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2003 Environmental Scan Update



May 2003
Corporate Planning



PREFATORY NOTE:

Due to the long-term nature of many trends outlined in previous Environmental Scans, and to align with the Service's Business Planning process, the Scan is now produced every three years.

For the years in which a complete scanning process is not undertaken, Corporate Planning provides a brief update, mainly statistical, of most chapters.

This update does not provide extensive analysis of the statistics provided nor of the various trends noted.

Detailed analysis of many of the trends noted in this update can be found in the 2002 Environmental Scan.



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I. DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Information based on demographic and social trends provides a basis for good planning, identifying areas where changes are likely to occur. The task is then to relate the population and social changes to possible service needs: what are the implications for current and future decisions regarding the delivery of police service, provisions of programs, allocations of resources, and so on.

HIGHLIGHTS

- According to Statistics Canada census data, the population of Toronto increased 4.0% between 1996 and 2001, from 2,385,421 to 2,481,494.
- With the population growth between 1996 and 2001, there was a corresponding increase in population density in Toronto from 3,786.9 people per square kilometre to 3,939.4 people per square kilometre.
- It is projected that by 2011, four in ten people in Toronto (41%) will be 50 years of age or older.
- According to 2001 census data, the median age of Toronto overall was 36.9 years. Etobicoke and North York had the largest proportions of seniors 65 years and older, while Scarborough and York had the largest proportions of children under 15 years of age.
- In 2001, visible minorities represented just over two-fifths (42.8%) of Toronto's population, up from 37.3% in 1996.
- Use of Language Line Services increased 17.3% between 1998 and 2002, while the average cost per call decreased about 31.1%; the average time spent on each call increased slightly, from 6 to 7 minutes.

A. TORONTO POPULATION

According to Statistics Canada census data, the population of Toronto increased 4.0% between 1996 and 2001, from 2,385,421 to 2,481,494.¹ Between 1996 and 2001, the populations of the communities within the former Metropolitan Toronto grew between 2.5% in the former City of York to 6.8% in the former Borough of East York. Population change in each of the former municipalities is shown in Figure 1.1.

¹ Census data from the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca).

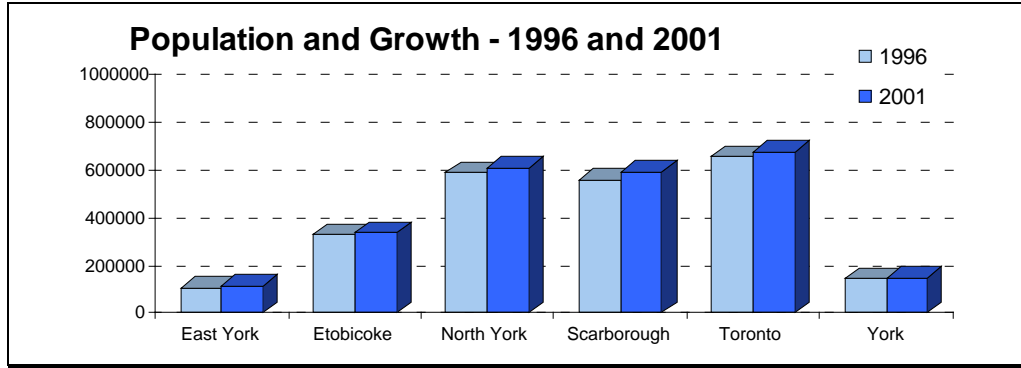


Figure 1.1

Source: Statistics Canada

With the population growth between 1996 and 2001, there was a corresponding increase in population density. The population density of Toronto overall increased from 3,786.9 people per square kilometre in 1996 to 3,939.4 people per square kilometre in 2001. The change in population density in each of the former municipalities that comprised Metropolitan Toronto is shown in Figure 1.2.

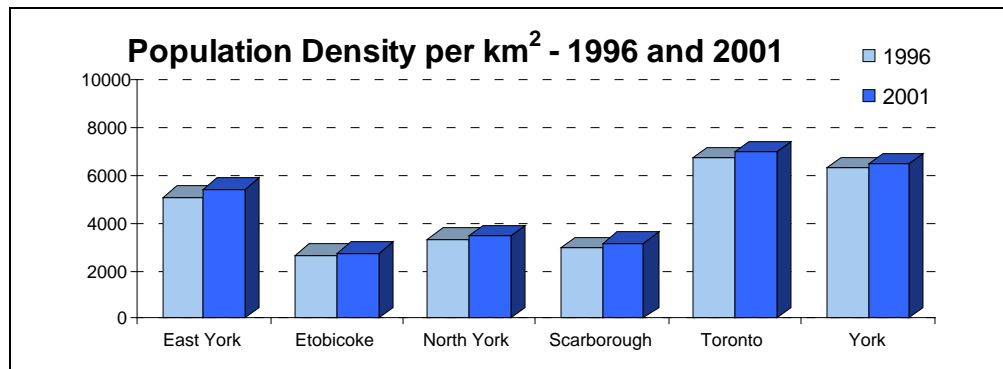


Figure 1.2

Source: Statistics Canada

With regard to divisional population, the divisions in the east end of the City, 41 and 42 Divisions, continued to have the largest populations, however, the central divisions had greater population densities (Figures 1.3 and 1.4, respectively).

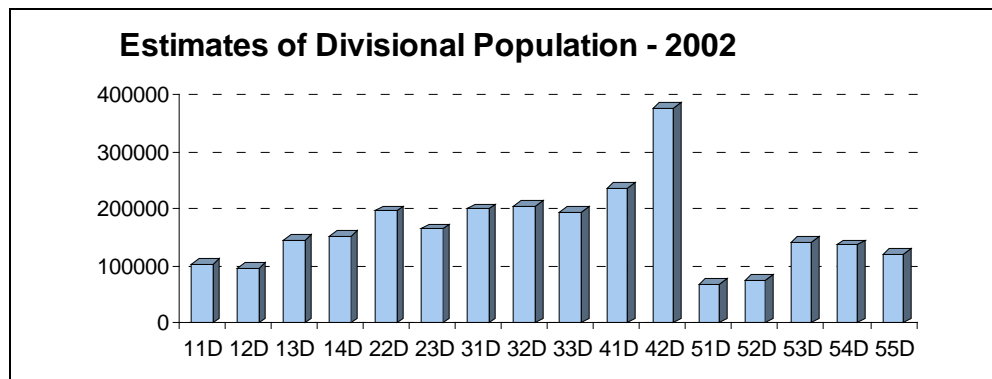


Figure 1.3

Source: Toronto Urban Development Services

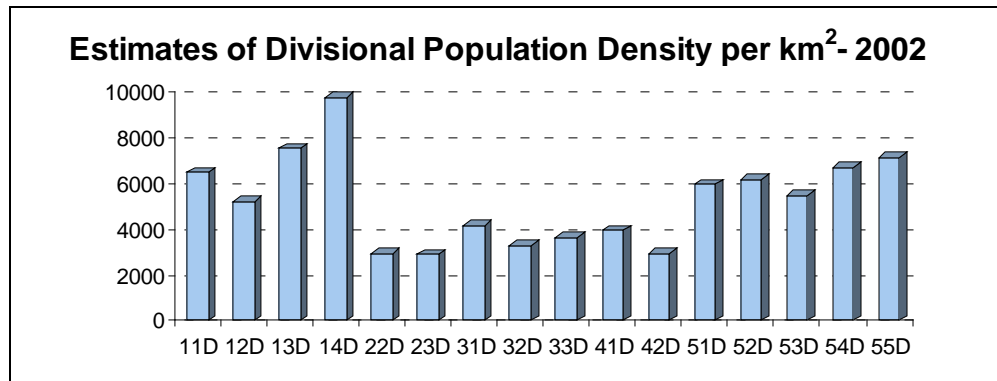


Figure 1.4

Source: Toronto Urban Development Services

B. AGE STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

Age is a strong predictor of human behaviour and awareness of the age structure of the population not only provides context for current behaviours and trends, but also allows some forecast of future behaviours and trends.

Examination of Toronto’s population by age shows clearly the trend toward an ageing population (Figure 1.5). It is projected that by 2011, four in ten people in Toronto (41%) will be 50 years of age or older, and almost two in ten (18%) will be 65 years of age or older. Statistics Canada has projected that by 2016, seniors will outnumber children in Canada.

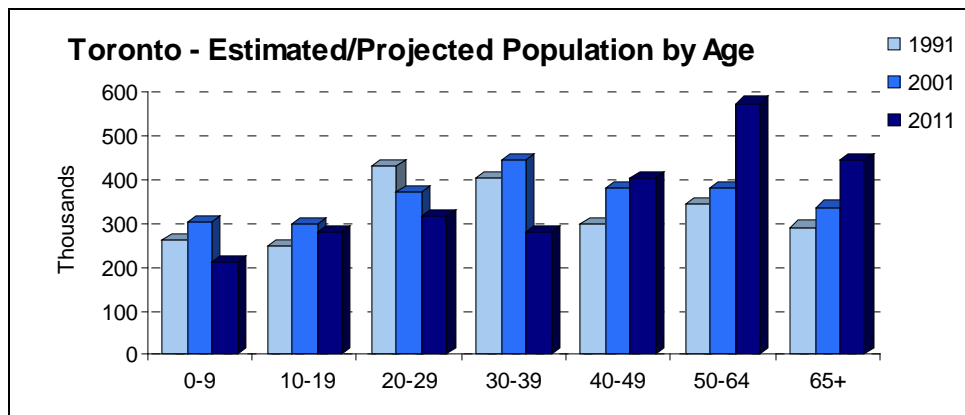


Figure 1.5

Source: Toronto Urban Development Services /Ont. Ministry of Treasury & Economics

According to 2001 census data, while not varying greatly, the median age of the populations of the former municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto ranged from 36.1 years in York to 38.2 years in Etobicoke (Table 1.1).² The median age of Toronto overall was 36.9 years. Etobicoke and North York had the largest proportions of seniors 65 years and older, while Scarborough and York had the largest proportions of children under 15 years of age.

² The median is the middle value of a group of values arranged in ascending or descending order. Unlike the mean (average), the median is not strongly influenced by extreme values.



Table 1.1
Proportion (%) of Population by Age Group - 2001

	Toronto (Overall)	East York	Etobicoke	North York	Scarborough	Toronto	York
0-4	5.8	6.4	5.9	5.8	6.2	5.0	6.5
5-14	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.3	13.2	9.3	12.3
15-19	5.8	5.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	4.6	5.8
20-24	6.7	5.4	6.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.8
25-44	34.0	35.4	30.8	31.0	31.2	40.4	34.3
45-54	13.6	13.9	13.7	13.1	14.1	13.7	12.9
55-64	8.9	8.3	9.4	9.2	9.3	8.4	8.3
65-74	7.5	6.7	8.6	8.3	7.5	6.3	7.0
75+	6.2	6.8	7.2	7.1	5.3	5.4	6.1
Median Age (yrs)	36.9	37.4	38.2	37.4	36.8	36.2	36.1

Source: Statistics Canada

C. POPULATION COMPOSITION

One of the factors that makes Toronto such a vibrant and dynamic city is its striking ethnic and racial diversity. According to Statistics Canada, the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has the highest concentration of visible minorities and immigrants in Canada, making it the nation's most diverse CMA.³ In 2001, visible minorities represented just over two-fifths (42.8%) of Toronto's population, up from 37.3% in 1996.⁴ The composition of the Toronto population as of the 2001 census is shown in Figure 1.6.

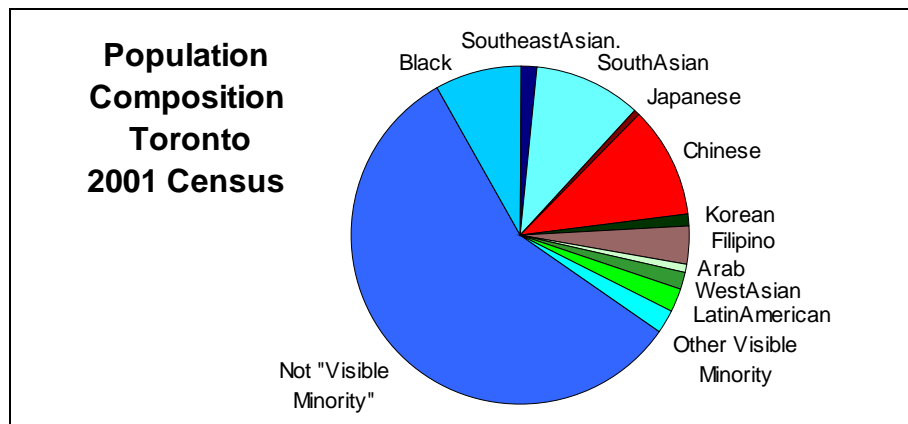


Figure 1.6

Source: Statistics Canada

³ The Toronto Census Metropolitan Area extends from Ajax to Oakville, and north to Newmarket, and includes the following municipalities: Ajax, Aurora, Bradford, West Gwillimbury, Brampton, Caledon, East Gwillimbury, East York, Etobicoke, Georgina, Georgina Island 33, Halton Hills, King, Markham, Milton, Mississauga, Mono, New Tecumseh, Newmarket, North York, Oakville, Orangeville, Pickering, Richmond Hill, Scarborough, Toronto, Uxbridge, Vaughan, Whitchurch-Stouffville, and York.

⁴ Census data from Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca).



According to 2001 Census data, the composition of the population varied in each of the former municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto, with visible minorities comprising from 30.1% of the population in the former City of Toronto to 60.0% of the population in the former City of Scarborough (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2
Proportion (%) of Population - 2001

	East York	Etobicoke	North York	Scarborough	Toronto	York
Chinese	6.3	2.7	11.5	17.9	9.6	3.2
South Asian	14.9	11.7	9.0	17.9	4.7	4.7
Black	3.9	9.2	8.7	10.2	5.3	14.4
Filipino	4.3	2.0	3.4	5.4	2.5	3.8
Latin American	0.9	2.2	3.2	1.0	1.9	5.8
Southeast Asian	0.3	0.8	2.0	0.7	1.6	2.7
Arab	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.3
West Asian	1.6	1.1	2.8	1.4	0.8	0.6
Korean	0.6	1.4	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.7
Japanese	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Other	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.5	1.6	2.4
Total Visible Minority Pop.	35.6	34.8	46.8	60.0	30.1	39.0

Source: Statistics Canada

Use of the AT&T Language Line, now called Language Line Services, assists Toronto Police Service communications operators at the 9-1-1 centre to manage calls from citizens who do not speak English, and allows field officers to contact on-line telephone interpreters if required to communicate with citizens who attend the divisions or persons in custody. Use of Language Line Services increased 17.3% between 1998 and 2002, while the average cost per call decreased about 31.1% (Table 1.1).⁵ On average, the time spent on each call increased slightly over the past five years, from 6 to 7 minutes. In each year, the most frequently provided language was Chinese, generally followed by Spanish and Vietnamese. Service through the AT&T Language Line was provided in 51 languages other than English in 2002.

Table 1.3
AT&T Language Line (Language Line Services)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Number of Calls	2,626	2,664	2,578	2,712	3,081
Average Minutes per Call	5.90	5.34	6.12	6.14	6.58
Average Cost per Call	\$26.61	\$23.83	\$27.32	\$27.41	\$18.33

⁵ In 2002, Language Line Services offered the TPS the same pricing per call as offered to the City, resulting in lower costs.



II. CRIME TRENDS

The nature and extent of crime are social indicators of the safety and security of the public and are often used for the evaluation of effectiveness of policies and programs to reduce crime. In policing, a significant portion of police activity is spent in the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders. Information about changing crime patterns or types of offenders allows Police Service members to develop strategies to address changing problems, make rational decisions, and plan activities according to, or in anticipation of, crime-related trends. Analysis of crime trends by specific areas is a vital component of community policing in terms of deriving feasible operational strategies and measuring the impact of change.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2002, a total of 199,878 non-traffic Criminal Code offences occurred in Toronto, representing a slight 0.5% decrease from 2001, when there was an increase after eight consecutive annual drops. Over the past five years, total crimes decreased 5.4%.
- The trend of decreases in the crime rate (number of crimes per 1,000 population) appeared to have levelled off from the peak of 119.8 offences in 1992. The overall crime rate for the past four years remained at about 76 occurrences per 1,000 population. In 2002, an average of 76.3 non-traffic Criminal Code offences occurred for every 1,000 population, of which 13.6 were violent crimes, 38.3 were property crimes, and 24.5 were other Criminal Code offences. The overall crime rate was a slight decrease from 77.4 in 2001 and a more marked decrease from 84.1 in 1998.
- Decreases were noted for two major offence categories, violent crimes (4.8%) and other Criminal Code offences (0.5%), while an increase was noted for property offences (1.2%).
- Robberies decreased 6.5% in 2002 compared with 2001, when there was an increase after five consecutive years of decreases. There were also decreases in cases involving swarming and mugging, home invasions, and financial institution robberies, but an increase in vehicle-jackings.
- Most of the crimes that are perceived to affect community quality of life showed decreases, including mischief, being drunk in public place, prostitution, drugs, break & enter, vehicle theft, and theft from vehicle. There were, however, increases for offences related to consumption of liquor in public place and causing disturbance.
- Once again in 2002, most sexual and non-sexual assaults (about 69%) involved suspects known to the victims. The proportion of strangers as suspects for these two offences has remained relatively unchanged over the past five years, however, these proportions have increased from 10 years ago.
- Over the past five years, the proportion of cases involving spouses decreased slightly for sexual assault, while that for other assaults increased.



- The proportion of cases involving the use of weapons decreased for both robbery and assaults over the past five years. The proportion of robberies involving the use of firearms also decreased.
- Despite the recent decrease in number of drug offences and arrests, information published by the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health has indicated that illicit drug use did not change much over the past years.
- There was a slight increase in number of persons arrested/charged for Criminal Code offences in 2002. However, the number of persons arrested/charged decreased for all major offence categories except property crimes. Males in the younger age groups continued to have the highest arrest rates.
- While the proportion of females in the total arrest population remained low, the arrest rates for females in the older age groups increased, particularly for violent crime.
- Divisions 52, 42, 41, and 14 remained the busiest stations in terms of number of crimes occurred and dispatched calls serviced.
- Relative to 17 Canadian cities of 'comparable' population size, in 2001, the crime rate in Toronto ranked below middle (tenth) in overall crimes, and ranked fifth and thirteenth in violent crimes and property crimes, respectively. Between 1997 and 2001, Toronto had the third largest decrease for both the overall crime rate and the property crime rate, and the fourth largest increase in the violent crime rate. Toronto also had the seventh largest increase in the per capita cost among the 16 cities that had an increase.

A. NATIONAL CRIME TRENDS

After declining for nine consecutive years, Canada's crime rate increased by 1% in 2001.⁶ The overall crime rate was about the same level as in 1979. Of the total number of non-traffic Criminal Code offences, about 13% were violent crimes, 52% were property crimes and the remaining were the other Criminal Code offences.

For violent crimes, there were increases in assaults and sexual assaults, while robberies remained unchanged. The violent crime rate increased slightly (1%) for the second consecutive year after seven straight years of decline. For property crimes, break-ins dropped by 5% while motor vehicle thefts increased for the first time in 5 years (5%). The property crime rate dipped slightly (1%), continuing the trend of decline since the early 1990s and was the lowest in nearly 30 years. The rate of other Criminal Code offences increased 4% in 2001, primarily due to large increases in bail violations (16%), offense weapons (13%), and disturbing the peace (10%), as well as a 3% increase in mischief. Impaired driving increased for the first time in nearly 20 years (7%) and drug offences also increased (3%), continuing the upward trend since 1994.

⁶ Based on: Savoie, J. *Crime Statistics In Canada 2001*, **Juristat** (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada), 22(6), July 2002.



B. INTERPRETATION OF POLICE-REPORTED CRIME DATA

There has been argument that the decline in number of police-reported crimes may not be indicative of the real crime picture. There is a general understanding that official crime statistics do not cover all the crimes that have occurred. The International Crime Victimization Survey reported that only 49% of the Canadian crimes were reported to the police.⁷ It has been recognised that the following factors, in addition to the dynamics that determine the level of criminal activities, can influence official crime statistics:

- reporting by the public to the police;
- reporting by police to the CCJS;
- changes in legislation; and
- changes in policies or enforcement practices.

Other exogenous and endogenous factors, such as the need to address the issue of terrorism after the September 11th, 2001, attack and the diminishing ability of the police to detect, investigate, and take reports of less serious crimes due to dwindling resources resulting from persistent budget constraints, also have an impact on official crime statistics.

C. NUMBER OF CRIMES IN TORONTO

In 2002, a total of 199,878 non-traffic Criminal Code offences occurred in Toronto, which was a 0.5% decrease from 2001, when crimes increased after eight consecutive annual drops.⁸ Figure 2.1 shows the number of reported non-traffic Criminal Code offences by year since 1980.

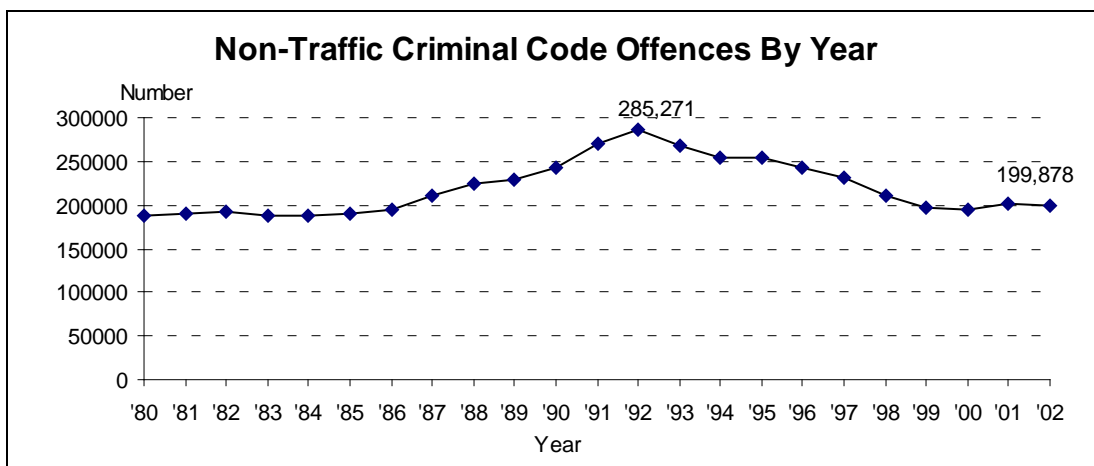


Figure 2.1

Source: TPS Database

⁷ Besserer, S. *Criminal Victimization: An International Perspective – Results of the 2000 International Crime Victimization Survey*, *Juristat* (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada), 22(4), May 2002, p.5.

⁸ The accurate count of the total number of Criminal Code traffic 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 in the past, were, therefore, excluded for the sake of fair comparison with previous years.



Table 2.1 shows changes in the number of reported crimes broken down by detailed offence categories. Between 2001 and 2002, increase was noted for property crimes (1.2%), while decreases were noted for both violent crimes (4.8%) and other non-traffic Criminal Code offences (0.5%). The increase in property crimes was caused by increases in specific crimes including fraud, possession of stolen property, and shoplifting. These increases more than offset the decreases in theft of vehicle, theft from vehicle, and break & enters. The decrease in violent crimes was mainly due to the decrease in non-sexual assaults, which constituted the largest proportion of violent crimes. While most of the crimes under the category of other Criminal Code offences decreased, there was an increase in weapons offences.

Over the past five years, non-traffic Criminal Code offences decreased 5.4%, including a 13.7% drop for property crimes. However, there were increases for violent crimes (4.6%) and other Criminal Code offences (4.9%). While property crime still made up slightly more than half (50.2%) of the total number of crimes in 2002, over the years, its proportion has dropped while the proportions for violent crimes and other Criminal Code offences have increased.

**Table 2.1
Criminal Code Offence Groups: % Change in Number of Offences and
% of Total Non-Traffic Criminal Code Offences**

Crime	% Change in No. of Offences		As a % of Total Non-Traffic CC Offences				
	2001- 2002	1998- 2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Homicide and Attempts	-0.5	14.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Abduction	-10.7	8.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sexual Assault	0.6	7.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Sexual Offences	-2.7	9.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Major Non-sex Assault	-4.2	7.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2
Minor Non-sex Assault	-5.0	7.7	9.3	9.5	11.0	11.0	10.5
Purse Snatching	33.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Robbery- Bank & Financial Inst.	-10.3	-66.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Robbery- Other	-9.4	-8.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0
Total Violent Crimes	-4.8	4.6	16.1	16.8	18.3	18.6	17.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	-8.0	-15.1	7.1	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.4
Other Vehicle Theft	22.2	18.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Thefts	-0.8	-17.1	31.4	30.1	28.1	27.6	27.6
Possess of Stolen Property	21.2	1.4	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.3
Fraud	22.8	25.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.9
B & E Apartments	-11.2	-14.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5
B & E Houses	5.8	-26.9	4.5	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.5
B & E Commercial Bldgs	-5.1	-20.5	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.8
B & E- Other	-34.7	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total Property Crimes	1.2	-13.7	55.0	53.3	49.7	49.4	50.2
Other CC Offences	-0.5	4.9	28.9	29.8	31.9	32.1	32.1
*Total CC Less Traffic	-0.5	-5.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



* The number of Criminal Code traffic offences continues to be under-counted due to problems experienced with the information system. Since the continued systems 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
1998: 214,933	1998: 211,297
1999: 200,682	1999: 196,880
2000: 199,364	2000: 195,362
2001: 205,685	2001: 200,830
2002: 204,424	2002: 199,878

Source: TPS Offence Database

D. RATES FOR COMPARISONS

In terms of number of crimes per 1,000 population, the trend of decrease seen since the peak in 1992 (119.8 offences) appears to have levelled off. The overall crime rate for the past four years has remained around 76 occurrences per 1,000 population. Of the average 76.3 non-traffic Criminal Code offences that occurred per 1,000 population in 2002, 13.6 were violent crimes, 38.3 were property crimes, and 24.5 were other non-traffic Criminal Code offences. All these rates represented slight drops from 2001, except property crimes, where there was a very slight increase (Figure 2.2).

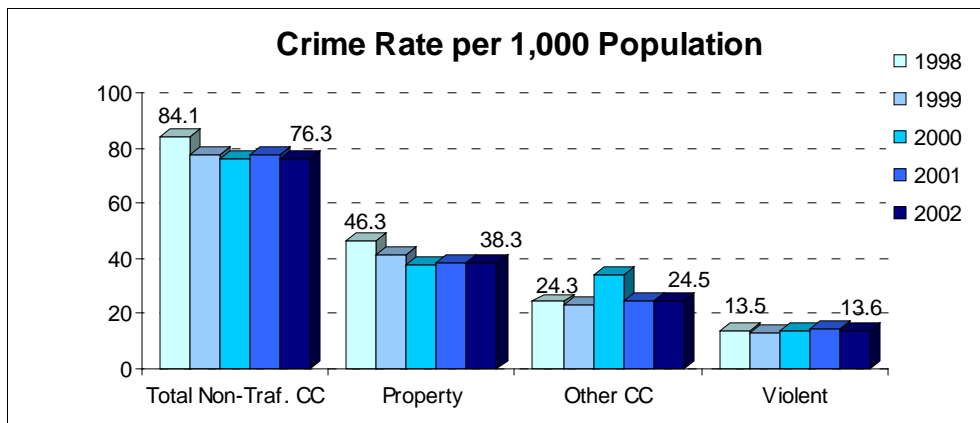


Figure 2.2

Source: TPS Database

Over the past five years, the total crime rate (non-traffic) has decreased 9.3%. The rate for property crimes decreased by 17.3%, while there were small increases for the rates of both violent crimes (0.4%) and other Criminal Code offences (0.6%).

While crime rates are usually considered important indicators of public safety, police crime clearance rates can be taken as indicators of police effectiveness in crime solving.⁹ Figure 2.3 shows the crime clearance rates broken down by major offence group for the past five years.

⁹ Crimes are cleared by a number of different means as defined by Statistics Canada in the reporting of such statistics. However, crimes cleared as a result of arrest made and charges laid is a usual mode of crime clearance. The clearance rate is expressed as a proportion of the number of cases cleared divided by the number of cases occurred for the period under review.



As shown, about half of all the crimes were cleared. The rates for 2002 increased slightly over 2001, with the exception of that for violent crime, which decreased. The clearance rates for all the offence groups also increased over the past five years. For total non-traffic Criminal Code offences, the clearance rate increased from 45.5% in 1998 to 50.5% in 2002. The clearance rate for violent crimes increased from 68.2% to 75.7%, while that for property crimes increased from 29.2% to 29.8%.

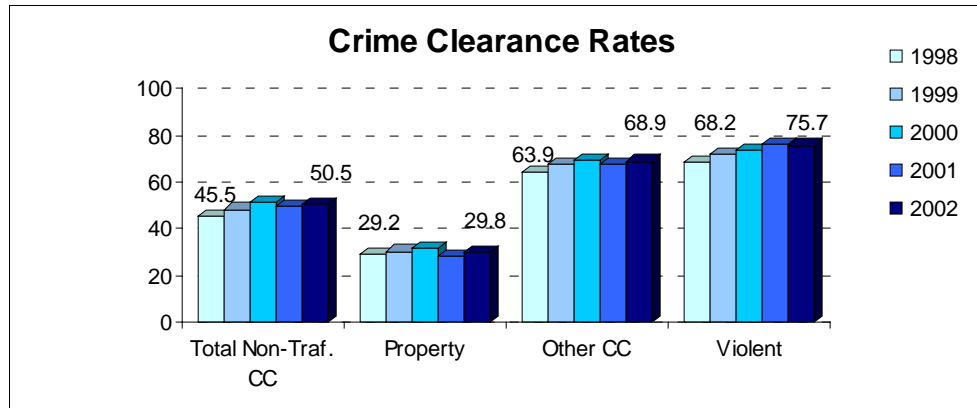


Figure 2.3

Source: TPS Database

E. CHANGES IN PROPORTION OF MAJOR OFFENCE GROUPS¹⁰

In terms of the composition of crimes, property crimes continued to form the majority (50.2%) of the total number of non-traffic Criminal Code offences in 2002. Violent crimes and other Criminal Code offences constituted 17.8% and 32.1%, respectively. Figure 2.4 shows each of the three major offence categories as a proportion of the total number of non-traffic Criminal Code in each of the past five years. The proportion of property crimes decreased from 55.0% to 50.2%. The proportion of violent crime increased from 16.1% to 17.8%, and that for other Criminal Code offences increased from 28.9% to 32.1%.

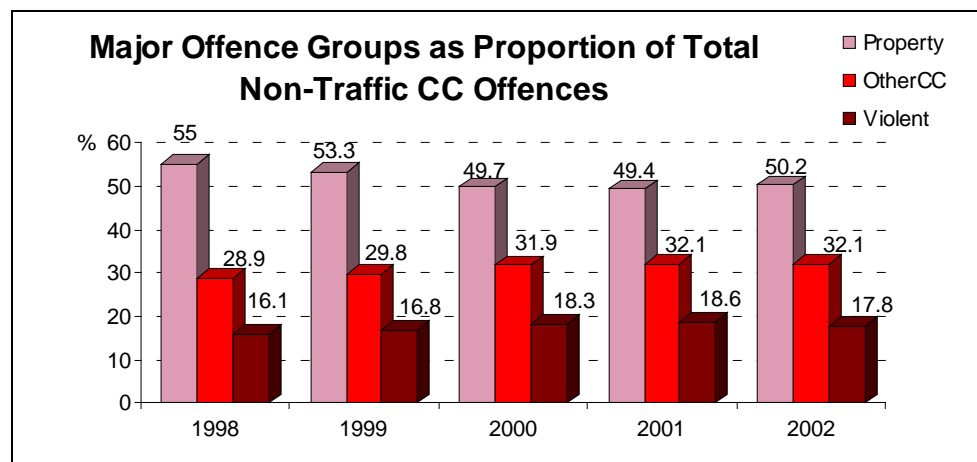


Figure 2.4

Source: TPS Database

¹⁰ Since continued systems problems prevent 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.



F. CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

After increases for two years, the number of violent crimes decreased in 2002. The total number of 35,502 violent crimes that occurred in 2002 was a 4.8% decrease from 2001. However, this number was still a 4.6% increase from 1998. Of the violent crimes, most were non-sexual assaults (77.4%), followed by robberies (13.1%). The decrease in these two offences – down 4.9% for non-sexual assaults and 6.5% for robberies – caused the overall number of violent crimes to decrease in 2002.

Minor non-sexual assaults, which constituted the majority of non-sexual assaults, decreased 5.0% from 2001, but was a 7.7% increase over 1998. Major non-sexual assaults decreased 4.2 in 2002, but increased 7.7% over the past five years.

A total of 4,668 robberies occurred in 2002, a 6.5% decrease from 2001 and an 11.9% decrease from 1998. This decrease appeared to be a continuation of the trend of decrease seen since 1995, despite the increase in 2001.

With the revision and addition of definitions regarding different types of robberies at the end of 1998, robberies can be further categorised in terms of their characteristics. The total of 1,809 muggings and 1,168 swarmings constituted majority (63.8%) of the robberies. Both numbers represented decreases from 2001. The number of bank and financial institution robberies continued to decrease. In 2002, a total of 131 bank/financial institution robberies occurred, which was an 10.3% decrease from 2001 (146) and a 56.9% drop from 1999 (304). The 198 home invasion robberies recorded in 2002 were a 15.0% decrease from 2001 and an 11.6% drop from 1999.¹¹ A total of 83 car-jackings were recorded in 2002, a 12.2% increase over the 74 in 2001, but a 20.2% decrease over the 104 in 2000 and a 4.6% decrease over the 87 in 1999.

The risk of being victimised by a stranger is sometimes regarded as an indicator of public safety. In 2002, a total of 614 sexual assaults (27.6%) and 7,829 non-sexual assaults (28.5%) involved a stranger as the offender. Both numbers represented drops from the previous year. The likelihood of being victimised by a stranger, rather than by someone known to the victim, for homicide, sexual and non-sexual assaults is shown in Table 2.2.

¹¹ 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 was 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.



Table 2.2
Type of Relationship (as % of Total Crimes)

	Total # Crimes	Spouse & Ex-Spouse	Other Family Member	Other Known Person	Stranger	Unknown/ Not Specified
Homicide						
1998	56	7.1	7.1	17.9	5.4	62.5
1999	47	0.0	14.9	14.9	4.3	66.0
2000	60	3.4	8.5	6.8	6.8	74.6
2001*	60	10.0	10.0	15.0	3.3	61.7
2002	60	8.3	13.3	3.3	6.7	68.3
Sexual Assault						
1998	2079	4.3	9.8	56.2	27.9	1.8
1999	2139	3.4	10.2	57.7	27.2	1.5
2000	2209	4.6	9.4	58.4	26.0	1.6
2001	2212	5.5	8.7	55.5	28.8	1.5
2002	2226	4.1	9.4	56.8	27.6	2.1
Other Assault						
1998	25517	17.9	7.7	42.6	29.4	2.3
1999	24821	18.1	8.0	42.6	28.8	2.5
2000	27770	19.5	7.9	40.9	29.0	2.6
2001	28879	19.1	8.2	42.4	27.7	2.6
2002	27477	20.3	8.1	40.3	28.5	2.8

*Figures revised

Source: TPS Database

Most of the sexual and non-sexual assaults were committed by a person known to the victim, which is similar to national statistics.¹² In 2002, about 69% of these two crimes involved a perpetrator known to the victim. About 28% of sexual assaults and 29% of non-sexual assaults involved a stranger as the suspect. The proportion of strangers as suspects for these two offences has not changed greatly in the past five years, however, these proportions were increases over 10 years ago.

The proportion of non-sexual assaults involving spouses increased slowly over the past five years, from 17.9% in 1998 to 19.1% in 2001 and to 20.3% in 2002. However, these proportions are still decreases from the peak proportions seen in 1992 (22.2%) and 1993 (22.4%). The proportion of sexual assaults involving spouses was 4.1% in 2002, down from 5.5% in 2001 and 4.3% in 1998. The proportion of cases involving other family members remained at about 9% for sexual assaults and 8% for other assaults.

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

¹² National statistics based on 1996 data showed that about 60% of the violent crimes were found to involve a perpetrator known to the victim. Janhevich, D.E. *Violence Committed by Strangers*, **Juristat** (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada) 18(9), 1998, p.1.



G. USE OF WEAPONS AND INJURY OF CRIME VICTIMS

In 2002, 32.7% of the robberies and 24.1% of the non-sexual assaults involved the use of weapons, both of which were decreases from 2001 and 1998. Table 2.3 shows both the number and proportion of robberies and assaults by the type of weapons involved and the injury of victims over the past five years.

**Table 2.3
Number of Robberies and Non-Sexual Assaults, Use of Weapons, and Injury of Victims**

	Robbery					Non-sexual Assault				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	5,297	5,042	4,746	4,994	4,668	25,517	24,821	27,770	28,879	27,477
Firearms	1,048	945	842	857	704	322	271	295	333	311
% Total	19.8	18.7	17.7	17.2	14.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Knives/sharp objects	838	789	703	778	633	2,402	2,147	2,296	2,244	2,053
% Total	15.8	15.6	14.8	15.6	12.7	9.4	8.6	8.3	7.8	7.1
Other weapons	307	332	270	334	297	4,373	4,482	4,723	4,818	4,609
% Total	5.8	6.6	5.7	6.7	5.9	17.1	18.1	17.0	16.7	16.0
Total weapons used	2,193	2,066	1,815	1,969	1,634	7,097	6,900	7,314	7,395	6,973
% Total	41.4	41.0	38.3	39.4	32.7	27.8	27.8	26.3	25.6	24.1
No weapons used	3,104	2,976	2,930	3,025	3,034	18,420	17,921	20,456	21,484	20,504
% Total	58.6	59.0	61.7	60.6	60.8	72.2	72.2	73.7	74.4	71.0
# Injured	1,623	1,537	1,429	1,553	1,481	15,319	16,684	15,565	15,739	15,104
% Injured*	32.0	32.1	31.7	32.8	34.3	65.5	65.4	62.7	61.7	64.3

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

Over the past five years, the proportion of cases involving the use of firearms continued to decrease for robberies, and remained roughly similar for non-sexual assaults. The number of armed robberies started to increase dramatically in the early 1990s and rose to a peak of 1,461 occurrences in 1993, after which it began to drop. In 2002, there were 704 such occurrences, a 17.9% drop from 2001 and a 32.8% drop from 1998. However, the total number of armed robberies in 2002 was still a more than 60% increase compared to the late 1980s.

In 2002, the proportion of victims injured increased for both robberies and non-sexual assaults. Over the past five years, the proportion of cases with victims injured increased for robberies, but decreased for non-sexual assaults.

While not shown in Table 2.3, for sexual assaults, weapons were involved in less than 4% of the cases in 2002, and about 17% of the victims were injured. Both of these proportions were decreases over the past five years.



I. THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND BREAK & ENTER

Theft of automobiles and break & 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 is a loss of property and means for commuting, limiting mobility and causing other inconvenience to the victims and their families. Break & enter is an invasion of private homes, resulting in both financial and psychological consequences for victims.¹³ Victims are usually left fearful of recurrence or personal harm and constantly anxious about the security of their homes.

In 2002, citizens of Toronto had about 1.1% chance of being the victim of either theft of automobile or break & enter. This means that for every 1,000 members of the population, about 11 persons were victims of one of these two crimes. This is the lowest rate seen in the past 20 years and a considerable drop from the peak rate of 18 persons in 1996. The following analysis attempts to highlight some of the characteristics of these crimes that have a bearing on resource deployment and crime solving.

Theft of Automobiles:

In 2002, a total of 12,954 vehicle thefts were recorded, which was a 7.6% decrease from 2001 and a 14.7% decrease from 1998. Motor vehicle thefts in Toronto in general have decreased from the peak in 1996 when 19,682 such occurrences were recorded.

Figure 2.5 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 after the noon hours, increasing through to midnight.¹⁴ Also shown is the decrease during these high toll hours over the past five years: it appeared that most of the reduction in such crimes occurred in the late evening hours.

The 2002 data also revealed that there were more vehicle thefts in fall and winter months (September through January) and that more vehicle thefts occurred on Saturday than any other day.

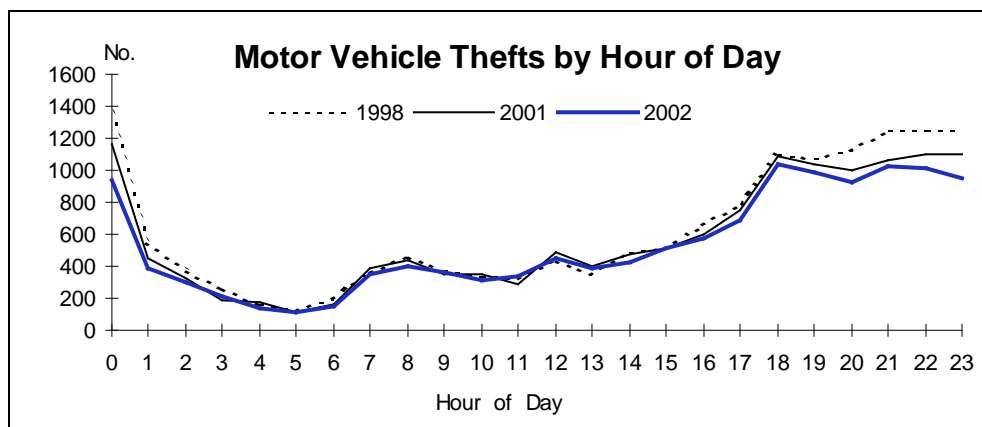


Figure 2.5

Source: TPS Database

¹³ Kowalski, M. *Break And Enter, 1999* **Juristat** (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada), 20(13), 2000, p.1.

¹⁴ 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.



Of the 600 persons charged for vehicle thefts in 2002, 243 or 40.5% were young persons (12 to 17 years of age), compared with 38.4% in 1998. Given that young persons constituted only about 8.2% of the total population aged 12 years and above, these proportions show that young persons have a disproportionately high involvement in these crimes.

Break & Enter:

In Toronto, prior to 1996, about 14 to 15 thousand residential break & enters were recorded each year. Since then, there has been a steady decrease in such crimes. For the last three years, about 10,000 residential break & enters were recorded each year, which was a 35% drop from the peak of 15,449 occurrences in 1996. It appears that the increase of these occurrences seen in 2001 did not change the overall trend of decrease. In 2002, a total of 15,782 break & enters were recorded, a 2.2% decrease from 2001 and a 22.3% decrease from 1998. The advance in electronic security systems and their more common use may have been a contributing factor toward the decreases in break & enters in recent years.

Of the total number of break & enters, about 64.0% were residential homes and 36.0% were commercial premises. Over the past 10 years, the proportion of residential break & enters increased from 59.0% to 64.0%, while that for commercial break & enters decreased from 41.0% to 36.0%.

In terms of time of occurrence, most of the residential break & enters occurred during the daytime, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., with the peak number of occurrences at 8 a.m. (Figure 2.6). This pattern has remained relatively similar over the years. As can be seen, the decrease in residential break & enters over the past five years occurred mostly during the time between morning and the evening.

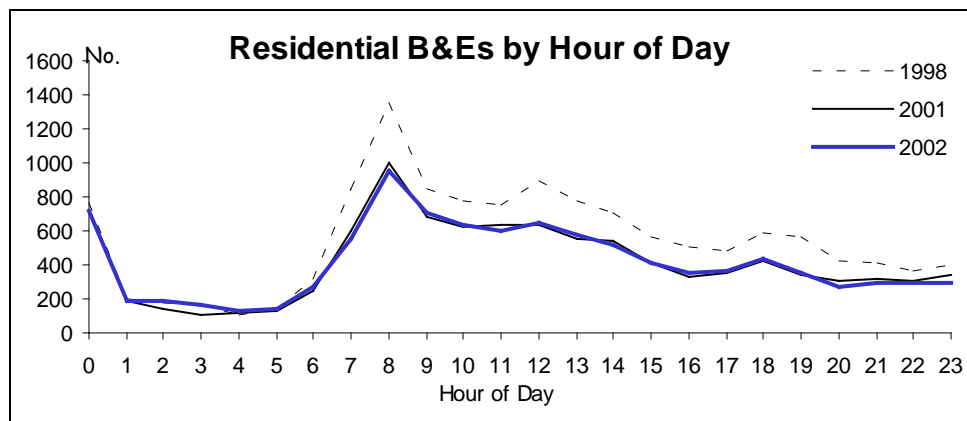


Figure 2.6

Source: TPS Database

A total of 5,669 commercial break & enters occurred in 2002, which was a 5.1% decrease from 2001 and a 20.5% decrease from 1998. This type of break & enter has an occurrence pattern by hour of the day that is opposite to residential break & enters, with fewer occurrences during the daytime hours and more during the evening and night hours (Figure 2.7). This pattern of occurrence has also remained similar over the past five years. The decrease in commercial



break & enters between 1998 and 2002 occurred mostly during the evening through early morning hours.

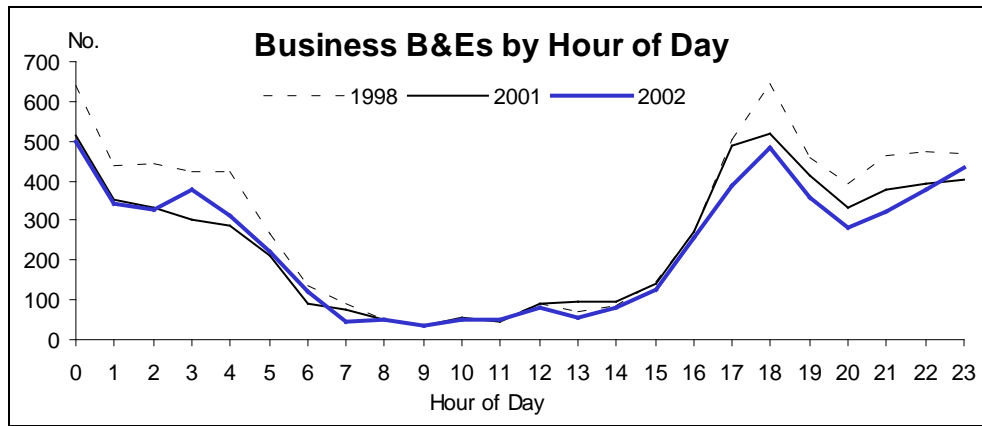


Figure 2.7

Source: TPS Database

The 2002 statistics showed that more break & enters occurred in August and in January through March, and that Friday and Saturday were the high toll days.

The similar characteristic for both residential and commercial break & enters was that they occurred mostly during the time when the premises were unprotected by the presence of the occupants or users. The reduction of both residential and commercial break & enters during the ‘unprotected’ hours over the past five years may be an indication of some success by whatever security measures have been taken by occupants to protect their premises.

While young persons were again found responsible for a disproportionately large number (29.2%) of break & enters in 2002, given that they only constituted 8.2% of the population aged 12 years and above, this proportion was a reduction from the 31.9% seen in 1998.

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 the disorderly crimes. The damage of public or private property and presence of unwelcome persons or behaviour in public are considered to have an adverse effect on the community’s quality of life. They are also considered indicative of the deterioration or breakdown of the public order. In fact, these concerns were noted in many of the presentations by members of the community during the Chief’s town hall meetings at the start of the current year. Table 2.4 shows the number and change in such offences between 1998 and 2002.



Table 2.4
Selected Disorderly Offences

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	%Change	
						01-02	98-02
Mischief	20,053	17,566	17,106	18,100	17,291	-4.5	-13.8
Consume liquor in public place	3,326	3,869	4,481	3,495	4,236	21.2	27.4
Drunk - intoxicated in public place	2,501	2,789	3,549	3,635	3,291	-9.5	31.6
Cause disturbance	296	300	333	320	364	13.8	23.0
Trespass or Prowl by Night	215	192	204	244	221	-9.4	2.8
Prostitution	2,447	2,133	1,263	1,171	1,135	-3.1	-53.6
Drug	6,956	8,961	10,558	9,333	9,196	-1.5	32.2
B&E	20,305	17,629	15,636	16,132	15,782	-2.2	-22.3
Vehicle Theft	15,189	14,693	13,954	14,020	12,954	-7.6	-14.7
Theft from Vehicle	26,885	23,473	21,240	21,612	21,015	-2.8	-21.8

Source: TPS Database (CIU)

As shown in Table 2.4, there were substantial decreases in five of the listed offences in the past five years: prostitution (53.6%), break & enter (22.3%), theft from vehicle (21.8%), vehicle theft (14.7%), and mischief (13.8%). There were, however, large increases in offences pertaining to drugs (32.2%), being drunk in public places (31.6%), consumption of liquor in public places (27.4%), and causing a disturbance (23%).

K. DRUG-RELATED CRIMES

The relationship between drugs, gangs, crime, and violence has been well documented. It is commonly believed that the proliferation of drugs has led to a growing addict population, a large proportion of whom resort to criminal activities to feed their habit, including drug trafficking, prostitution, and property crimes. Violence arising from ‘turf wars’ among drug dealers and from the effect of specific drugs on the users is also well documented. However, the measurement of the drug problem using police statistics alone has limitations. The detection of drug offences and the number of drug arrests made are directly influenced by levels of police enforcement, although police enforcement priorities are, in turn, influenced by community concerns. 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 the drug offence rate increased 12% since 1993. The rate of cannabis offences, which constituted more than 7 in 10 drug offences, increased 34% since 1991, while the rates of both cocaine and heroin offences decreased.¹⁵ Findings from the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health’s Ontario Student Drug Use Survey indicated that 33.5% of the students surveyed in 2001 had used some illicit drug, similar to the 33.6% in 1999.¹⁶ This proportion did not drop even though drug use in general subsided after the escalating trend of drug use in the early 1990s. It was also found that the use of cannabis,

¹⁵ Tremblay, S. *Illicit Drugs And Crime In Canada*, **Juristat** (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada), 19(1), June 1999, p.1.

¹⁶ *Executive Summary - OSDUS 2001 (Ontario Student Drug Use Survey)*, p. ii; downloaded from website of Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (www.camh.net/research/pdfs/executivesummary_osdus2001.pdf).



Ecstasy, PCP, hallucinogens, cocaine, and solvents increased between 1993 and 2001, among decreases in the use of other types of drugs. The rate of illicit drug use (cannabis and cocaine) among adults in Ontario was found to be unchanged between 1999 and 2000. There is some indication that cannabis users are becoming younger, although they are still older than they were 20 years ago.¹⁷

Figure 2.8 shows the changes in drug offences and arrests in Toronto. Compared to 2001, the number of drug offences in 2002 decreased 1.5% and persons arrested/charged for drug offences decreased 15.0%. However, over the past 5 years, drug offences and arrests increased 32.2% and 7.7%, respectively.

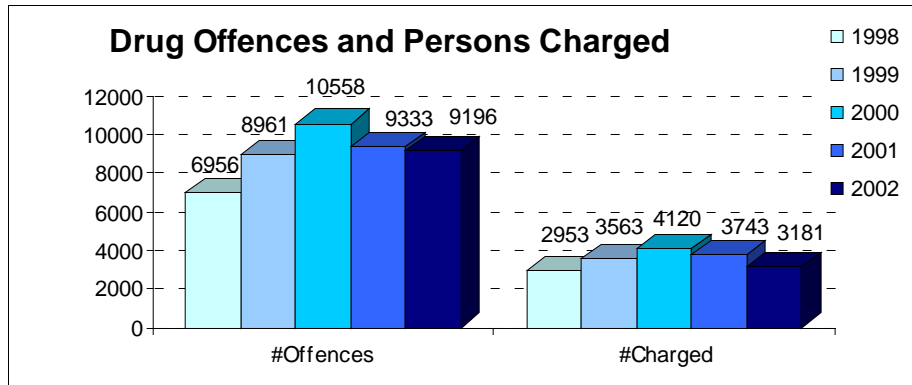


Figure 2.8

Source: TPS Database

In 2002, an average 1.5 persons were arrested/charged for drug offences per 1,000 population. This was a decrease from the 1.7 persons in 2001, but an increase from the 1.4 persons in 1998. On average, of every 10 persons arrested for drug offences, 8.7 were male and 1.3 were female. Males in the younger age groups (12-17 and 18-24 years) were consistently more likely charged for drug offences than other age groups. Males in the 18-24 years age group also consistently had the highest drug charge rate – 9.2 persons per 1,000 population in 2002, about 6 times higher than the overall charge rate of 1.5 persons. Although their drug charge rate decreased over the past two years, it was still an increase over five years ago.

L. ORGANISED CRIMES

The economic and social repercussions from organised crime are often complex and sometimes not obvious to the public. The sophistication of criminal organisations and the increasing extension of their activities have made the effort to combat the impact of their activities more difficult.¹⁸ Due to the nature and financial resources of organised criminal organisations, fighting organised crime appears to be beyond the ability of any single police service. The importance of sharing intelligence among law enforcement partners to enable

¹⁷ Adlaf, E.M. and Ialomiteanu, A. *CAMH Monitor eReport: Addiction & Mental Health Indicators Among Ontario Adults, 1977-2000*. (CAMH Research Document Series No. 10), Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, 2001, p.v and p.62.

¹⁸ Message From The Chair, by Commissioner G. Zaccardelli, Criminal Intelligence Service Canada 2002 report, CISC; from CISC website (<http://cisc.gc.ca>).



multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional responses is also recognised. Successes against organised crime require a continual, co-ordinated effort that recognises its global networks, complex social milieu, and use of technology. Strategic co-ordination, commitment to intelligence, and communication are all integral to the fight against organised crime. Integrated approaches are essential, particularly those that reach beyond organisational, jurisdictional, and national boundaries.¹⁹ An example is the Canada-wide Operation GREENSWEEP I & II, launched to address the nationally widespread phenomenon of residential marijuana growing operations.²⁰

Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC) is an organisation that provides the facilities to unite the criminal intelligence units of Canadian law enforcement agencies in the fight against organised crime in Canada. It is comprised of a Central Bureau and a system of nine Provincial Bureaux, with members from federal, provincial, and municipal police forces, as well as from other government departments, such as Canada Customs and the Department of National Defence. The intelligence and specialised units of these law enforcement agencies supply provincial bureaux with intelligence and raw data for further analysis and dissemination. The intelligence gathered is centralised in a national intelligence repository, known as the Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System (ACIIS), for the use of all CISC members in Canada. The criminal intelligence shared is related to organised crime and other major criminal phenomena in Canada.²¹

Organised criminal organisations have networks of their own, which may operate on regional, national, or multi-national levels. Organised criminal groups posing a threat to Canada's public safety include the Asian-based, East European-based, and Traditional (Italian-based) organised crime groups, as well as the outlaw motorcycle gangs.²² Most of them have monetary gains as the primary objective of their organisational function. They further their own goals via illegitimate activities, sometimes under the camouflage of legitimate businesses. The Asian-based organised crime groups are extensively involved in drug trafficking and illegal migrant smuggling. East European-based organised crime groups are involved in credit and debit card schemes and Internet frauds, the smuggling of stolen goods, and drug importations. Traditional (Italian-based) organised crime groups are extensively involved in importation and distribution of drugs and the facilitation of laundering proceeds of crime. The outlaw motorcycle gangs are involved in drug trafficking, money laundering, fraud, theft, counterfeiting, loan-sharking, extortion, prostitution, escort agencies, strip clubs, booze cans, the possession and trafficking of illegal weapons and other contrabands, and violence to protect their interests. Many of these organised crime groups are connected with street gangs and local criminal groups in the pursuit of their interests.

There are some non-traditional organised crime groups, which also have political or special interests on top of their financial goals. Many of these groups are organised along ethnic lines. They extend the political conflicts or struggles from their homeland to the host country.

¹⁹ Message From The Chair, by Commissioner G. Zaccardelli, Criminal Intelligence Service Canada 2001 report, CISC; from CISC website (<http://cisc.gc.ca>).

²⁰ Executive Summary, Criminal Intelligence Service Canada 2002 report, CISC, p. 1; from CISC website (<http://cisc.gc.ca>).

²¹ Criminal Intelligence Service Canada, Criminal Intelligence Service Canada 2001 report, CISC; from CISC website (<http://cisc.gc.ca>).

²² Information regarding different types of organised crime groups and their illegal activities are based on the Executive Summary, Criminal Intelligence Service Canada 2001 report, Criminal Intelligence Service Canada; from CISC website (<http://cisc.gc.ca>).



Some of these organised crime groups are involved in illicit activities for raising funds to support specific political pursuits in their home country.

Intelligence-driven policing continues to be the primary strategy to deal with organised crime and to proactively guide police operations. The first step in fighting organised crime involves revealing the existence of organised crimes and related activities, and the identification of organised crime groups, their members, internal administration, network, criminal activities, financial sources (whether legitimate or illegitimate), and vulnerabilities. The collection, maintenance, and sharing of criminal intelligence information are, therefore, essential parts of the process. Strategic intelligence provides a broad overview of the trends, changes, threats, and opportunities for enforcement so as to assist in successful prosecution and to disrupt organised crime groups. As noted earlier, because many of the organised crime networks operate on multiple jurisdictions, co-operation between police services of different jurisdictions is required in order to allow effective investigations and enforcement.

Within the Toronto Police Service, the Intelligence Support unit is responsible for the collection and analysis of information related to organised crime. Specifically, it is responsible for the development, retention, and dissemination of criminal intelligence information, including information relating to domestic and international organised crime and terrorist groups.

Organised crime groups pose threats not only to public safety through their criminal activities and violence in furtherance of their own interests, they also pose threats to police officers. There is indication that organised crime groups have launched counter-surveillance on Toronto police facilities and have engaged in acts of intimidation against police officers.

The Service intranet website maintained by Intelligence Support is a significant initiative to facilitate the flow or exchange of information between the specialised unit and front-line officers on organised crime and officer safety related issues. This channel of communication allows the timely collection and dispatch of information on organised crime among Service members, thus facilitating more effective enforcement. Intelligence Support also provides facilities and specialised support in law enforcement, joint-forces operations, international assistance, security, and technical assistance to support intelligence-led policing against organised crime.

M. PERSONS ARRESTED AND CHARGED

In 2002, a total of 47,383 persons were arrested and charged for Criminal Code offences, which was a slight increase (0.7%) over 2001.²³ The number of persons arrested/charged decreased for all major offence categories between 2001 and 2002, except property crimes (Figure 2.9). Over the past five years, there was a 2.5% increase in overall arrests and there were increases for all major offence categories, except property crimes, which had a decrease.

²³ This number is derived from downloaded data and is slightly different (31 cases less) from that reported in the Service Annual Statistics Report.

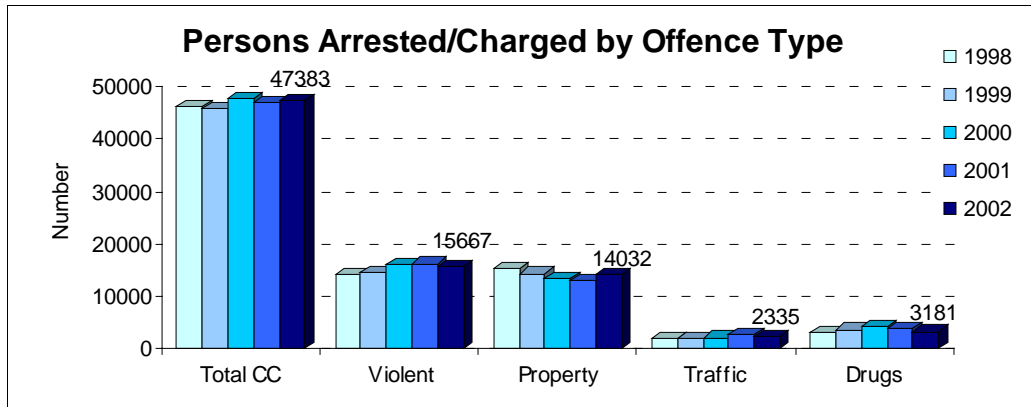


Figure 2.9

Source: TPS Database

Table 2.5(a) shows the arrest rates for Criminal Code and drug offences in 2002, broken down by gender, age group, and offence group. In 2002, an average of 21.8 persons were arrested/charged for every 1,000 population aged 12 and above, a slight decrease from the rate of 21.9 persons in 2001 and the rate of 22.2 persons in 1998. 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 in the 18-24 and 12-17 years age-groups have consistently had the highest arrest rates for violent crimes, property crimes, other non-traffic Criminal Code, and drug offences. Their overall arrest/charged rates are 3.7 and 2.7 times higher than the average rate, respectively.

Table 2.5(a)
Rate of Persons Arrested/Charged (per 1,000 population) by Age Groups - 2002

Age Group		# Persons Charged/1000 pop					
		Violent	Property	Other CC	Traffic	Total CC	Drug
12-17	Male	18.4	19.0	20.3	0.2	57.9	4.0
	Female	6.0	8.4	4.9	0.0	19.3	0.6
	Sub-total	12.4	13.9	12.8	0.1	39.2	2.3
18-24	Male	25.0	21.8	30.0	2.9	79.7	9.2
	Female	4.6	7.7	5.5	0.3	18.1	1.1
	Sub-total	14.7	14.7	17.6	1.6	48.5	5.1
25-34	Male	15.1	11.5	13.9	3.1	43.6	3.4
	Female	3.2	3.8	3.7	0.3	11.0	0.5
	Sub-total	8.9	7.5	8.6	1.6	26.7	1.9
35-44	Male	14.8	10.8	13.0	2.9	41.5	2.3
	Female	3.1	3.5	3.6	0.3	10.6	0.5
	Sub-total	8.8	7.1	8.1	1.6	25.6	1.4
45 & +	Male	5.1	3.1	3.7	1.3	13.2	0.4
	Female	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.1	2.7	0.1
	Sub-total	2.7	2.1	2.0	0.6	7.4	0.2
Total (12&+)	Male	12.5	9.9	12.0	2.0	36.4	2.7
	Female	2.5	3.4	2.6	0.2	8.7	0.4
	Total	7.2	6.5	7.1	1.1	21.8	1.5

Source: TPS Database



Table 2.5(b) shows the change in arrest/charge rates by age and gender between 1998 and 2002. As shown, the overall Criminal Code offence arrest rate decreased 1.9%, with a 12.1% decrease for the property crime arrest rate and a 3.4% decrease for other Criminal Code arrest rate, but a 7.2% increase for the violent crime arrest rate and a 28.0% increase in the rate for Criminal Code traffic offences. There was also a 3.1% increase in the arrest rate for drug offences.

