

# **Crime and Public Disorder in Lowertown, Ottawa: Trends, Causes, and Solutions**

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## *I. The Profile of Crime and Public Disorder<sup>1</sup>*

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This section has been divided into crime and public disturbance and reports on data accumulated from the Ottawa Police Service (OPS), the Ottawa Neighbourhood Study (ONS), Bylaw Services, the Business Improvement Area (BIA), and the Lowertown Community Association's (LCA) 2018 Resident Survey.<sup>2</sup>

### *Crime*

#### *The Ottawa Neighbourhood Study and the Ottawa Police Services*

The Ottawa Neighbourhood study (ONS) provides data on strengths and challenges for each neighbourhood in Ottawa. For the purposes of the Lowertown study, crime data was sourced from the ONS data. ONS crime data was originally collected from the Ottawa Police Services. Crime data was split into two areas, ByWard Market (Lowertown West), and Lowertown East. The crime data gathered from both ONS and OPS may not accurately reflect the issues due to the under reporting of crime and incidents of crime. It is reasonable to assume there may be an underestimation of the number of incidents of crime.

Crime in all of Lowertown has consistently remained high, as compared to the neighbouring Downtown centres of Centretown, Sandy Hill, and Vanier South between 2011 and 2016<sup>3</sup> (see Appendix B for comparisons). Calculated per 10,000 population, all of Lowertown has 3 times more crime against the person and 2 times more crimes against the property than the neighbouring Downtown centres. From 2011-2016, crimes against property in all of Lowertown have been on a downward trend since 2011, with slight peaks upwards. The Byward Market area has a higher level of crime than Lowertown East, specifically 2.5 times more crimes against property and the person (see Appendix C for comparisons). Property crime in the Byward market is also on a downward trend, with slight peaks upward.

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<sup>1</sup> Please note for the purposes of this report: All of Lowertown is composed of two neighbourhoods as defined by the Ottawa Neighbourhood Study: Lowertown (East) and the Byward Market. The boundary between Lowertown (East) and the Byward Market is Cumberland Street (see Appendix A for maps). The 2016 population estimate for Lowertown (East) was 11,124; the 2016 population estimate for Byward Market was 5,979. The total population estimate in 2016 for All of Lowertown was 17,103.

<sup>2</sup> Data has not been changed and definitions provided are verbatim from the specific organizations.

<sup>3</sup> ONS crime incident rate data is calculated on a per 100,000 bases. For the purposes of this study data was converted to a per 10,000 bases.

*Major Crime Incident Trends from 2011-2017.* The most recurring crime types in all of Lowertown are theft under \$5,000; other *Criminal Code* violations; assaults; mischief; fraud; other violations involving violence or the threat of violence; and sexual violations (see Appendix D for the total count between 2011-2017 and definitions of these crimes). Four crime categories (theft under \$5,000, assaults, sexual violations, and fraud) had differing trends of note (see Appendix E for graphs). Lowertown's incidents of theft under \$5,000 had a steady decreased from 2011 to 2013 from 1,671 incidents to 1,278 with a small peak in 2014 and a decline in 2015. From 2015 to 2017, there was a dramatic increase from 1,143 incidents to 1,899 incidents. Lowertown's incidents of assaults was stable from 2011 to 2014, with a decrease in 2015. From 2015 to 2016, there was a sharp increase from 386 incidents to 459 incidents. Sexual violations increased steadily from 2011 to 2014 and decreased from 2014 to 2016. There was a dramatic increase from 2016 to 2017, from 41 incidents to 77 incidents. Fraud remained steady from 2011 to 2016, with a sharp increase in 2016 to 2017 from 185 incidents to 297 incidents. It is reasonable to assume that the dramatic increases in trends should be further investigated.

### *The Crime Mapping Tool*

The *Ottawa Crime Mapping Tool*, functions to further community awareness and improve accessibility to calls-for-police-service occurring in the community. The Ottawa Police Services has merged Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology with police-calls-for-service data for user-friendly public consumption through the Ottawa Police Service internet website.

For the purposes of this study, three months of (March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2018-June 5<sup>th</sup>, 2018) data were taken from the Crime Mapping Tool and used to recreate a map specific to the Lowertown East and Byward Market area.<sup>4</sup> Incidents were mapped using the five categorizations of crime (crimes against property,<sup>5</sup> crimes against the person,<sup>6</sup> incidents against quality of life,<sup>7</sup> other incidents,<sup>8</sup> and proactive policing<sup>9</sup>). Observations of the crime map demonstrate a dispersion of category

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<sup>4</sup> Lowertown East and West Crime Map:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nOYLjdG5E0yW4CQpeFdMNZrs2Ox2DaEZ&usp=sharing>

<sup>5</sup> Includes break & enter, theft, theft of vehicle, theft from vehicle

<sup>6</sup> Includes homicide, robbery, homicide, sexual offenses, assault

<sup>7</sup> Includes disorder, drugs, liquor

<sup>8</sup> Includes alarm, arson, death, kidnapping, missing person, other, weapons offenses

<sup>9</sup> Includes community policing, pedestrian stop, vehicle stop

markers throughout the entire Lowertown area. Under further inspection, the category markers in Lowertown West are distributed throughout the ByWard Market and the surrounding streets while the category markers in Lowertown East are distributed around the periphery of the area. The area with the highest level of calls-for-service was the 1 Block of Rideau. This area had 124 calls-for-service for crimes against property, 26 calls-for-services for crimes against the person, and 10 calls-for-service for incidents against quality of life, with a total of 160 calls-for-service in that area over the three-month period.

Information from the Crime Mapping Tool may be best used for information on changes in the level and types of calls from month to month. Therefore, the data observed may be used to observe *general* trends and concentrations of crime reporting; however, users need to be aware of some of the cautions in using the calls-for-service mapping tool. Data presented are only calls that are made to the Ottawa Police; users are cautioned against using this or other police data to make decisions or comparisons regarding the safety of a particular area or the level of crime because variations in size, population, land use, presence of major institutions, parks and density make such comparisons difficult. Areas with a high volume of non-resident traffic or activity, such as Lowertown, or that are more densely populated, may have more reported crime. This does not necessarily mean more crime occurs there, but that more crime is more reported there. Overall, data gathered on the crime map are not considered official statistics. All data is subject to change for a variety of reasons (late reporting, reclassification of some offences, and discovery that some offences were unfounded).

## ***Public Disturbance***

### ***Bylaw Services***

The Bylaw Office has two relevant categories for the purpose of this research: noise and graffiti (private property). Between 2006-2017, there were 28,110 noise complaints<sup>10</sup> and between 2008-2017, there were 2,471 graffiti complaints<sup>11</sup> within the Rideau-Vanier ward. The 2017 summary data demonstrated that the top 2 noise complaints were music (1,189) and shouting (477) out of the total 2,089 complaints; 2017 summary data for graffiti demonstrated

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<sup>10</sup> Noise complaints include: car alarms; construction; deliver/load/unload; garbage/; h-vac/street sweeper; idling; info-noise; machinery-aircond/fan/pool/mower/generator; muffler; **music**; outdoor patio; **shouting**; snow removal; special event; squeal tires; and vehicle repair.

<sup>11</sup> Graffiti complaints include: hate; offensive; vandalism; and blank.

that the top complain was vandalism (169) out of the total 175 complaints. Graffiti has consistently spiked and fallen throughout 2008-2017 yet is on a downward trend. However, Bylaw data is only available on a Ward basis, and as such, these numbers represent the total incidents within Ward 12 of Rideau-Vanier. Consequently, the Bylaw data precludes a specific analysis for the neighbourhood of Lowertown.

### *Business Improvement Association*

The BIA has a summer Ambassador program where individuals are trained to count the number of times they witness five behaviours within the Byward Market: inappropriate panhandling; loitering; alcohol consumption; disruptive behaviour; drug abuse. The top 2 public disturbance problems between 2006-2017 were inappropriate panhandling<sup>12</sup> (total count: 2,972) and loitering<sup>13</sup> (total count: 1,000). All five public disturbance problems saw a substantial spike in observed frequency in 2017; however, the flaws with this data give reason for residents not be concerned with the increase. This data relies on the individual ambassador's interpretation of the event, a highly subjective practice even with uniform training. It is possible that the ambassadors were given more detailed instructions in 2017 than in previous years in hope to make a case for foot patrol to be reinstated.

This data may also not accurately reflect the issues due to the time constraints of when the ambassadors collected their data (9:00am – 8:00pm; May-August). It is reasonable to assume that some disturbances, such as observed alcohol consumption, rise in the evening hours not reflected by the ambassadors. Moreover, the seasonal time frame may distort the occurrence of these events, as more individuals are present and out later during these summer months. Finally, this data is only for the Byward Market and does not include Lowertown East.

### ***Lowertown Community Association's 2018 Resident Survey***

The LCA conducted a resident survey in June 2018. This survey was modeled after the General Social Survey, a victimization survey conducted every five years by Statistics Canada. This survey had 230 responses and asked various questions about crime and disorder, such as if

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<sup>12</sup> Explicit unsolicited requests of money and/or goods in a threatening, confrontational, or persistent manner and/or from patrons on patios, at Pay & Display machines, near vendor stalls, etc.

<sup>13</sup> Inherently disruptive presence of an individual for an extended period of time; this includes sleeping in public areas such as pedestrian thoroughfares.

they knew a resident that had been a victim of crime in the past year; how much crime they thought Lowertown had compared to other Ottawa neighbourhoods; how safe they felt from crime in Lowertown; what crime prevention measures they have personally taken; and what they believed the biggest crime and disorder issues were in Lowertown.

*Demographics.* Roughly 60% of respondents lived in the Byward Market and 40% in Lowertown East. Respondents were mostly female (63% female; 35% male; 2% other).

*Results.* 53% of respondents ranked crime and public disorder as the number one concern (over transportation, public health, and recreation). Respondents found people using or dealing drugs; being drunk or rowdy in public places; and people hanging around on the streets to be a big problem (63%, 44%, and 40% respectively). 61% of respondents know someone residing in Lowertown that has been a victim of crime in the past year.

Overwhelmingly, respondents found Lowertown to either have a higher amount of crime (66%) or about the same amount of crime (32%) than other areas in Ottawa. Majority of respondents felt reasonably safe (42%) or somewhat safe (32%) from crime within Lowertown. The most common crime prevention measure taken by respondents was a change in routine, activities, or avoidance of certain people or places (52%).

Respondents perceive drug use or dealing to be the largest crime concern within Lowertown (136 mentions<sup>14</sup>). The biggest crime against property problem recognized by residents was theft (31 mentions) and the biggest crime against the person identified was assault (14 mentions). The largest public disturbance concern for respondents was panhandling (115 mentions). Noise<sup>15</sup> (60 mentions) and public intoxication (46 mentions) were also frequently reported as a big issue.

