

2002

ANNUAL REPORT

Vision Statement

- ◆ Our Service is committed to being a world leader in policing through excellence, innovation, continuous learning, quality leadership and management.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ We take pride in what we do and measure our success by the satisfaction of our members and our communities.

Mission Statement

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

Professional Conduct

- ◆ The Toronto Police Service is committed to ensuring the highest levels of professional conduct. We follow an established code of conduct and encourage community consultation. We do not engage in racial profiling, or condone such practices. The Toronto Police Service proudly represents and partners with all members of our diverse community.

Core Values

HONESTY

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

INTEGRITY

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

FAIRNESS

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

RESPECT

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

RELIABILITY

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

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.

POSITIVE ATTITUDE

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

INTRODUCTION

The City of Toronto is a large and vibrant city with one of the most diverse populations in the world. It is an economic and cultural hub and a popular destination for tourists. Policing a city like Toronto is a complex and challenging responsibility. Of late, this task has become increasingly daunting with the flow of illegal weapons contributing significantly to violent crime. Nonetheless, with intelligence led policing, we've been able to make substantial headway in our battle against violence in our city.

In order to provide the highest level of police service, it is important to recognise the priorities of the community. Some primary concerns include reducing youth and street gang violence, combating the drug trade and organised crime. Safe streets are essential for both traffic and pedestrians. For our part, we must keep the Service efficient, effective and representative of the community and enhance the overall quality of life in the city. A number of these concerns can be addressed if we reduce violent crime.

One of the best ways of reducing violence is to get guns and gangs off the street. To this end, in 2002 we established Operation Gun Stop, which included the formation of the Gun Task Force. This was an incredible success. Violence connected to world events is an additional concern. To help us combat terrorism, we established the Operations Section of Intelligence Services, which interacts with agencies at all levels of government to gather and share information, ensuring the safety of the citizens of Toronto.

Preventing violent crime begins with reaching out to the community through our Community Programs section. This "outreach" approach is intended to prevent our young people from becoming involved in inappropriate activity. 2002 saw the launch of a number of novel programs each designed to teach youth leadership skills, consequences of violence, alternatives for resolving disputes and respect for one another.

Safety on our roadways is always of concern to the community. Traffic Services strives to educate pedestrians and drivers in an effort to reduce the numbers of collisions, injuries and fatalities. This past year, the concept of shared responsibility between police and community was the focus of the "Calm Down, Slow Down," campaign, a fifteen-week program to reduce excessive speed and aggressive driving.

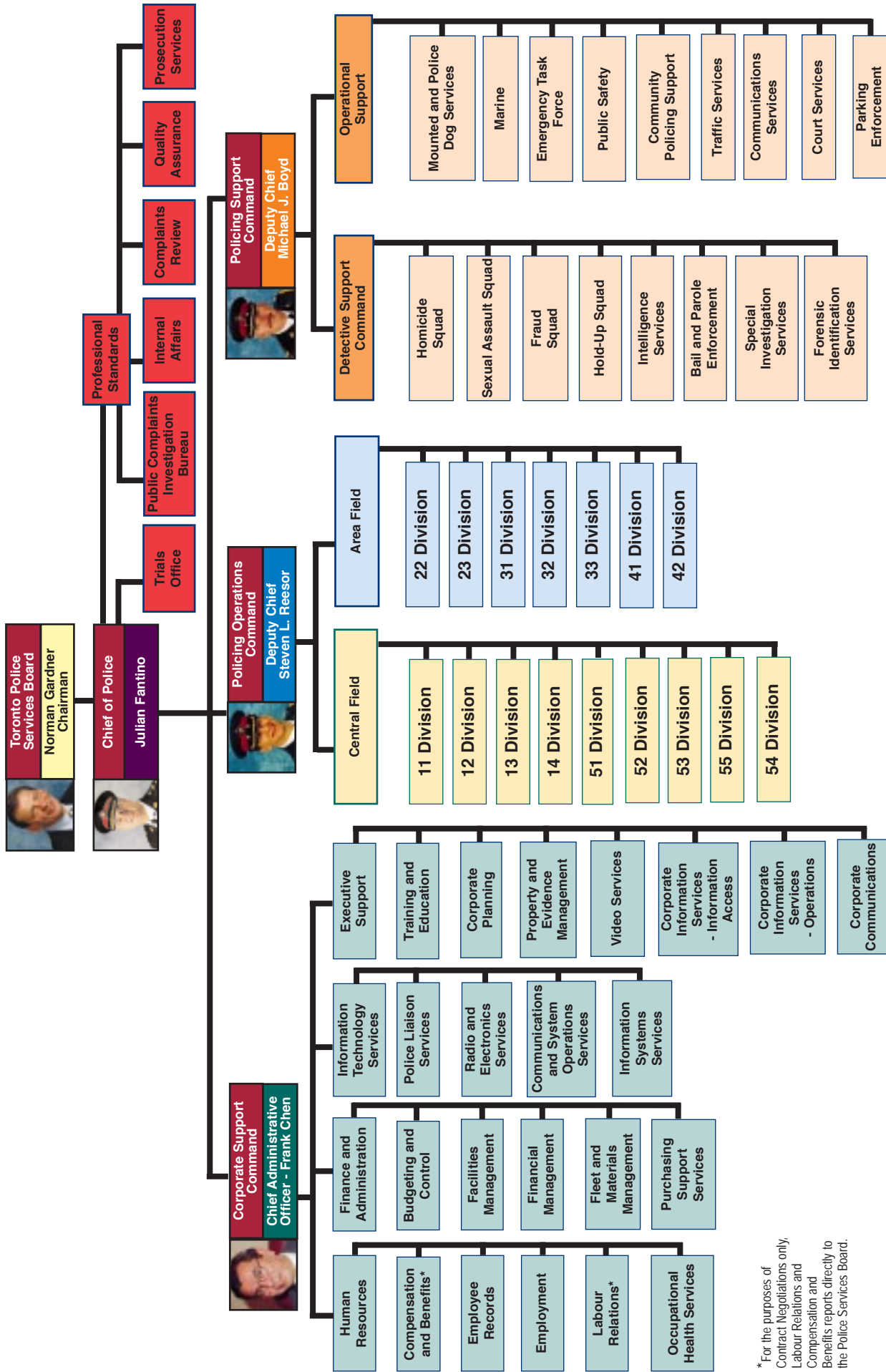
A safe city attracts visitors from across the world. 2002 was a year in which Toronto welcomed World Youth Day pilgrims, the Pope as well as the Queen and Duke Of Edinburgh. The diversity of our visitors reflects the diversity of our city. We at the Toronto Police Service are doing our best to make certain that our members are representative of the city we serve.

Building a strong infrastructure, by improved recruiting programs, and enhancing our technologies and training will position the Service to better address the concerns of our citizens. Toronto is one of the safest cities in the world, and the Toronto Police Service is committed to ensure that it remains so.



Toronto Police Service Organizational Chart

Chart effective February 28, 2002



* For the purposes of Contract Negotiations only, Labour Relations and Compensation and Benefits reports directly to the Police Services Board.

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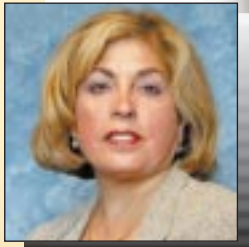
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Police Services Board

Members



Mel Lastman
Mayor
Member



Frances Nunziata
Member



Allan Leach
Member



A. Milliken Heisey Q.C.
Member



Gloria Lindsay Luby
Vice Chair
City Councillor



Benson Lau, M.D.
Member

Norman Gardner Police Services Board Chairman

As Chairman of the Toronto Police Services Board, I am pleased to report to you on 2002 accomplishments.

Membership changed in 2002. City of Toronto Councillor Bas Balkissoon resigned his position on the Board in April 2002. Although he did not complete his term, he made a significant contribution and his dedication and hard work were appreciated.

A new Board member was appointed in 2002. In June, Toronto City Council appointed Councillor Frances Nunziata to the Board until November 2003. In addition, Council re-appointed Councillor Gloria Lindsay Luby for another term, expiring November 2003. Councillor Lindsay Luby was also elected the Board's Vice Chair for 2002.

There were a number of significant achievements in 2002, such as:

The Board approved in principle the use of a single helicopter for air support by the Service.

The Board successfully negotiated and unanimously ratified the renewal of the collective agreements with the uniform and civilian units of the TPA. In addition to an annual wage increase, the three-year agreements included a new retention pay for uniform members, market adjustments for communications operators and court officers and a revised compressed work week pilot project.

The Board and the Service hosted community consultation meetings and attended meetings hosted by other organizations to discuss the issue of race relations. This important issue will continue to be examined in 2003.

On behalf of the Toronto Police Service Board, I would like to thank the uniform officers and civilian staff whose dedication and commitment have made the Toronto Police Service the world-class organization that it is. I would also like to pause and publicly reflect on the tragic death of Constable Laura Ellis. During the execution of her duty, PC Ellis paid the ultimate sacrifice. We wish her family and loved ones peace and hope.

I would like to take this opportunity to offer my thanks to the members of my Board for their continued interest in policing issues for the betterment of our community. We are all committed to working together so that the City of Toronto remains a safe city in which to live, work and play.

Command Officers

Message from Chief Julian Fantino

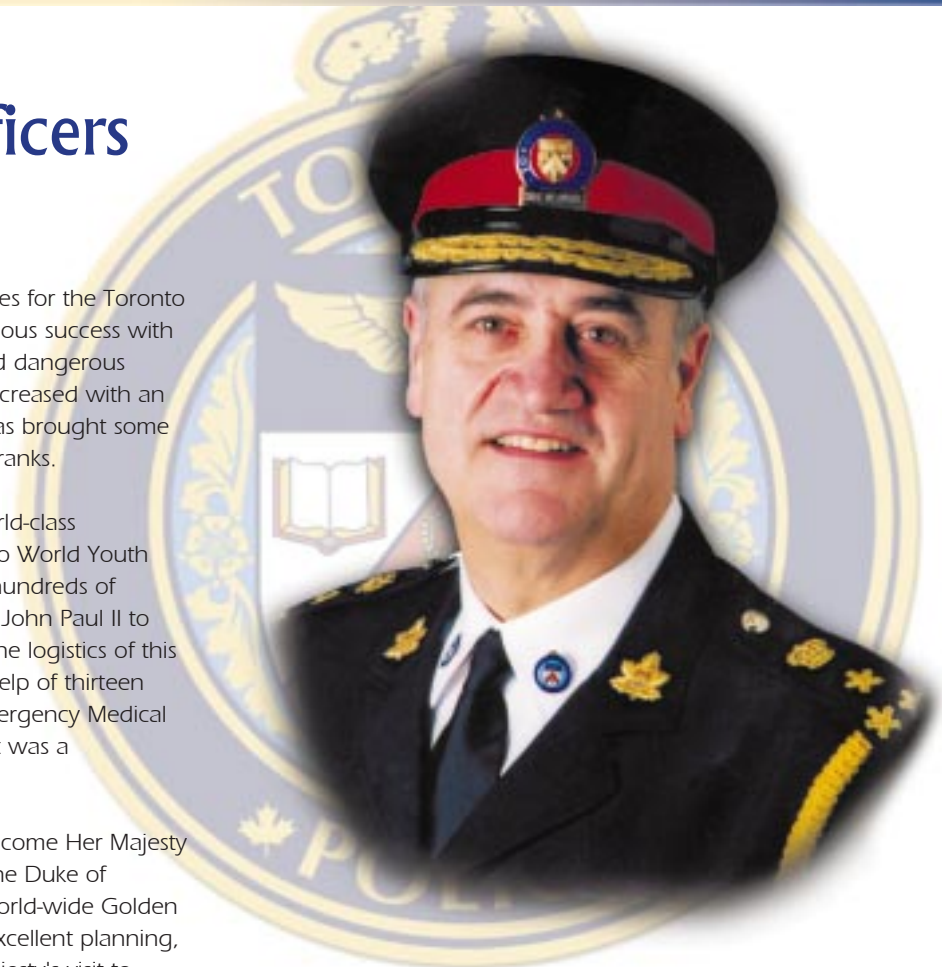
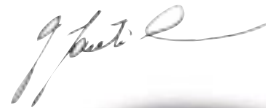
2002 has been a year of great advances for the Toronto Police Service. We've enjoyed tremendous success with campaigns to reduce violent crime and dangerous driving in our city. Our strength has increased with an aggressive recruiting campaign that has brought some of Toronto's best and brightest to our ranks.

