



Calgary Transit Public Safety & Enforcement

3rd Quarter Report
July to September 2014

Reported Crimes on Calgary Transit Property is defined as activity or incidents categorized as Criminal Code offenses according to Statistics Canada Uniform Crime Reporting survey (UCR). Reported crime includes reports directly entered by Calgary Transit peace officers to the police service database. The UCR Survey collects information only on those crimes that come to the attention of the police. The UCR data, therefore, do not contain a count of all crimes: some crimes are never detected and, of those that are, some are never brought to the attention of the police. The UCR Survey classifies incidents according to the most serious offence (MSO) occurring in the incident (generally the offence which carries the longest maximum sentence under the Criminal Code of Canada). In categorizing incidents, violent offences always take precedence over non-violent offences. For example, an incident involving both a breaking and entering offence and an assault is counted as an incident of assault. As a result of the MSO scoring rule, less serious offences are under-counted by the aggregate survey. However, the incident-based survey allows up to four violations per incident, permitting the identification of lesser offences.

Reported Incidents on Calgary Transit Property are recorded in the Public Safety and Enforcement (PS&E) database and captures incidents attended by Calgary Transit Peace Officers. Some incidents are recorded in both police and peace officer databases. Calgary Transit data best reflects levels of disorder on Calgary Transit.

Calgary Police Service Most Serious Violation Group 3rd Quarter 2014

Source: CPS PIMS

	# of Incidents 3rd Quarter (2012-2013)				# Incidents 3rd Quarter 2014			3rd th Quarter 5 year average (2009-2013)
	2012	2013	=nChange/%Change (2012-2013)		2014	=nChange/ % Change (2012-2014)		
Person Crime ¹	52	59	7	13.5%	55	-4	-6.8%	58.4
Vehicle Crime ²	53	23	-10	-18.7%	37	15	65.2%	52.2
Property Crimes ³	87	109	22	25.3%	96	-13	-11.9%	73.8
YCJA and Federal Statues ⁴	3	3	0	0%	2	-1	-33.3%	4.4
Drugs ⁵	3	7	1	33.3%	2	-5	-71.4%	7.8
Other CC ⁶	53	32	-4	-12.5%	48	16	50%	42.8
Provincial & Municipal	0	1	1	100%	1	0	0%	0.8
Total	251	234	-17	-6.8%	244	10	4.27%	254.8

¹ Person crime includes assault, robbery, sex crimes, assault peace officer and miscellaneous person crime. Assault PO is not included.

² Vehicle crime includes damage to vehicle, and theft from vehicle

³ Property Crimes include mischief(damage), vehicle theft, fraud, possession of stolen property, arson, and theft

⁴ Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) governs the administration of justice for youth who commit crimes and applies to youth who are 12 to 17 years of age inclusive. The YCJA is intended to: prevent crime, rehabilitate and reintegrate youth in the community so they can turn their lives around, and ensure that youth face meaningful consequences for their offences in order to promote the long-term protection of the public.

⁵ Drug crime on Calgary Transit is primarily possession of illegal drugs

⁶ Other Criminal Code (CC) includes bail violations and failure to comply with release conditions as prescribed by the courts

- Person crimes decreased by 6.8% (n=55) during the 3rd quarter of 2014 compared to the same time frame in 2013 (n=59) and remains below the five year average of 58.4 reports.
- Vehicle crime increased by 60.8% (n=37) during the 3rd quarter of 2014 compared to the same time frame in 2013 (n=23). Vehicle crime remains below the five year average of 52.2 reports for the third quarter.
- Reported property crime decreased 11.9% in 3rd quarter 2014 (n=96) compared to the same time frame in 2013 (n=109.) In the 3rd quarter 2014 64.6% (n=62) of property crimes are theft under \$5000.00 and of these thefts, 50% (n=48) are thefts of bikes and bike accessories (helmets, bike seats, wheels).