Table 2.5(b)
Change (%) in Population and Arrest/Charge Rates 1998-2002

Age Group		Projected						
		Population	Violent	Property	Other CC	Traffic	Total CC	Drug
12-17	Male	9.4	-12.9	-33.6	-10.7	-36.0	-20.5	6.2
	Female	9.5	-2.8	-21.7	-7.9	82.6	-13.1	-18.7
	Sub-total	9.5	-10.8	-30.5	-10.2	-30.4	-18.8	2.5
18-24	Male	5.5	11.4	-5.8	12.0	66.2	7.5	14.2
	Female	5.1	20.0	7.8	-17.2	95.4	1.9	33.7
	Sub-total	5.3	12.9	-2.4	6.2	69.2	6.6	16.2
25-34	Male	-4.6	-1.4	-13.0	-4.5	27.8	-4.2	-0.1
	Female	-2.0	11.9	-23.8	-43.2	77.1	-24.3	-32.2
	Sub-total	-3.3	0.0	-16.6	-17.5	29.4	-10.0	-6.6
35-44	Male	5.9	7.9	-2.1	10.4	11.2	6.1	-5.6
	Female	6.1	42.4	-21.4	-15.2	29.3	-5.4	-4.8
	Sub-total	6.1	12.8	-8.0	3.3	12.8	3.3	-5.5
45 & +	Male	6.2	27.7	7.5	17.3	32.8	19.9	23.6
	Female	6.8	63.2	17.9	22.2	79.0	30.4	24.8
	Sub-total	6.6	31.4	10.7	17.8	36.4	21.6	23.5
Total (12&+)	Male	4.0	5.1	-11.9	3.7	25.6	0.3	5.2
	Female	4.9	20.6	-12.0	-24.0	61.2	-8.3	-7.4
	Total	4.5	7.2	-12.1	-3.4	28.0	-1.9	3.1

Source: TPS Database

Over the past five years, the arrest rate for youth (12-17 years) decreased for all major Criminal Code offence categories, particularly property crime, which had a large 30.5% decrease. This is in line with the national trend of decline in youth crime in recent years, even after taking into account the effect of alternative measures.²⁴

The involvement of females in crime remained low in general when compared with males. In 2002, 21.0% of the total persons charged for Criminal Code offence violations were female, which is a drop from 1998 (22.3%). Over the past five years, the proportion of females increased for arrests for violent crimes and Criminal Code traffic offences, but decreased for other Criminal Code and drug offences. The proportion arrested for property crimes remained relatively unchanged.

It is interesting to note that there were increases in the violent crime arrest rate for all age groups of the females above 17 years of age, particularly the older age groups. This trend

²⁴ *The Justice Factfinder 1998*, **Juristat** (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada), 20(4), June 2000, p. 4.



appears to be indicative of increasing violence among females in the older age groups. It has to be noted that females still constituted a relatively small proportion (18%) of the total charged for violent crime, although this proportion rose in the past five years. The gap between the male-to-female arrest ratio in general has widened, but has narrowed for violent crime. The large changes noted for females in the arrest rate for traffic offences were primarily due to small numbers in each of the age groups to start with and therefore should be interpreted with caution.

N. TRENDS ACROSS POLICE DIVISIONS

Table 2.6 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.²⁵ Since 21 and 22 Divisions were amalgamated in September 2001, their totals were combined to form a total for the new division under the name of 22 Division for 1998 to enable a five-year comparison. It has to be noted that the following analysis is meant to be a description of facts, patterns, and changes. It is in no way meant to be a comparison of performance or efficiency.

In 2002, compared with other divisions, 52, 42, 41, and 14 Divisions continued to have the largest proportions of crimes and dispatched calls. These 4 divisions together constituted about 32% of the Toronto population, 40% of the crimes, and 34% of the dispatched calls. They also had about 35% of the total number of divisional officers. This same pattern existed in 1998.

In terms of the overall crime rate, 52, 51, and 14 Divisions continued to have the highest overall crime rates in 2002; 52 Division also had the highest rates in both violent and property crimes, followed by 51 Division. This same pattern existed in 1998.

The average number of dispatched calls and crimes per officer are usually regarded as workload indicators for officers. In 2002, the amalgamated 22 Division had the largest number of calls per officer, followed by 42 and 13 Divisions. In terms of number of crimes per officer, 52 Division had the largest ratio, followed by 22 and 42 Divisions. Division 52 had the highest crime rates and the largest crimes-per-officer ratio, but its ratio of calls-per-officer was relatively low among the divisions.

²⁵ The uniform strength of the division, which includes all officers assigned to the division, was used for the computation.



**Table 2.6
Crime and Crime Rates: Comparison of Divisions**

2002 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	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.4	13.2	31.3	71.9	177.0	46.6
12	3.7	5.2	3.2	4.1	5.2	5.0	19.0	33.0	85.3	191.8	45.2
13	5.5	4.2	3.4	3.6	5.2	4.9	10.3	23.3	50.0	194.7	40.2
14	5.9	8.3	7.7	7.5	8.2	8.5	19.2	50.2	98.0	176.9	48.8
22*	7.5	5.1	7.6	7.0	6.4	5.8	9.2	38.8	71.6	204.2	66.6
23	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.6	14.1	38.9	74.4	180.7	60.3
31	7.6	8.8	6.7	7.2	7.7	7.8	15.6	33.5	72.0	182.1	50.8
32	7.9	5.7	7.8	7.0	6.7	6.7	9.8	37.9	67.4	184.2	56.8
33	7.4	3.9	4.8	4.3	5.1	4.9	7.1	24.8	44.1	192.5	48.4
41	9.0	10.5	9.5	9.8	8.7	8.5	15.8	40.3	82.5	186.8	62.9
42	14.4	11.0	9.7	9.9	9.1	8.5	10.4	25.9	52.4	198.3	64.1
51	2.6	5.0	3.6	4.4	5.2	5.0	26.4	52.5	128.7	192.1	47.7
52	2.9	8.6	13.6	12.6	8.3	9.6	39.8	178.1	329.3	160.8	72.6
53	5.5	2.4	4.4	3.6	3.9	3.8	6.0	30.9	49.8	189.6	51.6
54	5.2	5.1	3.4	4.1	5.1	4.9	13.3	25.2	59.6	192.2	45.8
55	4.6	5.9	5.0	5.1	5.4	6.2	17.1	41.5	84.2	163.0	45.6
Field Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13.6	38.3	76.3	184.2	54.9

*21 and 22 Divisions were amalgamated in September 2001.

Source: TPS Database; Toronto Urban Development Services.

Table 2.7 shows the percent change in number of crimes, crime rates, number of officers, and workload (number of calls and crimes per officer) of divisions over the past five years.

Between 1998 and 2002, an overall 5.4% decrease was noted for non-traffic Criminal Code offences. While property crimes decreased 13.7%, violent crime had a 4.7% increase. Division 41 had the largest increase in total crimes (11.9%), including a 23.9% increase in violent crimes and a 5.3% increase in property crimes, which decreased for all other divisions. Relatively large increases in violent crimes were also noted for 32, 42, and 33 Divisions.

In terms of the change (%) in crime rates between 1998 and 2002, there were decreases for the rates of both total crimes and property crimes, while there was a very slight increase for the violent crime rate. Thirteen out of the 16 divisions had decreases in the total crime rate and all but one had decreases in the property crime rate. In terms of the violent crime rate, 7 out of the 16 divisions had an increase, with the largest increases in 41, 32, 42, and 33 Divisions

In terms of workload based on calls per officer, decreases were noted for most of the divisions. However, such decreases should not be taken as an actual decrease in demand for service in the field units. Changes in the way that calls were managed/dispatched might have reduced the number of calls assigned directly to the divisions; for example, the alternate response function was centralised in September 2001. In terms of the average number of crimes per officer, all divisions had decreases, except 22, 53, and 41 Divisions. Division 13 had the largest



decrease for both the calls-per-officer and crimes-per-officer ratios: 22.6% and 25.2%, respectively.

Table 2.7
Change (%) in Crime and Crime Rates, Calls, and Workload: 1998-2002

2002 DIV	Change in No. of Crimes, Calls, & Officers					Rate of Occurrences (number per 1,000 pop.)			Workload per Officer	
	Viol	Prop	Tot Non- Traf CC	Disp. Calls	Unif. Offr.	Viol	Prop	Tot Non- Traf CC	Calls	Crimes
11	-2.0	-19.9	-11.4	-16.3	-6.5	-6.0	-23.1	-15.0	-10.5	-5.3
12	8.2	-9.1	7.4	5.2	11.0	3.8	-12.8	3.0	-5.2	-3.2
13	-1.6	-27.8	-19.8	-17.1	7.1	-5.6	-30.7	-23.1	-22.6	-25.2
14	-9.2	-15.3	-13.2	-17.1	-12.0	-12.9	-18.8	-16.7	-5.8	-1.4
22*	-0.2	-3.8	0.3	-11.9	-15.9	-4.2	-7.7	-3.8	4.8	19.3
23	3.5	-3.9	3.7	-5.7	10.9	-0.7	-7.8	-0.5	-15.0	-6.5
31	6.5	-10.3	2.3	-0.7	20.9	2.1	-13.9	-1.9	-17.9	-15.4
32	21.9	-7.9	0.7	-9.2	8.4	16.9	-11.6	-3.4	-16.2	-7.1
33	13.6	-16.0	-5.9	-8.9	9.3	9.0	-19.4	-9.7	-16.6	-13.9
41	23.9	5.3	11.9	-7.0	7.6	18.9	1.0	7.4	-13.6	4.0
42	15.4	-17.1	-3.6	-14.1	0.3	10.7	-20.5	-7.5	-14.4	-3.9
51	-2.4	-30.6	-23.2	-9.2	-11.2	-6.4	-33.4	-26.3	2.2	-13.6
52	-0.7	-21.2	-11.8	-19.8	-6.2	-4.8	-24.4	-15.4	-14.5	-6.0
53	-7.3	-13.2	-9.6	-16.8	-18.8	-11.0	-16.7	-13.2	2.5	11.4
54	8.8	-7.0	5.7	-5.5	8.5	4.4	-10.8	1.4	-12.9	-2.6
55	-10.9	-23.7	-18.5	-12.0	-6.3	-14.5	-26.8	-21.8	-6.1	-13.0
Field Total	4.7	-13.7	-5.4	-11.0	-0.4	0.4	-17.3	-9.3	-10.6	-5.0

*21 and 22 Divisions were amalgamated in September 2001. The statistics for these two divisions are combined for 1998 to enable fair comparison.

Source: TPS Database; Toronto Urban Development Services.

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

O. COMPARISON WITH OTHER CANADIAN CITIES

This section compares the crime rates of Toronto to those of other large Canadian cities. Crime statistics from Statistics Canada are usually delayed by one year and so only 2001 crime statistics are available for this analysis. The crime statistics reviewed under this section are incident-based. These statistics are 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 2001 was 164,353, compared with the offence-based count of 200,830 crimes; the offence-based count was 22.2% 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 2001, of the 18 police services identified to have a population of more than 250,000, crime statistics were only available for 17 services. Compared with these large Canadian cities, Toronto had the largest per capita cost for policing followed by Vancouver (Table 2.8). Toronto, following Montreal, also had the second smallest number of population per police officer. The factors associated with high policing cost in Toronto are many and varied. It has to be noted that per capita cost and the population-police ratio are based on residential population. For Toronto, which has a large daily transient population and a large number of seasonal visitors, the computation of these ratios without taking into account the large transient population also served by the Toronto Police results in an inflation of these ratios. 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 GTA, all pose special demands on the Police Service, which certainly impact on the per capita cost but can not easily be quantified.

In terms of crime rates, Toronto ranked below middle (tenth) in overall crimes among the 17 cities under review, with Surrey, BC, showing the highest overall crime rate. Toronto ranked fifth and thirteenth in violent crimes and property crimes, respectively. Surrey had the highest violent crime rate in 2001, while Vancouver continued to have the highest property crime rate.

Between 1997 and 2001, 14 out of the 17 large Canadian cities under review had decreases in the overall crime rate (Table 2.9).²⁶ Toronto had the third largest decrease of 161.3 criminal incidents per 10,000 population. It also had the third largest drop in property crime rate (132 incidents). Vancouver showed the largest decrease in both total crime rate and property crime rate between 1997 and 2001. For the violent crime rate, Toronto was among the nine cities that had an increase. Toronto had the fourth largest increase of 6.9 incidents per 10,000 population, while Montreal had the largest increase of 13.8 incidents per 10,000 population. Of the 16 cities that had an increase in the per capita cost, the increase for Toronto was the seventh largest – \$25 – compared to the largest increase of \$57 for Niagara Region Police. In terms of the size of population per officer, 14 of the cities had decreases due to the gain in police strength for the period under review. Toronto had a decrease of 12 persons per officer, which is the second smallest decrease after that of Montreal.

²⁶ There were changes in the Ottawa-Carleton policing jurisdiction in 1998 and 1999. Comparisons with previous years should be done with caution.



Table 2.8
Crime Rates* (per 10,000 population), Police Strength & Per Capita Cost in Canadian Municipalities with Populations of 250,000 and Over

2001 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	2,562,235	29,868	116.6	87,055	339.8	47,430	185.1	164,353	641.4	5,151	497.4	235
Montreal	1,838,474	21,637	117.7	91,064	495.3	40,872	222.3	153,573	835.3	4,082	450.4	205
Calgary	899,285	8,124	90.3	40,945	455.3	16,612	184.7	65,681	730.4	1,303	690.2	188
Peel Reg.	999,146	5,612	56.2	23,517	235.4	11,031	110.4	40,160	401.9	1,385	721.4	167
Edmonton	663,819	7,393	111.4	38,995	587.4	23,113	348.2	69,501	1,047.0	1,152	576.2	216
Winnipeg	631,675	8,759	138.7	39,869	631.2	24,323	385.1	72,951	1,154.9	1,127	560.5	185
York Reg.	778,000	4,159	53.5	19,580	251.7	7,689	98.8	31,428	404.0	881	883.1	129
Vancouver	573,154	6,147	107.2	54,824	956.5	13,841	241.5	74,812	1,305.3	1,097	522.5	234
Hamilton- Wentworth	503,043	6,108	121.4	22,409	445.5	13,147	261.3	41,664	828.2	699	719.7	162
Niagara Reg.	426,912	2,833	66.4	16,470	385.8	9,761	228.6	29,064	680.8	619	689.7	191
Waterloo Reg.	456,767	2,889	63.2	16,052	351.4	6,964	152.5	25,905	567.1	583	783.5	138
Durham Reg.	523,013	4,017	76.8	15,424	294.9	10,774	206.0	30,215	577.7	646	809.6	156
Ottawa- Carleton Reg.	800,525	6,146	76.8	27,755	346.7	14,488	181.0	48,389	604.5	1,046	765.3	164
Laval	354,773	2,093	59.0	12,256	345.5	4,225	119.1	18,574	523.5	448	791.9	151
London	346,324	2,645	76.4	16,787	484.7	7,793	225.0	27,225	786.1	468	740.0	139
Halton Reg.	387,388	1,956	50.5	8,959	231.3	5,439	140.4	16,354	422.2	453	855.2	128
Quebec City**	513,981		0.0		0.0	0	0.0		0.0			
Surrey	344,620	5,404	156.8	30,703	890.9	12,451	361.3	48,558	1,409.0	382	902.1	92

Notes:

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

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

**Statistics not available, except for population; jurisdiction enlarged as a result of municipal amalgamations between June 2001 and June 2002.

(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: Police Resources in Canada 2002, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada



Table 2.9
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: 1997-2001

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	71635	2555	6.9	-30447	-132.0	-7678	-36.2	-35570	-161.3	262	-12	25
Montreal	5374	2598	13.8	-22628	-124.9	8437	45.4	-11593	-65.7	83	-8	11
Calgary	77985	1071	4.5	-3875	-90.4	2578	13.8	-226	-72.1	138	-15	42
Peel Reg.	112746	331	-3.4	-3728	-72.0	690	-6.3	-2707	-81.7	342	-128	23
Edmonton	24519	499	3.5	-578	-31.6	5181	67.7	5102	39.7	98	-30	47
Winnipeg	-5925	-926	-13.2	411	12.3	5693	92.9	5178	91.9	-72	29	26
York Reg.	135000	1071	5.4	1048	-36.5	1388	0.8	3507	-30.3	191	-49	26
Vancouver	27854	-1756	-37.7	-24066	-490.2	5106	81.3	-20716	-446.6	-18	33	17
Hamilton-Wentworth	9843	-404	-10.6	-1627	-41.9	1954	34.4	-77	-18.1	25	-12	13
Niagara Reg.	212	5	0.1	-2947	-69.3	-244	-5.8	-3186	-75.0	75	-95	57
Waterloo Reg.	21567	-277	-9.5	-1631	-54.9	-204	-12.2	-2112	-76.6	76	-75	15
Durham Reg.	34113	616	7.2	-1803	-57.5	1998	26.5	811	-23.7	64	-30	37
Ottawa-Carleton Reg. ***	203,225	-67	-27.2	-7,347	-241.0	66	-60.5	-7,348	-328.7	157	93	-22
Laval	4373	368	9.8	-2591	-78.3	-316	-10.5	-2539	-79.0	14	-15	17
London	12024	-87	-5.3	-3068	-109.2	-469	-22.	-3624	-136.7	42	-45	16
Halton Reg.	24188	257	3.7	-502	-29.2	697	9.8	452	-15.7	66	-83	18
Quebec City**	238581											
Surrey	21120	246	-2.6	7362	169.4	1736	30.1	9344	196.9	37	-36	13

Notes:

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

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

** Crime statistics for 2001 not available.

*** Due to changes in jurisdiction in 1998 and 1999, comparisons with previous years should be done with caution.

(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: Crime and Police Resources in Canadian Municipalities 1997, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; Police Resources in Canada 2001, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.



Appendix A

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

2002		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	103,031	28,144	1359	3226	2827	235	7,647	7,412	159	10	13.2	31.3	27.4	2.3	74.2	71.9	273.2
12	96,358	34,913	1835	3184	3205	268	8,492	8,224	182	12	19.0	33.0	33.3	2.8	88.1	85.3	362.3
13	144,689	35,052	1486	3369	2382	152	7,389	7,237	180	10	10.3	23.3	16.5	1.1	51.1	50.0	242.3
14	153,829	54,656	2953	7725	4393	350	15,421	15,071	309	19	19.2	50.2	28.6	2.3	100.2	98.0	355.3
22	196,200	43,085	1,797	7,619	4,635	449	14,500	14,051	211	11	9.2	38.8	23.6	2.3	73.9	71.6	219.6
23	164,651	36,674	2316	6406	3520	289	12,531	12,242	203	10	14.1	38.9	21.4	1.8	76.1	74.4	222.7
31	199,936	51,539	3125	6697	4565	376	14,763	14,387	283	12	15.6	33.5	22.8	1.9	73.8	72.0	257.8
32	206,215	45,136	2013	7815	4081	277	14,186	13,909	245	11	9.8	37.9	19.8	1.3	68.8	67.4	218.9
33	194,175	34,064	1369	4814	2389	187	8,759	8,572	177	11	7.1	24.8	12.3	1.0	45.1	44.1	175.4
41	236,979	58,106	3739	9558	6252	553	20,102	19,549	311	15	15.8	40.3	26.4	2.3	84.8	82.5	245.2
42	376,622	61,079	3910	9752	6081	448	20,191	19,743	308	18	10.4	25.9	16.1	1.2	53.6	52.4	162.2
51	67,835	35,154	1792	3562	3379	200	8,933	8,733	183	11	26.4	52.5	49.8	2.9	131.7	128.7	518.2
52	76,684	55,970	3053	13655	8545	257	25,510	25,253	348	24	39.8	178.1	111.4	3.4	332.7	329.3	729.9
53	143,173	26,164	854	4429	1842	98	7,223	7,125	138	10	6.0	30.9	12.9	0.7	50.4	49.8	182.7
54	136,838	34,215	1822	3451	2876	197	8,346	8,149	178	12	13.3	25.2	21.0	1.4	61.0	59.6	250.0
55	121,390	36,505	2079	5037	3105	210	10,431	10,221	224	20	17.1	41.5	25.6	1.7	85.9	84.2	300.7
CFC**	1,043,827	340,773	17,233	47,638	32,554	1,967	99,392	97,425	1,901	128	16.5	45.6	31.2	1.9	95.2	93.3	326.5
AFC**	1,574,778	329,683	18,269	52,661	31,523	2,579	105,032	102,453	1,738	88	11.6	33.4	20.0	1.6	66.7	65.1	209.4
Field Total	2,618,605	670,456	35,502	100,299	64,077	4,546	204,424	199,878	3,639	216	13.6	38.3	24.5	1.7	78.1	76.3	256.0

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 Toronto Urban Development Services.

** The compositions of CFC and AFC have been revised in 2001. Also, Divisions 21 and 22 were amalgamated in September 2001.



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

2001		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	102,071	30,921	1,398	2,734	2,608	215	6,955	6,740	161	10	13.7	26.8	25.6	2.1	68.1	66.0	302.9
12	95,460	36,410	1,960	3,136	3,190	286	8,572	8,286	191	10	20.5	32.9	33.4	3.0	89.8	86.8	381.4
13	143,341	39,588	1,458	3,628	2,414	150	7,650	7,500	186	8	10.2	25.3	16.8	1.0	53.4	52.3	276.2
14	152,396	63,361	3,162	7,517	4,374	426	15,479	15,053	338	19	20.7	49.3	28.7	2.8	101.6	98.8	415.8
22	194,372	46,448	1,726	7,214	4,501	520	13,961	13,441	208	12	8.9	37.1	23.2	2.7	71.8	69.2	239.0
23	163,117	40,317	2,424	6,787	3,524	290	13,025	12,735	189	12	14.9	41.6	21.6	1.8	79.9	78.1	247.2
31	198,073	53,695	3,242	6,456	4,499	345	14,542	14,197	248	13	16.4	32.6	22.7	1.7	73.4	71.7	271.1
32	204,294	47,088	1,923	7,399	3,979	281	13,582	13,301	228	13	9.4	36.2	19.5	1.4	66.5	65.1	230.5
33	192,366	36,862	1,451	4,780	2,494	174	8,899	8,725	180	10	7.5	24.8	13.0	0.9	46.3	45.4	191.6
41	234,771	61,707	3,963	8,654	6,144	598	19,359	18,761	299	15	16.9	36.9	26.2	2.5	82.5	79.9	262.8
42	373,112	66,187	4,255	9,987	5,889	441	20,572	20,131	282	20	11.4	26.8	15.8	1.2	55.1	54.0	177.4
51	67,203	38,415	1,878	3,700	3,793	209	9,580	9,371	206	11	27.9	55.1	56.4	3.1	142.6	139.4	571.6
52	75,969	62,899	3,263	14,130	8,759	265	26,417	26,152	354	24	43.0	186.0	115.3	3.5	347.7	344.2	828.0
53	141,839	28,936	989	4,108	1,950	119	7,166	7,047	150	10	7.0	29.0	13.7	0.8	50.5	49.7	204.0
54	135,563	35,541	1,860	3,562	2,933	248	8,603	8,355	174	13	13.7	26.3	21.6	1.8	63.5	61.6	262.2
55	120,259	40,679	2,334	5,364	3,332	288	11,318	11,030	208	18	19.4	44.6	27.7	2.4	94.1	91.7	338.3
CFC**	1,034,100	376,750	18,302	47,879	33,353	2,206	101,740	99,534	1,968	123	17.7	46.3	32.3	2.1	98.4	96.3	364.3
AFC**	1,560,105	352,304	18,984	51,277	31,030	2,649	103,940	101,291	1,634	95	12.2	32.9	19.9	1.7	66.6	64.9	225.8
Field Total	2,594,205	729,054	37,286	99,156	64,383	4,855	205,680	200,825	3,602	218	14.4	38.2	24.8	1.9	79.3	77.4	281.0

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 Toronto Urban Development Services.

** The compositions of CFC and AFC have been revised in 2001. Also, Divisions 21 and 22 were amalgamated in September 2001.



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
	CFC*	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
	AFC*	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
	Field Total	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.

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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 Toronto 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 CC	Tot Non-Traf CC	Disp. Calls
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 Toronto 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-Traf CC	Unif.	Civ.	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Tot Non-Traf CC	Disp. Calls
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:

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III. YOUTH CRIME

Concern about youth, crime and 'disrespectful' attitudes has been common throughout history. Nevertheless, this should not minimise the concern and effects of violence and crime by youth in our society nor should it be allowed to act as an easy response and explanation for not taking action. The search for solutions to this social problem demands a commitment to develop a comprehensive response strategy that will address both the individual and systemic factors contributing to this phenomenon. The Service's community policing philosophy provides the necessary approach for reaching creative and effective solutions to youth violence.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The enumeration of youth crime is different from the enumeration of crimes in general. While crimes in general are counted in terms of number of criminal incidents that occurred, youth crimes are compiled on the basis of arrests, when the age of the suspect can be ascertained. For this reason and a number of other factors, the number of youth crimes recorded is likely lower than the actual number of crimes committed by youth.
- To put the problem of youth crime in perspective, three issues must be noted. First, a very small proportion of youths (aged 12 to 17 years) are involved in criminal activity, and even fewer are involved in violent crimes. Second, youth crime statistics reflect the number of youths arrested for criminal offences, not the actual level of crime involving young offenders. Third, it is believed that only a small portion of youth crime is actually reported to police.
- The *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, passed in February 2002, clearly states its primary purpose as the protection of society by preventing crime, imposing sentences that are appropriate and proportional, and by rehabilitating youth involved in criminal activities. The new *Act* became effective in April 2003, replacing the *Young Offenders Act, 1984*.
- National youth crime statistics showed that, in 2001, the overall youth charge rate (the number of youths charged per 1,000 population) was 41.4, of whom 18.2 were charged for property crimes, 13.8 for other Criminal Code offences, and 9.4 for violent crimes. Although the overall youth charge rate increased slightly in the past two years, the rate in 2001 still about 30% lower than that reported a decade ago.
- In 2002, 7,048 young persons (aged 12 to 17 years) in Toronto were charged for all types of Criminal Code offences, down 6% from 2001, and 11.2% from 1998. In comparison, adult crime increased 1.9% and 5.4% in the last year and past five years, respectively.
- Youths accounted for 14.9% of the total persons charged for Criminal Code offences, which is much larger than their 8.2% representation within the total population aged 12 and over. Over the past five years, the proportion of youth decreased for all major offence categories.



- The decrease in youths charged over the past five years was mainly due to the large decrease in number of youths charged for property crimes. There was a significant 24.0% decrease in youths charged for property crimes, and only a 2.3% decrease in youths charged for violent crimes.
- Non-sexual assault and robbery together constituted the bulk (93.0%) of the violent offences for which youths were charged. Over the past five years, the number of youths charged for minor assault slightly increased, while those charged for robbery and major assault decreased.
- In 2002, a total of 522 female youths were charged for violent offences, a 6.5% increase over the past five years, compared to a 4.7% decrease for their male counterparts. The participation of young females in violent crimes has increased and the gender gap has narrowed. The increasing involvement of females in criminal activities, particularly violent crimes, has raised concern, although the proportion of young females in total youths charged for violent crimes remains low (23.0%).
- The average age of youths charged under each of the major offence groups increased over the past five years, an indication that the increasing participation of younger youths in criminal activities noted in previous *Scans* may have discontinued.
- In 2002, an average 39.2 of every 1,000 young persons were charged for Criminal Code offences in Toronto, including 12.4 charged for violent crime, 13.9 for property crime, and 12.8 for other Criminal Code offences. The overall charge rate for youths is about double that for adults. These rates were lower than the rates seen five years ago.
- Male youths had a charge rate about 3 times higher than that of female youths. Changes in the charge rate differed between males and females. While female youths showed a larger decrease than male youths in the charge rate across most Criminal Code offence groups in 2002, the decreases over five years ago were much less than for their male counterparts.
- The total number of crimes occurring on school premises decreased 7.0% in 2002. Non-sexual assault remained the most frequent crime (27.4%), followed by theft (14.3%), uttering threats (10.4%), and mischief (8.8%). Over the past five years, crimes occurring on school premises decreased by only 0.6%.
- In 2002, a total of 415 youths were charged with drug-related offences, a decrease from 2001 (460) but an increase over 1998 (370). In terms of number charged per 1,000 youths, the 2002 rate of 2.3 persons was a decrease from 2001, and was about the same as in 1998.

A. A PERSPECTIVE ON YOUTH CRIME

Community perception of youth crime and, in particular, youth violence, is largely influenced by the media saturation of the violent actions of only a few young persons. However, response by police and others tasked with the development and well-being of young people can



only be effective if they are able to define and focus their attention on the real problems. The actual extent of youth crime in Canada and Toronto, historically defined by the number of Criminal Code charges laid against young people aged 12 to 17 years, is discussed in detail later in this chapter.

However, to put youth crime in perspective, two things must be clearly noted in advance. First, as revealed by police statistics, only a very small proportion of youths are involved in criminal activity, and even fewer are involved in violent crimes. For example, in 2002, a total of 7,048 youths were charged for Criminal Code offences in Toronto, including 2,227 charged for violent offences and 2,498 charged for property offences. Assuming that every person charged was a different individual, which is unlikely and thus results in an inflated count, about four percent of youths in Toronto were charged with a Criminal Code offence and slightly more than one percent of youths were charged with a violent criminal offence.²⁷ Second, youth crime statistics reflect the number of youths arrested and charged for criminal activities, not the actual level of crime involving young offenders.

Most experts on the subject of youth crime strongly caution against viewing all youth as potential criminals. Dr. Fred Mathews of the Central Toronto Youth Services argues that 75% of all youth are rarely or seldom involved in serious crime or violent activity and may be considered no- or low-risk.²⁸ Twenty percent of youth may be considered moderate-risk as their behaviour can go either way, depending on their perception of the expected consequences of their own violent actions. The final five percent of youth are to be considered high-risk because of high levels of vulnerability, marginalization from the community, and chronic risk factors including poverty, abuse, and neglect. Even within this group, the portion likely to become involved in serious violent crime is believed to be only one or two percent.

Perhaps the single greatest impediment to developing a clear picture of youth crime is the basis for the enumeration of youth crimes. Unlike general crime statistics that count the actual number of Criminal Code incidents (or offences in some instances), youth crime statistics reflect the number of youths arrested and charged with a Criminal Code offence. While this method of enumeration is historically consistent, it counts the number of Criminal Code offences which result in the arrest of a young person, rather than the number of Criminal Code offences committed by a young person or group of young persons. This method is used because it is the only relatively accurate way to categorise a youth crime. The use of other estimates, such as the victim's estimate of the age of the suspect, are not thought to be as reliable as indicators for youth crime.

Accurate as they are, the use of statistics on youths arrested/charged may still fail to present a full picture of the youth crime problem. First, increases and decreases in the number of

²⁷ It is known that a portion of the total number of youths charged in any one year reflects repeat offenders. However, the number of repeat offenders is not known. In *Youth Court Statistics, 1999/00*, Statistics Canada reported that 102,061 youth cases were processed through the courts, about two-thirds resulted in a conviction, and 41,563 young offenders were convicted of an offence. About 35% of cases with a conviction involved repeat offenders – offenders with at least one prior conviction. Persistent offenders -- offenders with at least three prior convictions – accounted for 10% of cases with a conviction. It must be noted, however, that the previous offences were not necessarily committed in the same period. Further, Statistics Canada reported that the number of charges per case increased with repeat offenders – 32% of cases involving persistent offenders included four or more charges, as compared to 18% of cases involving first-time offenders. These statistics may serve as a very general indicator of the proportion of repeat offenders. (Sudworth, M. and deSouza, P. *Youth Court Statistics, 1999/00*. *Juristat* (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada) 21(3), May 2001.)

