



VANCOUVER POLICE DEPARTMENT

REPORT TO THE VANCOUVER POLICE BOARD

REPORT DATE: July 7, 2022
BOARD MEETING DATE: July 21, 2022
BOARD REPORT # 2207P01
Regular

TO: **Vancouver Police Board**

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

SUBJECT: Quarter 2, 2022 Public Safety Indicators Report

RECOMMENDATION:

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

BACKGROUND:

The Public Safety Indicator (PSI) report reviews: violent crime; property 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
- 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 Q2 year-to-date (YTD) 2022 PSI Report (all results compare 2021 to 2022 based on the first six 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 Q2 2022 crime results with the three-year average for Q2 between 2017 and 2019. Such comparisons to the three-year average before the pandemic provides some insight to assess if the results in Q2 2022 are anomalous or if they are more indicative of pre-pandemic crime levels.

Violent Crime

- YTD as of Q2 2022, the number of violent crimes increased by 5.1%, from 2,847 in 2021 to 2,992 in 2022. When compared to the three-year average for the same period from 2017 to 2019, violent crime has increased by 14.6%.
- Increases in violent crime have significant workload implications as violent crimes take longer to investigate, are more complex, and are more resource-intensive than the typical property crime.

	Q2 YTD 2022 vs. Q2 YTD 2021	Q2 YTD 2022 vs. 3-year average of Q2 YTD (2017-19)
Violent crimes	▲ 5.1%	▲ 14.6%
Sexual offences (reported date)	▼ -1.6%	▲ 1.0%
Sexual offences (occurrence date)	▲ 10.7%	▼ -17.0%
Level 1 assaults	▲ 9.4%	▼ -9.0%
Serious assaults (Level 2 and 3 combined)	▼ -3.3%	▲ 33.3%
Assaults against peace officers	▼ -19.6%	▲ 26.1%
Robbery	▲ 26.8%	▲ 11.3%

- There were seven culpable homicides in the first half of 2022 compared to nine in 2021.
- There were seven shots fired incidents in the first half of 2022 compared to ten in 2021.

Property Crime

- YTD as of Q2 2022, the number of property crimes increased 9.6%, from 13,988 in 2021 to 15,336 in 2022. When compared to the three-year average for the same period from 2017 to 2019, property crime has decreased by 23.6%.

	Q2 YTD 2022 vs. Q2 YTD 2021	Q2 YTD 2022 vs. 3-year average of Q2 YTD (2017-19)
Property crimes	▲ 9.6%	▼ -23.6%
B&E - Business	▼ -8.7%	▼ -2.4%
B&E - Residential	▼ -20.7%	▼ -51.4%
Theft from automobile	▲ 9.8%	▼ -46.2%
Arson	▼ -4.1%	▲ 50.9%
Mischief	▲ 3.6%	▲ 7.2%

- Now that social restrictions are being relaxed, property crime in Vancouver is increasing back to historical baselines. This was predictable based on previous academic research findings out of Queensland, Australia ([Andresen & Hodgkinson, 2020](#)), China ([Borrion et al., 2020](#)), England and Wales ([Langton et al., 2021](#)), and Northern Ireland ([Buil-Gil et al., 2022](#)).

Cybercrime

- During the COVID-19 pandemic, cybercrime rose sharply alongside lockdown-induced changes in online habits. As described by academic experts, it is likely that the pandemic accelerated the long-term upward trend in online crime ([Buil-Gil et al., 2022](#)). Unlike other crime trends that are expected to reverse themselves once social restrictions are relaxed, it is expected that cybercrime will remain higher than before the COVID-19 pandemic.
- As of Q2 2022, there have been 977 cybercrimes reported to the VPD which is 33.6% fewer than in 2021 (1,471). When compared to the three-year average for the same period from 2017 to 2019, cybercrimes reported has increased by 62.2%.
- In Q2 2022, Vancouver residents reported a total of \$9.59M lost as a result of being a victim of cybercrime. This is 10.8% lower than the \$10.76M reported lost at the same time last year. When compared to the three-year average for the same period from 2017 to 2019, the total losses from cybercrime has increased by 41.7%.
- There was a total of \$6.79M lost as a result of fraud involving various types of cryptocurrencies. This is 33.5% higher than the \$5.09M reported lost at the same time last year and 383.7% more when comparing the three-year average.
- There was a 0.8% decrease from 2021 (259) to 2022 (257) in child sexual assault material. Compared to the three-year average, there is an increase of 316.8%.

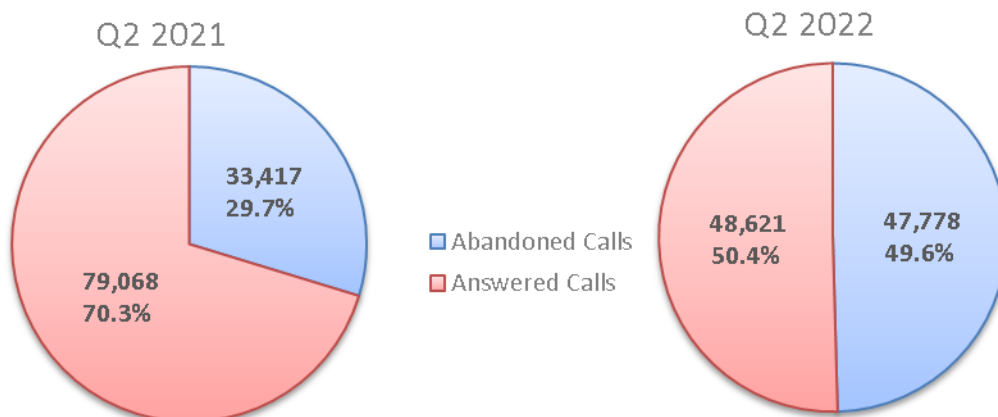
Mental Health Act (MHA)

- The number of Q2 Section 28 (s28) MHA apprehensions have decreased by 10.4%, from 1,391 incidents in Q2 2021 to 1,247 incidents in 2022.
- Form 21s have increased by 11.6%, from 611 in Q2 2021 to 682 in 2022.
- Form 4s have decreased by 14.0%, from 235 Forms in 2021 to 202 in 2022.
- There were 1,003 people apprehended under s28 of the MHA and 33% had been previously apprehended under s28 in the last 4 years.

Calls for Service (CFS)

There was a 7.7% decrease in the total number of CFS when comparing Q2 2021 (114,381) to Q2 2022 (105,537). These figures exclude abandoned calls, which means they underestimate the true demand for policing in Vancouver.

In Q2 2021, almost a third (29.7%) of non-emergency calls were abandoned by E-Comm and this ratio increased significantly to 49.6% in Q2 2022. The number of E-Comm abandoned calls increased by 43.0% when comparing Q2 2021 (33,417) to Q2 2022 (47,778).



P1 Response Time

The average Q2 2022 P1 response time (10:11) was 3.2%, or 19 seconds, slower when compared to the Q2 2021 (9:52). The actual number of P1 calls received are 0.2% lower than the same time last year.

Traffic Injuries & Deaths

Data for Q2 was not available by the submission time of this report. 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 ten fatalities in 2021 compared to 11 in 2022.

REPORT SCHEDULE:

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

Author: Correen Smitas

Date: July 7, 2022

Submitting Executive Member:

Deputy Chief Steve Rai

Date: July 11, 2022

VIOLENT CRIME

Reported violent crime incidents increase by 5.1%. Looking at the three-year, pre-pandemic average from 2017 to 2019, violent crime has increased by 14.6%. The following table shows the changes to all offences in the violent crime category:

Q2 Violent Crime Type Incidents: 2022 Compared to 2021

	2021	2022	2017-19	
Criminal Offences	Jan 1 to June 30	Jan 1 to June 30	% Change	3-year Average
Violent Crimes	2,847	2,992	▲ 5.1%	▲ 14.6%
Culpable Homicide	9	7	▼ -22.2%	▼ -30.0%
Attempted Murder	5	13	▲ 160.0%	▲ 30.0%
Sexual Offences	312	307	▼ -1.6%	▲ 1.0%
All Assaults	2,264	2,339	▲ 3.3%	▲ 17.4%
Robbery	257	326	▲ 26.8%	▲ 11.3%

The table below shows that violent crime incidents in District 1 increased by 16.6%, District 2 decreased by 2.0%, District 3 increased by 12.2%, and District 4 experienced a decrease in violent crime, down 8.9%.