Significant differences were found between respondents in Byward Market versus Lowertown East in the following areas:

- Byward Market reported noisy neighbours or loud parties as a moderate problem significantly more than Lowertown East
- Byward Market reported feeling very safe from crime significantly more than Lowertown East

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<sup>14</sup> 42 respondents wrote “drug use,” 41 respondents wrote “drug dealing,” and 48 respondents simply wrote “drugs.” 5 respondents specified “drug trafficking.”

<sup>15</sup> Responses were amalgamated into one *noise* category from two classifications of noise: vehicle (transport trucks, traffic, Emergency Response vehicle sirens) and people (screaming, yelling, shouting, cursing).

Significant differences were found between male and female respondents in the following areas:

- Males reported noisy neighbours or loud parties as a big problem significantly more than females
- Males reported people being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin, religion or gender identity as not a problem at all significantly more than females
- Females reported not knowing whether people being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin, religion or gender identity was a problem in Lowertown significantly more than males
- Females were significantly more likely to change their routine, activities, or avoid certain people or places as a crime prevention method than males

*Caveats.* The respondents are not representative of all of Lowertown due to the small sample size and the pool these individuals came from (only those who subscribed to the LCA's newsletter or frequented the Lowertown Community Resource Centre were notified of this survey). Respondents in general may not feel encouraged to provide accurate, honest answers (a limitation of all surveys) and respondents may not be fully aware of their reasons for specific answers if they have a lack of overall knowledge in the area. Further, respondents may be heavily influenced by media coverage of crime and disorder when answering these questions (and are certainly subject to their own biases) as seen with respondents listing crimes that have a low frequency of occurrence as the biggest crime issues, for example shootings, stabbings, and homicide. Question 11 was changed from "how likely is your neighbour to call the police if they heard or witnessed what seemed like criminal behaviour in your neighbourhood?" to "how likely are you to call the police if you heard or witnessed what seemed like criminal behaviour in Lowertown?" This change introduces the flaw of individual inflation, where respondents are more likely to answer "very likely" even though they may not be likely to call (this is reflected by the results of 66% of respondents answering very likely to this question). Moreover, the change in this question precludes the ability to assess neighbourhood cohesion in the area.

## ***II. The Causes of Crime and Public Disturbances in Lowertown***

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Most criminal and disorderly behaviour can be caused and facilitated by a multitude of conditions, with no one behaviour being solely influenced by only one factor. This report explains some probable causes of crime and disorder within the Lowertown area: entertainment districts, alcohol vendor concentration, poverty, and vulnerability of the neighbourhood.

### ***Entertainment Districts and Alcohol Concentration***

Lowertown is situated within one of Ottawa's busiest metropolitan areas, the downtown core. The downtown centre, attracts millions of visitors annually, with its' high volume of vendors, merchants, attractions, and entertainment. Uniquely situated within this area are a high concentration of bars and entertainment establishments that can be associated with their own crime problems (Cochrane, 2000). Authors have frequently cited the connection between high concentrations of bars, pubs, and alcohol venues with criminal or disorderly behaviours (O'Brien & Sampson, 2015). Prior research indicates that heavy alcohol consumption within these establishments can be related to the genesis of malicious damage<sup>16</sup> and offensive behaviour<sup>17</sup>, which not only has impacts on site but might have greater consequences for adjoining regions (Stevenson et al., 1999). Historically, crimes that have been associated with alcohol vendors and entertainment districts have been property damage, vandalism, assault, street offences, drinking and driving and other related activities (Giacopassi & Stitt, 1991; Jeffs and Saunders 1993; Ireland & Thommeny, 1993; Smith & Burville, 1986; Fergusson et al., 1996; Stockwell, 1995; Stockwell et al., 1996).

Thus, higher levels of alcohol vending<sup>18</sup> within the Lowertown area (124 established vendors; see Appendix F), as opposed to other neighbourhoods, can provide an explanation for higher rates of criminal, and disorderly behaviour. Although this connection cannot be made with certainty, it warrants further inquiry.

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<sup>16</sup> This refers to the destruction and defacement of public, commercial and private property

<sup>17</sup> This is characterized by the verbal abuse of police or public

<sup>18</sup> The number of licensed seats in the Lowertown area was requested from AGCO; it was not provided in time for the purposes of this report.



### ***Poverty***

Numerous studies have tested the relationship between poverty and criminal behaviour, finding a statistically significant relationship between these two variables; namely that, neighbourhoods with poverty are also neighbourhoods with crime (Hipp & Yates, 2011). That being said, there is no evidence to support a claim of a positive correlation, where the more poverty an area has, the more subsequent crime that area is faced with (Hipp & Yates, 2011). As a result, it cannot be said that because Lowertown has a higher homeless and impoverished population that this neighbourhood consequently experiences more crime and disorder. Poverty is one of the many conditions that contribute to crime, but not the only reason for why Lowertown, as opposed to other neighbourhoods, has higher rates of criminal and disorderly behaviour.

### ***Vulnerability of the Neighbourhood***

Higher rates of poverty, drug use, and social services within neighbourhoods are associated with higher rates of crime and disorder (Linden, Mar, Weker, Jang, & Krausz, 2012). Within all of Lowertown, there are six homeless and mental health services: Shepherds of Good Hope, the Salvation Army, Centre 454, Capital City Mission, Ottawa Inner City Health, and John Howard Society (see Appendix G for a map). Because of this high concentration of social services, there is subsequently a high population of homeless and mentally ill individuals. While these individuals are not the cause of crime and disorder, they are often the victims of crime (Wasserman & Clair, 2011). Moreover, drug use and dealing were consistently cited as the biggest crime problem in Lowertown by respondents of the LCA's crime and disorder 2018 survey. These factors work to create a vulnerable neighbourhood for crime and disorder to occur (Linden et al., 2012).

## ***III. Preventing Crime and Public Disturbance in Lowertown***

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The researchers support primary and upstream prevention, seeking to stop and prevent crime *before* it occurs and investing in proven and evidence-based techniques. While a common response to the cited problems is an increased budget dedicated to policing, this response has been proven to be ineffective in preventing crime and is solely a reactive approach to the

problem<sup>19</sup> (Waller, 2014). As such, this section focuses on situational crime prevention as its overarching model, making specific prevention suggestions within each subsection of situational crime prevention. Situational crime prevention targets five main areas, each of which has subcategories, creating a total of 25 techniques (see Appendix H).

### ***Measures to Reduce Crime and Disorder***

It must be noted that the measures suggested under situational crime prevention do not address the systemic issues of poverty and vulnerability of the neighbourhood and serious commitment is needed from stakeholders in order to lower rates of both poverty and vulnerability. Until these systemic issues are tackled, measures to prevent crime will continue to lead to crime displacement. Large-scale solutions include sufficient low-income housing and higher minimum wages in order to prevent poverty leading to homelessness. Moreover, social services should be utilized in a preventative fashion instead of a merely a reactive one; for example, proper mental health education and support should be facilitated at a young age *before* issues arise. Funding for social services should be increased to allow for more institutions and programs to be integrated into more communities, thus preventing individuals from having to travel to Lowertown in order to receive help.

Yet, the objective of situational crime prevention is to divide problems into workable pieces (Clarke, 1995); therefore, providing cost-efficient and simple crime prevention tactics for individuals and stakeholders to implement within their homes and businesses. Of note are measures that address the targets of crime and disorder and techniques to extend guardianship over Lowertown. Target-focused approaches (target hardening, control tools/weapons, conceal targets, remove targets, identify property, disrupt markets, deny benefits, assist compliance, and avoid disputes) work to lessen the desirability of potential victims, either person or property. Suggestions under this domain include installing gates on property, hiding and removing items of value from plain sight, ensuring only those vendors that sell in the Byward Market are licensed,

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<sup>19</sup> Problem-oriented policing is a model of policing that has been more effective in preventing crime than the common reactive approach; however, this approach does not require more police officers, but a change in approach. This model of policing incorporates citizens in exercising informal social control, uses mediation as a response to disputes, uses techniques to alter the built environment as a way of preventing crime, and collaborates with multiple stakeholders within the community (Plant & Scott, 2009). For more information, see Plant, J.B., & Scott, M.S. (2009). *Effective policing and crime prevention: A problem-oriented guide for mayors, city managers, and county executives*. Retrieved from <http://www.popcenter.org/library/reading/pdfs/mayorsguide.pdf>

creating speed bumps in areas prone to speeding and implement measures to lessen crowds in areas with high volumes in order to remove the possibilities of disputes. Guardian-centred techniques (extend guardianship, assist natural surveillance, reduce anonymity, utilize place managers, and strengthen formal surveillance) increase the strength of the community by establishing a well-watched and cared for neighbourhood where the chance of being caught is high. Suggestions under this approach include implementing neighbourhood watch programs, improving lighting on the street so that residents and passersby can identify criminal and disorderly behaviour, host neighbourhood events so that residents can identify neighbours who have legitimate reason to be in the area, and install CCTVs and burglar alarms and post clear signage that indicates their existence.

### ***Measures to Reduce Alcohol-Related Crime and Disorder***

For a significant number of crimes, alcohol makes its greatest contribution through consumption in public places (Felson et al., 1997). Crime can be facilitated through the consumption of drugs and alcohol which can undermine inhibitions or impair perceptions and cognition so that offenders are less conscious of breaking the law. The overall values of situational crime controls on drinking have often been demonstrated. Johannes Knutsson (1992), had demonstrated that limiting the amount of alcohol that individuals could bring into a Swedish resort town on Midsomer Eve helped to reduce drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Local ordinance banning alcohol consumption in public in the downtown areas of Coventry, England, achieved large reductions in complaints of disorderly or criminal behaviours (Ramsay, 1990). In addition, voluntary agreements reached among local drinking establishments to promote responsible consumption have reduced alcohol-related crime in number nightlife areas in Australia (Homel et al., 1994).

Controlling drugs and alcohol techniques (limiting access after specific hours, prohibited unlimited re-entry, promoting proper serving practice, banning special promotional prices for alcoholic drinks, and monitoring high risk establishments), in entertainment districts like the Lowertown area, have demonstrably decreased the amount of hopping between licensed establishments, and decreased high rates of drunkenness, assault, vandalism, and burglary (Felson et al., 1997). In addition, initiatives that promote improvement in security practices, entertainment, handling of patrons, and transport policies have demonstrated marked reductions

in violence and crime (inside and outside venues) (Hommel et al., 1994). In order to maintain reductions in crime and disorder all initiatives should emphasize the implementation of a system that integrates self-regulation, community monitoring, and formal enforcement.

Finally, physical design features of nightclubs, pubs, and bars have a role in promoting crowding with relation to aggression. Venues that are more crowded tend to see more violent incidents, arising from inappropriate pedestrian flow patterns caused by poor location of entry and exit doors, dance floors, bars, and restrooms. Architectural guidelines for licensed premises should be produced to minimize the risk of unintended contacts leading to aggressive incidents in new or renovated venues (Macintyre & Hommel, 1997). In addition, design and its possible effects on crowding should be incorporated into the model used by officials to set patron limits for individual venues, and regular inspections should be carried out to ensure these limits are not exceeded.