This year we again lived up to our world-class reputation. In July, Toronto was host to World Youth Day, a seven-day event that brought hundreds of thousands of pilgrims, as well as Pope John Paul II to our city for the first time since 1984. The logistics of this event were staggering, but with the help of thirteen other police services, Toronto Fire, Emergency Medical Services and Transit Services, the event was a resounding success.

In October, we were honoured to welcome Her Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh as part of the monarch's world-wide Golden Jubilee celebration. Again, thanks to excellent planning, preparation and collaboration, Her Majesty's visit to Toronto was a complete success.

In a year of many successes we are deeply saddened and humbled by the loss of a young member of our family, Police Constable Laura Ellis. Laura was tragically killed in an on duty motor vehicle collision this year. I extend my deepest condolences to her family and friends.

The Toronto Police Service is a model for policing around the world. It is the dedication of the men and women of the Service that makes us successful. We can say with pride that in 2002 we served the citizens of Toronto with excellence. As we continue to implement innovative approaches in the areas of crime prevention and recruiting, I am confident that we will continue to set the standard for policing and better serve our fine city.



Deputy Chief
Steven L. Reesor
Policing Operations Command

C.A.O. Policing
Frank Chen
Chief Administrative Officer
Corporate Support Command

Deputy Chief
Michael J. Boyd
Policing Support Command

Toronto Police Logo

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 a shield containing five different symbols representing

significant aspects of our city, which is superimposed on a round crest bearing our name, and is topped by a Canadian industrious beaver.



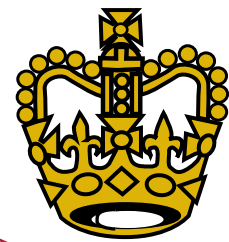
Winged wheels of industry



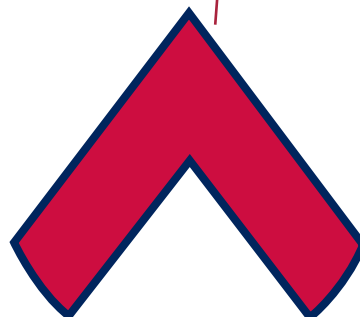
Books denoting education



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



UNITS OF OUR SERVICE

Gun Task Force

The Gun Task Force was created to specifically target violent criminals and the firearms under their control. This task force was a short-term initiative implemented along with Operation Gun Stop at the beginning of 2002, in response to an unprecedented level of gun-related violence in the city. The other components of the initiative included the establishment of a special gun court with its own dedicated prosecutors, an enhanced informant reward program and an enhanced witness protection program.

The Gun Task Force was created within the Special Investigation Services Street Violence Task Force. Staffing came from the Street Violence Task Force, Community Oriented Response Unit, Community Policing Support Unit, 42 Division and the Ontario Provincial Police–Provincial Weapons Enforcement Unit. In addition, each TPS police division prepared an operational plan specific to their divisional requirements and dedicated their own personnel to the project.

What made this intelligence led enforcement initiative both unique and successful was the exceptional level of co-operation and co-ordination between all field units and Detective Services. Members of our Service worked hard towards the common goal of reducing firearms in Toronto

and reducing gun-related criminal activity. It was a result of this team approach to policing that the Gun Task Force component of the “five-point plan” (reference the Operation Gun Stop article) was such a success.

The Gun Task Force was a model of co-operative inter-agency policing.

This Service-wide initiative concluded on Sunday, April 28th, 2002, having recorded an impressive total of 1,298 arrests, 2,328 charges laid, as well as 364 firearms and 82,493 rounds of ammunition seized. The outstanding success of this temporary Gun Task Force and its example as a model of co-operative policing resulted in the establishment of a permanent Gun Task Force from the original Street Violence Task Force.



HRMS System



Human Resources (HR) implemented a new version of the Human Resource Management System (HRMS) in November 2002. HRMS is the Service's comprehensive HR system, containing all TPS members' human resource information from recruitment through to retirement or termination. As the designated "business owner" of this system, HR provided the direction, scope and management of this initiative with the support of skilled resources from the Information Technology Unit, Finance & Administration, and professional consultants.



The Service was required to upgrade the HRMS to install the latest tax upgrades, and because its current software version was no longer supported by PeopleSoft Inc. Within the scope of this project, additional functionality was introduced in the areas of position management to assist in managing workforce strength vs. establishment and budgeting, benefits administration, and further automation of training schedules. "Non-employee" records such as contractors, auxiliaries and volunteers were added to the system, thus providing full work force visibility.

The major benefits achieved by this upgrade include the following:

- ◆ a more user-friendly, web-based architecture;

- ◆ improved administrative productivity due to better system response time;
- ◆ improved member access to information due to the ability to better define security classifications;
- ◆ reduced paper flow, administrative handling as a result of information being entered at source rather than being routed to a central unit for data entry;
- ◆ access to more timely information as information is entered at source;
- ◆ improved facility for future upgrades due to reduction in software customizations;
- ◆ ability to report down to the "platoon" or sub-unit level to assist in budgeting and management functions and,
- ◆ elimination of various "shadow" systems being maintained by individual units.

Additional HRMS functionality and reports will be planned, prioritised and introduced in accordance with business priorities at the TPS. The HRMS will be tightly integrated with the new Time and Attendance System (TRMS) which will be introduced in 2003, thereby providing the Service with a comprehensive profile of all members with up-to-date information. In terms of both the application itself and its on-going management, the HRMS V8.0 has been designed to provide a solid foundation for the continuing management of our human resources for the foreseeable future.

51 Division

On March 6, 2002, groundbreaking ceremonies took place at 296 Front Street East in downtown Toronto, the future site of a new 51 Division. This new facility at the corner of Parliament Street will replace the existing 51 Division at 30 Regent Street just a few blocks away. That structure had been home to the Regent Park Division since 1955 and is the oldest police division in the city. The new "51" is scheduled to open in the fall of 2003. The building will blend 19th and 21st Century construction. The existing shell of what used to be an old Consumers Gas processing plant built in 1899 is being renovated and turned into an ultra modern police structure. It will cover approximately 50,000 square feet of floor space and accommodate up to 300 officers. The building was designed in consultation with the community and incorporates a number of features in support of Community Based Policing.

The new 51 is being constructed at a cost of approximately \$24 million, including the cost of the land. The process for designing the new facility was determined by the Toronto Police Service (TPS) Command and approved by the Police Services Board. The approval process required the input of community members, TPS members and experts from the City of Toronto. In order to facilitate

community input, a local resident was invited to sit as a member of the project design team. We believe this to be the first time an approach like this has been used in designing a police facility.

This consultative approach has proved to be a fruitful process. The new building will incorporate a community room, office space for the Community Police Liaison Committee Chair, an outdoor community activity area, physically challenged access features, a mini-forensics lab and many other technologically advanced characteristics. Throughout the design process, a number of meetings were held with interested parties from both the community and our Service. Community involvement was further encouraged through a dedicated web site. This broad-based design process was recognised when our Service and Dunlop Architects Inc. were jointly awarded the 2001 "Canadian Architect Award of Merit", in recognition of outstanding architectural design. Our Service and the community look forward to this new facility and the positive impact it will have on the men and women of 51 Division and the community at large.



Parking Enforcement

The four priorities of the Parking Enforcement Unit are to keep traffic moving safely and efficiently, respond to the parking concerns of the community, enforce parking by-laws and provide support to other units of the Service. In 2002, the Unit's 322 Parking Enforcement Officers responded to over 100,000 calls, issued over 2,600,000 Parking Infraction Notices, recovered over 1,000 stolen vehicles and assisted in over 40 arrests. In addition, the Unit launched initiatives combining enforcement with public education to target areas of heightened public concern.

Unit Strength & Annual Hires

The unit's authorised strength increased by an additional 48 Parking Enforcement Officers (PEOs). Due to a staffing increase, plus normal attrition, the Unit hired and trained 95 new officers. The unit's 395 personnel now includes 322 PEOs.

School Program

The Parent Safety Program (PSP) is a volunteer-based program focusing on the safety of children near neighbourhood schools. Local parents arrange "Kiss-'n-Ride" zones at elementary schools, while a combination of public education and enforcement helps improve parking and traffic problems around schools. First conceived in Edmonton, the concept is being adopted across

Toronto by the Unit. Co-ordinated with school officials, parent volunteers, City staff and Divisional Traffic and School Liaison officers, the Unit encourages the start-up of local programs, then remains as a partner to co-ordinate and assist.

Disabled Liaison Unit

The police officers and PEOs of the Disabled Liaison Unit (DLU) actively targeted the growing trend of misuse and fraudulent use of Disabled Parking Permits. Increased HTA fine amounts from \$300 to a maximum \$5,000 are now in effect. Officers seized over 1,000 permits for investigation into suspected misuse. Also, the DLU raised public awareness with an enforcement campaign during the holiday shopping season which targeted unlawful parking in disabled persons' parking spaces.

Private Property

The Unit trains and certifies employees of licensed private agencies to enforce the city's private property parking by-law. A new city-wide by-law took effect to protect the public from abuse. Common-law towing has been eliminated as a result of this joint effort with Municipal Licensing, city officials and other stakeholders. The Unit now monitors compliance of the new by-law which is working to build a system based on integrity and ethical practices.



The Parking Enforcement Unit promotes safety and convenience for all users of the road.

