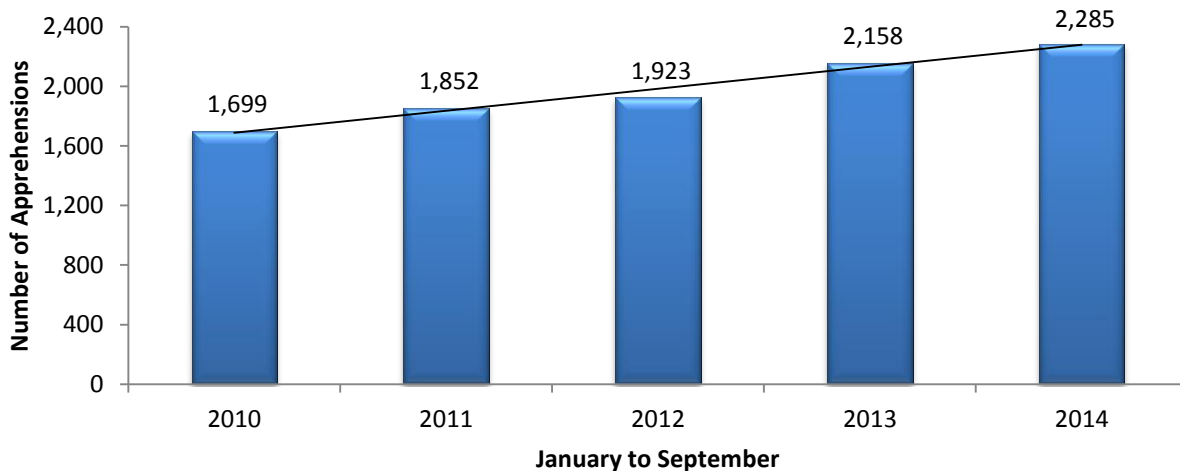
Once apprehended, the individual must be presented to a medical practitioner to be cleared medically and properly diagnosed. Table 3 shows there has been a 5.9% increase in the number of apprehensions when comparing the first nine months of 2013 to 2014.

Table 3: s. 28 MHA Apprehensions – Q3 YTD 2014 Compared to Q3 YTD 2013

	Jan-Sep 2014	Jan-Sep 2013	% Change
Incidents	2,285	2,158	 5.9%

The s. 28 MHA apprehension data is extracted from hospital wait time templates. Figure 5 shows the number of s. 28 MHA apprehensions that occurred from 2010 (1,669) to 2014 (2,285). Each year there has been an increase in MHA apprehensions. Overall, the third quarter YTD of each year has experienced an average increase of 7.7% more s. 28 MHA apprehensions.

Figure 5: s. 28 MHA Apprehensions in Q3 YTD 2010-2014





PRIORITY 1 RESPONSE TIMES

Table 4 shows year to date Priority 1 (P1) response time data from January to September 2013 and 2014. The average response time for the first three quarters of 2014 (10:52) was slower by 12 seconds, or 1.9%, when compared to the same time period in 2013 (10:40).