²⁸ Mathews, F. *Drawing Lines and Circles – Responding to Youth Violence*. *Orbit*, 25(3), 1994.



charges may reflect the performance of the police, rather than the level of youth crime. Second, as discussed later, the increasing use of alternative measures, specifically police discretion and pre-charge alternative measures, will cause youth crime to be understated, particularly for minor crimes committed by first-time offenders. However, in the absence of a more reflective system of information collection, the current enumeration method appears to be the only relatively reliable indicator for the volume of youth crime and trend analysis.

As with general crime statistics, the issue of reported vs. non-reported crime is a concern in determining the level of youth crime. According to the 1999 General Social Survey, 44% of property crimes are reported to police, however, only an estimated 37% of personal crimes are reported.²⁹ Youths are much less likely to report personal crimes than adults – only 13% of youths reported personal crimes as compared to 30% of those aged 45 years and older.³⁰ If youth are most often victimised by other youths, as is reported by Statistics Canada, the actual level of crime and, in particular, violent crime involving youth, may be seriously undercounted.³¹

B. YOUTH CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT

Canadians are increasingly concerned about youth crime in their communities and the effectiveness of the current criminal justice system in dealing with young offenders. They want youth crime prevented in the first place and meaningful consequences for offenders when it does occur. These issues are specifically addressed in the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.³² The *Act* was introduced in October 1999, intended to replace the existing *Young Offenders Act, 1984*, and was crafted based upon *A Strategy for the Renewal of Youth Justice*, published by the federal government in May 1998. The *Act* clearly states its primary purpose as the protection of society, by preventing crime, imposing sentences that are appropriate and proportional, and by rehabilitating youth involved in criminal activities. The new legislation will:

- distinguish between violent young offenders and recidivists, and the majority of young offenders who commit non-violent crimes, and to target the responses of the youth justice system to the seriousness of the offence;
- expand the offences for which a young person, if convicted of the offence, could receive an adult sentence to include a category of a pattern of serious violent offences;
- lower the age at which a young offender may receive an adult sentence to include youths 14 and 15 years old;
- allow the publication of the name of any youth who receives an adult sentence;
- create a special sentence for serious violent offenders who suffer from mental illness or psychological/emotional disorders;
- require a period of controlled supervision in the community to facilitate re-integration, following all periods of custody; and,

²⁹ Besserer, S. and Trainor, C. *Criminal Victimization in Canada, 1999*. **Juristat** (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada), 20(10), November 2000, p.23.

³⁰ *Ibid*, p. 11.

³¹ Savoir, J. *Youth Violent Crime*. **Juristat** (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada), 19(13), December 1999, p.9.

³² Although the *Act* received Royal Assent on February 19, 2002, it was not proclaimed until April 2003. The lead-in period was purposely set to allow time for provincial ministries to make a number of policy decisions and police services to then review and develop appropriate policies and procedures.



- provide for and encourage the use of a full range of extrajudicial sanctions, including community-based sentences, for non-violent offenders.

As is evident from these highlights, the *Act* provides a clear distinction between violent and non-violent crimes. For youths who commit violent crimes or are repeat offenders, the *Act* prescribes more severe consequences. However, for youths who commit non-violent crimes, the *Act* promotes rehabilitation through diversion programs. It accomplishes this by creating the presumption that extrajudicial sanctions, rather than court proceedings, will be used for non-violent first offenders; by requiring police officers to consider taking no further action, issuing a warning, administering a caution, or referring the youth to a community-based program before a charge is laid; by establishing the principle that extrajudicial measures are often the most appropriate approach to rehabilitate young offenders; and by clarifying that non-judicial measures are not restricted to first time offenders.

The mandate for extrajudicial sanction will greatly affect the delivery of policing services. Police services across the country will be required to establish a formal structure/process to ensure appropriate and proportional community-based sentences and effective referrals. In addition, all officers must be trained in the application and process of extrajudicial sanctions.

The Toronto Police Service has developed the partnerships, programs, and officer training requirements necessary to comply with the new legislation. The Youth Referral Program (YRP) was launched in 41 and 42 Divisions on April 9, 2002. The Program, funded for two years by the federal government, partners the Toronto Police Service, Operation Springboard, with their more than 200 referral agencies, and the University of Toronto. The Program, which includes both a punitive and rehabilitation component, is available to young first, and in some instances, second, time offenders, involved in non-violent minor offences. Prior to being charged for an alleged offence, the youth may be given the opportunity to participate in the YRP. To participate, the youth must take responsibility and show remorse for his/her criminal action and formally consent to the Program by signing a waiver application; the youth's parents must also consent to participation in the Program. Formal charges will be laid if the participant fails to comply with the terms imposed by the YRP.

The new legislation will likely have a significant impact on the level of youth crime in Toronto. First, the number of youths actually arrested/charged – the basis for youth crime levels – will be lowered by the number of youths referred to the program. While this will result in a false decrease in youth crime, it can be explained by reporting the level of YRP participation. Second, if, as it is suggested, extrajudicial sanction actually decreases the likelihood of re-offending, the number of youth arrests/charges will decrease, indicating a real decrease in youth crime. Certainly, the opposite, regular association with other delinquent youths and gang members, has been proven to significantly increase the likelihood of both offending and re-offending.



C. YOUTH CRIME IN CANADA

National youth crime statistics showed that, in 2001, 102,313 Canadian youths, aged 12 to 17 years, were charged with a criminal incident.³³ The overall youth charge rate – the number of youths charged for non-traffic Criminal Code offences per 1,000 population – was 41.4, of whom 18.2 were charged for property crimes, 13.8 for other Criminal Code offences, and 9.4 for violent crimes. Figure 3.1 shows the national youth charge rate since 1991. Although there were slight increases in the overall charge rate for youth in the past two years, the rate in 2001 was still about 30% lower than that reported a decade ago.

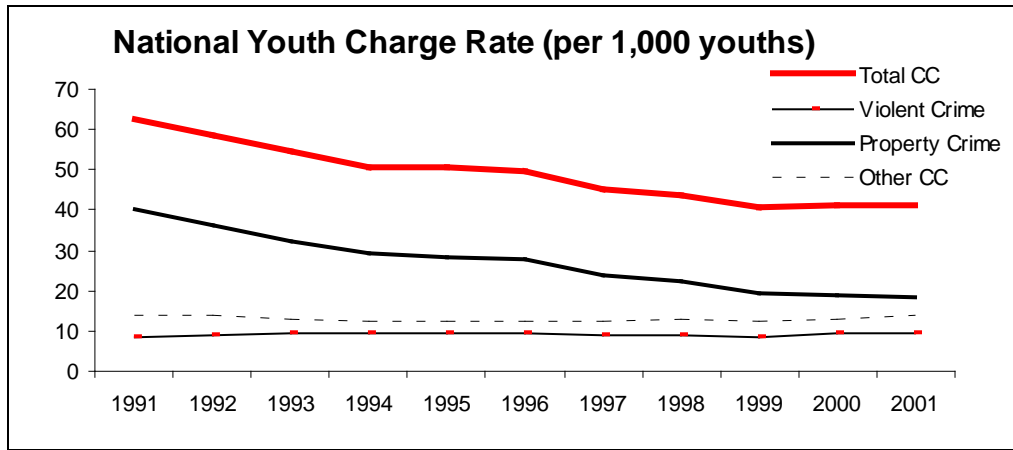


Figure 3.1

Source: Statistics Canada

Statistics from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics also revealed that property crimes accounted for about 44% of youth crime, compared to only 31% of adult crime.³⁴ A further 23% of youths were charged with violent crime, compared to 31% of adults, and the remaining 33% were charged with other Criminal Code offences. This distribution was a change from 1993 when only 17% of youths were charged with violent crimes and 59% were charged with property crimes. Increases in youths charged with common assault and decreases in charges for theft and break & enter accounted for much of this shift in crime distribution.

The rate of youths charged (per 100,000 population) with criminal offences increased slightly (1%) for the second straight year in 2001, after eight years of decline between 1991 and 1999. The increase in the 2001 charge rate was driven by a 2% increase in the rate of violent crime and a 6% increase in the rate of other Criminal Code offences. The youth rate for property offences, on the other hand, continued to drop (3%) for the tenth straight year.

The increasing involvement of females in criminal activities, particularly violent crimes, is a concern of many Canadians. Although the involvement of young females in crime remains low compared to young males, the proportion of females charged was higher among youth than adults, particularly for violent crimes. In 2000, females accounted for 25.0% of youths charged for violent crimes, compared to 15.0% for their adult counterparts. The level of involvement of young females in violent crimes, in 2000, was about one-third of that of young males, however,

³³ Savoie J. *Crime Statistics in Canada, 2001*. *Juristat* (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada), 22(6), July 2002, p. 20.

³⁴ *Ibid*, pp.1, 12, 20.



the gender gap has narrowed considerably. The charge rate for young females increased 61.0% between 1990 and 2000, more than twice as fast as the rate for young males, which increased only 25.0% during the same period. Between 1999 and 2000, however, the increase in the charge rate for both young males and females was about the same.³⁵

Statistics Canada attributes at least some of the decrease in youth crime over the past decade, particularly the 44.8% decrease in property related offences, to the rate of youths ‘not charged’ – the number of youth involved in crime but not charged. Both the current *Young Offenders Act, 1984* and the new *Youth Criminal Justice Act* provide for diversion from formal court proceedings. As noted earlier, youths involved in crime may be dealt with by other means such as alternate measures and cautions. In a 1999 report, Statistics Canada suggested that “[i]n 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”.³⁶

D. YOUTH CRIME IN TORONTO

Number of Youths Charged – Total:

In 2002, a total of 47,383 persons were arrested/charged for Criminal Code offences in Toronto: 7,048 young persons aged 12 to 17 years, and 40,277 adults.³⁷ Figure 3.2 shows the number of young persons and adults charged over the past ten years.³⁸

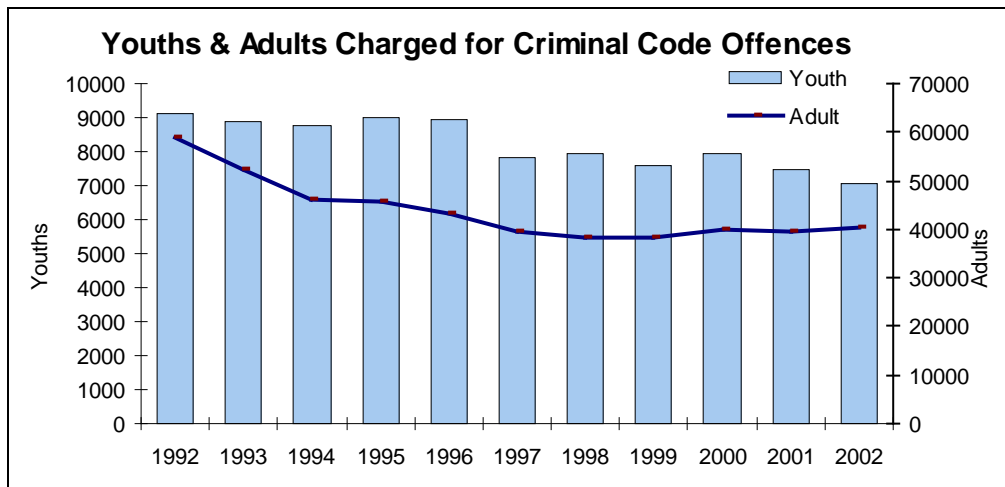


Figure 3.2

Source: TPS Database

Compared with the 47,075 arrests in 2001, total arrests in 2002 increased only 0.7%, including a 1.9% increase for adults, but a 6% decrease for youths. Youth arrests actually

³⁵ Logan R. *Crime Statistics in Canada, 2000. Juristat* (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada), 21(8), July 2001, p.19-20.

³⁶ Tremblay, S. *Crime Statistics in Canada, 1999. Juristat* (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada), 20(5), July 2000, p.14.

³⁷ There were 58 persons charged whose age was not specified.

³⁸ To focus on the trends in relation to each other, the number of youths and adults charged 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.



decreased for all the major offence groups, including an 8.8% decrease for violent crime arrests and a 4% decrease for property crime arrests, compared to a 2.6% decrease and a 12.3% increase for adults, respectively.

Between 1998 and 2002, youths had a 11.2% decrease in total Criminal Code arrests, compared to a 5.4% increase for adults. While youths had decreases in arrests for all major offence categories, property offences in particular, adults had increases for all offence categories, except property offences, which also showed a decrease.³⁹

Table 3.1 is a breakdown of youths as a proportion of total persons charged for Criminal Code offences. In general, the proportion of youths in various categories of crime, except traffic, are much larger than their representation (8.2%) in the total population aged 12 and over. The proportion of youths in the total number of persons charged for Criminal Code offences dropped from 17.2% in 1998 to 14.9% in 2002. The decrease in proportion for property offences was comparatively larger than those of violent crimes and other Criminal Code offences.

Table 3.1
Youths as a Proportion (%) of Total Persons Charged

Year	Youths Charged	Total CC	Violent	Property	Other CC	Traffic
1998	7933	17.2	16.3	21.5	15.5	1.2
1999	7607	16.6	16.8	19.6	15.5	0.4
2000	7938	16.6	15.7	21.0	16.1	0.4
2001	7496	15.9	15.1	20.2	15.8	0.7
2002	7048	14.9	14.2	17.8	15.0	0.7

Source: TPS Database

While there was an 11.2% decrease in the number of youths charged for Criminal Code offences in the past five years, there was only a small decrease in youths charged for violent crime (2.3%) compared to a much larger decrease for property crimes (24.0%). Over the past 10 years, there was a 1.3% increase in the number of youths charged for violent crimes, while there was a 42.4% decrease for youths charged for property crimes.

Table 3.2 shows a breakdown of the violent offences for which youths were charged. As shown, non-sexual assault and robbery together constituted the bulk (93.0%) of the violent offences and minor assaults alone constituted more than half (52.1%) of the offences. Over the past five years, the number of youths charged for minor assault slightly increased, while those charged for robbery and major assault decreased.

³⁹ More detailed statistics on young persons and adults charged, broken down by gender and major offence category, are shown in Appendix A at the end of this chapter.



Table 3.2
Number of Youths Charged for Violent Crimes

	Number			Column %		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1998						
Minor Assault	787	351	1,138	44.0	71.6	49.9
Major Assault	415	71	486	23.2	14.5	21.3
Robbery	452	63	515	25.3	12.9	22.6
Sexual Assault	119	3	122	6.6	0.6	5.4
Other	17	2	19	0.9	0.4	0.8
Total	1,790	490	2,280	100.0	100.0	100.0
2002						
Minor Assault	779	381	1,160	45.7	73.0	52.1
Major Assault	339	88	427	19.9	16.9	19.2
Robbery	444	42	486	26.0	8.0	21.8
Sexual Assault	123	7	130	7.2	1.3	5.8
Other	20	4	24	1.2	0.8	1.1
Total	1,705	522	2,227	100.0	100.0	100.0
% Change: 1998-2002						
Minor Assault	-1.0	8.5	1.9			
Major Assault	-18.3	23.9	-12.1			
Robbery	-1.8	-33.3	-5.6			
Sexual Assault	3.4	133.3	6.6			
Other	17.6	100.0	26.3			
Total	-4.7	6.5	-2.3			

Source: TPS Arrest Database

Number of Youths Charged – By Gender:

In 2002, of the 7,048 young persons charged for Criminal Code offences, 5,362 were males and 1,686 were females. For every 10 youths charged for Criminal Code offences, an average 7.6 were male and 2.4 were female, compared to 7.8 males and 2.2 females in 1998. The proportion of males decreased while that of females increased over the past five years. Table 3.3(a) shows the change in number and proportion of male and female young offenders charged by major offence groups.

Table 3.3(a)
The Number & Proportion (%) of Males and Females Young Offenders

	Tot CC	Violent	Property	Other CC	Traffic	Drug
1998						
Male %	77.7	78.5	73.9	82.0	95.2	85.1
Female %	22.3	21.5	26.1	18.0	4.8	14.9
Total	7,933	2,280	3,285	2,347	21	370
2002						
Male %	76.1	76.6	70.6	81.5	87.5	88.2
Female %	23.9	23.4	29.4	18.5	12.5	11.8
Total	7,048	2,227	2,498	2,307	16	415

Source: TPS Arrest Database



As shown in Table 3.3(b), the number of male youths arrested/charged for a Criminal Code offence had a 13% decrease over the past five years, compared to a 4.8% decrease for female youths. While male youths had a 4.7% decrease in violent crime arrests, female youths had a 6.5% increase for the same crimes. Female youths also had a smaller decrease (14.2%) than male youths (27.4%) in property crime arrests. For other Criminal Code offence arrests, female youths had a slight 0.9% increase, while male youths had a 2.3% decrease. As a result, the proportion of female youths among the young offenders has increased in general.

Table 3.3(b)
% Change in Youths Charged for Criminal Code and Drug Offences

	Tot CC	Violent	Property	Other CC	Traffic	Drug
2001-2002						
Male	-5.1	-9.0	-3.4	-2.9	-6.7	-10.9
Female	-8.7	-8.3	-5.5	-13.9	-33.3	0.0
Total	-6.0	-8.8	-4.0	-5.1	-11.1	-9.8
1998-2002						
Male	-13.0	-4.7	-27.4	-2.3	-30.0	16.2
Female	-4.8	6.5	-14.2	0.9	100.0	-10.9
Total	-11.2	-2.3	-24.0	-1.7	-23.8	12.2

Source: TPS Arrest Database

While males were more likely involved in more serious violent crimes than females, there are indicators that this is changing; the Toronto Police Youth Crime Co-ordinator reported that girls are now into gangs, fighting with knives and stealing.⁴⁰ Also, as shown in Table 3.2, the number of female youths charged increased for both major and minor assaults over the past five years, while the number of male youths charged decreased for both offences. These changes together may paint a picture that female youths have become more crime-prone and violent than before, despite still constituting a relatively small proportion (24.0%) of the young offender population.

Number of Youths Charged – By Age:

During the mid-1990s, there were strong indications of increasing participation of 12 and 13 year olds in criminal activities, particularly violent crimes. Table 3.4 shows a breakdown of the ages of youths charged under each of the major offence categories. Between 1998 and 2002, the number of youths charged for Criminal Code offences decreased in general and much larger decreases were noted for youths aged 12 through 14 than youths aged 15 through 17. The average age of young persons charged increased from 15.3 in 1998 to 15.5 in 2002. The average age of youths charged under the major offence groups all showed increases over the past five years. For violent and other Criminal Code offences, decreased numbers of charges were noted for youths aged 12-14 and 17 years, while increases were noted for youths aged 15 and 16 years.

⁴⁰ Cited in *Toronto Star*, Saturday March 23, 2002.



While decreases were noted at all ages for youths charged for property offences, much larger decreases were noted for the younger ages.

**Table 3.4
No. of Young Persons Charged by Age and Major Offence Group**

	Age	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Change 2001-2002	% Change 1998-2002
Violent	12	106	93	116	94	62	-34.0	-41.5
	13	231	250	237	198	169	-14.6	-26.8
	14	348	381	361	356	338	-5.1	-2.9
	15	474	569	546	566	512	-9.5	8.0
	16	541	577	606	606	581	-4.1	7.4
	17	580	582	622	623	565	-9.3	-2.6
	Total		2280	2452	2488	2443	2227	-8.8
Mean Age		15.25	15.24	15.27	15.33	15.38	0.3	0.9
Property	12	123	115	80	67	62	-7.5	-49.6
	13	262	256	209	171	158	-7.6	-39.7
	14	589	440	466	419	341	-18.6	-42.1
	15	756	630	606	609	565	-7.2	-25.3
	16	816	682	711	674	670	-0.6	-17.9
	17	739	668	695	663	702	5.9	-5.0
	Total		3285	2791	2767	2603	2498	-4.0
Mean Age		15.25	15.26	15.35	15.40	15.49	0.6	1.6
Other CC	12	66	57	66	63	43	-31.7	-34.8
	13	162	190	191	177	117	-33.9	-27.8
	14	374	327	389	377	312	-17.2	-16.6
	15	491	536	575	545	515	-5.5	4.9
	16	592	585	702	598	625	4.5	5.6
	17	662	662	753	672	695	3.4	5.0
	Total		2347	2357	2676	2432	2307	-5.1
Mean Age		15.43	15.44	15.46	15.42	15.58	1.0	0.9
Total NT-CC	12	295	265	262	224	167	-25.4	-43.4
	13	655	696	637	546	444	-18.7	-32.2
	14	1,312	1,148	1,216	1,153	991	-14.1	-24.5
	15	1,724	1,735	1,727	1,721	1592	-7.5	-7.7
	16	1,957	1,845	2,020	1,884	1876	-0.4	-4.1
	17	1,990	1,918	2,076	1,968	1962	-0.3	-1.4
	Total		7912	7600	7931	7478	7032	-6.0
Mean Age		15.31	15.31	15.36	15.39	15.49	0.6	1.2

Source: TPS Arrest Database

It is unclear whether the decreases noted above, particularly for those aged 12 through 14, reflect actual decreases in participation or an increase in the use of alternative measures. Such changes, taken as they are, appear to be indication that the increasing participation of younger youths in criminal activities noted in previous *Scans* may have been halted.



As has been discussed, youth crime is measured by the number of youths, 12 to 17 years old, arrested for criminal offences; however, it fails to capture the criminal offences of children less than 12 years of age. The importance of addressing the criminal activities and violent behaviour of these children was underscored in a recent study published by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in the United States. The Study Group on Very Young Offenders reported that “Research findings uniformly show that the risk of subsequent violence, serious offences, and chronic offending is two to three times higher for child delinquents than for later-onset offenders...in addition, [child delinquents] are more likely than later-onset juvenile offenders to become gang members and/or engage in substance abuse”.⁴¹ The Study Group further found that most early-onset delinquents showed signs of aggressive, inattentive, or sensation-seeking behaviour as early as pre-school. While they found that incarceration was not the answer in most cases, programs based on developing children’s skills in conflict resolution, anger management, problem solving and violence prevention have met with some success.

In February 1999, the Toronto Police Service, EarlsCourt Child and Family Centre, and thirteen other stakeholder organisations signed a protocol for dealing with children under 12 in conflict with the law. The Protocol created a co-ordinated process, including all service providers, to quickly and effectively direct these children, and their families, to appropriate services within their communities.

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 3.5.⁴²

⁴¹ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *OJJDP Research 2000 – Research on Very Young Offenders* (www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org).

⁴² 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.



Table 3.5
Number of Persons Arrested/Charged Per 1,000 Population

Youth	Tot CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traffic	Drug
1998	48.3	13.9	20.0	14.3	0.1	2.3
1999	45.3	14.6	16.6	14.0	0.0	2.5
2000	46.2	14.5	16.1	15.6	0.0	3.2
2001	42.7	13.9	14.8	13.9	0.1	2.6
2002	39.2	12.4	13.9	12.8	0.1	2.3
Adult						
1998	20.0	6.1	6.3	6.7	0.9	1.3
1999	19.8	6.3	5.9	6.6	1.0	1.6
2000	20.4	6.9	5.3	7.1	1.0	1.8
2001	20.0	7.0	5.2	6.6	1.3	1.7
2002	20.2	6.7	5.8	6.5	1.2	1.4
% Change: Youth						
2001-2002	-8.2	-11.0	-6.3	-7.4	-13.3	-12.0
1998-2002	-18.8	-10.8	-30.5	-10.2	-30.4	2.5
% Change: Adult						
2001-2002	0.9	-3.6	11.2	-0.6	-8.6	-16.6
1998-2002	1.3	10.4	-7.6	-2.5	29.2	2.9

Source: TPS Database

In 2002, an average 39.2 of every 1,000 young persons were charged for Criminal Code offences, which was almost double the adult charge rate. The overall charge rate for youths in 2002, however, was the lowest seen in the past five years, representing an 8.2% and an 18.8% drop from 2001 and 1998, respectively. The decrease in the charge rate was caused by an 11.2% decrease in youths charged and a 9.5% increase in the projected youth population over the past five years. The charge rate for adults, on the contrary, increased slightly both on a 1-year and 5-year basis.

Drops in the charge rate for youths were noted for all major Criminal Code offence categories over the past five years, including a 10.8% drop for the violent crime rate, a 30.5% drop for the property crime rate, and a 10.2% drop for the rate for other Criminal Code offences.

Table 3.6 shows the overall charge rates per 1,000 population for male and female youths for the past five years. As shown, male youths had a much higher charge rate than female youths. The overall charge rate of 57.9 persons per 1,000 population for male youths in 2002 was 3 times the rate for female youths. Male youths also had much higher charge rates than female youths across all offence categories.



Table 3.6
Youth Charge Rate - Number of Youths Charged Per 1,000 Population

	Sex	Tot CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traffic	Drug
2002	Male	57.9	18.4	19.0	20.3	0.2	4.0
	Female	19.3	6.0	8.4	4.9	0.0	0.6
	Total	39.2	12.4	13.9	12.8	0.1	2.3
2001	Male	62.5	20.7	20.2	21.4	0.2	4.5
	Female	21.7	6.7	9.1	5.8	0.0	0.6
	Total	42.7	13.9	14.8	13.9	0.1	2.6
2000	Male	68.3	21.9	22.0	24.4	0.1	5.5
	Female	22.8	6.6	9.9	6.2	0.0	0.8
	Total	46.2	14.5	16.1	15.6	0.0	3.2
1999	Male	69.1	22.9	24.1	22.1	0.1	4.2
	Female	20.0	5.8	8.7	5.5	0.0	0.7
	Total	45.3	14.6	16.6	14.0	0.0	2.5
1998	Male	72.8	21.2	28.7	22.7	0.2	3.7
	Female	22.2	6.2	10.8	5.3	0.0	0.7
	Total	48.3	13.9	20.0	14.3	0.1	2.3
Change (%)							
2001-2002	Male	-7.3	-11.2	-5.7	-5.2	-8.9	-13.1
	Female	-10.9	-10.5	-7.8	-16.0	-35.0	-2.5
	Total	-8.2	-11.0	-6.3	-7.4	-13.3	-12.0
Change (%)							
1998-2002	Male	-20.5	-12.9	-33.6	-10.7	-36.0	6.2
	Female	-13.1	-2.8	-21.7	-7.9	82.6	-18.7
	Total	-18.8	-10.8	-30.5	-10.2	-30.4	2.5

Source: TPS Database

As shown in Table 3.6, there were decreases in the overall charge rate for youths both on a one-year and five-year basis. Changes in the charge rate also differed between males and females. While female youths showed a larger decrease than male youths in the charge rate across most Criminal Code offence groups in 2002, their decreases over five years ago for the same offence groups were less than for their male counterparts. The overall charge rate for female youths dropped 13.1% over 1998, compared to a larger 20.5% drop for male youths. The female youth charge rate for violent crime dropped only 2.8% compared to a 12.9% drop for male youths. This smaller drop in the charge rate for female youths was also noted for both property and other Criminal Code offences.

E. 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 3.7 shows a breakdown of the various crimes occurring on school



premises in each of the past five years.⁴³ Common assaults, theft, uttering threats, and mischief were the most common offences noted in 2002, constituting 61.0% of the total crimes that occurred.

Table 3.7
Crimes Occurring on School Premises

Types of Offences	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Change	
						1 Year 01-02	5 Year 98-02
Sexual Assault	97	129	207	127	139	9.4	43.3
Other Assault	1,167	1,209	1,320	1,288	1,223	-5.0	4.8
Robbery	200	215	191	239	252	5.4	26.0
Weapons Offences	189	255	242	219	183	-16.4	-3.2
Theft	1,112	965	826	743	640	-13.9	-42.4
Break & Enter	340	304	295	371	324	-12.7	-4.7
Mischief	406	339	329	423	393	-7.1	-3.2
Utter Threat	363	483	578	587	466	-20.6	28.4
Drug Related Offences	123	151	222	175	194	10.9	57.7
Other	501	620	605	638	657	3.0	31.1
Total	4,498	4,670	4,815	4,810	4,471	-7.0	-0.6

Source: TPS Database

While over the past five years there was a large decrease in thefts and smaller decreases in break & enter, mischief, and weapons offences, there were increases in assaults (sexual and non-sexual), robbery, uttering threats, drug offences, and other crimes. In general, property offences decreased and violent crimes increased, thus causing the proportion of violent crimes in the total number of crimes to increase. Between 2001 and 2002, sexual assaults, robberies, drug offences, and other crimes increased.

While the increase in number and proportion of violent crimes may present a picture of growing violence in schools, caution must be exercised in interpreting such changes. The zero tolerance policy, a heightened sensitivity against violence, and the legislated Code of Conduct adopted by the school boards may have resulted in more incidents being reported to police, thus giving a 'distorted' picture that the problem is escalating. For example, the increase in incidents of uttering threats is likely a reporting phenomenon. Given recent experience and Board policies, school administrators must take threats, particularly threats of violence, very seriously. In fact, The Toronto District School Board policy requires a mandatory suspension for any student 'uttering a threat to inflict serious bodily harm on another person'. Further, based on studies detailing the potentially serious consequences of school-yard bullying, even the mildest threats must be seriously considered. Efforts on the part of the schools and the police to encourage students to report crimes, particularly violent crimes, may also be a factor in any increases in crimes on school premises.

⁴³ Parameters in defining/extracting data on crimes occurring on school premises have been revised. Statistics on such crimes reported in previous Environmental Scans have been revised, where necessary, to facilitate comparison and trend analysis.



F. DRUG USE BY YOUTHS

Given that drug arrests are largely determined by the level of police enforcement, drug arrest statistics by itself is not a sufficient indicator to reflect on the drug problem. As an indicator of drug use among youths, police statistics on youths charged for drug offences should be supplemented by other statistics, such as survey findings on drug use among youths.

Figure 3.3 shows the number of youths arrested/charged for drug offences over the past five years. There was a 9.8% decrease in youths arrested/charged for drug offences in 2002 (compared to a 15.7% decrease for adults). The decrease is a continuation of the decrease in 2001 from 2000. However, there was still a 12.2% increase in youth arrested for drug offences over the past five years, compared to a 7.1% increase for adults. A total of 415 youths were charged for drug-related offences in 2002, compared to 460 youths in 2001 and 370 in 1998.

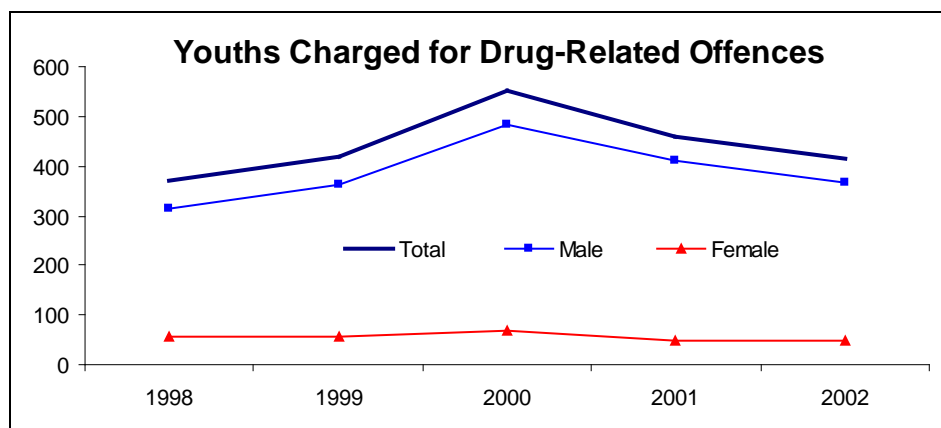


Figure 3.6

Source: TPS Database

Although the number of youths charged for such offences decreased in the past two years, the 2002 number was still a 12.2% increase over the past five years and a large 71.5% increase compared with ten years ago – there were only 242 youths charged for drug offences in 1993. Adults, on the other hand, had a 23.3% decrease in drug arrests over the past ten years. Youth constituted an increasing proportion of the total number of persons charged for drug offences: from 6.3% in 1993 to 12.5% in 1998 and to 13.0% in 2002.

