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2008 Edmonton Police Service and Edmonton Police Commission  
**Annual Report to the Community**



## Mission

**In partnership with our citizens, we will build safe communities through leadership and policing excellence.**

### Core Values:

Integrity:	Doing the right things for the right reasons all the time
Accountability:	Responsible for our own decisions and actions
Respect:	Treating others as we would like to be treated
Innovation:	Pursuing excellence and creativity
Customer service:	Delivering a professional service that meets our customers' expectations

## Service Delivery Model

### Community Policing

Community Policing is the delivery of effective and efficient policing services through a collaborative partnership with the citizens of Edmonton. It is characterized by an appropriate balance of:

- Community consultations,
- Community partnerships,
- Prevention,
- Problem solving, and
- Response, investigation and enforcement.

### Our success will be measured by:

- A reduction in crime,
- A reduction in disorder,
- An increase in traffic safety, and
- A high level of public trust.



## Message from the Chief

During the past two years, the EPS examined our policing performance against the backdrop of community and EPS member expectations along with other objective policing measures. Significant change and progress was made in the areas of increasing public trust and public confidence, reducing victimization by reducing crime and disorder, increasing our efficiency and effectiveness, and improving our professionalism.

Crime is down 14 per cent from 2005 statistics, high priority calls are responded to in seven minutes on average, down from 18 minutes in 2005. Officers are now completing their reporting during the same shift in their police vehicle on their mobile workstation, rather than within five days on a computer located in their stations. There is also a 53 per cent decrease in complaints from the public involving criminal allegations against officers.

From 2008 – 2011, the EPS will continue to focus on reducing victimization, increasing organizational capacity, and enhancing professionalism.

The sworn and non-sworn members of the EPS have a strong and deep commitment to achieving our vision of **“A safe, vibrant city, achieved in partnership through innovative, responsible community policing”** and I am sure that with the continued support of the Edmonton Police Commission and the citizens we serve, our efforts will be rewarded.

**Michael J. Boyd, C.O.M.**  
**Chief of Police**

## Message from the Chair

Edmontonians have shown tremendous support for the Edmonton Police Service over the years. You want to live in a safe community that is free from crime, and you've told us that we need more highly-visible police officers in order to achieve this.

The Edmonton Police Commission is working closely with Chief Mike Boyd to ensure that police officers respond to your emergency calls in a timely manner, that your community has the police officer presence it needs to address disorderly behaviour, and that you generally feel safe where you live and work.

In 2008, we faced a number of issues: a population boom, growing demand for police services, escalating cost pressures and recruitment challenges. The Commission helped the Chief of Police to overcome many of these hurdles, and as a result the police service made positive progress in a number of strategic areas.

We are proud of the dedicated men and women who work tirelessly to make Edmonton a safe, vibrant city and share our commitment to policing excellence.

**Brian Gibson**  
**Chair, Edmonton Police Commission**

## At A Glance

The Edmonton Police Service is governed by the Edmonton Police Commission, a civilian oversight body that is responsible for ensuring the EPS provides effective, responsive and professional policing to the citizens of Edmonton.

The function of the EPS is to provide protection of life and property, preservation of public peace, prevention and detection of crime, regulation of non-criminal conduct as required by law, and perform services incumbent upon police as a social and community agency.

## Office Of The Chief

The Chief of Police is responsible for the efficient and effective operation of all components of the Edmonton Police Service, and consistent with the provisions of Section 41 of the Police Act, is responsible for the following:

- the preservation and maintenance of the public peace and the prevention of crime within the municipality,
- the maintenance of discipline and the performance of duty within the police service, subject to the regulations governing the discipline and the performance of duty of police officers,
- the day-to-day administration of the police service,
- the application of professional police procedures, and
- the enforcement of policies made by the Edmonton Police Commission with respect to the police.

## Community Policing Bureau

Reporting directly to the Chief of Police, the deputy chief in charge of the Community Policing Bureau is responsible for providing policing services to maintain peace and good order, protect lives and property, and prevent and detect crime. These services are provided through five patrol divisions and four respective districts in each division.

The five patrol divisions (West, Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, and Downtown) provide primary street-level police services to the community on a twenty-four hour basis.

## Specialized Community Support Bureau

Reporting directly to the Chief of Police, the deputy chief in charge of the Specialized Community Support Bureau is responsible for providing policing services to maintain peace and good order, protecting lives and property, and preventing and detecting crime. These services are provided through two divisions – the Investigative Support Division and the Operational Support Division.

## Corporate Services Bureau

Reporting directly to the Chief of Police, the deputy chief in charge of the Corporate Services Bureau is responsible for providing administrative and technical expertise through the coordinated efforts of three divisions – the Human Resources Division, Finance And Supply Services Division, and the Informatics Division.

### EDMONTON POLICE SERVICE LEADERSHIP TEAM - L-R:

Darryl da Costa - Deputy Chief,  
Community Policing Bureau;

Norm Lipinski - Deputy Chief,  
Corporate Services Bureau;

Michael J. Boyd, C.O.M. - Chief of Police;

David Korol - Deputy Chief,  
Specialized Community Support Bureau



## Commission Mandate

The Edmonton Police Commission is responsible for the governance and civilian oversight of the EPS. It is our job to ensure the police service provides effective, efficient and accountable policing to all Edmontonians. To do this, we set overall policy for the police service, ensure the service has adequate resources to do their job, appoint and evaluate the performance of the Chief of Police, network with various government agencies, and monitor the public complaint system.



### EDMONTON POLICE COMMISSION

Back L-R: Councillor Tony Caterina, Councillor Amarjeet Sohi, Dennis Anderson, Bill Daye, Murray Billett  
Front L-R: Arlene Yakeley, Robert Dunster (Vice Chair), Brian Gibson (Chair), Gary D. Sciu, Q.C.

## Improved Service

In 2007, with additional funding provided by City Council, a number of changes were made to improve police service in Edmonton. Specialized community programs were expanded, additional staff hired and the new geographic deployment model was introduced to more effectively respond to incidents. The new model accounted for growth and restructured the city from a four-division model to a five-division model. Police officers were assigned to, and responsible for, a specific district within a division.

The Police Commission continues to be pleased with the positive outcome of the model, the most notable improvement being reduced police response times to high priority emergency calls. This has directly increased time available for proactive policing, officer and community interaction and crime prevention. In 2008, the Commission focused on maintaining these improved service levels without significantly increasing expenditures. An additional \$14.8 million was requested and received from City Council to cover the costs of salary increases, inflation and maintaining existing services.

In late 2008, the Provincial Government of Alberta announced a new initiative that would fund additional police officers across the province. A commitment was made for the EPS to receive funding for 35 new officers each year, over a three year period.