Table 4: Priority 1 Response Times – Q3 YTD 2014 Compared to Q3 YTD 2013


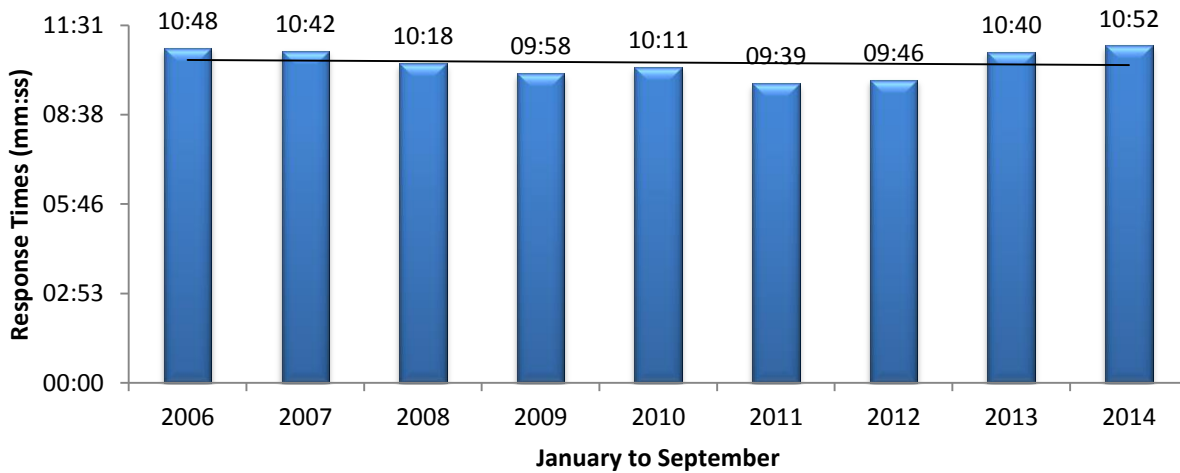
	Jan-Sep 2014	Jan-Sep 2013	% Change
mm:ss	10:52	10:40	 1.9%

Figure 6 shows Q3 YTD response times between 2006 and 2014. Although the 2014 response time has increased over the past three years, the trend line shows that overall, response times have remained stable since 2006.

Figure 6: P1 Response Times for Q3 YTD 2006-2014

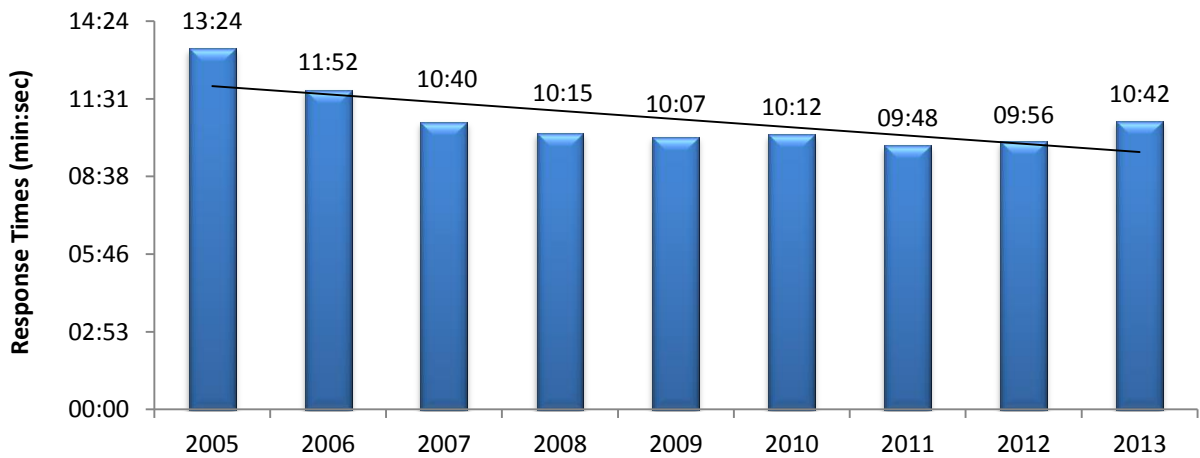


Note: Q1 priority 1 response time data was not available in 2005 as a new Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system came into operation in May 2005.



Figure 7 illustrates P1 response times since 2005. The 2013 P1 average response time (10:42) was faster by 2 minutes and 35 seconds or 20.2% when compared to the 2005 P1 response time (13:24).

Figure 7: P1 Year-end Response Times 2005-2013





TRAFFIC RELATED INJURIES & DEATHS

The Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC) data shows that the city of Vancouver has experienced 1.4% fewer ICBC reported injuries from January to April 2014 (2,735) than in 2013 (2,774). It should be noted that ICBC is currently in the process of updating their computer system. At the time of this report, May and June 2014 data was not available. Therefore, 2010 to 2014 Q2 data will include January to April data only. This data is expected to be updated next quarter.

