



VANCOUVER POLICE DEPARTMENT
REPORT TO THE VANCOUVER POLICE BOARD

REPORT DATE: January 29, 2018
BOARD MEETING DATE: February 15, 2018
BOARD REPORT # 1802P01
Regular

TO: Vancouver Police Board
FROM: Drazen Manojlovic, Director, Planning, Research & Audit Section
SUBJECT: Year-End 2017 Key Performance Indicators Report

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Vancouver Police Board receives this report for information.

BACKGROUND:

The Key Performance Indicators (KPI) report is produced quarterly. Amongst other statistics, this report reviews property crime, violent crime, apprehensions under section 28 of the *Mental Health Act* (MHA), priority 1 response time, the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia's (ICBC) reported traffic injuries, and ICBC reported motor vehicle incidents resulting in death. This report provides a macro-level perspective of organizational performance and overall public safety.

DISCUSSION:

The following is a summary of the year-end 2017 KPI Report (note – with the exception of motor vehicle collisions with injury, 2017 results are compared to 2016 based on a full year from January 1 to December 31):

Violent Crime

- The violent crime rate (per 1,000 population) increased by 1.9%.
- There were 19 incidents of culpable homicide in 2017 compared to 12 in 2016.
- Sexual offences increased by 2.0%.
- There were 52 bank robbery incidents in 2017 compared to 68 in 2016.
- There were 31 shots fired incidents in 2017 compared to 26 incidents in 2016.

Property Crime

- The property crime rate (per 1,000 population) decreased by 1.9%.
- B&E - Business incidents decreased by 17.5%.
- B&E - Residence incidents decreased by 17.6%.
- Theft from motor vehicle incidents increased by 1.6%.

Section 28 MHA Apprehensions

The number of section 28 MHA apprehensions decreased by 1.1%, from 2,822 incidents in 2016 to 2,790 incidents in 2017.

Priority 1 Response Time

Vancouver’s 2017 priority 1 response time (9:46) was 0.2%, or 1 second, slower when compared to the 2016 priority 1 response time (9:45).

Traffic Injuries & Deaths

ICBC data shows Vancouver has experienced 5.0% fewer ICBC reported injuries from January to September 2017 (7,781) compared to the same time period in 2016 (8,187). ICBC data on motor vehicle collisions with injury lag a quarter behind in order to maximize data reliability.

With regard to fatal motor vehicle collisions, there were 13 fatalities in 2017 compared to 15 fatalities in 2016.

CONCLUSION:

The VPD will provide the Vancouver Police Board four quarterly KPI reports scheduled for meetings in April (Q1), July (Q2 YTD), October (Q3 YTD), and February 2019 (year-end of 2018).

