

Classification: **PUBLIC**

Meeting: **September 11, 2017**

Agenda Item: **Monitoring Report:
COMMUNITY SAFETY**



Recommended Motion:

THAT the Board finds that all provisions of the *Community Safety Ends Policy* have been complied with.

I hereby submit my monitoring report on your Ends Policy “Community Safety” according to the schedule set out. I certify that the information contained in this report is true.

I report compliance to all provisions of this policy.

Signed: _____ Date: _____
Chief of Police

Board Policy Statement:

The vision of the Durham Regional Police Service is to have the safest community for people to live, work and play. A strong sense of personal security is an important element of the quality of life that citizens and visitors enjoy.

It is the policy of the Durham Regional Police Services Board that the Durham Regional Police Service shall promote and protect the safety and security of all persons and property. In so doing, the DRPS shall contribute to making Durham Region a leader (within the top 50%) in community safety among the following comparator communities in Ontario:

- *Halton,*
- *Hamilton*
- *Niagara*
- *Ottawa*
- *Peel*
- *Toronto*
- *Waterloo*
- *York*

Reporting

The following measures will be considered in an assessment of community safety:

- *Overall crime rate*
- *Violent crime rate*
- *Property crime rate*
- *Crime severity index*
- *Clearance rate*
- *Weighted clearance rate*
- *Response time to emergency calls*
- *Motor vehicle collision injury and fatality rates*

The sense of security felt by residents and visitors will also be considered a relevant factor in evaluating community safety, and will be assessed through regular public opinion surveys.

An assessment of community safety in Durham Region will also include a comparison to the previous years' statistics in Durham Region.

The Chief shall report annually on outcomes resulting from this policy.

Interpretation of the Chief of Police:

The Board End of Community Safety is related to Section 1, principle 1 of the Police Services Act, 1990 – “*The need to ensure the safety and security of all persons and property in Ontario*”. It is also responsive to Section 4(2) items (1), (2) and (5) of the Police Services Act regarding adequate and effective police services involving: crime prevention, law enforcement and emergency response respectively. This Board End encompasses both crime prevention and law enforcement activities.

It is my interpretation that community safety outcomes include a comparison, both internally and against our comparators of the Durham Region Police Service’s ability to effectively respond to and manage calls for service, and resolve criminal incidents. An assessment of our community safety activities uses those measures that are available year-over-year including crime rates, clearance rates, crime severity indices, vehicle collision rates and fatalities, and emergency response times.

Using the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2) information, the Durham Regional Police Service will rank in the top half of our comparators. Outcomes include survey measures of the community’s perception of personal safety and the influence it has on their quality of life within our Region.

Data Support:

For all measures, excluding violent crime rates, Durham proves to be a leader in community safety by ranking in the top half of its comparators. Note that this is only for measures that had comparator service data available.

Board policy states that Durham Region shall be a leader in community safety among its comparator services. The green performance quadrant (bottom left) in the chart below denotes the leaders, those in the top 50% of the comparators, for both crime rate and severity index. The bolder shapes represent 2016 figures, while the faded shapes indicate movement since 2014.

**Crime Rate per 100,000 Population by Service and
Crime Severity Index by Service
Performance Quadrant (Bottom Left)**



Overall Criminal Code (Excluding Traffic) Crime Rate:

Crime rates are the number of criminal incidents known to, and substantiated by, police services per 100,000 population. A lower crime rate is better. The following three tables contain crime rate statistics for 2012 through 2016, and include data from the eight comparator police services.

Durham Regional Police maintained fourth lowest Criminal Code crime rate amongst comparator police services in 2016.

Total Criminal Code (Excluding Traffic) Rate per 100,000 Population

Police Service	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2013/2012	2014/2013	2015/2014	2016/2015
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change
Halton Regional Police Service	2290	2	2021	1	1860	1	1793	1	1870	1	-11.8	-7.9	-3.6	4.4
York Regional Police Service	2248	1	2088	2	1988	2	2153	2	2215	2	-7.2	-4.8	8.3	2.9
Peel Regional Police Service	2619	3	2359	3	2318	3	2415	3	2440	3	-9.9	-1.7	4.2	1.0
Durham Regional Police Service	3134	4	2896	4	2807	4	2724	4	2862	4	-7.6	-3.1	-2.9	5.1
Niagara Regional Police Service	4521	7	3974	7	3522	6	3525	6	3502	5	-12.1	-11.4	0.1	-0.7
Ottawa Police Service	4129	6	3567	5	3445	5	3359	5	3533	6	-13.6	-3.4	-2.5	5.2
Toronto Police Service	3883	5	3650	6	3537	7	3551	7	3655	7	-6.0	-3.1	0.4	2.9
Hamilton Police Service	4980	9	4382	8	4112	8	4095	8	4052	8	-12.0	-6.2	-0.4	-1.1
Waterloo Regional Police Service	4604	8	4385	9	4302	9	4603	9	4685	9	-4.8	-1.9	7.0	1.8