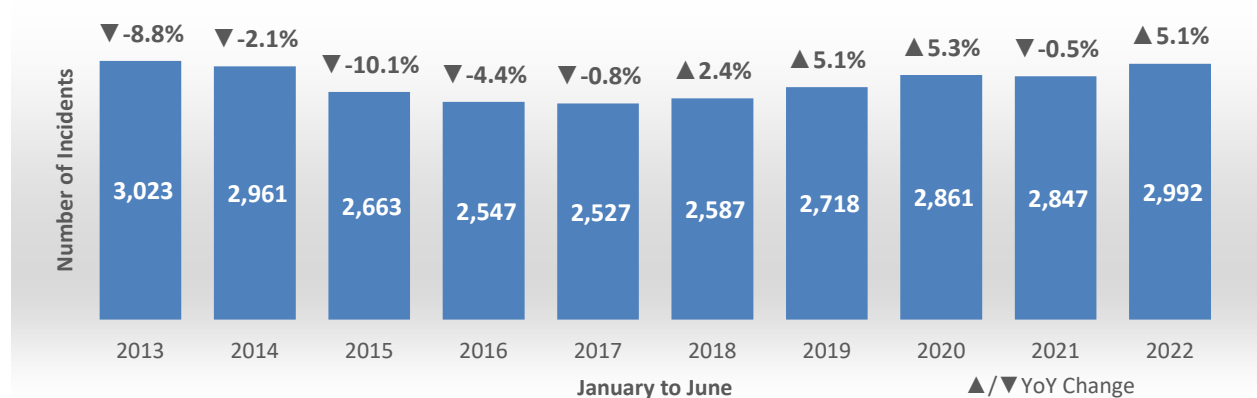
Q2 Violent Crime Incidents: 2022 Compared to 2021

	2021	2022	2017-19	
District	Jan 1 to June	Jan 1 to June	% Change	3-year Average
District 1	823	960	▲ 16.6%	▲ 25.2%
District 2	1,122	1,099	▼ -2.0%	▲ 7.3%
District 3	427	479	▲ 12.2%	▲ 13.1%
District 4	426	388	▼ -8.9%	▲ 8.1%
Total Violent Crimes *	2,847	2,992	▲ 5.1%	▲ 14.6%

* Includes offences coded as location unknown

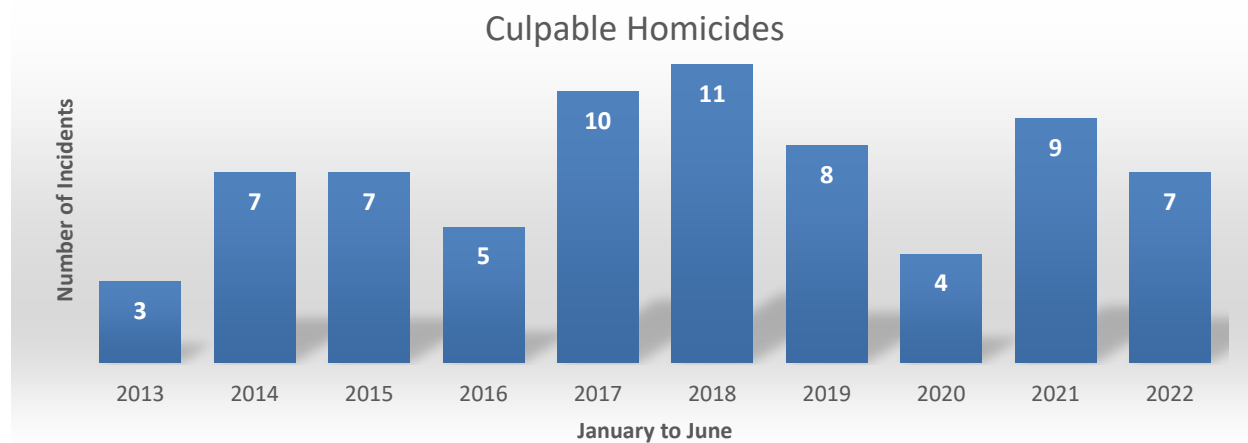
The following graph shows Q2 violent crime incidents over the past decade. Violent crime incidents have increased by 18.4% since the low seen in 2017 (2,527).

10-Year Trend for Q2 Violent Crime Incidents

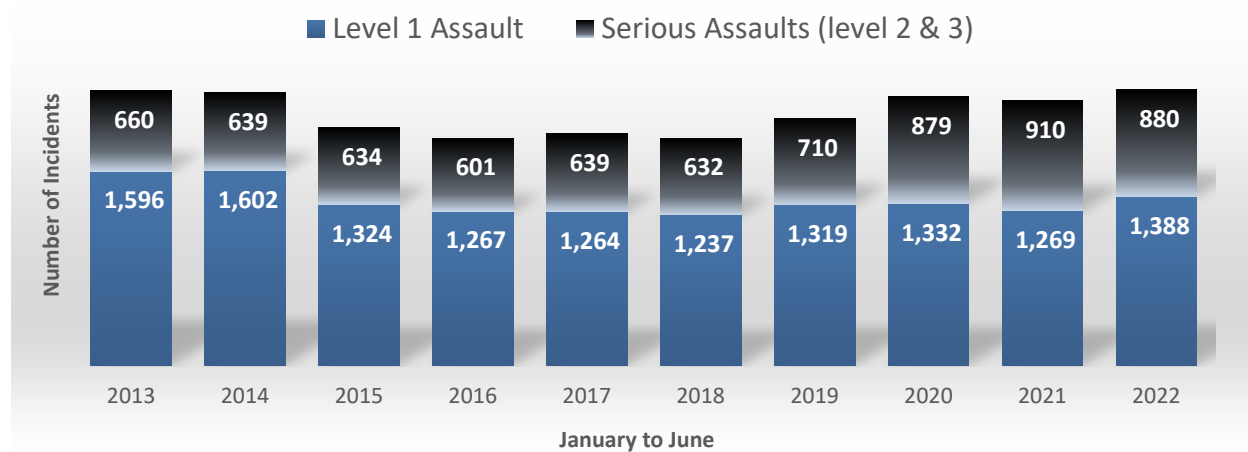


The following graphs depict the 10-year trend for Q2 Culpable homicide and various assaults:

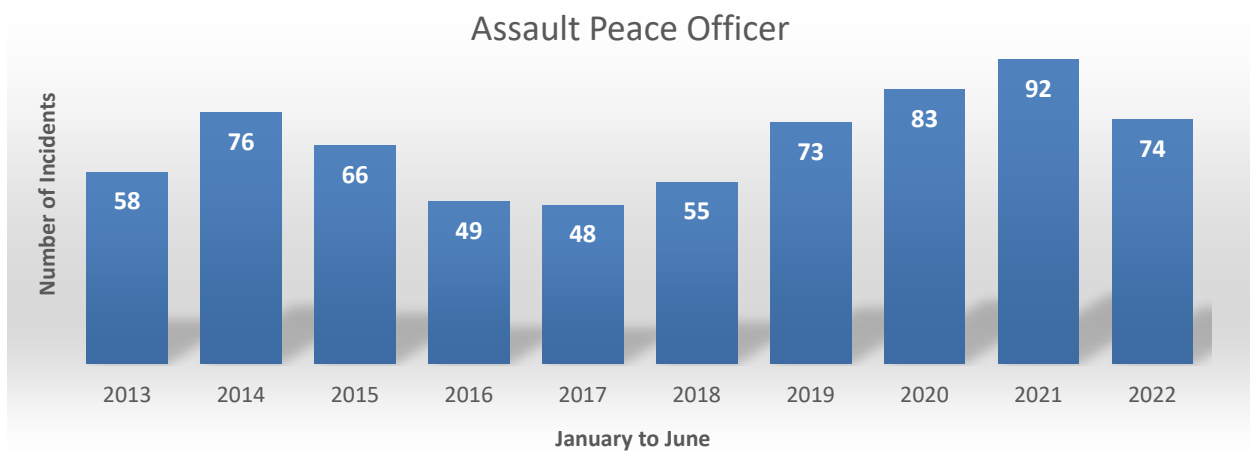
10-Year Trend for Q2 Select Violent Crime Incidents



