



# VANCOUVER POLICE DEPARTMENT

## REPORT TO THE VANCOUVER POLICE BOARD

**REPORT DATE:** April 5, 2022  
**BOARD MEETING DATE:** April 21, 2022  
**BOARD REPORT #** 2204P01  
**Regular**

**TO:** Vancouver Police Board

**FROM:** Drazen Manojlovic, Director, Planning, Research & Audit Section

**SUBJECT:** Quarter 1, 2022 Public Safety Indicators Report

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### RECOMMENDATION:

**THAT the Vancouver Police Board (VPB) receives this report for information.**

### BACKGROUND:

The Public Safety Indicator (PSI) report reviews: violent crime; property crime; cyber-related crime (cybercrime); apprehensions under *Mental Health Act* (MHA); calls for service; priority 1 (P1) response time; the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia's (ICBC) reported traffic incidents with injuries, and; traffic fatalities. In addition to this list, beginning this year the PSI report will have more information on:

- All categories of violent and property crime
- Level 1 assault, serious assaults (levels 2 and 3 combined), and assaults against peace officers
- Cyber-related crimes (cyber-crime)
- Form 4 and Form 21 apprehensions under the MHA
- The number of abandoned calls to the Vancouver Police Department (VPD) non-emergency line managed by E-COMM

### DISCUSSION

The following is a summary of the Q1 year-to-date (YTD) 2022 PSI Report (all results compare 2021 to 2022 based on the first three months of each year). Of note, the global pandemic was declared on March 11, 2020, and it has impacted all types of public safety metrics such as, but not limited to, crime and calls for service. Consistent with the 2021 Year-end PSI Report, this report will also compare Q1 2022 crime results with the three-year average for Q1 between 2017 and 2019 (note: this comparison is only in the summary of the report). Such comparisons to the three-year average before the pandemic provides some insight to assess if the results in Q1 2022 are anomalous or if they are more indicative of pre-pandemic crime levels.

## **Violent Crime**

- In Q1 2022, the number of violent crimes was 1,397, down 0.8% from 2021 (1,408); however, when compared to the three-year average for Q1 from 2017 to 2019, violent crime has increased by 12.0%.
  - Culpable homicides are down by one incident in 2022 (2) when compared to 2021 (3).
  - Reported sexual offences decreased by 25 incidents (-16.7%) from those reported in Q1 2022 (for sexual offences that occurred in Q1 2022 compared to those that occurred in 2021, sexual offences decreased by 15.7% - please see page 6). Compared to the three-year average, reported sexual offences have decreased by 16.1%.
  - Comparing Q1 2021 (636) to 2022 (656), there were 20 (or 3.1%) more Level 1 assaults and compared to the three-year average, they have decreased by 7.7%.
  - Serious assaults (Level 2 and 3 combined) were down 22 incidents (or 5.0%) when comparing Q1 2021 (442) to Q1 2022 (420); however, when compared to the three-year average they have increased by 36.1%.
  - Assaults against peace officers decreased by 32.6%, where there were 46 incidents in 2021 and 31 in 2022; however, when compared to the three-year average they have increased by 20.8%.
  - There were 134 robbery incidents in Q1 2021 compared to 160 in Q1 2022, an increase of 19.4% and compared to the three-year average they have increased by 20.8%.
  - There were four shots fired incidents in Q1 2021 compared to three incidents in Q1 2022.

## **Property Crime**

- The number of property crimes increased to 7,511 in 2022 up 6.8% from 2021 (7,030); however, when compared to the three-year average for Q1 from 2017 to 2019, property crime has decreased by 22.3%.
  - B&E - Business incidents decreased by 4.8%; however, when compared to the three-year average they have increased by 4.2%.
  - B&E - Residential incidents decreased by 5.2% and when compared to the three-year average they have decreased by 44.7%.
  - Theft from Automobile incidents (TFA) increased by 3.1%. TFAs are a very significant factor in affecting overall crime statistics as they comprise 23.7% of all property crimes and 17.5% of all crimes in Q1 2022. However, when compared to the three-year average they have decreased by 46.1%.
  - Arson has decreased by 13.8%; however, when compared to the three-year average it has increased by 33.1%.
  - Mischief has increased by 4.1% and compared to the three-year average it has increased by 9.4%.

## **Cyber-Related Crimes (Cybercrimes)**

- There have been 439 cybercrimes reported to the VPD which is 417 (or 48.7%) fewer than in 2021 (856).
- There was a total of \$3.27M lost as a result of being a victim of cybercrime. This is 32.2% lower than the \$4.82M reported lost at the same time last year.
- There was a total of \$1.63M lost as a result of being a victim of fraud involving various types of cryptocurrencies. This is 8.9% lower than the \$1.79M reported lost at the same time last year.
- There was a 19.1% decrease from 2021 (136) to 2022 (110) in child sexual assault material.

### **Mental Health Act (MHA)**

- The number of Q1 Section 28 (s28) MHA apprehensions have decreased from 704 incidents in Q1 2021 to 563 incidents in 2022. This is a decrease of 20.0%.
- Form 21s have increased 290 in Q1 2021 to 304 in 2022, an increase of 4.8%.
- Form 4s have decreased from 115 Forms in 2021 to 105 over the same time period in 2022, a reduction of 8.7%.
- There were 486 people apprehended under s28 of the MHA, and 34% had been previously apprehended under s28 in the last 4 years.

### **Calls for Service (CFS)**

There was a 7.0% decrease in the total number of CFS when comparing Q1 2021 (55,788) CFS to Q1 2022 (51,870).

In Q1 2021, almost a quarter (24.7%) of calls to the VPD non-emergency line managed by E-COMM were unanswered, and this ratio increased significantly to 40.5% in Q1 2022. The number of abandoned calls increased by 40.9% when comparing Q1 2021 to Q1 2022.

### **P1 Response Time**

The average Q1 2022 P1 response time (9:55) was 1.4%, or 8 seconds, slower when compared to the Q1 2021 (9:47). The actual number of P1 calls received are 4.4% lower than the same timeframe last year.

### **Traffic Injuries & Deaths**

The most recent data for ICBC-reported motor vehicle incidents shows that in Q1 2022, there were 1,496 reported incidents, and during the same time in 2021, there were 1,453 reported incidents, a 3.0% increase.

There were four fatalities in 2021 compared to six in 2022.

### **REPORT SCHEDULE:**

The VPD will provide the Vancouver Police Board quarterly reports scheduled for meetings in July (Q2 YTD), October (Q3 YTD), and February 2023 (year-end 2022).

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|                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Author: Correen Smitas       | Date: April 5, 2022  |
| Submitting Executive Member: |                      |
| Deputy Chief Steve Rai       | Date: April 11, 2022 |

## VIOLENT CRIME

A summary of violent crime incidents reported city-wide shows there were 1,397 incidents in Q1 2022. These incidents decreased by 11 (or 0.8%) when compared to the same time period in 2021 (1,408). The following table shows the changes to all offences in the violent crime category:

### ***Q1 Violent Crime Type Incidents: 2022 Compared to 2021***

| Criminal Offences     | 2021            | 2022            | Variance   | % Change |              |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------|--------------|
|                       | Jan 1 to Mar 31 | Jan 1 to Mar 31 |            |          |              |
| <b>Violent Crimes</b> | <b>1,408</b>    | <b>1,397</b>    | <b>-11</b> | <b>▼</b> | <b>-0.8%</b> |
| Culpable Homicide     | 3               | 2               | -1         | ▼        | -33.3%       |
| Attempted Murder      | 1               | 4               | 3          | ▲        | 300.0%       |
| Sexual Offences       | 150             | 125             | -25        | ▼        | -16.7%       |
| All Assaults          | 1,120           | 1,106           | -14        | ▼        | -1.3%        |
| Robbery               | 134             | 160             | 26         | ▲        | 19.4%        |

The table below shows that violent crime incidents in District 1 increased by 10.5%, District 2 decreased by 6.7%, District 3 increased by 13.5%, and District 4 experienced a decrease in violent crime, down 21.1%.

