



ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

Archived Content

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.



Planning for the Future...

Scanning the Toronto Environment

Toronto Police Service
2012 Update



PREFATORY NOTE:

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

Since the 2009-2011 Business Plan and Service Priorities were continued through 2012, this brief, mainly statistical, update has been produced to assist with the preparation of the 2013-2015 Business Plan and Priorities.

This update does not provide extensive analysis of the data or of the various trends noted, nor does it discuss recommendations/implications for police service. For detailed discussion, analyses of trends, and recommendations/implications for police service, readers should refer to the 2011 Environmental Scan.

Statistical Note:

There are minor variations in some of the crime statistics presented in this Scan Update and the TPS Annual Statistical Report. The crime database that provides data for the Scan and the Annual Statistical Report is a live database that is updated and revised daily. Due to production arrangements, the crime statistics for the Annual Statistical Report and the Environmental Scan Update were produced on different dates, resulting in the aforementioned minor variations. These variations did not have any significant impact on the crime trends noted in each document.

AUGUST 2012



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I. Crime Trends	
Highlights.....	1
A. Number of Crimes in Toronto	3
B. Rates for Comparisons.....	5
C. Changes in Proportion of Major Offence Groups.....	6
D. Crimes of Violence.....	7
E. Use of Weapons & Injury of Crime Victims	8
<i>Use of Weapons</i>	8
<i>Injury of Victims</i>	9
F. Theft of Motor Vehicles and Break & Enter.....	9
<i>Theft of Motor Vehicles</i>	10
<i>Break & Enter</i>	10
G. Drug-Related Crimes	11
H. Organized Crime.....	12
I. Hi-Tech Crime & Identity Theft.....	13
J. Persons Arrested & Charged	14
K. Trends Across Police Divisions.....	18
L. Comparison with Other Canadian Cities	21
Chapter Appendix (Divisional Statistics)	24
II. Youth Crime	
Highlights.....	29
A. A Perspective on Youth Crime	30
B. Youth Crime in Canada	30
C. Youth Crime in Toronto	33
<i>Number of Youths Arrested</i>	33
<i>Number of Youths Arrested – By Gender & Major Offence</i>	
<i>Categories</i>	35
<i>Arrest Rates</i>	37
D. Crimes Occurring on School Premises	40
<i>Students’ Perceptions of Safety</i>	41
E. Drug Use by Youths.....	41
Chapter Appendix (Persons Arrested/Charged by Age and Offence)	43



III. Victimization Trends

Highlights..... 45

A. Reporting Victimization to the Police 46

B. Victimization – Total and By Gender..... 46

C. Victimization – By Age 49

D. Groups at Risk 52

Children and Youth – Violent Crime & Abuse..... 52

Elderly – Violent Crime & Abuse 53

Domestic Violence – Calls for Service & Occurrences in Toronto 53

Criminal Harassment (Stalking)..... 54

E. Hate/Bias Crime..... 55

F. Victim Resources 56

Victim Services..... 56

IV. Traffic

Highlights..... 58

A. Traffic Collisions..... 59

Service Vehicle Collisions..... 62

B. Public Perceptions of Traffic 62

C. Highway Traffic Act 63

D. Impaired Driving 64

E. Red Light Cameras 65

F. Distracted Drivers 66

V. Calls for Service

Highlights..... 67

A. Calls Received and Method of Response 68

B. Response Times 69

C. Service Times 72

VI. Police Resources

Highlights..... 76

A. Workforce Demographics..... 77

Officer to Population Ratio..... 79

Age & Length of Service of Uniform Members..... 80

Retirements & Resignations..... 83

Workload..... 85

Resource Deployment 86

B. Workforce Diversity 86

Uniform Composition..... 87



VII. Public Perceptions

Highlights.....	90
A. General Community - Toronto	91
<i>Perceptions of Safety</i>	92
<i>Perceptions of Police/Policing</i>	94
<i>General Community Respondents who had Contact with Police during Past Year</i>	97
B. High School Students.....	98
<i>Perceptions of Safety</i>	98
<i>Perceptions of Police/Policing</i>	101
<i>School Resource Officers</i>	102





I. CRIME TRENDS¹

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 the Police Service to develop strategies to address changing problems, make rational decisions, and plan activities according to, or in anticipation of, crime-related trends.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2011, a total of 161,385 non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences occurred in Toronto, which was a 4% decrease from the 167,201 offences in 2010, and a 19% decrease from both five and ten years ago. The overall number of crimes in 2011 was the lowest in the past ten years.
- Between 2010 and 2011, decreases were noted for all major categories of crimes, including a slight 0.7% decrease for violent crime, a 3% decrease for property crime, and a 6% decrease for other non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences.
- Specific crimes that decreased between 2010 and 2011, included homicide (-22%), assault (-0.4%), break & enter (-8%), auto theft (-21%), and theft from auto (-3%). Offences that increased included sexual assault (4%), robbery (2%), robbery involving financial institution (15%), other theft (3%), fraud (10%), offensive weapons (3%), and drugs (8%).
- Crime in general decreased 19% from ten years ago, with decreases in all major *Criminal Code* offence categories, including an 11% drop in violent crime, a 22% drop in property crime, and a 17% drop in other *Criminal Code* offences. Specific crimes that increased from ten years ago included sexual assault (9%), robbery (17%), fraud (17%), offensive weapons (4%), and drugs (26%).
- A trend of gradual decrease in violent crime was seen over the past ten years. In 2011, a total of 31,423 violent crimes were recorded, which was a 7% decrease from five years ago (2007) and an 11% decrease from ten years ago (2002). Of the violent crimes that were reported in 2011, most were non-sexual assaults (72%), followed by robberies (17%) and sexual assaults (8%).
- The number of robberies recorded in 2011 was a 2% and 17% increase from 2010 and 2002, respectively, but a 7% decrease from five years ago in 2007. Of the total 5,341 robberies recorded, most were muggings (43%) and swarmings (25%). The number of robberies involving financial institutions and businesses was a 15% increase from 2010 and an 18% increase from ten years ago (2002), but a drop of 10% from five years ago in 2007.

¹ Due to different counting methods and/or different data sources, numbers in this chapter may differ slightly from those in other Toronto Police Service publications. For example, in the Annual Statistical Report, number of sexual assaults also includes non-assaultive sexual offences.



- With respect to the number of crimes per 1,000 population, a trend of decrease was seen over the past ten years. The overall rate of non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences dropped from 76 offences in 2002 to 72.1 offences in 2007, to 59.1 offences in 2010, and to 56.5 offences in 2011, the lowest rate in the past ten years.
- Of the average 56.5 non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences that occurred per 1,000 population in 2011, 11 were violent crimes, 32.1 were property crimes, and 13.4 were other non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences.
- Fewer than half (49%) of the crimes that occurred in 2011 were cleared, a drop from the 53% clearance rate in 2007 and the 50% clearance rate in 2002. The category of other *Criminal Code* offences consistently had the highest clearance rate (81% in 2011), followed by violent crime (69%) and property crime (28%). Over the past ten years, the clearance rate for both violent crime and other *Criminal Code* offences dropped, while that for property crime remained relatively unchanged.
- In 2011, 35% of robberies, 24% of non-sexual assaults, and 3% of sexual assaults involved the use of weapons. Over the past five years, the proportion of cases involving use of weapons decreased for all the above three crimes.
- About one-fifth of robberies (21%) and only a very small proportion of non-sexual assaults (2%) and sexual assaults (0.5%) involved the use of firearms in 2011. Over the past five years, the proportion of both robbery and sexual assault involving the use of firearms decreased, while the proportion for non-sexual assault increased slightly.
- The number of persons arrested and charged for *Criminal Code* offences in 2011 was a 5% decrease from 2010 and a 12% decrease from 2007. Compared to five years ago, the number of persons charged in 2011 decreased for all major non-traffic *Criminal Code* categories of crime, including a 7% drop for violent crime, an 8% drop for property crime, and an 18% drop for other *Criminal Code*, while the number of persons charged for *Criminal Code* traffic offences remained about the same. There was a 12% increase in persons charged for drug offences. Males in the younger age groups continued to have the highest arrest rates.
- In 2011, 32, 52, and 14 Divisions were the busiest stations in terms of number of crimes to process. In terms of calls for service, 14, 31, and 51 Divisions had the largest proportion of dispatched calls. Divisions 52, 51, and 14 continued to have the highest overall crime rates per 1,000 population. Most divisions had decreases in both number of crimes and the crime rate over the past five years.
- Relative to twenty one other Canadian cities with a population over 250,000 in 2010, Toronto's crime rate ranked ninth (medium) in violent crime, seventeenth (low) in property crimes, and fifteenth (low) in overall crimes. In terms of the Crime Severity Index, which weights crime by both volume and severity, Toronto ranked eleventh (medium) in overall crime and fifth (high) in violent crime.



- Between 2006 and 2010, Toronto was among the twenty cities that had a decrease in the overall crime rate and Toronto’s decrease was the fifth largest. Toronto also had decreases in both the violent and property crime rate. The crime severity index for Toronto dropped 20% for all crimes (ranked eleventh among all 21 cities having a decrease) and 11% for violent crime (ranked sixteenth among the 20 cities that had a drop). Twenty cities under comparison had an increase in the per capita cost and Toronto’s increase ranked about the middle (tenth) among the cities.

A. NUMBER OF CRIMES IN TORONTO²

In 2011, a total of 161,385 non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences occurred in Toronto, which was a 4% decrease from the 167,201 offences in 2010, a 19% decrease from the 198,235 offences in 2007, and a 19% decrease from the 199,205 offences ten years ago in 2002. Figure 1.1 shows the number of reported non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences in each of the past ten years. In general, the number of crimes remained relatively stable between 2002 and 2005, before a slight increase in 2006, then decreases in each of the past five years. In fact, the overall number of crimes in 2011 was the lowest in the past ten years.

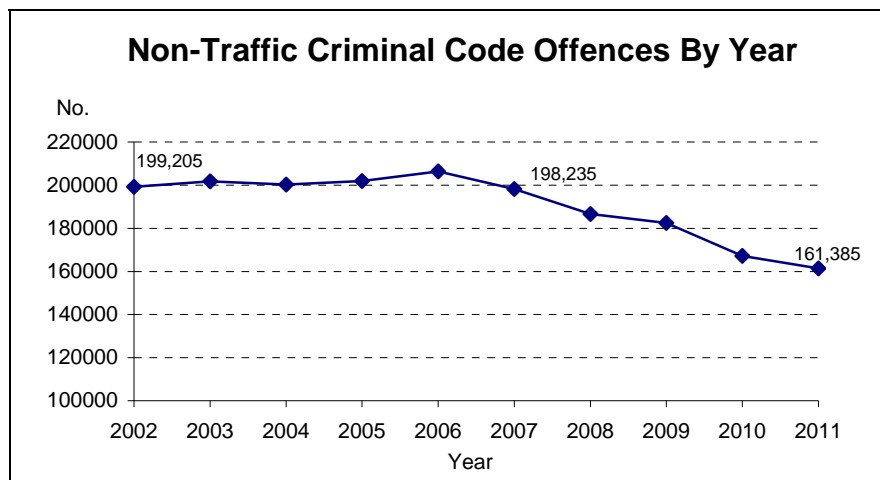


Figure 1.1

Source: TPS Database

With a 4% decrease for crime in general between 2010 and 2011, decreases were noted for all major categories of crimes, including a slight decrease for violent crime, a 3% decrease for property crime, and a 6% decrease for other non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences. Table 1.1 shows changes in the number of reported crimes by major offence categories and by specific offences.

² The current information system represents a live database, which allows data entry and search of all primary police databases from one location. While this enhances front-line officers’ access to information in the police system and ability to track and manage cases, the regular updates to the live database require that statistics that were produced and published in the past be revised from time to time. Due to these changes in Service data systems and extraction procedures, coupled with the regular updates to the live database, all crime and arrest/charge data for previous years have been revised/recalculated to reflect the latest available data and for the sake of fair comparison. The crime statistics for the past years, particularly the more recent past years, therefore, may differ from the same statistics published in previous *Scans*.



Table 1.1
Non-Traffic *Criminal Code* Offences: Major Categories and Specific Offences

Offence Categories	Number of Crimes				% Change		
	2002	2007	2010	2011	(1 yr) 10-11	(5 yr) 07-11	(10 yr) 02-11
Total Non-Traffic CC	199,205	198,235	167,201	161,385	-3.5	-18.6	-19.0
Violent	35,198	33,816	31,650	31,423	-0.7	-7.1	-10.7
Property	118,113	115,127	94,851	91,684	-3.3	-20.4	-22.4
Other CC	45,894	49,292	40,700	38,278	-6.0	-22.3	-16.6
Specific Crimes							
Homicide*	61	85	64	50	-21.9	-41.2	-18.0
Sexual Assault**	2,226	2,002	2,326	2,418	4.0	20.8	8.6
Non-sexual Assault	27,223	24,743	22,858	22,758	-0.4	-8.0	-16.4
Total Robbery	4,581	5,710	5,217	5,341	2.4	-6.5	16.6
Robbery - Fin. Inst.	127	167	130	150	15.4	-10.2	18.1
B&E	15,683	14,354	11,919	10,961	-8.0	-23.6	-30.1
Auto Theft	13,016	9,806	5,544	4,383	-20.9	-55.3	-66.3
Theft from Auto	19,878	17,202	16,335	15,864	-2.9	-7.8	-20.2
Other Theft	35,076	34,768	31,871	32,709	2.6	-5.9	-6.7
Fraud	10,286	15,689	10,940	12,073	10.4	-23.0	17.4
Offensive Weapons	4,607	5,835	4,649	4,766	2.5	-18.3	3.5
Drugs	9,727	11,161	11,374	12,246	7.7	9.7	25.9

* Statistics reported for homicide reflect offences/charges, **not** number of victims.

** Excludes non-assaultive sexual offences.

Source: TPS Offence Database

Specific crimes that decreased between 2010 and 2011, included homicide (-22%), assault (-0.4%), break & enter (-8%), auto theft (-21%), and theft from auto (-3%). Offences that increased included sexual assault (4%), robbery (2%), robbery of financial institutions (15%), other theft (3%), fraud (10%), offensive weapons (3%), and drugs (8%).

Crime in general decreased 19% from ten years ago, with decreases in all major *Criminal Code* offence categories, including a 11% drop in violent crime, a 22% drop in property crime, and a 17% drop in other *Criminal Code* offences. Specific crimes that increased from ten years ago were sexual assault (9%), robbery (17%), fraud (17%), offensive weapons (4%), and drugs (26%).



B. RATES FOR COMPARISONS

Calculating the number of crimes per 1,000 population provides a rate that is not affected by simple increases or decreases in population size. In terms of the total number of crimes per 1,000 population, a trend of decrease was seen over the past ten years. The overall rate of non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences dropped from 76 offences in 2002 to 72.1 offences in 2007, to 59.1 offences in 2010, and to 56.5 offences in 2011, the lowest rate in the past ten years.

Figure 1.2 shows the crime rate by the major offence groups for the past ten years. Of the average 56.5 non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences that occurred per 1,000 population in 2011, 11 were violent crimes, 32.1 were property crimes, and 13.4 were other non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences.

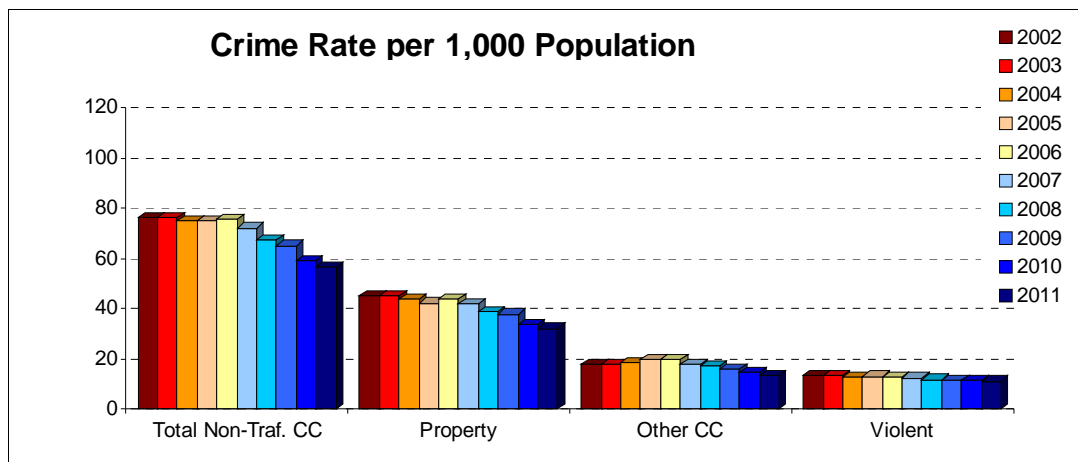


Figure 1.2

Source: TPS Database

Compared to 2010, the 2011 crime rates for each of the major offence categories decreased, including a 4% decrease in the overall crime rate (non-traffic), a 2% decrease in the violent crime rate, a 4% decrease in the property crime rate, and a 7% decrease in the rate of other *Criminal Code* offences.

The overall crime rate also decreased over five and ten years ago. Between 2007 and 2011 the total crime rate decreased 22%. And, between 2002 and 2011, the total crime rate decreased 26%, with an 18% decrease for the violent crime rate, a 29% decrease for the property crime rate, and a 24% decrease for the other *Criminal Code* offences rate.

While crime rates are usually considered important indicators of public safety, police crime clearance rates can be taken as indicators of police effectiveness in solving crime. Although crimes can be cleared in a number of different ways, crimes are primarily cleared or solved by an arrest made and/or charges laid.³ The clearance rate here is computed as the

³ A small number of cases are cleared by other modes, such as the death of the accused or complainant/witness prior to the laying of charges, etc. For young offenders, under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, a number of cases may be cleared by modes other than charges being laid.



proportion of crimes cleared of the crimes that occurred in the period under review.⁴ It should be noted that since a crime that happened in a particular year can be solved in a later year, the clearance rates for the most current years are always deflated/lower compared with years in the more distant past. Similarly, the clearance rates for the more recent years are expected to increase in future years. Figure 1.3 shows the clearance rates for the major offence categories over the past ten years.

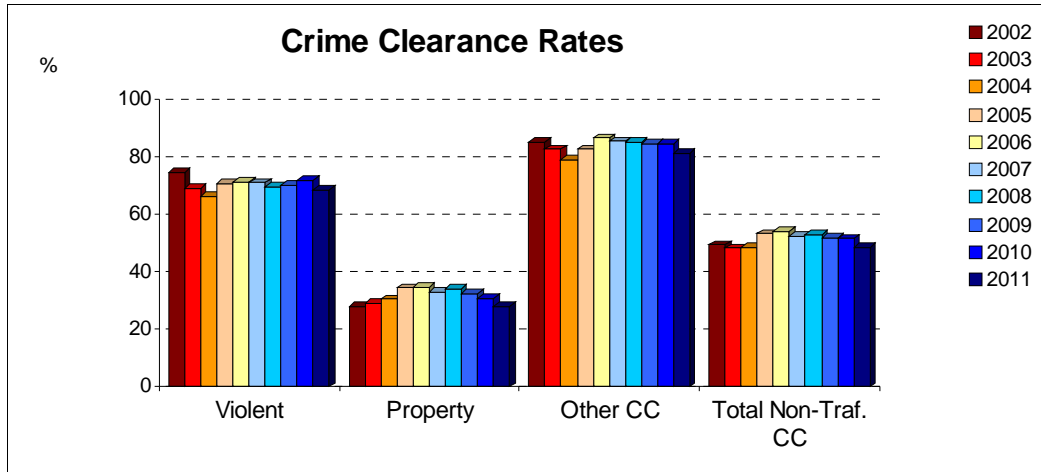


Figure 1.3

Source: TPS Database

Fewer than half (49%) of the crimes that occurred in 2011 were cleared. While this rate is a deflated/lower proportion compared to the same rate for other years, as noted above, it represented a drop from the 53% clearance rate in 2007 and the 50% clearance rate in 2002. The category of other *Criminal Code* offences consistently had the highest clearance rate (over 80%) for most of the past ten years, and was 81% in 2011, a drop from five years ago (86%) and ten years ago (85%). Violent crimes consistently had the second highest clearance rate. The rate of 69% in 2011 was a drop from 2007 (71%) and 2002 (75%), and was the second lowest in the past ten years. Property crime continued to have the lowest clearance rate, and the 28% clearance rate in 2011 was a drop from the 33% in 2007, but the same as the 28% in 2002.

C. CHANGES IN PROPORTION OF MAJOR OFFENCE GROUPS

In terms of the composition of crime, property crimes continued to constitute the majority (57%) of the total number of non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences in 2011. Violent crimes and other *Criminal Code* offences constituted 19% and 24%, respectively. Figure 1.4 shows each of the three major offence categories as a proportion of the total number of non-traffic *Criminal Code* over the past ten years.

Compared to five years ago (in 2007), as proportions of total crime, the proportion of violent crime in 2011 increased, while that for property crime and other *Criminal Code* offences

⁴ This computation method is different from that of Statistics Canada (CCJS), which defines clearance rate for crime as the number of crimes cleared in a specific period of time, irrespective of when they occurred, divided by the number of cases occurred for the specific period of time under review.



decreased. Compared to ten years ago, the proportions of both violent crime and other *Criminal Code* offences increased, while that of property crime decreased.

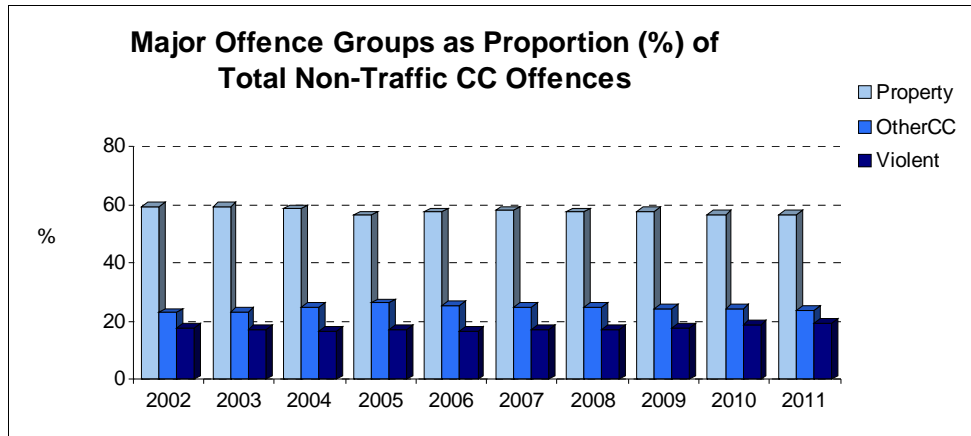


Figure 1.4

Source: TPS Database

D. CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

A trend of gradual decrease in violent crime was seen over the past ten years (Figure 1.5). In 2011, a total of 31,423 violent crimes were recorded, which was a 7% decrease from five years ago (2007), and an 11% decrease from ten years ago (2002).

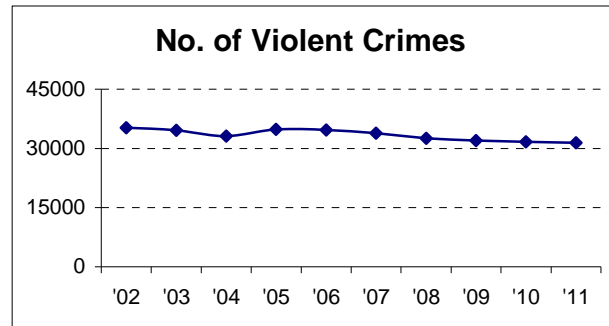


Figure 1.5

Source: TPS Database

Of the violent crimes that were reported in 2011, most were non-sexual assaults (72%), followed by robberies (17%) and sexual assaults (8%). The 50 occurrences of homicides in 2011 accounted for only 0.2% of violent crimes for that year, and was a large decrease compared with five and ten years ago.

As was shown in Table 1.1, the total number of non-sexual assaults in 2011 was a very slight 0.4% decrease from 2010, but an 8% and 16% decrease from five and ten years ago, respectively. Most of these non-sexual assaults were minor assaults (68%). The number of sexual assaults in 2011 increased 4% from 2010, and was a 21% and 9% increase from five and ten years ago, respectively.

The number of robberies recorded in 2011 was a 2% and 17% increase from 2010 and 2002, respectively, but a 7% decrease from five years ago in 2007. Of the total 5,341 robberies recorded, most were muggings (2,320 or 43%) and swarmings (1,357 or 25%). The number of robberies involving swarming was a 17% and 18% increase from last year (2010) and ten years ago (2002), respectively, but was a 9% decrease from the peak of 1,487 occurrences in 2007. Similarly, the number of muggings showed an increase (13%) in 2011, which also represented a 9% and 30% increase over the past five and ten years, respectively.

In 2011, a total of 150 robberies involving financial institutions and businesses were recorded, a 15% increase from last year (2010) and an 18% increase from ten years ago (2002), but a drop (-10%) from five years ago (2007). The number of home invasions recorded in 2011



(284) was an 8% and a 50% increase from last year and ten years ago, respectively, but was a 22% decrease from five years ago. A total of 51 occurrences of vehicle jacking was recorded in 2011, the second lowest number recorded in the past ten years.

E. USE OF WEAPONS & INJURY OF CRIME VICTIMS

Use of Weapons:

In all years, weapons were more likely used in robberies than in sexual assaults or non-sexual assaults. In 2011, 35% of robberies, 24% of non-sexual assaults, and 3% of sexual assaults involved the use of weapons. The proportion of cases involving use of weapons decreased for all three of the above crimes over the past five years.

Given the recent focus on gun violence, the use of firearms in committing violent crimes is a major public safety concern. In 2011, only a very small proportion of non-sexual assaults (2%) and sexual assaults (0.5%) involved the use of firearms, while about one-fifth of robberies (21%) involved the use of firearms. Over the past five years, the proportion of both robbery and sexual assault involving the use of firearms decreased, while the proportion for non-sexual assault increased. Table 1.2 shows the proportion of robberies, assaults, and sexual assaults by type of weapon involved over the past five years.

Table 1.2
Proportion (%)* of Assaults, Robberies, and Sexual Assaults Involving Use of Weapons

	Firearm	Others	Total Weapon	Nil/ Unspecified	Total
Assault					
2007	1.5	24.6	26.1	73.9	100.0
2008	1.9	22.6	24.5	75.5	100.0
2009	2.0	23.2	25.1	74.9	100.0
2010	2.1	23.3	25.4	74.3	100.0
2011	1.8	21.8	23.6	76.1	100.0
Robbery					
2007	24.3	12.7	37.0	63.0	100.0
2008	23.9	12.1	35.9	64.0	100.0
2009	26.2	11.7	37.9	62.0	100.0
2010	23.3	11.5	34.8	64.8	100.0
2011	20.9	13.8	34.7	65.0	100.0
Sexual Assault					
2007	1.0	5.7	6.7	93.2	100.0
2008	0.6	3.5	4.1	95.8	100.0
2009	0.6	3.6	4.1	95.7	100.0
2010	0.6	7.5	8.1	91.6	100.0
2011	0.5	2.6	3.1	96.2	100.0

*Statistics re-stated for previous years as a result of revised data and extraction parameters.

Source: TPS Database (CIAU)



A total of 2,664 gun-related calls were recorded in 2011, a 6% and 21% drop from 2010 and 2007, respectively, and was about the same as that ten years ago. Most of these calls were related to person with a gun and the sound of gunshot; a smaller number was related to shooting. Table 1.3 shows the number of such calls received and attended by the police for selected years over the past ten years.

**Table 1.3
Gun-Related Calls from the Public for Police Assistance⁵**

	2002	2007	2010	2011	% Change		
					2010-2011	2007-2011	2002-2011
Person with a gun	1,582	1,835	1,425	1,405	-1.4	-23.4	-11.2
Shooting	212	276	239	212	-11.3	-23.2	0.0
Sound of gunshot	888	1,276	1,168	1,047	-10.4	-17.9	17.9
Total gun-related calls	2,682	3,387	2,832	2,664	-5.9	-21.3	-0.7

Source: TPS I/CAD data

Injury of Victims:

Most injuries to victims occurred in relation to assault. In 2011, about 1 in 2 (52%) victims of non-sexual assaults were injured, representing a slight increase from five years (51%). More than a quarter (28%) of robbery victims were injured in 2011, compared to 30% in 2007. For sexual assaults, 15% of victims were injured in 2011, which was a decrease from five years ago (16%).

F. THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND BREAK & ENTER

Theft of automobiles and break & enters are crimes that can have a significant impact on the quality of life in the community. The theft of an automobile is a loss of property and means for commuting, thereby limiting mobility and causing other inconvenience to the victims and their families. Break & enter can be an invasion of a private home and can result in both financial and psychological consequences for victims. Victims are usually left fearful of recurrence or personal harm and anxious about the security of their homes.

In 2011, citizens of Toronto had less than a 1% chance of being the victim of either theft of automobile or break & enter: for every 1,000 members of the population, an average of 5.4 persons were victims of either one of these two crimes. This rate was a decrease from the 8.8 persons five years ago and the 11 persons ten years ago. Part of the reason for such a decrease could be improved security systems for protecting the home and vehicle.

⁵ These statistics are based on a report with data retrieval parameters covering all types of calls, which are slightly different from the statistics based on specific types of calls.



Theft of Motor Vehicles:

Vehicles were generally stolen for thrill-seeking and transportation purposes, and they were abandoned/recovered once they had served their purpose.⁶ In 2011, a total of 4,383 vehicle thefts were recorded in Toronto, representing a 21% drop from 2010, a 55% drop from 2007, and a 66% drop from 2002. Figure 1.6 shows the number of vehicle thefts over the past ten years: a clear trend of decrease is shown, with larger decreases in the past four years.

Vehicle theft is a crime characterized by a relatively low clearance rate of around 10% for the past five years. In 2011, only about 9% of the motor vehicle thefts that occurred in Toronto were solved or cleared by the police, despite about 65% of the lost vehicles being recovered. The non-recovery rate is regarded as a proxy indicator of the number of vehicles stolen by organized crime groups, which then use the profits so raised to fund other criminal activities.

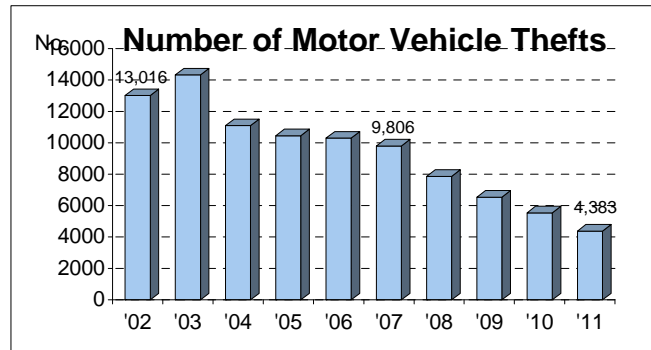


Figure 1.6 Source: TPS Database

Break & Enter:

The number of break & enters in Toronto also showed a trend of decrease over the past ten years, although less rapidly when compared with vehicle thefts. In 2011, a total of 10,961 such occurrences were recorded, which was an 8% decrease from 2010, a 24% decrease from 2007, and a 30% decrease from 2002. The clearance rate for these crimes was also low, at around 22-24% over the past five years, which was an improvement compared with ten years ago (17%).

In all years, there have been more residential than commercial break & enters. Residential break & enters constituted about 74% of the total number of break & enters in 2011, while commercial break & enters constituted about one-quarter (26%). Figure 1.7 shows the number of break & enters by premise type for each of the past ten years.

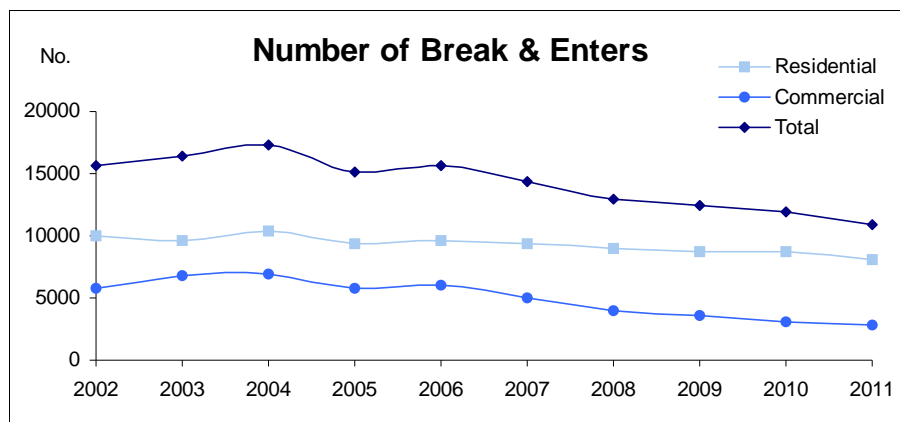


Figure 1.7 Source: TPS Database

⁶ Wallace, M. (2004). *Exploring the Involvement of Organized Crime in Motor Vehicle Theft*. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.



Both residential and commercial break & enters decreased in 2011 compared to five and ten years ago, with much larger decreases for commercial break & enters. Over the past ten years, the proportion of residential break & enters of total break & enters increased from 64% to 74%, while that for commercial break & enters decreased from 37% to 26%.

G. DRUG-RELATED CRIMES

Drug use has a complex relationship with crime. According to the findings of a study reported by Statistics Canada, drug-dependent federal inmates were more likely to have committed a gainful crime (theft, break & enter, etc.), and 36% to 46% reported committing the crime to support their substance abuse.⁷ About 38% of newly-admitted federal male inmates and almost half of provincial inmates were dependent on drugs or alcohol or both. The recent Bill C-30 represents a legislative attempt to control repeat criminal behaviour by imposing court orders on offenders to prohibit their drug and alcohol use.⁸

Figure 1.8 shows drug offences and drug arrests in Toronto over the past ten years. It is important to note that resources available for enforcement and police priorities directly affect the number of drug crimes recorded. Therefore, changes in the number of reported/detected drug offences do not necessarily reflect changes in the number of drug users, or in the number of individuals involved in trafficking, import/export, or production of drugs.

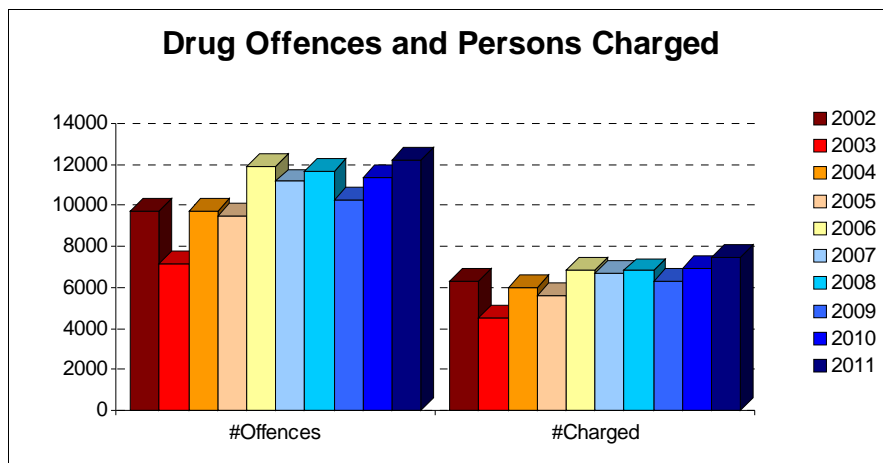


Figure 1.8

Source: TPS Database

In 2011, a total of 12,246 drug offences and 7,453 drug arrests (persons) were recorded. These numbers represented increases from 2010 – an 8% increase for both drug offences and

⁷ Study by Pernanen, Cousineau, Brochu, & Sun (2002), as reported in Desjardins, N. & Hotton, T. (2004). Trends in Drug Offences and the Role of Alcohol and Drugs in Crime. *Juristat*. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

⁸ Legislation Enforcing Court Orders Requiring Offenders To Abstain From Drug And Alcohol Use Receives Royal Assent (2011, March 24). *News Release* (Media Relations, Department of Justice, Ottawa, Canada). Bill C-30 allows a judge to impose conditions requiring bodily samples to be provided by individuals under probation orders, conditional sentences, and peace bond provisions for monitoring purposes.



persons arrested for drugs. They also represented increases over ten years ago, including a 26% increase for drug offences and a 19% increase for drug arrests.

In 2011, on average, 2.7 persons per 1,000 population were arrested/charged for drug offences, a rise from the 2.5 persons in both 2010 and 2007. On average, of every 10 persons arrested for drug offences, 8.8 were male and 1.2 were female. Males in the younger age groups (18-24, 25-34, and 12-17 years) were more likely charged for drug offences than other age groups. Males in the 18-24 years age group consistently had the highest drug charge rate: 17.7 persons per 1,000 population in 2011, more than 6 times higher than the overall charge rate of 2.7 persons.

A proliferation of marijuana grow operations (MGOs) in Toronto, mostly in residential areas was noted in 2003 and has since become a focus for enforcement, as evidenced by the large number of such grow operations being investigated and dismantled by police in the past few years.⁹ Violent crime has always been an integral part of the production, trafficking, and distribution of illegal drugs. In 2011, a total of 127 MGOs were processed by the Toronto Police Drug Squad, which was a large 49% and 51% drop from 2010 and 2007, respectively. The associated number of persons charged in 2011 (119) also represented a 38% and 19% drop from last year and five years ago, respectively. However, compared with ten years ago in 2002, MGO cases in 2011 still represented a 57% increase, while the number of persons charged was a 42% increase. Continual effort is required for police to monitor the trend of development so as to minimize the potential security, health and social hazards posed by MGOs.

It also should be noted that detection, investigation, and dismantling of MGOs have proven to be very time-consuming tasks for police. The legal requirements for obtaining search warrants and the procedures that must be followed to address the health and safety risks associated with the raid, seizure, preparation, and storage of the plants and other properties, all place heavy demands on police time and other resources.