Author: Correen Yedon Telephone: 604-717-2689 Date: January 29, 2018

Submitting Executive Member (signature):
Deputy Steve Rai Date: February 6, 2018

VIOLENT CRIME

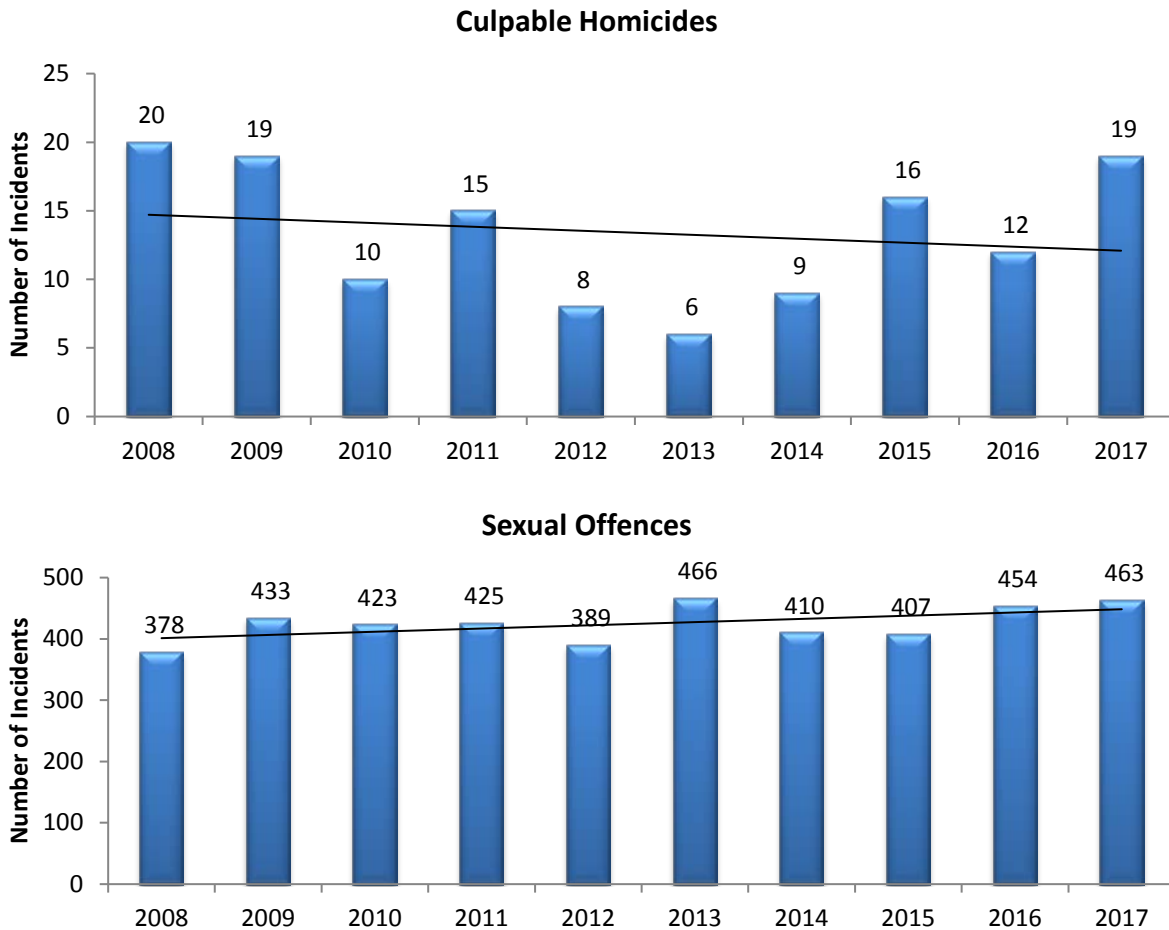
Table 1 shows the 2017 violent crime rate per 1,000 population is up 1.9% when compared to the same period in 2016.

Table 1: Violent Crime Rate: 2016 Compared to 2017

	2017	2016	% Change
Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	7.6	7.5	<div style="text-align: center;">  1.9% </div>

The graphs under Figure 1 depict the 10-year trend for culpable homicide, sexual offences, bank robberies, and shots fired. With the exception of sexual offences, all figures are showing an overall decrease as represented by their trend lines (notwithstanding year-to-year fluctuations). The VPD also monitors other trends such as bank robbery incidents (included in robbery totals) and confirmed shots fired incidents, and their respective trend lines are decreasing as well.