Traffic Safety Initiatives

The Toronto Police Service, Traffic Services Unit has developed a comprehensive Traffic Safety Strategy, the focus of which is education, awareness and enforcement. The goal is to deliver effective and efficient traffic services that are directed at reducing collisions and incidents of poor driving behaviour, thereby reducing deaths and injuries on Toronto streets.

Traffic Services - Traffic Safety Programs Section has been responsible for the Service-wide implementation of over a dozen traffic safety initiatives. Some of these traffic safety campaigns were operated in conjunction with national and provincial programs, while others addressed specific local traffic and community issues. Their success is not only quantified through resulting increased enforcement levels, but also through enhanced public awareness and traffic laws compliance.

Motor vehicle collisions claimed 97 lives in the City of Toronto during 2002. Those killed included 50 pedestrians of whom 56 percent were senior citizens. This represents a dramatic increase over previous years and prompted an increased focus on pedestrian-related education and awareness campaigns. Pedestrian

safety and in particular senior pedestrian safety will remain a priority in the coming years.

Motor vehicle collisions claimed 97 lives in the City of Toronto during 2002. Fifty of those victims were pedestrians.

Some 2002 traffic safety initiatives included Operation Pedsafe, Provincial Seatbelt Campaign, Aggressive Driving Campaign, Stepped Up Enforcement, Red Light Camera Project, Cycle-Right Campaign, Neighbourhood Traffic Watch, Operation Gridlock, T.T.C. Safety & Street Watch and Operation Impact. The following two campaigns were the most prominent traffic initiatives of the year and provide some perspective on the scope of these programs.





Year-round R.I.D.E. (Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere) spot-checks have been implemented since 1977 and continued throughout 2002. In addition to the normal complement of on-duty officers, the TPS received \$108,000 in grant monies from the Provincial Ministry of Public Safety and Security and a \$10,000 donation from Mothers Against Drunk Driving (M.A.D.D.), which helped fund additional R.I.D.E. spot-checks staffed by paid duty officers. In 2002, R.I.D.E. officers stopped 170,891 vehicles and administered breath-tests to 3,739 drivers of which 204 were charged with a total of 244 drinking driving offences. In addition, 681 twelve-hour licence suspensions were issued.



Traffic Services launched the Calm Down, Slow Down, Don't Cause a Scene Campaign in the wake of a noticeable increase in personal injury and fatal collisions throughout the city in 2002. In many cases, excessive speed and aggressive driving were contributing factors. This initiative ran for 15 weeks, from August 29th to December 8th, 2002 and encompassed the traditional Welcome Home, Back to Basics and Operation

Plate Check campaigns. TPS officers focused on all forms of traffic violations throughout the campaign. In addition to the normal complement of traffic officers, divisional officers were assigned to daily radar/laser enforcement duties in community safety zones, school zones and high-collision locations. During the campaign a total of 125,720 charges were laid, of which 70,515 were speeding violations.

The rapid growth of Toronto and surrounding communities has led to significantly increased traffic congestion and traffic-related problems throughout the city. Our TPS Traffic Services personnel continue to seek and implement innovative strategies designed to keep our streets safe and ensure the orderly flow of vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians.

Officer Recruitment Initiatives

The human composition of the Toronto Police Service Employment Unit is as diverse as the community it serves. The Unit is staffed by 44 sworn officers, 19 civilian recruiting and administrative staff and three recruiting consultants. The director of the Inter Faith Chaplaincy Service is also attached to this Unit. The Employment Unit is the portal for all those who seek a career with the Toronto Police Service. It is not only charged with ensuring that the Service employs the finest candidates for all positions, but also with attracting potential candidates to our Service.

The Employment Unit's focus however, is not just on satisfying the relatively short-term objective of filling immediate and foreseeable vacancies. Over the last year, the Recruiting Section has extended those timelines by piquing the interest of school-age children through a significant new strategic recruiting initiative. This project involved the development of a CD-ROM entitled Mutual Respect, which is being distributed to every school in the province. The CD was developed with the assistance of Dr. Brian Walls, founder of the world famous Underground Railroad Museum in Windsor, Ontario.

Mutual Respect features songs and images dealing with Canadian black history, while at the same time relaying a message to Ontario youth about career opportunities with the Toronto Police Service. It also features a guest appearance by internationally famous movie star Jackie Chan, who is recognised and revered by today's youth. In addition, a moving tribute to all emergency service workers who died in the World Trade Centre disaster on September 11, 2001 is included on the CD.

Another initiative begun in 2002 was the Civilian Recruiting Coalition Committee (CRCC). It is composed of a diverse group of community members who work to mentor and recruit applicants, as well as ensuring our recruiting and hiring practices meet TPS organisational requirements and are bias free. Committee members also take an active role at community events to provide an understanding and balanced perspective of our extensive minority recruitment efforts.





CRCC members were kept busy reaching out to many of Toronto's ethnically diverse communities. In all, they attended 113 events including job fairs, cultural celebrations and career days at various Toronto and area schools.

Some of these events included:

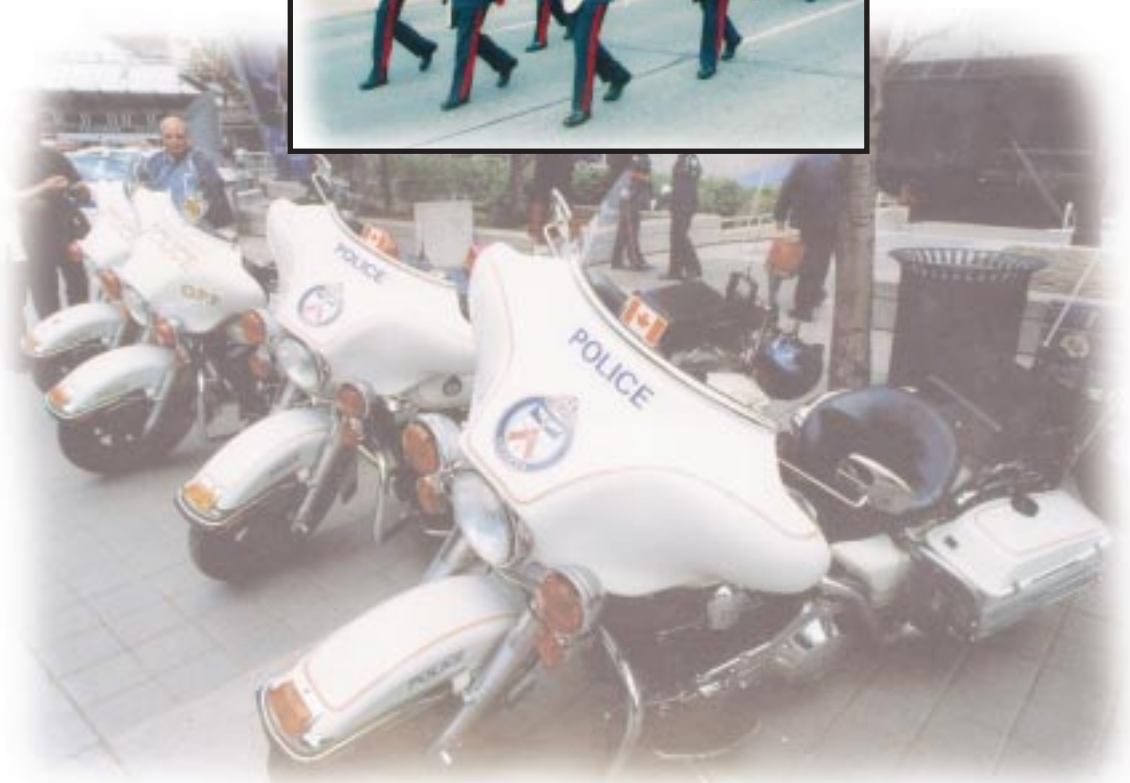
- ◆ The Jamaican Canadian Association Mentoring meeting
- ◆ Chinese Consultative Committee Summit
- ◆ Chinese New Year Celebration at the CNE
- ◆ Canadian International Auto Show
- ◆ Haru Matsuri: Japanese Cultural Centre
- ◆ Birchmount Bluffs Neighbourhood Centre Job Fair
- ◆ Sikh Khalsa Day Parade
- ◆ GO Transit's Union Station concourse level for a job display
- ◆ OACP Information Session at the Native Centre

Along more traditional lines, a vital ingredient in the recruitment process is our mentoring program. Many individual and group mentoring sessions are held throughout the year to help prepare officer candidates for the General Aptitude Battery Test, the Written Communication Test, the Local Focus Interview and the Essential Competency Interview.

The aggressive recruiting and mentoring campaigns implemented by the Employment Unit have resulted in hundreds of applicants for uniform and civilian positions each year. Only the very best are chosen to become employees of the Toronto Police Service.



EVENTS THROUGH THE YEAR



Royal Visit



2002 was a busy year for the members of the Security Section of Intelligence Support. Many internationally protected persons, including Pope John Paul graced our city. In October, Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh paid a three-day visit as part of the Sovereign's world-wide Golden Jubilee celebration.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are mandated to provide co-ordination for the visit of Internationally Protected Persons. As a result, a joint command and control system with local and provincial representation was instituted in advance of the visit. Security of the Royal couple and the venues was the paramount consideration in the planning phase.



The Toronto Police Service's plan was integral to the smooth and safe implementation of the event. The issues were many and included: human resources, logistics, site security, motorcade requirements, communications, media, crowd control, operational co-ordination and jurisdictional concerns.

The Security Section of Intelligence Support provided direction and co-ordination to the divisions and units concerned. Virtually all units in the

city were impacted by the visit in either a direct or supporting role.

As well as the official program of Her Majesty, His Royal Highness participated in a separate robust itinerary in the Greater Toronto Area. Impacting further was the fact that many of the events were broadcast live on local and national media. Concurrent visits by the Prime Minister and other dignitaries made timing crucial. All members of the Service are to be commended for their professionalism, flexibility and dedication to the mission of providing an incident free event.

At the conclusion of the Toronto segment of the national tour, Provincial Protocol informed the Service that Toronto was one of the most efficient portions of the visit thus far. This was subsequently echoed in formal recognition by Mr. Stuart Shilson, Assistant Private Secretary to The Queen, for the job that members of the Service performed during the visit. Once again, the Service can be proud of providing an outstanding example of efficiency and professionalism on the international stage.

World Youth Day

One of the largest gatherings ever to come to Toronto was the World Youth Day (WYD) celebration held July 22nd to 29th, 2002. WYD was first initiated by Pope John Paul II in 1984. At that time the Pope invited young people from around the world to join him in praying for peace and reconciliation. It has since become a bi-annual event held in a variety of countries and drawing upwards of one million delegates on each occasion. The 2002 Toronto WYD celebration was the first to be held in Canada. It also marked the Pope's first visit to our country since 1984.

Though the World Youth Day events are structured for Roman Catholic youth between the ages of 16 and 35, all youth regardless of religious affiliation were invited to attend and share their enthusiastic spiritual and cultural diversity. During the 2002 WYD celebration, more than 187,000 pilgrims from 147 countries joined thousands of Canadian delegates at the week-long event.