In terms of the number of youths charged per 1,000 population, an average 2.3 young persons were charged for drug offences in 2002, which was the same as in 1998, but an increase over the 1.6 persons ten years ago (1993). There is a considerable difference between young males and young females in terms of drug arrests: in 2002, for every 10 youths charged for drug offences, 1.2 were female and 8.8 were male, compared with 1.5 females and 8.5 males in 1998. As shown in Table 3.6, for every 1,000 male youths, an average of 4 were charged for drug offences, compared to the rate of 0.6 for female youths. Over the past five years, the drug arrest rate for male youths increased (6.2%), while that for female youths decreased (18.7%).

The Ontario Student Drug Use Survey – a study conducted by the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) every other year for the past 25 years – is a better indicator of actual drug use by youths. Early in 2001, 4,211 Ontario students in Grades 7 through OAC were surveyed regarding their drug use in the past year. Overall, slightly more than one in three



students (33.5%) reported using illicit drugs in the previous year and 53.9% were drug-free.⁴⁴ In the past year, students most frequently reported using alcohol (65.6%), cannabis (29.8%), cigarettes (23.6%), hallucinogens (11.4%), stimulants (6.4%), and Ecstasy (6.0%); however, the study also found that students from Toronto reported below average use of alcohol, cannabis, cigarettes, and hallucinogens. Contrary to gender differences in arrest numbers, young females were only slightly less likely to report drug use in the past year than young males. Different ages, however, showed differing rates of drug use: with the exception of solvents, the use of drugs was lowest in Grade 7 students and highest in Grade 11 students. With the exception of alcohol, reported use of all drugs was notably lower in OAC students compared to Grades 11 and 12 students.

⁴⁴ Does not include use of alcohol or tobacco.



Appendix A

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

Age Grp	Gender	Proj. Pop.	Number of Crimes					Persons Charged/1000 pop				
			Tot CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf
2002												
12-17	Male	92,560	5,362	1,705	1,763	1,880	14	57.9	18.4	19.0	20.3	0.2
	Female	87,246	1,686	522	735	427	2	19.3	6.0	8.4	4.9	0.0
	Total	179,806	7,048	2,227	2,498	2,307	16	39.2	12.4	13.9	12.8	0.1
18&+	Male	933,718	32,045	11,124	8,354	10,481	2,086	34.3	11.9	8.9	11.2	2.2
	Female	1,059,119	8,232	2,288	3,170	2,541	233	7.8	2.2	3.0	2.4	0.2
	Total	1,992,837	40,277	13,412	11,524	13,022	2,319	20.2	6.7	5.8	6.5	1.2
Unkn.	Total		58	28	10	20	0					
2001												
12-17	Male	90,370	5,650	1,874	1,825	1,936	15	62.5	20.7	20.2	21.4	0.2
	Female	85,105	1,846	569	778	496	3	21.7	6.7	9.1	5.8	0.0
	Total	175,475	7,496	2,443	2,603	2,432	18	42.7	13.9	14.8	13.9	0.1
18&+	Male	925,490	31,481	11,450	7,288	10,451	2,292	34.0	12.4	7.9	11.3	2.5
	Female	1,047,110	8,032	2,327	2,970	2,516	219	7.7	2.2	2.8	2.4	0.2
	Total	1,972,600	39,513	13,777	10,258	12,967	2,511	20.0	7.0	5.2	6.6	1.3
Unkn.	Total	0	66	32	10	21	3					
1998												
12-17	Male	84,611	6,162	1,790	2,428	1,924	20	72.8	21.2	28.7	22.7	0.2
	Female	79,641	1,771	490	857	423	1	22.2	6.2	10.8	5.3	0.0
	Total	164,252	7,933	2,280	3,285	2,347	21	48.3	13.9	20.0	14.3	0.1
18&+	Male	901,821	29,679	9,947	8,610	9,535	1,587	32.9	11.0	9.5	10.6	1.8
	Female	1,013,151	8,543	1,732	3,374	3,299	138	8.4	1.7	3.3	3.3	0.1
	Total	1,914,972	38,222	11,679	11,984	12,834	1,725	20.0	6.1	6.3	6.7	0.9
Unkn.	Total		58	26	10	20	2					

Source: TPS Arrest database



**Persons Arrested/Charged by Age and Offence
% Change in Number and Rate (per 1,000 population)**

One Year

2001-2002 Change (%)

Age Grp	Gender	Number of Crimes						Persons Charged/1000 pop				
		Proj. Pop.	Tot CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf
12-17	Male	2.4	-5.1	-9.0	-3.4	-2.9	-6.7	-7.3	-11.2	-5.7	-5.2	-8.9
	Female	2.5	-8.7	-8.3	-5.5	-13.9	-33.3	-10.9	-10.5	-7.8	-16.0	-35.0
	Total	2.5	-6.0	-8.8	-4.0	-5.1	-11.1	-8.2	-11.0	-6.3	-7.4	-13.3
18&+	Male	0.9	1.8	-2.8	14.6	0.3	-9.0	0.9	-3.7	13.6	-0.6	-9.8
	Female	1.1	2.5	-1.7	6.7	1.0	6.4	1.3	-2.8	5.5	-0.2	5.2
	Total	1.0	1.9	-2.6	12.3	0.4	-7.6	0.9	-3.6	11.2	-0.6	-8.6

Five Year

1998-2002 Change (%)

Age Grp	Gender	Number of Crimes						Persons Charged/1000 pop				
		Proj. Pop.	Tot CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf	Tot CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traf
12-17	Male	9.4	-13.0	-4.7	-27.4	-2.3	-30.0	-20.5	-12.9	-33.6	-10.7	-36.0
	Female	9.5	-4.8	6.5	-14.2	0.9	100.0	-13.1	-2.8	-21.7	-7.9	82.6
	Total	9.5	-11.2	-2.3	-24.0	-1.7	-23.8	-18.8	-10.8	-30.5	-10.2	-30.4
18&+	Male	3.5	8.0	11.8	-3.0	9.9	31.4	4.3	8.0	-6.3	6.2	27.0
	Female	4.5	-3.6	32.1	-6.0	-23.0	68.8	-7.8	26.4	-10.1	-26.3	61.5
	Total	4.1	5.4	14.8	-3.8	1.5	34.4	1.3	10.4	-7.6	-2.5	29.2

Source: TPS Arrest database



IV. VICTIMISATION & GROUPS AT SPECIAL RISK

A continuing priority for the Toronto Police Service is not only to prevent victimisation to those individuals and groups most vulnerable to it, but also to address the concerns and fears of those most at risk and the public in general. Changing patterns of victimisation will have implications both for the deployment of police resources and for the types of services the police must provide

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of victims of selected violent crimes decreased 4.7% between 2001 and 2002, from 36,145 to 34,431 victims.⁴⁵ Similarly, the rate of victimisation by violent crimes decreased 5.0%, from 13.9 victims per 1,000 population in 2001 to 13.2 per 1,000 in 2002.
- While the number of reported victimisations between 1998 and 2002 increased 4.5%, the rate of victimisation remained relatively unchanged (13.1 victims of violent crime per 1,000 population in 1998 and 13.2 in 2002).
- The rate of victimisation for both men and women decreased between 2001 and 2002, while the 2002 rates were similar to those seen in 1998. The rate of victimisation for men was higher than the rate for women in all years.
- Total criminal harassment (stalking) incidents reported to the Service increased 1.4% in 2002 over 2001 and 37.8% from 1998. Women were most commonly stalked by ex-boyfriends or by someone known by name.
- The greatest number of victims of the selected crimes of violence were aged 25-34 years. However, when the difference in the size of the population at each age was taken into account, those 12-17 years of age were found most likely to be victimised in each year.
- Those aged 12-17 years were more likely than any other age group to be victims of swarming in each of the past five years, with a 26.0% increase between 1998 and 2002. Robberies and assaults were the most likely violent crimes involved in all years for all age groups.
- The number of suspected child abuse offences reported to police increased between 2001 and 2002, and over the five year period between 1998 and 2002 (3.6% and 11.6%, respectively).
- The 7,131 family violence occurrences involving Criminal Code offences in 2002 were a 4.3% decrease over 2001, but a 26.3% increase over 1998.
- Spousal violence typically accounts for about two-thirds of all reported family violence occurrences in Toronto (65.3% in 2002). The 4,659 spousal violence occurrences involving

⁴⁵ This chapter focuses on victimisation related to selected crimes of violence only – homicide, sexual assault, assault, and robbery.



Criminal Code offences in 2002 were a 3.1% decrease over 2001, but a 26.4% increase over 1998.

- There were 219 hate crimes reported in 2002, representing a 35.2% decrease from the 338 such crimes reported in 2001 and a 3.9% decrease over the 228 occurrences in 1998.
- Assault and robbery were the two violent crimes most frequently experienced by those in service occupations. In 2002, 5.3% of assault victims were Toronto Police Service officers, 3.3% were security guards, 0.6% were taxi drivers, and 0.7% were Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) employees. With regard to robbery in 2002, 1.6% of victims were delivery persons and 0.9% were taxi drivers.
- Requests to the Victim Services Program for support, information, and intervention increased by 26.3% in 2002 over 2001, and 51.5% over 1998.

A. VICTIMISATION IN TORONTO – TOTAL AND BY GENDER

Toronto Police Service data indicate that the number of victims of selected violent crimes decreased 4.7% between 2001 and 2002, from 36,145 to 34,431 victims.⁴⁶ The number of reported victimisations between 1998 and 2002, however, increased 4.5%, from 32,949 in 1998.

Between 2001 and 2002, the number of men who were victims of the selected crimes of violence decreased by 6.4%, while the number of women who were victims decreased by 2.8%. Again, however, between 1998 and 2002, the number of reported victimisations for these crimes increased by 3.9% for men and 5.1% for women.

In each of the five years examined, men were victims of the selected crimes of violence more often than women, however, the proportion of women in the total number of victims increased while the proportion of men decreased. In 2002, 52.7% of victims were men, down from 53.7% in 2001 and 53.0% in 1998. In contrast, in 2002, 47.2% of victims were women, up from 46.3% in 2001 and 46.9% in 1998.

When changes in population were controlled by examining the rate of victimisation, it was found that overall victimisation by these violent crimes decreased 5.0% between 2001 and 2002, from 13.9 victims per 1,000 population in 2001 to 13.2 per 1,000 in 2002. Between 1998 and 2002, the rate of victimisation remained relatively unchanged (13.1 victims of violent crime per 1,000 population in 1998 and 13.2 in 2002).⁴⁷

As with the actual numbers of victims outlined above, the rate of victimisation for both men and women decreased between 2001 and 2002. The 2002 rates were similar to those seen in 1998 (Figure 4.1).

⁴⁶ This chapter focuses on victimisation related to selected crimes of violence only – homicide, sexual assault, assault, and robbery.

⁴⁷ 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.

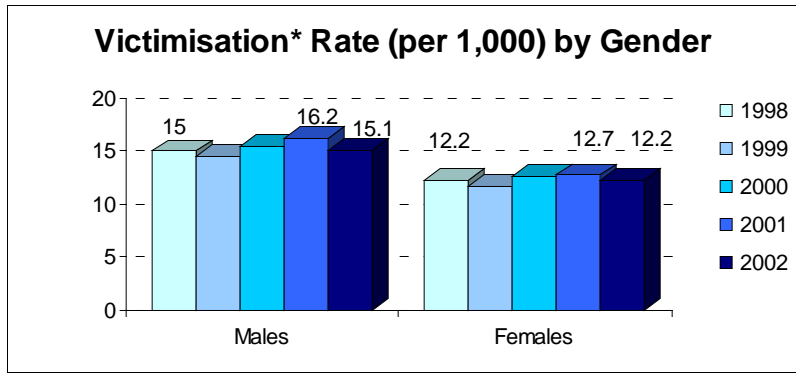


Figure 4.1 Source: TPS Database * Victims of Assault, Sexual Assault, Robbery, and Homicide

As shown in Figure 4.2, 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 2 to 3 times more likely than women each year to be victims of homicide. Also evident in Figure 4.2, 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.

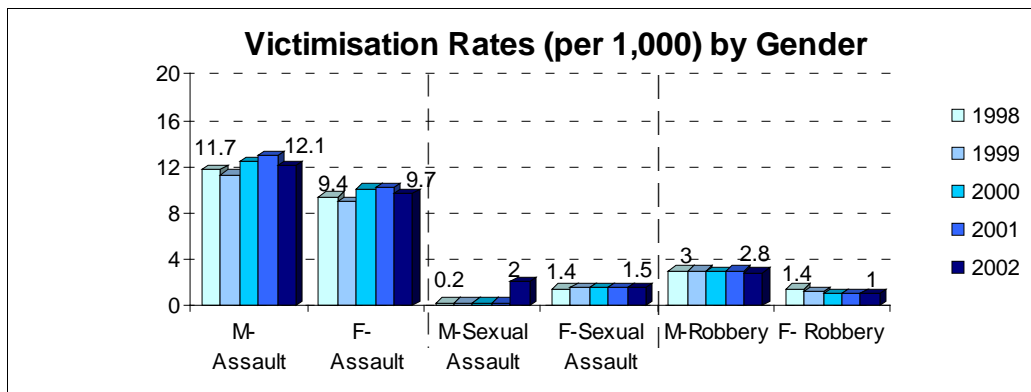


Figure 4.2 Source: TPS Database

Women - Stalking:

In August 1993, the Criminal Code was amended, enacting Canada's first criminal harassment legislation. Criminal harassment, or stalking, is generally defined as “repeatedly following or communicating with another person, repeatedly watching someone's house or workplace, or directly threatening another person or any member of their family, causing a person to fear for their safety or the safety of someone known to them.”⁴⁸

Total stalking incidents reported to the Toronto Police Service increased 1.4% in 2002 over 2001, from 1,598 to 1,621 incidents, and increased 37.8% from 1998 when there were 1,176 incidents reported (Figure 4.3). Also shown in Figure 4.3, criminal harassment remains a crime

⁴⁸ Kong, R. *Stalking: Criminal Harassment in Canada*. Canadian Social Trends, No. 46, Autumn 1997, p.29.



that mainly affects women: most victims in each of the past five years were female, although this proportion decreased from 82.7% in 1998 to 78.8% in 2002.

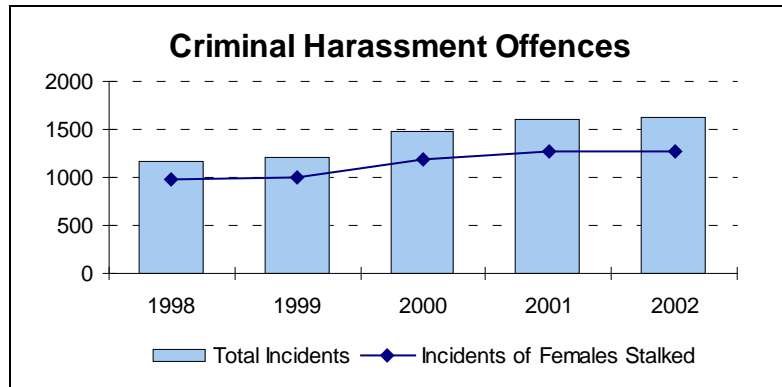


Figure 4.3

Source: TPS Database

As can be seen from Figure 4.4, women were most commonly stalked by ex-boyfriends or by someone known by name in each of the past five years. While the proportion of those stalked by husbands or ex-husbands decreased over the five year period, the proportion of those stalked by ex-common-law husbands increased. The proportion of women stalked by strangers decreased between 1998 and 2001, but increased slightly in 2002.

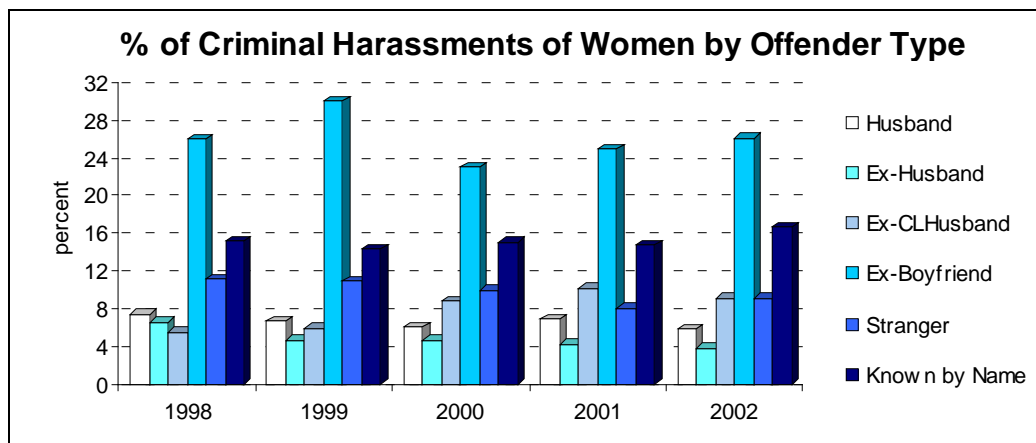


Figure 4.4

Source: TPS Database

B. VICTIMISATION – BY AGE

In cases where the age of the victim was known, the greatest number of victims of the selected crimes of violence were aged 25-34 years. However, when the difference in the size of the population at each age was taken into account, those 12-17 years of age were found most likely to be victimised in each year. The victimisation rates per 1,000 population in each age group are shown in Figure 4.5; these rates typically decreased with increasing age. Those under 12 years of age and those 65 years of age and older consistently had the lowest victimisation rates. All age groups, except those 65 years or older, had lower victimisation rates in 2002 than



in 2001, with 12-17 year olds showing the largest decrease. Three age groups showed higher rates of victimisation in 2002 than in 1998: 18-24 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years of age or older.

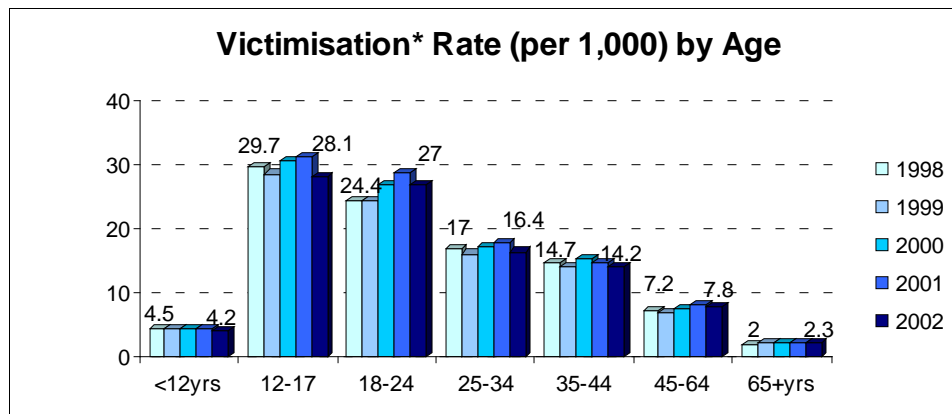


Figure 4.5 Source: TPS Database * Victims of Assault, Sexual Assault, Robbery, and Homicide

As shown in Figure 4.6, 18-24 year olds typically had the highest victimisation rates for assault, followed by 12-17 year olds. Again, all age groups, except those 65 years or older, had lower victimisation rates for assault in 2002 than in 2001. Those 18-24 years of age and those 35 years of age and older had slightly higher rates of victimisation for assault in 2002 than in 1998.

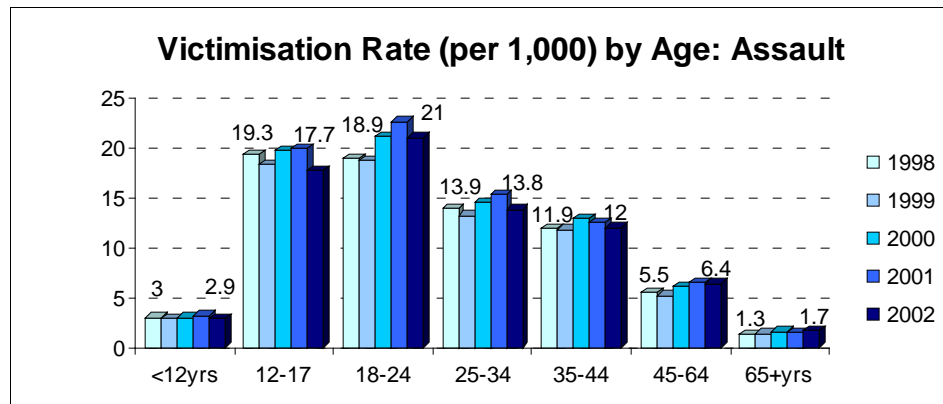


Figure 4.6 Source: TPS Database

As seen in Figure 4.7, 12-17 year olds were by far the most likely to be victims of sexual assault. Those 18-24 years of age were the only age group to show an increase, though small, in the rate of victimisation by sexual assault between 2001 and 2002.

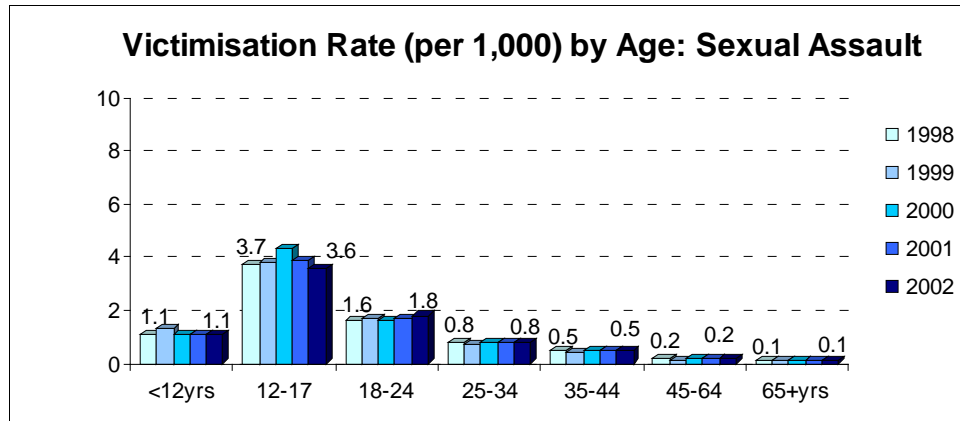


Figure 4.7

Source: TPS Database

As with sexual assault, 12-17 year olds were the age group most likely to be victimised by robbery in each of the five years examined, with the rate of victimisation then decreasing with increasing age (Figure 4.8). Those under 12 years of age were consistently the least likely victims of robbery. The rate of victimisation for all age groups decreased or remained the same from 2001 to 2002. Young people (12-17 and 18-24 years of age) were the only ones to show an increase in robbery victimisation between 1998 and 2002.

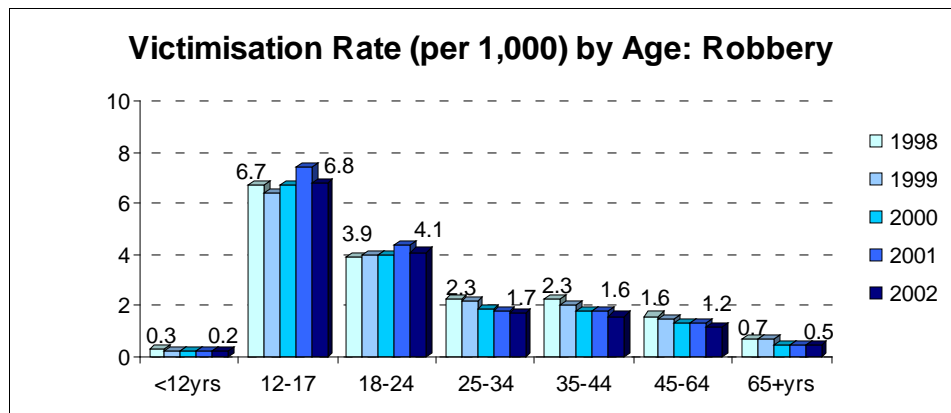


Figure 4.8

Source: TPS Database

With regard to *how* the violent crimes were 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 2,806 incidents of violent crimes involving swarming in 2002 were an 8.2% decrease from the 3,056 incidents in 2001, but a 25.2% increase from the 2,242 incidents in 1998.

As can be seen in Figure 4.9, 12-17 year olds were more likely than those in any other age group to be victims of swarming in each of the five years shown, with a 26.0% increase between 1998 and 2002. Robberies and assaults were the most likely violent crimes involved in all years for all age groups. The proportion of robberies involving swarming increased over the five year period, from 44.1% in 1998 to 47.8% in 2002, while the proportion of assaults involving swarming decreased, from 54.0% in 1998 to 50.5% in 2002. Males continued to be far



more likely to be victims of swarming than females, except when sexual assault was the crime involved.

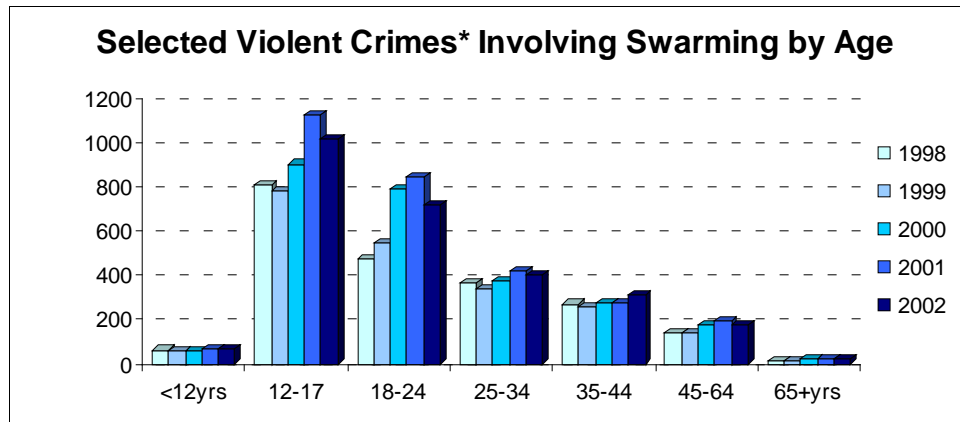


Figure 4.9 Source: TPS Database
* Selected Violent Crimes include: Assaults, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Homicide.

Children and Youth - Violent Crime:

As was seen in Figure 4.5, in cases where the age of the victim was known and when population was taken into account, those in 12-17 years of age group were most likely to be victimised in each of the past five years.

In Toronto in 2002, 12-17 year olds constituted 13.1% of all physical assault victims, 29.6% of all sexual assault victims, and 26.9% of all robbery victims. This latter proportion showed a relatively large increase from the 21.7% seen in 1998, while the other proportions showed only very slight increases.

Those under 12 years old were less likely than older children to be victimised. Those under 12 constituted 4.3% of all physical assault victims, 19.0% of all sexual assault victims, and 1.3% of all robbery victims. The proportion of victims of all three offences who were under 12 years of age decreased from 1998 to 2002. It should also be noted, however, that these figures may be influenced by under-reporting, given the vulnerability of young children and the possibility that those committing the offences may be family members.

As was seen in Figure 4.9, 12-17 year olds were the most likely to be victims of swarming: almost 40% of all swarmings each year involved this age group. In 2002, 15.3% of assaults on 12-17 year olds and 41.1% of robberies of 12-17 year olds involved swarming, compared to 1998 when 13.0% of assaults and only 33.5% of robberies involved swarming. The number of 12-17 year olds victimised by assault involving swarming increased 3.2% between 2001 and 2002, and 18.2% between 1998 and 2002. And, while the number of 12-17 year olds victimised by robbery involving swarming decreased 20.3% between 2001 and 2002, there was still a 36.1 % increase between 1998 and 2002.

Elderly – Violent Crime:

As was seen in Figure 4.5, in cases where the age of the victim was known and when population was taken into account, those 65 years of age and older were the least likely age



group to be victimised in each of the past five years. With regard to specific violent crimes, as seen in Figures 4.6 through 4.8, those 65 years and older were least likely to be victims of assault and sexual assault, and were only slightly more likely to be victims of robbery than those under 12 years of age.

In Toronto in 2001, those 65 years and older constituted 2.3% of all physical assault victims, 1.1% of all sexual assault victims, and 4.0% of all robbery victims.

C. VICTIMISATION WITHIN THE FAMILY

Children and Youth - Abuse:

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.

In Toronto, the number of suspected child abuse offences reported to the police increased between 2001 and 2002, and over the five year period between 1998 and 2002 (3.6% and 11.6%, respectively) (Figure 4.10).

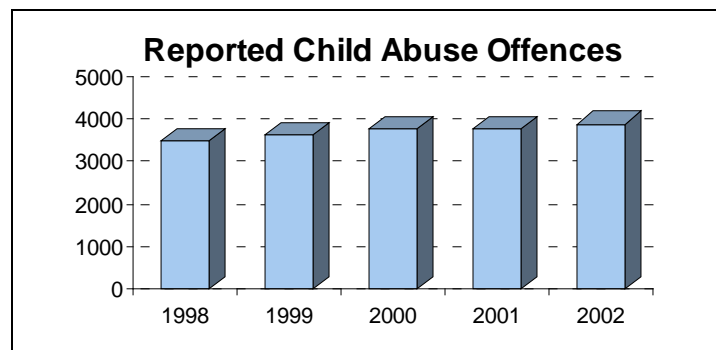


Figure 4.10 Source: TPS Database

Of the assaults and sexual assaults reported to the Toronto Police Service, children under 12 years of age were generally twice as likely to be victimised by a family member as children 12-17 years of age. In 2002, of the total assaults on children under 12 years, 36.9% were committed by family members; 15.3% of assaults on children 12-17 years were committed by a family member. These proportions were increases from the 30.1% and 15.1%, respectively, assaults committed by a family member in 2001. Of the sexual assaults on children under 12 years, 24.6% were committed by a family member in 2002, down from 27.1% in 2001. Of the sexual assaults on children 12-17 years, 11.9% were committed by a family member in 2002, up from 10.6% in 2001.



Family Violence:

The Police Service receives a large number of calls each year for incidents that are initially reported to be domestics or domestic assaults. According to the Service’s I/CAD database, the number of calls for domestics attended by officers in 2002 increased 2.4% over 2001, but decreased 2.7% over 1998 (18,233 calls in 2002, 17,811 calls in 2001, and 18,747 calls in 1998). Even though the number of domestics attended decreased over the five year period, the average time spent by officers at these types of calls increased 53.1%, from 140.2 minutes (2.3 hours) in 1998 to 214.6 minutes (3.6 hours) in 2002. There was only a 2.4% increase in average time spent at these calls between 2002 and 2001 (209.5 minutes (3.5 hours)).

