

2015 Annual Policing Report

Cultivating a Safe, Healthy and Inclusive Community

October 2016



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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Report

The City of St. Albert Annual Policing Report has been prepared to provide City Council and the Community with a formal report on some key Policing measures and community safety matters.

Background

On June 23, 2014, City Council approved the [Policing Services Long Term Department Plan](#) to be used as a guiding document for police resource planning purposes.

On November 23, 2015 City Council also established a new Policing Services Policy ([Council Policy C-PS-02 Policing Services](#)) which guides the Policing Service levels and standards delivered to the Community.

Department Overview

The Policing Services Department has a mandate to; preserve the peace, protect life and property, prevent crime and offences, and apprehend criminals, offenders and others who may be lawfully taken into custody. This is done through a contract with Public Safety Canada (RCMP Municipal Policing Agreement) as well as other services provided by Municipal Employees including Municipal (Bylaw) Enforcement and the operation of the Primary 911 call answer and policing dispatch centre.

CORE Services

Policing Services provides the following services to residents and/or internal stakeholders including, City Departments and Council:

- [Prevention and Education Services](#) – This is a proactive approach to reduce crime and increase community safety.
- [Protective Services](#) – This service is generally described as one designed to reduce victimization through proactive approaches such as park patrols and reactive approaches such as 911 responses.
- [Intelligence Services](#) – The gathering, compiling and disseminating information about crimes, offences, trends and social issues.
- [Investigation Services](#) – The gathering of information to determine the facts surrounding a particular crime or offence.

- Enforcement Services – The proactive approach to address violations and criminal acts.
- Other Police Services – services that can not be delivered by another department or are best to be provided through policing such as police information/criminal record checks and fingerprint services.
- Support Services – Numerous services that are essential to the departments daily operations such as 911/Dispatch, police records management, and property and exhibit control.



STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Criminal Activity

Some of the key high level measures on criminal activity in a community include Crime Severity and the Crime Rate. Both measures are governed through a uniform crime reporting process that is administered by Statistics Canada.

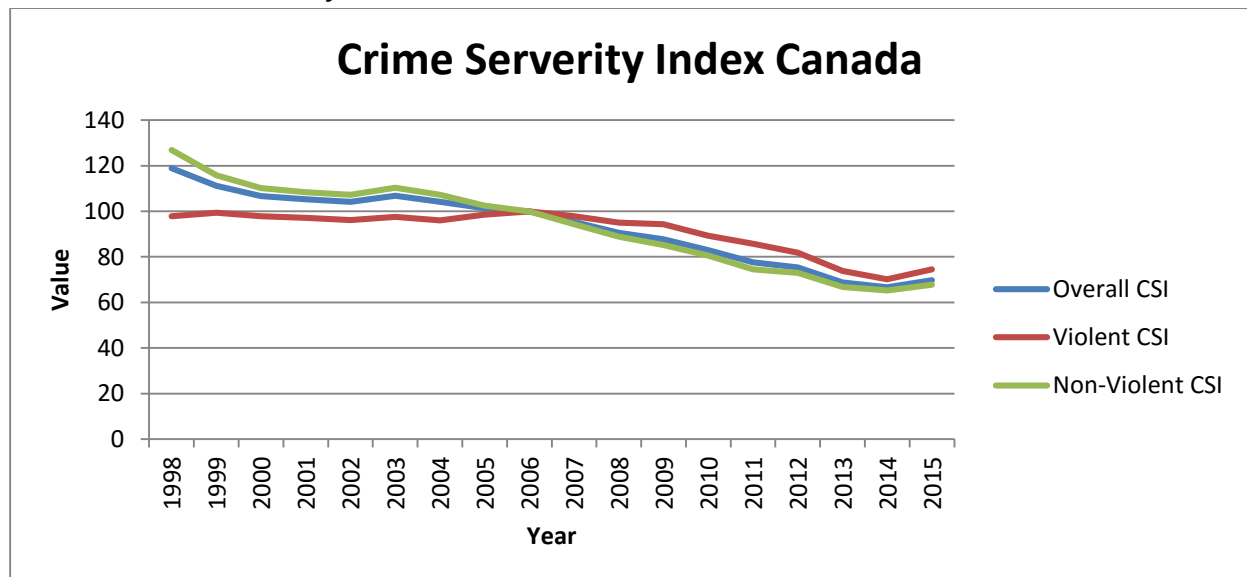
Crime Severity

The Crime Severity Index is a measure that is gathered and published by Statistics Canada. It includes all Criminal Code violations including traffic, as well as Drug violations and all Federal Statutes.

The Crime Severity Index measures changes in the level of severity of crime from year to year.

In the index, all crimes are assigned a weight based on their seriousness. The level of seriousness is based on actual sentences handed down by the courts in all provinces and territories. More serious crimes are assigned higher weights, less serious offences lower weights. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index.

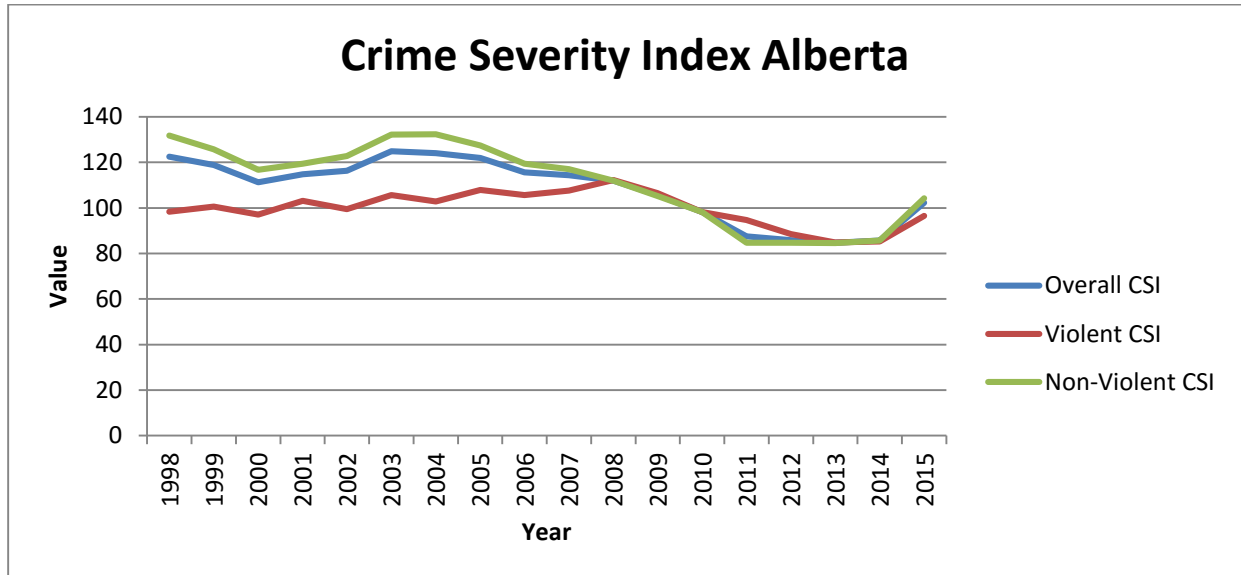
National Crime Severity



*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from Statistics Canada

The overall Crime Severity nationally increased by approximately 5%. This increase was primarily driven by higher levels of fraud, breaking and entering, robbery and homicide. The National increase is believed to have been fuelled by the notable crime increases in Alberta (+18%).

Provincial Crime Severity

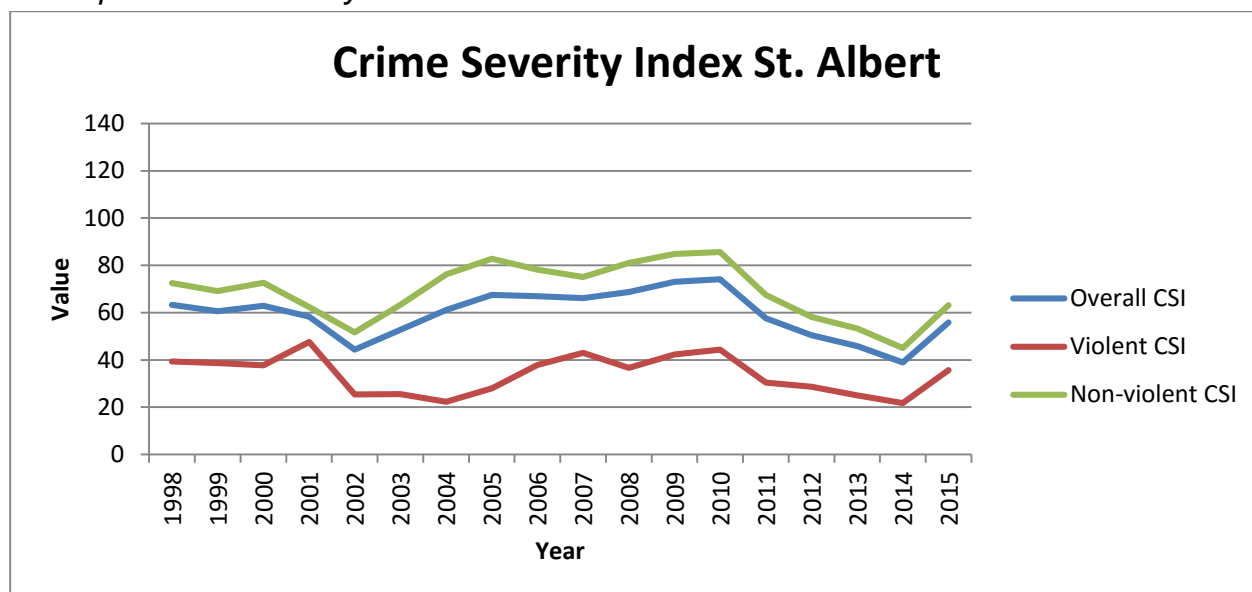


*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from Statistics Canada

As mentioned in the previous graph, Alberta had an 18% increase in the crime severity in 2015. The primary drivers in Alberta were similar to the National drivers. Alberta saw 27 more homicides in 2015, a 34% increase in break and enters, a 32% increase in motor vehicle theft and a 21% increase in theft under \$5000 reports.



Municipal Crime Severity



*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from Statistics Canada

Although historically, St. Albert City Detachment has a significantly lower violent crime rate in comparison to its non violent crime rate, in 2015, there was a noted increase.

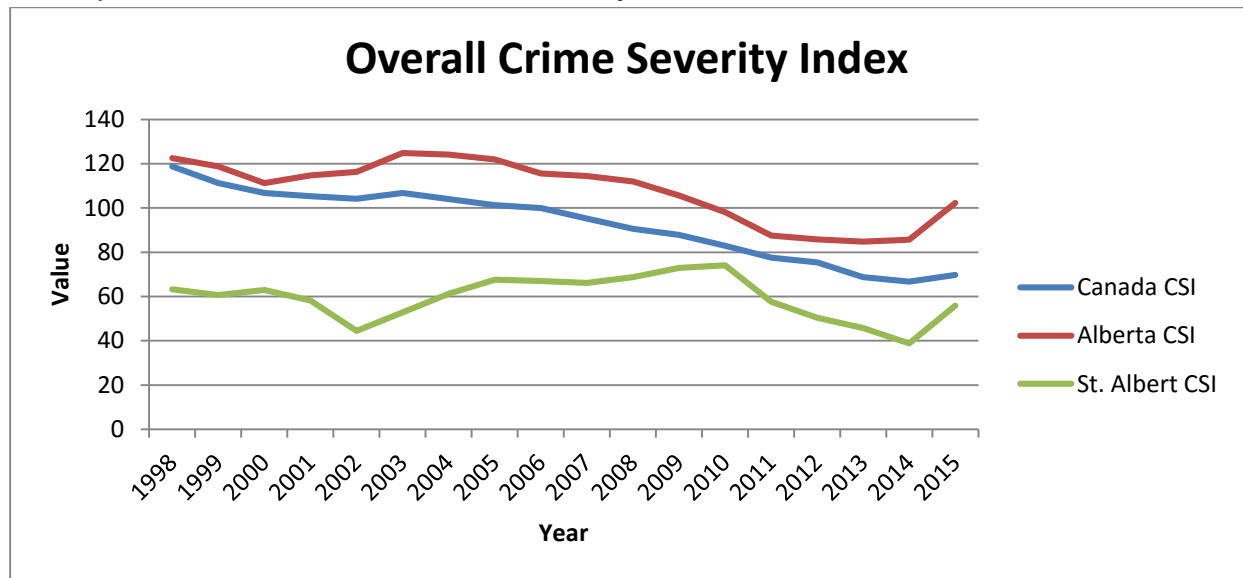
This increase may be explained by several contributing factors, most glaringly, in January 2015, St. Albert experienced a homicide as well as an attempted homicide. This act of extreme violence unequivocally contributed to the crime severity upturn observed in 2015.