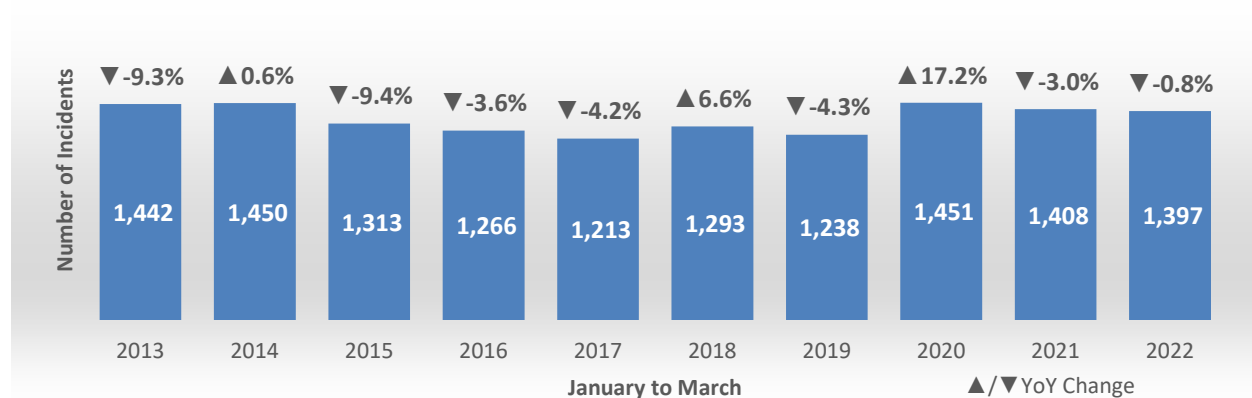
### ***Q1 Violent Crime Incidents: 2022 Compared to 2021***

| District                      | 2021            | 2022            | Variance   | % Change |              |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------|--------------|
|                               | Jan 1 to Mar 31 | Jan 1 to Mar 31 |            |          |              |
| District 1                    | 420             | 464             | 44         | ▲        | 10.5%        |
| District 2                    | 550             | 513             | -37        | ▼        | -6.7%        |
| District 3                    | 192             | 218             | 26         | ▲        | 13.5%        |
| District 4                    | 218             | 172             | -46        | ▼        | -21.1%       |
| <b>Total Violent Crimes *</b> | <b>1,408</b>    | <b>1,397</b>    | <b>-11</b> | <b>▼</b> | <b>-0.8%</b> |

\* Includes offences coded as location unknown

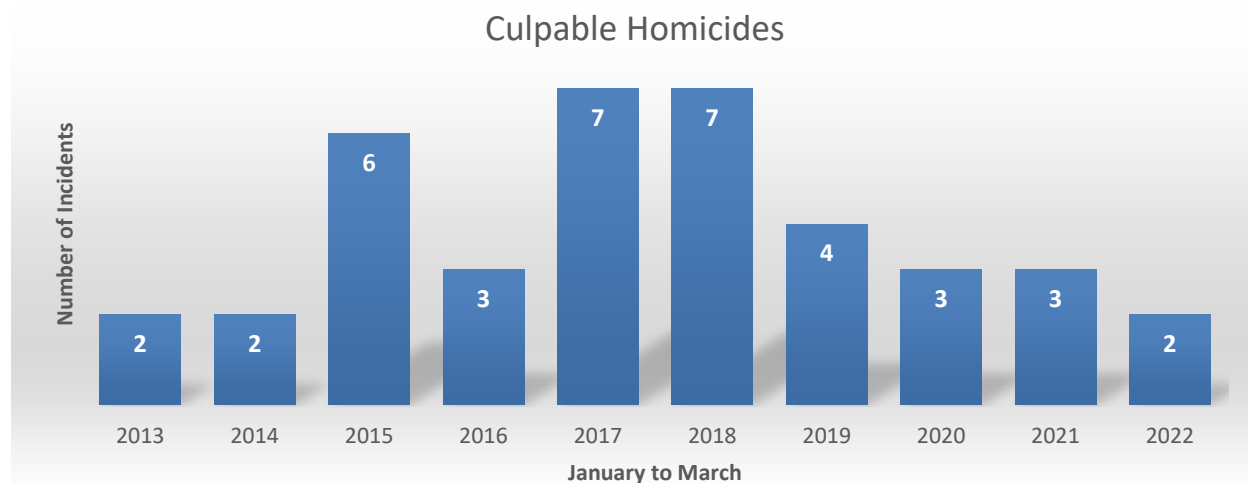
The following graph shows Q1 violent crime incidents over the past decade. Violent crime incidents have increased by 15.2% since the low seen in 2017 (1,213).

### ***10-Year Trend for Q1 Violent Crime Incidents***

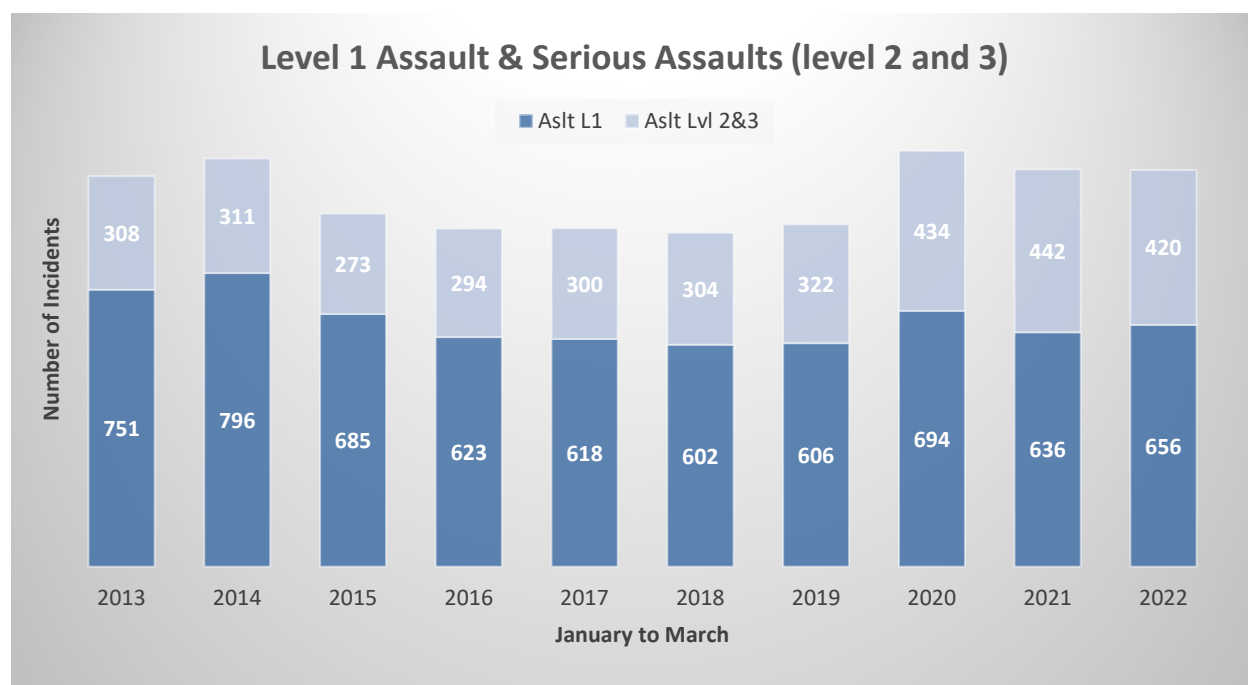


The following graphs depict the 10-year trend for Q1 Culpable homicide and various assaults:

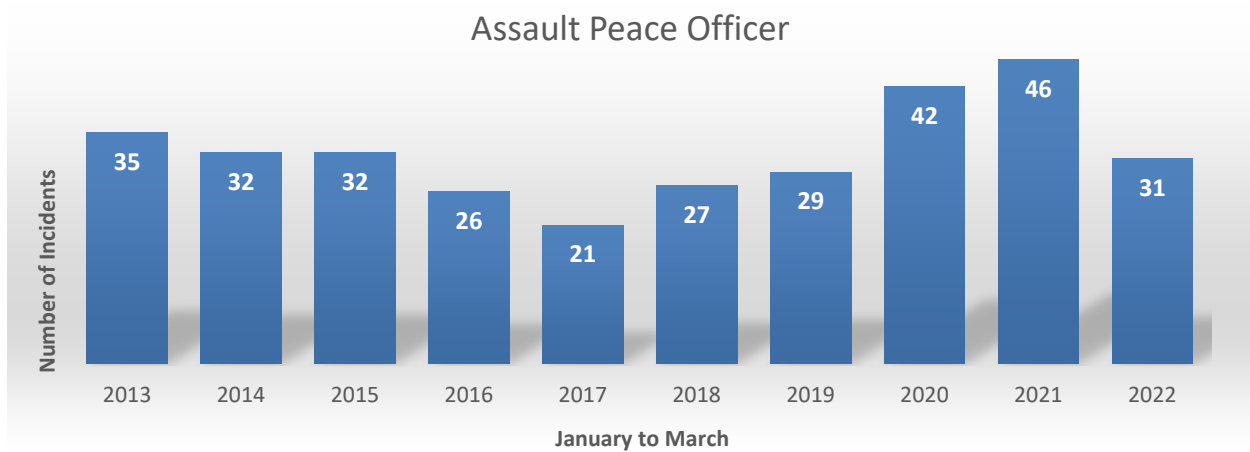
**10-Year Trend for Q1 Select Violent Crime Incidents**