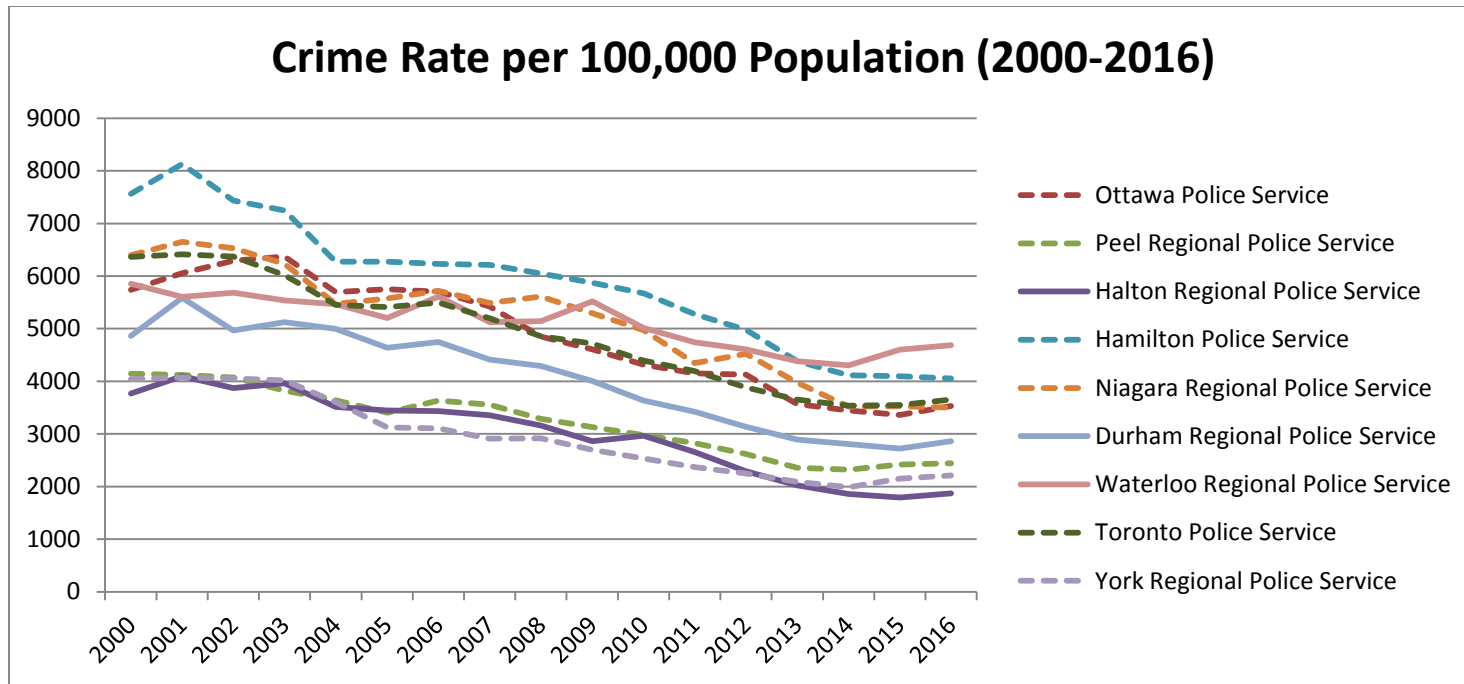
Source: Statistics Canada. *Table 252-0077*- Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, Ontario, annual CANSIM (database). (accessed: 2017-08-23)

Note: Rates are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Durham Region's crime rate has increased since 2015, with 138 more criminal incidents per 100,000 population in 2016 than in 2015; there is a 5.1% increase in crime rate.

The main driver of the increase was fraud, accounting for approximately 31% of the total increase in crime rate per 100,000 population. From 2015 to 2016, the rate of fraud increased from 293 to 336 incidents per 100,000 population.

Assault (level 1, 2 and 3) was also a significant driver for the increase, accounting for approximately 22% of the total increase in crime rate per 100,000 population. From 2015 to 2016, the rate of assault increased from 281 to 312 incidents per 100,000 population.



In 2016, Halton had the lowest crime rate among comparator services and Waterloo the highest. All comparator services', with the exception of Hamilton and Niagara, had higher crime rates compared to the year prior.

Violent Crime Rate:

Durham Regional Police moved to a sixth-place ranking in violent crime rate among comparator police services in 2016.

Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population

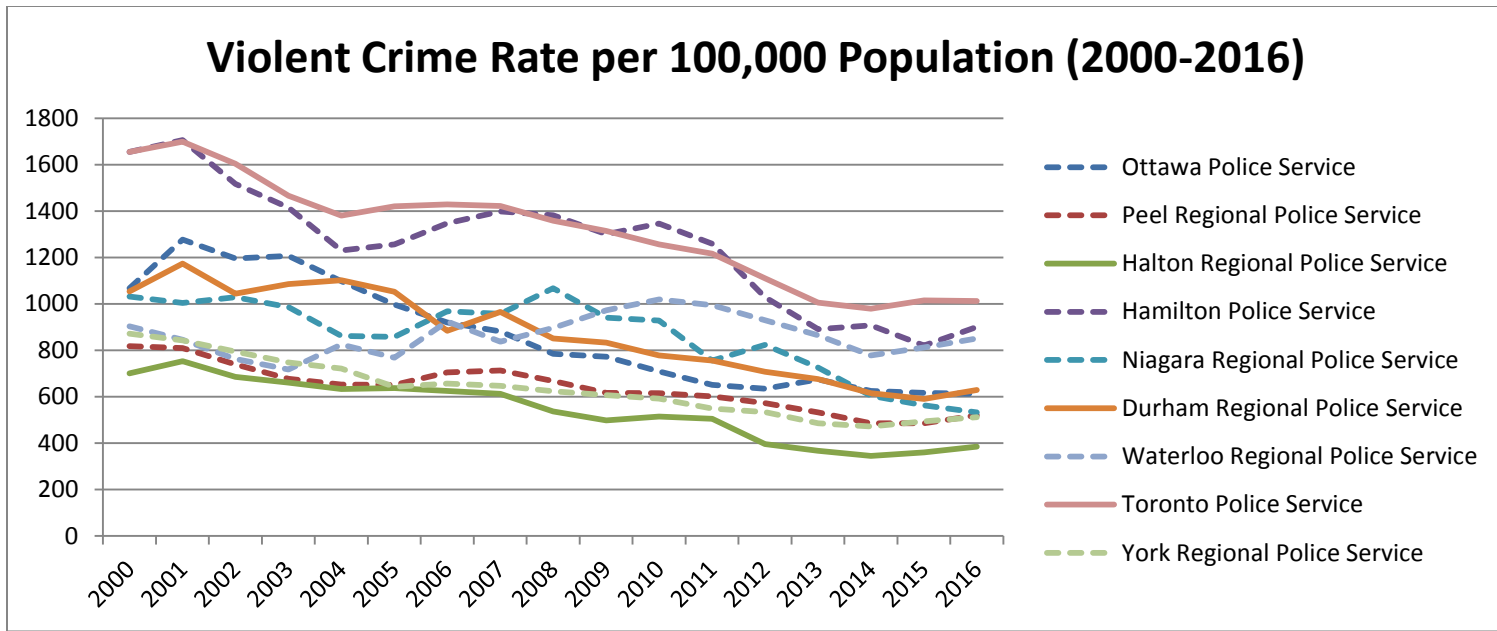
Police Service	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2013/2012	2014/2013	2015/2014	2016/2015
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change
Halton Regional Police Service	395	1	367	1	344	1	360	1	385	1	-7.2	-6.2	4.6	7.0
York Regional Police Service	533	2	486	2	471	2	494	3	512	2	-8.9	-3.0	4.8	3.7
Peel Regional Police Service	572	3	533	3	486	3	486	2	520	3	-6.9	-8.9	0.1	6.9
Niagara Regional Police Service	824	6	725	6	604	4	562	4	532	4	-12.0	-16.8	-6.9	-5.4
Ottawa Police Service	635	4	674	4	624	6	617	6	612	5	6.1	-7.4	-1.2	-0.8
Durham Regional Police Service	707	5	676	5	615	5	591	5	629	6	-4.5	-8.9	-4.0	6.5
Waterloo Regional Police Service	930	7	865	7	778	7	813	7	851	7	-7.0	-10.0	4.4	4.8
Hamilton Police Service	1029	8	891	8	907	8	820	8	901	8	-13.4	1.9	-9.6	9.8
Toronto Police Service	1111	9	1005	9	980	9	1015	9	1012	9	-9.5	-2.5	3.6	-0.3

Source: Statistics Canada. *Table 252-0077*- Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, Ontario, annual, CANISM (Database). (accessed: 2017-08-23)

Note: Rates are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Durham Region's violent crime rate has increased since 2015, with 38 more violent crime incidents per 100,000 population in 2016 than in 2015, this is a 6.5% increase in the violent crime rate.

The main driver of the increase was assault (level 1, 2 and 3), accounting for approximately 79% of the total increase in the violent crime rate per 100,000 population. From 2015 to 2016, the rate of assault increased from 281 to 312 incidents per 100,000 population.



In 2016, Toronto had the highest violent crime rate among comparator services and Halton the lowest. Approximately half of the comparator services experienced higher rates of violent crime in 2016 compared to the previous year.

Property Crime Rate:

Durham Regional Police continues to rank fourth in property crime rate amongst comparator services.

Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population

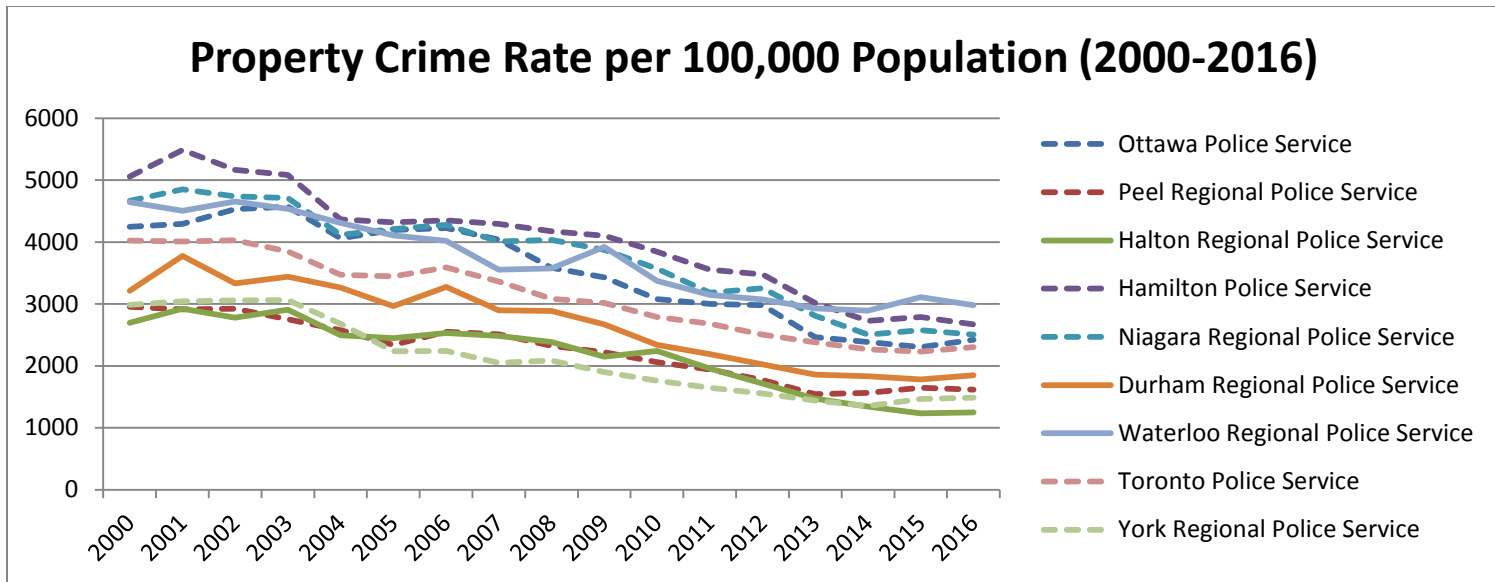
Police Service	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2013/2012	2014/2013	2015/2014	2016/2015
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change
Halton Regional Police Service	1715	2	1472	2	1340	1	1235	1	1246	1	-14.2	-9.0	-7.8	0.9
York Regional Police Service	1556	1	1439	1	1350	2	1463	2	1486	2	-7.5	-6.2	8.4	1.6
Peel Regional Police Service	1769	3	1543	3	1565	3	1646	3	1613	3	-12.8	1.4	5.2	-2.0
Durham Regional Police Service	2025	4	1860	4	1833	4	1778	4	1848	4	-8.2	-1.5	-3.0	3.9
Toronto Police Service	2505	5	2379	5	2264	5	2232	5	2304	5	-5.0	-4.8	-1.4	3.2
Ottawa Police Service	2981	6	2465	6	2386	6	2304	6	2421	6	-17.3	-3.2	-3.5	5.1
Niagara Regional Police Service	3255	8	2811	7	2505	7	2579	7	2505	7	-13.7	-10.9	3.0	-2.9
Hamilton Police Service	3477	9	3016	9	2727	8	2789	8	2671	8	-13.3	-9.6	2.3	-4.2
Waterloo Regional Police Service	3073	7	2930	8	2894	9	3110	9	2982	9	-4.7	-1.2	7.5	-4.1

Source: Statistics Canada. *Table 252-0077*- Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, Ontario, annual, CANSIM (database). (accessed: 2017-08-23)

Note: Rates are rounded to the nearest whole number

Durham Region's property crime rate increased in 2016, with 70 more property crime incidents per 100,000 population. This represents a 4% increase in the property crime rate over the previous year.

The main driver of the increase was fraud, accounting for approximately 61% of the total increase in property crime rate per 100,000 population. From 2015 to 2016, the rate of fraud increased from 293 to 336 incidents per 100,000 population.



In 2016, Waterloo had the highest property crime rate of our comparator services and Halton the lowest. Approximately half of the comparator services had higher property crime rates compared to the previous year.

Crime Severity Index (CSI):

The Crime Severity Index (CSI) is a measure of crime that reflects the relative seriousness of individual offences and tracks changes in crime severity in Canada. It includes all Criminal Code violations, including traffic, as well as drug violations and all federal statutes reported to police. The seriousness, or weight, assigned to an incident is based on actual sentences handed down by the courts in all provinces and territories.

