

# Toronto Police Service



## 1998 ANNUAL REPORT

## Vision Statement

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- u Our Service is committed to being a world leader in policing through excellence, innovation, continuous learning, quality leadership and management.
- u We are committed to deliver police services which are sensitive to the needs of the community, involving collaborative partnerships and teamwork to overcome all challenges.
- u We take pride in what we do and measure our success by the satisfaction of our members and our communities.

## Mission Statement

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- u We are dedicated to delivering police services, in partnership with our communities, to keep Toronto the best and safest place to be.

## Core Values

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### u HONESTY

We are truthful and open in our interactions with each other and with members of our communities.

### u INTEGRITY

We are honourable, trustworthy, and strive to do what is right.

### u FAIRNESS

We treat everyone in an impartial, equitable, sensitive and ethical manner.

### u RELIABILITY

We are conscientious, professional, responsible, and dependable in our dealings with each other and our communities.

### u RESPECT

We value ourselves, each other, and all members of our communities; showing understanding, and appreciation for our similarities and differences.

### u TEAMWORK

We work together within the Service and with members of our communities to achieve our goals, making use of diverse skills, abilities, roles and views.

### u POSITIVE ATTITUDE

We strive to bring positive and constructive influences to our dealings with each other and our communities.

# Introduction

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The Toronto Police Service is comprised of men and women who are committed to community policing. They are driven by values based on honesty, integrity, fairness and a creative spirit that promotes teamwork and respect for others. They inspire others to take action and to participate in activities that will improve the quality of life in our neighbourhoods.

Community policing is "all-inclusive" and everyone has a role to play. The Toronto Police Service's mission statement acknowledges the strengths of partnerships and the value of co-ordinated planning and program implementation.

Our efforts begin with an on-going examination of trends, priorities and other factors that influence community safety and security. This analysis supports development of realistic objectives and strategies designed to reduce crime and protect citizens.

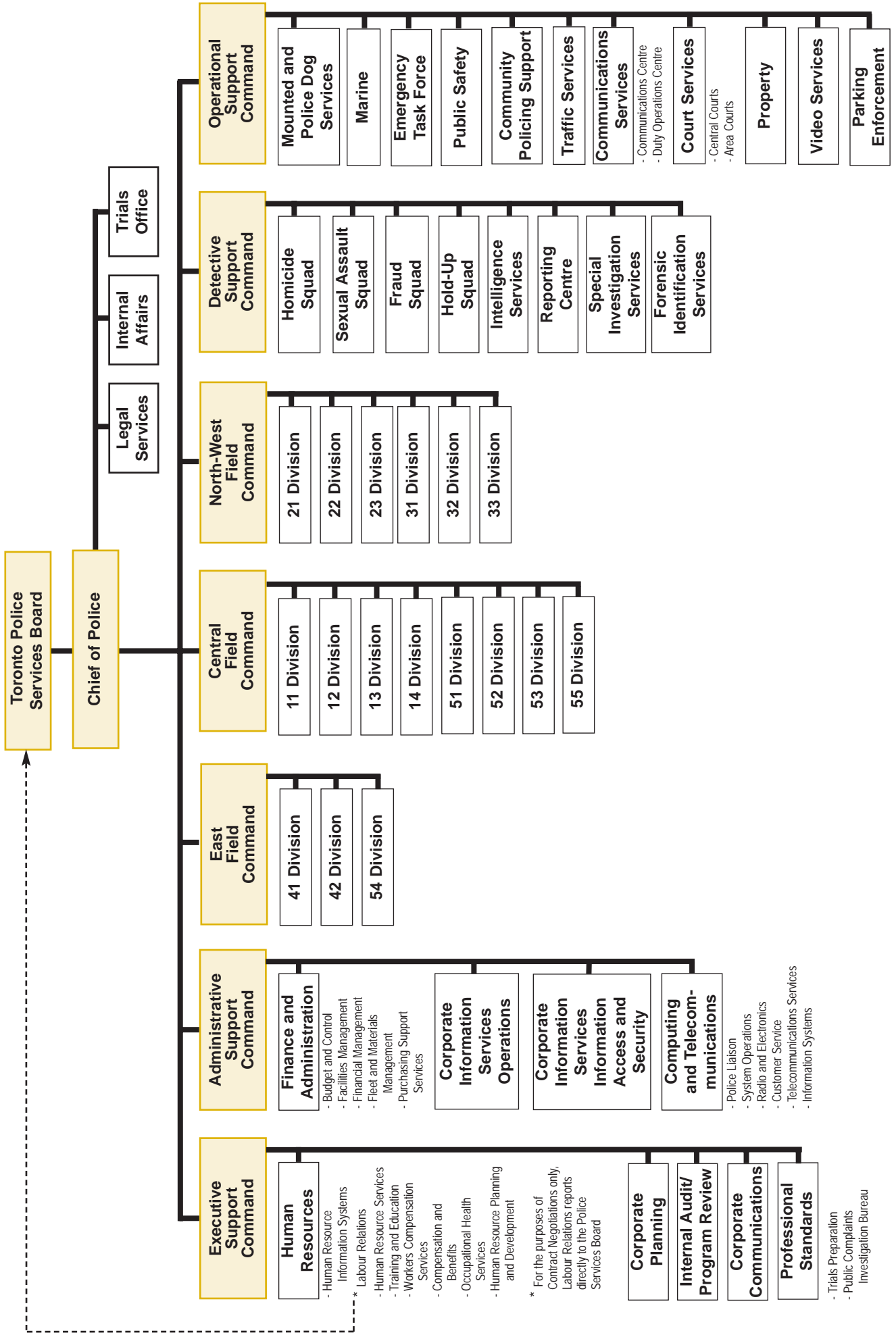
To accomplish this task, the Toronto Police Service has established a process to set goals, seek community input, and create solutions. These solutions are implemented using existing resources and advancements in modern technology. Each year, we re-evaluate and modify our methods and strategies to adjust to environmental changes and priorities.

The following pages highlight accomplishments of the past year and illustrate ways in which the Toronto Police Service effectively moves toward the accomplishment of its goals.



# Toronto Police Service Organizational Chart

This organizational chart came into effect on March 26, 1998



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# Police Services Board

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The year 1998 was a time of momentous change for the citizens of Toronto. It brought with it, among many things, the creation of the new amalgamated City and birth of the Toronto Police Service. It was also the first time that an elected official was elected as Chairman of the Police Services Board.



enterprising environment that actively incorporates the diverse aspirations of its citizens. The Toronto Police Service is a critical component to this equation.

The Chief, Command Officers and men and women of the Service continue to render a high and professional degree of public service that only consolidates our position as one of the finest municipal law enforcement agencies in the world.

As that person, I have had the good fortune of seeing a City where the police are becoming active partners in building a healthy and safe future for our citizens and the many visitors to Toronto.

Our municipality's economic and social well being will be enhanced if we continue to be viewed as a community with an

I would like to thank the men and women whose efforts have made the Toronto Police Service the proud and illustrious organization that it is. I would also like to pause and publicly reflect on the tragic death of Constable Bill Hancox and the near tragedy caused by the

serious wounding of Constable Russell Lillie. We wish their families and loved ones peace and hope for a happy future.

I would like to thank my predecessor, Maureen Prinsloo for her efforts as Chair of this Board. I would also like to take this opportunity to applaud the members of my Board for their gritty individualism and encourage their continued constructive involvement in policing issues for the betterment of our community.



## Members



Judy Sgro  
Vice-Chair City Councillor



Jeff Lyons  
Member



Emilia Valentini  
Member



Sylvia Hudson  
Member



Sandy Adelson  
Member



Sherene Shaw  
City Councillor

As I reflect back on 1998, I am proud to say that the Toronto Police Service played a major part in making Toronto a safe and secure community where we enjoy a superior quality of life.



The opportunity to serve a community as diverse and dynamic as Toronto gives our members' opportunities, rewards, and challenges beyond our expectations. I would like to thank the men and women of the Toronto Police Service for rising up to meet those challenges.