Similarly, while the number of calls for domestic assaults attended by officers decreased 19.0% between 1998 and 2002, from 8,642 to 7,001, the average amount of time spent by officers at these calls also increased 53.1%, from 209.3 minutes (3.5 hours) in 1998 to 320.5 minutes (5.3 hours) in 2002. The number of domestic assaults attended increased only 0.4% between 2002 and 2001 (6,971), while the average time spent at these calls increased only 1.7% (315.2 minutes (5.3 hours) in 2001).

Generally, between 20% and 30% of the calls for domestics or domestic assaults attended by police involve Criminal Code offences. With regard to violence between family members, Figure 4.11 shows the number of family violence occurrences involving Criminal Code offences in Toronto.⁴⁹ The 7,131 family violence occurrences in 2002 were a 4.3% decrease over 2001, but a 26.3% increase over 1998. The proportion of occurrences in 2002 where charges were laid by police increased to 86.1%, from 82.3% in 2001 and 77.3% in 1998. After decreasing for two years, the proportion of family violence occurrences involving weapons increased to 55.2% in 2002, up from 51.7% in 2001. The proportion in 2002 was slightly lower than the 56.9% in seen in 1998. Data are provided in Appendix A at the end of this update.

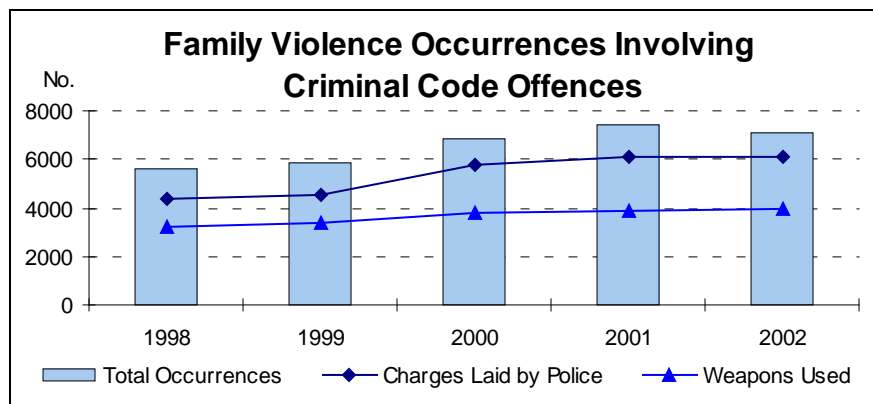


Figure 4.11

Source: TPS Database

Spousal Violence:

Spousal violence (including common-law and ex-spouses) typically accounts for about two-thirds of all reported family violence occurrences in Toronto (65.3% in 2002).⁵⁰ As shown

⁴⁹ The relationship criteria are given in Appendix A.

⁵⁰ The relationship criteria are given in Appendix B.



in Figure 4.12, the 4,659 spousal violence occurrences involving Criminal Code offences in Toronto in 2002 were a 3.1% decrease over 2001, but a 26.4% increase over 1998. As with the family violence occurrences, the proportion of occurrences in 2002 where charges were laid by police increased to 89.9%, from 86.7% in 2001 and 81.2% in 1998. Similarly, after decreasing for two years, the proportion of spousal violence occurrences where weapons were used increased from 48.5% in 2001 to 50.3% in 2002; however, the 2002 proportion was less than the 52.5% of occurrences involving weapons in 1998. Data are provided in Appendix B at the end of this update.

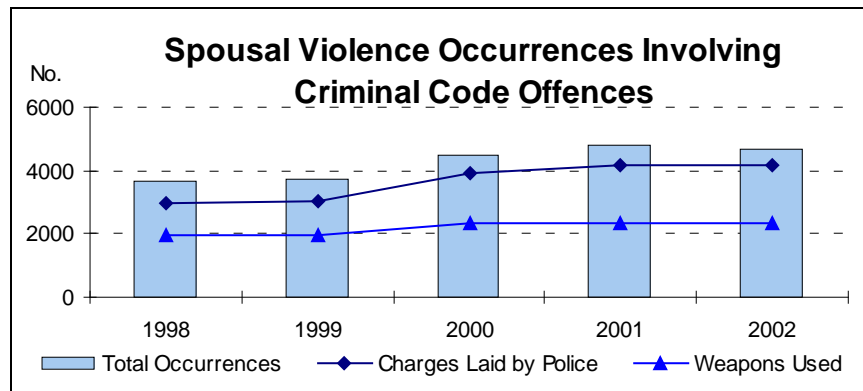


Figure 4.12

Source: TPS Database

Elderly – Abuse:

The 1999 GSS asked older Canadians living in private households (i.e. not in institutions) about emotional abuse, financial abuse, physical assaults, and sexual assaults by children, caregivers, and spouses.⁵¹ The GSS found that only 1% of this senior population said they had been physically or sexually assaulted by a spouse, adult child, or caregiver during the previous five years. Emotional or financial abuse was somewhat more common, with 7% of seniors reporting this type of abuse, mainly by spouses. Emotional abuse was reported more frequently than financial abuse, with the most common emotional abuse being put down or called names. Older adults reporting emotional or financial abuse came from all income brackets, education levels, and age groups, however, men were more likely to report being victims than were women (9% compared to 6%, respectively).

If these proportions were overlaid on the population of seniors in Toronto, there would be roughly 23,000 older adults who had experienced emotional or financial abuse during the past five years, and roughly 3,400 older adults who had experienced physical or sexual assault. While current information systems do not reliably capture data on occurrences of elder abuse, Toronto Police Service victimisation data show that 2,630 people 65 years or older were victims of assault or sexual assault between 1998 and 2002.⁵²

Of the seniors reporting an assault in 2002, 16.3% were victimised by spouses or ex-spouses, while 27.0% were victimised by another family member. These proportions were

⁵¹ Pottie Bunge, V. *Abuse of Older Adults by Family Members*. In **Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile 2000**, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, July 2000.

⁵² This number may, in fact, be smaller, since some people may have been victimised and reported it more than once.



increases from 2001 when 12.8% of seniors reporting an assault were victimised by spouses or ex-spouses and 26.3% were victimised by another family member. (No seniors reported a sexual assault by either of these groups in either year.)

As with other types of abuse within the family, it is believed that elder abuse is under-reported. Many older adults have to contend with various health problems that can limit their physical or mental functioning. Such limitations can leave many of these older people vulnerable to various types of abuse, which they may not report to police due to a number of factors, including embarrassment, fear, guilt, love of and/or dependency on the perpetrator, family pressures, cultural background, distrust of police and the court system, denial of the abuse, or lack of awareness that an offence has taken place.⁵³

D. HATE/BIAS CRIME

Crime motivated by hate or bias can have an impact far greater than the physical and/or emotional trauma to the victim; it can heighten fears and feelings of isolation for other members of the targeted group, and can result in stress and social tension for all members of the community.

According to the Hate Crime unit of TPS Detective Services, there were a total of 219 hate crimes reported in 2002, representing a 35.2% decrease from the 338 such crimes reported in 2001 and a 3.9% decrease over the 228 occurrences in 1998 (Figure 4.13).⁵⁴ The relatively large increase in occurrences in 2001 was attributed mainly to the September 11th, 2001, terrorist attacks in the United States: the Service received 121 hate crime occurrences that were directly related to the terrorist attacks, and the months in 2001 with by far the highest levels of hate crime activity in Toronto were September and October.

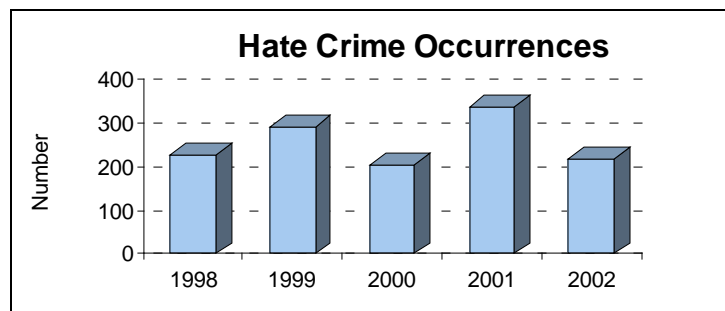


Figure 4.13 Source: TPS Detective Services Hate Crime Unit

Over most of the years examined, assaults, mischief, threats, and wilful promotion of hatred were the most common types of hate-motivated offences. However, as can be seen from Figure 4.14, the proportion of the total hate offences represented by each of these specific offences has changed somewhat in recent years: in particular, the proportion of assaults has decreased since 1998, while the proportions of the other three offences, especially the wilful promotion of hatred, have increased. The Hate Crime unit reported that threats and assaults were

⁵³ From presentation by Toronto Police Service’s Elder Abuse Co-ordinator, Community Policing Support Unit.

⁵⁴ Toronto Police Service. **2002 Hate Bias Crime Statistical Report**. Hate Crime Unit, Detective Services – Intelligence Support.



usually unprovoked and tended to occur in the victim’s environment (i.e. neighbourhood, school, transit route, or place of employment). Mischief offences consisted mainly of graffiti.

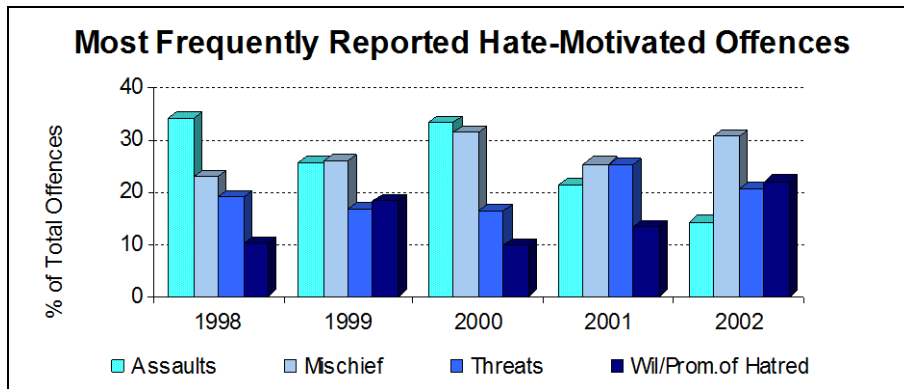


Figure 4.14 Source: TPS Detective Services Hate Crime Unit

As in previous years, race was the most commonly reported motivation for hate crimes; this had changed in 2001 to religion, probably due to the September 11th terrorist attacks.

E. OCCUPATIONAL VIOLENCE

Preventing on-the-job accidents is typically the main concern in discussions of occupational health and safety, however, violence has probably touched almost every type of workplace. Some occupations involve more risk to personal safety than do others. In 1996 and 1997, the US National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety found that a number of factors place people at risk for workplace violence, including: interacting with the public; exchange of money; delivery of passengers, goods, or services; having a mobile workplace; dealing with volatile people or situations; working alone; working late at night or during early morning hours; and, guarding valuable goods or property.⁵⁵ Given these risk factors, it is not surprising that the study also found that workplace violence was not randomly distributed across all workplaces, but was clustered in certain occupational settings, in particular, within the retail trade and service industries.

Looking at particular service occupations in Toronto, assaults and robberies were found to be the most common violent crimes. In 2002, 5.3% of assault victims were Toronto Police Service officers, 3.3% were security guards, 0.6% were taxi drivers, and 0.7% were Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) employees. The proportions of taxi drivers and TTC employees who were assaulted both showed decreases between 1998 and 2002. The number of assault victims in each of these occupations in each of the past five years is shown in Figure 4.15.

⁵⁵ Violence in the Workplace. US National Institute for Occupational Health & Safety, 1998 (www.cdc.gov/niosh).

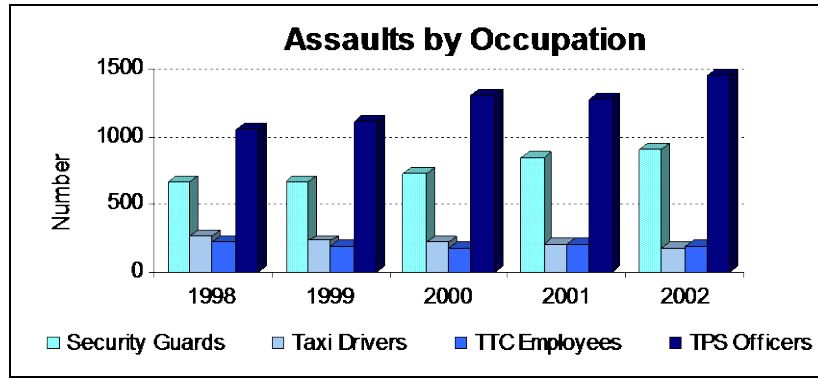


Figure 4.15

Source: TPS Database

With regard to robbery in 2002, 1.6% of victims were delivery persons and 0.9% were taxi drivers. While the proportion of victims of robbery who were delivery persons remained the same as five years ago, the proportion of robbery victims in 2002 who were taxi drivers represented a decrease from 1998 when 2.9% of robbery victims were taxi drivers. The number of robbery victims in these occupations in each of the past five years is shown in Figure 4.16.

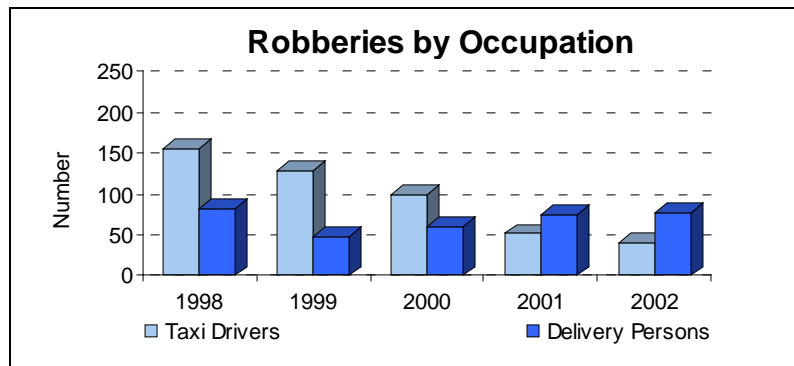


Figure 4.16

Source: TPS Database

G. VICTIM SERVICES

Victim Services was established in 1990 to assist Toronto Police Service officers with victims of crime. In 1996, the Victim Services Program became fully incorporated and obtained charitable status. The program continues to be affiliated with the Service's Community Policing Support Unit and is the only mobile victim assistance unit that operates 24 hours a day, every day of the year within the City. Direction is provided for the program by a community-based Board of Directors. Victim Services' full-time paid staff are supported by student placements and roughly volunteers. New volunteers continue to be trained each year. The student placements and volunteers are essential support to the professional staff in delivering service to victims.

When referred by a police officer, crime victims are provided, either by telephone or attendance at the scene, with immediate crisis counselling, support, mediation, referrals to community agencies, and, if requested, court support. The program assists in a wide variety of



occurrences, such as assault (including domestic), elder abuse, traffic injury and fatality, sudden death, homicide, suicide, robbery, theft, break & enter, and so on.

As shown in Figure 4.17, requests to the Victim Services Program for support, information, and intervention increased by 26.3% in 2002 over 2001, and 51.5% over 1998. Over 90% of the requests each year were handled by telephone. Between 1998 and 2002, the proportion of calls that were domestic-related increased from 49.5% to 63.5%.

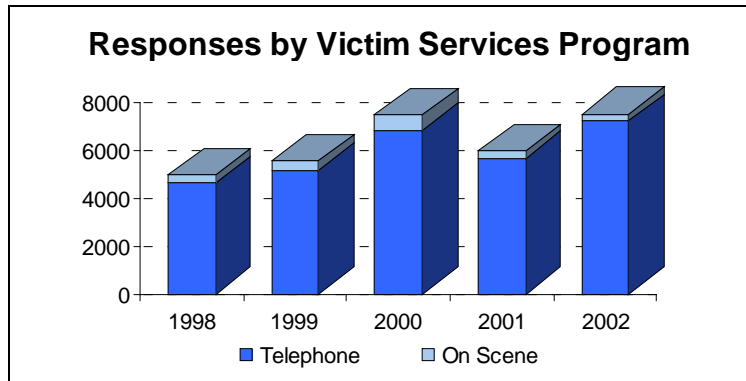


Figure 4.17 Source: Victim Services Program of Toronto, Inc.



APPENDIX A

**Family Violence Involving
Criminal Code Offences †**

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total # of occurrences	5644		5825		6864		7448		7131	
♦ Charges laid by police	4364	77.3	4508	77.4	5768	84.0	6126	82.3	6138	86.1
♦ Charges laid by victim	157	2.8	213	3.7	178	2.6	146	1.9	130	1.8
♦ No charges laid	1123	19.9	1107	19.0	918	13.4	1176	15.8	863	12.1
Where No Charges Laid:										
♦ No reasonable grounds §	146	13.0	144	13.0	140	15.3	289	24.6	275	31.9
♦ Victim advised may attend Justice of Peace	31	2.8	26	2.3	22	2.4	30	2.6	16	1.9
♦ Victim's request (some RG)	946	84.2	937	84.6	756	82.4	857	72.9	572	66.3
Total # of charges laid	4521		4721		5946		6272		6268	
♦ Against males	3815	84.4	3887	82.3	4899	82.4	5018	80.0	5035	80.3
♦ Against females	706	15.6	834	17.7	1047	17.6	1254	20.0	1233	19.7
Number of cases where weapons were used	3214		3352		3791		3848		3957	
♦ proportion of total occurrences		56.9		57.5		55.2		51.7		55.5
Repeat Offenders (if known to police for related offences)	517		684		945		1361		1376	

† 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 Database



APPENDIX B

**Spousal Violence Involving
Criminal Code Offences †**

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total # of occurrences	3685		3754		4492		4808		4659	
♦ Charges laid by police	2994	81.2	3027	80.6	3919	87.2	4169	86.7	4187	89.9
♦ Charges laid by victim	98	2.7	142	3.8	112	2.5	85	1.8	87	1.9
♦ No charges laid	593	16.1	585	15.6	461	10.3	554	11.5	385	8.3
Where No Charges Laid:										
♦ No reasonable grounds §	57	9.6	56	9.6	61	13.2	144	26.0	122	31.7
♦ Victim advised may attend Justice of Peace	17	2.9	13	2.2	13	2.8	13	2.3	4	1.0
♦ Victim's request (some RG)	519	87.5	516	88.2	387	83.9	397	71.7	259	67.3
Total # of charges laid	3092		3169		4031		4254		4274	
♦ Against males	2721	88.0	2739	86.4	3457	85.8	3585	84.3	3614	84.6
♦ Against females	371	12.0	430	13.6	574	14.2	669	15.7	660	15.4
Number of cases where weapons were used	1934		1973		2347		2333		2344	
♦ proportion of total occurrences		52.5		52.6		52.2		48.5		50.3
Repeat Offenders (if known to police for related offences)	416		527		775		1061		1064	

† 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 Database



V. TRAFFIC

Motor vehicles of all types have been a major factor associated with public safety and police activity. Traffic patterns and trends affect both the demand for and deployment of police resources. Traffic collisions, in addition to being a problem requiring police resources, also have an impact on the public's perception of safety. Concerns over traffic congestion and pedestrian safety in specific neighbourhoods are issues that the Police Service has to address with the community.

HIGHLIGHTS

- There were 71,760 reportable collisions in 2002, a 1.9% decrease from the 73,174 reportable collisions in 2001.
- The average time spent on property damage collisions in 2002 decreased by 7.6% to a total of 105.4 minutes per event.
- The average time spent on personal injury collisions in 2002 decreased by 3.0% to 230.3 minutes per event.
- In 2002, 97 people were killed in traffic collisions, a increase of 70.2% over the 57 killed in 2001 and a 10.2% increase from the 88 killed in 1998.
- In 2001, 281,732 *Highway Traffic Act* charges were laid, the lowest number in the previous five years. In 2002, the number of *HTA* charges increased 22.2%, to a total of 344,383 charges.

A. TRAFFIC COLLISIONS⁵⁶

The number of traffic collisions can be an indicator of traffic conditions and traffic safety in an area. Analysis of the number of collisions and patterns of these occurrences may indicate the need for traffic enforcement, police resources, and investigation.

As shown in Figure 5.1, there were 71,760 reportable collisions in 2002, a 1.9% decrease from the 73,174 reportable collisions in 2001.⁵⁷ Since 1996, there have been about 60,000 reportable collisions or more each year. There are no indications that this number will be significantly reduced in 2003 or subsequent years as the number of drivers and vehicles continue to increase and roads become more congested.

⁵⁶ The traffic data numbers may be different from those shown in previous years due to revised verified traffic data from the City of Toronto's Transportation Services.

⁵⁷ 'Reportables' are collisions resulting in either property damage of \$1,000 or more, or personal injury, or both. The reporting of such collisions to the police is mandatory under the *Highway Traffic Act*. 'Non-reportables' are collisions resulting in property damage only, where the damage is less than \$1,000. The reporting of such collisions to the police is not mandatory under the *Highway Traffic Act*. Many of these are reported to the police for insurance purposes.

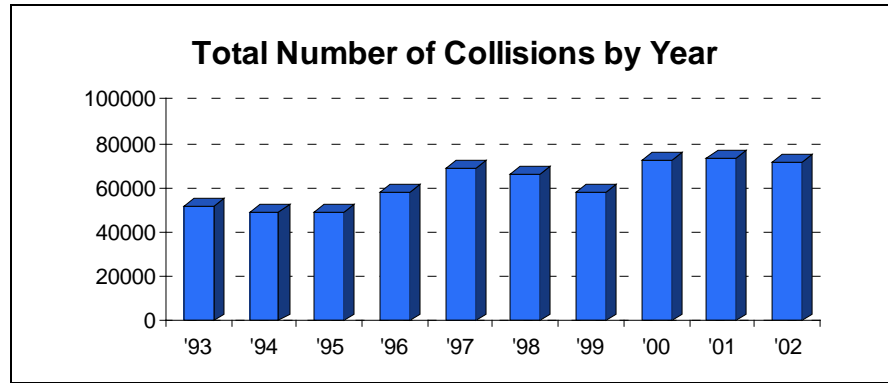


Figure 5.1 Source: City of Toronto Transportation Services

To examine the impact of traffic collisions on police resources, it is important to analyse the number of collisions that are attended by police and the time spent on these calls. In the following Figures, the data were broken down into property damage collisions and personal injury collisions and the time spent on these dispatched events. These data were retrieved from the Toronto Police Intergraph/Computer Aided Dispatch (I/CAD) system.

As shown in Figure 5.2, the number of property damage collision events attended was steady between 1998 and 1999, but rose by 18.7% in 2000. The number again increased by 8.4% in 2001, but decreased by 8.6% in 2002 to a total just slightly lower than seen in 2000.

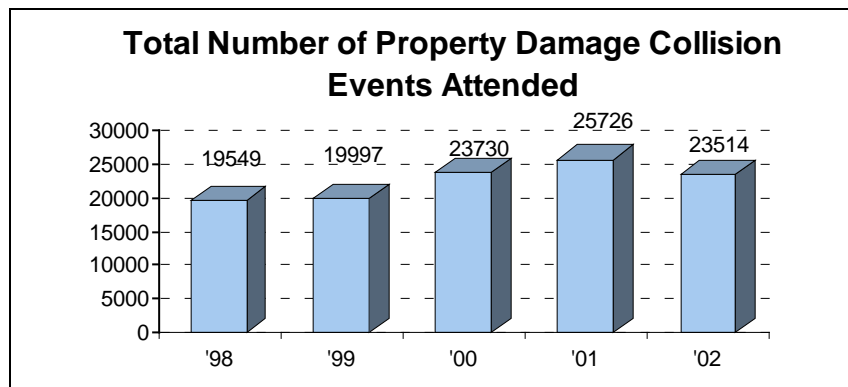


Figure 5.2 Source: TPS I/CAD

It is more interesting to note that the average time spent by officers at a property damage collision event increased significantly in 2000 and 2001, and only decreased slightly in 2002. As shown in Figure 5.3, the average time spent on property damage collisions was steady in 1998 and 1999, but increased by 21.1% in 2000. It increased again in 2001 by 42.3% over the 2000 average of 80.2 minutes, to a total of 114.1 minutes per event. This represented an increase of 72.6% in 2001 from the average of 66.1 minutes spent in 1998. In 2002, the average decreased by 7.6% to a total of 105.4 minutes per event. This average was still considerably higher than the 1998 and 1999 averages. The increase may have been the result of a Toronto Police Service directive issued in October 2000 regarding traffic collision investigations. The directive stated that a police officer attending at or arriving at any collision scene, regardless of whether or not it involved personal injury or property damage, would conduct an at-scene investigation, file the



necessary reports, and lay charges where appropriate. Prior to this, most minor property damage accidents were referred to the Collision Reporting Centres. Effective January 2003, officers that are dispatched to or come upon the scene of a collision that *does not meet* 'at scene' investigation criteria, now have the option of directing the involved parties to report forthwith at a Collision Reporting Centre (CRC).

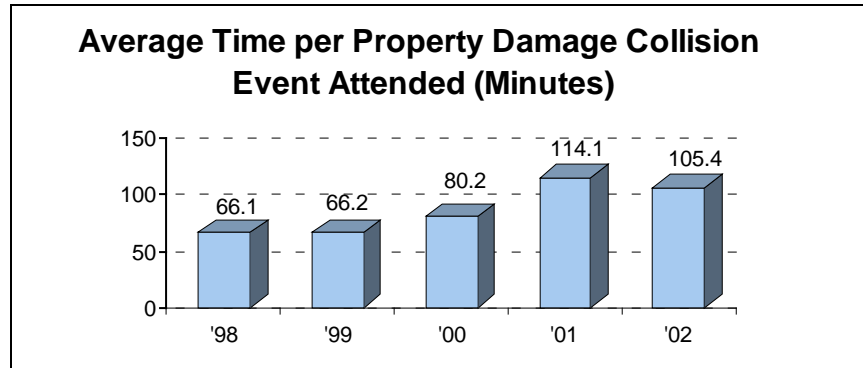


Figure 5.3

Source: TPS I/CAD

Each year there are fewer collisions that result in personal injury than result in property damage. The number of and average time spent on personal injury collision events are shown in Figures 5.4 and 5.5. There were 14,370 personal injury collisions attended in 2002, up 4.0% from the 13,822 personal injury collisions attended in 2001. The average time spent on personal injury collisions, as with property damage collision events, was relatively steady in 1998 and 1999, but increased by 5.0% in 2000. It increased again in 2001 by 21.9% over the 2000 average of 194.9 minutes, to a total of 237.5 minutes per event. This represented an increase of 30.4% in 2001 from the average of 182.2 minutes spent per event in 1998. In 2002, the average decreased by 3.0%, to 230.3 minutes per event.

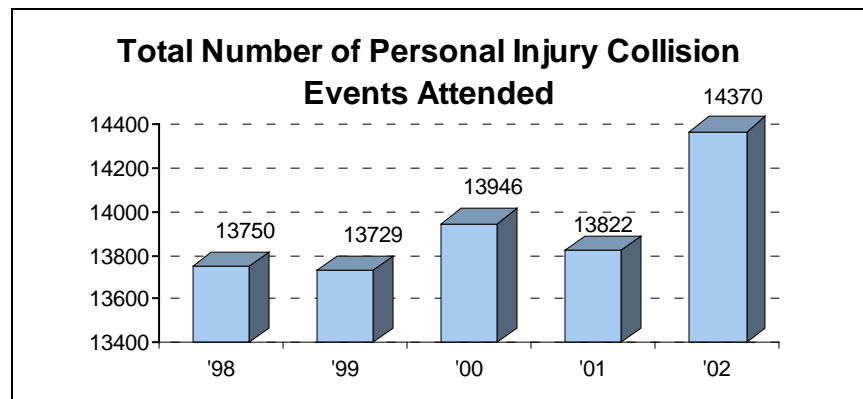


Figure 5.4

Source: TPS I/CAD

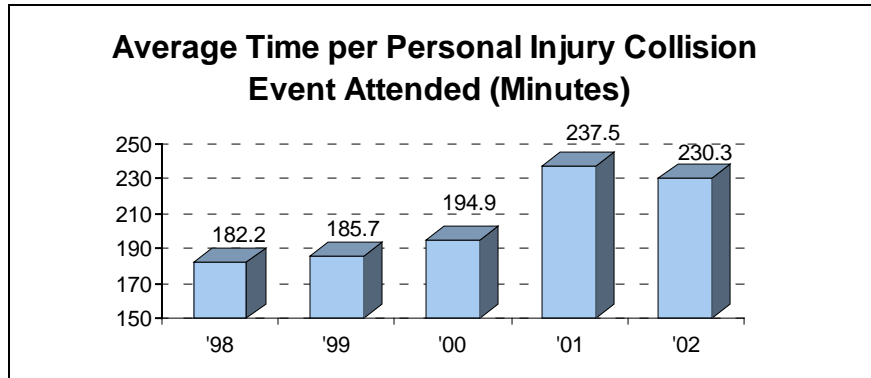


Figure 5.5

Source: TPS I/CAD

In 2002, 97 people were killed in traffic collisions, a increase of 70.2% over the 57 killed in 2001 and a 10.2% increase from the 88 killed in 1998 (Figure 5.6). In 2001, the number of persons killed in collisions represented the lowest number recorded. To give this data a historical perspective, the greatest number of persons killed in traffic collisions was the 137 recorded in 1969. This number is even more significant as there were only 38,942 reportable collisions in that year compared to the 71,760 in 2002.

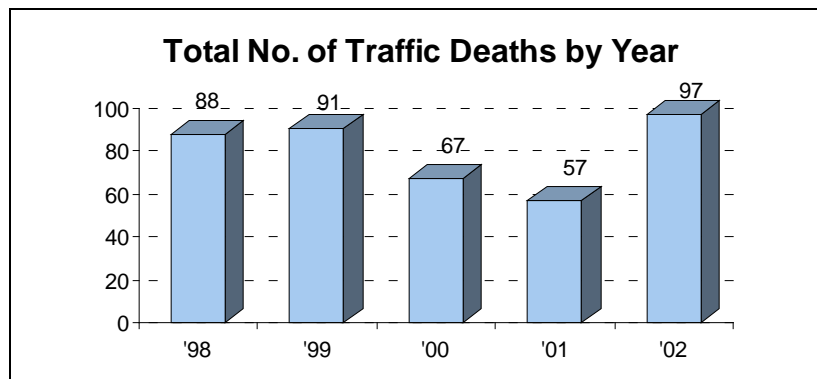


Figure 5.6

Source: TPS Traffic Services

As shown in Figure 5.7, 32 drivers were killed in traffic collisions in 2002, a 166.7% increase from 2001, when 12 drivers were killed. The number of passengers killed in traffic collisions has not changed as much as other groups during the past five years, but still increased by one in 2002. There were 50 pedestrians killed in traffic collisions in 2002, up 56.3% from the 32 killed in 2001, and up 28.2% from the 39 pedestrians killed in 1998. The highest recorded number of pedestrians killed was 83 in 1972. While no cyclists were killed in 2001, 2 were killed in 2002.

