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# 2001 Environmental Scan Update



May 2001  
Corporate Planning



## I. CRIME TRENDS

### A. NATIONAL CRIME TRENDS

The national crime rate in 1999, based on police data, fell for the eighth consecutive year, and was the lowest in 20 years.<sup>1</sup> Violent crime declined in all categories and the rate for violent crime continued to decrease for the seventh consecutive year. The property crime rate also dropped, continuing the general decline since 1991. Rates fell for all major categories of property crime, including break-ins and motor vehicle theft. Drug and disturbing the peace offences, however, increased. Youth crime was down for seventh consecutive year and the number of youths diverted to alternative measures programs by police also decreased. Overall, the downward trend of crime continued.

### B. INTERPRETATION OF POLICE-REPORTED CRIME DATA

It has been argued that the decline in number of police-reported crimes may not be indicative of the real crime picture. There is the general understanding that official crime statistics do not cover all the crimes that occurred. It has been recognised that, in addition to the dynamics that determine the level of criminal activities, official crime statistics can be influenced by: reporting by the public to the police; reporting by police to the CCJS; changes in legislation; and, changes in police policies or enforcement practices.

Other factors, such as the diminishing ability of the police to detect, investigate, and take reports of less serious crimes due to fewer resources as a result of persistent budget constraints, may also have an impact on official crime statistics.

### C. LEVEL OF CRIME AND POLICE RESOURCES

There are controversies regarding the implications of changes in the level of crime for police resource requirements. There are critiques that while increase in crime would provide justification for increasing policing resources, decrease in crime should be construed as an indication that fewer policing resources are required because of a decreased workload. While this reasoning may be true for traditional policing, when police programs are largely reactive in nature, it is less applicable to proactive community policing, when prevention of victimisation and improvement of quality of life are among the goals of policing.

Another concern about the change in police workload is the impact of initiatives and changes in legislation regarding law enforcement, investigation of crimes, justice administration, and freedom of information. Intuitively, many of these changes and new responsibilities to be taken up by the police imply more work for the police.<sup>2</sup> It may also take more time to process an

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<sup>1</sup> Canadian Crime Statistics, 1999, Statistics Canada - Catalogue no. 85-205, pp.8-10. 1999 was the most recent year for which national data were available at the time of this report.

<sup>2</sup> The 1998 *Environmental Scan* had a detailed analysis of the implications of the changes in legislation and new initiatives on police workload, under the chapter on Legislative Impacts, pp.160-173. Many of these changes will or



investigation because of the new or added requirements to comply with under the law. Thus, when there is a decrease in number of criminal occurrences, police workload or officer time required for police work may not have decreased, and may, on the contrary, have increased. Unfortunately, there has not been any known systematic study conducted to shed light on the impact of these changes on police resource requirements.

#### D. NUMBER OF CRIMES IN TORONTO

In 2000, a total of 195,360 non-traffic Criminal Code offences occurred in Toronto, which was a 0.8% decrease from 1999.<sup>3</sup> This is the eighth consecutive annual drop, and is in line with the national crime trend noted previously. Figure 1 shows the number of reported non-traffic Criminal Code offences by year since 1980.

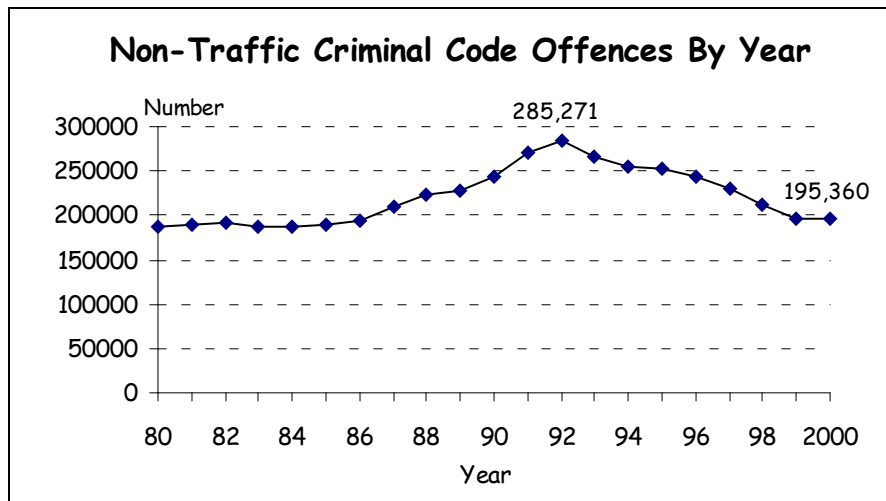


Figure 1

Source: TPS Database

Table 1 shows changes in the number of reported crimes broken down by detailed offence categories. The 7.5% decrease for property crimes was the main cause of the overall decrease. There were decreases in motor vehicle thefts (5%), break-and-enters (11.3%), and

already have imposed additional work requirements on the police, whether it be actual work or training required. Examples include The Feeney Amendment on search warrants; the Firearms Safety Act requiring background checks and spousal notification before firearms ownership licence is issued; the Campbell Report for greater sharing of information and enhanced training for investigators; the Kaufman Inquiry recommendation (on the wrongful conviction of Guy Paul Morin) for enhanced police training and practices relative to criminal investigation; the likely higher demand on youth crime policing from the youth justice renewal strategy of the federal government; and the Adequacy and Effectiveness of Police Services Regulations under the *Police Services Act*, requiring the police to deliver the defined services at appropriate levels.

<sup>3</sup> The accurate count of the total number of Criminal Code offences was not possible at the time of this report due to system problems. Criminal Code traffic offences, constituting about 9% of the total number of Criminal Code offences, were, therefore, excluded for the sake of fair comparison with previous years.



other thefts. However, there were increases for both violent crimes (8.2%) and other Criminal Code offences (6.2%).

Over the past five years, non-traffic Criminal Code offences decreased by 19.9% overall, with a 32.8% drop for property crimes and a 5.8% drop for other Criminal Code offences, but a 8.4% increase for violent crimes. Since property crimes made up more than 50% of the total number of crimes, the large drop in property crimes caused the overall level of crime to drop. This, coupled with the increase in violent crimes, caused the proportion of violent crime in the total number of crimes to increase and that for property crimes to decrease.

**Table 1  
Criminal Code Offence Groups: % Change in Number of Offences and  
% of Total Non-Traffic Criminal Code Offences**

Crime	% Change in No. of Offences		As % of Total Non-Traffic CC Offences				
	1999- 2000	1996- 2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Homicide and Attempts	45.2	12.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Abduction	-9.8	-12.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sexual Assault	3.3	3.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Sexual Offences	-5.1	-19.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Major Non-sex Assault	4.6	14.2	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.2
Minor Non-sex Assault	14.2	17.2	7.5	8.4	9.3	9.5	11.0
Purse Snatching	-25.6	-40.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Robbery- Bank & Fin. Instit.	-32.2	-54.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Robbery- Other	-1.7	-12.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
<b>Total Violent Crimes</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Motor Vehicle Theft	-5.2	-29.3	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.1
Other Vehicle Theft	10.0	-9.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Thefts	-7.4	-34.8	34.5	34.4	31.4	30.1	28.1
Possess of Stolen Property	-15.9	-19.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.7
Fraud	3.2	-23.2	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
B & E Apartments	5.7	-15.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
B & E Houses	-19.3	-41.9	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.3
B & E Commercial Buildings	-10.6	-40.0	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.8
B & E- Other	69.4	336.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Property Crimes</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>-32.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>49.7</b>
<b>Other CC Offences</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>
<b>*Total CC Less Traffic</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-19.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* The number of Criminal Code traffic offences continues to be under-counted due to problems experienced with the information system. Since the continued system problems prevent an accurate count of Criminal Code traffic offences, they have been excluded from the above analysis. The total Criminal Code offences with and without the under-counted traffic offences are provided below.



Total Criminal Code	Total Non-Traffic Criminal Code
1996: 257,766	1996: 243,873
1997: 234,811	1997: 230,993
1998: 214,933	1998: 211,297
1999: 200,682	1999: 196,880
2000: 199,362	2000: 195,360

Source: TPS Offence Database

### E. RATES FOR COMPARISONS

In terms of number of crimes that occurred per 1,000 population, the trend of decrease from the peak seen in 1992 continued in 2000. As shown in Figure 2 below, in 2000, an average of 76.1 non-traffic Criminal Code offences occurred per 1,000 population, of which 14 were violent crimes, 37.9 were property crimes, and 24.3 were other non-traffic Criminal Code offences. The overall crime rate in 2000 was the lowest seen since the mid-1970s.

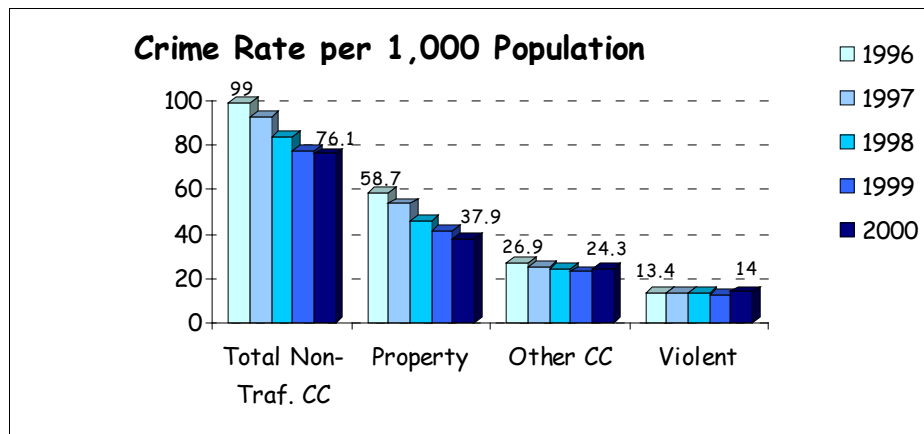


Figure 2

Source: TPS Database

Over the past five years, the overall crime rate has dropped 23.1%, with a 35.5% drop for the property crime rate and a 9.5% drop for the rate for other Criminal Code offences, but a 4.1% increase for the violent crime rate.



### F. CHANGES IN PROPORTION OF MAJOR OFFENCE GROUPS<sup>4</sup>

In terms of the composition of crimes, property crimes continued to form the majority (49.7%) of the total number of non-traffic Criminal Code offences in 2000, but its proportion of total offences continued to decrease. Violent crimes and other Criminal Code offences constituted 18.3% and 31.9%, respectively, of total non-traffic crime and their proportions of total crimes increased. Figure 3 shows each of the three major offence categories as a proportion of the total number of non-traffic Criminal Code in the past five years. The proportion of property crimes decreased from 59.3% to 49.7%. The proportion of violent crime increased from 13.6% to 18.3%, and that for other Criminal Code offences increased from 27.1% to 31.9%.

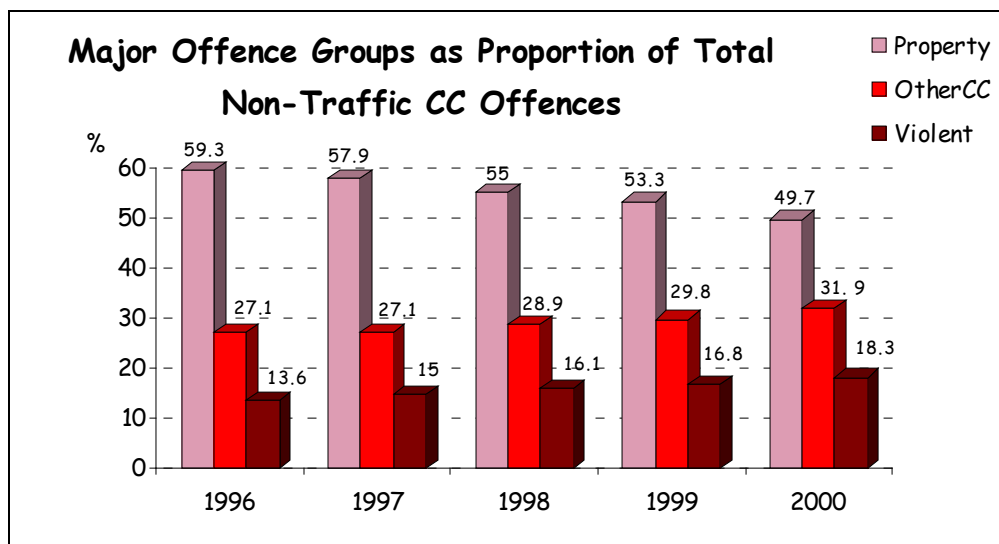


Figure 3

Source: TPS Database

### G. CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

During 2000, a total of 35,837 violent crimes occurred, an 8.2% increase over 1999 and an 8.4% increase from 1996 (Table 1). The 14.2% increase in minor non-sexual assaults (least serious) caused the overall number of violent crimes to increase in 2000. Of the violent crimes, most were non-sexual assaults (77.5%), followed by robberies (13.2%).

The total number of robberies decreased for a fifth consecutive year in 2000 (4,745), down 5.9% from 1999 (5,042), and down 18.7% from the number seen in 1996 (5,833). The definitions for the various categories of robbery were revised at the end of 1998, and so there are now two years' data collected under the new definitions available for comparison. In 2000, most (61%) of the robberies were muggings and swarming. A total of 204 bank/financial institution robberies occurred, which was a 28.7% decrease from the 286 in 1999. There were 179 home

<sup>4</sup> Since continued system problems have prevented an accurate count of Criminal Code traffic offences for the last three years, they are excluded from the analysis to enable fair comparisons between the years.



invasion robberies recorded, a 20% decrease from 1999.<sup>5</sup> The number of car-jackings, however, increased 19.5%, from 87 occurrences in 1999 to 104 in 2000.

In 2000, a total of 574 sexual assaults and 8,053 non-sexual assaults involved a stranger as the offender. The likelihood of being victimised by a stranger, rather than by someone known to the victim, for homicide, sexual and non-sexual assault is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2  
Type of Relationship (as % of Total Crimes)**

	Total # Crimes	Spouse & Ex-Spouse	Other Family Member	Other Known Person	Stranger	Not Specified
<b>Homicide</b>						
1996*	58	6.9	10.3	1.7	13.8	67.2
1997	61	6.6	8.2	11.5	6.6	67.2
1998*	56	7.1	8.9	17.9	5.4	60.7
1999*	47	0.0	14.9	14.9	4.3	66.0
2000	59	3.4	8.5	6.8	6.8	74.6
<b>Sexual Assault</b>						
1996	2142	4.5	13.4	60.5	19.8	1.9
1997	2302	3.8	13.0	60.2	21.5	1.5
1998	2079	4.3	9.8	56.2	27.9	1.8
1999	2139	3.4	16.0	51.9	27.2	1.5
2000	2209	4.6	9.4	58.4	26.0	1.6
<b>Other Assault</b>						
1996	23833	19.5	7.0	44.9	26.6	2.0
1997	25568	18.9	7.5	44.0	27.4	2.2
1998	25517	17.9	7.7	42.6	29.4	2.3
1999	24821	18.1	11.1	39.5	28.8	2.5
2000	27770	19.5	7.9	40.9	29.0	2.6

*\*Figures revised*  
Source: TPS Database

In terms of proportions, in 2000, 72.4% of sexual assaults and 68.3% of non-sexual assaults were committed by a person known to the victim. There is indication that over the past 5 years, the proportion of strangers involved as suspects increased slightly for both sexual assaults and other assaults. In 2000, 26% of sexual assaults and 29% of non-sexual assaults involved a stranger as the suspect.

<sup>5</sup> Until the end of 1998, 'home invasion' was defined as robbery, in a living area, involving three or more suspects. Beginning in 1999, the definition has been revised to remove the element of swarming (involving 3 or more persons) and to restrict living area to actual living quarters. Additional codes have also been used to capture different types of robberies.





The proportion of cases involving spouses increased for both sexual assaults and other assaults between 1999 and 2000, while the proportion of both types of assaults involving other family members dropped.

Because the offender-victim relationship was unknown for a large proportion of the homicides, it was considered not appropriate to conduct similar analyses on these crimes.

#### H. USE OF WEAPONS AND INJURY OF CRIME VICTIMS

The number of robberies and non-sexual assaults involving the use of weapons continued to decrease. The proportion of such cases in the total number of robberies dropped from 44% in 1996 to 38.3% in 2000. The proportion of non-sexual assaults involving the use of weapons decreased to 26.3%, from 27.8% in 1999 and from 29% in 1996. Table 3 shows the number and proportion of robberies and assaults by the type of weapons involved and the injury of victims during the past five years.

**Table 3**  
**Number of Robberies and Non-Sexual Assaults, Use of Weapons, and Injury of Victims**

	Robbery					Non-sexual Assault				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	5,833	5,593	5,297	5,042	4,745	23,833	25,568	25,517	24,821	27,770
<b>Firearms</b>	1,259	985	1,048	945	842	271	288	322	271	295
<b>% Total</b>	21.6	17.6	19.8	18.7	17.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
<b>Knives/sharp obj.</b>	993	971	838	789	703	2,557	2,512	2,402	2,147	2,296
<b>% Total</b>	17.0	17.4	15.8	15.6	14.8	10.7	9.8	9.4	8.6	8.3
<b>Other weapons</b>	315	354	307	332	270	4,091	4,304	4,373	4,482	4,723
<b>% Total</b>	5.4	6.3	5.8	6.6	5.7	17.2	16.8	17.1	18.1	17.0
<b>Total weapons used</b>	2,567	2,310	2,193	2,066	1,815	6,919	7,104	7,097	6,900	7,314
<b>% Total</b>	44.0	41.3	41.4	41.0	38.3	29.0	27.8	27.8	27.8	26.3
<b>No weapons used</b>	3,266	3,283	3,104	2,976	2,930	16,914	18,464	18,420	17,921	20,456
<b>% Total</b>	56.0	58.7	58.6	59.0	61.7	71.0	72.2	72.2	72.2	73.7
<b># Injured</b>	1,611	1,650	1,623	1,537	1,429	14,840	15,702	15,319	16,684	15,565
<b>% Injured*</b>	30.6	31.8	32.0	32.1	31.7	68.8	67.9	65.5	65.4	62.7

\* Percentage is based on the total number of cases with known state of injury.  
Source: TPS Database



In 2000, there were 842 armed robbery occurrences, a 33% drop from 1996. This is in line with the national trend of a declining presence of firearms in violent crimes. However, the number of armed robberies in 2000 was still about double the number seen in the late 1980s.

In terms of injury of victims, Table 3 shows a trend of a decreasing proportion of victims injured in non-sexual assaults: this proportion dropped from 68.8% in 1996 to 62.7% in 2000. The proportion of victims injured in robbery remained relatively stable, at about 31 to 32% over the past five years.

While not shown in Table 3, for sexual assaults, weapons were involved in less than 5% of the cases in 2000, and about 16% of the victims were injured. Both of these proportions showed a trend of decline over the past five years.

## I. THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND BREAK & ENTER

Theft of automobiles and break-and-enters are crimes that have a significant impact on the quality of life in the community. Motor vehicles are the most widely used form of transportation in Canada. The theft of an automobile, in addition to being a loss of property, is also the loss of means for commuting, limiting mobility and causing other inconvenience to the victims and their families. Break-and-enter is an invasion of private homes, resulting in the theft or destruction of property. It is also an invasion of personal space, leaving victims fearful of recurrence or personal harm and constantly anxious about the security of their homes.

In 2000, citizens of Toronto had a 1.2% chance of being the victim of either theft of automobile or break-and-enter. This means that for every 1,000 members of the population, about 12 persons were victims of either one of these two crimes.

### *Theft of Automobiles:*

In 2000, a total of 13,954 vehicle thefts were recorded, which was a 5% decrease from 1999 and a 29.1% drop from 1996. Consistent with the national trend, motor vehicle thefts in Toronto decreased in each of the past four years, after a trend of increase to a peak of 19,682 occurrences in 1996.

Figure 4 shows the pattern of occurrence for vehicle thefts by hour of the day over the past five years. A majority of the vehicles were stolen between 6 p.m. and midnight.<sup>6</sup> These hours of the day accounted for 47% of such crimes in 2000. There also appeared to be more vehicle thefts in October and November, and there were more vehicle thefts occurring on Saturday than on other days of the week.

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<sup>6</sup> The count for 00 hour is probably an inflated value as cases with unspecified occurrence time were given the defaulted value of 0 for time of occurrence by the information system.