It comes as no surprise to me that, according to a CFRB/Angus Reid poll, almost nine in ten Toronto residents agreed that "police officers do a very good job of maintaining the safety of my

community." The theme of this year's annual report is Technology. In the following pages, you will see how we have combined technology with professionalism and cooperation to face the future.

The Toronto Police Service has been on the leading edge of evaluating and employing new technology to help prevent crime, identify needs, reach the community, and communicate with each other.

You will see examples of how the Toronto Police Service is using technology for everything from tracking and managing crime, to suspect identification, and interactive training for our members.

While we are now using hard drives, pentium chips, plastic coated Teflon and satellites to solve crime, nothing could have prepared us for the outpouring of compassion and sympathy shown by the community when during the summer we

buried one of our own. The community consoled us on August 10, 1998, as 10,000 law enforcement officers paid tribute to Detective Constable William Hancox who had been killed on duty during a stake out.

Despite the fact that the spotlight shone on Toronto for that week last summer, we have a lower violent crime and property crime rate than several other smaller Canadian cities. Police services from across Canada and internationally have studied many of our programs and our commitment to community policing to try to duplicate our success.

The past year was one of computers and compassion, satellite technology and sympathy, but now we look to the future. With the dedication of our members in partnership with our communities, I know that we will keep Toronto the best and safest place to be.

## Deputy Chiefs of Police



Loyall K. Carr  
Executive Support Command



Joseph Hunter  
Detective Support Command



Steven L. Reesor  
Operational Support Command



Hugh H. Moore  
Administrative Support Command



Robert A. Molyneaux  
North-West Field Command



Micheal J. Boyd  
Central Field Command



Robert J. Kerr  
East Field Command

## C.A.O. Policing

# The Future And Face Of The Service

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# New Toronto Police Logo

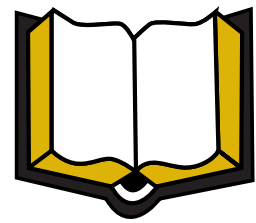
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On January 1, 1998, the cities and the borough that formerly made up Metropolitan Toronto, amalgamated to become the City of Toronto. As a result, we changed our name to the Toronto Police Service.

Our insignia consists of several emblems representing the city.



Winged wheels of industry



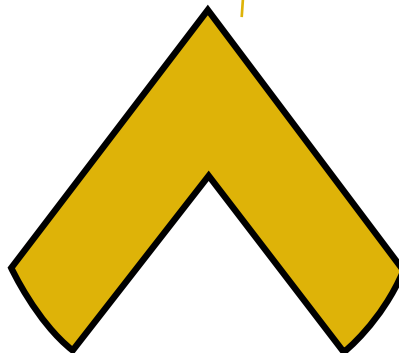
Books denoting education



Caduceus or staff of mercury, the Roman God of Commerce.



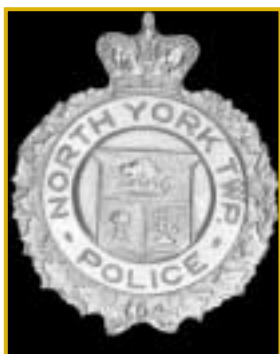
Crown commemorating the coronation year (1953) when Metropolitan Toronto was incorporated as a municipality



Chevron denoting Housing

# History Of the Toronto Police Logo

Thirteen Municipal Police Forces



North York Police



East York Police



Mimico Police



Etobicoke Police



Weston Police



Toronto Police

As a result of the amalgamation of thirteen local municipal Police Forces, the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force was formed in 1957.

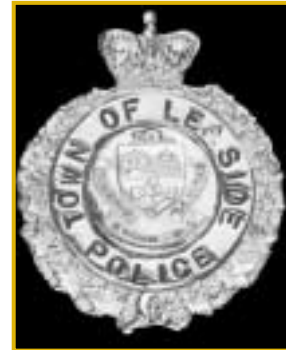




Forest Hill Police



Scarboro Police



Town Of Leaside Police



York Township Police



New Toronto Police



Swarsea Police



Longbranch Police

On January 1, 1998, the cities and borough that formerly made up Metropolitan Toronto, amalgamated to become the City of Toronto. As a result, we changed our name to the Toronto Police Service.



# Operations

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# Mounted Unit

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The Mounted Unit officers and their horses have been a popular sight for residents and visitors to Toronto for the past 112 years.

Today, the Mounted Unit has a complement of 25 horses and 45 officers. The horses are stabled at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds within walking distance of the downtown core. A fleet of vans and horse trailers allow the Mounted Unit to respond quickly to requests for service anywhere in Toronto.

The primary function of today's Mounted Unit is to manage large crowds at major events.

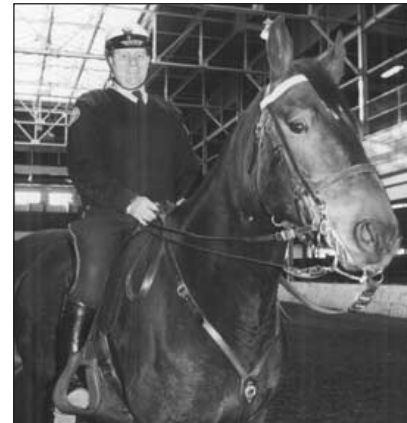
The secondary function is to provide high visibility policing in the downtown core. By patrolling areas not readily accessible by vehicle or foot patrol, police horses and their officers assist local divisions with problem solving initiatives.

## Events

In November, The Toronto Sun Newspaper and the Royal Winter Fair donated a horse to the Mounted Unit. During the months leading up to the fair The Sun ran a "Name the Horse" contest. Constable Ted Gallipeau is pictured with his new partner, "Sunshine Boy."

The Mounted Unit Drill Team was asked to represent the Toronto Police Service at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police 125th anniversary celebrations. The Drill Team accompanied the world famous RCMP Musical Ride to a number of performances in southern Ontario.

Mounted officers competed in horse shows in both United States and Canada. Constable Grey Vanderhart and "Duke" won first place at the Canadian National Exhibition Horse Show.



# Police Dog Services

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**P**olice Dog Services has been a support unit within the Toronto Police Service since 1989. During the past ten years, the unit has grown to its present complement of 20 officers, 17 general purpose dogs, 4 drug detector dogs and 1 explosive detector dog.

The mandate of Police Dog Services includes; tracking missing or wanted persons, building or area searches, apprehension of fleeing or armed suspects, and search for property and evidence including drugs, firearms and explosives.

## Events

1998 was a busy, but successful year for Police Dog Services. Explosive Detector Dog "Mic" and his handler Police Constable David Stubbs attended over 64 calls. Request for help came from many units including intelligence services and the RCMP during visits by our Prime Minister and other international dignitaries.

Police Service Dog "Nero" and Police Constable Terry Demill assisted the York Regional Police by tracking two suspects over eight kilometers through bush and fields before apprehending them on criminal charges.



Acting Sergeant Rick Fackrell and Police Constable Steve McEdwards, from the training office, are well known for their expertise. During 1998, they trained six dogs for the Toronto Police Service and nine dogs for other police services throughout Ontario. Acting Sergeant Fackrell was one of 22 judges selected from across North America to judge the USPCA National Police Dog Trials in Mattoon, Illinois.

In the past year, a number of our officers and service dogs have received awards. In June 1998, the Junior Board of Trade recognized Police Constable Jim Adamson with his dog "Rony" for their achievements during 1997. Police Constable Adamson was selected as Police Officer of the Year for 1997 for saving the life of an infant. He also received the Ontario Medal for Police Bravery in November 1998 for rescuing a driver from his burning truck.

Police Dog Services attended several community events this past year. The unit was highlighted on City T.V.'s Breakfast Television and assisted in the taping of an educational segment about police dogs for the Y.T.V network.



# Emergency Task Force

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During 1998, the Emergency Task Force (ETF) acquired new equipment to enhance their response in the tactical and explosive disposal field.

One purchase was a new automated explosive disposal unit, “a robot.” The Remotec-Andros MK V1-A features a unique articulated track chassis that assists the robot to climb stairs, operate over rough terrain, cross obstacles and ditches. It can be outfitted with several different options and varieties of equipment to meet our specific needs.

