



CORPORATE DATA & ANALYTICS

Crime statistics are complex and can appear to be inconsistent. This is because there are different ways to count and report crime statistics. Crime reporting is subject to late reporting or new evidence leading to charges and reclassification of incidents. There are also different ways to count crime, including the most serious incident, the total number of incidents or the number of victims involved in an event. This document outlines the crime data shared by the Calgary Police Service (CPS), how it is counted and why we use it.

Method of Count	Explanation	What reports employ this methodology?
Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) – Statistics Canada	<p>Statistics Canada created the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) methodology. It is Canada’s standard crime “counting system.” It is designed to ensure crime can be compared across jurisdictions and over time.</p> <p>UCR has created national rules for how police define offences, classify incidents and count victims, accused persons and incidents.</p> <p>This data is reported by police agencies and Statistics Canada based on the most serious violation (MSV). This means that not all offences in an incident are represented in the statistics.</p> <p>For example, if a house is broken into and a homicide occurs then the statistics would only reflect the Homicide. The house break and enter would not be counted in the statistics.</p> <p>These statistics can take four to six weeks to process.</p>	<p>Annual Statistical Crime Report (CPS)</p> <p>Quarterly Crime Statistics (CPS)</p> <p>Police-Reporting Crime Statistics (Statistics Canada – annual report)</p> <p>CPS Annual Report presented at City of Calgary’s Community Development Committee (CDC)</p>
Incident Counts	<p>Represents key crime indicators counted by the most serious violation.</p> <p>These statistics are more real-time but can vary because they are continually being updated.</p>	<p>Crime & Safety Dashboard (CPS)</p> <p>Monthly Crime Updates (Calgary Police Commission)</p> <p>Youth Crime Report</p>
Hate-Motivated Crimes	<p>As the name suggests, the focus on this reporting is on the motivation not the actual crime. It is about who the victim is perceived to be, not about what the victim did.</p> <p>For example, a church may be broken into, and offensive language was painted on the windows. This would be categorized as a hate-motivated break and enter.</p>	<p>Police-Reported Hate Crime (Statistics Canada)</p>
Calls for Service (CFS)	<p>Publicly generated CFS occur when people call Calgary 911 with a police concern. These calls include both emergencies and non-emergencies.</p> <p>Officer-generated CFS refer to proactive work by police and/or when an officer intervenes in an incident.</p> <p>Most calls for service are not criminal in nature.</p>	<p>Crime & Safety Dashboard (CPS)</p> <p>Quarterly Crime Report (CPS)</p> <p>Annual Statistical Crime Report (CPS)</p>

Disorder

Disorder-related CFS typically are not criminal but are situations that make people feel unsafe.

Crime & Safety Dashboard (CPS)

Disorder is an index of 13 different types of CFS. They include: unwanted guests, suspicious person, suspicious vehicle, speeder, prostitution, possible gun shots, party complaint, noise complaint, mental health concern, intoxicated person, indecent act, drugs, disturbance and abandoned auto.

Quarterly Crime Report (CPS)

Annual Statistical Crime Report (CPS)

The count is per call. Duplicate calls are not included (i.e., if two people call about a concern, only one call is counted). There is no national standard for disorder – every police agency has their own way of measuring this concept.

For more information regarding crime statistics, contact the Corporate Data and Analytics Unit at CorporateDataAndAnalytics@calgarypolice.ca.