Figure 1: 10-Year Trend for Selected Violent Crime Incidents



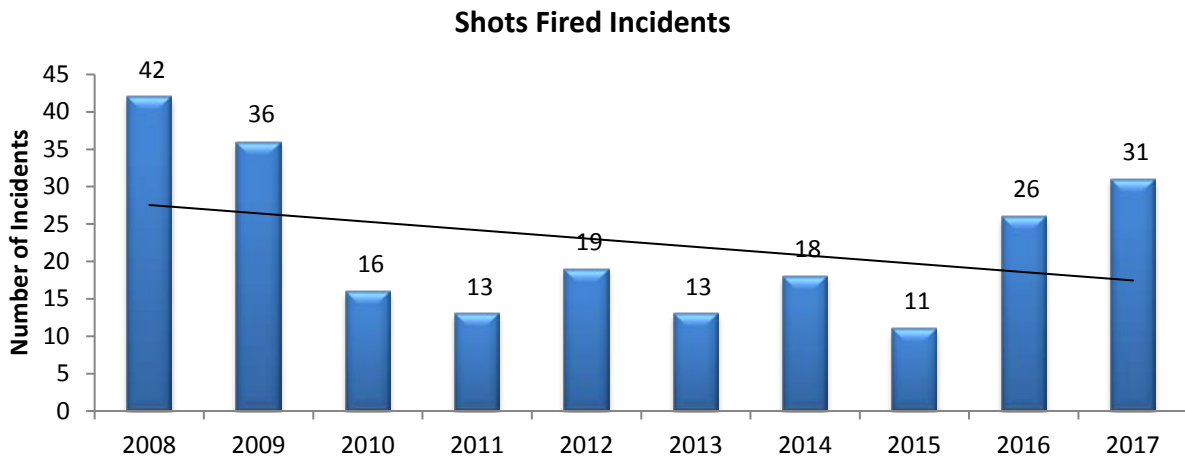
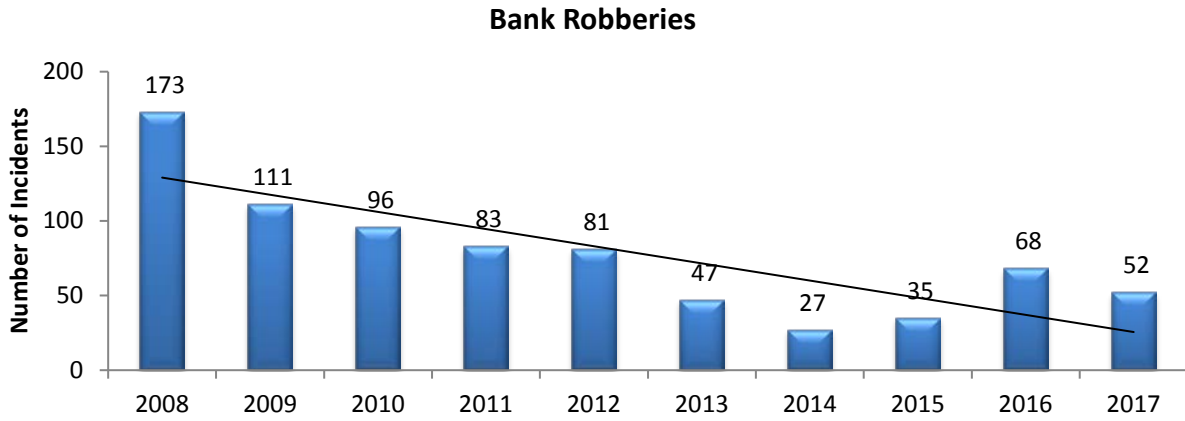
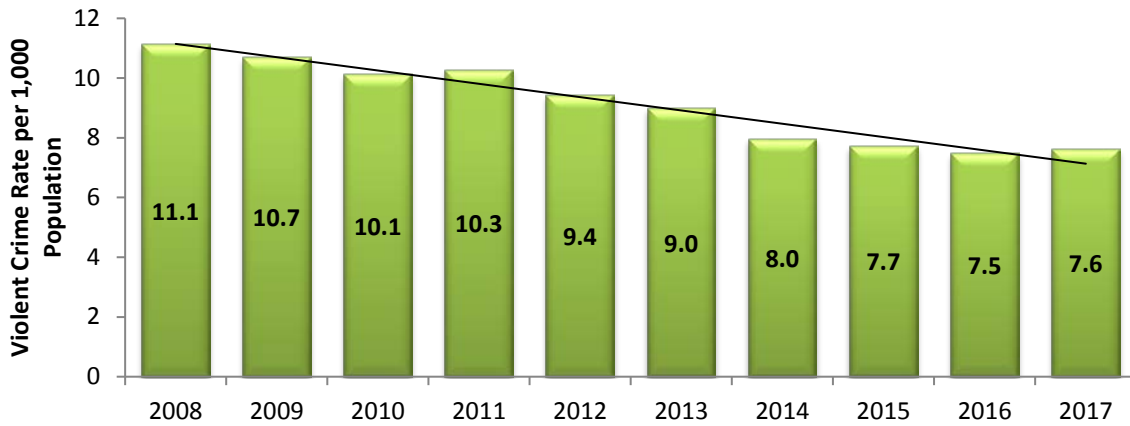