Since it was introduced to the Explosive Disposal Unit, the robot has assisted in the handling of numerous suspicious and hazardous chemical devices.

The Special Weapons Teams took delivery of two new tactical operational vehicles in 1998. Both vehicles were modified to meet the requirements of today’s Special Weapons Teams and took into account the need for this equipment to be compatible with any future purchases.

Several courses are offered to our own members and officers from other police agencies by the ETF training office. These courses include:

- the Basic Tactical Orientation Course.
- the Rappel Instructors Course.
- the Advance Rappel Instructors Course.

During 1998, the ETF Special Weapons Teams responded to 421 calls for service from field units. Significantly, 136 radio calls involved people who were emotionally disturbed. The ETF continues to develop strategies and acquire personnel to properly respond to calls involving emotionally disturbed people. In 1998, our strategies included increasing uniform strength in the unit, on-going training, and the use of special and less lethal weapon options.



# Traffic Services

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Consider the thousands of miles of roads, highways and byways that bring hundreds of thousands of commuters into the city every-day. This describes the extraordinary task facing Traffic Services as officers police the busiest concentration of traffic in Canada.

Each division deploys their own traffic section, the centralized unit of Traffic Services investigates all serious injuries and fatal collisions. Plus, accidents on expressways, injuries to citizens under age six or over sixty, and cases involving the SIU.

Members of Traffic Services combine innovative techniques and tools with traditional police work to overcome complex challenges.

## Total Station

While Traffic Services relies heavily on 'old fashioned' police work, interviews and data collection, their investigations are commonly supported with interesting new applications of technology.

The Total Station is a land surveyor's solution to an investigator's problem. At the scene of a collision, investigators must take hundreds of measurements to make a topographical replica of the scene for evidence.

The Total Station is an 'Electronic Distance Measuring Instrument' (or theodolite) that precisely records distance, including height and elevation, to any point at the scene with accuracy to 1/1000th of a kilometre. "Because this is so accurate it allows us to take ten times the amount of measurements we would have taken before," says collision reconstructionist Police Constable Gary McBratney.

This information is retained in a data recorder that interfaces with an office computer. Once downloaded, the computer software plots the measured points and lines and joins them to replicate the scene. The information can be stored digitally on a disk and reproduced on paper as large as a poster. The time and effort saved is incalculable.

## Breath Technology

The prosecution of impaired drivers through analysis of breath samples has been used for decades.

Every shift at Traffic Services has a specially trained breath analysis technician who can test an impaired driver.



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**E**quipment used can accurately determine the provider's blood/alcohol content, and prove if it is in excess of the legal limit, 0.08%.

The machine can process four tests concurrently, a great improvement over its predecessor that conducted tests one at a time.

The machine routinely conducts self-checks and calibrations at the start and conclusion of every session. Additionally, every suspect is videotaped in the event that the test proves inconclusive, impairment may be established by other means.

### Speed Enforcement

Usually, just the sight of speed enforcement policing can help reduce the number of speeding drivers. Drivers remember where they saw a speed trap and will slow down. Traditional radar units can be hand-held or vehicle-mounted and trained officers enforce speed laws while moving, on the roadside, or more elaborately with chase teams.

The newest laser units are mounted on a roadside tripod. The officer identifies the speeding vehicle through an eyepiece, then places a red dot on the centre mass. A light beam, that can be pointed in either direction, is sent to the vehicle to determine the speed.

### Traffic Affects Us All

Traffic accidents take more financial toll and cause more physical damage than all other crimes combined. It is imperative that the subsequent investigation be professional and thorough.

“The bottom line is if any of your family members are involved in a car accident, you want to know exactly what happened” explains Police Constable Jimmy Blair, a senior constable with Traffic Services. “The only way you're going to get those answers is by making use of this technology.”



# Forensic Identification Services

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**F**orensic Identification Services (FIS) is currently based in Toronto Police Headquarters, providing service twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The unit is comprised of both uniformed and civilian members who are trained in the examination, the interpretation, and the identification of collected evidence. The examination of crime scenes and the identification of suspects is a major component of FIS, however, the unit also maintains fingerprint and photographic records and provides “mug shots” and “photo line-ups.” In addition to all of these duties, FIS uses computer software for facial reconstruction, aging and composite drawing.

FIS is a leader in conducting research and testing new procedures and technologies to enhance the quality of service to other police units. Workplace standards and protocols are being implemented to increase awareness to potential hazards and protect the evidentiary value of exhibits. Digital cameras are being evaluated to provide a more efficient means to process images and a 3D program is also being tested as an investigative and training tool for court presentations.



FIS is installing a Konica mini photo lab to enhance digital technology projects. The lab can process film faster than the current system.

The Witness Viewing Section of FIS is in the process of setting up investigative workstations at all divisions and specialized investigative units. This means investigators will be able to conduct photo line ups and view mug shots from their own offices.

FIS laboratories continue to upgrade and acquire new equipment. The lab has obtained two lasers, one of which is portable. The laser, as well as other light source devices, allows for the detection of fingerprints from many surfaces by using chemical fluorescence and filtering systems. We are also purchasing a vacuum metal deposition chamber which locates fingerprints on surfaces where normal methods will not work such as silk, satin, and some plastics. The machine utilizes a fine layer of gold dust to reveal the prints. There is only one other similar machine in Canada.

The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) is constantly being updated and enhanced. Not only can we now conduct palm print searches, we can complete fingerprint searches twenty times faster than when AFIS was first introduced. Searches that used to take hours can now be completed as quickly as thirty seconds. The AFIS system has become so efficient and successful, it may become the fingerprint database for all Ontario police services.

# Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (ViCLAS)

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The Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (ViCLAS) is a database designed to assist police agencies to identify violent crimes that may be serial in nature. The analysis focuses on the offender's behaviour when with the victim.

The Toronto Police Service, with input from other Canadian police agencies, assisted the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with developing this program.

## Submission Criteria

Police agencies in Ontario must submit a ViCLAS Crime Analysis Report to the ViCLAS Centre located at Ontario Provincial Police Headquarters in Orillia. Reports fitting the following criteria are submitted:

- u Homicide or attempted homicide, solved or unsolved
- u Sexual assault, solved or unsolved
- u Missing person, where the circumstances indicate a strong possibility of foul play and the person remains missing
- u Unidentified body, where the manner of death is known or suspected to be homicide
- u Non-parental abduction or attempted non-parental abduction
- u A type of investigation that is added to the submission criteria of ViCLAS and is designated by the Solicitor General and Minister of Correctional Services

The Sexual Assault Squad co-ordinates ViCLAS submissions for the Toronto Police Service. Since ViCLAS submissions became mandatory in Ontario on February 15, 1997, over 4200 investigations have resulted in approximately 3600 ViCLAS Reports being forwarded to the ViCLAS Centre for analysis.

## Success Stories

Since 1997, ViCLAS has identified approximately 70 potential linkages and confirmed ten linkages.

As the Provincial ViCLAS Centre databank grows, the potential for linkages increases resulting in offenders being identified and cases being solved.



# Sexual Assault Squad

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The Sexual Assault Squad, established in 1989 as a result of the Scarborough Rape Task Force, is now in its tenth year as a support unit for the Service. The Sexual Assault Squad has investigated and solved many high profile cases using the latest technology and vast experience of its members.

From our first in-house computer database with mapping and criminal profiling, to today's forensic DNA profiles and the ViCLAS system, the Sexual Assault Squad has been a leader in using the most modern criminal investigative tools.

Expertise, experience and technology play an important role in sexual assault investigations. Today, Sexual Assault Squad members must be highly experienced investigators with strong computer skills. Our members use computers for everything from simple word-processing to database management and internet communications.

The Sexual Assault Squad's very first high profile arrest and conviction was successful as a result of technology. A divisional crime analyst using a computer database identified several "prowl by night" occurrences. This led to the identity of the offender, his subsequent arrest and conviction. In 1998, this offender was released from prison and is now part of the Sexual Assault Squad's High-Risk Offender program.