## Traffic Safety

When Edmontonians ranked road safety as their number one concern in the 2008 Citizen Survey, the Commission responded. In cooperation with the Office of Traffic Safety, the Edmonton Police Commission developed and implemented a comprehensive Traffic Safety Advocacy and Support plan.

Like citizens of Edmonton, we were concerned over the number and severity of collisions, so we advocated for more photo enforcement including the new "speed on green" program. We began planning for a world-class traffic safety event and early in 2009 we co-hosted Edmonton's first International Conference on Urban Traffic Safety. To meet the needs of senior drivers, we advocated for the City of Edmonton to begin phasing in a more legible font on roads signs.

The Commission has continued its Traffic Safety advocacy in 2009 with the long-term goals of making Edmonton a leader in innovative traffic safety initiatives and our roads some of the safest in the world.

## Community

Edmonton is a vibrant multicultural city. According to the 2006 census, visible minorities accounted for almost 25 per cent of Edmonton's population. The Edmonton Police Commission is committed to building a culturally diverse and sensitive police service. As a means to improve service to these communities, the Chief of Police held a number of neighbourhood meetings. These meetings provided a safe and neutral environment to openly discuss challenges and issues and find collaborative solutions. The initial community response to these efforts has been outstanding and the end result has benefited both the community and the police service.

Edmonton has a large youth population. Twenty per cent of Edmontonians are under the age of 18. Connecting with these youths is an important part of proactive policing and crime prevention. Programs like DARE, School Resource Officers and Community Solutions to Gang Violence, reduce the risk of youth getting involved in drugs, gangs or other criminal activity. The Commission believes that prevention, over and above enforcement, is the key to building safer communities.

## Accountability

The Edmonton Police Service is a leading police organization that is well respected and highly regarded across Canada for its members' professionalism and integrity. Citizens expect that our police officers will be held to a high standard of excellence. When citizen concerns and complaints of conduct are brought forward, they must be investigated in a fair and timely manner. The Commission's job is to make sure that all complaints are dealt with efficiently and effectively for all parties involved. To do so, the Commission regularly reviews and continuously monitors the public complaint process.

Under the guidance and leadership of the Commission's Internal Affairs Committee a number of changes were made to improve the public complaint process in 2008. As a result of these changes, we have seen more timely processing of complaints, a reduction in the number of back-logged complaints, and increased transparency and accountability.

## Governance

The Commission works with community agencies and organizations, City Council, the provincial and federal government to improve law enforcement in our communities. By taking on an advocacy role, the Commission is able to effectively influence changes to policy and legislation.

Repeat offenders are a significant problem in our communities. It is a small number of repeat offenders who are responsible for a large percentage of crime. Many of these offenders are serious addicts who, when let out into the community on interim release without adequate support or supervision, are soon back committing crimes to support their addiction. This cycle of arrest and release wastes resources and undermines public trust and confidence in the criminal justice system. To deal with this problem, the Edmonton Police Commission and the Edmonton Police Service brought forward a resolution to the Canadian Association of Police Boards. The resolution pushed the federal government to review and implement legislative reforms and implement program changes focused on addressing the "revolving door" issue. The resolution was successfully passed and legislative changes and improvements were made in late 2008.

As well, Edmonton Police Commissioners sit on a variety of boards to ensure that Edmonton's policing needs are heard. In 2008 we had members serving on the Alberta Association of Police Governance, the Canadian Association of Police Boards and the Alberta Law Enforcement Response Team.





# Increasing public trust and public confidence

## Cadet Program

The focus of this program is to provide police-related volunteer opportunities and training youth between the ages of 14 and 22 with the goal of maintaining positive relationships. In 2008, 30 cadets provided 1,030 hours of volunteer service. Five former cadets were also hired by the EPS.

## School Resource Officer Unit (SRO)

The SRO Unit works with schools to create a safe and healthy learning environment by using prevention and intervention strategies that promote positive attitudes in young people. Currently there are 15 full-time and two part-time SRO's in high schools and two full-time SRO's in the junior high program. In 2008, there were more than 3,500 investigations, with 36 per cent of them being criminal. The top three criminal offence types investigated by the high school SRO's were thefts, possession of a controlled substance and assault (all types).

## Robbery Section

The Robbery Unit is responsible for investigating all robberies or attempted robberies of financial institutions, commercial businesses, armoured cars and money carriers, as well as extortions, hijackings, and kidnappings of persons 18 years of age and older.

In 2008, the robbery section investigated 234 commercial robbery files, a 28 per cent decrease from 2007. This section also investigated 26 financial robbery files, down 13 files from the previous year. There were five serial robbery investigations in this total.



## High Risk Enforcement and Apprehension Team (HEAT) and Behavioural Assessment Team (BAT)

The High Risk Enforcement and Apprehension Team (HEAT) works in partnership with Correctional Services Canada/Edmonton Area Parole, by notifying the EPS of all federal fugitive parolees who have breached their release conditions and are subject to Canada-wide apprehension warrants.

In 2008, 576 fugitive federal parole violators were reported to the EPS. Of that number,

- 297 were parolees who breached their statutory release
- 103 breached their day parole
- 59 breached their full parole
- 8 were escapees who fled from a community correctional facility
- 10 breached the conditions of their long-term supervision order.

The EPS Behavioural Assessment Team (BAT) assesses high-risk violent offenders who are released into the community after serving their prison term. Through a court application, the released offenders are subject to several conditions that allow the team to assess and monitor the daily activities of these high-risk offenders to determine whether these individuals are a threat to the community, victims, witnesses or themselves.

## Metro Edmonton Gang Unit (MEGU)

In 2008, MEGU investigated 420 files in total; more than half of these files (232) were self-generated by the unit while the remainder were requests for assistance from other areas (188).

## Drug Unit

The Drug Unit investigates, gathers intelligence and organizes drug operations intended to cripple or disrupt the drug trade in Edmonton and the surrounding region. Surveillance, source information and drug buys are the cornerstone of this effort.

There was a 46 per cent increase (74 to 108) in the number of persons charged or detained in 2008 from 2007. This correlated with a 44 per cent increase in total criminal charges (158 to 227). This occurred despite the unit executing fewer search warrants in 2008 than in 2007.



## Drug Undercover Street Team (DUST)

DUST targets street-level drug traffickers in the Edmonton region and offers short-term undercover support to the drug unit, gang unit, patrol division and the RCMP.

Cocaine dominates as the drug of choice for low-level trafficking. In 2008, there was a slight increase in the price of cocaine at the half-gram and gram level – from \$30 to approximately \$40 per half gram. This increase is due to limited supply of cocaine, due to the efforts of law enforcement professionals throughout North America.