H. ORGANIZED CRIME¹⁰

Organized criminal activity has serious and complex social and economic ramifications, regionally, nationally, and internationally. The serious socio-economic harms and threats to the society posed by organized crime groups, though well documented, are not readily known to the public. Financial crimes, including money laundering and manipulation of financial systems and institutions (such as pump-and-dump of stocks, high-yield investment schemes based on misrepresentation, tax avoidance investment schemes, and brokerage account hijacking), usually committed by the more sophisticated and powerful organized crime groups, can distort an otherwise healthy market, resulting in loss of investor and public confidence. Other crimes perpetuated by organized criminal groups, such as insurance frauds, mortgage frauds, mass marketing frauds, vehicle thefts, marijuana grow operations, contraband smuggling, counterfeit goods, intellectual property theft, and payment card fraud can result in the rise of insurance costs,

⁹ It should be recognised that the number of MGOs dismantled by the police is not a sufficient indicator of the extent of the MGO problem; it is more of a police workload or work efficiency measure.

¹⁰ Discussion primarily based on material from: Criminal Intelligence Service Canada. (2011). *2010 Report on Organized Crime*. (Retrieved from http://www.cisc.gc.ca/annual_reports/annual_report_2010/frontpage_2010_e.html).



in financial loss to victims, in loss of government tax revenue and profits of legitimate industries, and in other social costs, such as physical and mental suffering of victims and their families. It is also recognized that there is increasing risk that organized criminal groups will become involved in facilitating the movement/smuggling of chemical, biological, radiological, and/or nuclear weapons, posing a serious threat to national and public safety.

Because organized crime can transcend organizational, jurisdictional, and national boundaries and given the enormous financial resources available to criminal organizations, fighting organized crime is beyond the ability of any single police service. Reducing the harm that these criminal groups inflict on society requires an intelligence-led policing model with integrated intelligence and collaboration at all levels of law enforcement to detect, collect, evaluate, and share criminal intelligence, as well as co-ordinated efforts in enforcement. It is, therefore, essential for the Service to continue to participate and maintain strong partnerships with other law enforcement agencies, governments, and global institutions in order to address the issue of organized crime. Education for the public is also essential to promote their awareness of the problem so as to counter the allure of fraudulent get-rich-quick schemes and to protect investments.

I. HI-TECH CRIME & IDENTITY THEFT

Technology-based or high-tech crimes involving a computer as the object of the crime or as the tool used to commit a material component of the offence are broadly called cyber crimes or computer crimes.^{11,12} Crimes that directly target computer devices or networks include computer viruses, denial-of-service attacks, and malware (spreading of malicious code). Crimes facilitated by computer devices or networks include spam, fraud, obscene or offensive content/information, harassment, drug trafficking, cyber terrorism, and cyber warfare.¹³ These crimes are characterized by their high level of sophistication, effectiveness in terms of furthering criminal objectives, and the potentially more serious damage to the victim(s). The most common purpose of high-tech crimes is the unauthorized tapping of personal, organizational, and/or financial information for financial gain or other criminal purposes.¹⁴

The collection and stealing of personal information for use in frauds and other criminal activities represent a lucrative market for organized crime groups. Identity theft/identity fraud is the “unauthorized acquisition, possession or trafficking of personal information, or, the

¹¹ Definition from the Canadian Police College, cited in: Kowalski, M. (2002). *Cyber-Crime: Issues, Data Sources, and Feasibility of Collecting Police-Reported Statistics*. (Catalogue no. 85-558-XIE) Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

¹² Computer crime generally refers to criminal activity that involves a computer or network as the source, tool, target, or place of a crime. It can broadly be defined as criminal activity involving an information technology infrastructure, including unauthorized access, illegal interception, data interference, systems interference, misuse of devices, forgery, and electronic fraud.

¹³ *Computer Crime*, Wikipedia (Retrieved from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_crime).

¹⁴ The terms ‘computer crime’, ‘computer-related crime’, ‘high-tech crime’, ‘cyber-crime’, and ‘internet crime’ are often related to the same type of offences, and are used interchangeably in most contexts.



unauthorized use of information to create a fictitious identity or to assume/takeover an existing identity in order to obtain financial gain, goods or services, or to conceal criminal activities.”¹⁵

The unauthorized collection of personal information can occur in a number of ways, including: hacking into computer databases or ‘colonizing’ computers by virus infection via the internet; obtaining personal information through bribery of database administrators; theft of personal information records or computer hard drives from businesses or government; digging up information from publicly available sources (such as the internet); dumpster diving (garbage sieving); theft or diversion of mail; payment card fraud; card skimming; or posing as a potential employer, internet service provider, market researcher, or other service provider to solicit personal information for seemingly legitimate purposes. Examples of identity theft committed via the internet include phishing, pharming, vishing, and mock Wi-Fi hotspots. These techniques deceive victims into supplying personal and financial information under the belief that they are supplying personal and financial information for legitimate purposes.

Law enforcement agencies have started collecting and reporting identity theft statistics only relatively recently. The Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) responded to the problem of identity theft in Ontario in part through the use of the PhoneBusters National Call Centre (PNCC), created in 1993 to fight mass marketing fraud scams, as a central source location for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of identity theft complaint data. According to the statistics from the Centre, now renamed the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre (CAFC), a total of 17,002 identity fraud complaints from victims across Canada was reported in 2011, a 7% decrease from 2010, but a 65% increase from 2007 (10,328). In terms of money (dollars) lost, a total of \$13.2 million were involved, which was a 38% increase from 2010 and a 104% increase from 2007.¹⁶ These numbers should be considered as only partial indicators of identity theft, as they represent only those identity frauds/thefts that were known to the victims. Also, these numbers include only cases reported to the Centre and so do not necessarily present a complete picture of the extent of the problem. In fact, the Centre estimates that the above statistics represented less than 5% of the actual total occurrences.¹⁷

J. PERSONS ARRESTED & CHARGED

In 2011, a total of 48,700 persons were arrested and charged for *Criminal Code* offences, a 5% decrease from 2010 and a 12% decrease from 2007.¹⁸ Compared to five years ago, the number of persons charged in 2011 decreased for all major non-traffic *Criminal Code* categories of crime, including a 7% drop for violent crime, an 8% drop for property crime, and an 18% drop for other *Criminal Code*, while the number of persons charged for *Criminal Code* traffic offences remained about the same. There was a 12% increase in persons charged for drug offences.

¹⁵ Royal Canadian Mounted Police. (2007). *Identity Fraud in Canada – July 2007*. National Intelligence Analysis, Criminal Intelligence, Royal Canadian Mounted Police. (Retrieved on June 21st, 2011, from <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/pubs/ci-rc/if-fi/index-eng.htm>).

¹⁶ *Monthly Summary Report on Mass Marketing Fraud and ID Thefts*, Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre (Retrieved from <http://www.antifraudcentre-centreantifraude.ca>).

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ This number represents actual persons/bodies charged for *Criminal Code* offences. In some cases, multiple charges laid against the same person could cause that person to be counted under more than one offence category. For this reason, the sum of persons charged in the offence categories is always larger than the actual total number of persons charged. This condition applies to the counts of all years under review.



Figure 1.9 shows the number of persons charged, overall and by various offence categories, for each of the last five years.

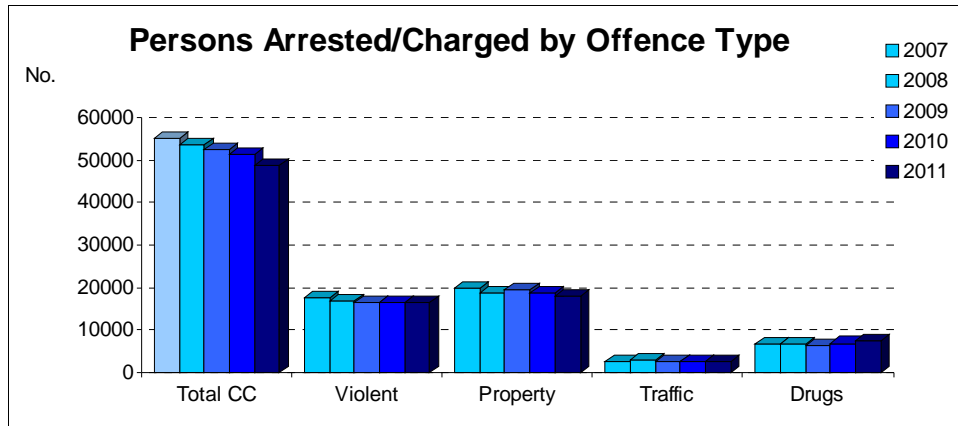


Figure 1.9

Source: TPS Database

Figure 1.10 shows the overall charge rate (*Criminal Code*), as well as the charge rate for young persons (aged 12-17) and adults (aged 18 & over) over the past five years. The overall charge rate was 17.6 persons per 1,000 population in 2011. An average 19.4 persons were charged per 1,000 adult population; youths had a much higher charge rate of 30.3 persons per 1,000 youth population.

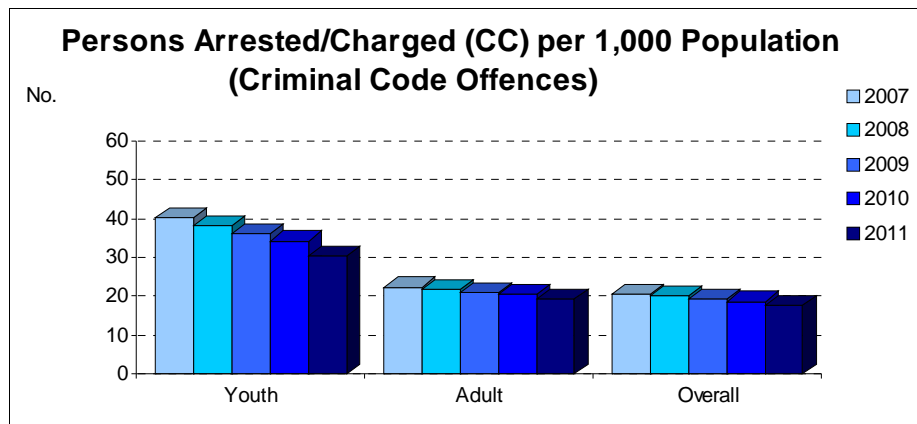


Figure 1.10

Source: TPS Database

In general, the arrest/charge rate (*Criminal Code*) decreased for both young persons and adults over the past five years. Young persons had a 25% decrease in the arrest/charge rate, compared to a 14% decrease for adults. More details on and analysis of crimes involving youth are provided in the Youth Crime chapter.

Table 1.4 shows the arrest rates for major *Criminal Code* offence groups and drug offences in 2011, broken down by gender and age group.¹⁹

¹⁹ The sum of the rates of the various *Criminal Code* offence groups should not be taken as the total charge rate. This total is greater than the actual total number of persons/bodies charged due to multiple charges laid in some



Table 1.4
Rate of Persons Arrested/Charged (per 1,000 population) by Gender, Age Groups and Offence Groups – 2011

Age Group		# Persons Charged/1,000 pop				
		Violent	Property	Other CC	Traffic	Drug
12-17 (Youth)	Male	17.8	17.7	18.5	0.2	7.8
	Female	3.5	9.5	3.2	0.0	0.7
	Sub-total	10.7	13.6	11.0	0.1	4.3
18-24	Male	23.3	21.0	34.5	3.3	17.7
	Female	4.5	9.4	5.5	0.6	2.0
	Sub-total	13.8	15.1	19.9	1.9	9.8
25-34	Male	16.3	13.2	20.9	3.7	8.7
	Female	2.8	5.3	3.4	0.6	1.0
	Sub-total	9.2	9.1	11.7	2.1	4.7
35-44	Male	13.0	11.8	16.1	2.3	4.1
	Female	2.2	4.3	2.7	0.3	0.6
	Sub-total	7.4	7.9	9.0	1.3	2.3
45 & +	Male	5.9	5.7	6.2	1.3	1.4
	Female	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.2
	Sub-total	3.0	3.6	3.2	0.6	0.8
Total (sum of all age groups)	Male	10.7	9.6	13.3	1.8	5.1
	Female	1.7	3.8	2.0	0.2	0.6
	Total	5.9	6.6	7.3	1.0	2.7
18 yrs + (Adult)	Male	11.8	10.5	15.1	2.3	5.7
	Female	1.8	4.0	2.2	0.3	0.7
	Total	6.5	7.0	8.2	1.2	3.0

Source: TPS Database

As shown in Table 1.4, in 2011, compared to other age groups, people between the ages of 12 and 34 showed much higher arrest/charge rates for most major offence categories. Young persons (18-24 years) and youth (12-17 years) were the two groups with the highest arrest/charge rates for most of the major offence categories. Males in these age groups, particularly those aged 18-24, consistently had the highest arrest rates for violent crime, property crimes, other *Criminal Code* offences, and drug offences.

Table 1.5 shows the change in arrest/charge rates by age group and gender between 2007 and 2011. As shown, over the past five years, in total, decreases were noted in the charge rate for most offence groups, including violent crime (-10%), property crime (-12%), other *Criminal*

cases, which caused the same person to be counted under more than one offence category. The same is true that the sum of the various age groups under an offence group is greater than the actual total number of persons/bodies charged under the same offence group, due to the duplications across the age groups when the multiple charges involved offences committed at different times. Statistics Canada dealt with this issue of duplication by adopting the most serious offence rule in categorizing cases involving multiple charges. Currently, this capability is not available in the TPS statistics production system.



Code (-21%), and traffic offences (-4%). The charge rate for drug offences, however, showed an 8% increase.

Table 1.5
Change (%) in Population and Arrest/Charge Rates 2007-2011

Age Group		Population (Estimated)	Charge Rate				
			Violent	Property	Other CC	Traffic	Drug
12-17 (Youth)	Male	-0.9	-21.7	-13.4	-32.6	-60.1	12.7
	Female	2.1	-31.6	-26.9	-30.4	-2.1	17.5
	Sub-total	0.6	-24.2	-18.9	-33.0	-55.6	11.6
18-24	Male	7.2	-13.7	-10.1	-23.0	-12.1	15.6
	Female	7.2	-2.8	-7.5	-28.9	19.9	5.8
	Sub-total	7.2	-12.1	-9.3	-23.9	-8.3	14.5
25-34	Male	4.8	-3.0	-11.6	-14.8	6.7	19.3
	Female	5.0	5.8	0.4	-23.8	72.6	5.2
	Sub-total	4.9	-1.7	-8.3	-16.4	13.5	17.4
35-44	Male	-1.5	-15.0	-24.7	-23.9	-13.1	-16.8
	Female	0.1	-10.9	-10.0	-35.0	-12.1	-37.3
	Sub-total	-0.7	-14.9	-21.4	-26.2	-13.5	-21.0
45 & +	Male	5.6	0.7	0.7	-2.3	-9.0	1.4
	Female	6.2	0.5	-1.6	-1.0	-18.1	6.1
	Sub-total	5.9	0.4	-0.2	-2.4	-10.2	1.9
Total (sum of all age groups)	Male	3.3	-10.1	-12.3	-19.4	-6.0	9.9
	Female	4.3	-7.6	-9.4	-25.9	18.2	-4.2
	Total	3.8	-10.1	-11.6	-20.7	-3.7	7.6
18 yrs + (Adult)	Male	4.1	-8.2	-12.3	-17.6	-5.8	9.3
	Female	4.9	-2.1	-4.7	-25.5	17.9	-6.1
	Total	4.5	-7.5	-10.2	-19.1	-3.4	6.9

Source: TPS Database

The adult charge rates showed a similar pattern of changes over the past five years, including an 8% drop for the violent crime, a 10% drop for property crime, a 19% drop for other *Criminal Code*, and a 3% drop for traffic. Compared with adults, youth (12-17 years) showed even larger decreases in the arrest/charge rate for all most offence groups including violent crime (-24%), property crime (-19%), other *Criminal Code* (-33%), and *Criminal Code* traffic (-56%). While the average charge rate for drugs increased (8%), the increase for youths (12%) was much larger than that of adults (7%).

Males continued to constitute the majority (79%) of those arrested/charged for *Criminal Code* offences in 2011. Males accounted for an even higher proportion (88%) of all the persons arrested for drug offences. A similar pattern was observed in 2007.



K. TRENDS ACROSS POLICE DIVISIONS

Table 1.6 is a comparison of Toronto Police Service divisions in terms of the proportion of crimes, the crime rates, and the workload (number of calls and crimes) per officer.²⁰ It should be noted that the following analysis is meant to be a description of facts, patterns, and changes; it is not meant to be a comparison of performance or efficiency, for which purpose a much more sophisticated methodology capable of incorporating multiple inputs, outputs, and demographic/environmental factors is required.²¹

**Table 1.6
Crime and Crime Rates: Comparison of Divisions**

2011 DIV	Division As % of Field Total						Rate of Occurrences (number per 1,000 pop.)			Workload per Officer	
	Pop	Viol	Prop	Tot Non- Traf. CC	Disp. Calls	Uniform Officer	Viol	Prop	Tot Non- Traf. CC	Calls	Crimes
11	4.7	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.7	5.7	8.0	26.5	44.2	154.9	26.8
12	4.8	5.0	3.3	4.0	5.1	5.3	11.2	21.8	46.0	179.3	30.5
13	5.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.5	4.7	8.0	20.8	37.6	181.1	30.1
14	4.8	8.2	7.8	7.8	8.6	7.2	18.3	50.7	89.6	224.2	44.1
22	7.3	5.6	7.1	6.6	6.3	5.9	8.4	30.8	50.5	201.5	45.5
23	6.0	6.2	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.8	11.2	27.8	51.7	170.8	39.4
31	5.6	8.5	5.5	6.6	7.0	6.5	16.5	31.5	66.1	201.7	41.4
32	9.0	6.5	9.0	7.9	5.9	5.9	7.9	31.7	48.6	188.5	54.0
33	7.3	3.8	5.7	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.6	24.6	38.1	192.2	44.7
41	6.4	7.9	6.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	13.2	29.6	60.4	186.9	43.8
42	10.2	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.8	5.9	6.0	15.9	27.9	184.1	35.3
43	7.7	8.6	6.0	7.1	6.5	6.7	12.0	24.4	50.8	182.5	43.2
51	3.4	6.3	7.0	6.5	6.7	7.0	19.9	64.9	105.6	180.0	37.5
52	1.5	5.8	8.6	7.9	5.5	6.6	41.5	178.2	286.4	157.8	48.7
53	6.7	4.1	6.9	5.6	5.4	4.8	6.6	32.4	45.6	213.8	47.5
54	5.0	5.1	3.9	4.6	5.7	5.3	11.1	24.6	51.0	201.6	35.3
55	4.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.7	13.5	38.1	67.5	190.7	37.9
Field Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.8	31.5	55.3	187.7	40.6

Source: TPS Database; Toronto Urban Development Services

²⁰ The uniform strength of the division, which includes all officers assigned to the division, was used for the computation.

²¹ An example of a more sophisticated method of comparing efficiency of similar service/production units is the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA).



In 2011, 32, 52 and 14 Divisions continued to have the largest proportions of crime when compared with other divisions. These 3 divisions together constituted 15% of the Toronto population and 24% of the total number of crimes. They also had 20% of the total number of divisional officers. In terms of calls for service, 14, 31, and 51 Divisions had the largest proportion of dispatched calls, which together constituted 22% of all calls serviced by the divisions.

In terms of the overall crime rate (number of crimes per 1,000 population), 52, 51, and 14 Divisions continued to have the highest rates in 2011; 52 Division also had the highest rates in violent and property crimes, followed by 51 Division. A similar pattern was observed in 2007. It must be noted, however, that the computation of crime rates takes into account the residential population only. For areas such as the downtown core, which includes parts of 51, 52, and 14 Divisions, frequented by a large transient population on a daily basis (e.g. commuters, tourists, etc.), when the crime rate is computed on the basis of residents only, the rate is inflated. However, there is at present no reliable way to determine and factor in the transient population in the crime rate calculation.

The average number of dispatched calls and crimes per officer are usually regarded as workload indicators for officers, although both are measures of reactive policing only. In 2011, 14 Division had the largest number of calls per officer (224.2), followed by 53 Division (213.8) and 31 Division (201.7). In terms of number of crimes per officer, 32 Division had the largest rate, followed by 52 and 53 Divisions.

Table 1.7 shows the percent change in number of crimes and crime rates for divisions over the past five years. Readers are reminded that changes in divisional boundaries in 2011 have made the comparison between years difficult, if not impossible, as the same boundaries are not being compared for some divisions. Therefore, the changes between 2007 and 2011 should be interpreted with caution.



Table 1.7
Change* (%) in Crime and Crime Rates: 2007-2011

DIV	No. of Crimes				Rate of Occurrences (number per 1,000 pop.)			
	Violent	Property	Other CC	Total Non Traffic CC	Violent	Property	Other CC	Total Non Traffic CC
11	-7.0	-2.9	-29.7	-11.0	-30.0	-26.9	-47.0	-33.0
12	-1.0	-26.7	-18.6	-19.4	-27.3	-46.1	-40.2	-40.7
13	-19.8	-28.3	-22.7	-25.3	-22.8	-31.0	-25.6	-28.1
14	-7.2	-23.8	-3.0	-16.7	2.4	-15.9	7.0	-8.0
22	-0.1	-12.0	-3.8	-8.4	-1.8	-13.5	-5.4	-10.0
23	-1.4	-21.0	1.8	-12.4	-5.1	-24.0	-2.0	-15.7
31	-19.7	-36.8	-40.7	-34.5	-2.7	-23.4	-28.1	-20.6
32	2.7	-13.0	-14.0	-11.0	-1.2	-16.2	-17.2	-14.3
33	-15.4	-7.6	-13.9	-10.2	-18.5	-11.1	-17.1	-13.5
41	3.1	-27.9	-27.3	-22.6	-1.0	-30.7	-30.2	-25.7
42	-14.5	-29.7	-35.3	-28.2	-17.7	-32.3	-37.7	-30.9
43	-1.1	-20.8	-18.0	-16.0	-4.7	-23.7	-21.1	-19.1
51	-15.3	-16.8	-30.7	-19.7	-18.7	-20.2	-33.5	-22.9
52	-2.4	-12.8	-48.2	-23.7	-6.1	-16.0	-50.1	-26.6
53	-6.0	-10.7	-20.7	-11.7	-10.0	-14.5	-24.1	-15.5
54	-7.9	-20.4	-2.9	-13.1	-11.3	-23.3	-6.6	-16.4
55	-12.1	-26.5	-10.1	-20.5	-15.4	-29.3	-13.5	-23.5
Field Total	-7.5	-20.0	-23.1	-18.6	-10.9	-22.9	-26.0	-21.6

Source: TPS Database; Toronto Urban Development Services.

Between 2007 and 2011, a 19% decrease in non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences was noted for the divisions, including an 8% decrease in violent crimes, a 20% decrease in property crimes, and a 23% decrease in other *Criminal Code* offences.

Overall crimes decreased in all divisions, with the largest decreases in 31 Division, 42 Division, and 13 Division. Most divisions showed decreases in all the major offence categories. The largest drops in violent crime were noted in 13, 31, and 33 Divisions. The only divisions showing an increase in violent crimes were 41 and 32 Divisions. With respect to decreases in property crime for all divisions, the largest decreases were noted in 31, 42, and 13 Divisions. The largest drops in other *Criminal Code* offences were noted in 52, 31, and 42 Divisions.

As previously noted, calculating the number of crimes per 1,000 people provides a rate that is not affected by simple increases or decreases in population size. There was a 22% drop in the overall crime rate per 1,000 population for the divisions in the past five years. All divisions showed a decrease in the overall crime rate, with the largest decreases noted in 12, 11, and 42 Divisions. The violent crime rate dropped 11% overall, with the largest drops noted in 11, 12, and 13 Divisions. The only division having an increase in the violent crime rate was 14 Division (2%). In terms of the property crime rate, the overall divisional rate dropped 23%, with the largest drops in 12, 42, and 13 Divisions. Most divisions showed decreases in the other *Criminal Code* offence rate, with the largest decreases in 52, 11, and 12 Divisions.

It has to be noted that the number of crimes that occurred is a function of a large number of factors, and policing is among them. Contemporary policing programs, other than reacting to



crimes and calls, are diversified to also focus on crime prevention and problem solving at the neighbourhood level. These proactive programs, in turn, have an impact on reducing criminal occurrences and calls for service. The number of crimes occurred and calls managed by the police should therefore be considered as being part of the work demands for police as well as the effect of various policing programs at work.

Statistics regarding the number of crimes, crime clearance, and crime rates by division for selected years over the past ten years are shown in the Appendix at the end of this chapter.

L. 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 published one year after and so only 2010 crime statistics were available at the time of writing. 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.²² It should be noted that, in the past, counts based on offences have always been larger than the counts based on incidents. In 2010, the total incident-based number of crimes (non-traffic) for Toronto was 117,670, compared with the offence-based count of 167,201 crimes for the same year. Incident-based crime statistics are used for comparison with other police services, as they are based on the same enumeration parameters.

Traditionally, crime and victimization rates are the main crime indicators with respect to volume of crime, police workload, demands on the justice system, and the public's experiences of crime. Crime rates and related indices can also be taken as a function of various criminal justice and socio-economic components at work.

The new overall Crime Severity Index (CSI) and Violent Crime Severity Index (VCSI) developed by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) provide another measure, by taking into account the relative seriousness of individual offences as reflected by the sentences passed by the court. Each crime is assigned a weight depending on its seriousness. As a result, serious crimes have more impact on fluctuations in the Index. This addresses a very basic criticism of the crime rate, which treats all crimes as being equal, irrespective of their seriousness and impact on the public's perception of safety. The CSI provides answers to questions such as: Is crime more serious over time and across different jurisdictions? These questions are not readily answerable by the traditional measures of crime and victimization rates. The CCJS has generated and released the CSI and VCSI statistics for past years back to 1998.

Of the 21 police services serving a population of more than 250,000, in 2010, Toronto had the largest per capita cost for policing and the third smallest number of population per police officer (Table 1.8). In terms of crime rates, in descending order, Toronto ranked fifteenth (low) in the overall crime rate, ninth (medium) in violent crime, and seventeenth (low) in property crime among the 21 large Canadian cities with a population over 250,000 in 2010. In terms of the crime severity index, also in descending order, Toronto ranked fifth (high) in violent crime and eleventh (medium) in overall crimes.

²² In offence-based statistics, all offences involved in an incident are counted. This differs from Statistics Canada's incident-based crime statistics, which count only the most serious offence. This affects mainly criminal incidents involving more than one offence.



Table 1.8
Number of Crimes, Crime Rates* (per 1,000 population), Crime Severity Index, Police Strength & Per Capita Cost in Canadian Municipalities with Populations of 250,000 and Over – 2010

	Population	(1) Violent Crime		(2) Property Crime		(3) Total Crime		(4) VCSI*	(4) CSI*	Police	Pop/ Police	Cost (\$) per Capita
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate		Total	Strength	Ratio	
Toronto	2,720,024	33,694	12.4	74,653	27.4	117,670	43.3	129.4	74.0	5,774	471.1	360.6
Montreal	1,934,082	24,604	12.7	81,835	42.3	119,970	62.0	140.6	103.3	4,486	431.1	314.1
Peel Reg.	1,273,348	7,692	6.0	25,861	20.3	37,357	29.3	67.1	51.9	1,855	686.4	245.4
Calgary	1,138,393	9,307	8.2	41,310	36.3	55,002	48.3	82.8	75.8	1,882	604.9	283.0
York Reg.	1,040,165	6,174	5.9	18,367	17.7	26,424	25.4	45.8	43.2	1,425	729.9	228.3
Ottawa	896,529	6,370	7.1	27,704	30.9	38,813	43.3	69.4	61.3	1,351	663.6	241.3
Edmonton	830,496	10,428	12.6	41,734	50.3	66,362	79.9	124.3	110.4	1,628	510.1	308.2
Winnipeg	684,061	10,432	15.3	46,540	68.0	61,680	90.2	183.0	132.1	1,341	510.1	269.3
Vancouver	660,496	10,376	15.7	32,992	50.0	49,597	75.1	138.0	110.4	1,427	462.9	359.6
Durham Reg.	620,427	4,807	7.7	14,491	23.4	22,476	36.2	62.9	51.3	915	678.1	234.8
Quebec	547,102	5,557	10.2	16,554	30.3	23,141	42.3	59.8	61.6	714	766.2	188.6
Hamilton	533,280	7,149	13.4	20,388	38.2	30,016	56.3	98.8	82.3	802	664.9	241.5
Waterloo Reg.	522,968	5,240	10.0	17,349	33.2	25,814	49.4	69.5	67.6	730	716.4	218.6
Halton Reg.	506,900	2,626	5.2	11,398	22.5	15,119	29.8	31.0	37.5	611	829.6	212.0
Surrey	444,583	8,293	18.7	25,875	58.2	42,662	96.0	157.8	130.9	598	743.4	170.5
Niagara Reg.	443,866	4,103	9.2	15,769	35.5	21,956	49.5	56.9	69.5	732	606.4	260.9
Halifax Reg.	403,437	6,263	15.5	19,665	48.7	29,770	73.8	105.6	96.8	509	792.6	319.6
Longueuil	401,764	3,438	8.6	13,456	33.5	18,774	46.7	66.5	77.6	542	741.3	206.3
Laval	398,667	3,523	8.8	11,545	29.0	16,934	42.5	74.1	69.2	522	763.7	247.9
London	378,809	4,352	11.5	17,484	46.2	26,601	70.2	84.5	92.8	587	645.3	221.7
Gatineau-Metro	260,809	3,357	12.9	8,633	33.1	13,786	52.9	62.0	71.7	348	749.5	187.9

Notes:

The number of crimes and crime rates in the above table are based on non-traffic Criminal Code offences, and crime rates are by number of crimes per 1,000 population. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) of Statistics Canada has revised its crime groupings into two major categories: Violent and Non-violent crimes. Also the traditional category of Violent Crime has been expanded to include more offences, such as extortion and criminal harassment.

(1) Violent crimes include crimes such as homicide & attempts, assaults, sexual offences, abduction, robbery and other crimes against the person under the Criminal Code.

(2) Crimes against property under the Criminal Code.

(3) Non-Traffic Criminal Code crimes

(4) Crime Severity Index (CSI). The CSI for Violent Crime (VCSI) covers all the crimes against the person, and the CSI for Non-violent Crime covers all other Criminal Code and Federal Statutes offences.

* In 2009, CCJS has created a new crime measure: the Crime Severity Index (CSI). It measures crime by both volume and severity based on the average length of custodial sentence awarded per the specific offence.

Source: Website for Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada (ccjsccsj.statcan.ca).

Table 1.9 shows the changes between 2006 and 2010 for the same police services. As shown in the table, all but one of the 21 large Canadian cities under review had decreases in the overall crime rate; Toronto's 21% decrease in total non-traffic *Criminal Code* incidents per 10,000 population was the fifth largest decrease. Seventeen cities had a decrease in the violent crime rate, and Toronto's decrease (-13%) was the third largest. In terms of property crime, of the 20 cities having a decrease, Toronto's 24% drop was the seventh largest. The CSI for Toronto dropped 20% for all crimes, ranking eleventh among the 21 cities that had a decrease.



Toronto’s violent crime CSI also dropped 11%, ranking sixteenth among the 20 cities that had a drop in the same index.

Twenty cities under comparison had an increase in the per capita cost and Toronto’s 13% increase ranked about the middle (tenth). In terms of the size of population per officer, Toronto was among the 18 cities that had a decrease, mostly due to the gain in police strength for the period under review. Toronto had a 3% decrease for the population-police ratio, the second smallest decrease.

Table 1.9
% Change in Number of Crimes, Crime Rates* (per 10,000 population), Crime Severity Index, Police Strength & Per Capita Cost in Canadian Municipalities with Populations of 250,000 and Over: 2006-2010

	Population	(1) Violent Crime		(2) Property Crime		(3) Total Crime		(4) VCSI*	(4) CSI*	Police Strength	Pop/ Police Ratio	Cost (\$) per Capita
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Total				
Toronto	4.2	-9.6	-13.2	-20.3	-23.5	-18.0	-21.3	-10.8	-19.7	7.5	-3.1	12.7
Montreal	2.1	-6.3	-8.2	-15.7	-17.5	-13.0	-14.8	-13.5	-20.2	3.2	-1.1	20.8
Peel Reg.	4.1	-5.3	-9.1	-12.1	-15.6	-10.9	-14.4	-0.7	-11.4	11.3	-6.4	16.3
Calgary	5.2	-0.6	-5.5	-20.1	-24.1	-17.4	-21.5	-13.4	-22.3	17.7	-10.6	16.0
York Reg.	5.1	0.9	-4.0	-12.0	-16.2	-8.6	-13.1	-8.2	-15.8	21.4	-13.4	18.9
Ottawa	3.3	-18.1	-20.7	-22.5	-25.0	-19.6	-22.1	-16.8	-26.5	18.7	-13.0	11.2
Edmonton	4.3	26.8	21.5	-31.2	-34.0	-17.1	-20.5	-11.7	-25.8	20.1	-13.1	12.9
Winnipeg	2.6	-5.4	-7.8	-24.2	-26.1	-19.7	-21.7	-10.9	-25.6	6.3	-3.5	9.9
Vancouver	5.3	-5.8	-10.5	-29.4	-32.9	-23.3	-27.1	-27.6	-35.0	9.5	-3.9	11.7
Durham Reg.	2.5	-6.9	-9.2	-24.2	-26.0	-18.9	-20.9	-16.6	-26.4	17.9	-13.1	11.3
Quebec	1.7	-8.4	-10.0	-20.0	-21.4	-16.8	-18.2	-26.0	-25.0	-4.0	6.0	-2.3
Hamilton	1.1	1.3	0.2	-10.4	-11.4	-8.0	-9.0	-10.8	-15.3	5.2	-3.9	9.8
Waterloo Reg.	2.4	13.7	11.0	-13.4	-15.4	-7.7	-9.9	-3.8	-14.8	9.9	-6.9	15.0
Halton Reg.	5.8	-8.1	-13.1	-1.7	-7.0	-3.7	-9.0	-14.5	-16.6	14.6	-7.7	14.6
Surrey	4.8	-1.3	-5.8	-17.8	-21.6	-8.4	-12.6	10.2	-14.4	23.8	-15.4	18.4
Niagara Reg.	0.4	-4.2	-4.6	-16.6	-17.0	-13.2	-13.5	-21.3	-18.0	11.9	-10.3	2.3
Halifax Reg.	2.2	4.5	2.2	11.9	9.4	17.0	14.4	-50.8	-42.6	16.7	-12.4	10.2
Longueuil	1.3	-19.8	-20.9	-16.1	-17.2	-13.7	-14.7	-34.2	-15.9	-1.3	2.6	10.9
Laval	3.7	-4.9	-8.3	-11.6	-14.7	-4.9	-8.4	-19.4	-17.1	9.9	-5.6	18.0
London	1.6	0.0	-1.6	-21.7	-22.9	-17.7	-19.0	-11.6	-19.5	7.9	-5.8	10.8
Gatineau-Metro	3.6	-6.3	-9.6	-9.8	-12.9	-5.6	-8.9	-37.6	-21.5	0.6	3.0	10.5

Notes:

(1) Violent crimes include crimes such as homicide & attempts, assaults, sexual offences, abduction, robbery and other crimes against the person under the Criminal Code.

(2) Non-violent crimes include crimes against property and other non-traffic Criminal Code offences.

(3) Non-Traffic Criminal Code crimes.

(4) Crime Severity Index (CSI). The CSI for Violent Crime (VCSI) covers all the crimes against the person, and the CSI for Non-violent Crime covers all other Criminal Code and Federal Statutes offences.

Source: Website for Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada (ccjscssj.statcan.ca).



Appendix

Statistics* Summary - Population, Crime and Crime Clearance by Division

2011 DIV	Pop**	Number of Crimes						Total Non- Traf CC	% Crimes Cleared				Rates (Occurrences/1000 Pop)			
		Viol	Prop	OCC	Traffic	Tot CC	Viol		Prop	OCC	Total Non- Traf CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Total Non- Traf CC	
11	134,829	1,076	3,577	1,304	246	6,203	5,957	72.1	28.2	83.7	48.3	8.0	26.5	9.7	44.2	
12	137,340	1,539	2,998	1,778	199	6,514	6,315	73.2	28.9	85.3	55.5	11.2	21.8	12.9	46.0	
13	146,590	1,169	3,042	1,299	111	5,621	5,510	71.9	26.3	80.8	48.9	8.0	20.8	8.9	37.6	
14	137,835	2,522	6,993	2,831	431	12,777	12,346	67.0	26.0	83.5	47.5	18.3	50.7	20.5	89.6	
22	207,424	1,736	6,393	2,344	324	10,797	10,473	64.9	24.7	75.9	42.8	8.4	30.8	11.3	50.5	
23	171,516	1,924	4,775	2,168	232	9,099	8,867	75.6	28.8	85.2	52.7	11.2	27.8	12.6	51.7	
31	158,677	2,620	4,995	2,870	215	10,700	10,485	71.3	28.2	82.3	53.8	16.5	31.5	18.1	66.1	
32	255,533	2,007	8,099	2,311	208	12,625	12,417	65.4	28.5	75.6	43.2	7.9	31.7	9.0	48.6	
33	208,618	1,174	5,127	1,655	190	8,146	7,956	77.9	32.6	85.2	50.2	5.6	24.6	7.9	38.1	
41	183,564	2,428	5,434	3,228	295	11,385	11,090	63.8	28.1	83.1	51.9	13.2	29.6	17.6	60.4	
42	291,189	1,755	4,643	1,714	343	8,455	8,112	59.3	21.6	74.1	40.8	6.0	15.9	5.9	27.9	
43	221,211	2,649	5,408	3,179	292	11,528	11,236	72.3	31.3	82.6	55.5	12.0	24.4	14.4	50.8	
51	96,851	1,929	6,284	2,016	154	10,383	10,229	63.9	27.4	81.4	44.9	19.9	64.9	20.8	105.6	
52	43,373	1,799	7,728	2,897	171	12,595	12,424	62.7	30.3	86.7	48.2	41.5	178.2	66.8	286.4	
53	192,648	1,264	6,237	1,287	115	8,903	8,788	64.6	25.5	68.3	37.4	6.6	32.4	6.7	45.6	
54	143,322	1,589	3,532	2,185	205	7,511	7,306	79.0	23.3	85.3	54.0	11.1	24.6	15.2	51.0	
55	124,566	1,683	4,748	1,977	173	8,581	8,408	71.5	31.0	86.1	52.0	13.5	38.1	15.9	67.5	
TPS Total	2,855,085	31,423	91,684	38,278	3,964	165,349	161,385	68.7	28.2	81.4	48.7	11.0	32.1	13.4	56.5	

Notes:

* All statistics are based on 2011 revised divisional boundaries.

