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Planning for the Future...

Scanning the Toronto Environment

**Toronto Police Service
2013 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 and 2013, this brief, mainly statistical, update has been produced to assist with the preparation of the 2014-2016 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 2013





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I. DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- According to the 2011 Census, the population of the city of Toronto increased by about 5.4% since 2001, reaching 2,615,060 in 2011. The population of Toronto is expected to grow slowly, to about 3.4 million people by 2036.
- Eleven divisions saw an increase in population in 2011 compared to 2001, while six saw a decrease in population. The largest population increases were seen in 52, 12, and 11 Divisions, with the population in 52 Division increasing 81%. The largest decrease in population was seen in 31 Division.
- As of the 2011 Census, the median age in Toronto was 39 years, an increase from the median age of 37 at the 2001 Census. Within Toronto itself, all policing divisions except 52 Division also saw an increase in median age between 2001 and 2011. In both years, 22 Division had the population with the oldest median age (43 in 2011) and 52 Division had the population with the youngest median age (32 in 2011).
- According to the Ontario Ministry of Finance projections, only the 65 years and over age group will show an increase between 2011 and 2036. The proportion of older adults in Toronto is expected to increase from about 14% in 2011 to 21% in 2036.
- According to the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), almost 1 in 2 (49%) people living in Toronto were immigrants, and 17% had immigrated very recently, between 2006 and 2011. While China, the Philippines, and India were the top three source countries for immigrants to Toronto overall, the largest source of more recent immigrants has been the Philippines.
- According to Statistics Canada's National Household Survey, 49% of the city's population identified as visible minority. South Asians, Chinese, and Blacks were the largest visible minority groups, representing 32% of the total population and 64% of the visible minority population in Toronto.
- Almost half (46%) of the population in the 2011 Census said they had a mother tongue (the first language they learned at home and still understood) other than just English or French, unchanged from 46% in 2001 (single responses). Chinese continued to be the most common non-official mother tongue language, followed by Italian. Tagalog (Pilipino) replaced Portuguese as the third most common non-official mother tongue.



- Mirroring the diversity of Toronto’s population is the diversity in the religious make-up of the city. Those with Roman Catholic affiliation represented the largest proportion (28%), followed those claiming no religious affiliation (24%). Overall, just over half (54%) of Toronto residents identified as Christian, while 8% identified as Muslim, 6% identified as Hindu, and 4% identified as Jewish.

A. TORONTO POPULATION

According to the 2011 Census, the population of the city of Toronto increased by about 4.5% since 2006 and 5.4% since 2001, reaching 2,615,060 in 2011.¹ As has been noted in previous *Environmental Scans*, Toronto’s population continued to grow at a slower pace than the populations of the other regions of the Greater Toronto Area (GTA).² Between 2006 and 2011, the population of Durham grew by 8%, the population of Halton grew by 14%, the population of Peel grew by 12%, and the population of York grew by 16%. The population growth since 1991 in Toronto and the four other regions are shown in Figure 1.1.

Also shown in Figure 1.1 is the population growth for each of the GTA regions over the next 25 years, as projected by the Ontario Ministry of Finance.³ Driven mainly by international immigration, the GTA is expected to be the fastest growing region within the province over the next 25 years, with over half (52%) of Ontarians living in the GTA by 2036. While each of the GTA regions is expected to see an increase in population over the next 25 years, Toronto’s population is expected to continue to grow more slowly than the populations of the other GTA regions, increasing to about 3.4 million people.

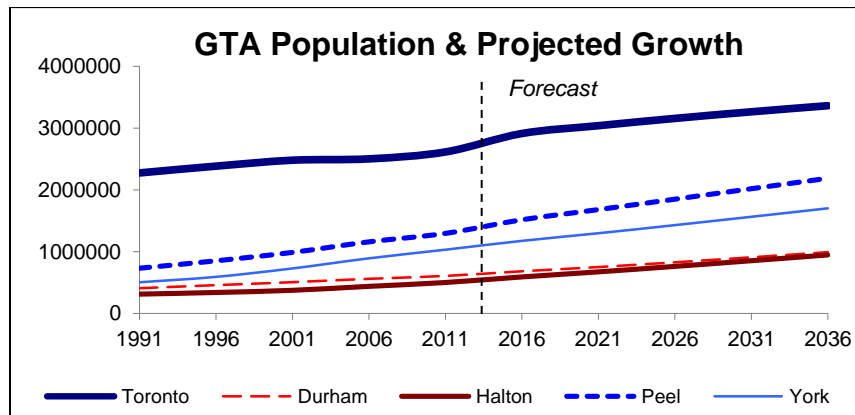


Figure 1.1

Source: Stats.Can./Ont. Min. of Finance

The population of the GTA itself is projected to increase to about 9.1 million people. The growth and projected growth in the surrounding regions means that the proportion of the total GTA population living in the 905 areas will continue to increase, while the proportion living in

¹ The data are not adjusted for undercount.

² The Greater Toronto Area consists of Toronto, Durham, Halton, Peel, and York.

³ Ontario Ministry of Finance. (2011). *Ontario Population Projections Update: 2010-2036 Ontario and Its 49 Census Divisions (Based on the 2006 Census)*. Spring 2011. (Retrieved July 7th, 2011, from <http://www.fin.gov.on.ca/en/economy/demographics/projections>). The reference or medium growth scenario is presented in this chapter.



Toronto will continue to decrease (Figure 1.2). In 1991, Toronto had 54% of the total GTA population; by 2011, this had decreased to 43%. If the populations grow in line with the projections made, by 2036 the population of Toronto will account for only 37% of the total GTA population. To ensure that Toronto remains a vibrant and dynamic centre to the GTA, Toronto’s Official Plan encourages and accommodates growth within the city boundaries.⁴

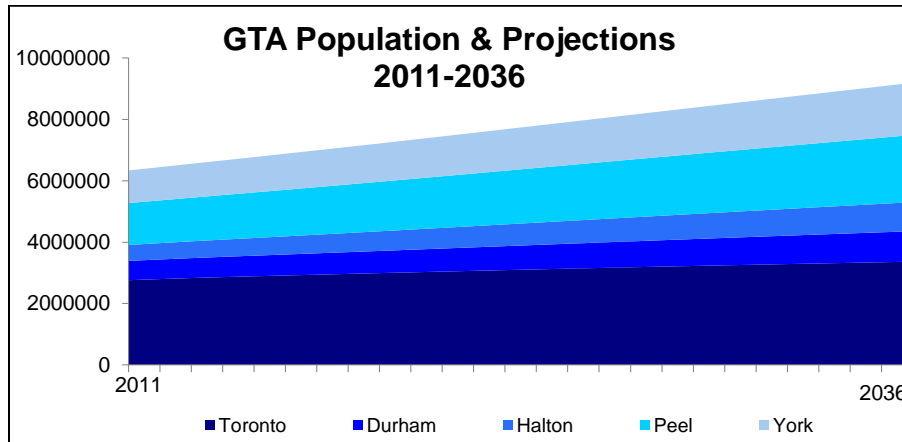


Figure 1.2

Source: Ont. Ministry of Finance

While the growing communities surrounding Toronto are quite self-contained, there is still significant commuter and visitor travel into the city for employment, entertainment, and education. This will continue to put substantial pressure on transportation networks, contributing to greater congestion, diminishing air quality, parking problems, and so on, for the foreseeable future, affecting quality of life within the city. Further, as the populations of the surrounding areas grow, the transient daytime population (commuters, tourists, visitors for entertainment purposes, etc.) can be expected to grow as well, and points to the need for an efficient, effective, and integrated public transit system for the GTA. It should be noted that this transient population also makes use of police services but is not captured in resident population statistics used in crime rate and workload analyses.

Changes in divisional population are shown in Figure 1.3 below. As can be seen, eleven divisions saw an increase in population in 2011 compared to 2001, while six saw a decrease in population. The largest population increases were seen in 52, 12, and 11 Divisions, with the population in 52 Division increasing 81%. The largest decrease in population was seen in 31 Division.

⁴ City of Toronto. (2002). *Flashforward: Projecting Population and Employment to 2031 in a Mature Urban Area*. Toronto Official Plan. Toronto: City Planning Division – Policy & Research.

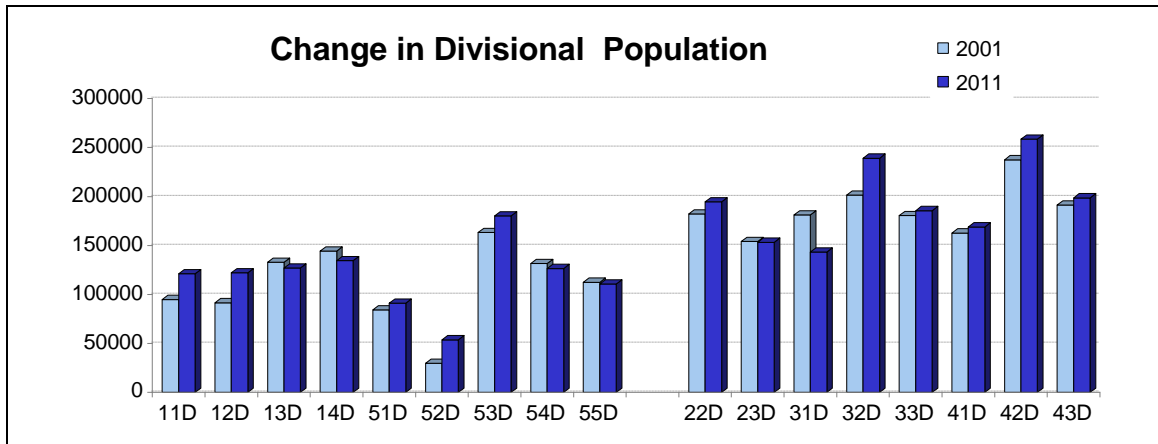


Figure 1.3

Source: Statistics Canada

B. AGE STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

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

In line with national projections, provincial projections also anticipate a shift to an older population. However, compared to the rest of the province, the GTA “is expected to remain the region with the youngest age structure as a result of strong international migration and positive natural increase.”⁵

Within the GTA as of the 2011 Census, the median age in Toronto was the same as the median age in Durham, Halton, and York (39 years), while the median age in Peel was slightly lower (37 years).⁶ Each of these median ages was an increase of between one and three years from the 2001 Census; as of the 2001 Census the median age in Toronto was 37 years.

Within Toronto itself, all policing divisions except 52 Division also saw an increase in median age between 2001 and 2011. In both years, 22 Division had the population with the oldest median age (43 in 2011) and 52 Division had the population with the youngest median age (32 in 2011). While 52 Division had the youngest median age, this was not the result of a large proportion of children or youth, however the division did have by far the largest proportion of young working age adults (25 to 34 years). Figure 1.4 shows the proportion of children and youth in each division. While young people made up less than one-quarter of each division’s total population, as can be seen, the east and northwest suburban divisions tended to have the largest proportions of children and youth 10-24 years of age, with the largest proportion of young people in 31 Division. See the Appendix to this chapter for a breakdown of the population by age group and division, along with other divisional demographic information.

⁵ Ontario Ministry of Finance (2011), p.14.

⁶ The median age is the age at which one half of the population is older and one half is younger.

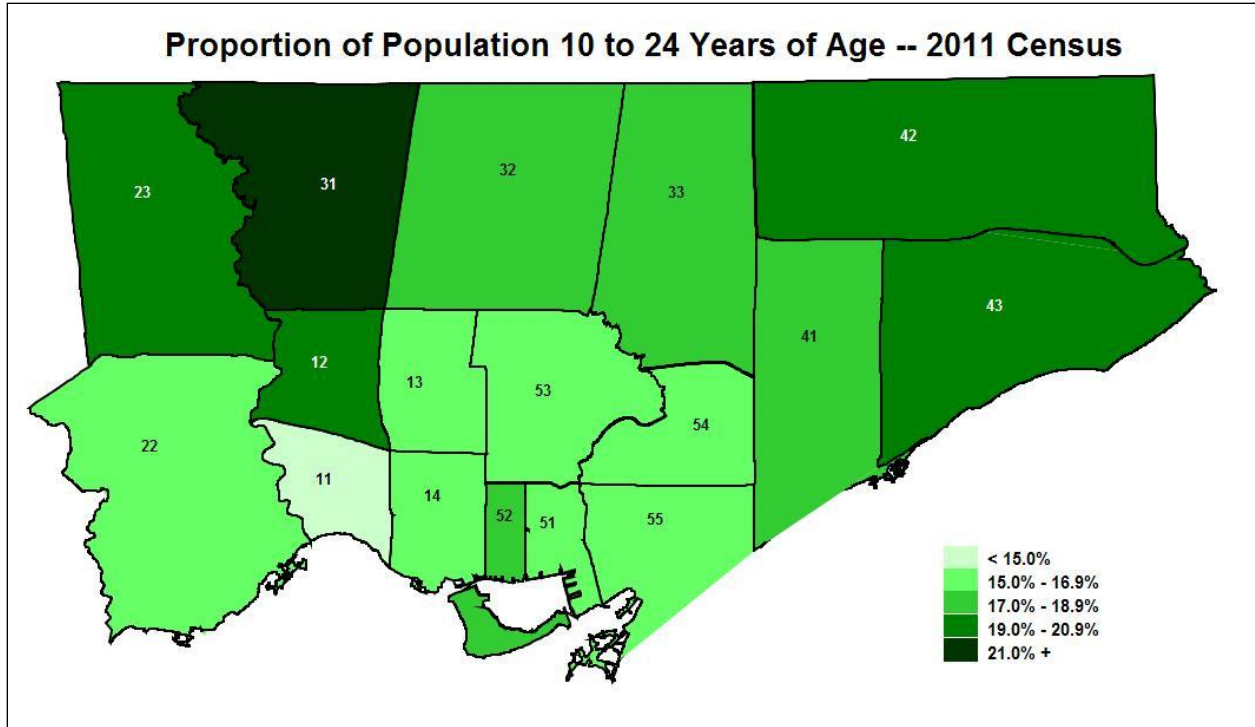


Figure 1.4

Source: Statistics Canada

As shown in Figure 1.5, the populations of 51 and 52 Divisions in downtown Toronto had the smallest proportions of older adults (65 years or more), while 22, 13, and 33 Divisions in the north and southwest parts of the city had the largest proportions of older adults.

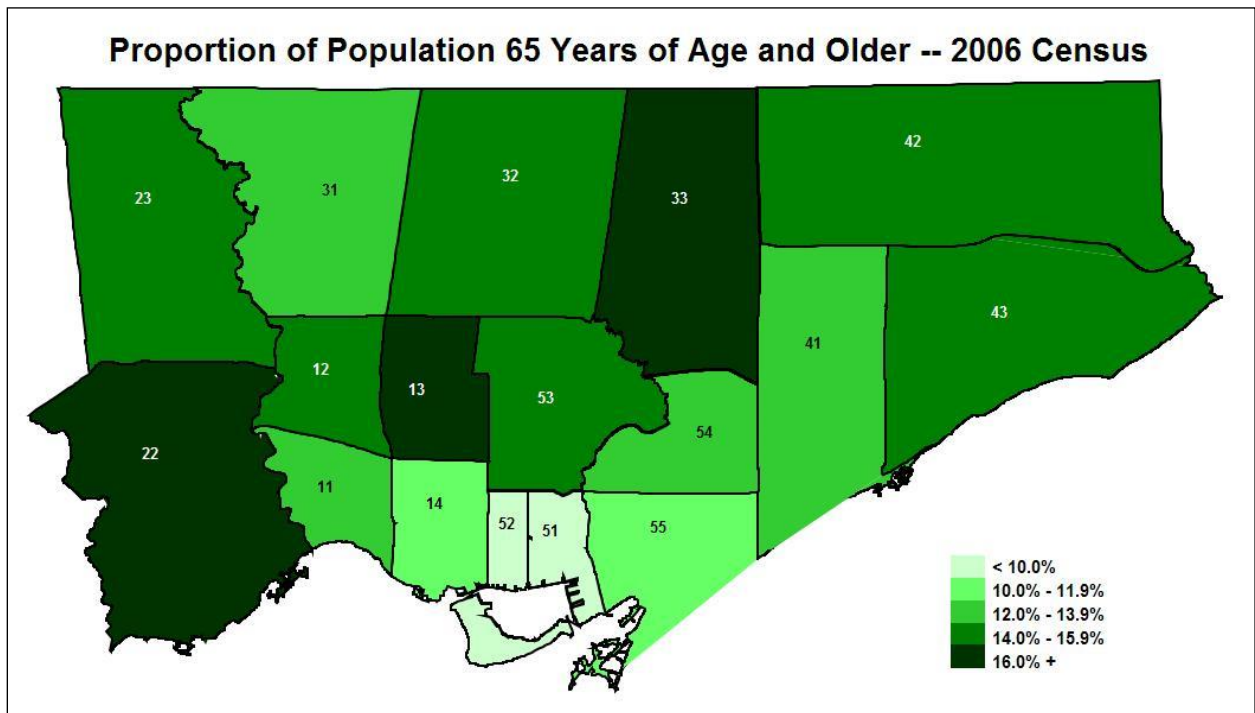


Figure 1.5

Source: Statistics Canada



According to the Ontario Ministry of Finance projections, only the 65 years and over age group will show an increase between 2011 and 2036 (Figure 1.6). The proportion of older adults in Toronto is expected to increase from about 14% in 2011 to 21% in 2036. In contrast, the proportion of those in each of the other age groups is expected to decrease between 1% and 3% over the same period.

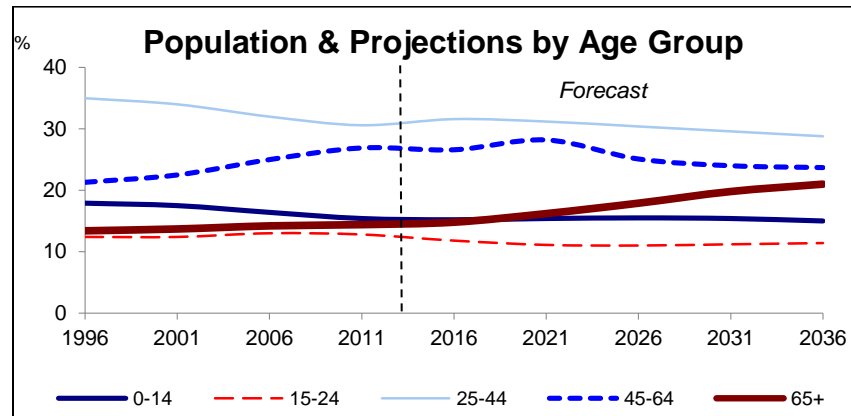


Figure 1.6

Source: Stats.Can./Ont. Min. of Finance

The aging of the population could have a significant effect on crime and victimization patterns. This may be particularly true given that it has been found that more seniors are living in the community with a spouse, children, or alone, rather than living in a health care institution.⁷ With the growing older adult population, victimization by white-collar crime, especially fraud, may increase, as may incidents of elder abuse and neglect. Demand for caregivers, particularly children, as aging parents require increased care may mean increased family tension and stress. The Service must be prepared for a potential increase in elder abuse, and, internally, must ensure that support and systems are available for Service members caring for elderly parents.

Officers interacting with older adults should be aware of the possible physical and emotional challenges of aging, including vision, hearing, and mobility difficulties. These physical difficulties may result in the deterioration of driving skills and challenges for senior pedestrians. The mental illnesses that can accompany aging will also be a concern and with an increase in the population of older adults, this may mean more officer contact with seniors with a dementia and an increasing number of calls from family members or care-givers related to missing seniors.

An increase in seniors may result in different demands for service to the police. While older adults may be relatively less likely to be victimized by crime than other age groups, they may feel more vulnerable and less able to deal with the consequences of victimisation. An increased fear of crime may, in turn, lead to an increase in calls for service to the police.⁸

⁷ Ogrodnik, L. (2007). Seniors as Victims of Crime, 2004 and 2005. (Catalogue No. 85F0033MIE, No. 014) *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series*. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

⁸ Powell, J. & Wahidin, A. (2007). Old Age and Victims: A Critical Exegesis and Agenda for Change. *Internet Journal of Criminology*. (Retrieved December 30th, 2009, from http://www.internetjournalofcriminology.com/Powell_Wahidin_Old_Age.pdf)



Officers will have to increase their knowledge of other services in the community to be better able to provide referrals, since seniors may think of police as their only source of help, especially if they have no children to provide care.

C. IMMIGRATION⁹

Immigration continues to be the main force driving population growth in the Toronto CMA, and by 2031, Statistics Canada has projected that 78% of the CMA's population could be immigrants or children of immigrants.^{10,11} According to the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), almost 1 in 2 (49%) people living in Toronto were immigrants. Of the other regions in the GTA, Peel and York also had large immigrant populations: 51% of people living in Peel and 45% of people living in York were immigrants. Just over one-quarter (26%) of those living in Halton were immigrants, while 21% of those living in Durham were immigrants.

Of Toronto's immigrant population, just under half (46%) were under 25 years of age when they immigrated, one-third (33%) had immigrated between 2001 and 2011, and 17% had immigrated very recently, between 2006 and 2011.

Of the over 1.25 million Toronto residents born outside of Canada, over half (51%) had come from Asia, about one-quarter (26%) came from Europe, 17% came from the Americas, and 6% came from Africa. Of those who came to the city most recently, two-thirds (67%) came from Asia.

Table 1.1 shows the five countries that were the top sources of immigrants to Toronto overall, and in more recent years, as well as the proportion they represented of all immigrant residents. While China, the Philippines, and India were the top three source countries for immigrants to Toronto overall, the largest source of more recent immigrants has been the Philippines.

Table 1.1
Immigrant Places of Birth

All Immigrants	% of immig	Recent Immigrants (2006-2011)	% of recent immig
China	11%	Philippines	15%
Philippines	8%	China	13%
India	6%	India	10%
Sri Lanka	5%	Iran	4%
Italy	4%	Sri Lanka	4%

Source: National Household Survey, Statistics Canada

⁹ In 2011, this information was collected as part of the voluntary National Household Survey rather than the mandatory Census long form as in previous years. Given this different data collection methodology, this section does not compare 2011 NHS results with earlier Census data. Comparisons may be possible once technical documentation from Statistics Canada on the full impacts of the change in methodology has been reviewed. (Statistics Canada, 2013. National Household Survey Profile. 2011 National Household Survey – www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E)

¹⁰ Heisz (2006).

¹¹ Statistics Canada. (2010). *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population 2006 to 2031*. (Catalogue no. 91-551-X) Ottawa: Demography Division, Statistics Canada.



Immigrants to Canada, and Toronto, face a number of challenges, with a main one being employment. The difficulties in finding employment, particularly for recent immigrants, can include: recognition of foreign credentials, level of educational attainment, language barriers, degree of experience outside their home country, strength of social networks, and knowledge about the Canadian labour market.¹² Similarly, the Statistics Canada Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants, which asked new immigrants about their experiences since coming to Canada, found that when asked about the difficulties they had encountered, almost half (46%) cited finding an adequate job.¹³ When asked about barriers to employment, most cited multiple obstacles, including lack of Canadian work experience and lack of recognition of foreign experience or foreign qualifications. Linguistic and cultural issues were also cited when people were asked about their difficulties since coming to Canada.

Some awareness of the diversity of the populations being served is important to the provision of policing services. Many newcomers to Toronto have had political and economic experiences that are quite different from what is common in many Canadian cities. Newcomers may also bring different experiences with and attitudes toward the police and different family role expectations.

D. DIVERSITY – ETHNIC ORIGINS & VISIBLE MINORITIES¹⁴

One of the factors that makes Toronto such a vibrant and dynamic city is its striking ethnic and racial diversity. According to Statistics Canada’s National Household Survey, more than 200 ethnic origins were reported by Toronto residents.¹⁵ The proportion of people identifying various geographic areas as the ethnic or cultural origin of their ancestors is shown in Table 1.2

Table 1.2
% of Toronto Population Identifying As Ethnic Origin

East and Southeast Asian	21%	British Isles	20%
Southern European	17%	North American (incl. Aboriginal)	14%
South Asian	13%	Western European (incl. French)	11%
Eastern European	10%	Caribbean	%
African	5%	West Central Asia and Middle Eastern	5%
Latin and Central and South American	4%	Oceania	0.2%

Note: People could report multiple ethnic origins.
Source: National Household Survey, Statistics Canada

¹² Gilmore, J. (2009). The 2008 Canadian Immigrant Labour Market: Analysis of Quality of Employment. *The Immigrant Labour Force Analysis Series*. (Catalogue no. 71-606-X, no.5) Ottawa: Labour Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

¹³ Schellenberg, G. & Maheux, H. (2007). Immigrants’ Perspectives on their First Four Years in Canada: Highlights from Three Waves of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada. *Canadian Social Trends, Special Edition (Statistics Canada)*.

¹⁴ **This section does not compare 2011 NHS results with earlier Census data. See footnote 9 for further information.**

¹⁵ Respondents to the NHS were asked to specify as many origins as applicable.



Also according to the National Household Survey, 49% of the city’s population identified as visible minority. The visible minority composition of the Toronto population in 2011 is shown in Figure 1.7.

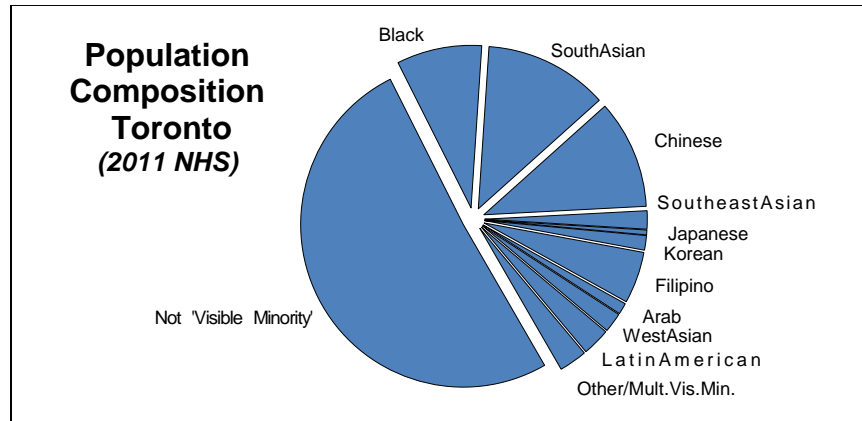


Figure 1.7

Source: Nat. Household Survey, Stat. Can.

In 2011, South Asians, Chinese, and Blacks were the largest visible minority groups, representing 32% of the total population and 64% of the visible minority population in Toronto. Specifically, South Asians represented the largest group within the visible minority population (25%), followed by Chinese (22%), Black (17%), Filipino (10%), and Latin American (6%).

The visible minority population is expected to continue to grow over the next few decades, as a result of the high levels of immigration from non-European regions noted previously and a relatively young visible minority population.¹⁶

Projections from Statistics Canada suggest that by 2031, the proportion of the Toronto CMA identifying as visible minority could increase to 63%.¹⁷ Under these projections, two of every five visible minority persons in Canada would live in the Toronto CMA. South Asians are likely to continue to be the largest visible minority group, with accounting for 24% of the CMA population, followed by the Chinese at 12%. Two smaller visible minority groups that are expected to grow rapidly are Arabs and West Asians.

Such diversity within the population being served presents both opportunities and challenges for the Toronto Police Service. Opportunities, for example, relate to the potential for recruitment, volunteers, and community partnerships. Challenges, on the other hand, include the need to ensure that officers are aware of different cultures and sensitivities, and language barriers which could hinder crime prevention, information dissemination, and ability to access services.

According to the 2004 Statistics Canada General Social Survey, 28% of visible minorities in Canada (compared to 13% of non-visible minorities) said they had experienced discrimination

¹⁶ Chard, J. & Renaud, V. (1999). Visible Minorities in Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal. *Canadian Social Trends (Statistics Canada)*, Autumn.

¹⁷ Statistics Canada (2010).



– most of these (81%) believed it was because of their race or ethnic origin.¹⁸ Blacks and Latin Americans were the most likely visible minority groups to say they’d experienced discrimination (36% both groups). And, 14% of visible minorities said they’d experienced discrimination when dealing with the police or courts, compared to 8% of non-visible minorities.

The Police Service must work to ensure that members of all communities in Toronto feel they are treated professionally, respectfully, and fairly, especially during contact that could be viewed negatively.

E. LANGUAGE

Toronto is also a city of diverse languages. Almost half (46%) of the population in the 2011 Census said they had a mother tongue (the first language they learned at home and still understood) other than just English or French, unchanged from 46% in 2001 (single responses). Table 1.3 shows the top ten (by proportion) single response, non-official mother tongue languages in Toronto in 2001 and 2011, as well as the proportion of Toronto’s population who said they had this mother tongue.

Table 1.3
Non-Official Mother Tongue Language (single response)

2001	% of pop.	2011	% of pop.
Chinese	9.4%	Chinese	9.4%
Italian	4.2%	Italian	2.9%
Portuguese	2.8%	Tagalog (Pilipino)	2.8%
Spanish	2.4%	Spanish	2.8%
Tamil	2.4%	Tamil	2.5%
Tagalog (Pilipino)	2.1%	Portuguese	2.3%
Greek	1.6%	Persian (Farsi)	1.7%
Polish	1.5%	Urdu	1.5%
Persian (Farsi)	1.3%	Russian	1.5%
Russian	1.3%	Korean	1.3%

Source: Statistics Canada

As can be seen in the above table, Chinese continued to be the most common non-official mother tongue language, followed by Italian. Tagalog (Pilipino) replaced Portuguese as the third most common non-official mother tongue. While almost all of the ten most common mother tongue languages were the same at both Censuses, Urdu and Korean replaced Greek and Polish in 2011, reflecting the recent sources of immigration shown in Table 1.1. At both times, the languages shown accounted for just under 30% of the non-official mother tongue languages spoken, illustrating the diversity of languages in the city.

¹⁸ Perreault, S. (2004). Visible Minorities and Victimization. *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series*. (Catalogue No. 85F0033MIE – No. 015) Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.



Use of Language Line Services, previously the AT&T Language Line, assists Toronto Police Service communications operators to manage calls received through 9-1-1 and the non-emergency number from citizens who do not speak English, and allows field officers to contact on-line telephone interpreters, if required, to communicate with citizens who attend the divisions or persons in custody.

Use of Language Line Services increased 48% between 2003 and 2012 (Figure 1.8). While this increase in use may be due to increased advertising and awareness of the availability of the Language Line, it may also be reflecting the increasing diversity of languages within the city. In each year, the most frequently provided languages were Chinese and Spanish.

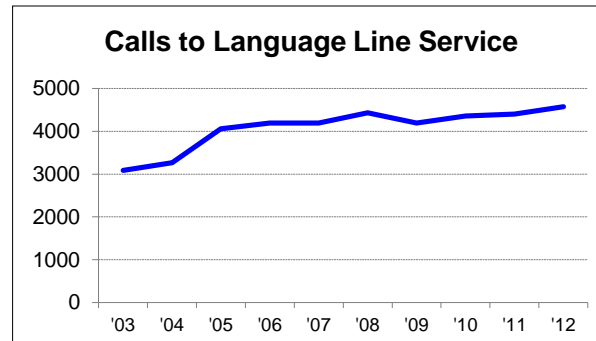


Figure 1.8 Source: TPS Comm. Services

While Vietnamese was the third most frequently provided language in four of the six years between 2003 and 2008, since 2009, Eastern European languages have moved into the top three.

It is important for the Service to recognize that those whose mother tongue is not English may, in a stressful situation, have difficulty speaking or understanding officers. It is critical that the Service continue to have access to – and use – qualified, skilled, and impartial translators and interpreters. Mistakes or misinterpretations could lead to wrong information being communicated to or from officers, wrong referrals, and so on.

Language barriers may result in people having difficulty in accessing, using, or perhaps even knowing about public services, including police services, and may also hinder crime prevention and information dissemination efforts. The Police Service must work to ensure that information about policing services is available and accessible in as many different languages as possible. Officers must also be aware that some people may not speak English and take care to ensure that these people, if stopped or arrested, understand both their situation and their rights.



F. RELIGION¹⁹

Mirroring the diversity of Toronto’s population is the diversity in the religious make-up of the city. Figure 1.9 shows the religious affiliation by proportion of population in Toronto, according to 2011 NHS data.²⁰ As can be seen, those with Roman Catholic affiliation represented the largest proportion (28%), followed those claiming no religious affiliation (24%).

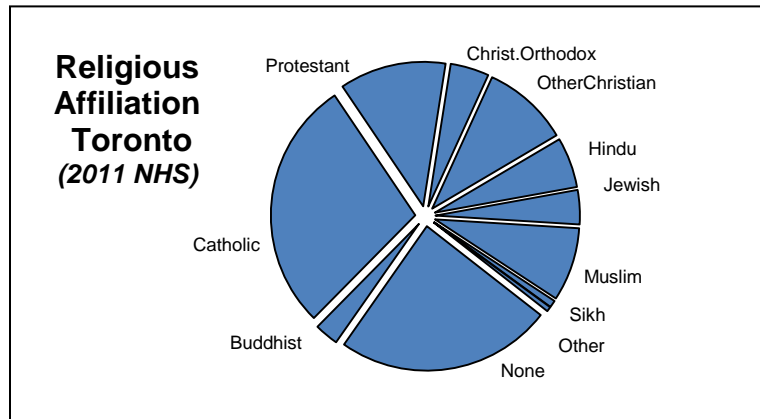


Figure 1.9

Source: Nat. Household Survey, Stat. Can.

Just over half (54%) of Toronto residents identified as Christian, while 8% identified as Muslim, 6% identified as Hindu, and 4% identified as Jewish.

Research, based on results from the 2002 Statistics Canada Ethnic Diversity Survey, found that ‘new’ religious minorities – mainly Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Hindus – were slower to integrate into the larger community mainly because of their racial minority status.²¹ Strength of religious commitment had little impact for any of the religious groups examined.

Toronto’s multi-faith profile provides an opportunity to become familiar with different beliefs and practices in an environment of mutual respect and tolerance. However, it also provides the potential for conflict between individuals and between groups with strongly held, but differing beliefs and values.

¹⁹ This section does not compare 2011 NHS results with earlier Census data. See footnote 9 for further information.

²⁰ In the National Household Survey, religion refers to “the person’s self-identification as having a connection or affiliation with any religious denomination, group, body, sect, cult, or other religiously defined community or system. ...Persons without a religious connection or affiliation can self-identify as atheist, agnostic, or humanist, or can provide another applicable response.”

