



Coquitlam RCMP

2008 Annual Report on Crime & Safety

Message from the Officer-In-Charge



The Coquitlam RCMP places the utmost importance on the safety and security of residents and visitors in our service area. Each year we report to the citizens of Anmore, Belcarra, Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam on what we have been doing to keep you and your family safe and help make your community a healthy, vibrant place to live, work and play.

In 2008 the Coquitlam RCMP team faced substantial challenges as we worked towards achieving our five operational objectives. We were prepared to face those challenges because we had worked with our partners in municipal government and within the RCMP to develop and implement a comprehensive service delivery model based on innovative, sustainable and effective approaches to policing and public safety.

This brochure will profile some of those approaches and provide a snapshot of what we did and what we achieved in 2008. You will read about our Crime Reduction Strategy and how it has impacted long term crime trends, you will see how our local police resources stack up against other police services in the region, and you will find out how we plan for the future and what we achieved this year in our priority policing areas.

We are proud of our achievements: crime rates are in decline and we are gaining recognition and results from our approaches to policing and public safety. And we recognize that our success in 2008 and beyond is due to the solid support and strong partnerships we enjoy with local government and our communities. I believe that by working together we can achieve even greater results in the future.

Sincerely,

Supt. Peter Lepine
OIC, Coquitlam RCMP

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1.0 Who We Are & What We Do

In 2008, the Coquitlam RCMP team was comprised of 199 sworn members of the RCMP, 88 civilian Municipal Employees and hundreds of volunteers in programs like Block Watch, Community Police Stations, Citizens Crime Watch, Tri-Cities Speed Watch, and Victim Services. And our local team also benefitted from the support of the numerous integrated and regionalized units that serve the Lower Mainland, the Province of BC, and Canada.

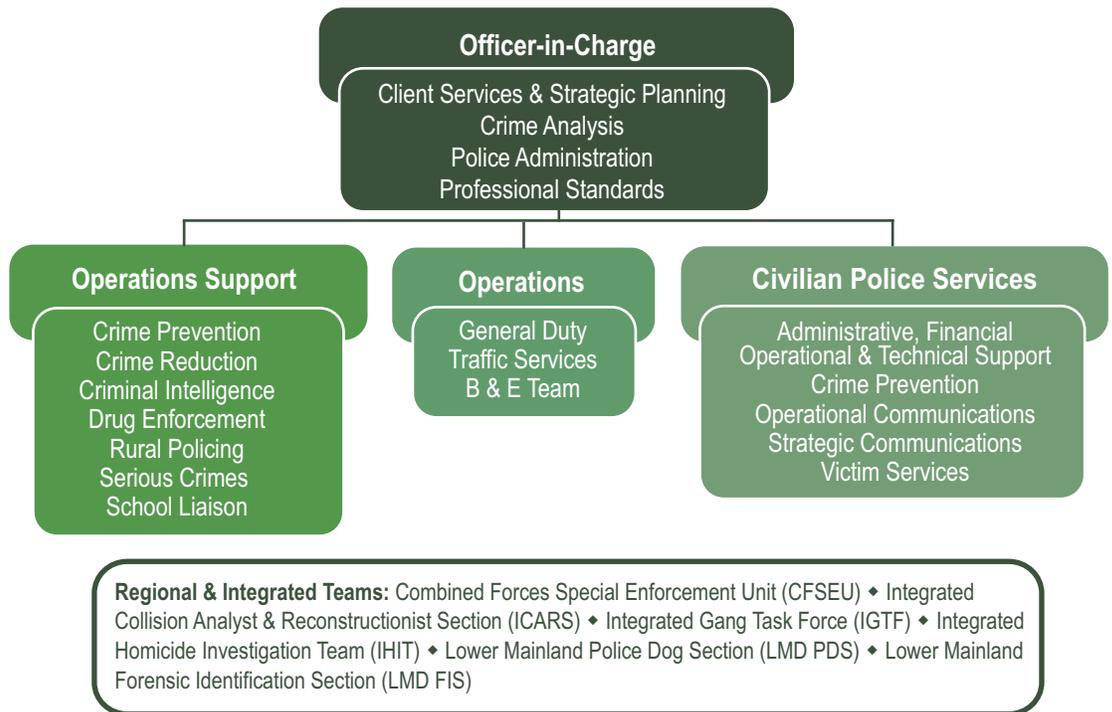
Together our team handled more than 40,000 complaints in 2008 and provided a comprehensive range of policing and public safety initiatives, programs and services to the communities of Anmore, Belcarra, Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam—a total service population of almost 180,000.

In support of the RCMP’s national goal of “Safe

Homes, Safe Communities” our team has five local operational objectives (*see Page 3*) and has implemented a Comprehensive Service Delivery Model (CSDM) that puts a high priority on partnerships, strategic planning and analysis to support frontline response and reactive investigations as well as proactive policing and broader ideals of public and community safety.

