



Coquitlam RCMP
2009 Annual Report on Crime & Safety





Message from the Officer-in-Charge Supt. Claude Wilcott

On behalf of the Coquitlam RCMP team, it is my pleasure to present the *2009 Annual Report on Crime & Safety*. We work hard to provide a top quality police service that contributes to safer, healthier, more vibrant communities throughout our jurisdiction. And every year we report back to the citizens we serve on what we undertook and what we achieved.

When I started my career as a Mountie more than 30 years ago, I was sworn in at the old Coquitlam RCMP detachment building on Christmas Way in Coquitlam. Since then I've spent more than half of my career serving the four communities that make up the Coquitlam RCMP jurisdiction and a lot has changed over that time. For instance, I've heard old approaches to policing summed up as "patrolling aimlessly with good intentions", but the profession is now more strategic and more effective than ever.

Locally, we have achieved incredible results by using strategic policing approaches like crime reduction. In fact, thanks to our local Crime Reduction Strategy (CRS), activity levels in targeted crime types have been falling steadily over the past five years. And the CRS has helped us build a substantial body of knowledge about local prolific offenders that we are using to help reduce, and eventually

eliminate, the impact these individuals have on our communities.

This report will tell you more about our CRS, and some of the other ways we measure our performance to ensure that we stay focused on what matters.

I am proud of what we achieved in 2009. I am grateful to our many partners in the community for their support, assistance and commitment to common goals. And I am excited to lead this team into 2010 and beyond.

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1.0 Who We Are & What We Do

The Coquitlam RCMP team proudly serves the citizens of Anmore, Belcarra, Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam. We are committed to providing top quality police services to protect and enhance public safety by preventing, detecting, interrupting and investigating crime as well as engaging our communities through education, outreach and exceptional customer service.

Our vision is to provide a comprehensive, leading edge police service that contributes to safer, healthier, more vibrant communities for residents and visitors to enjoy (Figure 3, p. 3). Every day we face challenges from six key factors:

- The service expectations of our communities.
- The demands of financial accountability.
- The need to maintain and improve public confidence in our organization.
- Ongoing human resource pressures.
- The impact of “non-police” public safety issues on police resources.

- Changes to legislation, regulations and policy related to public safety issues.

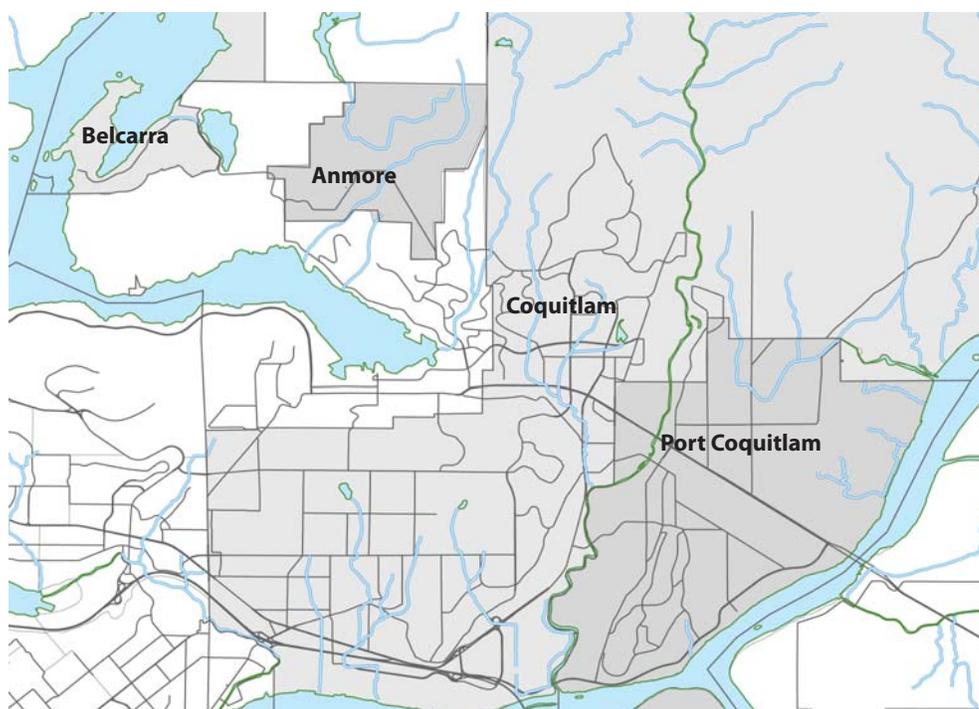
To succeed in achieving our vision we work to cultivate a culture that rewards strong leadership, passion for innovation and the skills and creativity of our people. From an operational perspective, we have identified seven interrelated objectives that will help us achieve our vision (Figure 4, p. 4):

- To increase proactive workload, perceptions of safety and public confidence in our organization.
- To decrease crime and disorder, fear of crime, calls for police service and reactive workload.

INCREASE PROACTIVE WORKLOAD & DECREASE REACTIVE WORKLOAD

Part of delivering a comprehensive police service is making sure scarce resources are focused on areas where they will have maximum impact on public safety. For us, that means striking a balance between reactive and proactive workloads.

Figure 1: Coquitlam RCMP’s Jurisdiction



Coquitlam RCMP serves the communities of Anmore, Belcarra, Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam—a total year-round resident population of almost 180,000 people spread over an area of more than 200 km² that includes everything from provincial parks and waterfront recreational areas to dense residential neighbourhoods and active commercial/industrial zones.