Further to this, St. Albert experienced an overall increase in assault investigations, including a 34% increase in spousal abuse incidents. Although there is no *all-encompassing* explanation for the causes of crime and its fluctuations, one overarching influence which would contribute to an observable increase, would be the economic recession the Province of Alberta faced.

With any economic downturn, labour markets are impacted, causing increased rates of unemployment, and therefore increased crime rates, *“There is an empirical relationship that exists between unemployment and crime”* (Recession, Crime and Punishment, National Criminal Justice Reference Service).



Municipal/Provincial/National Crime Severity



*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from Statistics Canada

As can be seen above, despite the increases seen in 2015, St Albert continues to have a lower crime severity index than the Provincial or National averages. In addition St. Albert has the lowest crime severity index amongst Alberta municipalities with a population over 50,000.

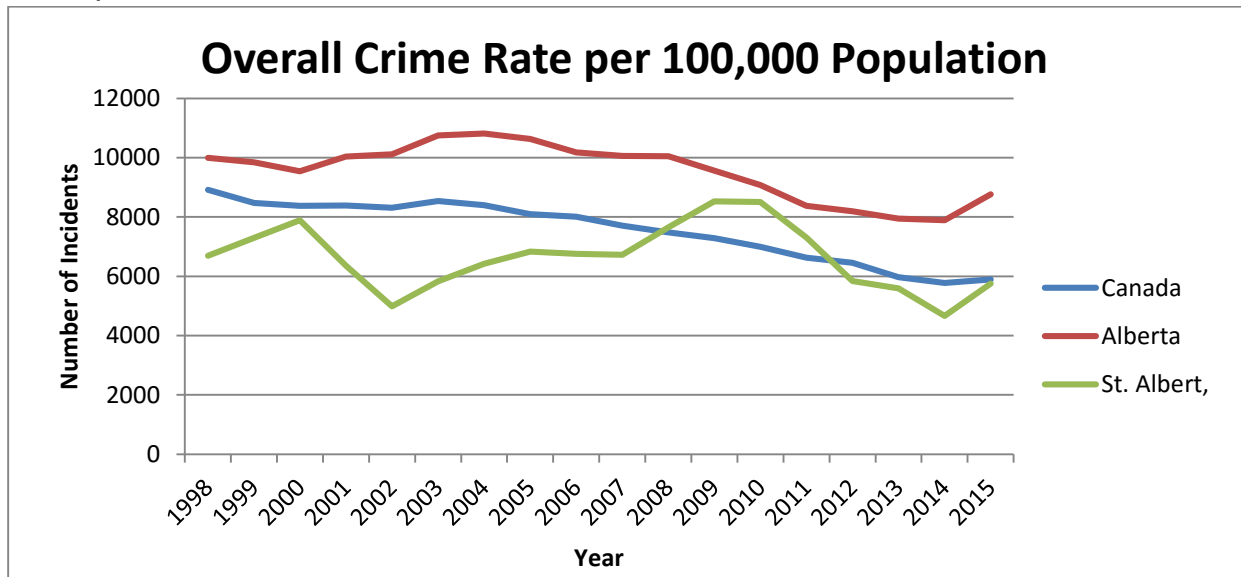


Crime Rate

The Crime Rate includes all reported Criminal incidents and is simply reported per 100,000 population. All incidents are treated equally regardless of their severity. This traditional way of looking at crime is susceptible to fluctuations in the number of high-volume but low-severity offences such as mischief and theft under \$5000. These types of offences account for approximately 40% of all police reported crime in Canada. Victimization data has shown that offences of lower seriousness tend to go unreported to police. In addition some police agencies practice certain policies to promote reporting. Both under-reporting and pro-reporting policies influence the number of crime reports in a given year.

The overall crime rate does however help show police officer and support staff workload.

Municipal/Provincial/National Crime Rate



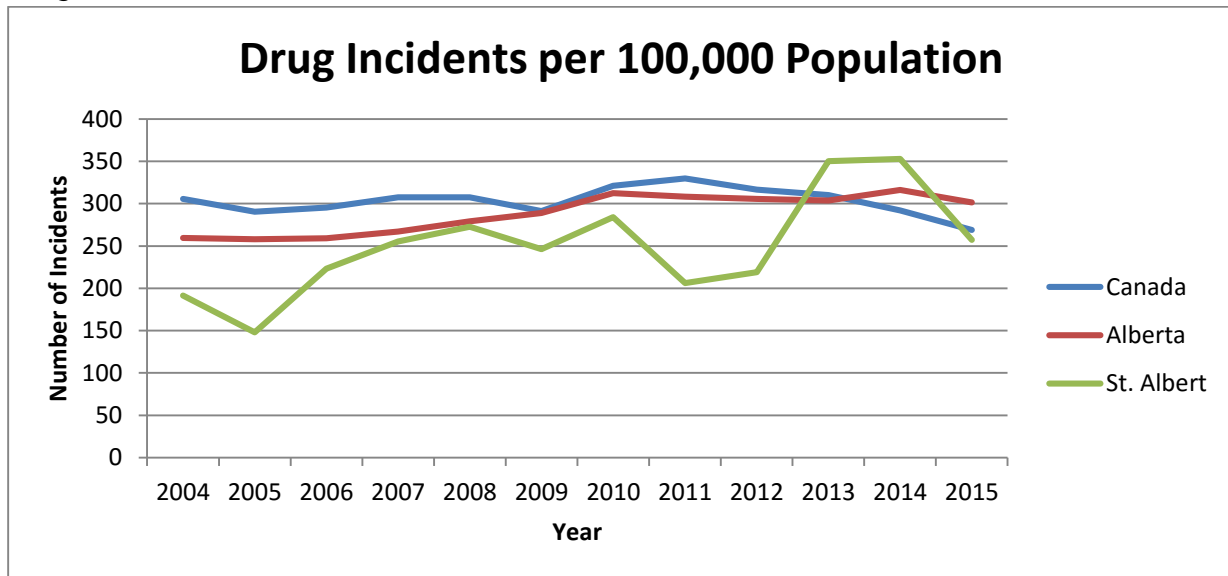
*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from Statistics Canada

Not unlike the Crime Severity Index the overall Crime Rate per 100,000 population saw an increase in 2015. Although St. Albert continues to be well below the Alberta rate, in 2015 St. Albert's Crime Rate is almost equal to the National average. This is likely due to the increases observed in the number property related offences.

Drug Activity

Drug statistics are highly susceptible to changes based on the resources that are assigned or dedicated towards them. For example the more officers focused on drug related offences often results in higher incident reporting and a higher number of charges.

Drug Related Incidents

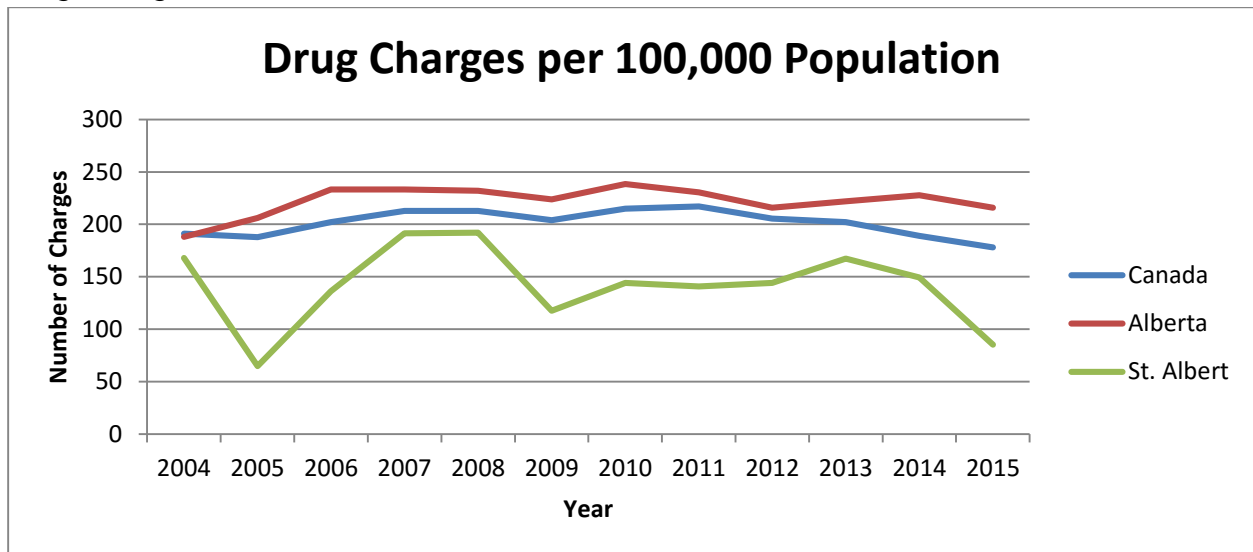


*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from Statistics Canada

As the overall crime rate went up, the number of drug offences in Canada is continuing the pattern of dropping and dropped again in 2015. There were about 9600 offences in Canada that fell under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act last year, representing a 9 per cent decrease from 2014. Over half of those offences were related to marijuana possession. It is not all good news regarding drug crime as there were significant increases in the possession and trafficking, production and distribution of methamphetamines (crystal meth +25%) in 2015. Rates also increased for drug related offences related to ecstasy (+7%), heroin (+18%) and fentanyl (+6%)

It appears thus far the current trend in drug activities/drug related incidents in St. Albert are continuing to drop much like the rest of Alberta and Canada but with an increase in more investigations into Fentanyl and crystal meth. The general consensus for offering an explanation for the overall decrease of drug activity yet the increases in more dangerous drugs is the possibility of the decriminalization of marijuana and more resources being focused on other controlled substances or other matters.

Drug Charges



*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from Statistics Canada

St. Albert continues to see less drug charges per population than the National or Provincial averages. This despite the number of incidents reported being closer to the National and Provincial averages. This is something that RCMP Detachment management is looking at and although there can be a number of reasons why the number of charges laid are less than the average, the local Detachment has initiated a goal of increasing drug related charges by 10% in 2016.



Other Criminal Activity

The below data shows some more specific key crime categories.

Person's Related Crime

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 2014 to 2015
Homicide	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+100%
Offences Related to Death	1	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0%
Robbery	22	13	21	23	13	12	6	5	13	+160%
Assault (Not incl. sexual assault)	370	394	409	406	355	295	333	295	313	+6%

*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from the RCMP K Division Operations Strategy Branch

St Albert has historically seen very few serious person's related crime. The addition of 1 homicide in 2015 (murder of Constable David Wynn) resulted in a 100% increase from 2014. Robbery related offences have increased significantly back to 2011 numbers and as stated in prior graphs it is believed that this can be attributed to the economic downturn in the region.

Property Related Crime

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 2014 to 2015
Break and Enter	289	254	249	227	216	185	184	127	239	+88%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	158	140	144	136	100	93	89	100	126	+26%
Theft over \$5000	24	38	30	20	22	17	20	13	29	+123%
Theft under \$5000	1119	1088	1448	1347	974	874	857	792	1242	+57%
Possession of Stolen Property	53	71	66	56	44	34	50	35	55	+57%
Fraud	186	223	226	192	170	164	125	167	218	+31%

*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from the RCMP K Division Operations Strategy Branch

As can be seen above, St. Albert was not immune to the increased crime seen Provincially. However in some cases St Albert doubled the Provincial increases. Break and Enter incidents increased 88% in St. Albert compared to the Provincial average increase of 34%. Theft under \$5000 increased by 57% in comparison to the Provincial average increase of 21%. Property crime is driving factor in the increased Crime Severity and Crime Rate and something that the detachment management is focusing on combating in the future.