Table 5: ICBC Reported Injuries and Fatalities per Quarter and Year 2010-2014

Year	ICBC Reported Injuries & Fatalities					Q2 % Change
	Q1	Jan-April	Q3 YTD	Q4 YTD		
2010	2,084	2,797	6,508	8,861		n/a
2011	2,053	2,764	6,351	8,775		-1.2%
2012	2,159	2,838	6,374	8,802		2.7%
2013	1,990	2,774	6,627	8,861		-2.3%
2014	2,097	2,735				-1.4%

Figure 8, on the following page, depicts the number of ICBC² reported injuries from 2005 to 2013. 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 (8,861). Overall, ICBC reported an annual average decrease of 0.4% fewer reported injuries from 2005 to 2013. The dashed line represents the motor vehicle collision reduction goal set in the 2012 to 2016 Strategic Plan focusing on a 12.5% decrease in injuries and fatalities over the next five years.

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



Figure 8: Annual ICBC Reported Injuries & Fatalities Rate

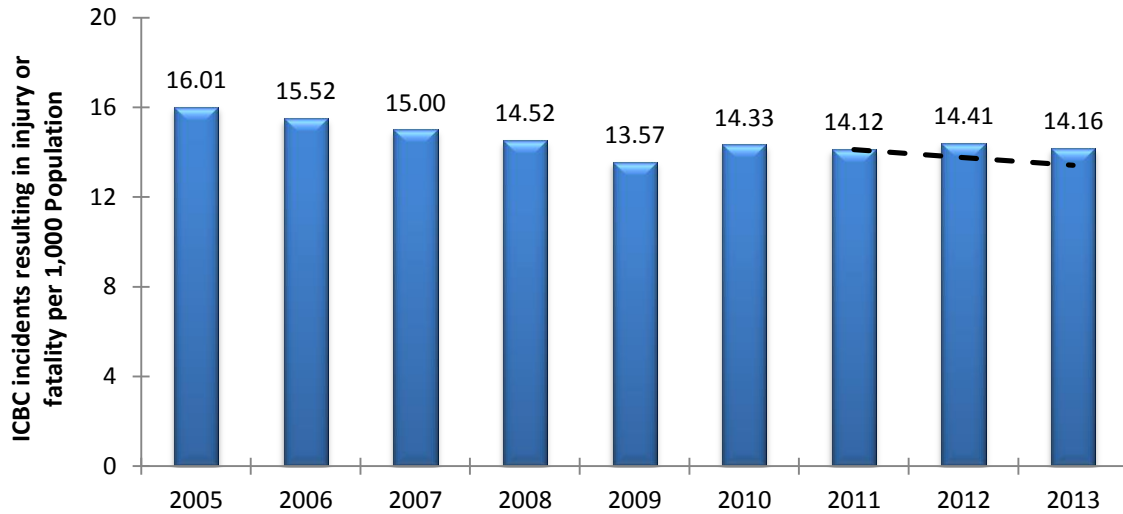
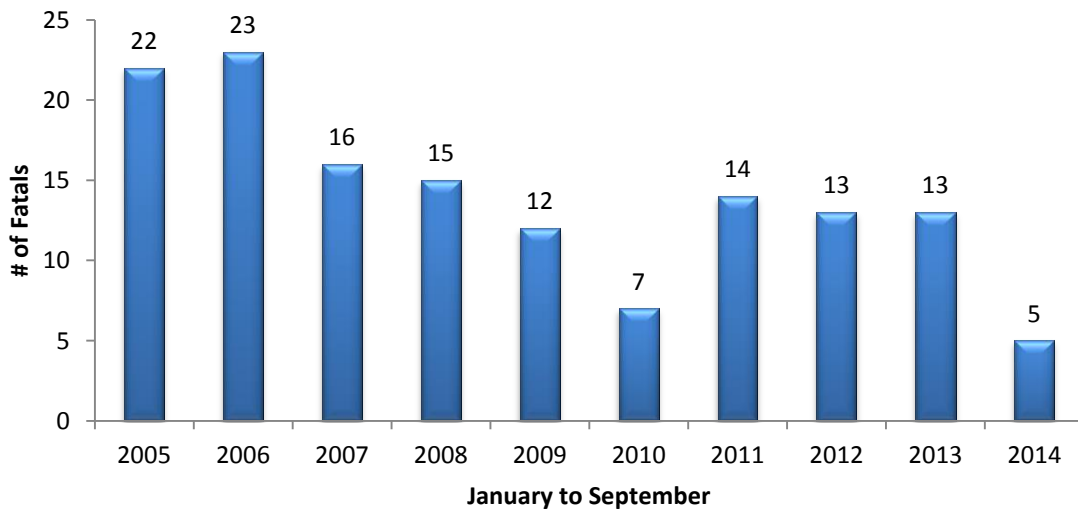