Reactive workload involves responding to calls for service, conducting investigations and any other follow up required. We aim to decrease this workload by identifying high volume call types that have minimal impact on public safety, determining the causal factors behind those call types and, wherever possible, addressing the causal factors rather than waiting for the calls to happen.

An excellent example of our success in reducing reactive workload is the False Alarm Reduction Strategy (FARS). The FARS was developed in 2008 after a file review revealed that false alarm calls—defined as incidents where an alarm was triggered but criminal activity was not the cause—accounted for more than 10% of our total calls for service the previous year. By working with our municipal partners and local alarm companies on a move to “verified response” to alarm calls we successfully reduced our reactive workload related to false alarms by more than 80% with no negative impact on public safety.

We encourage our staff and officers to identify and research ways to reduce reactive workload without negatively impacting public safety. The goal is to give our team more time to devote to proactive workload.

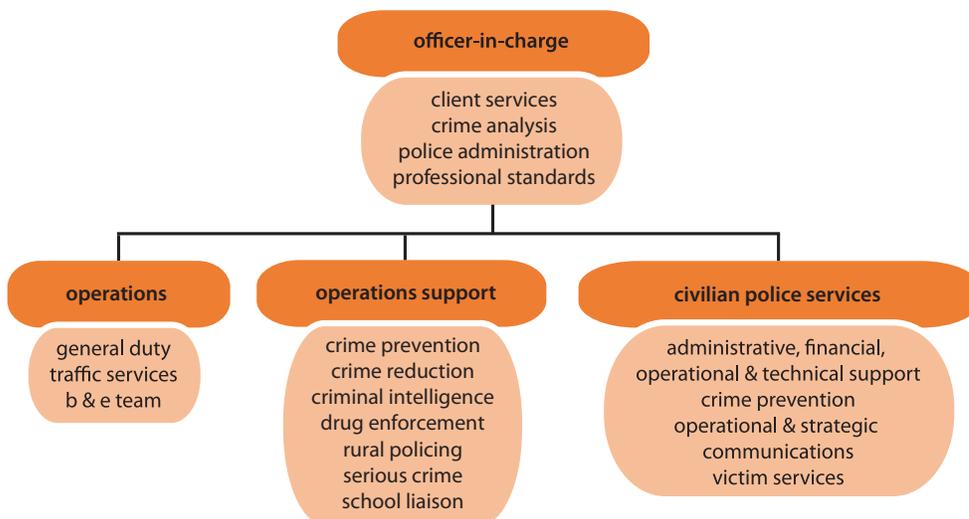
Proactive workload involves tasks such as research and analysis into root causes of calls for service; street checks in crime hotspots to find out who is in the area and what they are up to; community outreach and education to raise public awareness and help citizens reduce their risk of victimization; and collaborative work with partners in the criminal justice system, municipal government and elsewhere to make sure all possible mandates and resources are being used to their fullest public safety potential.

By focusing on decreasing our reactive workload and increasing our proactive workload, we expect to see a reduction in calls for police service as well as increased perceptions of safety and decreased fear of crime.

INCREASE PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY & DECREASE FEAR OF CRIME

We believe that our communities should be able to place absolute trust in our team to provide a comprehensive range of public safety, law enforcement and crime prevention services in their neighbourhoods. At the same time, we understand that the role of the police within the community has its limitations and that our workload is impacted as much

Figure 2: Coquitlam RCMP’s 2009 Organizational Chart

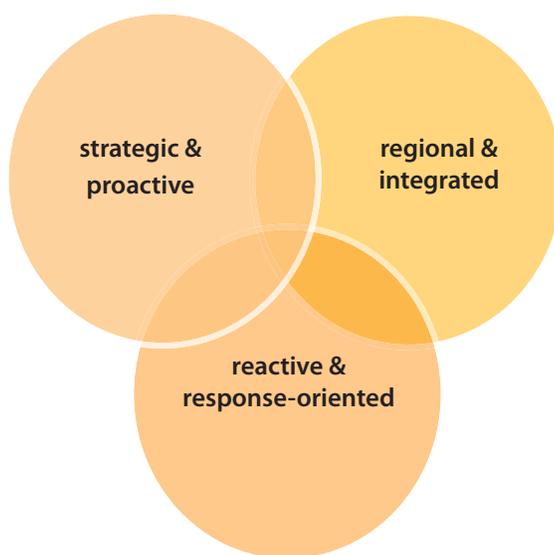


In 2009 the Coquitlam RCMP team was comprised of 208 sworn officers and more than 95 civilian staff members who worked together to handle more than 40,000 calls for service.

The team welcomed 33 new recruits in 2009 and was supported by the services of regional and integrated teams such as; Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU), Integrated Collision Analyst and Reconstructionist Section (ICARS), Integrated Gang Task Force (IGTF), Integrated Homicide Investigation Team (IHIT), Lower Mainland Police Dog Section (LMD PDS), Lower Mainland Forensic Identification Section (LMD FIS).

Figure 3: Coquitlam RCMP's Comprehensive Service Delivery Model

Strategic & proactive policing goes beyond the traditional law enforcement mandate to help our team target the causes of crime and disorder rather than responding after the fact. Community partners are vital to our success in this area of service delivery. The Crime Reduction Strategy (p. 6) and our Community Policing Section are examples of local strategic & proactive initiatives.