²¹ Reitz, J.G., Banerjee, R., Phan, M. & Thompson, J. (2009). *Race, Religion, and the Social Integration of New Immigrant Minorities in Canada*. (Retrieved July 28th, 2011, from <http://www.utoronto.ca/ethnicstudies/RaceReligionFinal.pdf>)



Appendix

**Table 1: Proportion of Divisional Population by Age
2011 Census**

	0-4 yrs	5-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65-74 yrs	75-84 yrs	85+ yrs	Total
CENTRAL FIELD											
11 Division	6%	14%	6%	19%	18%	15%	11%	6%	4%	2%	121,051
12 Division	6%	18%	7%	14%	14%	16%	11%	7%	5%	2%	122,008
13 Division	5%	15%	7%	16%	15%	15%	12%	8%	6%	3%	127,088
14 Division	4%	9%	9%	29%	17%	13%	9%	6%	4%	1%	134,578
51 Division	4%	9%	9%	25%	17%	16%	11%	6%	3%	1%	91,172
52 Division	3%	5%	14%	36%	15%	10%	8%	5%	3%	1%	53,701
53 Division	5%	15%	6%	17%	15%	14%	12%	8%	5%	3%	180,182
54 Division	6%	16%	6%	15%	16%	16%	12%	7%	5%	3%	126,478
55 Division	6%	15%	6%	15%	18%	17%	12%	6%	4%	1%	110,627
AREA FIELD											
22 Division	5%	15%	6%	13%	14%	17%	13%	8%	6%	3%	194,623
23 Division	6%	20%	7%	13%	14%	14%	11%	7%	6%	2%	153,227
31 Division	7%	20%	8%	14%	14%	14%	10%	7%	5%	1%	143,232
32 Division	5%	15%	7%	15%	15%	15%	12%	7%	6%	3%	239,138
33 Division	5%	16%	7%	13%	15%	16%	12%	9%	6%	3%	185,621
41 Division	6%	18%	6%	13%	15%	17%	12%	7%	5%	2%	168,925
42 Division	5%	18%	7%	13%	13%	17%	13%	8%	5%	2%	258,541
43 Division	6%	19%	7%	13%	13%	15%	12%	8%	5%	2%	198,687

Data Source: Statistics Canada



**Table 2: Proportion of Population: English and Top 2 Other Mother Tongue Language Families by Division*
2011 Census**

CENTRAL FIELD						
11 Division	English	60%	Romance Languages	12%	Slavic Languages	9%
12 Division	English	50%	Romance Languages	26%	Austro-Asiatic Languages	4%
13 Division	English	54%	Romance Languages	23%	Malayo-Polynesian Languages	5%
14 Division	English	59%	Romance Languages	13%	Sino-Tibetan	11%
51 Division	English	58%	Sino-Tibetan Languages	7%	Indo-Iranian Languages	6%
52 Division	English	54%	Sino-Tibetan Languages	17%	Indo-Iranian Languages	6%
53 Division	English	70%	Indo-Iranian Languages	7%	Romance Languages	4%
54 Division	English	55%	Indo-Iranian Languages	13%	Greek Language	6%
55 Division	English	72%	Sino-Tibetan Languages	11%	Indo-Iranian Languages	3%
AREA FIELD						
22 Division	English	59%	Slavic Languages	16%	Romance Languages	8%
23 Division	English	46%	Indo-Iranian Languages	18%	Romance Languages	11%
31 Division	English	44%	Romance Languages	21%	Indo-Iranian Languages	8%
32 Division	English	45%	Sino-Tibetan Languages	11%	Slavic Languages	10%
33 Division	English	42%	Sino-Tibetan Languages	20%	Indo-Iranian Languages	10%
41 Division	English	54%	Indo-Iranian Languages	11%	Sino-Tibetan Languages	6%
42 Division	English	36%	Sino-Tibetan Languages	34%	Dravidian Languages	10%
43 Division	English	57%	Indo-Iranian Languages	12%	Dravidian Languages	8%

* Single responses only

Austro-Asiatic Languages include: Khmer (Cambodian), Vietnamese

Dravidian Languages include: Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu

Indo-Iranian Languages include: Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani, Kurdish, Marathi, Panjabi(Punjabi), Pashto, Persian(Farsi), Sindhi, Sinhala(Sinhalese), Urdu, Nepali

Malayo-Polynesian Languages include: Bisayan languages, Ilocano, Malay, Tagalog(Pilipino), Bikol, Malagasy, Fijian, Pangasinan

Romance Languages include: Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, Spanish, Catalan

Sino-Tibetan Languages include: Cantonese, Chaochow(Teochow), Fukien, Hakka, Mandarin, Shanghainese, Chinese not otherwise specified, Tibetan languages, Burmese

Slavic Languages include: Belarusian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Macedonian, Polish, Russian, Serbian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovenian, Ukrainian

Data Source: Statistics Canada



**Table 3: Proportion of Population: Top 5 Individual Non-English Mother Tongue Languages by Division*
2011 Census**

CENTRAL FIELD										
11 Division	Portuguese	8%	Polish	4%	Spanish	3%	Ukrainian	2%	Russian	2%
12 Division	Portuguese	10%	Spanish	8%	Italian	8%	Vietnamese	4%	Tagalog(Pilipino)	2%
13 Division	Portuguese	10%	Italian	8%	Spanish	5%	Tagalog(Pilipino)	4%	Greek	1%
14 Division	Portuguese	8%	Cantonese	4%	Chinese n.o.s.**	3%	Mandarin	3%	Spanish	3%
51 Division	Tagalog(Pilipino)	3%	Spanish	3%	Chinese n.o.s.	2%	Mandarin	2%	Bengali	2%
52 Division	Chinese n.o.s.	6%	Mandarin	5%	Cantonese	5%	Arabic	3%	Korean	3%
53 Division	Urdu	3%	Spanish	2%	Tagalog(Pilipino)	2%	Persian(Farsi)	2%	Russian	1%
54 Division	Greek	6%	Bengali	3%	Urdu	3%	Tagalog(Pilipino)	3%	Cantonese	2%
55 Division	Cantonese	5%	Chinese n.o.s.	4%	Mandarin	2%	Spanish	1%	Greek	1%
AREA FIELD										
22 Division	Polish	5%	Ukrainian	4%	Italian	3%	Serbian	2%	Spanish	2%
23 Division	Panjabi(Pubjabi)	8%	Italian	5%	Spanish	4%	Gujarati	4%	Urdu	3%
31 Division	Italian	11%	Spanish	9%	Vietnamese	5%	Tagalog(Pilipino)	3%	Urdu	2%
32 Division	Russian	8%	Persian(Farsi)	6%	Korean	5%	Tagalog(Pilipino)	5%	Chinese n.o.s.	4%
33 Division	Chinese n.o.s.	8%	Mandarin	7%	Cantonese	5%	Persian(Farsi)	5%	Korean	3%
41 Division	Tamil	6%	Tagalog(Pilipino)	6%	Bengali	5%	Urdu	2%	Cantonese	2%
42 Division	Cantonese	13%	Chinese n.o.s.	12%	Tamil	10%	Mandarin	8%	Tagalog(Pilipino)	4%
43 Division	Tamil	7%	Tagalog(Pilipino)	4%	Gujarati	4%	Urdu	2%	Chinese n.o.s.	2%

* Single responses only

** Not otherwise specified

Data Source: Statistics Canada



**Table 4: Families and Living Arrangements by Division
2011 Census**

	PROPORTION OF FAMILIES		Living Alone	PROPORTION OF PERSONS		
	One Parent* Families	Married/ Common-Law Families with Children		Those 65 Years and Older Living Alone	Children Living with One Parent	Children Living with Two Parents
CENTRAL FIELD						
11 Division	19%	54%	16%	31%	28%	72%
12 Division	31%	62%	11%	28%	38%	62%
13 Division	21%	58%	13%	29%	27%	73%
14 Division	19%	41%	22%	28%	33%	67%
51 Division	21%	33%	32%	51%	41%	59%
52 Division	13%	28%	32%	40%	34%	66%
53 Division	14%	50%	21%	39%	19%	81%
54 Division	22%	58%	13%	32%	28%	72%
55 Division	21%	54%	15%	32%	29%	70%
AREA FIELD						
22 Division	19%	55%	14%	28%	25%	74%
23 Division	24%	64%	7%	21%	32%	68%
31 Division	32%	63%	8%	19%	40%	60%
32 Division	18%	58%	12%	29%	24%	75%
33 Division	19%	61%	10%	24%	25%	75%
41 Division	24%	63%	10%	24%	29%	71%
42 Division	21%	67%	5%	15%	26%	74%
43 Division	23%	62%	8%	22%	29%	70%

* In 80% - 86% of one parent families, women were the lone parent.

Data Source: Statistics Canada



**Table 5: Proportion of Dwelling Types by Division
2011 Census**

	# of Occupied Private Dwellings	Single Detached House	Semi-Detached House	Row Houses	Apts.- Detached Duplex	Apts. < 5 Stories	Apts. ≥ 5 Stories
CENTRAL FIELD							
11 Division	53,100	19%	12%	4%	5%	34%	27%
12 Division	46,385	30%	8%	3%	4%	16%	38%
13 Division	51,344	30%	9%	2%	6%	27%	25%
14 Division	65,743	4%	7%	6%	4%	37%	41%
51 Division	51,742	0.5%	1%	5%	0.7%	12%	80%
52 Division	31,403	0.2%	0.3%	1%	0.2%	8%	91%
53 Division	85,641	21%	6%	2%	2%	16%	53%
54 Division	52,394	26%	10%	3%	5%	16%	41%
55 Division	47,644	18%	23%	8%	5%	34%	12%
AREA FIELD							
22 Division	82,455	42%	2%	4%	2%	15%	35%
23 Division	50,797	35%	3%	8%	8%	4%	42%
31 Division	49,221	16%	19%	9%	3%	14%	39%
32 Division	95,254	33%	3%	3%	4%	12%	45%
33 Division	70,999	26%	8%	10%	1%	10%	45%
41 Division	62,540	37%	5%	5%	9%	10%	33%
42 Division	79,842	37%	7%	14%	6%	5%	30%
43 Division	69,568	42%	2%	7%	7%	3%	39%

Data Source: Statistics Canada





II. CRIME TRENDS²²

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 2012, a total of 150,808 non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences occurred in Toronto, which was a 7% decrease from the 162,298 offences in 2011, and a 25% decrease from ten years ago in 2003. The overall number of crimes in 2011 was the lowest in the past twenty years.
- Between 2011 and 2012, decreases were noted for all major categories of crimes, including a 7% decrease for violent crime, a 6% decrease for property crime, and a 10% decrease for other non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences.
- Specific crimes that decreased between 2011 and 2012 included sexual assault (-1%), assault (-9%), robbery (-4%), robbery of financial institutions (-31%), break & enter (-5%), theft from auto (-15%), fraud (-11%), and offensive weapons (-8%). Offences that increased over the past year included homicide (12%), auto theft (6%), other theft (1%), and drugs (1%).
- Crime in general decreased 25% from ten years ago, with decreases in all major *Criminal Code* offence categories, including a 16% drop in violent crime, a 28% drop in property crime, and a 26% drop in other *Criminal Code* offences. Specific crimes that increased from ten years ago were sexual assault (15%) and drugs (73%).
- A trend of gradual decrease in violent crime was seen over the past ten years. In 2012, a total of 29,136 violent crimes were recorded, which was a 16% decrease from ten years ago (2003). Of the violent crimes that were reported in 2012, most were non-sexual assaults (72%), followed by robberies (18%) and sexual assaults (8%).
- The number of robberies recorded in 2012 was a 4% decrease from 2011 and a 6% decrease 2003. Of the total 5,112 robberies recorded, most were muggings (46%) and swarmings (26%). The number of robberies involving financial institutions and businesses reflected a 31% decrease from last year and a 27% decrease from ten years ago.

²² 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 76.0 offences in 2003 to 56.8 offences in 2011, and then to 52.7 offences in 2012, the lowest rate in the past ten years.
- Of the average 52.7 non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences that occurred per 1,000 population in 2012, 10.2 were violent crimes, 30.3 were property crimes, and 12.2 were other non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences.
- Fewer than half (49%) of the crimes that occurred in 2012 were cleared, unchanged from 2011 and only slightly higher than the clearance rate in 2003 (48%). The category of other *Criminal Code* offences consistently had the highest clearance rate (83% in 2012), followed by violent crime (69%) and property crime (28%).
- In 2012, 35% of robberies, 24% of non-sexual assaults, and 4% of sexual assaults involved the use of weapons. Compared to ten years ago, the proportion of cases involving use of weapons decreased for sexual assault, stayed the same for robbery and increased for assault.
- Almost one-quarter of robberies (23%) and only a very small proportion of non-sexual assaults (2%) and sexual assaults (less than 1%) involved the use of firearms in 2012. Over the past ten years, for these offences, the proportion involving the use of firearms increased.
- The number of persons arrested and charged for *Criminal Code* offences in 2012 was a 1% increase from 2011, but a 9% decrease from 2008. Compared to five years ago, the number of persons charged in 2012 decreased for violent crime (-10%), other *Criminal Code* offences (-18%), and traffic (-4%), but increased for property crime (2%). There was a 19% increase in persons charged for drug offences. Males in the younger age groups continued to have the highest arrest rates.
- In 2012, 52, 32, and 14 Divisions were the busiest stations in terms of number of crimes to process. In terms of calls for service, 14, 53, and 33 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 2011, 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 tenth (medium) in overall crime and sixth (high) in violent crime.
- Between 2007 and 2011, all major cities had a decrease in the overall crime rate and Toronto's decrease was the median. Toronto also had decreases in both the violent and property crime rate. The Crime Severity Index for Toronto dropped 19% for all crimes (ranked twelfth among 20 cities having a decrease) and 15% for violent crime (ranked tenth among the 20 cities that had a drop).



A. NUMBER OF CRIMES IN TORONTO²³

In 2012, a total of 150,808 non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences occurred in Toronto, which was a 7% decrease from the 162,298 offences in 2011 and a 25% decrease from the 201,739 offences ten years ago in 2003. Figure 2.1 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 2003 and 2005, showed a slight increase in 2006, and then decreased in each of the past six years. In fact, the overall number of crimes in 2012 was the lowest seen in the past twenty years.

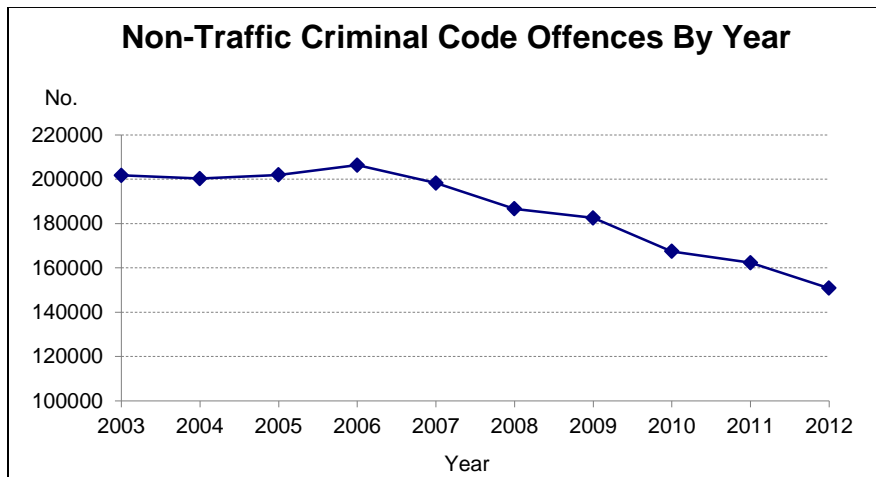


Figure 2.1

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

With a 7% decrease for crime in general between 2011 and 2012, decreases were noted for all major categories of crimes, including a 7% decrease for violent crime, a 6% decrease for property crime, and a 10% decrease for other non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences. Table 2.1 shows changes in the number of reported crimes by major offence categories and for specific offences.

²³ The current information system is 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 updates to the live database, all Service 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 past years, particularly the more recent past years, therefore, may differ from the same statistics published in previous *Scans*.



Table 2.1
Non-Traffic *Criminal Code* Offences: Major Categories and Specific Offences

Offence Categories	Number of Crimes				% Change	
	2003	2008	2011	2012	(1 yr) 11-12	(10 yr) 03-12
Total Non-Traffic CC	201,697	186,611	162,298	150,808	-7.1	-25.2
Violent	34,555	32,515	31,478	29,136	-7.4	-15.7
Property	119,853	107,287	92,089	86,609	-6.0	-27.7
Other CC	47,289	46,809	38,731	35,063	-9.5	-25.9
Specific Crimes						
Homicide*	76	71	51	57	11.8	-25.0
Sexual Assault**	2,083	2,037	2,426	2,398	-1.2	15.1
Non-sexual Assault	25,779	23,677	22,800	20,872	-8.5	-19.0
Total Robbery	5,455	5,478	5,344	5,112	-4.3	-6.3
Robbery - Fin. Inst.	142	205	150	104	-30.7	-26.8
B&E	16,394	12,987	10,966	10,414	-5.0	-36.5
Auto Theft	14,313	7,869	4,412	4,683	6.1	-67.3
Theft from Auto	18,109	16,122	15,867	13,500	-14.9	-25.5
Other Theft	35,701	32,662	32,734	33,111	1.2	-7.3
Fraud	12,034	16,392	12,430	11,114	-10.6	-7.6
Offensive Weapons	5,369	5,531	4,818	4,434	-8.0	-17.4
Drugs	7,178	11,667	12,261	12,433	1.4	73.2

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

** Excludes non-assaultive sexual offences.

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

Specific crimes that decreased between 2011 and 2012 included sexual assault (-1%), assault (-9%), robbery (-4%), robbery of financial institutions (-31%), break & enter (-5%), theft from auto (-15%), fraud (-11%), and offensive weapons (-8%). Offences that increased over the past year included homicide (12%), auto theft (6%), other theft (1%), and drugs (1%).

Crime in general decreased 25% from ten years ago, with decreases in all major *Criminal Code* offence categories, including a 16% drop in violent crime, a 28% drop in property crime, and a 26% drop in other *Criminal Code* offences. The largest decreases were seen in auto theft (-67%) and break & enter (-37%). Specific crimes that increased from ten years ago were sexual assault (15%) and drugs (73%).

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 76.0 offences per 1,000 people in 2003 to 56.8 offences in 2011, and to 52.7 offences in 2012, the lowest rate in the past ten years.



Figure 2.2 shows the crime rate by the major offence groups for the past ten years. Of the average 52.7 non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences that occurred per 1,000 population in 2012, 10.2 were violent crimes, 30.3 were property crimes, and 12.2 were other non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences.

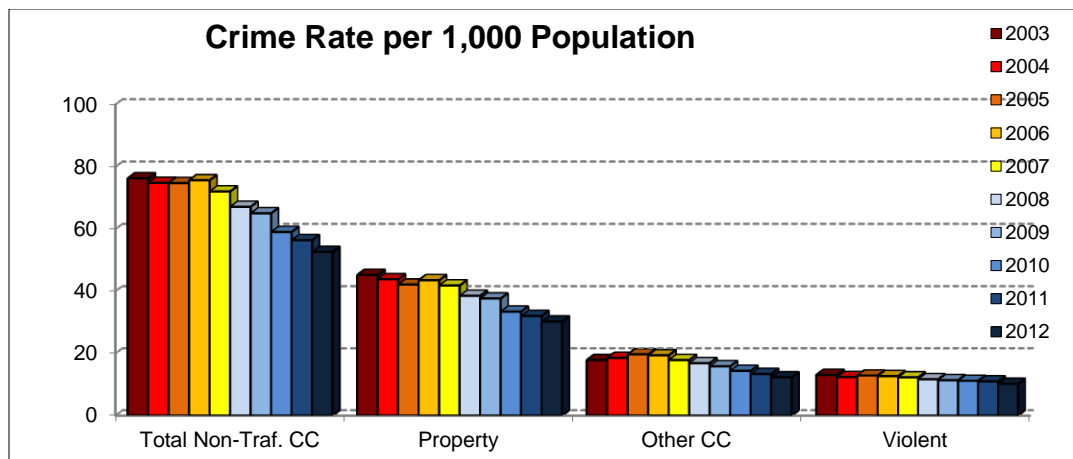


Figure 2.2

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

Compared to 2011, the 2012 crime rates for each of the major offence categories decreased, including a 7% decrease in the overall crime rate (non-traffic), an 8% decrease in the violent crime rate, a 6% decrease in the property crime rate, and a 10% decrease in the rate of other *Criminal Code* offences.

The overall crime rate also decreased from ten years ago. Between 2003 and 2012, the total crime rate decreased 31%, with a 22% decrease for the violent crime rate, a 33% decrease for the property crime rate, and a 31% 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.^{24,25} 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 2.3 shows the clearance rates for the major offence categories over the past ten years.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ For the purposes of this document, clearance rates are calculated specific to the year in which the crime was committed, not the year in which it was cleared; that is, if a crime was committed in 2010 and cleared in 2012, the clearance would be calculated as a proportion of the total crime committed in 2010. 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.

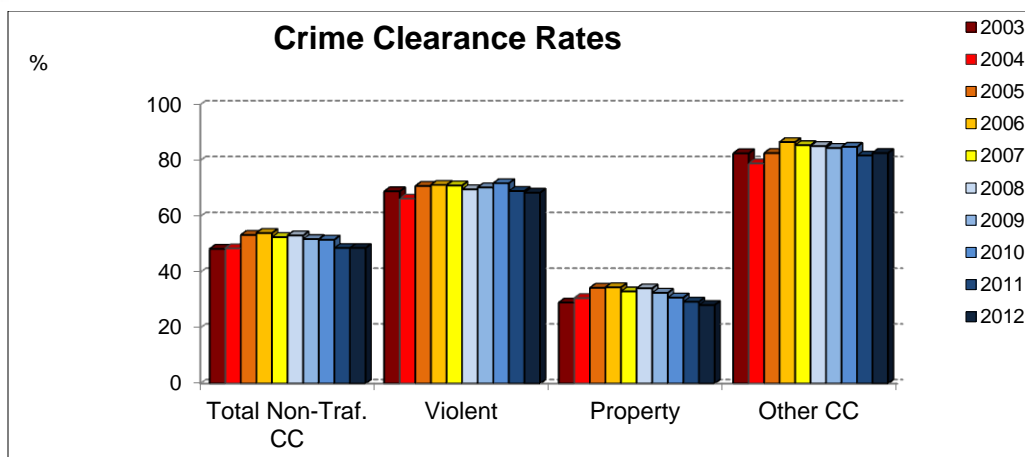


Figure 2.3

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

Fewer than half (49%) of the crimes that occurred in 2012 were cleared. While this rate is underestimated compared to the rate for other years, as noted above, it was the same as in 2011 and represented a slight increase from the clearance rate in 2003 (48%). The category of other *Criminal Code* offences consistently had the highest clearance rate (80% or more) over the past ten years, and was 83% in 2012, the same as ten years ago (83%). Violent crimes consistently had the second highest clearance rate. The clearance rate of 69% in 2012 was essentially unchanged from 2011 and 2003, and was the second lowest in the past ten years. Property crimes continued to have the lowest clearance rate, and the 28% clearance rate in 2012 was a slight drop from the 29% in both 2011 and 2003.

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 2012. Violent crimes and other *Criminal Code* offences constituted 19% and 23%, respectively. Figure 2.4 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.

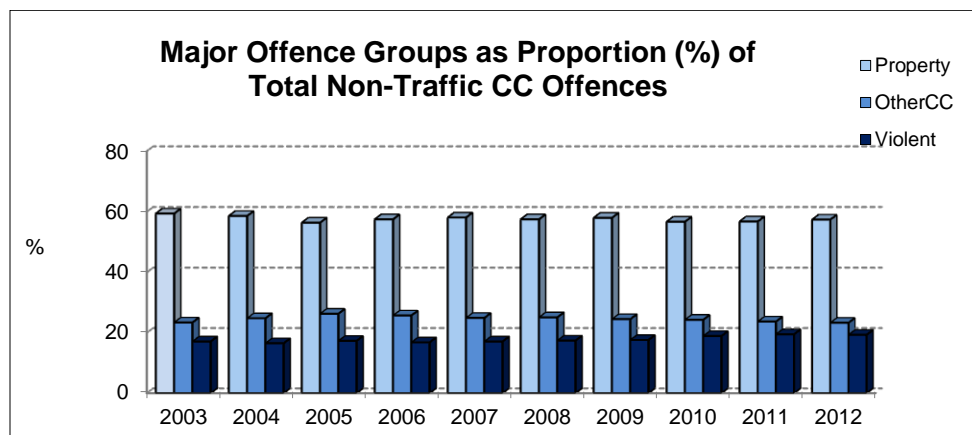


Figure 2.4

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence



Compared to ten years ago, in 2012, the proportion of violent crime increased, that of other *Criminal Code* offences was unchanged, and that of property crime decreased.

D. CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

A trend of gradual decrease in violent crime was seen over the past ten years (Figure 2.5). In 2012, a total of 29,136 violent crimes were recorded, which was a 7% from 2011 and a 16% decrease from ten years ago (2003).

Of the violent crimes that were reported in 2012, most were non-sexual assaults (72%), followed by robberies (18%) and sexual assaults (8%). The 54 homicide in 2012 accounted for only 0.2% of violent crimes for that year; although a large decrease from the 67 homicides reported ten years ago, homicides also accounted for .2% of violent crimes in 2003.

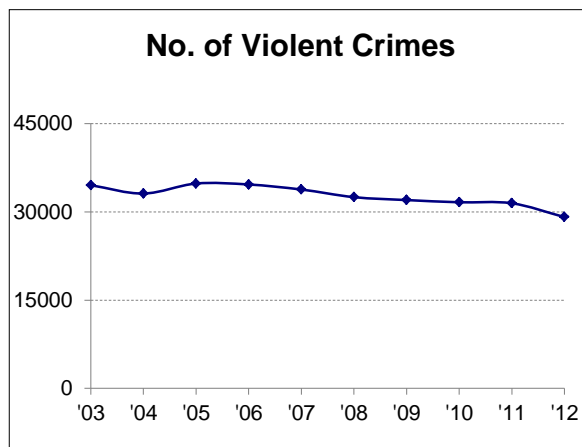


Figure 2.5 Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

As was shown in Table 2.1, the total number of non-sexual assaults in 2012 was a 9% decrease from 2011 and a 19% decrease from ten years ago. Most of these non-sexual assaults were minor assaults (67%). The number of sexual assaults in 2012 decreased 1% from 2011, but was a 15% increase from ten years ago.

The number of robberies recorded in 2012 was a 4% decrease from 2011 and a 6% decrease from 2003. Of the total 5,112 robberies recorded, most were muggings (2,334 or 46%) and swarmings (1,348 or 26%). The number muggings was relatively unchanged from last year (2011), but was a 17% increase from ten years ago (2003). The number of robberies involving a swarming showed a slight decrease (1%) compared to both 2011 and 2003. In 2012, a total of 104 robberies involving financial institutions and businesses were recorded, a 31% decrease from last year (2011) and a 27% decrease from ten years ago. The number of home invasions (238) and vehicle jackings (29) in 2012 were the lowest numbers 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 2012, 35% of robberies, 24% of non-sexual assaults, and 4% of sexual assaults involved the use of weapons. Compared to ten years ago, the proportion of cases involving use of weapons decreased for sexual assaults, was unchanged for robberies, and increased for non-sexual assaults.



Given the recent focus on gun violence, the use of firearms in committing violent crimes is a major public safety concern. In 2012, only a very small proportion of non-sexual assaults (2%) and sexual assaults (1%) involved the use of firearms, while almost one-quarter of robberies (23%) involved the use of firearms. Over the past ten years, the proportion of all three offences involving the use of firearms increased. Table 2.2 shows the proportion of robberies, assaults, and sexual assaults by type of weapon involved over the past ten years.

Table 2.2
Proportion (%)* of Assaults, Robberies, and Sexual Assaults Involving Use of Weapons

	Firearm	Others	Total Weapon	Nil/ Unspecified	Total
Assault					
2003	1.1	21.7	22.8	77.2	100.0
2004	1.6	24.4	26.0	74.0	100.0
2005	2.1	24.4	26.5	73.5	100.0
2006	2.0	24.1	26.1	73.9	100.0
2007	1.5	24.5	25.9	74.1	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	23.4	25.5	74.5	100.0
2011	1.9	21.8	23.7	76.3	100.0
2012	2.0	22.4	24.4	75.6	100.0
Robbery					
2003	14.2	20.9	35.1	64.9	100.0
2004	21.6	17.6	39.2	60.8	100.0
2005	25.5	13.1	38.6	61.4	100.0
2006	26.0	15.3	41.3	58.7	100.0
2007	24.3	12.7	37.0	63.0	100.0
2008	23.9	12.1	36.0	64.0	100.0
2009	26.2	11.8	38.0	62.0	100.0
2010	23.5	11.6	35.1	64.9	100.0
2011	21.2	13.9	35.1	64.9	100.0
2012	23.1	12.0	35.1	64.9	100.0
Sexual Assault					
2003	0.7	9.3	10.0	90.0	100.0
2004	1.1	4.7	5.8	94.2	100.0
2005	0.7	5.1	5.8	94.2	100.0
2006	1.7	3.6	5.3	94.7	100.0
2007	1.0	5.7	6.8	93.2	100.0
2008	0.6	3.5	4.1	95.9	100.0
2009	0.6	3.7	4.3	95.7	100.0
2010	0.6	7.6	8.1	91.9	100.0
2011	0.5	2.7	3.2	96.8	100.0
2012	1.1	2.6	3.7	96.3	100.0

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

A total of 2,714 gun-related calls were recorded in 2012, a 2% increase from 2011, but an 11% drop from 2003. Most of these calls were related to ‘person with a gun’ and ‘sound of



gunshot’; a smaller number of calls were related to ‘shooting’. Table 2.3 shows the number of such calls received and attended by the police for selected years over the past ten years.

**Table 2.3
Gun-Related Calls from the Public for Police Assistance²⁶**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change	
											2011-2012	2003-2012
Person with a gun	1,769	1885	2,059	2,007	1,835	1,648	1,548	1,425	1,405	1,445	2.8%	-18.3%
Shooting	254	248	324	298	276	255	314	239	212	183	-13.7%	-28.0%
Sound of gunshot	1,030	1291	1,382	1,500	1,276	1,295	1,255	1,168	1,047	1,086	3.7%	5.4%
Total gun-related calls	3,053	3,424	3,765	3,805	3,387	3,198	3,117	2832	2,664	2,714	1.9%	-11.1%

Source: TPS I/CAD data

Injury of Victims:

Most injuries to victims occurred in relation to assault. In 2012, about 1 in 2 (52%) victims of non-sexual assaults were injured, representing a slight increase from five years (51%). More than a quarter (29%) of robbery victims were injured in 2012, unchanged from 2008. For sexual assaults, 16% of victims were injured in 2012, also the same as five years ago.

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 2012, 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 5.3 persons were victims of either one of these two crimes. This rate was a decrease from the 12 persons ten years ago. Part of the reason for such a decrease could be improved security systems for protecting the home and vehicle.

Theft of Motor Vehicles:

In 2012, a total of 4,683 vehicle thefts were recorded in Toronto, representing a 6% increase from 2011, but a 67% drop from 2003. Figure 2.6 shows the number of vehicle thefts over the past ten years: a clear trend of decrease is shown, with a slight increase in 2012.

²⁶ 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.



Vehicle theft is a crime characterized by a relatively low clearance rate – around 10% for the past ten years. In 2012, only about 9% of the motor vehicle thefts that occurred in Toronto were solved or cleared by the police, despite about 65% of 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.²⁷

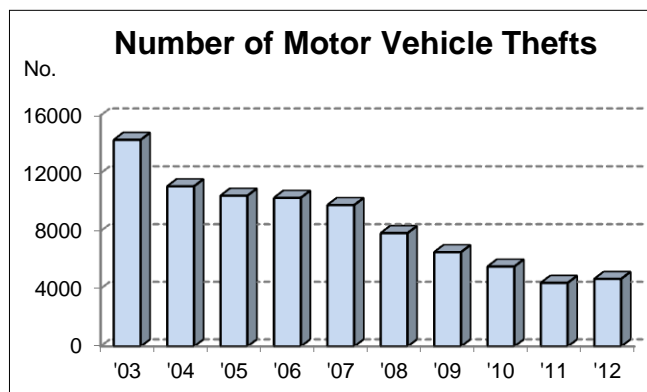


Figure 2.6 Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

Break & Enter:

The number of break & enters in Toronto also showed a trend of decrease over the past ten years. In 2012, a total of 10,414 such occurrences were recorded, which was a 5% decrease from 2011 and a 37% decrease from 2003. The clearance rate for these crimes was also low, at around 22 to 24% over the past five years, which was an improvement compared with ten years ago (16%).

In all years, there have been more residential than commercial break & enters. Residential break & enters constituted 73% of the total number of break & enters in 2012, while commercial break & enters constituted just over one-quarter (27%). Figure 2.7 shows the number of break & enters by premise type for each of the past ten years.

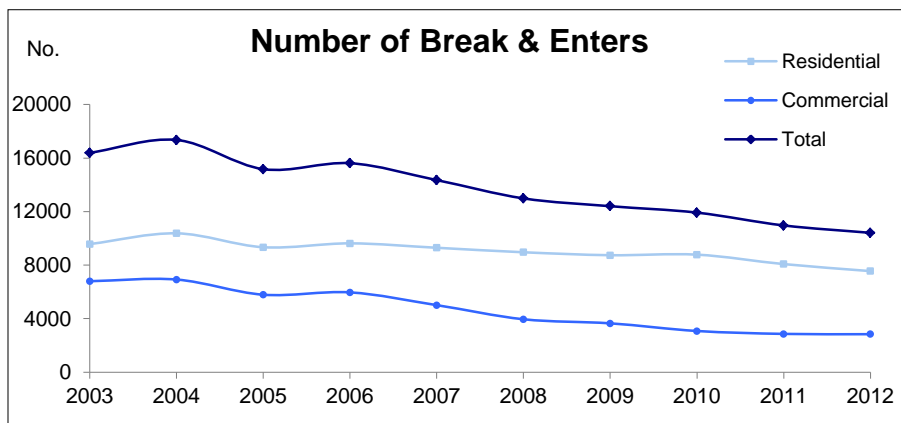


Figure 2.7 Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

Both residential and commercial break & enters decreased in 2012 compared to ten years ago, with much larger decreases for commercial break & enters. With this larger decrease in commercial break & enters, compared to ten years ago, the proportion of residential break & enters of total break & enters increased in 2012 (from 58% to 73%), while the proportion for commercial break & enters decreased (from 41% to 27%).

²⁷ Wallace, M. (2004). *Exploring the Involvement of Organized Crime in Motor Vehicle Theft*. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.



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.²⁸ 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.²⁹

Figure 2.8 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 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.

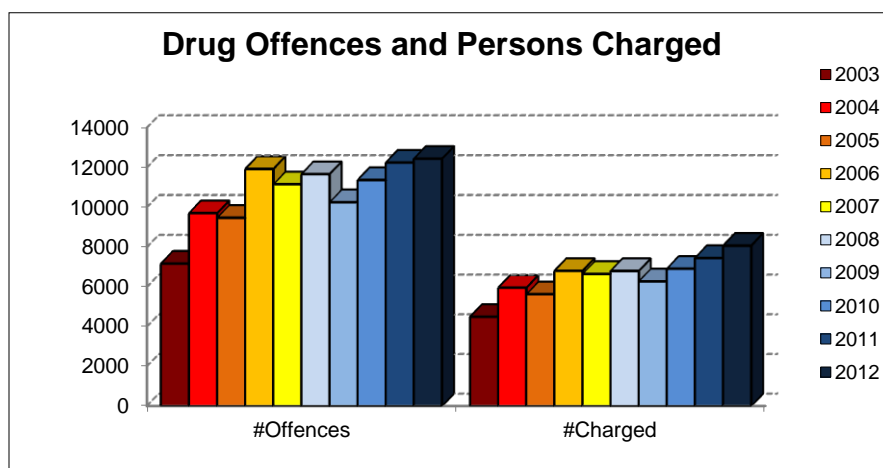


Figure 2.8

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

In 2012, a total of 12,438 drug offences and 8,076 drug arrests (persons) were recorded. These numbers represented increases from 2011 – a 2% increase for drug offences and an 8% increase persons arrested for drugs. They also represented increases over ten years ago, with a 73% increase for drug offences and a 79% increase for drug arrests.