Using the CSI reduces the impact of high volume, less serious offences compared to traditional measures such as crime rate. To facilitate comparisons, using 2006 as the base year, Statistics Canada standardizes the index to a national score of 100. As with the traditional crime rate, a lower CSI value is better.

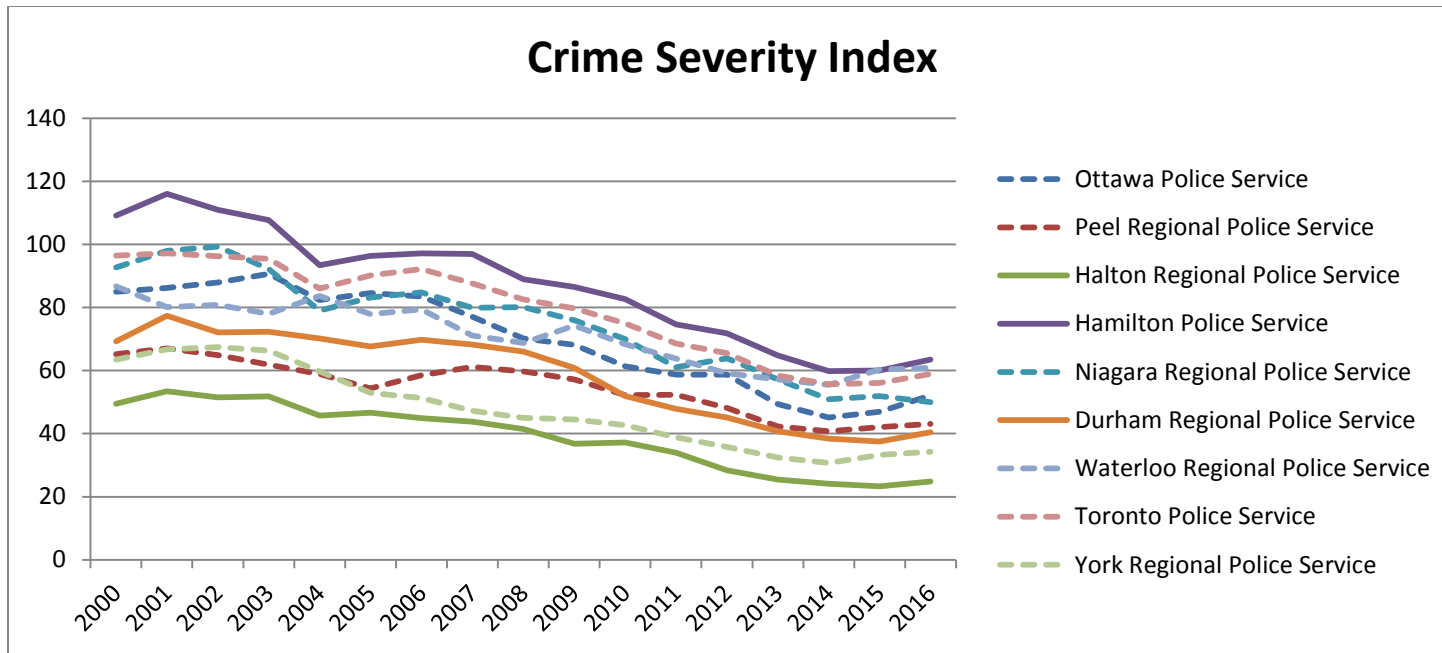
The following table contains Crime Severity Index figures for 2012 through 2016, with data from the eight-comparator police services. Durham Regional Police maintains its third ranking amongst comparator police services.

Overall Crime Severity Index

Police Service	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2013/2012	2014/2013	2015/2014	2016/2015
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change
Halton Regional Police Service	28.4	1	25.5	1	24.1	1	23.3	1	24.8	1	-10.3	-5.2	-3.4	6.4
York Regional Police Service	35.7	2	32.4	2	30.7	2	33.3	2	34.3	2	-9.2	-5.4	8.5	3.0
Durham Regional Police Service	45.1	3	40.7	3	38.4	3	37.5	3	40.5	3	-9.8	-5.7	-2.2	7.8
Peel Regional Police Service	48.2	4	42.3	4	40.8	4	42.1	4	43.1	4	-12.3	-3.6	3.1	2.4
Niagara Regional Police Service	63.8	7	57.2	7	50.9	6	51.9	6	50.0	5	-10.4	-11.0	2.0	-3.7
Ottawa Police Service	58.7	5	49.4	5	45.2	5	47.0	5	52.1	6	-15.9	-8.6	4.0	10.9
Toronto Police Service	65.5	8	58.4	8	55.6	8	56.1	7	58.9	7	-10.7	-4.8	0.8	5.1
Waterloo Regional Police Service	59.1	6	57.2	6	55.5	7	60.3	9	60.8	8	-3.3	-3.0	8.7	0.9
Hamilton Police Service	71.8	9	64.8	9	59.9	9	60.0	8	63.4	9	-9.8	-7.6	0.3	5.7

Source: Statistics Canada. *Table 252-0085- Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, by police service, Ontario, annual, CANSIM (database)*. (accessed: 2017-08-23)

Contributing most to the increase in CSI between 2016 and 2015 are fraud (+317 incidents), break and enters (+169 incidents) and robbery (+50 incidents).