Regional & integrated policing focuses on sharing information and pooling resources between police agencies in order to address crime and safety issues that either involve multiple jurisdictions or demand specialized skills, training and time to resolve. Some examples include, the Integrated Homicide Investigation Team (IHIT) and the Integrated Collision Analyst Reconstructionist Section (ICARS) (Figure 2, p. 2).

Reactive & response-oriented policing includes direct response-to-call and the investigations and follow-up that result from those calls. While sections like General Duty and Traffic Services are the most apparent examples, almost every member of our team either does this work directly or supports those who do. This is the service area where most direct contact with the public takes place and it is an area that we are always striving to improve.

by actual crime and disorder as it is by the perceptions citizens have of the community they live in.

As one facet of a large and complex system of support for public safety, it is critical that police devote time and resources to ensuring that the citizens we serve are aware of the real context of crime and safety in their community and are actively engaged in doing their part to influence that context.

We are acutely aware that it is beyond our team's mandate to directly effect many of the broader social issues that determine perceptions of safety within our communities, such as homelessness, drug addiction and mental health. In spite of their links to criminal and disorderly activity, none of these issues are expressly policing issues. However, we are also aware that we command substantial influence and bear substantial responsibility in the collaborative effort to find solutions that allow our citizens to feel safe and empowered in their communities.

We aim to reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime and improve perceptions of public safety through the efforts of staff and volunteers in our community policing programs and our media/communications team. And we encourage our staff and officers to identify and work creatively to resolve issues that contribute to unwarranted fear of crime or that negatively impact perceptions of safety. We anticipate that those efforts will result in reduced calls for service as well as enhanced public confidence in our organization.

REDUCE CRIME & DISORDER

One of the most effective ways to ensure that citizens feel safe in their communities is to successfully target crime and disorder.

Criminal activity is simple to define and relatively easy to identify. But reducing crime means more than just intervening in criminal activity and arresting offenders,

it also means working to reduce opportunities for that activity, addressing the root causes of crime and helping law abiding citizens take concrete steps to reduce their risk of victimization.

Disorder refers to any behaviour or activity that, while not necessarily criminal in nature, contributes to urban decay and has a negative impact on the quality of life and citizens' perceptions of personal safety. Disorder includes, but is not limited to, aggressive panhandling, graffiti, fighting, public intoxication, unlicensed street vending, the scavenger economy, and sleeping or camping in parks and public spaces.

The unifying theme of activities considered "street disorder" is that they make citizens feel unsafe in public spaces and often also on private property.

Poverty, addictions, mental illness, over-consumption of liquor and abuse of other controlled substances are at the root of most street disorder. Solutions to these root causes require commitment and coordination of resources from all levels of government as well as community-based organizations.

As police our goal is to work with partners in the community to reduce and eliminate the impact of disorder by doing what we can to address the root causes. We expect that concerted efforts to reduce crime and disorder will eventually result in increased perceptions of safety and decreased fear of crime.

INCREASE CONFIDENCE IN OUR ORGANIZATION

Police performance and effectiveness is not just about setting and hitting statistical targets, it is also about delivering the best possible service to the public. Each of the operational objectives discussed above supports the ultimate goal of improving public confidence in the Coquitlam RCMP and increasing the satisfaction levels of police service users.

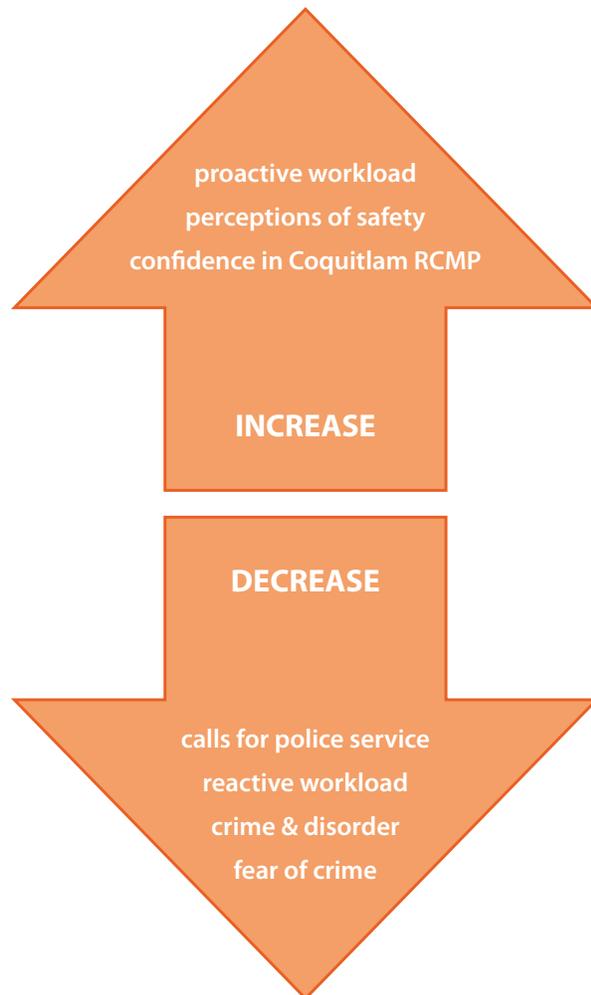
Much of our work is concerned with broad public safety outcomes such as actively reducing crime, eliminating opportunities for crime and lowering the fear of crime. But we are also concerned with improving and modernizing our approach to customer service and embedding that approach in the everyday business of policing. This reflects our commitment to meeting the needs and expectations of individuals and communities in our service delivery.