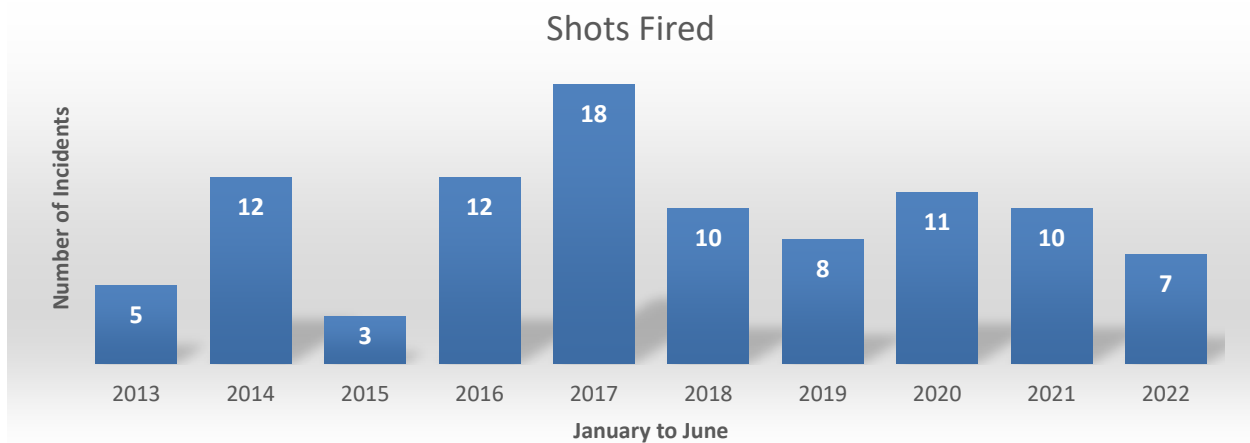
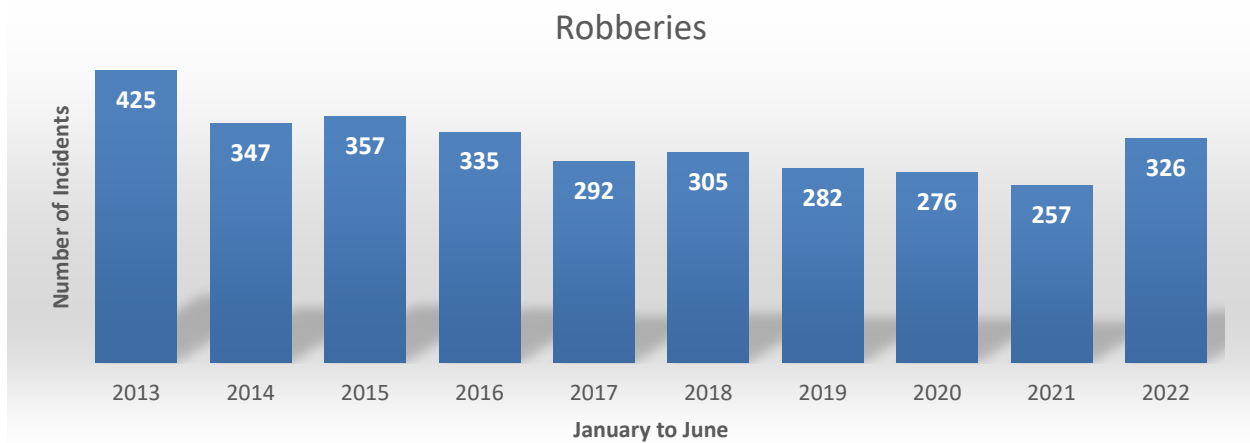
Assaults are the most prevalent form of violent crime, accounting for 79.5% of all violent crimes in Q2 2021 and 78.2% in Q2 2022. Comparing Q2 2021 (1,269) to 2022 (1,388), there were 119 (or 9.4%) more level 1 assaults. 'Serious assaults' are the combination of level 2 and 3 assaults and they decreased by 30 incidents (or 3.3%).



Assaults against peace officers decreased by 19.6%, where there were 92 incidents in 2021 and 74 in 2022.



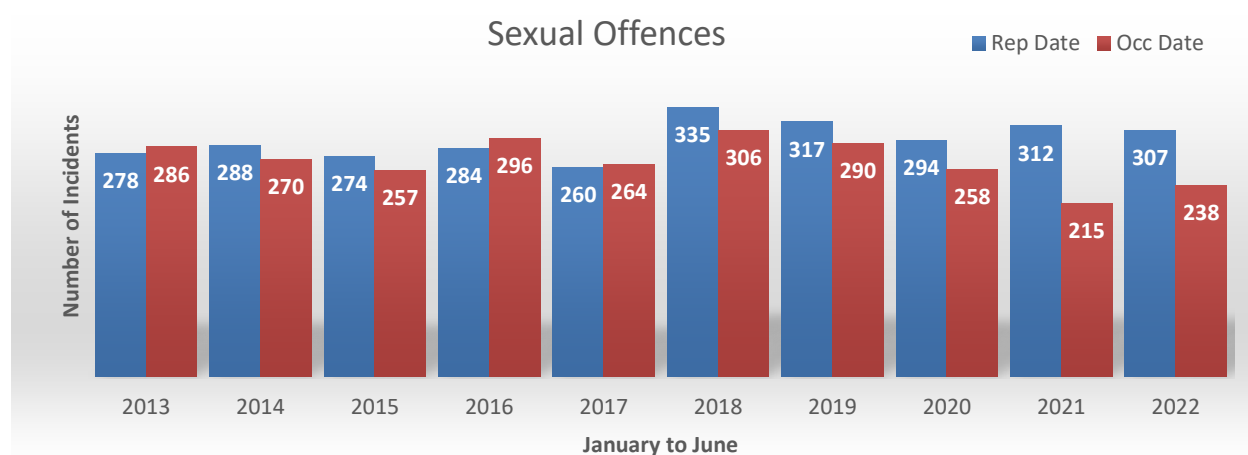
The following two tables show the results for all types of robbery and shots fired calls for service:



Sexual Offences

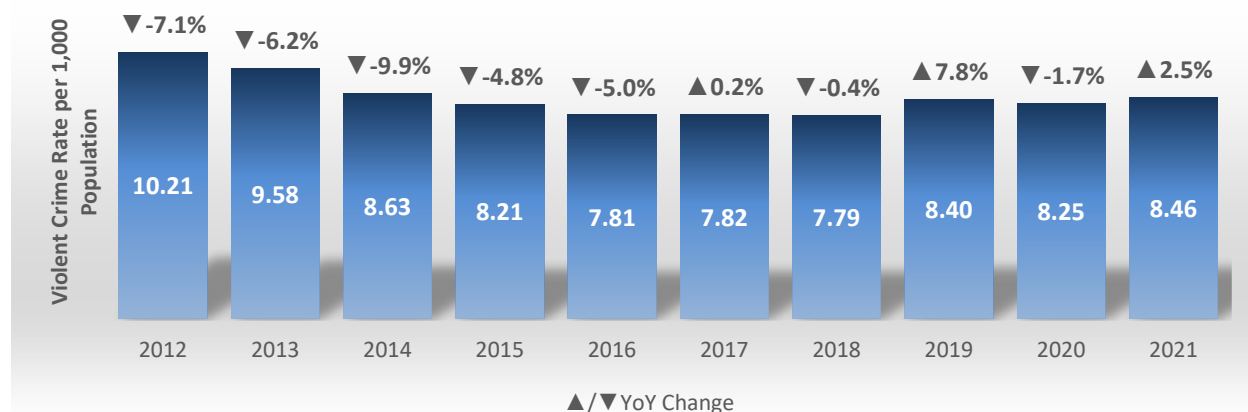
This report counts unfounded and founded incidents and uses the reported date of the offence (as opposed to occurred date). This ensures consistency with Statistics Canada crime reporting standards. The largest statistical effect of this is seen in the reporting of sexual offences, where 27.0% of the 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 increased by 10.7% when comparing Q2 2021 (215) to Q2 2022 (238).