Our team is dedicated to ensuring that Anmore, Belcarra, Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam are safe, healthy, and vibrant communities enjoyed by visitors, residents and businesses alike. By integrating our local service model with the RCMP’s organizational goals we have created a framework that helps us streamline our efforts and work towards the big picture while remaining flexible enough to respond to emerging issues and trends.

Figure 1: Coquitlam RCMP Organizational Structure



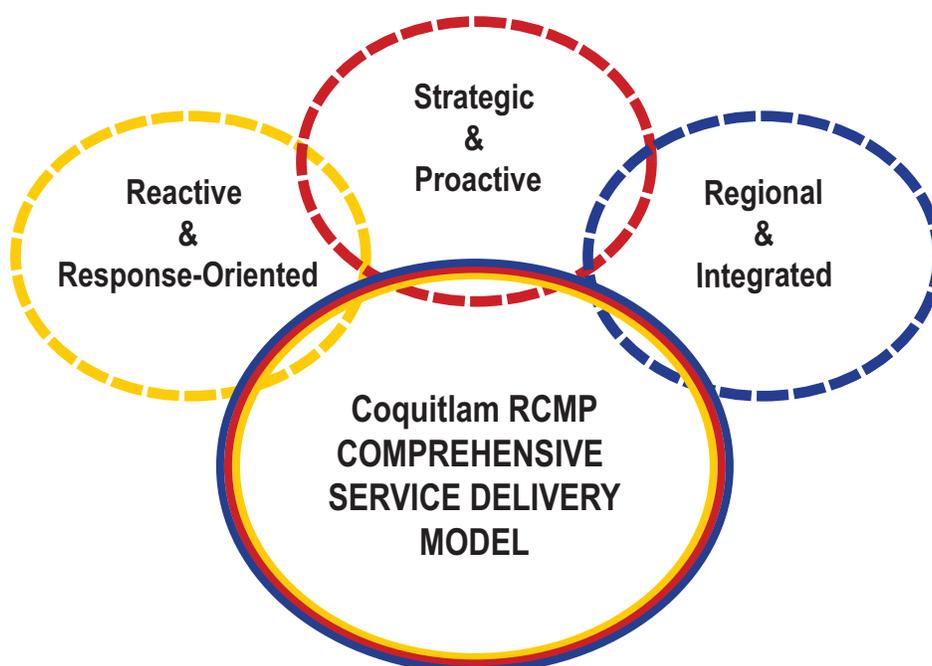
In 2008 the Coquitlam RCMP team was made up of 199 sworn members reporting directly to the OIC, working in the Operations Support and Operations sections, and working for regional and integrated teams, as well as more than 88 civilian Municipal Employees in the Civilian Police Services section.

In 2008 we had **five operational objectives**:
To support these objectives, we developed a

REDUCE
crime, disorder & calls for police service

WHILE ENHANCING
perceptions of public safety & levels of public satisfaction with police

Comprehensive Service Delivery Model (CSDM) with three primary components:



Reactive & Response-Oriented policing involves both immediate call response and the ongoing investigations that result.

Resource needs are hard to predict or control but this is a cornerstone of effective policing that has a substantial impact on both perceptions of public safety and satisfaction with police.

Examples include:

- General Duty Patrol
- Serious Crime Section

Strategic & Proactive policing is based on the idea that achieving public safety requires that police and their partners go beyond traditional mandates and find innovative ways to identify and resolve crime and public safety issues.

Examples include:

- Crime Reduction Strategy
- Road Safety Vision 2010 Traffic Strategy
- School Liaison Program
- Community Response Team

Regional & Integrated policing approaches stem from two realities of modern urban policing: Borderless problems require borderless solutions; and as crime gets more sophisticated and organized, policing gets more complex and costly, pooling resources and mandates enhances effectiveness.

Examples include:

- LMD Integrated Forensic Ident Section
- LMD Integrated Police Dog Section

2.0 2008 ISSUES & TRENDS

Every day our team faces the unique challenge of delivering top quality police services to four distinct communities: the villages of Anmore and Belcarra as well as the cities of Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam. We serve a total population of almost 180,000 residents as well as countless others who visit, work, study, or commute through our communities every day.

The nature of crime and safety and the calls for service we handle are always evolving but, looking back over 2008, several key internal and external trends had a substantial impact on our team and how we do business. We are always working to identify and mitigate these trends to ensure that we are always able to provide a top quality, comprehensive police service.

- **Shifting Crime Patterns**

While implementing the Crime Reduction Strategy in 2005 our team did substantial research to identify and monitor local prolific offenders based on who they were associating with and the criminal activities they were most involved in. One of the keys to the success of our local CRS is that our work on prolific offenders is ongoing.

In 2008 information and analysis indicated that local prolifics were moving beyond the property crimes that were once their primary activities and getting involved in activities such as fraud and identity theft as well. We immediately began working with partners such as Canada Post and the Interac Association as well as neighbouring police services and regional and integrated units to adjust our CRS and ensure we are well-positioned to identify and respond effectively to other shifts as they occur.