Throughout the week, three major Toronto venues were utilized: Exhibition Place and Ontario Place; University Avenue and Queen's Park Crescent; and Downsview Park. At each of these locations huge crowds

were anticipated and realised, the largest of which, the Papal Mass, drew 800,000 people.

The WYD celebrations have historically been very peaceful, so much so that not a single delegate has ever been charged with a criminal offence and crime rates in the hosting cities have actually dropped significantly over the duration of these events. Toronto was no exception. Reports of serious crime in the city fell by 16.21 percent compared to the same period in 2001.

Security management logistics for this vast event were staggering.

Despite the remarkable track record WYD events have enjoyed, significant police resources were still required to deal with the exceptional visitor volume. Disruption to the normal flow of traffic, commerce and people in the vicinity of WYD venues was minimised through effective police and emergency service personnel deployment.



The Executive Summary for the World Youth Day Final Report from the Toronto Police Service is available on-line by clicking here.



Security for these events was not solely the responsibility of the Toronto Police Service. The RCMP was responsible for logistics and security surrounding the Pope; the OPP for WYD activities impacting communities outside Toronto; Peel Regional Police for events at Toronto's Pearson Airport; and our Service for events within Toronto itself. TPS committed 986 police personnel and 379 civilian support staff throughout the week. In total, we were assisted by thirteen other police services that contributed 1,410 police personnel and other resources. Toronto Fire and Emergency Medical Services provided invaluable support. In addition, 200 TPS Auxiliary Police members and 60 adult and youth corps volunteers assisted throughout the event.

As shown in the photo at left, Chief Julian Fantino and members of the Security Planning Committee met with the Pope at the Vatican prior to World Youth Day.

The logistics of security management for this vast event were staggering. Internal issues included committee development; event and emergency planning; resource enhancement; and personnel assignment and transportation co-ordination. An integral part of the planning process

included a mission to the Vatican and an audience with the Pope by Chief Fantino and our WYD committee. External issues focused on crowd control, traffic and security. To provide some measure of the security issues we faced, our members conducted 28,866 criminal record background checks on WYD staff, volunteers and trades people alone!

From all perspectives, World Youth Day 2002 was a phenomenal success. This was particularly so from a policing perspective. At the Downsview mass site the Pope acknowledged the police during his comments. World-wide media coverage highlighted the goodwill shown by all officers during the event and positive comments from the public were received long afterwards. Vatican, local Catholic church officials and WYD executive members have all remarked that this was the most successful conference in the history of these celebrations. Most importantly, World Youth Day 2002 was an unqualified success in the minds of thousands of delegates who placed their safety in our hands while raising theirs in prayer.



Anti-Terrorism Efforts

Long before the tragic events of September 11th, 2001, our Service recognised the significant international and domestic threat posed by terrorism. In 1995, two Toronto Police Service detectives were assigned to investigate terrorist acts or terrorist threats in our jurisdiction. Due to growing terrorism concerns early in 2001, our Intelligence Support Unit began the process of increasing its investigative capabilities. Just a few months later on September 11th, those concerns were realised in the wake of the horrific terrorist attacks on the United States. In the months that followed and indeed ever since, our Service has worked relentlessly in pursuit of those responsible for the terrible attacks; assisting in the international fight against terrorism and striving to keep our community safe from it.

Toronto is the financial capital of Canada and its largest city. In addition, the United Nations has identified us as the most culturally diverse city on earth. Many of the world's nations have embassies, cultural centers and financial interests within Toronto. In light of this, certain elements of our human mosaic may present tempting targets for terrorists attack, although we are secondary to American sites in this respect, it is clear however, that our varied multicultural hue provides a potential hiding place

and staging-ground for international terrorists from virtually any race. Toronto could also be a viable source of new adherents to terrorist causes.

Our Service faces the daunting task of ferreting-out not only individual terrorists, but also the networks that support them. Those networks include fund-raising organizations; supporters who commit criminal acts to supply weapons, funding or false identification; and those who facilitate terrorist-related bases, transportation and communications. Certain middle-eastern nations and organisations have been identified as sponsoring and participating in worldwide terrorist activities. Many of these suspected terrorist organizations have been outlawed in Canada and other western nations; however, some elements within our society continue to support their causes.

To meet this challenge, we are expanding our investigative capability and developing new lines of communication and intelligence sources. To better manage those resources, the Operations Section of our Intelligence Support Unit was formed on October 1st, 2002. It is comprised of a Detective Sergeant, two Detectives and five Detective Constables. One of its first initiatives was the establishment of a TPS/NYPD officer exchange program, in which an experienced New York City Police



Detective has been assigned to our Service. This will facilitate a timely flow of information between our agencies. This liaison has proved to be invaluable. The second phase of the program will see a TPS Detective assigned to the NYPD early in 2003. In partnership with our community, members of our Service can draw on invaluable street knowledge and contacts to combat terrorist activity within our jurisdiction and beyond. Led by our Intelligence Support-Operations Section, we will continue to pursue new initiatives in 2003 and lobby all levels of government to secure appropriate resources for the fight against terrorism and those who support it.

We face the daunting task of ferreting-out not only individual terrorists, but also the networks that support them.

IACP Civil Rights Award



The Toronto Police Service is the proud recipient of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Civil Rights Award for 2002, in the Education and Prevention categories. This prestigious award is presented each year to the individual or service that develops and successfully implements programs which from an education perspective; minimise cultural conflict (one of the primary sources of hate crimes) and emphasize the value of cultural diversity. Included are internal agency mechanisms designed to diminish tensions that may exist between department personnel and the community being served. In the Prevention category, the emphasis is on programs, "addressing civil rights violations and hate crimes".

The award was presented to TPS Chief Fantino with the following notation:

Chief Julian Fantino, Toronto Police Service – for the participation and leadership shown by the police department in "The Alternatives to Lethal Force by Police" conference, with the sub-theme of "Building

Bridges". In response to public reaction to police use-of-force incidents, in late 1999, members of the Toronto Police Service met with members of the Urban Alliance on Race Relations and the Queen Street Patients Council (Mental Health Advocacy Group) to discuss doing something about the issues and the perceived problems regarding police. The meeting was pivotal since some involved with these groups as leaders, were very outspoken critics of the police and trust was lacking. It was proposed that the police take part with the community in a conference to look at this issue. The process leading up to the conference established the police as sensitive and caring to the community's needs, and allowed the police to provide a supportive, secondary role in the conference. This conference was a major step in police race and mental health relations in the City of Toronto.

Operation Gun Stop

“We must face the truth about our gun crisis. Gun related crimes are threatening to undermine the fabric of our peace-loving society.” This was the opening statement in a letter to the citizens of Toronto from Chief Julian Fantino, dated January 24, 2002. That letter clearly reflected the deep concern held by the Service over gun violence in the city and called on our governments and the public to help us stem the carnage.

According to a 1998 Health Canada report, gunshot wounds were the leading cause of death among young people aged 15-24. It went on to state that Canada had the dubious honour of placing fifth among industrialised countries of the world in the firearm death rate for children under the age of 14. Despite dire warnings such as this, Toronto’s annual total of firearm-related killings since that time has more than doubled. As part of our Service’s response to this frightening trend, Operation Gun Stop was implemented on Monday, January 28th, 2002. This five-point program addressed the escalating and indiscriminate use of firearms in our

community. Through it, we sought to improve public safety through the removal of crime guns from the street; strict enforcement against those who possess and use them; the protection of informants; and increased media and public awareness of this growing threat.

Operation Gun Stop employed the following five strategies:

- ◆ The Chief of Police and the Crown Attorney for the Toronto Region declared a local Gun Amnesty that ran from January 24th, 2002 through to March 31, 2002. This local amnesty was established to provide immunity for firearm possession offences not covered by the federal amnesty. The Toronto Raptors, as the profile community business partner, endorsed the amnesty program by providing incentives through free tickets to Raptors’ games. A total of 112 firearms were surrendered as a result of the amnesty.





- ◆ Meetings to establish a Gun Court commenced at the beginning of Operation Gun Stop. The Crown Attorney for the Toronto Region was tasked with designating assistant crown attorneys at each court location in the Toronto Region to specialise in prosecuting firearm offences. All cases involving firearms were to be assigned to these designated firearm prosecutors in order to standardise the prosecution and to ensure these cases were dealt with effectively in the courts.
- ◆ The Gun Task Force provided training on firearms issues to the designated crown attorneys. The dedicated gun court is expected to be operational by March of 2003.
- ◆ During the Operation Gun Stop initiative a number of high profile firearm crimes were brought to the attention of the public through enhanced media coverage and rewards for information.
- ◆ Key to developing and gathering crucial information from the public on violent offenders who use firearms, was the need to adequately protect the informants from criminal retribution. Discussions with the Attorney General's Office took place with a view to enhancing both the witness protection program and witness relocation programs in this regard.



School Safety

Our modern, fast-paced society has placed extraordinary pressures on the traditional family unit. The "Leave it to Beaver" model of a successful working father, stay-at-home mom and socially conforming children is now far from the norm. Long work hours, absent parents, broken homes and the instant availability of less than desirable influences through the Internet and other media have placed the welfare of our youth at risk. Often educators and the police become aware of a young person's difficulties in dealing with these pressures long before his or her parents.

Our Service has, for many years, taken a proactive approach to helping youth in trouble and working with social and school systems to keep them from becoming involved in inappropriate activity, either as its victim or participant. Dr. Van Dyke, a close associate of the great American humorist Mark Twain, remarked in 1906, "To be good is noble, but to teach others how to be good is nobler — and less trouble." Almost 100 years later, we can't help but agree.

In that spirit, our Community Programs section of Community Policing Support has worked with our city's educators to design and implement several

programs that are dedicated to school safety and youth outreach.

Our Community Programs section maintains and supports over a dozen youth-oriented initiatives.

One of our longest running programs is the School Safety Patrol Program, which has been ongoing since 1967. Through it, in partnership with the Toronto School Boards we have delivered annual safety and leadership training to more than 3,000 student safety patrollers in over 100 schools. This program is highly appealing to young children through the use of our cartoon-like Service mascot "Patrol". Another innovative communications bridge to young students has been "Blinky", our animated talking police car. Blinky has been well received for many years by children in schools and other public settings as it conveys a traffic safety message geared to their age group and responds to their questions.





In 2002 Community Programs launched a new city-wide Elementary School Safety Program, based on a "five core curriculum". Through it, every child in Toronto schools will receive grade-specific safety messages regarding Traffic Safety, Street proofing, Bullying, Drugs and Youth Violence, all delivered by specially trained police officers.

Another important initiative launched in 2002 was the Empowered Student Partnerships Program, or ESP. This partnership between the police, the schools and ProAction, is a student empowerment program in which students from nearly 50 schools "contract" with the police to enter into year-long projects aimed at reducing youth violence and the victimisation of youth in their schools.



