

Resource Review of the Prince George RCMP Detachment

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Project Framework

- ▶ Holistic framework: the detachment and the larger landscape in which it operates
- ▶ Whether existing resources are being used effectively and efficiently
- ▶ Identification of gaps in service delivery that require additional resources
- ▶ Where policing “fits” in an overall plan for community safety and well-being
- ▶ Identification of opportunities for collaboration, partnerships, and for maximizing the impact of resource allocation and initiatives

Project Method

Community
Survey

Interviews

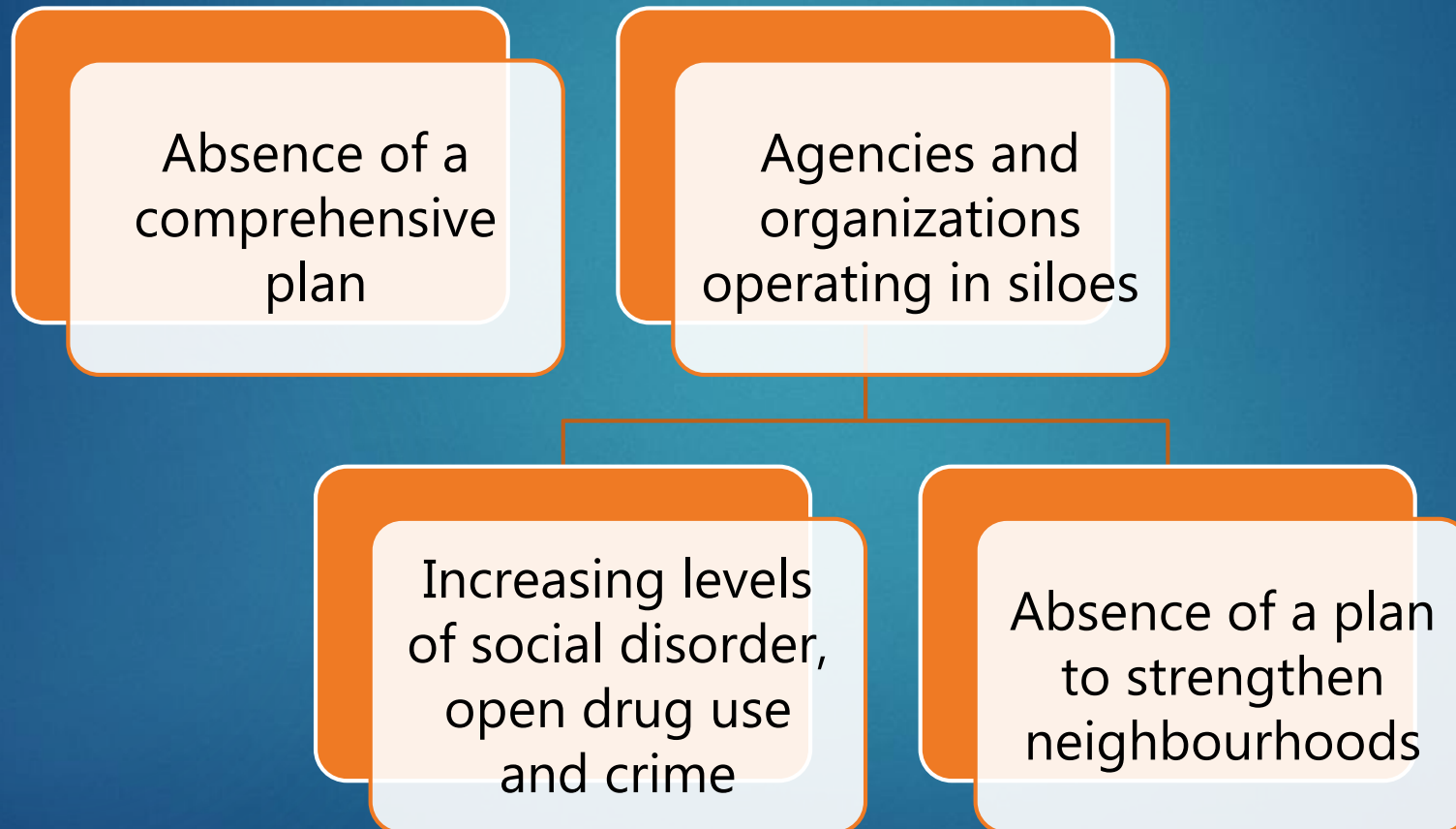
Focus Groups

Analysis of
Statistical
Data

Ride-alongs
with Patrol
Officers

Field
Observations

What We Found: The Municipality



What We Found: Quality of Life

Criminal Code crime rate 150 times higher than comparable communities

Violent crime rate 66% higher than the overall BC violent crime rate

160% higher property crime rate

High rates of hospitalization for opioid use

400% increase in illicit toxicity deaths between 2012 and 2022

More than 50% of Fire & Rescue calls are medically-related



What We Found: Community Residents

- ▶ 79% of residents believe crime has increased
- ▶ Feelings of being unsafe are pervasive
- ▶ There is a hidden figure of crime due to under-reporting
- ▶ There are gaps between public expectations of agencies and the police re community safety and perceived performance

What We Found: Community Policing

Detachment has virtually no capacity to do community policing, including proactive community engagement, collaborative partnerships, and problem-solving

Community-focused units, including the Youth Liaison Officer, the SROs, and the community police station in the Hart were disbanded

The detachment received low marks from community residents for consulting with them and maintaining a dialogue on public safety

There is limited interoperability with Bylaws and with community-focused organizations involved in front-line service delivery

What We Found: The Detachment



Officers and Municipal Employees are dedicated professionals unable to meet demands being made on them

Workload demands and a lack of resources are impacting officer and civilian employee mental health

The detachment is under-resourced and challenged to meet shift minimums