- **Increased Call Volumes**

As is the case in other areas, an increasing number of our local 9-1-1 and non-emergency calls for police service are related to so-called “street-level social issues”—an umbrella term that encompasses issues such as drug addiction, homelessness, and mental health.

And, as call volumes related to street level social issues increased, our team was working to increase call volumes for suspicious and non-

emergency criminal activity throughout our service area. Our key message—“**if you SEE something, SAY something**”—aims to boost the volume and quality of information on the local context of crime and safety that is available for analysis.

In order to manage work loads related to those increases, we focused on finding ways to reduce calls for service in other areas.

In 2008 we continued to work with partners in the community such as the Fraser Health Authority, provincial Crown Counsel, the Tri-Cities Homelessness Task Force and the Hope for Freedom Society to contribute to more effective, coordinated responses to street-level social issues. We also developed and implemented call reduction initiatives such as the False Alarm Reduction Strategy (FARS), which aimed to reduce the impact of false alarms on police work loads through use of a “verified response” policy. Research showed that before implementation of FARS almost 1 in 10 calls for police service were related to false alarms. Six months after implementation of FARS police workload related to false alarms had dropped by almost 80%.

- **Public Safety Partnerships**

Our team works from the basic understanding that not all public safety issues are policing issues. That is why we are committed to working



“Issues & Trends...” continued from page 4

with our partners in government and in the community to help develop innovative and effective solutions that reduce and prevent crime and enhance public safety.

In 2008 our team continued to enjoy and benefit from exceptionally strong working relationships

with all four of our service communities especially in relation to critical public safety issues. We were able to work with the City of Coquitlam to enhance the Public Safety Inspection program, as well as supporting the Tri-Cities Homelessness Task Force and the Hope for Freedom Society’s Cold Wet Weather Mat program, and the bylaw enforcement departments of all of our municipal partners on seasonal public safety issues like noisy parties.

Figure 2: Coquitlam RCMP 2008 Criminal Code Offence Data

Crime Type	2008 Reporting Quarter				2008 Total	2007 Total	% Chg YTD
	08-1	08-2	08-3	08-4			
Persons Crimes							
Murder	2	0	0	0	2	3	-33
Attempt Murder	1	0	0	1	3	3	0
Assault	170	191	207	202	770	840	-8
Sex Assault/Offence	22	20	18	16	76	57	+33
Abduction	1	3	1	1	6	5	+20
Robbery	48	25	33	29	135	183	-26
Property Crimes							
Theft (Other)	384	410	382	389	1565	1868	-16
Possession of Stolen Property	24	20	28	20	92	91	+1
Fraud	66	74	66	73	279	325	-14
Mischief	587	505	433	365	1890	1709	+11
Arson	14	15	9	10	48	62	-23
Drug Crimes							
Grow Operation	8	11	11	9	39	35	+11
Heroin (Possession)	4	3	2	2	11	12	-8
Cocaine (Possession)	30	22	11	16	79	102	-23
Meth (Possession)	5	4	5	1	15	15	0
Heroin (Traffic)	1	1	2	0	4	1	+300
Cocaine (Traffic)	13	11	13	11	48	35	+37
Meth (Traffic)	0	1	1	0	2	3	-33
Traffic							
Dangerous Operation	0	1	0	1	2	4	-50
Impaired Operation	52	54	49	109	264	277	-5
Prohibited Driver	3	4	3	6	16	15	+7
Roadside Prohibition	112	120	141	134	507	439	+15
Fatal Collision	1	2	0	2	5	8	-38
Injury Collision (Non-Fatal)	26	24	38	39	127	187	-32
Property Damage Collision	62	66	51	71	250	284	-12

• **Junior Membership**

The addition of new recruits offers substantial benefits in terms of the diverse range of cultures, languages, and educational and professional backgrounds that new Mounties bring to our team. But the influx of junior members also presents challenges in the areas of training, supervision and mentorship.

In 2008 we continued to focus on ensuring new recruits, junior members

“Issues & Trends...” continued on page 6

Notes & Data Qualifiers for Figure 2

- Data extraction date: 20 April 2009
- Data for Crime Reduction Crime Types—B & E (business), B & E (residence), theft of auto, theft from auto—can be found in Figures 7 & 8 on page 14.
- Criminal Code offence data does not capture Coquitlam RCMP resources dedicated to other forms of police work such as assistance to the public, proactive policing, intelligence gathering, or participating in community events.
- Criminal Code offence data collected using the “most serious offence” scoring method—consistent with Statistics Canada, the BC Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, and the Coquitlam RCMP 2007 Annual Report on Crime & Safety.
- Criminal Code offence data reflect only those incidents reported to police and is compiled from select PRIME BC files. Data is subject to change due to investigational and data quality processes and should not be considered comprehensive.