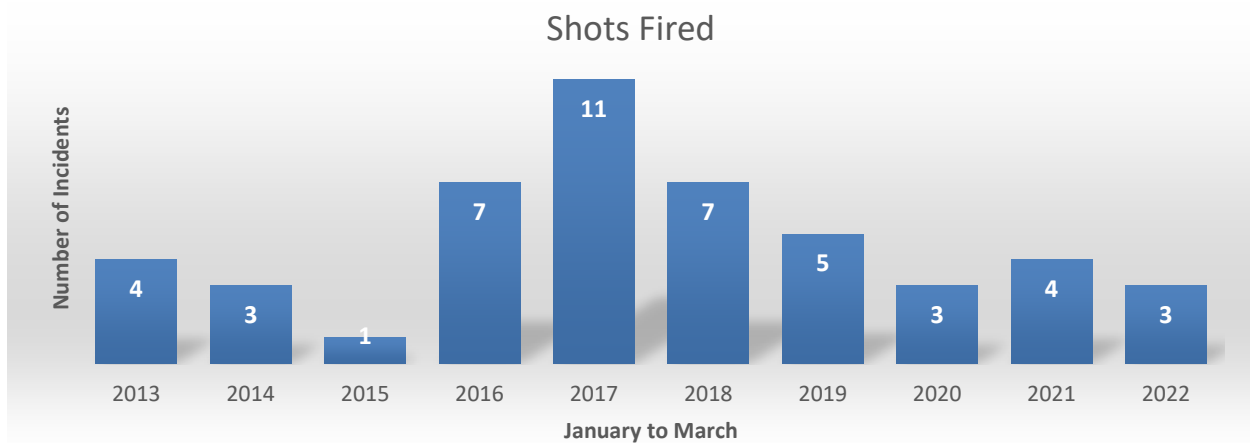
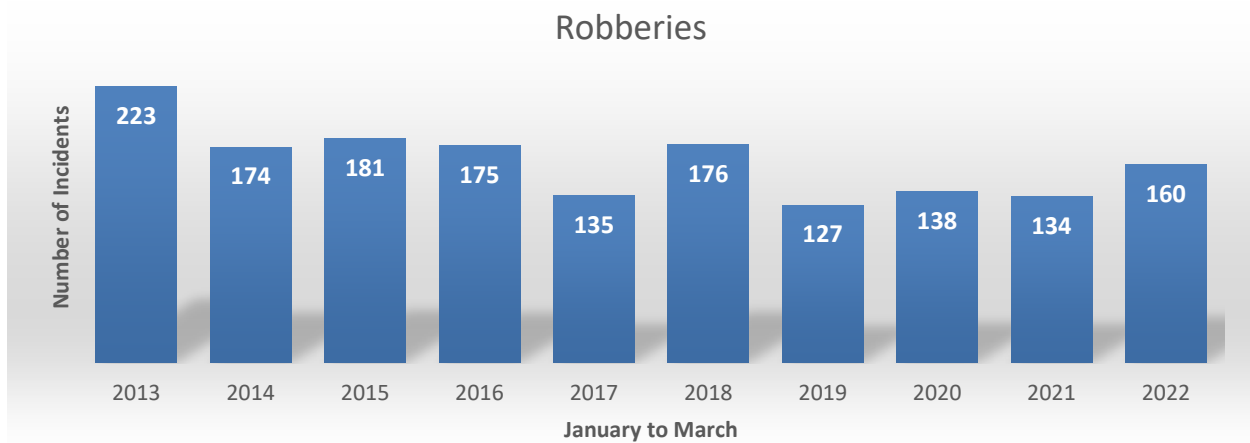
Assaults are the most prevalent form of violent crime, accounting for 79.5% of all violent crimes in Q1 2021 and 78.2% in Q1 2022. Comparing Q1 2021 (636) to 2022 (656), there were 20 (or 3.1%) more level 1 assaults. 'Serious assaults' are the combination of level 2 and 3 assaults and they decreased by 22 incidents (or 5.0%).



Assaults against peace officers decreased by 32.6%, where there were 46 incidents in 2021 and 31 in 2022.



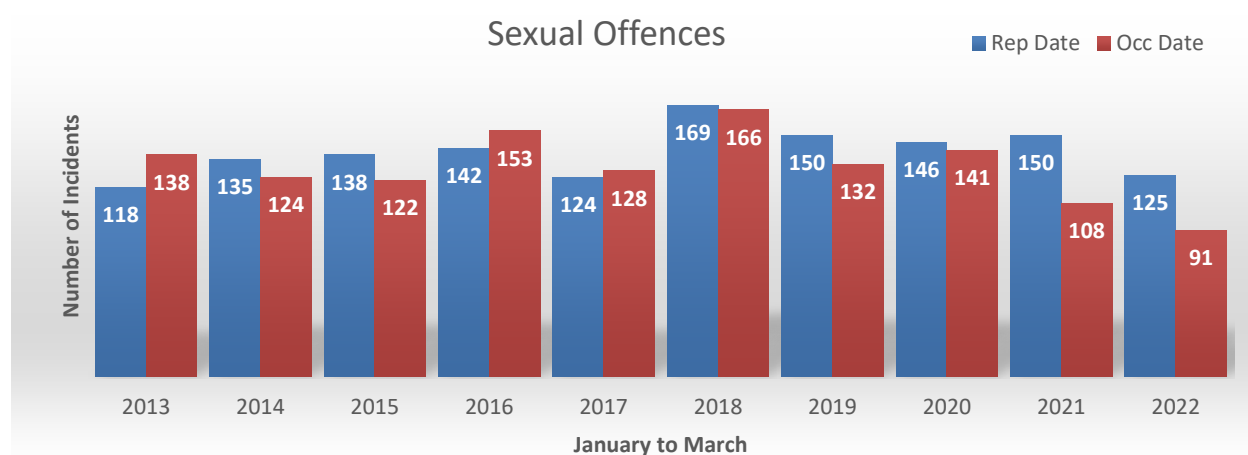
The following two tables show the results for all types of robbery and shots fired calls for service:



## Sexual Offences

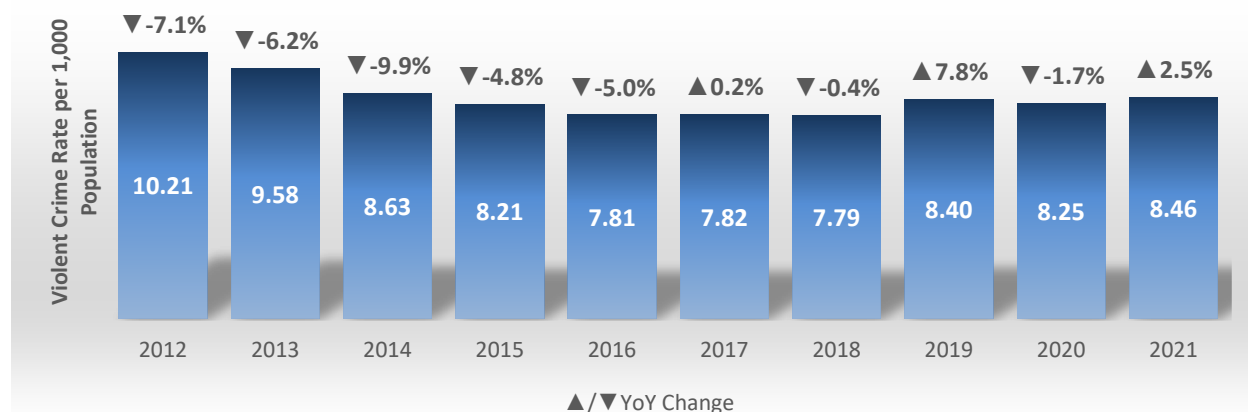
This report counts unfounded and founded incidents, and uses the reported date of the offence (as opposed to occurred date). This ensures consistency with Statistics Canada crime reporting standards. The largest statistical effect of this is seen in the reporting of sexual offences, where 27.0% of the sexual offences reported to the VPD in 2021 occurred in previous years. For comparison, 98.1% of all property crimes, 99.3% of assaults, and 99.7% of all robberies that were reported in 2021 also occurred in 2021.

Delays in the reporting of sexual offences has occurred historically, due to the traumatic and personal nature of these offences, which is reflected in the difference between the reported date and the occurred date. In order to provide an indication of non-historical reporting results, when analyzed by the occurred date, sexual offences have decreased by 15.7% when comparing Q1 2021 (108) to Q1 2022 (91).



The following shows changes to the violent crime rate between 2012 and 2021. From 2020 to 2021, the violent crime rate increased from 8.25 to 8.46 victims per 1,000 population. This is an increase of 205%. Over the past decade, the violent crime rate has decreased 17.1% from 2012 (10.21) to 2021 (8.46).

### 10-Year Trend for Year-end Violent Crime Rate



## PROPERTY CRIME

In Vancouver there were 7,511 property crime incidents reported in Q1 2022. This is 6.8% higher when compared with 2021 (7,030). The following table shows the changes to all offences in the property crime category:

### ***Q1 Property Crime Type Incidents: 2022 Compared to 2021***

|                               | 2021            | 2022            |            |               |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| Criminal Offences             | Jan 1 to Mar 31 | Jan 1 to Mar 31 | Variance   | % Change      |
| <b>Property Crimes</b>        | <b>7,030</b>    | <b>7,511</b>    | <b>481</b> | <b>▲ 6.8%</b> |
| B&E Total                     | 989             | 908             | -81        | ▼ -8.2%       |
| B&E - Business                | 602             | 573             | -29        | ▼ -4.8%       |
| B&E - Residence               | 212             | 201             | -11        | ▼ -5.2%       |
| B&E - Other                   | 175             | 134             | -41        | ▼ -23.4%      |
| Theft of Motor Vehicle        | 173             | 244             | 71         | ▲ 41.0%       |
| Theft from Auto (<=>\$5K)     | 1,725           | 1,779           | 54         | ▲ 3.1%        |
| Theft <> \$5,000              | 2,011           | 2,494           | 483        | ▲ 24.0%       |
| Possession of Stolen Property | 82              | 80              | -2         | ▼ -2.4%       |
| Fraud                         | 758             | 676             | -82        | ▼ -10.8%      |
| Arson                         | 87              | 75              | -12        | ▼ -13.8%      |
| Mischief <> \$5,000           | 1,205           | 1,255           | 50         | ▲ 4.1%        |

All districts experienced an increase in property crime with the exception of District 4 who experienced a decrease of 4.9% when compared to the same time last year.