Figure 2 shows that the violent crime rate decreased by 31.5% since 2008.

Figure 2: 10-Year Trend for Violent Crime Rate



PROPERTY CRIME

Table 2 shows the 2017 property crime rate per 1,000 population is down 1.9% when compared to the same period in 2016.

Table 2: Property Crime Rate: 2016 Compared to 2017


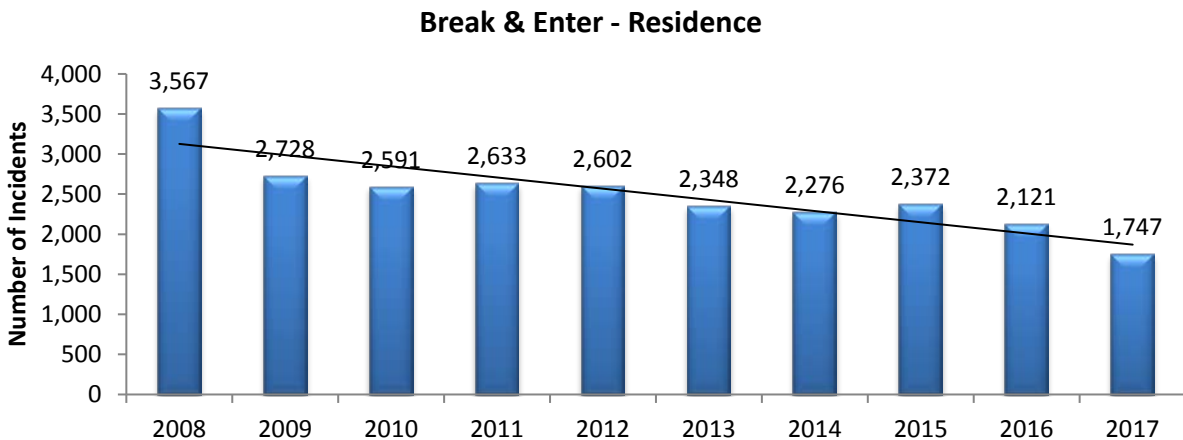
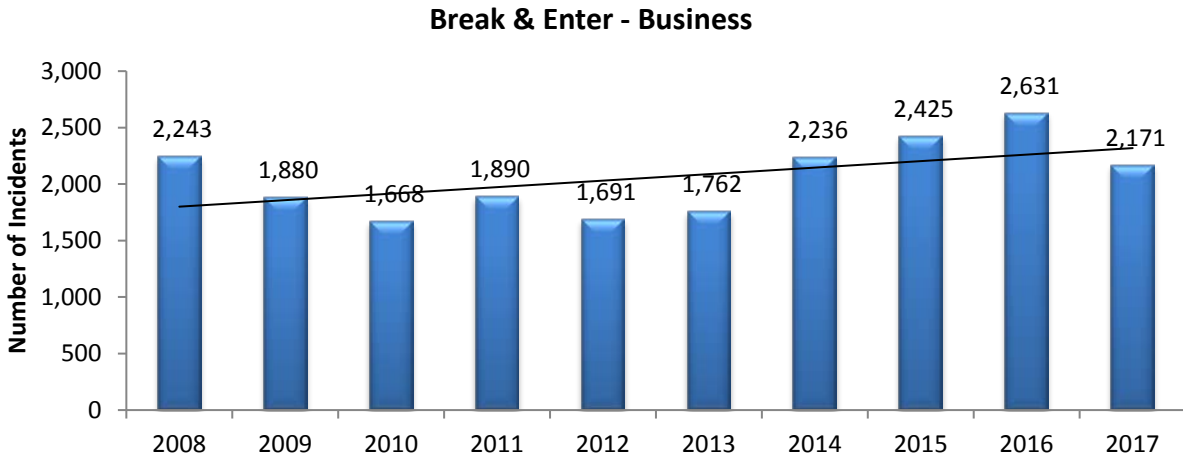
	2017	2016	% Change
Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	60.7	61.9	<div style="text-align: center;">  1.9% </div>