“Issues & Trends...” continued from page 5

and more senior police officers have consistent access to the training and mentorship they need to make a positive contribution to our policing priorities and our communities.

- **Police Resources vs. Police Effectiveness**

Like other police agencies across Canada, the RCMP is working to attract, recruit and retain the best employees in an increasingly competitive labour market.

Thanks to the support of our municipal partners for our long-term police staffing plan, the Coquitlam RCMP was able to welcome 21 new recruits to our team in 2008 for a net gain of 9 police officers. These new resources allowed us to continue delivering a comprehensive police service to our partners. Provincial statistics indicate that our service model is helping us have maximum impact with median resource levels (see Figures 3 & 4 below).

- **Borderless Crime & Safety Issues**

Policing in a borderless urban region means working

with partners to realize economies of scale, and ensure that regional problems are solved with regional approaches. Regional and integrated policing approaches help to break down silos between police agencies and ensure that local police services have access to the tools they need to deal effectively with lengthy, technical investigations without sacrificing community public safety priorities.

In 2008 the Coquitlam RCMP contributed to, and benefitted from, integrated and regional teams including: the Integrated Homicide Investigation Team (IHIT), Integrated Forensic Identification Section (IFIS), the Integrated Collision Analyst and Reconstructionist Section (ICARS), the Integrated Gang Task Force (IGTF) and the Integrated Police Dog Section (IPDS).

Figure 3: Comparison of Similar-sized Metro Vancouver Municipal Police Services

Police Service	Population Served	Authorized Strength	Police to Population	Case Burden	Crime Rate
Burnaby RCMP	216,336	265	1:816	75	92
Coquitlam RCMP	179,012	206	1:868	71	82
North Vancouver RCMP	136,566	155	1:881	57	64
Richmond RCMP	186,628	206	1:906	64	70

Figure 4: Comparison of Neighbouring Municipal Police Services

Police Service	Population Served	Authorized Strength	Police to Population	Case Burden	Crime Rate
Burnaby RCMP	216,336	265	1:816	75	92
Coquitlam RCMP	179,012	206	1:868	71	82
New Westminster PD	62,607	109	1:574	67	117
Port Moody PD	30,004	45	1:667	52	52
Ridge Meadows RCMP	90,249	106	1:851	108	126

Notes & Definitions for Figures 3 & 4

- Data and definitions collected from BC Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Police Services Division statistics (July 2008).
- **Population served** is the total 2007 population for all communities in the police service jurisdiction based on population estimates presented in “Police Resources in British Columbia, 2007”. Population estimates are based on data from the 2006 Canadian Census and reflect only the resident population of the jurisdiction. Visitors, commuters and “resident non-residents” such as students or recreational property owners are not included.
- **Authorized Strength** is the number of sworn regular and civilian members in a jurisdiction as of December 31st of each calendar year. This number does not include non-sworn civilian staff, bylaw enforcement officers, RCMP auxiliary constables or independent department reserve officers.
- **Police to Population** is the total population served per authorized strength.
- **Case Burden** is the total Criminal Code offences in the calendar year per authorized strength.
- **Crime Rate** is the number of Criminal Code offences per 1,000 population.



3.0 STRATEGIC POLICING PRIORITIES: THE APP

Allocating scarce human and financial resources to meet immediate needs while also serving long terms goals is always a challenge. Additional pressure comes from factors such as the the need to balance public safety priorities of four distinct communities with the RCMP’s district, divisional and national level organizational priorities.

The Coquitlam RCMP’s strategic planning process—called Annual Performance Planning (APP)—is a reflection of our commitment to using strategy, analysis and partnerships to help find a balance between the demands of day-to-day emergency-response and reactive policing with the long-term public safety goals of our communities.

The APP is monitored and maintained by our Client Services Section on an ongoing basis throughout the year. The process involves regular participation with municipal planning initiatives, extensive work with key service agencies and departments in the

community, consultation with internal stakeholders as well as encouraging and responding to input from community groups and individuals seeking to impact their local police service.

Based on the 2007 process our priorities for 2008 remained unchanged, allowing our team to continue working on building and developing many initiatives that were implemented in previous years. Each of the APP priority policing areas will be discussed in more detail in the following pages.

Our APP process continues to receive positive feedback from local participants as well as recognition from within the RCMP as a best practice in encouraging local participation in operational strategic planning. The process is designed to evolve and expand each year in order to ensure that our priorities continue to reflect and support those of our communities.

Figure 5: The Coquitlam RCMP Annual Performance Plan Components



The APP process involves regular consultation between the Client Services Section and key partners to ensure that our local priorities, goals and strategies are consistent with local public safety concerns, align with the RCMP’s organizational priorities, and are supported and tracked using the best available data.

Policing Priority: Traffic & Road Safety

Goal

Contribute to safe roadways by reducing injuries, fatalities and property damage related to collisions.