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 2.5%. 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

Reported property crime incidents increase by 9.6%. Looking at the three-year, pre-pandemic average from 2017 to 2019, property crime has decreased by 23.6%. The following table shows the changes to all offences in the property crime category:

Q2 Property Crime Type Incidents: 2022 Compared to 2021

	2021	2022	2017-19		
Criminal Offences	Jan 1 to June 30	Jan 1 to June 30	% Change	3-year Average	
Property Crimes	13,988	15,336	▲ 9.6%	▼	-23.6%
B&E Total	1,976	1,698	▼ -14.1%	▼	-22.6%
B&E - Business	1,141	1,042	▼ -8.7%	▼	-2.4%
B&E - Residence	459	364	▼ -20.7%	▼	-51.4%
B&E - Other	376	292	▼ -22.3%	▼	-22.4%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	366	465	▲ 27.0%	▼	-39.8%
Theft from Auto (<=\$5K)	3,311	3,637	▲ 9.8%	▼	-46.2%
Theft <> \$5,000	4,140	5,309	▲ 28.2%	▼	-13.1%
Possession of Stolen Property	167	155	▼ -7.2%	▼	-43.7%
Fraud	1,432	1,395	▼ -2.6%	▼	-7.5%
Arson	169	162	▼ -4.1%	▲	50.9%
Mischief <> \$5,000	2,427	2,515	▲ 3.6%	▲	7.2%

All districts experienced an increase in property crime with the exception of District 4 who experienced a decrease of 6.1% when compared to the same time last year.

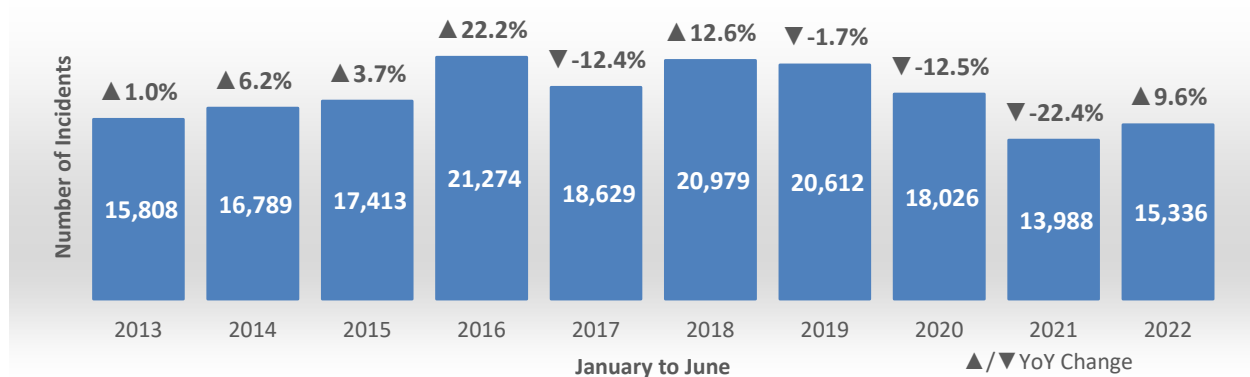
Q2 Property Crime Incidents: 2022 Compared to 2021

	2021	2022	2017-19		
District	Jan 1 to June 30	Jan 1 to June 30	% Change	3-year Average	
District 1	3,533	4,342	▲ 22.9%	▼	-31.5%
District 2	3,050	3,205	▲ 5.1%	▼	-32.4%
District 3	3,090	3,651	▲ 18.2%	▼	-3.3%
District 4	3,921	3,682	▼ -6.1%	▼	-27.1%
Total Property Crimes *	13,988	15,336	▲ 9.6%	▼	-23.6%

* Includes offences coded as location unknown

The following graph shows the total amount of Q2 property crime incidents over the past decade. Property crimes are up 9.6% when compared to last year (13,988) which recorded the lowest number of property crimes over the past decade. The two largest drivers of property crime which make up 58.3% of Q2 2022's total are both up from last year. Theft from Autos (TFA) are up 326 incidents and theft <> \$5K are up 1,169 incidents from last year.

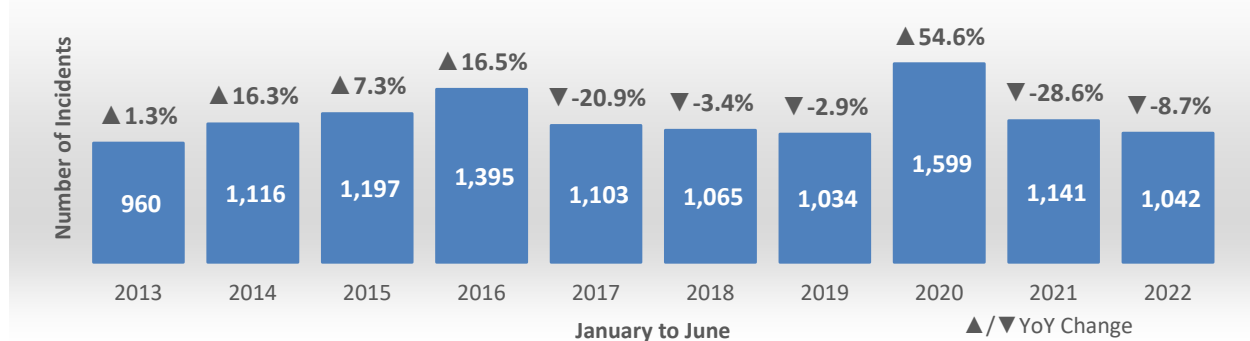
10-Year Trend for Q2 Property Crime Incidents



The following graph displays results for Break & Enters (B&E) into businesses over the past 10 years. The year 2020 (1,599) experienced the highest amount of B&Es to businesses of any other year since 2013. Compared to 2021 (1,141), this crime type is down 8.7% as 1,042 of these incidents have been reported to the VPD in Q2 2022.

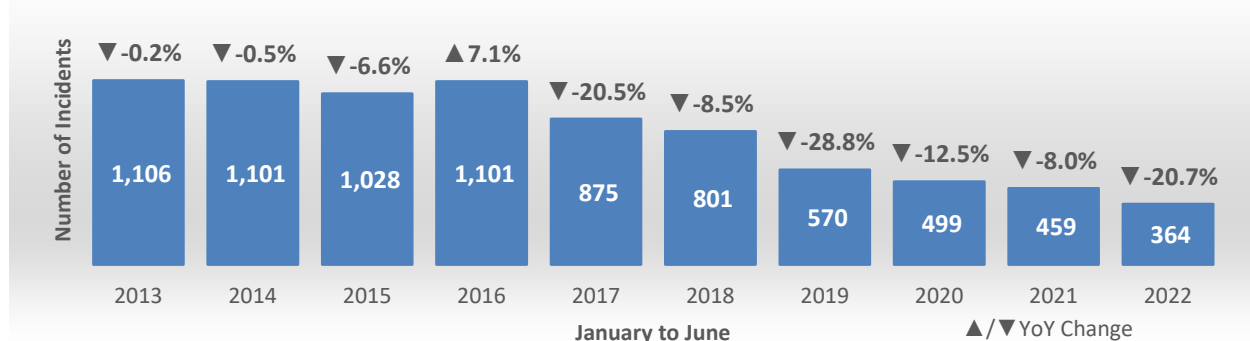
10-Year Trend for Q2 Select Property Crime Incidents

Break & Enter - Business

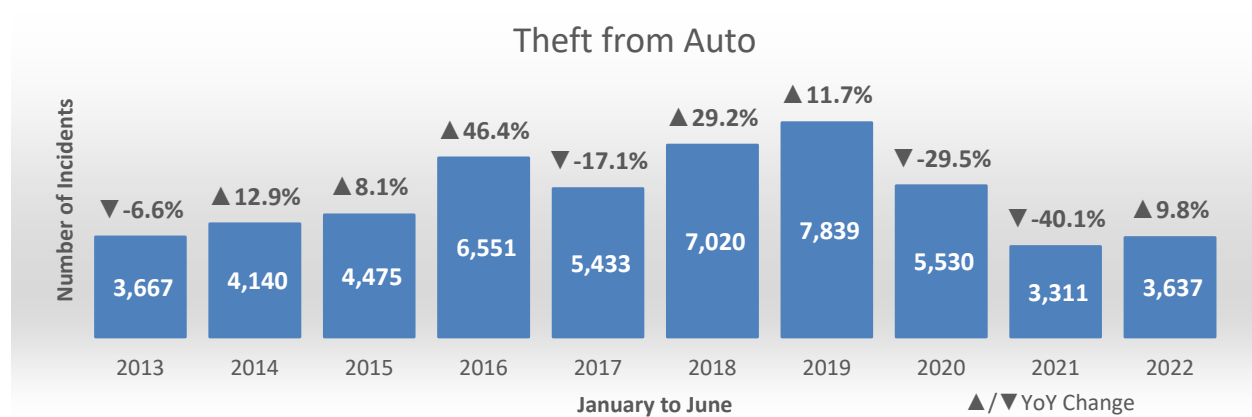


The following graph shows 20.7% fewer residential B&Es were reported in 2022 (364) compared to 2021 (459). This is the lowest residential B&E crimes have been reported in the past decade. The graph also illustrates that residential B&Es are down 66.9% when compared to the highest Q2 reported in 2016 (1,101).

