



Police Service Dogs, 2016

Data reported to the Director of Police Services, as required by British Columbia Provincial Policing Standards (BCPPS) on the use of Police Service Dogs

The following table presents the first year of data collected under the requirements of the BCPPS for Police Service Dogs.

2016 BCPPS Police Service Dogs Data

	Transit	Saanich	VPD	Victoria	West Van	RCMP (& LMIPDS)*	BC Total
BCPPS 1.4.3							
2(a): Locations/Apprehensions/Arrests	0	23	583	91	30	2,484	3,211
2(b): Subjects Bitten	0	1	166	11	5	221	404
2(c): Non-Subjects Bitten	0	0	9**	1	0	13***	23
2(d): Authorized Deployments per s.1 of BCPPS 1.4.1							
1(a): Tracks/Searches for Suspects	0	97	1,367	218	59	3,986	5,727
1(b): Apprehensions by Bite or Display	0	16	553	91	22	532	1,214
1(c): Tracks/Searches for Missing Persons	0	1	0	5	1	399	406
1(d): Searching for Drugs	0	4	2	30	0	376	412
1(e): Searching for Explosives/Firearms	34	0	26	26	0	496	582
1(f): Searching for Evidence	0	16	39	42	6	2,044	2,147
1(g): Crowd Control	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
1(h): Community Relations/Other Events	55	10	45	11	8	98	227
1(i): Other Uses Approved by Director	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

The definition of “bite” used in collecting these statistics is the definition set out in the BCPPS: “Bite - a police dog’s use of mouth and teeth to grab or hold a person’s body or clothes.” This means that the provincial statistics include incidents which did not result in any injury to a person, as well as accidental bites to police officers. This definition may differ from the definition of “bite” used in other contexts.

* Abbotsford, Delta, New Westminster, and Port Moody form part of the RCMP Lower Mainland Integrated Police Dog Service (LMIPDS); these dogs receive the same training and cross jurisdictional boundaries.

** Six of these nine non-subjects were police officers.

*** Eight of these 13 non-subjects were police officers.