## Joint Forces Operation Green Team

The Green Team identifies individuals involved with the criminal distribution and production of marijuana. Its mandate is to locate, dismantle and seize specific grow site operations followed by the prosecution of those responsible. Intelligence gathered through their investigations include: criminal trends and organized crime groups, and the sharing of this information between agencies with similar mandates.

In 2008, Green Team members noted an increase in the number of investigated files, charges, warrants, and plants seized. Several trends were noticed in 2008 and included a noticeable decline in the number of tips and complaints coming in from the public about marijuana grow operations. This is likely due to a decrease in grow activity. Organized crime groups may have shifted their focus from manufacturing and trafficking marijuana to trafficking only, and by procuring marijuana that is grown outside of the Edmonton region. Source information indicates that the drug is being grown in British Columbia and large amounts are being transported to Alberta.

## Report-a-Drug-House (RADH)

The RADH initiative continued in 2008, allowing citizens to take an active role in weeding out problem properties. Through a hotline and their local community station, this program allows the public to inform police or pass on information about suspicious activity and drug houses in their community. Police dedicated hundreds of hours to dozens of investigations in order to shut down several drug houses in 2008.

In 2008 there were 904 reported drug houses and 298 successful interventions.

RADH was the first program of its kind in Northern Alberta. A sign of its success is that other agencies are now emulating or considering implementing programs similar to RADH.

## Curb the Danger

The Curb the Danger program was launched in October 2006 as a pilot project, and due to its overwhelming success, became a permanent program in January 2007. Curb the Danger asks citizens to call 9-1-1 and report people they suspect of impaired driving. In 2008, the EPS received 9,425 calls from citizens reporting suspected impaired drivers on Edmonton streets. Of that total, police pulled over 2,825 drivers, which led to 913 impaired charges and 331, twenty-four hour suspensions. An additional 1,728 registered owners received letters in the mail indicating their driving habits were reported to police. In December 2008, as a result of the Curb the Danger program there were 74 impaired drivers, and 16, twenty-four hour suspensions.

## Checkstop and Target All Drunk Drivers

In spite of all the warnings, many Edmontonians still get behind the wheel of a vehicle after they had been drinking. In 2008, there were 1,993 total impaired driving charges, which is up from 1,947 in 2007. This number takes into account the Christmas Checkstop, Joint Forces Checkstop and year-round impaired driving enforcement.

Since the program began in October of 2006, there have been 1,888 impaired drivers and 513, twenty-four hour suspensions.

### FINAL CHECKSTOP RESULTS

	Impaired	24 Hour Suspensions	Summons	Warrants	Suspended Drivers	Other Criminal Charges
<b>2008 Campaign Total</b>	205	487	348	65	33	50
<b>2007 Campaign Total</b>	251	477	635	100	23	37



# Crime and disorder

## Child Protection Section

From a historical perspective, the Child Protection Section typically lays charges in approximately one-third of its investigations. In 2008, this increased 40 per cent, as charges were laid in 88 of the 221 cases.

## Child at Risk Response Team (CARRT) Unit

Child at Risk Response Team (CARRT) members are initial responders to ensure children aren't in imminent risk of physical or sexual abuse or neglect. CARRT members forward all of their investigations to either the EPS or Children Services based on certain criteria. If a child is the victim of a serious physical or sexual assault, the file is forwarded to a detective in the Child Protection Section for further investigation. CARRT conducted 1,037 consultations and 276 child apprehensions in 2008. There were 85 behavioral assessments completed and eight children involved in prostitution were provided help and resources in 2008.

## Elder Abuse Intervention Unit

With an aging population increasing, it's expected that elder abuse in many forms will rise as well. Financial abuse is on an upward trend. Seniors are also frequently targeted in various scams and home renovation frauds. Institutional care complaints of neglect or physical and sexual abuse are on the rise as well. Cohabitation of siblings with their elderly parents often leads to various forms of abuse, most often financial abuse, such as misuse of power of attorney. The majority of abuse is emotional and is most commonly directed toward female seniors.

The Elder Abuse Intervention Unit falls under the EPS Family Support Services Section. In 2008, the Elder Abuse Intervention Team was assigned a total of 90 files for review and consultation. Of those, 40 were criminal in nature, with the remaining being deemed non-criminal and were referred to the Elderly Adult Resource Service program through Catholic Social Services. This program provides support, counselling, education, and referral services for older adults who are at risk of or are being abused and neglected.

## Spousal Violence Intervention Teams (SVIT)

The EPS received a total of 4,183 files last year classified as family-violence related calls, and 1,131 were assessed as high priority and were assigned to SVIT Teams. In comparison to 2007, this represents a reduction of 994 files assigned to the teams.

## Victim Services Unit

The Victim Services Unit, housed within the Family Support Services Section, is a non-investigative unit responsible for providing support, information and referrals to victims of a crime or tragedy. The Victim Services Unit started in 1979 as part of a program to assist break and enter victims.

Every year, the staff members and community advocates of the Victim Services Unit spend more than 20,000 hours helping some 30,000 victims cope with robbery, sexual assault, domestic violence – even the sudden death of a loved one.

Beyond individual dedication, the secret to the unit's success has always been the commitment by police and members of the community working together to help those in need. Victim advocates enhance the quality of work of our members, providing a perspective to every investigation that is solely victim-focused.

There was a decrease in the number of completed calls, 11,898 in 2008 compared to 15,131 in 2007. The decrease is mainly due to a reduced number of volunteers last year. The unit had 105 volunteers last year, compared to 114 in 2007.

From 2007 to 2008, there was a 27 per cent decrease from 285 to 206 people who were given court preparation. The decrease was caused by a cancellation of several court preparation classes due to the resignation of the court administrator and training of a new court administrator near the end of 2008.

## Vice Section

The Vice Section is responsible for investigating, identifying and apprehending individuals involved in prostitution, and developing proactive strategies to identify criminal activity relating to prostitution and pornography. The Vice Unit coordinates and conducts STING operations to reduce the number of Johns in the community and to assist EPS divisions with community concerns relating to street prostitution. In 2008, the Vice Unit arrested 125 Johns. This was an increase of 26 per cent over 2007.

## You Cruise, You Lose

This initiative was started in 2007 and is a partnership between Safedmonton, the provincial government, and Prostitution Awareness and Action Foundation of Edmonton (PAAFE). In October 2008, Safedmonton took ownership and management of the program. The EPS now strictly plays an enforcement role.

In 2008, the Vice Section had one detective working with the City of Edmonton Bylaw Branch. There were 20 charges laid and 338 massage licenses revoked.

Also that year a total of 86 vehicles were seized from Johns, is an increase of 30 per cent over 2007.

## Alberta ICE Unit

The Alberta Integrated Internet Child Exploitation (ICE) Unit is a Provincial Integrated Unit involving the Province of Alberta, the RCMP, the Calgary Police Service, the EPS, the Lethbridge Regional Police Service and the Medicine Hat Police Service. It consists of two teams, a Northern Unit and a Southern Unit.