Community Policing Activity

The Detachment has continued to focus on pro-active activities as resources allow. Much of this work is coordinated by and happens within the Community Policing unit.

Below are some key statistics that may be of interest to the community.

- General Duty RCMP members made 110 visits to St Albert Elementary and Junior High Schools during the 2015/2016 school year. These did not include the daily visits from the High School and Junior High School Resource Officers.
- Officers continue to be assigned to the High Schools and the Junior High Schools as part of the School Resource Officer program. This program helps build positive relationships with youth as well as provides a resource for school administrators.
- 100% of grade 6 students were taught the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Course
- 100% of grade 8 classes within the City were taught the Drug Awareness Program.
- RCMP officers continue to partner with the City staff to hold 40 Developmental assets events and to incorporate this approach into all police interactions with youth. Positive Tickets continue to be a popular reward for the youth.
- Proactive Bike and Cart patrols continued in 2015 and the RCMP attended the majority of the 103 community Block Parties held in St. Albert. Residents regularly comment about how positive it is to see officers at the community events, on the trails and in the green spaces of St. Albert.

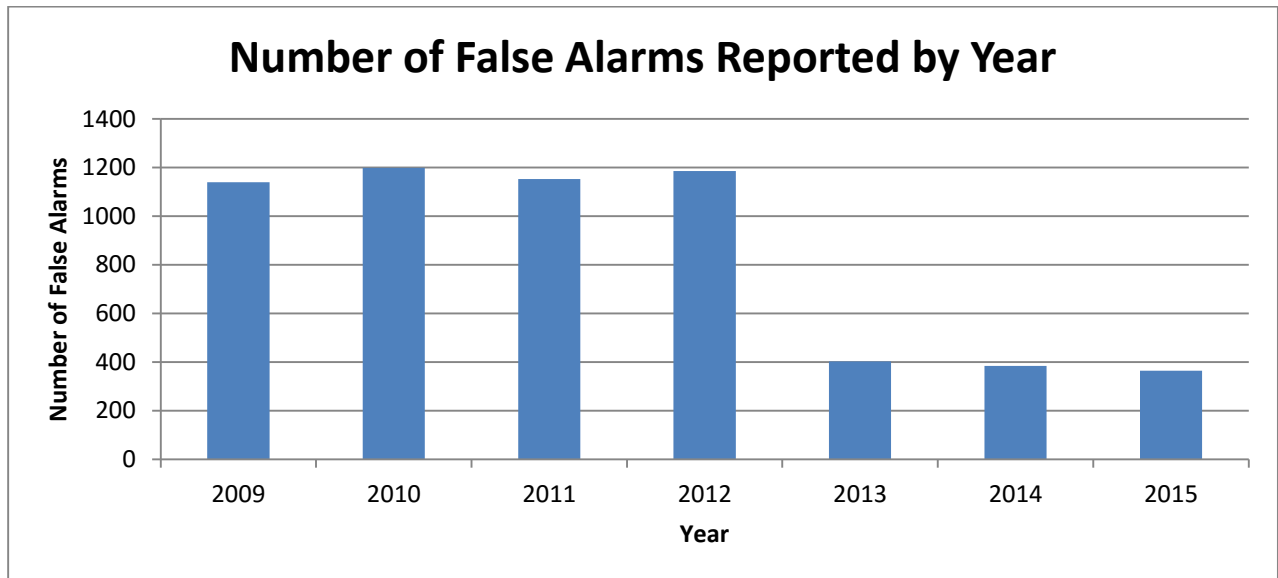


Other Policing Activities

Policing Services is involved in a number of other activities that do not relate directly to Criminal Activity. Below are a few key areas.

Other Policing Activity

False Alarm Incidents



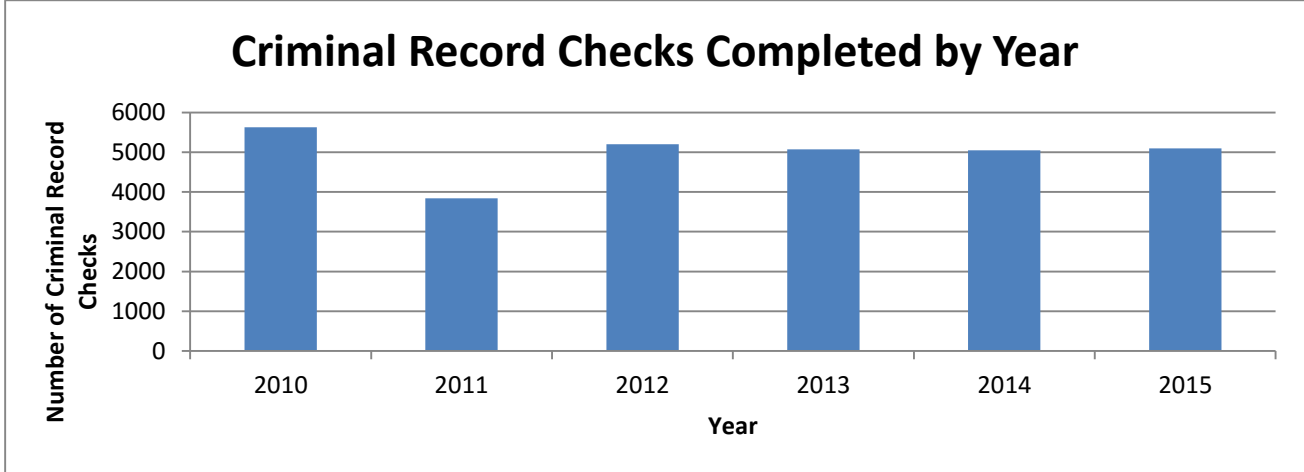
* Numbers in the above graph were obtained from the RCMP K Division Operations Strategy Branch

We have continued to see a decrease in the number of False Alarm Reports and believe that it is now safe to say that this area is no longer a major concern for department resources.

In 2012 City Council passed a new Alarm Bylaw that took effect in 2013. Since the implementation of that Bylaw calls for service in this area have dramatically decreased (approximately 75%). The significant policy change in the Bylaw was that the police would only respond to “validated” alarms. This change appears to be having the desired impact on these calls for service, freeing up RCMP time to focus on actual crime and crime prevention.



Criminal Record Checks Processed

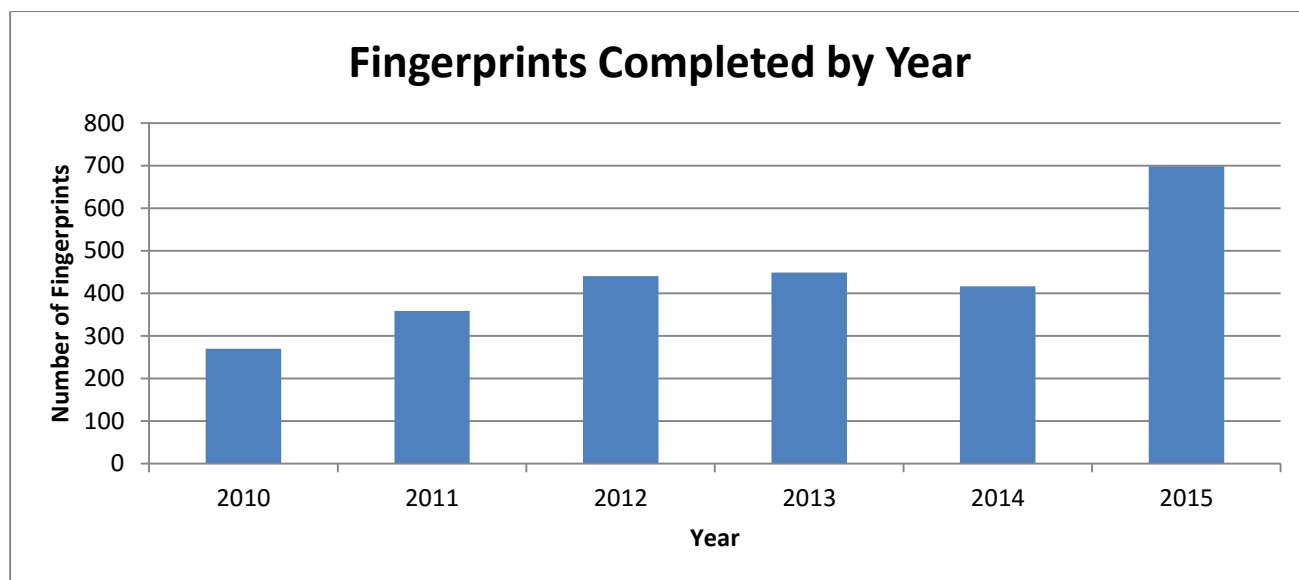


* Numbers in the above graph are recorded locally at the St. Albert Detachment

Criminal Record Checks continue to be a very desirable service for the community. Many organizations, both for and not for profit, have processes in place to have potential employees and volunteers complete a criminal record check as part of their screening processes. With approximately 5000 Criminal Record Checks processed per year, this continues to be one of the main service areas for our front counter. We are aware that there are Federal Government plans that are moving criminal record check applications solely to a fingerprint based system. This would require every person to have their fingerprints taken in order for a criminal record check to be completed. This is being implemented to address risks related to the current name-based checks where a criminal can evade detection through false identification. The plan also outlines that these services will be shifted to private industry. It is believed that there will be future government and stakeholder engagement on this plan in the near future.



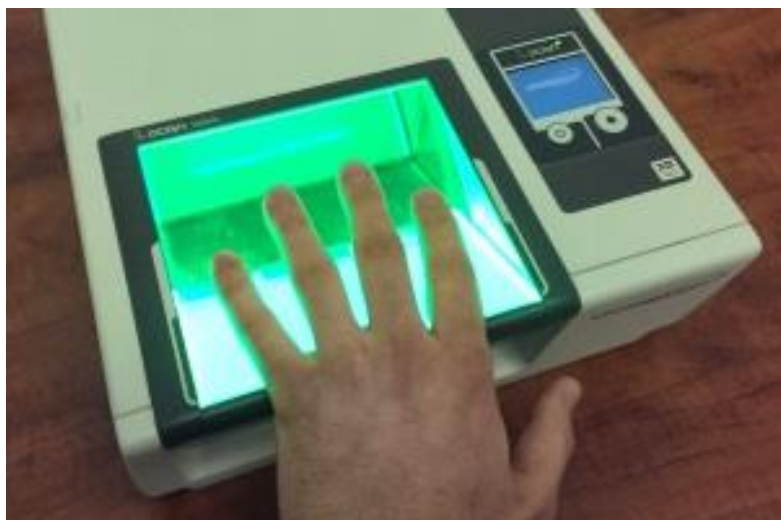
Civilian Fingerprints Processed



* Numbers in the above graph are recorded locally at the St. Albert Detachment

Overall we saw a 68% increase in fingerprint requests in 2015. There were increases in all categories of fingerprint requests however the ones that had the most volume were regular resident fingerprint requests for non-voluntary reasons.

In 2015 the Detachment obtained a second “livescan” fingerprint machine that is located just off the front lobby. This has improved customer service as volunteers are no longer having to be escorted into the cell block area to have the scan completed.

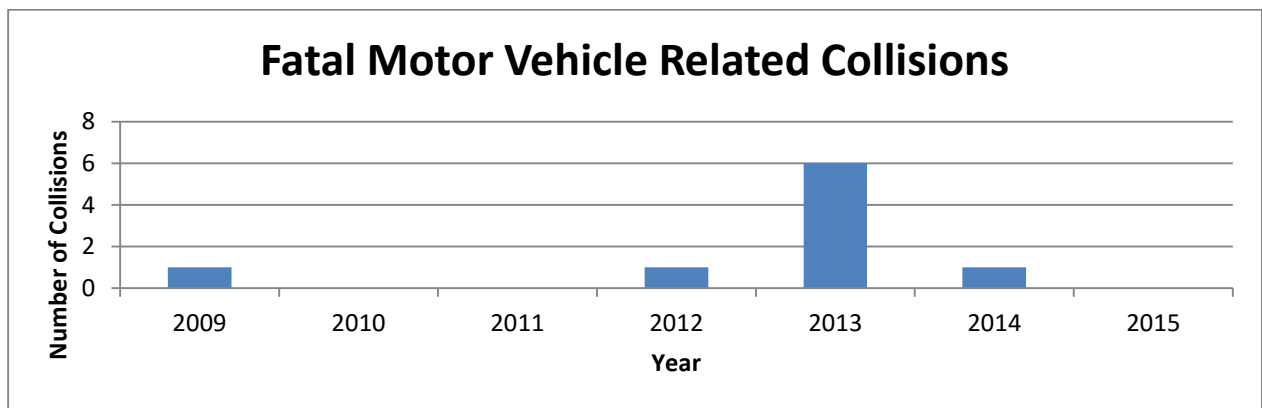


Traffic Safety

Traffic safety continues to be top of mind for Policing Services with dedicated RCMP and Municipal Enforcement Officers assigned specifically to traffic enforcement duties. In 2015 Policing resources continued to participate in the internal Traffic Safety Committee where representatives from Engineering, RCMP, Municipal Enforcement and Communications work collaboratively on traffic safety matters by utilizing a “4 E” approach (Engineering, Education, Enforcement and Evaluation).