# High Risk Offender

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**H**igh Risk Offender Management is a proactive program that involves taking preventative action with offenders who are convicted of violent crimes and sexual offences. The program addresses problems that can occur with an individual who has served full sentence and is to be released into the community without supervision. For any number of reasons, the person may still be considered a high risk to the community.

This program helps ensure that personal contact and a rapport develops with the offenders prior to release from jail. The offenders will agree to conditions that address their own needs and the needs of the community.

It takes the commitment of many people and community agencies to make this program successful. The Sexual Assault Squad is an active participant in regular meetings with Correctional Services of Canada, the O.P.P. and other community groups.



# Threat Assessment/Risk Management

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**T**he Threat Assessment/Risk Management Section was officially established in 1998 under the direction of the Unit Commander of the Sexual Assault Squad. The section includes a Threat Assessment Coordinator, a High Risk Coordinator, and a core group of officers with a variety of skills and expertise. Many of the members have attended threat assessment seminars, lectures, and intense training in Canada and the United States.

The ability to predict the potential for violence with some degree of accuracy is critical to the prevention of violence and effective case management. The Threat Assessment Section is a support unit that provides field investigators, managers, and the public with:

- u Assessments of potential violence and risk
- u Strategies for intervention and management
- u Assistance with operational and victim safety plans
- u Access to expert witnesses (e.g. forensic psychiatrists)

# Operational Support

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# Internet

At an early stage, the Toronto Police Service recognized that the Internet would change the way people communicated and conducted business. When we launched our website in 1997, we were pleased to go on-line and share information with the local community, other Canadians and in fact, people around the world.

In the initial stages of the Service's Internet site development, members from throughout the Service met to develop the vision, the mandate, and the methodology for our website. It was not long before "surfers" could take a tour of the Toronto Police Service and get answers to their questions on crime initiatives without ever leaving the house. Students could complete a school project without leaving the classroom, and people could apply to become a police officer 24 hours a day.

Visit our one stop shopping of Information at [www.TorontoPolice.on.ca](http://www.TorontoPolice.on.ca)

Now, there are more than 80 units operating home pages linked to the Toronto Police Service's website. To ensure all units are responsive and reflective of the community they serve, each unit creates a unique appearance and tone to their page.

Sharing information with the public is an essential part of the Service's community policing philosophy. The Toronto Police Service's Internet project was developed to be a partnership and we endeavor to provide the information requested most often by the community. Web pages are updated regularly and contain information on crime statistics and local problem solving initiatives. All this information is only seconds away and available 24 hours a day.



# Recruiting

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**H**uman Resource Services (HRS) is responsible for recruiting and hiring qualified applicants for both uniform and civilian positions in the Service. The unit has a dedicated recruiting section to mentor candidates from Toronto's diverse communities. The recruiters assist applicants with pre-employment testing and discuss career opportunities that exist within policing.

The Toronto Police Service has more than 2,000 personnel in civilian positions including parking enforcement, court security, communications, telecommunications and clerical. Joining the Service as a civilian member offers skilled people the ability to assist their community while working for one of the city's most respected and prominent employers.

## The Changing Face of Policing

This year a recruiting drive began with plans to hire more than 1500 police constables over the next five years. During 1998, 181 constables were hired and we anticipate hiring twice that many in 1999. The new constables represent the future of policing in our city.

Today's police constable recruit is generally more mature and comes to us with many life experiences. Most recruits live in the Greater Toronto Area and represent the diverse community within these boundaries. In policing,

additional skills such as a second language are an asset for investigations and community policing initiatives.

## What Does It Take?

First of all, applicants should honestly evaluate their skills, abilities and job expectations. Candidates must meet basic requirements, and should consider any additional skills that would make them more competitive. Skills such as accounting, computer literacy, analytical thinking, a second language and community awareness may help a candidate.

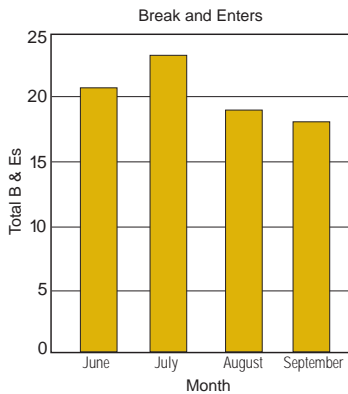
## Always There For You

The Internet allows applicants to research a career with the Toronto Police Service twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. HRS posts all police and civilian career opportunities on the web site, including applications and supporting material. Employment principles and uniform police recruit class statistics are also posted, maintaining the unit's philosophy of sharing information with the community.

To see what challenging career opportunities the Toronto Police Service can offer you, visit our website at [www.TorontoPolice.on.ca](http://www.TorontoPolice.on.ca) or call the job information line at (416) 808-7134.



# Crime Information Unit



Accumulated data on crimes are not just for the archives and annual reports. It can help the police analyze, respond to, and in some cases solve criminal activity across Toronto. The Crime Information Unit is responsible for managing this data.

Formed in 1997, and part of Detective Support Command, the Crime Information Unit was created to develop programs and technology that would help the Toronto Police Service analyze crime. It was during 1998, that we began to see the results of their labour.

The Crime Information Unit uses a "high tech crystal ball" known as Crime Tracker. It is a computer that maps and weighs probabilities to predict when, and where, and against whom a crime is likely to happen next. The Crime Information Unit uses this system to identify patterns of crime in different areas of the city, reveal links between victims, suspects and crime scenes.

For instance, the Toronto Police Service broke a car theft ring by using Crime Tracker. The program reviewed times, dates, and locations of previous car thefts. They cross-referenced this information against potential suspects, and accurately predicted the date, time and location of the next theft.

Such "smart" technology has the potential to help police stay ahead of criminals by more effectively deploying resources, targeting community policing programs and solving complex cases.

## Crime Tracker Map



# 1998 Computing & Telecommunications

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Around the clock, police officers are working on many activities that depend on the use of technology. These activities include crime analysis, crime investigation using digital photographs, preparation of incident reports, court documents, fingerprint matching systems, tracking towed vehicles, and the list goes on.

Computing and Telecommunications (C&T) is responsible for delivering cost-effective information technology based solutions to all units of the Toronto Police Service.

In 1998, C&T assigned 152 full time and 12 contract employees to serve over 7,100 uniform and civilian members. While C&T has implemented over 60 application systems during the past five years, the main focus for 1998 was to ensure all systems are compliant for the Year 2000. This project is progressing well.

Improvements in other areas were also made. For example:

- u Laptop computers have been installed in police vehicles within No. 51 Division to make use of a new streamlined method of documenting and processing incidents.
- u This Voice Radio Network has been expanded to better enable officers to communicate while operating below street level.



Our goal is to provide police officers with technology that will assist them to focus on:

- u Implementing systems to improve criminal investigations and other core business processes, for example: using Internet technology to share information with the public;
- u Developing systems to enhance the sharing of police information with municipal, provincial and federal police or justice agencies, for example: piloting a major case management system with other Ontario police departments as part of the Ontario Government's Integrated Justice Project;
- u Strategic technology partnerships with other emergency agencies and services in the Greater Toronto Area, for example: the project to integrate the police voice radio systems with the Toronto Fire Department.

# Video Services Unit

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Fifteen years ago, the Video Services Unit began producing training videos with one audiovisual specialist and limited equipment. It became evident that in-house training was the most efficient way to educate members. The Video Services Unit has grown to become the benchmark for many police services throughout the world.

The Video Services Unit consists of three sections operating seamlessly: the Video Evidence Section, the Video Support Section, and the Transcription section. The main objective is to provide a video service that will enhance training, assist criminal investigations and provide operational support.

## Video Evidence Section (VES)

VES is by far the largest section within the unit. It is responsible for storing and preparing all video evidence that is generated internally and seized externally. During 1998, VES processed more than 12,000 tapes, including videotaped statements from victims, witnesses, and suspects, videotapes of impaired breath tests, and videos from store security and condominium cameras.