In 2012, on average, 2.9 persons per 1,000 population were arrested/charged for drug offences, a rise from the 2.7 persons in 2011 and from the 1.7 persons in 2003. 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

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ 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.



than other age groups. Males in the 18-24 years age group consistently had the highest drug charge rate: 19.9 persons per 1,000 population in 2012, more than 6 times the overall charge rate of 2.9 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.³⁰ Violent crime has always been an integral part of the production, trafficking, and distribution of illegal drugs. In 2012, a total of 85 MGOs were processed by the Toronto Police Drug Squad, which was a 33% drop from 2011. The associated number of persons charged in 2012 (70) also represented a 50% and 53% drop from last year and ten years ago, respectively. 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. PERSONS ARRESTED & CHARGED

In 2012, a total of 49,043 persons were arrested and charged for *Criminal Code* offences, a 1% increase from 2011 and a 9% decrease from 2008.³¹ Compared to five years ago, the number of persons charged in 2012 decreased for violent crime (-10%), other *Criminal Code* offences (-18%), and traffic (-4%), but increased for property crime (2%). There was a 19% increase in persons charged for drug offences. Figure 2.9 shows the number of persons charged, overall and by various offence categories, for each of the last five years.

³⁰ It should be recognized 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 measure.

³¹ 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.

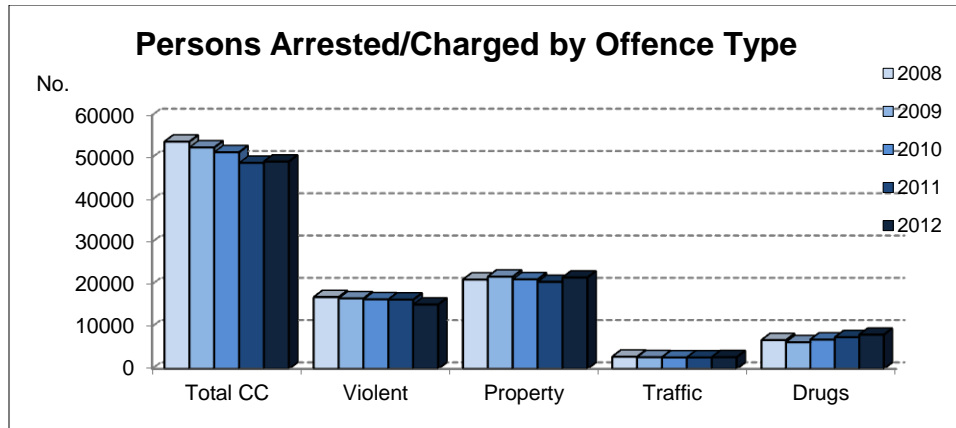


Figure 2.9

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

Figure 2.10 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 17.7 persons per 1,000 population in 2012. An average 19.7 persons were charged per 1,000 adult population; youths had a much higher charge rate of 29.0 persons per 1,000 youth population.

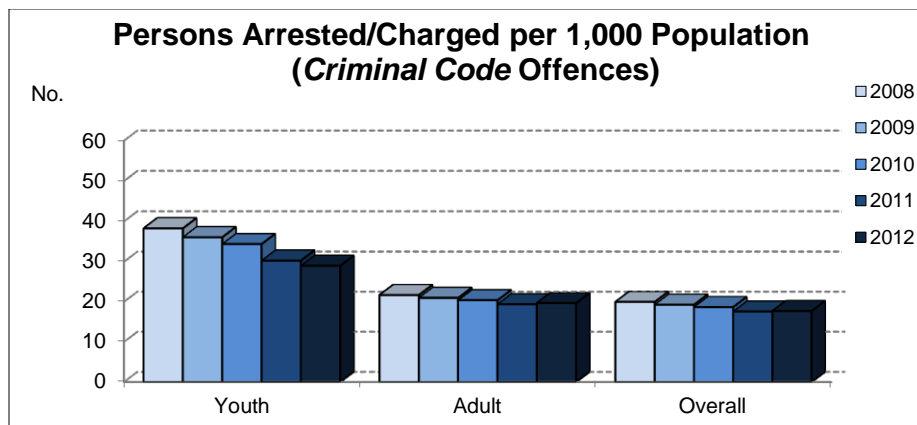


Figure 2.10

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

In general, the arrest/charge rate (*Criminal Code*) decreased for both young persons and adults over the past five years. Young persons had a 24% decrease in the arrest/charge rate, compared to a 9% decrease for adults. More details on and analysis of crimes involving youth are provided in the Youth Crime chapter.

Table 2.4 shows the arrest rates for major *Criminal Code* offence groups and drug offences in 2012, broken down by gender and age group.³²

³² The sum of the rates of the various *Criminal Code* offence groups should not be taken as the total charge rate. This total would be greater than the actual total number of persons/bodies charged due to multiple charges laid in some cases, as the same person would 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



Table 2.4
Rate of Persons Arrested/Charged (per 1,000 population) by Gender, Age Groups and Offence Groups – 2012

Age Group		# Persons Charged/1,000 pop				
		Violent	Property	Other CC	Traffic	Drug
12-17 (Youth)	Male	15.7	19.7	15.9	0.2	8.0
	Female	2.9	10.1	2.2	0.0	0.7
	Sub-total	9.3	14.9	9.1	0.1	4.4
18-24	Male	21.7	25.0	30.6	3.3	19.9
	Female	4.2	10.9	4.6	0.7	2.4
	Sub-total	12.9	17.9	17.5	2.0	11.1
25-34	Male	15.8	17.0	19.9	3.8	9.5
	Female	2.6	6.2	3.2	0.7	1.2
	Sub-total	8.9	11.3	11.2	2.2	5.2
35-44	Male	11.6	13.2	14.1	2.3	4.2
	Female	2.0	5.0	2.4	0.3	0.7
	Sub-total	6.6	8.9	8.0	1.3	2.3
45 & +	Male	5.7	7.0	5.7	1.2	1.6
	Female	0.6	2.7	0.7	0.1	0.2
	Sub-total	2.9	4.6	2.9	0.6	0.8
Total (sum of all age groups)	Male	10.0	11.5	12.0	1.8	5.5
	Female	1.6	4.5	1.7	0.3	0.6
	Total	5.5	7.8	6.5	1.0	2.9
18 yrs + (Adult)	Male	11.1	12.7	13.7	2.3	6.2
	Female	1.7	4.8	2.0	0.3	0.7
	Total	6.1	8.5	7.4	1.2	3.3

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

As shown in Table 2.4, in 2012, 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 2.5 shows the change in arrest/charge rates by age group and gender between 2008 and 2012. As shown, over the past five years, in total, decreases were noted in the charge rate for most offence groups, including violent crime (-13%), property crime (-1%), other *Criminal Code* offences (-20%), and traffic offences (-7%). The charge rate for drug offences, however, showed a 15% increase.

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.



Table 2.5
Change (%) in Population and Arrest/Charge Rates 2008-2012

Age Group		Population	Charge Rate				
		(Estimated)	Violent	Property	Other CC	Traffic	Drug
12-17 (Youth)	Male	-1.8	-27.0	-14.6	-31.0	-55.0	14.4
	Female	1.2	-46.3	-21.4	-39.8	-40.7	10.9
	Sub-total	-0.3	-31.5	-17.4	-33.0	-54.0	12.6
18-24	Male	4.8	-11.7	-3.7	-23.5	-15.2	26.1
	Female	5.3	-9.0	14.2	-25.5	10.8	56.3
	Sub-total	5.1	-11.3	1.1	-23.9	-11.8	28.6
25-34	Male	3.4	-4.7	1.6	-8.0	-2.7	26.4
	Female	3.5	-8.0	24.6	-23.5	70.7	16.7
	Sub-total	3.4	-5.2	7.2	-10.8	4.7	25.1
35-44	Male	-1.3	-19.6	-21.6	-24.2	-19.2	-10.7
	Female	0.1	-11.9	10.1	-34.8	-4.3	-26.5
	Sub-total	-0.6	-18.9	-14.6	-26.4	-18.1	-13.9
45 & +	Male	4.7	-0.5	12.2	-6.2	-8.4	2.6
	Female	5.5	-3.9	43.8	-23.4	23.9	-16.5
	Sub-total	5.2	-1.2	20.5	-9.2	-5.5	-0.9
Total (sum of all age groups)	Male	2.5	-12.0	-5.4	-18.3	-10.7	16.7
	Female	3.6	-16.3	12.8	-28.4	27.4	10.0
	Total	3.1	-13.0	-0.7	-20.2	-7.0	15.3
18 yrs + (Adult)	Male	3.2	-9.4	-3.7	-16.6	-10.6	16.8
	Female	4.0	-8.9	22.5	-27.3	28.0	9.7
	Total	3.6	-9.6	2.7	-18.5	-6.6	15.5

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

The adult charge rates showed a similar pattern of changes over the past five years, including a 10% drop for the violent crime, a 3% increase for property crime, a 19% drop for other *Criminal Code* offences, and a 7% 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 (-32%), property crime (-17%), other *Criminal Code* offences (-33%), and *Criminal Code* traffic (-54%). While the average charge rate for drugs increased (15%), the increase for youths (13%) was only somewhat less than that for adults (16%).

Males continued to constitute the majority (78%) of those arrested/charged for *Criminal Code* offences in 2012. Males accounted for an even higher proportion (88%) of all the persons arrested for drug offences. A similar pattern was observed in 2008.



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.^{33,34} 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.³⁵ 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.³⁶

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 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.”³⁷

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

³³ 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.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ *Computer Crime*, Wikipedia (Retrieved from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_crime).

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ 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>).



statistics from the Centre, now renamed the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre (CAFC), a total of 17,009 identity fraud complaints from victims across Canada was reported in 2011, essentially unchanged from the 17,002 complaints in 2011, but a 7% increase from 2010 (18,294). In terms of money (dollars) lost, a total of \$15.2 million was involved, which was a 20% increase from 2011 and a 62% increase from 2010.³⁸ 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.³⁹

A number of Toronto Police Service units, including the Financial Crime Unit, Records Management Services, Intelligence Division, and Professional Standards, as well as the Ontario Provincial Police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, participate in the CyberCrime Working Group. This group is working to develop a workable/operational definition for cybercrimes. This, together with a notification flag on cyber-crime related fraud, identity fraud, and identity theft occurrences, will allow the Service to track occurrences to better define the extent of the problem.

J. TRENDS ACROSS POLICE DIVISIONS

Table 2.6 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.⁴⁰ 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.⁴¹

In 2012, 52, 41, and 32 Divisions had the largest proportions of crime when compared with other divisions. These 3 divisions together constituted 17% of the Toronto population and 24% of the total number of crimes. They also had 19% of the total number of divisional officers. In terms of calls for service, 14 and 51 Divisions had the largest proportion of dispatched calls, and together constituted 15% 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 2012; 52 Division also had the highest rates in violent and property crimes, followed by 51 Division. A similar pattern was observed in 2008. 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.

³⁸ *Annual Statistical Report 2012 on Mass Marketing Fraud and ID Thefts*. Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre (Retrieved from http://www.antifraudcentre-centreantifraude.ca/english/statistics_statistics.html).

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ The uniform strength of the division, which includes all officers assigned to the division, was used for the computation.

⁴¹ An example of a more sophisticated method of comparing efficiency of similar service/production units is the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA).



However, there is at present no reliable way to determine and factor the transient population into the crime rate calculation.

Table 2.6
Crime and Crime Rates: Comparison of Divisions

2012	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
11	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.6	9.3	28.4	50.7	172.4	32.2
12	4.8	5.0	3.7	4.2	5.7	5.4	10.5	22.6	44.7	198.5	30.3
13	5.1	3.7	3.2	3.3	4.6	4.7	7.1	18.4	33.0	180.9	27.4
14	4.8	7.4	7.2	7.1	8.2	7.3	15.4	44.1	75.6	210.0	38.0
22	7.3	5.1	7.2	6.6	6.3	5.9	7.0	29.3	46.7	199.7	43.9
23	6.0	5.7	5.0	5.1	5.2	6.3	9.4	24.7	44.2	153.9	31.9
31	5.6	7.2	5.1	5.9	5.7	6.9	13.0	27.3	54.4	154.9	33.4
32	9.0	6.1	8.2	7.3	6.0	5.8	6.8	27.1	42.3	191.0	49.2
33	7.3	4.0	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.4	5.5	20.5	33.5	203.4	41.7
41	6.4	8.5	6.7	7.6	6.6	6.4	13.2	30.8	60.9	190.5	46.1
42	10.2	6.4	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.3	14.1	26.3	177.3	35.0
43	7.7	8.6	5.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	11.1	22.4	46.3	185.2	41.2
51	3.4	7.0	7.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	20.5	69.0	107.4	191.5	39.9
52	1.5	6.2	9.4	9.0	5.7	6.3	41.1	183.0	303.9	169.1	56.0
53	6.7	3.9	6.6	5.4	5.2	4.7	5.8	28.8	41.4	206.4	44.9
54	5.0	5.5	4.2	4.7	5.7	5.3	10.9	24.7	48.0	201.8	34.5
55	4.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.7	12.2	36.4	61.6	186.0	35.6
Field Total										186.0	39.0

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence; Toronto Urban Development Services

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 2012, 14 Division had the largest number of calls per officer, followed by 53 Division and 33 Division. In terms of number of crimes per officer, 52 Division had the largest rate, followed by 32 and 41 Divisions.

Table 2.7 shows the percent change in number of crimes and crime rates for divisions over the past five years. It should be noted that changes to some divisional boundaries in 2011 make comparisons between years difficult, as the same boundaries are not being compared for the affected divisions. Therefore, the changes between 2008 and 2012 should be interpreted with caution.

Between 2008 and 2012, a 20% decrease in non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences was noted for the divisions, including an 11% decrease in violent crimes, a 20% decrease in property crimes, and a 26% decrease in other *Criminal Code* offences.

Overall, all but one division (11 Division) showed a decrease in crime between 2008 and 2012, with the largest decreases in 31 Division, 55 Division, and 42 Division. Most divisions showed decreases in all the major offence categories. The largest drops in violent crime were



noted in 31, 53, and 55 Divisions. Divisions showing an increase in violent crimes were 41, 11, 12, 51, and 52 Divisions. With respect to decreases in property crime, the largest decreases were noted in 31, 42, and 43 Divisions; property crimes increased in 11 and 51 Divisions. All divisions showed decreases in other *Criminal Code* offences, with the largest drops noted in 31, 42, and 55 Divisions.

It is important to note that changes in crimes in 11, 12, 14, and 31 Divisions are likely attributable, in large part, to the boundary changes which came into effect in September 2011.

Table 2.7
Change* (%) in Crime and Crime Rates: 2008-2012

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	9.0	17.2	-19.0	3.8	-17.3	-11.2	-38.6	-21.3
12	4.9	-19.9	-19.1	-15.0	-22.4	-40.7	-40.1	-37.0
13	-16.2	-20.5	-26.0	-20.9	-18.7	-22.9	-28.3	-23.3
14	-17.7	-21.7	-28.1	-22.4	-8.5	-13.0	-20.0	-13.7
22	-19.1	-11.3	-17.4	-14.0	-19.9	-12.1	-18.1	-14.8
23	-10.0	-21.3	-17.1	-18.2	-12.8	-23.7	-19.6	-20.7
31	-35.2	-37.5	-47.6	-40.0	-20.9	-23.7	-36.1	-26.8
32	-13.7	-25.0	-20.8	-22.6	-16.3	-27.3	-23.3	-24.9
33	-15.6	-16.9	-9.1	-15.1	-18.2	-19.5	-11.8	-17.6
41	11.0	-21.9	-17.5	-15.2	7.3	-24.4	-20.2	-17.9
42	-3.8	-30.1	-35.8	-26.7	-6.7	-32.2	-37.8	-29.0
43	-6.4	-29.4	-22.7	-23.0	-9.2	-31.5	-25.0	-25.3
51	3.7	1.3	-25.0	-3.9	0.3	-2.1	-27.4	-7.1
52	1.6	-7.1	-27.4	-12.5	-1.5	-10.0	-29.7	-15.2
53	-25.6	-24.3	-28.3	-25.2	-28.3	-27.0	-30.9	-27.8
54	-9.3	-15.8	-24.5	-16.9	-12.0	-18.4	-26.8	-19.5
55	-21.5	-29.1	-31.6	-28.3	-23.9	-31.3	-33.7	-30.5
Field Total	-10.9	-19.5	-25.7	-19.6	-13.5	-21.9	-27.9	-22.0

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence; Toronto Urban Development Services.

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, 55, and 42 Divisions. The violent crime rate dropped 14% overall, with the largest drops noted in 53, 55, and 12 Divisions. Divisions showing an increase in the violent crime rate included 41 Division (7%) and 51 Division (less than 1%). In terms of the property crime rate, the overall divisional rate dropped 22%, with the largest drops in 12, 42, and 43 Divisions. All divisions showed decreases in the other *Criminal Code* offence rate, with the largest decreases in 12, 11, and 42 Divisions.

It should be noted that the number of crimes that occurred is a function of a large number of factors, including policing. 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.

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.

K. 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 2011 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.⁴² It should be noted that, in the past, counts based on offences have been larger than the counts based on incidents. In 2011, the total incident-based number of crimes (non-traffic) for Toronto was 114,121, compared with the offence-based count of 162,298 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 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 relatively 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 2011, Toronto had the third smallest number of population per police officer (Table 2.8). 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 2011.

In terms of the crime severity index, also in descending order, Toronto ranked sixth (high) in the VCSI and tenth (medium) in the overall CSI.

⁴² 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 2.8
Number of Crimes, Crime Rates* (per 1,000 population), Crime Severity Index, & Police Strength in Canadian Municipalities with Populations of 250,000 and Over – 2011

	Population	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	(4)	Police Strength	Pop/Police Ratio
		Violent Crime No.	Rate	Property Crime No.	Rate	Total Crime No.	Rate	VCSI*	CSI* Total		
Toronto	2,743,738	33,025	12.0	72,487	26.4	114,121	41.6	124.6	70.9	5,568	492.8
Montreal	1,969,242	23,723	12.0	76,632	38.9	114,019	57.9	137.2	99.6	4,480	439.6
Peel Regional	1,298,905	7,691	5.9	24,858	19.1	36,127	27.8	67.3	50.3	1,911	679.7
Calgary	1,159,446	8,738	7.5	38,163	32.9	51,037	44.0	74.1	65.7	1,975	587.1
York Regional	1,069,409	5,863	5.5	17,537	16.4	25,264	23.6	41.9	39.4	1,454	735.5
Ottawa	909,862	5,931	6.5	27,385	30.1	37,777	41.5	65.2	58.6	1,312	693.5
Edmonton	844,474	10,222	12.1	34,766	41.2	59,725	70.7	126.7	98.0	1,603	526.8
Winnipeg	691,778	9,793	14.2	32,056	46.3	46,799	67.7	190.2	113.6	1,472	470.0
Vancouver	669,867	10,038	15.0	31,294	46.7	48,750	72.8	127.8	103.4	1,352	495.5
Durham Regional	631,270	4,733	7.5	13,745	21.8	21,472	34.0	54.3	47.5	923	683.9
Quebec	553,192	5,092	9.2	15,095	27.3	21,414	38.7	52.7	56.3	753	734.7
Hamilton	540,234	6,737	12.5	19,019	35.2	28,168	52.1	92.5	76.1	820	658.8
Waterloo Regional	530,248	5,114	9.6	16,349	30.8	24,599	46.4	69.4	62.6	771	687.7
Halton Regional	518,660	2,631	5.1	10,123	19.5	13,743	26.5	28.2	33.6	643	806.6
Surrey	450,191	7,635	17.0	27,056	60.1	42,923	95.3	145.6	129.9	615	732.0
Niagara Regional	445,363	3,349	7.5	13,903	31.2	19,061	42.8	47.8	60.3	702	634.4
Halifax Regional	408,000	5,566	13.6	17,263	42.3	26,496	64.9	111.7	87.4	516	790.7
Longueuil	405,476	3,329	8.2	12,507	30.8	17,333	42.7	68.9	76.6	558	726.7
Laval	404,046	3,907	9.7	11,034	27.3	16,912	41.9	88.5	70.4	547	738.7
London	383,781	4,128	10.8	16,326	42.5	25,286	65.9	83.9	91.4	589	651.6
Gatineau-Metro	261,660	3,688	14.1	7,547	28.8	12,924	49.4	73.0	66.8	384	681.4

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 2.9 shows the changes between 2007-2011 for the same police services. As shown in the table, all of the 21 large Canadian cities under review had decreases in the overall crime rate; Toronto's 20% decrease in total non-traffic *Criminal Code* incidents per 10,000 population was the median decrease. Eighteen cities had a decrease in the violent crime rate, and Toronto's decrease (-15%) was the tenth largest. In terms of property crime, all cities had a decrease in the rate of property crime; Toronto's 21% drop was the thirteenth largest.

The CSI for Toronto dropped 19% for all crimes, ranking twelfth among the 20 cities that had a decrease. Toronto's VCSI also dropped 15%, ranking tenth among the 20 cities that had a drop in the same index.



In terms of the number of people per officer, Toronto was among the 5 cities that had more people per officer compared to five years ago. This is largely due to Toronto having the smallest proportionate increase in police strength over the period.

Table 2.9
% Change in Number of Crimes, Crime Rates* (per 10,000 population), Crime Severity Index, & Police Strength in Canadian Municipalities with Populations of 250,000 and Over: 2007-2011

	Population	(1) Violent Crime		(2) Property Crime		(3) Total Crime		(4) VCSI*	(4) CSI*	Police Strength	Pop/ Police Ratio
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate		Total		
Toronto	4.4	-11.2	-15.0	-17.6	-21.0	-16.2	-19.7	-15.1	-18.7	0.2	4.2
Montreal	4.6	-4.2	-8.4	-12.8	-16.7	-10.2	-14.2	-7.5	-13.3	1.7	2.9
Peel Regional	9.3	-8.9	-16.7	-16.3	-23.4	-14.2	-21.6	-11.6	-17.6	13.3	-3.5
Calgary	9.6	1.2	-7.6	-23.7	-30.4	-19.3	-26.4	-23.0	-29.0	23.1	-11.0
York Regional	11.4	-5.7	-15.3	-10.9	-20.0	-9.6	-18.8	-14.6	-16.7	15.4	-3.5
Ottawa	6.4	-21.3	-26.0	-20.8	-25.5	-18.6	-23.5	-15.9	-23.9	8.4	-1.9
Edmonton	8.4	-0.2	-7.9	-38.8	-43.5	-22.0	-28.0	-19.7	-32.7	17.5	-7.8
Winnipeg	5.1	1.7	-3.2	-40.6	-43.4	-31.0	-34.3	-5.6	-30.6	15.5	-9.0
Vancouver	9.1	-6.8	-14.6	-24.0	-30.4	-16.6	-23.5	-29.7	-33.2	3.3	5.6
Durham Regional	6.1	-17.4	-22.2	-20.2	-24.8	-18.0	-22.8	-39.6	-30.4	15.5	-8.1
Quebec	3.6	-9.1	-12.3	-21.4	-24.2	-17.2	-20.1	-14.7	-23.0	2.7	0.9
Hamilton	2.9	-8.0	-10.6	-15.5	-17.8	-13.5	-15.9	-22.2	-21.3	5.7	-2.7
Waterloo Regional	5.1	21.5	15.7	-8.5	-12.9	-4.5	-9.1	3.9	-11.7	12.4	-6.5
Halton Regional	10.7	-8.3	-17.2	-13.0	-21.4	-12.5	-21.0	-19.0	-23.3	17.8	-6.0
Surrey	8.3	-9.7	-16.6	-11.0	-17.8	-7.3	-14.4	-9.4	-15.3	9.0	-0.7
Niagara Regional	0.7	-20.7	-21.2	-21.4	-22.0	-21.3	-21.9	-25.8	-24.5	5.4	-4.5
Halifax Regional	5.1	-22.5	-26.3	-12.2	-16.5	-14.0	-18.2			8.4	-3.0
Longueuil	3.4	-13.8	-16.6	-21.7	-24.2	-18.8	-21.5	-19.3	-17.0	2.8	0.6
Laval	6.8	9.0	2.0	-5.2	-11.2	3.0	-3.6	-7.7	-9.1	12.8	-5.3
London	3.8	1.1	-2.5	-17.3	-20.3	-13.7	-16.8	8.7	-7.5	3.9	-0.1
Gatineau-Metro	5.5	12.3	6.5	-22.7	-26.7	-13.7	-18.2	3.8	-21.2	10.7	-4.7

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

2012	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
11	135,110	1,255	3,831	1,766	206	7,058	6,852	74.3	27.7	86.0	51.3	9.3	28.4	13.1	50.7
12	137,627	1,444	3,113	1,593	191	6,341	6,150	63.5	28.7	85.6	51.6	10.5	22.6	11.6	44.7
13	146,894	1,046	2,707	1,101	129	4,983	4,854	73.4	27.2	81.2	49.4	7.1	18.4	7.5	33.0
14	138,123	2,129	6,098	2,220	402	10,849	10,447	64.9	23.9	83.3	44.9	15.4	44.1	16.1	75.6
22	207,857	1,453	6,084	2,172	407	10,116	9,709	72.6	25.0	81.2	44.7	7.0	29.3	10.4	46.7
23	171,874	1,621	4,248	1,723	202	7,794	7,592	73.5	27.5	87.8	51.0	9.4	24.7	10.0	44.2
31	159,009	2,071	4,338	2,237	201	8,847	8,646	70.4	30.9	84.2	54.2	13.0	27.3	14.1	54.4
32	256,067	1,750	6,943	2,126	209	11,028	10,819	69.7	25.7	79.9	43.5	6.8	27.1	8.3	42.3
33	209,054	1,159	4,289	1,565	155	7,168	7,013	73.4	29.9	85.0	49.4	5.5	20.5	7.5	33.5
41	183,947	2,431	5,674	3,099	273	11,477	11,204	61.3	27.8	84.4	50.7	13.2	30.8	16.8	60.9
42	291,797	1,845	4,111	1,709	341	8,006	7,665	62.8	21.7	74.7	43.4	6.3	14.1	5.9	26.3
43	221,673	2,454	4,956	2,859	264	10,533	10,269	66.9	32.1	82.4	54.4	11.1	22.4	12.9	46.3
51	97,053	1,994	6,696	1,734	153	10,577	10,424	66.2	25.9	87.3	43.8	20.5	69.0	17.9	107.4
52	43,464	1,785	7,954	3,468	182	13,389	13,207	68.2	30.9	78.5	48.4	41.1	183.0	79.8	303.9
53	193,051	1,125	5,554	1,318	115	8,112	7,997	73.4	26.6	76.9	41.5	5.8	28.8	6.8	41.4
54	143,621	1,569	3,547	1,784	199	7,099	6,900	75.9	26.0	82.8	52.0	10.9	24.7	12.4	48.0
55	124,826	1,517	4,543	1,633	200	7,893	7,693	67.9	32.8	85.8	51.0	12.2	36.4	13.1	61.6
TPS Total	2,861,050	28,648	84,686	34,107	3,829	151,270	147,441	68.5	28.2	82.7	48.7	10.0	29.6	11.9	51.5

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

2011		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	134,829	1,075	3,492	1,307	246	6,120	5,874	72.6	29.3	84.0	49.4	8.0	25.9	9.7	43.6
12	137,340	1,546	2,874	1,792	199	6,411	6,212	73.5	30.4	85.3	57.0	11.3	20.9	13.0	45.2
13	146,590	1,171	2,938	1,301	111	5,521	5,410	72.7	27.4	81.0	50.1	8.0	20.0	8.9	36.9
14	137,835	2,523	6,882	2,840	431	12,676	12,245	67.2	26.4	83.6	48.1	18.3	49.9	20.6	88.8
22	207,424	1,737	6,164	2,352	324	10,577	10,253	65.1	26.2	76.1	44.2	8.4	29.7	11.3	49.4
23	171,516	1,932	4,461	2,207	234	8,834	8,600	76.2	30.8	85.5	55.0	11.3	26.0	12.9	50.1
31	158,677	2,620	4,716	2,916	216	10,468	10,252	71.6	30.3	82.9	55.8	16.5	29.7	18.4	64.6
32	255,533	2,007	7,813	2,363	208	12,391	12,183	65.9	29.4	76.4	44.5	7.9	30.6	9.2	47.7
33	208,618	1,176	4,983	1,663	190	8,012	7,822	78.7	33.7	85.3	51.4	5.6	23.9	8.0	37.5
41	183,564	2,432	5,296	3,291	295	11,314	11,019	64.0	29.1	83.4	53.0	13.2	28.9	17.9	60.0
42	291,189	1,756	4,421	1,722	343	8,242	7,899	59.8	22.7	74.2	42.2	6.0	15.2	5.9	27.1
43	221,211	2,657	5,239	3,189	294	11,379	11,085	72.7	32.0	82.7	56.3	12.0	23.7	14.4	50.1
51	96,851	1,932	6,226	2,025	154	10,337	10,183	64.8	28.3	81.6	45.9	19.9	64.3	20.9	105.1
52	43,373	1,802	7,706	3,037	171	12,716	12,545	63.0	30.7	87.4	49.1	41.5	177.7	70.0	289.2
53	192,648	1,271	6,148	1,293	115	8,827	8,712	65.1	26.4	68.4	38.3	6.6	31.9	6.7	45.2
54	143,322	1,592	3,480	2,187	205	7,464	7,259	79.4	24.2	85.7	54.8	11.1	24.3	15.3	50.6
55	124,566	1,684	4,688	1,981	173	8,526	8,353	72.0	31.1	86.4	52.5	13.5	37.6	15.9	67.1
TPS Total	2,855,085	30,913	87,527	37,466	3,909	159,815	155,906	69.1	29.4	81.8	49.9	10.8	30.7	13.1	54.6

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

2003	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
11	101,653	1,332	4,015	1,859	227	7,433	7,206	71.6	24.9	84.2	48.8	13.1	39.5	18.3	70.9
12	97,685	1,700	3,960	2,523	261	8,444	8,183	75.6	31.6	86.6	57.7	17.4	40.5	25.8	83.8
13	141,712	1,549	4,690	1,898	161	8,298	8,137	72.6	32.3	82.7	51.7	10.9	33.1	13.4	57.4
14	153,356	2,887	9,361	2,787	355	15,390	15,035	65.3	23.9	82.5	42.7	18.8	61.0	18.2	98.0
22	197,217	1,859	8,070	2,952	364	13,245	12,881	61.8	25.3	76.1	42.2	9.4	40.9	15.0	65.3
23	164,280	2,305	7,644	2,743	220	12,912	12,692	63.3	25.8	80.3	44.4	14.0	46.5	16.7	77.3
31	193,376	2,664	7,521	3,615	446	14,246	13,800	71.7	27.8	84.0	51.0	13.8	38.9	18.7	71.4
32	214,789	1,883	8,488	2,625	279	13,275	12,996	65.2	30.9	77.6	45.3	8.8	39.5	12.2	60.5
33	192,540	1,334	6,173	1,821	204	9,532	9,328	78.3	28.0	84.7	46.2	6.9	32.1	9.5	48.4
41	244,537	3,544	11,211	4,961	492	20,208	19,716	68.5	34.5	81.8	52.5	14.5	45.8	20.3	80.6
42	387,471	3,685	11,142	4,354	420	19,601	19,181	64.4	25.6	80.9	45.6	9.5	28.8	11.2	49.5
51	70,077	2,729	7,850	3,605	216	14,400	14,184	70.9	32.1	86.5	53.4	38.9	112.0	51.4	202.4
52	77,900	1,829	9,341	5,161	142	16,473	16,331	64.7	32.5	85.2	52.7	23.5	119.9	66.3	209.6
53	148,450	1,386	7,602	1,534	163	10,685	10,522	70.4	24.8	77.4	38.4	9.3	51.2	10.3	70.9
54	140,362	1,643	4,688	1,955	208	8,494	8,286	75.0	28.5	85.0	51.0	11.7	33.4	13.9	59.0
55	120,264	2,045	6,159	2,035	230	10,469	10,239	74.5	32.7	83.7	51.2	17.0	51.2	16.9	85.1
TPS Total	2,645,668	34,374	117,915	46,428	4,388	203,105	198,717	69.0	29.1	82.6	48.5	13.0	44.6	17.5	75.1

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.





III. YOUTH CRIME

Concern about youth, crime, and 'disrespectful' attitudes has been common throughout history. Nevertheless, this should not minimize 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 135,647 Canadian youths, aged 12-17 years, were accused of committing a criminal offence in 2011 and that over the past ten years, the national youth crime rate decreased about 20%, from 69.5 youths per 1,000 youth population in 2002 to 55.6 youths per 1,000 youth population in 2011.
- The Youth Crime Severity Index (YCSI) generally declined over the past ten years, decreasing 18% from 2002. Over the same period, the violent YCSI increased 1%, while the non-violent YCSI decreased 30%.
- In Toronto in 2012, 5,739 young persons, aged 12-17 years, were arrested for all types of *Criminal Code* offences, down 5% from 2011 and 24% from 2008. Youths accounted for 12% of the total number of persons arrested in 2012.
- Compared to 2008, the number of youths arrested in 2012 for a violent offence decreased 32%. 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 2012 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 2012, 33.3 of every 1,000 young persons in Toronto were arrested for a *Criminal Code* offence, including 9.3 for a violent crime, 14.9 for a property crime, and 9.1 for other *Criminal Code* offences.
- Overall, crimes on school premises in 2012 decreased about 8% from the level reported in 2011. Compared to 2008, there was an even greater decrease in number of crimes (-20%). Assaults and thefts were consistently the most common offences noted each year, and accounted for almost half of all crimes on school premises. The vast majority of students report feeling safe in school.
- In 2012, a total of 869 youths were charged with drug-related offences. The youth charge rate for drug offences was 4.4 per 1,000 youths in 2012, compared to 4.3 in 2011 and 3.9 in 2008.

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.⁴³ Beginning 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.^{44,45} In 2009, for

⁴³ 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*.

⁴⁴ 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.



the first time, a 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 accounting for the relative seriousness of individual offences, as reflected in the sentences passed by the court. As each crime is assigned a weight depending on its seriousness, 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.⁴⁶

In 2011, 135,647 Canadian youths, aged 12-17 years, were identified by police as having committed a criminal offence.^{47,48} Of these youths accused of a crime, 43% were formally charged (or recommended for charging) by police and 57% were cleared otherwise. The proportion of accused youths cleared otherwise increased steadily between 2001 and 2009, but decreased in each of the past two years. In 2003, for the first time, the proportion of accused youths cleared otherwise exceeded the proportion of youths charged, the same year the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* came into effect.

Figure 3.1 shows the national youth crime rate, by offence category, since 2002. 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 20%, from 69.5 youths per 1,000 youth population in 2002 to 55.6 youths per 1,000 youth population in 2011. Of the 55.6 youths per 1,000 population accused of a *Criminal Code* offence, 27.3 were accused of property crimes, 10.7 of other *Criminal Code* offences, and 17.6 of violent crimes.

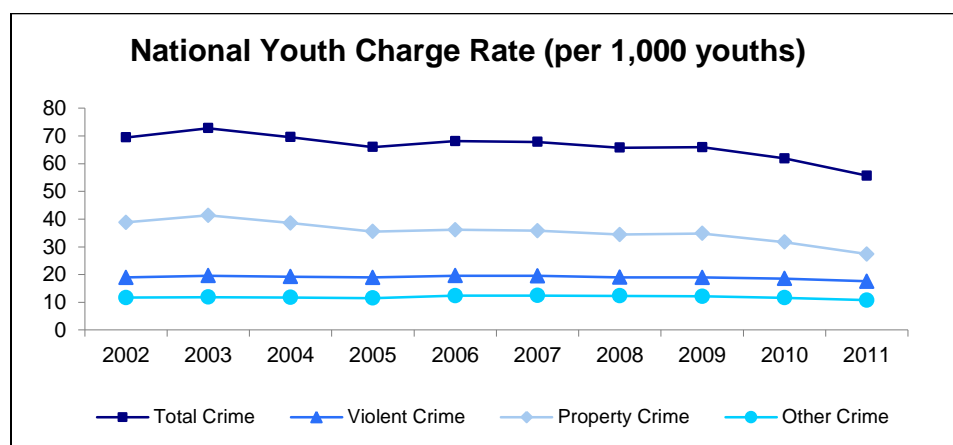


Figure 3.1

Source: Statistics Canada

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

⁴⁵ According to Statistics Canada, youth crime is likely still understated, as some Canadian police services do not maintain records for all youths cleared otherwise.