The highly successful Toronto Recreation Outreach Outtripping Program (TROOP) involved more youth than ever over the past year. This program identifies youth at high-risk to offend (or re-offend) and involves them in a voluntary 'wilderness' program where they are taught

leadership, canoeing and survival skills. They are then placed in a controlled wilderness setting for three days where they apply these new life lessons. Last year, 100 high-risk youth participated in this program which recently became the subject of a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) television special.

Another first for Community Programs was the launch of a student version of Crime Stoppers that focuses on the reporting of crime in high schools and the reduction of cigarette sales to teens. The video has been well received at 60 high schools by over 20,000 students who have viewed the student Crime Stoppers message. This year's annual Crime Stoppers seminar for teens saw a 300 percent increase in attendance due to enhanced awareness of the program.

Community Programs maintains and supports over a dozen youth-oriented initiatives in all, which are designed and proven to reduce youth violence, develop youth leadership and improve safe-school strategies.

United Nations Peacekeeping Missions

The United Nations employs police officers to act in a civilian capacity. Their function is twofold: to monitor local police forces and train local police organisations. In addition, civilian police (Civpol) also oversee the security and human rights of returned refugees and displaced persons. A neutralised political environment is encouraged, free from intimidation during electoral processes. The regroupment, disarmament and demobilisation of police and security forces are monitored and our members act as a liaison between factions. Since the RCMP began managing Canada's participation in United Nations peacekeeping activities in 1989, the Toronto Police Service has sent thirty-two members to Kosovo and East Timor.

The RCMP is responsible for staffing the missions and requests the participation of Municipal Police Services as the need arises. Nine TPS members have served in Kosovo, four members have served in East Timor and two members have been granted a Leave of Absence to serve as independent United Nations peacekeepers in 2002. Each mission lasts approximately nine months. Future missions to Africa and Afghanistan are in the planning stage.

The duties of each mission are set out in the UN Security Council Resolutions and include monitoring and advising local police and protecting human rights. Further duties may include election monitoring, full executive policing powers, performing border police duties, assisting International Crime Tribunals, establishing training and monitoring new police services. Members wear United Nations uniforms with the Toronto Police Service crest. Some missions require members to be armed with a Smith & Wesson pistol provided by the RCMP. Officers receive their regular pay and a Mission Subsistence Allowance (MSA) while on mission.

Seconded officers participate in United Nations peacekeeping missions to help improve a country's ability to police democratically, maintain civil law and order and promote human rights. Members bring back a wealth of experience to the Toronto Police Service, as well as the genuine satisfaction of contributing to peace and justice in a war-torn area. The Toronto Police Service is proud of its dedicated peacekeeping officers who represent us around the world.



In Memorium



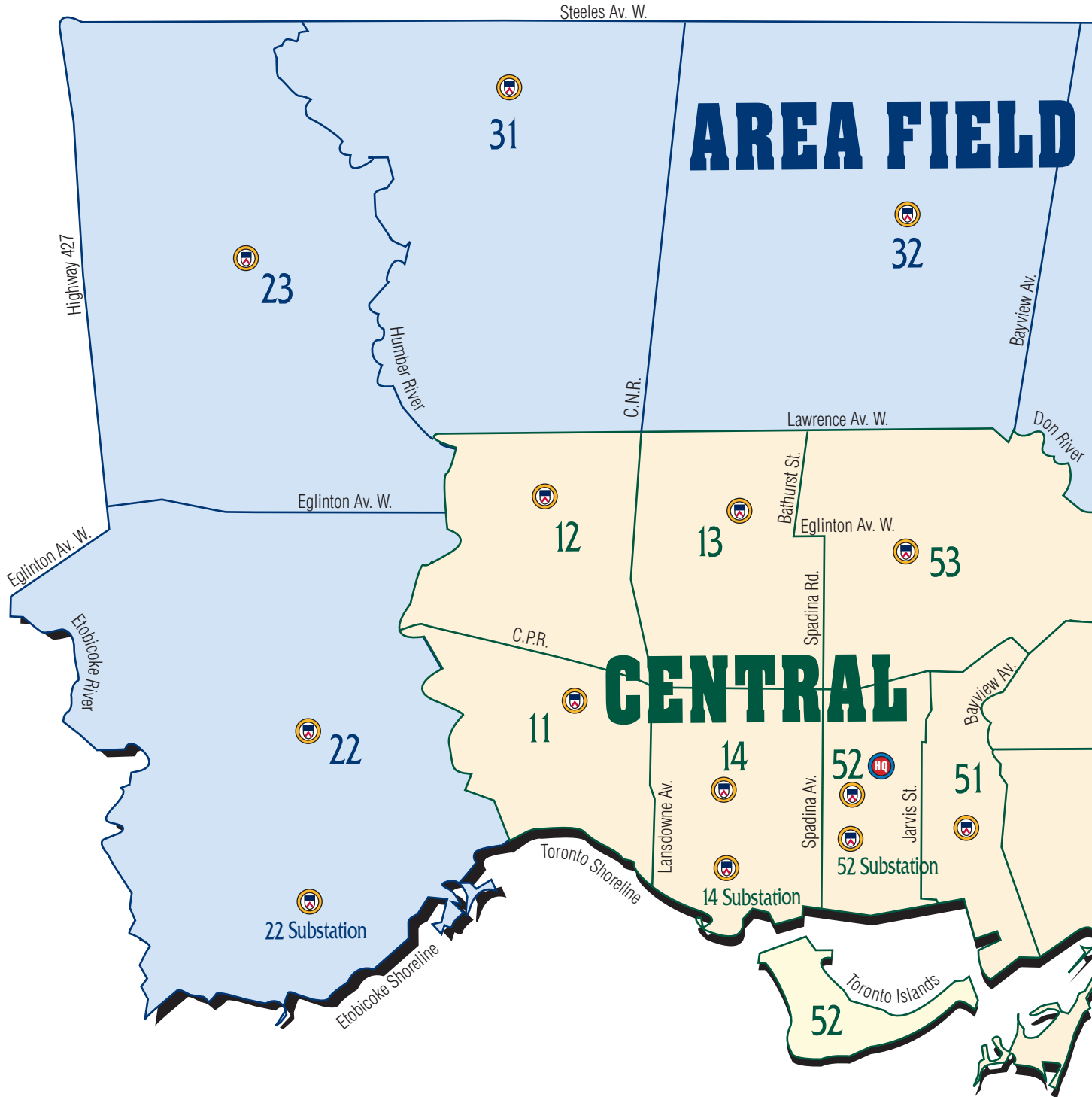
*P.C. Laura Ellis
#7538*

*On Monday February 18,
2002, PC Laura ELLIS was
killed in an on-duty motor
vehicle collision while
responding to an alarm call.*

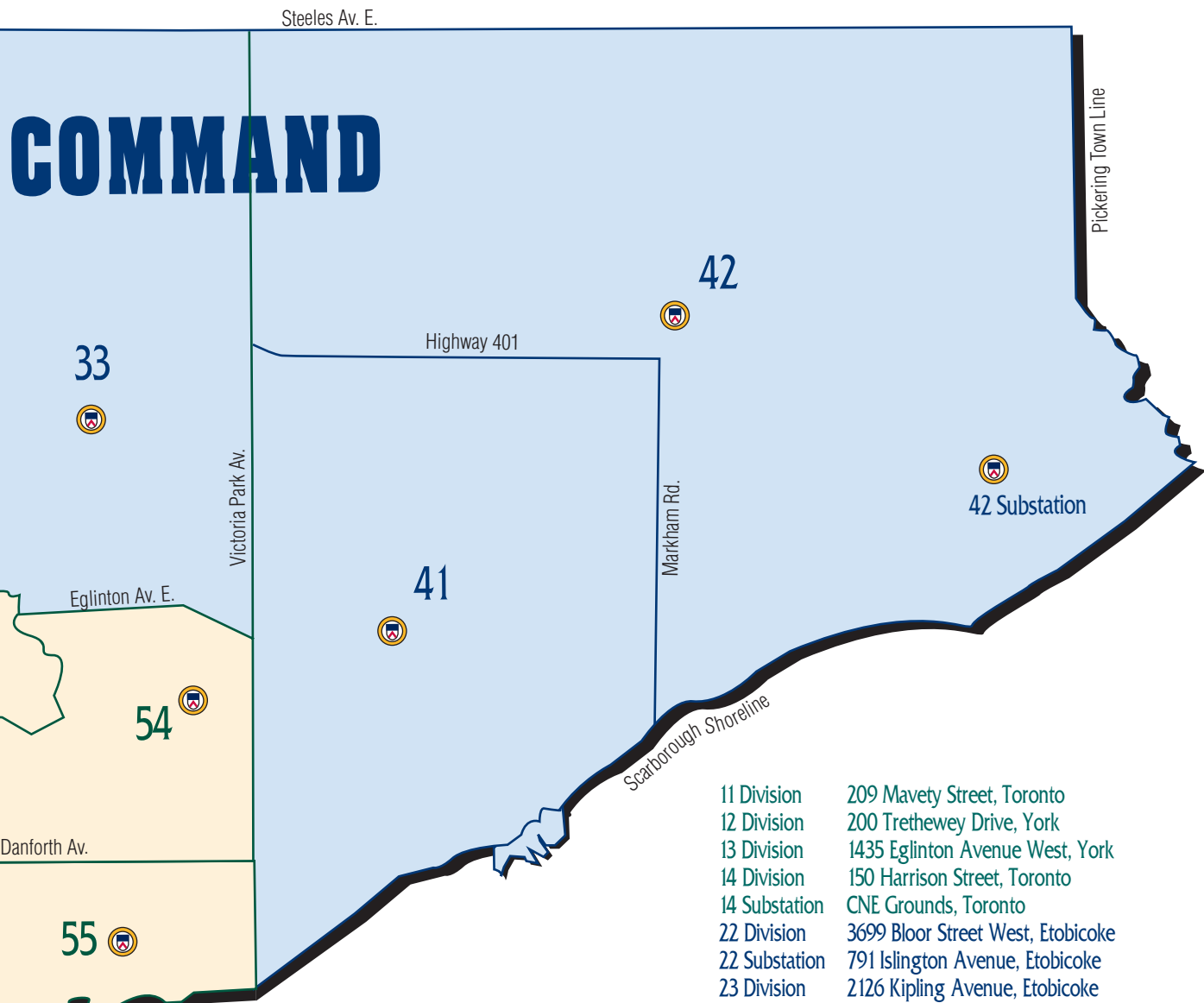
*Her partner PC Ron TAIT
#99565 sustained serious but
non-life-threatening injuries.
Laura graduated from Police
College in June of 1997 and
had been assigned to 42
Division throughout her
career. She had just returned
from maternity leave.*

We honour her life; mourn her passing; and extend our deepest condolences to those that loved her, or were privileged to know her.