### ***Q1 Property Crime Incidents: 2022 Compared to 2021***

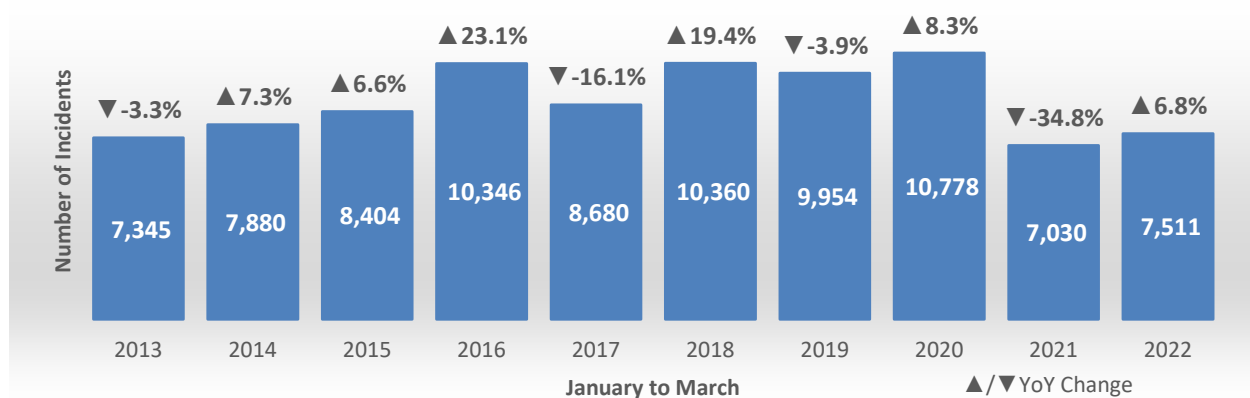
|                                | 2021            | 2022            |            |               |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| District                       | Jan 1 to Mar 31 | Jan 1 to Mar 31 | Variance   | % Change      |
| District 1                     | 1,861           | 2,167           | 306        | ▲ 16.4%       |
| District 2                     | 1,518           | 1,528           | 10         | ▲ 0.7%        |
| District 3                     | 1,582           | 1,787           | 205        | ▲ 13.0%       |
| District 4                     | 1,886           | 1,793           | -93        | ▼ -4.9%       |
| <b>Total Property Crimes *</b> | <b>7,030</b>    | <b>7,511</b>    | <b>481</b> | <b>▲ 6.8%</b> |

\* Includes offences coded as location unknown

The following graph shows the total amount of Q1 property crime incidents over the past decade. Property crimes are up 6.8% when compared to last year (7,030) which recorded the lowest number of property crimes over the past decade. The two largest drivers of property crime which make up 56.9% of q1 2022's total are both up from last year. Theft from Autos (TFA) are up 54 incidents and theft <> \$5K are up 483 incidents from last year.

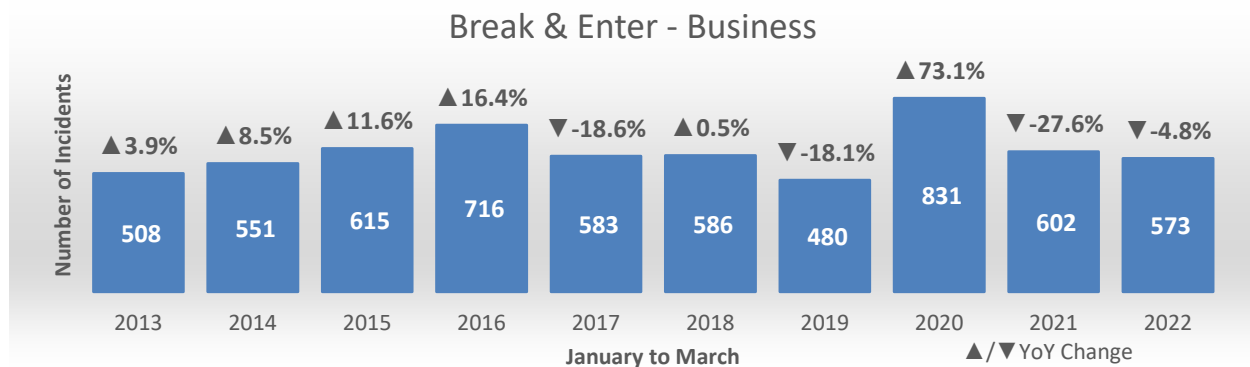


### 10-Year Trend for Q1 Property Crime Incidents

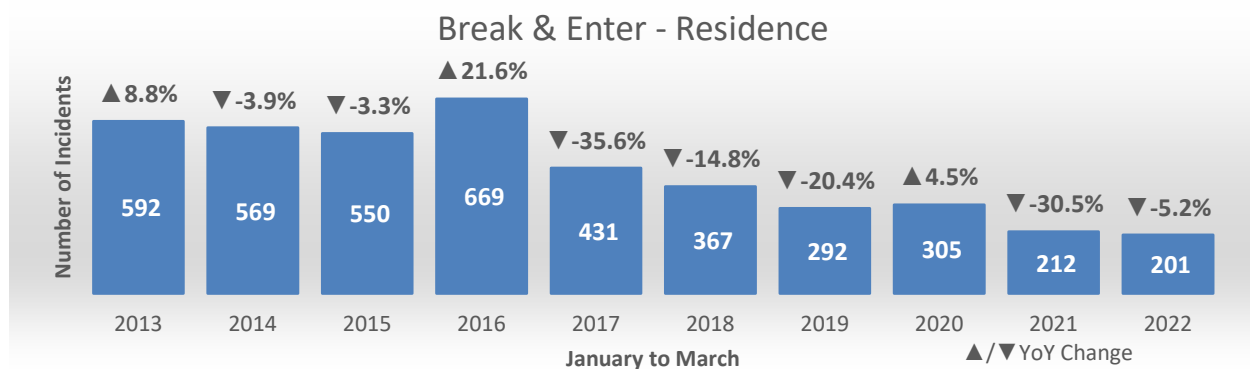


The following graph displays results for Break & Enters (B&E) into businesses over the past 10 years. The year 2020 (831) experienced the highest amount of B&Es to businesses of any other year since 2013. Compared to 2021 (602), this crime type is down 4.8% as 573 of these incidents have been reported to the VPD in Q1 2022.

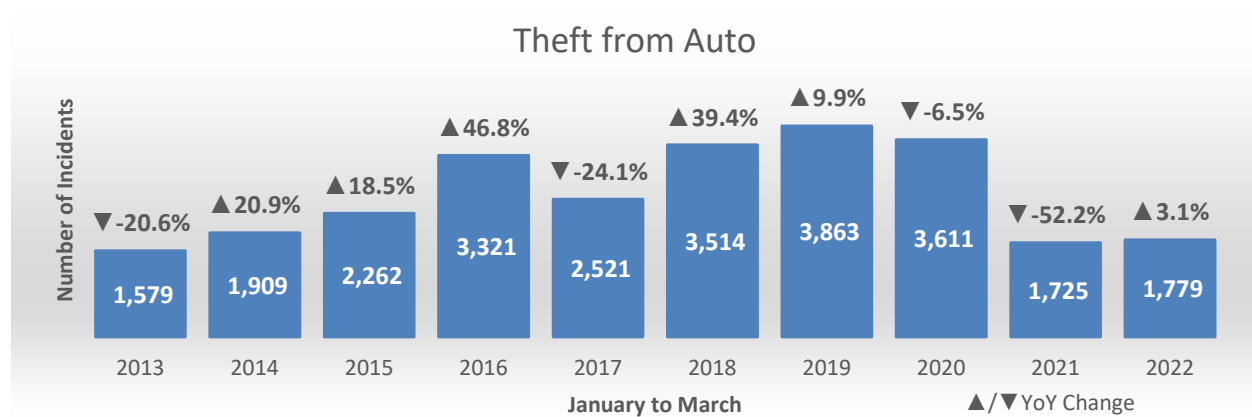
### 10-Year Trend for Q1 Select Property Crime Incidents



The following graph shows 5.2% fewer residential B&Es were reported in 2022 (201) compared to 2021 (212). This is the lowest residential B&E crimes have been reported in the past decade. The graph also illustrates that residential B&Es are down 70.0% when compared to the highest quarter reported in 2016 (669).