Figure 3 reflects year-end data for break & enters (B&E) into business and residences, and theft from motor vehicles (<\$5K) over the past 10 years. The ten-year trend lines for business B&Es and theft from motor vehicles are increasing, while the trend line for residential B&Es is decreasing.

Figure 3: 10-Year Trend for Selected Property Crime Incidents



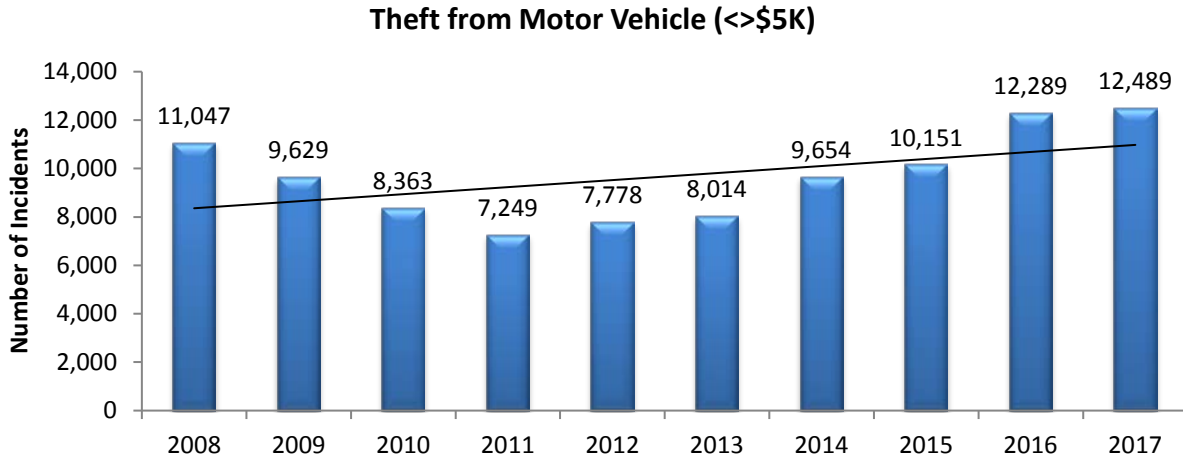
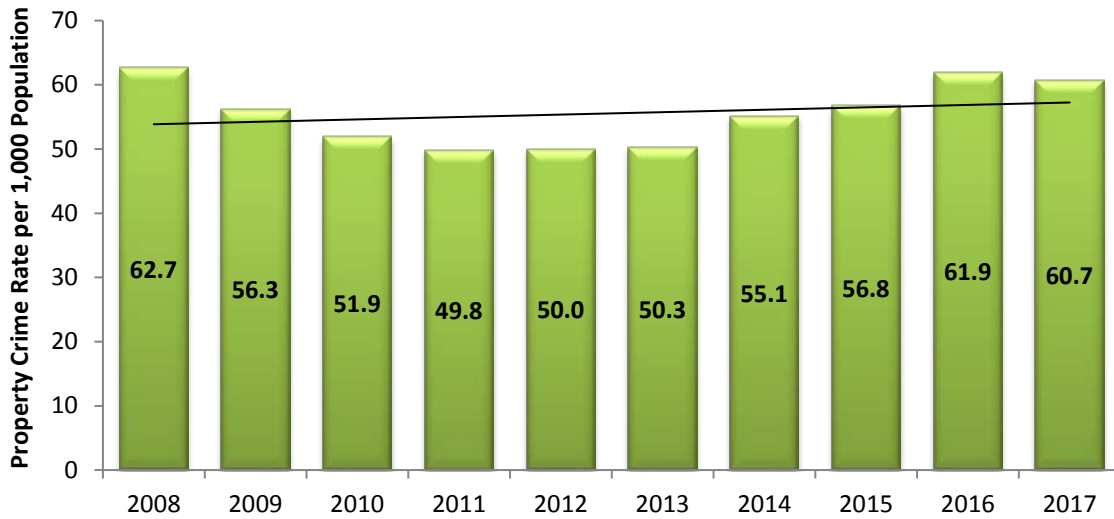