### ***Going Forward***

In general, organizations and agencies need to commit to better reporting of crime and disturbances on a neighbourhood level and must provide public access to this information. While a number of agencies grant public access, individuals and stakeholders are required to go through hoops in order to obtain this data. An open-access forum for data sharing with yearly updates is needed and suggested. In particular, Bylaw services and AGCO needs to provide better open-access data on a neighbourhood level. Agencies and organizations should model their information sharing after the Ottawa Neighbourhood Study. More detailed and extensive data should be offered to the public from the OPS without needing a Freedom of Information. This includes a breakdown of the specific crimes included in the broad categories (for example, “other *Criminal Code* violations”).

Measurements of public disturbance also need to be improved. While the BIA offers a neighbourhood view of disturbance, there are a number of limitations with this data (as previously mentioned). As such, rigorous measurements must be established and maintained in order to assess the levels of disturbance within all of Lowertown.

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### **Data Source**

*All data has been presented in its original form and has not be altered for the purposes of this research. Data from ONS and OPS has been amalgamated to create the whole of the Lowertown area.*

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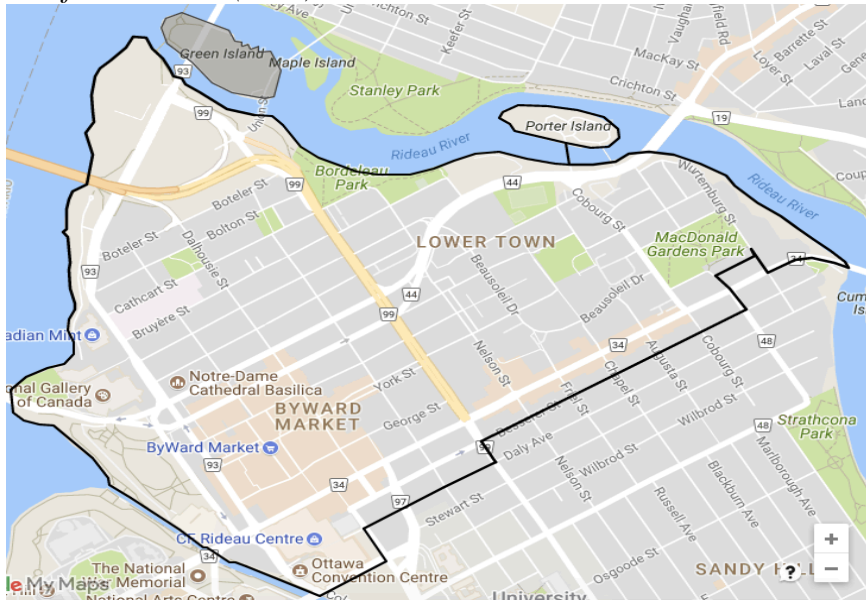


## Appendix A: Boundaries

### *Lowertown (East) (ONS)*

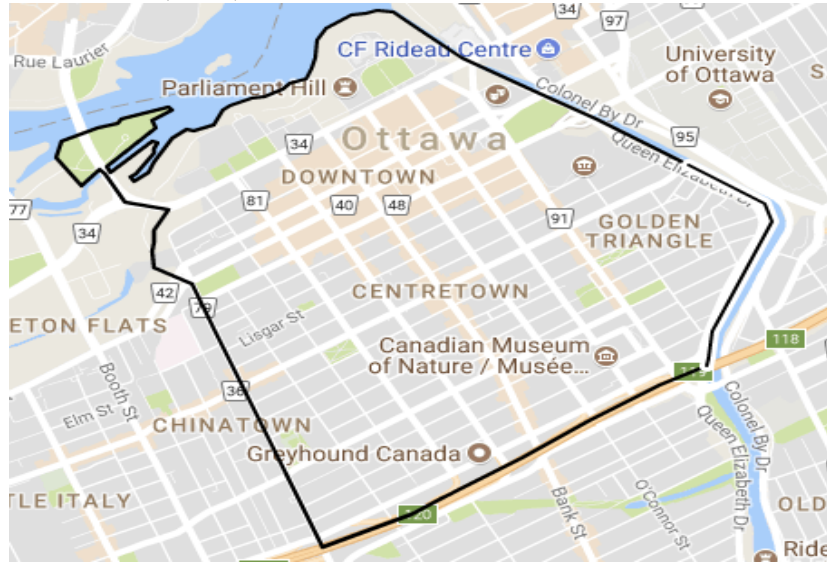
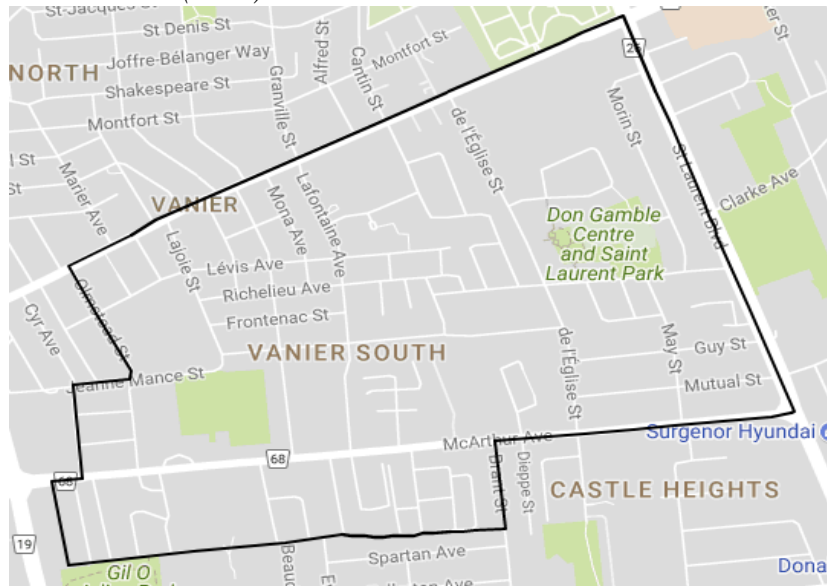