Our seven operational objectives are heavily inter-related. As we focus on each of them, we make progress on all of them. And together they keep us moving towards achieving our vision of providing a comprehensive, leading edge police service that contributes to safer,

Figure 4: Coquitlam RCMP Operational Objectives

The Coquitlam RCMP is committed to making all of the communities in our jurisdiction safe, vibrant, healthy places for residents and visitors to enjoy.

From an operational perspective, these seven interrelated objectives will help us achieve our vision and meet our commitments.



healthier, more vibrant communities for residents and visitors to enjoy.

We rely on two key accountability tools to help measure progress towards that vision and our success in achieving our operational objectives:

The Crime Reduction Strategy, and the Annual Performance Planning (APP) process.

In the following pages you will learn more about these measures, how and why we use them, and what they helped us achieve in 2009.

Figure 5: Coquitlam RCMP 2009 Criminal Code Offence Data¹

Crime Type	Trimester Totals			2009 Total	2008 Total	% Chg
	09-1	09-2	09-3			
Persons Crimes						
Abduction	1	1	0	2	5	-60
Assault	243	267	252	762	768	-1
Attempt Murder	1	0	0	1	1	0
Murder	1	1	0	2	0	n/c ²
Robbery	47	50	73	170	135	+26
Sex Assault/Offence	16	13	24	53	70	-24
Property Crimes						
Arson	11	36	13	60	48	+25
Break & Enter (business) ³	140	146	224	510	517	-1
Break & Enter (residence) ³	124	111	131	366	468	-22
Fraud	72	90	82	244	280	-13
Mischief	376	472	416	1264	1904	-34
Theft (other)	482	555	530	1567	1569	0
Theft from Vehicle ³	724	544	508	1776	2036	-13
Theft of Vehicle ³	203	199	229	631	692	-9
Drug Crimes						
Grow Operation ⁴	10	3	0	13	39	-67
Cocaine (possession)	18	21	22	61	80	-24
Heroin (possession)	1	4	2	7	11	-36
Meth (possession)	3	7	5	15	15	0
Cocaine (traffic)	5	9	7	21	42	-50
Heroin (traffic)	1	2	0	3	3	0
Meth (traffic)	1	1	0	2	2	0
Traffic						
Dangerous Operation	1	0	0	1	2	-50
Impaired Operation	99	114	151	364	176	+107
Prohibited Driver	3	2	12	17	14	+21
Roadside Prohibition	229	310	213	752	503	+50
Fatal Collision	0	0	1	1	4	-75
Injury Collision (non-fatal)	30	42	65	137	128	+7
Property Damage Collision (>\$1,000)	87	63	138	288	247	+17

Criminal code offence data is largely a reflection of our team's reactive/response-oriented workload. While some data, like the CR crime types and Impaired Operation, reflects the impact of proactive work it is important to note that these data do not capture our team's work in areas like community outreach, crime prevention and strategic enforcement projects.

2.0 The Crime Reduction Strategy

The crime reduction philosophy starts with the understanding that a relatively small number of people are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime and disorder in any given community. It follows that police and their partners can have the greatest impact on community safety by focusing limited resources on finding out who those people are and what they are doing, and then working together to find ways to stop them.

Coquitlam RCMP began implementing a local Crime Reduction Strategy (CRS) in 2005 as a pilot site in the “E” Division Crime Reduction Initiative. The challenge for pilot sites was to take the crime reduction philosophy, which had been applied with great results in the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia, and make it relevant and sustainable at the local level.

For our team, that meant finding out which individuals were having the most negative impact on public safety in our area and then working inward to determine which crime types they were most heavily involved in and how we could reduce or eliminate their criminal activity.

What came out of that process was our first list of prolific and priority offenders (PPOs)⁶ and our first set of Crime Reduction (CR) crime types.³ Those people and activities became the operational core of our CRS. And our objective was to actively reduce crime

and disorder by focusing resources on the people that were causing the most crime and disorder.

To track our progress we implemented the CompSTAT process as an accountability tool. The bi-weekly CompSTAT meeting provides regular measurement of both proactive and reactive crime statistics and employee outputs that are not captured by statistics as well as serving as an intelligence-sharing forum. CompSTAT instantly became our “scorecard,” or operational accountability tool, to assess the effectiveness of our CRS and allow our team to make informed decisions about deploying scarce resources.

Through the CRS and CompSTAT we have built a substantial body of knowledge about our local prolific and priority offenders and have made a significant impact reducing crime and disorder.

We use several measures to assess whether and how well the CRS is “working”:

- Comparison of our aggregate crime rate and other provincial police resourcing statistics to those of our neighbours and the other four police agencies that, along with Coquitlam RCMP, round out the top five largest municipal police jurisdictions in Metro Vancouver (Figure 12, p. 9).
- Our jurisdiction’s aggregate crime rate over time (Figure 6, below).

Figure 6: Crime Rate in Coquitlam RCMP Jurisdiction 1999-2008⁵



Crime rate is a measure of total Criminal Code offences per 1,000 population.

While crime rate can be an effective longitudinal measure of criminal activity in a jurisdiction, it is not a measure of police performance or effectiveness because it does not capture proactive or community-based work done by police and also excludes workload related to traffic violations and federal statute violations.