Due to the number of private security cameras in Toronto, it has been suggested everyone will be “caught” on camera at least seven times a day. What does this mean? Well, when a person commits a criminal act, somewhere there is video either prior to, during, or immediately after the act. This has assisted investigators who were able to identify suspects through video footage taken somewhere near the crime scene. VES correlates tapes for court including organizing videos in chronological order, the booking of a suspect and statements taken.



# Video Services Unit

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## Video Support Section

During 1998, the Video Support Section produced more than 100 training video's, corporate communications and community productions. In addition the unit manages the Service's internal television network known as "LiveLink." Throughout the Service. LiveLink allows for immediate communication to all personnel as it broadcasts to 120 locations, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

In cooperation with the Toronto Police Service Training and Education Unit, the Video Support Section broadcasts a live interactive training program each week. The topics are chosen through a needs assessment by Training and Education.

During 1998, police services from across Canada expressed an interest in sharing our training video's and packages. As an experiment, the Video Support Section produced its first national broadcast via satellite. At the end of 1998, we began to negotiate with a satellite provider to broadcast on a cost recovery basis.

The Video Support Section also accompanies police officers on search warrants and conducts re-enactment's to provide the justice system with a visual account of the incident. This has reduced the number of hours officers must attend court.

The Video Support Section is also recognized across the province for video enhancement skills.

## Transcription Section

The Transcription Section is the first and only one of its kind in North America. The need for transcription clerks in every division was reduced when video statement carts were installed and officers were only required to deliver a video to the Crown Attorney. By reducing the amount of paperwork for members, specialized officers were able to focus on investigations and uniform officers were able to return to patrol sooner.

One hundred civilian employees from the Toronto Police Service are under contract with the Attorney General to produce transcripts on a cost recovery basis. During 1998, this section produced 500 transcripts.

Over the years and most recently, numerous court decisions have suggested that statements given to the police should be video-taped whenever possible. This combined with the explosion of home video cameras and security cameras have made the Video Services Unit an integral part of court evidence.



# Community Policing

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# Detective Constable William Hancox

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On August 10, 1998, flags flew at half-mast across Toronto as the community joined us to mourn the loss of Detective Constable William Hancox who was fatally stabbed while on duty.

Since the formation of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Service in 1957, eleven police officers have been killed in the line of duty. Toronto residents were shocked and outraged to hear that it had happened yet again. To add to the tragedy, Bill's wife, Kim Hancox was eight months pregnant with the family's second child.

Flowers, donations, and offers of assistance began flooding into the Service. Stories about Detective Constable Hancox's personality began to emerge in the media, giving Toronto residents an insight into the men and women who serve their city. Bill Hancox was described as a great athlete, caring father, loving husband and a gentle police officer. "If you were ever to be arrested for something, you'd want Bill to do it, because he'd be the first to say, I hope those cuffs

aren't too tight. Because if they are I'll loosen them for you." When going to work, Bill would tell his two-year-old daughter, Sandra, that he was going to catch the bad guys. No one could believe that this had happened to Billy, a local Scarborough boy.

On August 10, a full police funeral was held at St. Isaac Jogues Church in Pickering, with more than 10,000 police officers from across Canada and the United States attending to pay their respects. Thousands of local residents also lined the funeral route to honour one of their protectors; one of the good guys. Letters of condolence were received and published on the Service's Internet site, as well as regular updates on the case and funeral arrangements.

On Sunday August 30th, Quinn William Spencer Hancox was born. Kim and Bill had selected the name prior to his birth.



---

Your smile, your humour, your wonderful attitude towards life. Your passion for golf, your never-ending dreams for our future, your warm heart and most of all your boundless love and devotion to our daughter and expected son made my life complete. I will cherish every memory in my heart forever.

Knowing you, loving and sharing my life with you has made me a better person.

You touched the lives of so many people and certainly made the world a better place - especially for me.



Our love and thoughts are with you forever.

Kim and "Sweet Pea"



# Community Consultative Process

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On a daily basis, Service members interact with citizens from all walks of life. We embrace the philosophy of community policing and demonstrate our respect for public input through a three level process; Chief's Advisory Councils, Community Consultative Committees, and Community Police Liaison Committees.

## Chief's Advisory Councils

Each police division in the City of Toronto has established a committee of police and citizen representatives to work together in identifying and solving local policing issues. Members of the committee include both police and citizens living or working in the division who represent a variety of community interests.

The councils provide a forum through which the Chief of Police can obtain direct input, advice and assistance from a representative cross-section of the community.

## Community Consultative Committees

The Community Policing Support Unit has established several community consultative committees to facilitate dialogue with citizens. Active committees have been established with Aboriginal, Black, Chinese,

French, and South & West Asian communities. The Chief of Police has assigned a Deputy Chief to each committee to ensure information and input reaches the executive of the Service. Many other communities have also established committees to which a liaison officer from the Community Policing Support Unit has been assigned.

## Community Police Liaison Committees

All of the seventeen police divisions throughout the City of Toronto have a Community Police Liaison Committee (CPLC) to provide advice and assistance to the local unit commander. The membership of each CPLC is different as they reflect the unique and diverse population served by a particular division. Participants on committees may include representatives from racial, cultural or linguistic groups, social agencies, businesses, schools, places of worship et cetera.

To ensure that no single group is left out, police officers from the divisions also work with already established organizations such as residents' associations and various ad hoc committees to address specific community issues.



# Always Community Policing On Duty and Off Duty

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When Community Policing was introduced to Toronto, no one could have anticipated the enthusiastic response from the community or the men and women of the Toronto Police Service. The initial philosophy was to provide opportunities for the community and police to work together to find long term solutions to community concerns.

This was a good start and our members began to see the benefits and enjoy the partnerships and relationships that developed. In a very short time, our members made a solid commitment to improve the quality of life within the community.

Our members' commitment is demonstrated, while on duty or off duty, in a number of ways. For example, our members are Girl Guide and Boy Scout leaders, involved in the Big Brother/Big Sister programs and volunteer at numerous charity events including the annual games sponsored by Variety Village.

Members are encouraged to be active in their local communities, long after their police duties have concluded. We know that members of the Toronto Police Service have a level of expertise and community spirit that they donate to keep Toronto and the greater area, a safe place to live, work, and play.



# Toronto Police Service At Home And Abroad

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From the very beginning, policing in Toronto has enjoyed a great military tradition and no one recalls or extols the virtues of this tradition better than retired Staff Superintendent Jack Webster, now acting as the Service's historian.

After five years of military service, Jack was granted an honourable discharge from the army as a sergeant, and was in the first class of new police recruits to be trained after the war. Jack Webster proudly states, "We're the third oldest police force in North America and we've always had that military tradition."

Jack is the most decorated officer in the history of this service. He walked the beat, rode a motorcycle, worked in the Hold-Up and Homicide Squads and was the first ever Canadian elected as class president of the FBI academy. Jack credits his military experience with instilling in him a sense of appearance and discipline.

"The military does lend to the attributes of a good police officer," says the retired member." Jack is the keeper of an old hand written ledger that was started in 1919, after World War I. It contains the names of all veterans that have since joined the the police service. Decorations abound for our members awarded Commonwealth medals up to and including the top honour, the Victoria Cross.

During World War II, many officers took leave from the force to defend their country. Their service and memory are honoured by a plaque that lists their name. Remembrances are also observed for service in World War I and Korea.



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Today we see military tradition continued through members of the Service who are active with the primary reserve.

Many local militia units operating out of Toronto's historic armouries boast members of the Toronto Police Service. Some of these members have taken a leave of absence from their policing duties for temporary employment opportunities like NATO or United Nations peacekeeping tours.

Detective Gary Stafford, from the Service's Sexual Assault Squad, spent the first half of 1998 working in the former Yugoslavia at NATO's Stabilization Force headquarters in Sarejevo. He is a reserve army officer with The Royal Regiment of Canada and normally puts in one night a week at Fort York

Armoury and the occasional weekend of training. Increasingly, reservists are offered the opportunity to go overseas for a six month tour of duty to augment the regular military force.

"This was a great experience for me. Both for my police work and for my role with the reserves," says Detective Stafford.