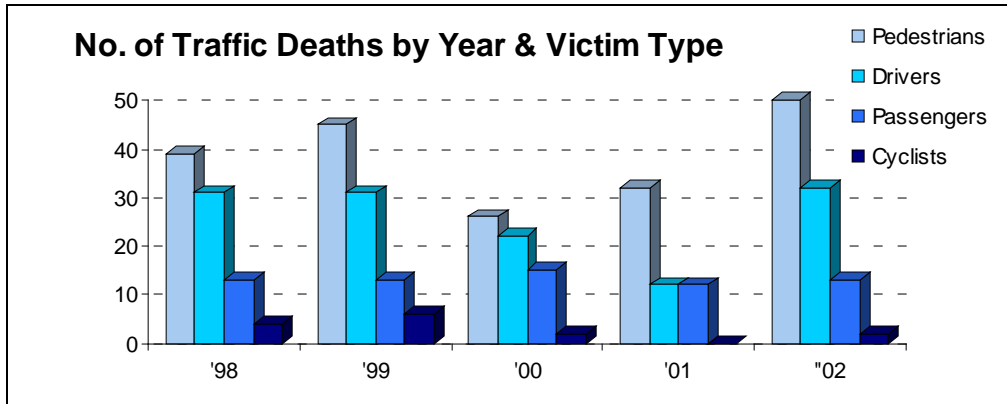


Figure 5.7

Source: TPS Traffic Services

B. HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT CHARGES

In addition to collisions, the number of *Highway Traffic Act (HTA)* charges laid provides 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 others.

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 numbers showed a trend of decline. Since 1998, the number of *HTA* charges have shown a general tendency to increase. Between 1998 and 2002, the number of charges laid under the *HTA* increased 10.1%. The number of charges laid in 2002 increased by 22.2% over the 2001 number. Figure 5.8 shows the number of *HTA* charges in each of the past five years.

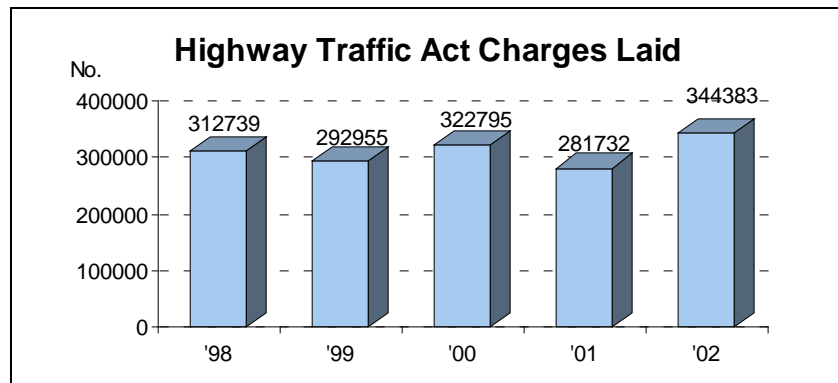


Figure 5.8

Source: TPS Crime Information Unit

A closer examination of four of the most common *HTA* charges laid when investigating traffic collisions is shown in Figure 5.9. Even though the total number of *HTA* charges decreased between 2000 and 2001, the number of charges for Follow Too Close, Unsafe Lane Change, Fail to Signal Lane Change, and Careless Driving all increased in the same time period. The numbers either showed some decrease or remained fairly constant from 2001 to 2002. There



may be some link between these numbers and the number of collisions attended discussed previously in this chapter.

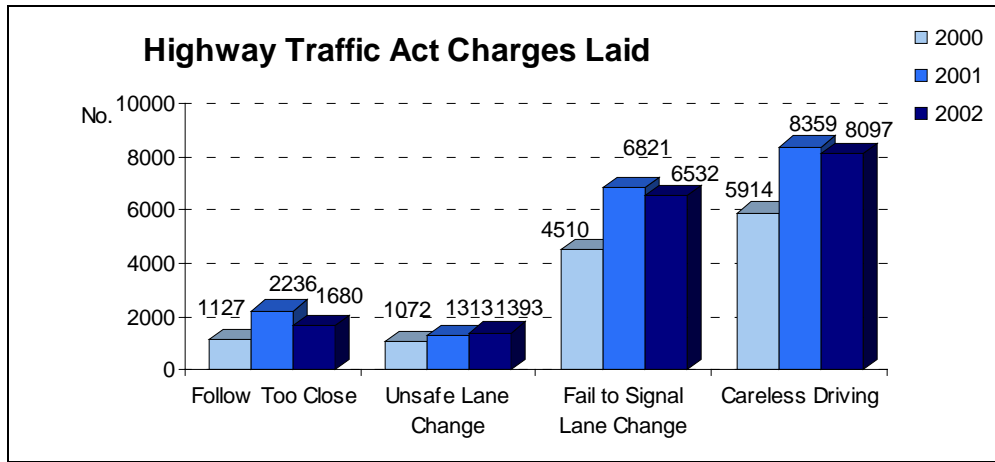


Figure 5.9

Source: TPS Crime Information Unit



VI. CALLS FOR SERVICE

Knowing what types of calls for service are received and how the Service responds to those calls provide a foundation for decisions relating to the allocation of resources, including personnel, and to service delivery options and priorities to meet the needs of the communities served.

HIGHLIGHTS

- A trend of increase in calls for service was noted over the past five years.
- In 2002, more than half of the calls (54.0%) were received through the emergency line and the rest (46.0%) were received via the non-emergency line.
- Over the past five years, the number of calls received through the non-emergency line decreased slightly (0.7%), while calls received through the emergency line increased (21.6%).
- Less than half (45.8%) of the calls received were dispatched for police response, which was a decrease from 2001 (46.2%) and 1998 (48.3%).
- The number of dispatched calls in 2002 was a 1.9% and a 4.6% increase over 2001 and 1998, respectively, despite a decrease in proportion of the total number of calls.
- Response times for both emergency and non-emergency calls increased in recent years, with a similar proportion of calls meeting the recommended Service standards.

A. CALLS RECEIVED AND METHOD OF RESPONSE

Responding to the public's calls for service in a timely manner 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 have been added to the central records system. In other words, data in the current information system is a more comprehensive coverage of calls than in the past.

The total number of calls received through the Communications Centre has consistently increased in the past five years, after decreasing between 1994 and 1997. A total of 1.9 million calls were received in 2002, which was a 2.7% and a 10.2% increase over 2001 and 1998, respectively. The number of calls received in 2002 was similar to that in 1995.

Of the total number of calls recorded, 54.0% were received through the emergency line (9-1-1) and 46.0% were received through the non-emergency line. Over the past ten years, the proportion of calls received via the emergency line has steadily increased, while that for calls via the non-emergency line decreased.



The number of calls received through the emergency line continued to increase for the sixth year since 1997. About 1 million of such calls were recorded in 2002, a 5.4% increase over 2001 and a 21.6% increase over 1998. Statistics captured by Communications Services indicated that there was an increase in number of cellular phone calls received. By the end of 2002, the number of cellular phone calls rose to reach approximately 50% of the total calls received via the emergency line. The number of calls received through the non-emergency line, on the other hand, decreased slightly by 0.3% and 0.7% from 2001 and 1998, respectively. There appeared to be a trend of decrease for such calls since 1994, despite a 4% increase in 2001. The number of calls received via the emergency and non-emergency lines in the past five years are shown in Figure 6.1.

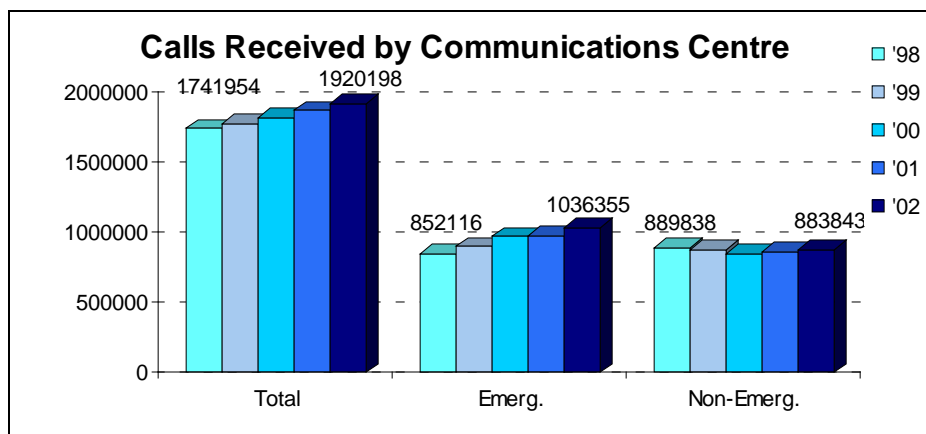


Figure 6.1

Source: TPS Communications Services

It is the perception of the call-takers at the Communications Centre that more people have been calling the police through the emergency line for non-emergency issues.

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, referring callers to other emergency services such as ambulance and fire, dispatching a police unit to attend the incident, or a combination of these responses.

Calls requiring police intervention are dispatched to a police unit for response. In 2002, there was a total of 880,271 calls resulting in one or more police units being dispatched, a 1.9% increase over 2001 and a 4.6% increase over 1998. These dispatched calls constituted 45.8% of the total calls received, a decrease from both 2001 (46.2%) and 1998 (48.3%). Figure 6.2 shows the changes in the proportion of dispatched calls over the past five years. Despite the fact that the number of dispatched calls increased over the past three years, the proportion of dispatched calls in the total number of calls has actually decreased.

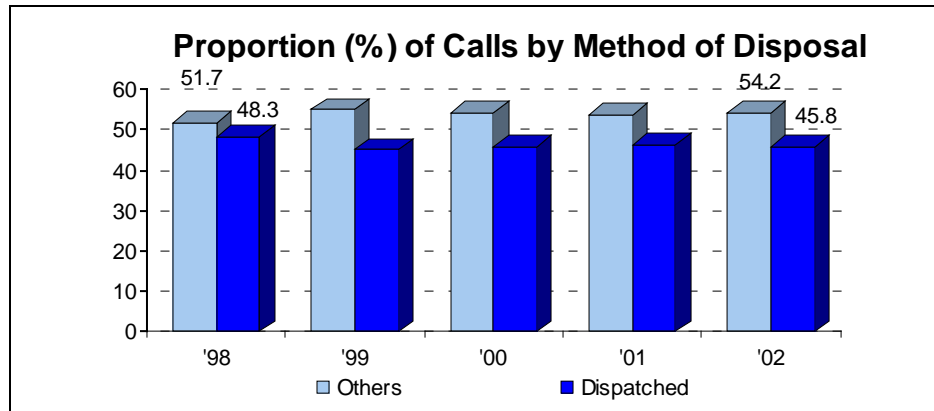


Figure 6.2

Source: TPS Communications Services

B. RESPONSE TIMES

Police performance in terms of responding to the public’s calls for service is usually assessed in terms of (though not necessarily confined to) the timeliness of response, i.e. rapidness of response. Police response time in this respect is defined as 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 time via their mobile workstation (MWS).

Information regarding officer arrival time has been recorded in CAD data since 1996. Work directives have been issued, requiring the field officers to press the ‘at scene’ button of their MWS when arriving at an incident scene to acknowledge their time of arrival. The overall compliance rate has continued to improve. Starting at just 14.9% in 1996, it increased to 25.7% in 1998, and to 41.5% in 2002. The compliance rate for Priority 1 calls in 2002 was 62.2%, the highest ever recorded, compared to 42.9% in 1998.^{58,59} A recent study by Communications Services revealed that the compliance rate for divisional Primary Response cars was, in general, higher during the last six months of 2002. For other emergency calls (Priority 2 and 3), the compliance rate was 58.5%, compared to 37.7% in 1998. The compliance rate for non-emergency calls (Priority 4 through 6) was lower at 29.8% in 2002, compared to 17.2% in 1998 and 10.0% in 1996. The 2002 compliance rates were substantial improvements over those seen in the early years of examining such data.

There are cases for which the officer arrival time was entered by the dispatcher, for example, for police response units not equipped with MWSs or for situations when no arrival acknowledgement was received from the officer and the arrival time was confirmed by the call dispatcher’s enquiry. These calls, because of doubtful accuracy of the data on officer arrival time, were excluded from the following response time analysis.

Based on the group of Priority 1 (emergency) calls with valid officer arrival time (62.2% of all Priority 1 calls), it was found that the median response time for these emergency calls

⁵⁸ Compliance rates are based on statistics from TPS I/CAD Query And Reporting System, Report No. 24.

⁵⁹ Priority 1 calls are the highest priority emergency calls, typically involving situations requiring immediate response, including a person at risk or a crime in progress.



remained at 8 minutes, covering 50.3% of the calls.^{60,61} The average response time for these calls was 10.7 minutes in 2002, compared to 10.5 minutes in 2001 and 9.7 minutes in 1996.⁶² The I/CAD statistics also indicated that in 2002, Toronto police officers were only able to respond to 35.1% of the Priority 1 calls within 6 minutes, compared to 37.0% in 2001 and 45.1% in 1996. There has been a gradual decline in the proportion of calls meeting this standard over the past few years, and this performance is well below the recommended service standard, which requires police to respond within 6 minutes for at least 85% of the emergency calls.⁶³

For the remaining emergency calls (Priority 2 and 3), the median response time increased from 13 minutes in 1996 to 14 minutes in 1998, and to 15 minutes in 2002. The proportion of calls responded to by the police within 6 minutes was only 13.1%, which was far below the recommended service standard of at least 85% of the cases mentioned above.

For the non-emergency or low priority calls (priority 4 through 6), the median response time of those calls having valid MWS-entered arrival time was 27 minutes in 2002, an increase from 2001 (26 minutes) and 1998 (24 minutes). It was also found that only 76.5% of such calls received a police response within 60 minutes. This is the second year that police response time is below the standard recommended for this group of calls.⁶⁴

The above findings revealed that while the number of calls serviced by the police increased in recent years as a result of a general increase in demand for service, there has been an increase in response time and a similar proportion of calls meeting the recommended Service standards for both emergency and non-emergency calls. The much improved compliance rate in recording officer arrival time for both emergency and non-emergency calls lends more credibility to the conclusion that there has actually been a decrease in performance related to police response time.

VII. URBAN TRENDS

The jurisdiction of the Toronto Police Service encompasses the largest urban area in Canada. Trends involving urban development, public and private service, transportation, recreation, the environment, and so on, affect the nature and frequency of the police services that are required. The solutions to urban problems will involve alliances among the public, private, and voluntary sectors. Protection of public safety will require co-ordinated efforts in planning and service delivery. These efforts may range in focus from environmental design to growth patterns in the municipality and service delivery methods.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ridership on Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) vehicles (surface and subway) went down 1.1% between 2001 and 2002, from 419,993,000 to 415,539,000 riders.

⁶⁰ The Median is the middle value of a group of values arranged in ascending or descending order.

⁶¹ Based on statistics from TPS I/CAD Query And Reporting System, Report No. 24.

⁶² 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.

⁶³ Beyond 2000 Final Report, MTP Restructuring Task Force, p. 85.



- In 2002, there were 0.59 TTC-related crimes reported to the police per 100,000 riders, which equalled the number reported in both 2000 and 2001.
- Even though the number of visitors to Toronto declined in 2001 from 2000, visitor spending has increased steadily since 1997.
- The recent World Health Organisation (WHO) travel advisory, although now rescinded, warning against non-essential travel to Toronto as a response to Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) will have a significant impact on tourism and the City's economy.
- There was a 0.3% increase in events attended involving hazardous materials from 2001 to 2002. These events included natural gas leaks, explosions, and chemical hazards. In 2002, there were 1,142 such events, while in 2001 there were 1,139 events

A. TRANSPORTATION

Toronto Transit Commission:

Ridership on Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) vehicles (surface and subway) went down 1.1% between 2001 and 2002, from 419,993,000 to 415,539,000 riders (Figure 7.1).⁶⁵ The 2002 level was, however, 11.6% higher than the low seen in 1996, and 6.9% higher than the level of ridership seen in 1998.

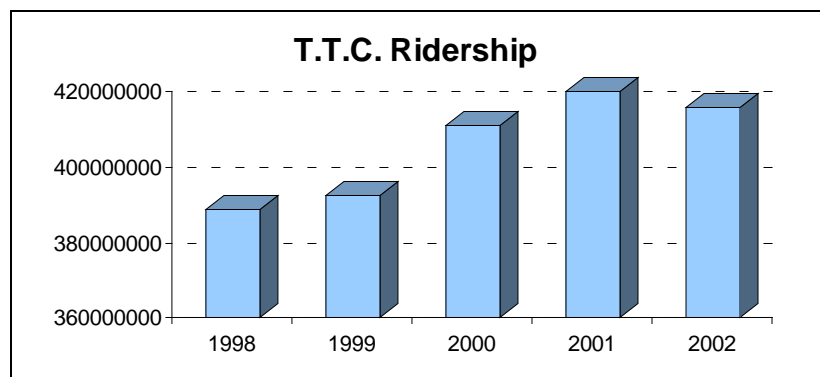


Figure 7.1

Source: Toronto Transit Commission

The Commission continues to be more proactively involved in crime prevention programs with the success of the special constables program. In 1996, the Police Services Board approved a program to appoint TTC security officers as special constables. The TTC special constables are responsible for responding to acts relating to security and/or criminal incidents in the subway, transit stations, and on surface routes. In 2002, according to the TTC Corporate Security Department, TTC personnel attended 9,114 emergency response calls, conducted 1,064 criminal investigations, made 814 arrests, issued 46 appearance notices, and laid 8,071 trespass

⁶⁵ *Operating Statistics 2002*, Toronto Transit Commission.



and by-law charges.⁶⁶ Since the special constables have the power of arrest and release, there is no response required by the police, leaving police resources free to deal with other calls for service.

According to the TTC, there were 2,470 Criminal Code occurrences on TTC property in 2002. This was 5.5% less than the five-year average of 2,605 occurrences. In 2002, there were 0.59 TTC-related crimes reported to the police per 100,000 riders, which equalled the number reported in both 2000 and 2001. This was less than the peak of 0.81 crimes per 100,000 riders seen in 1995 and the 0.77 crimes per 100,000 riders seen in 1998. The TTC-related crime rates in 2000, 2001, and 2002 represented a drop of 23.4% from the rate in 1998 (Figure 7.2). With the increase in ridership, and a decrease in the crime rate, the TTC continues to be an extremely safe transit system.

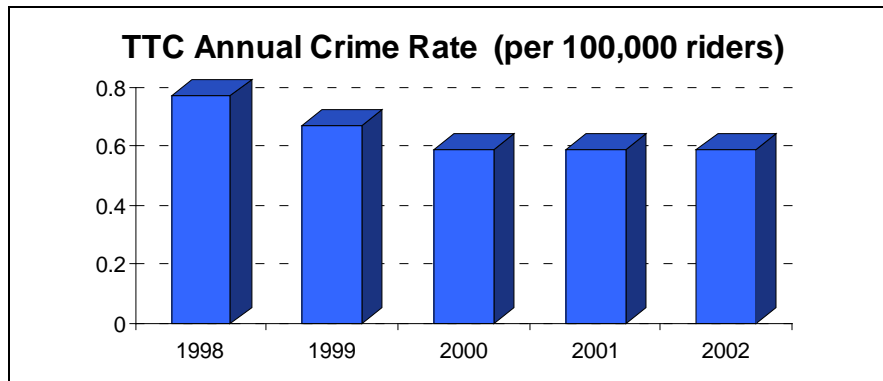


Figure 7.2 Source: Corporate Security, Toronto Transit Commission

The continued success of the TTC special constable program, allowing transit officers to deal with minor criminal offences without police intervention, permits the Police Service to allocate its limited resources to other areas.

B. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE POLICING SERVICES

As the private security companies continue to expand their roles and offer more services, the number of current security guard, private investigator, and dual licences administrated by the Private Investigator and Security Guard Branch, Policing Services Division, Ministry of Public Safety & Security continues to be over 28,000 per year. Although there was a drop in the number of security guard licences in 1998, the number has remained relatively constant for the last three years. The number of licenses in each of the past ten years is shown in Figure 7.3.

⁶⁶ 2002 Annual Report, Toronto Transit Commission, Corporate Security Department.

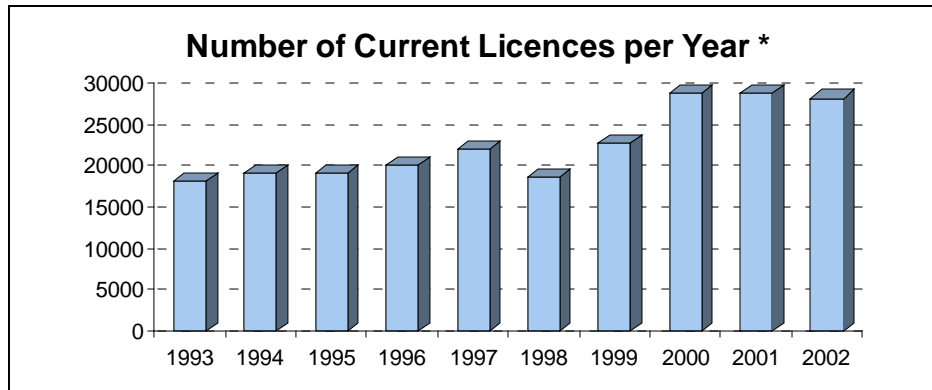


Figure 7.3

Source: Private Investigator and Security Guard Branch, Policing Services Division, Ministry of Public Safety & Security

* The figures above represent the number of security guards who are employed by security firms and must be licensed under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. Their services are available for hire to a number of different groups. These figures do not reflect the number of persons who are employed by private companies (e.g. large department stores) to perform an 'in-house' security/policing function in relation to company property. In-house security functions are not addressed by the Police Services Act.

C. CONVENTIONS AND TOURISM

Tourism Toronto estimated that 16.3 million visited Toronto in 2001, the last year for which figures are currently available. Although Figure 7.4 shows a large increase (18.3 million) in visitors in 2000, the number in 2001 returned to a level consistent with previous years.

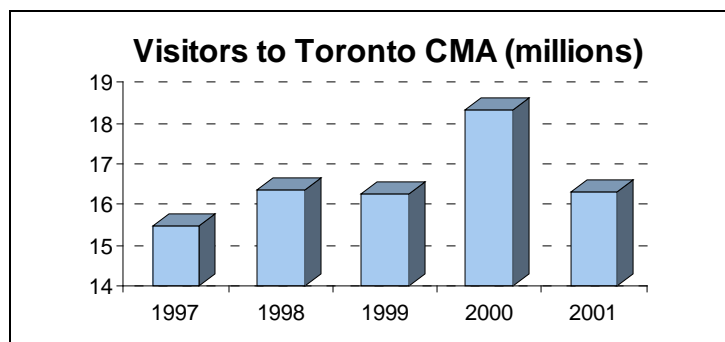


Figure 7.4

Source: Tourism Toronto

Even though the number of visitors declined in 2001 from 2000, visitor spending has increased steadily since 1997 (Figure 7.5).

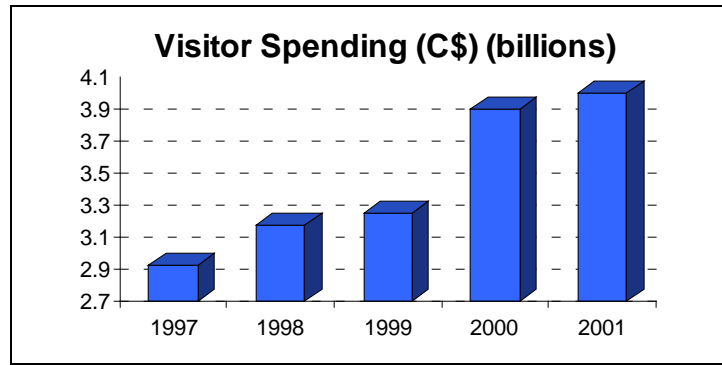


Figure 7.6

Source: Tourism Toronto

The recent World Health Organisation (WHO) travel advisory, although now rescinded, warning against non-essential travel to Toronto as a response to Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) will have a significant impact on tourism and the City’s economy. For example, a number of conventions and meetings in Toronto have been cancelled, as have school outings to local theatre productions. Future analysis will determine the extent of the impact on the number of visitors and the visitor spending.

D. URBAN PHENOMENA

Hazardous Events:

There was a 0.3% increase in events attended involving hazardous materials from 2001 to 2002. These events included natural gas leaks, explosions, and chemical hazards. In 2002, there were 1,142 such events while in 2001 there were 1,139 events. In 1995, there were 789 events. Overall, since the 1,095 events in 1998, there has been a 4.3% increase in events attended involving hazardous materials (Figure 7.6). The frequency of these types of occurrences has remained about the same between 1998 and 2002, with, on average, approximately 3 incidents per day.

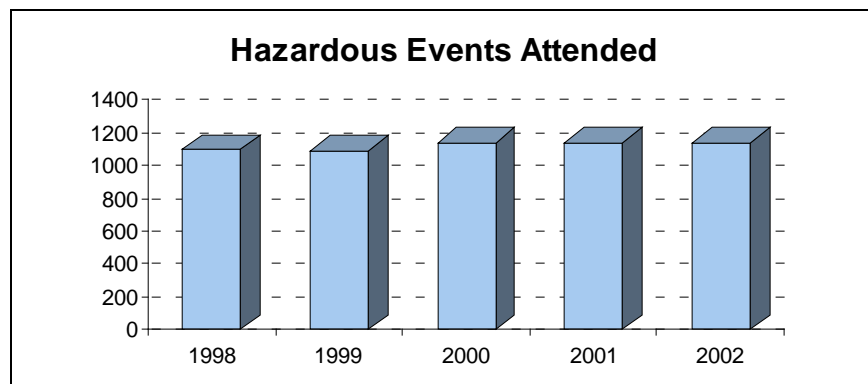


Figure 7.6

Source: TPS ICAD System/TPS PSU



In relation to total number of calls for police service, the number of such events appears quite small, however this data is retrieved from the I/CAD system through an analysis of event types. This type of report captures only the events that were coded as a chemical hazard. It does not capture reports that may have involved a hazardous material but were coded differently. For example, an accident where an employee was injured while involved with a chemical spill and the event coded as an Industrial Accident instead of a Chemical Hazard. The actual numbers of such occurrences are therefore not known.



VIII. POLICE RESOURCES

Changes in the nature and scope of police services needed and police services demanded require constant adjustment by this Service. These adjustments affect the composition and organisation of the personnel who deliver police service, how they are managed, and what their priorities will be. Further, because over 90% of the total Police Service budget is dedicated to human resources, changes in available financing have a direct and critical impact on this area. Human resources are central to the organisation and all external and internal trends impact, to some degree, on the recruitment, maintenance, and development of these resources.

HIGHLIGHTS

- As of December 31st, 2002, the total strength of the Toronto Police Service was 7,073 members. This was up 1.9% from the 6,938 members in 2001, but down 1.1% from the 7,155 members in 1993. Between 2001 and 2002, uniform strength increased 1.3%, from 5,264 to 5,334, while civilian strength increased 3.9%, from 1,674 to 1,739.
- Between 2001 and 2002, the number of officers per 100,000 population in Toronto decreased 3.4%, while the national average number of officers per 100,000 population increased 1.1%.
- During 2002, 52.8 non-traffic Criminal Code offences were reported per constable, a 0.8% decrease from the 53.2 reported in 2001 – the result of a decrease in the number of reported non-traffic Criminal Code offences and an increase in the number of constables.
- Analysis of age characteristics illustrates a significant increase in the proportion of officers 40 years of age and older and a comparable decrease in officers less than 30 years of age. The median age of uniform officers in December 2002 was 40 years.
- In 2002, 42.2% of uniform members had 20 or more years of service, and between 25 and 30 years service was the most frequent service level; the next most frequent service level was between 0 and 4 years due to the recent recruitment drive.
- The average age of primary response constables was 35.7 years as compared to 38.4 years for all constables. The average years of service for primary response constables was 9.8 years as compared to 13.6 years for all constables.
- The 322 total separations in 2002 – 191 retirements and 131 resignations – was a 32.4% decrease from the 476 separations in 2001.
- In 2002, 79.6% of officers were assigned to divisions or Operational Support units, down from 81.2% assigned in 2001 and the lowest level reported in the past ten years.



A. WORK FORCE DEMOGRAPHICS

As of December 31st, 2002, the total strength of the Toronto Police Service was 7,073 members.⁶⁷ This was up 1.9% from the 6,938 members in 2001, but down 1.1% from the 7,155 members in 1993. Throughout the 1980s, and the very early 1990s the total strength of the Service increased each year and peaked at 7,551 members in 1991.

Uniform strength decreased 2.1% from 5,448 officers in 1993 to 5,334 in 2002; the number of permanent, full-time civilian members increased 1.9%, from 1,707 in 1993 to 1,739 members in 2002 (Figure 8.1).⁶⁸ Between 2001 and 2002, uniform strength increased 1.3%, from 5,264 to 5,334, while civilian strength increased 3.9%, from 1,674 to 1,739. The civilian:officer ratio was 1:3.1 in 2002, slightly higher than the national average of 1:2.8.⁶⁹

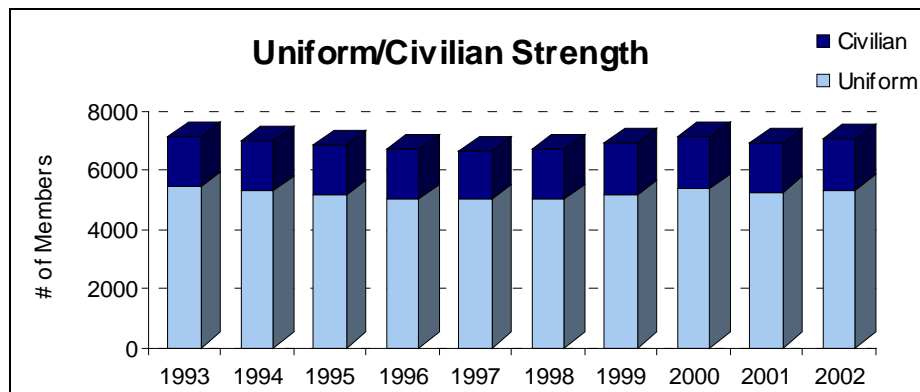


Figure 8.1

Source: TPS Human Resources

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.⁷⁰ Over the past ten years, the number of police officers per 100,000 population in Toronto decreased 13.7% from 227 officers in 1993 to 196 officers in 2002. The national average number of officers per 100,000 population decreased only 6.1% during the same period, from 198 in 1993 to 186 in 2002. Between 2001

⁶⁷ Total Service strength reflects total uniform and civilian members as is defined and reported by the Service’s Human Resources Directorate. 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. (As of December 31st, 2002, Human Resources reported 348 parking enforcement personnel, and 467 part-time or temporary personnel; neither are included in the total civilian strength.) 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. The Uniform Establishment refers to the number of uniform personnel believed necessary to most effectively fulfil operational responsibilities. At year end 2002, the Uniform Establishment was 5,255 officers.

⁶⁸ Uniform strength includes cadets-in-training.

⁶⁹ The national average civilian:officer ratio was cited in: Logan, R. **Police Resources in Canada, 2002**. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, December 2002.

⁷⁰ 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. tourists, business commuters, visitors, etc.) or levels of crime, its usefulness is limited to trending and comparison to other police services.



and 2002, the number of officers per 100,000 population in Toronto decreased 3.4%, while the national average number of officers per 100,000 population increased 1.1% (Figure 8.2).