### *All of Lowertown (ONS)*



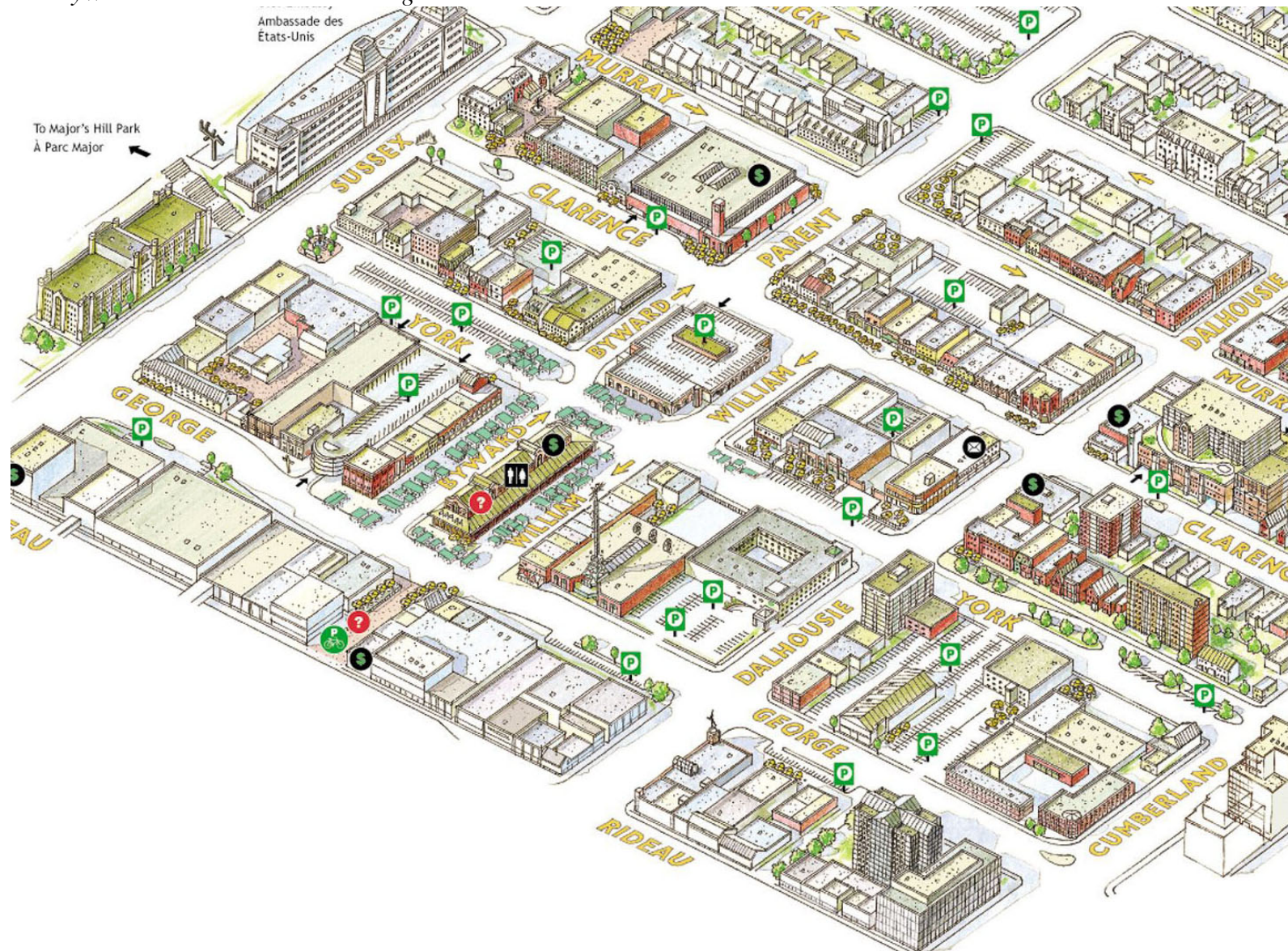
### *Byward Market (ONS)*



*Centretown (ONS)**Vanier South (ONS)**Sandy Hill (ONS)*

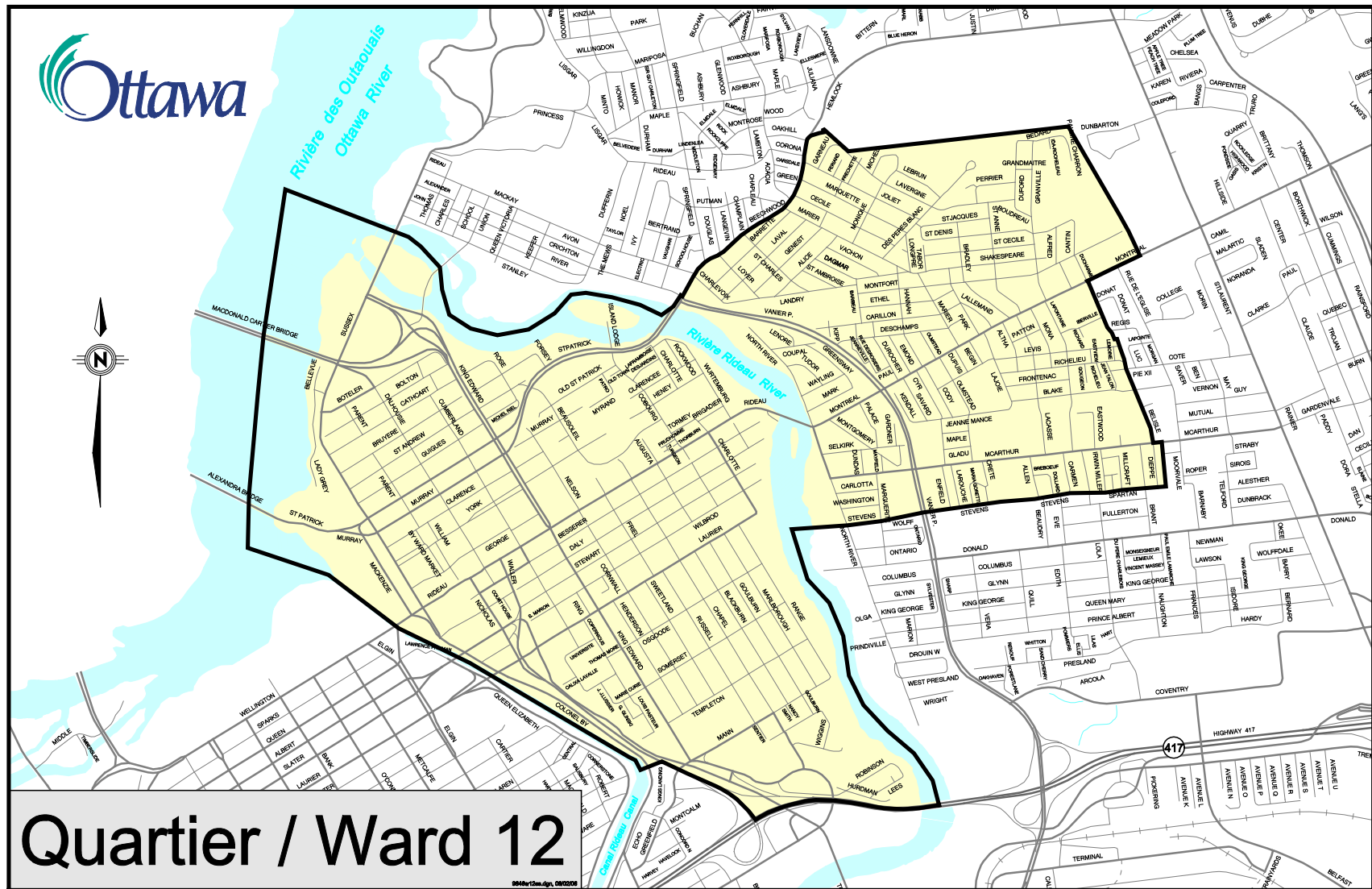


*BIA ByWard Market Ambassador Program*

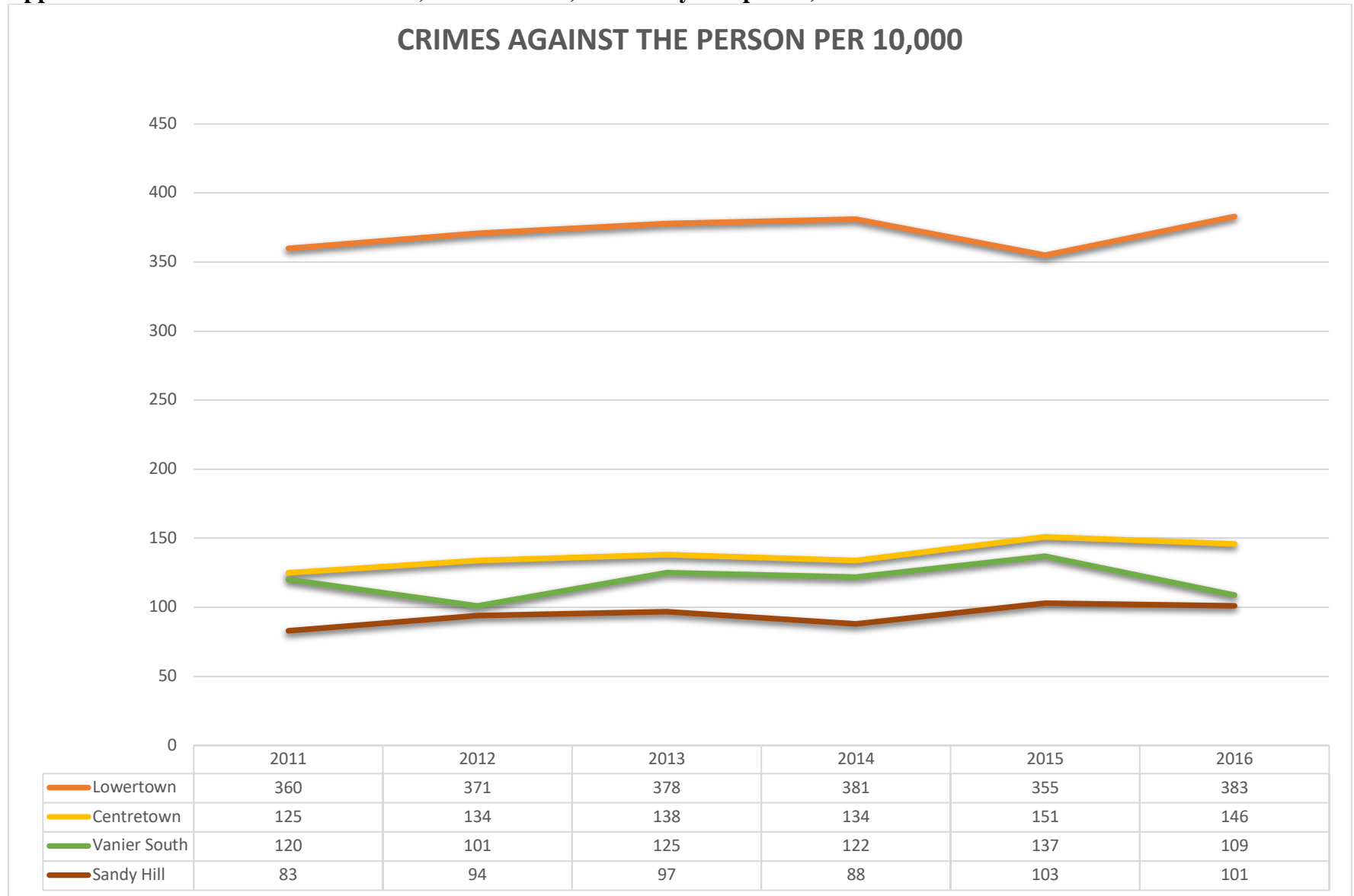