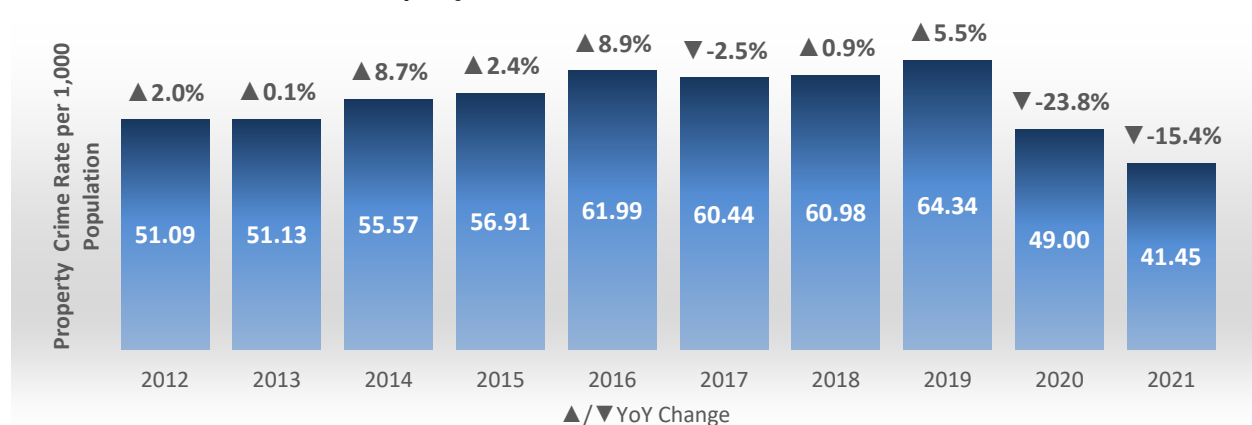


TFA was the second most often reported crime to the VPD as of Q1 2022. TFAs make up 23.7% of all property crime incidents. In 2022, TFAs increased by 54 incidents (or 3.1%) from the same period last year. Although up, this figure is down significantly when compared to Q1 2014 (1,909) to 2020 (3,611). This is believed to be due to less people driving during the pandemic and there being fewer parked vehicles that could be targeted for theft.



The year-end property crime rate decreased 15.4%, from 49.0 offences per 1,000 population in 2020 to 41.45 in 2021. The 2021 property crime rate was the lowest observed over the past decade.

#### 10-Year Trend for Year-end Property Crime Rate



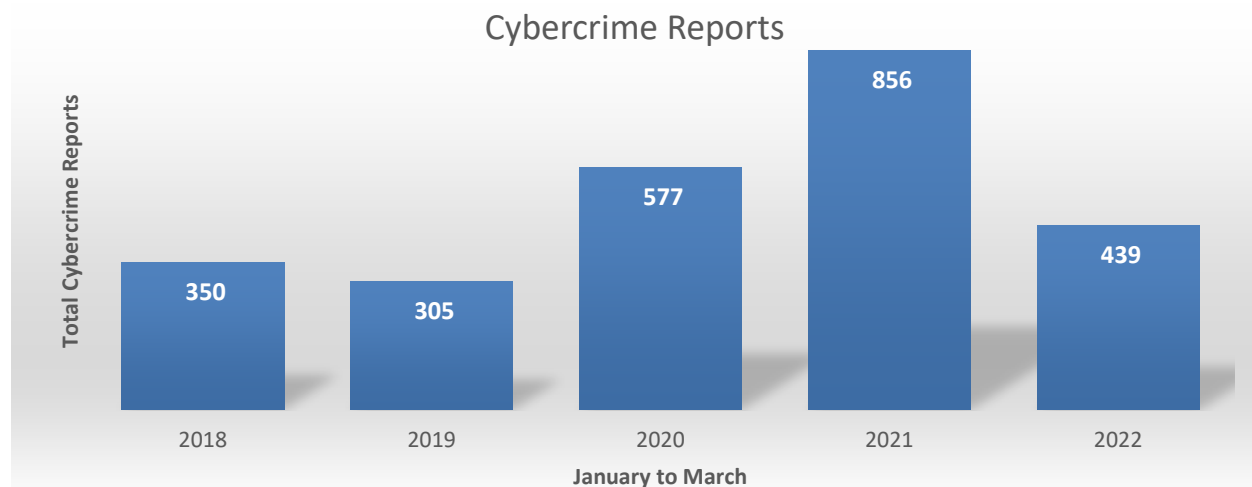
## CYBER-RELATED CRIMES

There are a variety of cyber-related crimes (cybercrimes) committed online daily. The various categories of cybercrime increasingly pose threats to invasion of personal privacy, financial security, and organizational reputation. Some common examples of internet related crimes include: making, distributing, possessing or accessing child sexual abuse material (CSAM – images and videos meeting the definition of Child Pornography under the Criminal Code), luring a child via a computer, non-consensual distribution of intimate images, criminal harassment (aka “cyber-stalking”), uttering threats, extortion, fraud, impersonation, identity theft, hacking and other intellectual property crimes. The VPD’s Cybercrime Unit investigates advanced cybercrimes and supports investigations of traditional crimes that have an online or technical component to them.

Cybercrime data presented combines two main categories: 1) ‘technology as target’ which involves attacks on computer networks and systems to destroy or disrupt them; and 2) ‘technology as instrument’ where the use of technology facilitates the crime (e.g. distribution of CSAM or online frauds). The COVID-19 pandemic has contributed to the existing upward trend of ‘technology as instrument’ crimes.

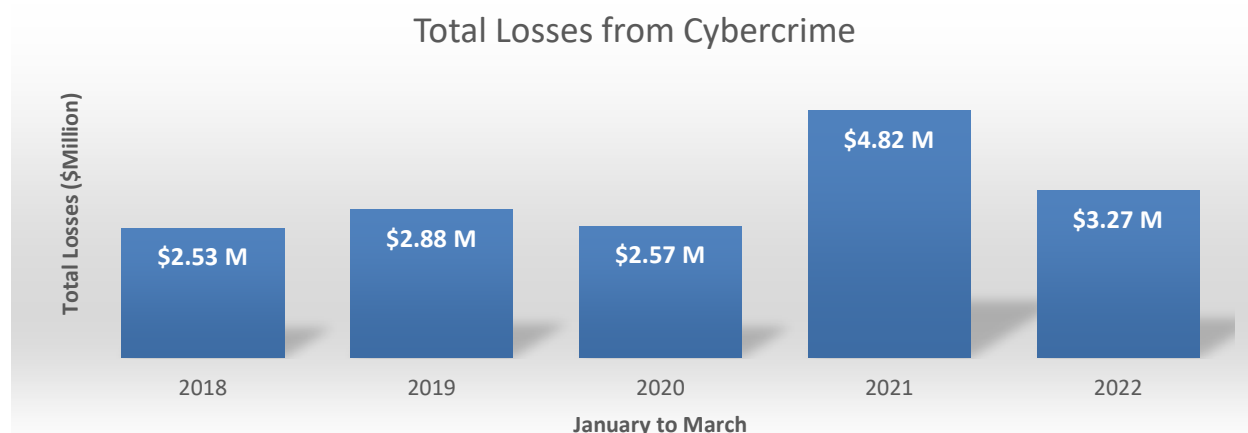
The following figure shows the number of cybercrimes reported over the past 5 years. As of Q1 2022, there have been 439 cybercrimes reported to the VPD which is 417 (or 48.7%) fewer than in 2021 (856).

### 5-Year Trend for Q1 Cybercrime Reports



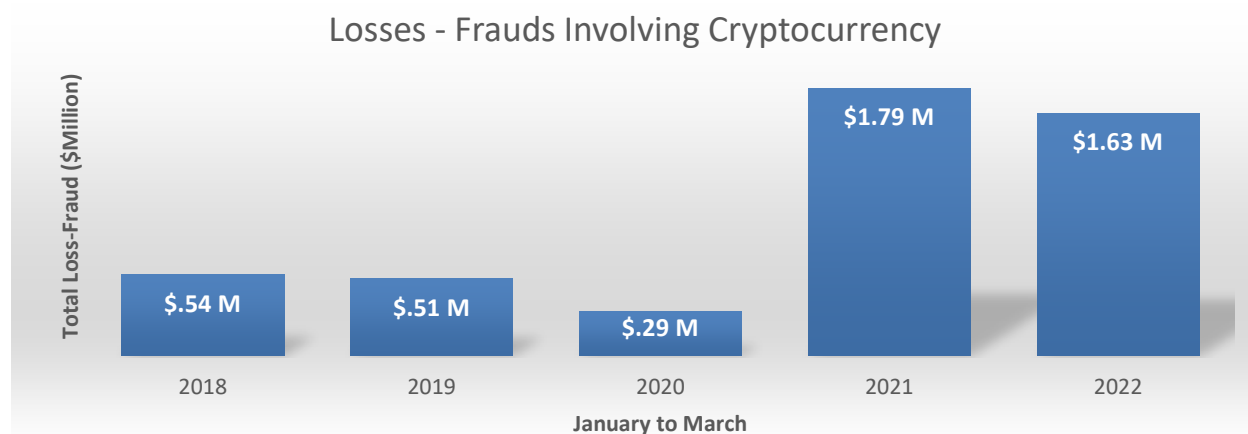
The following figures demonstrate the millions of dollars of cybercrime losses suffered by Vancouver residents who have reported the losses to the VPD. In Q1 2022, Vancouver residents reported a total of \$3.27M lost as a result of being a victim of cybercrime. This is 32.2% lower than the \$4.82M reported lost at the same time last year.

### 5-Year Trend for Q1 Total Losses for Cybercrime



In Q1 2022, Vancouver victims reported a total of \$1.63M lost as a result of fraud involving various types of cryptocurrencies. This is 8.9% lower than the \$1.79M reported lost at the same time last year.