TORONTO POLICE SE AND DIVISIO



SERVICE FIELD COMMAND BOUNDARIES

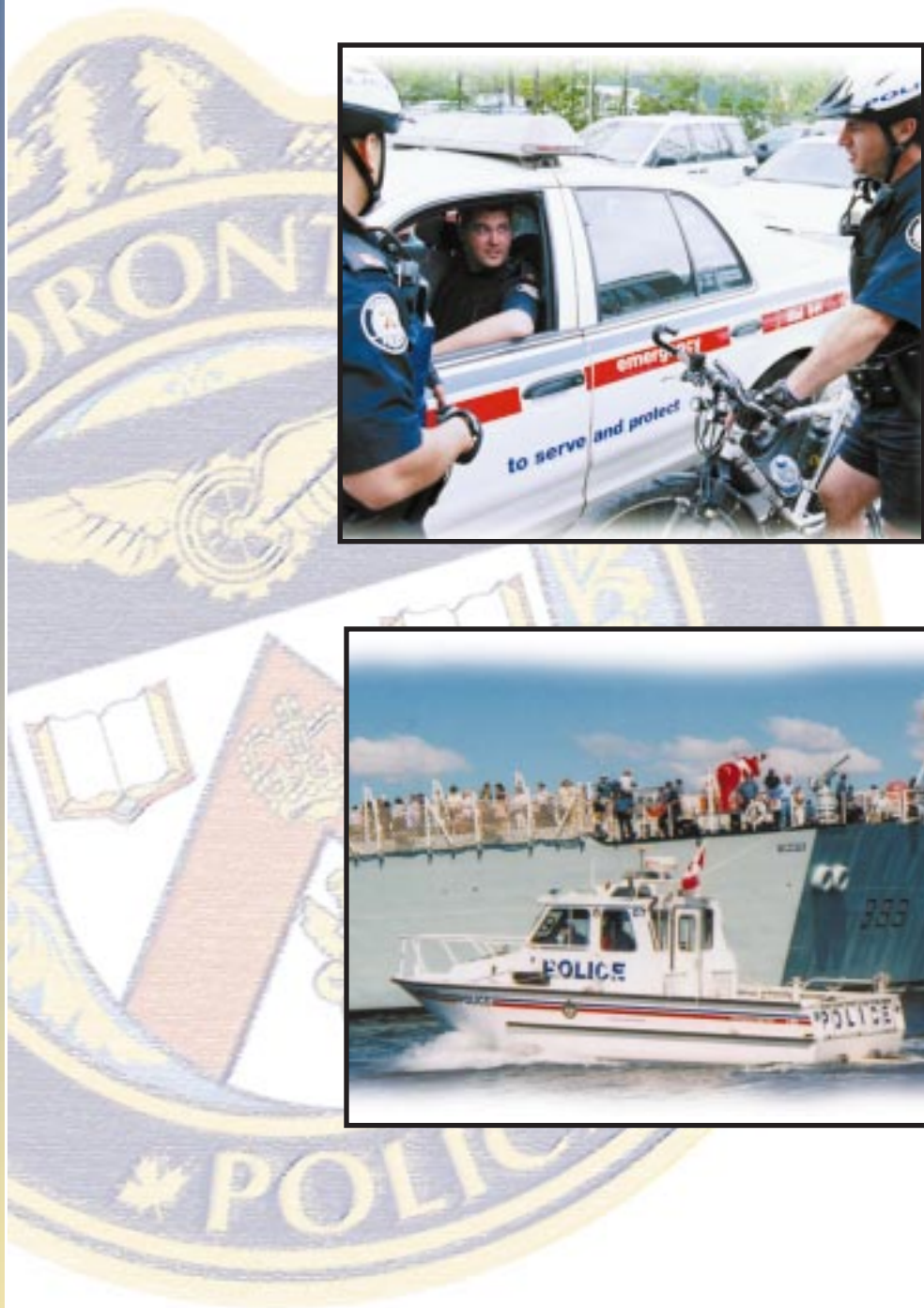


LEGEND

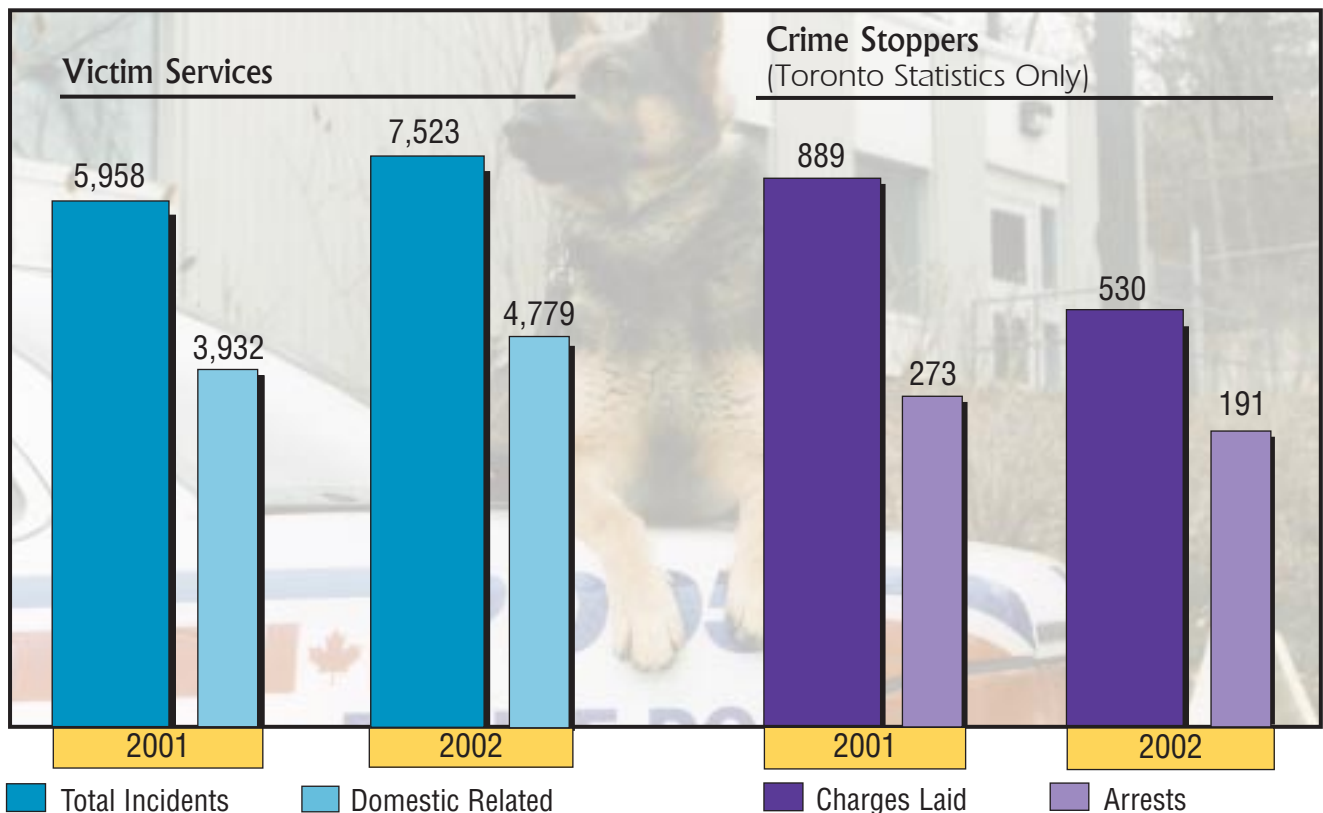
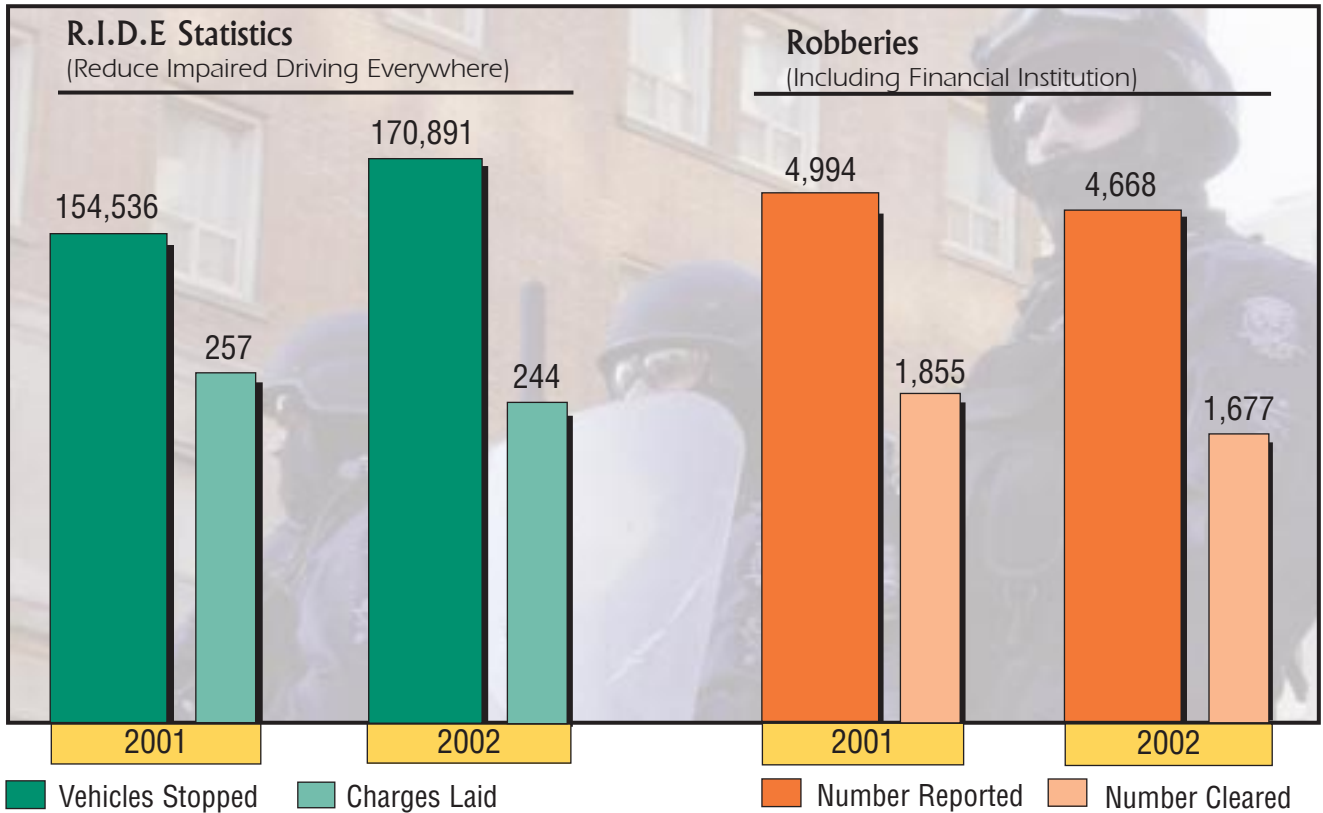
- 55 Division Number
- Area Field Command
- Central Field Command
- Police Station
- Division Boundary
- Toronto Police Service Headquarters