Figure 4 shows there was a 3.2% decrease in the property crime rate; however, the decrease in the property crime rate between 2016 and 2017 ended five consecutive years of increasing property crime rates (from 2011-2016).

Figure 4: 10-Year Trend for Property Crime Rate



S. 28 MENTAL HEALTH ACT (MHA) APPREHENSIONS

Under section 28 of the MHA, a police officer may apprehend and immediately take a person to a physician for examination if satisfied that the person is acting in a manner likely to endanger themselves or others, and is apparently a person with mental health issues.

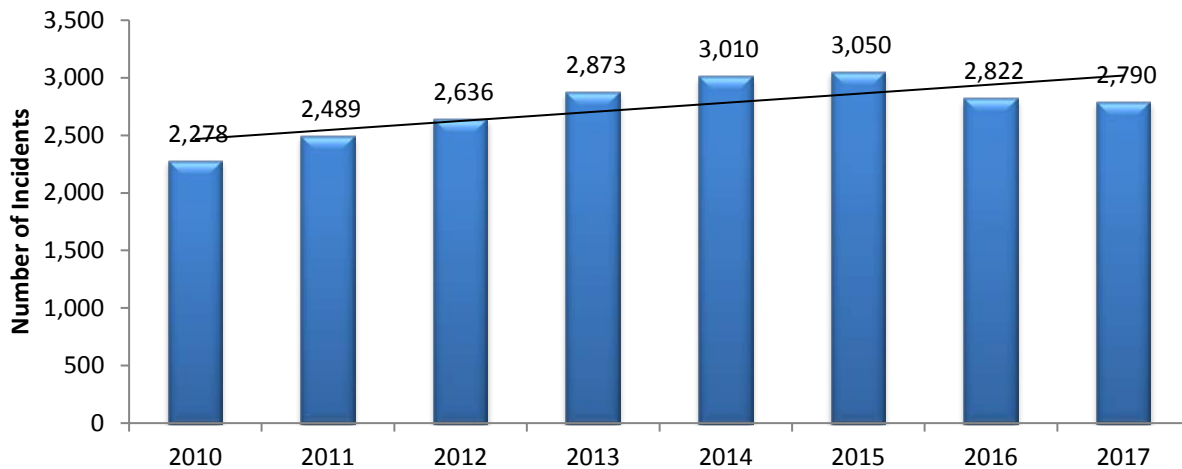
Table 3 shows the number of section 28 MHA apprehensions decreased by 1.1%, from 2,822 incidents in 2016 to 2,790 incidents in 2017.

Table 3: Section 28 MHA Apprehensions: 2016 Compared to 2017

	2017	2016	% Change
s. 28 MHA Incidents	2,790	2,822	 1.1%

The section 28 MHA apprehension data is extracted from hospital wait time templates. Figure 5 shows the number of section 28 MHA apprehensions increased each year from 2010 (2,278) to 2015 (3,050); however, such apprehensions have experienced two consecutive annual decreases in 2016 (2,822) and 2017 (2,790).