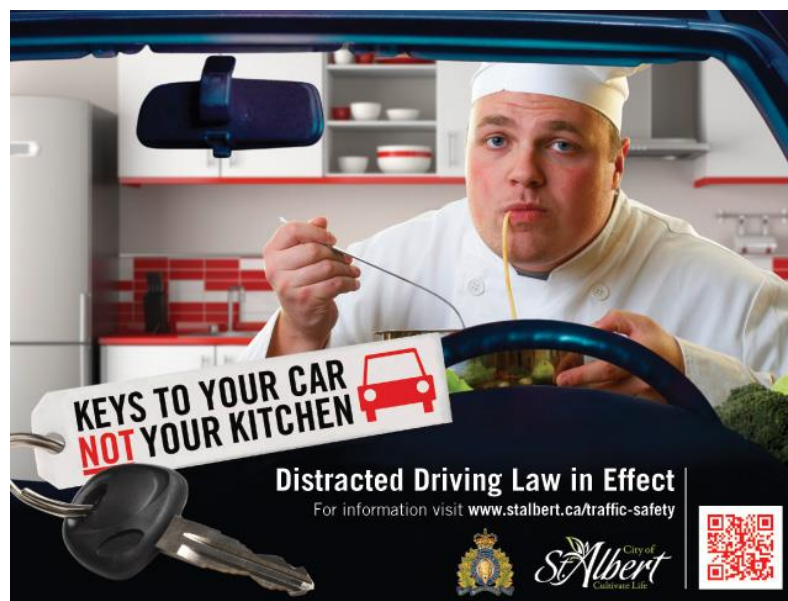
Collisions

Fatal Collisions

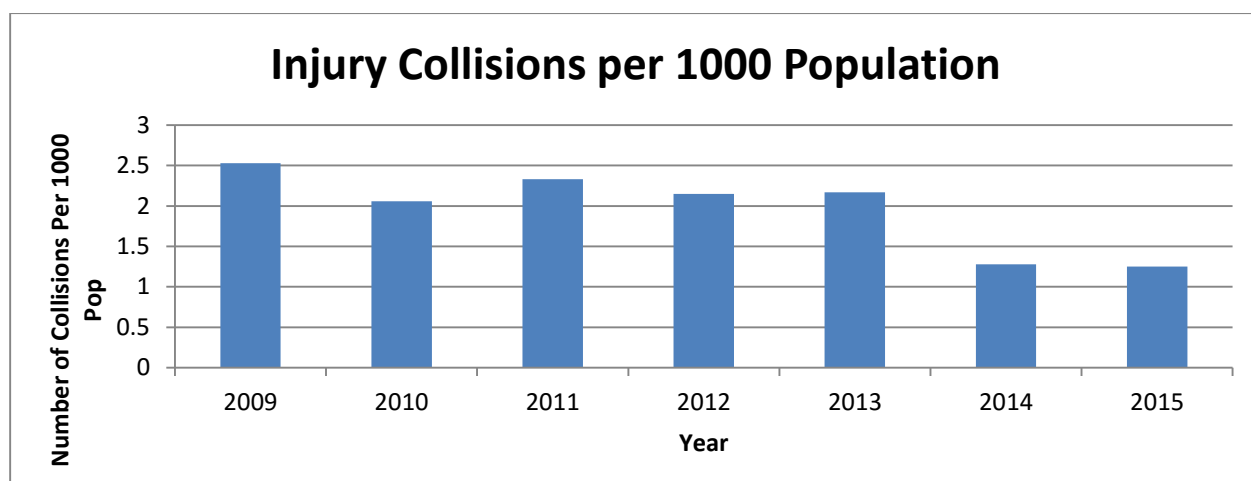


* Numbers in the above graph were obtained from the RCMP K Division Operations Strategy Branch

2013 was a very abnormal year as it related to traffic fatalities. Historically St. Albert has had very few motor vehicle related deaths and 2015 was no different.



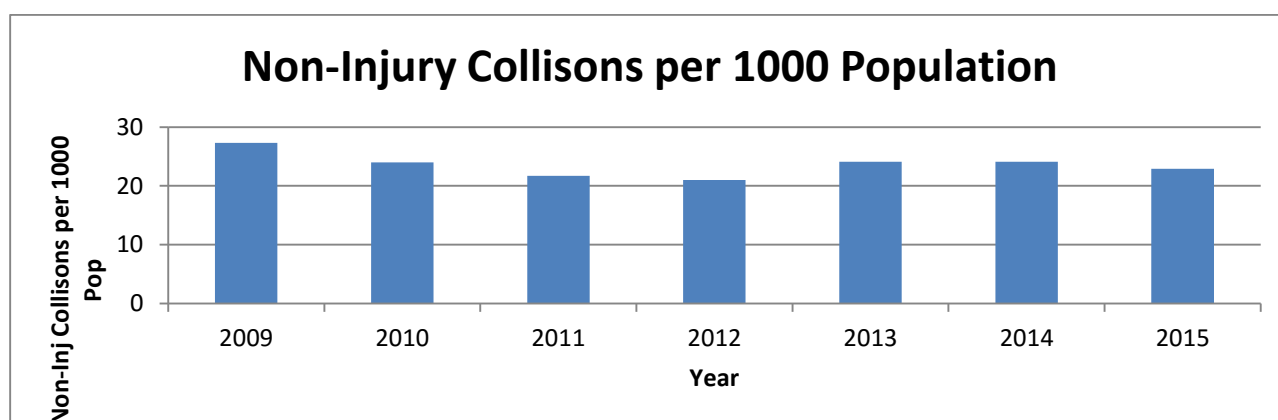
Injury Collisions



* The numbers of collisions used to make the above graph were obtained from the RCMP K Division Operations Strategy Branch. Population is based on the latest census data. Where updated census data is not available a 1.5% population increase is assumed.

Injury Collisions per population took a significant (50%) decrease in 2014 and it is believed that Engineering changes to light signalling (implementation of protected left hand turns) was a key factor in this decrease. The continued coordinated enforcement approach amongst RCMP, Municipal Enforcement and Automated Enforcement may also be playing a role in helping keep injury collisions down.

Non-Injury Collisions



* The numbers of collisions used to make the above graph were obtained from the RCMP K Division Operations Strategy Branch. Population is based on the latest census data. Where updated census data is not available a 1.5% population increase is assumed.

Although policing focuses most of their efforts on the causal factors of injury collisions such as speeding and seatbelts, Non-Injury collisions are still monitored both from a

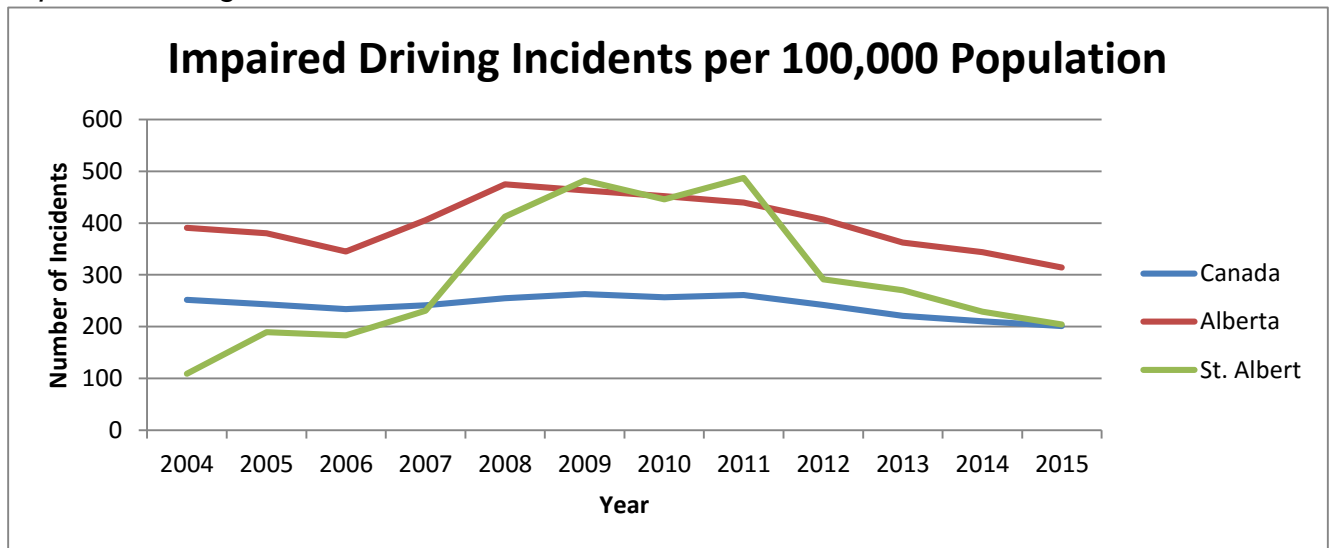
safety and workload perspective. The per population collisions have remained relatively steady over the last few years, with a slight decrease from 2014 to 2015.

Impaired Driving

Impaired driving continues to have devastating impacts on society. In 2010 MADD Canada estimated that impaired driving deaths, injuries and property damage crashes in Canada could be estimated to have costs over \$20 billion.



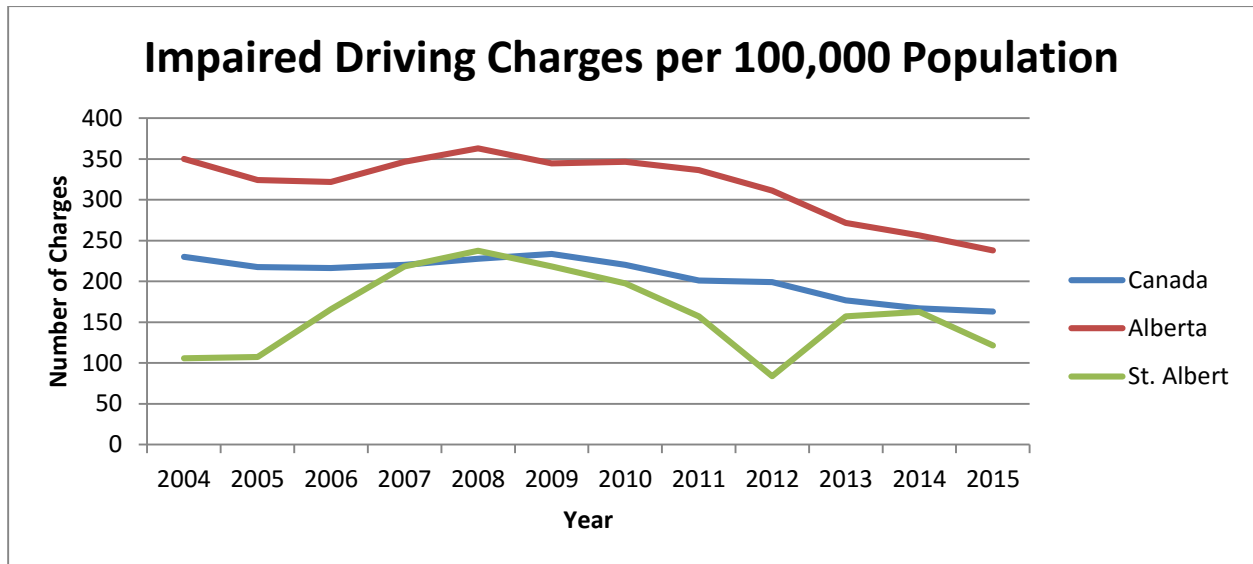
Impaired Driving Incidents



*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from Statistics Canada

Since 2011, the number of impaired driving incidents reported per population have decreased. This is similar to what has been seen nationally and provincially.