⁴⁶ 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.

⁴⁷ Crime statistics from Statistics Canada are usually delayed by one year; 2011 crime statistics were the most recent data available at the time of writing.

⁴⁸ Brennon S. (2012). Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2011. *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 3% average annual decrease in youth accused of property crimes and lesser average annual decreases for total crime (-2%), violent crime (-0.7%), and other *Criminal Code* offences (-0.3%).

Figure 3.2 shows the national Youth Crime Severity Indices (YCSI) for the past ten years. The total YCSI declined in almost all of the past ten years, decreasing 18% from 2002 and trending to an average annual decrease of 1.6%. Since 2002, the violent YCSI increased 1%, while the non-violent YCSI decreased 30%.

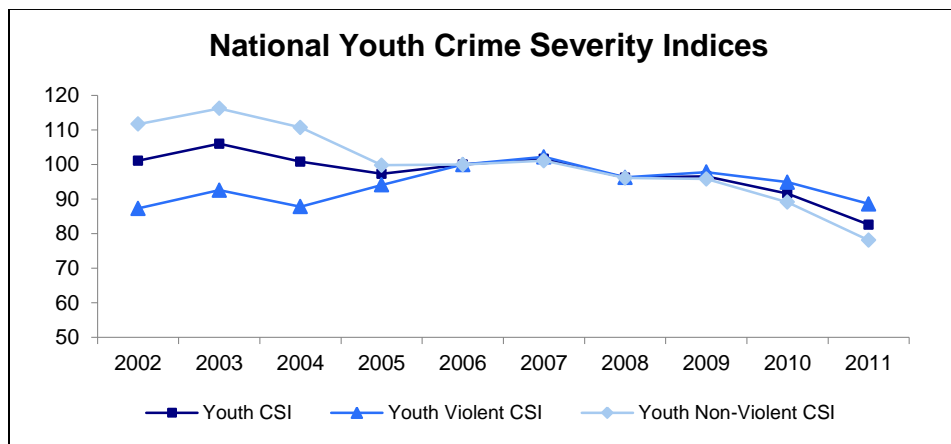


Figure 3.2

Source: Statistics Canada

In short, both the total youth crime rate and the total youth crime severity index decreased over ten years ago (-20% and -18%, respectively), however, the youth violent crime severity index (YVCSI) increased slightly (1%) 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, there were notable increases in the severity rather than the number of violent crimes.

Between 2010 and 2011, all YCSI indices decreased. Decreases in youth violent crime were most notable in the most serious crimes, including 10 fewer youths accused of homicide in 2011 compared to 2010.⁴⁹ The overall impact of the fewer youths 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 severity index as 102 ‘average’ crimes weighted at 69 or 12 robberies weighted at 583.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ Brennon S. (2012). Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2011. *Juristat*. (Catalogue no. 85-002-X) Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

⁵⁰ 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^{51, 52}

Number of Youths Arrested:

During 2012, a total of 49,043 persons were arrested for *Criminal Code* offences in Toronto, including 5,739 young persons aged 12-17 years and 43,304 adults. Youths accounted for 12% of the total number of persons arrested in 2012. The total number of youths arrested for *Criminal Code* offences in 2012 decreased 5% from the 6,046 youths arrested in 2011, and 24% from the 7,596 youths arrested in 2008. In comparison, the total number of adults arrested for *Criminal Code* offences in 2012 increased 2% from the 42,661 adults arrested in 2011, but decreased 6% from the 46,145 adults arrested 2008. Figure 3.3 shows the number of young persons and adults arrested over the past five years, a clearly decreasing trend; year over year average decreases were 6% for youth but less (2%) for adults.

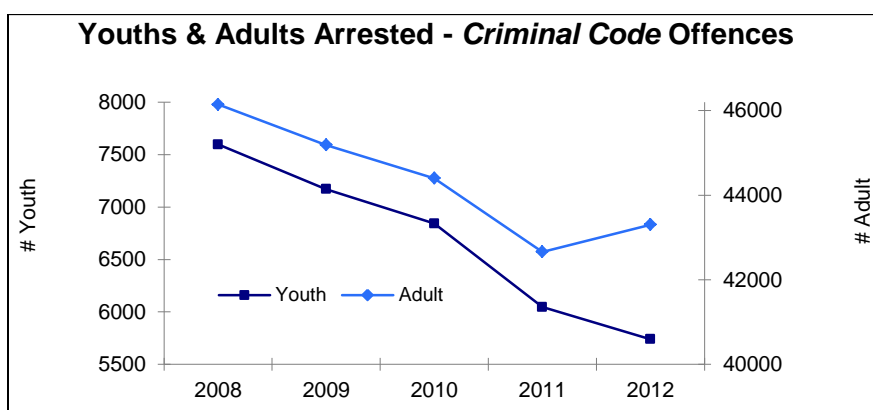


Figure 3.3

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

The number of youths arrested for a violent offence in 2012 decreased 32% from 2008 (1,842 youth in 2012 from 2,698 youth in 2008); the number of youths arrested for a property crime or other *Criminal Code* offence in 2012, compared to five years ago, 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 3.4, the total number of youths accused of a criminal offence tended to a slight decrease over the past five years, a decreasing trend of, on average, 6% per year; the number of youths charged with a criminal offence tended to a slightly greater decreasing trend of, on average, 7% per year.

On the other hand, youths arrested but not charged, as a proportion of all youths arrested, increased from 25% in 2008 to 31% in 2012, an increasing trend of, on average, 3% per year. This remained well below the 2011 national proportion of youths accused of a crime that were

⁵¹ Due to changes in Service data systems and extraction procedures, all arrest data for 2008 to 2012 have been recalculated to allow fair comparison and may differ from data in previous *Scans*. Examination of arrest data is based on five years.

⁵² The use of the term 'arrested' refers to those persons accused of committing a *Criminal Code* offence whether they are formally arrested or charged by Summons.



cleared otherwise (57%). In 2012, 8% of violent offences, 44% of property offences, and 11% of other *Criminal Code* offences were cleared otherwise.

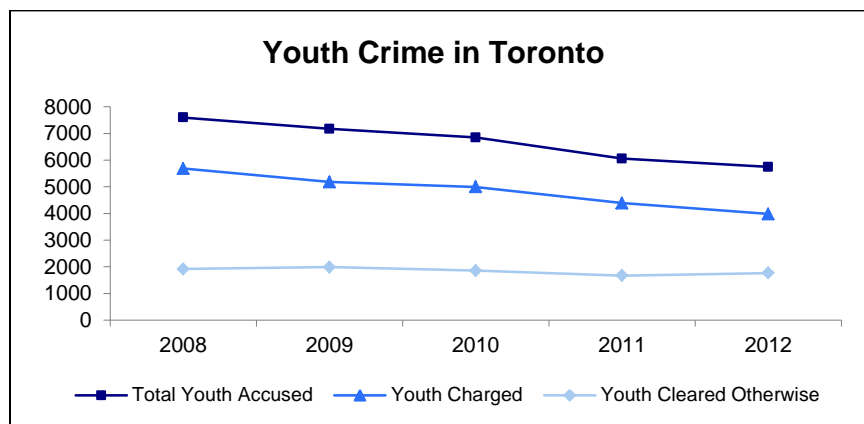


Figure 3.4

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

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 3.1
Youths as a Proportion (%) of Total Persons Arrested

Year	Youths†	Violent	Property	Other CC	Total CC*
2008	7,596	15.9%	17.0%	12.2%	14.9%
2009	7,171	13.6%	16.9%	11.7%	14.1%
2010	6,842	14.0%	16.1%	11.9%	14.1%
2010	6,046	13.1%	14.4%	10.7%	12.8%
2012	5,739	12.1%	13.7%	9.9%	12.0%

† Actual persons arrested.

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

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

Table 3.1 above shows a breakdown of youths as a proportion of total persons arrested by the major categories of *Criminal Code* offences.⁵³ The overall proportion (total non-traffic *Criminal Code*) of youths arrested consistently decreased each year since 2008. The same was

⁵³ 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.



generally true within each of the major categories – violent crimes, property crimes, and other *Criminal Code* offences.

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

In 2012, of the total actual number of young persons arrested for non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences, 4,332 were male and 1,407 were female. This meant that for every 100 youths arrested for non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences in 2012, on average, about 75 were male and 25 were female, the same as in 2011; five years ago, 74 were male and 26 were female. Between 2008 and 2012, the number of male youths arrested decreased 30%, while the number of female youths arrested decreased 39% (Figure 3.5). Notwithstanding year-over-year variation, trend lines indicated an average decrease of 6% per year for male youths and an average decrease of 7% per year for female youths.

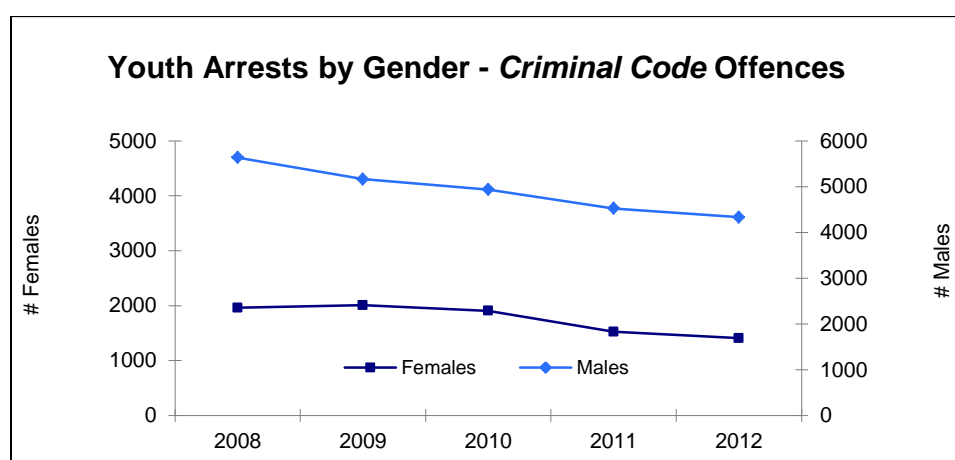


Figure 3.5 Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

Table 3.2 shows the change in number of youths arrested, broken down by gender and offence category.

Table 3.2
% Change in Number of Youths Arrested for Non-Traffic *Criminal Code* and Drug Offences

	Violent	Property	Other CC	Total CC*	Drug
2011-2012					
Male	-13.3%	-1.5%	-3.1%	-5.9%	1.9%
Female	-17.3%	1.9%	-25.6%	-7.1%	1.4%
Total	-14.0%	-0.4%	-6.4%	-6.2%	1.9%
2008-2012					
Male	-28.4%	-16.2%	-32.3%	-25.6%	12.3%
Female	-45.6%	-20.4%	-39.1%	-29.8%	12.3%
Total	-31.7%	-17.7%	-33.2%	-26.6%	12.3%

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

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence



Between 2011 and 2012, the number of arrests of young males and females for *Criminal Code* offences decreased 6% and 7%, respectively, and an overall decrease of 6% in the total 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, except for females arrested for property crime which showed a slight increase; an increase in the number of arrests for drug offences was reported for both males and females.

Compared to five years ago, the number of male and female youths arrested for a *Criminal Code* offence decreased 26% and 30%, respectively. The number of youths arrested, both male and female, showed significant decreases across all crime categories, but increased for drug offences.

Table 3.3 shows the total number and proportion of male and female young offenders arrested for each of the major offence groups.

Table 3.3
Number & Proportion (%) of Male and Female Young Offenders

	Violent	Property	Other CC	Total CC*	Drug
2008					
Male %	80.5%	65.1%	86.9%	76.3%	91.6%
Female %	19.5%	34.9%	13.1%	23.7%	8.4%
Youth Total #	2,698	3,587	2,693	8,978	774
2012					
Male %	84.5%	66.3%	88.0%	77.3%	91.6%
Female %	15.5%	33.7%	12.0%	22.7%	8.4%
Youth Total #	1,842	2,953	1,799	6,594	869

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

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

Overall, and relatively unchanged over the past five years, males accounted for over 8 in 10 arrests for violent and other *Criminal Code* offences and over 9 in 10 arrests for drugs, but less than 7 in 10 arrests for property offences.

Figure 3.6 shows the number of youths arrested by gender and age in 2012. 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.

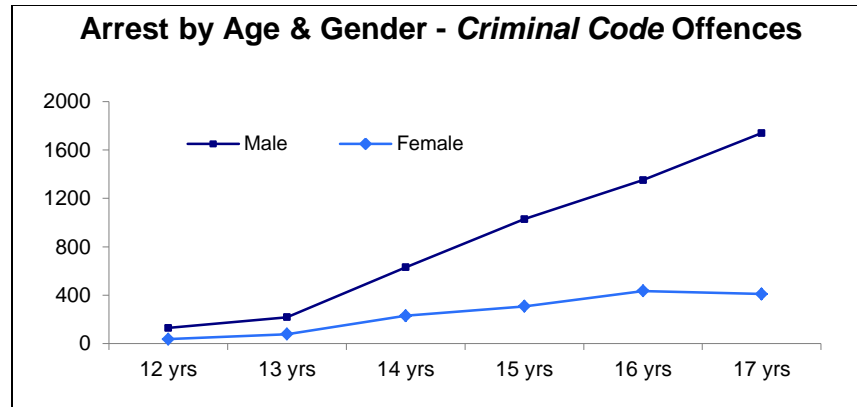


Figure 3.6

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

Statistics Canada reported that age-specific rates for persons accused of a crime were highest among youth and young adults, peaking at 18 years of age.⁵⁴ 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 12.⁵⁵ It is interesting to note in Figure 3.6, however, that at age 14 years, females accounted for almost 3 in 10 youth arrests (27%), 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 3.4. 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.

⁵⁴ Brennon, S. (2012). Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2011. *Juristat*. (Catalogue no. 85-002-X) Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

⁵⁵ 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 3.4
Number of Persons Arrested Per 1,000 Population**

	Youth	Viol	Prop	OCC	Tot CC*	Drug
2008	13.6	18.1	13.6	45.2	3.9	
2009	11.4	18.5	12.0	41.8	3.5	
2010	11.6	17.1	11.7	40.4	4.1	
2010	10.7	14.9	9.6	35.2	4.3	
2012	9.3	14.9	9.1	33.3	4.4	
Adult						
2008	6.7	8.2	9.1	24.1	2.8	
2009	6.7	8.4	8.4	23.5	2.6	
2010	6.5	8.2	7.9	22.6	2.8	
2010	6.5	8.0	7.3	21.8	3.0	
2012	6.1	8.5	7.4	21.9	3.3	
% Change: Youth						
2011-2012	-13.3%	0.4%	-5.7%	-5.4%	2.7%	
2008-2012	-31.5%	-17.4%	-33.0%	-26.3%	12.6%	
% Change: Adult						
2011-2012	-6.3%	5.7%	1.3%	0.7%	8.8%	
2008-2012	-9.6%	2.7%	-18.5%	-8.8%	15.5%	

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

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

In 2012, on average, 33.3 of every 1,000 young persons in Toronto were arrested for non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences, considerably higher than the adult arrest rate (21.9).⁵⁶ The overall arrest rate for youths in 2012 decreased 5% from 2011 and 26% from the rate reported in 2008; the 2012 overall arrest rate for adults decreased 1% from the rate in 2011 and 9% from the rate reported five years ago.

Table 3.5 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 2012, 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.

⁵⁶ Arrest rate shown reflects total *Criminal Code* based on the sum of the major crime categories, excluding traffic offences. Please refer to Footnote 53. Based on the total number of persons arrested (no duplication by major offence category), the arrest rate in 2012 was 29.0 and 19.7 for youths and adults, respectively; the youth arrest rate was, again, considerably higher than the adult arrest rate.



Table 3.5
Youth Arrest Rate - Number of Youths Arrested Per 1,000 Population

	Sex	Viol	Prop	OCC	Total CC*	Drug
2012	Male	15.7	19.7	15.9	51.3	8.0
	Female	2.9	10.1	2.2	15.2	0.7
	Total	9.3	14.9	9.1	33.3	4.4
2011	Male	17.8	19.8	16.2	53.9	7.8
	Female	3.5	9.9	2.9	16.3	0.7
	Total	10.7	14.9	9.6	35.2	4.3
2010	Male	18.5	21.2	19.6	59.3	7.3
	Female	4.4	13.0	3.6	21.0	0.8
	Total	11.6	17.1	11.7	40.4	4.1
2009	Male	18.2	22.7	20.2	61.1	6.3
	Female	4.4	14.2	3.4	22.0	0.6
	Total	11.4	18.5	12.0	41.8	3.5
2008	Male	21.5	23.1	23.1	67.6	7.0
	Female	5.4	12.9	3.6	21.9	0.7
	Total	13.6	18.1	13.6	45.2	3.9
Change (%)						
2011-2012	Male	-12.3%	-0.3%	-1.9%	-4.8%	3.1%
	Female	-17.0%	2.3%	-25.3%	-6.8%	1.8%
	Total	-13.3%	0.4%	-5.7%	-5.4%	2.7%
2008-2012	Male	-27.0%	-14.6%	-31.0%	-24.2%	14.4%
	Female	-46.3%	-21.4%	-39.8%	-30.6%	10.9%
	Total	-31.5%	-17.4%	-33.0%	-26.3%	12.6%

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

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

In 2012, compared to 2011, the youth crime rate decreased overall. Overall, the total non-traffic *Criminal Code* arrest rate decreased 5%, reflecting a decrease in the arrest rate for violent offences (13%), and other *Criminal Code* offences (6%), offset by a very slight increase in property crimes (0.4%). Arrest rates for total non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences for young females decreased more than for young males (7% for females as compared to 5% for males). However, arrests for drug-related offences increased 3% overall, reflecting a 3% increase for male youths and a 2% increase for female youths.

Compared to 2008, the 2012 youth arrest rate for non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences decreased 26%, reflecting a decrease of 31% 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 in 2012 increased for both males (11%) and females (14%) compared to five years earlier.



Figure 3.7 shows the youth charge rate, by offence category, since 2008. In 2012, the overall youth charge rate – the number of youths charged for non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences per 1,000 population – was 33.3 per 1,000 youth population. In 2012, of the 33.3 youths per 1,000 population charged with a non-traffic *Criminal Code* offence, 14.9 were charged for property crimes, 9.1 for other *Criminal Code* offences, and 9.3 for violent crimes. A decreasing trend is evident overall and in all major crime categories over the past five years.

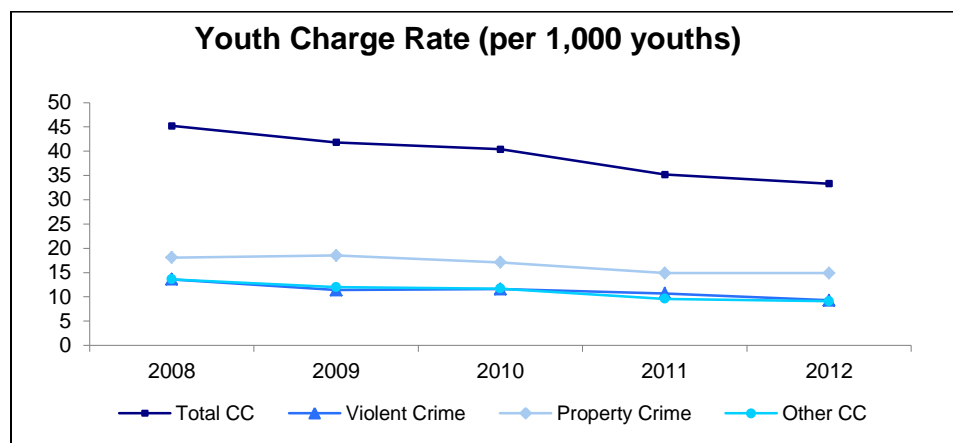


Figure 3.7

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

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.⁵⁷ An enormous effort by the community, school boards, and police, is devoted to making schools safer and improving the school environment.

Table 3.6 shows a breakdown of various crimes occurring on school premises in Toronto over the past five years.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ 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.

⁵⁸ 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 3.6
Crimes Occurring on School Premises

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change	
						2011-2012	2008-2012
Violent	1,596	1,500	1,475	1,451	1,265	-12.8%	-20.7%
Property	1,208	1,024	1,235	1,085	1,155	6.5%	-4.4%
Other Criminal Code	1,567	1,440	1,284	1,260	1,062	-15.7%	-32.2%
Total	4,371	3,964	3,994	3,796	3,482	-8.3%	-20.3%

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

Assaults (non-sexual) and thefts were consistently the most common offences reported on school premises and each year accounted for about half of all crimes. Overall, crimes on school premises decreased 8% in 2012 compared to 2011. Compared to 2008, however, there was a more notable decrease in the number of crimes – total crime decreased 20%, with sizable decreases in violent crimes and other *Criminal Code* offences. Between 2008 and 2012, minor assaults (-30%), major assaults (-45%), offensive weapons offences (-48%), and break & enters (-37%) all decreased. On the other hand, in 2012 compared to 2008, thefts (13%), sexual assaults (12%), and robberies (5%) 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 89% of Toronto students in Grades 9 through 12 felt very or reasonably safe in and around their school at any time of 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 of 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 3.8 shows the number of youths, total and by gender, arrested for a drug-related offence over the past five years. A total of 869 youths were charged with drug-related offences in 2012, compared to 853 youths in 2011 and 774 youths in 2008.

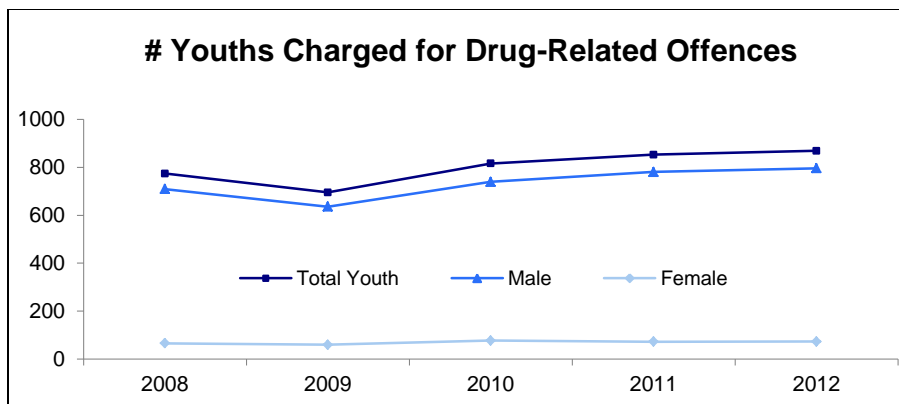


Figure 3.8

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

The number of youths charged with a drug-related offence in 2012 reflects an increase of 2% from the number youths charged with a drug-related offence in 2011, and an increase of 12% from the level reported in 2008. 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 4.4 per 1,000 youths in 2012, compared to 4.3 in 2011 and 3.9 in 2008. As with youth crime in general, the youth charge rate for drug offences was notably higher than that for adults (3.3 per 1,000 adults in 2012).



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*
2012										
12-17	Male	99,389	1,556	1,957	1,584	5,097	15.7	19.7	15.9	51.3
	Female	98,546	286	996	215	1,497	2.9	10.1	2.2	15.2
	Total+	197,935	1,842	2,953	1,799	6,594	9.3	14.9	9.1	33.3
18&+	Male	1,020,755	11,371	13,008	13,971	38,350	11.1	12.7	13.7	37.6
	Female	1,182,304	2,004	5,644	2,350	9,998	1.7	4.8	2.0	8.5
	Total+	2,203,059	13,375	18,652	16,321	48,348	6.1	8.5	7.4	21.9
2011										
12-17	Male	100,575	1,795	1,987	1,634	5,416	17.8	19.8	16.2	53.9
	Female	98,905	346	977	289	1,612	3.5	9.9	2.9	16.3
	Total+	199,480	2,141	2,964	1,923	7,028	10.7	14.9	9.6	35.2
18&+	Male	1,019,820	12,072	12,574	13,767	38,413	11.8	12.3	13.5	37.7
	Female	1,178,175	2,163	5,032	2,312	9,507	1.8	4.3	2.0	8.1
	Total+	2,197,995	14,235	17,606	16,079	47,920	6.5	8.0	7.3	21.8
2010										
12-17	Male	100,761	1,868	2,136	1,973	5,977	18.5	21.2	19.6	59.3
	Female	98,372	432	1,274	357	2,063	4.4	13.0	3.6	21.0
	Total+	199,133	2,300	3,410	2,330	8,040	11.6	17.1	11.7	40.4
18&+	Male	1,009,297	11,994	12,452	14,634	39,080	11.9	12.3	14.5	38.7
	Female	1,164,049	2,125	5,297	2,541	9,963	1.8	4.6	2.2	8.6
	Total+	2,173,346	14,119	17,749	17,175	49,043	6.5	8.2	7.9	22.6
2009										
12-17	Male	100,983	1,840	2,288	2,041	6,169	18.2	22.7	20.2	61.1
	Female	97,852	427	1,387	337	2,151	4.4	14.2	3.4	22.0
	Total+	198,835	2,267	3,675	2,378	8,320	11.4	18.5	12.0	41.8
18&+	Male	999,034	12,200	13,196	15,098	40,494	12.2	13.2	15.1	40.5
	Female	1,150,241	2,193	4,932	2,915	10,040	1.9	4.3	2.5	8.7
	Total+	2,149,275	14,393	18,128	18,013	50,534	6.7	8.4	8.4	23.5
2008										
12-17	Male	101,242	2,172	2,335	2,340	6,847	21.5	23.1	23.1	67.6
	Female	97,345	526	1,252	353	2,131	5.4	12.9	3.6	21.9
	Total+	198,587	2,698	3,587	2,693	8,978	13.6	18.1	13.6	45.2
18&+	Male	989,026	12,160	13,089	16,226	41,475	12.3	13.2	16.4	41.9
	Female	1,136,743	2,115	4,431	3,108	9,654	1.9	3.9	2.7	8.5
	Total+	2,125,769	14,275	17,520	19,334	51,129	6.7	8.2	9.1	24.1

* 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



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

One Year

2011-2012 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	-1.2%	-13.3%	-1.5%	-3.1%	-5.9%	-12.3%	-0.3%	-1.9%	-4.8%
	Female	-0.4%	-17.3%	1.9%	-25.6%	-7.1%	-17.0%	2.3%	-25.3%	-6.8%
	Total+	-0.8%	-14.0%	-0.4%	-6.4%	-6.2%	-13.3%	0.4%	-5.7%	-5.4%
18&+	Male	0.1%	-5.8%	3.5%	1.5%	-0.2%	-5.9%	3.4%	1.4%	-0.3%
	Female	0.4%	-7.4%	12.2%	1.6%	5.2%	-7.7%	11.8%	1.3%	4.8%
	Total+	0.2%	-6.0%	5.9%	1.5%	0.9%	-6.3%	5.7%	1.3%	0.7%

Five Years

2008-2012 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	-1.8%	-28.4%	-16.2%	-32.3%	-25.6%	-27.0%	-14.6%	-31.0%	-24.2%
	Female	1.2%	-45.6%	-20.4%	-39.1%	-29.8%	-46.3%	-21.4%	-39.8%	-30.6%
	Total+	-0.3%	-31.7%	-17.7%	-33.2%	-26.6%	-31.5%	-17.4%	-33.0%	-26.3%
18&+	Male	3.2%	-6.5%	-0.6%	-13.9%	-7.5%	-9.4%	-3.7%	-16.6%	-10.4%
	Female	4.0%	-5.2%	27.4%	-24.4%	3.6%	-8.9%	22.5%	-27.3%	-0.4%
	Total+	3.6%	-6.3%	6.5%	-15.6%	-5.4%	-9.6%	2.7%	-18.5%	-8.8%

* 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



IV. 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 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 2012 survey of Toronto residents, presented in more detail in the Public Perceptions chapter, found that 6% of respondents said they were the victim of crime in Toronto in the past year, up from 4% in 2011.
- Toronto Police Service data indicate that the overall number of victims of selected violent crimes decreased 7%, from 31,189 victims in 2011 to 28,878 in 2012, and decreased 15% from 2003 when there were 33,914 victims. When changes in population size were controlled by examining the rate of victimization per 1,000 people, victimization decreased 7%, from 10.9 victims per 1,000 in 2011 to 10.1 victims per 1,000 in 2012. The rate in 2012 was the lowest rate in 10 years.
- In 2012, 51% of victims were women, up from 47% in 2003. Correspondingly, in 2012, 49% of victims were men, down from 53% in 2003.
- 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 more likely than men to be victims of sexual assault.
- When the size of the population at each age was taken into account, in 2012, as in the previous eight years, 18-24 year olds had the highest rates of violent victimization. Those under 12 years of age and those 65 years of age and older consistently had the lowest victimization rates. In 2012, the victimization rates for the selected crimes for all the age groups were the lowest of the past ten years.
- In 2012, according to the Service's communications (I/CAD) database, officers attended 16,855 domestic calls, a 3% decrease from the 17,409 calls in 2011, but a 7% increase from the 15,760 calls in 2003. In 2012, the average time spent by officers at these calls was 275 minutes (4.6 hours), slightly less time than in 2011 when the average time spent was 286 minutes (4.8 hours), but an increase from 2003 when the average time spent was 218 minutes (3.6 hours).
- In Toronto, according to the Hate Crime Unit of the TPS Intelligence Division, there were a total of 142 hate/bias occurrences reported in 2012, an increase of 15% compared to the 123 hate crimes reported in 2011, but 5% lower than the 149 hate crimes reported in 2003.



A. REPORTING VICTIMIZATION TO THE POLICE

The Service's 2012 survey of Toronto residents, presented in more detail in the Public Perceptions chapter, found that 6% of respondents said they were the victim of crime in Toronto in the past year, up from 4% in 2011 and down from 9% in 2004 when the question was first asked.

In 2012, most of the respondents who were victimized said they were victims of 'home broken into' or 'robbery' and 'damage to car/vehicle', while in 2011, most respondents who were victimized said they'd been victims of 'car/vehicle theft' or 'home broken into'. In 2004, respondents said they were victims of a 'hate crime' or 'car/vehicle theft'.

Of those who said they had been victimized in 2012, almost one in three (32%) said they did not report the crime to police, the same as in 2011, but down from 35% in 2004. The most common reason for not reporting in 2012 was 'not serious enough', while in 2011, the reason for not reporting was 'didn't think it would be taken seriously'.

B. VICTIMIZATION – TOTAL AND BY GENDER

Toronto Police Service data indicate that the overall number of victims of selected violent crimes decreased 7%, from 31,189 victims in 2011 to 28,878 in 2012, and decreased 15% from 2003 when there were 33,914 victims.⁵⁹

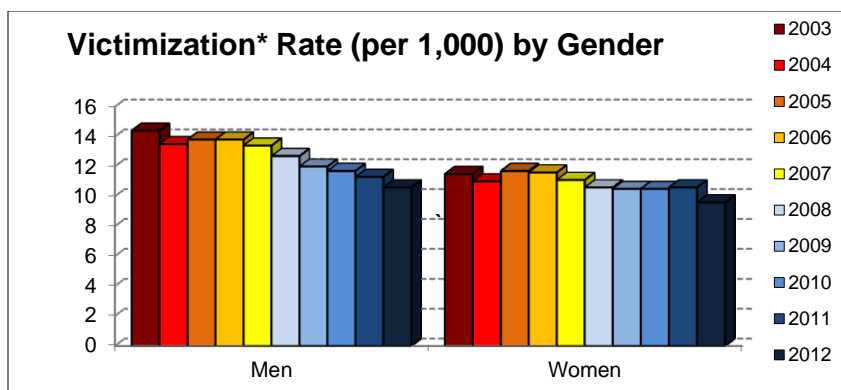
Over the ten year period from 2003 to 2012, the number of men who were victims of the selected crimes of violence decreased 22%, while the number of women who were victims decreased only 9%. Between 2011 and 2012, the number of victimizations for these crimes decreased 6% for men and decreased 9% for women.

For many of the past ten years, men were victims of the selected crimes of violence more often than women; in 2010, that trend was reversed and women were victims of the selected crimes of violence more often than men. In 2012, 51% of victims were women, up from 47% in 2003. Correspondingly, in 2012, 49% of victims were men, down from 53% in 2003.

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 7% in 2012, to 10.1 victims per 1,000 from 10.9 victims in 2011. The rate in 2012 was the lowest rate in 10 years, and a 21% decrease compared to 2003 when overall victimization was 12.8 per 1,000 people.

In each of the ten years between 2003 and 2012, when changes in population are controlled, the rate of victimization for women was lower than the rate for men (Figure 4.1). Between 2011 and 2012, the rate of victimization for men decreased 6%, from 11.3 in 2011 to 10.6 in 2012, while for women the rate of victimization decreased 9%, from 10.6 in 2011 to 9.6 in 2012. The 2012 victimization rate for men was 26% lower than the rate of 14.4 in 2003, while the 2012 victimization rate for women was 17% lower than the rate of 11.5 in 2003.

⁵⁹ This chapter focuses on victimization related to selected crimes of violence only – homicide, sexual assault (including sexual offences), assault, and robbery.



* Victims of assault, sexual assault, robbery, and homicide
Figure 4.1 Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

With regard to each of 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 more likely than men to be victims of sexual assault.

The rate of assault against women in 2012 was 7.0 per 1,000 women; this was 10% lower than 7.8 per 1,000 in 2011 and 20% lower than 8.8 per 1,000 in 2003 (Figure 4.2). The rate of assault against men in 2012 was 7.3 per 1,000 men; this was 8% lower than 7.9 in 2011 and 34% lower than 11.0 per 1,000 in 2003. The 2012 rate was the lowest rate of assault against both men and women in the past ten years.

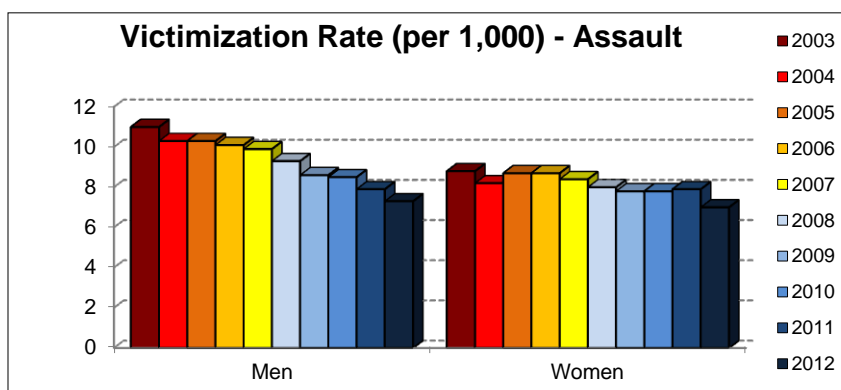


Figure 4.2 Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

Women’s rate of victimization for sexual assault decreased slightly from 1.8 per 1,000 women in 2011 to 1.7 per 1,000 women in 2012 (Figure 4.3). The rate in 2012 was the same as in 2003 (1.7 per 1,000 women).