Break & Enter - Residence

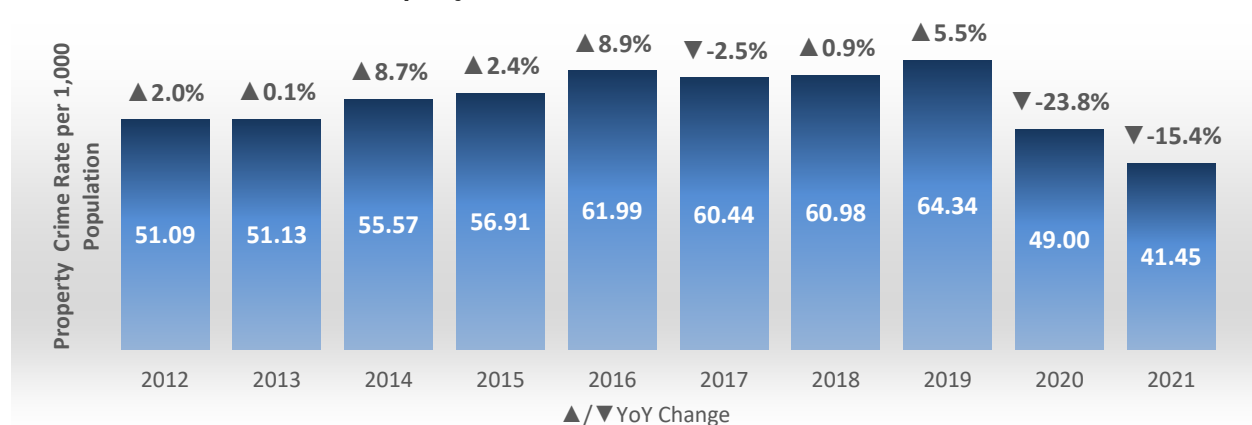


TFA was the second most often reported crime to the VPD as of Q2 2022. TFAs make up 23.7% of all property crime incidents. In 2022, TFAs increased by 326 incidents (or 9.8%) from the same period last year. With the exception of 2021, this figure is down when compared to all other years. This is believed 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



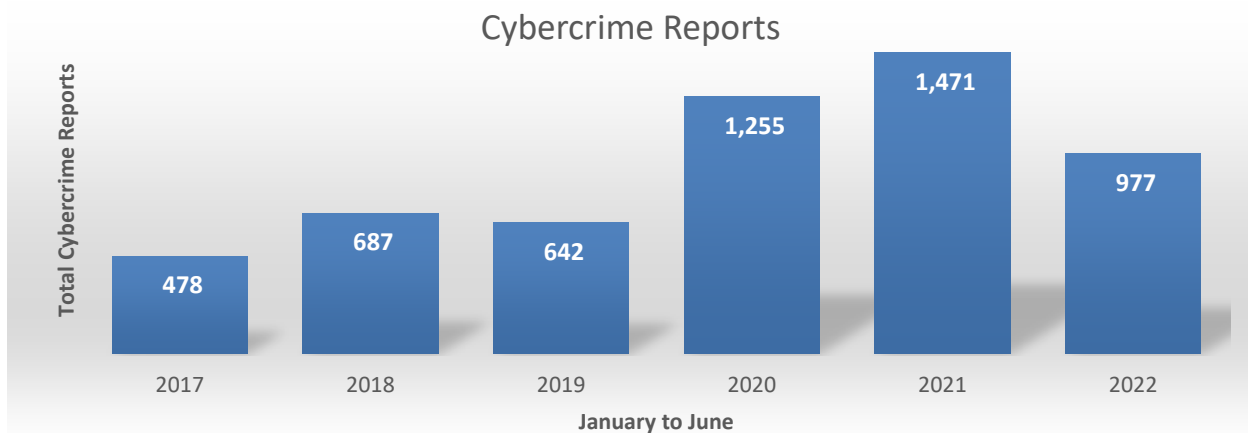
CYBERCRIMES

There are a variety of 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.

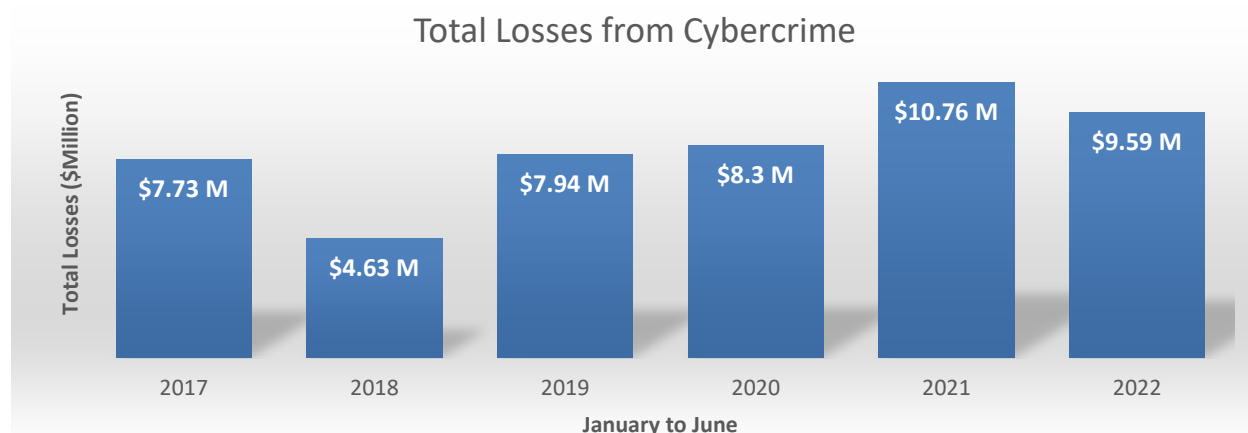
The following figure shows the number of cybercrimes reported over the past 6 years. As of Q2 2022, there have been 977 cybercrimes reported to the VPD which is 494 (or 33.6%) fewer than in 2021 (1,471). Looking at the three-year average shows a 62.2% increase in cybercrime reports.

6-Year Trend for Q2 Cybercrime Reports



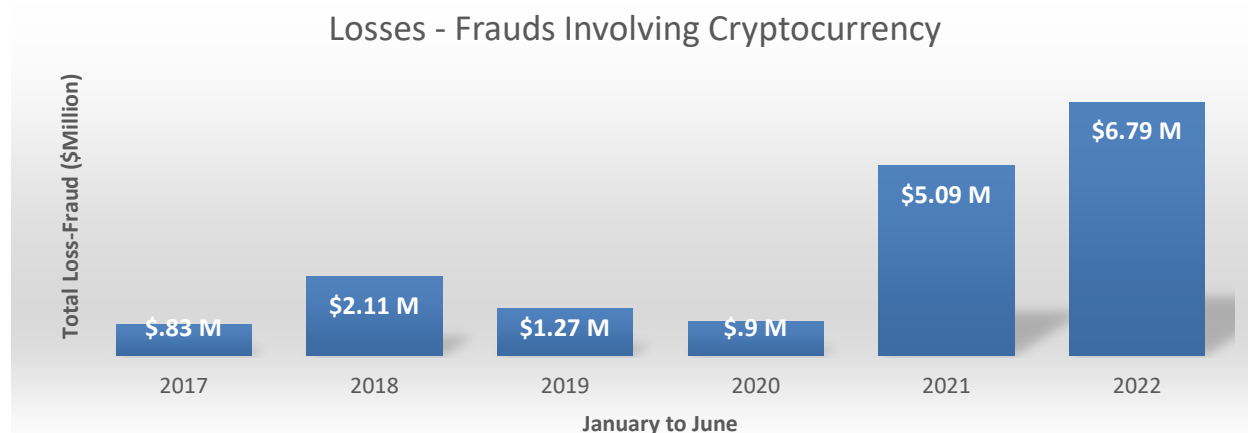
The following figures demonstrate the millions of dollars of cybercrime losses suffered by Vancouver residents who have reported the losses to the VPD. In Q2 2022, Vancouver residents reported a total of \$9.59M lost as a result of being a victim of cybercrime. This is 10.8% lower than the \$10.76M reported lost at the same time last year and is 41.7% higher when examining the three-year average.