- Our CompSTAT statistics, which include activity levels in the Crime Reduction (CR) crime types (Figure 5, p. 5 & Figure 11, p. 8).

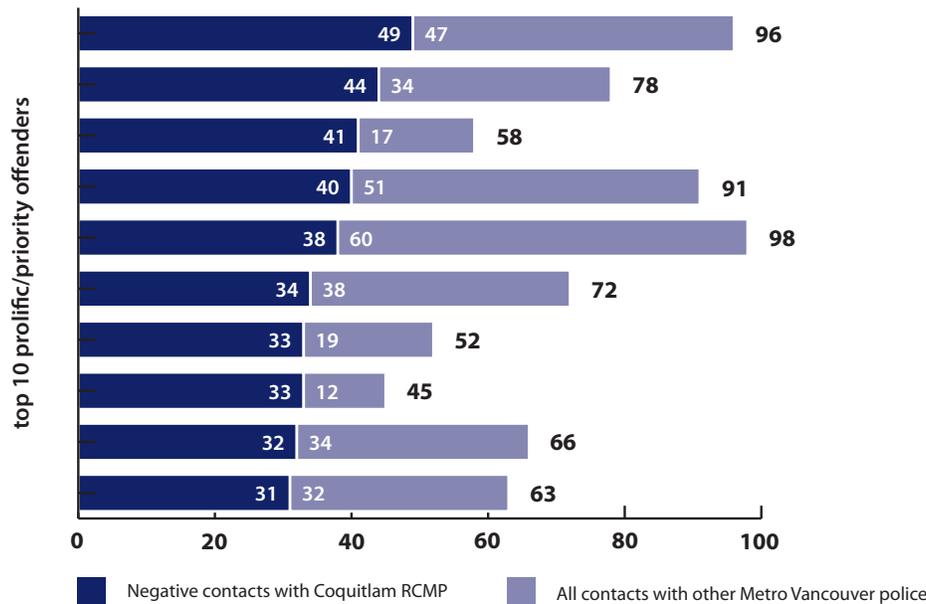
But the key to the success of our CRS over the past five years, and the key to its success in the future, is the intelligence we have developed about our prolific and priority offenders. Devoting resources to figuring out who these people are, what criminal activities they are

most engaged in and what relationships and lifestyle factors keep them criminally involved has made our team extremely effective at tracking and targeting the people and their activities.

It is this focus on prolific and priority offenders that makes our Crime Reduction Strategy such a critical component of our overall success in achieving our objectives and realizing our vision.

2.1 Prolific & Priority Offenders (PPOs): Who They Are & What They Do⁶

Figure 7: Contact Between Top 10 PPOs & Metro Vancouver Police (2007/2008)



One criteria for identifying our local PPOs is a review of files from our own jurisdiction and across Metro Vancouver to determine which individuals put the most pressure on police resources and have the most impact on public safety based on the number of contacts they have had with police over the previous two years.

This graph shows that our top 10 PPOs were in contact with police on average between two and five times per month for 2007 and 2008 before being included on our list in 2009.

Figure 8: Age Breakdown of Top 50 PPOs

In 2009 more than 50% of our PPOs were under 30 years old and 82% were male. The youngest PPO was 18 while the oldest was 48.

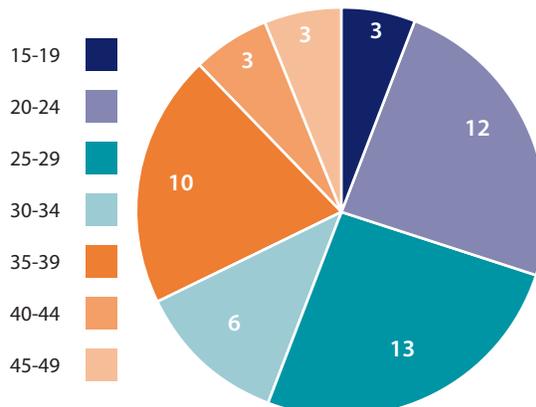


Figure 9: Gender Breakdown of Top 50 PPOs

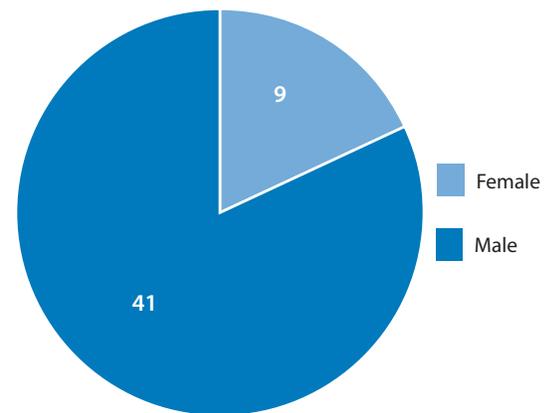


Figure 10: Percentage of Top 50 PPOs Active in Crime Types

Once our PPOs are identified we review police files and human source intelligence to determine what criminal activities they are most involved in. The most “popular” activities are then considered as potential Crime Reduction (CR) crime types.

The final selection of CR crime types depends on several factors including how susceptible the crime type is to “shadow crime”—the proportion of occurred crime that is not reported to police.

This graph demonstrates the prevalence of drug activity and the scavenger economy as sources of revenue for our top 50 PPOs in 2009.