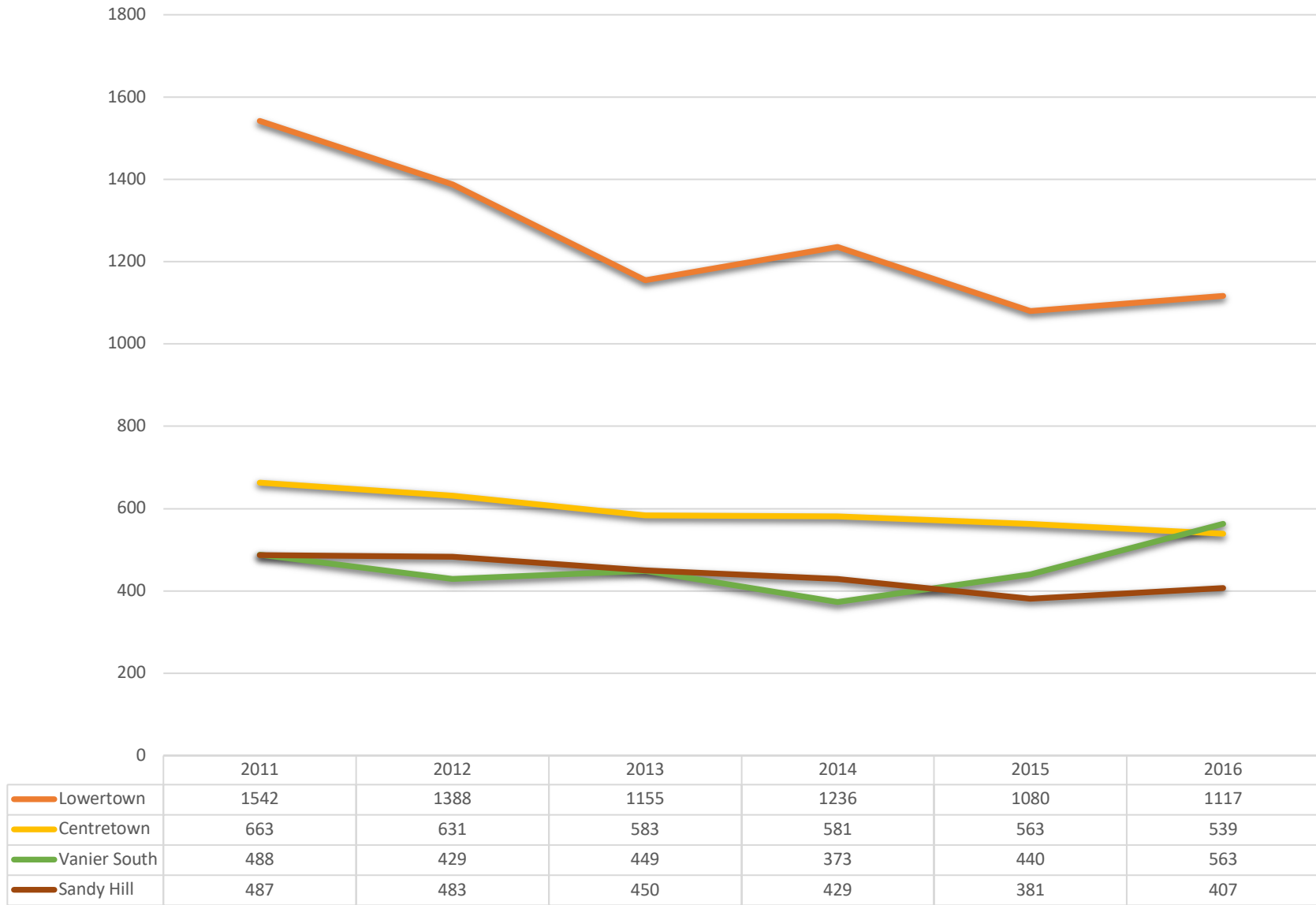
ByLaw Rideau-Vanier Ward



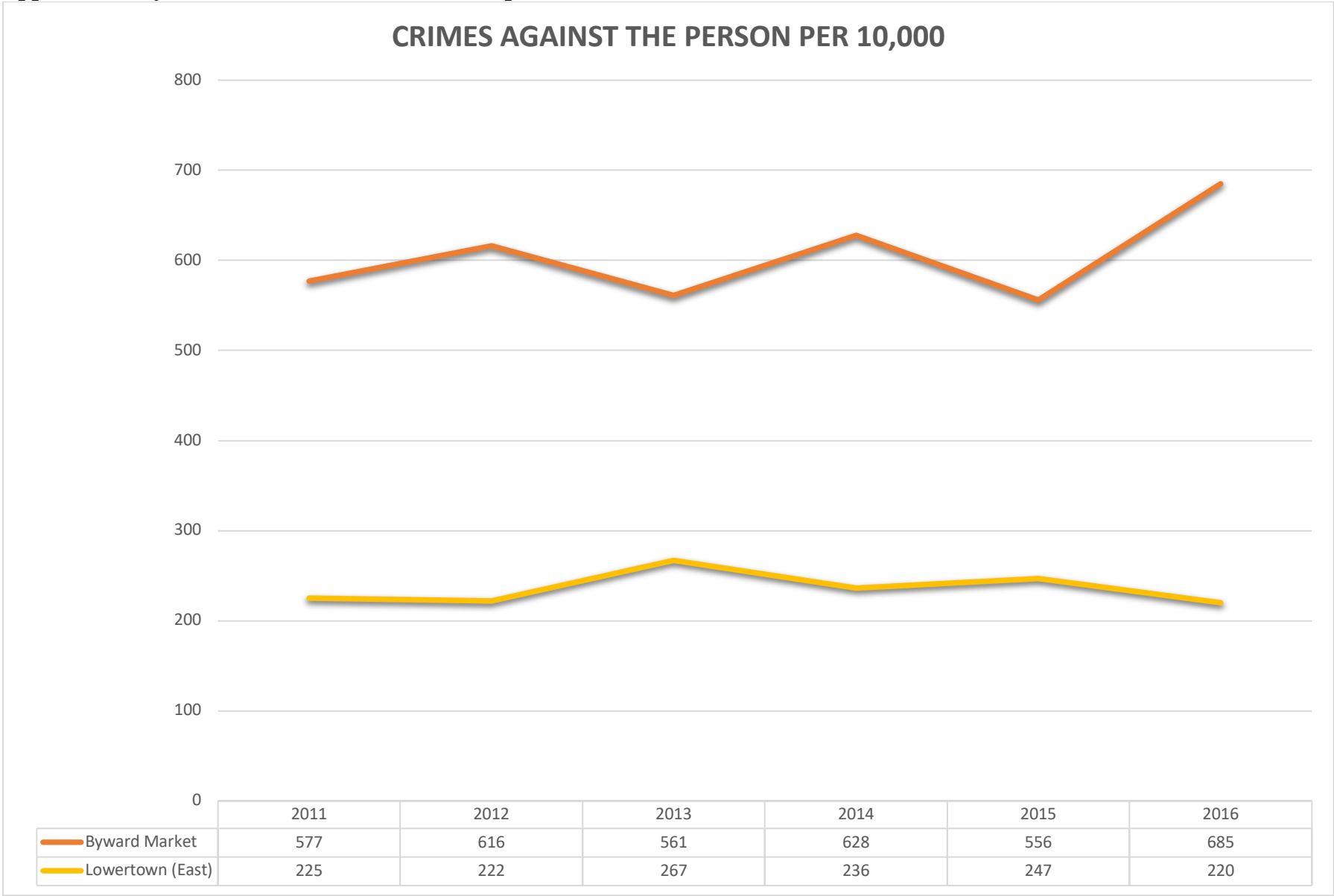
### Appendix B: Lowertown v. Centretown, Vanier South, and Sandy Hill per 10,000



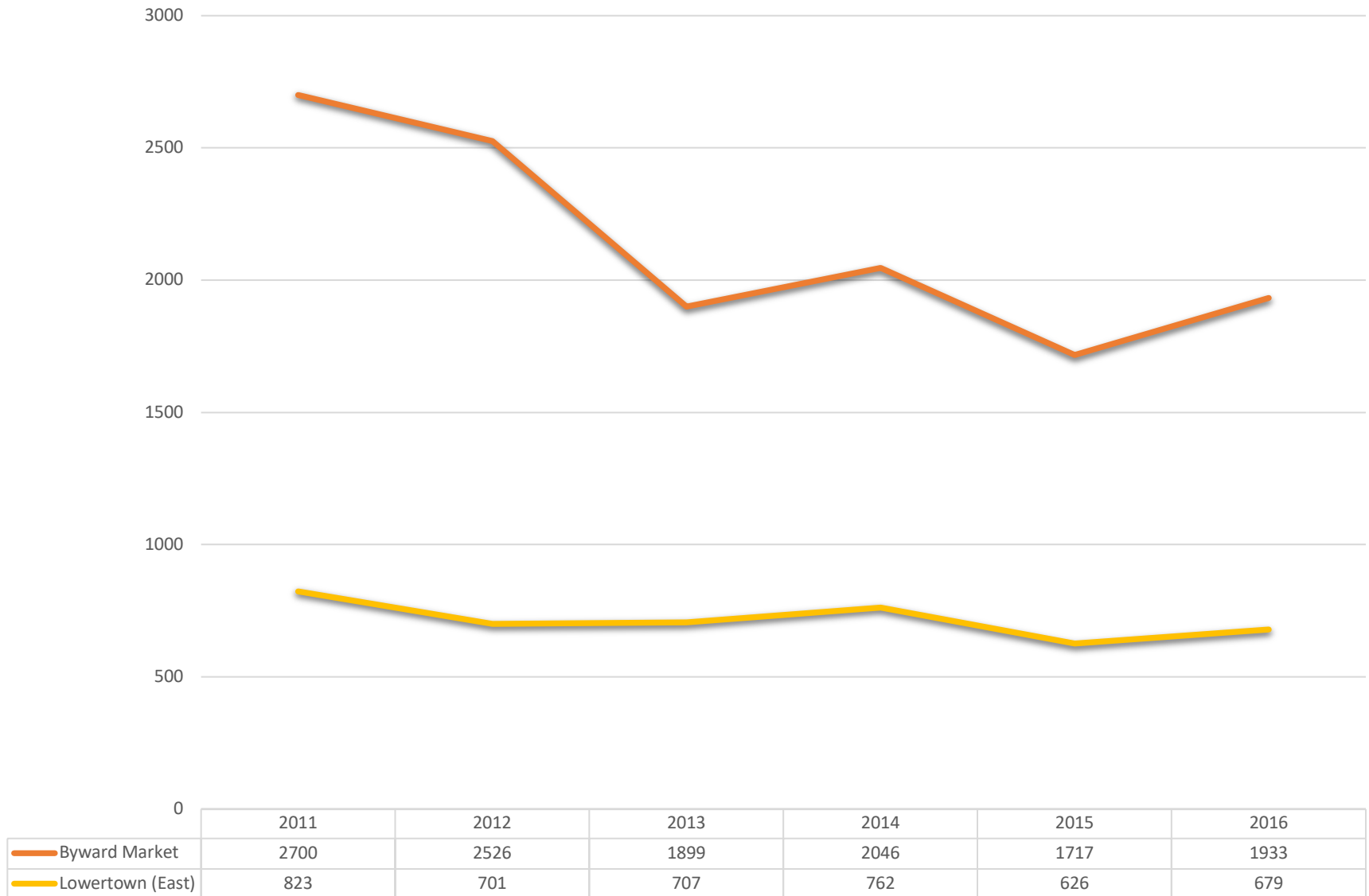
### CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY PER 10,000