There are issues with officer and ME morale and concerns with workplace culture in the detachment

Community survey revealed the RCMP is most trusted source of information on community safety

What We Found: Police Response to Calls for Service

- ▶ Increasing calls for service, many of which are not police matters
- ▶ CAR 60 is a vital component in the response to community needs
- ▶ Increasing demands on the detachment
 - ▶ Prince George officers respond to more calls per officer than in comparable detachments
 - ▶ Calls for service, per member, is 41% higher than in comparable detachments
- ▶ Staffing levels have remained largely static

What We Found: At-risk and Vulnerable Persons

Officers responding to an increasing number of calls involved at-risk and vulnerable persons

An increasing number of municipalities and police services are developing the capacity to address the needs of these persons, e.g. the EPS HELP unit + social workers

Currently municipal and provincial initiatives to address the needs of this population are siloed which reduces their effectiveness

The detachment participates only marginally in initiatives to address the needs of this population

Recommended Positions

Designed to fill significant gaps that currently exist

Allow the detachment to pivot to a community policing model

Assist MEs in meeting the increasing workload demands

Provide the detachment with the resources to be a collaborative partner in problem-solving initiatives

Recommended Positions: Sworn Officers(19)

- ▶ Detachment HELP Unit (2)(2024)
- ▶ Neighbourhood Police Officers (4)(2024)
- ▶ Additional CAR 60 (1)(co-funded with Northern Health)(2025)
- ▶ Community Policing Team (4)(2025)
- ▶ School Resource Officers (4)(2023)
- ▶ Youth Liaison Team (4)(2023)

These are specific “asks”, not for generic positions. Teams should be fully, not partially, funded and deployed.

Recommended Positions: Detachment Municipal Employees (10)

Community
Policing
Coordinator
(1)(2026)

Victim Services
Worker (1)(2025)

Transcription
(1)(2023)

Crime Analyst
(tactical)(1)(2024)

Forensic
Identification
Specialist (1)(2023)

CPIC Operator
(1)(2023)

Exhibits (1)(2025)

Recommended Positions: Detachment Municipal Employees

Mental Health Workers
(to be co-deployed
with the Youth Liaison
Team)(2)(2023)

Missing Persons Unit
Social/Family Worker
(1)(2023)

Data Processors (#
unknown; time frame
unknown)