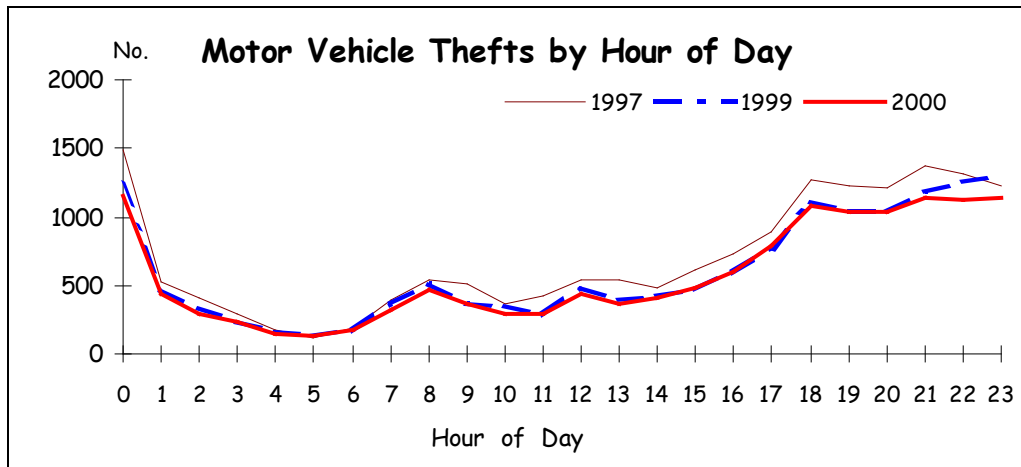


Figure 4

Source: TPS Database

Of the 667 persons charged for vehicle thefts in 2000, 37.9% were young persons (aged 12 to 17 years of age), which was a disproportionately high percentage since young persons constituted only 8.1% of the total population aged 12 years and above.

### Break & Enter (B&E):

In Toronto, B&Es continued to drop for the fifth consecutive year in 2000, when a total of 15,636 B&Es were reported. This was an 11.3% drop from 1999 and a 36.5% drop from 1996. The advance in electronic security systems and their more common use may have been a contributing factor toward the decreases in B&Es in recent years.

The peak number of residential B&Es occurred in 1996, and has declined since then. In terms of time of occurrence, most of the residential B&Es occurred during daytime, between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m., with the peak number of occurrences at 8 a.m. (Figure 5). This pattern remained relatively similar over the past four years. The decrease in residential B&Es in the past two years occurred mostly during the time between noon and the evening hours.

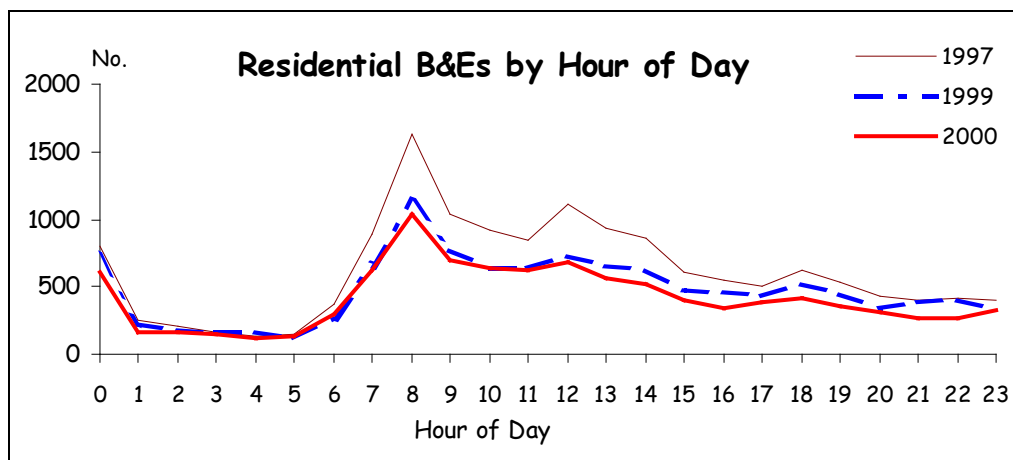


Figure 5

Source: TPS Database



Commercial B&Es had a peak number of occurrences recorded in 1991 and since then have declined consistently. This type of B&E has an occurrence pattern by hour of the day which is opposite to residential B&Es, with fewer occurrences during daytime hours and more during evening and night hours (Figure 6). This pattern of occurrence has also remained similar over the past four years.

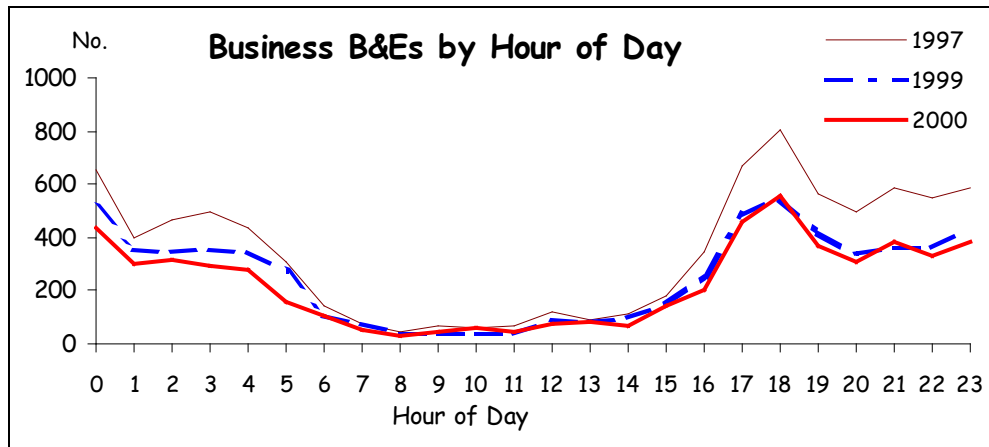


Figure 6

Source: TPS Database

The decrease (10.6%) in commercial B&Es between 1999 and 2000 occurred mostly in the night hours (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.). The similar characteristic for both residential and commercial B&Es was that they occurred mostly during the time when the premises were unprotected by the presence of the occupants or users.

Young persons were again found responsible for a disproportionately large number of B&Es. In 2000, young persons, constituting 8.1% of the population aged 12 and above, were responsible for 28.6% of the total number of persons charged for B&E.

## J. DISORDER

There are certain offences that are perceived to have more negative impact than other criminal occurrences on the community's environment and perception of public safety. Offences such as mischief, being drunk or consuming liquor in public place, trespass, drugs, and prostitution are examples of 'disorderly crimes'. They are considered indicative of the deterioration or breakdown of the public order. The damage of public or private property and presence of unwelcome persons or behaviour in public areas are considered to have an adverse effect on the community's quality of life. Table 4 shows the number and change in such offences between 1996 and 2000.



**Table 4**  
**Number and % Change for Selected Disorderly Offences**

	1996	1998	1999	2000	%Change	
					99-00	96-00
Mischief	27,187	20,053	17,566	17,106	-2.6	-37.1
Consume liquor in public place	2,546	3,326	3,869	4,481	15.8	76.0
Drunk - intoxicated in public place	2,739	2,501	2,789	3,549	27.2	29.6
Cause disturbance	199	296	300	333	11.0	67.3
Trespass or Prowl by Night	129	215	192	204	6.3	58.1
Prostitution	2,295	2,447	2,133	1,263	-40.8	-45.0
Drug	5,985	6,956	8,961	10,558	17.8	76.4

As shown in Table 4, there were substantial decreases in two of the listed offences over the past five years. Mischief, which constituted the greatest number of these offences, had a large 37.1% decrease. Prostitution offences had a drastic 41% decrease between 1999 and 2000 and thus a 45% reduction over the past five years.

On the other hand, the number of alcohol-related offences increased quite significantly over the past five years. The number of offences related to consumption of alcohol in public places increased 76% and the number of offences pertaining to 'being drunk in public places' increased 29.6%. Drug offences also increased by a large 76.4%.

It must be noted that the detection of drug and prostitution offences is very much affected by levels of police enforcement, and official statistics on these crimes do not necessarily reflect the actual trends of these crimes.

Regular input from the community is required for the police to understand and target those occurrences/offences that are perceived to have a particularly adverse impact on the community's quality of life.

## **K. DRUG-RELATED CRIMES**

As mentioned earlier, the detection of drug offences and the number of drug arrests made are directly influenced by levels of police enforcement. The changes in these numbers alone, therefore, should not be construed as adequate indications of the extent of the drug problem.

National statistics have revealed that drug offences in general increased in recent years. The rate of cannabis offences, which constituted majority of all drug offences, increased, while the rates of both cocaine and heroin offences decreased.<sup>7</sup>

In 2000, the number of both drug offences and drug arrests increased for a fifth year. Figure 7 shows the changes in drug offences and arrests between 1996 and 2000. The number of drug offences increased 17.8% and drug arrests increased 15.6% between 1999 and 2000. Compared with 1996, drug offences increased by 76.4% and drug arrests increased by 68.3%.

<sup>7</sup> Tremblay, S. *Illicit Drugs And Crime In Canada*. **Juristat** (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada), 19(1), June 1999, p.1.

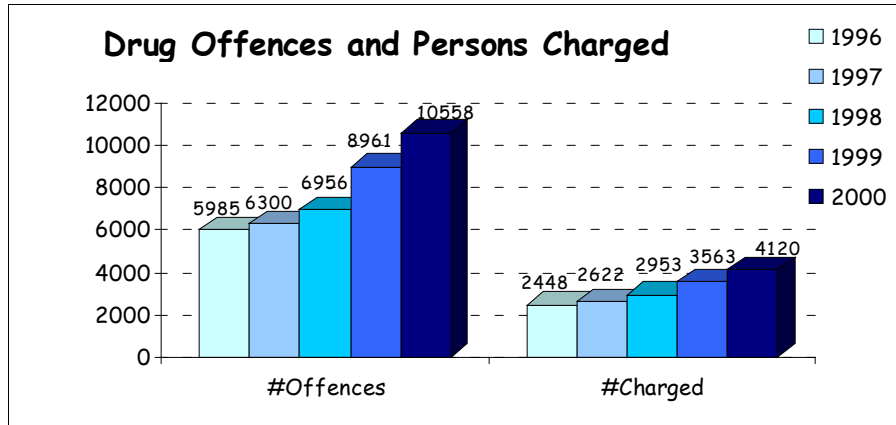


Figure 7

Source: TPS Database

Over the past five years, the number of persons charged with drug offences per 1,000 population increased, from 1.2 persons in 1996 to 1.9 persons in 2000. On average, of every 10 persons arrested for drug offences, there were 8.8 male and 1.2 female. Males in the younger age groups, particularly those aged 18-24years, were consistently more likely charged for drug offences than other age groups. In 2000, males in the 18 to 24 years age group had the highest charge rate of 12.9 persons per 1,000 population, which was 6.8 times higher than the overall charge rate of 1.9 persons.

### L. PERSONS ARRESTED AND CHARGED

In 2000, a total of 47,771 persons were arrested and charged for Criminal Code offences, a 4% increase over 1999, but an 8.3% drop from 1996. This is the first increase since the trend of decline beginning in the early 1990s. Figure 8 shows the number of Criminal Code offences and number of persons charged over the past five years.

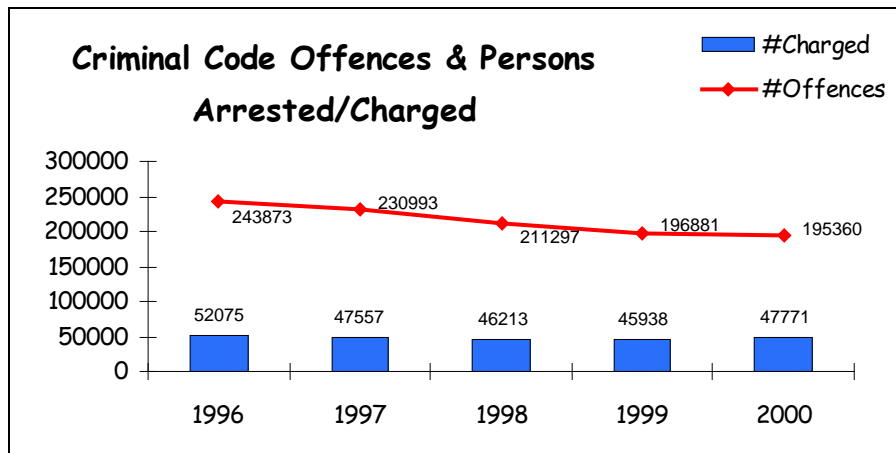


Figure 8

Source: TPS Database



Table 5(a) shows the arrest rates for Criminal Code and drug offences in 2000, broken down by gender, age group, and offence group. In 2000, because of the increase in number of arrests, the overall arrest rate for Criminal Code offences increased 3.2% over 1999. In 2000, an average of 22.5 persons were arrested/charged for every 1,000 population aged 12 and above, compared with the rate of 21.8 persons in 1999 and the rate of 25.5 in 1996. It can also be seen that the arrest rates for persons in the younger age groups, particularly males, were much higher than the rates for other age groups. Males aged 18 to 24 and 12 to 17 years have consistently had the highest arrest rates for all major types of non-traffic Criminal Code and drug offences.

**Table 5(a)**  
**Rate of Persons Arrested/Charged (per 1,000 population) by Age Groups - 2000**

Age Group		# Persons Charged/1000 pop					
		Violent	Property	Other CC	Traffic	Total CC	Drug
12-17	Male	21.9	22.0	24.4	0.1	68.3	5.5
	Female	6.6	9.9	6.2	0.0	22.8	0.8
	Sub-total	14.5	16.1	15.6	0.0	46.2	3.2
18-24	Male	26.0	21.2	32.6	2.3	82.1	12.9
	Female	4.4	6.5	7.1	0.1	18.1	1.4
	Sub-total	15.0	13.8	19.7	1.2	49.7	7.1
25-34	Male	16.1	10.4	15.8	2.7	45.0	4.3
	Female	3.4	4.0	5.0	0.3	12.6	0.5
	Sub-total	9.5	7.1	10.2	1.4	28.3	2.3
35-44	Male	15.6	9.8	13.1	2.8	41.4	2.9
	Female	3.0	3.6	3.8	0.3	10.7	0.6
	Sub-total	9.1	6.7	8.3	1.6	25.7	1.7
45 & +	Male	4.7	2.5	3.4	1.1	11.6	0.5
	Female	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.1
	Sub-total	2.4	1.7	1.9	0.5	6.5	0.3
Total (12&+)	Male	13.1	9.4	13.0	1.8	37.3	3.6
	Female	2.4	3.3	3.2	0.2	9.1	0.4
	Total	7.5	6.2	7.8	0.9	22.5	1.9

Source: TPS Database

Table 5(b) shows the change in arrest/charge rates by age and gender over the past five years. As shown, the overall arrest rate decreased by a 11.9%, with a 27.9% decrease for the property crime rate, but a 0.3% increase for the violent crime rate and a 61.5% increase for the drug offence rate.

Decreases in the arrest rates for total crimes and property crimes were observed across all age groups, but there were more increases than decreases in the rate for violent crime among the various age groups. It is interesting to note that there were increases in the violent crime arrest rate for all age groups of the females, particularly the older age groups. This developing trend



has raised concerns about increasing violence among females, despite the fact that the number of females charged still constituted a relatively small proportion of the total arrests for violent crimes.

The involvement of females in crime remained low when compared with males. In 2000, males were 3.7 times more likely than females to be arrested/charged for any Criminal Code offence and 4.9 times more likely than females to be arrested/charged for violent crime; they were 3.6 and 5.7 times more likely, respectively, in 1996. This is indication that the gap between the male and female arrest rates for violent crime has narrowed.

**Table 5(b)  
Change (%) in Population and Arrest/Charge Rates 1996-2000**

Age Group		Projected Population	Violent	Property	Other CC	Traffic	Total CC	Drug
12-17	Male	9.2	-11.7	-42.0	2.9	-38.9	-21.0	84.0
	Female	9.2	3.5	-18.2	-5.0	n.c.	-9.1	114.6
	Sub-total	9.2	-8.7	-36.5	1.3	-28.8	-18.5	87.2
18-24	Male	4.8	1.4	-21.7	12.4	-17.1	-2.8	103.8
	Female	4.4	10.2	-23.2	-21.2	-45.3	-16.5	58.6
	Sub-total	4.6	2.7	-22.0	4.4	-18.8	-5.6	98.5
25-34	Male	-6.7	-10.9	-34.4	-8.8	-33.6	-18.6	39.2
	Female	-3.7	9.9	-33.9	-27.6	-27.7	-22.8	-18.2
	Sub-total	-5.2	-8.7	-34.7	-15.0	-34.0	-20.3	27.3
35-44	Male	8.4	10.2	-20.6	6.1	-35.0	-4.4	49.6
	Female	7.9	40.8	-18.9	-0.9	6.6	0.0	26.6
	Sub-total	8.1	14.5	-20.0	4.5	-32.1	-3.3	45.2
45 & +	Male	6.0	12.6	-13.3	2.5	-23.4	-0.9	92.3
	Female	6.7	17.3	-14.6	22.3	-39.3	-1.1	77.1
	Sub-total	6.4	12.9	-13.9	5.4	-25.0	-1.2	89.5
Total (12&+)	Male	3.7	-1.7	-29.1	1.7	-30.9	-11.2	68.8
	Female	4.6	14.2	-23.7	-16.4	-23.0	-13.4	25.8
	Total	4.2	0.3	-27.9	-3.0	-30.6	-11.9	61.5

Source: TPS Database





**M. TRENDS ACROSS POLICE DIVISIONS**

Table 6 is a comparison of divisions in terms of the proportion of crimes, the crime rates, and the workload (number of calls and crimes) per officer.<sup>8</sup> In 2000, compared with other divisions, Divisions 42, 52, 14, and 41 had the largest proportions of dispatched calls and crime. This same pattern existed in 1996. These 4 divisions together constituted 40.8% of the total crimes, 39.8% of the violent crimes, 41.1% of the property crimes, and 35.7% of the total number of dispatched calls. Because of the larger workload, each of these four divisions also had a larger proportion of field officers assigned to them, which totalled to 36% of field uniform strength in 2000. Divisions 52, 51, 14, and 55 had the highest crime rates. In terms of number of dispatched calls, Divisions 42, 33, 23, and 13 had the largest workload per officer in 2000.

**Table 6  
Crime and Crime Rates: Comparison of Divisions**

2000 DIV	Division Number As % of Field Total						Rate of Occurrences (number per 1,000 pop.)			Workload per Officer	
	Pop	Viol	Prop	Tot Non-Traf CC	Disp. Calls	Unif. Offr.	Viol	Prop	Tot Non-Traf CC	Calls	Crimes
11	3.9	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.2	4.6	13.4	29.1	68.3	185.0	40.1
12	3.7	5.0	3.1	4.0	4.9	4.7	18.8	31.7	82.9	212.1	45.0
13	5.5	4.4	3.7	3.9	5.1	4.6	11.1	25.3	53.5	224.2	44.6
14	5.9	8.8	7.6	7.9	8.9	9.7	20.8	49.2	101.9	183.2	42.3
21	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.9	14.2	28.9	73.4	169.6	40.5
22	5.2	2.6	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.9	7.0	34.4	61.4	207.6	55.8
23	6.3	6.2	6.8	6.2	5.4	4.8	13.8	40.9	74.7	225.0	67.3
31	7.6	8.2	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.5	15.0	33.1	68.3	215.3	54.8
32	7.9	5.0	7.4	6.6	6.5	6.2	8.8	35.4	63.4	209.9	55.0
33	7.4	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.9	4.3	7.2	24.2	43.3	225.5	50.9
41	9.0	10.7	8.8	9.3	8.4	8.0	16.5	36.9	77.9	211.7	60.5
42	14.4	11.5	9.7	9.8	9.3	8.2	11.2	25.5	51.8	227.7	62.5
51	2.6	5.5	3.9	4.8	5.1	5.8	29.5	57.7	142.2	178.5	44.0
52	2.9	8.8	15.0	13.8	9.1	10.1	41.8	193.7	358.7	180.8	71.5
53	5.5	2.7	4.3	3.5	4.3	4.5	6.8	29.8	48.9	192.7	41.0
54	5.2	4.8	3.2	3.7	4.7	4.6	12.9	23.4	54.6	206.5	42.6
55	4.6	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.5	18.4	45.3	91.7	173.5	44.9
<b>Field Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					

Source: TPS Database; Statistics Canada

Table 7 shows the percent change in the number of crimes, the crime rates, the number of field officers, and the workload (number of calls and crimes per officer) of divisions between

<sup>8</sup> The uniform strength of the division, which includes all officers assigned to the division, is included for the computation.



1996 and 2000. An overall 19.9% decrease was noted for non-traffic Criminal Code offences. While property crimes and other Criminal Code offences had decreases, violent crime had an 8.4% increase. Dispatched calls also had an overall 2% increase.