In 2016, Hamilton had the highest CSI of our comparator services and Halton the lowest. All comparator services, with the exception of Niagara, had a higher CSI compared to the year prior.

Clearance Rate:

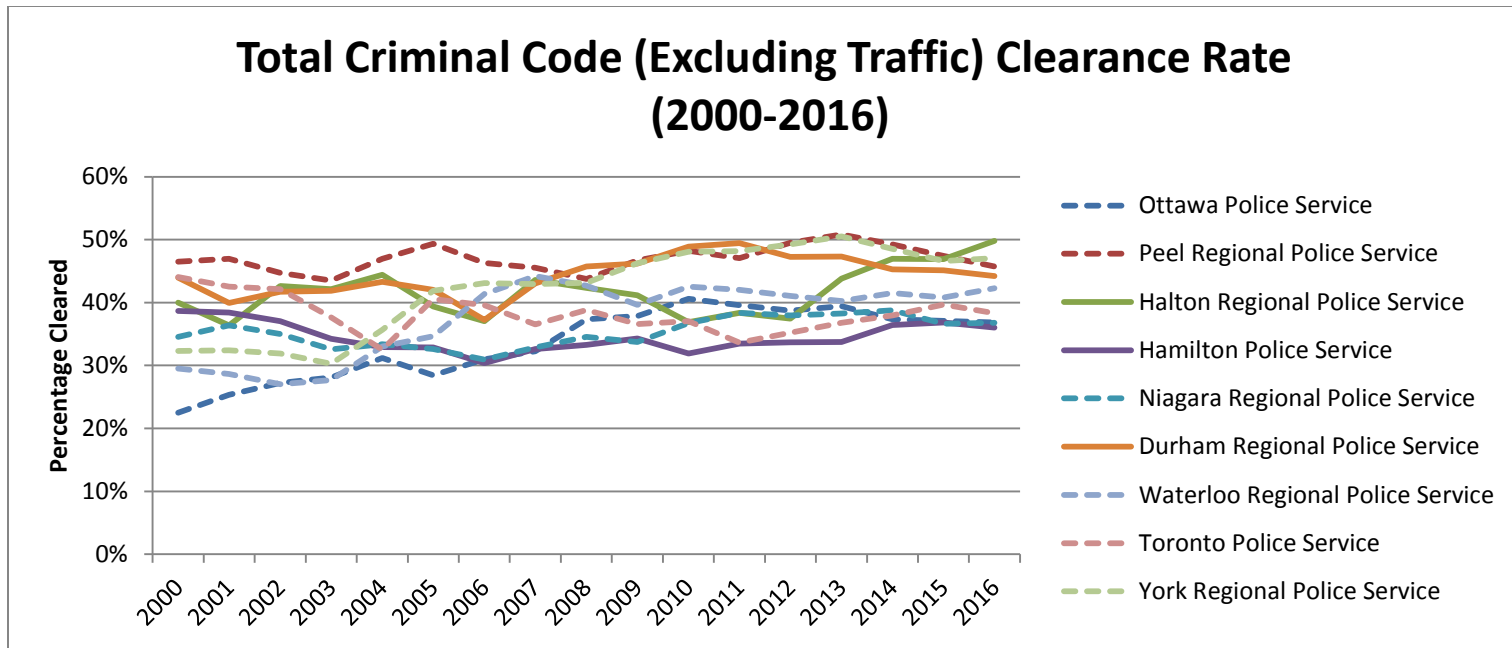
A clearance rate is the calculation of the number of incidents cleared, by charge or otherwise, during the year as a percentage of incidents known to and substantiated by police services that year. A higher clearance rate is better.

The following table contains clearance rate statistics for 2012 through 2016, with data from the eight comparator police services. In 2016, Durham Regional Police maintained fourth rank amongst comparator police services for clearance rates.