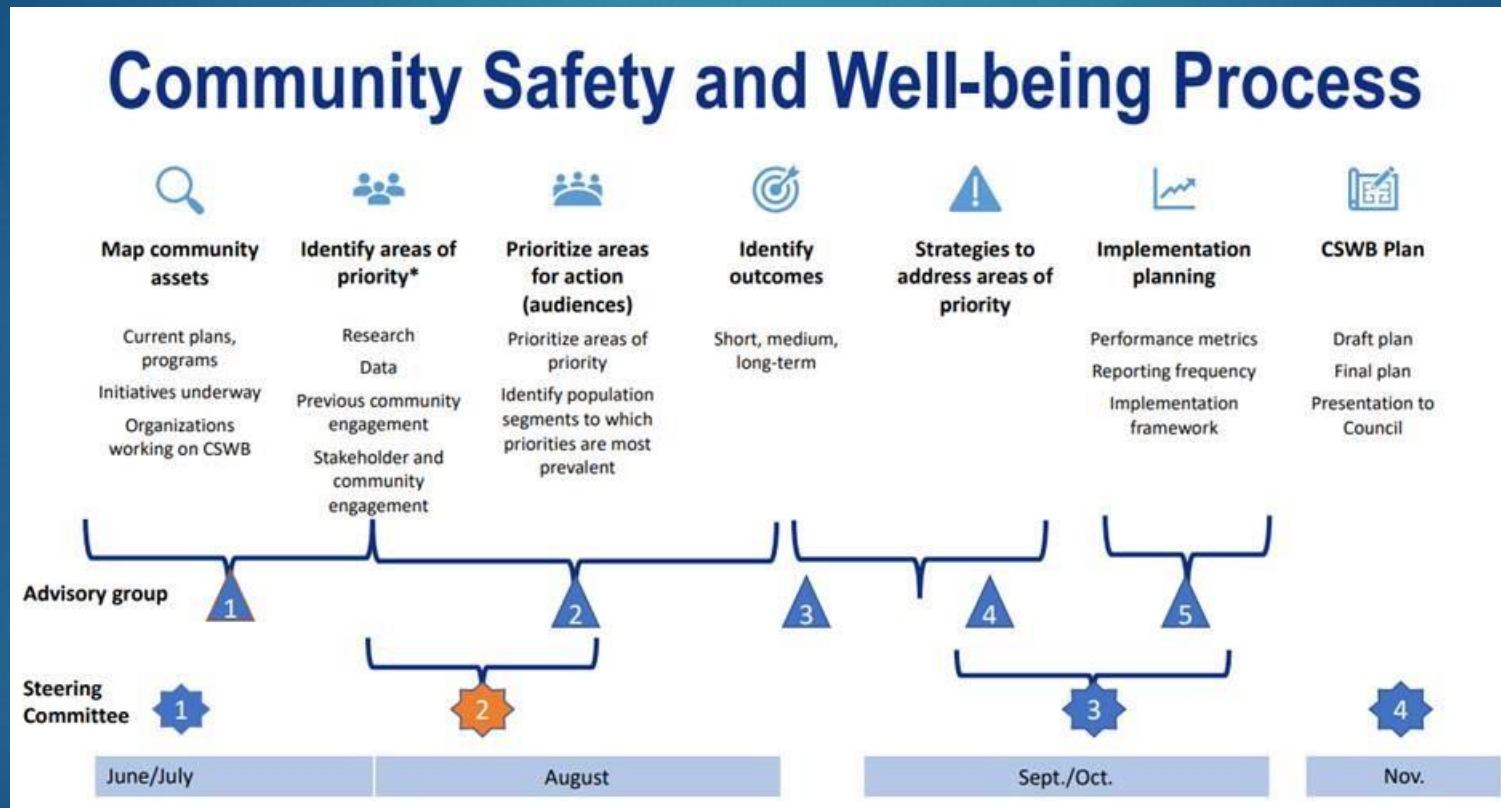
Recommended
Municipal Employee
Positions (1)

- Peer Navigator for Public Library (1)(2024)



Dimensions of a Community Safety and Well- being Plan

Process for Developing a Community Safety and Well-being Plan



Key Themes

The current approach to community safety and well-being is ineffective and not sustainable

Municipal departments, the NGOs, the private sector, the community and other stakeholders are operating in siloes despite expertise

There is a need for a **Community Safety and Well-being** plan; a “whole of community approach”; a blueprint to facilitate interoperability

Policing is a core component of this plan and would be a collaborative partner

There is a need for the detachment to pivot from a sole focus on call response and crime suppression to include community policing

Thank You