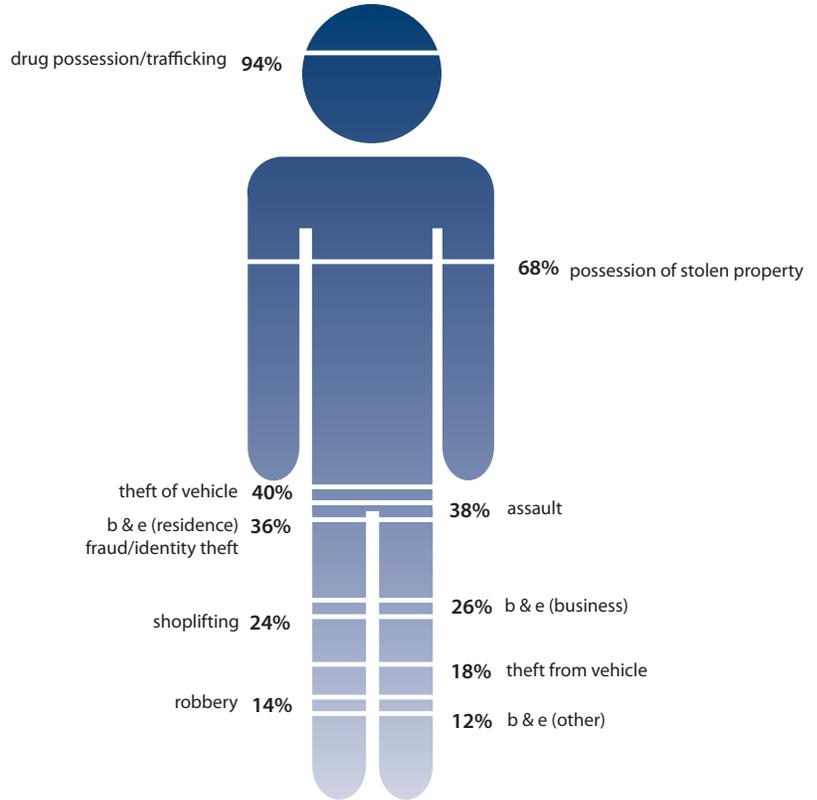
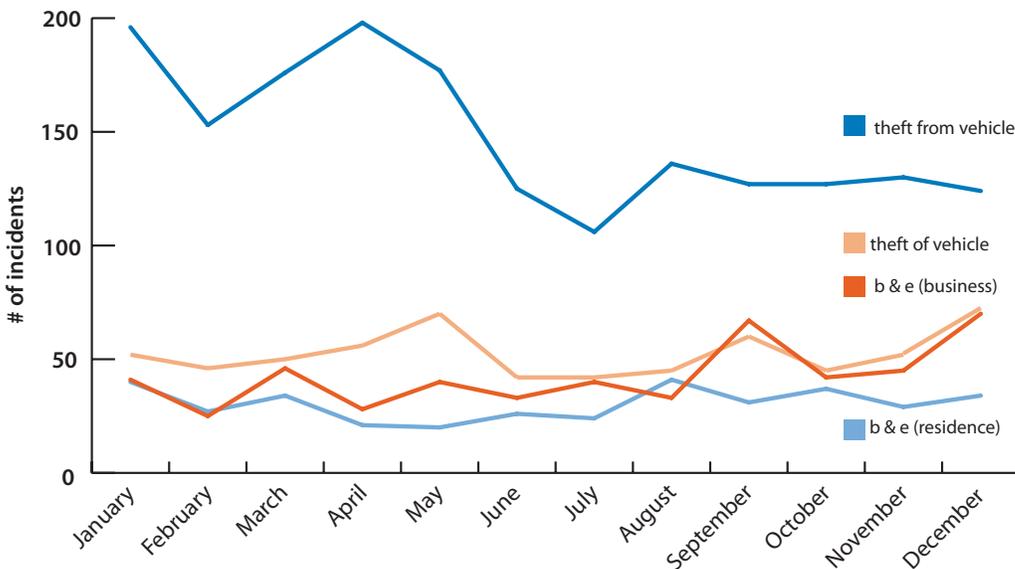


Figure 11: 2009 Crime Reduction Crime Type Activity by Month³



Crime Reduction crime types are chosen partly because they are the criminal activities that our top 50 PPOs are most involved in.

We use CR crime types as key performance indicators because by focusing resources on PPO activities we expect to actively reduce these crime types. Since the CRS began we have achieved significant reductions in all CR crime types. In 2009 we achieved the following results over 2008 (Figure 5, p. 5):

- theft of vehicle: -9%
- theft from vehicle: -13%
- b & e (business): -1%
- b & e (residence): -22%

Figure 12: Metro Vancouver Municipal Police Resource Statistics⁵

Police Service	Authorized Strength ⁷	Population Served ⁷	Police to Population ⁷	Case Load ⁷	Crime Rate ⁷
Metro Vancouver Total	3395	2,269,822	1:669	57	86
Coquitlam RCMP ⁸	206	179,877	1:873	66	76
Our Neighbours					
Burnaby RCMP	265	218,241	1:824	67	81
Port Moody PD	46	31,573	1:686	30	42
Ridge-Meadows RCMP	107	91,643	1:856	89	109
New Westminter PD	107	63,745	1:596	61	103
Metro Vancouver Top 5					
Vancouver PD	1239	616,979	1:498	45	90
Surrey RCMP	588	434,941	1:740	78	105
Burnaby RCMP	265	218,241	1:824	67	81
Richmond RCMP	206	189,027	1:918	62	68

Provincial statistics allow us to assess our resources longitudinally as well as compare our organization to other police agencies along several standardized variables.