** Population estimates based on projections from Toronto Urban Development Services.

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, mischief, 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.



Statistics* Summary - Population, Crime and Crime Clearance by Division

2010		Number of Crimes						% Crimes Cleared				Rates (Occurrences/1000 Pop)			
DIV	Pop**	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traffic	Tot CC	Total Non-Traf CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Total Non-Traf CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Total Non-Traf CC
11	104,390	1,008	3,294	1,394	242	5,938	5,696	73.8	24.1	85.3	47.9	9.7	31.6	13.4	54.6
12	103,817	1,393	3,238	1,935	215	6,781	6,566	76.6	33.5	88.9	59.0	13.4	31.2	18.6	63.2
13	145,116	1,195	3,207	1,326	117	5,845	5,728	75.7	32.5	83.7	53.4	8.2	22.1	9.1	39.5
14	156,432	2,681	8,430	2,907	464	14,482	14,018	67.2	26.0	84.7	46.1	17.1	53.9	18.6	89.6
22	209,787	1,831	6,434	2,479	369	11,113	10,744	75.2	34.3	81.4	52.1	8.7	30.7	11.8	51.2
23	169,792	1,966	5,022	2,144	231	9,363	9,132	79.9	30.7	87.9	54.8	11.6	29.6	12.6	53.8
31	197,675	2,735	5,599	3,420	236	11,990	11,754	72.5	37.6	83.5	59.1	13.8	28.3	17.3	59.5
32	252,964	2,156	8,569	2,324	236	13,285	13,049	68.4	24.1	81.6	41.7	8.5	33.9	9.2	51.6
33	206,521	1,253	4,531	1,443	121	7,348	7,227	73.6	31.0	83.4	48.9	6.1	21.9	7.0	35.0
41	181,282	2,296	5,636	3,184	293	11,409	11,116	74.8	31.8	87.0	56.5	12.7	31.1	17.6	61.3
42	288,262	1,782	4,613	1,972	285	8,652	8,367	62.8	28.4	76.6	47.1	6.2	16.0	6.8	29.0
43	219,071	2,576	5,620	3,386	341	11,923	11,582	77.8	38.6	87.3	61.6	11.8	25.7	15.5	52.9
51	95,628	1,998	6,598	2,246	157	10,999	10,842	63.9	36.2	84.0	51.2	20.9	69.0	23.5	113.4
52	42,926	1,610	7,583	3,429	153	12,775	12,622	64.0	29.3	88.1	49.7	37.5	176.7	79.9	294.0
53	189,668	1,202	5,937	1,329	94	8,562	8,468	67.4	25.3	69.5	38.2	6.3	31.3	7.0	44.6
54	141,881	1,632	3,967	2,205	192	7,996	7,804	76.9	27.6	86.3	54.5	11.5	28.0	15.5	55.0
55	123,325	1,769	5,142	2,237	187	9,335	9,148	71.2	33.8	90.7	55.0	14.3	41.7	18.1	74.2
TPS Total	2,828,536	31,650	94,851	40,700	40,22	171,223	167,201	71.8	30.8	84.8	51.7	11.2	33.5	14.4	59.1

Notes:

* All statistics are based on 2004 revised divisional boundaries.

** Population estimates based on projections from Toronto Urban Development Services.

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, mischief, 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.



Statistics* Summary - Population, Crime and Crime Clearance by Division

2007		Number of Crimes						% Crimes Cleared				Rates (Occurrences/1000 Pop)			
DIV	Pop**	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traffic	Tot CC	Total Non-Traf CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Total Non-Traf CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Total Non-Traf CC
11	101,504	1,157	3,685	1,854	191	6,887	6,696	78.1	30.1	87.9	54.4	11.4	36.3	18.3	66.0
12	100,947	1,555	4,092	2,184	177	8,008	7,831	76.3	30.1	86.0	54.9	15.4	40.5	21.6	77.6
13	141,106	1,458	4,241	1,680	159	7,538	7,379	71.7	28.6	82.7	49.5	10.3	30.1	11.9	52.3
14	152,109	2,719	9,175	2,920	387	15,201	14,814	66.6	30.5	84.6	47.7	17.9	60.3	19.2	97.4
22	203,989	1,738	7,265	2,436	390	11,829	11,439	71.7	30.0	82.8	47.5	8.5	35.6	11.9	56.1
23	165,099	1,951	6,046	2,129	247	10,373	10,126	67.8	28.7	79.2	46.8	11.8	36.6	12.9	61.3
31	192,212	3,261	7,899	4,838	247	16,245	15,998	71.8	27.7	85.8	54.3	17.0	41.1	25.2	83.2
32	245,973	1,955	9,308	2,687	225	14,175	13,950	66.9	29.4	80.1	44.5	7.9	37.8	10.9	56.7
33	200,813	1,387	5,549	1,922	215	9,073	8,858	74.0	33.4	83.8	50.7	6.9	27.6	9.6	44.1
41	176,271	2,356	7,532	4,441	311	14,640	14,329	71.4	35.6	89.2	58.1	13.4	42.7	25.2	81.3
42	280,295	2,053	6,600	2,648	267	11,568	11,301	65.9	35.6	78.5	51.2	7.3	23.5	9.4	40.3
43	213,016	2,678	6,824	3,878	366	13,746	13,380	72.6	40.0	87.9	60.4	12.6	32.0	18.2	62.8
51	92,985	2,278	7,556	2,909	146	12,889	12,743	66.8	33.4	84.7	51.1	24.5	81.3	31.3	137.0
52	41,739	1,843	8,858	5,591	162	16,454	16,292	65.8	37.2	92.3	59.4	44.2	212.2	134.0	390.3
53	184,426	1,345	6,983	1,623	147	10,098	9,951	69.7	28.0	76.4	41.6	7.3	37.9	8.8	54.0
54	137,960	1,725	4,435	2,251	236	8,647	8,411	82.5	30.0	88.1	56.3	12.5	32.1	16.3	61.0
55	119,916	1,914	6,463	2,199	221	10,797	10,576	78.0	38.2	87.6	55.7	16.0	53.9	18.3	88.2
TPS Total	2,750,360	33,816	115,127	49,292	4,157	202,392	198,235	71.1	33.1	85.5	52.6	12.3	41.9	17.9	72.1

Notes:

* All statistics are based on 2004 revised divisional boundaries.

** Population estimates based on projections from Toronto Urban Development Services.

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, mischief, 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.



Statistics* Summary - Population, Crime and Crime Clearance by Division

2005 DIV	Pop**	Number of Crimes						% Crimes Cleared				Rates (Occurrences/1000 Pop)			
		Viol	Prop	OCC	Traffic	Tot CC	Total Non-Traf CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Total Non-Traf CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Total Non-Traf CC
11	103,346	1,172	3,782	1,856	260	7,070	6,810	73.4	27.9	84.5	51.1	11.3	36.6	18.0	65.9
12	99,776	1,512	3,748	2,232	242	7,734	7,492	74.3	37.4	86.7	59.6	15.2	37.6	22.4	75.1
13	144,746	1,615	3,837	1,780	160	7,392	7,232	75.9	29.6	82.3	52.9	11.2	26.5	12.3	50.0
14	157,122	2,665	9,010	3,108	334	15,117	14,783	69.3	28.3	82.3	47.1	17.0	57.3	19.8	94.1
22	198,502	1,815	7,382	3,058	352	12,607	12,255	73.6	31.5	82.7	50.5	9.1	37.2	15.4	61.7
23	167,797	1,954	6,061	2,267	238	10,520	10,282	65.3	34.1	79.3	50.0	11.6	36.1	13.5	61.3
31	197,516	3,412	7,418	4,641	270	15,741	15,471	70.0	31.5	82.5	55.3	17.3	37.6	23.5	78.3
32	219,387	1,952	9,078	3,353	292	14,675	14,383	68.3	32.3	79.2	48.1	8.9	41.4	15.3	65.6
33	196,662	1,554	5,427	1,935	203	9,119	8,916	73.8	33.7	76.1	49.9	7.9	27.6	9.8	45.3
41	177,285	2,711	7,189	4,819	357	15,076	14,719	71.4	37.2	83.7	58.7	15.3	40.6	27.2	83.0
42	258,830	2,198	7,430	2,568	279	12,475	12,196	63.3	32.9	73.0	46.8	8.5	28.7	9.9	47.1
43	208,519	2,531	7,303	3,062	296	13,192	12,896	64.9	35.4	79.2	51.6	12.1	35.0	14.7	61.8
51	91,821	2,120	7,070	2,947	151	12,288	12,137	72.4	34.2	88.9	54.1	23.1	77.0	32.1	132.2
52	33,113	1,835	8,426	7,195	178	17,634	17,456	69.2	38.0	83.1	59.9	55.4	254.5	217.3	527.2
53	177,838	1,405	7,051	1,574	137	10,167	10,030	76.1	30.6	75.7	44.1	7.9	39.6	8.9	56.4
54	143,367	1,739	4,541	2,246	214	8,740	85,26	80.4	43.3	88.4	62.8	12.1	31.7	15.7	59.5
55	122,527	2,182	6,801	2,383	192	11,558	11,366	73.6	40.0	87.5	56.4	17.8	55.5	19.4	92.8
TPS Total	2,698,153	34,836	113,913	53,187	4,216	206,152	201,936	70.9	34.4	82.7	53.4	12.9	42.2	19.7	74.8

Notes:

* All statistics are based on 2004 revised divisional boundaries.

** Population estimates based on projections from Toronto Urban Development Services.

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, mischief, 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.



Statistics* Summary - Population, Crime and Crime Clearance by Division

2002 DIV	Number of Crimes							% Crimes Cleared				Rates (Occurrences/1000 Pop)			
	Pop**	Viol	Prop	OCC	Traffic	Tot CC	Total Non-Traf CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Total Non-Traf CC	Viol	Prop	OCC	Total Non-Traf CC
11	100,659	1,344	4,173	1,833	240	7,590	7,350	82.2	27.0	87.1	52.1	13.4	41.5	18.2	73.0
12	96,730	1,810	3,813	2,473	268	8,364	8,096	78.2	32.8	85.0	58.9	18.7	39.4	25.6	83.7
13	140,327	1,464	4,088	1,701	148	7,401	7,253	81.2	27.9	85.2	52.1	10.4	29.1	12.1	51.7
14	151,858	2,954	9,183	2,952	355	15,444	15,089	70.4	26.9	84.2	46.6	19.5	60.5	19.4	99.4
22	195,289	1,748	9,117	2,983	460	14,308	13,848	75.0	21.3	83.9	41.6	9.0	46.7	15.3	70.9
23	162,674	2,266	7,473	2,378	288	12,405	12,117	74.1	24.8	80.9	45.0	13.9	45.9	14.6	74.5
31	191,486	3,116	7,943	3,399	390	14,848	14,458	75.3	23.2	85.1	48.9	16.3	41.5	17.8	75.5
32	212,689	1,971	8,925	2,799	276	13,971	13,695	69.4	29.4	78.0	45.1	9.3	42.0	13.2	64.4
33	190,658	1,382	5,585	1,575	196	8,738	8,542	82.9	29.2	82.9	47.8	7.2	29.3	8.3	44.8
41	242,147	3,666	11,026	4,536	574	19,802	19,228	71.8	33.2	84.2	52.6	15.1	45.5	18.7	79.4
42	383,684	3,872	11,352	4,410	444	20,078	19,634	74.5	24.1	82.4	47.1	10.1	29.6	11.5	51.2
51	69,392	2,671	7,669	4,089	236	14,665	14,429	70.2	32.8	90.8	56.1	38.5	110.5	58.9	207.9
52	77,139	1,688	9,187	4,690	146	15,711	15,565	66.8	32.3	91.6	53.9	21.9	119.1	60.8	201.8
53	146,999	1,248	7,555	1,648	164	10,615	10,451	76.5	24.5	82.2	39.8	8.5	51.4	11.2	71.1
54	138,990	1,807	4,196	2,090	195	8,288	8,093	77.8	25.0	83.2	51.8	13.0	30.2	15.0	58.2
55	119,088	2,033	6,103	2,003	227	10,366	10,139	80.3	31.4	85.9	52.0	17.1	51.2	16.8	85.1
TPS Total	2,619,810	35,198	118,113	45,894	4623	203,828	199,205	74.7	28.1	85.1	49.4	13.4	45.1	17.5	76.0

Notes:

* All statistics are based on 2004 revised divisional boundaries.

** Population estimates based on projections from Toronto Urban Development Services.

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, mischief, 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.



II. 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 and community mobilization provides the necessary approach for reaching creative and effective solutions to youth violence.

HIGHLIGHTS

- To put youth crime in perspective, three issues must be noted. First, a very small proportion of young persons 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; youth crime statistics also do not take into account repeat offending. Third, it is believed that only a portion of youth crime is actually reported to police.
- In the past few years, Statistics Canada has taken steps to better represent the level of youth crime in Canada. In 2003, Statistics Canada reported youth crime as the total number of youths accused of a criminal offence as opposed to the number of youth charged with a criminal offence and, in 2009, applied a Crime Severity Index to youth crime data.
- Statistics Canada reported that in 2010 nearly 152,700 Canadian youths, aged 12-17 years, were accused of committing a criminal offence and that over the past ten years, the national youth crime rate decreased about 14%, from 71.6 youths per 1,000 youth population in 2001 to 61.5 youths per 1,000 youth population in 2010.
- The Youth Crime Severity Index (YCSI) generally declined over the past ten years, decreasing 15% from 2001. Over the same period, the violent YCSI increased 3%, while the non-violent YCSI decreased 25%.
- In Toronto in 2011, 6,044 young persons, aged 12-17 years, were arrested for all types of *Criminal Code* offences, down 12% from 2010 and 25% from 2007. Youths accounted for 12% of the total number of persons arrested in 2011, but represented only 8% of the population 12 years of age and older.
- Compared to 2007, the number of youths arrested in 2011 for a violent offence decreased 24%. The number of youths arrested for a property crime or other *Criminal Code* offence also decreased 18% and 33%, respectively.
- Three in four youths arrested in 2011 were male. Notwithstanding some year-over-year variation, the number of youths arrested over the past five years indicated an overall decreasing trend for both young females and young males.



- In 2011, 35.3 of every 1,000 young persons in Toronto were arrested for a *Criminal Code* offence, including 10.7 for a violent crime, 13.6 for a property crime, and 11.0 for other *Criminal Code* offences. The charge rate for youths was almost double that for adults.
- Overall, crimes on school premises decreased about 5% from the level reported in 2010. Compared to 2007, however, there was a considerable decrease in number of crimes. Assaults and thefts were consistently the most common offences noted and, year over year, accounted for almost half of all crimes on school premises. Most students report feeling safe in school.
- In 2011, a total of 852 youths were charged with drug-related offences. The youth charge rate for drug offences was 4.3 per 1,000 youths in 2011, compared to 4.1 in 2010 and 3.8 in 2007.

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 often only a very few young persons. The actual extent of youth crime in Canada and Toronto – traditionally defined by the number and proportion of young people aged 12-17 charged with a *Criminal Code* offence(s) and, more recently, defined as the number and proportion of young people aged 12-17 accused of a crime – is discussed later in this chapter.

To put youth crime in context, however, three things must be clearly noted in advance. First, as revealed by police statistics, only a small proportion of youths are involved in criminal activity, and even fewer are involved in violent crimes; as youth crime statistics do not take into account repeat offending, offences committed by repeat offenders overstate the number of youths involved in criminal activities. Second, youth crime statistics reflect the number of youths accused of criminal activities, not the actual level of crime involving young offenders. Using this counting method, changes in the number of youth arrested/charged year over year may more accurately reflect changes in police performance or procedure rather than youth participation in crime. Third, it is generally believed that only a portion of youth crime is actually reported to police. Overall, it is believed that youth crime statistics are most likely understated.

B. YOUTH CRIME IN CANADA

In the past few years, Statistics Canada has taken steps to better represent the level of youth crime in Canada.²³ In 2003, Statistics Canada reported youth crime as the total number of youths accused of a criminal offence – youths who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc.^{24,25} In 2009, for the first time, a

²³ Due to changes in the measuring and reporting of youth crime activity by Statistics Canada, national youth crime data have been restated to reflect the revised statistics reported by Statistics Canada. Some national youth crime data therefore differ from data in previous Scans.

²⁴ An incident is ‘cleared otherwise’ or ‘not charged’ when police have identified at least one accused and sufficient evidence exists to lay a charge, but the accused is processed by other means, including formal measures (e.g.



Crime Severity Index was applied to youth crime data. As discussed more fully in the Crime Trends chapter, the new Crime Severity Index (CSI) provides another measure of crime by taking into account the relative seriousness of individual offences, as reflected in the sentences passed by the court. Each crime is assigned a weight depending on its seriousness. As a result, changes in serious but less frequently occurring crimes have a greater impact on fluctuations in the index. This addresses a very basic criticism of the crime rate, which treats all crimes as being equal irrespective of their seriousness and impact on the public’s perception of safety.²⁶

In 2010, 152,700 Canadian youths, aged 12-17 years, were identified by police as having committed a criminal offence.^{27,28} Of these youths accused of a crime, 42% were charged (or recommended for charging) by police and 58% were cleared otherwise. The proportion of accused youths cleared otherwise in all major *Criminal Code* categories increased steadily over the past ten years and, in total, exceeded the proportion of youths charged in 2003, the same year the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* came into effect.

Figure 2.1 shows the national youth crime rate, by offence category, since 2001. Over the past decade, the national youth crime rate – the total number of youths accused of *Criminal Code* offences per 1,000 youth population – decreased about 14% from 71.6 youths per 1,000 youth population in 2001 to 61.5 youths per 1,000 youth population in 2010. Of the 61.5 youths per 1,000 population accused of a *Criminal Code* offence, 31.6 were accused of property crimes, 11.5 of other *Criminal Code* offences, and 18.4 of violent crimes.

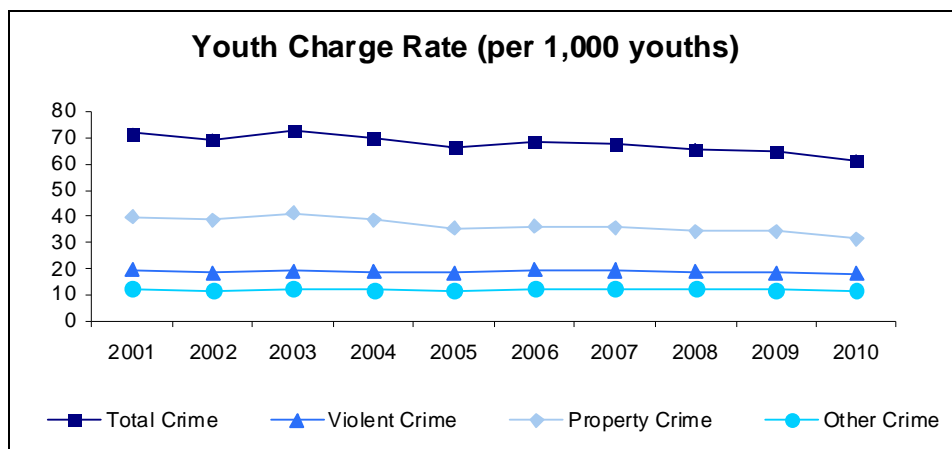


Figure 2.1

Source: Statistics Canada

extrajudicial sanctions or Crown caution) or less formal alternative measures (e.g. warning, caution, community referral program).

²⁵According to Statistics Canada, youth crime is likely still understated, as some Canadian police services do not maintain records for all youths cleared otherwise.

²⁶ While crime rates (in terms of the number of crimes per a specific size of population) are by tradition the standardized measure for comparison, there is recognition that crime rates do not factor in the nature or severity of crime, thus do not reflect the true level of crime. For this reason, in 2006, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada initiated a project to develop a new measure for crime comparison – the Crime Severity Index.

²⁷ Crime statistics from Statistics Canada are usually delayed by one year; 2010 crime statistics were the most recent data available at the time of writing.

²⁸ Brennon S. & Dauvergne, M. (2011). Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2010. *Juristat*. (Catalogue no. 85-002-X) Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.



Over the past ten years, there has been a very slight decreasing trend in the national youth crime rate in all major crime categories; trending over the past ten years shows a 2% average annual decrease in youth accused of property crimes and lesser average annual decreases for total crime (1.3%), violent crime (0.3%), and other *Criminal Code* offences (0.7%).

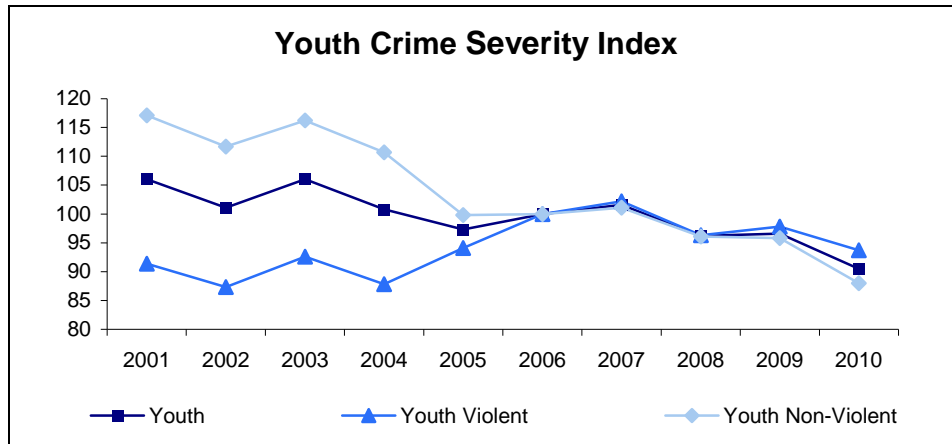


Figure 2.2

Source: Statistics Canada

Figure 2.2 shows the national Youth Crime Severity Indices (YCSI) for the past ten years. The total YCSI generally declined over the past ten years, decreasing 15% from 2001 and trending to an average annual decrease of slightly more than 1%. Since 2001, the violent YCSI increased 3%, while the non-violent YCSI decreased 25%.

In short, both the total youth crime rate (14%) and the total youth crime severity index (15%) generally decreased over the past ten years, however, the youth violent crime severity index (YVCSI) increased (3%) over the same period. Both the YCSI and the youth crime rate consider the number of youths accused of a *Criminal Code* offence in relation to the youth population. The YCSI also includes a weighted value which reflects the seriousness of the offence relative to other offences. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that while the youth crime rate in all major crime categories decreased over the past ten years, particularly in respect to property crime, there were notable increases in the severity rather than the number of violent crimes.

Between 2009 and 2010, however, all YCSI indices decreased. Statistics Canada reported decreases in the rate of youth accused for most offences in 2010, including a 3% decrease in total violent crime, a 12% decrease in serious assaults, and a 10% decrease in break-ins. The decrease in the Youth Violent Crime Severity Index is attributable in large part to a significant decrease in the number of youths arrested for homicide in 2010 compared to 2009; in 2010, 56 youths were accused of homicide compared to 2009 when 79 youths were accused of homicide. The overall impact of the fewer youth accused of homicide reflects the weight assigned to 1st and 2nd degree murder – 7,042. In effect, one murder has roughly the same impact on the CSI as 102 ‘average’ crimes weighted at 69 or 12 robberies weighted at 583.²⁹

²⁹ Statistics Canada. (2009). *Measuring Crime in Canada: Introducing the Crime Severity Index and Improvements to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey*. (Catalogue no. 85-004-X) Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.



C. YOUTH CRIME IN TORONTO^{30,31}

Number of Youths Arrested:

During 2011, a total of 48,700 persons were arrested for *Criminal Code* offences in Toronto, including 6,044 young persons aged 12-17 years and 42,656 adults. Youths accounted for 12% of the total number of persons arrested in 2011, but represented only 8% of the population 12 years of age and older. The total number of youths arrested for *Criminal Code* offences in 2011 decreased 12% from the 6,840 youths arrested in 2010, and 25% from the 8,008 youths arrested in 2007. In comparison, the total number of adults arrested for *Criminal Code* offences in 2011 decreased only 4% from the 44,390 adults arrested in 2010, and 10% from the 47,190 adults arrested 2007. Figure 2.3 shows the number of young persons and adults arrested over the past five years, a clearly decreasing trend. Based on applied trend lines, the dashed lines shown on the graph, year over year average decreases were 5% for youth and less than half that (2%) for adults.

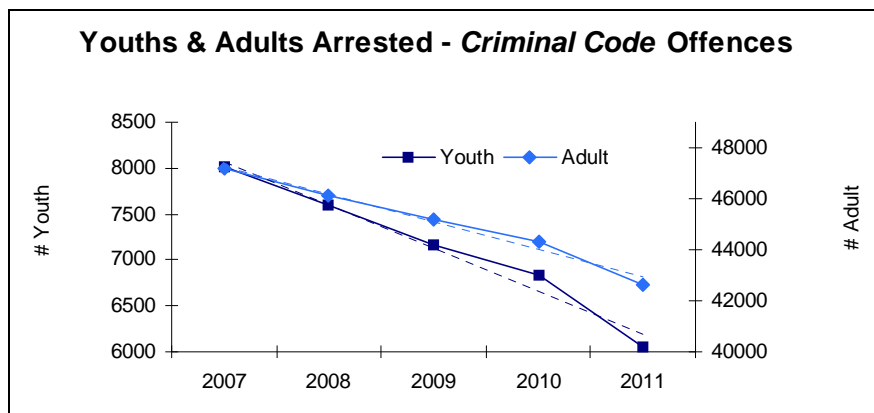


Figure 2.3

Source: TPS Database

The number of youths arrested for a violent offence in 2011 decreased 24% from 2007 (2,139 youth in 2011 from 2,806 youth in 2007); the number of youths arrested for a property crime or other *Criminal Code* offence decreased 18% and 33%, respectively.

As was discussed in relation to national youth crime, not all youths arrested in Toronto for a *Criminal Code* offence were formally charged. As shown in Figure 2.4, the number of youths arrested and charged tended to a slight decrease over the past five years, a decreasing trend of, on average, 6% per year. On the other hand, youths arrested but not charged, as a proportion of all youths accused, increased slightly from 26% in 2007 to 28% in 2011. This remained well below the 2010 national proportion of youths accused of a crime that were cleared otherwise (58%). In 2011, 7% of violent offences, 44% of property offences, and 11% of other *Criminal Code* offences were cleared otherwise.

³⁰ Due to changes in Service data systems and extraction procedures, all arrest data for 2007 to 2011 have been recalculated to allow fair comparison and may differ from data in previous Scans. Examination of arrest data is based on five years.

³¹ The use of the term ‘arrested’ in this section means all persons arrested for a criminal offence and/or charged with a criminal offence but not formally arrested (e.g. charged by Summons).

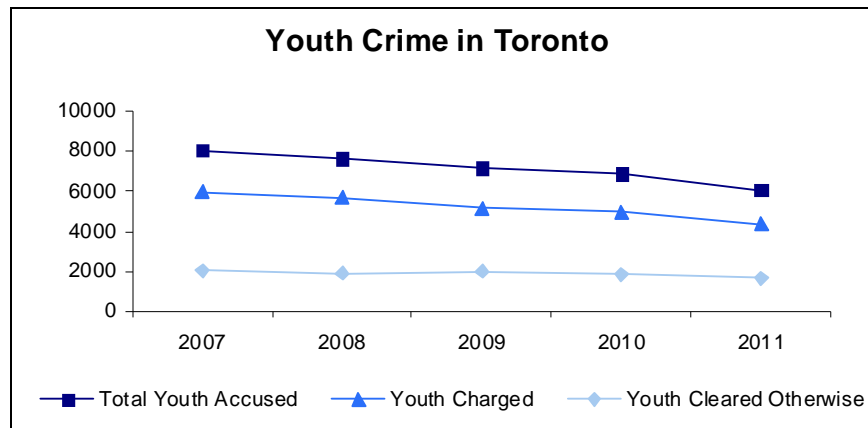


Figure 2.4

Source: TPS Database

For the purpose of this chapter, youth crime in Toronto will reflect the total number and rate of youth accused of a non-traffic *Criminal Code* offence whether the youth was charged or cleared otherwise.

Table 2.1
Youths as a Proportion (%) of Total Persons Arrested

Year	Youths†	Violent	Property	Other CC	Total CC*
2007	8008	16.0%	16.9%	13.2%	15.2%
2008	7596	15.9%	17.0%	12.7%	14.9%
2009	7171	13.6%	17.3%	11.9%	14.2%
2010	6840	14.0%	16.6%	12.1%	14.1%
2011	6044	13.1%	15.0%	10.8%	12.9%

† Actual persons arrested.

* Based on the sum of the major offence categories (includes multiple counts for multiple charges) excluding traffic.

Source: TPS Database

Table 2.1 shows a breakdown of youths as a proportion of total persons arrested by the major categories of *Criminal Code* offences.³² In general, the proportion of youths arrested by offence categories was much larger than their overall representation (8%) in the total population aged 12 years and over. Notwithstanding their general over-representation in the proportion of total persons arrested, the overall proportion (total non-traffic *Criminal Code*) of youths arrested consistently decreased each year since 2007. The same was generally true within each of the major categories – violent crimes, property crimes, and other *Criminal Code* offences.

³² The total number of youths and adults arrested, as discussed to this point, was based on the actual number of persons arrested. In analyses involving the breakdown of data by the major offence categories, the number of youths/adults arrested for total *Criminal Code* offences may be greater than the number of actual persons arrested. This is because a person may have been accused of more than one type of offence (e.g. a violent crime and a property crime). While the counts in each separate offence category are the actual number of persons arrested for that type of offence, the total *Criminal Code* count is created by adding the counts for the individual categories and may, therefore, include some duplication. From this point forward, therefore, the overall youth arrest rate will not match the overall youth arrest rate noted in the Crime Trends chapter.



Number of Youths Arrested – By Gender & Major Offence Categories:

In 2011, of the total actual number of young persons arrested for non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences, 4,521 were male and 1,523 were female. This meant that for every 100 youths arrested for non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences in 2011, on average, about 75 were male and 25 were female, the same as in 2007, but somewhat lower than in 2010 and 2009 when 72 were male and 28 were female. Notwithstanding year-over-year variation, trend lines applied against the number of male and female youths arrested over the past five years, indicated a decreasing trend for both male (average decrease of 5% per year) and female youths (average decrease of 5% per year) (Figure 2.5).

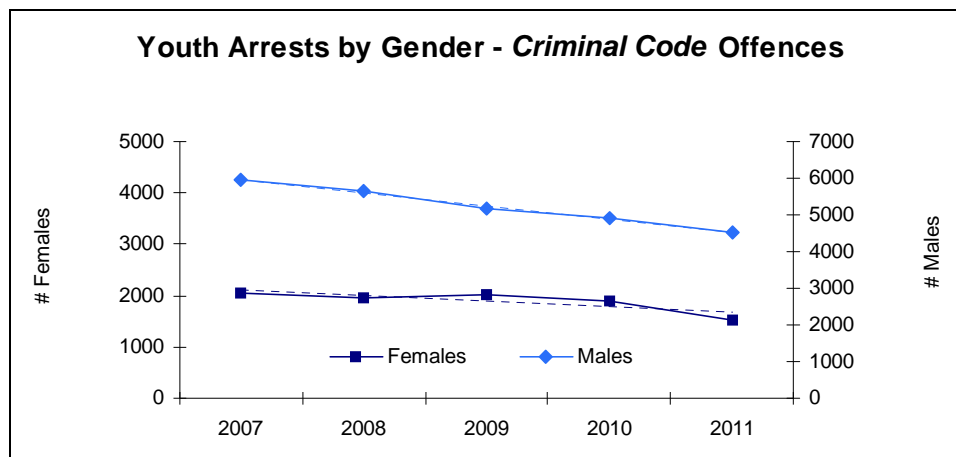


Figure 2.5

Source: TPS Database

Table 2.2 shows the change in number of youths arrested, broken down by gender and offence category.

Table 2.2
% Change in Number of Youths Arrested for Non-Traffic Criminal Code and Drug Offences

	Violent	Property	Other CC	Total CC*	Drug
2010-2011					
Male	-4.0%	-6.0%	-15.4%	-8.8%	5.8%
Female	-19.9%	-22.8%	-21.8%	-22.0%	-6.5%
Total	-7.0%	-12.6%	-16.4%	-12.2%	4.7%
2007-2011					
Male	-22.4%	-14.2%	-33.3%	-24.3%	11.6%
Female	-30.1%	-25.3%	-28.9%	-27.1%	20.0%
Total	-23.8%	-18.4%	-32.7%	-24.9%	12.3%

* Based on the sum of the major offence categories (includes multiple counts for multiple charges), excluding traffic.

Source: TPS Arrest Database



Between 2010 and 2011, the number of arrests of young males and females for *Criminal Code* offences decreased 9% and 22%, respectively; there was an overall decrease of 12% in the number of youths arrested. Over the past year there was a decrease in the number of arrests of both young males and young females in all major crime categories; there was, however, an increase in the number of arrests of young males for drug offences.

Compared to five years ago, the number of male and female youths arrested for a *Criminal Code* offence decreased 24% and 27%, respectively. The number of youths arrested, both male and female, showed significant decreases across all crime categories, but an increase for drug offences.

Table 2.3 shows the total number and proportion of male and female young offenders arrested for each of the major offence groups.

**Table 2.3
Number & Proportion (%) of Male and Female Young Offenders**

	Violent	Property	Other CC	Total CC*	Drug
2007					
Male %	82.4%	62.1%	86.1%	76.5%	92.1%
Female %	17.6%	37.9%	13.9%	23.5%	7.9%
Youth Total	2,806	3,336	3,245	9,387	759
2011					
Male %	83.8%	65.3%	85.4%	77.2%	91.5%
Female %	16.2%	34.7%	14.6%	22.8%	8.5%
Youth Total	2,139	2,721	2,185	7,045	852

* Based on the sum of the major offence categories (includes multiple counts for multiple charges), excluding traffic

Source: TPS Arrest Database

In 2011, compared to 2007, young females accounted for a slightly higher proportion of all youths arrested for other *Criminal Code* and drug related offences, but accounted for a lower proportion of violent and property crime. Overall, and relatively unchanged over the past five years, males accounted for just over 8 in 10 arrests for violent and other *Criminal Code* offences and over 9 in 10 arrests for drugs, but only just over 6 in 10 arrests for property offences.

Figure 2.6 shows the number of youths arrested by gender and age in 2011. Generally, the number of youths arrested, whether male or female, tended to increase with age, albeit at different rates. Between the ages of 12 and 17 years, the number of arrests for *Criminal Code* offences peaked at age 17 years for males and 16 years for females.

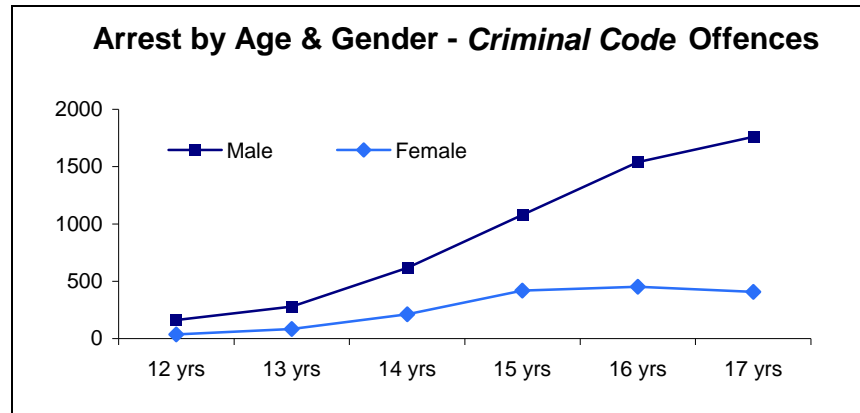


Figure 2.6

Source: TPS Database

Statistics Canada reported that age-specific rates for persons accused of a crime were highest among the 15-22 year olds, peaking at 18 years of age.³³ Similar findings were evident in the 2009 Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey (OSDUHS) study – delinquent behaviour steadily increased from Grade 7 and peaked in Grade 12.³⁴ It is interesting to note, however, that at age 15 years, females accounted for almost 3 in 10 youth arrests (28%), compared to age 17 where females accounted for fewer than 2 in 10 youth arrests (19%).

Arrest Rates:

Changes in the number of persons arrested can be, at times, due to increases or decreases in the population. In order to control for this effect, rates per 1,000 population are calculated for comparison. The arrest rates for young persons and adults are presented in Table 2.4. More detailed statistics on young persons and adults arrested, broken down by gender and major offence category, are shown in the Appendix at the end of this chapter.

³³ Brennon S. & Dauvergne, M. (2011). Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2010. *Juristat*. (Catalogue no. 85-002-X) Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

³⁴ Paglia-Boak, A., Mann, R.E., Adlaf, E., Beitchman, J. H., Wolfe, D. & Rehm, J. (2010). The mental health and well-being of Ontario students, 1991-2009: OSDUHS highlights. *CAMH Research Document Series No. 30*. Toronto: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.