Total Criminal Code (Excluding Traffic) Clearance Rate

Police Service	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2013/2012	2014/2013	2015/2014	2016/2015
	Rate%	Rank	Rate%	Rank	Rate%	Rank	Rate%	Rank	Rate%	Rank	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change
Halton Regional Police Service	37.5	7	43.8	4	47.0	3	46.9	2	49.8	1	17.0	7.2	-0.1	6.2
York Regional Police Service	49.3	2	50.5	2	48.6	2	46.6	3	47.1	2	2.6	-3.9	-4.0	0.9
Peel Regional Police Service	49.5	1	50.8	1	49.2	1	47.4	1	45.8	3	2.6	-3.1	-3.7	-3.5
Durham Regional Police Service	47.3	3	47.3	3	45.3	4	45.1	4	44.2	4	0.0	-4.3	-0.3	-2.0
Waterloo Regional Police Service	41.1	4	40.3	5	41.5	5	40.8	5	42.3	5	-2.0	3.1	-1.7	3.6
Toronto Police Service	35.2	8	36.8	8	38.0	7	39.7	6	38.3	6	4.5	3.2	4.6	-3.5
Ottawa Police Service	38.7	5	39.4	6	37.4	8	37.1	7	36.8	7	1.8	-5.2	-0.7	-0.8
Niagara Regional Police Service	38.0	6	38.2	7	38.8	6	36.7	9	36.8	8	0.7	1.4	-5.5	0.4
Hamilton Police Service	33.7	9	33.7	9	36.5	9	36.9	8	36.0	9	0.2	8.1	1.1	-2.3

Source: Statistics Canada. *Table 252-0077- Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, Ontario, annual, CANSIM (database).* (accessed 2017-08-23)



In 2016, Halton had the highest clearance rate of our comparator services and Hamilton the lowest. Durham was amongst three other comparator services that had a decrease in clearance rates compared to the year prior, including Peel, Hamilton and Toronto.

Weighted Clearance Rate:

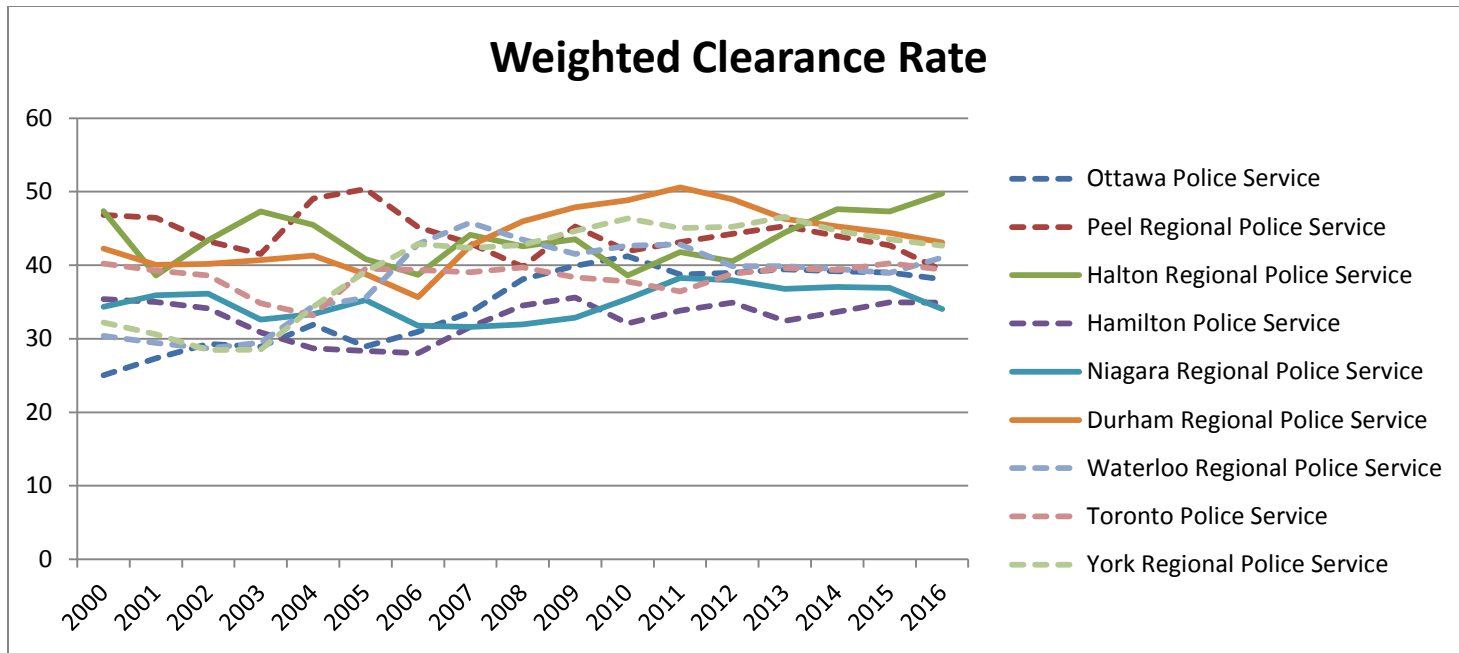
The weighted clearance rate enhances the comparability of clearance rates- the proportion of crimes solved by police- among police services, since it accounts for differences in the severity of crime. Similar to the concept behind the Crime Severity Index, the calculation of the weighted clearance rate places greater emphasis on the more serious crimes solved by police. As with the traditional clearance rate, a higher rate is better.