Strategies

- Support education and enforcement campaigns initiated by partner agencies.
- Target enforcement and education on the Road Safety Vision 2010 areas of impaired driving, aggressive driving, seatbelt use and criminal interdiction.
- Focus resources on local collision “hot spots” and traffic safety “prolific offenders”.

2008 Highlights

- Provided specialized in-house training to all members to improve the quality and the outcomes of impaired driving investigations. As part of the training plan all impaired investigations were reviewed to identify best practices and correct common errors and the Traffic Section worked directly with Crown counsel to ensure the investigations were meeting the scrutiny of the courts.
- Conducted Commercial Vehicle checks in partnership with Provincial Motor Vehicle Inspectors and municipal by-law enforcement officers. These impromptu vehicle inspections support road safety by ensuring that commercial vehicles such as dump trucks and taxis are mechanically sound and operated in compliance with laws and regulations.
- Worked with the Integrated Road Safety Unit (IRSU) and ICBC on enforcement and education campaigns targeting the RSV 2010 areas of aggressive driving, impaired driving, seatbelt usage and criminal interdiction.



- Trained Traffic Section members in Automated Licence Plate Recognition (ALPR) technology to identify and apprehend prolific prohibited drivers.

Left: Commercial vehicle checks, conducted in partnership with provincial and municipal authorities, promote road safety by enforcing vehicle safety.

Above: By focusing on Road Safety Vision 2010 target behaviours in local collision hotspots, our Traffic Section is working strategically to improve road safety for everyone.



Policing Priority: Youth

Goal

Reduce criminal victimization and criminal involvement of youth in our jurisdiction.

Strategies

- Use Asset-Building as the foundation philosophy for all youth-related programs, sections and services.
- Balance social development and enforcement-based approaches in order to focus on both at-risk and low-risk youth.
- Continue to work with partners on youth-focused programs, services, and initiatives.

2008 Highlights

- Implemented Asset-Building through initiatives like the Positive Pass program—a partnership between the Coquitlam RCMP and the cities of Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam under which police give “positive tickets” to youth participating in acts of good citizenship. Asset-building is also the foundation of continuing initiatives such as: The annual “Red Serge Classic” girls’ volleyball tournament; the annual “Intro to Policing” course, which gives senior high school students a firsthand look at a career in law enforcement and direct access to working police officers; and the annual RCMP Youth Academy, which gives junior high school students a taste of what police cadets experience in training.



- School liaisons worked with the crime analyst, the Prolific Target Team, and youth court officials to continue the successful youth curfew check program for at-risk youth.
- School liaison officers received state-of-the-art training in cyber crimes to stay current with trends in on-line youth crime issues.

Left: The 2008 graduating class of “Intro to Policing 2008” with Coquitlam RCMP OIC Supt. Pete Lepine, Csts Leung and Naidu, and C/Supt. Dale McGowan from the RCMP Lower Mainland District Office.

Above: Coquitlam RCMP School Liaisons Cpl. Louis Delisle and Csts Sharen Leung and Jen Goodings.

Policing Priority: Communications

Goal

Enhance the effectiveness of existing internal and external communications vehicles and initiatives while developing new tools and tactics to reach key audiences.

Strategies

- Apply accepted principles and practices of effective communications to enhance capacity with key internal audiences.
- Work with partners in municipal government and the RCMP to streamline existing programs, policies and protocols and develop new vehicles and opportunities.

2008 Highlights

- Implemented an in-house back-up media relations model to ensure that trained media support is available 24/7. Our model, which aims to train and mentor a team of local spokespeople from various areas of policing, was streamlined with the newly developed Lower Mainland District communications and Regional Duty Officer initiatives to maximize effectiveness.
- Partnered with Coquitlam RCMP community policing programs such as Block Watch and Community Police Stations to develop new distribution channels and new



outreach opportunities on critical crime and safety issues.

- Continued to produce regular quarterly and annual reports for external audiences to provide ongoing outreach and education on the Crime Reduction Strategy and other aspects of Coquitlam RCMP's service model and operational outcomes. Our suite of products have been recognized as a communications best practice within the RCMP in the Lower Mainland.

Left: Crime prevention programs like Help Eliminate Auto Theft (HEAT) present a valuable opportunity to communicate with citizens about crime & safety issues.

Above: Ensuring 24/7 access to trained media relations support is one way we are working to enhance the effectiveness of our external communications.



Policing Priority: Visibility

Goal

Enhance perceptions of public safety, raise public awareness of crime prevention and policing initiatives, and encourage citizen engagement with police.

Strategies

- Enhance the use of volunteer resources to deliver crime prevention programs and public education initiatives.
- Allocate police resources effectively to ensure maximum visibility while remaining focused on operational objectives.

2008 Highlights

- To prepare for anticipated seasonal spikes in nuisance and disturbance calls we worked with the City of Port Coquitlam and the villages of Anmore and Belcarra to expand the successful Noisy Party Enforcement program, which teams bylaw enforcement officers with police as dedicated resources during high volume call times.
- Expanded our volunteer team by recruiting and training new members of the Block Watch, Victim Services, Community Policing and Auxiliary Constable programs.