The Northern ICE Team, operating out of Edmonton, has five EPS and four RCMP members mandated to investigate all types of online child sexual exploitation offences. This includes accessing, possession, distribution and manufacturing of child sexual abuse images, child luring, voyeurism and child trafficking.

Perhaps one of the greatest strengths of these two units is their ability to seamlessly work together in relation to child sexual exploitation investigations.

Partially because of the Internet, child sexual exploitation offences and investigations may involve numerous jurisdictions requiring perhaps a paradigm shift in thinking for investigators. This has become a global issue requiring new partnerships and the constant evolution of best practices.

Our ICE Team partners with the National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre in Ottawa. The Centre provides a national integrated environment for the coordination, collaboration, education, intelligence and development of strategies to combat the global online sexual exploitation of children. They also partner with Cybertip, Canada's national tipline for reporting the online sexual exploitation of children. Cybertip is owned and operated by the Canadian Centre for Child Protection, a charitable organization dedicated to the personal safety of all children.

## Homicide Section

Homicide investigations often take many months of complex and detailed work. Gathering leads, combing through evidence, interviewing witnesses and preparing a solid case for the prosecution is time consuming and requires patience and exceptional attention to detail. In one case, it took 16 months on intensive investigative work to lay charges against two offenders.

The EPS appreciates and relies on the public's assistance to provide leads and information and often these tips can be vital to solving a case. While information may seem minor to the reporter, it may form an intricate piece of the puzzle leading to the truth behind a case.

In 2008, there were a total of 35 homicide investigations initiated, compared to 33 in 2007. Although the number of homicides has fluctuated over the past few years (28 – 2004, 39 – 2005, 36 – 2006), there was a six per cent increase from 2007. This increase is in contrast to the national trend which has generally been declining since 1975.

### Clearance rates

Of the 35 homicide investigations initiated in 2008, 11 were solved or suspects are being investigated. Of the 24 not cleared, suspects have been identified in 12 of those files. Of those 24 unsolved homicides, 63 per cent, occurred in the second half of 2008, as a result, many files are still in the preliminary stages of investigation.

### Types

In 2008, the number of fatal shootings increased by 40 per cent, (from 10 in 2007 to 14 in 2008), while the number of fatal beatings decreased by 63 per cent, (from eight in 2007, down to three in 2008). The number of stabbings for 2007 and 2008 remained relatively stable, (with 13 in 2007 and 15 in 2008).



## Sexual Assault Section

The mandate of the Sexual Assault Section is to investigate sexual assaults involving complainants who are 14 years of age or older at the time of the report. Categories of complaints include aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault with a weapon, sexual assault causing bodily harm, sexual assault involving a serial offender, sexual assault involving threats to a third party, sexual offences where a Forensic Evidence Collection Kit has been approved by a member of the Sexual Assault Section, sexual assaults occurring in Edmonton that are reported by an outside police agency, sexual assaults that have a multi-jurisdictional component, and historical sexual assaults.

In 2008, sexual assaults decreased by six per cent, compared to 2007. Decreases were also seen in all other categories, with the exception of aggravated sexual assaults, where the number increased from one in 2007 to five in 2008.

## Tactical Response to Auto Theft Prevention (TRAP)

The Auto Theft Unit's mandate is to evaluate all reported motor vehicle thefts, to identify trends, suspects involved in auto theft for profit and organized crime links. Last year was very successful for the Auto Theft Unit, with a significant decrease in the number of stolen vehicles, which brought the statistics below 2003 numbers.

The reason for the decrease in auto thefts is the work done by the Tactical Response to Auto Theft Prevention (TRAP) team over the course of the year. A total of 6,445 vehicles were stolen last year compared to 7,409 in 2007. There were 95 arrests and two charges of theft of vehicle laid, and 63 charges of possession of stolen vehicles laid. There were also 142 other criminal charges laid, 111 tickets issued and 195 outstanding warrants executed. TRAP recovered 228 stolen vehicles with a total value of \$3,990,300. The main contributing factor for TRAP's success is the gathering and sharing of intelligence between all Divisions and TRAP's partnership with the Crown Prosecutors' Office and Probations.

In 2008, the EPS Auto Theft Unit detectives received 464 files for investigation with 185 of these being unsolicited hits.

## Credit Card

While the number of incoming general fraud files are expected to remain steady in 2009, 2008 figures showed an increase in the number of counterfeit and credit card crimes. The section investigated 1,482 credit card frauds, a 25 per cent increase from 2007. The section also investigated 372 counterfeit files, an increase of 63 per cent from the previous year.

CHIP technology for credit and debit cards is just starting to come online and card crimes may show some decreases until criminals determine how to challenge the new safeguards. Decreases in card crimes are expected to be offset by increases in counterfeiting crimes and other fraud schemes as criminals focus on softer targets.





**Increasing our  
efficiency and  
effectiveness,  
improving our  
professionalism**

## Hate Crimes

In 2008, the Hate Crimes Unit initiated a new classification for capturing statistics related to hate crimes, versus hate incidents. In 2008, 156 files were reviewed. Files were assigned a designation of one of five attributes:

- Criminal Incident with Elements of Hate (22)
- Non-criminal Incidents with Elements of Hate (23)
- Criminal Incident without Elements of Hate (6)
- Non-criminal Incident with no Elements of Hate (14)
- Intelligence or other (90)

Of the 156 files reviewed, four were considered of the highest priority, 19 were of medium priority and 133 were of low or routine priority.

## Crime Stoppers

Crime Stoppers and the EPS had a very successful year in 2008. Through public awareness and education, Crime Stoppers received 3,802 calls generating 2,221 tips.

Calls Received	3,802
Tips Received	2,221
Web Tips Received	823
Charges Laid	152
Warrants Executed	140
Rewards Approved	47

## Canine Unit

Members of the Canine Unit respond to high priority police calls involving tracking, criminal apprehension, area/building searches, evidence searches, and narcotic/explosive detection. Honourably, Police Service Dogs (PSDs), protect our members in high-risk situations and prevent patrol members from being put in a position of harm. They can also be found interacting with elementary school students during educational demonstrations.

In 2008, PSDs tracked and helped arrest 313 suspects, and located and recovered 170 stolen autos worth \$4.25 million.

## Flight Operation Unit

The Air-1 flight crew safeguards both ground officers and the public by safely managing pursuits and assisting police members with high-risk vehicle stops or incidents. Their involvement increases the likelihood of capturing and apprehending suspects.