Impaired Driving Charges

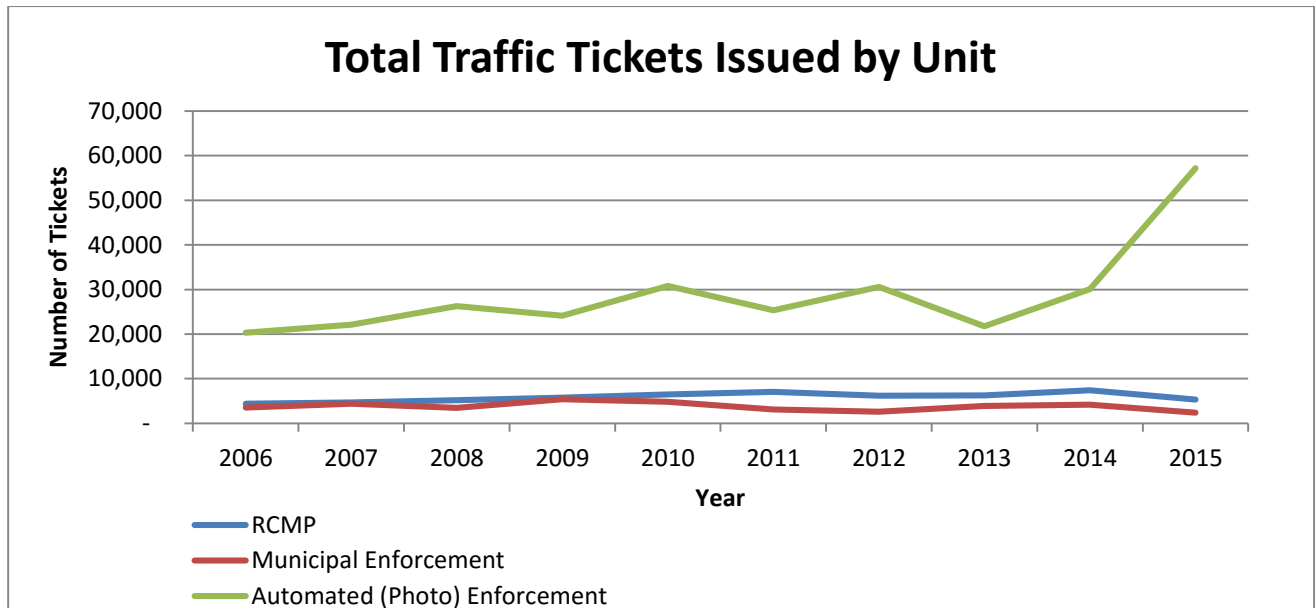


*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from Statistics Canada

St. Albert's historical trending on impaired driving charges per 100,000 population seems to fluctuate a bit more and be less in volume than the national and provincial averages. The number of charges laid are normally reflective of the resources dedicated to pro-active impaired driving operations. In 2015 resource levels in the Traffic section were depleted due to a number of transfers. It is believed that this played a role in the 2015 drop seen above.



Traffic Tickets Issued



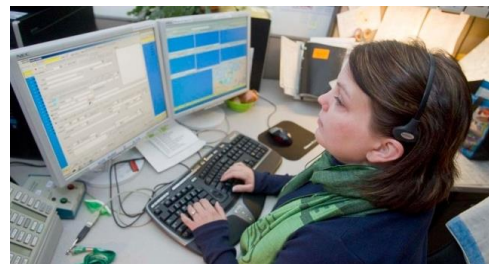
*Numbers in the above graph are recorded locally at the St. Albert Detachment

2015 represents a full year under with new photo enforcement contractor utilizing more efficient and effective technology. This resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of photo enforcement tickets issued. There were slight decreases in the number of traffic tickets issued by the RCMP and Municipal Enforcement and is believed to be attributed to resource challenges experienced in 2015.

911/Communications/Dispatch

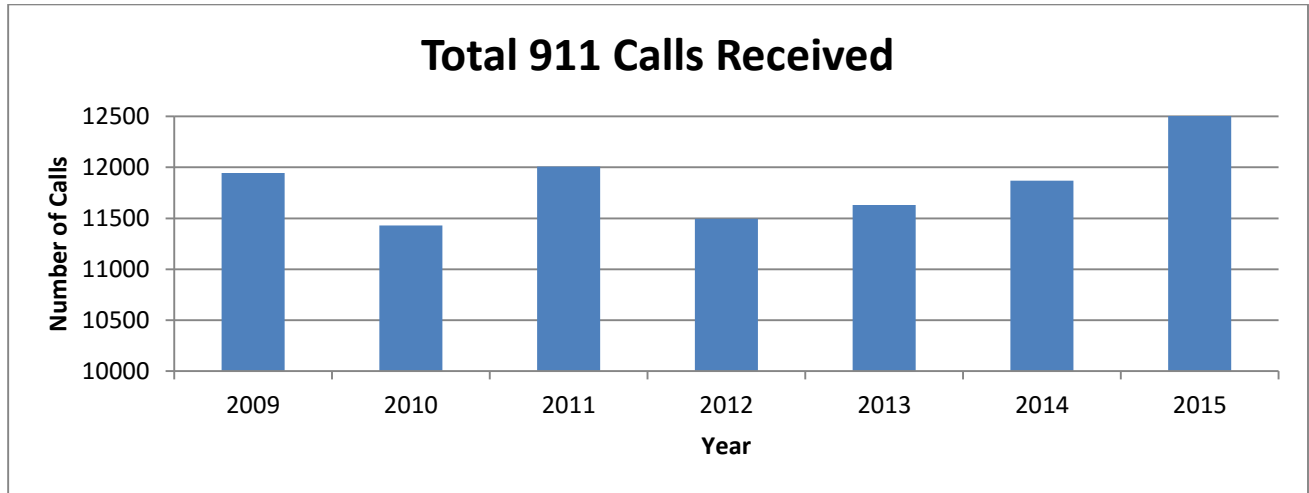
As indicated previously in the department overview, Policing Services runs the primary 911 public safety answering point (PSAP) for the community. All initial 911 calls made in the community go directly to the Policing Services communication centre at Maloney Place, where operators record and dispatch out police related calls and transfer out fire and ambulance calls.

In 2014 the Province of Alberta enacted the new Alberta 911 Emergency Act which resulted in a new 911 Grant being passed down to primary PSAPs. The new Act also brought with it a requirement to meet new 911 standards and reporting. The Province of Alberta continued to work on setting the standards and reporting requirements in 2015 with implementation targeted for 2016.



911

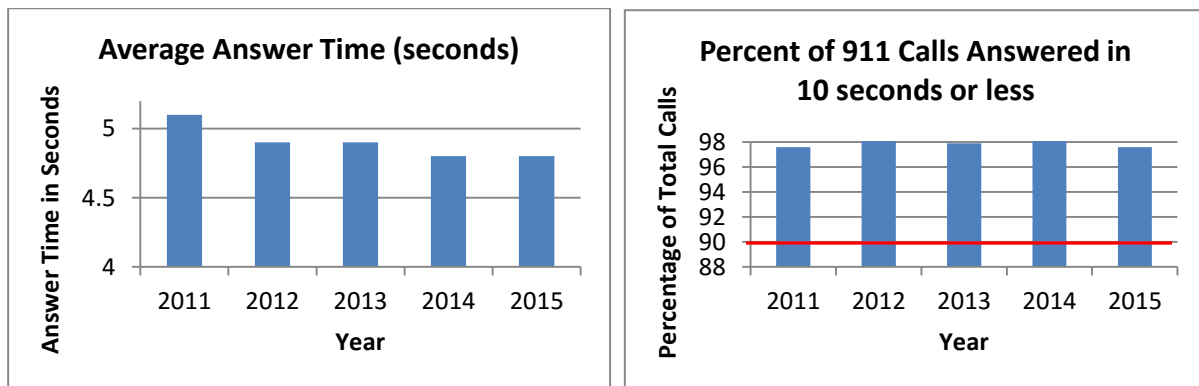
Total 911 Calls



*Numbers in the above graph are recorded locally at the St. Albert Detachment from data received from Telus.

There was a slight increase in the total number of 911 calls received in 2015 compared to 2014 (approximately 50 more per month or 1.5 calls per day). These numbers include Police, Fire and Ambulance related calls.

911 Speed of Answer



*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from Telus

The average answer time of all 911 calls received has remained steady around 5 seconds over the last 5 years.

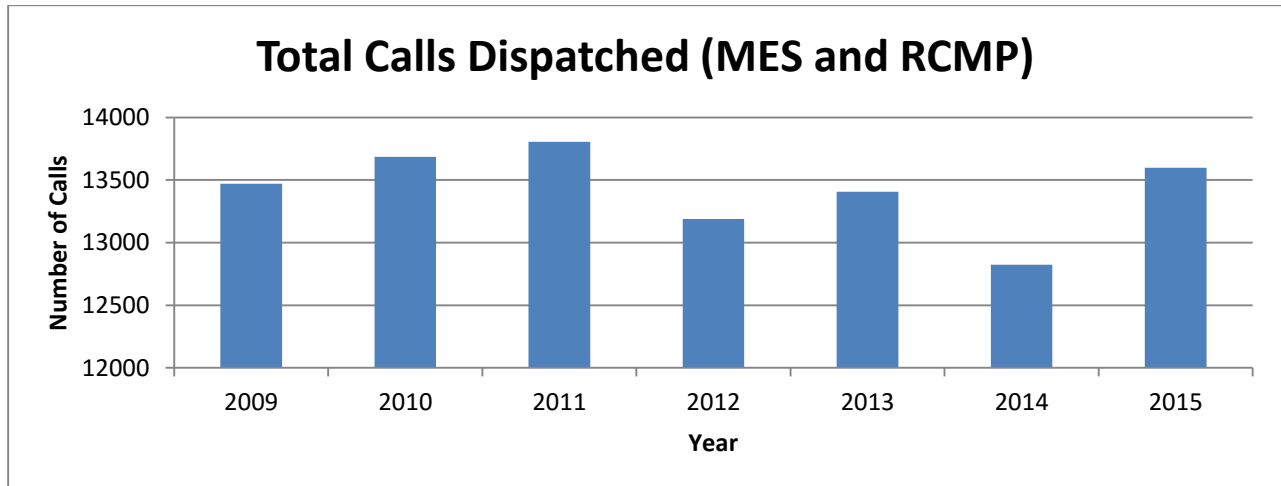
Approximately 98% of all 911 calls received have been answered within 10 seconds or less. The National Emergency Number Association (a recognized 911 industry association) sets an Industry Standard of answering 90% of calls within 10 seconds and 95% of all calls should be answered within 20 seconds. St. Albert is exceeding these

standards currently. The Province of Alberta will soon be setting Provincial Standards and it is anticipated that they will be set similar to the NENA ones.

Communications/Dispatch

The Communications center housed within Maloney Place dispatches all calls to the RCMP as well as Municipal Enforcement.

Total Calls Dispatched



*Numbers in the above graph are recorded locally at the St. Albert Detachment

The total calls for service that are dispatched out to officers have, on average, been around 13,000 files per year (approximately 35 files per day). There has been an increase in 2015 which can be attributed to increased criminal activity as opposed to increased Municipal Enforcement matters.