While all divisions had decreases in non-traffic Criminal Code offences, Divisions 41 and 21 had the smallest decreases. Divisions 42, 41, 53, and 31 had the largest increases in violent crimes. The increases for these divisions were about 2 to 3 times that of the overall percent increase (8.4%) in number of violent crimes. In terms of dispatched calls, Divisions 12, 21, 22, 31, and 23 had the largest increases, which were about 5 to 11 times that of the overall increase (2%).

Also shown in Table 7 are the rates of change in the occurrence rates for crimes and calls, and officer workload between 1996 and 2000. Divisions 42, 41, 53, and 31 had the largest increases in the violent crime rate, compared with an overall 4.1% increase. In terms of number of calls per officer, Divisions 22, 21, and 12 had the largest increases, against an overall 2.6% decrease.

**Table 7**  
**Change (%) In Crime and Crime Rates, Calls and Workload: 1996-2000**

DIV	No. of Crimes, Calls & Officers					Rates of Occurrences (number per 1000 Pop)			Workload per Officer	
	Viol	Prop	Tot Non-Traf CC	Disp. Calls	Unif. Offr.	Viol	Prop	Tot Non-Traf CC	Officer	
									Calls	Crimes
11	-4.0	-39.7	-26.8	-2.4	6.2	-8.5	-42.6	-29.8	-8.0	-31.1
12	-.9	-39.3	-16.7	22.6	12.3	-5.0	-41.8	-20.1	9.2	-25.8
13	5.6	-45.9	-29.0	.6	4.3	2.9	-47.4	-31.8	-3.6	-31.9
14	.7	-31.1	-21.0	-.8	4.3	2.0	-30.1	-24.2	-4.9	-24.3
21	9.6	-32.5	-13.9	17.8	6.9	2.7	-36.5	-17.3	10.2	-19.5
22	-3.6	-24.9	-21.5	12.5	-1.4	-5.0	-26.0	-24.6	14.1	-20.4
23	3.3	-27.3	-16.4	9.4	5.9	-5.0	-33.2	-19.7	3.3	-21.0
31	16.0	-29.6	-16.6	11.4	6.1	10.8	-32.8	-19.9	5.0	-21.4
32	10.6	-26.7	-16.1	1.5	5.9	5.9	-29.9	-19.5	-4.2	-20.8
33	10.1	-38.3	-28.1	3.2	.0	4.5	-41.2	-31.0	3.2	-28.1
41	21.1	-24.7	-10.5	-2.5	4.5	15.4	-28.3	-14.1	-6.7	-14.4
42	26.2	-35.7	-18.9	-.2	1.0	17.6	-40.3	-22.2	-1.1	-19.7
51	3.4	-41.7	-26.5	.7	8.6	-2.1	-44.8	-29.4	-7.3	-32.3
52	9.2	-30.9	-17.8	-.5	5.6	-3.6	-39.0	-21.1	-5.8	-22.2
53	19.2	-33.6	-27.7	-7.8	.6	13.7	-36.9	-30.6	-8.4	-28.1
54	-.7	-36.6	-20.7	-5.7	6.2	-3.9	-38.5	-23.9	-11.2	-25.3
55	-3.1	-35.6	-22.8	-2.9	4.7	-5.3	-37.0	-25.8	-7.3	-26.3
<b>Field Total</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>-32.8</b>	<b>-19.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>-35.5</b>	<b>-23.1</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-23.5</b>

Source: TPS Database; Statistics Canada



Statistics regarding number of crimes, crime rates, dispatched calls, population and officers by divisions for each of the past five years are provided in Appendix I at the end of this update.

## **N. COMPARISON WITH OTHER CANADIAN CITIES**

This section compares the crime rates of Toronto to those of other large Canadian cities. The crime statistics reviewed under this section are incident-based, adopted from Statistics Canada. These statistics are, therefore, different from those compiled by the Toronto Police Service, which are based on offences or violations of the law. It should be noted that the counts based on offences are always larger than the counts based on incidents. For example, the incident-based number of crimes (non-traffic) for Toronto in 1999 was 162,726, compared with the offence-based count of 196,880 crimes; the offence-based count was 21% higher than the incident-based count. The two sets of crime statistics are useful for different purposes. The Toronto Police Service has incorporated both incident-based and offence-based reporting requirements into the plan for a new records management system.

In 1999, of the 18 police services reviewed, all with a population of more than 250,000, Toronto had the second largest cost per capita for policing after Vancouver (Table 8). It also had the third smallest number of population per police officer after Montreal and Vancouver. The factors associated with high policing cost in Toronto are many and varied. In particular, it is important to remember that per capita cost is calculated solely on the basis of resident population. For large cities such as Toronto, the per capita cost index tends to inflate the cost of policing since it does not take into account the large transient (including commuters and visitors) population and the need to provide them with policing services as well. For Toronto, it has been estimated (using cordon count and GO ridership data) that there are roughly 1 million commuters daily. This, together with other factors, such as the City's ethnically and culturally diverse populations, and its position as the centre of business, cultural, entertainment, and sporting activities in the Greater Toronto Area, all pose special demands on the Police Service, which certainly impact on, yet are not reflected in, the calculation of per capita cost.

In terms of crime rates, Toronto ranked slightly below middle (eleventh) in overall crimes among the 18 cities under review, and ranked sixth and fourteenth in violent crimes and property crimes, respectively. Surrey (BC), Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton-Wentworth, and Montreal all had higher violent crime rates than Toronto in 1999.



Table 8

Crime Rates\* (per 10,000 population), Police Strength & Per Capita Cost in Canadian Municipalities with Populations of 250,000 and Over

1999 Police Agency	Population	(1) Violent Crimes		(2) Property Crimes		(3) Other Crimes		(4) Total Crimes		Police Strength	Pop/ Pol Ratio	Cost Per Capita(\$)
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate			
Toronto	2,529,280	26,311	104.0	93,058	367.9	43,357	171.4	162,726	643.4	4,985	507.4	219
Montreal	1,799,448	20,798	115.6	100,405	558.0	38,794	215.6	159,997	889.1	4,010	448.7	209
Calgary	865,607	7,582	87.6	45,434	524.9	14,061	162.4	67,077	774.9	1,218	710.7	168
Peel Reg Police	936,875	5,048	53.9	22,986	245.3	9,279	99.0	37,313	398.3	1,187	789.3	158
Edmonton	651,416	6,428	98.7	37,661	578.1	19,468	298.9	63,557	975.7	1,144	569.4	190
Winnipeg	628,088	8,164	130.0	36,827	586.3	19,117	304.4	64,108	1,020.7	1,191	527.4	174
York Reg Police	689,726	3,669	53.2	18,617	269.9	7,051	102.2	29,337	425.3	803	858.9	118
Vancouver	559,678	7,206	128.8	63,105	1,127.5	11,504	205.5	81,815	1,461.8	1,149	487.1	222
Hamilton-Wentworth	493,833	5,845	118.4	22,244	450.4	10,782	218.3	38,871	787.1	695	710.6	161
Niagara Reg Police	421,708	2,599	61.6	17,027	403.8	9,178	217.6	28,804	683.0	568	742.4	139
Waterloo Reg Police	438,369	2,931	66.9	17,683	403.4	7,286	166.2	27,900	636.5	523	838.2	129
Durham Reg Police	502,708	3,145	62.6	13,969	277.9	8,435	167.8	25,549	508.2	569	883.5	137
Ottawa-Carleton Reg.	758,167	5,609	74.0	31,211	411.7	13,339	175.9	50,159	661.6	981	772.9	163
Laval	346,539	1,683	48.6	13,332	384.7	4,175	120.5	19,190	553.8	405	855.7	134
London	340,205	2,786	81.9	18,176	534.3	7,240	212.8	28,202	829.0	423	804.3	129
Halton Reg Police	368,874	1,691	45.8	8,554	231.9	4,338	117.6	14,583	395.3	412	895.3	119
Quebec	273,045	1,783	65.3	11,136	407.8	4,394	160.9	17,313	634.1	444	615.0	163
Surrey	336,034	4,614	137.3	26,439	786.8	10,679	317.8	41,732	1,241.9	359	936.0	83

Notes:

Only non-traffic Criminal Code offences are included in this analysis.

\* Crime rate is by number of crimes per 10,000 population.

(1) Violent crimes include homicide & attempts, assault, sexual offences, abduction & robbery.

(2) Property crimes include break & enter, thefts and fraud.

(3) Other crimes include prostitution, gaming & betting, offensive weapons and other criminal code offences.

(4) Sum of (1) through (3)

Source: Crime Police Resources in Canada, 1999, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Between 1995 and 1999, 16 out of the 17 large Canadian cities under review had decreases in the overall crime rate (Table 9).<sup>9</sup> Toronto had the third largest drop in number of criminal incidents for both the overall crime rate and the property crime rate. For violent crimes, Toronto had the seventh largest drop in the crime rate among the 12 cities that had a decrease. Of the 16 cities that had an increase in the per capita cost, the increase for Toronto was the fifth

<sup>9</sup> There were changes in the Ottawa-Carleton policing jurisdiction in 1998 and 1999. For the sake of fair comparison, it was excluded from the 5-year comparison.



smallest (\$6) compared to the largest increase of \$28 in Edmonton. In terms of size of population per officer, Toronto had an increase of 32.4 persons per officer, which was the fourth largest increase among the 9 cities that had an increase.

Table 9

**Change in Number of Crimes, Crime Rates\* (per 10,000 population), Police Strength & Per Capita Cost in Canadian Municipalities with Populations of 250,000 and Over - 1995-99**

Police Agency	Population	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		Police Strength	Pop/ Pol Ratio	Cost Per Capita(\$)
		Violent Crimes No.	Violent Crimes Rate	Property Crimes No.	Property Crimes Rate	Other Crimes No.	Other Crimes Rate	Total Crimes No.	Total Crimes Rate			
Toronto	116380	-1680	-11.98	-35336	-164.19	-19306	-88.28	-56322	-264.5	-95	32.4	6
Montreal	-12052	-827	-3.796	-11984	-62.443	1682	10.7194	-11129	-55.52	-108	8.842	-8
Calgary	82407	1873	14.698	2445	-24.009	1271	-0.8635	5589	-10.17	66	30.82	22
Peel Reg Police	102075	-697	-14.94	-8760	-134.94	-2237	-38.907	-11694	-188.8	109	14.88	21
Edmonton	2716	-115	-2.186	-1565	-26.546	4876	73.9145	3196	45.183	64	-31.23	28
Winnipeg	-12012	261	6.5167	-7249	-102.24	1745	32.9731	-5243	-62.76	57	-37.1	26
York Reg Police	77826	595	2.9581	-2095	-68.568	502	-4.7983	-998	-70.41	109	-22.76	21
Vancouver	37278	-874	-25.92	-16310	-392.67	-1275	-39.074	-18459	-457.7	84	-3.416	7
Hamilton-Wentworth	14033	-522	-14.34	-4487	-106.69	-1160	-30.562	-6169	-151.6	18	1.836	10
Niagara Reg Police	4308	-132	-3.799	-4950	-122.76	-849	-22.586	-5931	-149.1	11	-6.928	9
Waterloo Reg Police	18669	368	5.7941	-1867	-62.427	-538	-20.212	-2037	-76.85	0	35.7	4
Durham Reg Police	31408	125	-1.517	-3987	-103.11	-289	-17.314	-4151	-121.9	-5	62.41	26
Ottawa-Carleton Reg.		(No fair comparison can be made due to changes in jurisdiction in 1998 and 1999.)										
Laval	2939	90	2.2039	-993	-32.191	-16	-1.4962	-919	-31.48	-30	65.77	2
London	10005	-431	-15.53	-5726	-189.6	-3206	-103.54	-9363	-308.7	-4	30.97	6
Halton Reg Police	16674	-40	-3.306	-1996	-67.651	-1142	-37.992	-3178	-108.9	24	-12.41	12
Quebec	-5155	-654	-22.3	-3312	-111.49	-716	-22.755	-4682	-156.5	10	-26.05	25
Surrey	43634	-79	-23.19	719	-92.822	-487	-64.079	153	-180.1	52	-16.42	2

Notes:

Only non-traffic Criminal Code offences are included in this analysis.

\* Crime rate is by number of crimes per 10,000 population.

- (1) Violent crimes include homicide & attempts, assault, sexual offences, abduction & robbery.
- (2) Property crimes include break & enter, thefts and fraud.
- (3) Other crimes include prostitution, gaming & betting, offensive weapons and other non-traffic criminal code offences.
- (4) Sum of (1) through (3)

Source: Police Reported Crime Data in Canadian Municipalities, Selected Police Administration Characteristics of Municipal Police Departments, Police Resources in Canada, all are from CCJS.



## II. YOUTH CRIME

### A. A PERSPECTIVE ON YOUTH CRIME

The level of youth crime in Canada or Toronto is defined by the number of Criminal Code charges laid against young people aged 12 to 17 years. Unlike general crime statistics that count the actual number of reported Criminal Code incidents or offences, youth crime statistics count the number of youths arrested and charged with a Criminal Code offence. While this method of enumeration is historically consistent and ensures only youthful offenders are counted, it does not count all Criminal Code offences committed by a young person.

Although this method of enumeration is universally used, it may fail to give a clear representation of the level of youth crime for a number of reasons. First, increases and decreases in the number of charges may reflect the performance of the police, rather than the level of youth crime. Second, the increasing use of alternative measures, specifically police discretion, will cause youth crime to be understated. Third, if more than one youth is charged for a single incident, the youth crime count is increased by the number of youths charged, rather than the single incident count associated with general incident-based crime statistics; youth crimes would, therefore, be overstated. Also, the issue of reported vs. non-reported crime is a concern in determining the level of youth crime. However, in the absence of a more reflective system of information collection, the current method is a useful indicator of the volume of youth crime and trends.

### B. YOUTH CRIME IN CANADA

Statistics Canada's annual crime report *Crime Statistics in Canada, 1999* reported that, in 1999, 99,746 Canadian youths, aged 12 to 17 years, were charged with a criminal offence, and the national youth charge rate (the number of youths charged per 1,000 population) was 40.7.<sup>10</sup> Compared to 1998, both the total number of youths charged with a Criminal Code offence and the rate of youths charged showed decreases of 7.2%. The rate of youths charged with a Criminal Code offence decreased in all offence categories in 1999, including an 11% decrease in the rate of youths charged with property offences and a 5% decrease in the rate of youths charged with violent offences (Figure 9). Statistics Canada reports an overall drop of about 21% in the youth charge rate over the past decade, however, the youth charge rate for violent crimes remains 40% higher than 10 years ago. The increasing violence of young females continues to be a concern. Although the rate of young females charged with violent offences decreased 6% from 1998, it has increased more than 80% from a decade ago as compared to a 30% increase for young males over the same period. Young males still account for three-quarters of all youths charged with a violent offence. Youths accounted for 21% of all people charged with a Criminal Code offence in 1999, down slightly from 1998 when youths accounted for 22% of all charges.

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<sup>10</sup> Tremblay, S. *Crime Statistics in Canada, 1999*. *Juristat* (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada), 20(5), July 2000.

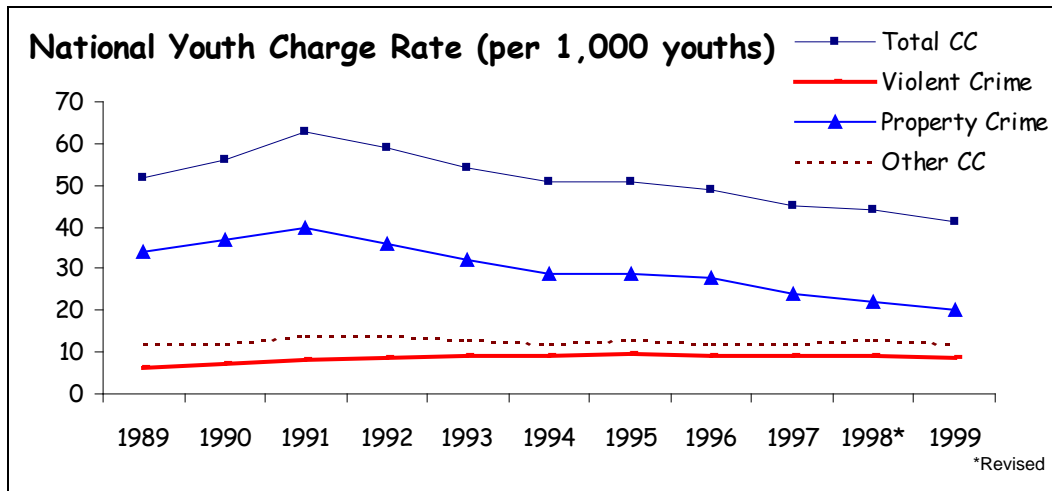


Figure 9

Source: Statistics Canada

Statistics Canada attributes at least some of the apparent decrease in youth crime to the rate of youths ‘not charged’ -- the number of youth involved in crime but not charged. As was noted earlier, youths involved in crime may be dealt with by other means such as alternate measures and cautions. Although Statistics Canada reported an overall decrease of 7% in the rate of youths ‘not charged’, noting decreases in all major offence categories, they caution that data on youths ‘not charged’ is under-reported. Statistics Canada reports that “in total, the rate of youths ‘not charged’ was more than 2,400 per 100,000 youths, corresponding to a ratio of 2 youths ‘not charged’ for every 3 youths charged”.<sup>11</sup>

Youth crime legislation provides for diversion as an alternative to formal court proceedings. Diversion may take one of two forms – police discretion or alternative measures. A police officer may decide not to lay a criminal charge, generally for a first offence of a minor nature, but, rather, effect some type of informal resolution. Alternative measures programs provide youths with the opportunity to avoid the consequences of a criminal record, yet remain formally accountable to the community. Typical alternative measure programs include personal service or financial compensation to the victim, educational sessions such as anger management, an apology, or community service. In 1998-99, 33,173 youth cases participated in alternative measures programs.<sup>12</sup> Males had a larger proportion of participation (almost two-thirds of all cases), six in ten youths in these programs were 15 years or older, and alternative measures were most often used in property related offences. Community service and apologies constituted about 39% of all alternative measures imposed. More than nine in ten youths successfully completed all agreed measures.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. p. 14.

<sup>12</sup> Engler, C. and Crowe, S. *Alternate Measures in Canada*. **Juristat** (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada), 20(6), July 2000.





### C. YOUTH CRIME IN TORONTO

#### Number of Youths Charged:

In 2000, a total of 47,771 persons were arrested/charged for Criminal Code offences in Toronto: 7,938 young persons aged 12 to 17 years, and 39,760 adults.<sup>13</sup> Compared with the number of arrests in 1999, these numbers represented an overall increase of 4.0%, reflecting a 3.9% increase for adults, and a slightly higher 4.4% increase for youths. Figure 10 shows the changes in the number of young persons and adults charged over the past five years.<sup>14</sup>

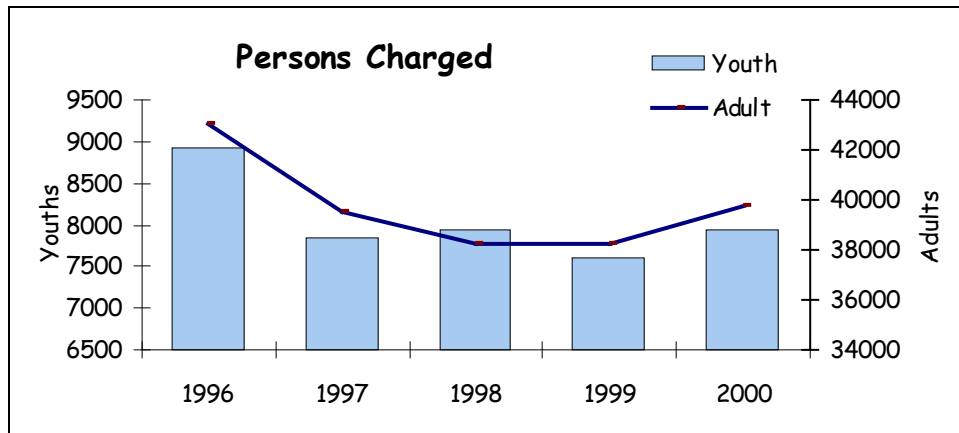


Figure 10

Source: TPS CIS Information Centre

Over the past five years, the total number of persons charged with a criminal offence has decreased 8.3%, including an 11% decrease in the number of youths charged and a smaller drop of 7.6% in the number of adults charged with a criminal offence. Statistics on young persons and adults charged, broken down by gender and major offence category, are shown in Appendix II at the end of this update.