Appendix C: Byward Market v. Lowertown East per 10,000



### CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY PER 10,000



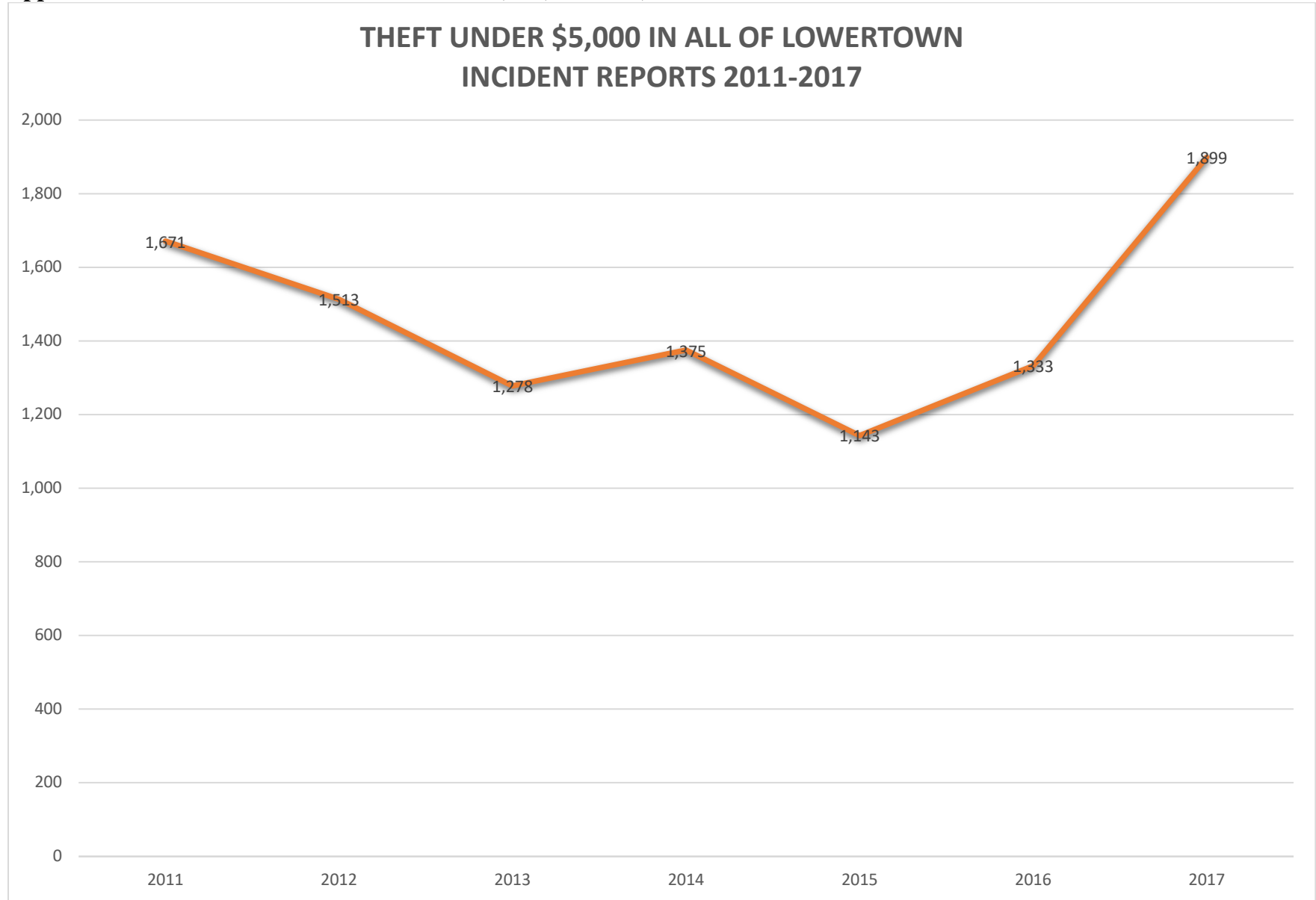


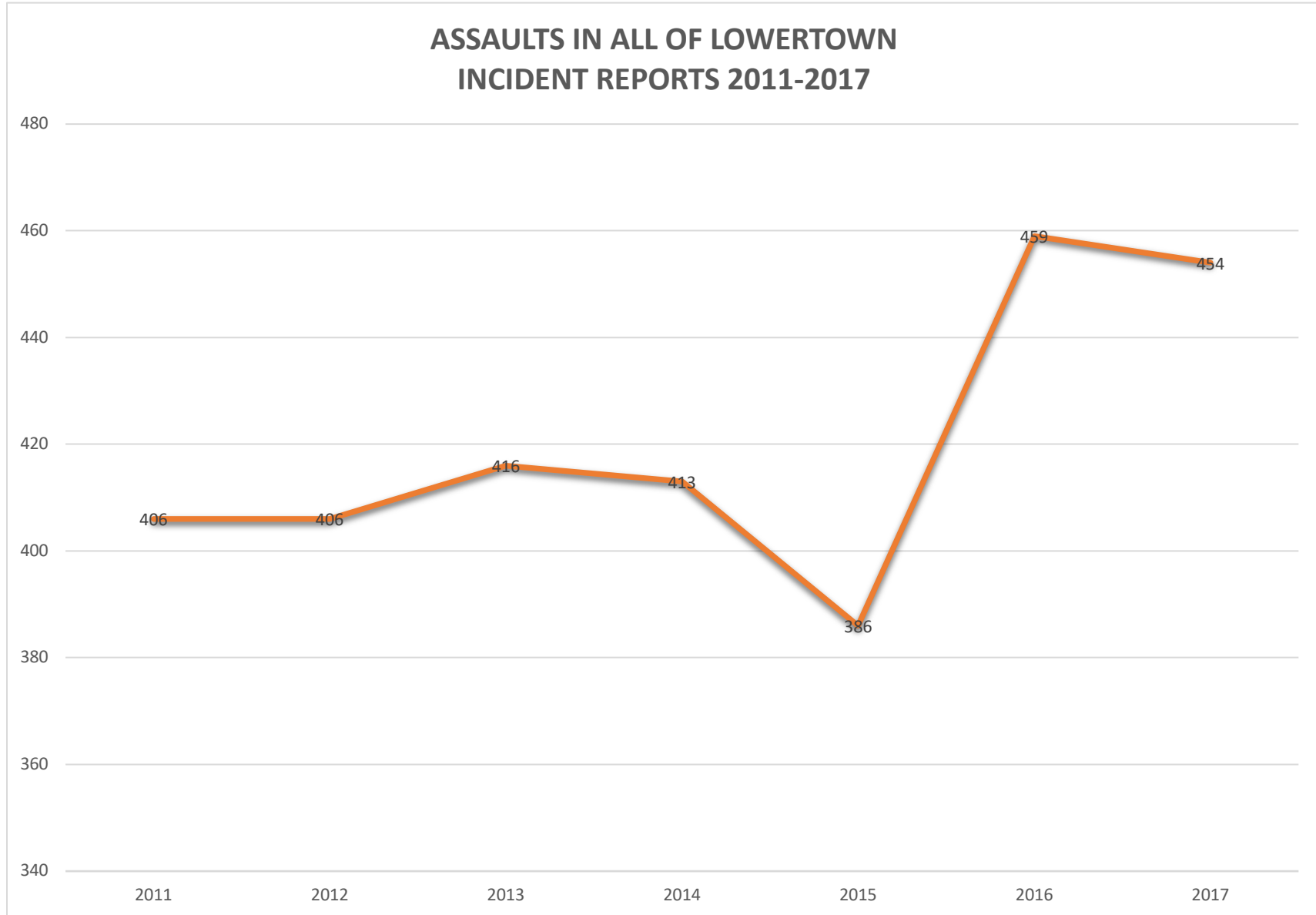
**Appendix D: Top 7 Crimes by Occurrence in All of Lowertown as Reported by ONS and OPS 2011-2017**

Type of Crime	Total Count 2011-2017	Definition
Theft under \$5,000	10,212	<p>Theft is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person</p> <p><i>Criminal Code</i> s. 334(b) Except where otherwise provided by law, every one who commits theft is guilty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or</li> <li>ii. of an offence punishable on summary conviction, where the value of what is stolen <u>does not exceed</u> five thousand dollars</li> </ul>
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> Violations	3,502	Includes disorderly houses and other criminal code crimes such as disturbing the peace and offences against the administration of justice, such as failure to comply with an order, failure to appear, or breach of probation
Assaults	2,940	<p>An assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another</p> <p>This category includes aggravated assault (Level 3); assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (Level 2); assault (Level 1); unlawfully causing bodily harm; discharge firearm with intent; using firearm/imitation of firearm in commission of offence; pointing a firearm; assault against a peace-public officer; assault of a peace officer with a weapon or causing bodily harm; aggravated assault against a peace officer; criminal negligence causing bodily harm; trap likely to cause bodily harm; and other assaults</p> <p><i>Criminal Code</i> s. 265(1) A person commits an assault when</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) without the consent of another person, he applies force intentionally to that person, directly or indirectly;</li> <li>b) he attempts or threatens, by an act or a gesture, to apply force to another person, if he has, or causes that other person to believe on reasonable grounds that he has, present ability to effect his purpose; or</li> <li>c) while openly wearing or carrying a weapon or an imitation thereof, he accosts or impedes another person or begs</li> </ul>

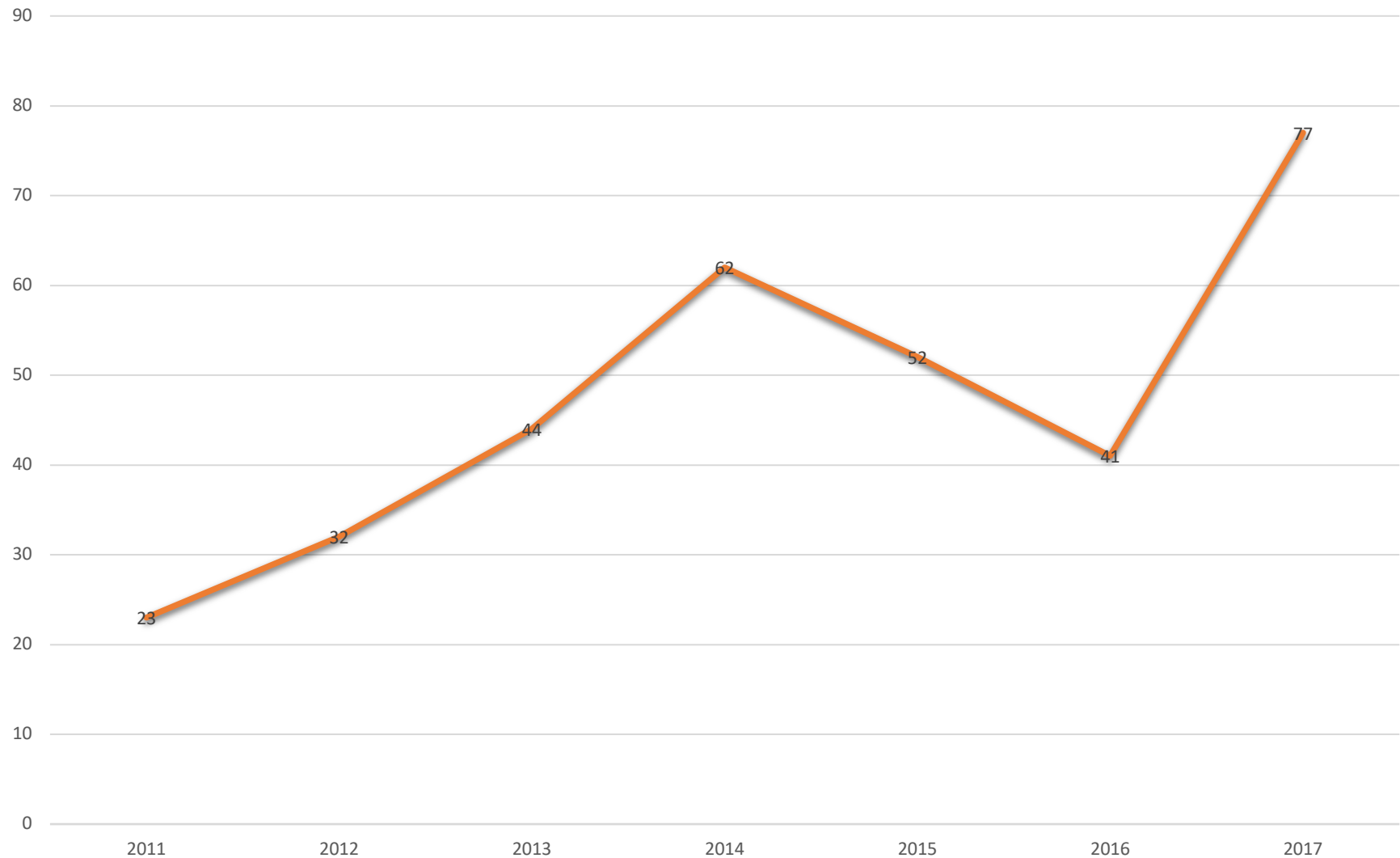
Mischief	2,005	<p><i>Criminal Code</i> s. 430(1) Every one commits mischief who wilfully</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) destroys or damages property;</li> <li>b) renders property dangerous, useless, inoperative or ineffective;</li> <li>c) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with the lawful use, enjoyment or operation of property; or</li> <li>d) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with any person in the lawful use, enjoyment or operation of property</li> </ul> <p>Includes mischief; mischief over \$5,000; mischief \$5,000 or under; mischief in relation to cultural property; mischief to religious property motivated by hate; mischief relating to war memorials; and altering/destroying/removing vehicle identification number</p>
Fraud	1,366	<p><i>Criminal Code</i> s. 380(1) Every one [commits fraud] who, by deceit, falsehood or other fraudulent means, whether or not it is a false pretence within the meaning of this Act, defrauds the public or any person, whether ascertained or not, of any property, money or valuable security or any service</p> <p>Includes fraud; identity theft; and identity fraud</p>
Other Violations Involving Violence or the Threat of Violence	1,089	<p>Includes robbery; robbery to steal firearms; extortion; intimidation of justice system participant or journalist; intimidation of a non-justice system participant; criminal harassment; indecent/harassing communications; utter threats to person; explosive causing death/bodily harm; arson-disregard for human life; failure to comply with mandatory safeguards in relation to medical assistance in dying; forging or destroying documents related to assistance requests with criminal intent; and other violations against the person</p>
Sexual Violations	<p>331</p> <p><i>Statistics Canada states that only one in three (34%) sexual assaults are</i></p>	<p>Sexual assault is the carnal knowledge of an individual forcibly and against his or her will</p> <p>Sexual offence includes offences against chastity, common decency, morals and the like</p>