Calgary Police Service Most Serious Violation Group Year to Date 2014

Source: CPS PIMS

	# of Incidents Year to Date (2012-2013)		=nChange/%Change (2012-2013)		# Incidents Year to Date 2014	=nChange/ % Change (2013-2014)		YTD Quarter 5 year average (2009-2013)
	2012	2013			2014			
Person Crime	164	178	14	8.5%	181	3	1.7%	189.2
Vehicle Crime	113	67	-46	-40.7%	96	31	43.2%	148.8
Property Crimes	192	212	20	10.4%	218	6	2.8%	175.4
YCJA and Federal Statues	17	14	-3	-17.6%	7	-7	-50%	14.6
Drugs	11	18	7	63.6%	20	2	11.1%	23
Other CC	127	131	4	3.1%	121	-10	-7.6%	168.75
Provincial & Municipal	0	1	1	100%	2	1	100%	.2
Total	624	621	-3	-0.5%	655	34	5.8%	728.15

- Year to date reported person crime increased 1.7% in 2014 (n=181) when compared to 2013 year to date reported person crimes (n=178). During the third quarter of 2014, reported person crimes decreased by 6.8%. The year to date level of reported person crimes remains below the five year average of 189 person crimes and remains directionless in terms of a trend.
- Reported vehicle crime increased by 43.2% in 2014 year to date comparison (n=96) with the same time frame in 2013 (n=67). Vehicle crime remains lower than the 5 year average (148.8).
- Property crimes increased 2.8% in 2014 (n=218) in comparison to the same time frame in 2013 (n=212). Theft under \$5000.00 represents 64.2% of all property crime of which 60% items stolen were bikes and bike accessories (n=84) and 15.7% (n=22). In 52.3% of mischief reports (damage to property) (n=10/19) Calgary Transit was the victim.

Person Crimes on Transit 3rd Quarter 2014

Calgary Police Service

Source: CPS PIMS

	# Incidents 3rd Quarter (2012-2013)				# Incidents 3rd Quarter 2014			3rd Quarter 5 year average (2009-2013)
	2012	2013	=nChange/%Change (2012-2013)		2014	=nChange/ % Change (2013-2014)		
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	.2
Level 1 Assault⁷	25	22	-3	-12%	17	-5	-22.7%	23.6
Level 2 Assault⁸	8	6	-2	-25%	12	6	100.0%	6.8

⁷ **Common Assault: (Level 1):** This is an assault where one person applies force to another person, directly or indirectly, without consent. It can also mean an attempt or threat, by act or gesture, to apply force to another person. Usually with this offence there is little or no injury to the victim.

⁸ **Assault Causing Bodily Harm (Level 2):** This is an assault where an individual carries, uses or threatens to use a weapon, or imitation; or causes body harm to the other person. Usually, with this type of offence; there is some injury but with no hospitalization to the victim.

Level 3 Assault ⁹	1	1	0	0%	1	0	0.0%	.8
Robbery ¹⁰	9	18	9	100%	8	-10	-55.5%	14.8
Sex Crimes ¹¹	8	6	-2	-25%	8	2	33.3%	5.8
Total	51	53	2	3.9%	46	-7	-13.2%	52

Assault:

- 54.8% of assaults did not involve a weapon (Level 1 Assault). Of the 17 Level 1 Assaults, 52.9% (n=9/17) of victims and offenders were known to each other. 4 of the 5 stranger assaults were cleared by charge. In the fifth instance charges were not pursued as the victim did not cooperate with authorities.
- 50% of 'assault causing bodily harm' (Level 2 Assaults) (n=6/12) involved the use of bear/pepper spray. Two thirds (n=4/6) of pepper spray incidents occurred when the victim and offender had prior contact or were known to each other. In five of the six incidents, the offenders or suspects were males between the ages of 14 to 20 years of age.
- In 75% (n=9/12) of Level 2 Assaults, the incident was captured on Calgary Transit's CCTV system. As a result, there have been 5 arrests. Two cases have been cleared with no charges as the victims remain uncooperative. Five cases remain under investigation.
- There was one aggravated assault (Level 3 Assault.) The incident was captured on CCTV and the case has been cleared by charge. It is unknown whether or not the victim and accused were known to each other prior to the incident.