- Throughout 2008 our A/Csts were involved in community events such as Coquitlam’s Festival Du Bois, the annual Coquitlam RCMP “Red Serge Classic” high school girls’ volley ball tournament, Port Coquitlam’s Teddy Bear Picnic, and the Terry Fox Run.
- Expanded the Community Response Team to further promote the use of crime prevention programs, proactive policing approaches, and community partnerships to address persistent public safety and street level social issues for which enforcement is not the most effective resolution.

Left: Auxiliary Constable Hasib Ahmadi took on the role of “Safety Bear” at the 2008 RCMP Red Serge Classic Senior Girls’ Volleyball tournament.

Above: The volunteer team at the Burquitlam CPS celebrated 10 years of providing programs and services to the community in November 2008.

Policing Priority: Drugs & Drug-related Crime

Goal

Be strategic and effective in reducing the incidence and impact of drugs and drug related activities such as property crimes.

Strategies

- Work with the Crime Analyst and Prolific Target Team to identify and target prolific and priority offenders involved in drug-related criminal activity.
- Work with regional and integrated policing sections, as well as partners in the justice system to secure top quality training, resources and mentorship to effectively address local issues.

2008 Highlights

- Streamlined qualitative and quantitative analysis of police information to ensure that the local Crime Reduction Strategy remains an effective tool for identifying and responding to shifting patterns of criminal activity, including geographic shifts as well as the movement of prolific offenders between crime types.
- Secured training for local police in proceeds of crime and asset forfeiture legislation and regulations, which allow for the seizure of property identified as proceeds of crime even if the owner has not been charged or convicted of a directly related criminal offence. Members work with local and federal Crown Counsel to use these tools.
- Worked with the Community Response Team, the local Crime Analyst and municipal government partners to become more effective at identifying and shutting down “crack shacks” and residential marijuana grow operations. These locations can cause problems for communities and for police because



they tend to attract criminal activity to an area. However, the buildings themselves cannot be effectively dealt with through the criminal mandate. By working in partnership with municipal government, we have developed new tools to shut down, and sometimes tear down, these problem locations.



Above: Our approach to addressing drug-related crime combines education and partnerships with more traditional enforcement methods.

Left: Working with our partners to shut down drug houses using the municipal mandate helps keep neighbourhoods safe and vibrant for residents and visitors.



4.0 CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGY UPDATE

In 2005, the Coquitlam RCMP was chosen as one of five pilot sites across British Columbia to develop and implement a local Crime Reduction Strategy (CRS) under “E” Division’s province-wide Crime Reduction Initiative (CRI). The development of the CRI, was based on well-documented successes in international jurisdictions such as the United Kingdom and New Zealand where strategic, coordinated and comprehensive approaches to crime and safety had been practiced since the 1990s.

In general, CRI approaches aim to impact crime by using intelligence-led policing and crime analysis to accurately identify issues and integrated partnerships between police, government, the justice system and key social service agencies to create coordinated solutions. Crime reduction approaches give high priority to local context, accountability and evaluation of results to find out what works and what doesn’t in a given jurisdiction.

The Coquitlam RCMP CRS focuses on the three tenets of **prolific/priority offenders, crime hotspots, and crime causation factors** and monitors activity levels in the four Crime Reduction crime types (see “*Crime Reduction Definitions*” at right) as a way of setting priorities and assessing results.

The tenets and crime types are heavily inter-related such that:

- Many prolific and priority offenders are impacted by one or more crime causation factors such as mental health or drug addiction.
- Environmental crime causation factors such as building design are often found in crime hotspots.
- Prolific and priority offenders are often found to be over-represented in hotspots.
- Prolific and priority offenders tend to be extremely active in one or more of the Crime Reduction crime types.

Because of these inter-relationships, focusing on the three tenets and four crime types has allowed our team to learn more about the local context of crime and safety and become more effective at achieving our operational objectives: **reduce crime, disorder and calls for service, while enhancing public safety and satisfaction with police.**

As a CRS pilot site we are focused on having an impact locally, but we are also responsible for

“Crime Reduction...” continued on page 14

Crime Reduction Definitions

Prolific & priority offenders are the small percentage of offenders who are responsible for the majority of crime in the jurisdiction.

Prolific offenders are identified based on the total number of negative police contacts, their current activity levels in the jurisdiction, and their involvement in one or more Crime Reduction crime types.

Priority offenders occupy central positions in criminal social networks but do not meet the statistical criteria for prolific offenders.

Crime causation factors are the underlying factors that contribute to criminal activity...mental health, drug and alcohol abuse are common causation factors for most local prolific and priority offenders.

Crime hotspots are small geographic areas with a disproportionately high amount of crime relative to other areas. Hotspot activity is generally due to the presence of prolific/priority offenders and/or the presence of design factors or crime attractors in the area.