In 2000, about three in ten youths charged for a criminal offence were charged for crimes of a violent nature, 35% were charged for property crimes, and the remaining were charged for other Criminal Code offences. The number of youths arrested/charged for violent crimes increased 1.5% between 1999 and 2000 (from 2,452 to 2,488 charges) but dropped very slightly from 2,496 to 2,488 charges between 1996 and 1999. In 2000, minor assaults account for more than half of all youth charges for violent offences, robbery accounted for 22%, and major non-sexual assaults accounted for 19%.

The involvement of females in crime, particularly violent crime, has, since the early to mid-1990s, been a growing concern. Overall, the total number of youths charged with a criminal offence increased 4.4% from 1999, but showed a decrease of 11% from 1996. The 4.4% overall increase in youths charged between 1999 and 2000 is almost wholly attributable to a 16.3%

<sup>13</sup> There were 73 charges against persons of unknown age.

<sup>14</sup> To focus on the trends in relation to each other, the number of youths and adults charges have been plotted on different scales. Over the past decade, the number of adults charged with a Criminal Code offence has been 5 to 7 times the number of youths charged.





increase in the number of young females charged with a criminal offence. On the other hand, the decrease noted over the past five years is almost wholly attributable to a 13.7% decrease in the number of young males charged with a criminal offence. In 2000, a total of 552 female youths were charged for violent offences, a 16.7% increase from the 473 arrests in 1999 and an increase of 13% from the 488 arrests five years ago. In comparison, a total of 1,936 male youths were charged for violent offences in 2000 -- a decrease of 2.2% and 3.6% from the levels reported in 1999 and 1996, respectively. Although the gap is narrowing, slightly more than three male youths are charged for every young female charged.

Table 10 shows the change in number of young offenders by individual age and major offence group.

**Table 10**  
**No. of Young Persons Charged by Age and Major Offence Group**

	Age	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Change 1 Year 1999- 2000	% Change 5 Year 1996-2000
<b>Violent</b>	12	127	75	106	93	116	24.7	-8.7
	13	264	227	231	250	237	-5.2	-10.2
	14	434	404	348	381	361	-5.2	-16.8
	15	546	543	474	569	546	-4.0	0.0
	16	551	556	541	577	606	5.0	10.0
	17	574	517	580	582	622	6.9	8.4
<b>Property</b>	12	168	128	123	115	80	-30.4	-52.4
	13	367	308	262	256	209	-18.4	-43.1
	14	673	537	589	440	466	5.9	-30.8
	15	936	740	756	630	606	-3.8	-35.3
	16	948	789	816	682	711	4.3	-25.0
	17	898	738	739	668	695	4.0	-22.6
<b>Other CC</b>	12	79	59	66	57	66	15.8	-16.5
	13	245	170	162	190	191	0.5	-22.0
	14	382	349	374	327	389	19.0	1.8
	15	493	526	491	536	575	7.3	16.6
	16	586	574	592	585	702	20.0	19.8
	17	635	598	662	662	753	13.7	18.6
<b>Total CC</b>	12	374	262	295	265	262	-1.1	-29.9
	13	876	705	655	696	637	-8.5	-27.3
	14	1,489	1,291	1,312	1,148	1,216	5.9	-18.3
	15	1,976	1,809	1,724	1,735	1,727	-0.5	-12.6
	16	2,086	1,920	1,957	1,845	2,020	9.5	-3.2
	17	2,114	1,857	1,990	1,918	2,076	8.2	-1.8

Source: TPS Arrest Database



Between 1999 and 2000, 12 year olds showed the largest increase in charges in violent offences, but 16 year olds showed the largest increase in total Criminal Code charges. Over the past five years, a decrease in the total number of Criminal Code charges is evident at all age levels. By major offence group, 13 year olds consistently showed the greatest decreases.

*Young Persons as A Proportion of the Total Number of Persons Charged:*

Figure 11 shows the proportion of young persons as a percentage of total persons charged for Criminal Code offences. As shown, the proportion of young persons charged with a Criminal Code offence (total) decreased slightly from 17.1% in 1996 to 16.6% in 2000; youths as a percentage of the total population increased from 7.7% to 8.1% during the same period. By major offence type, the proportion of young persons charged showed a trend of decrease for both violent crimes (from 16.4% in 1996 to 15.7% in 2000) and property offences (from 22.7% to 21.0%).

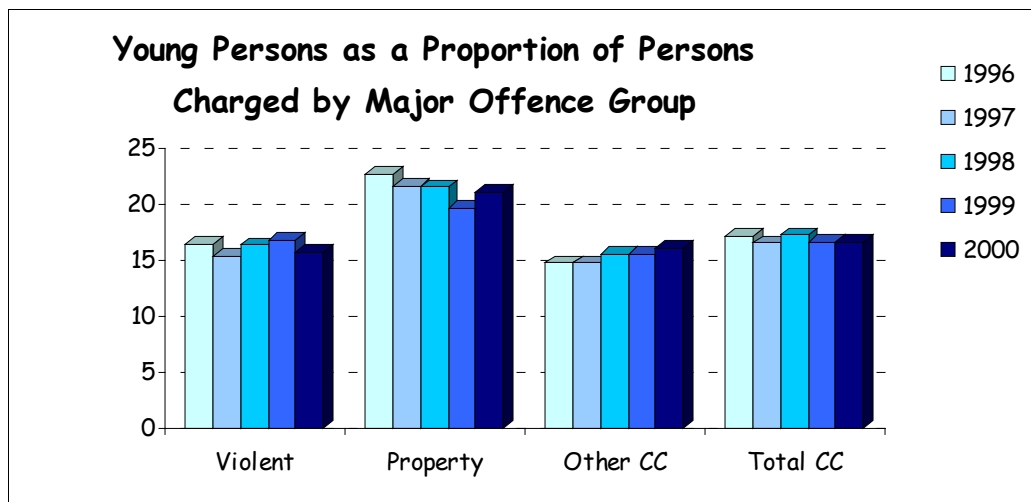


Figure 11

Source: TPS CIS Information Centre

*Arrest/Charge Rates:*

Changes in number of persons charged can, at times, be due to increases or decreases in the population. In order to control for this effect, rates are calculated for comparison per 1,000 population. The charge rates for young persons and adults are presented in Table 11.<sup>15</sup> In 2000, 46.2 of every 1,000 young persons were charged for Criminal Code offences. While the 2000 youth charge rate was greater than the 1999 national level of 40.7 youths per 1,000, somewhat higher than the 45.3 youths per 1,000 reported for Toronto in 1999, and more than double the 2000 adult rate of 20.4, it was 18.5% less than the youth charge rate reported in 1996 and about 7% lower than the 2000 young adult (18 to 24 years) rate of 49.7.

<sup>15</sup> The rates shown may be different from those shown in previous Environmental Scan documents due to revised population/census estimates from the City of Toronto’s Urban Development Services.



The rate of youths charged in 2000 with violent offences remained about the same as in 1999 (from 14.6 in 1999 to 14.5 in 2000), but decreased about 9% from 1996 (from 15.9 in 1996 to 14.5 in 2000).

**Table 11**  
**Number of Persons Arrested/Charged Per 1,000 Population**

CRIMES	1996		1999		2000	
	12-17	18&+	12-17	18&+	12-17	18&+
Violence	15.9	6.8	14.6	6.3	14.5	6.9
Property	25.4	7.2	16.6	5.9	16.1	5.3
Other CC	15.4	7.5	14.	6.6	15.6	7.1
CC Traffic	0.1	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Total CC	56.7	22.9	45.3	19.8	46.2	20.4

Source: TPS CIS Information Centre

Changes in the charge rate differed greatly between males and females. The total Criminal Code charge rate for young males decreased 21% over the past five years as compared to a 9% decrease for young females. Compared to the 1999, the charge rate for young males decreased 1% as compared to a 14% increase for young females. Violent crime charge rates for young males decreased 4.3% from 1999 and 11.7% from 1996. On the other hand, violent crime rates for young females increased 14.1% from 1999 and 3.5% from 1996.

#### **D. CRIMES OCCURRING ON SCHOOL PREMISES**

There is little doubt that crimes, and violent crimes in particular, occurring on school premises, create an unsafe environment, and may have a serious negative impact on learning and other school activities. Table 12 shows a breakdown of the various crimes occurring on school premises in each of the past five years. In 2000, the total number of crimes increased 1.7% from 1999, but compared to five years earlier, decreased 9.7%. Over the past five years, thefts and mischief showed the largest decreases (48.5% and 42.6%, respectively). On the other hand, during this same period, sexual assaults and other offences both showed significant increases (126.4% and 45.1%, respectively).



Table 12

Types of Offences	Crimes Occurring on School Premises					% Change	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1 Year	5 Year
						99-00	96-00
Sexual Assault	91	127	105	122	206	68.9	126.4
Other Assault	1,151	1,198	1,168	1,218	1,324	8.7	15.0
Robbery	196	194	200	202	191	-5.4	-2.6
Weapons Offences	212	200	190	254	241	-5.1	13.7
Theft	1,605	1,255	1,113	970	827	-14.7	-48.5
Break & Enter	431	313	326	290	277	-4.5	-35.7
Mischief	573	483	406	339	329	-2.9	-42.6
Other	820	876	871	1,114	1,190	6.8	45.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,079</b>	<b>4,646</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-9.7</b>

Source: TPS CIS Information Centre

Although there was an overall decrease in the number of crimes occurring on school premises over the past five years, the proportion of violent crime increased, reflecting both a decrease in non-violent crimes and an increase in violent incidents. Violent crime, as a proportion of total crime on school premises, showed a relatively steady increase, from 28% in 1996 to 38% in 2000. Although not necessarily violent in themselves, weapons-related offences are of concern on the basis that they may imply or threaten violence.

### E. DRUG USE BY YOUTHS

A general indicator of drug use by youths is the number of drug charges laid.<sup>16</sup> As can be seen in Figure 12, the number of youths charged with drug-related offences increased significantly between 1996 and 2000. In 2000, a total of 550 youths were charged with drug-related offences, more than double the 269 drug-related charges in 1996. This increase is largely attributable to young males, who were five to ten times more likely to be charged with drug-related offences than females.

<sup>16</sup> As an indicator of drug use, drug-related charges should be considered only a rough indicator. The number of charges laid may be greatly influenced by police enforcement policies and practices; also charges represent the detection of drug use rather than actual drug use.

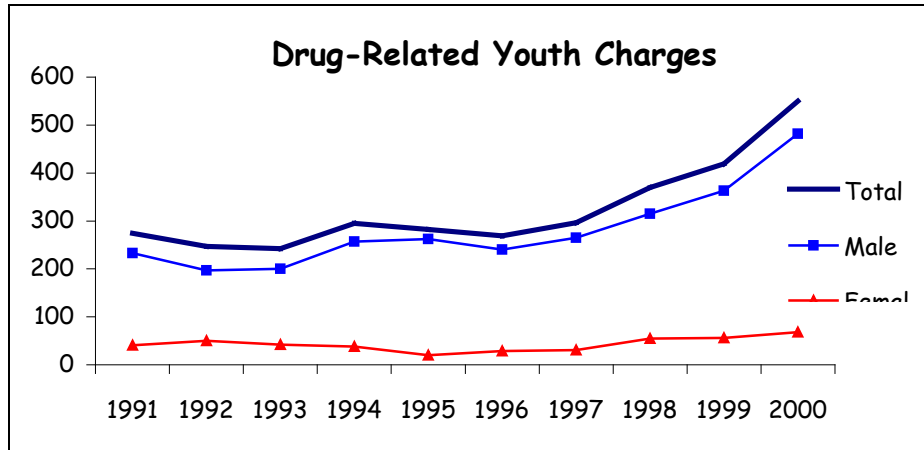


Figure 12

Source: TPS CIS Information Centre



### III. VICTIMISATION TRENDS

Toronto Police Service victimisation data indicate that the number of victims of the selected violent crimes increased 9.2% between 1996 and 2000, from 31,865 to 34,783 victims.<sup>17</sup> The number of reported victimisations between 1999 and 2000 also increased 8.5%, from 32,050 in 1999, reversing the trend of decrease seen from 1997 to 1999.

#### A. VICTIMISATION BY GENDER

In each of the five years examined, men were victims of the selected crimes of violence more often than women; in 2000, 52.8% of victims were men, 47.2% were women. Between 1996 and 2000, the number of men who were victims of selected crimes of violence increased by 10.4%, while the number of women who were victims increased by 7.8%. The number of reported victimisations for these crimes increased by 7.9% for men and 9.2% for women between 1999 and 2000.

When changes in population were controlled by examining the rate of victimisation, it was found that overall victimisation by these violent crimes, while remaining relatively low, increased from 1996 to 2000: 12.9 per 1,000 in 1996 to 13.6 per 1,000 in 2000.<sup>18</sup>

The rate of victimisation by these selected crimes of violence for male victims (14.5 in 1996 to 15.5 in 2000) showed a larger increase than the rate for female victims (12.3 in 1996 to 12.6 in 2000) over the five years (Figure 13). As shown, the victimisation rate for both men and women increased between 1999 and 2000.

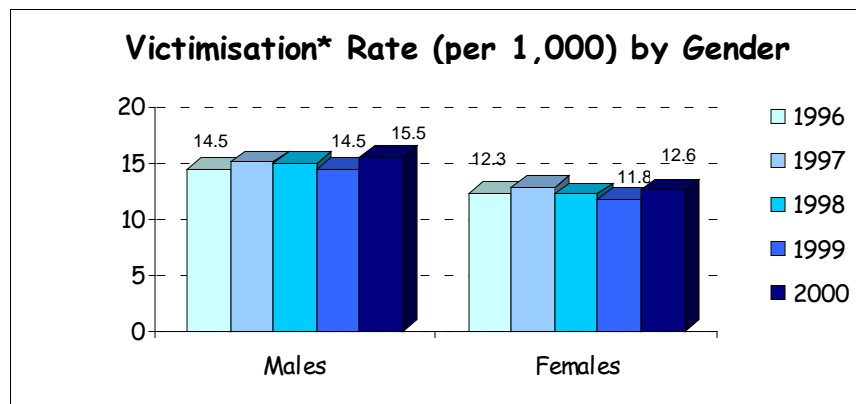


Figure 13 Source: TPS CIU Information Centre  
\* Victims of Assault, Sexual Assault, Robbery, and Homicide

<sup>17</sup> This chapter focuses on victimisation related to selected crimes of violence only -- homicide, sexual assault, assault, and robbery.

<sup>18</sup> The rates shown may be different from those shown in previous Environmental Scan documents due to revised population/census estimates from the City of Toronto's Urban Development Services.



As shown in Figure 14, men were more likely in each year to be victims of assault and robbery than women. Women were more likely than men to be victims of sexual assault. Although not shown in the Figure due to the small numbers involved, men were also more likely each year to be victims of homicide. Also evident in Figure 14, the victims of assault accounted for the greatest proportion of victims of the selected crimes of violence, followed by victims of robbery, sexual assault, and homicide.

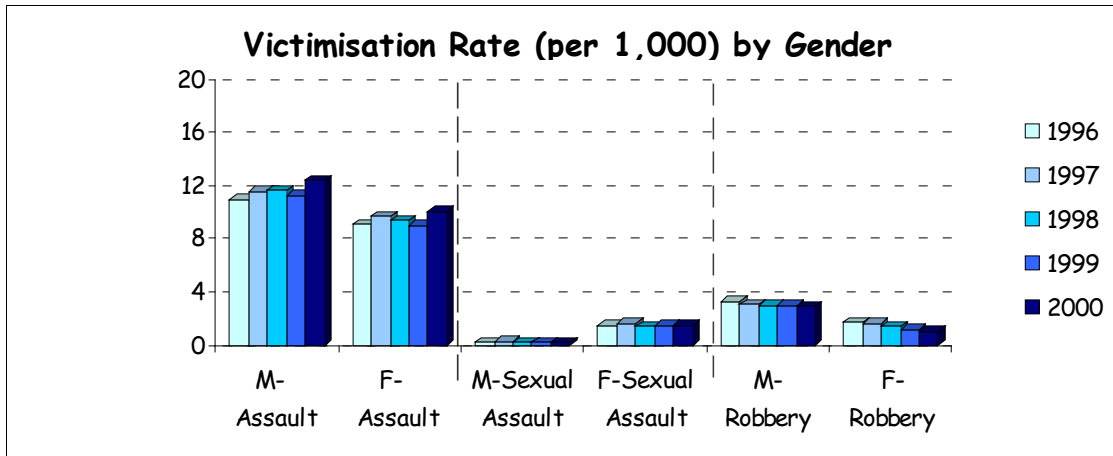


Figure 14

Source: TPS CIU Information Centre

### B. VICTIMISATION BY AGE

In cases where the age of the victim was known, while the greatest number of victims of the selected crimes of violence were aged 20 to 29 years, when population is taken into account, those in 10 to 19 years of age group were most likely to be victimised in each year. The victimisation rates per 1,000 population in each age group are shown in Figure 15 below.

As also seen in the Figure below, those under 10 years of age and those 65 years of age and older consistently had the lowest victimisation rates over the five year period. These two age groups were also the only two groups that did not show an increase in victimisation rate between 1999 and 2000. Over the five year period, only the under-10 years age group did not show any increase in rate of victimisation by the selected crimes of violence.

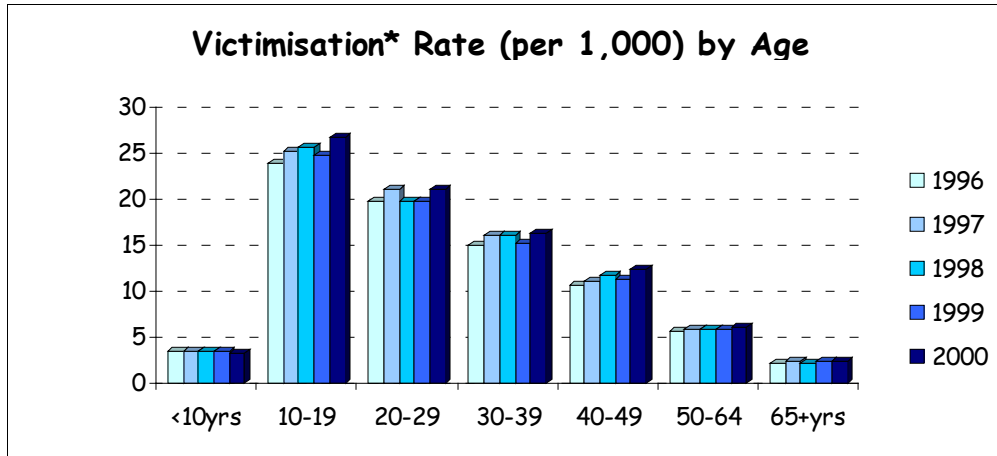


Figure 15 Source: TPS CIU Information Centre  
\* Victims of Assault, Sexual Assault, Robbery, and Homicide

As shown below in Figure 16, in four of the five years being examined (1997 being the exception), those aged 10 to 19 years had the highest victimisation rate for assault. The rate of victimisation typically decreased with increasing age in each year; those under 10 years of age had just slightly higher rates of victimisation by assault than those 65 years of age and older. As well, those under 10 years of age were the only age group not to show an increase in victimisation rate between 1999 and 2000.

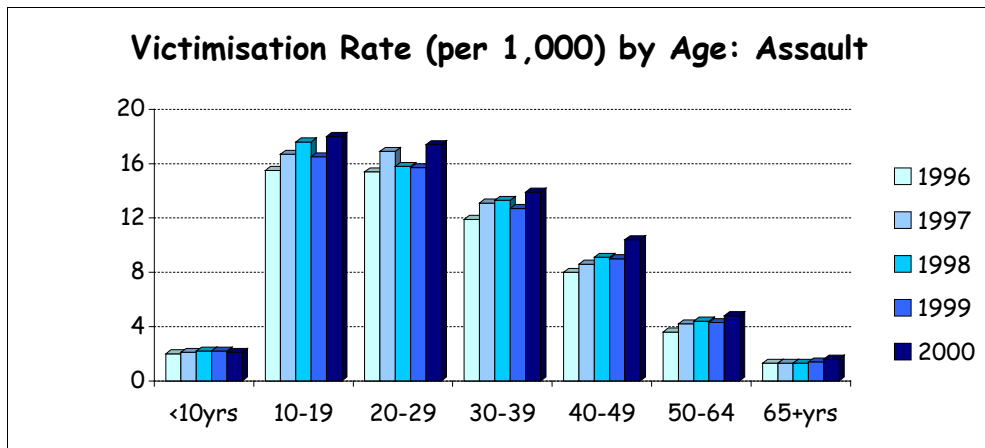


Figure 16 Source: TPS CIU Information Centre

As seen in Figure 17, those aged 10 to 19 years were most likely to be victims of sexual assault in each of the five years from 1996 to 2000. The victimisation rates for those under 10 and those 20 to 29 years of age were roughly the same in each year. Those 10 to 19 years of age were the only age group to show an increase, though slight, in the rate of victimisation by sexual assault between 1999 and 2000 (from 3.1 per 1,000 to 3.3 per 1,000).