Air-1, equipped with a forward-looking infra-red camera, allows crew members to search the ground for suspects, vehicles or evidence, and, in turn, relays timely information to the officers below. The Air-1 flight crew monitors several radio frequencies, and is prepared to respond to calls arising from any EPS member, the RCMP, as well as fire and emergency medical services personnel. In 2008, the Flight Operations team:

- Safely managed 35 criminal flight incidents with a 100 per cent apprehension rate.
- Attended 2,499 calls for support, and was responsible for the arrest of 216 individuals.

In 2009 Air-2, will arrive and make its first operation patrol flight in September. Air-2 will enable crews to patrol the skies seven nights a week for the first time.



## Traffic

EPS Traffic safety initiatives combine basic enforcement, education programs, and widespread communication with the community. In 2008, the EPS identified the following as being high collision corridors:

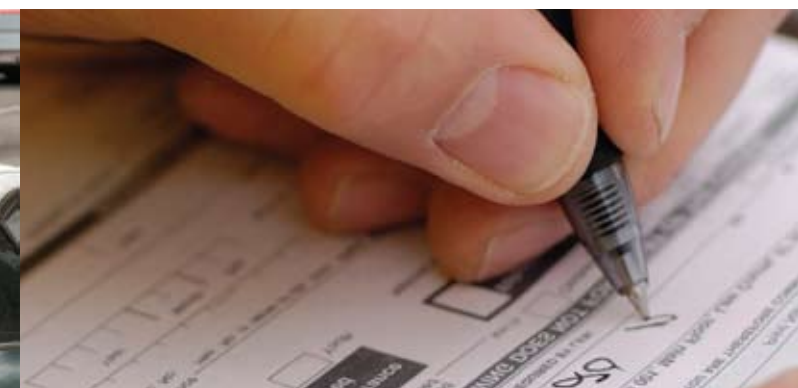
Corridor	Division
Kingsway Avenue from 101 Street to 121 Street	Downtown
Stony Plain Road from 122 Street to 149 Street	West
97 Street from 118 Avenue to North City Limits	Downtown & North
137 Avenue from Victoria Trail to 170 Street	North & West
50 Street from White mud Drive to 41 Avenue SW	Southeast
Calgary Tr. & Gateway Blvd from 23 Avenue to 51 Avenue	Southwest
91 Street from Anthony Henday Drive to 51 Avenue	Southeast
111 Avenue from Wayne Gretzky Drive to 161 Street	Downtown & West
75 Street/Wayne Gretzky Drive from Whitemud Drive to Yellowhead Trail	North & Southeast
23 Avenue from 34 Street to Terwilligar Drive	Southeast & Southwest
170 Street from Whitemud Drive to Yellowhead Trail	West

## Human Resources

As Edmonton continues to grow, the EPS will be required to address growth from a police service's perspective. In order to continue to provide the high level of citizen-centred service expected and deserved by Edmontonians, the EPS examined and responded to the staffing levels within the organization.

In 2008 Human Resources successfully implemented a series of 17 recommendations designed to manage attrition, hiring, and the ability to address organizational needs over the next several years. Through the efforts and enthusiasm of the staff of Human Resources, 2008 was a year of big gains, including:

- The hiring of a record number of new recruits – 204.
- Revamping the promotion process and the promotion of 62 constables to sergeants and detectives, 11 to staff sergeant and five to inspector, this was the second highest number ever in EPS history.
- Significant changes in the creation of a new Wellness Branch which will now be able to provide even more responsive and timely assistance to our members, both sworn and non-sworn, for all of their health, wellness, return-to-work and psychological services needs. This includes contracting with expert external assistance and the hiring of highly qualified and certified personnel in the area of occupational health and safety, nursing, disability management etc.





## 2008 Recruiting and Selection Statistics

In 2008, 645 applications for the position of constable were submitted and 2,337 people attended information sessions in Alberta and other provinces.

Also in 2008, the Recruit Selection Unit successfully hired four recruit training classes with a record total of 195 recruits, plus two Experienced Officer Program (EOP) Classes with a total of nine EOP recruits. The breakdown for each class was as follows:

### Recruit Training Class #112 – Commenced February 2008

- 54 candidates hired
- 10 females/44 males
- 8 hired from out of province (1 Saskatchewan, 3 Ontario, 4 United Kingdom)
- Average age was 29

### Recruit Training Class #113 – Commenced July 2008

- 50 candidates hired
- 13 females/37 males
- 4 hired from out of province (1 British Columbia, 1 Ontario, 2 United Kingdom)
- Average age was 29

### Recruit Training Class #114 – Commenced October 2008

- 36 candidates hired
- 13 females/23 males
- 3 hired from out of province (1 British Columbia, 1 Ontario, 1 United Kingdom)
- Average age was 28

### Recruit Training Class #115 – Commenced December 2008

- 55 candidates hired
- 12 females/ 43 males
- 6 hired from out of province (1 New Brunswick, 1 Nova Scotia, 1 Saskatchewan, 2 Ontario, 1 Russia)
- Average age was 27

### Experienced Officer Class #6 – Commenced March 2008

- 4 hired (1 RCMP, 1 Camrose Police, 1 MP – CFB Edmonton, 1 returning EPS Member)
- 4 males
- Average age was 27

### Experienced Officer Class #7 – Commenced October 2008

- 5 hired (3 RCMP, 1 Camrose Police, 1 returning EPS Member)
- 3 males/2 females
- Average age was 38



## Edmonton Police Reporting and Occurrence System (EPROS)

The EPROS Team first introduced the EPS developed Gateway for mobile or desk-based users of the EPS Records Management System in late 2007. The development work continued through 2008 and currently, approximately 6,000 reports are submitted through the Gateway each week. The Gateway enables patrol and investigative officers to query police information systems, to generate investigative reports, to generate and automatically track tasks, and to electronically distribute reports to appropriate recipients.

Members can access information immediately once it is entered as well as documents previously scanned into the system. A unique feature only found in the EPS developed Gateway is its ability to automatically extract relevant information from the investigative report for use by Crown Prosecutors as they speak to bail requests (Show Cause Hearings). This last feature is an important function that applies the reverse onus on the accused to prove they should be released when a reverse onus law is contravened, and, to ensure the Crown has the right tools to address repeat offenders who pose a risk of re-offending.

Through programming, the system maintains its robust capabilities but eliminates the complexity of previous systems. By doing so, the Gateway has eliminated thousands of hours of training that an agency the size of the EPS would normally undertake for our Records Management System and continues to automate report distribution that consumed countless hours of staff time each year. The savings are significant and continue to grow. The EPS has hosted agencies from across North America that desire the same benefits.

## Website Redevelopment

EPS websites were completely revamped in 2008. The Join EPS, the EPS Internet, and the EPS Intranet sites boast a bright, consistent appearance and brand that reflects the strong influence of community and intelligence led policing. The EPS website was recognized by Sitecore as the Best Government Site in North America in 2008.