Figure 5: 8-Year Trend for section 28 MHA Apprehensions



PRIORITY 1 RESPONSE TIMES

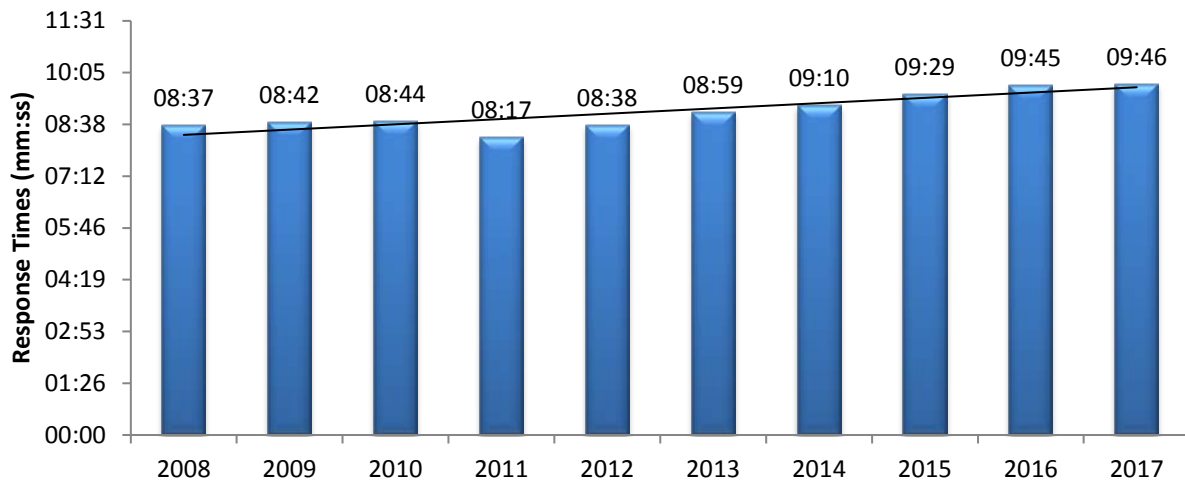
Table 4 compares year-end priority 1 (P1) response time data from 2016 to 2017. The average response time for 2017 (9:46) was slower by 1 second, or 0.2%, when compared to 2016 (9:45).

Table 4: Priority 1 Response Times: 2016 Compared to 2017

	2017	2016	% Change
Minutes:seconds	09:46	09:45	<div style="text-align: center;">  0.2% </div>

Figure 6 shows response times between 2008 and 2017. The average annual response time has increased since 2011; however, last year's increase was the lowest increase since 2011.

Figure 6: 10-Year Trend for P1 Response Times



TRAFFIC RELATED INJURIES & DEATHS

ICBC data¹ shows the city of Vancouver experienced 5.0% fewer ICBC reported injuries from January to September 2017 (7,781) compared to the same period in 2016 (8,187).

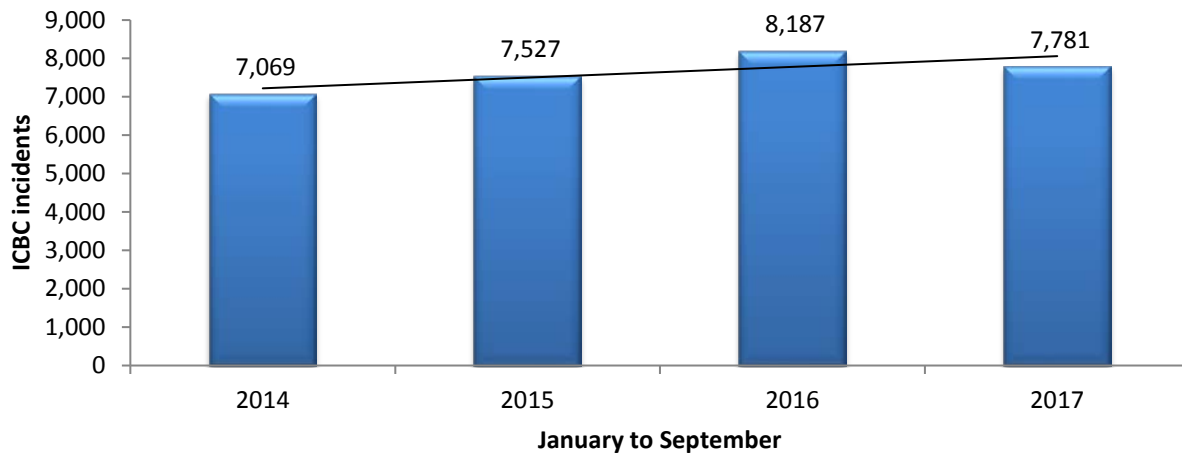
Table 5: ICBC Reported Injuries & Fatalities: Q3 YTD 2016 Compared to Q3 YTD 2017

