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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

PERCENTAGE CHANGE:
Percentage Change refers to the % increase or decrease from the previous time frame.

RATE:
Rate refers to Rate of Crime per 1,000 persons.

REPORTED:
Reported refers to the number of incidents which occurred on or in relation to University property that were reported to York University Security Services.

OFFENCE:
An Offence is any violation of Federal Laws, Provincial Statutes or Municipal bi-laws.

PROPERTY CRIMES:
Property Crimes involve unlawful acts with respect to property but do not involve the use or threat of violence against a person. These include: actual and attempted break and enter, theft, mischief, arson, and fraud categories.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS:
Crimes Against Persons involve the application and/or threat of violence to a person. These include: sexual assaults, non-sexual assaults, harassment, homicide, abduction, indecent acts, intimidation, robbery, and uttering threats categories.

INCIDENTS AFFECTING QUALITY OF LIFE:
Incidents Affecting Quality of Life involve unlawful acts that do not pose a direct threat to an individual but have an impact as to the perception of safety and fear of crime. These include: bomb threats, disorderly behaviour, cause disturbance, smoking complaints, damage, emergency medical, fire alarms, suspicious vehicles and persons, trespass, occupations & demonstrations, and hate incident categories.

OTHER INCIDENTS:
Other Incidents include information, unfounded occurrences, hazardous substances, missing persons, and motor vehicle collision categories, among others.
DATA COLLECTION and SOURCE:
The data contained in this report is taken from the York University Security Services Computer Information Systems. These systems are as follows:

- PPM2000 – PERSPECTIVE
- PPM2000 – DISPATCH LOG

It should be noted that as the above systems are being updated continuously during the course of an investigation into an incident, changes to statistics in previous reports are common and expected.
The statistics presented in the 1st quarter report account for all incidents reported to York University Security Services between May 1, 2015 and July 31, 2015 which occurred on or in relation to the Keele or Glendon Campuses.

**Incidents:**

- The number of incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016 decreased by 11% to 303 incidents compared to 339 incidents reported during the 1st quarter of 2014-2015.

**Calls for Service:**

- The number of calls for service reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016 decreased by 42% to 1,642 compared to 2,844 calls for service received in the 1st quarter of 2014-2015.

**Top Five Incidents Categories:**

The top five incident categories reported accounted for 174 incidents or 57% of the total incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016. The top five incident categories are ranked as per the following:

- **Emergency Medical**
  - The number of Emergency Medical incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016 increased by 46% to 57 incidents compared to 39 incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2014-2015

- **Theft Under $5000 - Private Property**
  - The number of Theft Under $5000 – Private Property incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016 decreased by 10% to 38 incidents compared to 42 incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2014-2015

- **Fire Alarms**
  - The number of Fire Alarm incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016 decreased by 26% to 37 incidents compared to 50 incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2014-2015

- **Mischief Under $5000 - University Property**
  - The number of Mischief Under $5000 – University Property incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016 decreased by 50% to 24 incidents compared to 48 incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2014-2015

- **Information**
  - The number of Information incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016 decreased by 28% to 18 incidents compared to 25 incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2014-2015
Incident Classifications:
All incidents presented in this report have been categorized as part of an incident classification hierarchy. The incident classifications are as follows:

- **Incidents Affecting Quality of Life**
  - The number of Incidents Affecting Quality of Life reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016 decreased by 7% to 139 incidents compared to 150 incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2014-2015

- **Property Crimes**
  - The number of Property Crime incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016 decreased by 17% to 88 incidents compared to 106 incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2014-2015

- **Crimes Against Persons**
  - The number of Crimes Against Persons incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016 remained unchanged with 26 incidents compared to 26 incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2014-2015

- **Other Incidents**
  - The number of Other Incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016 decreased by 12% to 50 incidents compared to 57 incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2014-2015

Selected Violent Crimes:
The following incident categories have been selected as a measure of violent crimes that have been reported to York University Security Services:

- **Non-Sexual Assault**
  - The number of Non-Sexual Assault incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016 decreased by 17% to 5 incidents compared to 6 incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2014-2015*

- **Sexual Assault**
  - The number of Sexual Assault incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016 increased by 100% to 2 incidents compared to 1 incident reported in the 1st quarter of 2014-2015*

- **Robbery**
  - The number of Robbery incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2015-2016 decreased by 33% to 2 incidents compared to 3 incidents reported in the 1st quarter of 2014-2015*

* Small number changes equal significant percentage change increases/decreases which could be misleading therefore the absolute number change should be considered.
1st Quarter Statistics at a Glance

Overview – May 1, 2015 to July 31, 2015:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCIDENTS vs. CALLS FOR SERVICE</th>
<th>2014-2015 1st Quarter</th>
<th>2015-2016 1st Quarter</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incidents</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>-11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calls for Service</td>
<td>2,844</td>
<td>1,642</td>
<td>-42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Security Incidents vs. Calls for Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOP FIVE INCIDENT CATEGORIES</th>
<th>2014-2015 1st Quarter</th>
<th>2015-2016 1st Quarter</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Medical</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft, Under $5000 (Private Property)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Alarms</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mischief, Under $5000 (University Property)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Incidents</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Small number changes equal significant percentage change increases/decreases which could be misleading therefore the absolute number change should be considered.

### INCIDENT CLASSIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident Type</th>
<th>2014-2015 1st Quarter</th>
<th>2015-2016 1st Quarter</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incidents Affecting Quality of Life</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Crimes</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>-17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Incidents</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Incidents</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>-11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SELECTED VIOLENT CRIMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type</th>
<th>2014-2015 1st Quarter</th>
<th>2015-2016 1st Quarter</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Sexual Assault</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100% *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Small number changes equal significant percentage change increases/decreases which could be misleading therefore the absolute number change should be considered.