However, these data are not measures of police performance or effectiveness because they do not capture proactive or community-based work and the case load and crime rate data exclude Criminal Code Traffic offences.

Our performance and effectiveness measures are the Annual Performance Planning process (*below*) and Crime Reduction Strategy (*p. 6*).

3.0 Strategic Policing Priorities: The Annual Performance Plan (APP)

Coquitlam RCMP’s management team works hard to balance the demands of day-to-day reactive and response-oriented policing in four distinct communities with long-term public safety priorities and the pressures of policing a defined area within a borderless urban region.

Key to our success in this effort is the Annual Performance Plan (APP) process, which involves regular participation in municipal and village planning processes, extensive work with community service agencies and ongoing consultation with internal and external stakeholder groups in order to gather the broadest possible input about ongoing and upcoming issues that will impact our resources and our ability to achieve our operational objectives (*Figure 4, p. 5*).

Strategic planning is a dynamic and fluid process by definition. Over time the demands on an organization change and every organization needs to continually revisit its strategic priorities and adjust them in response. The 2009 APP represents

a culmination of organizational success, changing community needs and shifting crime patterns.

Our APP priorities changed slightly in 2009 in response to community input. While we remained focused on the persistent issues of communications, youth, traffic safety and drugs and related crime, we expanded the priorities to include two new areas: police/community relations and community safety.

These two new areas reflect our ongoing commitment to going beyond the traditional policing mandate to make sure we are working effectively with our partners on public safety issues. We recognize that not all public safety issues are exclusively policing issues but we also understand that the police have a valuable contribution to make in many areas that fall outside of our traditional mandate.

The APP process is designed to evolve and expand as community needs and priorities change. This section profiles some strategies and highlights from 2009.

Coquitlam RCMP 9-1-1 dispatcher Karen Cook handed over more than 700 toys to Heather Scott of the SHARE Community Services Society. The toys were collected by our members, staff and volunteers during the "9-1-1 We Care" Christmas Toy Drive.



3.1 Police/Community Relations

Objective

Enhance engagement between police and the community

Strategies

Increase public awareness about crime, safety and policing outcomes

Increase public involvement in policing and crime prevention programs and initiatives

Highlights

Our staff, members and volunteers contributed more than 700 toys to the SHARE Community Services toy bank as part of the "9-1-1 We Care" Christmas Toy Drive (photo above) and helped raise more than \$11,000 to support the Cops for Cancer campaign.

We honoured two long-serving volunteers; Rene Bourdin retired as the longest serving Auxiliary Constable in Coquitlam RCMP history with 40 years service, and Brian Lundale retired from the program with 26 years service.

Volunteers in programs like Auxiliary Constables, Block Watch, Community Policing, Citizens Crime Watch and Speed Watch contributed more than 20,000 hours to various crime prevention and public safety initiatives in 2009.

3.2 Community Safety

Objective

Contribute to enhanced perceptions of safety throughout the jurisdiction

Strategies

Develop the North Fraser Crime Reduction corridor

Train police to work more effectively with external partners

Contribute to solutions for street level social issues

Highlights

Issued more than 200 Liquor Act violations and logged more than 200 hours of boat patrol as part of the seasonal policing initiative managed by the newly created Rural Policing Program.

Tri-Cities Speed Watch gained recognition as the top Speed Watch group in BC for their self-generated work (photo, p. 11).

Auxiliary Constables teamed up with police and municipal bylaw staff for the proactive bylaw enforcement patrol initiative aimed at minimizing the impact of seasonal nuisance complaints on police resources.

Worked with neighbouring police to share information and plan joint enforcement projects along the North Fraser corridor.

Participated in ongoing work with established community groups to address issues such as homeless shelters and mental health services.

Tri-Cities Speed Watch was recognized as the top Speed Watch group in the province for their proactive work making our streets safer.



3.3 Communications

Objective

Communicate more effectively with internal and external stakeholders

Strategies

Build communications skills capacity within Coquitlam RCMP

Initiate media coverage of topics such as volunteerism and crime prevention

Enhance direct communication with key audiences

Highlights

Trained a broad group of officers and staff in media and communications techniques.

Distributed targeted public safety materials directly to key local groups such as business and resident associations.

Worked with local media to highlight our team's contributions in areas like fundraising, community service and crime prevention.

Organized an award ceremony to honour the achievements of our officers and staff as well as the contributions of members of the community who have supported and assisted Coquitlam RCMP.

3.4 Traffic Safety

Objective

Contribute to safer roads throughout the jurisdiction

Strategies

Increase training for police in impaired driving investigation best practices

Target prolific traffic violators such as prohibited drivers through seatbelt enforcement

Increase the use of volunteers and partners for education, outreach and enforcement campaigns

Highlights

Reduced fatal collisions by 75% over 2008 (*Figure 5, p. 5*).

Established monthly enforcement projects with ICBC and the RCMP's Integrated Road Safety Unit (IRSU).

Six Mounties, including "all star" Cst. Etienne (photo below), were included on the BCAA Traffic Safety Foundation's "Alexa's Team" for their outstanding work in impaired driving enforcement.