## Data Quality

A two-year project introduced new data quality standards, developed a technology program that will continue to improve the quality of new data, and eliminated several millions of old records. The result is greatly improved speed, reliability, and accuracy of records for our operational police officers. Agencies from across Canada, the UK and Australia have contacted the EPS to benefit from our Data Quality initiatives.

## Public Safety Compliance Team (PSCT)

is the regulatory and enforcement arm of the City of Edmonton's Responsible Hospitality Edmonton initiative. It consists of support and participation by the Edmonton Police Service, Edmonton Fire Rescue Service, City of Edmonton Development and Compliance, and the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission. Current responsibilities include licensed hospitality and entertainment establishments or venues throughout the city. It is recognized as a multi-agency team designed to coordinate the efforts of the municipal and provincial agencies involved in the licensing, regulation and enforcement of licensed (that serve liquor) premises.

### In 2008:

- There were approximately 992 premises operating with a bar/lounge and/or nightclub license category in Edmonton. These premises range from bars, nightclubs, lounges, restaurants, golf courses, sports and social clubs to venues like Rexall Place and Commonwealth Stadium. Of those, 177 were identified as requiring a higher level of service.
- The PSCT conducted 271 premises inspections and held over 50 meetings with identified premises and their ownership that required further attention and/or direction.
- The PSCT submitted four business license review requests involving continuous non-compliant premises. Of the four, one had its licensed revoked, one had a three-month suspension which resulted in the premises closing, one had strict conditions placed on its license, and the fourth is still before the courts.

The PSCT is both prevention and enforcement based, and strives to improve the safety of staff and patrons within the businesses and reduce the negative impact these businesses can have on the quality of life for the surrounding community.



# Statistics and Financials

## EDMONTON POLICE SERVICE AUTHORIZED POSITIONS 2008 (IN FULL TIME EQUIVALENTS)

	2008 Authorized FTE's	2008 Actual	Vacancies
Chief of Police	1.0	1.0	-
Deputy Chiefs	3.0	3.0	-
Superintendents	10.0	10.0	-
Inspectors	19.0	18.0	1.0
Staff Sergeants	55.0	49.0	6.0
Sergeants	132.0	118.0	14.0
Detectives	144.0	120.0	24.0
Constables	1,010.0	1,010.0	-
<b>Total Sworn</b>	<b>1,374.0</b>	<b>1,329.0</b>	<b>45.0</b>
Directors	4.0	4.0	-
Branch Managers	5.0	6.0	(1.0)
Section/Unit Managers	14.0	14.0	-
Other Non-Sworn	416.5	392.0	24.5
<b>Total Non-Sworn</b>	<b>439.5</b>	<b>416.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>
<b>Total Temporary &amp; Part Time Employees</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>(15.5)</b>
<b>Full Time Employees</b>	<b>1,879.0</b>	<b>1,826.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>
<b>Recruit Constables &amp; Pre-Hire</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>(84.0)</b>
<b>Full Time Employees including New Recruits</b>	<b>1,879.0</b>	<b>1,910.0</b>	<b>(31.0)</b>

- 35 Approved FTE's announced from the 2008-09 Provincial Premier's Initiative are not included in the 2008 Operating Budget but are formally recognized in the 2009 Operating Budget. The constables were hired in October 2008



## DEMOGRAPHICS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008

### Visible Minority / Aboriginal Members\*

Strength at 2009 March 30th:

Aboriginal	54	Greek	1
Afghanistan	1	Japanese	3
Arabic	2	Korean	2
Black	24	Latin	3
Chinese	34	Lebanese	2
East Indian	24	Portugese	2
Filipino	3	Thai	1
		Vietnamese	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>160</b>	

(of 1,487 authorized positions - as of 2009 January 31)

\* Figures represent only the members who have self identified themselves as being racially visible.

## Professional Standards Branch

Professional and ethical policing are fundamental values shared by the EPS and the Edmonton Police Commission. The Professional Standards Branch investigates all complaints of service and police conduct in a thorough, transparent and timely manner. The branch is a key element with the larger objective of promoting professionalism and accountability within the EPS, along with fostering public trust and confidence. It is the Commission's mandate to monitor the public complaint process and support the police service in fostering a work culture that promotes these high standards.

**During 2008 a total of 999 files were opened. The classifications were:**

Opened File Classifications	Public	Internal	Total
Criminal Investigation Files	17	7	24
Misconduct Files	114	26	140
Complaint of Service Files	67	0	67
Citizens Concern Files	16	0	16
EPS Concern Files	0	27	27
Information Only Files	705	20	725
<b>Total</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>999</b>

## Criminal Allegations

Complaints of various types of criminal conduct by members of the EPS were received and investigated by the Professional Standards Branch. The majority of the complaints of criminal conduct related to the use of force.

In 2008 the branch opened 24 investigative files that contained allegations of criminal conduct. Within these 24 investigations, there were 48 criminal allegations.

Criminal Allegations	2008	2007
Assault	32	16
Aggravated Assault	1	1
Assault Bodily Harm	0	0
Assault with a Weapon	4	0
Careless Storage of Fireman	1	1
Corrupt Practice	0	1
Deceit	2	3
Fraud	1	0
Harassment	0	1
Impaired Driving	0	4
Mischief	1	1
Misconduct of an officer executing process	1	0
Obstruct Justice	1	2
Perjury	0	2
Sexual Assault	0	1
Theft	2	1
Theft Under	1	4
Unlawful Confinement	0	2
Utter Threats	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>40</b>

Of the 1,090 files concluded in the Professional Standards Branch in 2008, the following table reflects the disposition.