### 5-Year Trend for Q1 Total Losses for Cybercrime

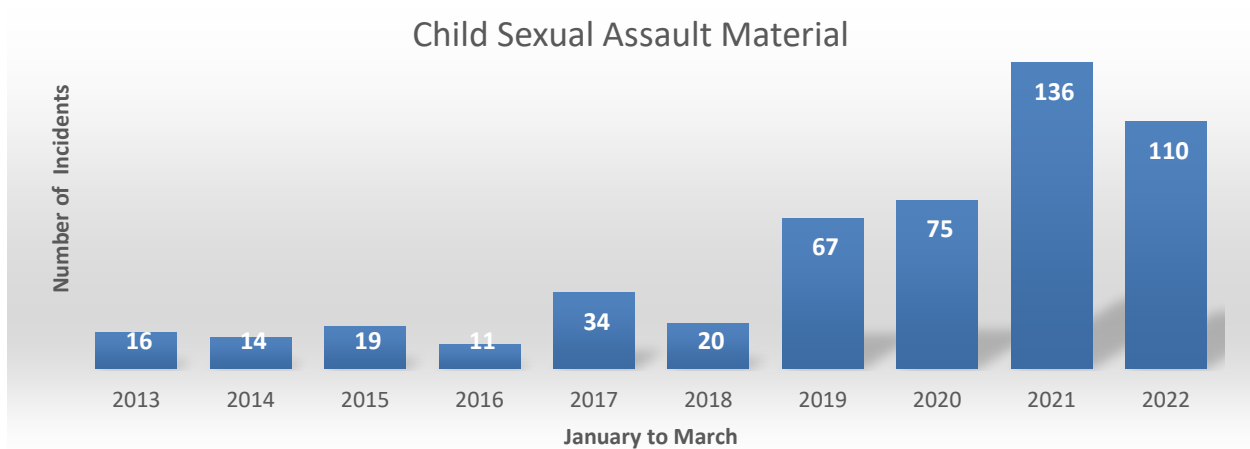


The Internet Child Exploitation Unit (ICE) investigates the global problem of child sexual abuse and possession and distribution of CSAM online. The Unit's broad objectives are to identify and prosecute offenders in Vancouver and to work with national and international partners to safeguard children who are being abused, wherever they may be in the world.

The increase in Q1 2019 is attributable to an investigation involving a Vancouver suspect and victims from across the world and the investigation of Vancouver suspects identified in a worldwide project known as Project Heketara, which involved encrypted cloud storage of some of the most horrific CSAM ever created. The increase in 2020 and 2021 is attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is widely recognized in the child protection community that lockdowns and stay at home orders necessitated by the pandemic resulted in a significant increase in child sexual abuse as children did not leave residences and had reduced contact with the wider community presenting offenders with an increased opportunity to physically offend. As well, the same lockdowns meant offenders working from home had greater opportunity to engage in the online distribution of CSAM.

The below figure shows all CASM incidents that were reported to police in the first quarter of each year. Although the figure shows a 19.1% decrease from 2021 (136) to 2022 (110), this figure also represents a 633% increase when compared to a decade ago (2013 = 16 incidents).

**10-Year Trend for Q1 Child Sexual Assault Material**



## MENTAL HEALTH ACT (MHA) APPREHENSIONS

### Section 28 (s28) MHA Apprehension

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 apparently has a mental health disorder.”

### Form 21 MHA Apprehension

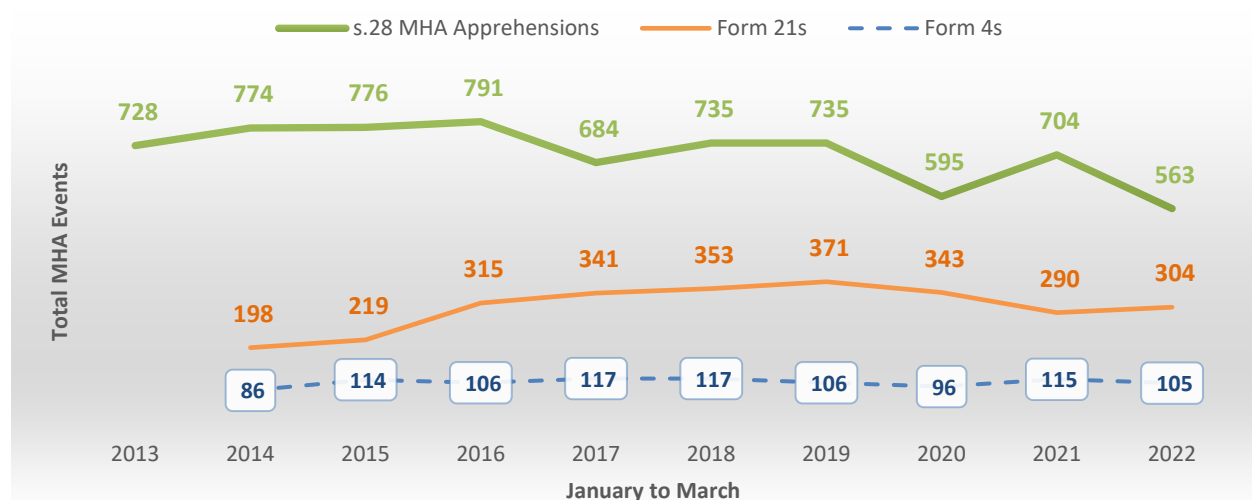
Under the MHA, a Form 21 Director’s Warrant allows a director or designate to recall a patient back to a hospital. A recall would occur when a person who is living in community under certain conditions imposed by their doctor, such as a requirement to take medication, fails to do so. A Form 21 may also be issued if a patient leaves a hospital without permission.

### Form 4 MHA Apprehension

Also under the MHA, a medical physician may issue a Form 4 for involuntary admission. This Form is a medical certificate that allows a mentally ill person to be apprehended, transported, admitted, treated, and detained as an involuntary patient for up to 48 hours after admission. After 48 hours, the person must be discharged from the facility or admitted as a voluntary patient. A second examination by another doctor may then be completed which allows the hospital to keep person involuntarily for up to 30 days.

Prior to 2012, data was only collected for s28 apprehensions. Data collection for Form 4 and Form 21 apprehensions was implemented in the first quarter of 2012 and it wasn’t until 2014 that the total number of Form 4 and Form 21 apprehensions began to increase. The number of Q1 s28 apprehensions decreased from 704 incidents in Q1 2021 to 563 incidents in 2022. This is a decrease of 20%. Form 21s have increased from 290 in Q1 2021 to 304 in 2022, an increase of 4.8%. Form 4s decreased from 115 in 2021 to 105 in the same period in 2022, a decrease of 8.7%.

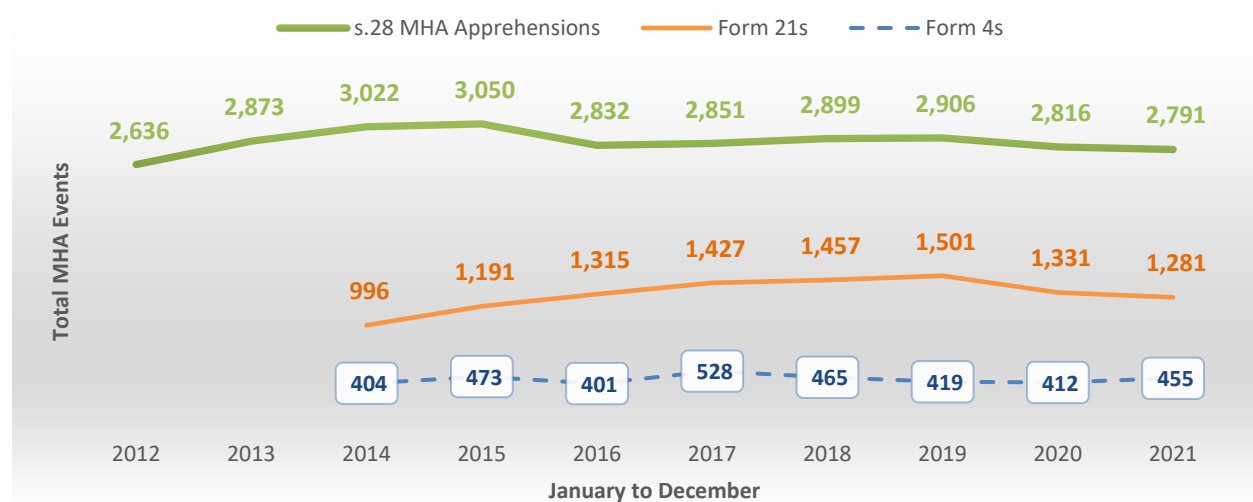
### 10-Year Trend for Q1 Section 28, Form 4, & Form 21 MHA Apprehensions



Section 28 MHA apprehensions have remained relatively stable over the past six years. The below figure shows Section 28 MHA apprehensions decreased in 2021 (2,791) by 0.9% when compared to 2020 (2,816). Despite the decrease in Section 28 apprehensions in 2022 compared to 2021, Section 28 apprehensions increased 5.9% from 2012 to 2021. At the same time, it is also

important to highlight the fact that these apprehension decreased slightly in both pandemic years. Although 2014 to 2019 saw an increase in Form 21s, these forms also decreased during the two pandemic years. In 2021, there were 1,281 Form 21s. This is a 3.8% decrease from 1,331 Form 21s completed in 2020. Form 4s, from 2014 to 2021, average of 445 per year, with the highest number reported in 2017 (528) and the lowest number reported in 2016 (401). Unlike the slight decrease in Section 28 apprehensions and the Form 21s, Form 4s increased 10.4% when comparing 2021 (455) to year-end 2020 (412).