6-Year Trend for Q2 Total Losses for Cybercrime



In Q2 2022, Vancouver victims reported a total of \$6.79M lost as a result of fraud involving various types of cryptocurrencies. This is 33.5% higher than the \$5.09M reported lost at the same time last year. When compared to the three-year average for the same period from 2017 to 2019, frauds involving cryptocurrency has increased by 383.7%.

6-Year Trend for Q2 Total Losses – Frauds Involving Cryptocurrency

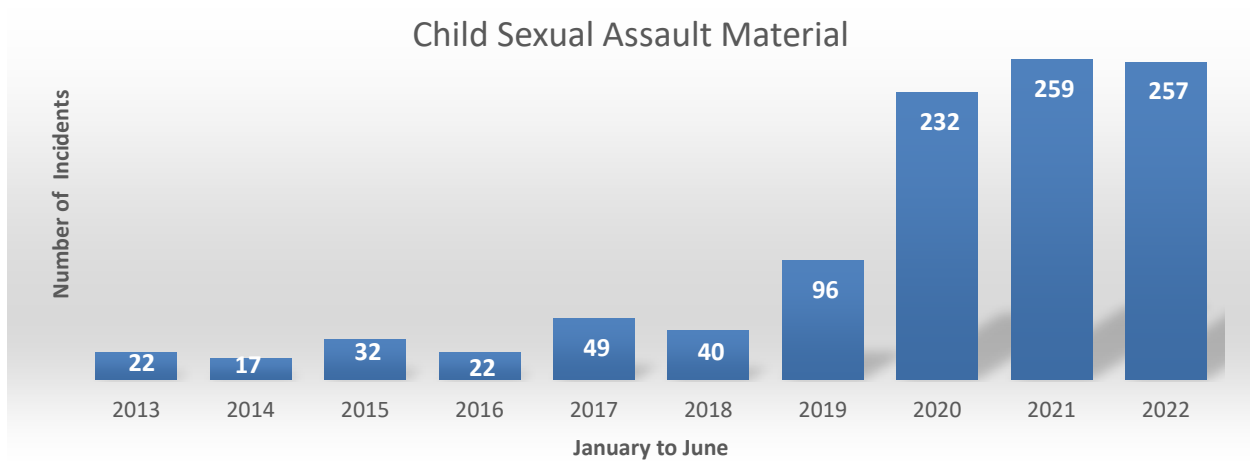


The Internet Child Exploitation Unit (ICE) investigates the global problem of child sexual abuse and possession and distribution of CSAM online. The Unit's broad objectives are to identify and prosecute offenders in Vancouver and to work with national and international partners to safeguard children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

The increase in Q2 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 CSAM incidents that were reported to police in Q2 YTD of each year. Although the figure shows a 0.8% decrease from 2021 (259) to 2022 (257), this figure also represents a 1,068.2% increase when compared to a decade ago (2013 = 22 incidents).

10-Year Trend for Q2 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

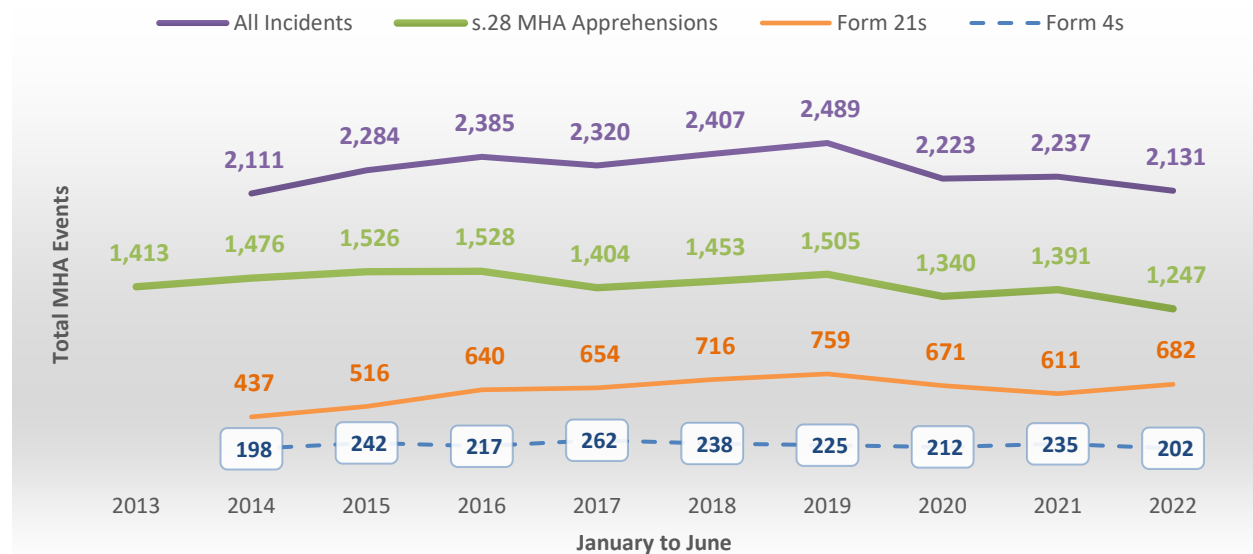
Under the MHA, a Form 21 Director’s Warrant allows a director or designate to recall a patient back to a hospital. A recall would occur when a person who is living in community under certain conditions imposed by their doctor, such as a requirement to take medication, fails to do so. A Form 21 may also 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.

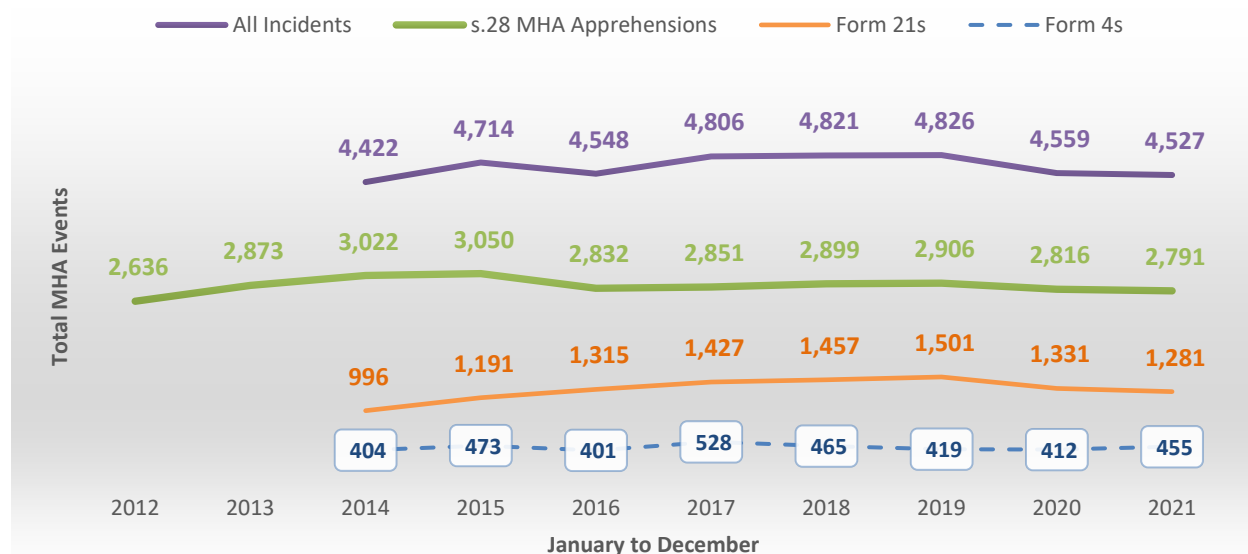
Prior to 2012, data was only collected for s28 apprehensions. Data collection for Form 4 and Form 21 apprehensions was implemented in the first quarter of 2012 and it wasn’t until 2014 that the total number of Form 4 and Form 21 apprehensions began to increase. The number of Q2 Section 28 (s28) MHA apprehensions have decreased from 1,391 incidents in Q2 2021 to 1,247 incidents in 2022. This is a decrease of 10.4%. Form 21s have increased from 611 in Q2 2021 to 682 in 2022, an increase of 11.6%. Form 4s have decreased from 235 Forms in 2021 to 202 over the same time period in 2022, a reduction of 14.0%. When combining all three apprehension types, there were 106 (or -4.7%) fewer apprehensions when comparing 2021 (2,237) to 2022 (2,131).