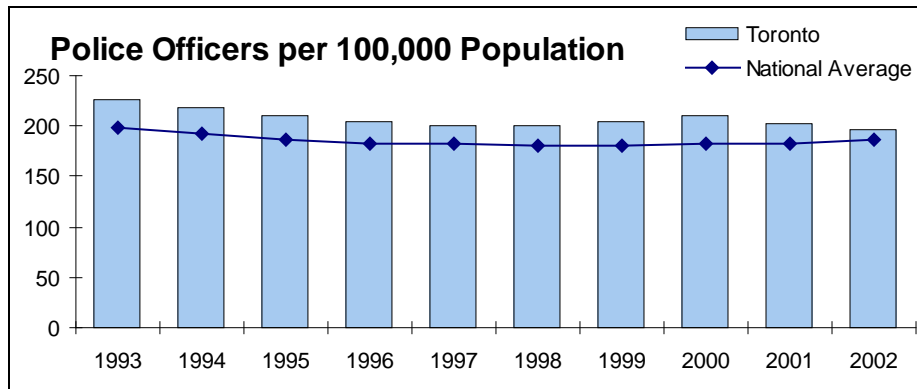


Figure 8.2 Source: TPS Human Resources; Statistics Canada

Toronto compares relatively equally to other large urban centres such as Montreal (224 officers per 100,000 population), Vancouver (199 officers), and Winnipeg (186 officers), but has considerably more officers per 100,000 population than surrounding GTA regional police services, such as Durham (145 officers), York (119 officers), and Peel (139 officers).⁷¹ It is interesting that when using a conservative estimate of daytime population which includes transient population, about four million, the police per capita ratio in Toronto drops to about 128 officers.

Crime to Strength Ratios:

The number of non-traffic Criminal Code offences reported per constable is an indicator of the demand on police resources.⁷² During 2002, this ratio was 52.8 offences per constable, a 0.8% decrease from the 53.2 reported in 2001 – the result of a decrease in the number of reported non-traffic Criminal Code offences and an increase in the number of constables.⁷³ The 2002 ratio reflects a 18.1% decrease from the 64.5 reported a decade ago (Figure 8.3).

⁷¹ Logan, p. 13.

⁷² The Criminal Code Offence/Constable Strength ratio is generally accepted as a valid workload indicator; historically, the CCJS estimates indicate that officers spend approximately 20%-25% of their time investigating Criminal Code incidences.

⁷³ Includes constable and detective constables, but does not include cadets-in-training.

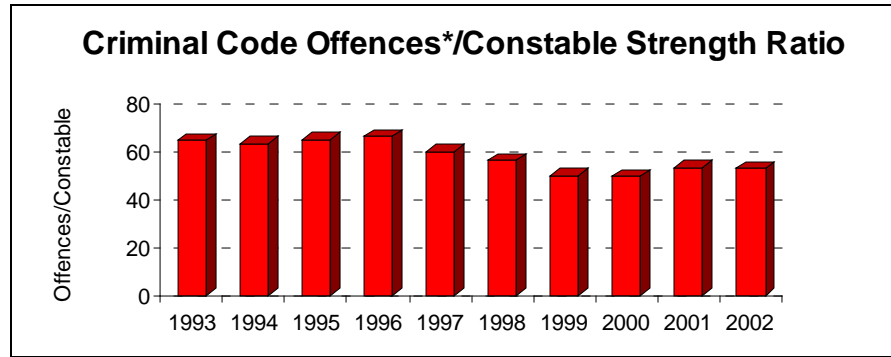


Figure 8.3 Source: TPS CIU Information Centre
 * Based on non-Traffic Criminal Code offences

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. Community policing requires police officers to be more involved with the communities they police – problem solving and crime prevention are both time and labour intensive.

Age and Length of Service of Uniform Members:⁷⁴

Clear trends of an ageing workforce were evident throughout the past decade. As noted in the Demographics chapter, the trend of an ageing population is not unique to the Police Service but is characteristic of the population in general. An analysis of age characteristics illustrates a significant increase in the proportion of officers 40 years of age and older and a comparable decrease in officers less than 30 years of age (Figure 8.4).

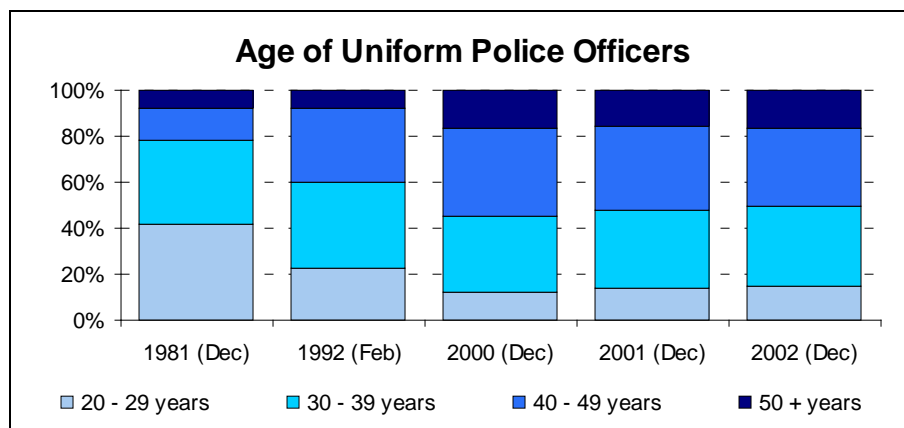


Figure 8.4 Source: TPS CIU Information Centre

Twenty years ago, in 1981, only 21.0% of officers were 40 years of age or older. This increased to 40.0% ten years ago, and to just over half of all officers (50.5%) in 2002. Conversely, while twenty years ago 41.0% of officers were under 30 years of age, this decreased

⁷⁴ Cadets-in-training were not included in age and length of service analysis.



to 23.0% in 1992 and decreased even further to 15.2% in 2002. Of particular note, while the proportion of officers 50 years of age and older remained at 8.0% in 1981 and 1992, it increased to 16.9% in 2002. The median age of uniform officers in December 2002 was 40 years, up from the median age of 34 years in December 1981. The age distribution of this workforce over time reflects the ageing of existing uniform members, and the impact of the separation of generally older officers and the recruitment of generally younger officers.

As expected, given the distinct ageing trend, a comparison of length of service characteristics clearly indicated an increasingly experienced overall workforce (Figure 8.5).

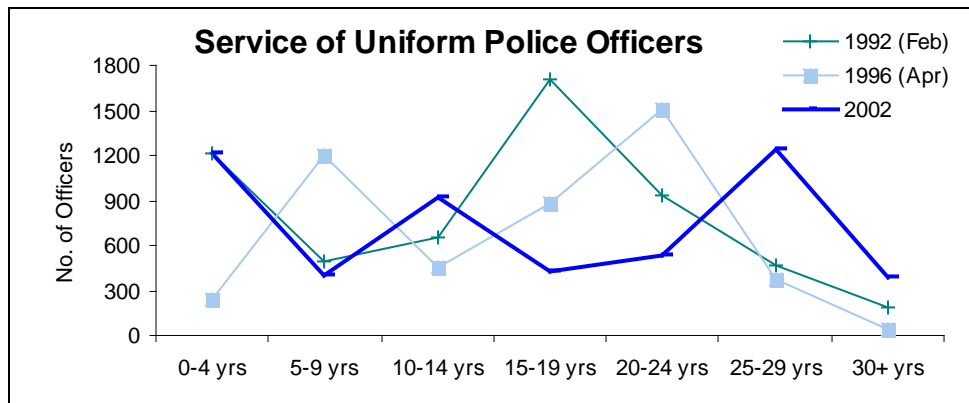


Figure 8.5

Source: TPS CIU Information Centre

In 2002, 42.2% of uniform members had 20 or more years of service, and between 25 and 30 years service was the most frequent service level; the next most frequent service level was between 0 and 4 years due to the recent recruitment drive. Over the past decade, the average length of service of uniform officers increased from about 15.0 years to 16.2 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 8.6 presents a profile of uniform officers both by age and length of service. It illustrates a somewhat bi-modal distribution – a proportion of younger inexperienced officers and a larger proportion of older more experienced officers.

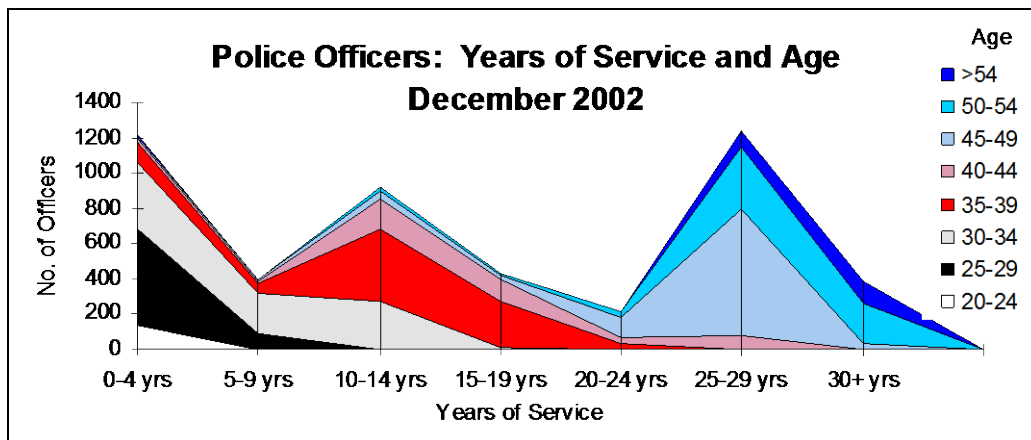


Figure 8.6

Source: TPS CIU Information Centre



The shape of the distribution of the length of service of police officers offers insight into potential concerns for the future. Officers with service of 25 years or more are poised to retire; the Service is faced with the challenge of recruiting and retaining sufficient staff to fill this void. While not of the same magnitude, the other high frequency service level – between 10 and 15 years service – may, in time, result in these same challenges.

The Service is also faced with complex challenges in terms of work satisfaction, promotional opportunities, physical capabilities and the requirements of work, and occupational health and safety. Job content, training and development, lateral and vertical mobility, attrition, and organisational structure are all issues affected by the demographic profile of officers. While these are difficult challenges in themselves, the challenges are further complicated by the fact that each of these issues applies to two very distinct groups of employees – young, inexperienced officers and older, more experienced officers – who often require very different, and sometimes conflicting, solutions.

An examination of the age characteristics of constables found anticipated variations between primary response constables and all constables Service-wide.⁷⁵ The average age of primary response constables was 35.7 years as compared to 38.4 years for all constables. As would be expected, a higher proportion of constables under 30 years old and a lower proportion of constables over 40 years old were assigned to primary response. Specifically, 46.5% of all police constables were assigned to primary response. Figure 8.7 shows the age distribution for primary response constables as compared to all constables.

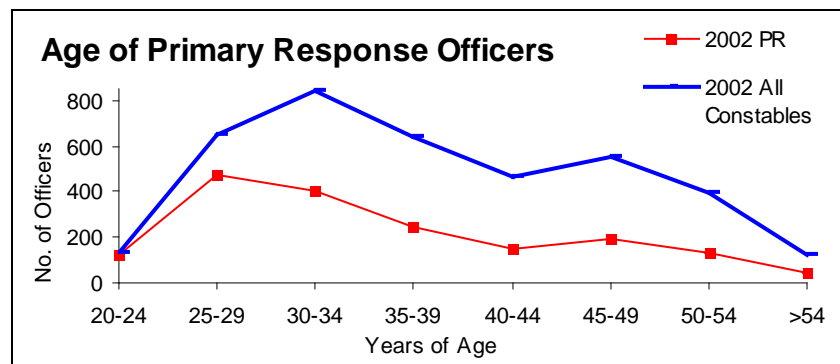


Figure 8.7 Source: TPS CIU Information Centre

As would be expected given the age distribution of patrol constables, their service levels were also found to be lower than the Service average. The average years of service for primary response constables was 9.8 years as compared to 13.6 years for all constables. Figure 8.8 shows the service distribution for primary response constables in 2002, compared to the distribution of all constables Service-wide.

⁷⁵ Primary Response includes only constables assigned to primary response platoons in the divisions.

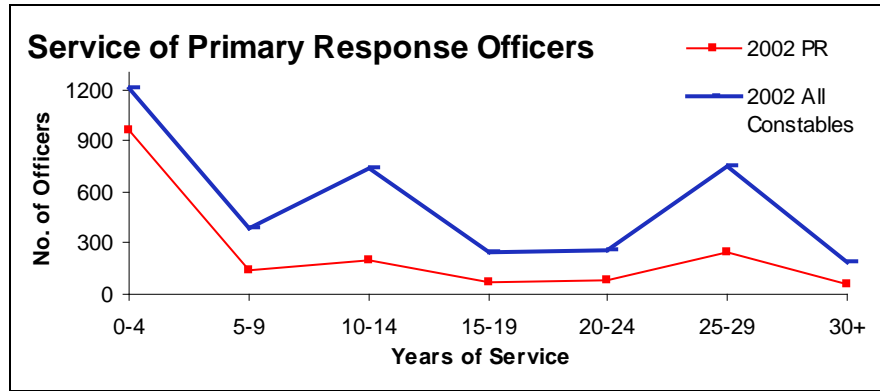


Figure 8.8

Source: TPS CIU Information Centre

Compared to the Service distribution, a higher proportion of constables with less than 10 years service and a lower proportion of constables with more than 10 years service were assigned to primary response – 68.9% of constables with less than 10 years service and 30.0% with more than 10 years service were assigned to primary response.

Retirements and Resignations:

The numbers of uniform retirements and resignations from the Toronto Police Service during the past decade have varied greatly. Factors such as the provision of retirement incentives, a reduced retirement factor, the disproportionate number of officers eligible to retire during this period, limited external employment opportunities in the early- and mid- 1990s, and aggressive recruiting of Service members by other police services in the late 1990s, have contributed to the widely fluctuating levels of separation over the past decade. As shown in Figure 8.9, from 1997 to 2001, the number of separations from the Service increased steadily, with the number of retirements, in particular, driving the increase. The 322 total separations in 2002 – 191 retirements and 131 resignations – was a 32.4% decrease from the 476 separations in 2001 (Figure 9.9).⁷⁶

⁷⁶ Changes have been made in Figure 8.9 to the number of separations since 1996 (as reported in previous Scans) due to the previous inclusion of recruit separations in civilian rather than uniform data.

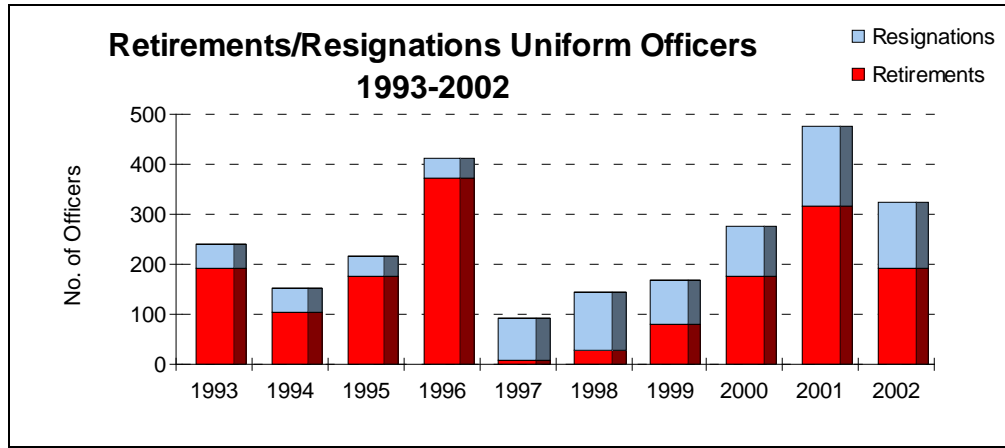


Figure 8.9

Source: TPS Human Resources Directorate

After a record high level of retirements in 1996, followed by a record low level in 1997, retirements, as noted previously, have consistently increased in each of the following years until 2002. Last year, the number was 39.4% lower than in 2001, but still higher than the number of retirements in the previous four years. As of January 17th, 2003, a total of 39 officers had formally indicated their intention to leave during 2003.

After record low levels of resignations between 1993 and 1996, resignations in 1997 through 2000 showed a general tendency to increase slowly. The number of resignations in 2001, however, was the highest level reported in over two decades, and although resignations in 2002 were 18.6% lower than 2001, they were still higher than in previous years. While possibly attributable, in part, to a recovering economy in which employment opportunities are more readily available, the increase in resignations largely reflects the number of uniform members of this Service who have resigned to take employment with other police services. Of the 131 officers who resigned in 2002, 94 officers joined other police services; over the past three years, about 250 officers have separated from this Service to join other services. These officers are, on average, in their early 30s with 8 to 10 years of experience. Although some officers from other services have been hired by the Toronto Police Service, this number is only a fraction of the number of TPS officers who have resigned.

Traditionally, Ontario police services have not actively recruited members of other services. A departure from this practice, however, was first identified in the 1995 *Scan* and the trend has intensified. Ontario police services, with staffing shortages as a result of retirement incentives, natural attrition, and lengthy hiring moratoriums, face the challenge of quickly recruiting and training sufficient uniform personnel. Certainly, recruiting trained and experienced personnel from other Ontario police services is the most effective, economical, and efficient way of meeting this challenge.

This trend has been particularly costly to the Toronto Police Service in terms of recruiting, hiring, training, and experience. With uniform retirement eligibility lowered across the province, it is expected that this trend will continue as other police services attempt to cover their own decreases in strength. One of the greatest challenges for this Service in the next few years, will be to attract, recruit, and retain its uniform members or, at least, minimise both direct and indirect costs associated with separation.



Resource Deployment:

For most of the past ten years, an average of about 84% of all uniform members, including supervisory staff, were assigned to Policing Operations Command units and specific Operational Support units, such as Traffic Services, Marine Unit, etc. On average, about 67% of all police officers were assigned a front-line, visible uniform function in these units. In 2002, however, only 79.6% of officers were assigned to divisions or Operational Support units, down from 81.2% assigned in 2001 and the lowest level reported in the past ten years. The actual number of uniform officers assigned to front-line uniform duties in these units, including supervisors, decreased about 5.6% from 3,377 in 2001 to 3,188 in 2002 (Figure 8.10).⁷⁷

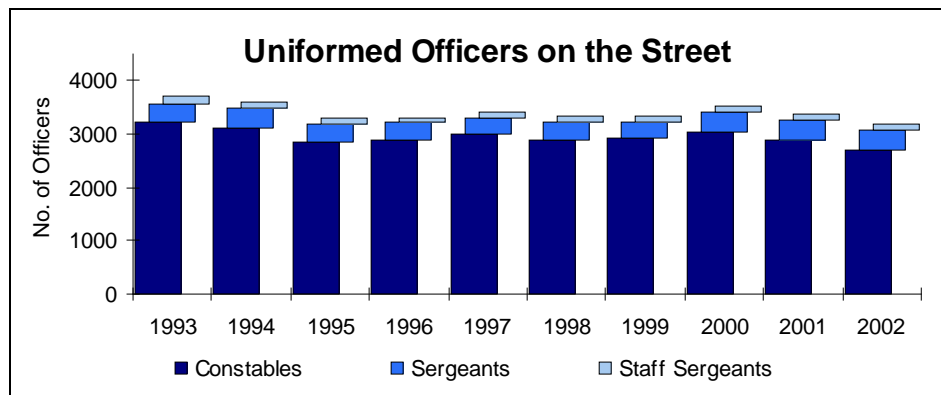


Figure 8.10

Source: TPS Human Resources

This decrease in front-line officers is, to a large extent, a timing issue – 225 recruits are scheduled to graduate and will be assigned to uniform patrol early in 2003. On-going hiring strategies are in place to hire recruits to maintain established staffing levels in response to separations. It should be noted that officers assigned to uniform functions in divisions and Operational Support units have been supported by initiatives for improved efficiency, expanded use of technology, alternate response mechanisms, civilianisation, community partnerships, and so on.

In 2002, there were 7.0 constables for every sergeant within Policing Operations, a decrease from the 7.7 constables per sergeant reported in 2001.⁷⁸ When the 225 cadets-in-training are assigned to divisions early in 2003, the ratio will increase to 7.6 constables per sergeant.

⁷⁷ Uniform strength does not include Cadets-in-Training.

⁷⁸ The Constable:Sergeant ratio target range, as recommended in the Beyond 2000 Restructuring Task Force Final Report, based on research and information provided by a cross-section of Canadian and American police agencies, was between 8:1 to 10:1.



IX. TECHNOLOGY & POLICING

The significant number of computers in our society has brought the legal system and policing community challenges of new crimes and new ways to commit old ones. Computer crime has become one of the most publicised aspects of computer use and although computer crime is experiencing exponential growth, the various crimes associated with computers are difficult to evaluate or measure in terms of magnitude or frequency. Policing is experiencing a paradigm shift from tangible crime, to intangible crime. The ability to critically examine paradigms, how policing is viewed in the information era, is very much a part of the ability to accept change, both individually and organisationally. The way in which police respond to communities' dynamic technological demands now and how we evolve to continue meeting these challenges will demonstrate the extent to which Toronto Police Service is able to recognise and respond to the global paradigm shift.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Toronto Police Service's Fraud Unit expects an increase in identity thefts in order to facilitate debit and credit card fraud.
- In 2002, the Service received \$2 million from the Provincial government to fund a 2-year pilot project, "Assisting and Preventing Child Victims of Sexual Abuse through Focussed Investigation of Child Pornography Cases".
- The Child Exploitation Section of the Toronto Police Service's Sex Crimes Unit, had four additional members assigned to investigate Internet child pornography, bringing its total strength to ten members.
- The Technical Support Section of Detective Services – Intelligence Support had two officers dedicated to forensic examination of computers and retrieval of evidence, and recently added an additional six officers.
- Most new operating systems, such as Windows XP, have built-in encryption, making commonplace what was once considered a sophisticated application.
- Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) that transmit pictures or movies to the Internet or to another palm pilot by using a wireless Internet card. Cellular phones now also can take pictures or movies and transmit them in the same manner.

A. COMPUTER FRAUD

The Toronto Police Service does not have a formal process in place to document technology-related investigation statistics. Figure 9.1 shows the number of technology-related investigations that were conducted by a member of the Fraud Unit, from February 2002 to February 2003. The information shown, therefore, represents some, but not all, of the technology-related investigations conducted by Service members. The one officer within the Toronto Police Fraud Unit has been dedicated to the task of assisting with technology-related



investigations and was responsible for investigating 18 new cases, which included one homicide. These 18 cases involved the search and seizure of 25 computers, and included 10 laptops and two RIM Blackberry devices.

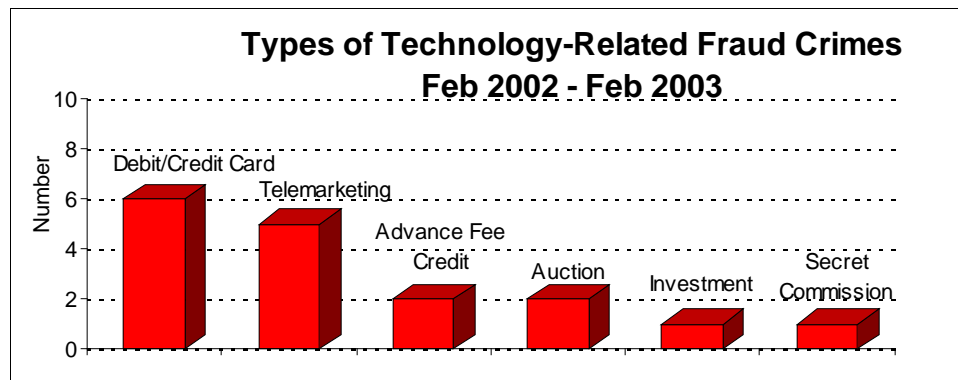


Figure 9.1

Source: TPS Fraud Unit

Internet fraud crime continues to be of serious concern to consumers and businesses. Identity theft used to facilitate debit and credit card fraud has been identified by the Fraud Unit as an emerging trend.

B. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION – CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

In recent years, society as a whole has witnessed the extraordinary growth of the computer industry, including the use of the Internet. At present, there are approximately 400 million Internet users worldwide, 10 million residing in Canada. Pedophiles have available a powerful medium that enables them to commit these crimes anonymously, and the Internet allows them to trade, download, and store thousands of images and movies.

There are currently over 100,000 websites dedicated to child pornography, a large majority of which involve pre-school aged children. The right personnel and equipment are required to implement a system that can combat child sexual abuse. Members investigating child pornography are presently using the latest computer equipment and software.

In 2002, the Toronto Police Service received \$2 million from the Provincial Government to fund ten additional staff, computer equipment, and training for a 2 year pilot project called “Assisting and Preventing Child Victims of Sexual Abuse through Focussed Investigation of Child Pornography Cases”. The Toronto Police Service had six individuals dedicated to Internet child pornography investigations, assigned to the Child Exploitation Section of the Sex Crimes Unit. This project has now resulted in the dedication of four additional staff: one child pornography investigator, one victimisation services/training officer, one on-line investigator, and one civilian analyst, bringing the total strength of the unit to ten members. The Technical Support Section of Detective Services – Intelligence Support also increased staffing by six additional officers, bringing the strength of the Technical Support Section to eight members.

The pilot project, under the direction of the Child Exploitation Section of the Sex Crimes Unit, will address the growing demand for child pornography investigations as a result of the dramatic increase in this crime via the Internet. The project involves a collaborative partnership



between the Sex Crimes Unit, Detective Services - Intelligence Support, and Victim Services. This partnership will assist children who are victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, to prevent further sexual abuse from occurring.

Figure 9.2 shows the numbers of charges laid, arrests made and computers seized by Service child pornography investigators in 2001 and 2002. Between 2001 and 2002, the number of charges laid increased 44.0%, the number of arrests increased 90.0%, and the number of computers seized increased 412.5%. In 2002, 2.1 million pictures and movies of child pornography were seized. In 2003, within the first 12 weeks, there were 57 charges laid, 14 arrests made, 21 computers seized, and 1 million pictures and movies of child pornography seized.

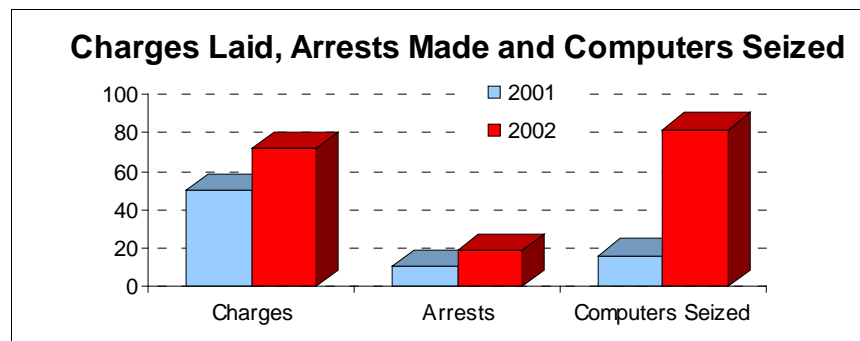


Figure 9.2 Source: Child Exploitation Section, TPS Sexual Crimes Unit

The Child Exploitation Section of the Sex Crimes Unit has identified a number of emerging criminal trends, including:

- computer software, such as ‘Evidence Eliminator’ is being used to defeat the forensic retrieval of evidence;
- new operating systems, such as Windows XP, include encryption capabilities;
- steganography, hiding a child pornography image inside another image, makes detection more difficult;
- new technology being used, such as cameras being attached to Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) to transmit pictures or movies to the Internet or other PDAs using a wireless Internet card, or enabling cellular phones to take pictures and movies and transmit them in the same manner; these actions are virtually untraceable;
- ‘credit’ cards will soon be available in corner stores with pre-approved amounts (similar to calling cards) and could be used to purchase access to child pornography on the Internet; these cards will be virtually untraceable, as well;
- large amounts of computer data are stored on portable storage devices, which resemble items such as key chains or pens; and,
- child pornography website operators are hacking into corporate IT systems to unknowingly store pornographic material on their servers.



C. GENERAL TRENDS OF COMPUTER CRIME – GREATER TORONTO AREA

Figure 9.3 shows the units to which the Peel Regional Police Service’s Technological Crimes unit provided support in 2001 and 2002.

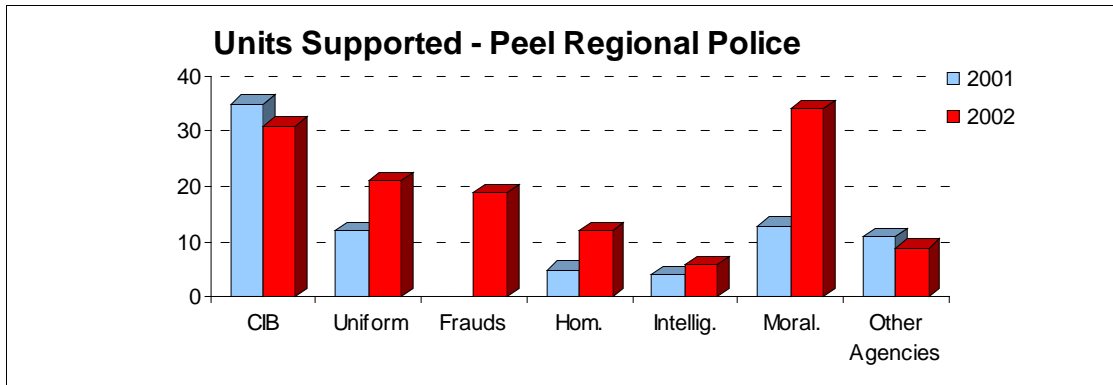


Figure 9.3

Source: Computer Technological Crime Unit, Peel Regional Police

In 2002, Peel Regional opened 145 occurrences and completed 122 technological crime investigations: the average case turn-around was 28 days. Members from the Peel Regional Technological Crimes Unit also noted an emerging trend: an increase in the number of gigabytes per hard drive seized during the course of their investigations. Two Terabytes of data was captured during 2002.

Figure 9.4 shows the types of investigations to which the Peel Regional Police Service’s Technological Crimes unit provided assistance in 2001 and 2002.

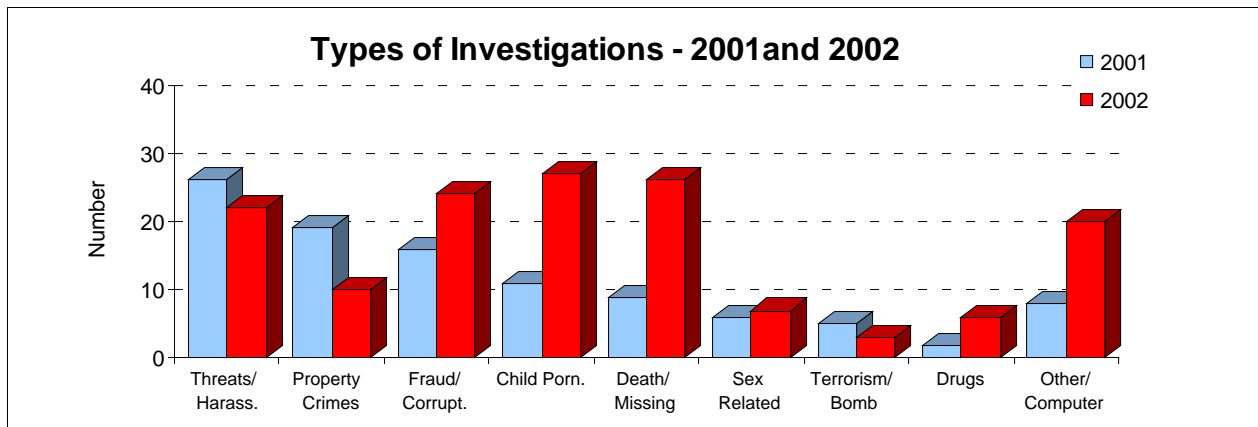


Figure 9.4

Source: Computer Technological Crime Unit, Peel Regional Police