#### 10-Year Trend for Year-end Section 28, Form 4, and Form 21 MHA Apprehensions



#### People Previously Apprehended under s28 of the MHA

In Q1 2022, police completed 563 Section 28 apprehensions. Of the 563 s28 apprehensions, 486 individuals were apprehended. The following table shows that in Q1 2022 34% of the 486 individuals apprehended under s28 of the MHA had been previously apprehended under s28 within the previous 4 years (including the first three months of 2022):

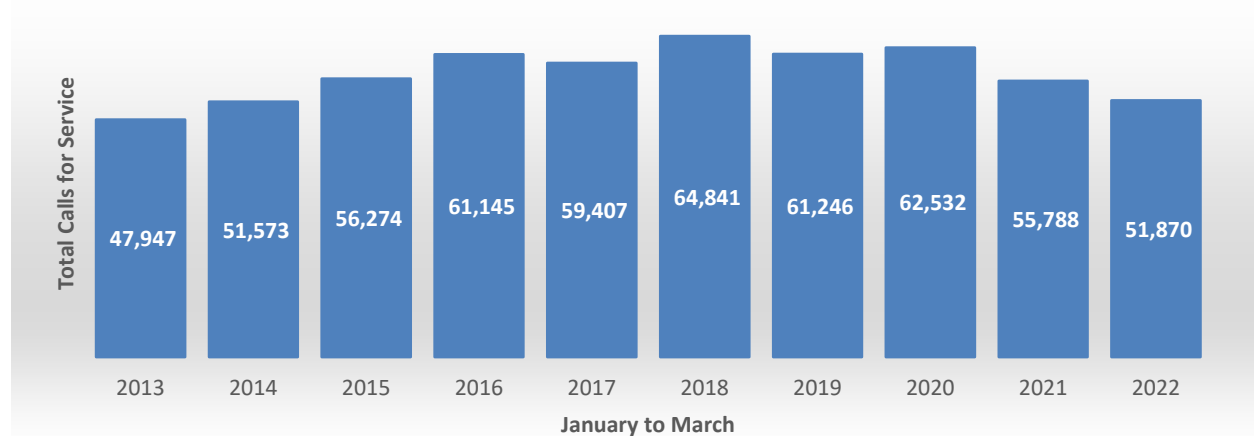
| S28 Apprehensions MHA                                  | Q1 2022 YTD |
|--|-------------|
| # of apprehensions                                     | 563         |
| # of people apprehended                                | 486         |
| # of people previously apprehended in the last 4 years | 166         |
| % of people previously apprehended                     | 34%         |

## CALLS FOR SERVICE

Calls for service (CFS) include calls to '911' for emergency assistance, non-emergency calls for service, and online crime reporting. Beginning in this report, this section will also include how many calls for service were attempted by the public to the non-emergency line managed by E-COMM but eventually were abandoned by the caller.

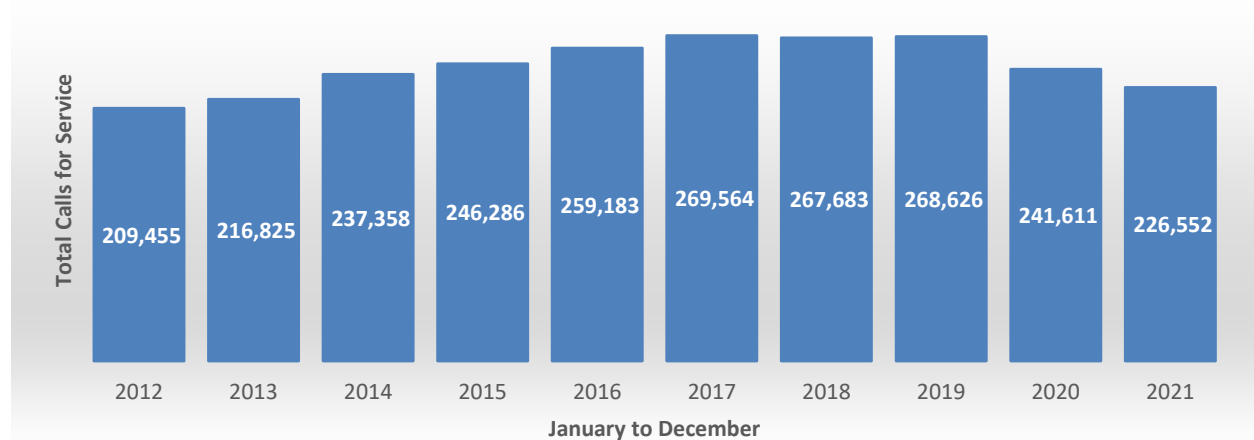
There was a 7.0% decrease in the total number of CFS when comparing Q1 2021 (55,788) CFS to Q1 2022 (51,870). Over the past decade, Q1 CFS have increased 8.2% since 2013 (47,947).

### 10-Year Trend for Q1 CFS



As shown below, comparing 2020 (241,611) to 2021 (226,552), there was a 6.2% decrease in the total number of CFS. CFS have increased 8.2% since 2012 (209,455) which is an increase of 17,098 CFS.

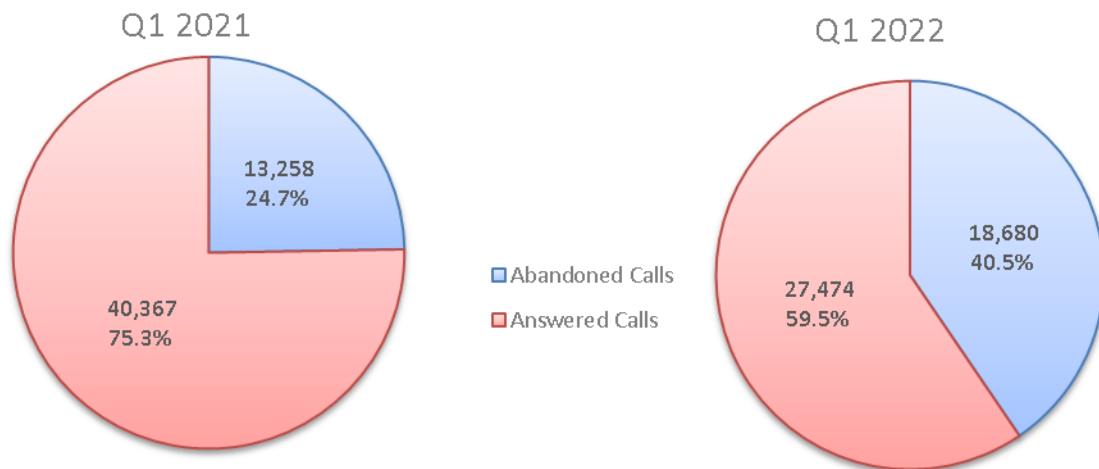
### 10-Year Trend for Year-end CFS





Concern has recently come to light about the under-reporting of crime and one area to examine this is the number of times a person calls the non-emergency line managed by E-COMM and how often is that call answered versus the caller abandoning the call. The following charts shows those amounts for Q1 2021 compared to Q1 2022:

***Calls to VPD's Non-Emergency Line Managed by E-COMM***

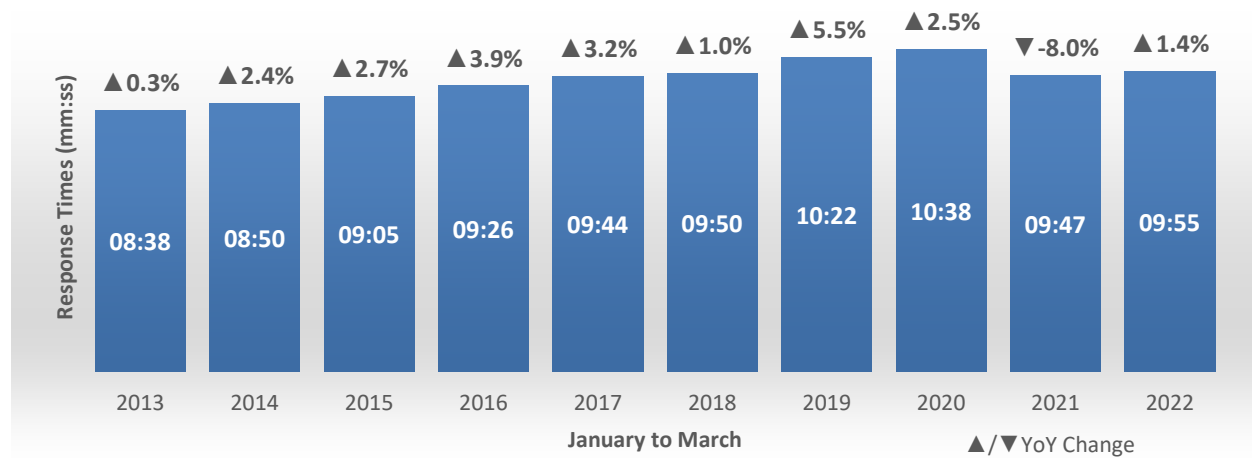


In Q1 2021, almost a quarter (24.7%) of calls were unanswered and this ratio increased significantly to 40.5% in Q1 2022. The number of abandoned calls increased by 40.9%.