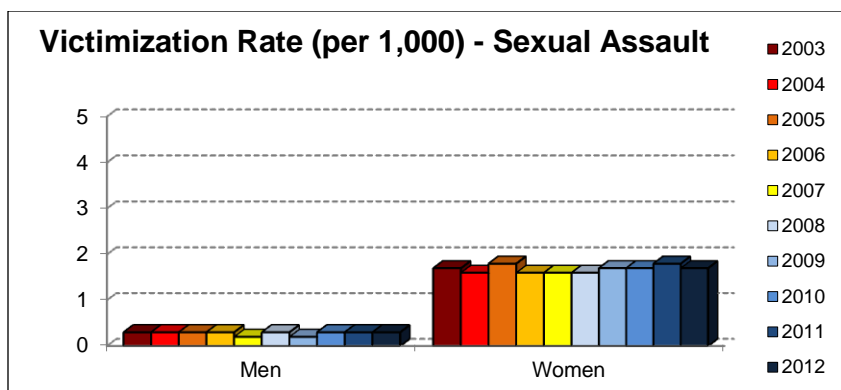


Figure 4.3

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

The rate of robbery victimization for men was only slightly lower in 2012, 2.9 per 1,000 men in 2012, than in 2011, 3.0 per 1,000 men, but was 6% lower than the rate of 3.1 per 1,000 men in 2003 (Figure 4.4). The rate of robberies against women was 0.9 per 1,000 in 2012, a decrease of 10% from 1.0 per 1,000 in 2011, and a decrease of 18% from the rate of 1.1 per 1,000 in 2003.

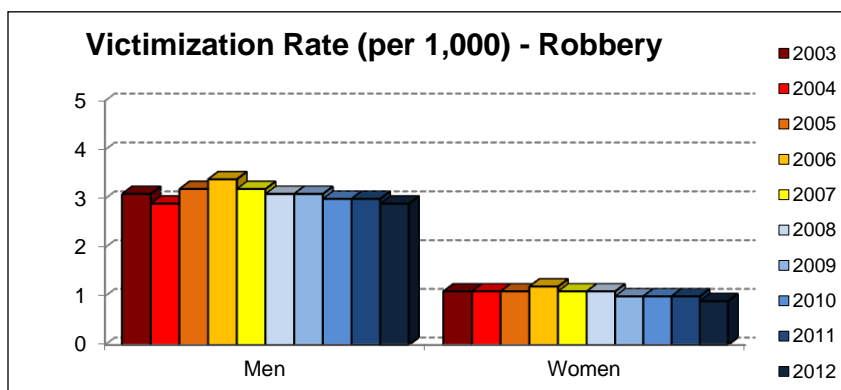


Figure 4.4

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

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 2012, the homicide rate for men remained the same as in 2011 at a rate of 0.03 per 1,000. Over the ten-year period of 2003 to 2012, the homicide rate for men varied between 0.03 and 0.05 per 1,000 men. The homicide rate for women was 0.01 per 1,000 women in each year.

The 289 shooting victims in Toronto in 2012 were a 3% increase from the 281 shooting victims in 2011, but a 20% decrease from the 360 victims in 2005.⁶⁰ Similar to what was seen nationally, homicides in Toronto typically involved a firearm. Almost two-thirds (65%) of homicides were shootings in 2005; the level decreased to 57% in 2011, but increased again to 61% in 2012.

⁶⁰ 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, since 2003 the greatest number of victims of the selected crimes of violence have been aged 18-24 years, while in 2012 it shifted to those aged 25-34 years. However, when the size of the population at each age was taken into account, in 2012, as in the previous eight years, 18-24 year olds had the highest rates of violent victimization.

In 2012, those 18-24 years of age were most likely to be victimized (22.4 per 1,000), followed by 12-17 year olds (19.1 per 1,000). Similarly, in 2011, 18-24 year olds had the highest rate (23.7 per 1,000), followed by 12-17 year olds (22.8 per 1,000). Ten years ago in 2003, 12-17 year olds were most likely to be victimized (28.7 per 1,000), followed by the 18-24 year olds (27.2 per 1,000).

As seen in Figure 4.5, 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 2012, the victimization rates for the selected crimes for all the age groups were the lowest of the past ten years.

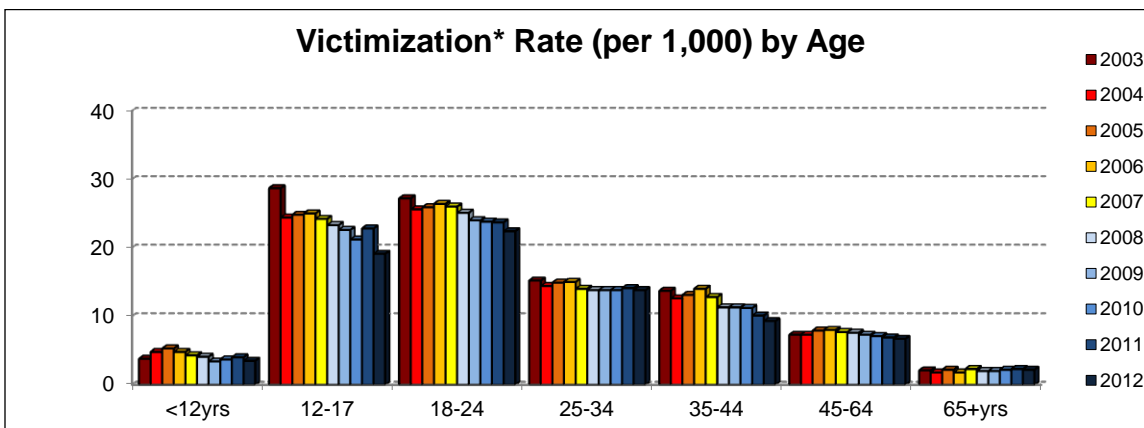


Figure 4.5 * Victims of Assault, Sexual Assault, Robbery, and Homicide Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

As shown in Figure 4.6, in each of the past ten years, 18-24 year olds had the highest victimization rate for assault, followed in the past four years by 25-34 year olds. Between 2003 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 2012, the assault rates for all the age groups decreased compared to the 2011 rates. The rates in all of the age groups in 2012 also generally decreased compared to 2003, 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 slightly, from 1.4 in 2003 to 1.6 in 2012. For those under 12 years of age, the rate increased slightly from 2.3 in 2003 to 2.6 in 2012.

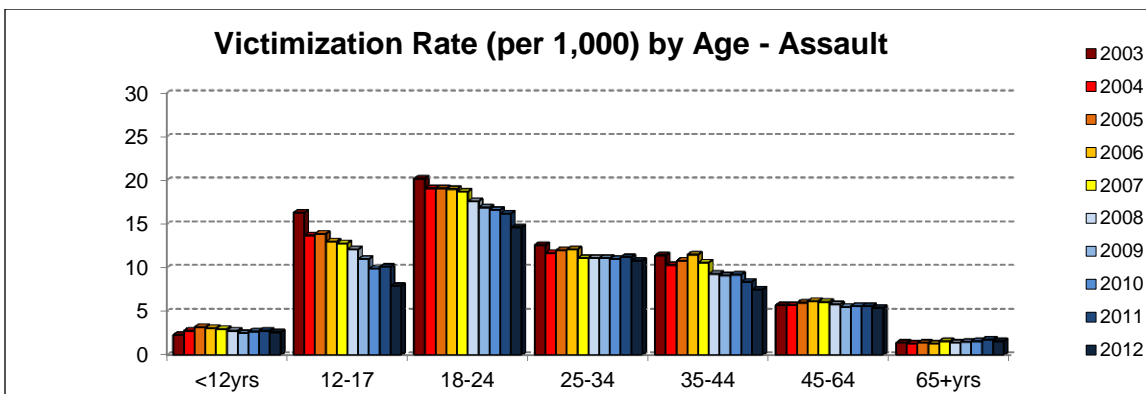


Figure 4.6

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

As shown in Figure 4.7, in 2012, 12-17 year olds continued to be, by far, the most likely victims of sexual assault. Compared to 2011, in 2012, the rate of sexual assault victimization increased slightly for 18-24 year olds, 45-64 year olds, and for those 65 years and older. The rate for those age groups between 25 and 44 remained the same, while the rate for those under 18 years of age decreased. Compared to 2003, the rates increased for those age groups 18 and over, and decreased for those under 18 years.

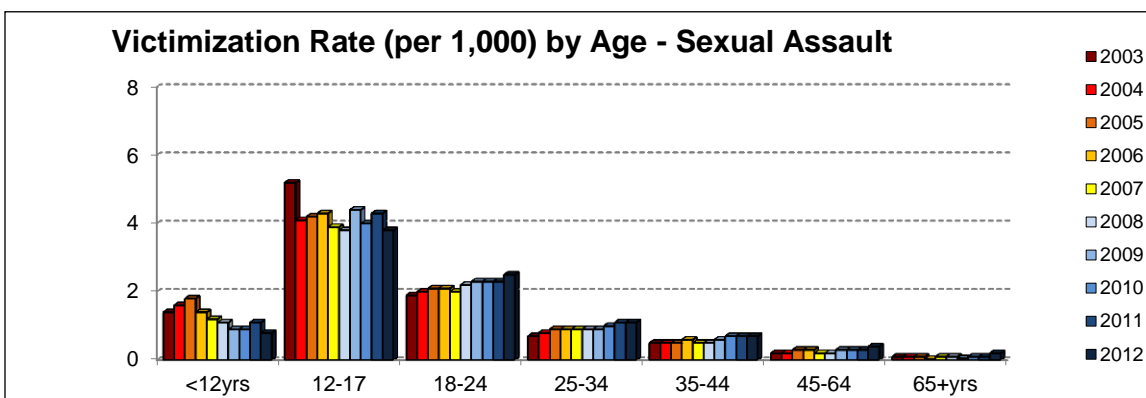


Figure 4.7

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

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 4.8). In 2012, the rate of robbery for the 12-17 years age group, 7.3 per 1,000, was a 14% decrease from the 8.5 in 2011, but a 3% increase compared to the 2003 rate (7.1 per 1,000). The rate for 18-24 year olds, 5.2 per 1,000 in 2012, was the same as in 2011, and 4% higher than the 5.0 per 1,000 in 2003.

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 2012, the rate of victimization by robbery showed a decrease or stayed the same compared to 2011 for all the age groups except the 25-34 year olds where the rate increased from 1.7 per 1,000 in 2011 to 1.8 per 1,000 in 2012. Similarly, compared to 2003, in 2012, all the age groups except those between 12-24 years old showed a decrease in the rate of victimization by robbery.



In 2012 in Toronto, 46% of robberies (2,334) involved mugging. This was about the same as in 2011 (2,330), but 17% higher than in 2003 (1,993).

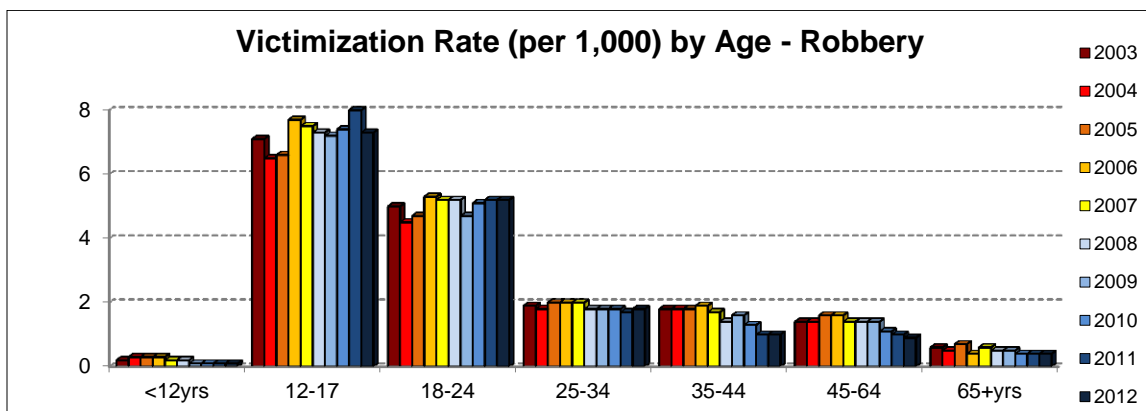


Figure 4.8

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

Since the homicide rate per 1,000 population was so low for each age group (in 2012, the highest rate was for 18-24 year olds, with a rate of 0.06 homicides per 1,000 population), Figure 4.9 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.

Compared to 2011, in 2012, only those aged 25 to 44 years and those aged over 65 years of age showed an increased number of homicides. The number of homicides in the 25-34 years age group increased from 12 in 2011 to 18 in 2012 and the number of homicides in the 35-44 years age group increased from 3 in 2011 to 9 in 2012. When compared to ten years ago in 2003, there were decreases in the number of homicides in all age groups, with exception of those aged 65 years and older.

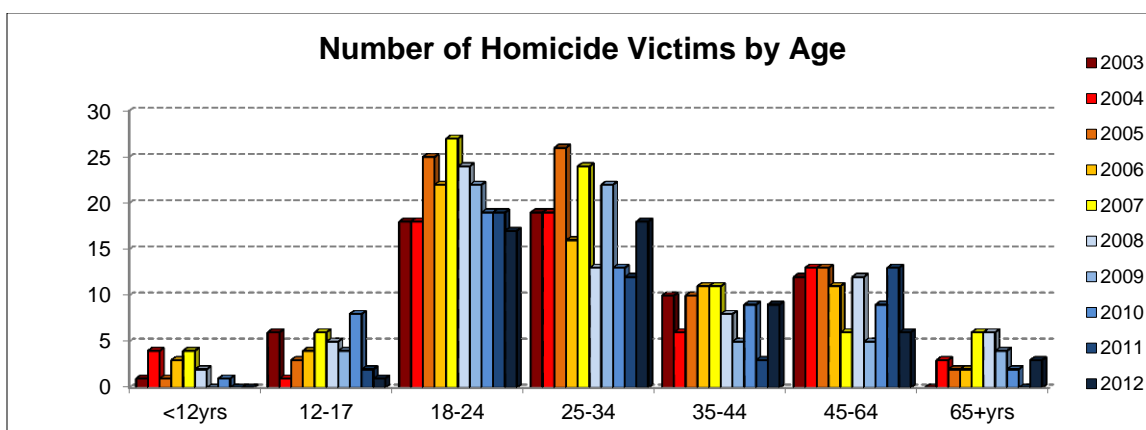


Figure 4.9

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence



D. GROUPS AT RISK

Children and Youth – Violent Crime & Abuse:

In Toronto, in 2012, as was seen in Figure 4.5, 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 2012, 12-17 year olds constituted 8% of all physical assault victims, 26% of all sexual assault victims, 29% of all robbery victims, and 2% of all homicide victims. Compared to 2011, the proportions of young assault, sexual assault, robbery victims and homicide all decreased in 2012. Compared to 2003, in 2012 the proportions of young victims of assault (13% in 2003), sexual assault (37% in 2003), and homicide (9% in 2003) all decreased, however, the proportion of young victims of robbery (25% in 2003) increased.

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 57% in 2003, to 44% in 2011, and to 42% in 2012. 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 generally continued to be less likely than older children to be victimized. In 2012, those under 12 constituted 8% of all physical assault victims, 10% of all sexual assault victims, and 1% of all robbery victims; there were no homicide victims under the age of 12 years in 2012. Compared to 2003, in 2012, the proportion of homicide victims under 12 years of age (2% in 2003) and the proportion of sexual assault victims (19% in 2003) showed a decrease, while the proportion of very young robbery victims (1% in 2003) remained the same and the proportion of very young physical assault victims increased (4% in 2003).

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 60% in 2003 to 70% in 2011, and to 74% in 2012. The proportion of violent victimizations that were sexual assaults decreased, from 35% in 2003 to 27% in 2011, and to 22% in 2012. In all years, of those victimized in this young age group, relatively few were victims of robbery or homicide.

In Toronto in 2012, the number of child abuse offences reported to the police decreased 9% from 2011 and decreased 40% from 2006 (Figure 4.10).⁶¹ In 2012, 1,808 child abuse offences were reported compared to 1,996 in 2011 and 3,013 in 2006.⁶² It should again be noted that these figures are undoubtedly influenced by under-reporting.

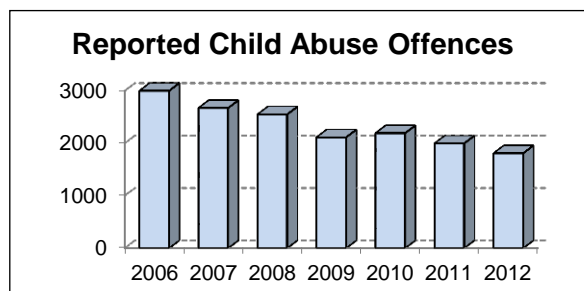


Figure 4.10 Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

⁶¹ A ten-year comparison was not conducted due to changes in data collection and counting methods in 2005.

⁶² Data may differ from that shown in previous *Scans* due to updates to the Service's live database.



Elderly – Violent Crime & Abuse:

In Toronto, as was seen in Figure 4.5, seniors were the age group least likely to be victimized in each of the past ten years. In Toronto in 2012, those 65 years and older constituted 3% of all physical assault victims, 2% of all sexual assault victims, 3% of all robbery victims, and 6% of homicide victims. Compared to 2011, in 2012 there were small increases in the proportions of older victims of sexual assault and homicide, while the proportion of older assault victims and robbery victims remained the same. Compared to 2003, in 2012, the proportion of older victims decreased for robbery and increased for sexual assault, assault, and homicide. In 2003, people 65 years and older constituted 2% of all physical assault victims, 1% of all sexual assault victims and 4% of all robbery victims; there were no homicide victims over the age of 65 in 2003.

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 69% in 2003, increasing to 78% in 2011, and to 75% in 2012. After physical assaults, older adults were most likely victimized by robbery in all years; this proportion was 28% in 2003 and decreased to 18% in 2011 and to 17% in 2012. Adults 65 and older were rarely victims of sexual assault or homicide.

Toronto Police Service data showed that 657 people 65 years or older were victims of assault or sexual assault in 2012, which was a 2% decrease from 669 in 2011, but a 28% increase from 513 in 2003.

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 2012, officers attended 16,855 domestic calls, a 3% decrease from the 17,409 calls in 2011, but a 7% increase from the 15,760 calls in 2003. According to I/CAD data, in 2012, the average time spent by officers at these calls was 275 minutes (4.6 hours), slightly less time than in 2011 when the average time spent was 286 minutes (4.8 hours), but an increase from 2003 when the average time spent was 218 minutes (3.6 hours).

In 2012, according to I/CAD data, the number of calls for domestic assaults attended by officers decreased 6% compared to 2011 (from 4,693 in 2011 to 4,421 in 2012). The number of domestic assault calls in 2012 was 21% lower than 2003, when there were 5,566 domestic assault calls. Although the number of calls for domestic assaults in 2012 decreased compared to 2011, the average amount of time spent by officers at domestic assault calls increased very slightly from 474 minutes (7.9 hours) in 2011 to 478 minutes (8.0 hours) in 2012. The time spent on domestic assault calls in 2012 was a considerable increase from the 333 minutes (5.6 hours) spent on these calls in 2003.

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 2012 was a 12% decrease over the number seen in 2011 (from 7,100 in 2011 to 6,217 in 2012). The number of domestic violence occurrences recorded in 2012 was a 9% decrease compared to 2008 when there were 6,850 domestic violence occurrences recorded. In 2012, charges were laid in 86% (5,364) of the 6,217 domestic violence occurrences. In 2011, charges were laid in 84% (5,963) of the 7,100 domestic violence occurrences. And, in 2008, charges were laid in 85% (5,809) of



the 6,850 domestic violence occurrences.⁶³ In each of the five years under review, the charge rate remained relatively stable.

Assault level 1 charges account for the majority of domestic violence charges each year. In 2012, assault level 1 charges accounted 75% of domestic violence charges, followed by uttering threats (21%), and assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm (16%). In 2011, assault level 1 represented 74% of all domestic violence charges, followed by charges for uttering threats (20%), and charges for assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm (16%). In 2008, assault level 1 charges accounted for 73% of domestic violence charges, followed by uttering threats (26%), and assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm (18%). In all years, men represented the majority of those charged (87% in 2012, and 86% in both 2011 and in 2008).

Criminal Harassment (Stalking):

Total criminal harassment (stalking) incidents reported to the Toronto Police Service increased 69% over the ten-year period from 2003 to 2012, from 1,609 to 2,717 incidents (Figure 4.11).⁶⁴ The number of incidents in 2012, however, was a 7% decrease compared to the 2,918 incidents in 2011. 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 80% in 2003 to 72% in 2011, increasing slightly to 74% in 2012.

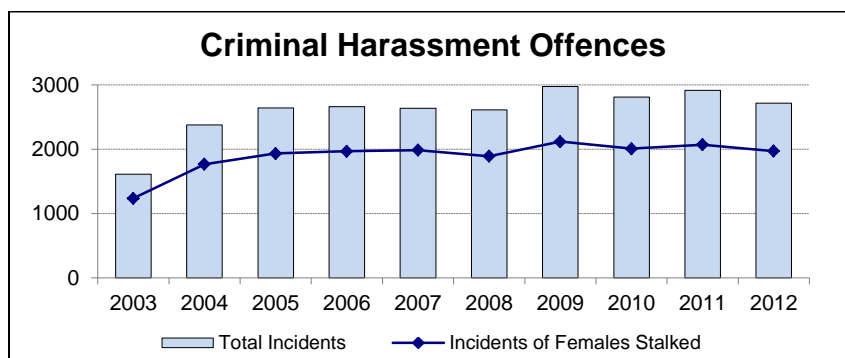


Figure 4.11

Source: CPN-Business Intelligence

E. HATE/BIAS CRIME

As shown in Figure 4.12, in Toronto, according to the Hate Crime Unit of the TPS Intelligence Division, there were a total of 142 hate/bias occurrences reported in 2012, an increase of 15% compared to the 123 hate crimes reported in 2011, but 5% lower than the 149 hate crimes reported in 2003. In 2012, the single communities most targeted were the Jewish

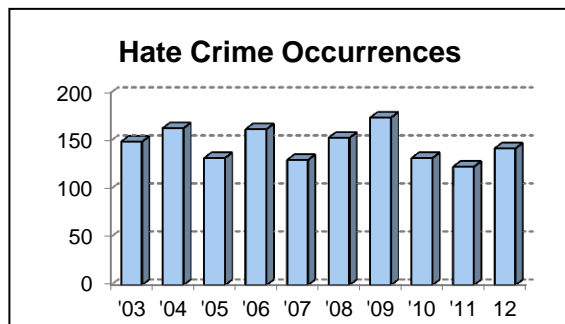


Figure 4.12

Source: TPS Hate Crime Unit

⁶³ The Province changed reporting practices for domestic violence in 2006.

⁶⁴ The increase after 2003 may be related, to some extent, to changes to the police data processes and systems.



community (42 occurrences), the Black community (26), the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) community (19), and the Muslim/Islam community (14).⁶⁵

As shown in Figure 4.13, mischief has consistently represented the highest proportion of reported hate crime offences since 2003. In 2012, mischief accounted for 87 (61%) offences, followed by 22 assaults (15%), 16 harassment offences (11%), 9 threatening offences (6%), and 6 wilful promotion of hatred offences (4%). Over the ten year period, the proportion mischief offences showed the only increase, from 33% to 61% of all reported hate crime offences. As a proportion of total hate crime offences, both threats (20% in 2003 to 6% in 2012) and wilful promotion of hatred (21% in 2003 to 4% in 2012) decreased. Over the same ten year period, the proportion of assault offences remained unchanged at 15% of all reported hate crime offences.

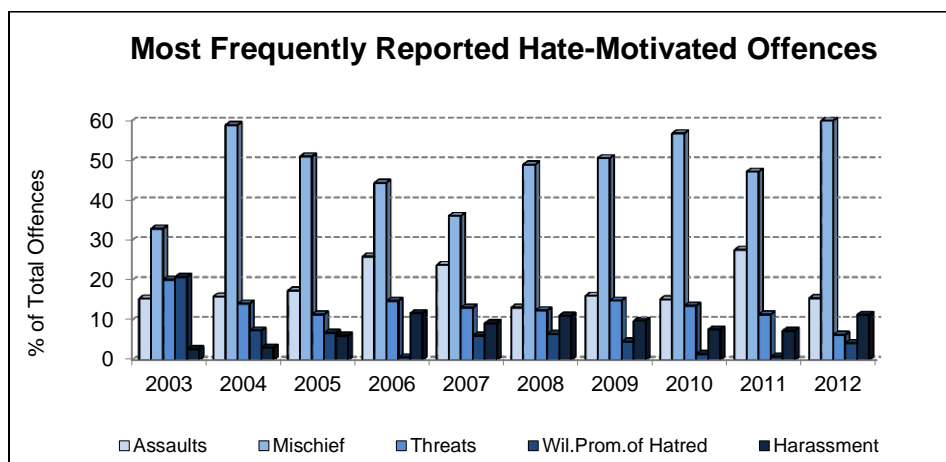


Figure 4.13

Source: TPS Hate Crime Unit

Examining numbers of offences, the 87 mischief offences in 2012 represented a 50% increase from the 58 mischief offences in 2011, and the 22 assaults in 2012 represented a decrease of 35% compared to the 34 in 2011. The 9 threats reported in 2012 were a 36% decrease compared to the 14 in 2011, while the 16 harassment offences in 2012 were a 78% increase compared to the 9 in 2011; the 6 wilful promotion of hatred offences in 2012 were a 500% increase from the 1 in 2011.

Compared to ten years ago, in 2012 there were a decreased number of assaults, threats and wilful promotion of hatred offences, while criminal harassment and mischief offences increased. In 2003, there were 23 assaults (a 4% decrease), 30 threats (a 70% decrease), 31 wilful promotion of hatred offences (an 81% decrease), 4 harassment offences (a 300% increase), and 49 mischief offences (a 78% increase).

⁶⁵ Toronto Police Service. (2012). *2012 Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report*. Hate Crime Unit, Intelligence Division.



In each of the past ten years, hate offences typically focused most frequently on race and religion: of the 1,450 hate offences recorded since 2003, these two categories together were the targets of six in ten (61%) offences. Figure 4.14 shows the number of offences targeting race and religion in each of the past ten years.

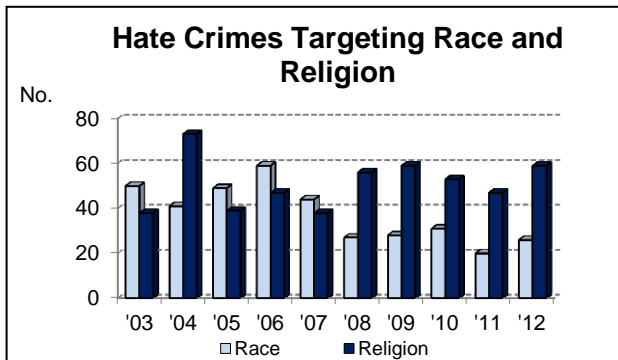


Figure 4.14 Source: TPS Hate Crime Unit

In 2012, offences within the category of race increased 30% (from 20 offences in 2011 to 26 in 2012), and those in the category of religion increased 26% (from 47 in 2011 to 59 in 2012).

Compared to ten years ago, in 2012, there was a 48% decrease in hate offences targeting race (from 50 offences in 2003 to 26 in 2012), while offences targeting religion increased 55% (from 38 in 2003 to 59 in 2012).

F. VICTIM SERVICES

In 2012, the Victim Services Program of Toronto assisted 17,255 victims by telephone, an increase of 10% compared to the 15,752 victims assisted in 2011 (Figure 4.15).⁶⁶ There were 4,027 victims served by on-scene attendance in 2012, a small 3% increase compared to 2011 when 3,903 victims were assisted on-scene. The 9,883 incidents generated in 2012 was a 6% decrease compared to the 10,523 in 2011.⁶⁷

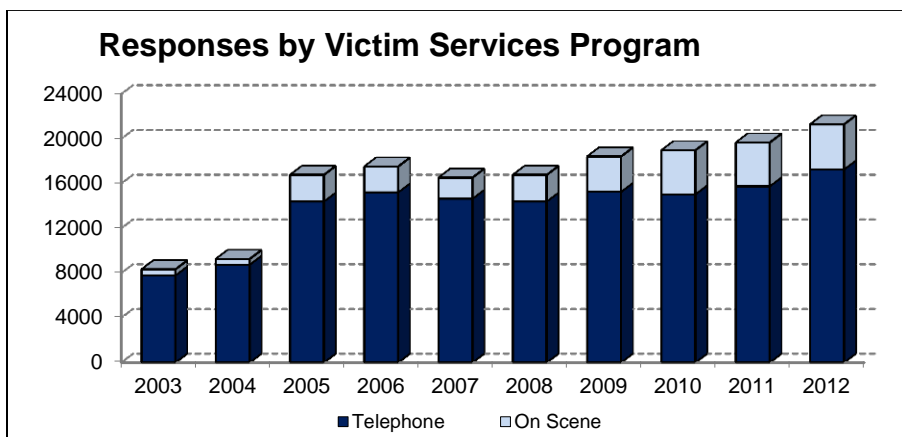


Figure 4.15 Source: Victim Services Program of Toronto, Inc.

The total number of volunteer hours logged in 2012 for Victim Services was 23,745, an 8% increase when compared to 22,050 hours in 2011.

⁶⁶ Ten year comparisons are not provided since in 2005 Victim Services began also counting data from the Domestic Violence Emergency Response System (DVERS) program and the Support-Link program.

⁶⁷ This represents the number of incidents referred to Victim Services; each incident may involve multiple victims, assisted in various ways.



V. 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 50,703 collisions in 2012, a 5% decrease from the 53,216 collisions in 2011, and a 24% decrease from the 66,704 collisions ten years ago in 2003.
- The number of property damage collision calls attended by police in 2012 decreased slightly (-3%) to 15,659 from the 16,075 attended in 2011, but decreased 30% from 2003, when 22,298 events were attended.
- The number of personal injury collision events attended in 2012 was 13,494, a 6% decrease from the 14,340 personal injury collision events in 2011, and a 12% decrease from the 15,368 personal injury collisions in 2003.
- 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. In 2012, there were 1,289 fail-to-remain personal injury events attended by police, which represented a 4% decrease from the 1,347 fail-to-remain personal injury events in 2011, but a 21% increase from the 1,065 fail-to-remain events attended by police in 2003.
- In 2012, 44 people were killed in traffic collisions in Toronto, an increase of 26% from the 35 killed in 2011, but a 40% decrease from the 74 killed in 2003. The number of traffic fatalities in 2012 represents a spike in the downward trend seen since 2003.
- In 2012, there were a total of 2,315 persons charged with drinking and driving offences in Toronto, a decrease of 25% from the 3,084 charged in 2011 to a level which reflects the trend of prior years, and about the same as the 2,308 charged in 2003. 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.



A. TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

As shown in Figure 5.1, there were 50,703 collisions in 2012, a 5% decrease from the 53,216 collisions in 2011, and a 24% decrease from the 66,704 collisions ten years ago in 2003. Notwithstanding some year over year variation, the number of traffic collisions has been relatively stable since 2004. However, 2012 had the lowest number of traffic collisions in the last ten years.

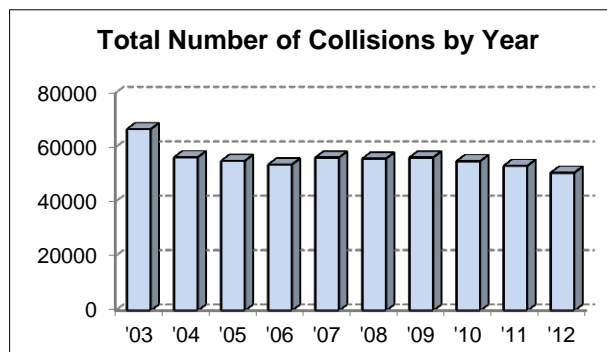


Figure 5.1 Source: TPS Traffic Services

Figure 5.2 shows that the number of property damage collision calls attended by police in 2012 decreased slightly (-3%) to 15,659 from the 16,075 attended in 2011, but decreased 30% from 2003, when 22,298 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 2012, 54% of collision events attended involved property damage only.

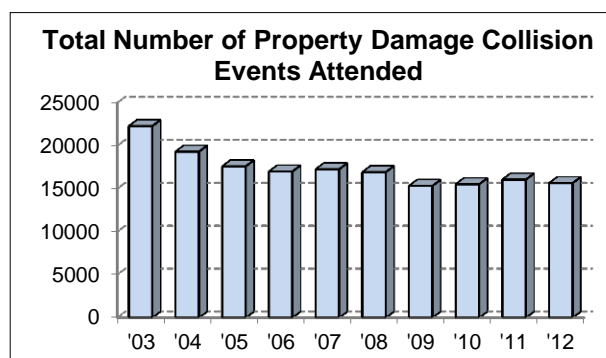


Figure 5.2 Source: TPS Traffic Services

In 2012, the average time spent on a property damage collision was 106 minutes (1.8 hours), a 4% increase compared to the 102 minutes reported in 2011 and a 5% increase from the 101 minutes reported in 2003 (Figure 5.3). The increases in 2007 and 2012, and generally longer than average time spent since 2007 may be attributable to a number of factors, including lack of policing experience, lack of exposure to traffic investigations, more complicated collision investigations, and so on.

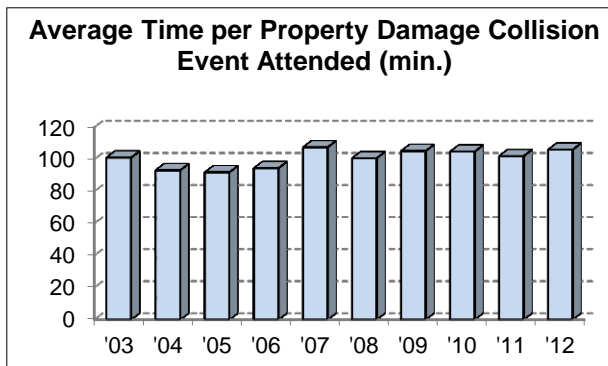


Figure 5.3 Source TPS I/CAD



The number of personal injury collisions and average time spent investigating personal injury collisions are shown in Figures 4.4 and 4.5. As seen in Figure 5.4, the number of personal injury collision events attended in 2012 was 13,494, a 6% decrease from the 14,340 personal injury collision events in 2011, and a 12% decrease from the 15,368 personal injury collisions in 2003.

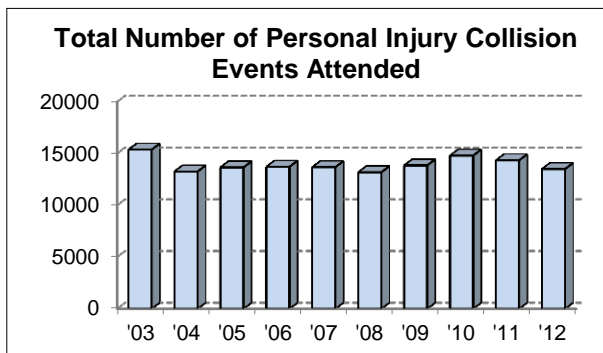


Figure 5.4 Source: TPS I/CAD

As seen in Figure 5.5, the average time spent on a personal injury collision showed an overall trend of increase since 2003. In 2012, the average time spent at a personal injury collision remained the same as in 2011 where the average time was 256 minutes (4.3 hours). The 2012 average time reflected an 8% increase from the 237 minutes (3.9 hours) in 2003. 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 also indicate less efficiency in the investigation of traffic collisions.