Crime Reduction crime types are theft of vehicle, theft from vehicle, B & E (residence), and B & E (business). They are significant for several reasons, including the fact that research and analysis consistently show that most local prolific and priority offenders are exceptionally active in more than one of these crime types.

“Crime Reduction...” continued from page 13

monitoring and accounting for our outcomes so other jurisdictions can learn from our experience.

That responsibility means regularly analyzing operational information, and monitoring enforcement and education projects to quickly determine what is working, what isn't and how we can make the CRS more effective in our jurisdiction.

Here is some of what we achieved in 2008:

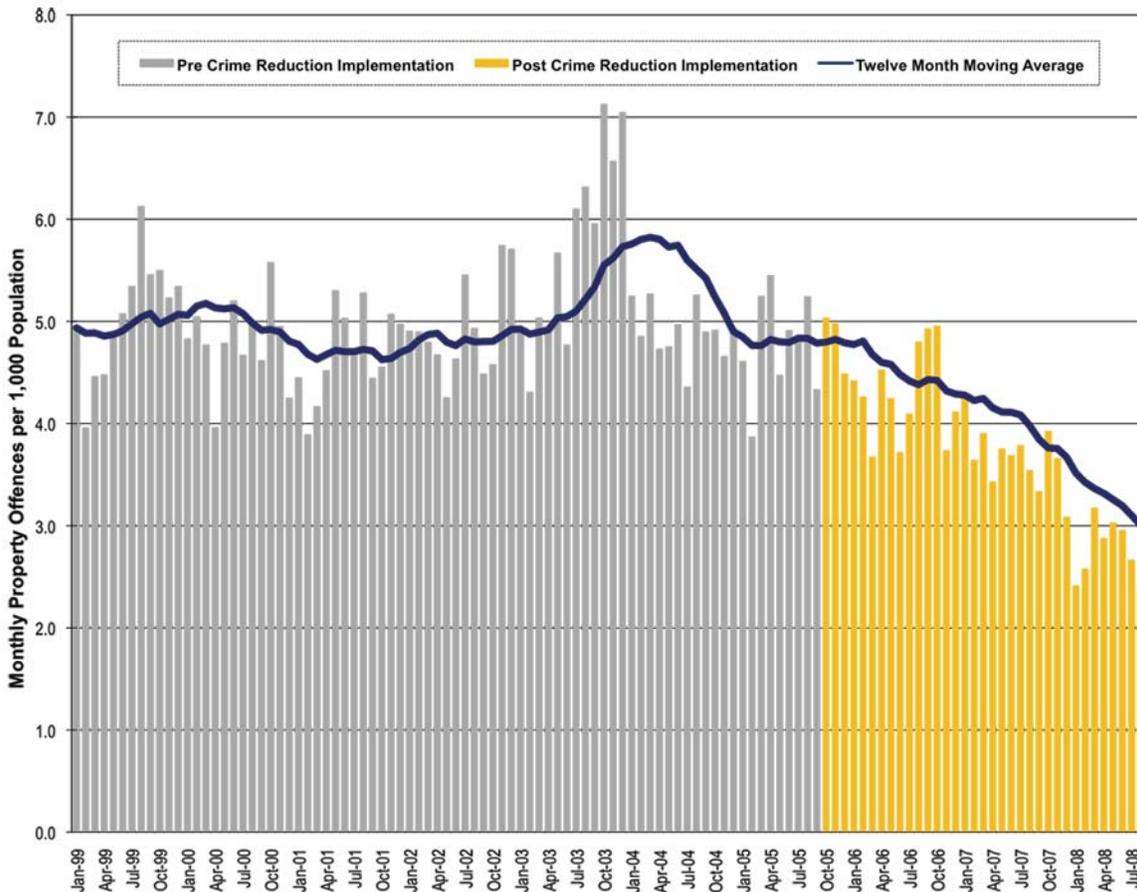
- We achieved region-leading reductions in the Crime Reduction crime types over the 5 year average (see Figure 8 on Page 15). Local

crime statistics are assessed on a bi-weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual basis to support operational plans and evaluations, but measuring against a 5 year average highlights longer term trends rather than short term fluctuations.

And our results in the Crime Reduction crime types are mirrored in overall property crime rates in the jurisdiction. Research completed by “E” Division’s Operations Strategy Branch (see Figure 6 below) shows that since the implementation of the Crime Reduction Strategy, local property crime rates have declined at a significantly

“Crime Reduction...” continued on page 15

Figure 6: Coquitlam RCMP Property Crime Rates Before & Since CRS Implementation



“Crime Reduction...” continued from page 14

faster rate than what was standard prior to CRS implementation.

- **We expanded the capacity and influence of our crime analysis program.** In order to develop a more in depth understanding of the three tenets of crime reduction, our Crime Analyst began using “longitudinal analysis” of prolific offenders’ criminal activity to track movement between crime types, as well as changes in their “signature” skills and approaches over time.