# Community Response Units

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We are dedicated to delivering police services, in partnership with our communities, to keep Toronto the best and safest place to be. The police can only do their job with the support of the public and with their collaboration in identifying safety priorities and developing solutions.

All police divisions have a Community Response Unit under the direction of a Staff Sergeant.

The mandate of the Community Response Unit is to work in partnership with the local community to enhance public safety and security by using a variety of resources to identify, solve, and prevent problems, thereby improving the quality of life within the community. This does not eliminate an officer's responsibility of responding to emergency situations.

The Community Response Unit works closely with the divisional Community Police Liaison Committee. The Staff Sergeant addresses local issues by deploying officers who are experienced in general community response, traffic policing, crime prevention, community relations, school liaison and street crime. Auxiliary officers and volunteers are also part of this unit. The following organizational chart displays various components of a typical divisional Community Response Unit.



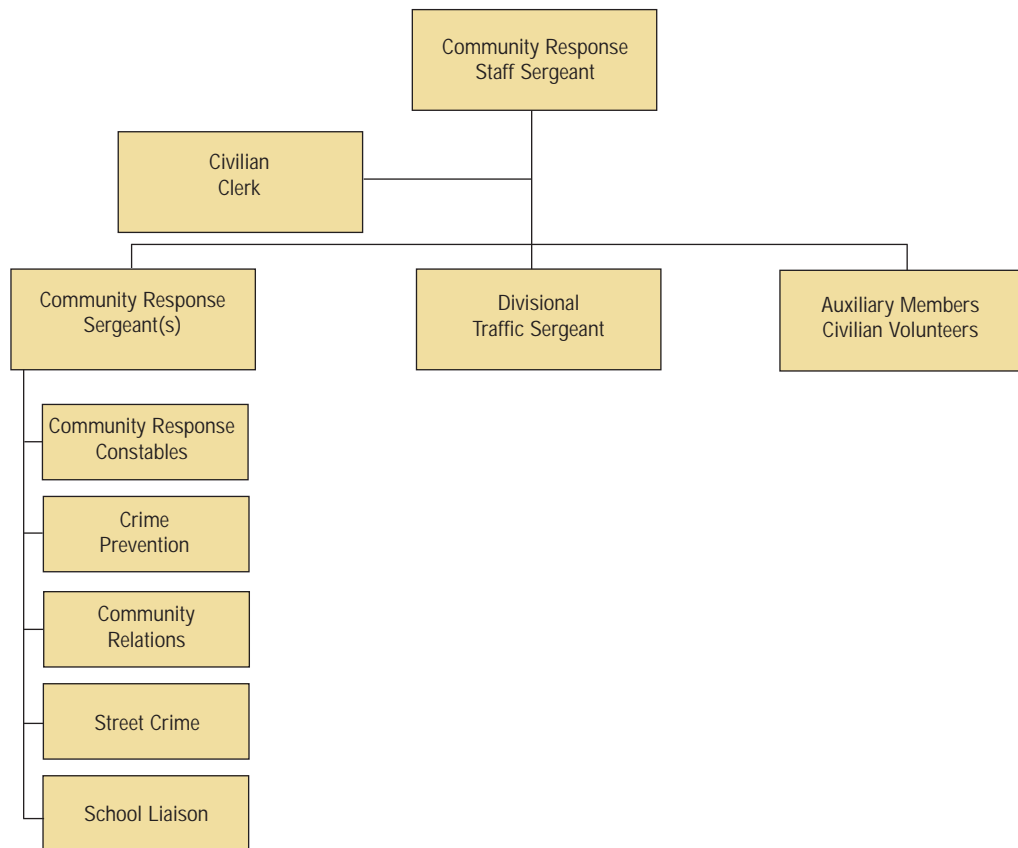
An example of listening to neighbourhood concerns about drug activity was demonstrated by 14 Division. Officers used crime mapping technology to create a plan that outlined numerous enforcement projects throughout 1998. The project resulted in 200 persons charged with various property related offences and more than 150 persons charged with drug related offences.

### Phone Friend

To answer the community's concerns about making our streets safer for children; "Phone Friend" was developed in 14 and 11 Division. Supported by the police, this program was created by community members as a safe way for children to call parents or emergency services in times of distress. Using telecommunications technology, phones were placed in approximately forty local businesses within a neighbourhood.

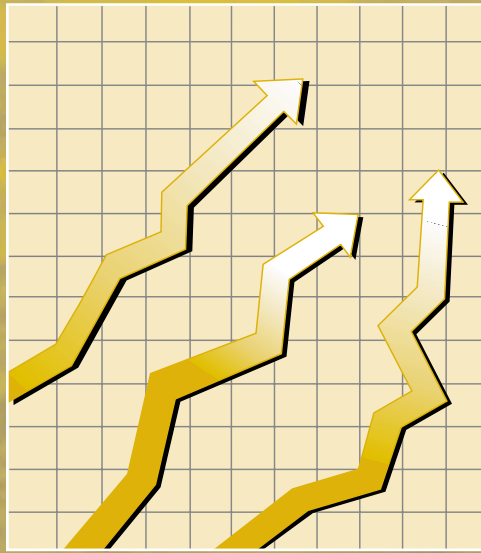


### Community Response Unit



# The Prime Numbers

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<b>POLICE PERSONNEL BY RANK AND CLASSIFICATION*</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
Chief of Police	1	1
Deputy Chiefs of Police	6	6
Superintendent	14	14
Staff Inspector	36	33
Inspector	7	24
Staff Sergeant/Detective Sergeant	197	227
Sergeant/Detective	813	848
Police Constable	3,866	3,747
<b>Total Uniform Strength</b>	<b>4,940</b>	<b>4,904</b>
Chief Administrative Officer-Policing	1	1
Director	4	4
Parking Enforcement Officer	261	270
Court Officer	251	280
Summons Server	11	12
Communications Operator	222	230
Cadets - in - Training	54	131
Custodial Officer	5	6
Other Civilians	1,226	1,228
<b>Total Civilian Strength</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>2,162</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,975</b>	<b>7,066</b>

Auxiliary Police	294Δ	271
Temporary Employee	22	51
School Crossing Guard	686+	704+
Part - time Court Officer	191	179
Part - time Employee - other	51	40

\* As of December 31 Δ Includes 6 other volunteers + Includes spares

<b>UNIFORM STRENGTH AND EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
Population Served*	2,405,599	2,425,947
Uniform Strength	4,940	4,904
Uniform Strength/Population	1/487	1/495
Actual Expenditures (\$) **	522,253,500	526,133,400+
Per Capita Cost (\$)	277.10	216.88+

\* Statistics Canada Demographic Division \*\* Actual Expenditure (net) for 1998 was \$510,430,300  
+ Estimate (based on projected expenditure)

<b>FLEET INFORMATION</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
Cars	1,122	1,161
Motorcycles	129	129
Other	149	143
<b>Total Vehicles</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,433</b>
Boats	18	18
Horses	23	25

<b>GROSS OPERATING BUDGET</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
Budget (\$)	522,130,600	522,145,800
Change from Previous Year	15,485,000	15,200
% Change from Previous Year	-1.61	0.003

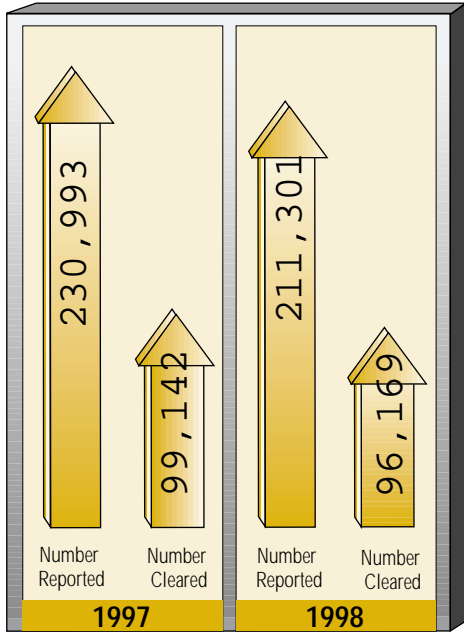
\*Net operating Budget was \$508,849,000 for 1997 and \$510,766,400 for 1998