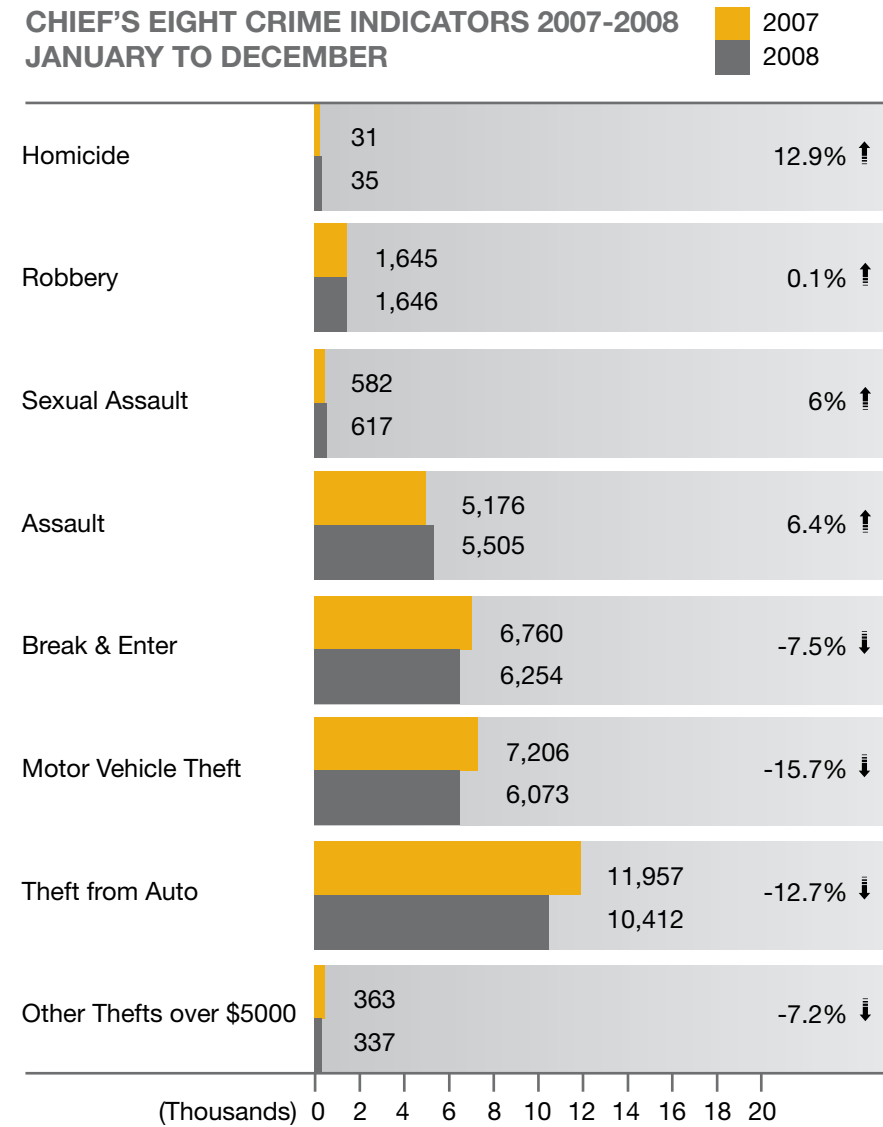
<b>Complaints under <i>Criminal Code</i> and Complaints of Conduct</b>	
Criminal Charges Laid	3
No Criminal Charges	37
Reasonable Prospect - Disciplined (Includes Official Warnings and Disciplinary Hearing Findings)	21
Reasonable Prospect – Not Proven at a Disciplinary Hearing	4
No Reasonable Prospect	46
	<b>111</b>
Abandoned/Withdrawn by Complainant	5
Frivolous/Vexatious	7
Loss of Jurisdiction	14
Resolved through Professional Standards Branch	40
Resolved through Professional Supervisory Review	10
	<b>76</b>
<b>Complaints of Service</b>	
Abandoned by Complainant	1
Resolved through Professional Standards Branch	34
Resolved through Supervisory Review	11
Concluded by the Chief of Police	18
Vexatious	1
	<b>65</b>
Information Files	796
Concluded as Citizen Concern	19
Concluded as EPS Concern	23

#### CHIEF'S EIGHT CRIME INDICATORS 2007-2008

In 2006, Chief Boyd introduced a crime reduction target to reduce crime across eight crime indicator categories. Overall, there was a 8.4 per cent reduction in offences across all eight crime indicators from 2007 until 2008.

<b>Most serious violation</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>% Chg.</b>
Homicide	31	35	12.9%
Robbery	1,645	1,646	0.1%
Sexual Assault	582	617	6%
Assault	5,176	5,505	6.4%
Break & Enter	6,760	6,254	-7.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,206	6,073	-15.7%
Theft from Auto	11,957	10,412	-12.9%
Other Thefts over \$5000	363	337	-7.2%
	<b>33,720</b>	<b>30,879</b>	<b>-8.4%</b>

**CHIEF'S EIGHT CRIME INDICATORS 2007-2008  
JANUARY TO DECEMBER**

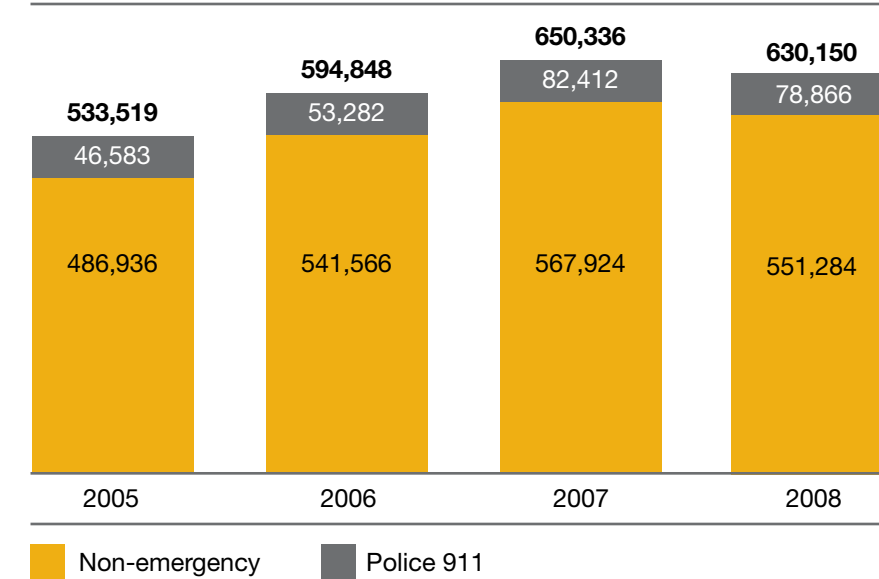


The graph shows preliminary annual results for 2007 and 2008 based on the most serious violation per incident. Overall there was a 8.4% reduction in offences across the eight crime indicators.

**WORKLOAD TRENDS  
JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2008**

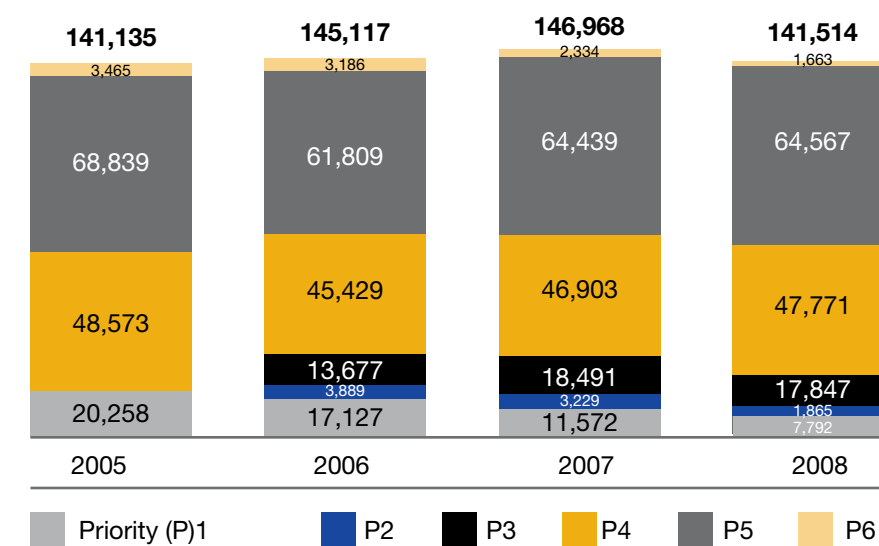
**Incoming Calls**

Total Incoming Calls Answered by Police 538,166  
(Total of Calls Answered and 911 Calls to Police)  
91,984 Calls Abandoned