Table 2.4
Number of Persons Arrested Per 1,000 Population

Youth	Viol	Prop	OCC	Tot CC*	Drug
2007	14.1	16.8	16.4	47.3	3.8
2008	13.6	16.0	15.5	45.1	3.9
2009	11.4	16.9	13.5	41.8	3.5
2010	11.5	15.6	13.1	40.3	4.1
2011	10.7	13.6	11.0	35.3	4.3
Adult					
2007	7.0	7.8	10.1	24.9	2.8
2008	6.7	7.3	10.0	24.0	2.9
2009	6.7	7.5	9.2	23.4	2.6
2010	6.5	7.2	8.7	22.4	2.8
2011	6.5	7.0	8.2	21.7	3.0
% Change: Youth					
2010-2011	-7.1%	-12.7%	-16.5%	-12.4%	4.5%
2007-2011	-24.2%	-18.9%	-33.0%	-25.4%	11.6%
% Change: Adult					
2010-2011	-0.3%	-2.4%	-6.5%	-3.4%	7.0%
2007-2011	-7.5%	-10.2%	-19.1%	-13.1%	6.9%

* Based on the sum of the major offence categories (includes multiple counts for multiple charges), excluding traffic.

Source: TPS Arrest Database

In 2011, on average, 35.3 of every 1,000 young persons in Toronto were arrested for non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences, considerably higher than the adult arrest rate (21.7).³⁵ The overall arrest rate for youths in 2011 decreased 12% from 2010 and 25% from the rate reported in 2007; the 2011 overall arrest rate for adults decreased 3% from the rate in 2010 and 13% from the rate reported five years ago.

Table 2.5 shows the arrest rates per 1,000 population for youths for the past five years, broken down by offence categories and gender. As shown, male youths had a much higher arrest rate than female youths across all major offence categories. In 2011, the overall arrest rate for male youths was more than three times the rate for female youths; the male youth arrest rate for property crime was less than twice that for female youths, but for violent crime and other *Criminal Code* offences, was more than five times the female arrest rate.

³⁵ Arrest rate shown reflects total *Criminal Code* based on the sum of the major crime categories, excluding traffic offences. Please refer to Footnote 32. Based on the total number of persons arrested (no duplication by major offence category), the arrest rate in 2011 was 30.2 and 19.4 for youths and adults, respectively; the youth arrest rate was, again, considerably higher than the adult arrest rate.



Table 2.5
Youth Arrest Rate - Number of Youths Arrested Per 1,000 Population

	Sex	Viol	Prop	OCC	Total CC*	Drug
2011	Male	17.8	17.7	18.5	54.0	7.8
	Female	3.5	9.5	3.2	16.3	0.7
	Total	10.7	13.6	11.0	35.3	4.3
2010	Male	18.5	18.8	21.9	59.2	7.3
	Female	4.4	12.4	4.2	21.0	0.8
	Total	11.5	15.6	13.1	40.3	4.1
2009	Male	18.2	20.1	22.8	61.1	6.3
	Female	4.4	13.6	4.0	22.0	0.6
	Total	11.4	16.9	13.5	41.8	3.5
2008	Male	21.5	19.6	26.4	67.4	7.0
	Female	5.4	12.3	4.2	21.9	0.7
	Total	13.6	16.0	15.5	45.1	3.9
2007	Male	22.8	20.4	27.5	70.7	6.9
	Female	5.1	13.0	4.6	22.8	0.6
	Total	14.1	16.8	16.4	47.3	3.8
Change (%)						
2010-2011	Male	-3.8%	-5.8%	-15.2%	-8.7%	6.0%
	Female	-20.3%	-23.2%	-22.2%	-22.4%	-7.0%
	Total	-7.1%	-12.7%	-16.5%	-12.4%	4.5%
2007-2011	Male	-21.7%	-13.4%	-32.6%	-23.6%	12.7%
	Female	-31.6%	-26.9%	-30.4%	-28.6%	17.5%
	Total	-24.2%	-18.9%	-33.0%	-25.4%	11.6%

* Based on the sum of the major offence categories (includes multiple counts for multiple charges), excluding traffic.

Source: TPS Arrest Database

In 2011, compared to 2010, the youth crime rate decreased overall and in all major crime categories. Overall, the total non-traffic *Criminal Code* arrest rate decreased 12%, reflecting a decrease in the arrest rate for violent offences (7%), property crimes (13%), and other *Criminal Code* offences (17%). Arrest rates for total non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences for young females decreased more than for young males (22% for females as compared to 9% for males). However, arrests for drug related offences increased 5% overall, reflecting a 6% increase for male youths and a 7% decrease for female youths.

Compared to 2007, the 2011 youth arrest rate for non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences decreased 25%, reflecting a decrease of 29% for young females and 24% for young males. The youth arrest rates in all major crime categories decreased for both males and females over this five year period. On the other hand, arrest rates for drug related offences increased for both males (13%) and females (18%) compared to five years earlier.

Figure 2.7 shows the youth charge rate, by offence category, since 2007. In 2011, the overall youth charge rate – the number of youths charged for non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences



per 1,000 population – was 35.3 per 1,000 youth population. In 2011, of the 35.3 youths per 1,000 population charged with a non-traffic *Criminal Code* offence, 13.6 were charged for property crimes, 11.0 for other *Criminal Code* offences, and 10.7 for violent crimes. A decreasing trend is evident overall and in all major crime categories over the past five years.

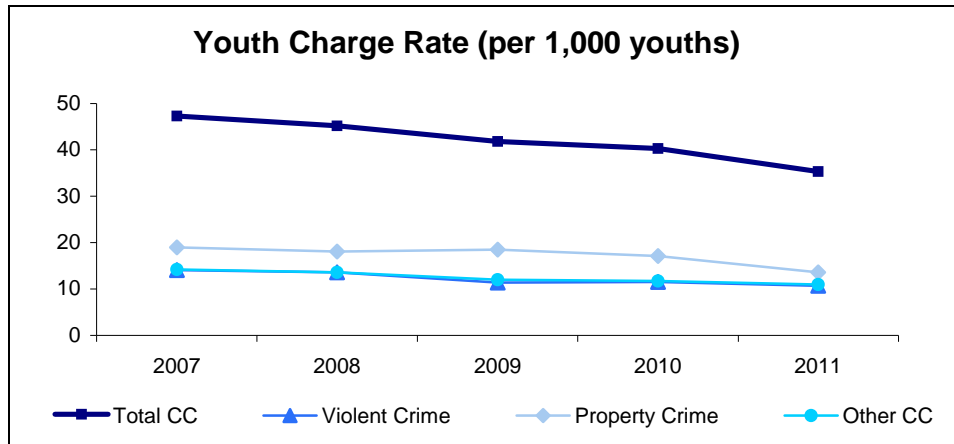


Figure 2.7

Source: Statistics Canada

D. CRIMES OCCURRING ON SCHOOL PREMISES

Children and youths generally spend a significant amount of their time in and around school premises. There is little doubt that crimes, and violent crimes in particular, occurring on school premises can create an unsafe environment and may have a serious negative impact on learning and other school activities. Further, recent studies have concluded that students’ perception of safety and school climate – student engagement, student’s attachment to school, relationship between students and teachers, level of property damage, etc. – have a considerable influence on self-reported violent delinquency of students in schools across Toronto.³⁶ An enormous effort by the community, school boards, and police, is being devoted to making schools safer and improving school climate.

Table 2.6 shows a breakdown of various crimes occurring on school premises in Toronto over the past five years.³⁷

³⁶ Fitzgerald, R. (2009). Self-reported Violent Delinquency and the Influence of School, Neighbourhood and Student Characteristics. *Research Paper*. (Catalogue No. 85-561-M) Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

³⁷ Data on crimes occurring on school premises may differ from that shown in previous Scans due to updates to the Service’s live database. At present, the Service’s live database does not have a cut-off day for data entry; it allows as many updates as required to keep the database current. A crime that occurred in an earlier year but was reported/detected later is an example of the possible reasons necessitating an update and thus revision of statistics reported previously. Statistics on such crimes reported in previous Environmental Scans have been revised, where necessary, to facilitate comparison and trend analysis.



Table 2.6
Crimes Occurring on School Premises

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change	
						2010-2011	2007-2011
Violent	1,572	1,596	1,500	1,475	1,451	-1.6%	-7.7%
Property	1,359	1,208	1,024	1,235	1,084	-12.2%	-20.2%
Other Criminal Code	1,645	1,567	1,439	1,283	1,252	-2.4%	-23.9%
Total	4,576	4,371	3,963	3,993	3,787	-5.2	-17.2

Source: TPS Database

Assaults and thefts were consistently the most common offences reported on school premises and, year over year, accounted for almost half of all crimes. In 2011, compared to 2010, the number of crimes reported on school property decreased in all major crime categories. Overall, crimes on school premises decreased 5% compared to 2010. Compared to 2007, however, there was a more notable decrease in the number of crimes – total crime decreased 17%, with sizable decreases in all major crime categories. Between 2007 and 2011, minor assaults (-13%), major assaults (-29%), theft (-9%), and break and enter (-36%) all decreased. On the other hand, in 2011 compared to 2007, offensive weapons offences (16%), sexual assault (17%), and robbery (9%) increased.

Students' Perception of Safety:

Perhaps the best indicator of school safety is students' perception of safety in and around the school – an overwhelming majority of students reported feeling safe in and around their schools; the 2011 Toronto Police Service school survey, discussed more fully in the Public Perceptions chapter, found that 87% of Toronto students in Grades 9 through 12 felt very or reasonably safe in and around their school during the day.

E. DRUG USE BY YOUTHS

Given that drug charges are largely determined by the level of police enforcement, drug charge statistics alone are not a reliable indicator to reflect the extent of 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 2.8 shows the number of youths, total and by gender, charged with drug-related offences over the past five years. A total of 852 youths were charged with drug-related offences in 2011, compared to 814 youths in 2010 and 759 youths in 2007.

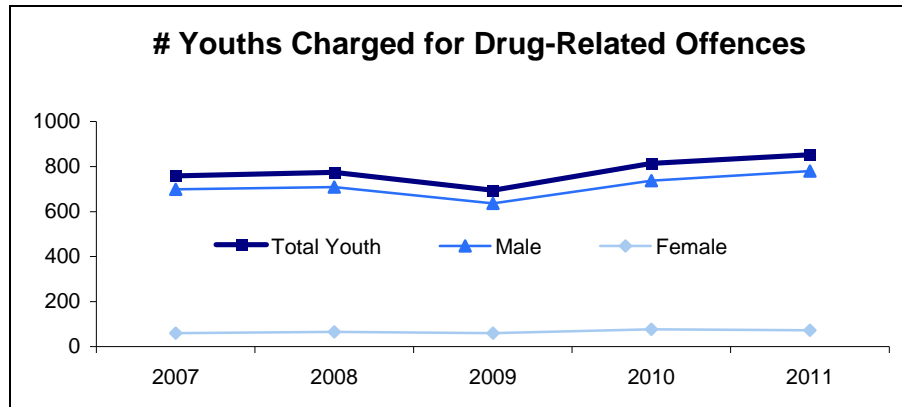


Figure 2.8

Source: TPS Database

The number of youths charged with a drug-related offence in 2011 reflects an increase of 5% from the number youths charged with a drug-related offence in 2010, and an increase of 12% from the level reported in 2007. Over the past five years, females accounted for less than 10% of the youths arrested for drug offences. The number of youths arrested for drugs, both male and female, tended to increase with age.

The youth charge rate for drug offences was 4.3 per 1,000 youths in 2011, compared to 4.1 in 2010 and 3.8 in 2007. As with youth crime in general, the youth charge rate for drug offences was notably more than that for adults (3.0 per 1,000 adults in 2011).



Appendix

Persons Arrested by Age and Offence Number and Rate (per 1,000 populations)

Age Grp	Gender	Proj. Pop.	Number Persons Arrested				Persons Arrested/1000 pop			
			Viol	Prop	OCC	Tot CC*	Viol	Prop	OCC	Tot CC*
2011										
12-17	Male	100,575	1,793	1,778	1,865	5,436	17.8	17.7	18.5	54.0
	Female	98,905	346	943	320	1,609	3.5	9.5	3.2	16.3
	Total+	199,480	2,139	2,721	2,185	7,045	10.7	13.6	11.0	35.3
18&+	Male	1,019,820	12,075	10,751	15,356	38,182	11.8	10.5	15.1	37.4
	Female	1,178,175	2,161	4,672	2,633	9,466	1.8	4.0	2.2	8.0
	Total+	2,197,995	14,236	15,423	17,989	47,648	6.5	7.0	8.2	21.7
2010										
12-17	Male	100,761	1,867	1,891	2,204	5,962	18.5	18.8	21.9	59.2
	Female	98,372	432	1,222	409	2,063	4.4	12.4	4.2	21.0
	Total+	199,133	2,299	3,113	2,613	8,025	11.5	15.6	13.1	40.3
18&+	Male	1,009,297	11,992	10,703	16,178	38,873	11.9	10.6	16.0	38.5
	Female	1,164,049	2,125	4,929	2,836	9,890	1.8	4.2	2.4	8.5
	Total+	2,173,346	14,117	15,632	19,014	48,763	6.5	7.2	8.7	22.4
2009										
12-17	Male	100,983	1,840	2,031	2,299	6,170	18.2	20.1	22.8	61.1
	Female	97,852	427	1,334	390	2,151	4.4	13.6	4.0	22.0
	Total+	198,835	2,267	3,365	2,689	8,321	11.4	16.9	13.5	41.8
18&+	Male	999,034	12,199	11,420	16,641	40,260	12.2	11.4	16.7	40.3
	Female	1,150,241	2,193	4,614	3,181	9,988	1.9	4.0	2.8	8.7
	Total+	2,149,275	14,392	16,034	19,822	50,248	6.7	7.5	9.2	23.4
2008										
12-17	Male	101,242	2,172	1,981	2,669	6,822	21.5	19.6	26.4	67.4
	Female	97,345	526	1,200	405	2,131	5.4	12.3	4.2	21.9
	Total+	198,587	2,698	3,181	3,074	8,953	13.6	16.0	15.5	45.1
18&+	Male	989,026	12,160	11,371	17,801	41,332	12.3	11.5	18.0	41.8
	Female	1,136,743	2,115	4,119	3,374	9,608	1.9	3.6	3.0	8.5
	Total+	2,125,769	14,275	15,490	21,175	50,940	6.7	7.3	10.0	24.0
2007										
12-17	Male	101,537	2,311	2,073	2,795	7,179	22.8	20.4	27.5	70.7
	Female	96,851	495	1,263	450	2,208	5.1	13.0	4.6	22.8
	Total+	198,388	2,806	3,336	3,245	9,387	14.1	16.8	16.4	47.3
18&+	Male	979,266	12,624	11,765	17,892	42,281	12.9	12.0	18.3	43.2
	Female	1,123,547	2,106	4,674	3,370	10,150	1.9	4.2	3.0	9.0
	Total+	2,102,813	14,730	16,439	21,262	52,431	7.0	7.8	10.1	24.9

* Based on the sum of the major offence categories, not including Traffic.

+The sum of male and female may not add up to the total because gender was not specified in a small number of cases.

Source: TPS Arrest database



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

One Year

2010-2011 Change (%)

Age Grp	Gender	Proj. Pop.	Number Persons Arrested				Persons Arrested/1000 pop			
			Viol	Prop	OCC	Tot CC*	Viol	Prop	OCC	Tot CC*
12-17	Male	-0.2%	-4.0%	-6.0%	-15.4%	-8.8%	-3.8%	-5.8%	-15.2%	-8.7%
	Female	0.5%	-19.9%	-22.8%	-21.8%	-22.0%	-20.3%	-23.2%	-22.2%	-22.4%
	Total+	0.2%	-7.0%	-12.6%	-16.4%	-12.2%	-7.1%	-12.7%	-16.5%	-12.4%
18&+	Male	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	-5.1%	-1.8%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-6.1%	-2.8%
	Female	1.2%	1.7%	-5.2%	-7.2%	-4.3%	0.5%	-6.4%	-8.3%	-5.4%
	Total+	1.1%	0.8%	-1.3%	-5.4%	-2.3%	-0.3%	-2.4%	-6.5%	-3.4%

Five Years

2007-2011 Change (%)

Age Grp	Gender	Proj. Pop.	Number Persons Arrested				Persons Arrested/1000 pop			
			Viol	Prop	OCC	Tot CC*	Viol	Prop	OCC	Tot CC*
12-17	Male	-0.9%	-22.4%	-14.2%	-33.3%	-24.3%	-21.7%	-13.4%	-32.6%	-23.6%
	Female	2.1%	-30.1%	-25.3%	-28.9%	-27.1%	-31.6%	-26.9%	-30.4%	-28.6%
	Total+	0.6%	-23.8%	-18.4%	-32.7%	-24.9%	-24.2%	-18.9%	-33.0%	-25.4%
18&+	Male	4.1%	-4.3%	-8.6%	-14.2%	-9.7%	-8.2%	-12.3%	-17.6%	-13.3%
	Female	4.9%	2.6%	0.0%	-21.9%	-6.7%	-2.1%	-4.7%	-25.5%	-11.1%
	Total+	4.5%	-3.4%	-6.2%	-15.4%	-9.1%	-7.5%	-10.2%	-19.1%	-13.1%

* Based on the sum of the major offence categories, not including Traffic.

+The sum of male and female may not add up to the total because gender was not specified in a small number of cases.

Source: TPS Arrest database



III. VICTIMIZATION TRENDS

Understanding trends in victimization is important to effective proactive policing. Examining issues such as risk and vulnerability to crime can aid in understanding victimization trends, reducing crime, and easing the fear of crime. Supporting an environment that eases the fear and pressures that victims and witnesses face is critical to reducing crime and to maximizing the effects of policing and the justice system. Patterns of victimization have implications for the protection of and services provided to victims, for the allocation of police resources, and for the success of initiatives directed at reducing crime.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Service's 2011 survey of Toronto residents, found that 4% of respondents said they were the victim of crime in Toronto in the past year, down from 6% in 2010 and 7% in 2009.
- Toronto Police Service data indicate that the overall number of victims of selected violent crimes increased only very slightly from 30,976 victims in 2010 to 31,116 in 2011, but decreased 10% from 2002 when there were 34,604 victims. When changes in population size were controlled by examining the rate of victimization per 1,000 people, victimization decreased 1% in 2011 to 10.9 victims per 1,000, from 11.0 victims per 1,000 in 2010.
- In 2011, 51% of victims were women, up from 48% in 2002. Correspondingly, in 2011, 49% of victims were men, down from 52% in 2002.
- With regard to the specific crimes of violence, men were more likely in each year to be victims of assault and robbery, while women were at a higher risk than men to be victims of sexual assault.
- When the difference in the size of the population at each age was taken into account, for the past eight years, 18-24 year olds had the highest rates of violent victimization. In 2011, those 18-24 years of age were most likely to be victimized (23.7 per 1,000), followed by 12-17 year olds (22.8 per 1,000). Those under 12 years of age and those 65 years of age and older consistently had the lowest victimization rates. In 2011, the victimization rates for the selected crimes for the 18-24, 35-44, and 45-64 age groups, were the lowest of the past ten years.
- In 2011, according to the Service's communications (I/CAD) database, officers attended 17,409 domestic calls, a 2% increase from the 17,113 calls in 2010, but a 5% decrease from the 18,233 calls in 2002. In 2011, the average time spent by officers at these calls was 286 minutes (4.8 hours), slightly more time than in 2010 when the average time spent was 275 minutes (4.6 hours), and an increase from 2002 when the average time spent was 215 minutes (3.6 hours).
- In Toronto, according to the Hate Crime Unit of the TPS Intelligence Division, there were a total of 123 hate/bias occurrences reported in 2011, a decrease of 7% compared to the 132 hate crimes reported in 2010, and 44% lower than the 219 hate crimes reported in 2002.



A. REPORTING VICTIMIZATION TO THE POLICE

The Service's 2011 survey of Toronto residents, presented in more detail in the Public Perceptions chapter, found that 4% of respondents said they were the victim of crime in Toronto in the past year, down from 6% in 2010 and 9% in 2004 when the question was first asked.

In 2011, most of the respondents who were victimized said they were victims of 'car/vehicle theft' or 'home broken into', the same as in 2010. In 2004, respondents said they were victims of a 'hate crime' or 'car/vehicle theft'. Of those who said they had been victimized in 2011, almost one in three (32%) said they did not report the crime to police, up from 25% in 2010, but down from 35% in 2004. The most common reason for not reporting in 2011 was 'didn't think it would be taken seriously', while in previous years, the reason for not reporting was 'not serious enough/minor incident'.

B. VICTIMIZATION – TOTAL AND BY GENDER

Toronto Police Service data indicate that the overall number of victims of selected violent crimes increased only very slightly (0.5%) from 30,976 victims in 2010 to 31,116 in 2011, but decreased 10% from 2002 when there were 34,604 victims.³⁸

Over the ten year period from 2002 to 2011, the number of men who were victims of the selected crimes of violence decreased 18%, while the number of women who were victims decreased only 6%. Between 2010 and 2011, the number of victimizations for these crimes decreased for men (3%), but increased for women (2%).

For the past ten years, men were victims of the selected crimes of violence more often than women; in 2011, that trend was reversed and women were victims of the selected crimes of violence more often than men. In 2011, 51% of victims were women, up from 48% in 2002. Correspondingly, in 2011, 49% of victims were men, down from 52% in 2002.

When changes in population size were controlled by examining the rate of victimization per 1,000 people, a slow but steady decrease in the rate of victimization was seen over the past decade. Overall, victimization by these violent crimes decreased very slightly (1%) in 2011 to 10.9 victims per 1,000, from 11.0 victims in 2010. The rate in 2011 was the lowest rate in 10 years, and a 17% decrease compared to 2002 when overall victimization was 13.2 per 1,000 people.

³⁸ This chapter focuses on victimization related to selected crimes of violence only – homicide, sexual assault (including sexual offences), assault, and robbery.

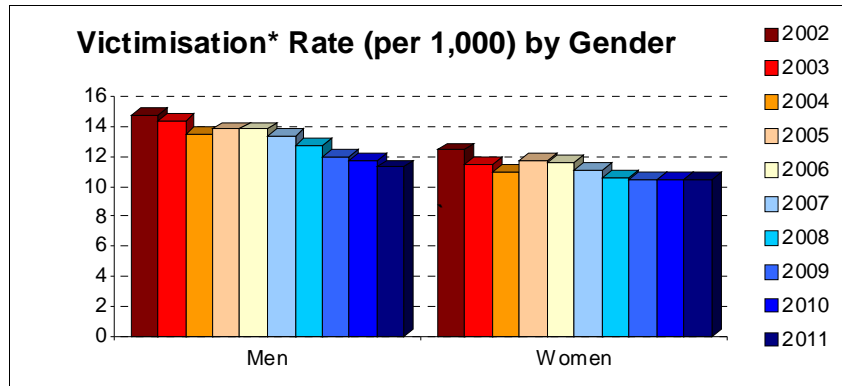


Figure 3.1 * Victims of assault, sexual assault, robbery, and homicide Source: TPS Database

In each of the ten years between 2002 and 2011, when changes in population are controlled, the rate of victimization for women was lower than the rate for men (Figure 3.1). Between 2010 and 2011, the rate of victimization for men decreased 3%, to 11.3 in 2011 from 11.7 in 2010, while for women the rate remained unchanged at 10.5 in 2011 and 2010. The 2011 victimization rate for men was 24% lower than the rate of 14.8 in 2002, while the 2011 victimization rate for women was 15% lower than the rate of 12.4 in 2002.

With regard to the specific crimes of violence, as shown in Figures 4.2 through 4.4, when rates were examined, men were more likely in each year to be victims of assault and robbery, while women were at a higher risk than men to be victims of sexual assault.

The rate of assault against women in 2011 was 7.8 per 1,000 women; this was the same as in 2010 and 19% lower than 9.6 per 1,000 in 2002 (Figure 3.2). The rate of assault against men in 2011 was 7.9 per 1,000 men; this was 7% lower than 8.5 in 2010 and 34% lower than 11.9 per 1,000 in 2002. The 2011 rate was the lowest rate of assault against men in the past ten years.

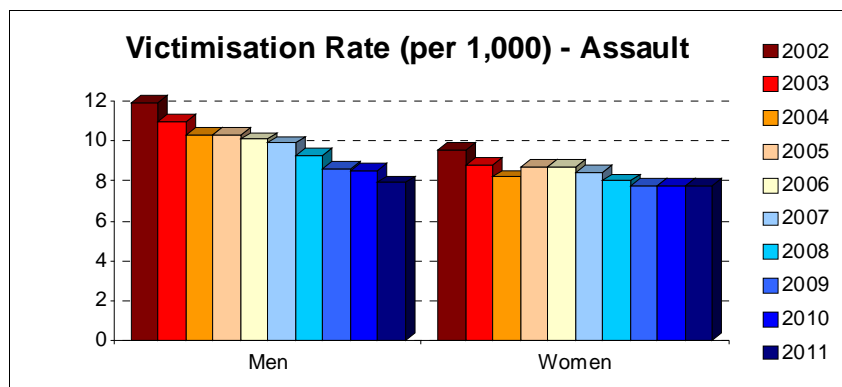


Figure 3.2 Source: TPS Database

Women’s rate of victimization for sexual assault increased slightly to 1.8 per 1,000 women in 2011 from 1.7 per 1,000 women in 2010 (Figure 3.3). The rate in 2011 was the same as in 2002 (1.8 per 1,000 women).

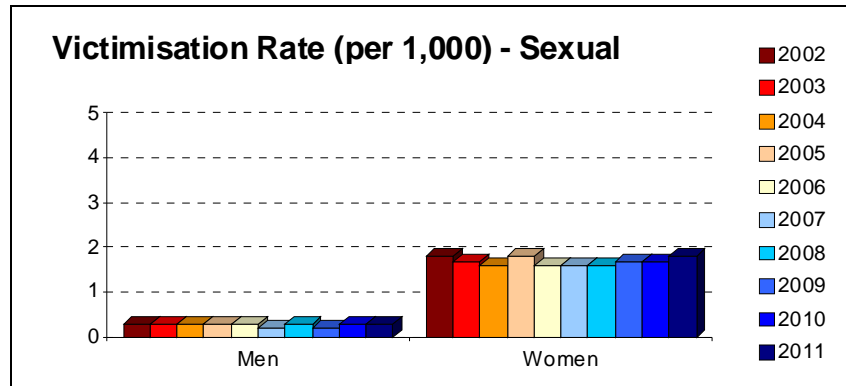


Figure 3.3

Source: TPS Database

The rate of robbery victimization for men remained unchanged from 2010 at 3.0 per 1,000 men in 2011, but increased 11% compared to the rate of 2.7 per 1,000 men in 2002 (Figure 3.4). The rate of robberies against women remained the same at 1.0 per 1,000 in 2011, 2010, and 2002.

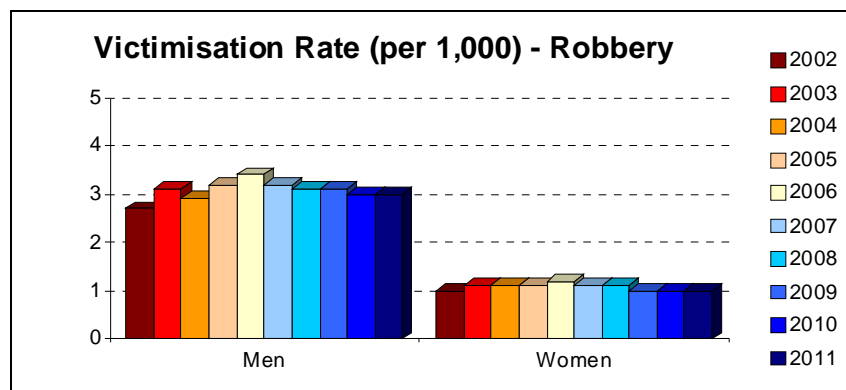


Figure 3.4

Source: TPS Database

Although not shown due to the small numbers involved, men were 3 to 4 times more likely than women each year to be victims of homicide. In 2011, the homicide rate for men decreased slightly from 0.04 per 1,000 in 2010 to a rate of 0.03 per 1,000. Over the ten-year period of 2002 to 2011, the homicide rate for men varied between 0.03 and 0.05 per 1,000 men, while the homicide rate for women was 0.01 per 1,000 women in each year.

The 276 shooting victims in Toronto in 2011 were a 17% decrease from the 334 shooting victims in 2010, and a 23% decrease from the 360 victims in 2005.³⁹ As is found nationally, homicides in Toronto typically involved a firearm. Almost two-thirds (65%) of homicides were shootings in 2005; the level decreased to 51% in 2010, but increased again to 57% in 2011.

³⁹ A ten-year comparison was not conducted due to changes in data collection methods prior to 2005.



C. VICTIMIZATION – BY AGE

In Toronto, in cases where the age of the victim was known, before 2003 the greatest number of victims of the selected crimes of violence were aged 25-34 years, while after 2003 it shifted to those aged 18-24 years. When the difference in the size of the population at each age was taken into account, for the past eight years, 18-24 year olds again had the highest rates of violent victimization.

In 2011, those 18-24 years of age were most likely to be victimized (23.7 per 1,000), followed by 12-17 year olds (22.8 per 1,000). Similarly, in 2010, 18-24 year olds had the highest rate (23.8 per 1,000), followed by 12-17 year olds (21.2 per 1,000). Ten years ago in 2002, 12-17 year olds were most likely to be victimized (29.0 per 1,000), followed by the 18-24 year olds (26.8 per 1,000).

As seen in Figure 3.5, the victimization rate per 1,000 population in Toronto generally decreased with increasing age. Those under 12 years of age and those 65 years of age and older consistently had the lowest victimization rates. In 2011, the victimization rates for the selected crimes for the 18-24, 35-44, and 45-64 age groups, were the lowest of the past ten years.

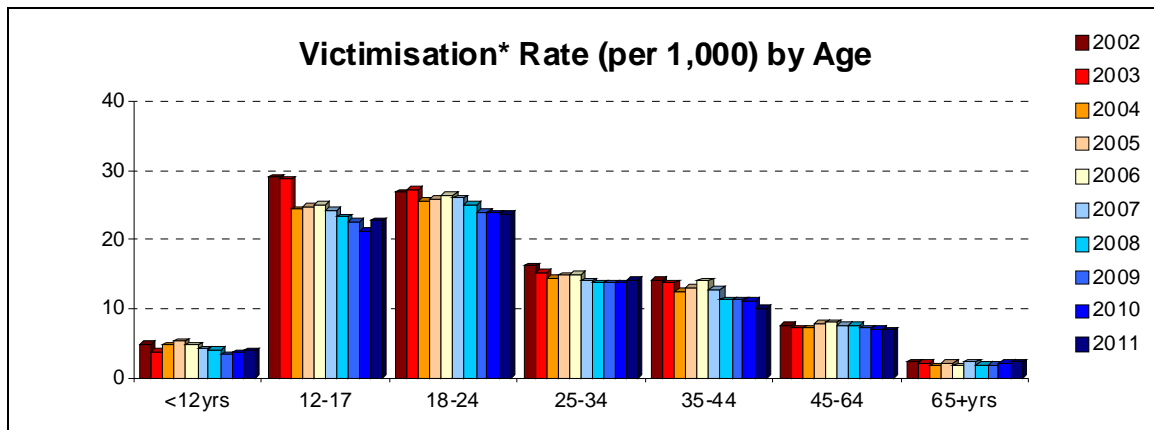


Figure 3.5

* Victims of Assault, Sexual Assault, Robbery, and Homicide

Source: TPS Database

As shown in Figure 3.6, for the past ten years, 18-24 year olds had the highest victimization rate for assault, followed in the past three years by 25-34 year olds. Between 2002 and 2008, 12-17 year olds had the second highest victimization rates for assault. The 12-17 age group showed the most decrease in assault rates over the past ten years.

In 2011, the assault rates for the 18-24, 25-34, and 35-44 age groups decreased compared to the 2010 rates; all other age groups increased slightly or remained the same. The rates in all of the age groups in 2011 decreased compared to 2002 with the exception of those 65 years of age and older and with those under 12 years of age. For those over 65 years, the rate increased very slightly, from 1.7 in 2002 to 1.8 in 2011. For those under 12 years of age, the rate remained the same at 2.8.

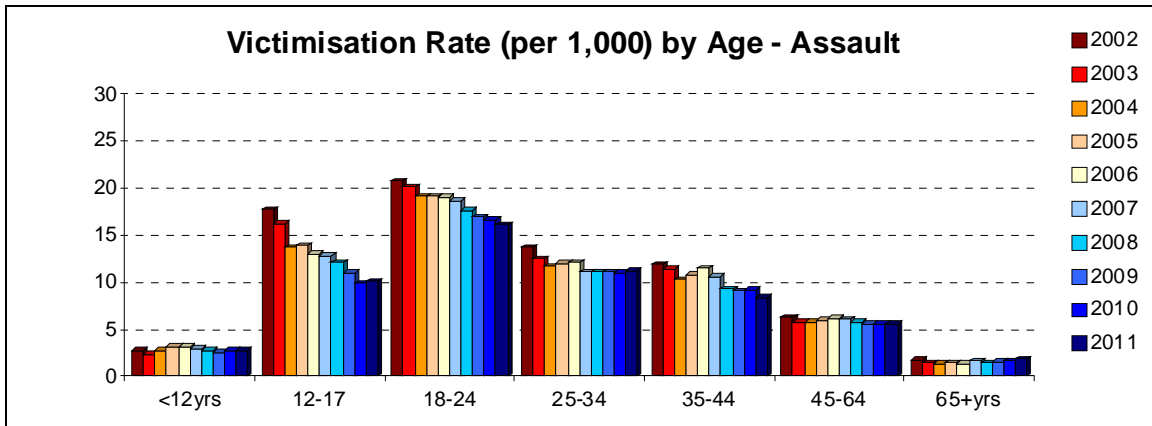


Figure 3.6

Source: TPS Database

As shown in Figure 3.7, in 2011, 12-17 year olds continued to be, by far, the most likely victims of sexual assault. Compared to 2010, in 2011, the rate of sexual assault victimization increased slightly for those under 12 years of age, for 12-17 year olds, and for 25-34 year olds. The rate for all other age groups remained the same. Compared to 2002, the rates increased for those age groups between 18 and 64 years, decreased for those under 18 years, and remained the same for those 65 years and older.

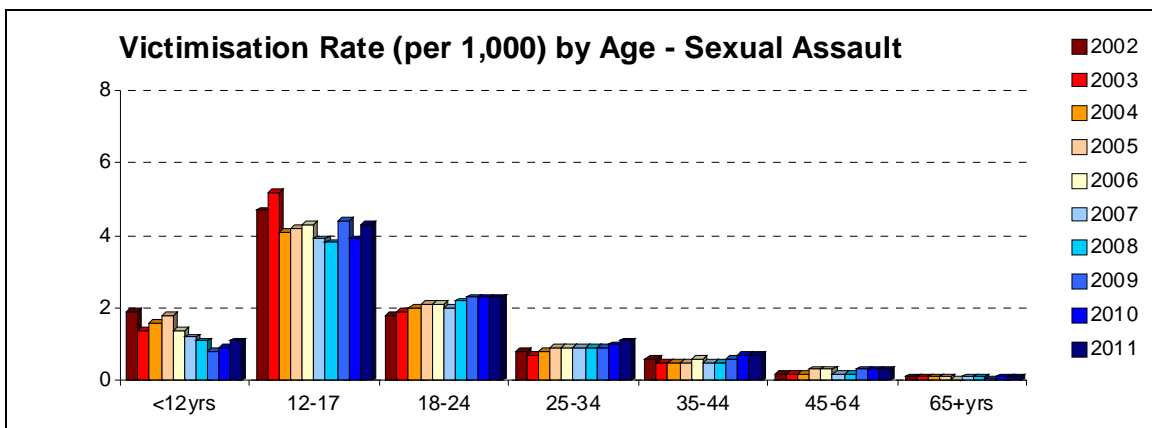


Figure 3.7

Source: TPS Database

For the past ten years, 12-17 year olds were also the most likely to be victimized by robbery, followed by 18-24 year olds (Figure 3.8). In 2011, the rate of robbery for the 12-17 years age group, 8.5 per 1,000, was a 15% increase from the 7.4 in 2010, and an even greater 29% increase compared to the 2002 rate (6.6 per 1,000). The rate for 18-24 year olds was 5.2 per 1,000 in 2011, a slight 2% increase compared to 5.1 in 2010, and 27% higher than 4.1 per 1,000 in 2002.

Those under 12 years of age were consistently the least likely to be victims of robbery, and after a higher robbery rate for 12-17 year olds, the rate generally decreased as age increased. In 2011, for those under 12 years of age and those aged 25 and older, the rate of victimization by robbery showed a decrease or stayed the same compared to 2010; as noted above, the rates for 12-17 year olds and 18-24 year olds increased. Similarly, compared to 2002, in 2011, all the age



groups except those between 12-24 years old remained the same or showed a decrease in the rate of victimization by robbery.

In 2011 in Toronto, 43% of robbery victimizations (2,320) involved mugging. This was roughly the same as in 2010 (2,062), but 30% higher than in 2002 (1,780).