⁹ **Assault Causing Bodily Harm (Level 3):** This is an assault where an individual wounds, maims, disfigures, or endangers the life of the other person. Usually with this assault, there is hospitalization of the victim. This is the most grievous type of assault.

¹⁰ **Robbery:** Robbery is stealing from another person, while using force immediately before, during or after a theft. Or it could be the threat of using force or intimidating a person in order to complete the theft. It could also include the use of a weapon during a theft.

¹¹ **Sex Crime:** Sex crimes involves touching another person in a sexual nature without their consent.

Robbery:

- During the 3rd quarter 2014 there has been a 55.5% decrease in reported robberies (n=8), compared to the same time frame in 2013(n=18) which represents the lowest level in the past 5 years. The five year average for robberies during the 3rd quarter is 14.8 reported incidents.

Sex Crimes:

- During the 3rd quarter, there were 8 reports of sex crimes on Transit. Seven (7) incidents occurred on transit property and one occurred off property where the victim accessed help on a LRT platform Help phone.
- 42.8% (n=3/7) of sex crimes constituted sexual assaults where the victim was touched inappropriately. 28.6% (n=2/7) of reported sex crimes were indecent acts.
- One male was charged with Voyeurism under the Criminal Code of Canada section 162 (1). The incident was caught on CCTV and the offender was charged.
- In one case a male was arrested and charged under the Criminal Code of Canada 213 (1)(c) for attempting to communicate for the purpose of prostitution; the accused approached a group of youths who were panhandling and offered money in exchange for sex.

Person Crimes on Transit Year to Date 2014

Calgary Police Service

Source: CPS PIMS

	# Incidents Year to Date (2012-2013)		=nChange/%Change (2012-2013)		# Incidents Year to Date 2014		=nChange/ % Change (2013-2014)		3rd Quarter 5 year average (2009-2013)
	2012	2013			2014				
Attempted Homicide	1	1	0	0%	0	-1	-100%	0.6	

Level 1 Assault¹²	76	70	-6	-7.9%	71	1	1.4%	70.8
Level 2 Assault¹³	23	29	6	26.0%	33	4	13.8%	24.2
Level 3 Assault¹⁴	2	4	2	100%	4	0	0%	4.2
Robbery¹⁵	36	49	13	36.1%	29	-20	-40.8%	51.6
Sex Crimes¹⁶	16	20	4	25%	21	1	5.0%	15.4
Total	154	173	19	12.3%	158	-15	-8.8%	166.8

- Common assaults (Level 1) increased by 1.4% (n= 71) at the end of the 3rd quarter compared to the 3rd quarter cumulative data 2013 and remains directionless in terms of trending.
- 63.6% (21/33) of assault causing bodily harm (Level 2 Assaults) incidents in 2014 have been cleared by charge or 39.4% (n=13/33) In 24.2% (n=8/33) the victim was uncooperative to support the prosecution of the offence..
- Aggravated assault (Level 3 Assault) remains range bound at 4 reported incidents during the first 3 quarters. The 5 year average is 4.2 incidents.
- Cumulative reported robberies decreased by 40.8% in 2014(n=29) compared with the same time frame for 2013 (n=49). Compared to the 5 year average of 51.6 reported incidents, this represents a decrease of 56%.
- In 2014, sex crimes increased by 5% compared with the same time frame in 2013. 9.2% (n=2) of reported incidents involved voyeurism, 47.5% (n=10) incidents involved inappropriate touching, 38.1% (n=8) were indecent acts. One reported incident involved stopping to communicate for the purpose of prostitution when a person offered sex for money to a panhandler.

¹² **Common Assault: (Level 1):** This is an assault where one person applies force to another person, directly or indirectly, without consent. It can also mean an attempt or threat, by act or gesture, to apply force to another person. Usually with this offence there is little or no injury to the victim.

¹³ **Assault Causing Bodily Harm (Level 2):** This is an assault where an individual carries, uses or threatens to use a weapon, or imitation; or causes body harm to the other person. Usually, with this type of offence; there is some injury but with no hospitalization to the victim.

¹⁴ **Assault Causing Bodily Harm (Level 3):** This is an assault where an individual wounds, maims, disfigures, or endangers the life of the other person. Usually with this assault, there is hospitalization of the victim. This is the most grievous type of assault.