10-Year Trend for Q2 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 apprehensions 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 Q2 2022, police completed 1,247 Section 28 apprehensions. Of the 1,247 s28 apprehensions, 1,003 individuals were apprehended. The following table shows that in Q2 2022 33% of the 330 individuals apprehended under s28 of the MHA had been previously apprehended under s28 within the previous 4 years (including the first six months of 2022):

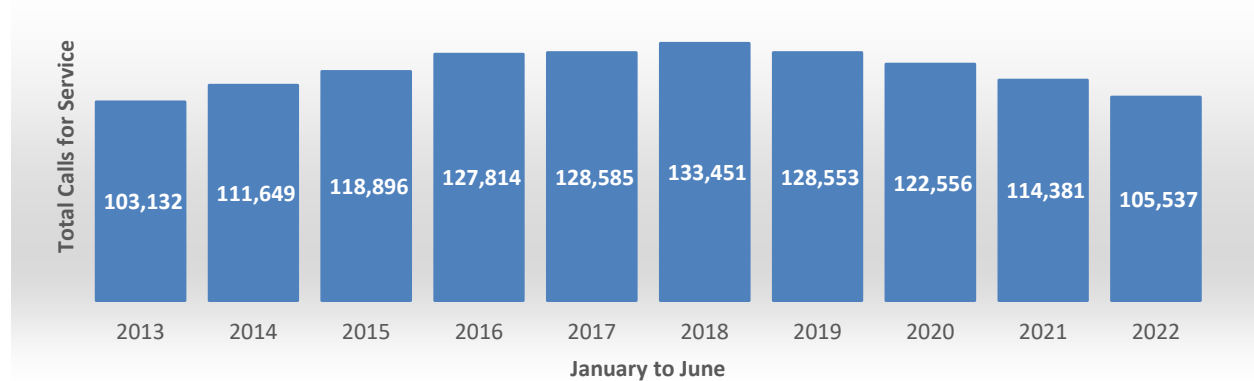
S28 Apprehensions MHA	Q2 2022 YTD
# of apprehensions	1,247
# of people apprehended	1,003
# of people previously apprehended in the last 4 years	330
% of people previously apprehended	33%

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. It is important to note the following two figures do not include E-Comm abandoned calls for service.

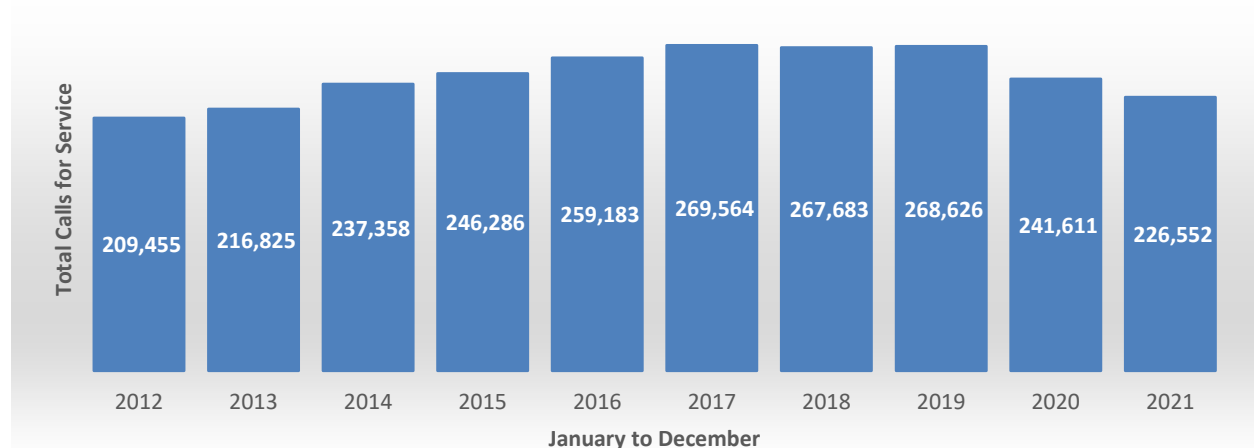
There was a 7.7% decrease in the total number of CFS when comparing Q2 2021 (114,381) CFS to Q2 2022 (105,537). Over the past decade, Q2 CFS have increased 2.3% since 2013 (103,132).

10-Year Trend for Q2 CFS



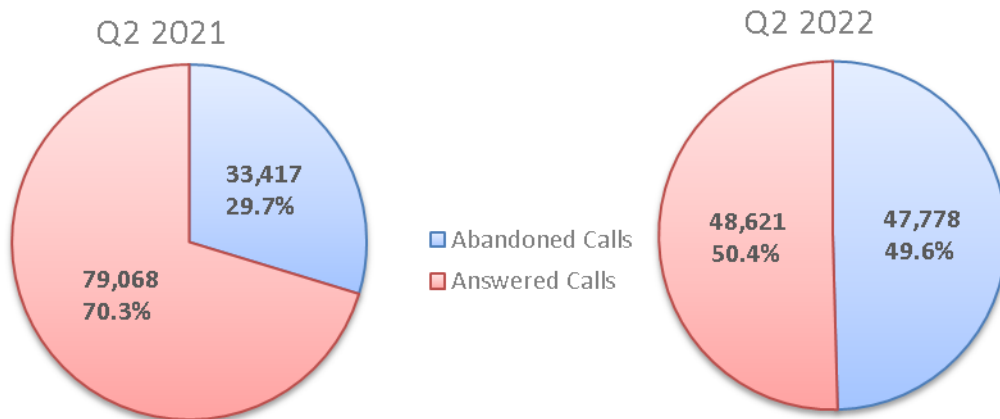
As shown below, comparing 2020 (241,611) to 2021 (226,552), there was a 6.2% decrease in the total number of CFS. CFS have increased 8.2% since 2012 (209,455) which is an increase of 17,098 CFS.

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 show in Q2 2021, almost a third (29.7%) of calls were abandoned and this ratio increased significantly to 49.6% in Q2 2022. The number of abandoned calls increased by 43.0% when comparing Q2 2021 (33,417) to Q2 2022 (47,778). If this trend continues into the latter half of the year, it is expected that approximately 95,000 calls from the public will go unanswered. This is a public safety issue and therefore concerning since violent and property crimes are up in Vancouver when compared to the same time last year. It also means that completed calls for service (answered by E-Comm or filed using the VPD's online reporting platform) underestimate the true demand for policing in Vancouver.

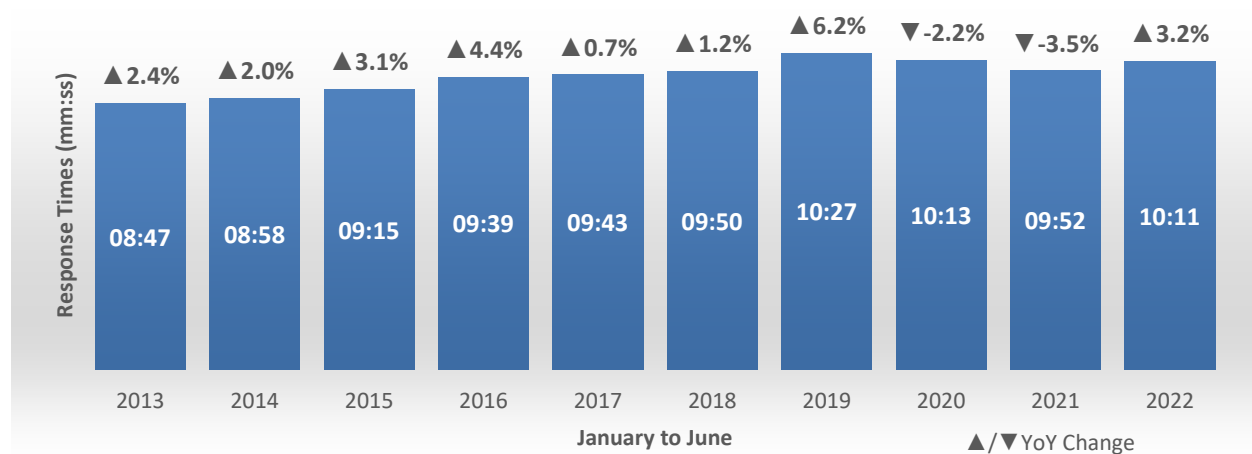
Calls to VPD's Non-Emergency Line Managed by E-Comm