## PRIORITY 1 RESPONSE TIMES

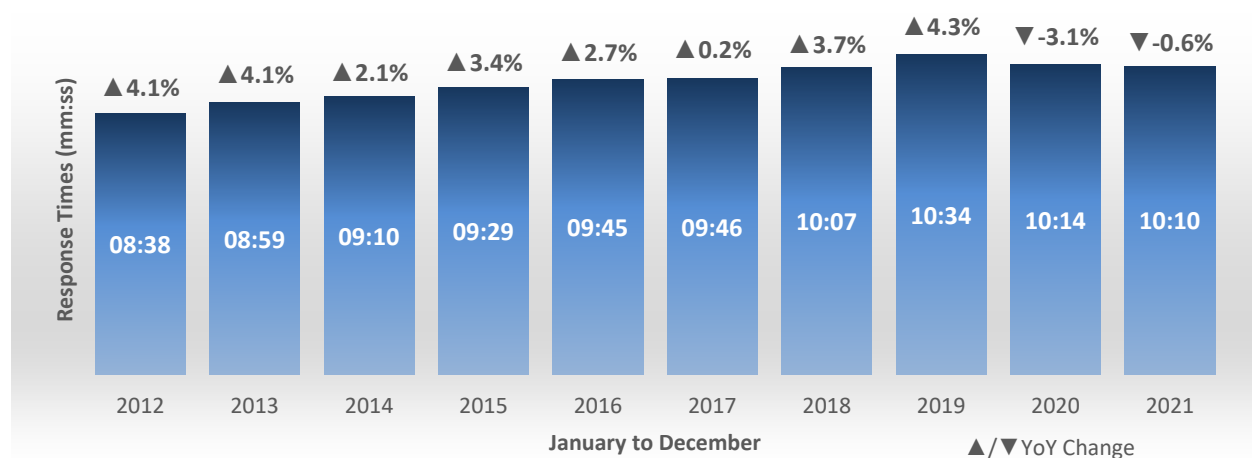
The following graph compares Q1 P1 response time from 2013 to 2022. The average Q1 2022 P1 response time (9:55) was 1.4%, or 8 seconds, slower when compared to the Q1 2021 (9:47). The actual number of P1 calls received are 4.4% lower than the same timeframe last year.

### 10-Year Trend for Q1 P1 Response Times



Vancouver's 2021 P1 response time (10:10) was 0.6%, or 4 seconds, faster when compared to 2020 (10:14). With the exception of 2021 and 2022, there have been consistent annual increases in P1 response time. As aforementioned, almost three months of the 2020 P1 calls occurred pre-pandemic and they are being compared to 2021 when the entire year was in the midst of a pandemic with several public health restrictions. Over the past decade, P1 response times have increased 17.9% from 2012 (08:38) to 2021 (10:10).

### 10-Year Trend for Year-end P1 Response Times

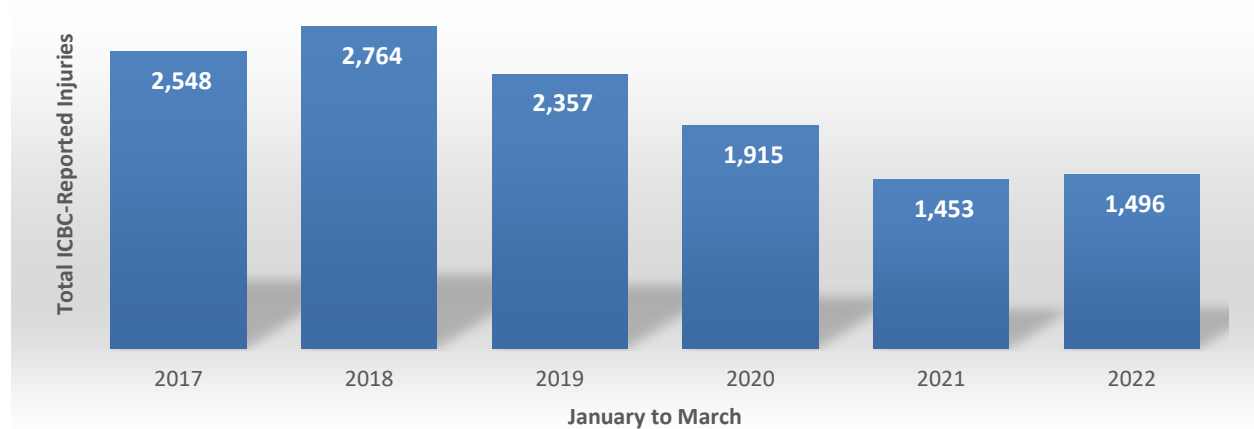


## TRAFFIC RELATED INJURIES & DEATHS

The Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC) collects data on all reportable motor vehicle incidents in BC to help address various road safety issues with the goal of reducing the number of traffic related fatalities and injuries. ICBC updated their claims database and it is recommended that 2017 be a base year to compare motor vehicle incidents that resulted in an injury.

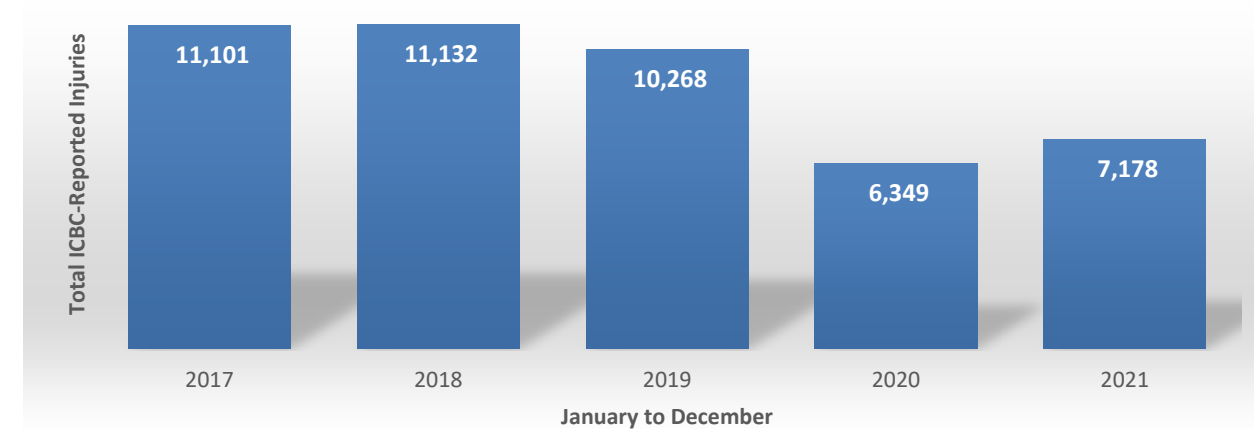
The most recent data for ICBC-reported motor vehicle incidents shows that in Q1 2022, there were 1,496 reported incidents, and during the same time in 2021, there were 1,453 reported incidents, a 3.0% increase.

### **6 Year Trend for Q1 ICBC-Reported**



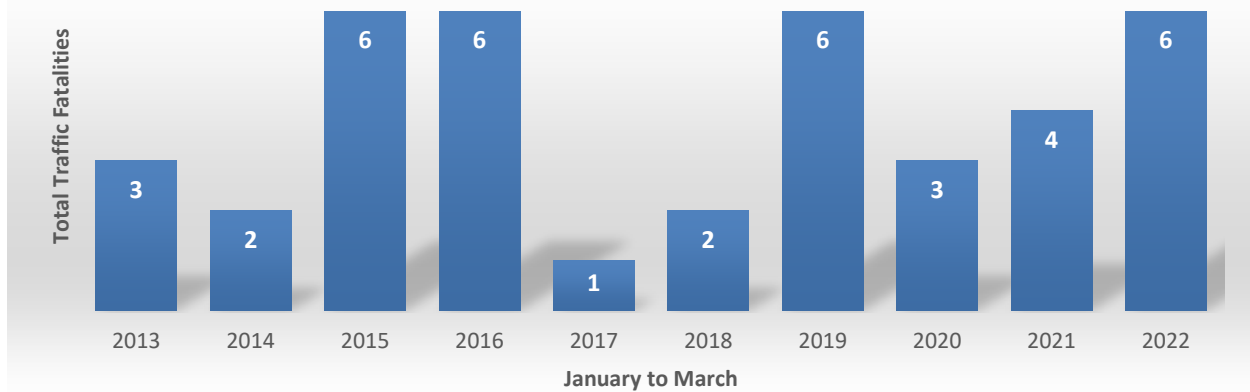
The following graph shows Vancouver experienced 13.1% more ICBC-reported motor vehicle incidents with injuries in 2021 (7,178) compared to 2020 (6,349).

### **Year-end ICBC Reported**



The following graph compares Q1 traffic fatalities over the past 10 years. There were four fatalities in 2021 compared to six in 2022.

**10-Year Trend for Q1 Traffic Fatalities**



For complete years, the following graph shows there were a total of eight fatal victims of motor vehicle related incidents in the city of Vancouver in 2020 and 22 in 2021. Since 2012, the average annual number of fatal traffic incidents is 15.

**10-Year Trend for Year-end Traffic Fatalities**