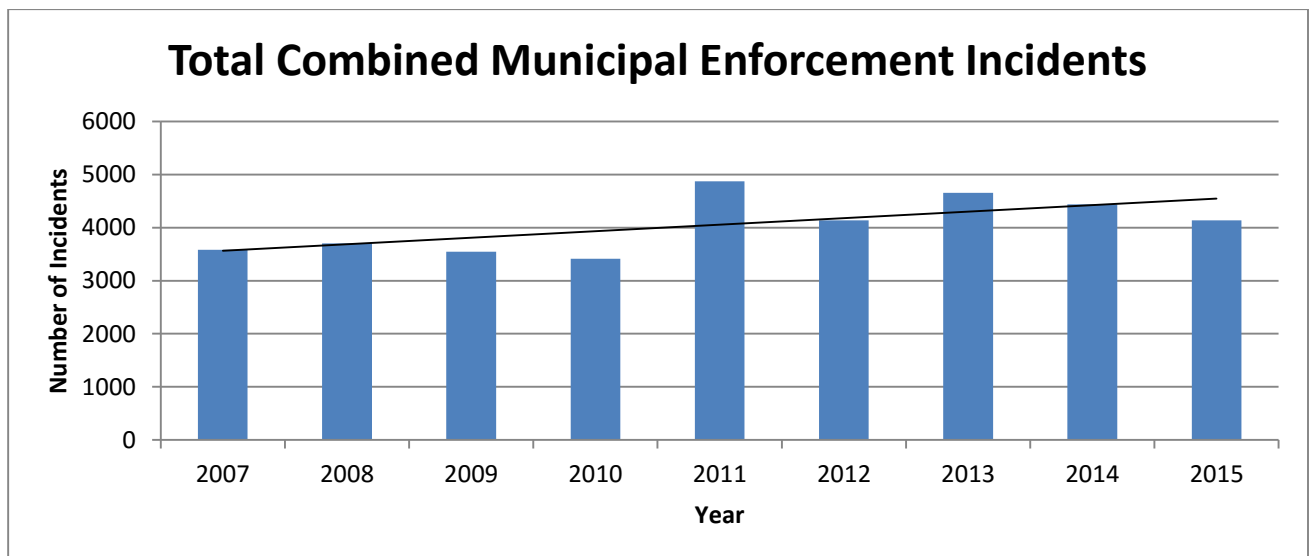
Municipal Enforcement Services

The Municipal Enforcement Service has a primary duty to answer and investigate Municipal Bylaw complaints such as parking, animal control and property related offences such as unkempt land. There are two officers that have been assigned a primary role of pro-active traffic safety duty.



Incident Reporting

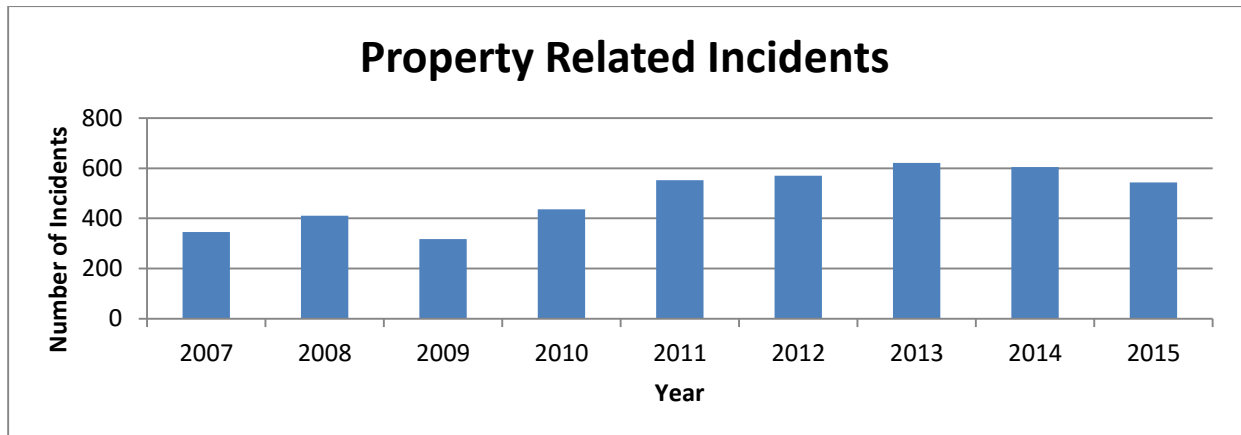
Total Incidents



*Numbers in the above graph are recorded locally by Municipal Enforcement.

There was a third consecutive decrease in reported incidents in 2015, however since 2007 there has been an overall increasing trend in incidents being reported. Some of the reduced incident numbers are likely attributed to the decreased pro-active work taking place as a result of officer vacancies in this unit.

Property Related Incidents

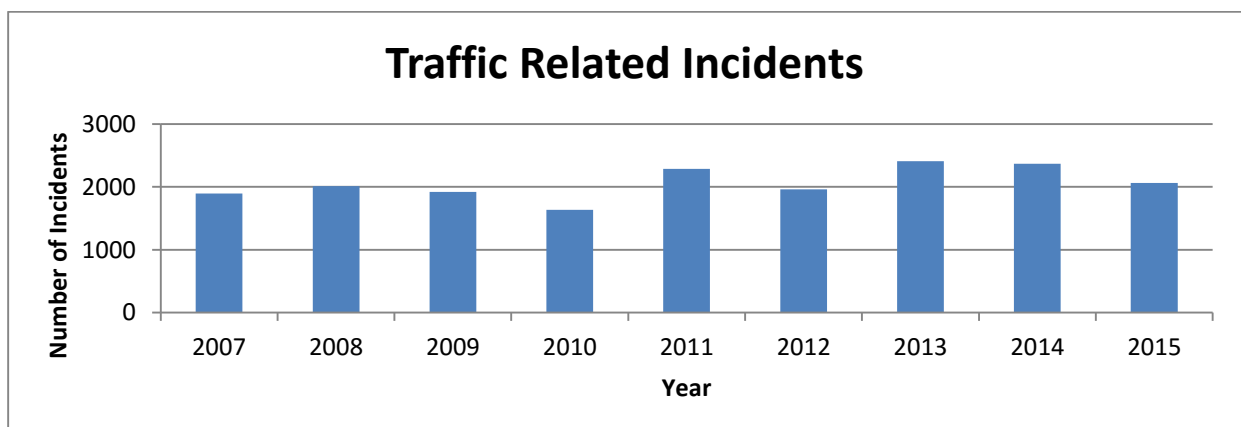


*Numbers in the above graph are recorded locally by Municipal Enforcement.



Property related complaints such as being unsightly, having excessive waste, or uncut weeds/grass have seen the largest percentage increases. In 2010, St. Albert passed a new Community Standards Bylaw which increased the officers' authority and ability to investigate and give orders related to these types of complaints. This has had a positive impact on Administration's ability to address these types of community concerns, however it has also increased the unit's workload as these types of complaints can often be very time consuming to follow up on and ensure compliance. There was a slight decrease in the total number of property complaints received in 2015.

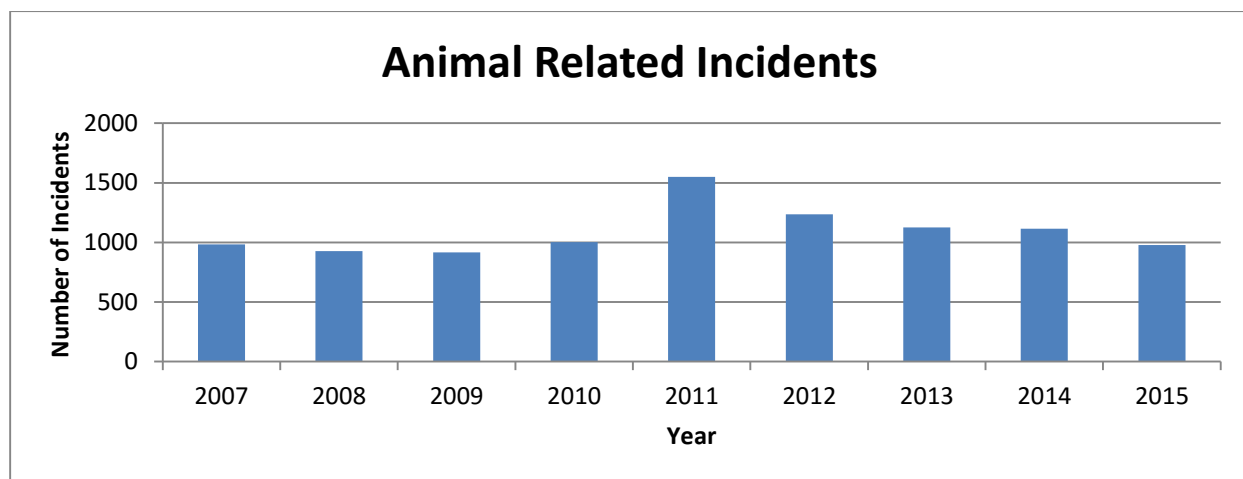
Traffic Related Incidents



*Numbers in the above graph are recorded locally by Municipal Enforcement.

There has also been a decrease in the number of traffic related incidents. These incidents relate mainly to parking and obstructed roadway offences.

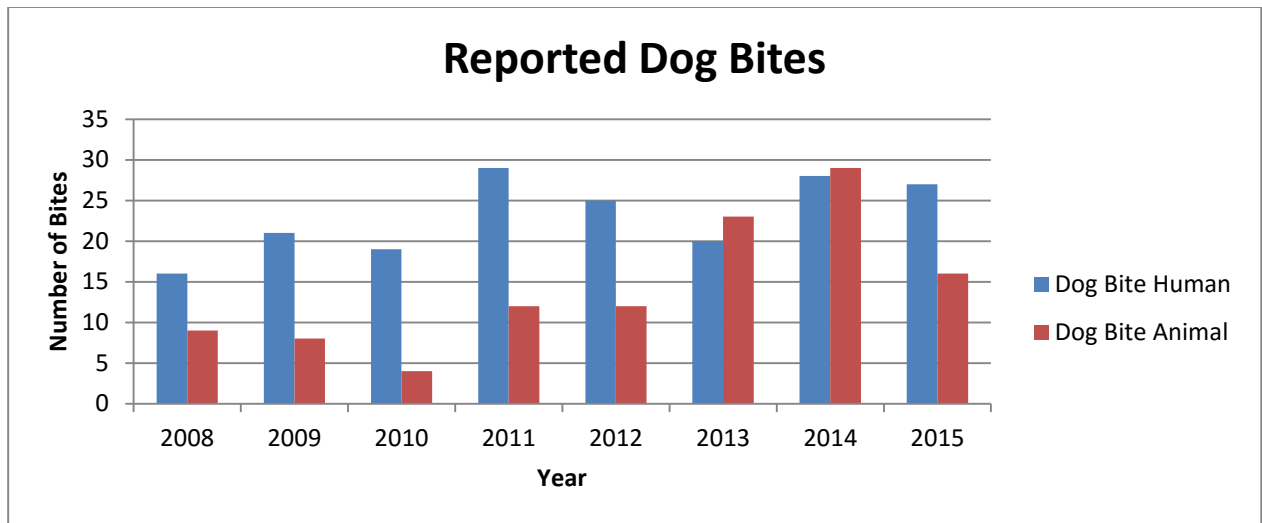
Animal Control Related Incidents



*Numbers in the above graph are recorded locally by Municipal Enforcement.

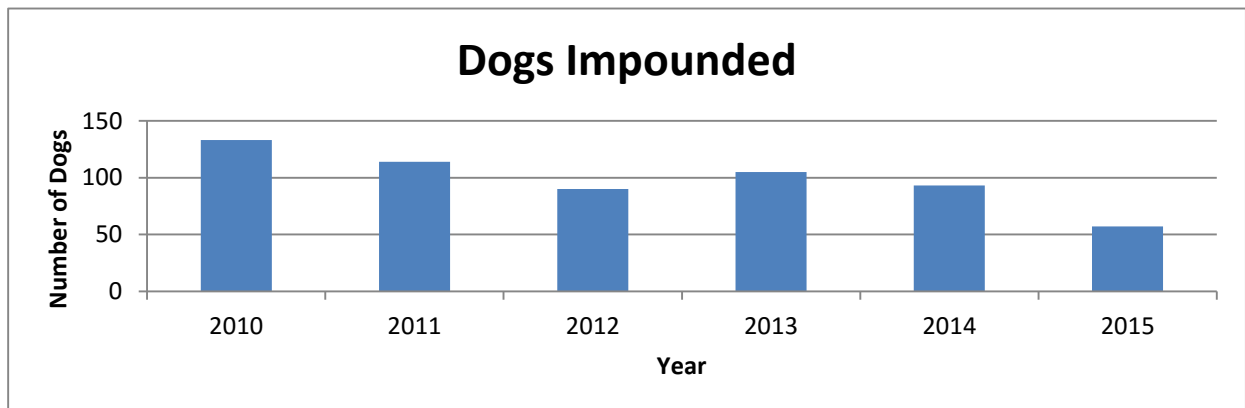
There was a spike in 2011 as it relates to animal control incidents and ever since there has been a decreasing trend. In September of 2014 a new Animal Bylaw took effect which has reversed the on-leash off-leash rules for the community as well as increased Administrations ability to effectively handle some common community concerns. Like other Municipal Enforcement areas, 2015 saw a decrease in the number of reported incidents.