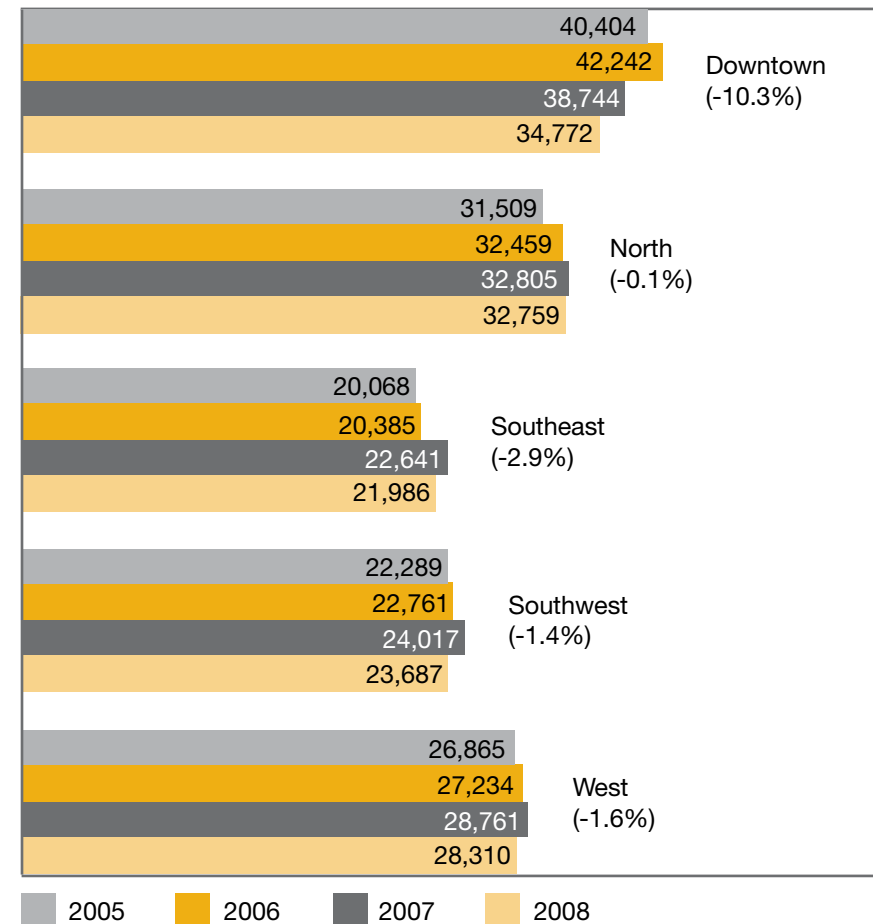
**Patrol dispatches by Priority<sup>1</sup>**

Patrol dispatches down 3.7%



### Dispatched Calls by Division

Dispatches down in all divisions from 2007 to 2008.



<sup>1</sup> As per Service Directive 06-035, effective May 10, 2006 all priority codes reflect the NEW priority model for call evaluation. Therefore, call priorities from May 10, 2006 onwards are not directly comparable to call priorities in previous months and years. See new Priority Model Call Evaluation chart.

<sup>2</sup> The 5 division model came into effect on April 29, 2007. Prior to that date EPS had 4 operational divisions. There is no one-to-one correspondence between geographic boundaries in the 5 and 4 division models, so divisional data for 2007 are not directly comparable to previous years.

In 2008, the Edmonton Police Commission presented a net operating budget of \$188.779 million to Edmonton City Council. This request included an additional \$11.864 million to cover the cost of salary increases, inflation, and maintaining existing levels of police services. At the end of 2008, the EPS had a surplus of \$0.843 million.

### FINANCIALS - 2007 VERSUS 2008

Operating Expenditures by Major Category	(Million's)			
	2007	2008	Change	% Change
Salary, wages and benefits	\$170.0	\$183.7	\$13.7	8.1%
<i>Total Personnel</i>	<i>170.0</i>	<i>183.7</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>8.1%</i>
Contracted and general services	18.4	23.6	5.2	28.3%
Materials and supplies	2.2	2.4	0.2	9.1%
Fleet costs	7.8	8.2	0.4	5.1%
Furniture and equipment	8.2	10.0	1.8	22.0%
Facility costs	9.7	11.2	1.5	15.5%
Other general costs	2.2	3.8	1.6	72.7%
<i>Total Non-Personnel</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>59.2</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>22.1%</i>
<b>Total Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$218.5</b>	<b>\$242.9</b>	<b>\$24.4</b>	<b>11.2%</b>

### Operating - Revenues and Tax Levy

	2007	2008	Change	% Change
Fines and penalties	\$27.4	\$28.3	\$0.9	3.3%
Provincial and Federal Grants	11.6	12.9	1.3	11.2%
Police Seized Vehicle Lot Operations	4.8	5.1	0.3	6.3%
Emergency 911 Revenue	1.7	2.4	0.7	41.2%
Other revenues	1.4	1.6	0.2	14.3%
Special Event Policing	1.5	2.1	0.6	40%
Police Information Check Revenue	1.2	1.2	-	0.0%
School Resource Program Partner Funding	0.7	0.8	0.1	14.3%
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>8.2%</i>
Tax Levy	168.2	186.5	20.3	12.1%
<b>Total Revenues and Tax Levy</b>	<b>\$218.5</b>	<b>\$242.9</b>	<b>\$24.4</b>	<b>11.2%</b>

### Capital Expenditures-By Project Category

	2007	2008	Change	% Change
Police Facilities	\$1.0	\$9.3	\$8.3	830.0%
Information Technology	2.7	5.9	3.2	118.5%
Other Equipment	0.8	0.1	(0.7)	-87.5%
Communications	0.1	0.1	-	0.0%
<b>Total Capital Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4.6</b>	<b>\$15.4</b>	<b>\$10.8</b>	<b>234.8%</b>



## 2008 Edmonton Police Service and Edmonton Police Commission Annual Report to the Community

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