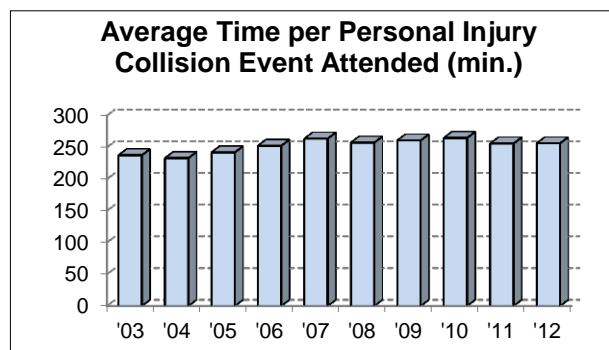


Figure 5.5 Source: TPS I/CAD

There were 5,772 fail-to-remain events attended by police in 2012. This represented a 3% decrease from the 5,977 events attended in 2011, and was about the same as the 5,769 events attended in 2003. As shown in Figure 5.6, 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 per year. Fail-to-remain personal injury collision trends have generally increased since 2003. In 2012, there were 1,289 fail-to-remain personal injury events attended by police, which represented a 4% decrease from the 1,347 fail-to-remain personal injury events in 2011, but a 21% increase from the 1,065 fail-to-remain events attended by police in 2003.

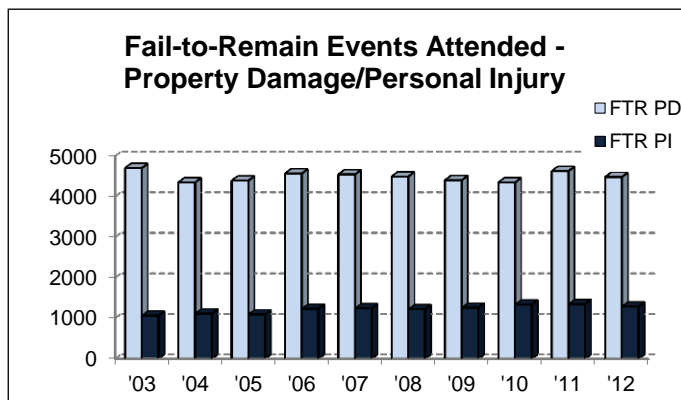


Figure 5.6 Source: TPS I/CAD



In 2012, 44 people were killed in traffic collisions in Toronto, an increase of 26% from the 35 killed in 2011, but a 40% decrease from the 74 killed in 2003 (Figure 5.7). The 44 people killed in 2012 represented a spike in the remarkable downward trend since the level experienced in 2003.

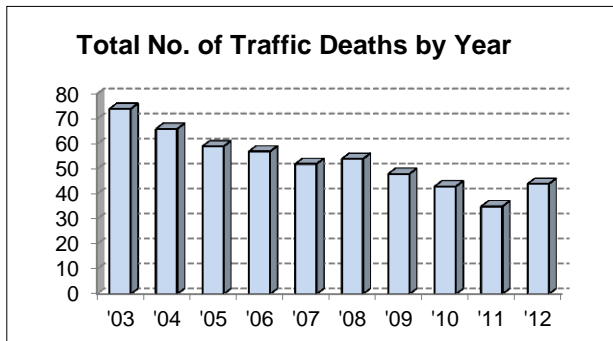


Figure 5.7 Source: TPS Traffic Services

As seen in Figure 5.8, of the 44 traffic fatalities in 2012, pedestrians (24) and cyclists (3) accounted for more than half. Over the past ten years, pedestrians and cyclists have accounted for between five and seven in ten traffic fatalities. Both pedestrian deaths and driver deaths decreased in 2012 from ten years ago in 2003: pedestrian traffic deaths decreased by 44%, while driver deaths decreased by 71%. While the number of cyclist traffic deaths increased over the ten year period, the number remained low (1 cyclist death in 2003, 3 cyclist deaths in 2012).

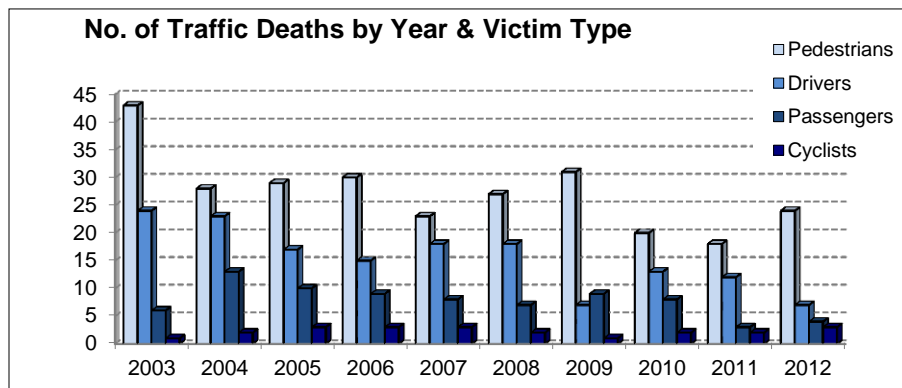


Figure 5.8 Source: TPS Traffic Services

The involvement of senior pedestrians in serious traffic events has been an on-going concern for the Toronto Police Service. In 2012, nine seniors lost their lives in pedestrian collisions; although this number represents one of the lowest numbers of senior fatalities since 2003, seniors accounted for 37% of pedestrian fatalities in 2012 compared to 39% in 2011 and 33% ten years ago, in 2003, when there were 14 senior pedestrian traffic fatalities (Figure 5.9).

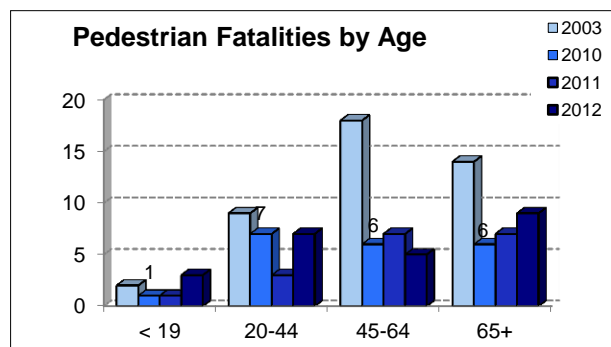


Figure 5.9 Source: TPS Traffic Services



Service Vehicle Collisions:

As shown in Table 5.1, there were 599 Service vehicle collisions in 2012, the lowest level in the past five years and a 16% decrease from the 714 Service vehicle collisions in 2008. As in previous years, those with 1 to 5 years of service were most likely to be involved in Service vehicle collisions.

Table 5.1
Service Vehicle Collisions by Driver Length of Service

Length of Service	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 1 year	31	4.3	25	3.8	14	2.1	18	2.8	2	0.2
1 - 5 years	244	34.2	234	35.7	256	39.2	251	39.5	192	32.1
6 - 10 years	138	19.3	139	21.2	134	20.5	142	22.3	145	24.2
11 - 15 years	53	7.4	36	5.5	57	8.7	77	12.1	86	14.4
16 - 20 years	83	11.6	72	11.0	48	7.4	27	4.3	16	2.7
21 - 25 years	34	4.8	30	4.6	47	7.2	56	8.8	63	10.5
26 - 30 years	25	3.5	33	5.0	30	4.6	23	3.6	15	2.5
> 30 years	30	4.2	26	4.0	25	3.8	27	4.3	26	4.3
No Driver*	76	10.6	60	9.2	42	6.4	15	2.4	54	9.0
Total	714	100	655	100	653	100	636	100	599	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 2012 Toronto Police community survey, outlined in detail in the Public Perceptions chapter, with regard to traffic within the city, drivers, passengers, pedestrians and cyclists were less likely to say that they felt very safe or somewhat safe in 2012 than they were in 2011 (Figure 5.10). Almost four in five (70%) drivers in 2012 said they felt safe, down from 79% in 2011, but up from 66% in 2003. As passengers, 76% said they felt safe in 2012, down from 85% in 2011, but up from 73% in 2003. As pedestrians, 68% said they felt safe in 2012, a significant drop down from 86% in 2011, but up from 65% in 2003. And finally, as cyclists, 39% said they felt safe in 2012, down from 47% in 2011, but up from the 25% who felt safe as cyclists in 2003.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ It should be noted that the proportion of people who said 'don't know/not applicable' for the question on cyclist safety fell from 39% in 2003, to 28% in 2011 and fell further to 25% in 2012.

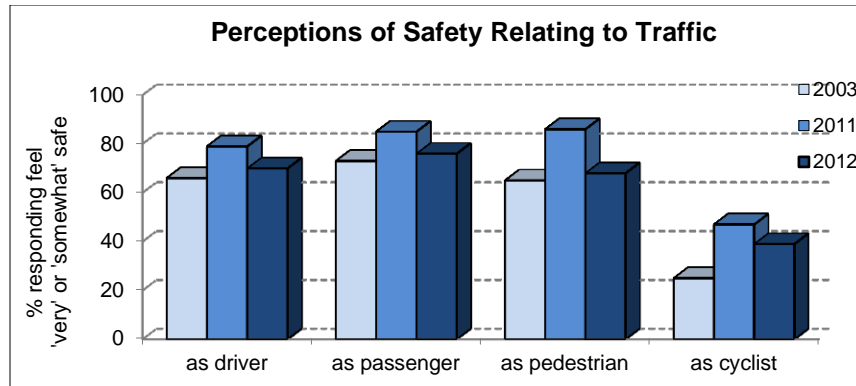


Figure 5.10

Source: TPS Survey

Generally in 2012, compared to 2011, people were more concerned about aggressive driving, speeding, and red light or stop sign running in their neighbourhoods. In 2012, 70% of the people surveyed indicated that they were concerned about aggressive/bad driving in their neighbourhood, up from 58% in 2011, but down from 74% in 2003. With regard to speeding in their neighbourhood, 72% in 2012 said they were concerned, up from 59% in 2011 and from 69% in 2003. And, 55% indicated concern for red light or stop sign running in their neighbourhood in 2012, down from 56% in 2011 and from 66% in 2003. Fewer people (44%) were also concerned about parking in their neighbourhood in 2012, down from 57% in 2011, but up from 42% in 2003.

C. HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

Between 2003 and 2010, the number of *Highway Traffic Act* (HTA) charges laid in Toronto each year showed a general trend of increase.⁶⁹ As shown in Figure 5.11, there was a notable decrease in 2011 and again in 2012; the 428,155 HTA charges in 2012 represented a 13% decrease from the 490,713 HTA charges in 2011, but a 13% increase from the 379,181 offences in 2003.⁷⁰

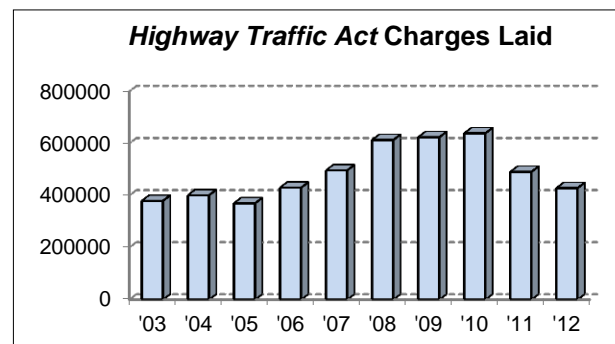


Figure 5.11

Source: TPS Traffic Services

⁶⁹ 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.

⁷⁰ POA numbers have been revised for the ten year period to reflect a change in 2009 in the source of the data.



A closer examination of five common HTA charges laid when investigating traffic collisions is shown in Figures 5.12 and 5.13.

The number of charges for speeding decreased 6% in 2012 compared to 2011, and decreased 9% from 2003 (Figure 5.12).

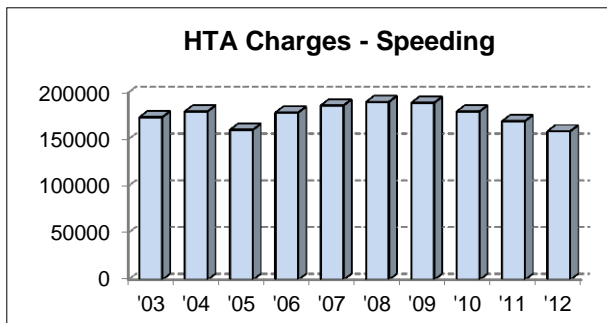


Figure 5.12 Source: TPS Traffic Services

Compared to 2011, the number of Unsafe Lane Change, Fail to Signal Turn, Careless Driving, and Follow Too Close charges in 2012 showed a decrease. The number of each of these charges laid in 2012 was also a decrease compared to ten years ago (Figure 5.13).

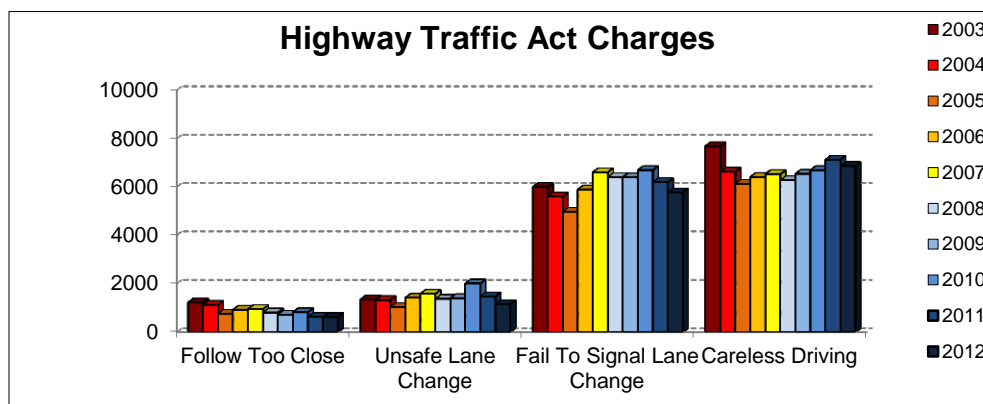


Figure 5.13 Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

D. IMPAIRED DRIVING

During the 2012 holiday season, a total of 2,290 officers carried out 570 spot-checks and dedicated over 7,466 hours – 668 hours more than in 2011 – to the 2012 Holiday RIDE program in Toronto. Table 5.2 details the Festive RIDE statistics for 2011 and 2012. Compared to 2011, the number of vehicles stopped during the 2012 holiday season increased 12%. Additionally, 96 more drivers were tested in 2012 than in 2011. However, while the number of charges laid remained relatively similar, the number of suspensions decreased somewhat.

**Table 5.2
Festive RIDE 2011 and 2012**

	2011	2012
Vehicles Stopped	145,147	162,084
Drivers Tested	2,552	2,648
Issued 90 Day Suspension	118	89
Issued (Warn Range) Suspension	270	237
Total Drinking/Driving Charges	146	141

Source: TPS Traffic Services



In general, the number of persons charged with drinking and driving offences followed a downward trend between 2003 and 2010, but increased significantly in 2011, before dropping again in 2012 (Figure 5.14). In 2012, there were a total of 2,315 persons charged with drinking and driving offences in Toronto, a decrease of 25% from the 3,084 charged in 2011 to a level which reflects the trend of prior years, and about the same as the 2,308 charged in 2003. 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 2012, however, 378 females were charged with a drinking and driving offence, which was a 14% decrease from the 441 females charged in 2011.

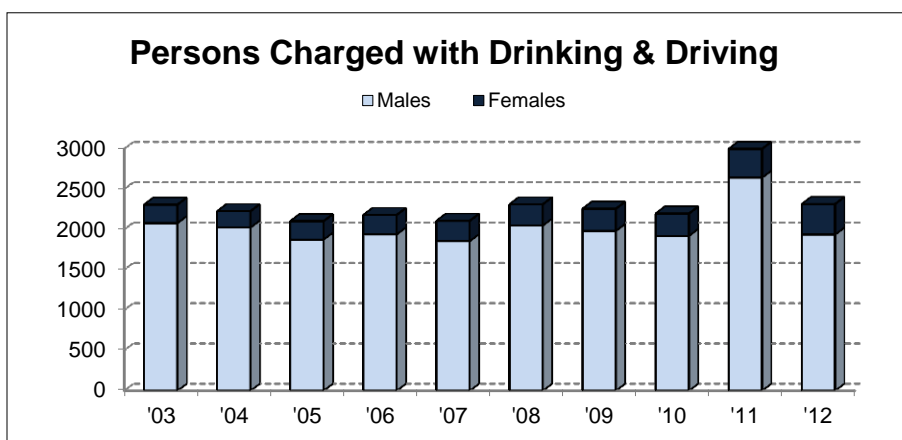


Figure 5.14

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

E. RED LIGHT CAMERAS

During 2012, 87 red light cameras were rotated among 114 intersections across the city. As can be seen in Table 5.3, the numbers of charges for running a red light increased almost threefold from 2003; this may be attributed, at least in part, to the fact that more red-light cameras have been installed.

Table 5.3
Red Light Camera – Charges Laid, Toronto Sites

Year	# of Charges Laid
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
2012	36,556

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*.⁷¹ In October 2009, the *Act* was implemented and, after a public awareness program, enforcement commenced on February 1, 2010. As shown in Table 5.4, 18,106 drivers were charged under this legislation in 2012, a 22% decrease compared to the 23,177 charges laid in 2011, but an 8% increase from the 16,708 charges laid in 2010.

Table 5.4
Distracted Driving Charges Laid by Toronto Police Service

Charge	Section	# of Charges 2010	# of Charges 2011	# of Charges 2012
Drive - display screen visible to driver	78 (1)	377	370	201
Drive - hand held communication device	78.1(1)	16,144	22,582	17,782
Drive - hand held entertainment device	78.1(2)	187	165	123
TOTAL		16,708	23,117	18,106

Source: TPS CPN-Business Intelligence

⁷¹ Bill 118, *Countering Distracted Driving and Promoting Green Transportation Act* (Retrieved on April 17, 2011 from: http://www.ontla.on.ca/bills/billsfiles/39_Parliament/Session1/b118ra.pdf).





VI. 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

- In 2012, a total of 2,009,107 calls were received by the police. This represented a 3% decrease from 2011, but a 3% increase from 2003.
- Between 2003 and 2012, the number of calls received through the emergency line increased 9%, while those received through the non-emergency line decreased 5%.
- In 2012, approximately 57% of the calls were received through the emergency line, while the rest (43%) 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 ten years.
- In 2012, 45% of the total calls received were dispatched for police response, a slight decrease from 2003 (47%).
- The number of dispatched calls in 2012 (894,755) was a 3% decrease from the number dispatched in both 2011 and 2003.
- The average response time for Priority 1 calls in 2012 (10.8 minutes) was a slight increase compared to 2011 (10.6 minutes) and a very slight decrease compared to 2003 (10.9 minutes).
- Average service time per call has remained relatively stable for the past six years, but increased 21% between 2003 and 2012; average service time for Priority 1 calls increased 79% for the same period.
- Over the past ten years, despite a 12% decrease in overall number of calls attended, the total officer time commitment to service all calls (that is, the amount of time spent by officers on taking care of calls) increased by 7%.

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 decreases in number of calls for police assistance in the early years of the past decade, the number of calls was relatively stable for four years; in 2010, the number of calls again began to increase. In 2012, a total of 2,009,107 calls were received by the police. This represented a 3% decrease from 2011, but a 3% increase from 2003.

In 2012, a total of 1,150,857 calls were received via the emergency line, representing a 6% decrease from 2011, but a 9% increase from 2003. Calls received via the non-emergency line amounted to a total of 858,250 in 2012, a 2% increase from 2011, but a 5% drop from 2003. Figure 6.1 shows the number of calls received via the emergency and non-emergency lines over the past ten years.

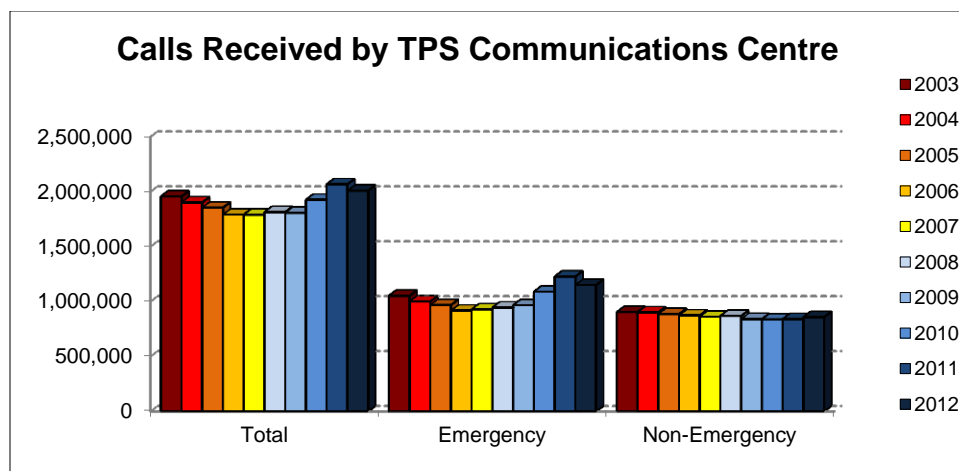


Figure 6.1

Source: TPS Communications Services

Approximately 57% of the calls were received through the emergency line in 2012, while the rest (43%) 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 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 230 daily ‘pocket’ dials, down 23% from 2011 (300 daily ‘pocket’ dials); these calls 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. The decrease in pocket dials in 2012 may be attributed to the success of the Service’s awareness campaign in this area.

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 2012, there was a total of 894,755 calls involving at least one police unit being dispatched, representing a 3% decrease from the number dispatched in 2011 and a 3% decrease from the number dispatched in 2003. These dispatched calls constituted 45% of the total calls received in 2012, a decrease from 2003 (47%). Figure 6.2 shows the changes in the proportion of dispatched calls over the past ten years.

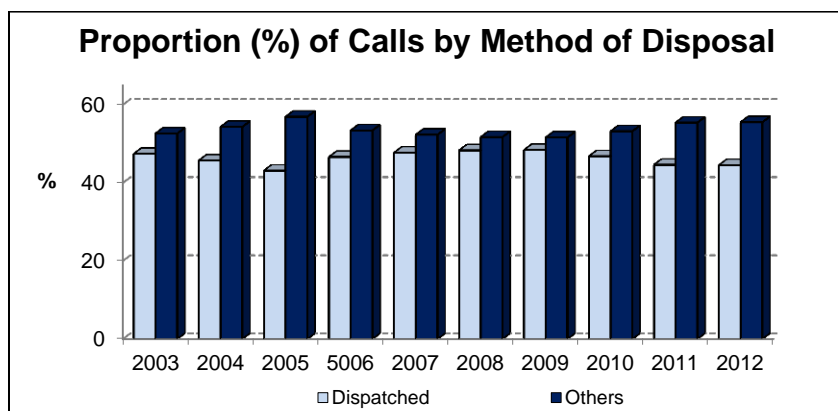


Figure 6.2

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. While operational and practical issues may at times constrain officers from such compliance, the overall compliance rate has continued to improve.⁷² Starting at just 15% compliance in 1996, it increased to 44% in 2003, and rose to 47% in the past three years. Compliance for high priority calls is considerably higher than for non-priority calls.

The compliance rate for Priority 1 calls only was 68% in 2012, a slight drop from 70% in 2011 and from 69% in 2003.⁷³ For other emergency calls (Priority 2 and 3), the compliance rate was 68% in 2012, slightly lower than the highest rate recorded of 69% in 2011, but higher than the rate of 65% in 2003.

⁷² Compliance rates are based on statistics from TPS I/CAD Query and Reporting System, Report 24.

⁷³ 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.



The compliance rate for non-emergency calls (Priority 4 through 6) was much lower at 34% in 2012, slightly higher than ten years ago (32% in 2003). 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 2012 (47%) was a substantial improvement. However, this rate has remained relatively unchanged over the past seven 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 2012 was a slight increase compared with the previous year, but very slightly lower than ten years ago. The average response time for Priority 1 calls in 2012 was 10.8 minutes, compared to 10.6 minutes in 2011, and 10.9 minutes in 2003.⁷⁴ The median response time for these calls in 2012 was 8 minutes, the same as in 2011, but faster than ten years ago (2003) when the rate was 9 minutes.^{75,76}

For the remaining emergency calls (Priority 2 and 3), the median response time remained at about 16 minutes for the past seven years, compared to 15 minutes ten years ago (2003).

Figures 6.3(a) and 6.3(b) show the cumulative proportion (%) of Priority 1 and other emergency calls (Priority 2 to 3) by response time.⁷⁷

⁷⁴ 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.

⁷⁵ The median is the middle value of a group of values arranged in ascending or descending order.

⁷⁶ Based on statistics from TPS I/CAD Query and Reporting System, Report 24.

⁷⁷ Includes only Priority 1 to 3 calls having valid officer arrival time (entered via MWS); based on I/CAD Report 24.

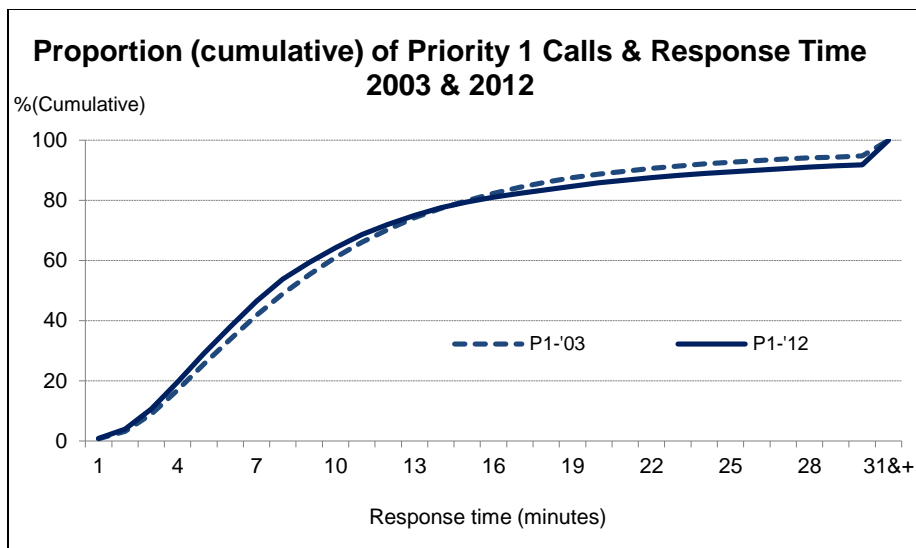


Figure 6.3(a)

Source: TPS I/CAD data (R24)

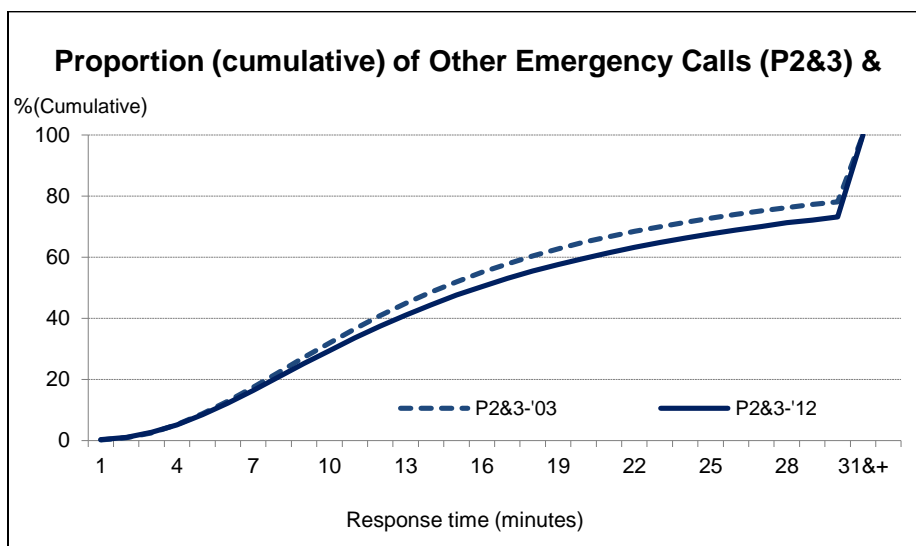


Figure 6.3(b)

Source: TPS I/CAD data (R24)

As shown in Figure 6.3(a), the line representing the 2012 lies just above the 2003 line during the first 14 minutes of response time, meaning that the 2012 response time was slightly better than ten years ago in terms of the proportion of calls receiving a quick response. At the 14-minute point of the response time line, 78% of the Priority 1 calls were covered in 2012 compared to 77% in 2003.

The line showing the response time of Priority 2-3 calls (other emergency calls) in Figure 6.3(b) clearly shows that the 2012 line is mostly beneath the 2003 line, meaning that in terms of the proportion of these calls receiving a police response under the different response times, the 2012 response time was inferior to that ten years ago.

For non-emergency or low priority calls (Priority 4 through 6), the median response time of those calls that had a valid MWS-entered arrival time increased (deteriorated) from 27



minutes in 2003 to 35 minutes in 2011 and 34 minutes in 2012. It was also found that 66% of Priority 4-6 calls received a police response within 60 minutes, a decrease from the 76% in 2003.

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.

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 TIMES⁷⁸

Service time (officer time spent on a call) is the time spent by police to take care of 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.

Average service time is the average time spent by officers in taking care of a call in general. An analysis of the average service time for calls found that average service time has increased compared to ten years ago, particularly for Priority 1 calls (Figure 6.4).

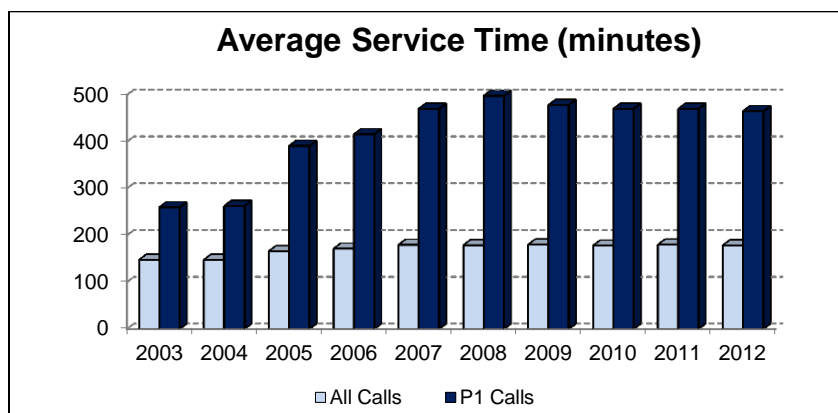


Figure 6.4

Source: TPS I/CAD data

⁷⁸ 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.



The service time for Priority 1 calls, due to their emergency nature and the level of investigation required, is generally expected to be much longer than that for other types of calls. In 2012, the total number of Priority 1 emergency calls constituted 8% of all the calls serviced and took up 20% of the total time taken by officers to service all calls. Compared to ten years ago, the total number of all types of calls attended decreased by 12%, while the number of Priority 1 calls decreased by 49%.

As shown in Figure 6.4, in 2012, average service time for all types of calls increased 21% over ten years ago and average service time for Priority 1 calls increased 79%. The average service time for Priority 1 calls peaked at 498 minutes in 2008 before decreasing to about 470 minutes in 2010 and 2011, and again to 465 minutes in 2012.

The total officer time commitment to service calls (that is, the amount of time spent by officers on taking care of calls) showed a 7% increase over ten years ago. The increase in service time has more than offset the savings from the decreased number of calls serviced.

Table 6.1 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 2012, as well as the change in service time compared with 2003.

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

Event Type	Calls/Events Attended by Police – 2012			% Change: 2003-2012	
	# Attended	Average Service Time (Min/E*)	Service Time%**	# Attended	Average Service Time (Min/E*)
Unknown Trouble	19,563	277.7	6.6	45.8	8.7
Check Address	50,405	111.2	6.5	17.0	13.4
Domestic	16,855	274.5	5.3	6.9	26.1
Person Injury Collision	13,494	256.2	4.0	-3.2	7.9
Arrest	13,373	249.7	3.8	36.3	14.2
Emotionally Disturbed Person	11,942	207.3	2.9	41.3	9.6
Robbery	4,231	585.9	2.9	0.0	6.9
See Ambulance***	22,054	113.6	3.1	2570.0	-7.7
Dispute	19,627	112.6	2.7	-5.4	12.6
B&E	7,478	297.0	2.6	-44.1	80.0
Domestic Assault	4,421	478.4	2.4	-20.6	43.7
Assault Just Occurred	8,175	258.8	2.5	49.2	-1.0
Suspicious Event	12,575	162.3	2.4	-31.3	29.8
Total of above	204,193	198.9	47.6	18.0	13.2
Total of ALL calls/events	475,277	178.4	100.0	-11.7	21.0

* 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 43% of the total number of calls attended by the police in 2012, and took up 48% of the total service time. Compared to 2003, the number of these major types of calls attended increased 18% and the average service time also increased 13%. As shown in Table 6.1, compared to 2003, 7 of the 13 major types of calls identified had an increase in number and 11 of them had an increase in average service time.

As previously mentioned, compared with ten years ago, the average service time for calls in general increased 21% and the total time spent on calls increased 7%. The increases for Priority 1 calls were even more drastic, with a 79% increase for the average service time.

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 has increased over time, from 2.3 officers in 2003 to 2.5 in 2008, and has remained there for the past six years. The increase for Priority 1 calls was greater, from 3.6 officers per call in 2003 to 4.8 officers in 2012.

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 considerably as a result of increase in servicing time and in the 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 use 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 be a 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, measuring 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 realistic and achievable service standards by taking into account the factors that have an impact on call response. 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.





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 2012, most people (84%) said they felt safe in their neighbourhoods in 2012, down from 96% in 2011 and 90% in 2003. However, in 2012, as in 2011, more people said that they felt ‘very’ safe than said they felt ‘reasonably’ safe.
- While people were less concerned about many crime and disorder issues in their neighbourhoods in 2012 than in 2011, they were equally or more concerned about guns, gangs, and drugs.
- While the Toronto Police Service has generally enjoyed strong support from the community, in 2012 fewer people said they were satisfied with the Service overall: the proportion of those very or somewhat satisfied in 2012 (81%) was a decrease from both 2011 (97%) and 2003 (94%). Again, however, the proportion who said they were ‘very’ satisfied was higher in 2012 than in recent years.
- Similarly, while fewer people said they were satisfied with delivery of police service to their neighbourhood in 2012 (84%) than in 2011 (97%) or 2003 (88%), over half in 2012 said they were ‘very’ satisfied with delivery of service to their neighbourhood – the highest proportion seen in the past decade.
- Between 2011 and 2012 the proportion of Toronto residents who said that they believed Toronto police officers targeted members of minority or ethnic groups for enforcement doubled: 17% said they believed this in 2011, increasing to 34% in 2012. The proportion in 2012 was also higher than ten years ago in 2003 when 28% said they felt that Toronto police targeted members of minority groups for enforcement.
- Continuing the recent trend of decrease, 72% said they felt the officer(s) treated them with respect during the contact in 2012, down from 83% in 2011. Both years were also a decrease from ten years ago in 2003 (87%). Similarly, in 2012, the proportions of people rating the officer(s) they had contact with as polite, helpful, or professional were lower than in 2011 and 2003.
- According to 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 slightly higher in 2012 than in 2011 or 2003 (89% in 2012, 87% in 2011, 84% in 2003).

- When asked about the most serious policing problem in and around their school, drugs and fighting were usually the top two answers each year. In 2011 and 2012, bullying/cyber-bullying was also a frequently noted problem, followed by robbery.
- In 2012, 15% of students said that they'd been bullied in the past 12 months, while 11% said that they'd been cyber-bullied. These proportions changed little from 2011 when 15% of students said that they'd been bullied in the past 12 months and 12% said that they'd been cyber-bullied.
- 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 2012, 80% of students said that their school wasn't violent, up from 77% in 2011 and from 63% in 2003.
- Compared to ten years ago, more students in recent years have felt positive about the relationship between police and the students in their school. More students in 2012 than in 2011 or 2003 felt that the relationship between police and students was good or excellent (47% in 2012, 43% in 2011, and 31% in 2003). Just over one in four students in 2012 said the relationship between the police and students had gotten better over the past year.
- Just under half (47%) of the high school students in the 2012 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, to say they'd tell police if they were the victim of a crime, to say that they didn't believe that officers targeted members of minority or ethnic groups for enforcement, 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.⁷⁹

In the final quarter of each year, the Toronto Police Service typically contracts for a community telephone survey of Toronto residents; in 2012, 1,201 Toronto residents were

⁷⁹ Keown, L.A. (2008). A Profile of Perceptions of Incivility in the Metropolitan Landscape. *Canadian Social Trends*, No. 86, 3-10.



surveyed.⁸⁰ 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.