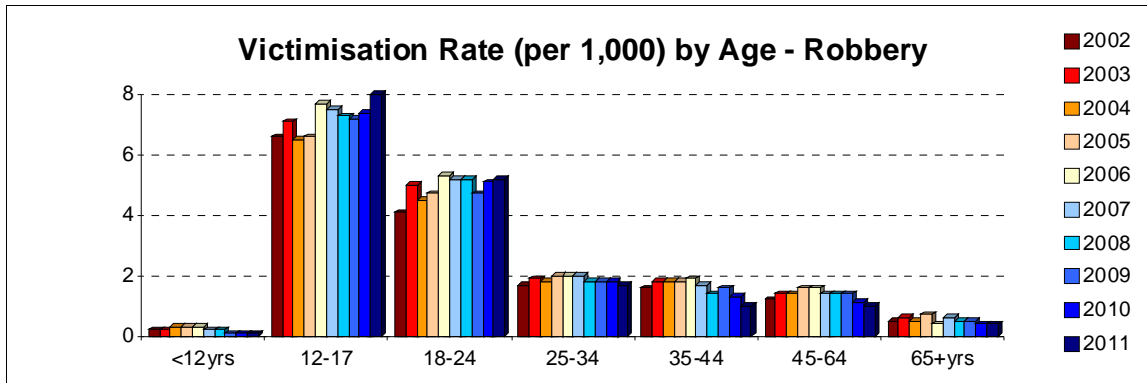


Figure 3.8

Source: TPS Database

Because the homicide rate per 1,000 population was so low for each age group (in 2011, the highest rate was for 18-24 year olds, with a rate of 0.07 homicides per 1,000 population), Figure 3.9 shows the actual number of victims in each age group in each of the past ten years. As can be seen, the greatest numbers of homicide victims each year were generally in the 18-24 and 25-34 years age groups with the exception of 2011, when the greatest numbers of homicides were in the 18-24 and 45-64 years age groups. In 2011, those aged 18 to 24 years showed no change in the number of homicides and those aged 45 to 64 years showed an increased number of homicides compared to 2010; the rest of the age groups showed a decreased number of homicides compared to 2010. The number of homicides for the 12-17 years age group decreased from 8 in 2010 to 2 in 2011. When compared to ten years ago in 2002, there were increases in the number of homicides in age groups 45-64 years and those aged 65 years and older, but decreases in all others.

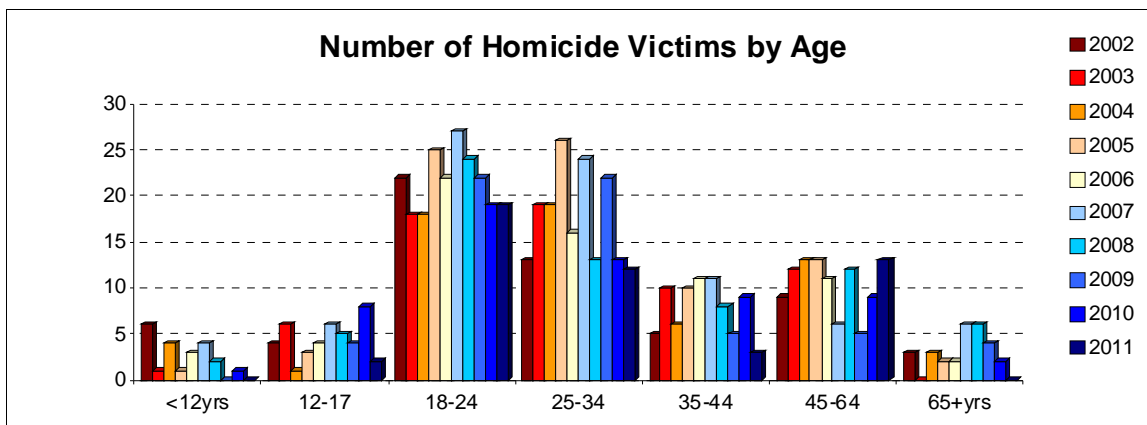


Figure 3.9

Source: TPS Database



D. GROUPS AT RISK

Children and Youth – Violent Crime & Abuse:

In Toronto, in 2011, as was seen in Figure 3.5, in cases where the age of the victim was known and when the size of the population was taken into account, those 12-17 years of age were the second most frequently victimized age group for the selected crimes of violence.

In 2011, 12-17 year olds constituted 10% of all physical assault victims, 29% of all sexual assault victims, 32% of all robbery victims, and 4% of all homicide victims. Compared to 2010, the proportions of young assault, sexual assault and robbery victims increased, while the proportion of young homicide victims decreased in 2011. Compared to 2002, in 2011 the proportions of young victims of assault (13% in 2002), sexual assault (32% in 2002), and homicide (7% in 2002) decreased, however, the proportion of young victims of robbery (27% in 2002) increased considerably.

In each of the ten years under review, of all the selected violent victimizations against 12-17 year olds, most were physical assaults, although this proportion decreased from 61% in 2002, to 47% in 2010, to 44% in 2011. After physical assaults, 12-17 year olds were most likely victimized by robbery, followed by sexual assault; they were generally rarely victims of homicide.

Those under 12 years old continued to be less likely than older children to be victimized. In 2011, those under 12 constituted a lower proportion of total victims than 12-17 year olds for each of the violent crimes considered. They constituted 5% of all physical assault victims, 14% of all sexual assault victims, and 1% of all robbery victims; there were no homicide victims under the age of 12 years in 2011. Compared to 2002, in 2011, the proportion of homicide victims under 12 years of age (10% in 2002) and the proportion of sexual assault victims (26% in 2002) showed a decrease, while the proportion of very young physical assault victims increased (4% in 2002); the proportion of very young robbery victims did not change.

It should be noted that figures related to this age group may be particularly influenced by under-reporting, given the vulnerability of young children and the possibility that those committing the offences may be family members.

In each of the ten years under review, of all violent victimizations against children under 12 years of age, most were physical assaults; this proportion increased from 57% in 2002 to 73% in 2010, and decreased somewhat to 70% in 2011. The proportion of violent victimizations that were sexual assaults decreased since 2002, from 39% to 25% in 2010, although it increased somewhat to 27% in 2011. In all years, of those victimized in this young age group, relatively few were victims of robbery or homicide.



In Toronto in 2011, the number of child abuse offences reported to the police decreased 10% from 2010 and decreased 26% from 2007 (Figure 3.10).⁴⁰ In 2011, 1,972 child abuse offences were reported compared to 2,189 in 2010 and 2,671 in 2007.⁴¹ It should again be noted that these figures are undoubtedly influenced by under-reporting.

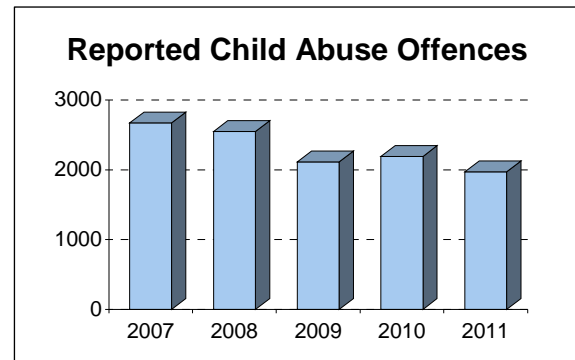


Figure 3.10 Source: TPS Database

Elderly – Violent Crime & Abuse:

In Toronto, as was seen in Figure 3.5, seniors were the age group least likely to be victimized in each of the past ten years. In Toronto in 2011, those 65 years and older constituted 3% of all physical assault victims, 1% of all sexual assault victims and 3% of all robbery victims; there were no homicide victims 65 years and older in 2011. Compared to 2010, in 2011 there were small decreases in the proportions of older victims of sexual assault and homicide, while the proportion of older assault victims and robbery victims rose slightly. Compared to 2002, in 2011, proportions decreased for robbery and homicide, remained the same for sexual assault, and increased for assault. In 2002, people 65 years and older constituted 2% of all physical assault victims, 1% of all sexual assault victims, 4% of all robbery victims, and 5% of all homicide victims.

In each of the ten years under review, of all violent victimizations against those 65 years of age and older, most were physical assaults; this proportion was 73% in 2002, increasing in 2010 to 76%, and increasing further to 78% in 2011. After physical assaults, older adults were most likely victimized by robbery in all years; this proportion was 24% in 2002 and decreased to 18% in 2010 and 2011. Adults 65 and older were rarely victims of sexual assault or homicide.

Toronto Police Service data showed that 669 people 65 years or older were victims of assault or sexual assault in 2011, which was a 9% increase from the 611 in 2010 and a 14% increase from the 588 in 2002.

Domestic Violence – Calls for Service & Occurrences in Toronto:

The Toronto 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 communications (I/CAD) database, in 2011, officers attended 17,409 domestic calls, a 2% increase from the 17,113 calls in 2010, but a 5% decrease from the 18,233 calls in 2002. According to I/CAD data, in 2011, the average time spent by officers at these calls was 286 minutes (4.8 hours), slightly more time than in 2010 when the average time spent was 275 minutes (4.6 hours), and an increase from 2002 when the average time spent was 215 minutes (3.6 hours).

⁴⁰ A ten-year comparison was not conducted due to changes in data collection methods and counting of offences in 2005.

⁴¹ Data may differ from that shown in previous Scans due to updates to the Service's live database.



In 2011, according to I/CAD data, the number of calls for domestic assaults attended by officers decreased 4% compared to 2010 (from 4,903 in 2010 to 4,693 in 2011). The number of domestic assault calls in 2011 was 33% lower than 2002, when there were 7,001 domestic assault calls. Although the number of calls for domestic assaults in 2011 decreased compared to 2010, the average amount of time spent by officers at domestic assault calls increased from 446 minutes (7.4 hours) in 2010 to 474 minutes (7.9 hours) in 2011. The time spent on domestic assault calls in 2011 was a considerable increase from the 321 minutes (5.4 hours) spent on these calls in 2002.

Not all of the domestic calls that were attended by police as noted above involved criminal offences. The number of domestic violence occurrences recorded in 2011 was a 12% increase over the number seen in 2010. In 2011, there were 7,100 domestic violence occurrences and charges were laid in 84% of these occurrences (5,963). In 2010, there were 6,359 domestic violence occurrences and charges were laid in 5,468 of these occurrences (86%).⁴²

In 2011, assault level 1 charges accounted for the majority (74%) of domestic violence charges, followed by uttering threats (20%) and assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm (16%). As in previous years, men represented the majority of those charged (86% in 2011). In 2010, assault level 1 represented 77% of all domestic violence charges, followed by charges for uttering threats (22%), and charges for assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm (19%). In both years, domestics have tended mainly to involve those in married, dating, or common-law relationships.

Criminal Harassment (Stalking):

Total criminal harassment (stalking) incidents reported to the Toronto Police Service increased 80% over the ten-year period from 2002 to 2011, from 1,617 to 2,914 incidents (Figure 3.11).⁴³ The number of incidents in 2011 was a 4% increase compared to the 2,807 incidents in 2010. Also shown in Figure 4.11, criminal harassment in Toronto remained a crime that mainly affected women. Most victims in each of the past ten years were female, although this proportion decreased over the ten-year period, from 79% in 2002 to 74% in 2010, and to 72% in 2011. As at the national level, women in Toronto have tended each year to be harassed by a former or current intimate partner, while men have tended to be harassed by an acquaintance.

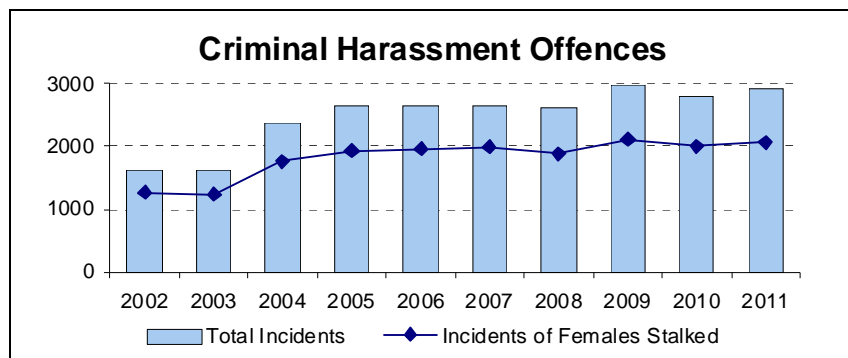


Figure 3.11

Source: TPS Database

⁴² The Province changed reporting practices for domestic violence in 2006; given this change, there is no long term examination of data in this Scan.

⁴³ The increase after 2003 may be related, to some extent, to changes to the police data processes and systems.



E. HATE/BIAS CRIME

As shown in Figure 3.12, in Toronto, according to the Hate Crime Unit of the TPS Intelligence Division, there were a total of 123 hate/bias occurrences reported in 2011, a decrease of 7% compared to the 132 hate crimes reported in 2010, and 44% lower than the 219 hate crimes reported in 2002. In 2011, the single communities most targeted were the Jewish community (27 occurrences), the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) community (24), the Muslim/Islam community (19), and the Black community (17).⁴⁴

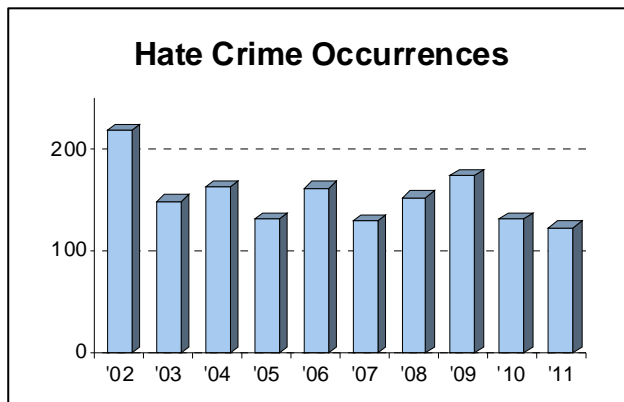


Figure 3.12 Source: TPS Hate Crime Unit

As shown in Figure 3.13, mischief has consistently represented the highest proportion of reported hate crime offences since 2002. In 2011, mischief accounted for 58 (47%) offences, followed by 34 assaults (28%), 14 threatening offences (11%), 9 harassment offences (7%), and 1 wilful promotion of hatred (1%) offence. Over the ten year period, the proportion of assault offences and mischief offences increased; the proportion of assault offences increased from 14% to 28% and mischief offences increased from 31% to 47% of all reported hate crime offences. As a proportion of total hate crime offences, both threats (21% in 2002 to 11% in 2011) and wilful promotion of hatred (22% in 2002 to 1% in 2011) decreased over the same period.

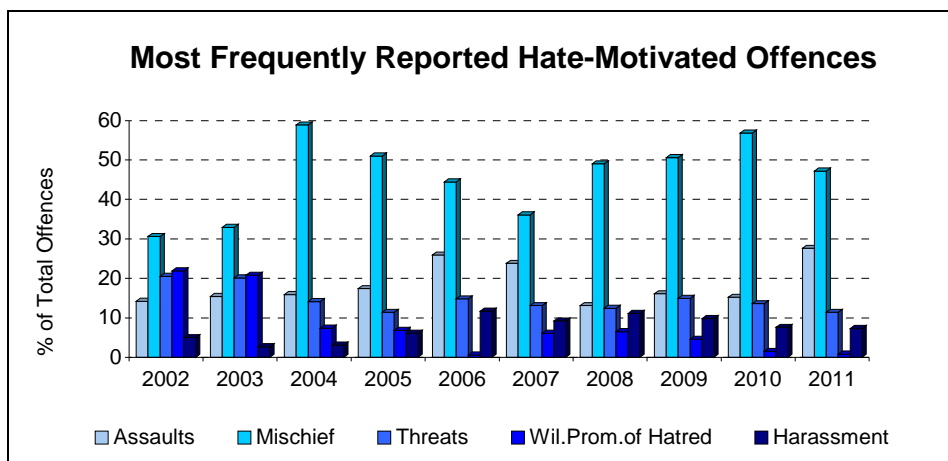


Figure 3.13 Source: TPS Hate Crime Unit

Examining numbers of offences, the 58 mischief offences in 2011 represented a 23% decrease from the 75 mischief offences in 2010, and the 34 assaults in 2011 were an increase of 70% compared to the 20 in 2010. The 14 threats reported in 2011 were a 22% decrease compared to the 18 in 2010, the 9 harassment offences in 2011 were a 10% decrease compared to

⁴⁴ Toronto Police Service. (2011). *2011 Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report*. Hate Crime Unit, Intelligence Division.



the 10 in 2010, and the 1 wilful promotion of hatred offences in 2011 were a 50% decrease from the 2 in 2010.

Compared to ten years ago, in 2011 there were decreases in the number of each of these categories with the exception of assaults. In 2002, there were 31 assaults (a 10% increase), 67 mischief offences (a 13% decrease), 45 threats (a 69% decrease), 11 harassment offences (an 18% decrease), and 48 wilful promotion of hatred offences (a 98% decrease).

In each of the past ten years, hate offences typically focused most frequently on race and religion: of the 1,527 hate offences recorded since 2002, these two categories together were the targets of six in ten (60%) offences. Figure 3.14 shows the number of offences targeting race and religion in each of the past ten years.

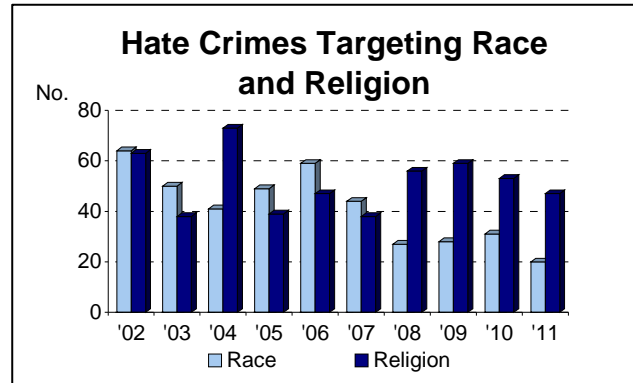


Figure 3.14 Source: TPS Hate Crime Unit

In 2011, offences within the category of race decreased 35% (from 31 offences in 2010 to 20 in 2011), and those in the category of religion decreased 11% (from 53 in 2010 to 47 in 2011).

When compared to 2002, in 2011, there was a 69% decrease in hate offences targeting race (from 64 offences in 2002 to 20 in 2011), while offences targeting religion decreased 25% (from 63 in 2002 to 47 in 2011).

F. VICTIM RESOURCES

Victim Services:

In 2011, the Victim Services Program of Toronto assisted 15,752 victims by telephone, an increase of 5% compared to the 15,038 victims assisted in 2010 (Figure 3.15). However, the number of victims served by on-scene attendance in 2011 was 3,903, a very slight decrease of 1% compared to 2010 when 3,932 victims were assisted on-scene. The 10,523 incidents generated in 2011 was a 4% increase compared to the 10,154 in 2010.

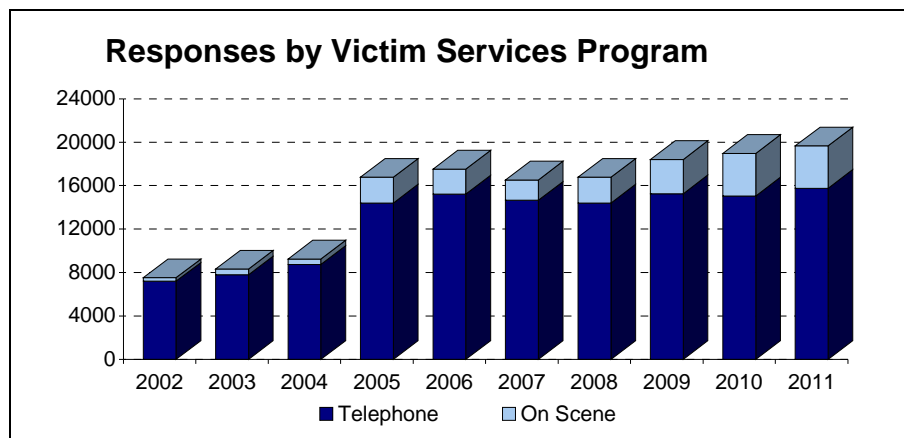


Figure 3.15 Source: Victim Services Program of Toronto, Inc.



The total number of volunteer hours logged in 2010 for Victim Services was 22,050, an 11% decrease when compared to 24,641 hours in 2010.



IV. TRAFFIC

As vehicles travel throughout the city, it is important to understand their influence on public safety and policing. Drivers have a responsibility to operate in a safe manner, and the police have a responsibility to ensure that they do so. Traffic engineering and design, education, enforcement, and strong partnerships with traffic safety organizations are vital to traffic safety. An idea of patterns and trends associated with the movement and volume of traffic will assist in predicting demand for police resources. Emergency vehicles face many challenges navigating city streets, and, in addition to this safety concern, traffic congestion is frustrating to the public, the police, and other drivers. Issues surrounding vehicle and pedestrian traffic continue to be a priority for the larger community.

HIGHLIGHTS

- There were 53,216 collisions in 2011, a 3% decrease from the 54,903 collisions in 2010, and a 26% decrease from the 72,100 collisions ten years ago in 2002.
- The number of property damage collision calls attended by police in 2011 increased slightly (4%) to 16,075 from the 15,532 attended in 2010, but decreased 32% from 2002, when 23,514 events were attended.
- The 14,340 personal injury collision events attended by police in 2011 was a 3% decrease compared to 2010 (14,795), but was very similar to the 14,370 attended by police in 2002.
- In the last ten years, fail-to-remain property damage collisions have averaged about 4,500 collisions per year and account for about eight in ten of all fail-to-remain collisions. Fail-to-remain personal injury collisions have tended to an increase since 2002; fail-to-remain personal injury collisions attended by police have increased 27% from 1,063 in 2002 to 1,347 in 2011.
- In 2011, 35 people were killed in traffic collisions in Toronto, a decrease of 19% from the 43 killed in 2009 and a 64% decrease from the 97 killed in 2002. The number of traffic fatalities in 2011 was the lowest number of traffic deaths in ten years.
- In 2011, there were a total of 3,084 persons charged with drinking and driving offences in Toronto, an increase from 2,209 charged in 2010 and the 2,498 charged in 2002.⁴⁵ On average over the past ten years, about 2,300 people have been charged with drinking and driving each year; only slightly more than one in ten of those charged each year were female.

⁴⁵ Drinking and driving numbers have been revised for the ten year period to reflect a change in the source of the data from COPS to CIPS in 2003.



A. TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

As shown in Figure 4.1 there were 53,216 collisions in 2011, a 3% decrease from the 54,903 collisions in 2010, and a 26% decrease from the 72,100 collisions ten years ago in 2002. Notwithstanding some year over year variation, the number of traffic collisions has been relatively stable since 2004. New initiatives may be needed if the number of collisions is to be reduced further.

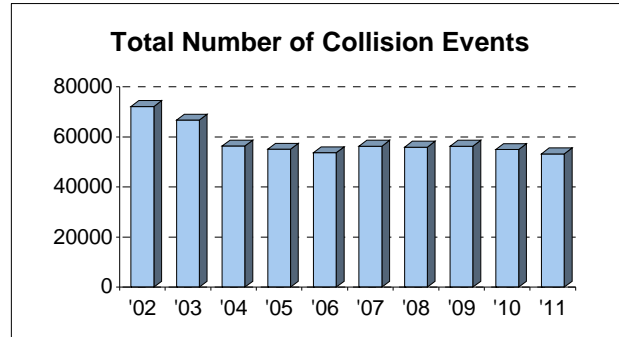


Figure 4.1 Source: TPS Traffic Services

Figure 4.2 shows that the number of property damage collision calls attended by police in 2011 increased slightly (4%) to 16,075 from the 15,532 attended in 2010, but decreased 32% from 2002, when 23,514 events were attended. Of the total number of collision events attended in each of the past ten years, on average, just under six in ten (57%) were property damage collisions. In 2011, 69% of collision events attended involved property damage only.

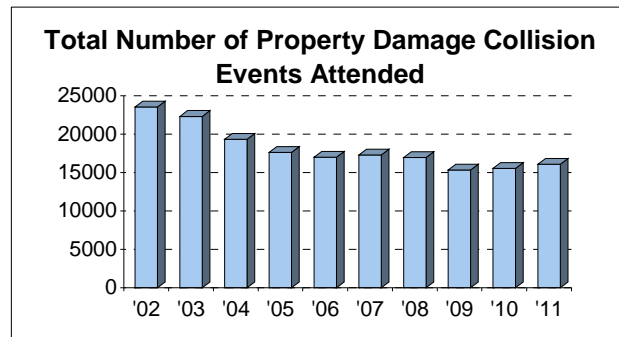


Figure 4.2 Source: TPS Traffic Services

In 2011, the average time spent on a property damage collision was 102 minutes (1.7 hours), a 3% decrease compared to 105 minutes reported in 2010 and in 2002 (Figure 4.3). The increase in 2007 and longer than average time spent since then may be attributable to a number of factors, including lack of policing experience, lack of exposure to traffic investigations, more complicated collision investigations, etc.

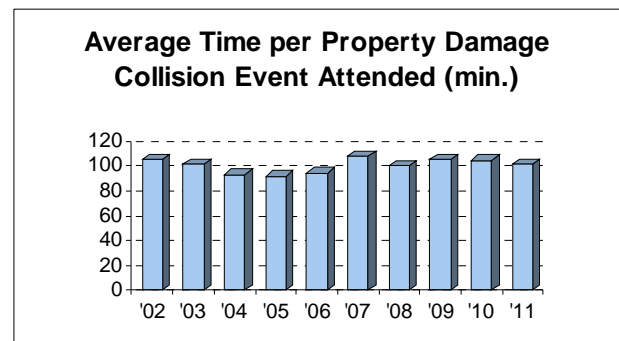


Figure 4.3 Source TPS I/CAD



The number of personal injury collisions and average time spent investigating a personal injury collision are shown in Figures 4.4 and 4.5. As seen in Figure 4.4, the number of personal injury collision events attended in 2011 was 14,340, a 3% decrease from the 14,795 personal injury collision events in 2010, but similar to the 14,370 personal injury collisions in 2002. The total number of personal injury collisions attended has also remained relatively stable since 2004.

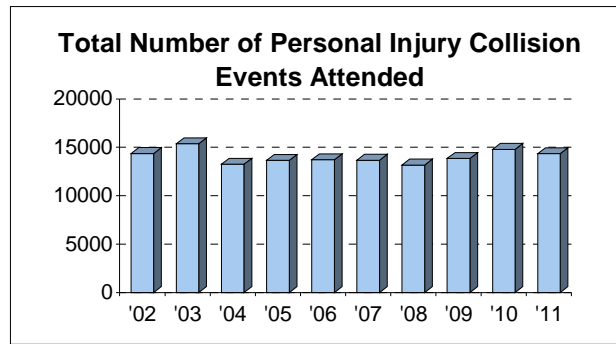


Figure 4.4 Source TPS I/CAD

As seen in Figure 4.5, the average time spent on a personal injury collision showed an overall trend of increase since 2002. In 2011, the average time spent at a personal injury collision decreased slightly (3%) to 256 minutes (4.3 hours) from 2010 when the average time was 265 minutes (4.4 hours). The 2011 average time reflected an 11% increase from the 230 minutes (3.8 hours) in 2002. As previously discussed, factors that may have contributed to this trend include officers' lack of policing experience, lack of exposure to traffic investigations, insufficient training, and more complicated investigations. The increase in time spent at both property damage and personal injury collisions may indicate less efficient ways of investigating traffic collisions.

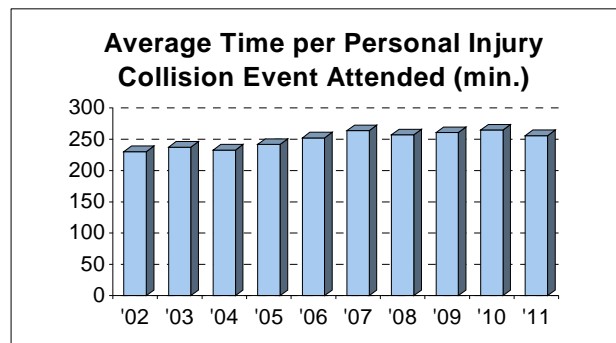


Figure 4.5 Source: TPS I/CAD

There were 5,977 fail-to-remain events attended by police in 2011. This represented a 5% increase from the 5,686 events attended in 2010, and a 6% increase from the 5,655 events attended in 2002. As shown in Figure 4.6, the majority of fail-to-remain events involved property damage, rather than personal injury collisions; generally about eight in ten fail-to-remain events each year were property damage collisions. In the last ten years, fail-to-remain property damage collisions have averaged about 4,500 collisions. Fail-to-remain personal injury collision trends have shown an increase since 2002. In 2011, there were 1,347 fail-to-remain personal injury events attended by police, which represented a 1% increase from the 1,336 fail-to-remain personal injury events in 2010 and a 27% increase from the 1,063 fail-to-remain events attended by police in 2002.

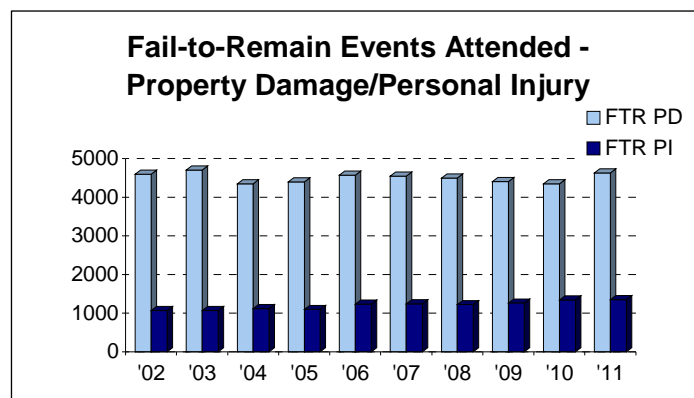


Figure 4.6 Source: TPS I/CAD



In 2011, 35 people were killed in traffic collisions in Toronto, a decrease of 19% from the 43 killed in 2010, and a 64% decrease from the 97 killed in 2002 (Figure 4.7). The 35 people killed in 2011 represented the lowest number of traffic deaths in the past ten years, and the continuation of a remarkable downward trend since the level experienced in 2002.

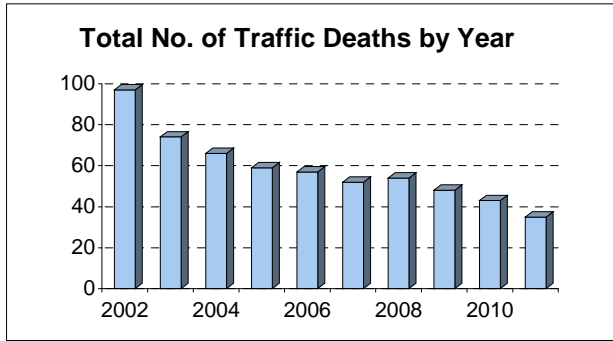


Figure 4.7 Source: TPS Traffic Services

As seen in Figure 4.8, of the 35 traffic fatalities in 2011, pedestrians (18) and cyclists (2) accounted for more than half. Over the past ten years, pedestrians and cyclists have accounted for between five and seven in ten traffic fatalities.

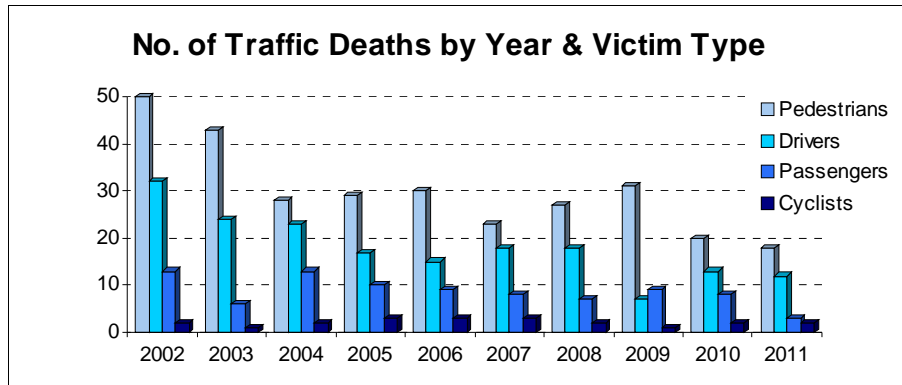


Figure 4.8 Source: TPS Traffic Services

The involvement of senior pedestrians in serious traffic events has been an on-going concern for Toronto Police. In 2011, seven seniors lost their lives in pedestrian collisions, one of the lowest numbers of senior fatalities since 2002. In 2011, seniors accounted for 39% of pedestrian fatalities compared to 30% in 2010 and 58% ten years ago; in 2002, there were 28 senior pedestrian traffic fatalities (Figure 4.9).

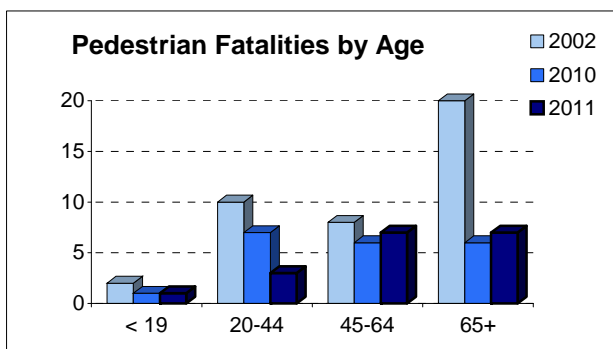


Figure 4.9 Source: TPS Traffic Services



Service Vehicle Collisions:

As shown in Table 4.1, there were 636 Service vehicle collisions in 2011, the lowest level in the past five years. As in previous years, those with 1 to 5 years of service were most likely to be involved in Service vehicle collisions.

**Table 4.1
Service Vehicle Collisions by Driver Length of Service**

Length of Service	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	%	#	#	%	%	#	%	#	%
< 1 year	36	5.44	31	4.34	25	3.82	14	2.14	18	2.83
1 - 5 years	236	35.65	244	34.17	234	35.73	256	39.2	251	39.47
6 - 10 years	148	22.36	138	19.33	139	21.22	134	20.52	142	22.33
11 - 15 years	25	3.78	53	7.42	36	5.5	57	8.73	77	12.11
16 - 20 years	94	14.2	83	11.62	72	10.99	48	7.35	27	4.25
21 - 25 years	16	2.42	34	4.76	30	4.58	47	7.2	56	8.81
26 - 30 years	33	4.98	25	3.5	33	5.04	30	4.59	23	3.62
> 30 years	30	4.53	30	4.2	26	3.97	25	3.83	27	4.25
No Driver*	44	6.65	76	10.64	60	9.16	42	6.43	15	2.36
Total	662	100	714	100	655	100	653	100	636	100

* The term 'no driver' refers to incidents where Service vehicles were hit while parked.

Source: TPS Professional Standards – Risk Management Unit

B. PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF TRAFFIC

According to the 2011 Toronto Police community survey, with regard to traffic within the city, drivers, passengers, and pedestrians were more likely to say that they felt very safe or somewhat safe in 2011 than they were in 2010, while cyclists were less likely to do so (Figure 4.10). Almost four in five (79%) drivers in 2011 said they felt safe, up from 72% in 2010, but down from 82% in 2002. As passengers, 85% said they felt safe in 2011, up from 80% in 2010, and 81% 2002. As pedestrians, 86% said they felt safe in 2011, up from 76% in 2010 and 67% in 2002. And finally, as cyclists, 47% said they felt safe in 2011, down from 52% in 2010 and the 50% who felt safe as cyclists in 2002. It should also be noted that the proportion of people who said 'don't know/not applicable' for the question on cyclist safety rose from 22% in 2002, to 26% in 2010 to 28% in 2011.

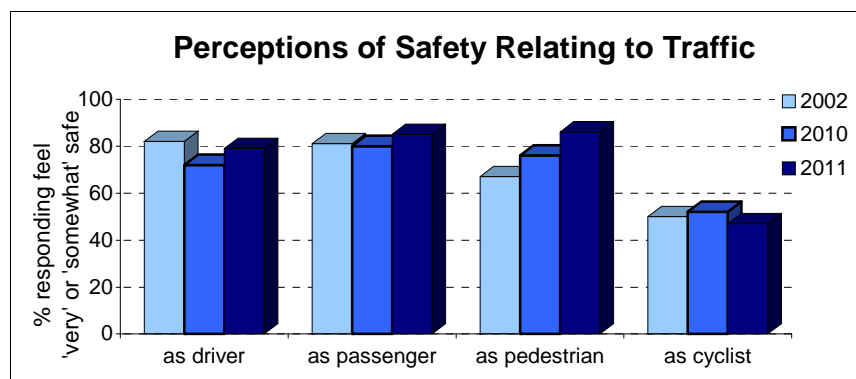


Figure 4.10

Source: TPS Survey



Generally in 2011, compared to 2010, people were less concerned about aggressive driving, speeding, and red light or stop sign running in their neighbourhoods. In 2011, 58% of the people surveyed indicated that they were concerned about aggressive/bad driving in their neighbourhood, down from 66% in 2010, but up from 44% in 2002. With regard to speeding in their neighbourhood, 59% in 2011 said they were concerned, down from 65% in 2010, but up from 45% in 2002. And, 56% indicated concern for red light or stop sign running in their neighbourhood in 2011, down from 63% in 2010, and 66% in 2003.⁴⁶ Fewer people (57%) were concerned about parking in their neighbourhood in 2011, down from 65% in 2010, but again up from 28% in 2002.

C. HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

Between 2008 and 2010, the number of *Highway Traffic Act* (HTA) charges laid in Toronto each year remained relatively constant.⁴⁷ As shown in Figure 4.11, there was a notable decrease in 2011; the 490,713 HTA charges in 2011 represented a 23% decrease compared to the 638,806 HTA charges in 2010, but a 42% increase compared to the 344,383 offences in 2002.⁴⁸

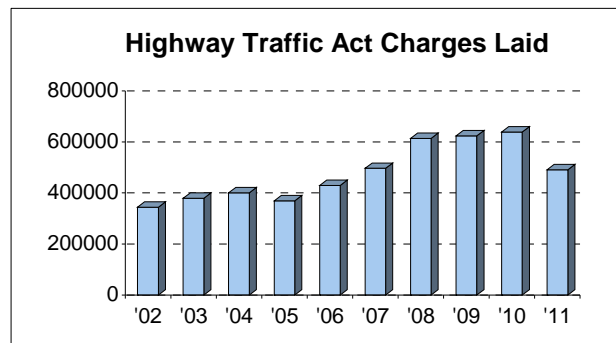


Figure 4.11 Source: TPS Traffic Services

A closer examination of five common HTA charges laid when investigating traffic collisions is shown in Figures 4.12 and 4.13. The number of charges for speeding decreased 6% in 2011 compared to 2010, but increased 4% from 2002 (Figure 4.12).