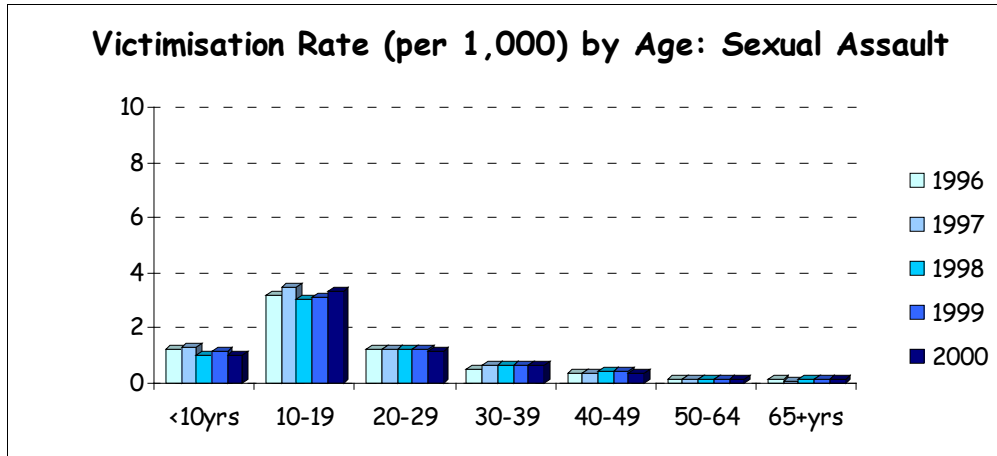


Figure 17

Source: TPS CIU Information Centre

As with sexual assault, those 10 to 19 years of age were most likely to be victimised by robbery in each of the five years examined (Figure 18). Rate of victimisation then decreased with increasing age in each year. Those under 10 years of age were consistently the least likely victims of robbery. Those 10 to 19 years of age were again the only age group to show any increase in the rate of victimisation by robbery between 1999 and 2000 (from 5.2 per 1,000 to 5.4 per 1,000).

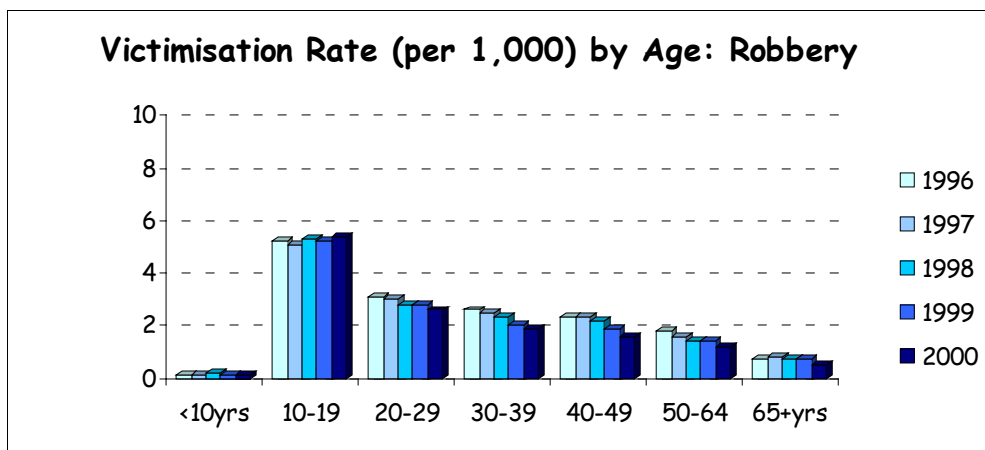


Figure 18

Source: TPS CIU Information Centre

In Toronto in 2000, young people under 19 years of age and under represented 23.8% of all physical assault victims, compared to 24.2% in 1999. These young people also represented 59.3% of all sexual assault victims, up from 58.5% in 1999, and 34.6% of all robbery victims, up from 30.7% in 1999.

Although not included in the analyses above, it should also be noted that, when age of the victim was known, young people 19 years of age and under represented 99.6% of all sexual offences victims in 2000, with 42.5% under 10 years of age. In 1999, those 19 years and younger represented 97.9% of sexual offences victims, again with 42.5% under 10 years of age.



With regard to *how* the violent crimes are carried out, ‘swarming’, defined as involving three or more persons, has been of much concern and has received much attention by the media in recent years. The 2,595 incidents of violent crimes involving swarming in 2000 were a 21.8% increase from the 2,131 incidents in 1999.

As can be seen in Figure 19, those between 10 and 19 years of age were far more likely than those in any other age group to be victims of swarming in both 1999 and 2000, with a 19.0% increase between the two years. Robberies and assaults were the most likely violent crimes involved in both years. Of the 1,279 crimes involving swarming for this age group in 2000, 46.8% were assaults and 50.6% were robberies. (These proportions were 47.9% assaults and 49.6% robberies in 1999.)

For those aged 10 to 19 years, 11.4% of all assaults and 41.3% of all robberies involved swarming, up from 11.0% and 36.4%, respectively, in 1999. Males were far more likely to be victims of swarming than females, except when sexual assault was the crime involved.<sup>19</sup>

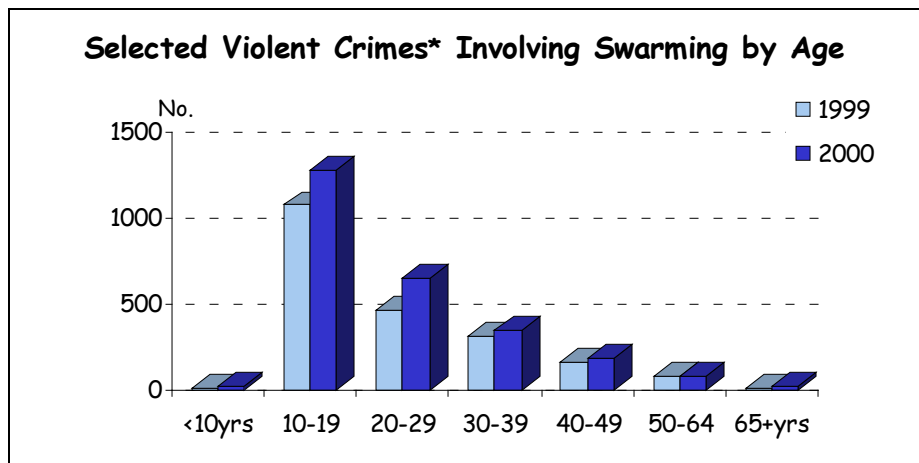


Figure 19 Source: TPS CIU Information Centre  
\* Selected Violent Crimes include: Assaults, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Homicide.

### C. VICTIMISATION WITHIN THE FAMILY

The abuse and neglect of children is a serious concern. As with many other types of crimes, especially those that occur within the family, efforts to understand the nature and the scope of the problem must take into account that the available data reflect only a portion of the total incidents. There are currently no national estimates of the prevalence of child abuse in Canada.

Given these limitations, the available statistics do provide some indication of the scale of the problem. In Toronto, the number of suspected child abuse offences reported to the police increased 4.0% between 1999 and 2000, and has increased 6.7% between 1996 and 2000 (Figure 20).

<sup>19</sup> No homicides involved swarming in 2000; 1 homicide involved swarming in 1999, with the victim in the 10 to 19 years age group.

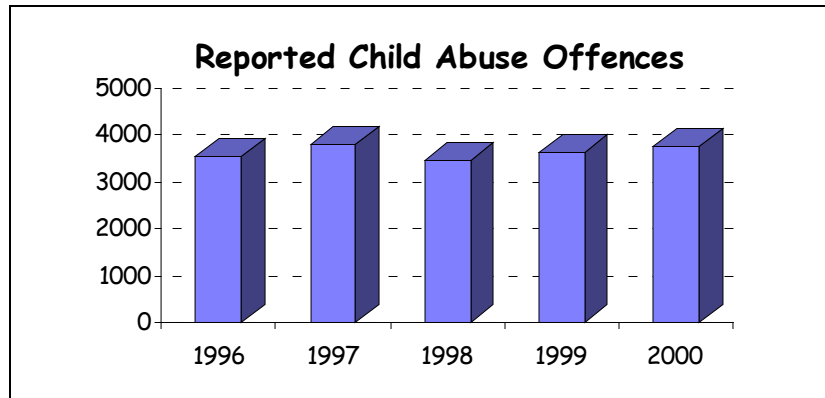


Figure 20

Source: TPS Community Policing Support

With regard to violence between family members, Figure 21 shows the number of family violence occurrences reported by the Service.<sup>20</sup> The 6,864 family violence occurrences in 2000 was a 17.8% increase over 1999, and a 16.5% increase over 1996. The proportion of occurrences where charges were laid by police also increased over the five year period, from 75.8% in 1996 to 77.4% in 1999, and to 84.0% in 2000. The proportion of family violence occurrences where weapons were used has remained roughly the same: 55.3% in 1996, 57.5% in 1999, and 55.2% in 2000. Data are provided in Appendix III at the end of this update.

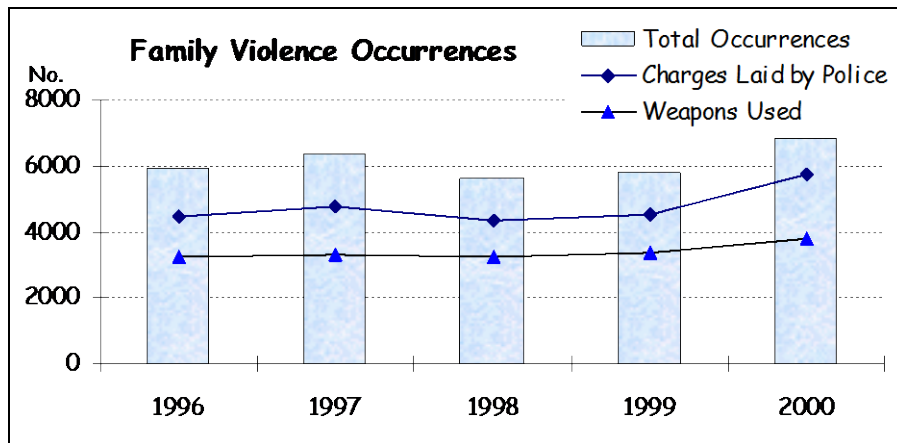


Figure 21

Source: TPS CIU Information Centre

Spousal violence (including common-law and ex-spouses) typically accounts for around two-thirds of all family violence occurrences (65.4% in 2000). As shown in Figure 22 below, the 4,492 domestic or spousal violence occurrences reported by the Toronto Police Service in 2000 was a 19.7% increase over 1999, and a 13.5% increase over 1996. Similarly, the proportion of these occurrences where charges were laid by police increased: 87.2% in 2000, up from 80.6% in 1999 and 80.2% in 1996. Over the five year period examined, roughly half of the

<sup>20</sup> The relationship criteria are given in Appendix III.



domestic/spousal violence occurrences involved the use of weapons: 52.2% in 2000, 52.6% in 1999, and 51.2% in 1996. Data are provided in Appendix IV at the end of this update.

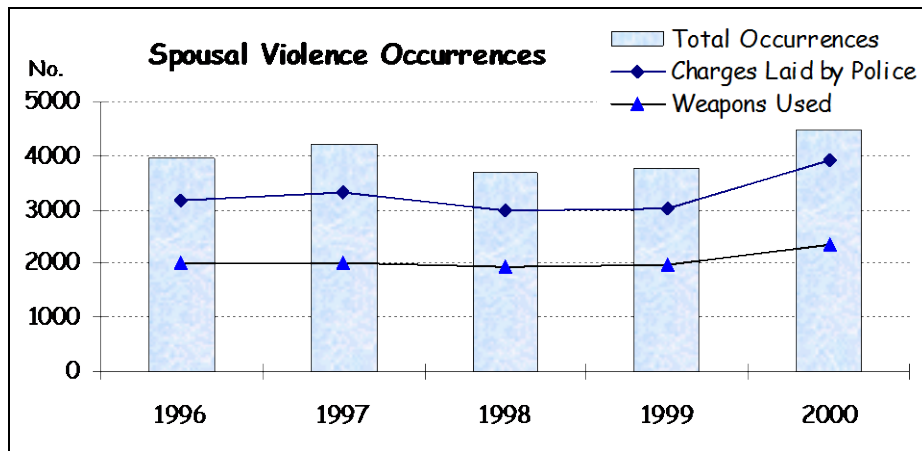


Figure 22

Source: TPS CIU Information Centre

#### D. HATE/BIAS CRIMES

According to the Hate Crime unit of Detective Services, in 2000, there were a total of 204 hate crimes reported, representing a 30.1% decrease from the 292 such crimes reported in 1999, but a 16.6% increase over 1996 (Figure 23).

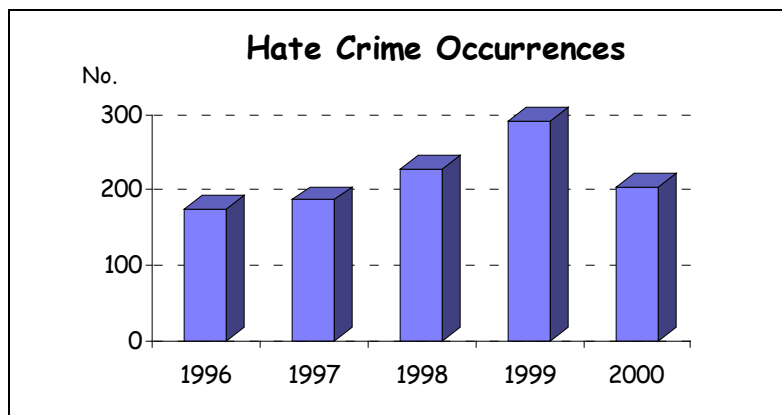


Figure 23

Source: TPS Detective Services Hate Crime Unit

Over most of the years examined, assaults, mischief, and threats were the three most common types of hate-motivated offences. However, as can be seen from Figure 24 below, the proportion of the total hate offences which each of these represents has changed somewhat in recent years: in particular, the proportion of assaults has decreased since 1996, while the proportion of mischief offences has increased. As also shown, the proportion of offences related to the wilful promotion of hatred/hate propaganda, after increasing over the past two years,



decreased in 2000. As in previous years, by far, the most commonly reported motivation for hate crimes in 2000 was race.

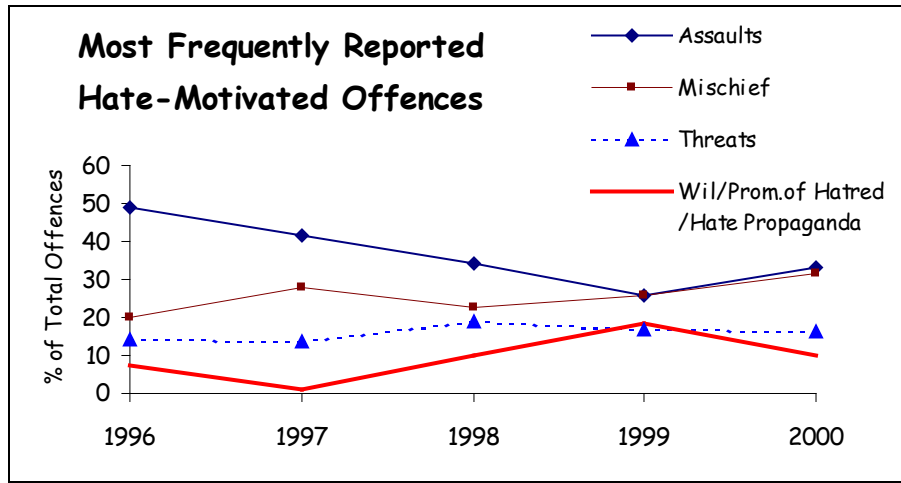


Figure 24

Source: TPS Detective Services Hate Crime Unit



## IV. TRAFFIC

### A. TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

O The data on the number/type of collisions in Toronto were not available at the time of publication. The Traffic chapter will be updated when the data becomes available. O

In 2000, 67 people were killed in traffic collisions, a decrease of 26.4% over the 91 killed in 1999 (Figure 25). In 2000, the number of persons killed in collisions represented the lowest number since 1994, when recording of this statistic began.

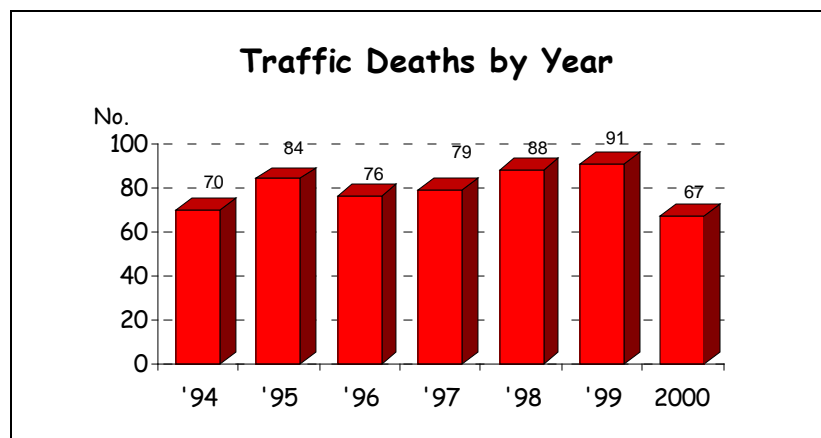


Figure 25

Source: TPS Traffic Services

There were 24 drivers killed in traffic collisions in 2000, a 22.6% decrease from 1999, when 31 drivers were killed (Figure 26). The number killed in 2000 was a 9% increase over 1997, when recording of this statistic began. The number of passengers killed in traffic collisions rose slightly to 15 in 2000 from 13 in 1999, but has remained relatively the same since 1997. The number of pedestrians killed in traffic collisions showed a substantial decrease from 45 in 1999 to 26 in 2000 (42.2%), while the number of cyclists killed remained the same.

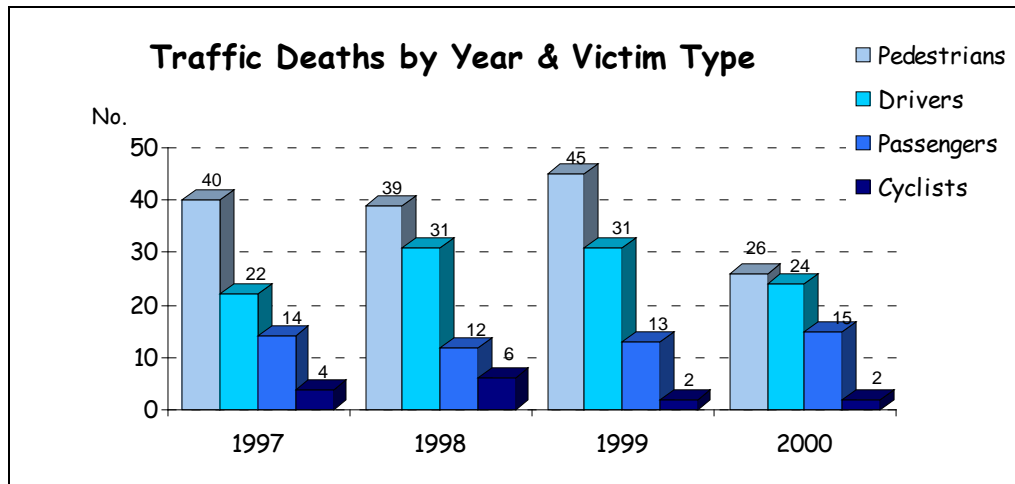


Figure 26

Source: TPS Traffic Services

### B. SENIORS

Maintaining a driver’s license is an important issue of independence for older Canadians, especially to those who have driven for most of their lives. On a per-person basis, mature drivers have less than the average number of collisions. But, since seniors drive fewer kilometres, the over-70 age group is involved in a disproportionately high number of collisions.<sup>21</sup>

The ageing process brings changes that can affect the older persons ability to drive and walk safely. These changes include reduced vision, particularly at night, a decrease in depth perception, and movement-limiting disabilities such as arthritis and rheumatism, which slow down response. The rate of ageing varies for each individual, but it is important to recognise age-related changes and learn how to compensate for them.

As shown in Figure 27, pedestrians over 65 years of age made up a large portion of the total number of pedestrians killed in traffic collisions in 2000. The number of senior citizens injured and killed in traffic-related collisions may continue to increase as the general population of the Toronto area ages. The Toronto Police Service must continue to be proactive in dealing with senior drivers and pedestrians.