Perceptions of Safety:

Most people have felt very or reasonably safe in their neighbourhoods over the past decade, however fewer people felt safe in 2012 than in any previous year of the past ten (Figure 7.1). Most (84%) said they felt safe in their neighbourhoods in 2012, down from 96% in 2011 and 90% in 2003. It should be noted, however, that in 2012, as in 2011, more people said that they felt ‘very’ safe than said they felt ‘reasonably’ safe.

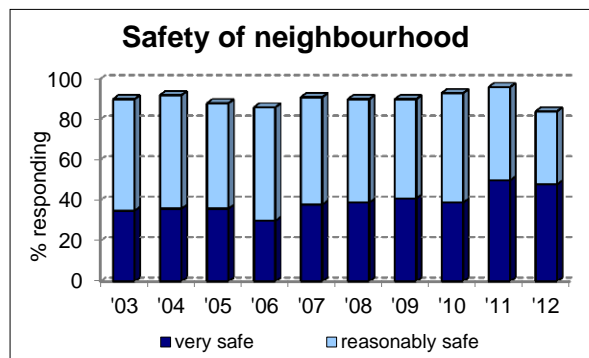


Figure 7.1 Source: TPS survey

Similarly, most people in 2012 felt that Toronto in general was a safe city (84%). This was down from 2011 (98%), but about the same as the 85% who thought that Toronto was a safe city in 2003.

As in previous years, the largest proportion of people in 2012 (68%) felt that the level of crime in their neighbourhood had not changed over the past 12 months. Only 12% said they felt crime in their neighbourhood had increased, while 14% said they thought it had decreased. In 2011, even fewer people had felt that crime in their neighbourhood had increased (8%). In contrast to both 2011 and 2012, in 2003, one in four people (25%) said that crime had increased in their neighbourhood over the past year.

In 2012, when asked about the most serious policing problem in their neighbourhood, the most common responses were drugs and guns, slightly different from the robberies and drugs cited in 2011. In 2003, the most frequent responses were break & enter and youth/gangs.⁸¹

For Toronto in general rather than their neighbourhoods, people considered guns the most serious policing problem each year between 2004 and 2010, and then again in 2012, although the proportion declined steadily from a high of 52% in 2005 to 22% in 2010 and 23% in 2012. In 2011, more people cited drugs (12%) as the most serious problem in Toronto, followed by guns (10%). Drugs were considered the second most frequent problem in Toronto in 2012 (15%).

While people were less concerned about many crime and disorder issues in their neighbourhoods in 2012 than in 2011, they were equally or more concerned about guns, gangs, and drugs. Compared to 2003, in 2012, people were more concerned about noise, graffiti, drugs, and being harassed on the street in their neighbourhoods, but were less concerned about youth hanging around, panhandlers, vandalism, and crime in general. The proportions of residents who said they were concerned about various issues are shown in Table 7.1.

⁸⁰ 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 ±2.8%, 95 times out of 100.

⁸¹ Youth and gangs were made into separate response categories in 2004.



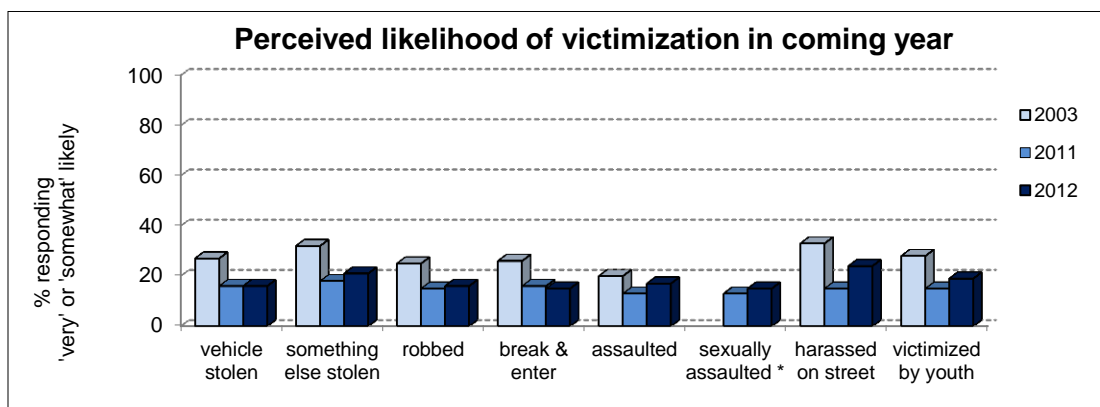
Table 7.1
Concern About Crime and Disorder in Neighbourhoods

	2003 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned	2011 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned	2012 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned
Crime in General	64%	55%	50%
Youth Hanging Around	51%	53%	47%
Guns	--	52%	52%
Gangs	--	51%	57%
Homeless People/Panhandlers	41%	54%	38%
Noise	27%	49%	32%
Vandalism	57%	51%	41%
Graffiti	41%	50%	44%
Drugs	56%	51%	58%
Being Harassed on the Street	39%	52%	43%

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. Consistent with the somewhat decreased feelings of safety, in 2012, people were generally more likely to feel that they would be victims of these crimes in the coming year than they had in 2011; the only crime people felt less likely to be victims of was having their home or business broken into (Figure 7.2). The perceived likelihood of becoming the victim of the crimes noted was, however, lower in 2012 than ten years ago in 2003. It should also be noted that in all years, the largest proportion of people did not feel it likely that they would be the victim of one of these crimes in the coming year.



* new question in 2006

Figure 7.2

Source: TPS survey

As noted in the Victimization chapter, slightly more people in 2012 than in 2011 said that they had actually been the victim of a crime in the past 12 months (6% in 2012, 4% in 2011).⁸²

⁸² This question was not asked in 2003.



In 2012, people most frequently said that they had their home broken into or that they were robbed. In 2011, people said they had their car/vehicle stolen or their home broken in to. About two-thirds in both years said that they had reported their victimization to police (67% in 2012, 68% in 2011). In 2011, people most frequently said they did not report to police because they didn't think they would be taken seriously, while in 2012, the most common reason given for not reporting was that people didn't think the incident was serious enough.

In each year, most people said that there was not any place in their neighbourhood where they would be afraid to go during the day. However, in keeping with the somewhat decreased feelings of safety, 22% of people in 2012 said there *was* somewhere in their neighbourhood where they would be afraid to go during the day, up from 4% in 2011 and 13% in 2003. And, just under half (45%) in 2012 said there was somewhere in their neighbourhood they would be afraid to go at night, up from 22% in 2011, but down from 53% in 2003.

Similarly, far more people in 2012 also said that worry about crime kept them from doing things they'd like to do: 30% in 2012, compared to 5% in 2011 and 23% in 2003.

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 2012 found that while most were satisfied with the Service overall, this proportion was lower than in previous years. The proportion of those very or somewhat satisfied in 2012 (81%) was a decrease from both 2011 (97%) and 2003 (94%). It should be noted, however, that the proportion who said they were 'very' satisfied was higher than in recent years.

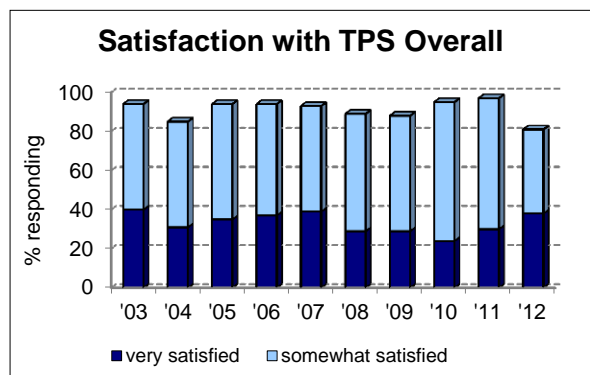


Figure 7.3 Source: TPS survey

Most people in Toronto have also been satisfied with the delivery of police service in their neighbourhood over the past decade (Figure 7.4).⁸³ While fewer people said they were satisfied in 2012 (84%) than in 2011 (97%) or 2003 (88%), over half in 2012 (52%) said they were 'very' satisfied with delivery of service to their neighbourhood – the highest proportion seen in the past decade.

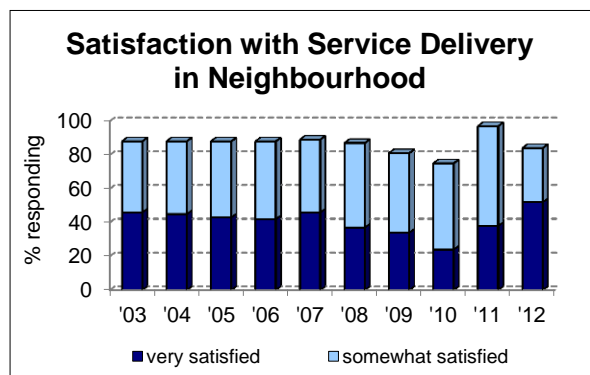


Figure 7.4 Source: TPS survey

⁸³ The proportion for 2009 is an estimate, due to problems with data collection in that year.



While fewer people in 2012 were satisfied with the number of officers patrolling their neighbourhood than in 2011, more people were satisfied than ten years ago in 2003. In 2012, 79% of Toronto residents said they were satisfied with the number of police patrolling their neighbourhood in cars, down from 91% in 2011, but up somewhat from 76% in 2003. Similarly, only 63% were satisfied with the number of officers patrolling their neighbourhood on foot or on bikes in 2012, down from 86% in 2011, but up from 51% in 2003.

The decrease in satisfaction between 2011 and 2012 with general service delivery to neighbourhoods was also reflected in perceptions about performance of more specific policing activities (Figure 7.5). Fewer people in 2012 than in 2011 rated the police as doing a ‘good’ job in all six areas. However, people were somewhat more positive in 2012 than in 2003 about the police responding promptly, being visible, and providing services to ethnic and racial groups in their neighbourhoods.

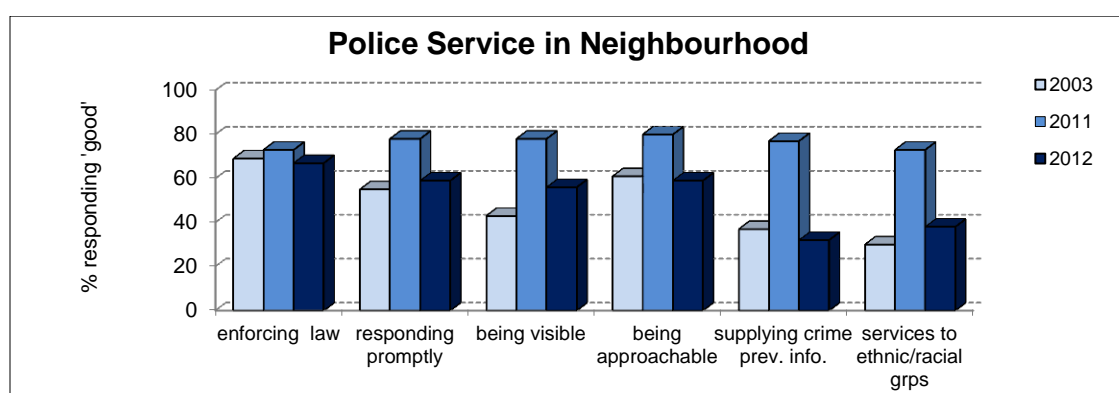


Figure 7.5

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 trend noted above, fewer people in 2012 than in 2011 thought the police did very or fairly well in addressing all of the responsibilities asked about. And, generally, more people in 2012 than in 2003 thought the police did very or fairly well at the responsibilities listed – the notable exception was the considerably smaller proportion in 2012 of those who felt the police did well at ‘policing major events in the city’.

Table 7.2
Perceptions of Police Effectiveness

	2003 police do ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ well	2011 police do ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ well	2012 police do ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ well
Policing major events in the city	93%	91%	78%
Dealing with gun crimes	61%	90%	69%
Investigating child abuse/exploitation	62%	86%	61%
Investigating hate crimes	53%	87%	69%
Dealing with youth violence	61%	88%	76%
Dealing with victimization of youth	56%	88%	68%



	<u>2003</u> police do 'very' or 'fairly' well	<u>2011</u> police do 'very' or 'fairly' well	<u>2012</u> police do 'very' or 'fairly' well
Dealing with gangs	--	87%	69%
Investigating crimes committed against members of minority communities	58%	87%	70%
Supporting victims and witnesses	59%	85%	64%
Enforcing drug laws	61%	88%	67%
Reducing crime and disorder	77%	90%	86%
Consulting with the public	66%	90%	78%
Improving public safety and security	79%	89%	80%
Dealing with traffic collisions	76%	88%	78%
Dealing with traffic congestion	62%	88%	67%
Enforcing traffic laws	75%	88%	75%
Dealing with aggressive cycling	--	86%	56%
Dealing with speeding	73%	87%	83%
Dealing with aggressive/dangerous drivers	59%	87%	71%

Source: TPS survey

-- question not asked in this year

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 members of minority communities. While the proportion of those who said they believed the relationship between police and the people in their neighbourhood was excellent or good was the same in 2012 as in 2003, the proportion of people who said they believed the relationship between police and members of minority communities was excellent or good showed an increase. However, perceptions of an excellent/good relationship between police and both groups was lower in 2012 than in 2011, with the perception of an excellent/good relationship between police and minority communities showing a marked decrease.

As shown in Figure 7.6, 70% said that relations between police and people in their neighbourhood were excellent or good in 2012, compared to 88% in 2011 and 71% in 2003. With regard to police and members of minority communities, 50% said the relationship was excellent or good in 2012, compared to 81% in 2011 and 36% in 2003.

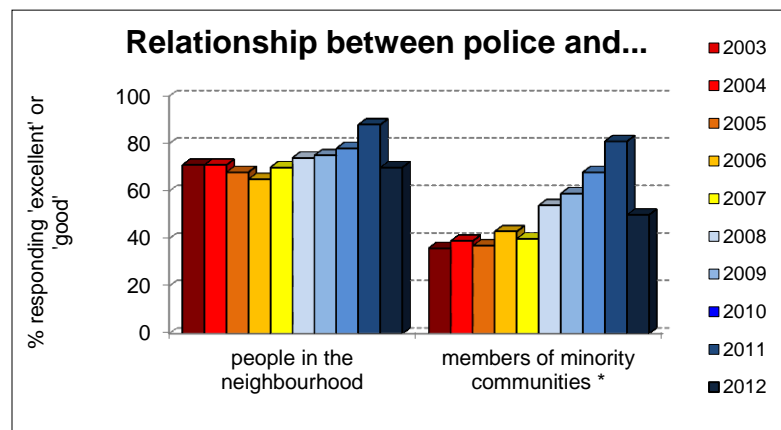


Figure 7.6

Source: TPS survey



Between 2011 and 2012 the proportion of Toronto residents who said that they believed Toronto police officers targeted members of minority or ethnic groups for enforcement doubled: 17% said they believed this in 2011, increasing to 34% in 2012. The proportion in 2012 was also higher than ten years ago in 2003 when 28% said they felt that Toronto police targeted members of minority groups for enforcement.

Similarly, there was a decrease in the proportion of people who said that they believe that Toronto police are trustworthy: from 92% in 2011 and 89% in 2003 to 77% in 2012.

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.⁸⁴

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 2012 who'd had contact with police, 82% said they were satisfied with the police during that contact, down from 88% in 2011, and similar to the 83% satisfied in 2003.

For those who were not satisfied, the most frequently reported reasons have been similar over the years. In 2012, most said they weren't satisfied because they felt the officer(s) failed to understand their situation or didn't behave professionally. In 2011, most weren't satisfied because they felt the officer(s) didn't listen to them or failed to understand their situation. And, in 2003, most said they weren't satisfied because the officer(s) didn't listen to them or didn't behave professionally.

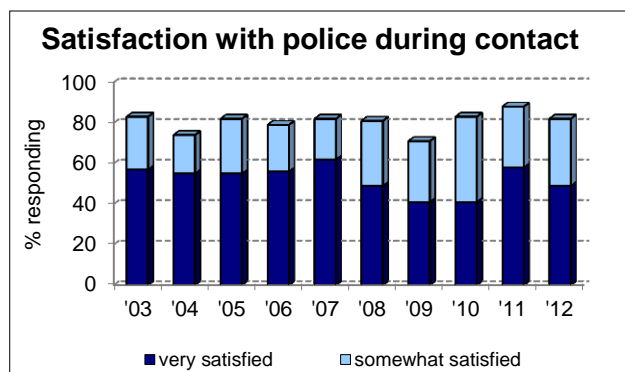


Figure 7.7

Source: TPS survey

More people in 2012 said that the contact had changed their opinion of the police: 32% in 2012 compared to 16% in 2011 and 18% in 2003. Just under half of these people (45%) in 2012 said that their opinion became more positive as a result. This proportion was lower than the 71% in 2011 and the 52% in 2003 who said their opinion of police became more positive because of the contact.⁸⁵

⁸⁴ 28% of respondents in 2012 said they'd had contact with the police in the past year, compared to 9% of respondents in 2011 and 32% in 2003.

⁸⁵ It should be noted that a greater proportion of people in 2012 than in 2011 or 2003 said that they weren't sure how the contact had changed their opinion of police (21% said this in 2012, 6% in 2011, and 4% in 2003).



Continuing the recent trend of decrease, 72% said they felt the officer(s) treated them with respect during the contact in 2012, down from 83% in 2011. Both years were also a decrease from ten years ago in 2003 (87%) (Figure 7.8).

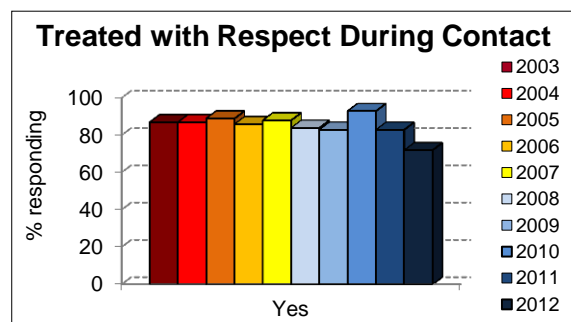


Figure 7.8 Source: TPS survey

Similarly, in 2012, the proportions of people rating the officer(s) they had contact with as polite, helpful, or professional were lower than in 2011 and 2003. In 2012, 76% rated the officer’s politeness as good or excellent during the contact, down from 82% in 2011 and from 80% in 2003. In 2012, 75% rated the officer’s helpfulness as good or excellent, down from 82% in 2011 and from 77% in 2003. And, in 2012, 76% rated the officer’s professionalism as good or excellent, down from 82% in 2011 and from 83% in 2003. Of those who rated the officer’s overall professionalism as fair or poor during contact, the most commonly reported reason in 2012 was that the officer ‘didn’t seem to care’. In 2011, the officer’s professionalism was frequently rated as fair or poor because he/she had a ‘bad attitude’, while in 2003 the most common reason 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 2012, 1,283 students responded, down from 1,463 students in 2011, but up from 699 students in 2003.⁸⁶

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 slightly higher in 2012 than in 2011 or 2003 (89% in 2012, 87% in 2011, 84% in 2003).

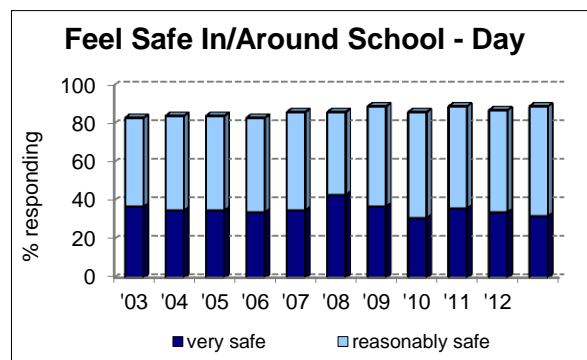


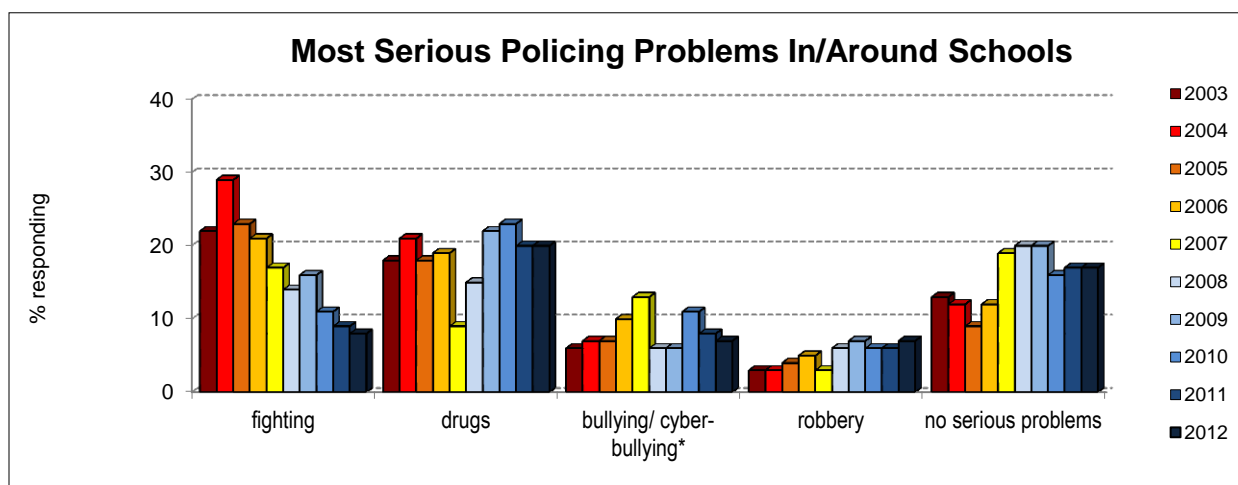
Figure 7.9 Source: TPS survey

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 2012, only 19% of students felt that crime had increased. This proportion was about the same as in 2011 (18%), but down considerably from 33% in 2003.

⁸⁶ 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.



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 2011 and 2012, bullying/cyber-bullying was also a frequently noted problem, followed by robbery. While the proportion of students concerned about fighting was much lower in 2012 than in 2003, more students in 2012 were concerned about drugs, bullying, and robbery than were students ten years ago. 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 2012 than in 2003. The proportion of each of these five responses over the past ten years is shown in Figure 7.10.



*Until 2008, this category was bullying only.

Figure 7.10

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). Compared to ten years ago, fewer students in 2012 were concerned about each of the issues listed, except robbery; more students were concerned about robbery in 2012 than in 2003. Compared to 2011, however, more students in 2012 were concerned most of the issues listed; fewer students were concerned about only two issues: crime in general and trespassers on school grounds.

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

	<u>2003</u> 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned	<u>2011</u> 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned	<u>2012</u> 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned
Crime in General	51%	46%	42%
Being Robbed	50%	48%	54%
Weapons	49%	37%	37%
Feeling Safe	49%	40%	41%
Kids Hanging Around/Being Disorderly	41%	31%	33%
Gangs	52%	34%	39%



	<u>2003</u> 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned	<u>2011</u> 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned	<u>2012</u> 'very' or 'somewhat' concerned
Bullying	47%	41%	47%
Cyber-Bullying	--	34%	41%
Intimidation	--	34%	36%
Litter/Garbage	46%	35%	39%
Speeding	39%	30%	30%
Aggressive Driving	44%	33%	36%
Fighting	53%	39%	42%
Vandalism	42%	29%	30%
Graffiti	33%	24%	24%
Drugs	55%	46%	49%
Racism/Discrimination	--	41%	43%
Being Harassed	48%	37%	42%
Trespassers on School Grounds	37%	35%	32%

-- 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 2012, 80% of students said that their school wasn't violent, up from 77% in 2011 and from 63% in 2003. Correspondingly, the proportion of students who thought their school was 'very' or 'somewhat' violent was 20% in 2012, down from 23% in 2011 and from 37% in 2003.

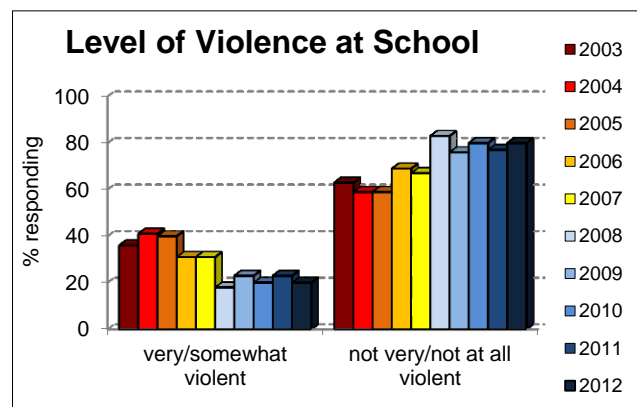


Figure 7.11

Source: TPS survey

Students were also asked about victimization. In 2012, 8% of students said they been the victim of a crime at school, up very slightly from 7% in 2011, but down from 12% in 2003. In 2012, these students had most frequently been victims of theft or threats, in line with the general trends seen over the past decade. There was a slight difference in 2011, when students said they had most frequently been victims of theft or robbery.

In 2012, only 21% of students who said they'd been victimized said that they reported the crime to police, down from 34% in 2011, but almost double the 12% in 2003. If they hadn't reported their victimization to police, students were asked why they had not. The most common reason in 2012 and 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, just over half of students in 2012 (53%) said they thought that if they *were* the victim of a crime during the school year, they'd report it to police. This proportion was up from 46% in 2011 and 46% in 2008, when the question was first asked.

Also starting in 2008, students have been asked specifically about whether they'd been bullied or cyber-bullied during the past 12 months. In 2012, 15% of students said that they'd been bullied in the past 12 months, while 11% said that they'd been cyber-bullied. These proportions changed little from 2011 when 15% of students said that they'd been bullied in the past 12 months and 12% said that they'd been cyber-bullied. And, both these years showed only slight changes 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 to 25% in 2011 and 24% in 2012. When concerned, almost one-third (32%) of students in 2012 told someone about their concern, most often friends (62%) and parents (58%).

In 2012, students were also asked about issues with their boyfriends/girlfriends/partners and ex-boyfriends/ex-girlfriends/ex-partners. One in five students (20%) said that they'd had a boyfriend/girlfriend/partner who'd texted or called them so many times a day that it annoyed them. Just over one in ten students (12%) said that they'd had a boyfriend/girlfriend/partner who tried to control what they wore, who they hung out with, or what they did. And, 5% of students said that they had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt by a boyfriend/girlfriend/partner.

Perceptions of Police/Policing:

Only about one in seven students (14%) in 2012 said they thought police presence at their school had increased over the past year, down from 18% in 2011. Of these students, 47% in 2012 felt the increased police presence was needed, up from 42% in 2011, and 61% in 2012 said that the increased police presence made them feel safer, up from the 54% who felt this way in 2011. It should also be noted, that of the students who noted an increased police presence at their school, only 16% in 2012 said that the increased police presence made them feel less safe, down from 36% in 2011.

The largest proportion of students in all years said they would feel comfortable talking to police about crime or a problem at their school, with the proportion higher in 2012 than in 2011. In 2012, 63% of students said they would feel comfortable talking to police, up from 58% in 2011, but equal to the 63% in 2003. 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. In 2012, students also said they weren't comfortable talking to someone they didn't know.

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 2012, 32% of students said that if they witnessed a crime during the school year, they would report it to police, up from 28% in 2011 and 23% in 2008. More students also said they would be willing to give information about a crime or problem to police: 85% in 2012, up from 82% in 2011 and 78% in 2008. It should be noted, however, 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 2012 than in 2011 or 2003 felt that the relationship between police and students was good or excellent (47% in 2012, 43% in 2011, and 31% in 2003). When students were asked in 2012 how the relationship between the police and students had changed over the past year, 26% said it had gotten better, 4% said it had gotten worse, and 69% said that it hadn't changed.

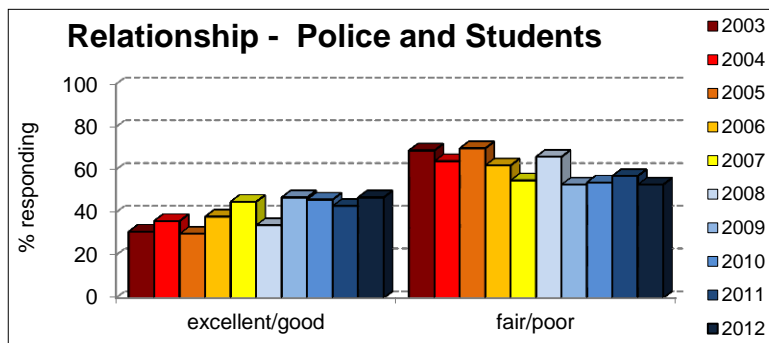


Figure 7.12

Source: TPS survey

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. However, in contrast to what was seen in the general community, students were more positive about police provision of these services in 2012 than in 2011 (Figure 7.13). With the exceptions of 'enforcing the law' and 'being approachable', which showed increases, the proportions of students who said that the police did a good job at the listed activities in and around their school in 2012 were about the same or slightly lower than in 2003.

In school:

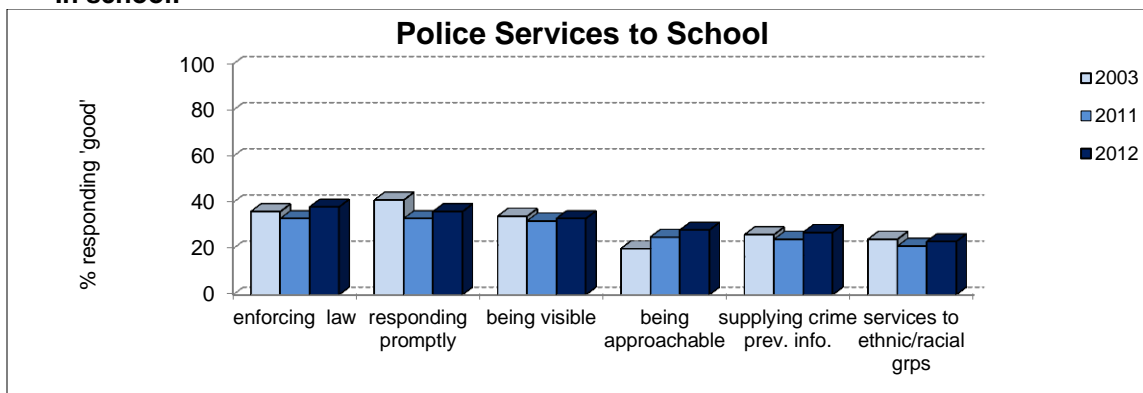


Figure 7.13

Source: TPS survey

In contrast to previous years, in 2012, students were less likely than the general community to believe that officers target minorities for enforcement. Just over one-quarter of students in 2012 (26%) said they believed Toronto officers targeted members of minority or ethnic groups for enforcement, compared to 34% of the general community. The 2012 proportion was also lower than the 31% of students who said they believed this in 2011, and an increase from the 23% who said they believed it in 2007 when the question was first asked of them.



School Resource Officers:⁸⁷

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 (47%) of the high school students in the 2011 survey said that their school had a School Resource Officer; 53% 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 (26% 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 90%, respectively).

As in 2011, in 2012, 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 13% in SRO schools).

Again as in 2011, in 2012, students in schools with an SRO were generally more concerned about various issues than students in schools without an SRO (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, intimidation, litter, speeding, aggressive driving, fighting, vandalism, graffiti, racism/discrimin., drugs, harassment, and trespassers.

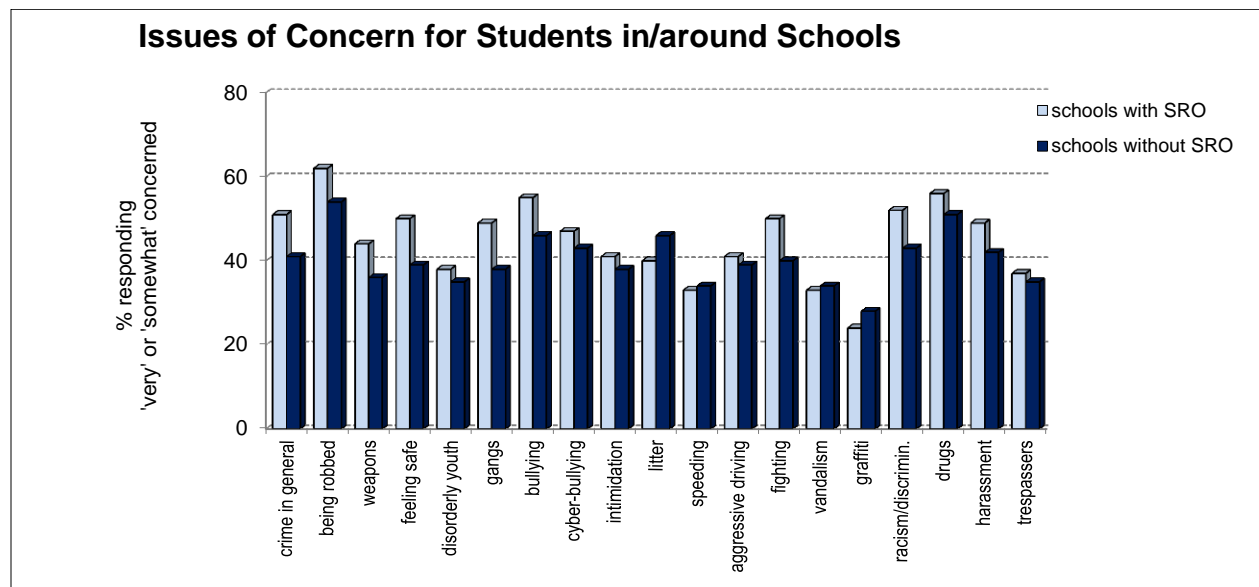


Figure 7.14

Source: TPS survey

⁸⁷ All significant comparisons noted in this section relate to a Pearson χ^2 with $p \leq 0.05$.



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 (26% compared to 15%).

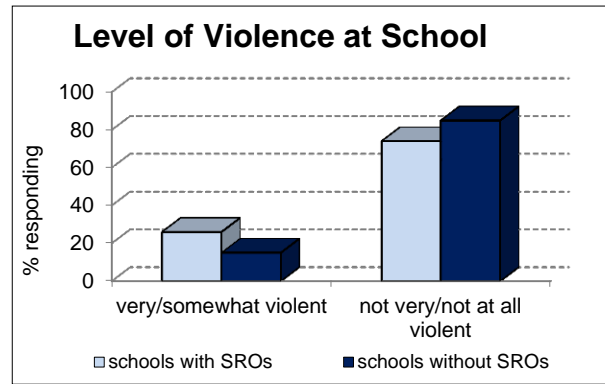


Figure 7.15

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 (35% compared to 27%). 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, and no difference in whether or not they reported their victimization to police. Although the differences were not statistically significant, students in SRO schools were somewhat more likely than students in non-SRO schools to say they'd been bullied and to say that they'd been cyber-bullied in the past year.

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 (67% compared to 60%). They were also significantly more likely to say they had spoken to an officer at their school during the last year (42% compared to 18%). However, there was no significant difference in student willingness to provide information to police about a crime. And, while there was no significant 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 witnessed a crime (35% and 30%, respectively), students in SRO schools were significantly more willing to tell police if they were the victim of a crime during the school year (56% and 50%, 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 (61% compared to 35%) (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 (39% compared to 15%). Students in non-SRO schools were significantly more likely to say that the relationship had not changed (81% compared to 56%).