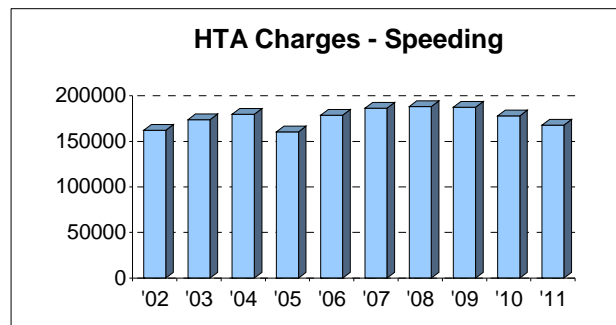


Figure 4.12 Source: TPS Traffic Services

Compared to 2010, the number of Unsafe Lane Change, Fail to Signal Turn, and Careless Driving charges in 2011 showed an increase; the number of Follow Too Close charges decreased over the past year. Compared to ten years ago, the number of charges laid for Follow Too Close and Careless Driving decreased while charges laid for Unsafe Lane Change and Fail to Signal Turn increased (Figure 4.13).

⁴⁶ Question first asked in 2003.

⁴⁷ The 2005 totals may have been affected by the Toronto Police Association’s job action during contract negotiations in October and November of that year.

⁴⁸ POA numbers have been revised for the ten year period to reflect a change in 2009 in the source of the data.

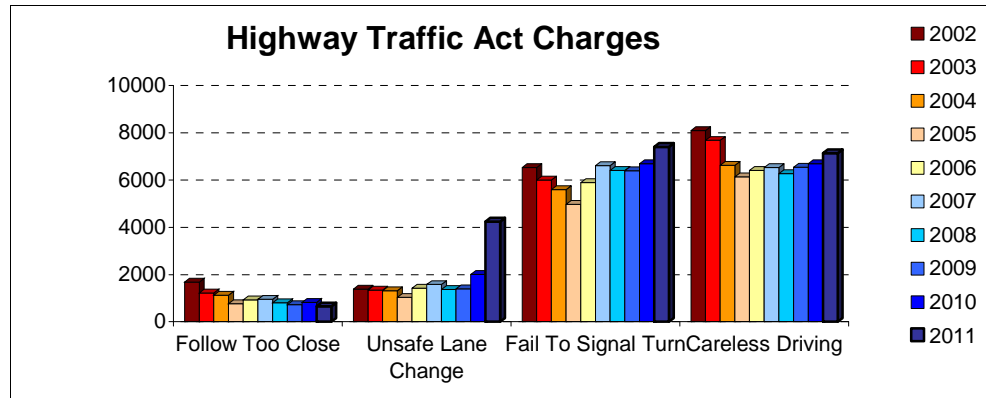


Figure 4.13

Source: TPS Business Intelligence

D. IMPAIRED DRIVING

During the 2011 holiday season, a total of 2,232 officers carried out 556 spot-checks and dedicated over 6,798 hours – 1,700 hours more hours than in 2010 – to the 2011 Holiday RIDE program in Toronto. Table 4.2 details the Festive RIDE statistics for 2010 and 2011. Compared to 2010, the number of vehicles stopped during the 2011 holiday season increased 47%. Additionally, almost 750 more drivers were tested in 2011 than in 2010, and almost twice as many charges were laid in 2011.

**Table 4.2
Festive RIDE 2010 and 2011**

	2010	2011
Vehicles Stopped	98,815	145,147
Drivers Tested	1,805	2,552
Issued 90 Day Suspension	50	118
Issued (Warn Range) Suspension	177	270
Total Drinking/Driving Charges	76	146

Source: TPS Traffic Services

In general, the number of persons charged with drinking and driving offences followed a downward trend between 2002 and 2010, but increased significantly in 2011 (Figure 4.14). The increase in drinking and driving charges in 2011 was, at least in part, attributable to an increased Festive RIDE Program. In 2011, there were a total of 3,084 persons charged with drinking and driving offences in Toronto, an increase of 40% from the 2,209 charged in 2010 and 23% from the 2,498 charged in 2002.⁴⁹ On average, over the past ten years, about 2,300 people were charged with drinking and driving each year and slightly more than one in ten of those charged each year were female. It is interesting to note that prior to 2010, the number of females charged with a drinking and driving offence ranged between 200 and 275; in 2011, however, 441 females were charged with a drinking and driving offence.

⁴⁹ Drinking and driving numbers have been revised for the ten year period to reflect a change in the source of the data from COPS to CIPS in 2003.

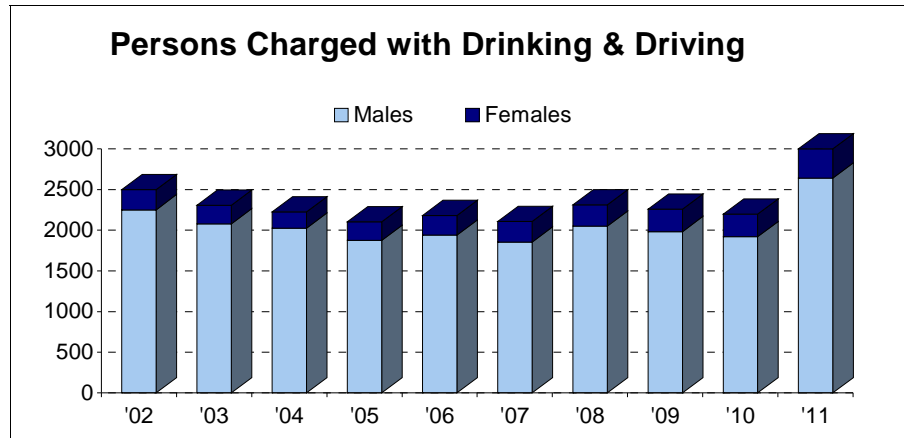


Figure 4.14

Source: TPS Database

E. RED LIGHT CAMERAS

During 2011, 87 red light cameras were rotated among 114 intersections across the city. As can be seen in Table 4.3, the numbers of charges for running a red light increased dramatically since 2002; this can be attributed, at least in part, to the fact that more red-light cameras have been installed. However, this apparent trend should be monitored.

Table 4.3
Red Light Camera – Charges Laid, Toronto Sites

Year	# of Charges Laid
2001	8,863
2002	5,627
2003	13,196
2004	15,410
2005	12,256
2006	9,957
2007	7,447
2008	17,083
2009	25,655
2010	38,515
2011	29,099

Source: City of Toronto, Transportation Services



F. DISTRACTED DRIVERS

On April 23, 2009, Bill 118, *Countering Distracted Driving and Promoting Green Transportation Act* received Royal Assent, amending the *Highway Traffic Act* and the *Public Vehicles Act*.⁵⁰ In October 2009, the *Act* was implemented and, after a public awareness program, enforcement commenced on February 1, 2010. As shown in Table 4.4, 23,118 drivers were charged under this legislation in 2011, a 38% increase compared to the 16,708 charges laid in 2010.

Table 4.4
Distracted Driving Charges Laid by Toronto Police Service

Charge	Section	Number of Charges	
		2010	2011
Drive - display screen visible to driver	78(1)	377	370
Drive - hand held communication device	78.1(1)	16,144	22,582
Drive - hand held entertainment device	78.1(2)	187	165
TOTAL		16,708	23,118

Source: TPS Database

⁵⁰ Bill 118. (Retrieved on April 17, 2011 from: http://www.ontla.on.ca/bills/billsfiles/39_Parliament/Session1/b118ra.pdf).



V. CALLS FOR SERVICE

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 2.07 million calls from the public for police assistance were received in 2011, a 7% increase from 2010, and a 16% and 8% increase from five and ten years ago, respectively. It is also the highest number of calls recorded over the past ten years.
- Between 2002 and 2011, the number of calls received via the non-emergency line dropped 5% and calls received via the emergency line increased 19%.
- In 2011, about 60% of the calls were received through the emergency line, with the rest were received via the non-emergency line. These proportions represented an increase for the emergency line and a decrease for the non-emergency line compared with the past five and ten years.
- Fewer than half (45%) of the calls received in 2011 were dispatched for police response, which was a decrease from 2007 (48%) and 2002 (46%).
- The number of dispatched calls in 2011 (921,722) was a 2% increase from 2010, and an 8% and 5% increase from five and ten years ago, respectively.
- The average response time for Priority 1 calls in 2011 (10.6 minutes) was a slight increase compared with the previous year and five years ago, but was similar to ten years ago.
- Service time for calls increased significantly between 2002 and 2011, but has remained relatively stable over the last five years. The average service time for all calls increased 26% over the past ten years, while that for Priority 1 calls increased 101% for the same period of time.
- Over the past ten years, despite an 8% decrease in overall calls attended, the total time commitment in servicing calls showed a 16% increase for all calls. The total time for servicing calls increased significantly as a result of increased average servicing time and number of officers dispatched. Adequately staffing the primary response and other police programs and delivering timely responses to emergencies will remain a serious challenge for the Service.
- There is a need to identify ways to stabilize the increasing service time for calls so that the demand on resources from such increases can be halted. Training to increase officer productivity, enhanced supervision, and more effective resource deployment may possibly help to reduce service time.



- There is also a need to identify reasonable response time standards for calls from the public. The factors that affect response should be taken into account so that realistic and achievable standards can be established to guide operation.

A. CALLS RECEIVED AND METHOD OF RESPONSE

Responding to the public’s calls for service in a timely manner is a core function of policing. Most of the emergency and non-emergency calls from the public to the Toronto Police are received via the Communications Centre. Those that are made directly to local police stations are also captured into the central records system.

After consistent increases between 1998 and 2003, decreases in number of calls for police assistance were noted between 2004 and 2007. The total number of calls remained at about 1.8 million for 2008 and 2009, and increases have been noted in the last two years. In 2011, a total of 2,067,938 calls were received by the police, which was the highest number recorded since 1996. This represented a 7% increase from 2010, a 16% increase from 2007, and an 8% increase from 2002.

In 2011, a total of 1,227,791 calls were received via the emergency line, representing a 13% increase from 2010 and a 32% increase from 2007. Calls received via the non-emergency line amounted to a total of 840,147 in 2011, a very slight (0.4%) increase from 2010 and a 2.4% drop from 2007. Over the past ten year period, between 2002 and 2011, the number of calls received through the emergency line increased 19%, while those received through the non-emergency line decreased 5%. Figure 5.1 shows the number of calls received via the emergency and non-emergency lines in the past ten years.

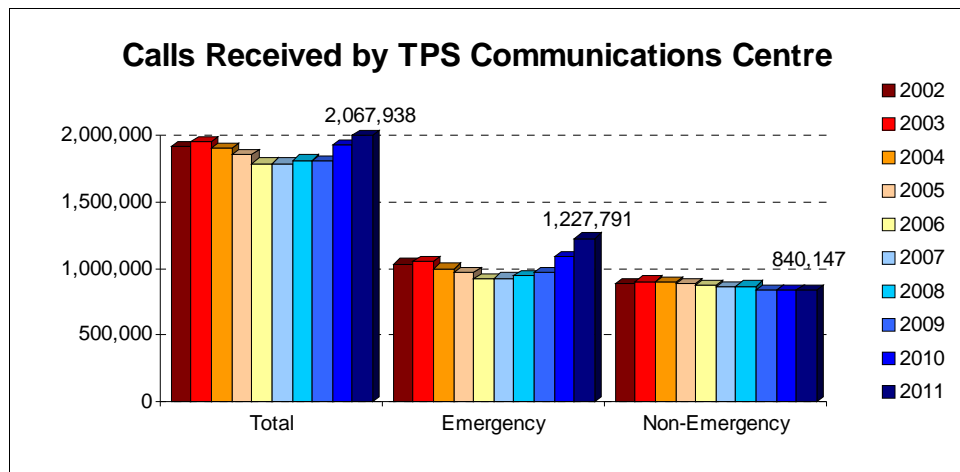


Figure 5.1

Source: TPS Communications Services

Close to 60% of the calls were received through the emergency line in 2011, while the rest (40%) were received through the non-emergency line. These proportions represented an increase for the emergency line and a decrease for the non-emergency line over the past five and ten years.



Statistics captured by Communications Services indicated that cellular phone calls constituted about 50% to 55% of the calls received through the emergency line. Among them are about 300 daily “pocket” dials that occur when cell-phones in pockets or purses mistakenly dial 9-1-1 programmed into speed dial, often without the awareness of the owner. It usually takes longer for the call taker to process cell-phone calls because of the need to identify the location of the caller (compared with calls made through the conventional lines, which show the call-line location) and to confirm the emergency, particularly where the phone is dialled unintentionally.

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 the caller 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 2011, there was a total of 921,722 calls involving at least one police unit being dispatched, representing a 2% increase from 2010, an 8% from 2007, and a 5% increase from 2002. These dispatched calls constituted 45% of the total calls received in 2011, a decrease from 2007 (48%) and 2002 (46%). Figure 5.2 shows the changes in the proportion of dispatched calls over the past ten years.

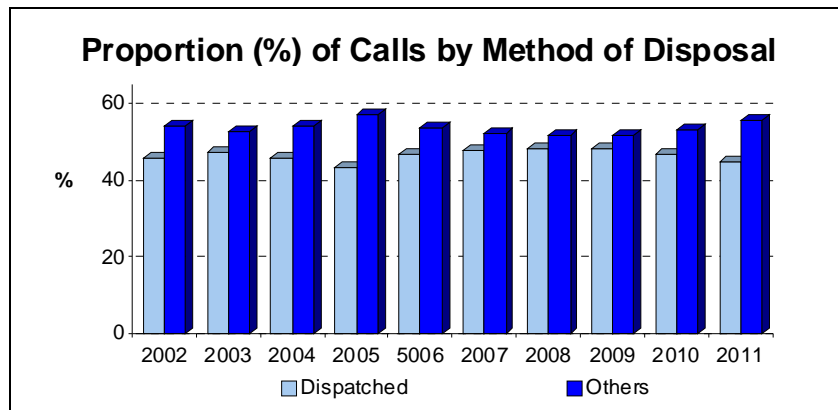


Figure 5.2

Source: TPS Communications Services

B. RESPONSE TIMES

Police performance in 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. Police arrival time is captured by the central Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) 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. Field officers are required to press the ‘at scene’ button of their MWS when arriving at an incident scene, to acknowledge their time of arrival. However, operational and practical issues



may at times constrain officers for such compliance. The overall compliance rate has continued to improve.⁵¹ Starting at just 15% compliance in 1996, it increased to 42% in 2002, and rose to 47% in the past two years.

The compliance rate for Priority 1 calls only was 70% in 2011, a slight drop from the 71% in 2010, but was the same as five years ago (2007).⁵² For other emergency calls (Priority 2 and 3), the compliance rate was 69% in 2011, the highest rate recorded. The compliance rate for emergency calls as a whole has improved.

The compliance rate for non-emergency calls (Priority 4 through 6) was much lower at 35% in 2011, about the same as five years ago, but an increase from ten years ago (30% in 2002). The compliance rate for non-emergency calls has remained relatively unchanged over the past five years, at or below 35%.

Compared with the early years of such data being collected, the overall compliance rate in 2011 (48%) was a substantial improvement. However, this rate has remained relatively unchanged over the past six years. Continual improvement in the compliance rate, particularly for non-emergency calls, will further enhance the accuracy of the measures of police performance in responding to calls.

There are cases for which the officer arrival time was entered by the dispatcher – for example, for police response units not equipped with MWSs and 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 uncertain accuracy of the data on officer arrival time, are excluded from the following response time analysis.

Analysis of 'hotshots' (Priority 1 calls under emergency calls (Priority 1-3)) with a valid officer arrival time revealed that the average response time for these calls in 2011 was a slight increase compared with the previous year and five years ago, but was similar to that ten years ago. The average response time for Priority 1 calls in 2011 was 10.6 minutes, compared to 10.4 minutes in 2010, 10.3 minutes in 2007, and 10.7 minutes in 2002.⁵³ The median response time for these calls in 2011 was 8 minutes, the same as in 2010 and ten years ago (2002), but an increase from the 7 minutes in 2007.^{54,55}

For the remaining emergency calls (Priority 2 and 3), the median response time remained at about 16 minutes for the past six years, compared to 15 minutes ten years ago (2002).

Figures 5.3(a) and 5.3(b) show the cumulative proportion (%) of Priority 1 and other emergency calls (Priority 2 to 3) by response time.⁵⁶

⁵¹ Compliance rates are based on statistics from TPS I/CAD Query and Reporting System, Report 24.

⁵² 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.

⁵³ Computation based on statistics from I/CAD Report 24, covering only cases with response time (MWS/MDT entered) from 0 to 60 minutes, i.e. 98% of total Priority 1 cases in 2011.

⁵⁴ The median is the middle value of a group of values arranged in ascending or descending order.

⁵⁵ Based on statistics from TPS I/CAD Query and Reporting System, Report 24.

⁵⁶ Includes only Priority 1 to 3 calls having valid officer arrival time (entered via MWS); based on I/CAD Report 24.

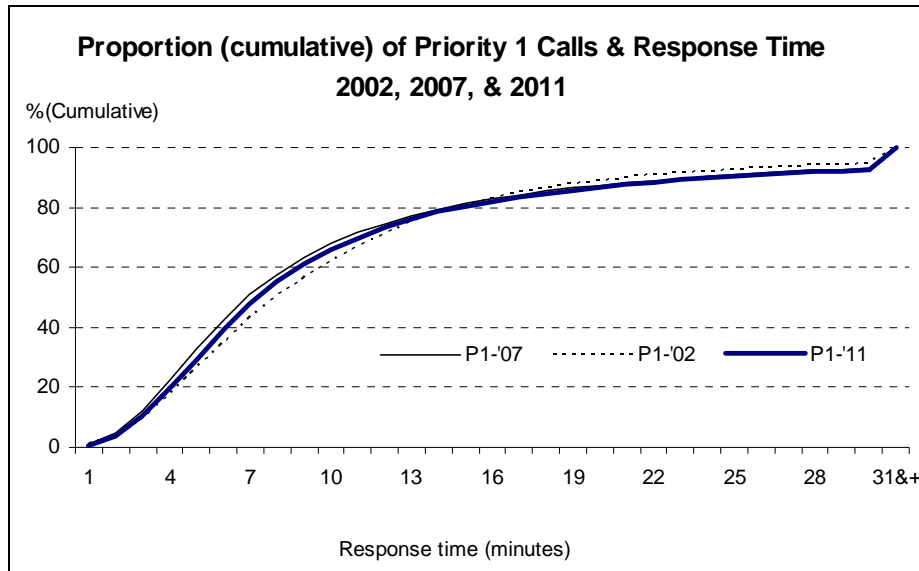


Figure 5.3(a)

Source: TPS I/CAD data (R24)

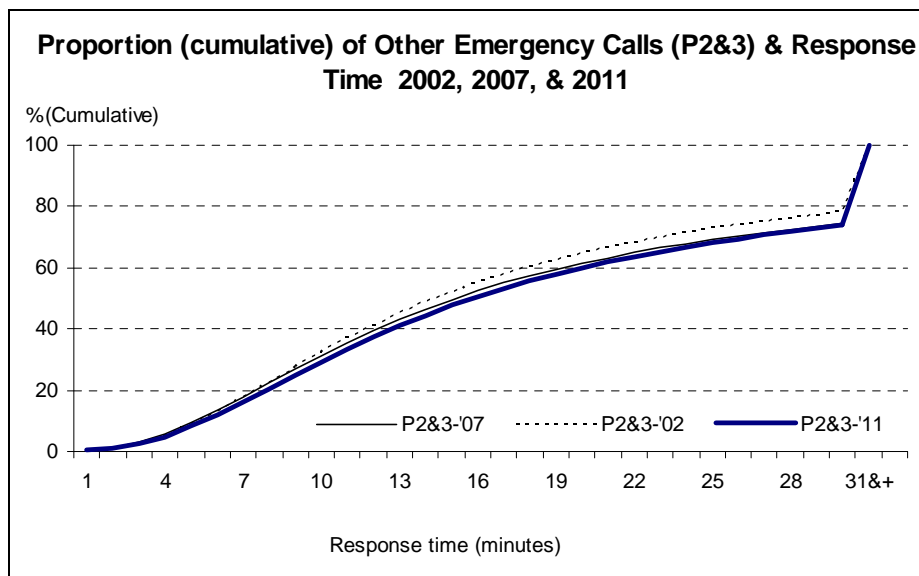


Figure 5.3(b)

Source: TPS I/CAD data (R24)

As shown in Figure 5.3(a), the line representing the 2011 lies between the 2007 and 2002 lines during the first 14 minutes of response time, meaning that the 2011 response time is better than ten years ago but inferior to five years ago in terms of the proportion of calls receiving a quicker response. At the 14-minute point of the response time line, 79% of the Priority 1 calls were covered in 2011 compared to 80% in 2007 and 78% in 2002.

The line showing the response time of Priority 2-3 calls (other emergency calls) in Figure 5.3(b) clearly shows that the 2011 line is mostly beneath both the 2007 and 2002 lines, meaning that in terms of the proportion of these calls receiving a police response under different response times, the 2011 response time was inferior to that five and ten years ago.



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 increased (deteriorated) from 27 minutes in 2002 to 34 minutes in 2007, and to 36 minutes in 2010, after which it dropped (improved) to 35 minutes in 2011. It was also found that 66% of Priority 4-6 calls received a police response within 60 minutes, the same as in 2007, but a decrease from the 77% in 2002.

The above findings revealed that over the past ten years, there have been some improvements for Priority 1 calls in terms of the compliance rate (pushing the at-scene button) and an increased proportion of calls being responded to during the first fourteen minutes of the response time. However, the response time for calls increased for low priority calls. Statistics from I/CAD Report 52 also showed a significant 57% increase for the average response time over the past ten years, although decreases were noted in the last three years.

For the sake of a fair and accurate assessment of police performance in responding to calls, there is a need to identify reasonable, realistic, and achievable standards, that can serve as guide for more effective management of calls. Standards should also take into account a number of relevant factors, including police staffing level, officer performance/productivity, other operational constraints, and feasibility of enhancing performance via management practices, such as deployment.

C. SERVICE TIMES⁵⁷

Service time (officer time spent on a call) is the time spent by police to service a call, from dispatch to clearance of call. Service time per call has a direct impact on police resource requirements for responding to calls from the public. Given the relatively ‘fixed’ police resources assigned to the primary response function, the longer the time spent on servicing calls, the more police resources will be stretched and the longer will be the pending time for calls in general. An analysis of service time for calls revealed that the average service time for calls has increased significantly compared with ten years ago (Figure 5.4).

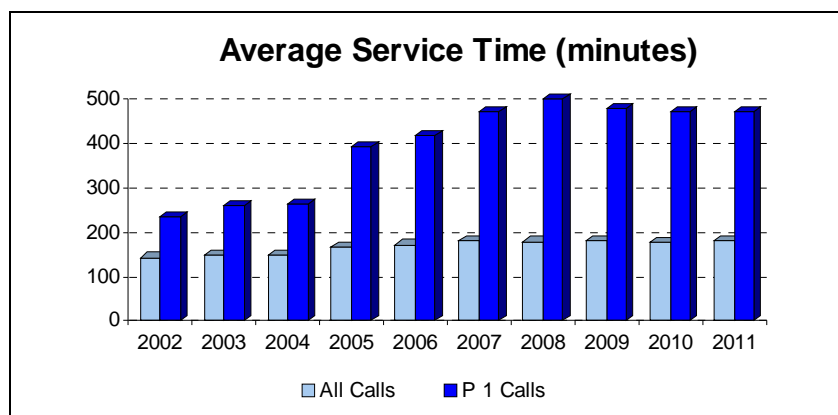


Figure 5.4

Source: TPS I/CAD data

⁵⁷ Service time refers to officer(s) time on a call, the difference in time between the ‘dispatch time’ of an event and the ‘closure time’ of an event, as defined by the TPS Computer Aided Dispatch Query & Reporting User Reference, pp. 14, 26, 27. All service time statistics used in this analysis were derived from I/CAD Query Report 52.



Average service time is the average time spent by officers in servicing a call. Over the past ten years, average service time for calls increased significantly, but has remained relatively stable over the past five years, as shown in Figure 5.4. Compared to 2010, the average service time for calls increased only slightly (1%) in 2011 to 180 minutes, and was a 26% increase over the average in 2002.

The increase in average service time for Priority 1 calls has been even more significant – 101% over the past ten years. The average service time for these calls, peaking at 498 minutes in 2008, remained at about 470 minutes for the last two years.

The average service time for Priority 1 calls, due to their emergency nature and the level of investigation required, is generally much longer than that for other calls. In 2011, the total number of Priority 1 emergency calls constituted 8% of all the calls serviced and took up 20% of the total service time for calls.

Table 5.1 shows the average service time of major types of calls (i.e. calls that took up 2% or more of the total service time) attended by the police in 2011, as well as the change in service time when compared with 2007.

**Table 6.1
Major Types of Calls and Average Service Time**

Event Type	Calls/Events Attended by Police – 2011			% Change: 2007-2011	
	# Attended	Average Service Time (Min/E*)	Service Time%**	# Attended	Average Service Time (Min/E*)
Unknown Trouble	19,805	274.5	6.4	25.7	-6.7
Check Address	49,571	112.2	6.3	17.8	-0.9
Domestic	17,409	286.4	5.6	10.6	2.0
Person Injury Collision	14,340	255.9	4.1	4.8	-2.9
Arrest	12,062	256.1	3.5	-4.5	5.8
Emotionally Disturbed Person	11,890	216.1	2.9	16.6	1.2
Robbery	4,338	593.9	2.9	-1.4	0.7
See Ambulance***	21,551	109.1	2.9	23.7	-4.4
Dispute	20,706	112.8	2.8	11.3	-0.3
B&E	8,107	298.9	2.7	-22.3	15.4
Domestic Assault	4,693	473.8	2.5	-1.1	6.8
Assault Just Occurred	7,995	267.9	2.4	10.1	-2.0
Wanted Person	7,018	270.7	2.1	-1.8	-7.6
Suspicious Event	11,873	153.7	2.1	-31.0	-5.5
Total of above	211,358	203.9	49.3		
Total calls/events	480,706	180.0	100.0	-0.2	0.2

* Average service time per event in minutes.

** Total service time of call type as a proportion (%) of the total service time for all calls.

*** There was a large increase in number of requests from medical staff for police assistance after police ceased attending to calls of solely medical complaint.

Source: I/CAD Report 52

These major types of calls together constituted about 44% of the total number of calls attended by the police in 2011, and took up 49% of the total service time. As shown in Table



6.1, 8 of the 14 major types of calls identified had an increase in number and 6 of them had an increase in average service time.

Compared with ten years ago, the average service time for calls in general increased 26% and the total time spent on calls increased 16%. The increases for Priority 1 calls were even more drastic, with a 101% increase for the average service time, against a 50% decrease in number of calls attended.

Service time for calls is affected by the number of officers dispatched to a call or event. The average number of officers dispatched per event increased over time, from 2.3 officers in 2002 to 2.5 in 2007, and has remained there for the past five years. The increase for Priority 1 calls was greater, from 3.4 officers per call in 2002 to 4.8 officers in 2011.

As can be seen, the reduced number of calls attended did not result in any saving on total officer service time. On the contrary, the total time for servicing calls increased significantly as a result of increase in servicing time and number of officers dispatched per event. The increase in service time has more than offset the potential savings from the decreased number of calls serviced.

This trend of increase in service time, if not addressed, will be a serious drain on police resources, particularly in conjunction with budget cuts. Since servicing calls from the public is a major police function, managing a significant increase in service time for calls without a commensurate increase in resources or the remedy of other management measures to enhance productivity or optimize resource deployment will necessarily be at the cost of other police programs. This means that the officers' time for other non-call related functions will have to be reduced to make up for the increasing demand from calls.

There are many factors that have a possible an impact on the service time for calls, including:

- the nature of call (seriousness and complexity);
- change in enforcement, investigation and/or other working procedures/practices as a result of changes in legislation, etc.;
- the training and experience of the officer(s) in handling calls; and/or
- supervision by field supervisors.

There is the need to identify ways to stabilize the increasing service time for calls so that the demand on resources from such increases can be halted. Without addressing these issues, appropriately and adequately staffing the primary response and other police programs and delivering timely responses to emergencies will remain a serious challenge for the Service.

The increasing response and service times for calls can be regarded as an indication of the need for:

- service standards, which are required for justifying resource requirements, measurement of performance, as well as guiding resource deployment;
- enhancement of officer performance in answering calls; and
- enhancement of efficiency in resource deployment.



The first point deals with determining reasonable service standards by taking into account the factors that have an impact on call response so that realistic and achievable standards can be established. The second point relates to training and supervision that may enhance officer effectiveness in processing calls, while the third point is about optimizing use of resources in relation to workload, mostly via software application, in designing shifts.



VI. POLICE RESOURCES

Changes in the nature and scope of police services needed and police services demanded require constant adjustment by this Service. In addition, the Toronto Police Service continues to strive to reflect the diverse community we serve. These factors affect the composition and organization of the personnel who deliver police service, how they are managed, and their priorities. Human resources are central to the organization and all external and internal trends have an impact, to some degree, on the recruitment, orientation, maintenance, and development of these resources.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2011, the total strength of Toronto Police Service was 7,652 members, down from 7,792 members in 2010, but increased from the 7,073 members ten years ago.
- Between 2010 and 2011, uniform strength decreased from 5,838 to 5,630 officers, while civilian strength increased from 1,954 to 2,022 members.⁵⁸ Over the past ten years, uniform and civilian strengths increased 6% and 16%, respectively.
- Over the past decade, the number of police officers, including recruits, per 100,000 people in Toronto decreased from 204 officers in 2002 to 197 officers in 2011.
- Since 2002, officers between the age of 30 and 49 years consistently accounted for the majority of the uniform strength; within this group there was a distinct shift to the 30 – 39 age group.
- In 2011, three in ten uniform members had 20 or more years of service, while about half of all officers had less than ten years of service. The average uniform length of service was 13 years. Over the past decade, the single most frequent service level shift from 25-29 years to 0-4 years.
- The median age of Primary Response constables was 35 years in 2011, compared to 38 years for all constables.⁵⁹ In 2011, the median length of service for Primary Response constables was 4 years, compared to 8 years for all constables.
- In 2011, 204 officers separated from the Service; of these officers, 152 retired and 52 resigned. Of the officers that resigned, 23 did so to join other police services.

⁵⁸ Uniform strength includes all police officers and 1 cadet-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, 2011, the Human Resources Directorate reported 394 Parking Enforcement personnel, 274 part-time or temporary personnel, 774 Auxiliary personnel, and 769 school crossing guards; none of these positions are included in the total civilian strength.)

⁵⁹ Primary Response officers are those officers in the divisions who provide response to calls for service, crisis intervention, targeted patrol/enforcement, short-term problem solving, etc.



- During 2011, 37.1 non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences were reported per constable, a 4% decrease from the 38.8 offences per constable reported in 2010 and a 20% decrease from 51.7 reported in 2002.
- In 2011, eight in ten (80%) uniform members were assigned to Divisional Policing Command and specific Operational Support units (i.e. Traffic Services, Marine Unit, Mounted Unit, TAVIS Rapid Response Teams, Community Oriented Response, and Emergency Task Force). The number of officers assigned to visible, front-line uniform duties in these units increased 14% over the past ten years.
- The representation of the community in the Toronto Police Service was closer than in the past – in 2011, 21% of Service members were visible minorities, 1% were Aboriginals, and 29% were female.
- The proportional representation of women, Aboriginals, and visible minorities within the uniform strength increased dramatically over the past ten years. While the total uniform strength increased 6% over the past ten years, the proportion of female officers increased 36%, the proportion of Aboriginal officers increased 25%, and the proportion of visible minority officers increased 91%.
- Similar to the proportional representation in the overall uniform strength, women, Aboriginal and visible minority officers had a marked increased presence in supervisory and senior ranks in 2010, compared to ten years ago.

A. WORKFORCE DEMOGRAPHICS

Throughout the 1980s and very early 1990s, the total strength of the Service increased each year and peaked at 7,551 members in 1991. Between 1991 and 1997, total strength decreased, on average, about 2% per year due to a moratorium on hiring between 1994 and 1997. With the resumption of hiring in 1998, Service strength increased 4% in the four years between 1997 and 2001. Over the past ten years, however, total strength both increased and decreased year over year, with a general increase (8% overall) over the period. It is interesting to note that compared to 25 years ago, almost all of the gains in Service strength have occurred over the past ten years (Figure 6.1).

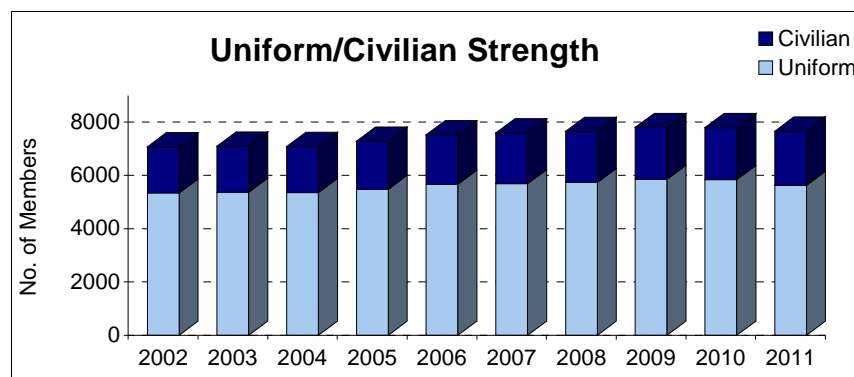


Figure 6.1

Source: TPS Human Resources



In 2011, the total strength of Toronto Police Service was 7,652 members, down 2% from 7,792 members in 2010 – the Service’s highest ever staffing level – but an increase of 8% from the 7,073 members ten years ago.

Between 2010 and 2011, uniform strength decreased 4% from 5,838 to 5,630; this decrease reflected the Service’s agreement to suspend all hiring in an effort to reduce costs. Compared to ten years ago, however, uniform strength increased 6% from 5,334 to 5,630 officers, with an 11% decrease in the number of senior officers, a 7% increase in supervisory officers, and a 5% increase in police constables and recruits. The reduction in senior officers reflects the full uptake of a retirement incentive offered to senior officers in an effort to permanently reduce senior management strength. In 2011, the Police Services Board, at the request of Chief William Blair, approved a Uniform Establishment of 5,604 officers for 2012.⁶⁰ It should be noted that the Established Strength will not be otherwise revised to reflect staffing decreases due to a budget imposed hiring moratorium.

Between 2010 and 2011, civilian strength increased 3%, from 1,954 to 2,022 members. The increase in civilian members was the result of long-term vacant or deferred new positions that were filled in 2011; the Civilian Establishment remained unchanged during 2011. Overall, driven largely by an increase in the number of Court Security Officers, civilian strength increased 16% over the past ten years from 1,739 in 2002. The number of Court Security Officers increased 56% between 2002 and 2011 (from 297 to 463); staffing in all other civilian positions increased by 8% over the same period (from 1,442 in 2002 to 1,559 in 2010), largely due to increases in 2011 as noted above.

Nationally, both the number of police officers and civilian members of police services increased in each of the past ten years, increasing 19% for police officers (from 58,422 in 2002 to 69,438 in 2011) and 36% for civilians (from 20,732 in 2002 to 28,151 in 2011). Over the past 25 years, the number of police officers and civilian members of police services increased 40% (35% for police officers and 54% for civilians). Similar to the Toronto Police Service, overall national increases were reported during the late 1980s, decreases in the 1990s, and much of the overall gain in the past 25 years occurred in the past decade.⁶¹ As a proportion of total national police personnel, however, the Toronto Police Service slipped from 10% in 1986 to 9% in both 2001 and 2010.⁶²

The civilian:officer ratio for the Toronto Police Service was about 1:2.8 in 2011 – a notable change from 1:3.0 in 2010 and 1:3.1 in 2002; however, the change more likely reflects a decrease in uniform strength and an increase in civilian strength as is discussed above, rather than an increased level of civilianization or shifting of job functions.⁶³ Nationally, the civilian:officer ratio was 1:2.5 in 2010, compared to 1:2.8 a decade ago; the shift reflected an increase in the number of civilians over the past ten years (36%) and a somewhat smaller

⁶⁰ Uniform Establishment refers to the number of uniform personnel believed necessary to most effectively fulfil operational requirements, is approved by City Council, and is fully funded in the operating budget. The TPS hiring strategy targets an average annual uniform strength equal to the Uniform Establishment, but, at any time, actual staffing may be above or below this level, depending on the timing of separations and hires.

⁶¹ Statistics Canada. (2011). *Police Resources in Canada, 2011*. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

⁶² Proportion of national total police personnel is calculated using the actual service strength as at May 15, 2011, as reported on the annual Police Administration Survey – 5,776 police officers and 2,818 civilian members (including parking enforcement officers, temporary employees and full-time equivalent numbers for part-time personnel).