**TOTAL KILOMETERS DRIVEN**  
**1997 - 33,347,579**      **1998 - 33,555,698**



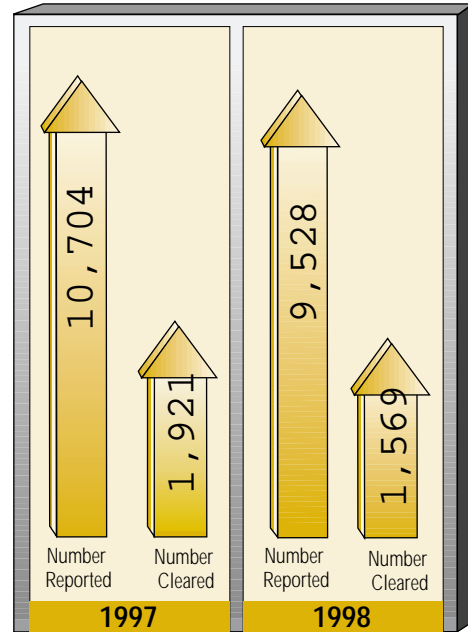
# The Prime Numbers

## Total Criminal Code Offences\*

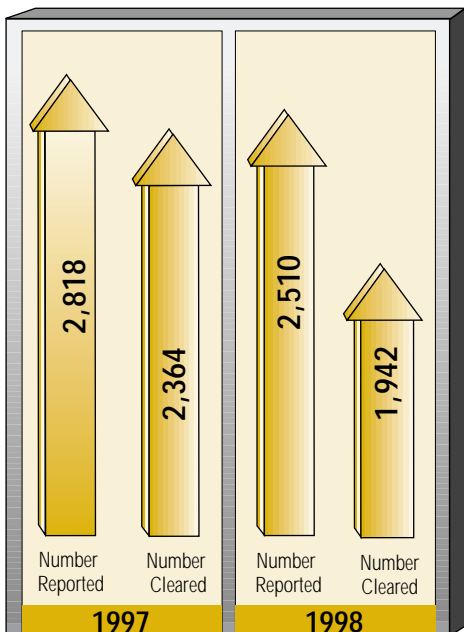


\* Excluding Criminal Code traffic offences. Statistics published prior to 1997 included Criminal Code traffic offences.

## Break & Enter - Houses

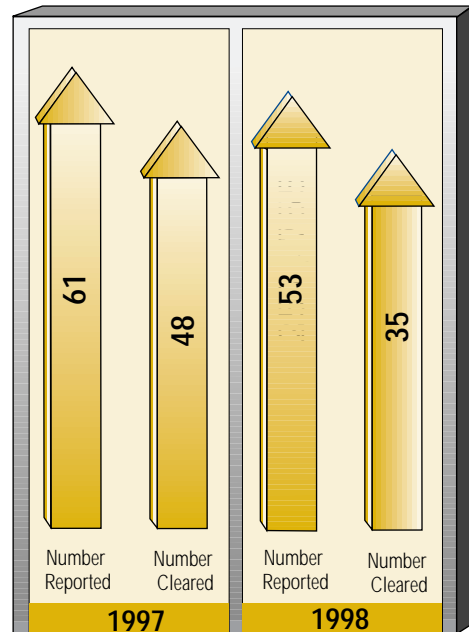


## Sexual Assault

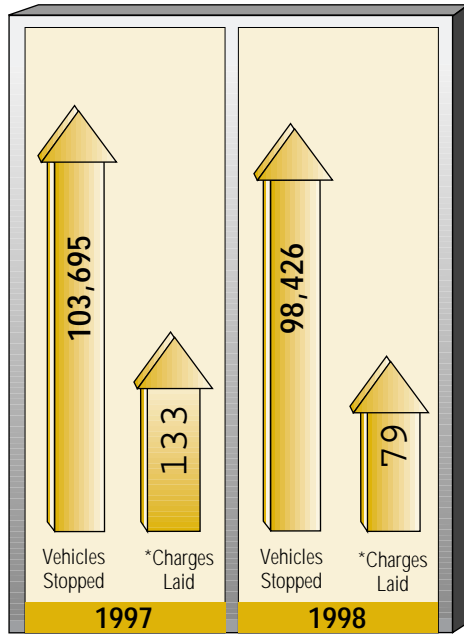


\* Includes 516 "non-assaultive" sexual offences (e.g. Invitation to Sexual Touching; Sexual Exploitation etc.)

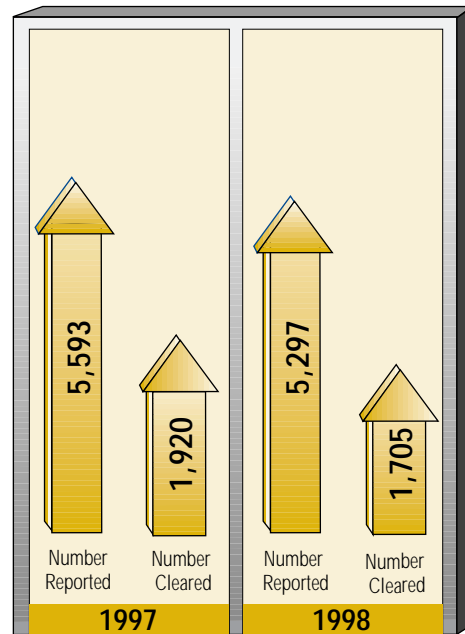
## Homicides



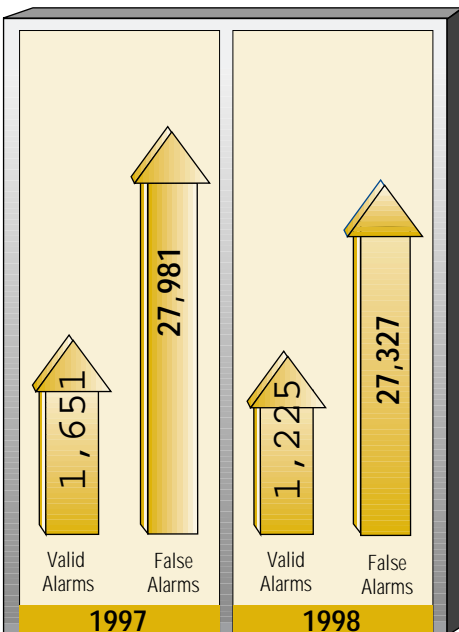
## RIIDE Statistics (Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere)



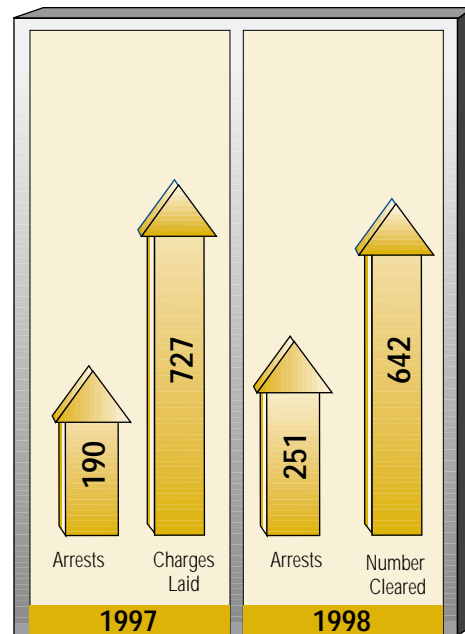
## Robberies (Including Financial Institution)