¹⁵ **Robbery:** Robbery is stealing from another person, while using force immediately before, during or after a theft. Or it could be the threat of using force or intimidating a person in order to complete the theft. It could also include the use of a weapon during a theft.

¹⁶ **Sex Crime:** Sex crimes involves touching another person in a sexual nature without their consent.

Social Disorder¹⁷

Social disorder is categorized as physical and social. Physical disorder includes graffiti, litter, broken or cracked windows, and transit facilities in disrepair. Social disorder consists of a range of anti-social behaviours and social incivilities. These behaviours include public intoxication, panhandling, sleeping in public areas, and consuming alcohol in public, loitering and aberrant behaviour making other transit users feel uncomfortable. A transit user is much more likely to observe anti-social behaviour as opposed to criminal behaviour.

Calgary Transit Incidents: 3rd Quarter 2014

- During the 3rd quarter of 2014, there were 5118 calls dispatched to Calgary Transit Peace Officers of which 20.9% (n=1069) were generated by peace officers as an “on view” call, an indicator of proactive patrolling. Out of the 5118 calls, 1483 incident reports (29%) were generated. The following table summarizes all reports generated by Calgary Transit Peace Officers during the 3rd quarter 2014. Disorder calls represent 52.8 % of all reports submitted by Calgary Transit Peace Officers. Check on Welfare is the most common dispatched call to Calgary Transit Peace Officers (n=1754/5118 or 34.3%). It is also the category with the greatest number of incident reports (n=410/783 or 52.4%).

Types of Check on Welfare Calls

Condition of Person Assisted	Count	% total
Intoxicated	180	43.9%
Checked Okay	103	25.1%
Medical	62	15.1%
Stranded Patron	41	10.0%
Not Specified	24	5.9%
Grand Total	410	100.0%

Check on Welfare is a broad category which includes medical emergencies and checking on the health or wellbeing of a person using Calgary Transit. A person may require medical assistance or other assistance.

¹⁷ Calgary Transit PS&E records all incidents dispatched to Peace Officers, Emergency Medical Services, The Calgary Police, and the Calgary Fire Department. These records are housed in an incident report management system, Perspectives

Types of Unwanted Patron Calls

Behaviour of Unwanted Patron	Count	% Total
Drugs\Alcohol	88	39.1%
Harassment	48	21.3%
Loitering	16	7.1%
Panhandling	13	5.8%
Trespass	13	5.8%
Fare Dispute	9	4.0%
Sell\Distribute Material	5	2.2%
Threats	5	2.2%
Fare Fraud	2	0.9%
Not Specified	26	11.6%
Grand Total	225	100.0%

Unwanted Patron is the second most common call to which a Peace Officer is dispatched (20.2% or 1034/5118 dispatched calls) Unwanted patron are incidents where an individual is not using Calgary Transit for its intended purpose. These individuals may exhibit nuisance or disruptive behaviours. As demonstrated in the Types of Unwanted Patron Calls, behaviour ranges from drugs and alcohol use, harassment (making customers uncomfortable), loitering, panhandling, fare disputes with Calgary Transit staff and selling/distributing items on Transit Property without the expressed permission of Calgary Transit. All of these types of behaviours contravene the Calgary Transit Municipal Bylaw (4M81).

The third most common category captured as an indicator of disorder is an incident where a criminal charge has been laid. This is reported in the 'Crimes' portion of this report, however due to the visibility of the incident they are also captured in 'disorder statistics'. Criminal Code reports represent 8.8% of Calgary Transit Incident reports.

Calgary Transit Incidents: 2014 Year to Date

- From January through September 2014, there were 15,779 calls dispatched to Calgary Transit Peace Officers of which 18.5% (n=2914) were generated by peace officers as an "on view" call, an indicator of proactive patrolling. Out of the 15,779 dispatched calls 4,768 reports (30.2%) reports were generated.
- The following table summarizes all reports generated by Calgary Transit Peace Officers year to date 2014.