PRIORITY 1 RESPONSE TIMES

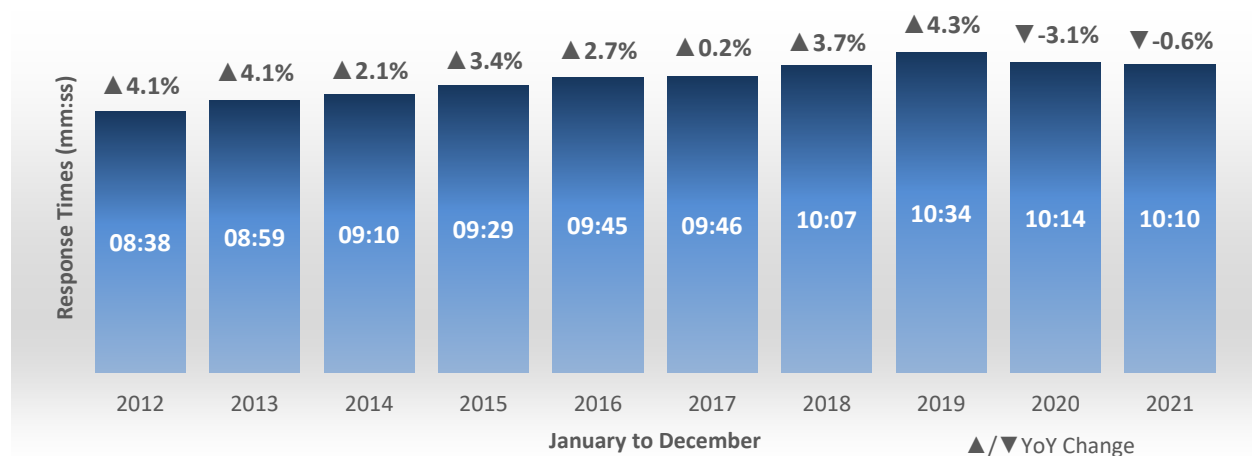
The following graph compares Q2 P1 response time from 2013 to 2022. The average Q2 2022 P1 response time (10:11) was 3.2%, or 19 seconds, slower when compared to the Q2 2021 (9:52). The actual number of P1 calls received are 0.2% lower than the same timeframe last year.

10-Year Trend for Q2 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

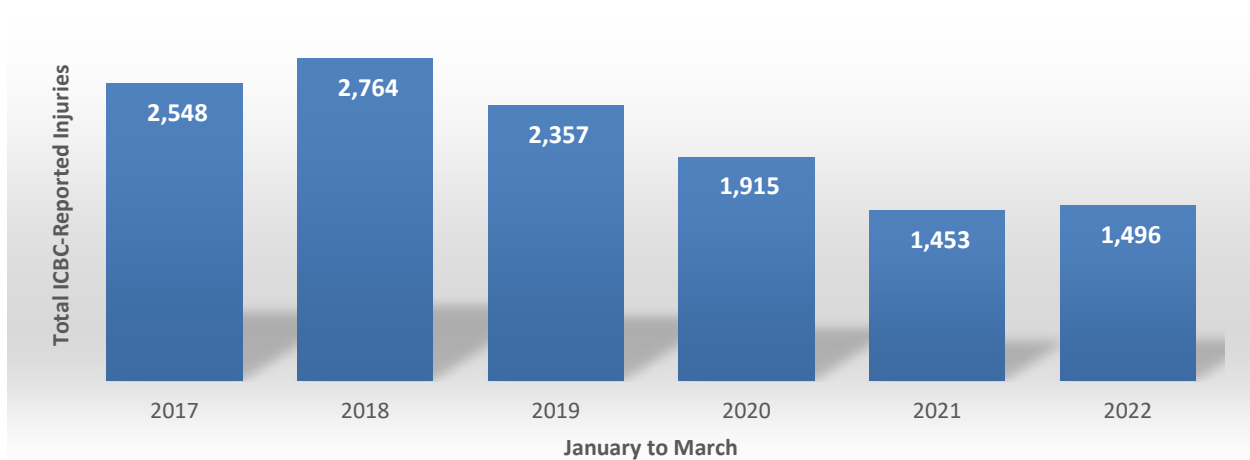


TRAFFIC RELATED INJURIES & DEATHS

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.

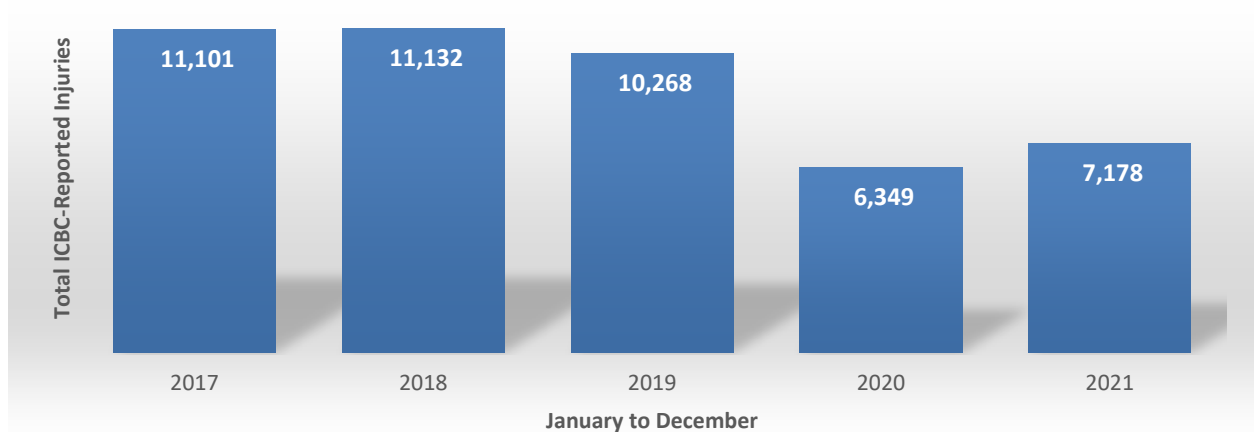
ICBC data for Q2 was not available at the time of the report's submission. The most recent data for ICBC-reported motor vehicle incidents shows that in Q2 2022, there were 1,496 reported incidents, and during the same time in 2021, there were 1,453 reported incidents, a 3.0% increase.

6 Year Trend for Q2 ICBC-Reported



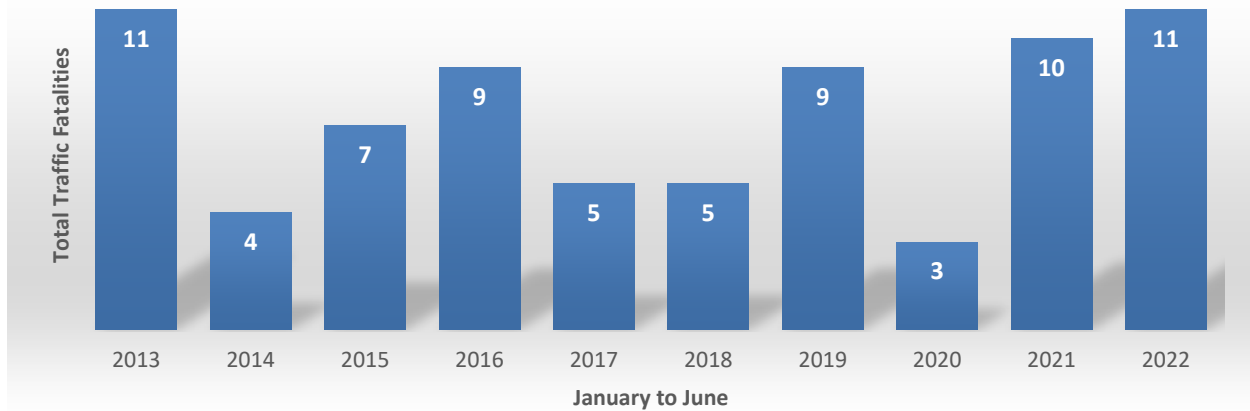
The following graph shows Vancouver experienced 13.1% more ICBC-reported motor vehicle incidents with injuries in 2021 (7,178) compared to 2020 (6,349).

Year-end ICBC Reported



The following graph compares Q2 traffic fatalities over the past 10 years. There were ten fatalities in 2021 compared to eleven in 2022.

10-Year Trend for Q2 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