The approach is more time consuming but showed immediate results. Longitudinal analysis revealed that several local prolifics had become active in identity theft, mail theft and fraud in addition to their continued activity in the original Crime Reduction crime types.

To meet the increased data mining capacity needed for methods such as longitudinal analysis, a Crime Analyst Assistant position was created. And the CRS itself is being reviewed to respond to the shift in activity.

- **We created a Community Response Team to enhance our effectiveness at addressing root crime causation factors and hot spots.** The CRT is comprised of four Mounties whose objective is to work

with the Crime Analyst to identify high priority hotspots and causation issues and then work externally to build partnerships with agencies, groups and individuals that have the mandate and resources to contribute to effective solutions.

The Crime Reduction Strategy showed impressive results in 2008 because it is a flexible and responsive tool for planning and operations. Our continued success has earned recognition for our team, helped us work towards our operational objectives, and ensured that we are ready and able to make a positive impact on our communities.

Figure 7: 2008 Crime Reduction Crime Type Activity by Month

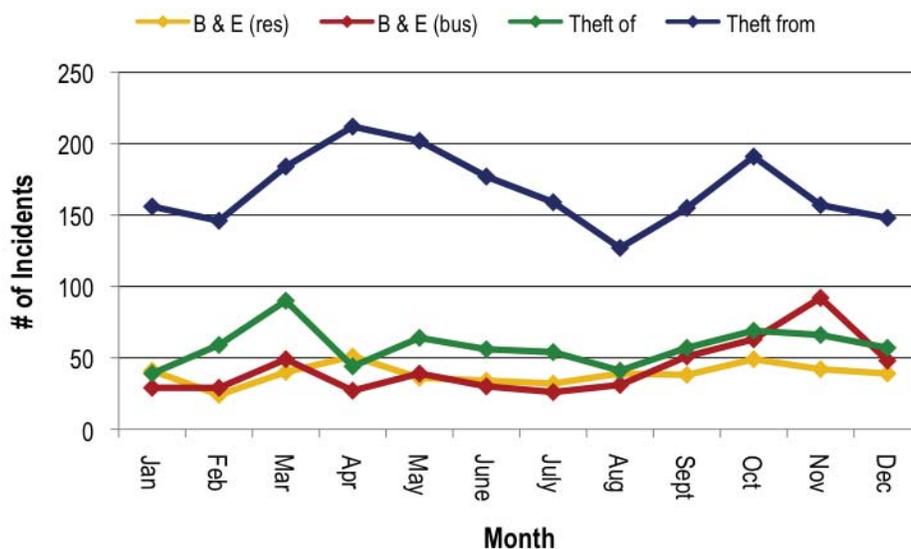


Figure 8: Coquitlam RCMP 2008 Crime Reduction Crime Type Data

CR Crime Type	2008 Reporting Quarter				2008 Total	2007 Total	YTD Change	5 Yr Avg Change
	08-1	08-2	08-3	08-4				
B & E (residence)	105	121	109	130	465	653	-29%	-43%
B & E (business)	107	96	108	203	514	519	-1%	-18%
Theft of vehicle	188	164	152	192	696	1012	-31%	-62%
Theft from vehicle	486	591	441	496	2014	2893	-30%	-47%

Coquitlam RCMP Contacts

Main Detachment Office
2986 Guildford Way (@ Pinetree Ave)
Coquitlam, BC V3B 7Y5
Fax: 604-552-7303

Main Detachment Front Counter Customer Service Hours: 8am to 8pm

IN AN EMERGENCY CALL 9-1-1

To report criminal/suspicious activity anonymously contact Crime Stoppers
1-800-222-TIPS or www.solvecrime.ca

Non-Emergency reporting & general information **Phone:** 604-945-1550
Email: Coquitlam_Info@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Auxiliary Constable Program **Phone:** 604-945-1575
Email: Coquitlam_Auxiliary@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Block Watch Program **Phone:** 604-945-1576/1579
Email: Coquitlam_BlockWatch@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Victim Services Unit **Phone:** 604-945-7316
Email: Coquitlam_VicServices@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Coquitlam RCMP Community Police Station Program

All CPS are volunteer-run. Please call/email in advance to confirm programs/services & hours of operation.

Coquitlam CPS Program **Phone:** 604-945-7345
(see below for CPS locations) **Email:** Coquitlam_CPS@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Burquitlam CPS
560 Clarke Rd, Coquitlam
604-933-6833

Ridgeway CPS
1059 Ridgeway Ave, Coquitlam
604-933-6888

Port Coquitlam CPS Program **Phone:** 604-927-2383
(see below for locations) **Email:** PoCo_CPS@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Coast Meridian CPS
3312 Coast Meridian Rd, Port Coquitlam
604-927-5451

Mary Hill CPS
2581 Mary Hill Rd, Port Coquitlam
604-927-2383

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