- 11 Division 209 Mavety Street, Toronto
- 12 Division 200 Trethewey Drive, York
- 13 Division 1435 Eglinton Avenue West, York
- 14 Division 150 Harrison Street, Toronto
- 14 Substation CNE Grounds, Toronto
- 22 Division 3699 Bloor Street West, Etobicoke
- 22 Substation 791 Islington Avenue, Etobicoke
- 23 Division 2126 Kipling Avenue, Etobicoke
- 31 Division 40 Norfinch Avenue, North York
- 32 Division 30 Ellerslie Avenue, North York
- 33 Division 50 Upjohn Road, North York
- 41 Division 2222 Eglinton Avenue East, Scarborough
- 41 Substation Scarborough Town Centre, Scarborough
- 42 Division 242 Milner Avenue, Scarborough
- 42 Substation 4040 Lawrence Avenue East, Scarborough
- 51 Division 30 Regent Street, Toronto
- 52 Division 255 Dundas Street West, Toronto
- 52 Substation Toronto Eaton Centre, Toronto
- 53 Division 75 Eglinton Avenue West, Toronto
- 54 Division 41 Cranfield Road, East York
- 55 Division 101 Coxwell Avenue, Toronto

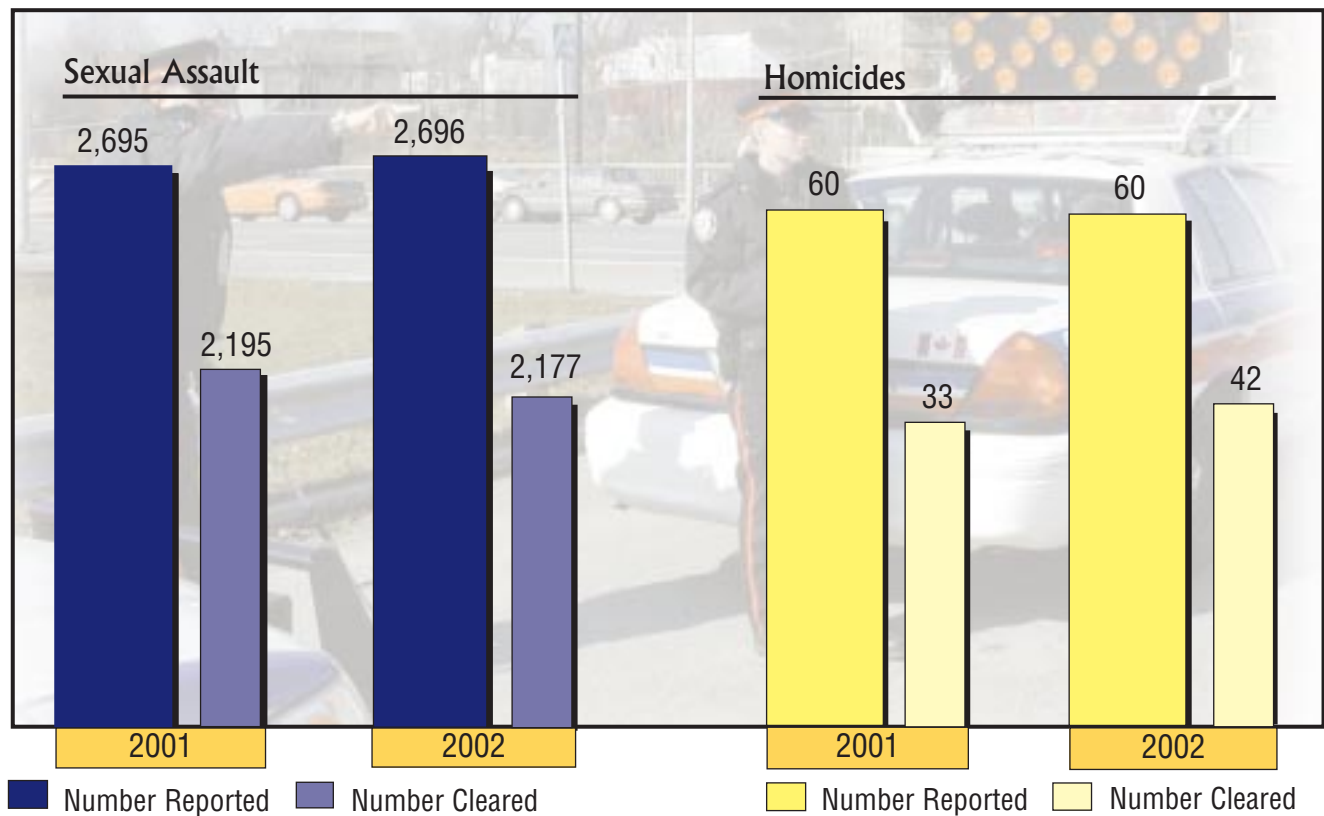
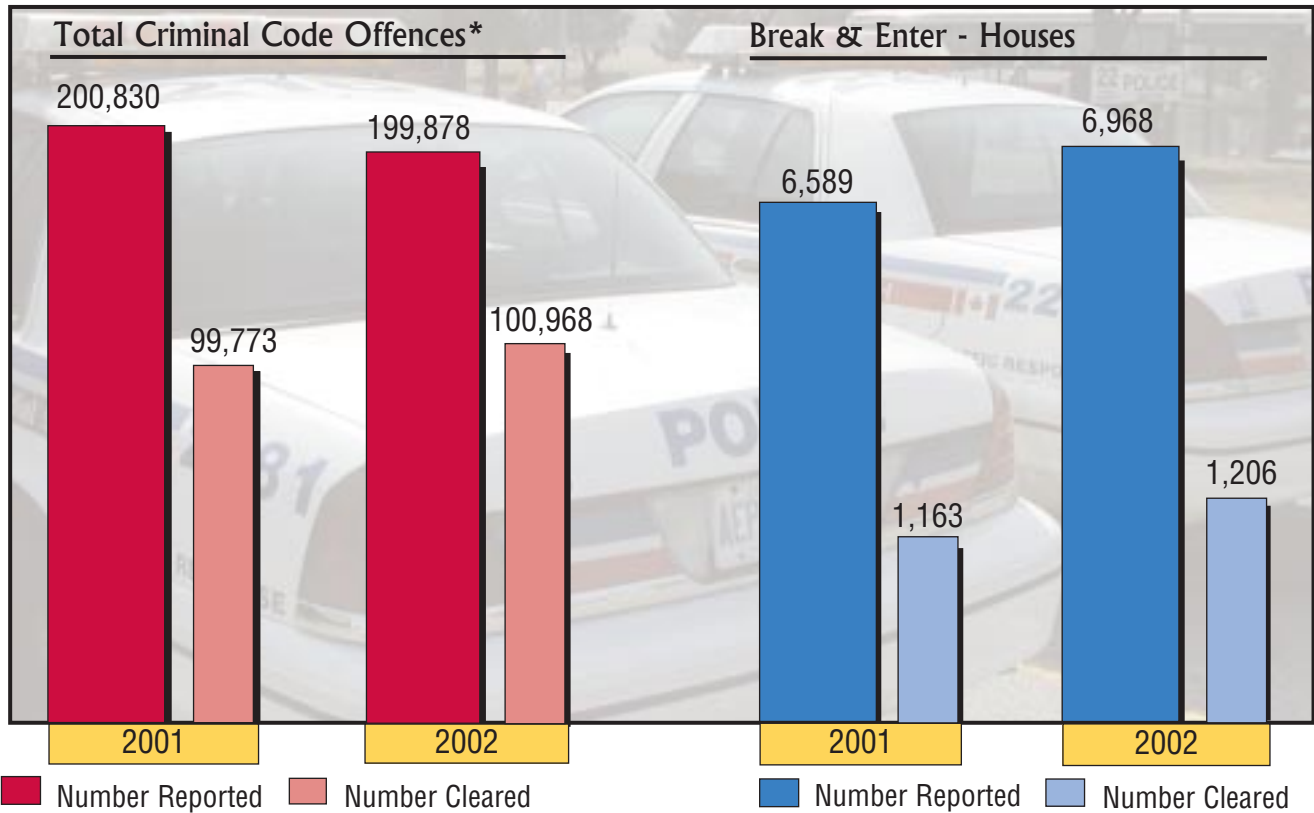
THE PRIME NUMBERS



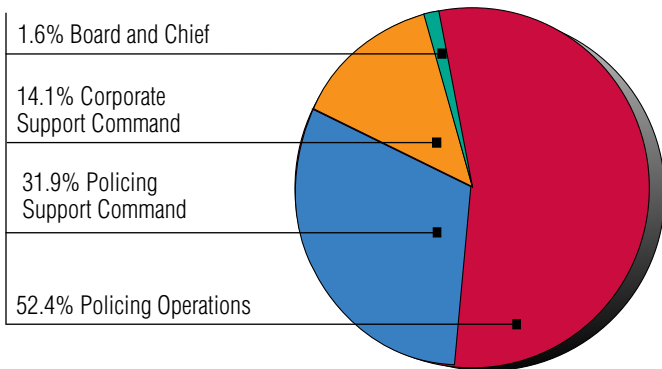
The Prime Numbers



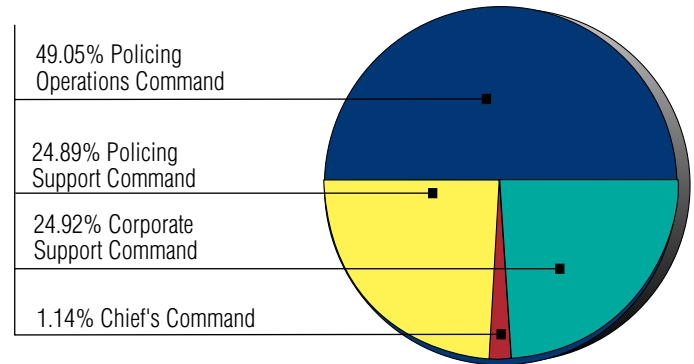
The Prime Numbers



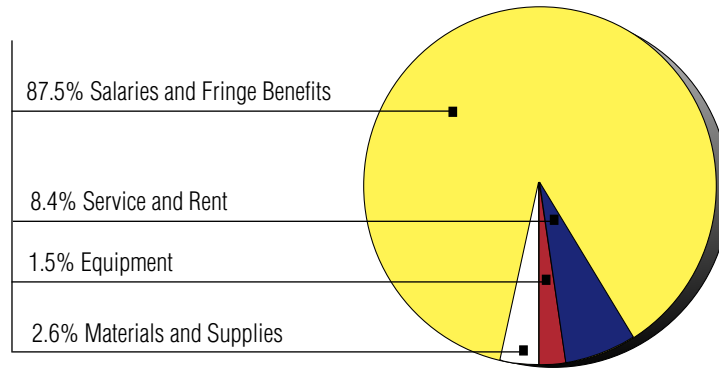
Distribution of Personnel by Branches of the Service