	<i>reported to the police</i>	<p><i>Criminal Code</i> s. 273(1) Every one commits an <u>aggravated</u> sexual assault who, in committing a sexual assault, wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the complainant</p> <p>Includes aggravated sexual assault (Level 3); sexual assault with a weapon (Level 2); sexual assault (Level 1); sexual interference; invitation to sexual touching; sexual exploitation; sexual exploitation of a person with a disability; incest; corrupting children; making sexually explicit material available to children; luring a child via computer; voyeurism; and non-consensual distribution of intimate images</p>
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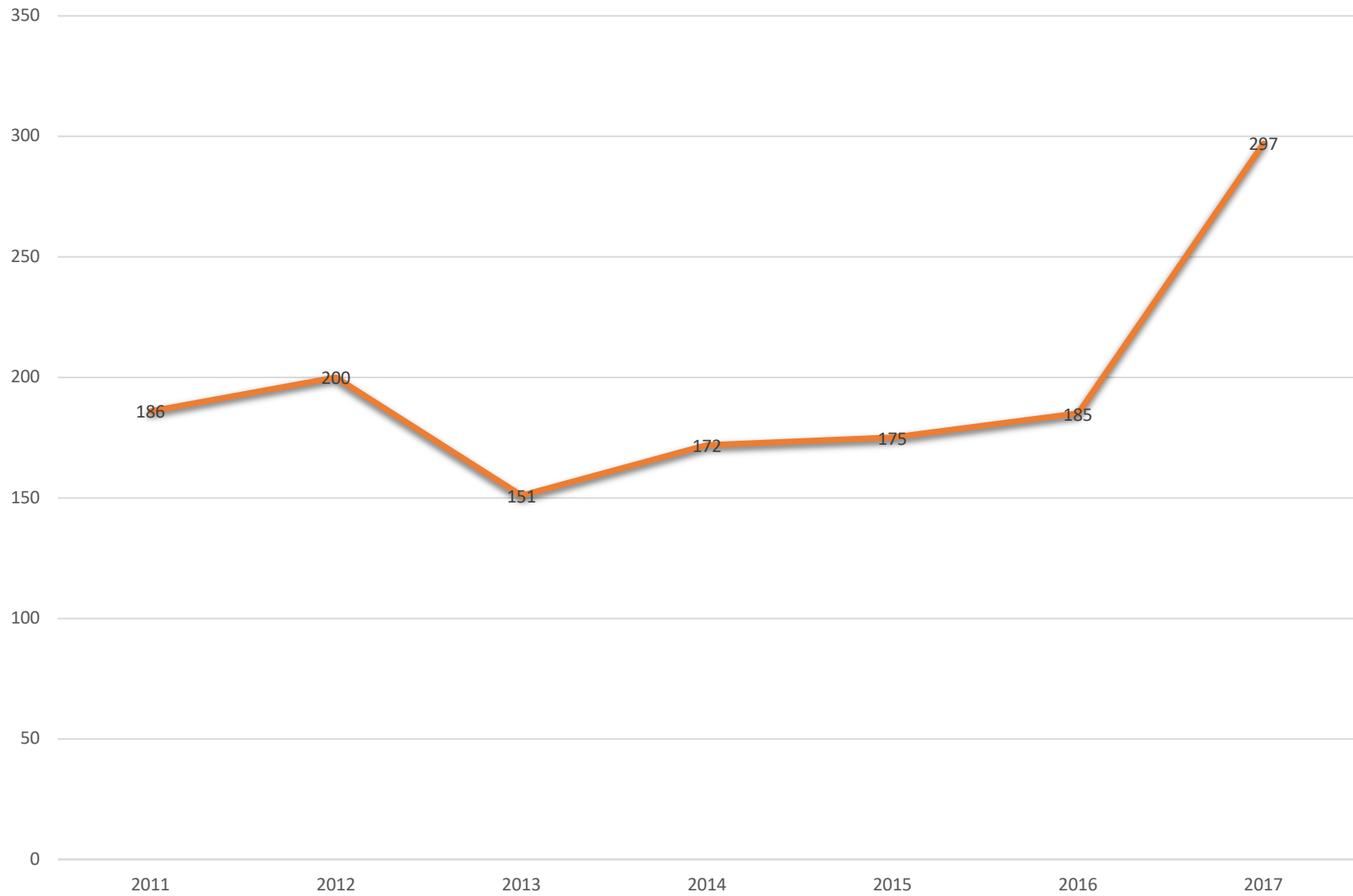
**Appendix E: Incident Trends for Theft under \$5,000, Assaults, Sexual Violations and Fraud 2011-2017**



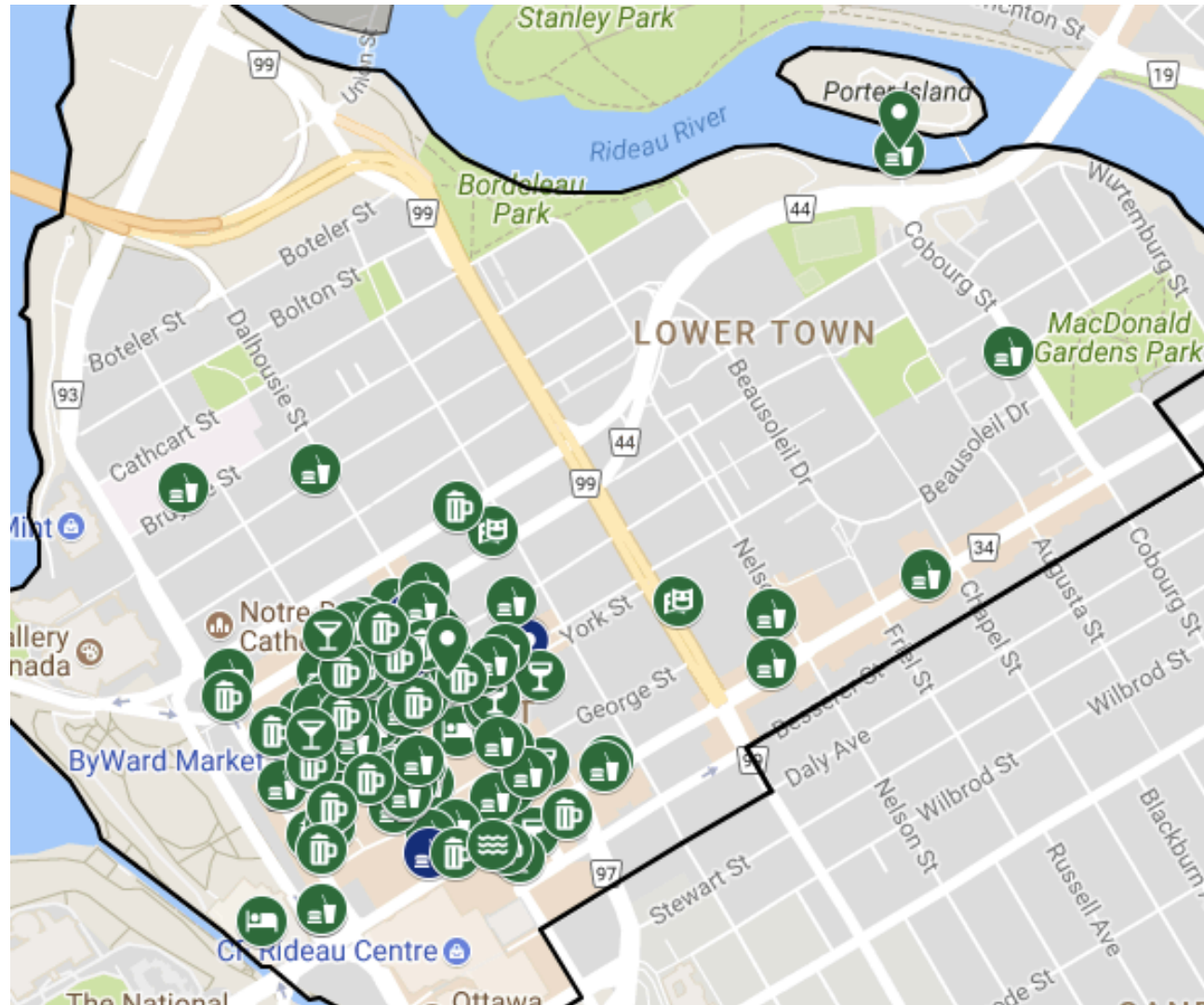
### SEXUAL VIOLATIONS IN ALL OF LOWERTOWN INCIDENT REPORTS 2011-2017