Increased local impaired driving charges 107% over 2008, exceeding the province-wide average by 76%.



Cst. Etienne of Coquitlam RCMP's Traffic Services Section was recognized as an "all star" member of the BCAA Traffic Safety Foundation's "Alexa's Team" for completing 40 impaired driving investigations in 2009.

3.5 Drugs & Related Crime

Objective

Reduce the impact of local organized crime groups

Strategies

Work with internal and external partners to identify and target prolific offenders and known drug hotspots
 Increase training for police on drug investigation best practices

Highlights

Conducted successful projects on two local organized criminal groups resulting in arrests, seizures and multiple charges.

Developed and implemented a pilot project to include drug investigation skills in the local cadet training program.

Continued support for the cities of Port Coquitlam and Coquitlam in the safe and effective delivery of their respective Public Safety Inspection Team programs.

The RCMP's Lower Mainland Police Dog Services (LMD PDS) section is one of many regional and integrated units that support our team's efforts to enhance public safety in our communities (Figure 2, p. 2).



Cpl. Louis Delisle and the Coquitlam RCMP Youth/School Liaison Section helped celebrate Youth Week 2009 by handing out "positive passes" and making some new friends at an event hosted by the City of Coquitlam.

3.6 Youth

Objective

Reduce the criminal involvement and victimization of youth

Strategies

Initiate and participate in programs for at risk, criminally involved and criminally prolific youth
 Use Asset Building philosophy to build positive youth/police relationships

Highlights

Coordination of popular annual youth outreach initiatives:

- Ten students from School District 43 attended the RCMP Youth Academy at the Pacific Region Training Centre.
- Helped plan and celebrate Youth Week in Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam (photo above).
- Hosted ten of BC's top ranked girls' volleyball teams at the Red Serge Classic tournament.

Members of the Traffic Section along with Auxiliary Constables and the Youth/School Liaison Section provided education for young drivers on topics related to the Graduated Licensing program and various aspects of the Motor Vehicle Act.

The Youth/School Liaison team worked with Youth Probation and the Prolific Target Team to identify and monitor youth prolific offenders as part of the Crime Reduction Strategy.

Notes, definitions & data qualifiers

Data extraction: 09 February 2010

¹ Criminal Code Offence Data

- Are collected locally using the “*most serious offence*” scoring method consistent with Statistics Canada and the BC Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General.
- Are compiled from select local PRIME BC files and are not comprehensive.
- Are subject to change due to investigational and data quality processes. Where there is a discrepancy between data in this report and data from a previous report, current data is given precedence.
- Reflect incidents reported to police and do not reflect resources dedicated to other forms of police work such as assistance to the public, intelligence gathering and participating in community events.

² n/c=mathematically incalculable.

³ **Crime Reduction crime types (2009)** are theft of vehicle, theft from vehicle, break & enter (residence) and break & enter (business). CR crime types are chosen annually based on research and analysis into the activities of prolific/priority offenders.

⁴ **Grow Operation** reflects police attended calls where a grow operation was confirmed.

⁵ **Police Resources in British Columbia, 2008** (BC Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Police Services Division).

⁶ **Prolific/priority offenders** are the those individuals who are collectively responsible for the majority of crime in the jurisdiction. *Prolific offenders* are identified based on the total number of negative police contacts, current activity levels and involvement in one or more CR crime types. *Priority offenders* do not meet the statistical criteria for prolific offenders but are known to occupy central positions in criminal social networks.

⁷ Police resource statistics definitions⁵

- **Authorized strength** is the number of sworn civilian and regular member positions authorized as of December 31, 2008.
- **Population served** is an estimate based on the results of the 2006 Canada Census.
- **Police to population** ratio is the number of persons population per police officer based on authorized strength.
- **Case load** is the number of Criminal Code offences per officer based on authorized strength. Criminal Code offences do not include Criminal Code Traffic offences.
- **Crime rate** is the number of Criminal Code offences per 1,000 population.

⁸ **Coquitlam RCMP** data in Figure 6 and Figure 12 include Police Services Division statistics from the jurisdictions Coquitlam (Municipal), Coquitlam (Provincial), and Port Coquitlam (Municipal).

The *Coquitlam RCMP 2009 Annual Report on Crime & Safety* was written and produced by the **Coquitlam RCMP Communications & Public Affairs Team**.

For more information or for additional copies, please contact CPAT by email at: **Coquitlam_Media@rcmp-grc.gc.ca**

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Do your part for public safety. if you SEE something...SAY something!

IN AN EMERGENCY CALL 9-1-1

To anonymously report criminal and suspicious activity contact Crime Stoppers

Phone: 1-800-222-TIPS

Web: www.solvecrime.ca

Coquitlam RCMP Contacts

Main Detachment (Front Counter hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.)
2986 Guildford Way
Coquitlam, BC V3B 7Y5

Fax: 604-552-7303

Non-Emergency Phone: 604-945-1550

Email: Coquitlam_info@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Web: www.coquitlamrcmp.ca

Programs

Auxiliary Constable

Phone: 604-945-1575

Email: Coquitlam_Auxiliary@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Block Watch

Phone: 604-945-1576

Email: Coquitlam_BlockWatch@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Community Police Station

Coquitlam Phone: 604-945-7345

Email: Coquitlam_CPS@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Port Coquitlam Phone: 604-927-2383

Email: PoCo_CPS@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Victim Services

Phone: 604-945-7316

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