	Jan-Sept 2017	Jan-Sept 2016	% Change
Incidents	7,781	8,187	<div style="text-align: center;">  5.0% </div>

ICBC's update to their claims database is reliable for data going back to 2014. As such, moving forward 2014 is now considered the base-line year when analysing year-to-year data.

Figure 7 illustrates the number of ICBC reported injuries from Q3 YTD 2014 to Q3 YTD 2017. ICBC reported three consecutive increases from Q3 YTD 2014 (7,069) to Q3 YTD 2016 (8,187). Q3 YTD 2017 (7,781) has seen its first decrease in four years.

Figure 7: Q3 YTD Trend for ICBC Reported Injuries & Fatalities



¹ ICBC data lags one quarter behind to maximize data reliability.

Figure 8 depicts the number of ICBC reported injuries from 2014 (9,816) to 2016 (11,366), a 15.8% increase in injuries and deaths.

Figure 8: ICBC Year-End Reported Injuries & Fatalities: 2014 Compared to 2016

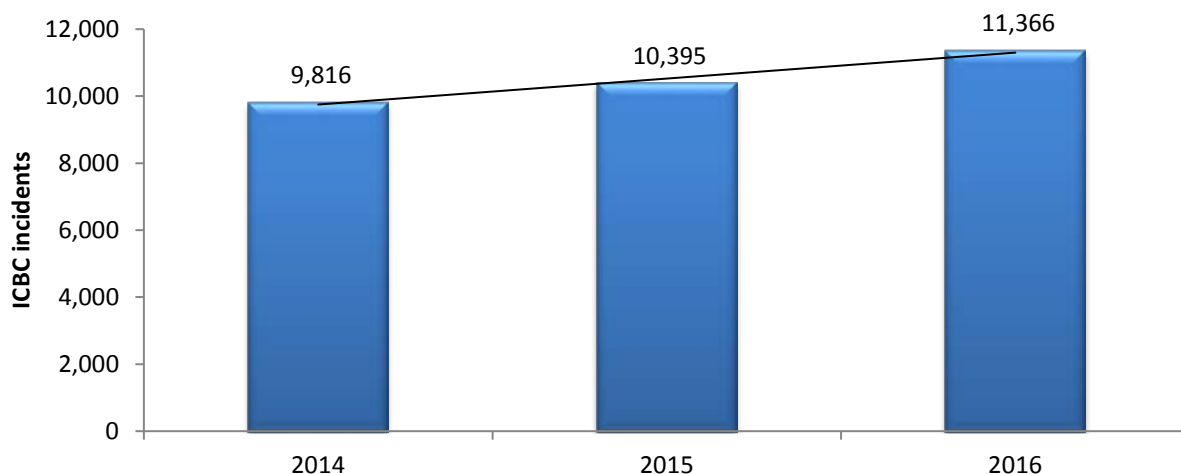


Figure 9 shows there were 13 fatalities involving a motor vehicle in 2017. This is down two incidents when compared to 2016.

Figure 9: 10-Year Trend for Traffic Fatalities