<sup>21</sup> Canada Safety Council Web Page, [www.safety-council.org](http://www.safety-council.org), 2000

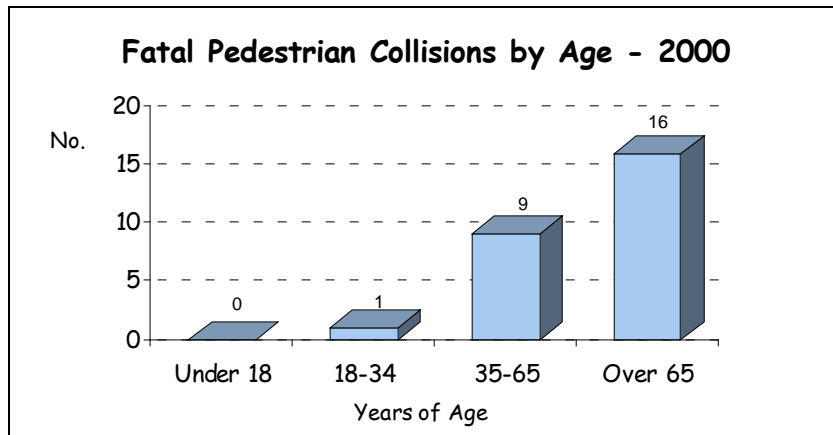


Figure 27

Source: TPS Traffic Services

### C. HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT CHARGES

While accident statistics for the past year are still not available at the time of this report, an analysis has been done on the number of charges laid under the *Highway Traffic Act* (HTA), since the number of these charges will provide some indication of road and traffic safety in Toronto. Charges laid under the HTA include careless driving, disobey traffic light and stop sign, speeding, inappropriate turns, defective equipment, improper use of lights, pedestrian cross-over violations, fail to remain, and other HTA offences.

The number of HTA charges showed a trend of increase in the late 1980s and peaked in 1989, when a total of 547,019 charges were recorded, after which the number showed a trend of decline. These numbers started to increase again in 1997 and continued to increase in subsequent years, with the exception of 1999. In 2000, a total of 321,561 HTA charges were recorded. Between 1996 and 2000, the number of charges laid under the HTA increased 37.9%. Figure 28 shows the number of such charges in the past five years.

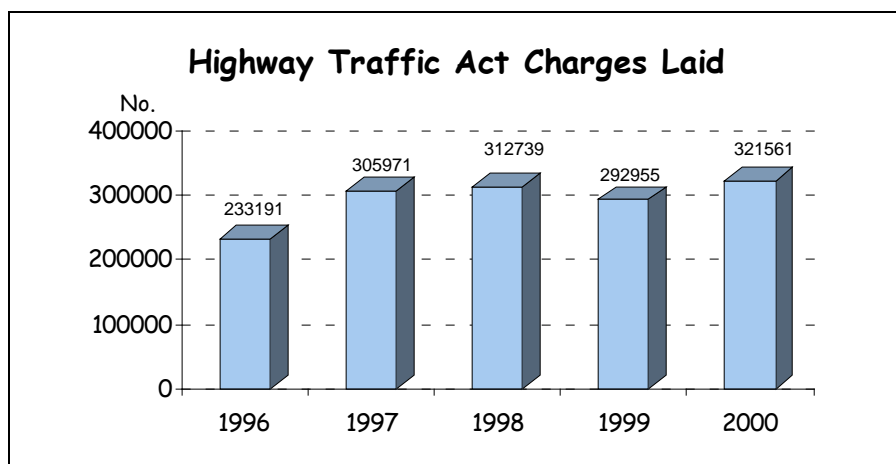


Figure 28

Source: TPS Annual Statistical Reports





## V. CALLS FOR SERVICE

### A. CALLS RECEIVED AND METHOD OF RESPONSE

Responding to the public's calls for service is a core function of traditional policing. Most of the emergency and non-emergency calls from the public to the Toronto Police are received via the Communications Centre, but some are made directly to local police stations. Starting in 1998, calls made directly to local police units without going through the Communications Centre are added to the central records system. In other words, data in the current information system have a more comprehensive coverage of calls than in the past.

Not all calls for service require a police response. The call-taker, after confirming the nature of the incident, will determine the appropriate mode of response, which could range from providing the information or advice required, referral of callers to other emergency services such as ambulance and fire, dispatching a police unit to attend the incident, or a combination of these responses.

The total number of calls for police service received by the Communications Centre increased during the late 1980s and early 1990s. It reached a peak of 2.5 million calls in 1993, after which it decreased steadily. There were, however, increases during the past two years. In 2000, a total of 1.8 million calls were received by the Communications Centre, a 2.5 % increase over 1999, but a 2.9% decrease from 1996 (Figure 29).<sup>22</sup>

Over the past five years, there was a trend of increase in emergency calls and a decrease in non-emergency calls. The number of emergency calls in 2000 was a 19.7% increase over 1996 and an 8.1% increase over 1999. Non-emergency calls dropped 3.1 % from 1999 and 20.2% from 1996.

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<sup>22</sup> **A further 400,000 calls came into the Communications Centre via the Police Administrative Switchboard, for a total of 2.2 million calls into the Centre during 2000.** These non-emergency calls came into the Centre via the 808-2222 line and through cell phones via \*MTP, during regular business working days and were handled by Switchboard staff. For the sake of fair comparison with previous years, these calls are not included in the analyses of number/types of calls in this chapter since the new data are only available for 1999 and 2000 (due to technology improvements in late 1998). These calls will be included in analyses in future Scans.

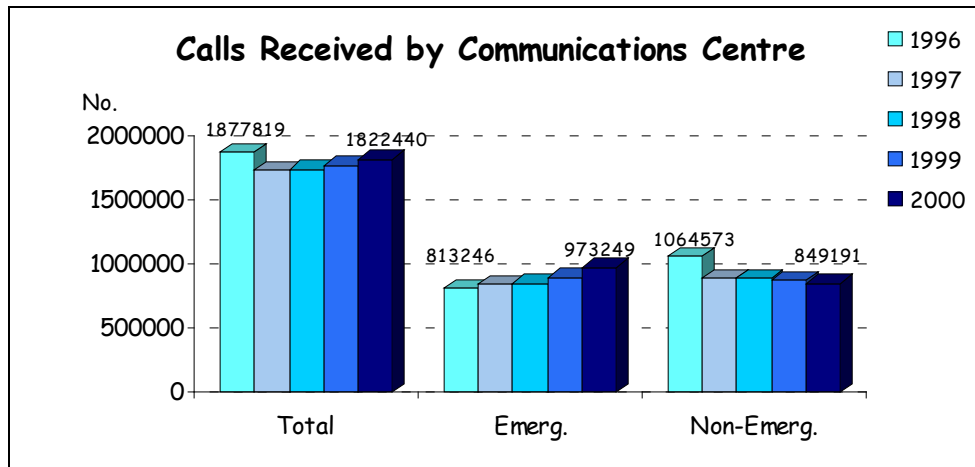


Figure 29

Source: TPS I/CAD system

Between 1996 and 2000, the proportion of emergency calls increased from 43.3% in 1996 to 53.4% in 2000, while that for non-emergency calls decreased from 56.7% to 46.6%.

Calls requiring police intervention are dispatched to a police unit for response. In 2000, there was a total of 837,219 calls resulting in one or more police units being dispatched, a 4.4% increase over 1999 and a 12.2% increase over 1996.

The proportion of dispatched calls (as a percentage of the total calls) decreased in the early 1990s, but increased significantly in 1997, from 39.7% in 1996 to 49.1% in 1997, which was partly due to the incorporation into the central CAD database of division-created ARU cases as part of the dispatched calls. This proportion has since remained relatively steady. In 2000, dispatched calls constituted 45.9% of the total calls received. Figure 30 below shows the changes in the proportion of dispatched calls over the past five years.

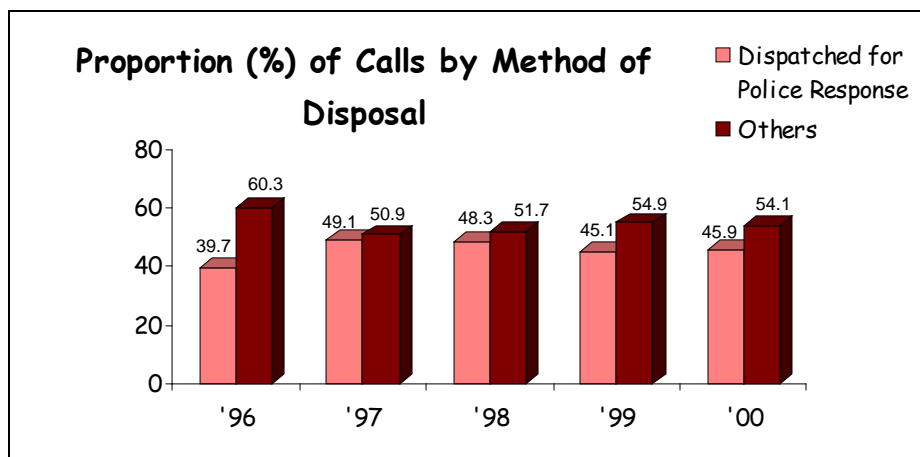


Figure 30

Source: TPS I/CAD system



## B. RESPONSE TIMES

Police response time in relation to calls for service should be assessed in terms of the lapse of time between the time the call is sent to the dispatcher (received) and the time police officers arrive at the scene of the incident. With the enhancement of the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, police arrival time can be captured by the central system when officers acknowledge their arrival at a scene via their mobile data terminal (MDT). Information regarding officer arrival time was first recorded in CAD data in 1996. Work directives have since been issued requiring the field officers to press the 'at scene' button of their MDT when arriving at the incident scene to acknowledge their time of arrival. Though increasing, the overall compliance rate continued to be low at 28.7% in 2000, compared with 25.7% in 1998 and 14.9% in 1996. The compliance rate for Priority 1 (emergency) calls in particular, showed an increase, from 23.1% in 1996 to 46.6% in 2000.<sup>23</sup>

There are also cases for which the officer arrival time was entered by the dispatcher (another 14%) -- for police response units not equipped with MDTs and for situations when no arrival acknowledgement was received from the officer but arrival time was confirmed by the call dispatcher's enquiry. These calls, because of doubtful accuracy of the data on officer arrival time, have been excluded from the analysis on police response time.

Based on the group of Priority 1 (emergency) calls with valid officer arrival time (46.6% of total Priority 1 calls), it was found that the median response time for these emergency calls was about 8 minutes (covering about 54% of the calls).<sup>24, 25</sup> The average response time for these calls was 10 minutes in 2000, compared with 9.7 minutes in 1996.<sup>26</sup>

This performance is below a previously recommended service standard, which requires police to respond within 6 minutes for at least 85% of the emergency calls.<sup>27</sup> The CAD data also indicated that in 2000, the Toronto Police Service was only able to respond to 38.8% of the emergency calls within 6 minutes in compliance with the recommended service standard, compared with 38.9% in 1999 and 45.1% in 1996.

The compliance rate for officers acknowledging their arrival time for non-emergency calls (Priority 4 to 6) was much lower than for emergency calls. In 2000, only 19.6% of these calls had valid information regarding officer arrival time, although this was an improvement over the 10% in 1996. The median response time to these calls in 2000 was 23 minutes. About 83% of these non-emergency calls received a police response within 60 minutes. While it appears that this performance in response time is in compliance with the recommended standard, it is uncertain as to whether this finding, based on such a small group of cases (19.6%), can be generalised to the other calls in the same priority group.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Based on statistics from TPS I/CAD Query And Reporting System, Report No. 24.

<sup>24</sup> Median is the middle value of a group of values arranged in ascending or descending order.

<sup>25</sup> Based on statistics from TPS I/CAD Query And Reporting System, Report No. 24.

<sup>26</sup> Computation based on statistics from I/CAD Report # 24, covering only cases with response time from 0 to 60 minutes, i.e. 98.5% of total cases.

<sup>27</sup> Beyond 2000 Final Report, MTP Restructuring Task Force, p. 85.

<sup>28</sup> The recommended standard for non-emergency 'police required' calls is no more than 60 minutes for at least 80% of the calls, Beyond 2000 Final Report, MTP Restructuring Task Force, p.85.



Despite some improvement in recent years, the overall compliance rate for officers acknowledging their arrival at the scene of incidents is still low for accurate assessment of police performance in responding to calls. A higher compliance rate is required to enable the production of accurate statistics for evaluation of performance, particularly for low priority calls.



## vi. Police Resources

### A. WORK FORCE DEMOGRAPHICS

As of December 31, 2000, the total strength of the Toronto Police Service was 7,114 members.<sup>29</sup> The total strength of the Service increased 2.5% from the strength reported in 1999, but remains almost 7% lower than that reported a decade ago. The increase from 1999 reflected a 3.6% increase in uniform strength (from 5,183 in 1999 to 5,372 in 2000) and a 1% decrease in civilian strength (from 1,760 in 1999 to 1,742 in 2000). In 2000, the civilian:officer ratio was 1:3.1, compared to 1:2.9 in 1999, and the 2000 national average of 1:2.7 (Figure 31).<sup>30</sup>

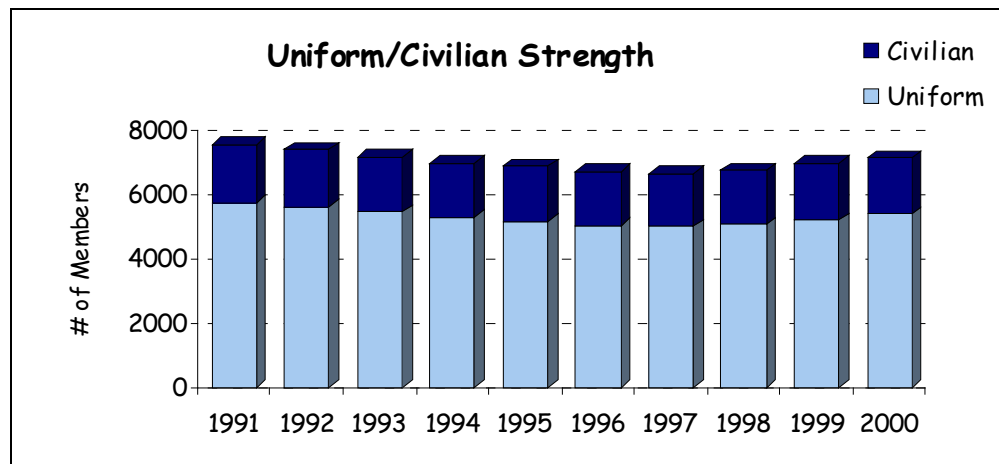


Figure 31

Source: TPS Human Resources

At year end 2000, the total uniform strength of 5,372 officers, including 223 cadets-in-training, was about 110 officers over the 2001 target strength of 5,261 officers. The Service’s *Human Resource Strategy – 2001 to 2005*, most recently revised and approved by the Police Services Board at its January 2001 meeting, includes planned hiring to maintain Service target strength considering anticipated separations. As will be discussed later, anticipated separations are expected to be about 300 officers.

<sup>29</sup> Total Service Strength does not include part-time, temporary or parking enforcement members. These strength figures reflect total uniform and civilian strength as defined and reported by the Service’s Human Resources Unit. Uniform strength includes police officers and cadets-in-training. Civilian strength includes all permanent, full-time civilian members with the exception of cadets-in-training and parking enforcement personnel. Since in previous Scans, all civilian members and cadets-in-training were included in the civilian strength, changes to previously reported figures have been made where necessary.

<sup>30</sup> Dunphy, R. and Shankarraman, G. **Police Resources in Canada, 2000**. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, December 2000, p.14.



**Officer to Population Ratio:**

The number of police officers per 100,000 population may be used as a very general indicator of potential workload and performance efficiency.<sup>31</sup> Over the past five years, the number of police officers per 100,000 population in Toronto has increased from 204.6 officers in 1996 to 209.4 officers in 2000 – an increase of 2.3% (Figure 32). The national average number of officers per 100,000 population decreased 0.5% during the same period, from 183.1 to 182.2. Between 1999 and 2000, the number of officers per 100,000 population in Toronto increased 2.5%: from 204.2 in 1999 to the 209.4 in 2000.

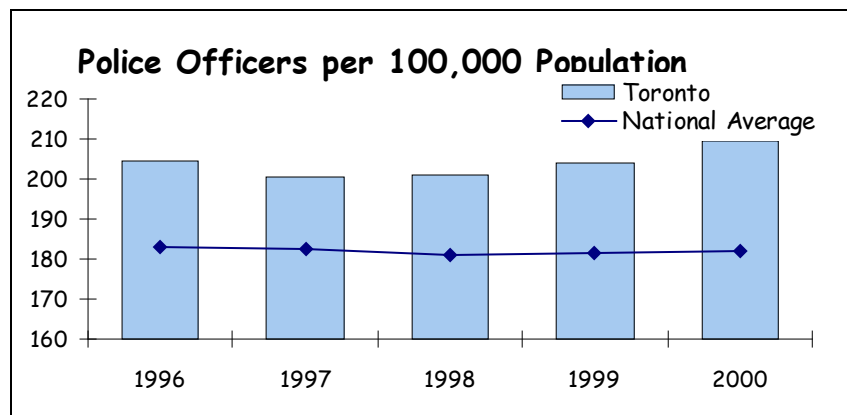


Figure 32 Source: TPS CIU Information Centre; Statistics Canada

**Crime to Strength Ratios:**

The number of non-traffic Criminal Code offences reported per constable is an indicator of the demand on police resources.<sup>32</sup> During 2000, this ratio was 49.6 offences per constable, down very slightly from 49.9 in 1999, and the lowest level since 1986.<sup>33</sup> The 2000 ratio reflects a 25% decrease from the 66.1 noted in 1996, the net result of a decrease in the number of reported non-traffic Criminal Code offences and an increase in the number of constables (Figure 33).

It should be noted that in addition to investigating Criminal Code offences, police officers spend considerable time training, attending court, and working with the community. With the implementation of community policing, police officers are expected to become more involved with the communities they police – problem solving and crime prevention are both time and labour intensive.

<sup>31</sup> The officer to population ratio considers only the resident population of Toronto and uniform strength of the Service. As it does not include other factors such as transient populations (i.e. tourist, business commuters, visitors, etc.) and levels of crime, its usefulness is limited to trending and comparison to other police services.

<sup>32</sup> The Criminal Code Offence/Constable Strength ratio is generally accepted as a valid workload indicator; historically, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics estimates indicate that officers spend approximately 20%-25% of their time investigating Criminal Code incidences.

<sup>33</sup> Includes Constable and Detective Constables, but does not include Cadets in Training.

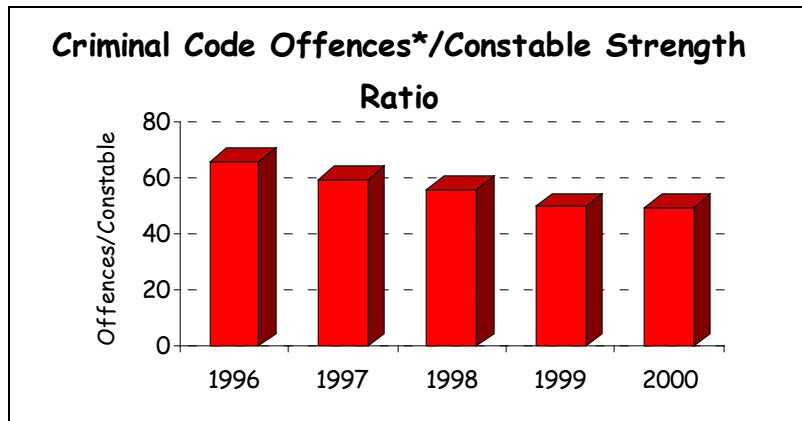


Figure 33 Source: TPS CIU Information Centre  
\* Based on non-Traffic Criminal Code offences

*Age and Length of Service of Uniform Members:*<sup>34</sup>

Clear trends of an ageing work force were evident throughout the past decade; however, the trend of an ageing population is not unique to the Police Service, but is characteristic of the population in general. As of December 31, 2000, 55% of uniform officers were over the age of 40 and the average age was 41.1 years, up slightly from the 40.9 years reported in 1999 (Figure 34). It is interesting to note that the proportion of officers over the age of 50 reached the highest level seen in two decades. Conversely, the proportion of officers under the age of 30, only 12.4% of all officers, was the lowest level reported in the past 20 years.