*Numbers in the above graph are recorded locally by Municipal Enforcement.

The total number of dog bites that have been reported to Municipal Enforcement have been on an increasing trend line and we believe that not every dog bite is reported to the City. The increase seen in 2014 may be attributed to all the media and community attention/awareness related to animal control that could have prompted residents to make reports where otherwise they may not have. In 2015 we have seen a small decrease in the total number of reported bites on humans and a significant decrease in the reports of bites on other animals.

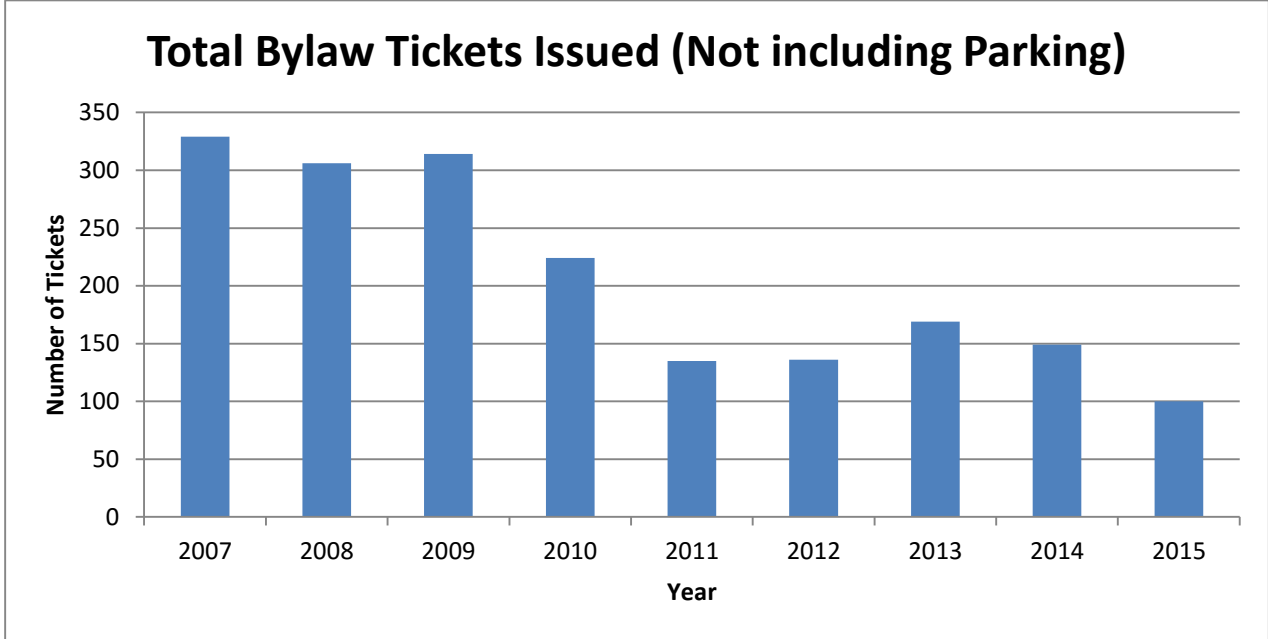


*Numbers in the above graph are recorded locally by Municipal Enforcement.

The total number of dogs being impounded have decreased from 2010. This can be attributed to a lower number of loose dog reports that has been received as well as an increase in our internal practice of trying to return dogs to their owners prior to bringing them to the kennel facility. It is also believed that with the increase in social media many dogs are being returned to their owners prior to the City getting involved.

Tickets Issued

Bylaw Tickets Issued



*Numbers in the above graph are recorded locally by Municipal Enforcement.

The numbers above represent the total tickets issued related to all Bylaw matters such as animal control, unsightly properties, noise complaints etc. These do not include Parking violations. Over the last few years there have been fewer Bylaw related tickets issued and much of this can be attributed to officer vacancies and increased workload.



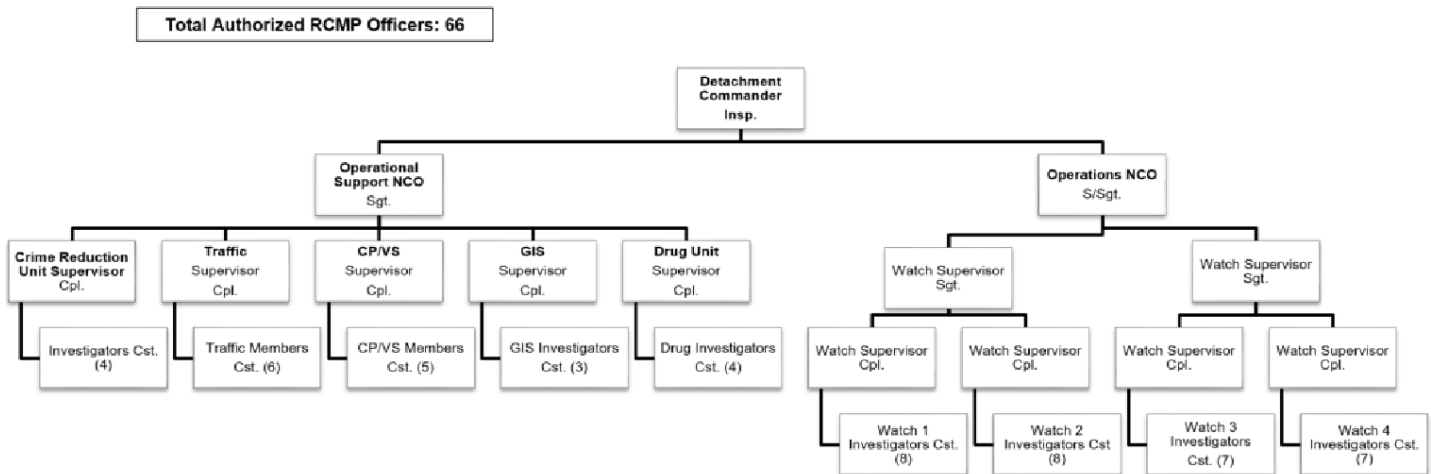
HUMAN RESOURCE INFORMATION

RCMP

Organizational Structure

In 2015 the year end total authorized strength for the RCMP was 66 members. An Organizational structure illustrating the RCMP units and service lines is below. The only structure change made from 2014 to 2015 was the formal removal of the Front Counter Constable position moved to Watch 2. Front Counter Constable services are still being provided through reserve constables who do not formally fall within the approved organizational chart.

ST. ALBERT RCMP ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE 2015



RCMP Budgeted and Actual Strength

Due to the nature of the Policing Agreement with Public Safety Canada, the RCMP is unable to meet their authorized strength. This is due to the realities of member transfers, maternity and paternity leave along with short and long term illnesses. In these cases, Public Safety Canada does not bill the Municipality for these vacancies. Therefore the City's year end invoice is often for 10% less members than what is authorized.

The City, in consultation with local and divisional RCMP management, has a RCMP human resource strategy where the City over asks for RCMP members in order to be billed at rate that is desirable for City Council. The 2015 budgeted member number was 58. An increase of 2 members.

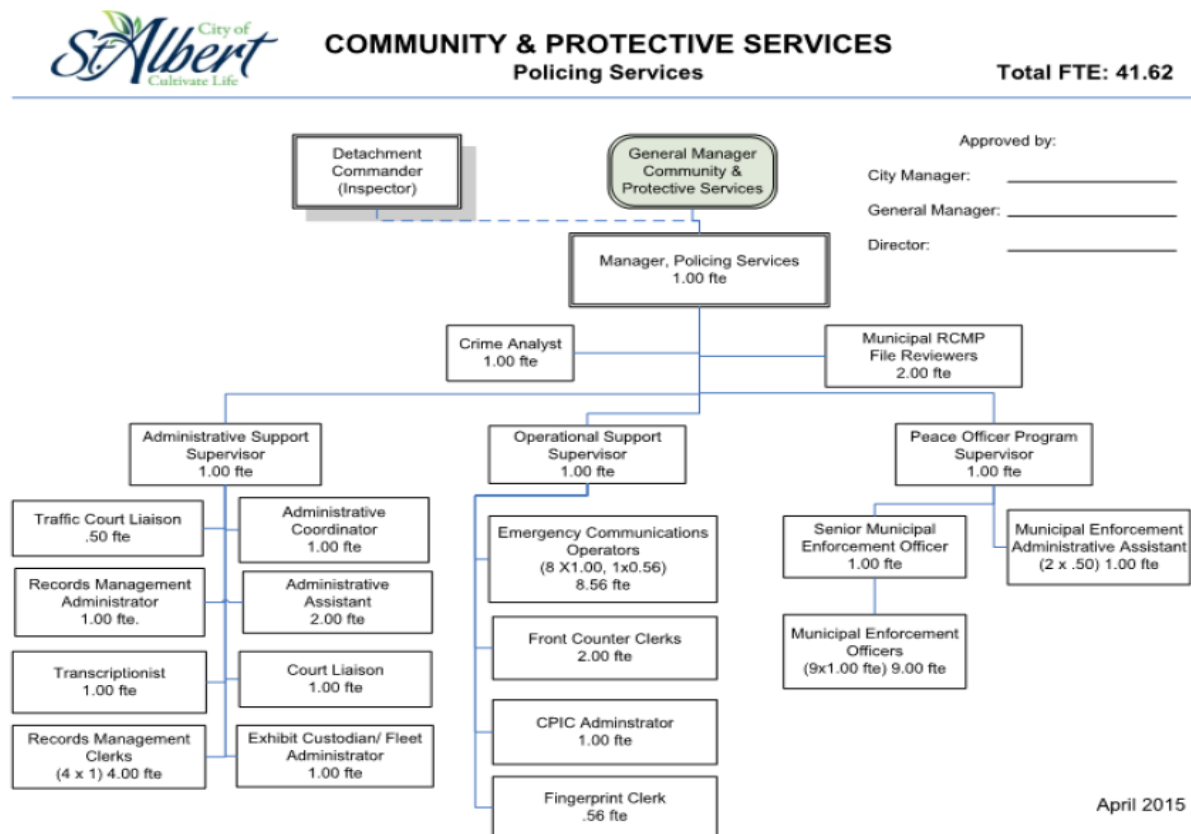
The RCMP operates on a fiscal year end calendar (April 1 – March 31). The RCMP 2015/16 fiscal year end actual bill to the Municipality was for 55.89 RCMP members. This works out to 1 actual RCMP officer for every 1142 residents. In 2014 the actual RCMP officer to population ratio was 1 to 1202. There was positive increase to the resources per population by approximately 5%. The long Term Department plan has a target of 1 actual RCMP officer for every 1000 residents.



Municipal Employees

Organizational Structure

In 2015, the year end total of authorized Municipal Employees assigned to Policing Services was 41.62. An organizational structure has been added below that illustrates the units and service lines. There was an increase of 1 fte in a Municipal Enforcement Officer position, and 2 re-classifications related to the elimination of photo enforcement support positions which resulted in an overall increase of .56 fte for the department.