Figure 9 compares January to September traffic fatalities from 2005 to 2014³. Year to date there has been five fatalities in 2014.

Figure 9: Q3 YTD Traffic Fatalities 2005-2014

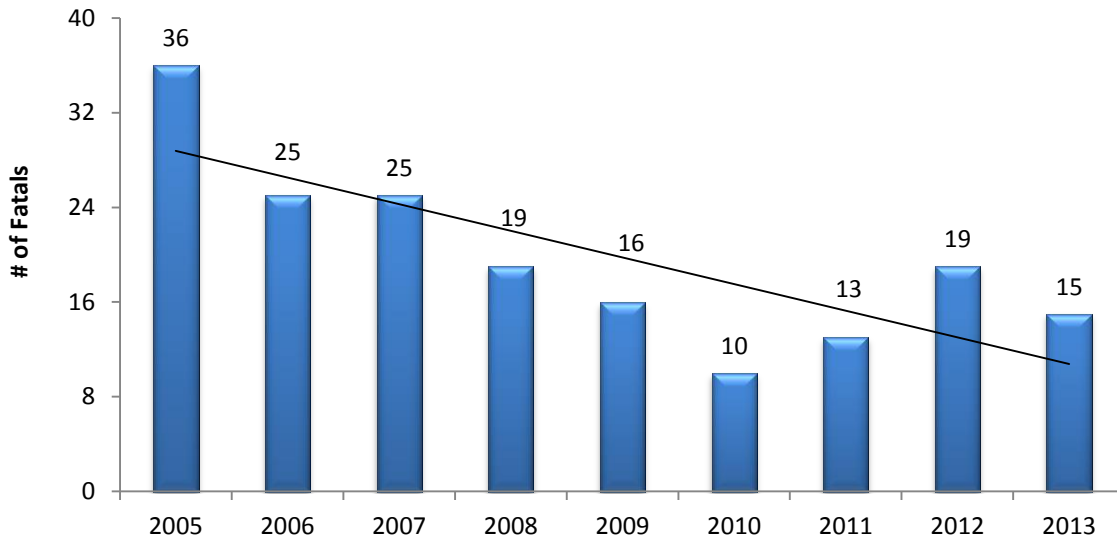


³ Percent changes were not included in the tables as the overall small number of total fatalities cause any change to result in percentage changes that appear significant but should not be interpreted as such.



Figure 10 shows there were 15 fatalities involving a motor vehicle in 2013. Since 2008 the annual number of fatalities has been between 10 and 19, down from the years of 2005 to 2007.

Figure 10: Annual Traffic Fatalities 2005-2013





APPENDIX

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 2014 population in order to calculate crime rates.

Response time is the difference, measured in hours:minutes:seconds, between the time a call is received and the time when the first police unit arrives. 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 2014.