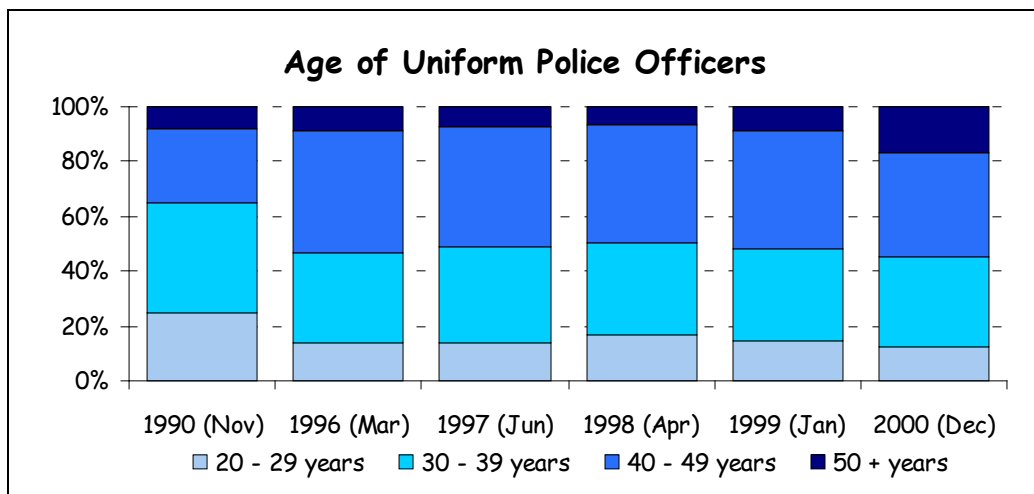


Figure 34 Source: TPS CIU Information Centre

<sup>34</sup> Cadets-in-training were not included in age and length of service analysis.



An examination of the age characteristics of primary response officers found minor variations from overall Service characteristics; the average age of primary response officers, including supervisory personnel, was 39.1 years as compared to 41.1 years for the Service overall. Compared to the Service, a higher proportion of officers under 30 years old and a lower proportion of officers over 40 years were assigned to primary response. For example, while 22% of primary response officers were under the age of 30 years, only 12% of the Service was under 30 years of age; on the other hand, only 34% of primary response officers were over the age of 40 years compared to the 55% reported for the Service. Figure 35 shows the age distribution for primary response officers in 2000 compared to the overall Service distribution.

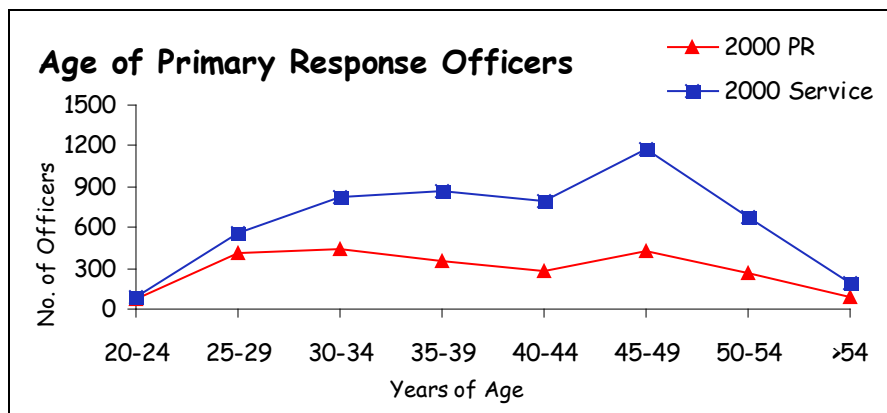


Figure 35

Source: TPS CIU Information Centre

As would be expected, given the distinct ageing trend, a comparison of years of service characteristics clearly indicated an increasingly experienced workforce (Figure 36).

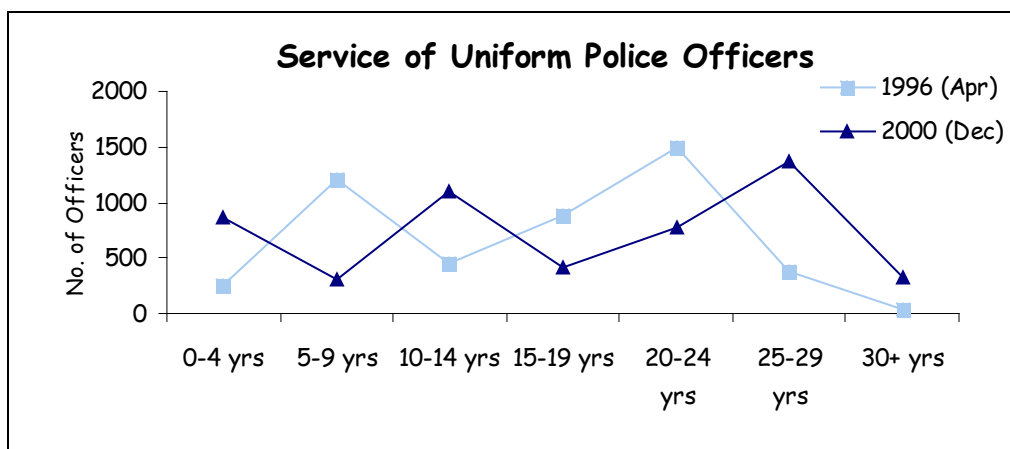


Figure 36

Source: TPS CIU Information Centre

In 2000, almost 50% of uniform members had 20 or more years of service, and between 25 and 30 years service was the most frequent service level, followed by another high frequency level of 10 to 15 years. Over the past five years, the average length of service of uniform





officers increased from about 16.2 years to 17.6 years. The absence of a larger increase in the average length of service is, for the most part, due to the inclusion of recently hired officers with little or no service time and a high number of retirements over the past five years.

Figure 37 presents a profile of uniform officers both by age and length of service. It demonstrates the current demographics of an older, more experienced uniformed workforce.

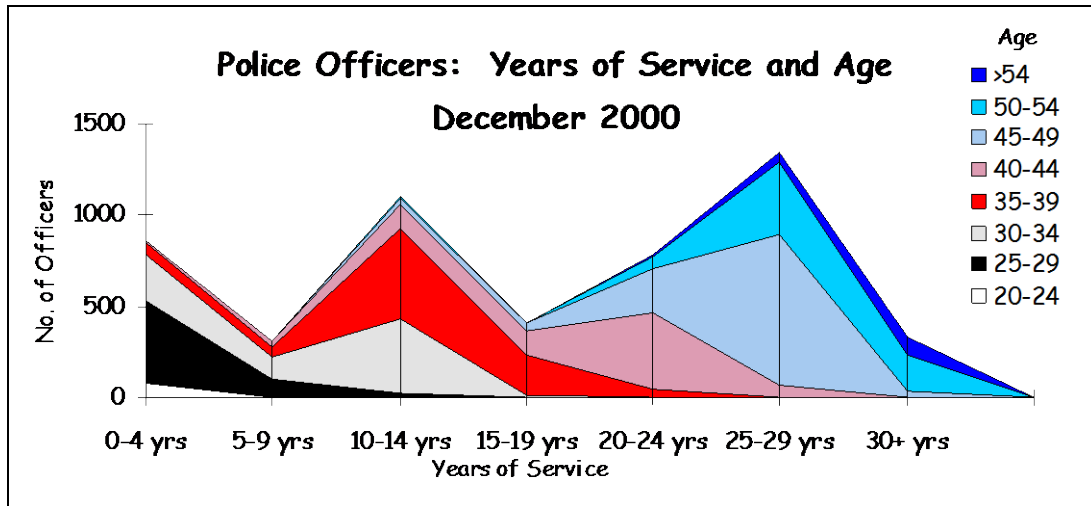


Figure 37

Source: TPS CIU Information Centre

### Retirements and Resignations:

The numbers of uniform retirements and resignations from the Toronto Police Service during the past decade are notable by their extremes. Over the past five years, a total of 1,072 officers have separated from this Service – 661 retirements and 411 resignations (Figure 38). After a record high level of retirements in 1996 followed by a record low level in 1997, retirements have consistently increased in each of the following years. In 2000, a total of 274 officers separated from this Service, including 175 retirements. The level of retirements in 2000 is second only to the 370 retirements in 1996.

As of March 16, 2001 a total of 187 officers have formally indicated their retirements effective during 2001. As was noted in previous Scans, elevated levels of retirements were expected in 2000 and 2001 as the reduction of the eligibility factor to 75 expires at the end of 2001.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>35</sup> To determine eligibility for retirement without penalty, the member’s age and length of service, added together, must equal or exceed the eligibility factor. Historically, the factor for uniform personnel has been set at 85 and will increase back to that level over the next few years.

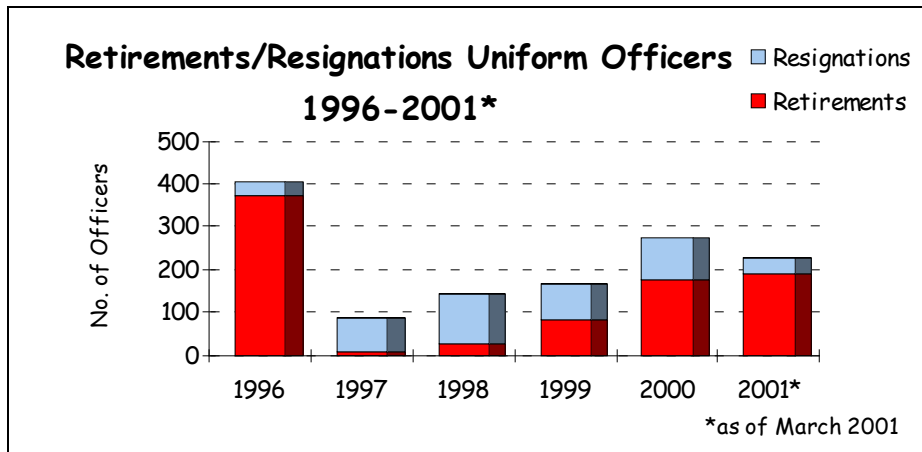


Figure 38

Source: TPS Human Resources Directorate

It should be noted that almost 1,500 officers – almost one in three police officers – will be eligible to retire without penalty by December 31, 2001. Forecasting the actual rate and timing of retirements of eligible members is a difficult task; the Service’s *Human Resource Strategy – 2001 to 2005* forecasted about 300 retirements during the year 2000.

Resignations over the past five years have, on average, been significantly higher than the previous five years. Although attributable, in part, to a recovering economy in which employment opportunities are more readily available, the increase largely reflects the number of members of this Service who have resigned to take employment with other police services. Of the 99 officers who resigned in 2000, 53 officers joined other police services; since 1997, almost 230 officers have separated from this Service to join other services. As of March 16, 2001, 38 officers have resigned, 60% to join other services.

### Resource Deployment:

Community policing strategies focus on the deployment of officers to front-line positions. For most of the past ten years, an average of 85% of all uniform members, including supervisory staff, were assigned to field command units and specific operational support units, such as Traffic Services, Marine Unit, etc. About 68% of all police officers are assigned a front-line, visible uniform function (Figure 39).

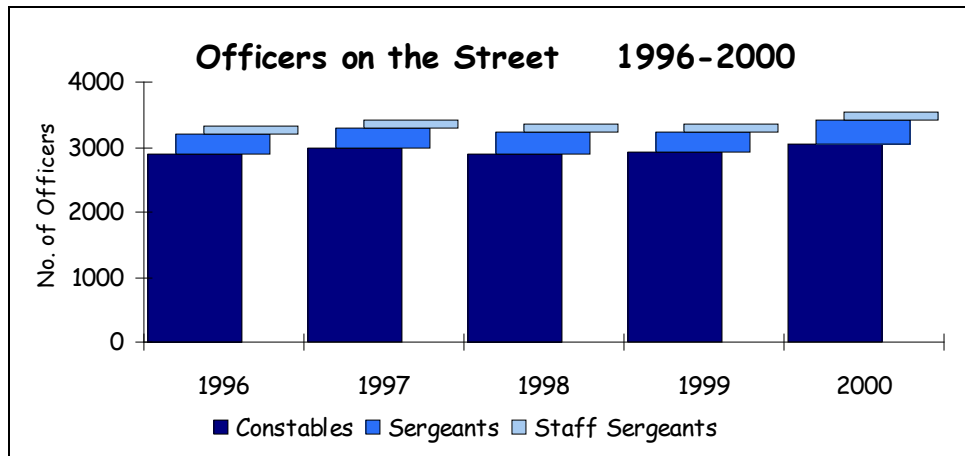


Figure 39

Source: TPS Human Resources

In 2000, 84% of officers were assigned to field commands or operational support units, up from 83% assigned in 1999, but somewhat lower than the 85% reported in the previous year. The actual number of uniform officers assigned to front-line uniform duties, including supervisors, increased from 3,350 in 1999 to 3,528 in 2000. Most of the increase in field command staffing was assigned to uniform duties, as opposed to detective or plainclothes positions in divisions.

In 2000, there were 8.5 constables for every sergeant within the field commands, a slight decrease from the 9 constables per sergeant reported in 1999.<sup>36</sup> The detective (plainclothes) to uniform ratio decreased from 1:4 in 1999 to 1:4.5 in 2000.

<sup>36</sup> The Constable:Sergeant ratio target range, as prescribed by the Restructuring Task Force, based on research and information provided by a cross-section of Canadian and American police agencies, is between 8:1 to 10:1.



**APPENDIX I**

**Statistics Summary - Population, Crime, Dispatched Calls and Police Personnel by Division & Field Command**

2000 DIV	Pop@	Number of Crimes						Staffing*		Rates (Occurrences/1000 Pop)							
		Disp. Calls	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Tot Non-Traf CC	Unif.	Civ.	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Tot Non-Traf CC	Disp. Calls
11	100,943	31,819	1348	2940	2602	181	7,071	6,890	172	11	13.4	29.1	25.8	1.8	70.0	68.3	315.2
12	94,405	36,908	1775	2994	3053	206	8,028	7,822	174	11	18.8	31.7	32.3	2.2	85.0	82.9	391.0
13	141,758	38,111	1575	3588	2419	158	7,740	7,582	170	11	11.1	25.3	17.1	1.1	54.6	53.5	268.8
14	150,713	66,519	3137	7416	4807	404	15,764	15,360	363	20	20.8	49.2	31.9	2.7	104.6	101.9	441.4
21	59,671	18,320	846	1723	1810	167	4,546	4,379	108	6	14.2	28.9	30.3	2.8	76.2	73.4	307.0
22	132,555	30,312	932	4561	2652	233	8,378	8,145	146	11	7.0	34.4	20.0	1.8	63.2	61.4	228.7
23	161,315	40,281	2223	6595	3236	284	12,338	12,054	179	12	13.8	40.9	20.1	1.8	76.5	74.7	249.7
31	195,886	52,534	2929	6475	3974	264	13,642	13,378	244	13	15.0	33.1	20.3	1.3	69.6	68.3	268.2
32	202,038	48,900	1776	7162	3867	212	13,017	12,805	233	13	8.8	35.4	19.1	1.0	64.4	63.4	242.0
33	190,241	36,528	1372	4600	2268	136	8,376	8,240	162	11	7.2	24.2	11.9	0.7	44.0	43.3	192.0
41	232,178	63,290	3833	8577	5683	569	18,662	18,093	299	16	16.5	36.9	24.5	2.5	80.4	77.9	272.6
42	368,992	69,665	4121	9421	5576	341	19,459	19,118	306	21	11.2	25.5	15.1	0.9	52.7	51.8	188.8
51	66,460	38,385	1958	3832	3663	137	9,590	9,453	215	12	29.5	57.7	55.1	2.1	144.3	142.2	577.6
52	75,130	68,175	3143	14556	9253	178	27,130	26,952	377	26	41.8	193.7	123.2	2.4	361.1	358.7	907.4
53	140,273	32,183	957	4175	1722	130	6,984	6,854	167	11	6.8	29.8	12.3	0.9	49.8	48.9	229.4
54	134,066	35,512	1726	3140	2458	168	7,492	7,324	172	13	12.9	23.4	18.3	1.3	55.9	54.6	264.9
55	118,930	42,155	2186	5383	3342	234	11,145	10,911	243	20	18.4	45.3	28.1	2.0	93.7	91.7	354.5
<b>CFC*</b>	888,612	354,255	16,079	44,884	30,861	1,628	93,452	91,824	1,881	122	18.1	50.5	34.7	1.8	105.2	103.3	398.7
<b>AFC*</b>	1,676,942	395,342	19,758	52,254	31,524	2,374	105,910	103,536	1,849	116	11.8	31.2	18.8	1.4	63.2	61.7	235.8
<b>Field Total</b>	2,565,554	749,597	35,837	97,138	62,385	4,002	199,362	195,360	3,730	238	14.0	37.9	24.3	1.6	77.7	76.1	292.2

**Notes**

Crime categories reflect the groupings of Statistics Canada.

Violent crimes include homicide and attempts, sexual assaults, other assaults, sexual offences, abduction, and robberies.

Property crimes include break and enter, all types of thefts, possession of stolen goods, and fraud.

Other Criminal Code offences are the other non-traffic offences not covered by the first two items.

Criminal Code traffic offences are undercounted due to information system problems.

Total CC is the total number of Criminal Code offences, including violent crimes, property crimes, other Criminal Code offences and Criminal Code Traffic.

Total Non-Traf CC is the total number of Non-Traffic Criminal Code offences

\*Staffing total by Command does not include personnel assigned to Command Headquarters.

@ Population estimates have been revised, based on latest projections from Urban Development Services.



Statistics Summary - Population, Crime, Dispatched Calls and Police Personnel by Division & Field Command

1999		Number of Crimes						Staffing*				Rates (Occurrences/1000 Pop)						
DIV	Pop@	Disp. Calls	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Tot Non-Traf CC		Unif. Civ.		Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot Non-Traf CC		Disp. Calls
								Traf	CC	Unif.	Civ.					Tot CC	CC	
11	99,867	34,512	1297	3251	2500	256	7,304	7,048	176	11	13.0	32.6	25.0	2.6	73.1	70.6	345.6	
12	93,399	36,897	1663	3057	2433	213	7,366	7,153	183	11	17.8	32.7	26.0	2.3	78.9	76.6	395.0	
13	140,246	44,629	1484	4188	2325	147	8,144	7,997	174	11	10.6	29.9	16.6	1.0	58.1	57.0	318.2	
14	149,105	70,192	3020	8193	4963	318	16,494	16,176	369	20	20.3	54.9	33.3	2.1	110.6	108.5	470.8	
21	59,034	19,548	725	1917	1695	225	4,562	4,337	109	6	12.3	32.5	28.7	3.8	77.3	73.5	331.1	
22	131,141	30,745	908	4978	2402	285	8,573	8,288	154	11	6.9	38.0	18.3	2.2	65.4	63.2	234.4	
23	159,595	39,695	2156	6317	3035	259	11,767	11,508	188	12	13.5	39.6	19.0	1.6	73.7	72.1	248.7	
31	193,796	53,159	2796	6827	3700	254	13,577	13,323	242	14	14.4	35.2	19.1	1.3	70.1	68.7	274.3	
32	199,883	52,572	1605	7525	3389	238	12,757	12,519	233	13	8.0	37.6	17.0	1.2	63.8	62.6	263.0	
33	188,212	37,408	1303	5330	2167	152	8,952	8,800	172	10	6.9	28.3	11.5	0.8	47.6	46.8	198.8	
41	229,701	66,845	3444	9178	5483	383	18,488	18,105	301	16	15.0	40.0	23.9	1.7	80.5	78.8	291.0	
42	365,056	73,173	3469	10267	5045	289	19,070	18,781	320	21	9.5	28.1	13.8	0.8	52.2	51.4	200.4	
51	65,751	37,799	1894	3943	3986	165	9,988	9,823	220	12	28.8	60.0	60.6	2.5	151.9	149.4	574.9	
52	74,329	73,887	2824	16082	8376	156	27,438	27,282	392	25	38.0	216.4	112.7	2.1	369.1	367.0	994.1	
53	138,777	35,976	898	4666	1854	74	7,492	7,418	177	10	6.5	33.6	13.4	0.5	54.0	53.5	259.2	
54	132,636	38,520	1500	3522	2320	185	7,527	7,342	174	13	11.3	26.6	17.5	1.4	56.7	55.4	290.4	
55	117,662	44,683	2136	5788	3057	203	11,184	10,981	243	20	18.2	49.2	26.0	1.7	95.1	93.3	379.8	
CFC*	879,136	378,575	15,216	49,168	29,494	1,532	95,410	93,878	1,934	120	17.3	55.9	33.5	1.7	108.5	106.8	430.6	
AFC*	1,659,054	411,665	17,906	55,861	29,236	2,270	105,273	103,003	1,893	116	10.8	33.7	17.6	1.4	63.5	62.1	248.1	
Field Total	2,538,190	790,240	33,122	105,029	58,730	3,802	200,683	196,881	3,827	236	13.0	41.4	23.1	1.5	79.1	77.6	311.3	

Notes

- Crime categories reflect the groupings of Statistics Canada.
- Violent crimes include homicide and attempts, sexual assaults, other assaults, sexual offences, abduction, and robberies.
- Property crimes include break and enter, all types of thefts, possession of stolen goods, and fraud.
- Other Criminal Code offences are the other non-traffic offences not covered by the first two items.
- Criminal Code traffic offences are undercounted due to information system problems.
- Total CC is the total number of Criminal Code offences, including violent crimes, property crimes, other Criminal Code offences and Criminal Code Traffic.
- Total Non-Traf CC is the total number of Non-Traffic Criminal Code offences
- \*Staffing total by Command does not include personnel assigned to Command Headquarters.
- @ Population estimates have been revised, based on latest projections from Urban Development Services.