Operating Budget by Appropriation



Operating Budget by Feature



Classification Of Incoming Calls

	2001	2002
Calls Received at Communications - 911 Emergency calls	983,343	1,036,355
Non-Emergency	886,119	883,843
Total	1,869,462	1,920,198
Dispatched Calls	864,095	880,271
Other Calls (Advised, transferred or no action taken)	1,005,367	1,039,927

The Prime Numbers

POLICE PERSONNEL BY RANK AND CLASSIFICATION*		2001	2002
Chief of Police		1	1
Deputy Chief of Police		2	2
Staff Superintendent		6	6
Superintendent		23	22
Staff Inspector		23	24
Inspector		38	35
Staff Sergeant/Detective Sergeant		259	257
Sergeant/Detective		900	922
Police Constable		3,776	3,850
Total Uniform Strength		5,028	5,119
Chief Administrative Officer-Policing		1	1
Director		4	4
Parking Enforcement Officer		290	348
Court Officer		274	297
Document Server		14	15
Communications Operator		219	224
Cadet -in -Training		236	215
Custodial Officer		5	4
Other Civilians		1,219	1,194
Total Civilian Strength		2,262	2,302
Grand Total		7,290	7,421
Auxiliary Personnel**		535	628
Temporary Employee		115	177
School Crossing Guard		695	714
Part-time Court Officer		169	170
Part-time Employee - other		105	120

+Includes backups **Includes other volunteers

UNIFORM STRENGTH AND EXPENDITURES

	2001	2002
Population Served	2,594,205	2,618,605
Uniform Strength	5,028	5,119
Uniform Strength/Population*	1/516	1/512
Actual expenditures (Gross\$)	603,387,884	635,530,908+
Per Capita Cost*	232.59	242.70+

*Updated where applicable
+Estimate (based on projected expenditures)

FLEET INFORMATION

	2001	2002
Cars	1,228	1,231
Motorcycles	138	137
Other	145	141
Total Vehicles	1,511	1,509
Boats	19	19
Horses	25	26

GROSS OPERATING BUDGET

	2001	2002
Budget (\$)	600,934,100	634,336,300
Change from Previous Year	23,040,800	33,402,200
% Change from Previous Year	3.99	5.56

	2001	2002
Total Kilometers Driven	34,581,474	33,886,859

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PRESENTATIONS

	Number of Presentations	Persons Attending
Speaking Engagements	175	6,577
School Lectures	127	5,157
Lectures to Reliefs/Platoons	230	4,506
Speaking Engagements - Other	239	11,085
Station Tours	137	1,489

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Communities involved in Neighbourhood Watch	772
Homes involved in Neighbourhood Watch	408,406
Block Parents Screened	201
Banks and Business Premises Visited	3,231
Community Safety Audit Conducted	163
Serious Break and Enter Call-Backs	1,381
Crime Prevention Pamphlets Distributed	173,490

CRIME PREVENTION PRESENTATIONS

	Number of Presentations	Persons Attending
Neighbourhood Watch	124	4,153
Home security/High-rise security	256	7,934
Office Security	131	2,038
Personal Safety	347	11,429
Senior Citizen Safety	152	5,707
Victims of Crime	150	567
Other	277	22,584
Total	1,437	54,412

SUBSTANCE ABUSE/SAFETY PRESENTATIONS

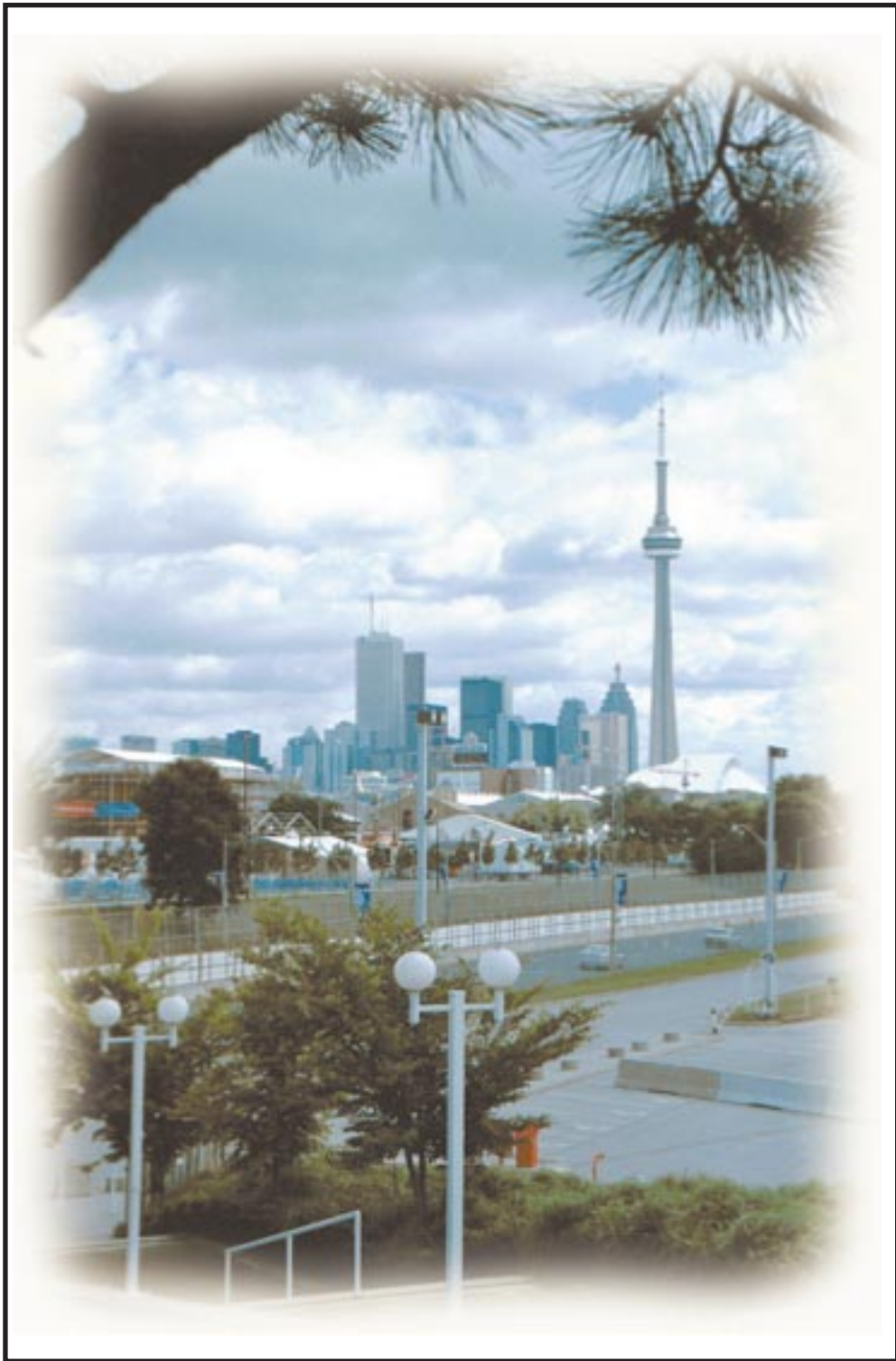
	Count
Streetproofing	229
Alcohol and Drugs	78
Law	103
Sexual Abuse	48
Abuse of Elderly	90
Family Violence	823
Total	1,371

OFFENCES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS

	2001	2002
Murder	0	0
Attempted Murder	4	4
Aggravated Assault	7	5
Assault with Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm	97	91
Assault	90	74
Assault Police Officer	581	699
Assault to Resist Arrest	492	583
Attempt to Choke, Strangle, etc.	0	0
Point/Dangerous use of Firearm	11	13
Dangerous Operation of a Motor Vehicle causing Bodily Harm	1	4
Total Offences	1,283	1,473

For a more comprehensive review, visit our website at www.TorontoPolice.on.ca.



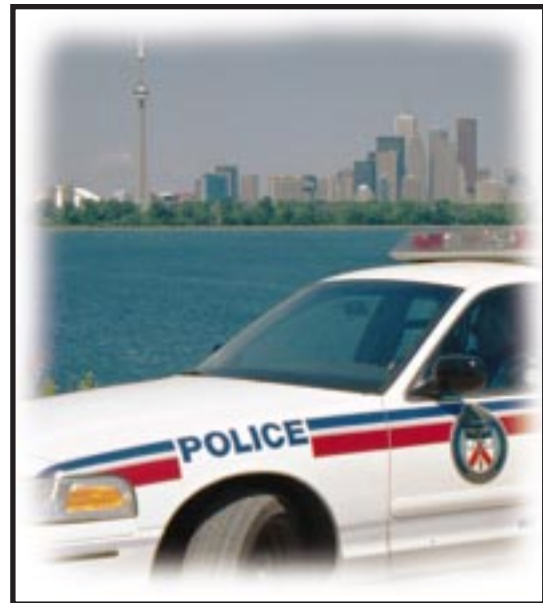


Keeping In Touch

EMERGENCY 9-1-1
Main Police Number 416-808-2222

Visit our Website or e-mail our webmaster at: www.TorontoPolice.on.ca/publications/stats/2002

11 DIVISION	416-808-1100	Fraud	416-808-7300
12 DIVISION	416-808-1200	Hold-up	416-808-7350
13 DIVISION	416-808-1300	Homicide	416-808-7400
14 DIVISION	416-808-1400	Sexual Assault	416-808-7474
22 DIVISION	416-808-2200	Traffic Services	416-808-1900
23 DIVISION	416-808-2300	Parking Enforcement	416-808-6600
31 DIVISION	416-808-3100	Crime Stoppers	416-222-TIPS (8477)
32 DIVISION	416-808-3200	Auxiliary Police	416-808-8860
33 DIVISION	416-808-3300	Civilian Police College	416-808-8869
41 DIVISION	416-808-4100	Volunteer Resources	416-808-8860
42 DIVISION	416-808-4200		
51 DIVISION	416-808-5100		
52 DIVISION	416-808-5200		
53 DIVISION	416-808-5300		
54 DIVISION	416-808-5400		
55 DIVISION	416-808-5500		



Credits

Managing Editors

Staff Inspector Peter Sloy
John Sandeman

Editors

Sergeant Martin Hunt
Duncan Bell

Internet Edition

John Angus

Photo Credit

Police Constable Roger Lennard



Graphic Design/Layout

Lee George

Produced By

Corporate Communications
Video Services Unit

Contributors

Inspector Larry Sinclair
Staff Inspector Rick Gauthier
Staff Sergeant John Badowski
Staff Sergeant Fergie Reynolds
Staff Sergeant Brian Ward
Detective Sergeant Al Coulter
Sergeant Martin Hunt
Bruce Alexander
Bill Carter
Karottu George
Louise Gray
Heather Hall
Cindy Harrison

Prepress, Printing and Production

Toronto Clerk
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Notes

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

P.C. Laura Ellis
February 18, 2002