Call Category	Count of Report	% Total
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Public Welfare /Social disorder/Physical Disorder	3244	68.0%
Arrest on Warrants/Subject Wanted	983	20.6%
Criminal Code (Charged or Investigation)Criminal Code Charges	292	6.1%
Misc. Complaint (Parking, Property, Hazards, Customer Service Report)	140	2.9%
Vehicle / Industrial Accident (on or near transit property)	70	1.5%
Dangerous incident (Fire, Bomb, Suspicious Package)	28	0.6%
Animal Complaint (stray animal on transit, animal on tracks)	5	0.1%
Protest	2	0.04%
Peace Officer Requires Emergency Assistance	4	0.1%
Grand Total	4768	100.00%

- Disorder calls represent 68.0

% of all reports submitted by Calgary Transit Peace Officers. The breakdown into type of disorder is illustrated in the following table.

Public Welfare (Disorder Calls)	Count of Report	% Total
Check on Welfare	1806	55.7%
Unwanted Patron	864	26.6%
Public Disturbance	182	5.6%
Juvenile Complaint	45	1.4%
Vandalism	40	1.2%
Suicide Complaint	31	1.0%
Missing Person	27	0.8%
Suspicious Person	27	0.8%
Domestic Dispute	25	0.8%
Mental Health Concern)	9	0.3%
Not Specified	188	5.8%
Grand Total	3244	100.0%

Types of Check on Welfare Calls

Condition of Person Assisted	Count	% total
Checked Okay	648	35.9%
Intoxicated	599	33.2%
Medical	62	15.1%
Stranded Patron	100	5.5%
Not Specified	241	13.3%
Grand Total	1806	100.0%

Check on Welfare is the most common dispatched call to Calgary Transit Peace Officers (n=6,166/15,779 or 39.1%). It is also the category with the greatest number of incident reports (n=1806/3244 or 55.7%).

Types of Unwanted Patron Calls

Behaviour of Unwanted Patron	Count	% Total
Drugs\Alcohol	88	39.1%
Harassment	48	21.3%
Loitering	16	7.1%
Panhandling	13	5.8%
Trespass	13	5.8%
Fare Dispute	9	4.0%
Sell\Distribute Material	5	2.2%
Threats	5	2.2%
Fare Fraud	2	0.9%
Not Specified	26	11.6%
Grand Total	225	100.0%

Unwanted Patron is the second most common call to which a Peace Officer is dispatched (20.9% or n = 3,297/15,779 dispatched calls)

Data Interpretation and Conclusion

1. Caution must be taken when describing small samples (n<30) as the addition of one incident in some crime categories is reported as a significant increase when in fact the overall picture is that crime in that category remains very low.
2. Both the severity of crime and actual incidence of crime as measured by Statistics Canada is very low on Calgary Transit.

3. In categories such as 'disorder offences' the addition of more peace officers results in more reporting of disorder. Calgary Transit does not believe that disorder offences are increasing however further analysis is required. In 2nd quarter 2014, 19 new Calgary Transit Peace Officers graduated.
4. Changes in land use planning and the implementation of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles reduces opportunities for crime. In essence, effective planning can 'design out' crime and disorder.
5. Proactive peace officer activities are not represented in this report except where crime and disorder is reported through either CPS or CT reporting databases.
6. All crimes will have varying degrees of under-reporting, particularly in respect to vehicle crimes, in which small items are stolen and a vehicle owner chooses not to file an insurance claim requiring a police report. Calgary Transit and the Calgary Police Service encourage all crime, disorder, and suspicious activity be reported.
7. A new incident management system was implemented on September 23rd 2013, making it difficult to compare data captured under two different reporting systems. Comparative statistics using the same data collection methods will not be available until 4th quarter 2015. Every attempt has been made to normalize data for comparative purposes.
8. While person crimes essentially fall in a year over year range (between 195 and 260 offences annually) it is important to stress that as the transit system gets larger, with the addition of the West Leg of the LRT and opening of Tuscany Station is not producing a corresponding increase in the number of person crimes. Factoring in increased ridership (107 million trips in 2013), the number of person crimes expressed as a rate is decreasing.