⁶³ Using the staffing levels reported on the Police Administration Survey, with a far wider definition of civilian personnel, the civilian:officer ratio drops to 1:2.0.



increase in the number of police officers (19%) over the same period. The civilian:officer ratio in other Greater Toronto Area (GTA) police services ranged between 1:2.3 in Peel Region to 1:28 in Durham and York Regions in 2011.⁶⁴

Officer to Population Ratio:

The number of sworn police officers per 100,000 population may be used as a very general indicator of potential workload and performance efficiency.⁶⁵ Over the past decade, while the number of police officers per 100,000 Toronto residents both increased and decreased year over year, there was a decrease of 3% from 204 officers per 100,000 in 2002 to 197 officers per 100,000 in 2011. This decrease reflected a 9% increase in population and a smaller (6%) increase in officers (including cadets-in-training) over the past ten years.⁶⁶

Statistics Canada reports that nationally there were, on average, 201 officers per 100,000 population in 2011; this was an 8% increase from the 186 officers per 100,000 population reported in 2002, but a slight decrease (1%) from 2010 (Figure 6.2).⁶⁷ For the first time in the past decade, Toronto fell below the national ratio. Despite the record high number of police officers reported in 2011, the national ratio of police officers per 100,000 Canadians was lower than that reported more than 25 years ago when the ratio reached as high as 206.⁶⁸

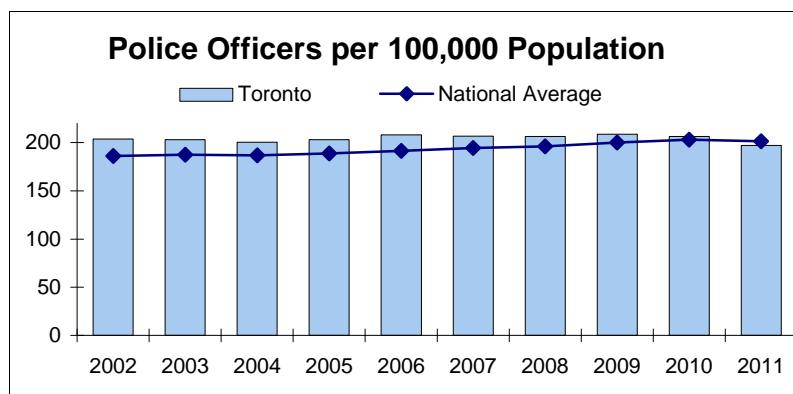


Figure 6.2

Source: Statistics Canada

The number of police officers per 100,000 residents in Toronto was higher than the national average for most of the past ten years, but the gap narrowed considerably in the past few years; and by late 2011, due to a moratorium on hiring, the number of police officers per 100,000 residents in Toronto fell below the national average. Also, the number of officers per 100,000 population in Toronto remained well below other large urban centres, such as Montreal (234

⁶⁴ Statistics Canada (2011).

⁶⁵ The officer to population ratio considers only Toronto residents and the number of sworn police officers in the Service. As it does not include transient populations (e.g. tourists, business commuters, visitors, etc.) or levels of crime, its usefulness is limited to trending and general comparison to other police services.

⁶⁶ The number of Toronto Police Service uniform officers used in this calculation included both sworn police officers and cadets-in-training as at December 31, 2012 – the uniform strength moving forward into the following year. In its publication “Police Resources in Canada, 2011”, Statistics Canada reported 212 sworn offers per 100,000 population in Toronto based on the actual number of sworn officers reported on May 15th, 2011, and the population from the 2006 Census, unadjusted for growth over the five years since the census.

⁶⁷ Statistics Canada (2011).

⁶⁸ Ibid.



officers), Halifax (225 officers), Victoria (232 officers), and Vancouver (208 officers); it should be noted that a decrease in officers per 100,000 residents was also noted in each of these cities. Compared to other GTA police services, Toronto had considerably more officers per 100,000 population than Durham (148 officers), York (141 officers), and Peel (150 officers); while Durham showed a decrease in the ratio, both York and Peel reported an increase.⁶⁹

Age & Length of Service of Uniform Members:⁷⁰

Clear trends of an aging Toronto Police uniform workforce were evident between 1980 and 2000. In 1981, more than four in ten (41%) officers were under the age of 30 and almost eight in ten officers (77%) were under 40 years of age. Ten years later, in 1992, officers between the ages of 20 and 40 accounted for only 60% of the Service, and by 2001, they accounted for less than 50% of the uniform workforce. Uniform age characteristics over the past ten years, however, have been more consistent – compared to 2002, the 2011 age characteristics show a similar proportion of officers under the age of 30 years, and a slightly decreased proportion of officers over the age of 50 years. Officers between the ages of 30 and 49 years accounted for two-thirds of officers in each of the past ten years (Figure 6.3).

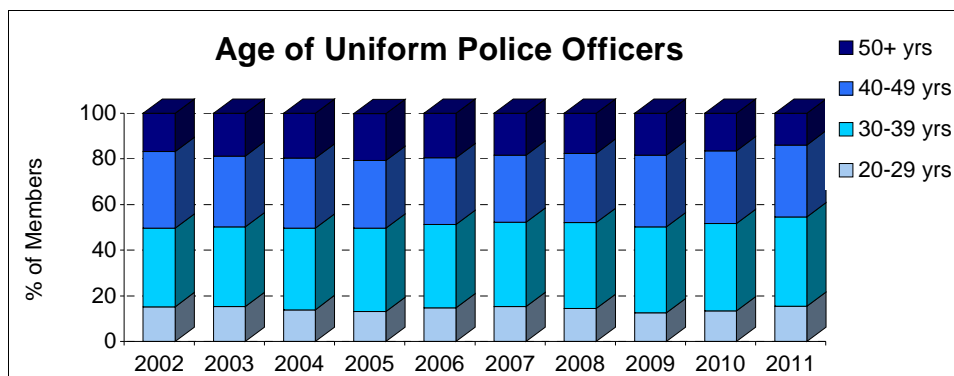


Figure 6.3

Source: TPS Human Resources

Over the past decade, officers between the age of 30 and 49 years consistently accounted for the majority of the uniform strength. Within these two age groups, however, there was a shift. Between 2001 and 2010, the proportion of officers between 30 and 39 years of age steadily increased from 34% to 39%, while the proportion of officers between 40 and 49 years of age decreased from 33% to 31%. The proportion of officers over the age of 50 years decreased, from 17% in 2002 to 14% in 2011, and those under the age of 30 were comparable at 15%. The apparent trend to a younger service is, at least in part, due to high levels of hiring in the recent past and the continued retirement of older officers.

The relatively constant proportion of officers under the age of 30 years, given the unusually high hiring levels over the past few years, is largely explained by the age characteristics of new recruits. The average age of recruits hired over the past ten years was about 28 years: more than three in ten recruits (31%) were over the age of 30 years, and very few officers hired in the past ten years were under the age of 20 years. Prior to the resumption of

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Cadets-in-training are not included in age/service analysis.



hiring in 1995, the average age of a recruit was about 22 years and fewer than 3% of recruits were over the age of 30 years.⁷¹

The length of service of uniform members gives some indication of the level of experience in the uniform workforce. As shown in Figure 6.5, the distribution of years of service changed somewhat over the past decade.

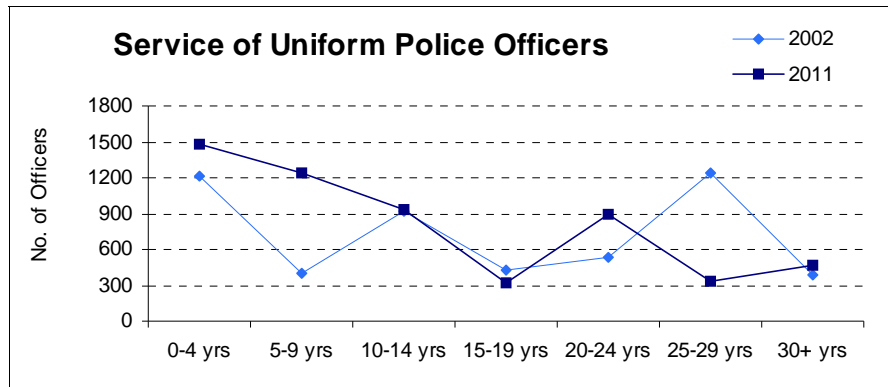


Figure 6.5

Source: TPS Human Resources

In 2011, three in ten (30%) police officers had more than 20 years of service compared to more than four in ten (42%) with this service level ten years ago. On the other hand, almost one in two officers (48%) had less than ten years service in 2011, compared to less than one in three officers (31%) in 2002. Over the past decade, the average length of service decreased from 16 years to 13 years.

Figure 6.6 presents a profile of uniform officers by both age and length of service. It illustrates a somewhat tri-modal distribution including officers in their 20s and 30s with less than ten years experience, officers in their 40s with 20-24 years experience, and older, more experienced officers with more than 30 years experience. It also illustrates current recruiting practices – officers in their thirties, some in their forties and fifties, with less than five years experience. The median age and length of service in 2011 was 39 and 10 years, respectively.

⁷¹ Average age characteristics of those hired in previous years is based on the age and hire date of currently serving uniform members; due to internal recruiting and separations, the statistics may not exactly reflect the age of all recruits hired in specified years, but are close approximations.

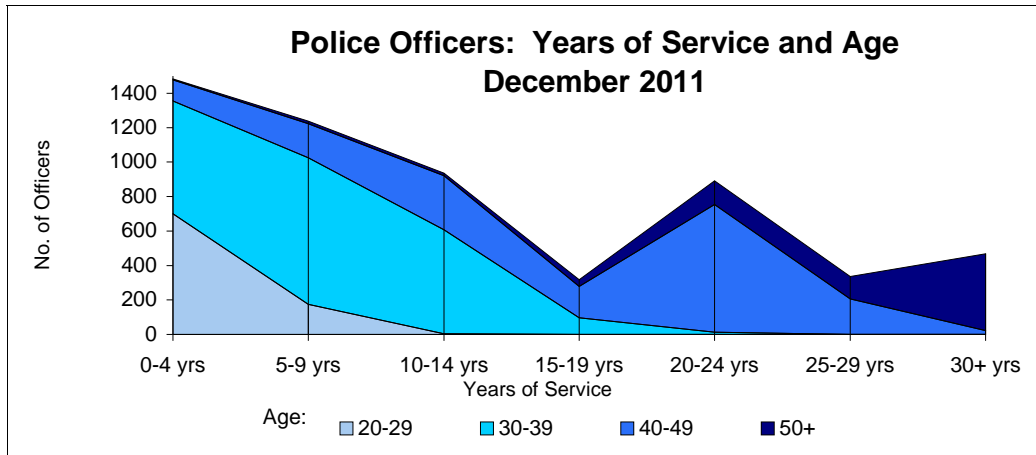


Figure 6.6

Source: TPS Human Resources

As reported in previous *Scans*, Primary Response officers were, and continue to be, in general, younger and less experienced than the average constable.⁷² In 2011, almost four in ten (39%) police constables were assigned to Primary Response in the divisions. The median age of Primary Response constables was 35 years compared to 38 years for all constables. Further, 32% of Primary Response constables were under 30 years of age, compared to only 20% for all constables (Figure 6.7).

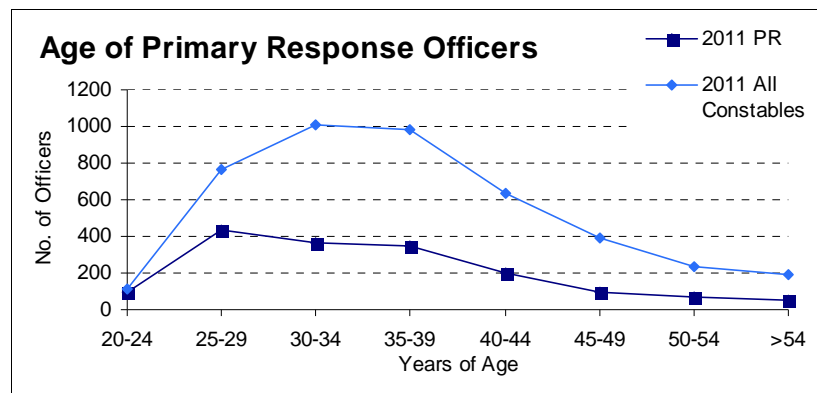


Figure 6.7

Source: TPS Human Resources

When each division was examined separately, the age distribution of Primary Response constables in most divisions closely resembled that of the overall Primary Response constable distribution, with average ages similar to the overall average age for Primary Response officers (35 years). However, there was some variation between divisions: the average age of Primary Response constables in 52 Division was 42 years, but only 33 years in 31 and 54 Divisions.

⁷² The analysis of Primary Response officers included only constables assigned to Primary Response platoons in the divisions; it did not include constables assigned to other uniform divisional functions such as Traffic and Community Response. Primary Response officers are those officers in the divisions who provided response to calls for service, crisis intervention, targeted patrol/enforcement, short-term problem solving, etc.



As would be expected, the length of service for Primary Response constables was also found to be lower than the Service average for all constables (Figure 6.8).

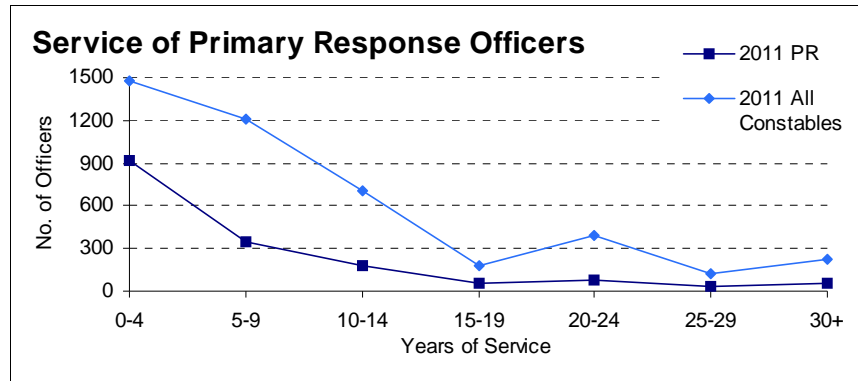


Figure 6.8

Source: TPS Human Resources

The median years of service for Primary Response constables in 2011 was 4 years, compared to 8 years for all constables; more than half of the Primary Response constables (55%) had less than five years experience.

Retirements & Resignations:

Over the past ten years, a total of 2,423 officers separated – retired or resigned – from the Toronto Police Service. Based on the current established uniform strength, this level of separation represented a 43% turnover in uniform staff over the past ten years. In 2011, there were 204 separations, down slightly from the 216 separations in 2010, a third less than the 321 separations experienced in 2002, and well below the ten year average of 242 separations per year. It should be noted that over the past ten years, two-thirds of all separations (66%) were retirements (Figure 6.9).^{73,74}

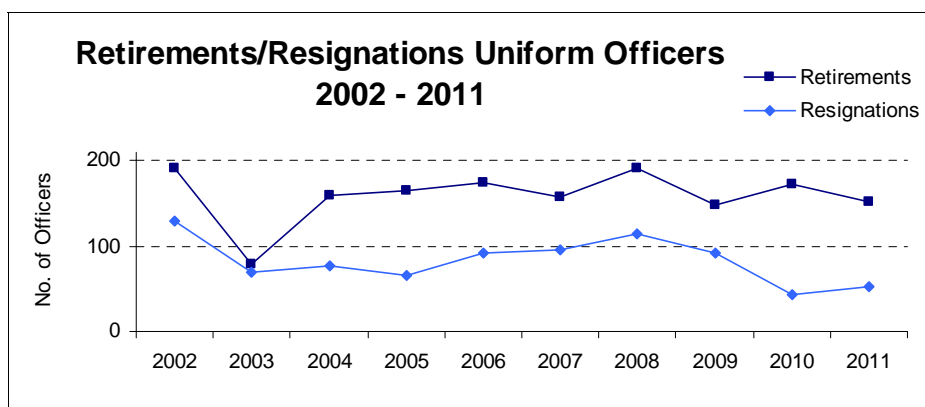


Figure 6.9

Source: TPS Human Resources

⁷³ The 52 resignations in 2011 include 6 deaths and 1 termination of services.

⁷⁴ The numbers of separations reported in previous Scans have been revised to include cadet-in-training resignations in the uniform separation levels.



Over the past ten years, a total of 1,592 uniform officers retired from the Service. After a period of aggressive retirement incentives ending in 2001 and a reduced pension factor ending in 2005, the number of retirements stabilized.⁷⁵ Over the past ten years, on average, the number of retirements has shown a very slight decrease of about 1%.

In 2011, 152 officers retired from the Service, a 12% decrease from the 173 officers who retired in 2010, but not far off the ten year average of 159 retirements per year. The average length of service of retiring members in 2011 was 34 years and retiring members were, on average, 56 years old. As of December 31st, 2011, a total of 349 officers – 6% of the total uniform strength – were eligible to retire and almost another 100 officers will become eligible to retire during 2012. In contrast to year-end 2010 when almost two-thirds of uniform Senior Officers were eligible to retire, at year-end 2011, only just more than one in four (28%) uniform Senior Officers was eligible to retire.

As is evident in Figure 6.9, the number of resignations was relatively stable between 2003 and 2009, but has shown a marked decrease for the past two years. The 52 resignations in 2011 were an increase from the 43 resignations in 2010, but were still well below the ten-year average of 83 resignations per year. The number of resignations in 2011 was similar to the number of resignations in the early to mid-1990s, when resignations ranged between 40 and 49 per year as compared to 75 – 130 in the early years of the past decade. This may be partly attributable to an economy that had fewer non-policing employment opportunities than in the past, and less aggressive recruiting by other police services.

As shown in Figure 6.10, officers that separated from the Service to join other police services accounted for more than half (51%) of all resignations over the past decade. It is interesting to note that between 2005 and 2008, the number and proportion of officers leaving to join other police services generally increased, then decreased in 2009 and again in 2010 during a more difficult economic period. In 2011, the number of officers joining other police services increased from 2010 (from 18 in 2010 to 23 in 2011), but decreased as a proportion of total resignations (from 49% in 2010 to 44% in 2011).

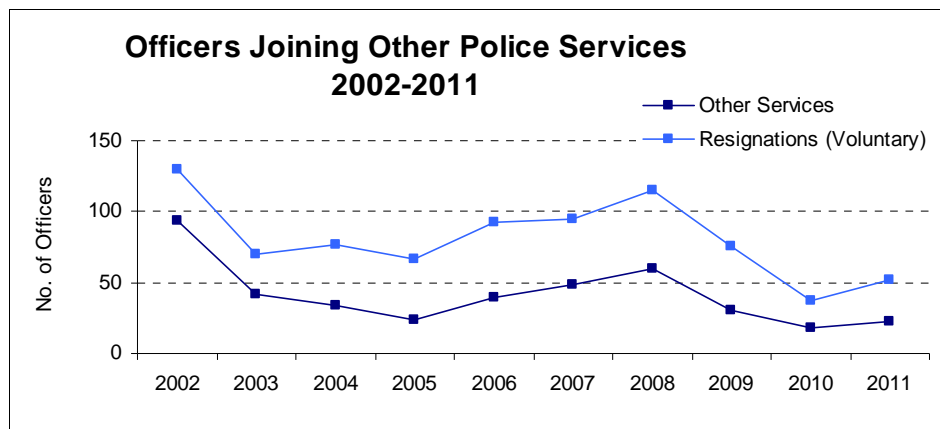


Figure 6.10

Source: TPS Human Resources

⁷⁵ To determine eligibility for retirement without penalty, the member’s age and length of service, added together, must equal or exceed the eligibility factor; this factor was reduced to 75 for uniform members for a period of time, but returned to 85 in 2005.



Officers who separated to join other services in 2011 were, on average, 36 years old with 9 years of experience – very valuable officers to this Service. Although the Toronto Police Service hired some officers from other police services and some former TPS members returned, this is only a small portion compared to the number of TPS officers who resigned to join other services over the past ten years.

Workload:⁷⁶

During 2011, 37.1 non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences were reported per constable in Toronto, a 4% decrease from the 38.8 reported in 2010.⁷⁷ Over the past decade, this crime to strength ratio generally decreased; however, the rate of decrease noticeably increased over the past five years. The decrease in the crime to strength ratio from 2010 reflected a 4% decrease in the number of reported non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences and a small increase (less than 1%) in the number of constables. The 2011 ratio, the lowest level in the past 25 years, was also a 28% decrease from the 51.7 *Criminal Code* offences per constable reported in 2002, reflecting a 20% decrease in the number of reported non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences and a 10% increase in the number of constables (Figure 6.11).

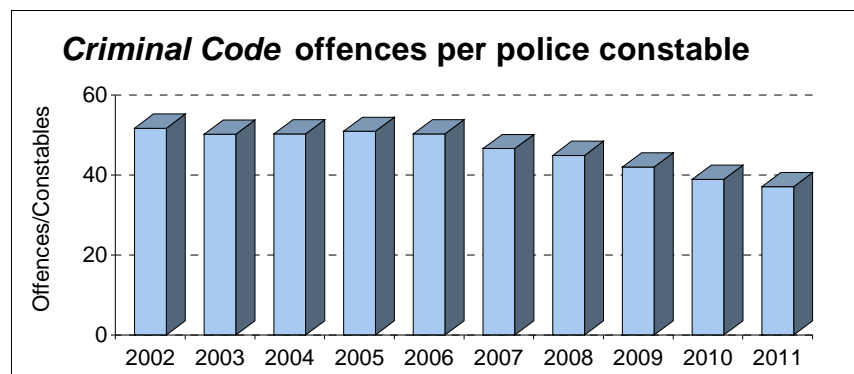


Figure 6.11

Source: TPS Database

Nationally, Statistics Canada reported that since 1991, *Criminal Code* incidents per police officer generally decreased, consistent with a drop in the overall crime rate; in 2011, there were 30.3 incidents per officer, the lowest rates in almost 40 years.^{78, 79}

It should be noted, however, that in addition to investigating *Criminal Code* offences, police officers spent considerable time training, working with the community, and attending court. Community policing requires police officers to be more involved with the communities they police – problem solving, crime prevention, and community mobilization are both time and labour intensive, as evident, in part, from the increase in number of calls for service.

⁷⁶ Uniform officers in this section do not include cadets-in-training.

⁷⁷ Number of non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences were revised for years 2007 through 2010, due to regular updates to the Service’s live database. Crime data are revised to reflect the latest data available and for the sake of fair comparison.

⁷⁸ Statistics Canada (2011).

⁷⁹ Statistics Canada calculates *Criminal Code* incidents per sworn police officer, on the other hand, the Toronto Police Service calculates *Criminal Code offences per constable*; for comparative purposes, *Criminal Code* offences per police officer for the Toronto Police Service in 2011 was 28.5 incidents per officer.



Resource Deployment:⁸⁰

In 2011, eight in ten (80%) uniform members – the same as both five and ten years ago – were assigned to Divisional Policing Command and selected Operational Support units (i.e. Traffic Services, Marine Unit, Mounted Unit, TAVIS Rapid Response Teams, Community Oriented Response, and Emergency Task Force). The number of officers assigned to visible, front-line uniform duties in these units (i.e. not plainclothes, administration, investigative, etc.), including supervisors, increased 14% over the past ten years (from 3,188 to 3,638 officers), but decreased slightly (2%) in the past year (from 3,719 in 2010 to 3,638 officers in 2011) (Figure 6.12). The increase in uniform officers on the street between 2002 and 2011 reflected a 16% increase in supervisory officers (from 496 in 2002 to 573 in 2011) and a 14% increase in constables (from 2,692 to 3,065). In 2011, there were 6.8 uniform constables for every uniform sergeant assigned to a visible uniform function.⁸¹

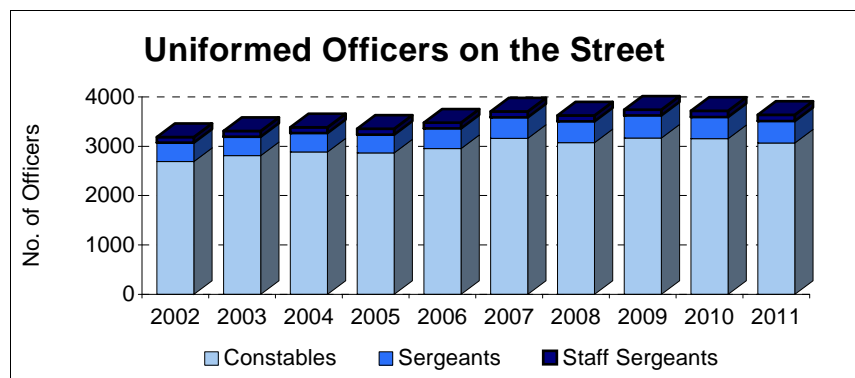


Figure 6.12

Source: TPS Human Resources

B. WORKFORCE DIVERSITY⁸²

Toronto has a highly diverse community that is still growing. Recent projections from Statistics Canada suggest that by 2031, the proportion of the Toronto CMA identifying as visible minority could increase to 63%. Achieving a workforce that reflects the community, and continues to reflect the community, will be a long-term challenge for the Service. It is the stated intention of the Toronto Police Services Board and the Toronto Police Service that the organization will continue to strive to reflect the community it serves through the use of equal opportunity employment practices.

Based on the 2006 Census, the Toronto community was comprised of: 47% visible minority, 0.5% Aboriginal, and 52% female. The representation of the community in the Toronto Police Service was closer than in the past – in 2011, 21% of Service members were visible minorities, 1% were Aboriginals, and 29% were female. As is evident in Figure 6.13, the Service is almost halfway to its goals of community representation.⁸³

⁸⁰ Uniform officers in this section do not include cadets-in-training.

⁸¹ 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.

⁸² Uniform officers in this section include cadets-in-training.

⁸³ The civilian position category – Parking/Bylaw – was not included in the Service composition profile because it was not included in the determination of Total Service Strength. The overall composition profile for this position

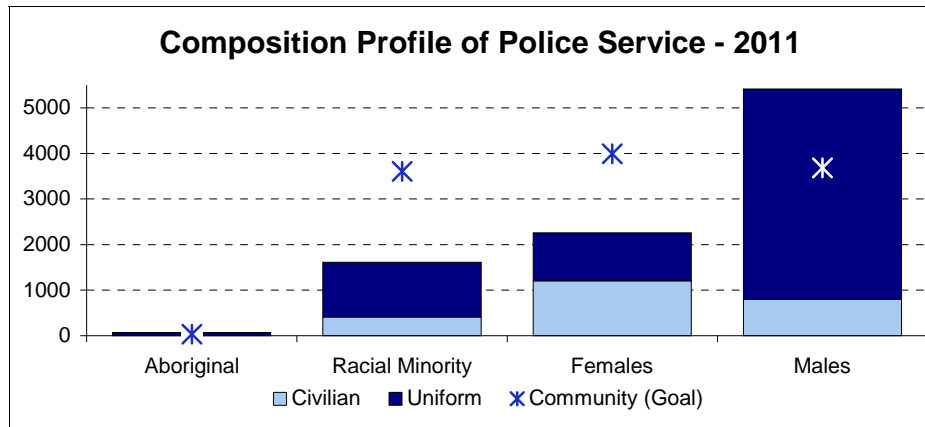


Figure 6.13

Sources: TPS Human Resources, Statistics Canada

Uniform Composition:

The diversity composition of police officers in Toronto in 2011 was still largely weighted in favour of males and whites; females accounted for 19% of uniform members, and Aboriginals and visible minorities accounted for 1% and 21%, respectively. Women were not as well represented in the uniform ranks as in the Service overall; on the other hand, visible minorities and Aboriginals were represented at the same proportions in both the uniform strength and in the Service strength overall.

While the uniform strength of the Toronto Police Service clearly does not reflect the community, the representation of women, Aboriginals, and visible minorities increased dramatically over the past ten years, especially when compared to the overall growth of the Service. As discussed earlier, the overall uniform strength increased 6% over the past ten years. In comparison, over the same period, the proportion of female officers increased 36% (from 14% in 2002 to 19% in 2011), the proportion of Aboriginal officers increased 25% (from 0.8% to 1%) and the proportion of visible minority officers increased 91% (from 11% to 21%) (Figure 6.14).

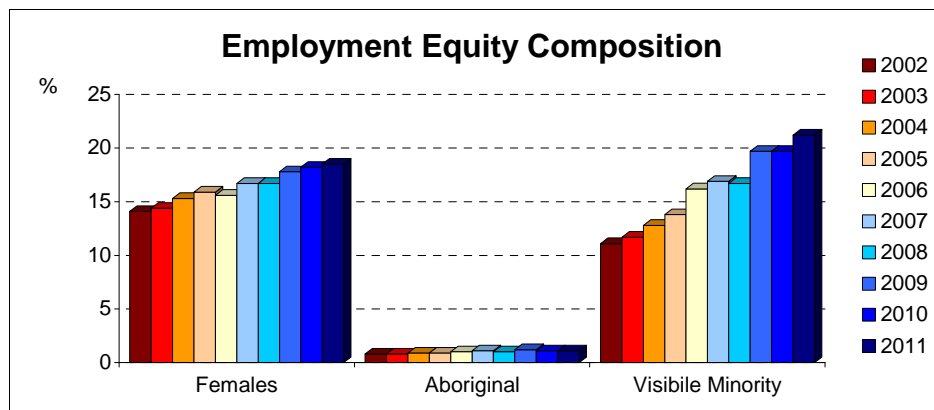


Figure 6.14

Source: TPS Human Resources

category generally exceeded the overall Service diversity profile – 1% Aboriginal, 31% visible minority, and 26% female.



It is important to the Service that uniform strength represent the community and, over time, as overall uniform strength moves closer to community representation, so should the representation by rank. In 2011, while the representation of the uniform strength was more reflective than it had been in the past, the cadet-in-training and constable ranks were more closely representative of the community than the supervisory or senior officer ranks (Figure 6.15).

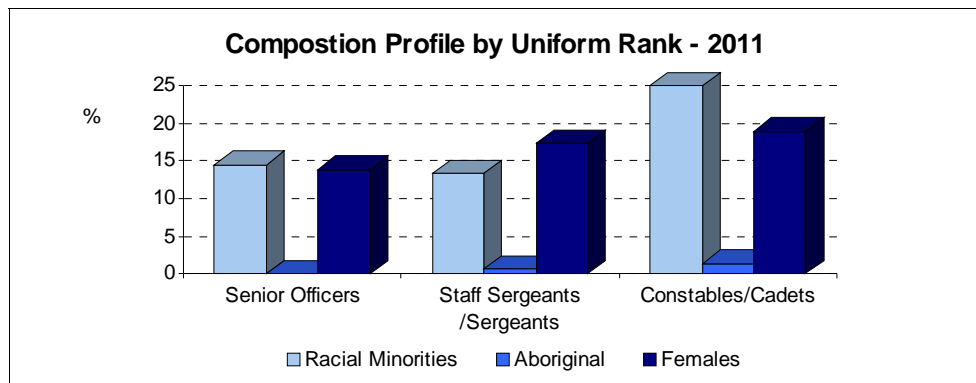


Figure 6.15

Source: Diversity Management

As is evident in Figure 6.15, the representation of females, Aboriginals, and visible minorities was higher in the constable/cadet ranks than in supervisory and senior ranks; in other words, as rank increased, the proportion of female, Aboriginal, and visibility minority officers decreased. The composition of the police constable/cadet rank reflects the achievements of the targeted recruiting strategies in recent years. However, similar to the proportional representation in the overall uniform strength, women, Aboriginal, and visible minority officers had an increasing presence in supervisory and senior ranks over the past ten years. The proportion of females and visible minority officers in senior ranks more than doubled in the past ten years, increasing from 7% in 2002 to 15% in 2011 for female officers, and from 6% to 15% for visible minority officers. Similarly, the proportion of female, Aboriginal, and visible minority officers at supervisory levels almost doubled over the past ten years, increasing from 6% in 2002 to 13% in 2011 for visible minority officers, from 0.4% to 0.7% for Aboriginal officers, and from 10% to 17% for female officers.

While men continued to dominate police services across the country, the gender gap narrowed. Twenty-five years ago, almost all Canadian police officers (96%) were male. In every year since 1985, however, the proportion of female officers steadily increased, from less than 4% in 1985 to 20% in 2011.⁸⁴ The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) reported that, in 2011, women accounted for almost one in five Canadian police officers (20%), similar to 2010, but a 43% increase from 2000. The Police Sector Council predicts that over the next decade, however, the proportion of female officers is not likely to increase more than one or two percent.⁸⁵

The overall representation of female officers in the Toronto Police Service (19%) was slightly below the national (20%) average, but slightly higher than the provincial average (18%).

⁸⁴ Statistics Canada (2011).

⁸⁵ Police Sector Council. (2008). *The Future of Recruitment*. Ottawa: Recruiters Network Meeting, January 22nd, 2008.



However, female officers in Toronto were better represented at senior and supervisory ranks than the national average. Nationally, in 2011, women accounted for 10% of senior officers, 16% of supervisory officers, and 22% of police constables. In the Toronto Police Service, women represented 14% of senior officers, 17% of supervisory officers, and 19% of police constables and recruits.



VII. PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

The police provide a necessary service for the public, and the police, in turn, depend on the public for support. The importance of this interdependence is reflected in ongoing efforts to improve police-community relations. Public perceptions of police performance and personal safety are major indicators of the effectiveness of police services and strategies and of the success of the deployment of Service resources. Trends in these indicators can, therefore, be useful in establishing Police Service priorities.

HIGHLIGHTS

- According to the telephone survey conducted for the Toronto Police Service at the end of 2011, almost everyone (96%) said they felt their neighbourhoods were safe in 2011, up from 93% in 2010 and 88% in 2002.
- Consistent with the finding that almost all Toronto residents felt safe in their neighbourhoods, people were also less concerned about crime and disorder issues in their neighbourhoods in 2011 than in 2010. People were, however, more concerned about disorder issues in 2011 than they had been in 2002.
- Over the past decade, the Toronto Police Service has generally enjoyed strong support from the community: the proportion of Toronto residents who said they were very or somewhat satisfied with the Service overall in 2011 (97%) was a slight increase from both 2010 (95%) and 2002 (93%).
- The proportion of those satisfied with delivery of service to their neighbourhoods in 2011 (97%) was a notable increase from 2010 (75%) and 2002 (90%), and represented the highest level of satisfaction with delivery of service to neighbourhoods in the past decade.
- There was little change between 2010 and 2011 in the proportion of Toronto residents who said that they believed Toronto police officers targeted members of minority or ethnic groups for enforcement: 17% in 2011 and 18% in 2010. The proportion in both these years was lower than in 2002 when 23% felt this way.
- Of those who'd had contact with police during the past year, most people in 2011 (83%) said they felt the officer(s) treated them with respect during the contact. However, this was a decrease over the proportion in 2010 (93%) and the proportion in 2003 (87%), when the question was first asked. Similarly, in 2011, the proportions of those who'd had contact with police who rated the officer(s) as polite, helpful, or professional were lower than in 2010; the proportions were, however, higher than in 2002.
- According to the results of the Service's annual survey of high school students, most students, in each of the past ten years said they felt safe in and around the school at any time of the day, with the proportion decreasing very slightly in 2011 from 2010, although remaining higher than in 2002 (87% in 2011, 89% in 2010, 83% in 2002).



- When asked over the past ten years about the **most** serious policing problem in and around their school, drugs and fighting were usually the top two answers. In 2010 and 2011, bullying/cyber-bullying was also a frequently noted problem, followed by robbery.
- Most students do not feel that their school or school grounds are generally violent places, and the proportion of students feeling this way has increased over the past ten years. In 2011, 77% of students said that their school wasn't violent, down from 80% in 2010, but up from 63% in 2002.
- More students in both 2011 and 2010, compared to 2002, felt that the relationship between police and students was good or excellent (43% in 2010, 46% in 2010, and 33% in 2002). One in four students in 2011 said the relationship between the police and students had gotten better over the past year.
- Just under half (45%) of the high school students in the 2011 survey said that their school had a School Resource Officer (SRO). There was no difference in feelings of safety at school between students in SRO schools and students in non-SRO schools: most students in both groups felt safe. Students in SRO schools were, however, more likely than students in non-SRO schools to say they felt comfortable talking to police about crime or other problems at the school, and to say that the relationship between students and the police was excellent or good.

A. GENERAL COMMUNITY – TORONTO

Fear of crime and perceptions of safety are important indicators of the way people feel about their cities and neighbourhoods. They can also be indicators of confidence in police and how well people feel their police services are performing, and can shape the demands they place on those police services. The perceptions of safety can be influenced by many things, including personal experiences, the experiences of family, friends, or neighbours, and media reports about the 'crime problem' in the city or their neighbourhood. Perceived disorder or incivility (physical and social) in the neighbourhood can also affect feelings of safety. When people become sufficiently uneasy about incivilities like littering, drug use, public drinking, and the like, they may begin to feel that their neighbourhood is unsafe.⁸⁶

In the final quarter of each year, the Toronto Police Service typically contracts for a community telephone survey of 1,200 Toronto residents; in 2011, 1,201 Toronto residents were surveyed.⁸⁷ In each year, the survey focuses on the respondent's perception of crime and personal safety, satisfaction with the delivery of policing services to their neighbourhood and in Toronto in general, and, where the respondent has had contact with the police in the past year, satisfaction with the service provided.

⁸⁶ Keown, L.A. (2008). A Profile of Perceptions of Incivility in the Metropolitan Landscape. *Canadian Social Trends*, No. 86, 3-10.

⁸⁷ The community survey conducted for the Service is a randomly selected sample of adult residents. For a survey of 1,200 adults, the results are considered accurate within $\pm 2.8\%$, 95 times out of 100.



Perceptions of Safety:

There has been little change in how safe people feel in their neighbourhood over the past decade (Figure 7.1). Almost all (96%) said they felt their neighbourhoods were safe in 2011, up from 93% in 2010 and 88% in 2002. Also in 2011, for the first time, more people said that they felt ‘very’ safe (50%) than said they felt ‘reasonably’ safe (46%).

Similarly, almost all people in 2011 felt that Toronto in general was a safe city (98%). This was about the same proportion seen in 2010 (97%), but up from the 87% who thought that Toronto was a safe city in 2002.

Compared to previous years, people were less likely in 2011 to think that the level of crime in their neighbourhood had changed and fewer thought that crime had increased. Most people (82%) in 2011 felt that the level of crime had not changed over the past year; only 8% said that crime had increased in their neighbourhood. In 2002 and 2010, about two-thirds said the level of crime in their neighbourhood had stayed the same (69% and 65%, respectively), while about one in five said that crime in their neighbourhood had increased over the past year (20% and 18%, respectively).

In 2011, when asked about the most serious policing problem in their neighbourhood, the most common responses were robberies and drugs, slightly different from the guns and drugs cited in 2010. In 2002, the most frequent responses were break and enter and assault/robbery.⁸⁸

For Toronto in general rather than their neighbourhoods, people considered guns the most serious policing problem each year between 2005 and 2010, although the proportion declined steadily from 52% in 2005 to 22% in 2010.⁸⁹ In 2011, more people cited drugs (12%) as the most serious problem in Toronto, followed by guns (10%).