Statistics Summary - Population, Crime, Dispatched Calls and Police Personnel by Division & Field Command

1998		Number of Crimes						Staffing*		Rates (Occurrences/1000 Pop)							
DIV	Pop@	Disp. Calls	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Tot Non-	Unif.	Civ.	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot	Tot	Disp. Calls
								Traf							CC	CC	
11	98,839	33,626	1387	4026	2957	218	8,588	8,370	170	9	14.0	40.7	29.9	2.2	86.9	84.7	340.2
12	92,438	33,180	1696	3501	2460	177	7,834	7,657	164	8	18.3	37.9	26.6	1.9	84.7	82.8	358.9
13	138,803	42,278	1510	4667	2849	169	9,195	9,026	168	10	10.9	33.6	20.5	1.2	66.2	65.0	304.6
14	147,571	65,933	3252	9123	4987	367	17,729	17,362	351	20	22.0	61.8	33.8	2.5	120.1	117.7	446.8
21	58,427	18,988	845	2430	1669	180	5,124	4,944	105	4	14.5	41.6	28.6	3.1	87.7	84.6	325.0
22	129,792	29,920	955	5487	2627	295	9,364	9,069	146	9	7.4	42.3	20.2	2.3	72.1	69.9	230.5
23	157,953	38,874	2238	6663	2907	292	12,100	11,808	183	9	14.2	42.2	18.4	1.8	76.6	74.8	246.1
31	191,803	51,877	2935	7462	3667	268	14,332	14,064	234	12	15.3	38.9	19.1	1.4	74.7	73.3	270.5
32	197,826	49,685	1652	8482	3682	192	14,008	13,816	226	10	8.4	42.9	18.6	1.0	70.8	69.8	251.2
33	186,276	37,399	1205	5728	2177	145	9,255	9,110	162	9	6.5	30.8	11.7	0.8	49.7	48.9	200.8
41	227,338	62,503	3017	9079	5371	322	17,789	17,467	289	14	13.3	39.9	23.6	1.4	78.2	76.8	274.9
42	361,301	71,096	3389	11767	5323	279	20,758	20,479	307	20	9.4	32.6	14.7	0.8	57.5	56.7	196.8
51	65,075	38,717	1836	5132	4404	130	11,502	11,372	206	11	28.2	78.9	67.7	2.0	176.7	174.8	595.0
52	73,564	69,756	3076	17318	8232	198	28,824	28,626	371	24	41.8	235.4	111.9	2.7	391.8	389.1	948.2
53	137,349	31,452	921	5100	1857	82	7,960	7,878	170	10	6.7	37.1	13.5	0.6	58.0	57.4	229.0
54	131,272	36,191	1675	3712	2325	165	7,877	7,712	164	10	12.8	28.3	17.7	1.3	60.0	58.7	275.7
55	116,451	41,491	2334	6601	3606	161	12,702	12,541	239	18	20.0	56.7	31.0	1.4	109.1	107.7	356.3
CFC*	870,090	356,433	16,012	55,468	31,352	1,502	104,334	102,832	1,839	110	18.4	63.7	36.0	1.7	119.9	118.2	409.7
AFC*	1,641,988	396,533	17,911	60,810	29,748	2,138	110,607	108,469	1,816	97	10.9	37.0	18.1	1.3	67.4	66.1	241.5
Field Total	2,512,078	752,966	33,923	116,278	61,100	3,640	214,941	211,301	3,655	207	13.5	46.3	24.3	1.4	85.6	84.1	299.7

Notes

- Crime categories reflect the groupings of Statistics Canada.
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- Other Criminal Code offences are the other non-traffic offences not covered by the first two items.
- Criminal Code traffic offences are undercounted due to information system problems.
- Total CC is the total number of Criminal Code offences, including violent crimes, property crimes, other Criminal Code offences and Criminal Code Traffic.
- Total Non-Traf CC is the total number of Non-Traffic Criminal Code offences
- \*Staffing total by Command does not include personnel assigned to Command Headquarters.
- @ Population estimates have been revised, based on latest projections from Urban Development Services.



Statistics Summary - Population, Crime, Dispatched Calls and Police Personnel by Division & Field Command

1997		Number of Crimes							Staffing*		Rates (Occurrences/1000 Pop)						
DIV	Pop@	Disp. Calls	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Tot Non-Traf CC	Unif.	Civ.	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Tot Non-Traf CC	Disp. Calls
11	97,860	39,153	1,477	4,495	3,005	268	9,245	8,977	169	10	15.1	45.9	30.7	2.7	94.5	91.7	400.1
12	91,522	33,930	1,944	3,837	2,378	175	8,334	8,159	161	9	21.2	41.9	26.0	1.9	91.1	89.1	370.7
13	137,428	46,470	1,593	5,812	2,540	189	10,134	9,945	173	11	11.6	42.3	18.5	1.4	73.7	72.4	338.1
14	146,109	76,473	3,530	10,123	4,830	400	18,883	18,483	362	20	24.2	69.3	33.1	2.7	129.2	126.5	523.4
21	57,848	19,203	863	2,279	1,583	199	4,924	4,725	105	5	14.9	39.4	27.4	3.4	85.1	81.7	332.0
22	128,506	31,832	979	6,103	2,988	262	10,332	10,070	150	10	7.6	47.5	23.3	2.0	80.4	78.4	247.7
23	156,388	43,161	2,172	8,656	2,815	261	13,904	13,643	177	10	13.9	55.3	18.0	1.7	88.9	87.2	276.0
31	189,902	55,136	2,636	8,875	3,836	248	15,595	15,347	241	13	13.9	46.7	20.2	1.3	82.1	80.8	290.3
32	195,866	55,174	1,538	9,614	3,899	234	15,285	15,051	230	11	7.9	49.1	19.9	1.2	78.0	76.8	281.7
33	184,430	39,813	1,162	6,221	2,463	107	9,953	9,846	164	10	6.3	33.7	13.4	0.6	54.0	53.4	215.9
41	225,085	70,543	3,315	10,216	5,890	395	19,816	19,421	301	18	14.7	45.4	26.2	1.8	88.0	86.3	313.4
42	357,720	76,151	3,337	12,941	5,419	230	21,927	21,697	313	16	9.3	36.2	15.1	0.6	61.3	60.7	212.9
51	64,430	42,502	2,231	5,679	4,338	136	12,384	12,248	214	12	34.6	88.1	67.3	2.1	192.2	190.1	659.7
52	72,835	79,849	2,896	21,219	8,341	209	32,665	32,456	375	26	39.8	291.3	114.5	2.9	448.5	445.6	1096.3
53	135,988	38,962	919	5,894	1,817	84	8,714	8,630	171	9	6.8	43.3	13.4	0.6	64.1	63.5	286.5
54	129,971	41,624	1,776	4,574	2,678	195	9,223	9,028	169	11	13.7	35.2	20.6	1.5	71.0	69.5	320.3
55	115,297	48,222	2,295	7,237	3,735	226	13,493	13,267	243	18	19.9	62.8	32.4	2.0	117.0	115.1	418.2
CFC*	861,469	405,561	16,885	64,296	30,984	1,687	113,852	112,165	1,868	115	19.6	74.6	36.0	2.0	132.2	130.2	470.8
AFC*	1,625,716	432,637	17,778	69,479	31,571	2,131	120,959	118,828	1,850	104	10.9	42.7	19.4	1.3	74.4	73.1	266.1
Field Total	2,487,185	838,198	34,663	133,775	62,555	3,818	234,811	230,993	3,718	219	13.9	53.8	25.2	1.5	94.4	92.9	337.0

Notes

- Crime categories reflect the groupings of Statistics Canada.
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- Property crimes include break and enter, all types of thefts, possession of stolen goods, and fraud.
- Other Criminal Code offences are the other non-traffic offences not covered by the first two items.
- Criminal Code traffic offences are undercounted due to information system problems.
- Total CC is the total number of Criminal Code offences, including violent crimes, property crimes, other Criminal Code offences and Criminal Code Traffic.
- Total Non-Traf CC is the total number of Non-Traffic Criminal Code offences
- \*Staffing total by Command does not include personnel assigned to Command Headquarters.
- @ Population estimates have been revised, based on latest projections from Urban Development Services.



Statistics Summary - Population, Crime, Dispatched Calls and Police Personnel by Division & Field Command

1996	DIV	Pop@	Number of Crimes					Staffing		Rates (Occurrences/1000 Pop)							
			Disp. Calls	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Tot Non-Traf CC	Unif.	Civ.	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Tot Non-Traf CC
11	96,927	32,589	1,404	4,876	3,139	707	10,126	9,419	162	10	14.6	50.7	32.6	7.4	105.3	97.2	336.2
12	90,649	30,099	1,792	4,930	2,673	497	9,892	9,395	155	7	19.8	54.5	29.6	5.5	109.4	103.6	332.0
13	136,118	37,901	1,491	6,629	2,557	553	11,230	10,677	163	11	10.8	48.1	18.6	4.0	81.6	78.4	278.4
14	144,716	67,058	3,115	10,766	5,568	1,241	20,690	19,449	348	18	20.4	70.4	36.4	8.1	135.2	134.4	463.4
21	57,296	15,550	772	2,551	1,764	437	5,524	5,087	101	5	13.8	45.5	31.5	7.8	98.6	88.8	271.4
22	127,281	26,937	967	6,075	3,330	871	11,243	10,372	148	14	7.4	46.5	25.5	6.7	86.1	81.5	211.6
23	154,897	36,806	2,152	9,066	3,195	801	15,214	14,413	169	11	14.5	61.2	21.6	5.4	102.7	93.0	237.6
31	188,092	47,174	2,524	9,203	4,312	1,158	17,197	16,039	230	12	13.5	49.2	23.0	6.2	91.9	85.3	250.8
32	193,999	48,178	1,606	9,771	3,888	1,088	16,353	15,265	220	11	8.3	50.6	20.1	5.6	84.7	78.7	248.3
33	182,672	35,399	1,246	7,452	2,766	782	12,246	11,464	162	9	6.9	41.1	15.2	4.3	67.5	62.8	193.8
41	222,940	64,899	3,166	11,390	5,661	1,410	21,627	20,217	286	18	14.3	51.5	25.6	6.4	97.8	90.7	291.1
42	354,310	69,784	3,265	14,659	5,660	1,241	24,825	23,584	303	19	9.5	42.8	16.5	3.6	72.4	66.6	197.0
51	63,816	38,114	1,894	6,575	4,385	415	13,269	12,854	198	10	30.1	104.4	69.6	6.6	210.7	201.4	597.2
52	72,141	68,502	2,878	21,058	8,854	984	33,774	32,790	357	22	43.4	317.6	133.5	14.8	509.3	454.5	949.6
53	134,692	34,911	803	6,291	2,385	492	9,971	9,479	166	11	6.0	47.2	17.9	3.7	74.9	70.4	259.2
54	128,732	37,656	1,738	4,950	2,552	580	9,820	9,240	162	12	13.4	38.1	19.6	4.5	75.6	71.8	292.5
55	114,198	43,425	2,256	8,358	3,514	636	14,764	14,128	232	18	19.4	71.9	30.2	5.5	127.0	123.7	380.3
CFC*	853,257	352,599	15,633	69,483	33,075	5,525	123,716	118,191	1,781	107	18.3	81.4	38.8	6.5	145.0	138.5	413.2
AFC*	1,610,219	382,383	17,436	75,117	33,128	8,368	134,049	125,681	1,781	111	10.8	46.7	20.6	5.2	83.2	78.1	237.5
Field Total	2,463,476	734,982	33,069	144,600	66,203	13,893	257,765	243,872	3,562	218	13.4	58.7	26.9	5.6	104.6	99.0	298.4

Notes

- Crime categories reflect the groupings of Statistics Canada.
- Violent crimes include homicide and attempts, sexual assaults, other assaults, sexual offences, abduction, and robberies.
- Property crimes include break and enter, all types of thefts, possession of stolen goods, and fraud.
- Other Criminal Code offences are the other non-traffic offences not covered by the first two items.
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- \*Staffing total by Command does not include personnel assigned to Command Headquarters.
- @ Population estimates have been revised, based on latest projections from Urban Development Services.





## APPENDIX II

### Number and Rate (per 1,000 population) of Persons Charged -- by Age and Offence

Age Grp Gender	Proj. Pop.	Tot CC	Number of Crimes				Persons Charged/1000 pop				
			Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf
<b>2000</b>											
12-17 Male	88,408	6,042	1,936	1,944	2,156	6	68.3	21.9	22.0	24.4	0.1
Female	83,242	1,896	552	823	520	1	22.8	6.6	9.9	6.2	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>171,650</b>	<b>7,938</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
18&+ Male	917,127	31,495	11,249	7,513	10,911	1,822	34.3	12.3	8.2	11.9	2.0
Female	1,035,327	8,265	2,157	2,913	3,026	169	8.0	2.1	2.8	2.9	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,952,454</b>	<b>39,760</b>	<b>13,406</b>	<b>10,426</b>	<b>13,937</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Unkn. Total		73	33	17	19	4					
<b>1999</b>											
12-17 Male	86,488	5,977	1,979	2,082	1,909	7	69.1	22.9	24.1	22.1	0.1
Female	81,421	1,630	473	709	448	0	20.0	5.8	8.7	5.5	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>167,909</b>	<b>7,607</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
18&+ Male	909,242	30,001	10,201	8,359	9,729	1,712	33.0	11.2	9.2	10.7	1.9
Female	1,024,013	8,249	1,902	3,092	3,111	144	8.1	1.9	3.0	3.0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,933,255</b>	<b>38,250</b>	<b>12,103</b>	<b>11,451</b>	<b>12,840</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Unkn. Total		81	33	16	29	3					
<b>1996</b>											
12-17 Male	80,980	7,005	2,008	3,069	1,919	9	86.5	24.8	37.9	23.7	0.1
Female	76,200	1,910	488	921	501	0	25.1	6.4	12.1	6.6	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>157,180</b>	<b>8,915</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
18&+ Male	888,320	33,735	10,927	9,798	10,468	2,542	38.0	12.3	11.0	11.8	2.9
Female	992,725	9,301	1,778	3,761	3,551	211	9.4	1.8	3.8	3.6	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,881,045</b>	<b>43,036</b>	<b>12,705</b>	<b>13,559</b>	<b>14,019</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Unkn. Total		125	54	33	35	3					

#### 1999-2000 Change (%)

Age Grp Gender	Proj. Pop.	Tot CC	Number of Crimes				Persons Charged/1000 pop				
			Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf
12-17 Male	2.2	1.1	-2.2	-6.6	12.9	-14.3	-1.1	-4.3	-8.7	10.5	-16.1
Female	2.2	16.3	16.7	16.1	16.1	n.c.	13.8	14.1	13.5	13.5	n.c.
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
18&+ Male	0.9	5.0	10.3	-10.1	12.1	6.4	4.1	9.3	-10.9	11.2	5.5
Female	1.1	0.2	13.4	-5.8	-2.7	17.4	-0.9	12.2	-6.8	-3.8	16.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>

#### 1996-2000 Change (%)

Age Grp Gender	Proj. Pop.	Tot CC	Number of Crimes				Persons Charged/1000 pop				
			Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf
12-17 Male	9.2	-13.7	-3.6	-36.7	12.4	-33.3	-21.0	-11.7	-42.0	2.9	-38.9
Female	9.2	-0.7	13.1	-10.6	3.8	n.c.	-9.1	3.5	-18.2	-5.0	n.c.
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-30.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>-22.2</b>	<b>-18.5</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>-36.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-28.8</b>
18&+ Male	3.2	-6.6	2.9	-23.3	4.2	-28.3	-9.6	-0.3	-25.7	1.0	-30.6
Female	4.3	-11.1	21.3	-22.5	-14.8	-19.9	-14.8	16.3	-25.7	-18.3	-23.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>-23.1</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-27.7</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-25.9</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-30.3</b>

Source: TPS Arrest database

n.c. = not calculable



**APPENDIX III**  
**Family Violence †**

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total # of occurrences	5894		6325		5644		5825		6864	
♦ Charges laid by police	4468	75.8	4769	75.4	4364	77.3	4508	77.4	5768	84.0
♦ Charges laid by victim	259	4.4	272	4.3	157	2.8	213	3.7	178	2.6
♦ No charges laid	1167	19.8	1284	20.3	1123	19.9	1107	19.0	918	13.4
Where No Charges Laid:										
♦ No reasonable grounds §	139	11.9	185	14.4	146	13.0	144	13.0	140	15.3
♦ Victim advised may attend Justice of Peace	99	8.5	63	4.9	31	2.8	26	2.3	22	2.4
♦ Victim's request (some RG)	929	79.6	1036	80.7	946	84.2	937	84.6	756	82.4
Total # of charges laid	4727		5041		4521		4721		5946	
♦ Against males	4056	85.8	4257	84.4	3815	84.4	3887	82.3	4899	82.4
♦ Against females	671	14.2	784	15.6	706	15.6	834	17.7	1047	17.6
Number of cases where weapons were used	3260		3307		3214		3352		3791	
♦ proportion of total occurrences		55.3		52.3		56.9		57.5		55.2
Repeat Offenders (if known to police for related offences)	456		507		517		684		945	

† In all years, the New Relationship Criteria are used in the counting of family violence occurrences (i.e. Father, Mother, Daughter, Son, Stepson, Stepdaughter, Grandfather, Grandmother, Grandson, Granddaughter, Stepgrandson, Stepgranddaughter, Uncle, Aunt, Nephew, Niece, Brother, Sister, Half-brother, Half-sister, Step-brother, Step-sister, Cousin, Husband, Wife, Ex-husband, Ex-wife, Common-Law Husband, Common-Law Wife, Ex-Common-Law Husband, Ex-Common-Law Wife, Stepfather, Stepmother, Father-in-Law, Mother-in-Law, Son-in-Law, Daughter-in-Law, Other Family Members not Listed)

§ Currently, in training for recruits and police officers, 'reasonable grounds' is defined as 'a set of facts or circumstances which would satisfy an ordinary cautious and prudent person that there is reason to believe and which goes beyond mere suspicion'.

Source: TPS CIU Information Centre



## APPENDIX IV Spousal Violence †

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total # of occurrences	3959		4211		3685		3754		4492	
♦ Charges laid by police	3174	80.2	3339	79.2	2994	81.2	3027	80.6	3919	87.2
♦ Charges laid by victim	166	4.2	163	3.9	98	2.7	142	3.8	112	2.5
♦ No charges laid	619	15.6	709	16.8	593	16.1	585	15.6	461	10.3
<b>Where No Charges Laid:</b>										
♦ No reasonable grounds §	40	6.5	66	9.3	57	9.6	56	9.6	61	13.2
♦ Victim advised may attend Justice of Peace	55	8.9	39	5.5	17	2.9	13	2.2	13	2.8
♦ Victim's request (some RG)	524	84.7	604	85.2	519	87.5	516	88.2	387	83.9
Total # of charges laid	3340		3502		3092		3169		4031	
♦ Against males	2977	89.1	3066	87.5	2721	88.0	2739	86.4	3457	85.8
♦ Against females	363	10.9	436	12.5	371	12.0	430	13.6	574	14.2
Number of cases where weapons were used	2028		2012		1934		1973		2347	
♦ proportion of total occurrences		51.2		47.8		52.5		52.6		52.2
Repeat Offenders (if known to police for related offences)	391		432		416		527		775	

† In all years, the Relationship Criteria used in the counting of spousal violence occurrences are: Husband, Wife, Ex-husband, Ex-wife, Common-Law Husband, Common-Law Wife, Ex-Common-Law Husband, Ex-Common-Law Wife. These relationships are also included within the family violence definition noted previously.

§ Currently, in training for recruits and police officers, 'reasonable grounds' is defined as 'a set of facts or circumstances which would satisfy an ordinary cautious and prudent person that there is reason to believe and which goes beyond mere suspicion'.

Source: TPS CIU Information Centre