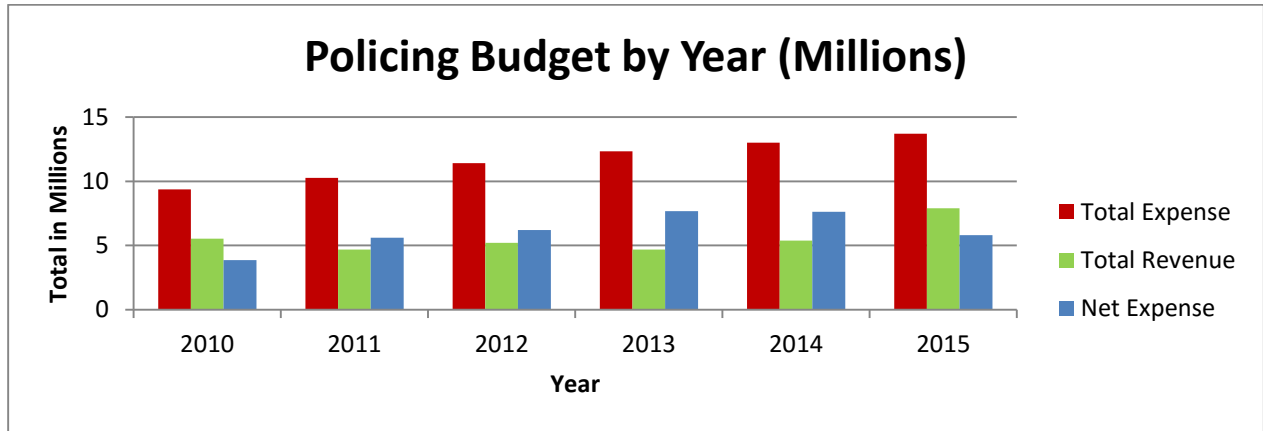


Municipal Employee Budgeted and Actual Strength

In 2015, all authorized positions as indicated in the organizational structure had the appropriate budget approval. For a second year in a row the Municipal Enforcement section had some retention and recruitment challenges which resulted in a 34% shortage on staffing levels. There were 10.75 fte approved positions and there were only on average 7.08 fte in place. The actual fte ratio worked out to 1 Municipal Enforcement Officer for every 9032 residents. Which is a decrease from 2014 in actual resources being provided to the community. The target ratio in the long term department plan is 1 officer for every 5000 residents.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

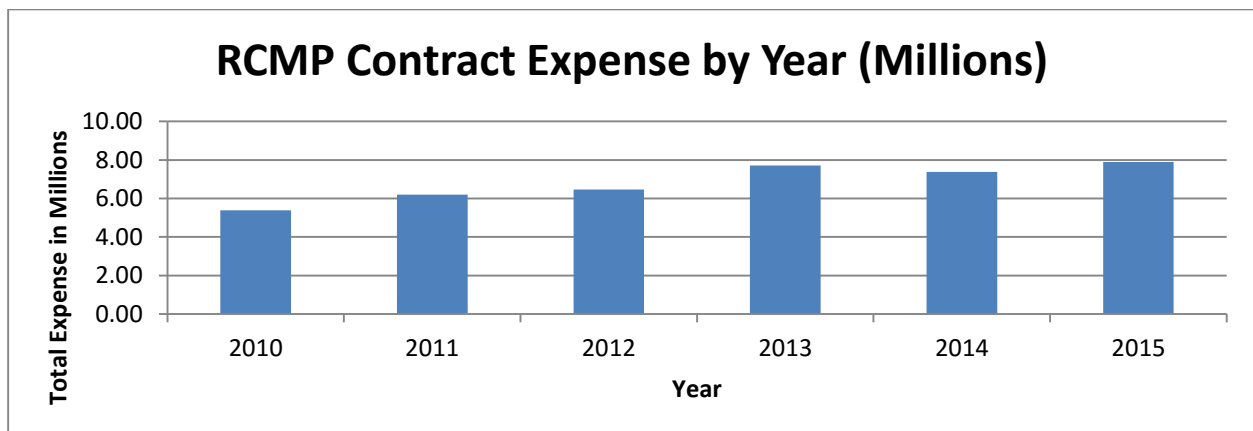
Net Budget



*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from internal annual Budget reports.

The graph above represents the total expenses, revenue and net operating costs for Policing Services as a whole. This includes things such as the RCMP contract, the Municipal employee salaries, and fine revenue. The net expense for policing as a whole decreased from 2014 to 2015. Although there were increased expenses year over year, there were also increased revenue. The largest impact was in the form of increased Photo Enforcement fines.

RCMP Contract Expenses

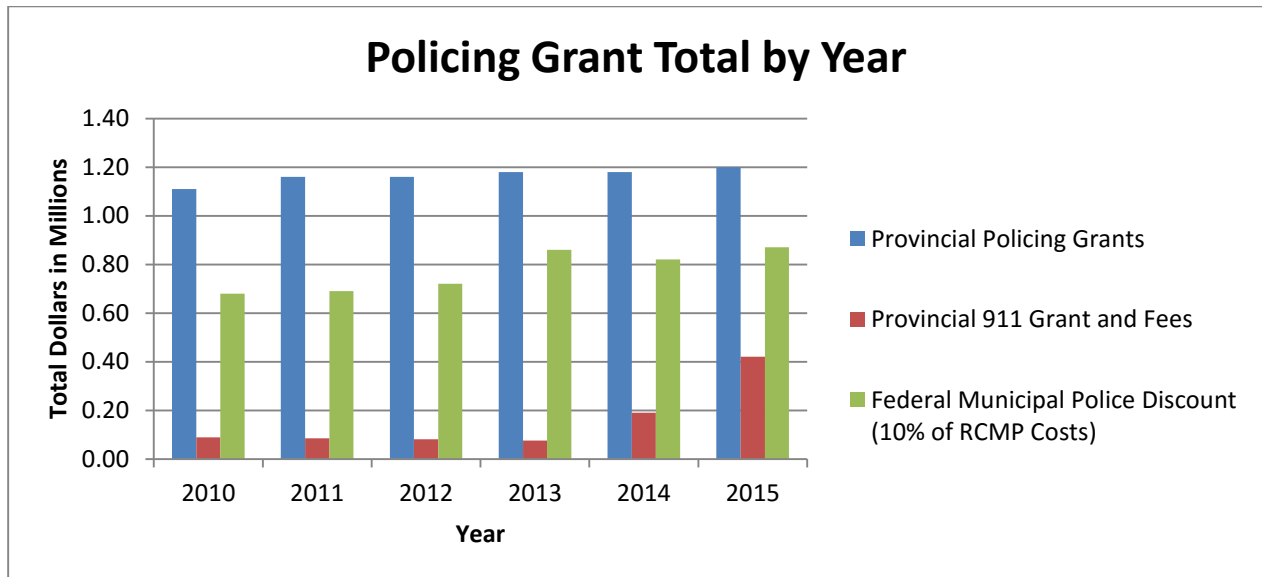


*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from internal annual Budget reports.

The total contract expenses billed by the RCMP is on a slightly increasing trend line, which is expected due to RCMP officer increases as well as regular cost of living and salary increases. We are expecting to see some increased RCMP contract expenses in

the near future related to the implementation of the new Alberta First Responder Radio Communication System (AFRRCS), Salary and Benefit back pay for RCMP Officers as well as a required security camera upgrade to the existing detachment spaces.

Policing Grants



*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from internal annual Budget reports.

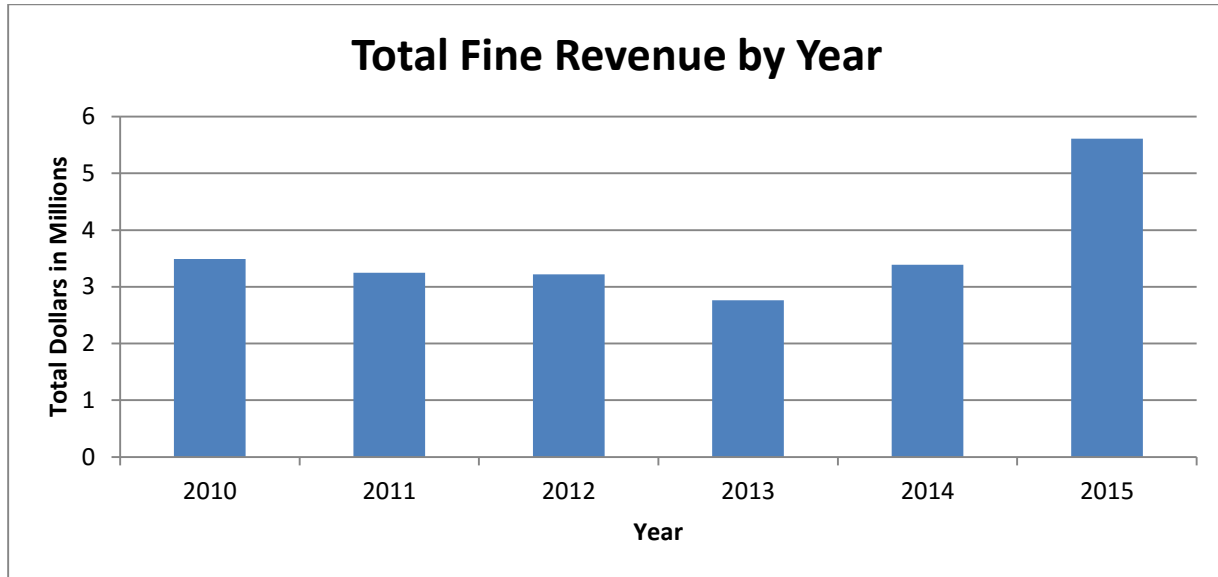
The graph above represents the total grants received from the Province of Alberta, the 10% Federal discount that the Municipality receives by contracting out the RCMP as well the 911 fees collected from telecommunication companies (Telus and Shaw).

The Provincial Policing grant has increased slightly over the years as predicted as this grant is based on the Municipal population. The Grant is currently set at \$16 per resident.

There was an increase in the 911 revenue due to the implementation of a new 911 grant that the Province brought in. 2015 was the first full year of receiving this new Grant and it is anticipated that it will remain steady around \$300,000 per year. The Province collects 911 fees from the cellular phone providers and in turn redistributes most of the revenue to 911 centers on a population basis. This is a conditional grant and the Municipality can only use these funds for certain expenses. Currently the City is putting this funding towards 911 staff salary expenses, therefore reducing the over all net expense to residents.

The contract that the municipality has with Public Safety Canada calls for a 90/10 cost share split. The municipality pays 90% of the actual costs and the federal government will pay 10%. This discount only applies to RCMP costs.

Fine Revenue



*Numbers in the above graph were obtained from internal annual Budget reports.

The fine revenue received from the Province of Alberta to the City is mainly attributed to Provincial traffic violations such as speeding but the above graph also includes revenue from all Provincial and Municipal Bylaw violations. It must be noted that fine revenue can be unpredictable. The Provincial courts and Crown prosecutor's office manage this process. Often fines can go unpaid and uncollected, fines can be worked off through community service, or fines can be voided if violators choose to spend time incarcerated. In addition, people can be found not guilty and fine amounts are often reduced upon agreed guilty pleas. All of these factors combined make it difficult to predict fine revenue received from year to year despite how many tickets are actually issued. Having said this, the less tickets that are written, generally results in less revenue received and the more tickets issued generally results in more fine revenue received. The dramatic increase in total fine revenue received in 2015 was a result of increased tickets issued in photo enforcement and increased traffic fine amounts set by the Province.

COMMENTS FROM THE OFFICER IN CHARGE



As the officer in Charge of St. Albert Detachment, I continue to be impressed by the level of professionalism, compassion, respect and commitment to the citizens of St. Albert demonstrated by all staff. They have continued to provide exemplary service despite 2015 being likely the most difficult year in their careers and history of the detachment. 2015 began with the tragic murder of Constable David Wynn and attempted murder of Auxiliary Constable Derek Bond in January. This senseless act of violence has had a profound impact on all of us as well as the community at large. The support shown by the community in the days, weeks, months and presently following that fateful day has been nothing short of remarkable and is truly humbling. On behalf of all of us at the St. Albert RCMP Detachment; thank you!

Although St. Albert remains among the safest and most desirable places in Canada to live and raise a family, the recent economic downturn has hit Alberta hard and St. Albert has not been immune. Crime rates across the province have increased for the first time in years, especially in the area of property crimes. Despite these challenges St. Albert still enjoys one of the lowest crime severity index (CSI) scores in Alberta and much lower CSI than any city of comparable population. Through the use of advanced analytics, intelligence, and cooperation with our law enforcement partners in the region and dedication of additional resources, we are having success at combating this trend.

We remain committed to our many partnerships with the citizens, key stakeholders and community leaders. Increased community engagement, consultation and information sharing is supporting a greater level of community trust and confidence.



Cst. David Matthew Wynn

Reg#57912

Shot in the Line of Duty on January 17, 2015 in St. Albert, Alberta



St. Albert Detachment

Posted on August 4, 2009 – Died January 21, 2015