Consistent with the finding that almost all Toronto residents felt safe in their neighbourhoods, people were also less concerned about crime and disorder issues in their neighbourhoods in 2011 than in 2010. People were, however, more concerned about disorder issues in 2011 than they had been in 2002. The proportions of residents who said they were concerned about various issues are shown in Table 7.1.

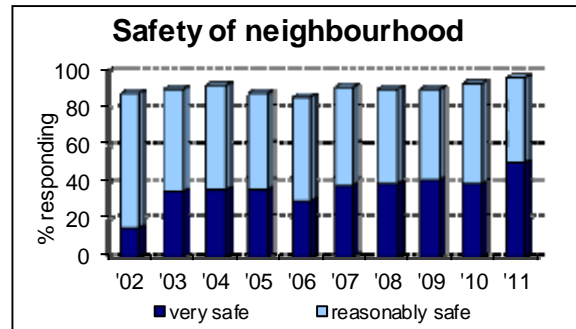


Figure 7.1

Source: TPS survey

⁸⁸ Assault and robbery were made into separate response categories in 2003.

⁸⁹ This question was not asked in 2002.



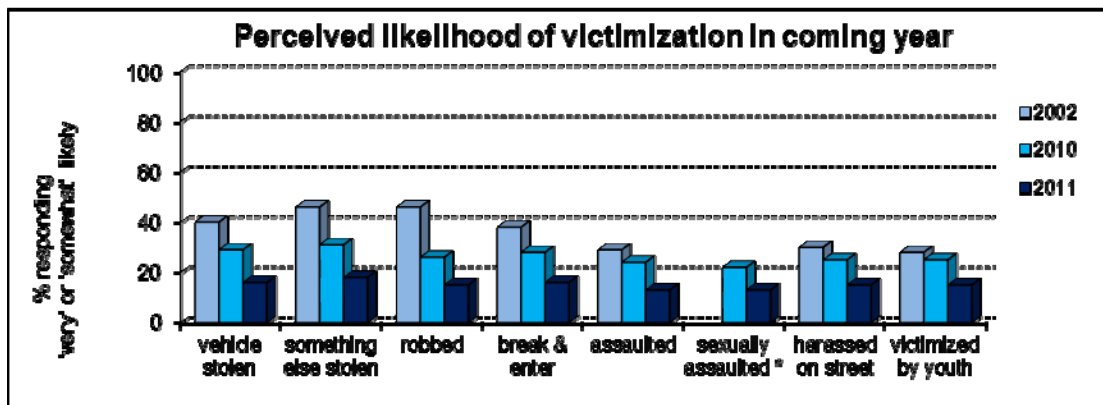
Table 7.1
Concern About Crime and Disorder in Neighbourhoods

	2002 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned	2010 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned	2011 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned
Crime	67%	64%	55%
Youth Hanging Around	49%	64%	53%
Guns	--	62%	52%
Gangs	--	60%	51%
Homeless People/Panhandlers	27%	62%	54%
Litter/Garbage	31%	64%	53%
Noise	26%	59%	49%
Vandalism	35%	62%	51%
Graffiti	27%	61%	50%
Drugs	45%	62%	51%
Prostitution	26%	58%	49%
Being Harassed on the Street	30%	61%	52%

Source: TPS survey

-- question not asked in this year

Survey respondents were also asked how likely they felt it was that they would be the victim of certain types of crime during the next year. Again, consistent with the level of safety they said they felt in their neighbourhoods, and how safe they felt the city was in general, in 2011, people felt they were less likely to be victims of all these crimes in the coming year than they had in 2010 or 2002 (Figure 7.2).



* new question in 2006

Figure 7.2

Source: TPS survey

As noted in the Victimization chapter, slightly fewer people in 2011 than in 2010 said that they had actually been the victim of a crime in the past 12 months (4% in 2011, 6% in 2010). In both years, people had generally had their car/vehicle stolen or their home broken in to. Fewer people also said that they had reported their victimization to police in 2011 (68%) than in 2010 (75%). In 2010, the most common reason given for not reporting was that people didn't



think the incident was serious enough, however in 2011, people most frequently said they did not report to police because they didn't think they would be taken seriously.

In keeping with the general feelings of safety, when asked if there was any place in their neighbourhood where they would be afraid to go during the day, most people in each year said there was not. Only 4% of people in 2011 said there was somewhere in their neighbourhood where they would be afraid to go during the day, down from 11% in 2010 and 16% in 2002. And, just under one in four people (22%) in 2011 said there was somewhere in their neighbourhood they would be afraid to go at night, down from 32% in 2010 and 51% in 2002.

Far fewer people in 2011 also said that worry about crime kept them from doing things they'd like to do: 5% in 2011, compared to 14% in 2010 and 31% in 2002.

Perceptions of Police/Policing:

As with perceptions of safety, the perceptions of police and police delivery of services can be influenced by many things, including personal experiences or the experiences of family, friends, or neighbours, and media reports relating to police in the city, province, or country.

Over the past decade, the Toronto Police Service has generally enjoyed strong support from the community (Figure 7.3). The telephone survey of Toronto residents in late 2011 found that almost all were satisfied with the Service overall. The proportion of those very or somewhat satisfied in 2011 (97%) was a slight increase from both 2010 (95%) and 2002 (93%). The lowest proportion – 85% – was seen in 2004.

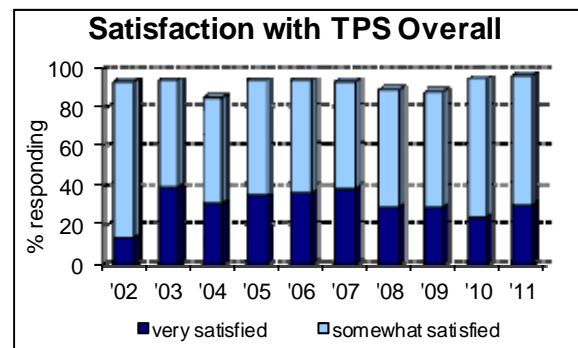


Figure 7.3 Source: TPS survey

Most people in Toronto have also been satisfied with the delivery of police service in their neighbourhood over the past decade. The decrease seen in recent years was not continued in 2011, when almost all respondents said they were satisfied (Figure 7.4).⁹⁰ The proportion of those very or somewhat satisfied with delivery of service to their neighbourhoods in 2011 (97%) was a notable increase from 2010 (75%) and 2002 (90%), and represented the highest level of satisfaction with delivery of service to neighbourhoods in the past decade.

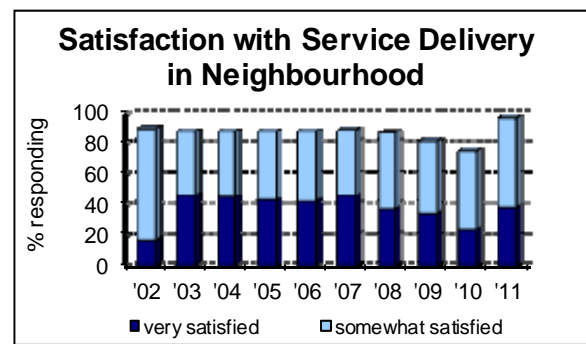


Figure 7.4 Source: TPS survey

In addition, in 2011, more people were satisfied with the number of officers patrolling their neighbourhood than in 2010 or in 2003 when the question was first asked. In 2011, 91% of Toronto residents said they were satisfied with the number of police patrolling their

⁹⁰ The proportion for 2009 is an estimate, due to problems with data collection in that year.



neighbourhood in cars, up slightly from 87% in 2010 and from 76% in 2003. Similarly, 86% were satisfied with the number of officers patrolling their neighbourhood on foot or on bikes in 2011, up from 81% in 2010 and from 51% in 2003.

In addition to being generally satisfied with service delivery to neighbourhoods, people were more positive about specific policing activities (that is, more people rated the police as ‘good’) in their neighbourhoods in 2011 than they had been in 2010 or in 2002 (Figure 7.5).

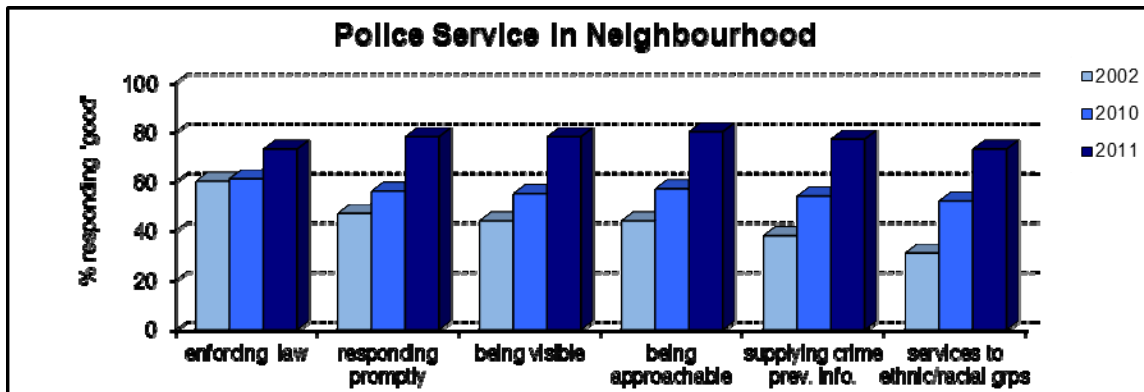


Figure 7.5

Source: TPS survey

Those who responded to the telephone survey were also asked how well they felt the Police Service overall did in a variety of policing tasks. All results are shown in Table 7.2. In keeping with the satisfaction with the Service noted previously, most people in 2011 thought the police did very or fairly well in addressing all of the responsibilities asked about. And, more people in 2011 than in 2010 felt the police did very or fairly well at the responsibilities listed. In both years, people were most positive about the Service’s ability to police major events in the city.

Table 7.2
Perceptions of Police Effectiveness*

	2010 police do ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ well	2011 police do ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ well
Policing major events in the city	87%	91%
Dealing with gun crimes	78%	90%
Investigating child abuse/exploitation	78%	86%
Investigating hate crimes	77%	87%
Dealing with youth violence	79%	88%
Dealing with victimization of youth	77%	88%
Dealing with organized crime	79%	88%
Dealing with gangs	77%	87%
Investigating crimes committed against members of minority communities	77%	87%
Supporting victims and witnesses	77%	85%
Enforcing drug laws	78%	88%



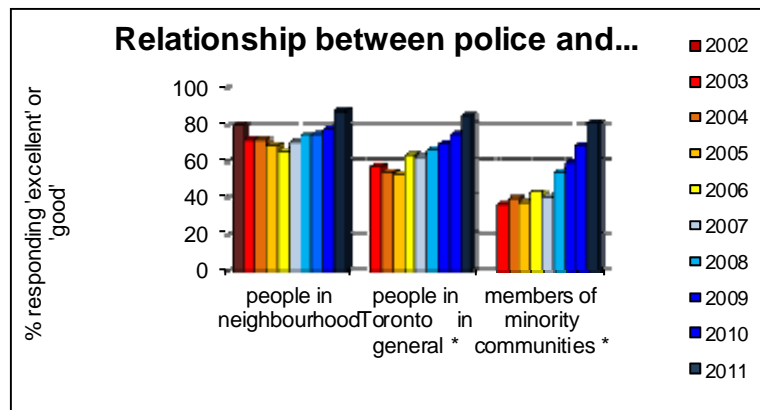
	2010 police do 'very' or 'fairly' well	2011 police do 'very' or 'fairly' well
Reducing crime and disorder	79%	90%
Consulting with the public	77%	90%
Improving public safety and security	80%	89%
Dealing with traffic collisions	80%	88%
Dealing with traffic congestion	80%	88%
Enforcing traffic laws	80%	88%
Dealing with aggressive cycling	77%	86%
Dealing with speeding	80%	87%
Dealing with aggressive/dangerous drivers	80%	87%

* Questions on police effectiveness first asked in 2003, therefore no ten-year comparison is provided.

Source: Toronto Police survey

Over the past decade, Toronto residents have generally felt that relations between police and the people in their neighbourhood were better than relations between police and people in the city in general, or between police and members of minority communities (Figure 7.6). However, perceptions of all three relationships have improved in recent years, and the proportions of people who said they believed the relationships were excellent or good were higher in 2011 than in 2010 or in 2002 or 2003 when some questions were first asked. In 2011, people were more likely than in prior years to say they felt that the relationship was excellent or good:

- between police and people in their neighbourhood (88% in 2011, 78% in 2010, and 80% in 2002);
- between police and people in the city in general (85% in 2011, 75% in 2010, and 57% in 2003); and
- between police and members of minority communities (81% in 2011, 68% in 2010, and 36% in 2003). This category showed the greatest increase.



* not asked until 2003

Figure 7.6

Source: TPS survey

There was little change between 2010 and 2011 in the proportion of Toronto residents who said that they believed Toronto police officers targeted members of minority or ethnic groups for enforcement: 17% in 2011 and 18% in 2010. The proportion in both these years was lower than in 2002 when 23% felt that Toronto police targeted members of minority groups for enforcement.



Similarly, there were no change between 2010 and 2011 in the proportion of people who said that they believe that Toronto police are trustworthy: 92% in both years. This was an increase from 79% in 2002.

General Community Respondents who had Contact with Police during Past Year:

While the good opinion and confidence of the general community is vital to the Service, the perceptions of those who had contact with an officer are an even more important indication of police ability to provide a high quality service.⁹¹

Over the past decade, most of those who said they'd had contact with police during the past year said that they were satisfied with police during that contact (Figure 7.7). Of those in 2011 who'd had contact with police, 88% said they were satisfied with the police during that contact, up from 83% in 2010 and from 71% in 2002.

For those who were not satisfied, the most frequently reported reason has changed over the years. In 2011, most weren't satisfied because they felt the officer(s) didn't listen to them. In 2010, the largest proportion said they weren't satisfied because the officer(s) took too long to arrive, while in 2002, most said they weren't satisfied because the officer(s) didn't behave professionally.

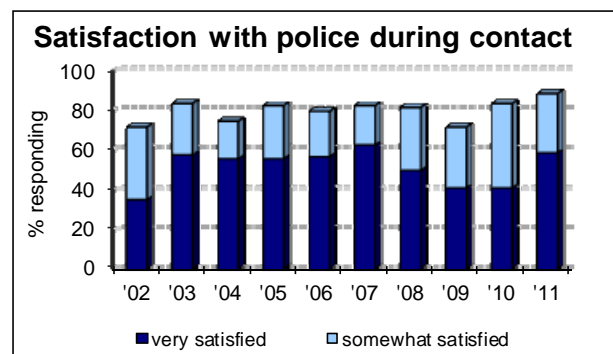
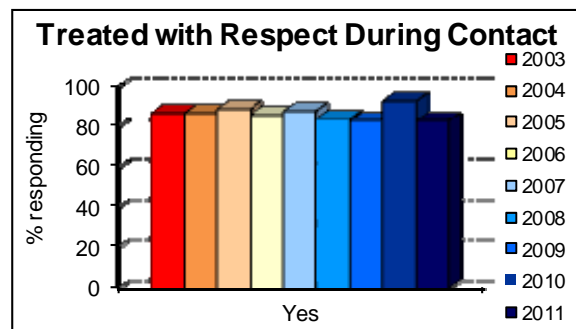


Figure 7.7 Source: TPS survey

Fewer people in 2011 (16%) said that the contact had changed their opinion of the police, compared to 2010 (38%) and 2002 (34%). Almost three in four of these people (71%) in 2011 said that their opinion became more positive as a result. This proportion was higher than the 67% in 2010 and the 43% in 2002 who said their opinion of police became more positive because of the contact.

While as in previous years, most people in 2011 (83%) said they felt the officer(s) treated them with respect during the contact, this was a decrease from 2010 (93%) and from 2003 (87%) (Figure 7.8).⁹²



*question not asked in 2002 Figure 7.8 Source: TPS survey

⁹¹ 9% of respondents in 2011 said they'd had contact with the police in the past year, compared to 10% in 2010 and 8% in 2002.

⁹² This question was not asked in 2002.



Similarly, in 2011, the proportions of people rating the officers as polite, helpful, or professional were lower than in 2010; the proportions were, however, higher than in 2002. In 2011, 82% rated the officer’s courtesy as good or excellent during the contact, down from 89% in 2010, but up from 63% in 2002. In 2011, 82% rated the officer’s helpfulness as good or excellent, down slightly from 84% in 2010, but up from 60% in 2002. And, in 2011, 82% rated the officer’s professionalism as good or excellent, down from 88% in 2010, but up from 68% in 2002. Of those who rated the officer’s overall professionalism as fair or poor during contact, one of the most commonly reported reasons in almost all years was that the officer ‘didn’t take the situation seriously enough’. In 2002, 2010, and 2011, the officer’s professionalism was frequently rated as fair or poor because he/she had a ‘bad attitude’. The other most common reason given in 2002 was ‘didn’t treat me fairly’.

B. HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

At the end of each year, the Toronto Police Service’s Corporate Planning unit distributes surveys to all the high schools of the Toronto District and Toronto District Catholic School Boards for students in Grades 9 through 12. In 2011, 1,463 students responded, up from 1,363 students in 2010 and 782 students in 2002.⁹³

Perceptions of Safety:

As shown in Figure 7.9, most students, in each of the past ten years said they felt safe in and around the school at any time of the day, with the proportion decreasing very slightly in 2011 from 2010, although remaining higher than in 2002 (87% in 2011, 89% in 2010, 83% in 2002).

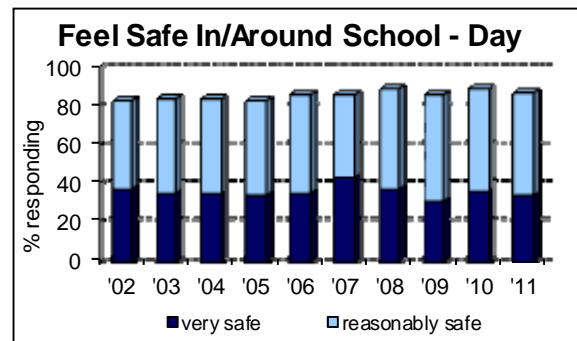


Figure 7.9

Source: TPS survey

Each year, students are asked whether they think crime in and around the school had increased, decreased, or remained the same over the last year. The largest proportion of students in each year felt that the level of crime had remained at about the same. In 2011, as in 2010, only 18% of students felt that crime had increased. This was the lowest proportion seen in the past ten years, down from 30% in 2002. The highest proportion – 36% – was seen in 2005.

When asked about the most serious policing problem in and around their school, drugs and fighting were usually the top two answers each year. The exception was 2007 when bullying replaced drugs. In 2010 and 2011, bullying/cyber-bullying was also a frequently noted problem, followed by robbery. It should also be noted, however, that a considerable proportion of students in all years said that there were no serious policing problems in or around their school, with this proportion higher in 2011 than in 2002. The proportion of each of these five responses over the past ten years is shown in Figure 7.10.

⁹³ Over the past ten years, the confidence intervals for the student survey results have varied between ±3.9% and ±2.6%, 95 times out of 100.

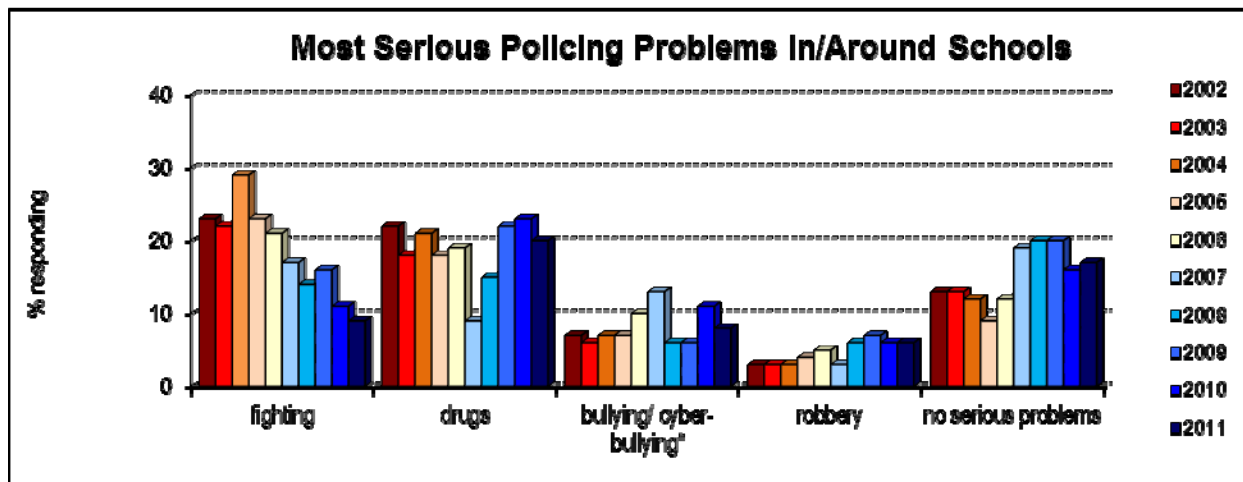


Figure 7.10

*This category was bullying only until 2008.

Source: TPS survey

Students were asked to rate how concerned they were about a number of issues in relation to their school, the school grounds, and the area around their school (Table 7.3). Students showed more concern ten years ago about each of the issues listed. Compared to 2010, in 2011, students were more concerned only about crime in general, feeling safe, and trespassers on school grounds.

Table 7.3
Student Concern About Crime and Disorder In/Around School

	<u>2002</u> 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned	<u>2010</u> 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned	<u>2011</u> 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned
Crime	55%	43%	46%
Being Robbed	51%	50%	48%
Weapons	52%	38%	37%
Feeling Safe	48%	37%	40%
Kids Hanging Around/Being Disorderly	37%	33%	31%
Gangs	55%	39%	34%
Bullying	50%	46%	41%
Cyber-Bullying	42%	38%	34%
Intimidation	--	34%	34%
Litter/Garbage	42%	42%	35%
Speeding	41%	33%	30%
Aggressive Driving	47%	37%	33%
Fighting	55%	43%	39%
Vandalism	42%	32%	29%
Graffiti	31%	27%	24%



	<u>2002</u> 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned	<u>2010</u> 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned	<u>2011</u> 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned
Racism/Discrimination	--	45%	41%
Drugs	54%	49%	46%
Being Harassed	51%	40%	37%
Trespassers on School Grounds	37%	32%	35%

-- question not asked in this year

Source: TPS survey

Most students do not feel that their school or school grounds are generally violent places, and the proportion of students feeling this way has increased over the past ten years (Figure 7.11). In 2011, 77% of students said that their school wasn't violent, down slightly from 80% in 2010, but up from 63% in 2002. Correspondingly, the proportion of students who thought their school was 'very' or 'somewhat' violent was 23% in 2011, up from 20% in 2010, but down from 37% in 2002.

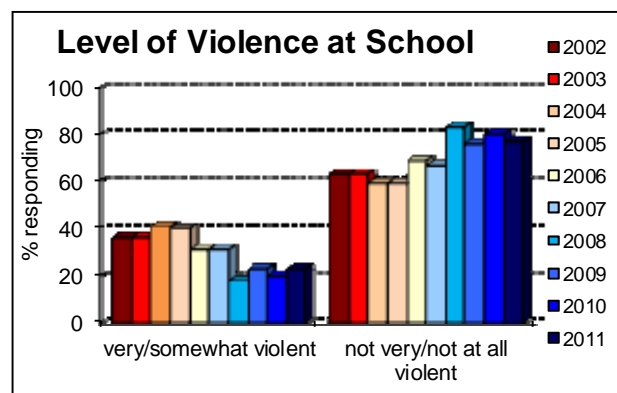


Figure 7.11

Source: TPS survey

Students were also asked about victimization. In 2011, 7% of students said they been the victim of a crime at school, down from 10% in 2010 and 12% in 2002. In 2011, these students had most frequently been victims of theft or robbery. This represented a slight change from the general trends over the past decade when students were generally victims of theft or been threatened; however, robbery had also begun to be noted in recent years.

In 2011, just over one-third (34%) of those who said they'd been victimized said that they reported the crime to police, up from 23% in 2010 and almost three times greater than the 12% in 2002. If they hadn't reported their victimization to police, students were asked why they had not. While the most common reason in most previous years was that there was no point/that the police wouldn't do anything, in 2011, the most frequent reason was that they were scared.

With a recent additional question, almost half of students in the past four years said that if they were the victim of a crime during the school year, they think they'd report it to police.

Also, starting in 2008, students have been asked specifically about whether they'd been bullied or cyber-bullied during the past 12 months. In 2011, 15% of students said that they'd been bullied in the past 12 months, while 12% said that they'd been cyber-bullied. These proportions have changed little over 2010 when 15% of students said that they'd been bullied in the past 12 months and 14% said that they'd been cyber-bullied. And, both these years showed only slight increases from 2008 when 12% said they'd been bullied and 11% said they'd been cyber-bullied.



In a new question in 2010, 23% of students said that they had at some time been concerned about their personal safety because of their use of social media. This proportion increased slightly in 2011 to 25%.

Perceptions of Police/Policing:

Fewer than one in five students (18%) in 2011 said they thought police presence at their school had increased over the past year, down slightly from 21% in 2010. Of these students, 42% in 2011 felt the increased police presence was needed, up from 37% in 2010, but 54% in 2011 said that the increased police presence made them feel safer, down from the 59% who felt this way in 2010. It should also be noted, that of the students who noted an increased police presence at their school, 36% in 2011 and 26% in 2010 said that the increased police presence made them feel less safe.

The largest proportion of students in all years said they would feel comfortable talking to police about crime or a problem at their school, although the proportion was lower in 2011 than in 2010. In 2011, 58% of students said they would feel comfortable talking to police, down from 64% in 2010, but similar to the 59% in 2002. When those who said they were not comfortable talking to police were asked why, the most common reasons in each of the past ten years were that police made them nervous and that it wasn't their place to talk about what others were doing.

For the first time in 2008, students were asked whether they would report a crime if they witnessed it or if they would be willing to give information about a crime or a problem to police. In 2011, 28% of students said that if they witnessed a crime during the school year, they would report it to police, similar to the 29% in 2010 and up slightly from 23% in 2008. More students each year said they would be willing to give information about a crime or problem to police: 82% in 2011, and 83% in 2010, up from 78% 2008. It should be noted that this willingness to provide information was conditional: about two-thirds of these students in each year said they would only be willing to give information if they could be anonymous.

Compared to ten years ago, more students in recent years have felt positive about the relationship between police and the students in their school (Figure 7.12). More students in both 2011 and 2010, compared to 2002, felt that the relationship between police and students was good or excellent (43% in 2011, 46% in 2010, and 33% in 2002). When students were asked in 2011

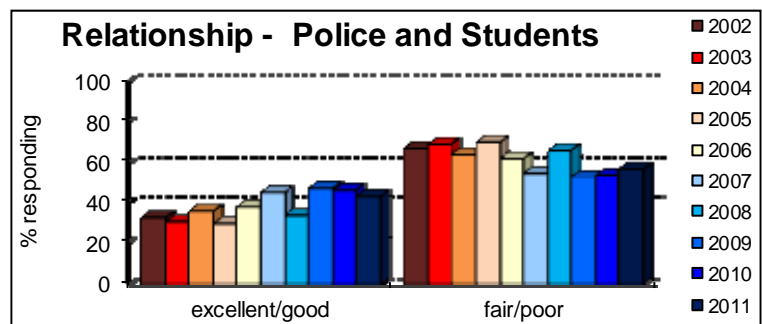


Figure 7.12

Source: TPS survey

how the relationship between the police and students had changed over the past year, 25% said it had gotten better, 7% said it had gotten worse, and 68% said that it hadn't changed.

Students were far less likely than people in the general community to say that police did a good job with regard to specific policing activities or services. And, in contrast to what was seen in the general community, students were generally not more positive about police provision of these services in 2010 than in previous years (Figure 7.13). With the exceptions of 'being visible' and



‘being approachable’, which showed very slight increases, the proportions of students who said that the police did a good job at the listed activities in and around their school in 2011 were generally lower than in 2002. Only the proportion of students who said the police did a good job ‘being approachable’ increased slightly between 2010 and 2011.

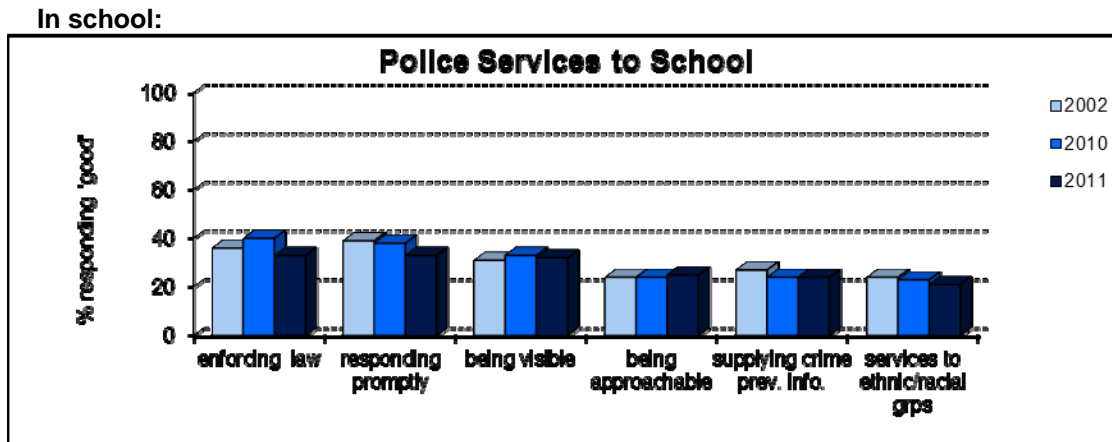


Figure 7.13

Source: TPS survey

Students were more likely than the general community to believe that officers target minorities for enforcement. Just under one-third of students in 2011 (31%) said they believed Toronto officers targeted members of minority or ethnic groups for enforcement, compared to 17% of the general community. The 2011 proportion was similar to the 32% of students who said they believed this in 2010, and an increase from the 23% who said they believed it in 2007 when the question was first asked of them.

School Resource Officers:⁹⁴

A number of Toronto schools have a School Resource Officer (SRO) assigned to them. The primary goals of the SRO program are youth engagement and relationship building.

Just under half (45%) of the high school students in the 2011 survey said that their school had a School Resource Officer; 55% said that their school did not have an SRO assigned or that they did not know. Students in SRO schools were significantly more likely than those in non-SRO schools to say they thought crime had decreased in/around the school during the last year (24% compared to 18%). However, there was no significant difference in feelings of safety at school between students in SRO schools and students in non-SRO schools: most students in both groups felt very or reasonably safe (88% and 87%, respectively).

As in 2010, in 2011, students in SRO schools and students in non-SRO schools were both most likely to say that drugs were the most serious policing problem in and around their school. The second most frequently identified problem in/around SRO schools was fighting, while the second most frequently identified problem in/around non-SRO schools was bullying/cyber-bullying. The students in non-SRO schools were significantly more likely to say that there were no serious policing problems in/around their school (20% compared to 12% in SRO schools).

⁹⁴ All significant comparisons noted in this section relate to a Pearson χ^2 with $p \leq 0.05$.



Again as in 2010, in 2011, students in schools with an SRO were more concerned about various issues than students in schools without an SRO; the difference was significant for almost all of the issues asked about (Figure 7.14). Students in SRO schools were significantly more concerned about: crime in general, being robbed, weapons, feeling safe, disorderly youth, gangs, bullying, cyber-bullying, speeding, aggressive driving, fighting, vandalism, graffiti, drugs, being harassed, and trespassers on school grounds.

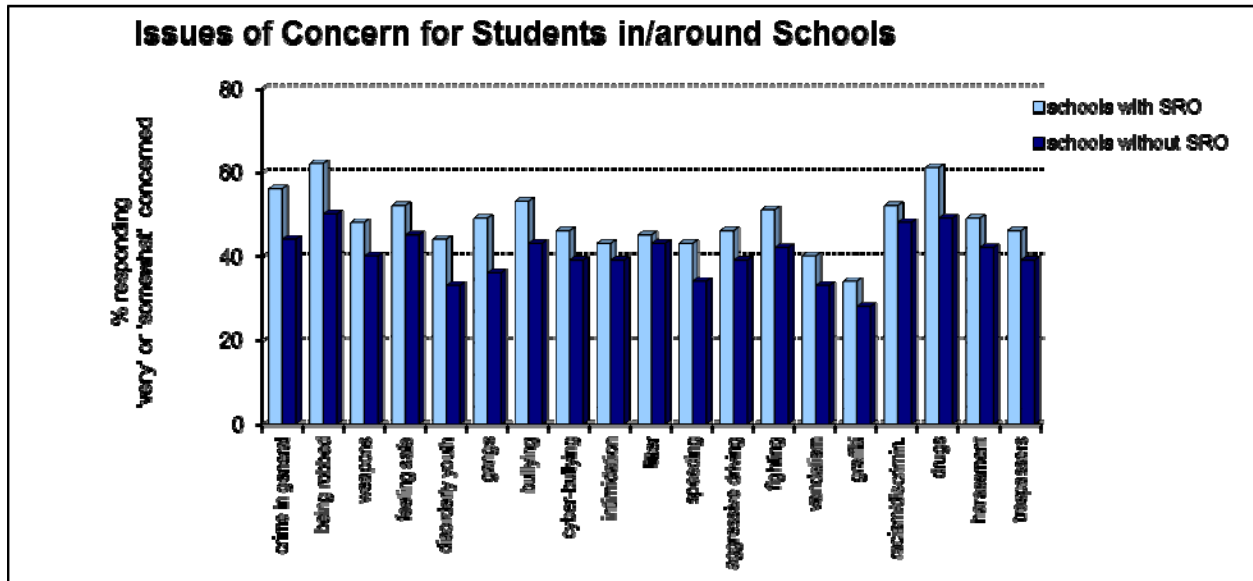


Figure 7.14

Source: TPS survey

While most students in both groups felt their school was not very or not at all violent, there was a difference in perception of level of violence between students in schools with an SRO and students in schools that did not have an SRO (Figure 7.15). Students in SRO schools were significantly more likely than students in non-SRO schools to say that their school and grounds were very or somewhat violent (29% compared to 17%).

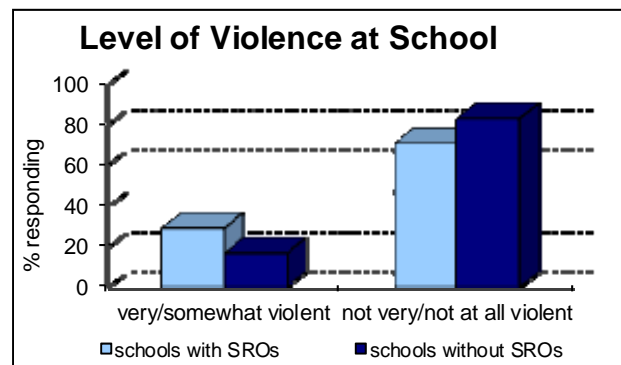


Figure 7.15

Source: TPS survey

Students in SRO schools were also significantly more likely than students in non-SRO schools to say that they had received information on crime prevention or safety in the past year (31% compared to 22%). And, while the difference was not statistically significant, students in SRO schools were also somewhat more likely to say they received information on bullying or cyber-bullying (34% compared to 28%). There was no difference between the two groups of students in whether or not they had been the victim of a crime in the past year; students in the SRO schools, however, were somewhat more likely than students in non-SRO schools to say that they reported their victimization to police (37% compared to 28%).



Students in SRO schools were significantly more likely than students in non-SRO schools to say they felt comfortable talking to police about crime or other problems at the school (64% compared to 52%). They were also significantly more likely to say they had spoken to an officer at their school during the last year (41% compared to 20%). However, there was no significant difference in student willingness to provide information to police about a crime. And, while there was no difference in the proportion of students in schools with SROs and students in schools without SROs who said that they would tell police if they were the victim of a crime (47% and 46%, respectively), students in SRO schools were somewhat more willing to tell police if they witnessed a crime (31% and 26%, respectively).

Students in SRO schools were significantly more likely than students in non-SRO schools to say that, in general, the relationship between students and the police was excellent or good (55% compared to 34%) (Figure 7.16). Students in SRO schools were also significantly more likely to say that the relationship between students and police had gotten better over the past year (36% compared to 15%). Students in non-SRO schools were significantly more likely to say that the relationship had not changed (78% compared to 56%).

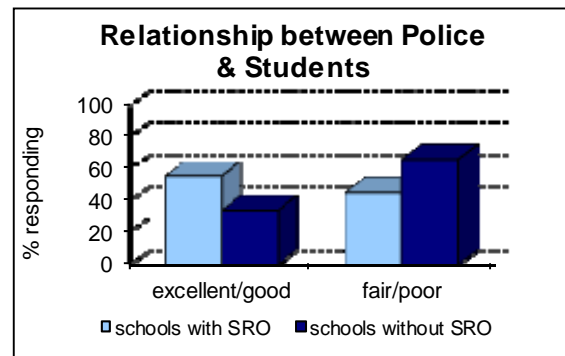


Figure 7.16

Source: TPS survey

With regard to specific policing activities in and around their school, the largest proportion of both groups of students said that the police did an average job. That said, however, students in SRO schools were significantly more likely to say the police did a good job at being approachable, supplying crime prevention information, and providing services to ethnic/racial groups, while students in non-SRO schools were more likely to say the police did a poor job at these activities. While the differences were not statistically significant, the students in SRO schools were also somewhat more likely to say the police did a good job at enforcing the law, responding promptly to calls, and being visible. There was no difference between the two groups of students in whether or not they said they believed that Toronto officers targeted members of minority or ethnic groups for enforcement.



Toronto Police Service

40 College Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M5G 2J3
416-808-2222

www.torontopolice.on.ca