### FRAUD IN ALL OF LOWERTOWN INCIDENT REPORTS 2011-2017




## Appendix F: Alcohol Vendors within All of Lowertown



### Legend:


**Green:** Active license

**Blue:** Pending license

 Adult entertainment;  
Banquet hall; Retirement  
residence; Other

 Hotel/motel

 Live theatre

 Bar/Tavern/Nightclub

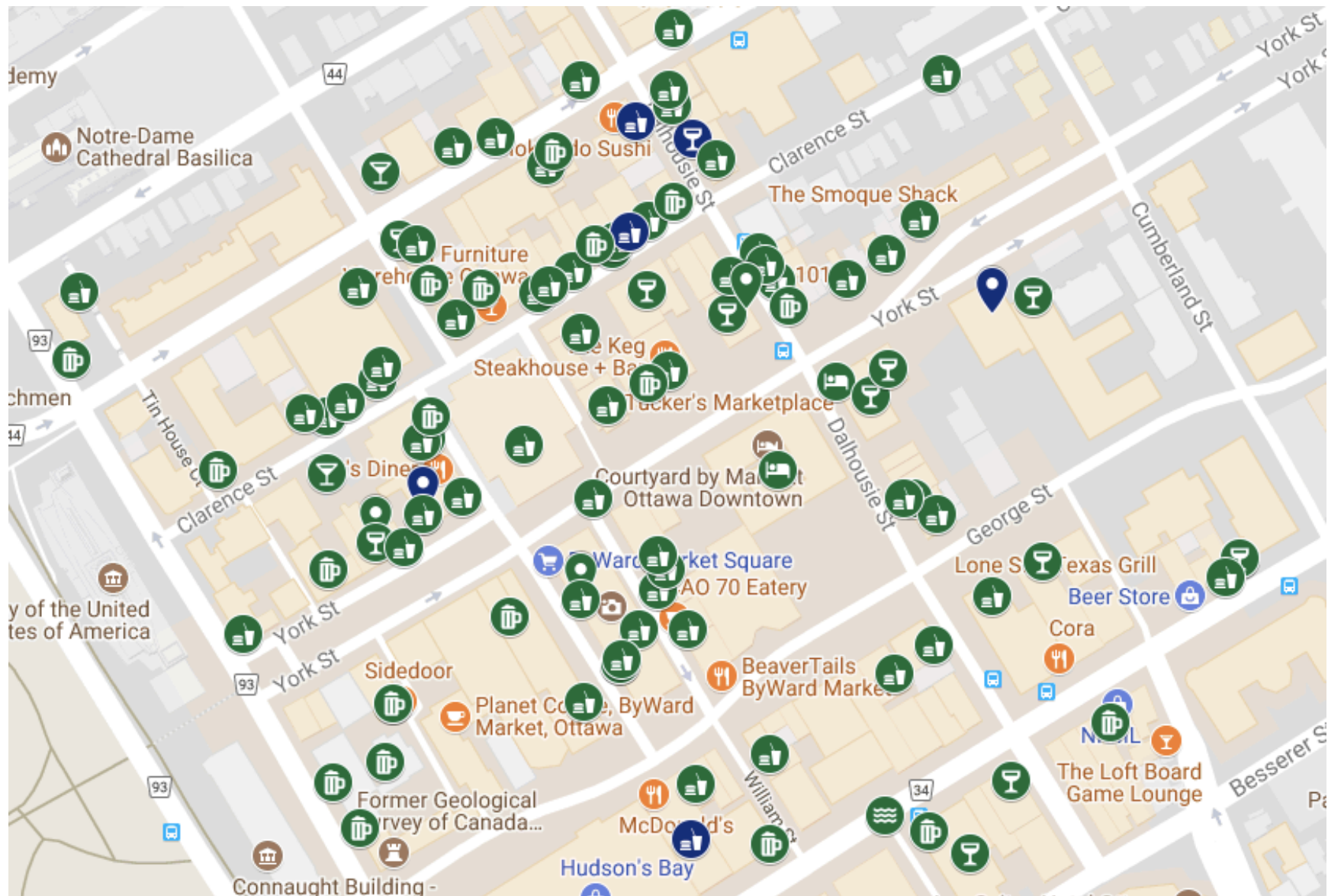
 Nightclub

 Restaurant

 Restaurant/Bar

 Restaurant/Club

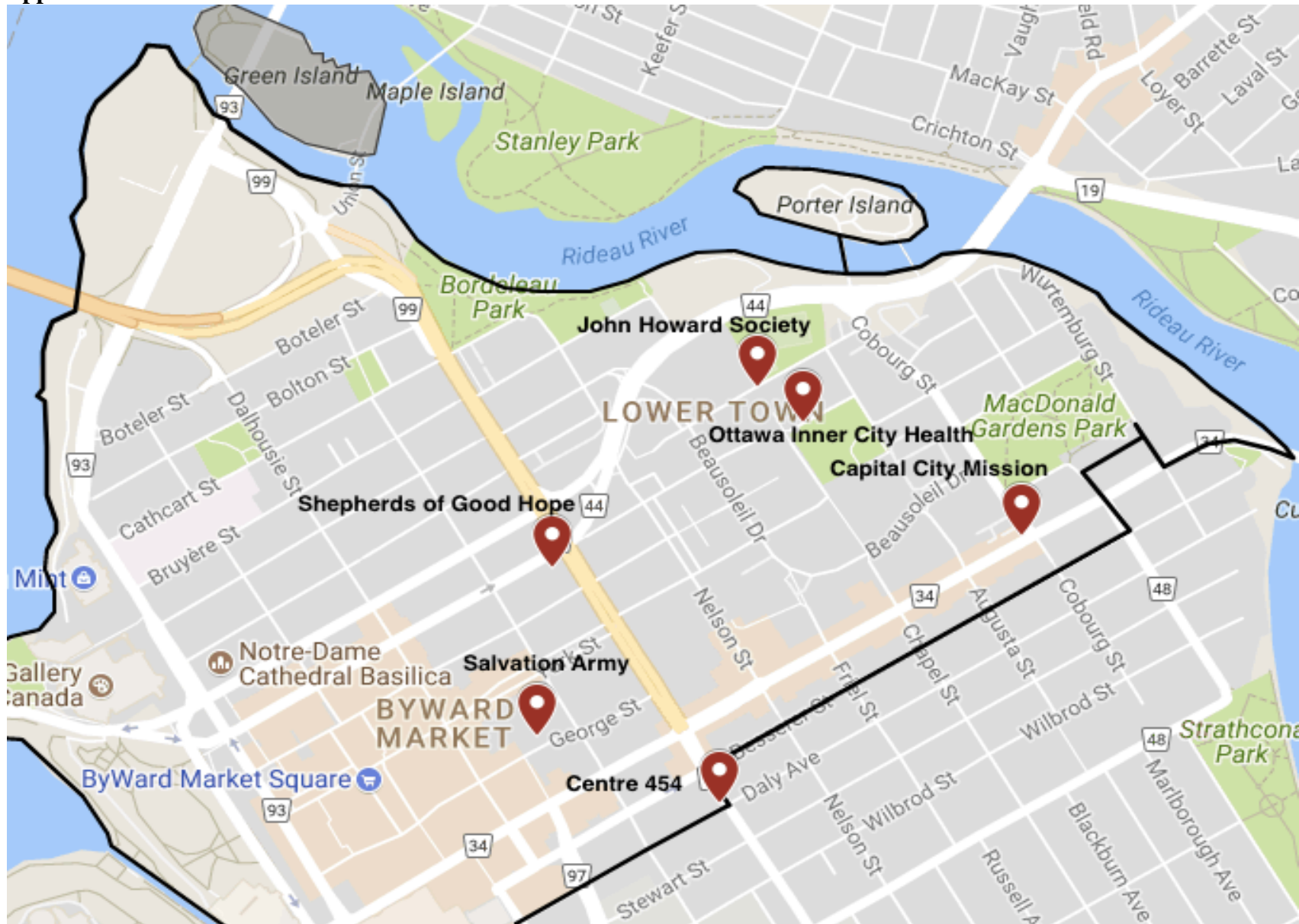




Total alcohol vendors: 124

8 pending licenses; 116 active licenses

### Appendix G: Social Services within All of Lowertown



## Appendix H: Situational Crime Prevention

Information retrieved from Public Safety Canada (2003).

<b>Increase the Effort</b>	<b>Increase the Risks</b>	<b>Reduce the Rewards</b>	<b>Reduce Provocations</b>	<b>Remove Excuses</b>
<p><i>1. Target harden</i></p> <p>This refers to making objects more difficult to access by potential offenders</p> <p><b>E.g., steering column locks</b></p>	<p><i>6. Extend guardianship</i></p> <p>Guardianship refers to the degree of capable presence available in order to deter and prevent potential offenders</p> <p><b>E.g., implement neighbourhood watch</b></p>	<p><i>11. Conceal targets</i></p> <p>Removing potential and desirable targets of crime from potential offender's view</p> <p><b>E.g., off-street parking</b></p>	<p><i>16. Reduced frustrations and stress</i></p> <p>This denotes measures in order to lessen psychological triggers to crime and disorderly behaviour</p> <p><b>E.g., soothing music/muted lights</b></p>	<p><i>21. Set rules</i></p> <p>Ensure that proper codes and rules are in place</p> <p><b>E.g., harassment codes</b></p>
<p><i>2. Control access to facilities</i></p> <p>Limit access to buildings and other areas to those individuals with reason to occupy such areas</p> <p><b>E.g., electronic card access</b></p>	<p><i>7. Assist natural surveillance</i></p> <p>Make changes to the environment in order to allow for community members to surveillance the area and become guardians</p> <p><b>E.g., improved street lighting</b></p>	<p><i>12. Remove targets</i></p> <p>This refers to removing desirable targets from potential offenders</p> <p><b>E.g., removable car radio</b></p>	<p><i>17. Avoid disputes</i></p> <p>Take measures in order to reduce and eliminate the risk of conflict and confrontation between individuals within the given area</p> <p><b>E.g., reduce crowding in pubs</b></p>	<p><i>22. Post instructions</i></p> <p>Clearly post rules and laws</p> <p><b>E.g., “no parking;” “private property”</b></p>

<p><i>3. Screen exits</i></p> <p>Require that individuals exiting establishments have to interact with capable guardians</p> <p><b>E.g., electronic merchandise tags</b></p>	<p><i>8. Reduce anonymity</i></p> <p>Increase the degree to which potential offenders become known to the community and guardians</p> <p><b>E.g., taxi driver IDs</b></p>	<p><i>13. Identify property</i></p> <p>Clearly mark property as part of ownership</p> <p><b>E.g., vehicle licensing and parts marking</b></p>	<p><i>18. Reduce emotional arousal</i></p> <p>This refers to measures in order to prevent emotional outbursts that can lead to crime and disorderly behaviour</p> <p><b>E.g., prohibit racial slurs</b></p>	<p><i>23. Alert conscience</i></p> <p>Remind potential offenders of the rules and the criminality of certain actions and behaviour</p> <p><b>E.g., roadside speed display boards</b></p>
<p><i>4. Deflect offenders</i></p> <p>Prevent the clustering of offenders and displace offenders from hotspots and other prime crime locations</p> <p><b>E.g., disperse pubs</b></p>	<p><i>9. Utilize place managers</i></p> <p>Increase capable guardianship in order to increase the risk of being detected and caught</p> <p><b>E.g., two clerks for convenience stores</b></p>	<p><i>14. Disrupt markets</i></p> <p>Remove the “buyers” that motivate potential offenders to engage in crime</p> <p><b>E.g., license street vendors</b></p>	<p><i>19. Neutralize peer pressure</i></p> <p>Eliminate opportunistic crime and disorder arising from peer pressure by reassuring statements such as “only idiots drink and drive”</p> <p><b>E.g., “it’s OK to say no”</b></p>	<p><i>24. Assist compliance</i></p> <p>Ensure that individuals follow the rules by making the rules easy to abide by</p> <p><b>E.g., public lavatories</b></p>
<p><i>5. Control tools/weapons</i></p>	<p><i>10. Strengthen formal surveillance</i></p>	<p><i>15. Deny benefits</i></p> <p>Add measures to targets that are designed to</p>	<p><i>20. Discourage imitation</i></p>	<p><i>25. Control drugs and alcohol</i></p>

Restrict the access of objects and weapons that can be used in criminal or disorderly behaviour <b>E.g., restrict spray paint sales to juveniles</b>	Ensure the presence and capability of formal surveillance <b>E.g., burglar alarms</b>	remove the potential benefits of the crime or disorderly behaviour <b>E.g., speed bumps</b>	Guarantee immediate responses to crime and disorderly behaviour and limited information released so as to prevent individuals from repeating others <b>E.g., rapid repaid of vandalism</b>	Severely limit the extent of alcohol and drugs within the neighbourhood <b>E.g., breathalysers in pubs or alcohol-free events</b>
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