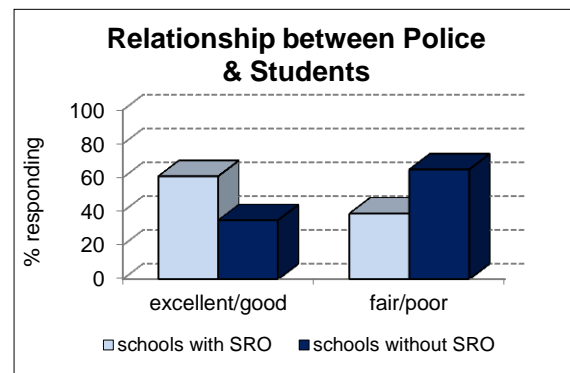


Figure 7.16

Source: TPS survey

With regard to specific policing activities in and around their school, the largest proportion of both groups of students felt 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 enforcing the law, being visible, being approachable, supplying crime prevention information, and providing services to ethnic/racial groups.

Students in schools with SROs were also significantly more likely to say that they did not believe that Toronto officers targeted members of minority or ethnic groups for enforcement (23% compared to 16%); students in schools without SROs were significantly more likely to say they didn't know (57% compared to 51%).



VIII. 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 2012, the total strength of Toronto Police Service was 7,414 members, down from 7,652 members in 2011, but increased from the 7,098 members ten years ago.
- Between 2011 and 2012, uniform strength decreased from 5,630 to 5,538 officers, and civilian strength decreased from 2,022 to 1,876 members.⁸⁸ Over the past ten years, uniform and civilian strengths increased 3% and 9%, respectively.
- Over the past decade, the number of police officers, including recruits, per 100,000 people in Toronto decreased from 203 officers in 2003 to 194 officers in 2012.
- Since 2003, officers between the age of 30 and 49 years consistently accounted for the more than two-thirds of the uniform strength; however, the proportion of younger officers decreased over the past decade.
- In 2012, while about three in ten uniform members had 20 or more years of service, almost four in ten officers had less than ten years of service. The average uniform length of service was 15 years.
- The average age of Primary Response constables was 38 years in 2012, compared to 39 years for all constables.⁸⁹ In 2012, the average length of service for Primary Response constables was 10 years, compared to 12 years for all constables.
- In 2012, 175 officers separated from the Service; of these officers, 132 retired and 43 resigned. Of the officers that resigned, 13 did so to join other police services.
- During 2012, 36.5 non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences were reported per constable, a 3% decrease from the 37.5 offences per constable reported in 2011 and a 29% decrease from 51.7 reported in 2003.

⁸⁸ Uniform strength includes all police officers and 81 cadets-in-training. Civilian strength includes all permanent, full-time civilian members with the exception of cadets-in-training and parking enforcement personnel. (As of December 31st, 2012, the Human Resources Directorate reported 388 Parking Enforcement personnel, 263 part-time or temporary personnel, 776 Auxiliary personnel, and 774 school crossing guards; none of these positions are included in the total civilian strength.)

⁸⁹ 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.



- In 2012, 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 6% over the past ten years, but decreased 3% from 2011.
- The representation of the community in the Toronto Police Service was closer than in the past – in 2012, 21% of Service members were visible minorities, 1% were Aboriginals, and 30% were female.
- The numerical and 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 3% over the past ten years, the number of female officers increased 33%, the number of Aboriginal officers increased 69%, and the number of visible minority officers increased 89%.
- 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 2012, 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 (5% overall) over the period. (Figure 8.1).

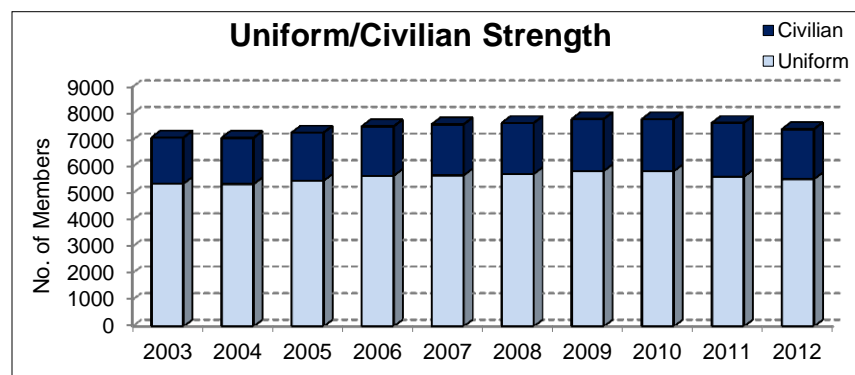


Figure 8.1

Source: TPS Human Resources

In 2012, the total strength of Toronto Police Service was 7,414 members, down 3% from 7,652 members in 2011, but an increase of 5% from the 7,098 members ten years ago.



Between 2011 and 2012, uniform strength decreased 2% from 5,630 to 5,538 officers; this decrease reflects the Service's agreement to minimize hiring in an effort to reduce costs. Compared to ten years ago, however, uniform strength increased 3% from 5,369 officers; this increase involved a 10% decrease in the number of senior officers, a 5% increase in supervisory officers, and a 3% increase in police constables and recruits. The reduction in senior officers reflected the full uptake of a retirement incentive offered to senior officers in 2010 in an effort to permanently reduce senior management strength. As of December 31st, 2012, the uniform deployment target for the Toronto Police Service was 5,604 uniform police officers; the decrease in uniform deployment target, compared to 5,618 in 2010, reflects a permanent reduction in senior officer strength.⁹⁰ It should be noted that the deployment target will not be otherwise revised to reflect staffing decreases due to a budget imposed hiring moratorium.

Between 2011 and 2012, civilian strength decreased 7%, from 2,022 to 1,876 members. The notable increase in civilian members seen in 2011 – the result of filling long-term vacant or new positions for which hiring had been deferred – was not maintained with on-gong hiring for vacated positions. The civilian deployment target remained unchanged during 2012. Overall, driven largely by an increase in the number of Court Security Officers, total civilian strength increased 9% over ten years ago, from 1,729 in 2003 to 1,876 in 2012. The number of Court Security Officers, in particular, increased 52% between 2003 and 2012 (from 306 to 465); staffing in all other civilian positions decreased slightly (1%) over the same period (from 1,423 in 2003 to 1,411 in 2012).

Nationally, both the number of police officers and civilian members of police services increased in each of the past ten years, overall increasing 17% for police officers (from 59,412 in 2003 to 69,539 in 2012) and 31% for civilians (from 21,476 in 2003 to 28,220 in 2012). Compared to 2011, however, the number of police officers and civilian members across Canada increased only 0.2% and 0.3%, respectively. 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.⁹¹ As a proportion of total national police personnel, however, the Toronto Police Service slipped from 10% in 1988 to 9% in both 2003 and 2012.⁹²

The civilian:officer ratio for the Toronto Police Service was three officers for every civilian in 2012 – a shift from 2.8 in 2011, but similar to 3.1 in 2003. According to Statistics Canada, based on a somewhat broader definition of other personnel, the national civilian:officer ratio was 1:2.5 in 2012, compared to 1:2.7 a decade ago; the shift reflected an increase in the number of civilians over the past ten years (31%) and a somewhat smaller increase in the number of police officers (17%) over the same period. the civilian:officer ratio in the Greater Toronto

⁹⁰ Uniform deployment target 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 deployment target, but at any time, actual staffing may be above or below this level, depending on the timing of separations and hires.

⁹¹ Statistics Canada. (2012). *Police Resources in Canada, 2012*. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

⁹² Proportion of national total police personnel is calculated using the actual service strength as at May 15, 2012, as reported on the annual Police Administration Survey – 5,568 police officers and 2,812 civilian members (including parking enforcement officers, temporary employees and full-time equivalent numbers for part-time personnel).



Area (GTA) police services ranged from 1:2.0 in Toronto to 1:2.2 in Peel Region to 1:2.8 in Durham in 2012.⁹³

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.⁹⁴ Over the past decade, while the number of police officers per 100,000 Toronto residents both increased and decreased year over year, there was an overall decrease of 5%, from 203 officers per 100,000 people in 2003 to 194 officers per 100,000 people in 2012. This decrease reflected an 8% increase in population offset by a smaller (3%) increase in officers (including cadets-in-training) over the past ten years.⁹⁵

Statistics Canada reports that nationally there were, on average, 199 officers per 100,000 population in 2012; this was an 6% increase from the 188 officers per 100,000 population reported in 2003, but a slight decrease (1%) from 2011 (Figure 8.2).⁹⁶ Despite the record high number of police officers reported in 2012, the national ratio of police officers per 100,000 Canadians is lower than reported almost 40 years ago when the ratio reached as high as 206.⁹⁷

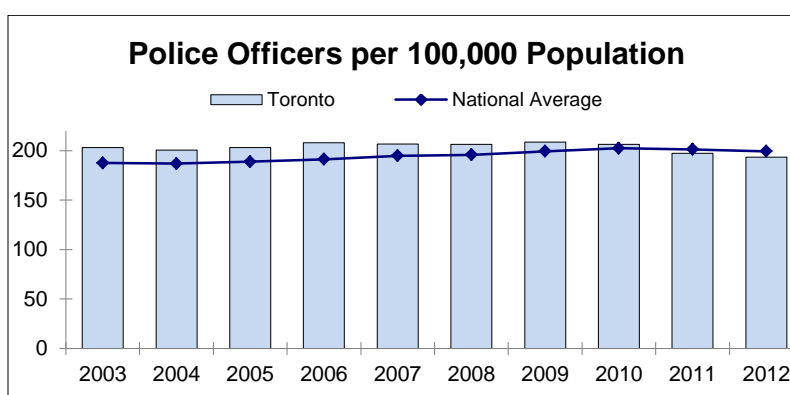


Figure 8.2

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; by the end of 2011, due largely to a moratorium on hiring, the number of police officers per 100,000 residents in Toronto fell below the national average. The number of officers per 100,000 population in Toronto remained well below other large urban centres, such as Montreal

⁹³ Statistics Canada (2012).

⁹⁴ 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.

⁹⁵ 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, 2012”, Statistics Canada reported 203 sworn offers per 100,000 population in Toronto based on the actual number of sworn officers reported on May 15th, 2012, and the unadjusted population from the 2011 Census preliminary estimates.

⁹⁶ Statistics Canada (2012).

⁹⁷ Ibid.



(227 officers), Halifax (226 officers), Victoria (229 officers), and Vancouver (202 officers); as in Toronto, a decrease in officers per 100,000 residents, compared to 2011, was noted in Montreal and Vancouver. Compared to other GTA police services, however, Toronto had considerably more officers per 100,000 population than Durham (146 officers), York (136 officers), and Peel (147 officers); all three GTA service also reported a decrease from 2011.⁹⁸

Age & Length of Service of Uniform Members:⁹⁹

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 the age of 40. Ten years later, in 1992, officers under the age of 40 years accounted for only 60% of the Service, and by 2002, they accounted for only half of the uniform workforce.

Uniform age characteristics between 2003 and 2011 were relatively stable. However, the impact of a hiring moratorium over the past two years has resulted in a notable decrease in the proportion of officers under the age of 30 years, dropping from 15% in 2003 to 9% in 2012, and an increased proportion of officers over the age of 50 years (from 14% to 17%). Over the past decade, officers between the age of 30 and 49 years consistently accounted for the majority of the uniform strength. They represented almost three quarters (73%) of all officers in 2012, an increase from 71% in 2011 and from 66% in 2003 (Figure 8.3).

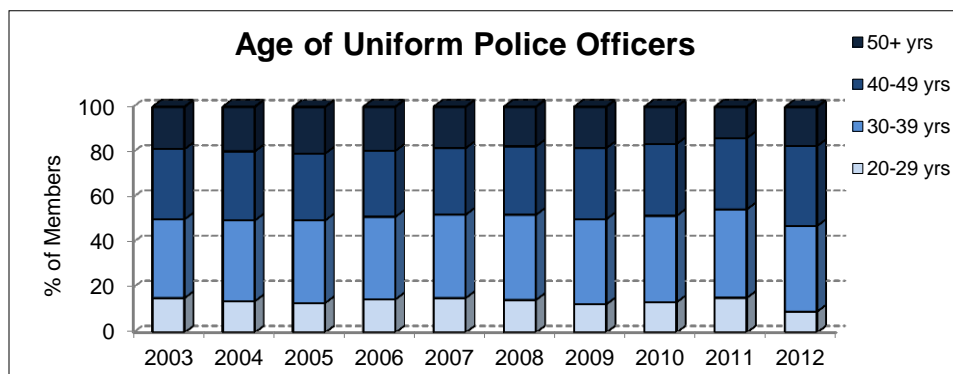


Figure 8.3

Source: TPS Human Resources

Between 2003 and 2012, the proportion of officers between 30 and 39 years of age increased from 35% to 38%, and the proportion of officers between 40 and 49 years of age increased from 31% to 35%. The proportion of officers over the age of 50 years decreased, from 19% in 2003 to 17% in 2012, and those under the age of 30 decreased from 15% in 2003 to 9% in 2012. The average age of uniform members was 41 years, up from 40 years in 2011.

The length of service of uniform members gives some indication of the level of experience in the uniform workforce. As shown in Figure 8.4, the distribution of years of service changed somewhat over the past decade.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Cadets-in-training are not included in age/service analysis.

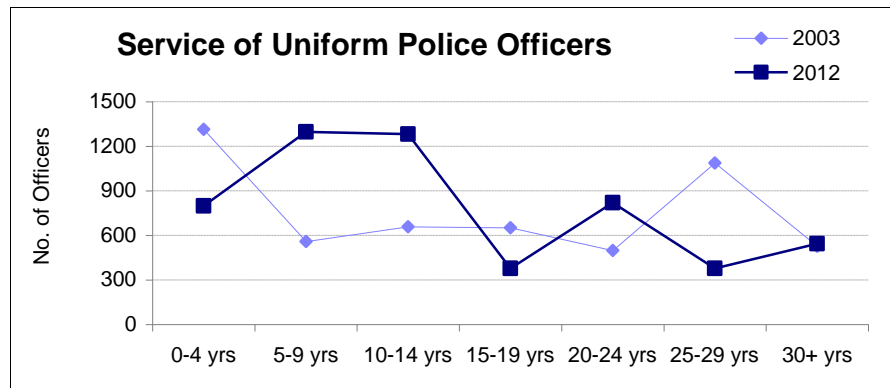


Figure 8.4

Source: TPS Human Resources

As with the age of uniform members, the moratorium on hiring for the past two years has had an impact on the overall service levels of uniform members. In 2003, the most frequent service level was less than five years, with about one-quarter of officers having less than five years of service. In 2012, however, only 15% of officers had less than five years of service; 24% of uniform members had between five and ten years of service.

Also in 2012, just over three in ten (32%) police officers had more than 20 years of service, compared to four in ten (40%) with this service level ten years ago. The proportion of officers with 10 to 20 years of service increased from 25% to 30% over the past decade. The average length of service in 2012 was 15 years, an increase from 13 years in 2011.

Figure 8.5 presents a profile of uniform officers by both age and length of service. It illustrates a largely young officer cohort with less than 15 years of service and a smaller cluster of older more experienced officers in their 40s and 50s with more than 19 years of service. The low number of officers with 15-19 years services reflects a hiring moratorium in the early to mid 1990s; the effect of the more recent hiring freeze, to a somewhat lesser extent, is evident in the less than five year service level. The median age and length of service in 2012 was 41 and 12 years, respectively.

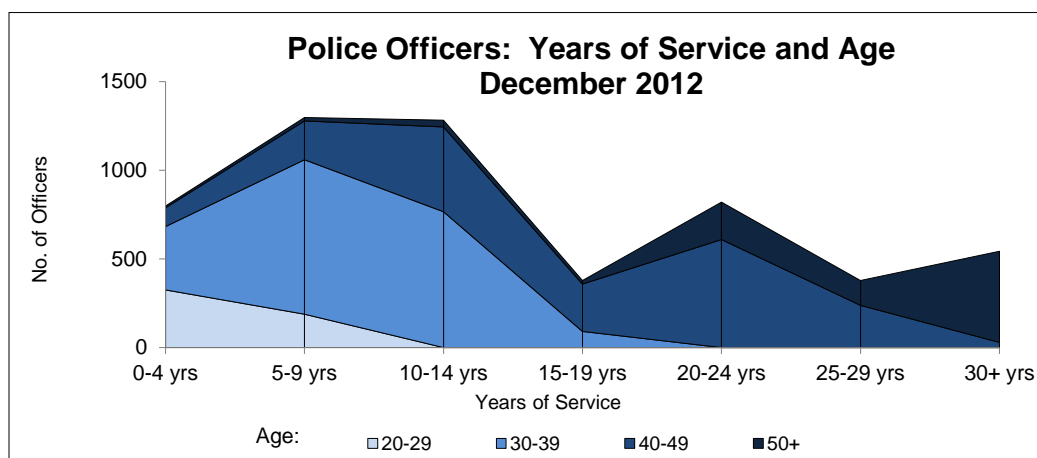


Figure 8.5

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.¹⁰⁰ In 2012, almost four in ten (37%) police constables were assigned to Primary Response in the divisions. The average age of Primary Response constables was 38 years compared to 39 years for all constables; 20% of Primary Response constables were under 30 years of age, compared to only 12% for all constables (Figure 8.6).

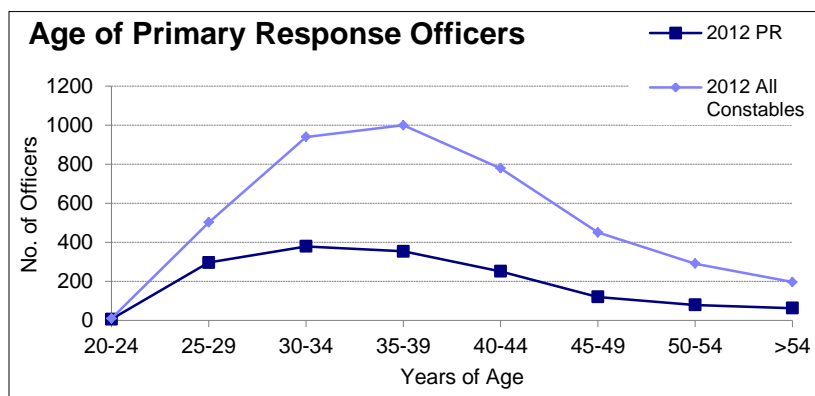


Figure 8.6

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 (38 years). However, there was some variation between divisions: the average age of Primary Response constables in 52 Division was 44 years, but only 35 years in 12 Division.

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 8.7).

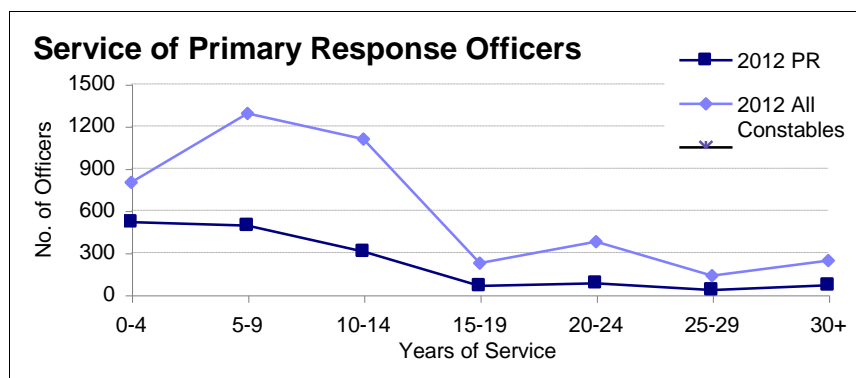


Figure 8.7

Source: TPS Human Resources

¹⁰⁰ Primary Response 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 were those officers in the divisions who provided response to calls for service, crisis intervention, targeted patrol/enforcement, short-term problem solving, etc.



The average years of service for Primary Response constables in 2012 was 10 years, compared to 12 years for all constables. While half of all constables had less than ten years of service, almost two-thirds of the Primary Response constables (65%) had less than ten years of service. Finally, two-thirds of the officers with less than five years of service were assigned to Primary Response; one-third or fewer officers at all other service levels were assigned to Primary Response.

Retirements & Resignations:

Over the past ten years, a total of 2,277 officers separated – retired or resigned – from the Toronto Police Service. Based on the current established uniform strength, this level of separation represented a 41% turnover in uniform staff over the past ten years. In 2012, there were 175 separations, fewer than the 204 separations in 2011, more than the 148 separations experienced in 2003, and well below the ten year average of 228 separations per year. It should be noted that over the past ten years, more than two-thirds of all separations (67%) were retirements (Figure 8.8).^{101,102}

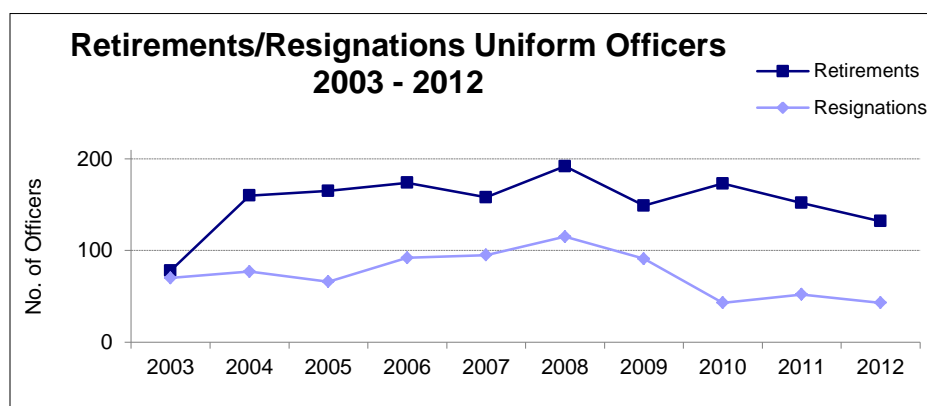


Figure 8.8

Source: TPS Human Resources

Over the past ten years, a total of 1,533 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.¹⁰³ Over the past ten years, on average, the number of retirements has shown a very slight trend of increase.

In 2012, 132 officers retired from the Service, a 13% decrease from the 152 officers who retired in 2011, and below the prior ten year average of 153 retirements per year. The average length of service of retiring members in 2012 was 34 years and retiring members were, on average, 57 years old. As of December 31st, 2012, a total of 396 officers – 7% of the total uniform strength – were eligible to retire and 89 officers will become eligible to retire during

¹⁰¹ The 43 resignations in 2012 include 4 deaths and 2 terminations of services.

¹⁰² The numbers of separations reported in previous *Scans* have been revised to include cadet-in-training resignations in the uniform separation levels.

¹⁰³ 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.



2013. In contrast to previous years when almost two-thirds of uniform senior officers were eligible to retire, at year-end 2012, only 43% of uniform senior officers were eligible to retire.

As is evident in Figure 8.8, the number of resignations was relatively stable between 2003 and 2008, but showed a marked decrease in the past four years. The 43 resignations in 2012 reflected a decrease from the 52 resignations in 2011, and were well below the ten-year average of 74 resignations per year. The number of resignations in 2012 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 ten years, and less aggressive recruiting by other police services.

As shown in Figure 8.9, officers that separated from the Service to join other police services accounted for almost half (46%) of all resignations over the past decade. It is interesting to note that between 2003 and 2008, the number of officers resigning and the proportion of separating officers leaving to join other police services generally increased, but then tended to decrease in 2009 through 2012 during a more difficult economic period. The number of officers joining other police services in 2012 decreased as a proportion of total resignations over the past ten years (from 60% in 2003 to 44% in 2011 and 30% in 2012).

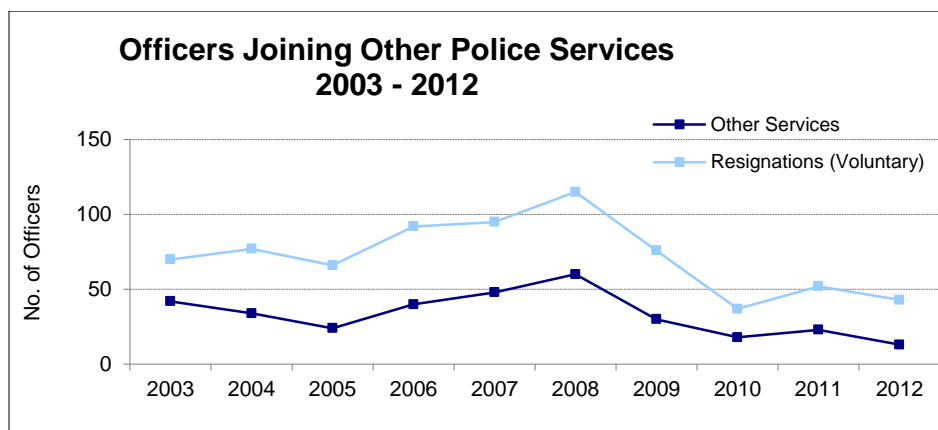


Figure 8.9

Source: TPS Human Resources

Officers who separated to join other services in 2012 were, on average, 31 years old with 8 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 was only a small portion compared to the number of TPS officers who resigned to join other services over the past ten years.

Workload:¹⁰⁴

During 2012, 36.5 non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences were reported per constable in Toronto, a 3% decrease from the 37.5 reported in 2011.¹⁰⁵ The decrease in the crime to strength

¹⁰⁴ Uniform officers in this section do not include cadets-in-training.



ratio from 2011 reflected a 7% decrease in the number of reported non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences and a 4% decrease in the number of constables. The 2012 ratio, the lowest level in the past 25 years, was also a 29% decrease from the 51.7 *Criminal Code* offences per constable reported in 2003, reflecting a 25% decrease in the number of reported non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences and a 3% increase in the number of constables (Figure 8.10).

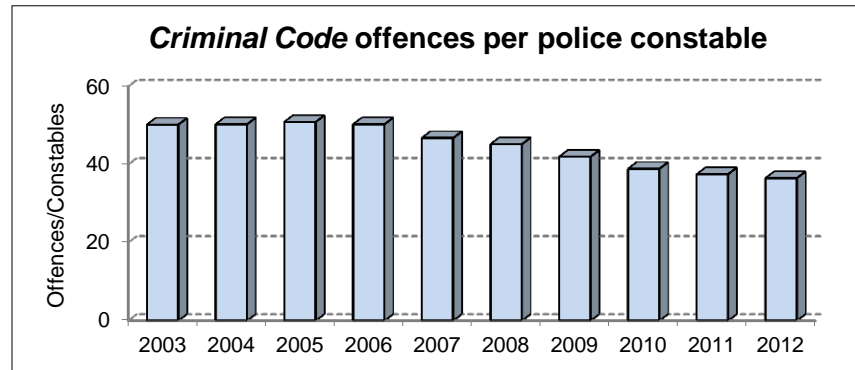


Figure 8.10

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 and increases in the number of police officers; in 2012, there were 29 incidents per officer, the lowest rate since 1972.^{106, 107}

It should be noted, however, that in addition to investigating *Criminal Code* offences, police officers spend 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.

Resource Deployment:¹⁰⁸

In 2012, eight in ten uniform members (80%) – the same as both one 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 6% over ten years ago (from 3,313 to 3,511 officers), but decreased (3%) in the past year (from 3,638 in 2011 to 3,511 officers in 2012) (Figure 8.11). The increase in uniform officers on the street between 2003 and 2012 reflected a 13% increase in

¹⁰⁵ Number of non-traffic *Criminal Code* offences were revised for years 2007 through 2012, 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.

¹⁰⁶ Statistics Canada (2011).

¹⁰⁷ Statistics Canada calculates *Criminal Code* incidents per sworn police officer, however, 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 2012 was 27.6 incidents per officer.

¹⁰⁸ Uniform officers in this section do not include cadets-in-training.



supervisory officers (from 500 in 2003 to 565 in 2012) and a 5% increase in constables (from 2,813 to 2,946). In 2012, there were about seven uniform constables for every uniform sergeant assigned to a visible uniform function.¹⁰⁹

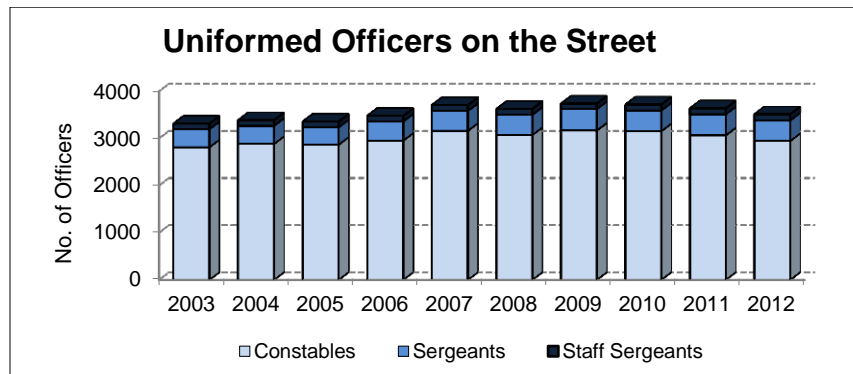


Figure 8.11

Source: TPS Human Resources

B. WORKFORCE DIVERSITY¹¹⁰

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%.¹¹¹ 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. As is evident in Figure 8.12, the Service is almost halfway to its goals of community representation.¹¹²

¹⁰⁹ 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.

¹¹⁰ Uniform officers in this section include cadets-in-training.

¹¹¹ Statistics Canada. (2010). *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population 2006 to 2031*. (Catalogue no. 91-551-X) Ottawa: Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

¹¹² 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 category generally exceeded the overall Service diversity profile – 1% Aboriginal, 28% visible minority, and 26% female.

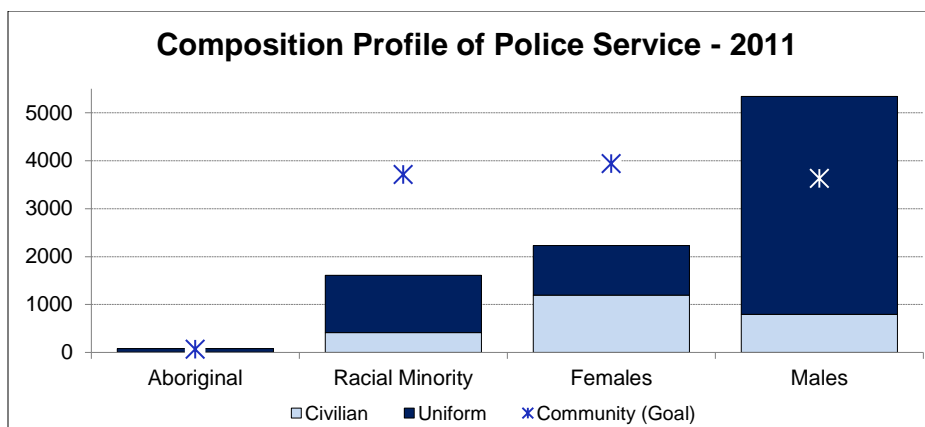


Figure 8.12

Sources: TPS Human Resources, Statistics Canada

Based on the 2011 Census and the 2011 National Household Survey, the Toronto community was comprised of: 49% visible minority, 0.8% Aboriginal, and 52% female. The representation of the community in the Toronto Police Service was closer than in the past – in 2012, 21% of Service members were visible minorities, 1% were Aboriginals, and 30% were female.

Uniform Composition:

The diversity composition of police officers in Toronto in 2012 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 and visible minorities were not as well represented in the uniform ranks as in the Service overall; on the other hand, Aboriginals were better represented in the uniform strength than in the Service strength overall.

While the uniform strength of the Toronto Police Services clearly did 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 3% over ten years ago. In comparison, over the same period, the number of female officers increased 33% (from 774 in 2003 to 1,033 in 2012), the number of Aboriginal officers increased 69% (from 42 to 71), and the number of visible minority officers increased 89% (from 630 to 1,192). Women, Aboriginals, and visible minorities increased year over year both in numbers and in proportion of total strength. (Figure 8.13).

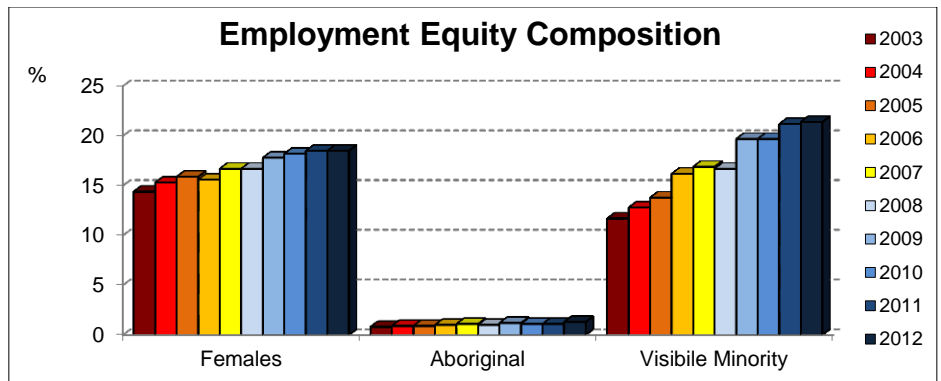


Figure 8.13

Source: TPS Human Resources

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 2012, 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 8.14).

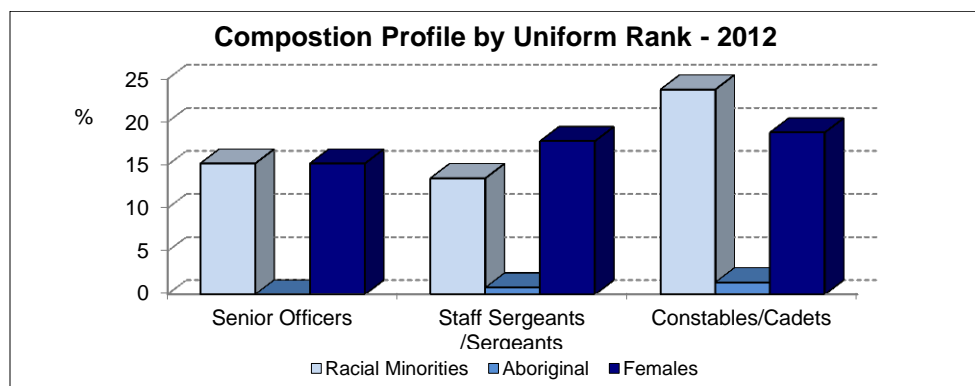


Figure 8.14

Source: Diversity Management

As is evident in Figure 8.14, 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 reflected 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 about doubled over ten years ago, increasing from 8% to 15% for female officers, and from 7% to 15% for visible minority officers. Similarly, the proportion of female, Aboriginal, and visible minority officers at supervisory levels almost doubled over ten years ago, increasing from 6% in 2003 to 14% in 2012 for visible minority officers, from 0.4% to 0.8% for Aboriginal officers, and from 10% to 18% 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 1986, however, the proportion of female officers steadily increased, from less than 4% in 1986 to 20% in 2012.¹¹³ The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) reported that, in 2012, women accounted for almost one in five Canadian police officers (20%), similar to 2010, but a 38% increase from 2001. 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.¹¹⁴

The overall representation of female officers in the Toronto Police Service (19%) was slightly below the national average noted above (20%), but similar to the provincial average (19%). However, female officers in Toronto were better represented at senior and supervisory ranks than the national average. Nationally, in 2012, women accounted for 10% of senior officers, 16% of supervisory officers, and 22% of police constables. In the Toronto Police Service, women represented 15% of senior officers, 18% of supervisory officers, and 19% of police constables and recruits.

¹¹³ Statistics Canada (2012).

¹¹⁴ Police Sector Council. (2008). *The Future of Recruitment*. Ottawa: Recruiters Network Meeting, January 22nd, 2008.



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