## Alarm Program

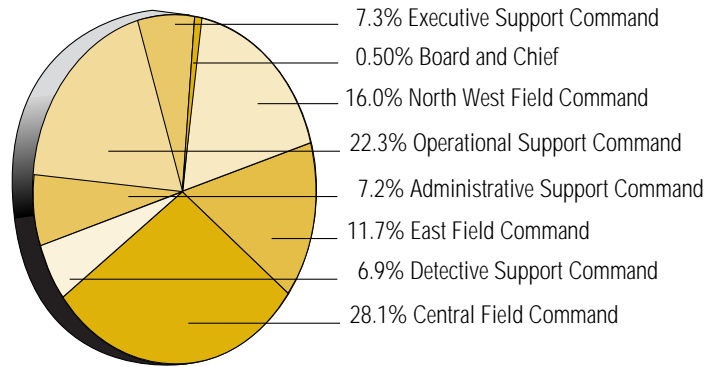


## Crime Stoppers (Toronto Statistics Only)

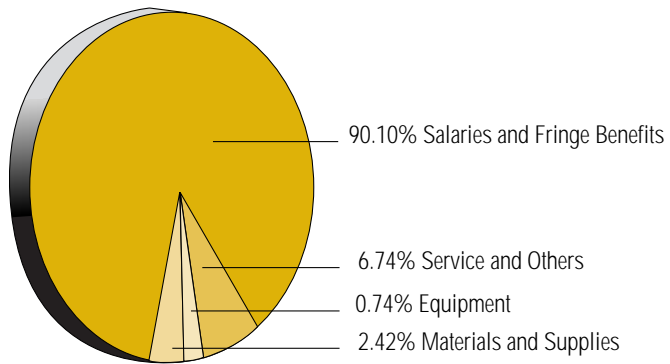


# The Prime Numbers

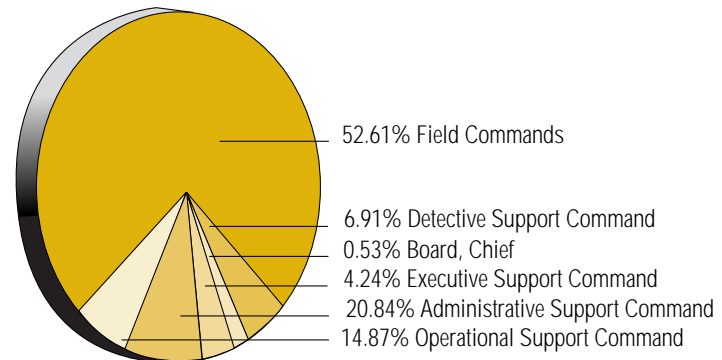
## DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL BY BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE



## OPERATING BUDGET BY FEATURE



## OPERATING BUDGET BY APPROPRIATION



CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMING CALLS	1997	1998
Calls Received at Communications - Emergency	839,366*	852,116*
Non-Emergency	894,134	889,838
Total	1,733,500	1,741,954
Dispatched Calls	851,236	841,894
Other Calls (Advised, transferred or no action taken.)	882,264	900,060

\*911 Emergency calls

<b>COMMUNITY RELATIONS PRESENTATIONS</b>	<b>Number of Presentations</b>	<b>Persons Attending</b>
Speaking Engagements	286	10,952
School lectures	851	29,211
Lectures to Reliefs/Platoons	286	5,695
Speaking Engagements - Other	356	21,621
Station Tours	485	3,300

<b>CRIME PREVENTION PRESENTATIONS</b>	<b>Number of Presentations</b>	<b>Persons Attending</b>
Neighbourhood Watch	148	7,002
Home security/High-rise security	259	5,028
Office security	447	5,194
Personal safety	267	9,929
Senior citizen safety	184	6,858
Victims of crime	391	1,231
Other	208	18,480
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>53,722</b>

Communities involved in Neighbourhood Watch	962
Homes involved in Neighbourhood Watch	358,416
Block Parents screened	264
Banks and Business premises visited	1,697
Insecure premises contacted	48
Serious break and enter call-backs	984
Crime prevention pamphlets distributed	317,213

<b>TYPES OF PRESENTATIONS</b>	<b>Count</b>
Streetproofing	386
Alcohol and Drugs	427
Law	282
Sexual Abuse	34
Abuse of elderly	76
Family violence	49

# The Prime Numbers

OFFENCES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS	1997	1998
Murder	0	1
Attempted murder	3	4
Aggravated assault	2	4
Assault with weapon or causing bodily harm	55	54
Assault	126	124
Assault police officer	383	464
Assault to resist arrest	332	395
Attempt to choke, strangle, etc.	1	1
Point/dangerous use of firearm	4	1
Discharge firearm with intent to wound	0	0
Discharge firearm with intent to prevent arrest	0	0
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing bodily harm	4	4
<b>Total Offences</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1,052</b>

For a more comprehensive review see the 1998 Statistical report or visit our website at [www.TorontoPolice.on.ca](http://www.TorontoPolice.on.ca).



# Credits

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Jon O'Connor

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Sergeant Bill Wardle

Sergeant Joe Zubeck

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# KEEPING IN TOUCH

**MAIN POLICE NUMBER : 808-2222**

EMERGENCY 9-1-1

Visit our Website or e-mail our webmaster at:  
[www.TorontoPolice.on.ca](http://www.TorontoPolice.on.ca)

<b>11 DIVISION</b>	808-1100	<b>33 DIVISION</b>	808-3300
<b>12 DIVISION</b>	808-1200	<b>41 DIVISION</b>	808-4100
<b>13 DIVISION</b>	808-1300	<b>42 DIVISION</b>	808-4200
<b>14 DIVISION</b>	808-1400	<b>51 DIVISION</b>	808-5100
<b>21 DIVISION</b>	808-2100	<b>52 DIVISION</b>	808-5200
<b>22 DIVISION</b>	808-2200	<b>53 DIVISION</b>	808-5300
<b>23 DIVISION</b>	808-2300	<b>54 DIVISION</b>	808-5400
<b>31 DIVISION</b>	808-3100	<b>55 DIVISION</b>	808- 5500
<b>32 DIVISION</b>	808-3200		

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<b>Fraud</b>	808-7300	<b>Parking Enforcement</b>	808-6600
<b>Hold-up</b>	808-7350	<b>Crime Stoppers</b>	222-TIPS (8477)
<b>Homicide</b>	808-7400	<b>Auxiliary Police</b>	808-8860
<b>Sexual Assault</b>	808-7474	<b>Civilian Police College</b>	808-8869
<b>ViCLAS Co-ordinator</b>	808-7450	<b>Volunteer Resources</b>	808-8860
<b>Traffic Services</b>	808-1900		

# HONOUR ROLL

We offer our profound gratitude and respect to those officers who paid life's highest price to fulfill the Service's motto, "To Serve and Protect."

A/Detective Frank A. Williams  
November 19, 1918

P.C. Albert E. Fisher  
November 11, 1928

A/Detective James H. Watson  
April 30, 1938

P.C. John W. Scott  
August 12, 1942

P.C. Charles F. Hainer  
September 18, 1943

P.C. Robert A. Wright  
December 22, 1945

Sergeant Joseph R. Battersby  
June 23, 1951

Sergeant of Detectives,  
Edmund Tong  
March 23, 1952

P.C. Kenneth H. Lennon  
June 19, 1954

P.C. John B. Perkins  
July 19, 1959

P.C. Theodore D. Christiansen  
March 25, 1961

P.C. Frederick J. Nash  
February 12, 1962

P.C. Thomas A. Truman  
August 3, 1963

Detective Sergeant  
John H. Bassett  
November 30, 1963

Detective Kenneth J. Evans  
November 30, 1963

P.C. David F. Goldsworthy  
October 6, 1969



P.C. Donald H. Lewis  
February 11, 1972

Detective Thomas D. Sinclair  
February 27, 1972



Detective Michael Irwin  
February 27, 1972

P.C. James M. Lothian  
January 11, 1973

P.C. Leslie Maitland  
February 1, 1973

P.C. Lee E. Wilson  
September 25, 1975

P.C. Paul G. Gosling  
November 5, 1976

P.C. Henry Snedden  
September 15, 1978

P.C. Michael W. Sweet  
March 14, 1980

P.C. Percy B. Cummins  
September 23, 1981

P.C. David A. Dunmore  
September 18, 1984

P.C. Hugh G. Lynn  
March 6, 1988

P.C. Todd E. Baylis  
June 17, 1994

P.C. John W. Knight  
September 28, 1994

Det. Cst. William D. J. Hancox  
August 4, 1998