The following table contains weighted clearance rate statistics for 2012 through 2016, with data from the eight comparator police services. For the fourth year in a row, Durham Regional Police ranks second amongst comparator police services for weighted clearance rates.

Weighted Clearance Rates

Police Service	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2013/2012	2014/2013	2015/2014	2016/2015
	WCR	Rank	WCR	Rank	WCR	Rank	WCR	Rank	WCR	Rank	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change
Halton Regional Police Service	40.52	4	44.43	4	47.61	1	47.33	1	49.77	1	9.65	7.16	-0.59	5.16
Durham Regional Police Service	48.97	1	46.33	2	45.25	2	44.41	2	43.11	2	-5.39	-2.33	-1.86	-2.93
York Regional Police Service	45.23	2	46.59	1	44.65	3	43.55	3	42.65	3	3.01	-4.16	-2.46	-2.07
Waterloo Regional Police Service	39.87	5	39.87	5	39.48	5	38.98	7	41.04	4	0	-0.98	-1.27	5.28
Toronto Police Service	38.82	7	39.6	6	39.37	6	40.27	5	39.39	5	2.01	-0.58	2.29	-2.19
Peel Regional Police Service	44.27	3	45.33	3	43.95	4	42.72	4	39.29	6	2.39	-3.04	-2.8	-8.03
Ottawa Police Service	38.97	6	39.44	7	39.19	7	39.02	6	38.09	7	1.21	-0.63	-0.43	-2.38
Hamilton Police Service	34.91	9	32.44	9	33.66	9	34.94	9	34.93	8	-7.08	3.76	3.8	-0.03
Niagara Regional Police Service	37.97	8	36.78	8	37.03	8	36.91	8	34.06	9	-3.13	0.68	-0.32	-7.72

Source: Statistics Canada. *Table 252-0085- Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, by police service, Ontario, annual, CANSIM (database).* (accessed:2017-08-23)



In 2016, Halton had the highest weighted clearance rate of our comparator services and Niagara the lowest. All comparator services, with the exception of Halton and Waterloo, had lower weighted clearance rates compared to the year prior.

Response Time to Emergency Calls:

Response time is defined as the number of minutes it takes a unit to arrive on scene from the time a call is received. Emergency calls are those calls that are citizen initiated, or would likely have been citizen initiated, and are dispatched as a priority one call through the regular dispatch queue. These exclude follow-up, duplicates and those calls that were cancelled by dispatch.

The following table shows various time thresholds (from eight to twelve minutes) and the percentage of emergency calls for service that had a response time less than the threshold by division.

Response Time		Under 8 minutes	Under 9 minutes	Under 10 minutes	Under 11 minutes	Under 12 minutes
DRPS	2017*	55%	61%	68%	74%	80%
	2016	56%	62%	69%	74%	80%
	2015	57%	65%	71%	75%	81%
North	2017*	34%	38%	44%	48%	54%
	2016	32%	40%	47%	52%	59%
	2015	26%	32%	38%	43%	49%
East	2017*	44%	52%	64%	69%	75%
	2016	51%	58%	65%	71%	75%
	2015	51%	60%	68%	73%	78%
Central East	2017*	69%	76%	82%	87%	89%
	2016	69%	77%	83%	87%	90%
	2015	71%	78%	84%	88%	91%
Central West	2017*	52%	61%	68%	74%	80%
	2016	53%	62%	69%	74%	80%
	2015	57%	65%	72%	76%	81%
West	2017*	56%	65%	71%	77%	82%
	2016	54%	62%	70%	77%	82%
	2015	56%	63%	71%	77%	82%

Source: DRPS Versadex Data Mart

*2017: January 1st 2017 to July 31st 2017

The average emergency response time in 2016 was slightly over eight-and-a-half minutes (8 min. 43 sec.).

Although the definitions of response time and an emergency call for service are similar amongst police services, they are open to variations in interpretation, and criteria may be applied differently between services. Unlike the reporting of criminal incidents to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, there is no standard reporting mechanism for response times, or for calls for service in general. As a result, response time to emergency calls cannot be compared amongst police services.

Motor Vehicle Collision Injuries and Fatalities

The following table summarizes the number of motor vehicle collisions with injury (a count of incidents) and the number of motor vehicle collision fatalities (a count of persons) for the last five years. The table also contains a summary of the same statistics year-to-date for the current year and past two years.

The number of motor vehicle collisions involving injury increased by 60 incidents (4%) between 2015 and 2016. The number of fatalities resulting from motor vehicle collisions decreased by one (5%) in the same period.

Number of Motor Vehicle Collision with Injury and Motor Vehicle Collision Fatalities

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%Change '16/'15	Year-To-Date July 31			%Change '17 YTD- '16 YTD
							2015	2016	2017	
Motor Vehicle Collision-Injury	1657	1682	1653	1663	1723	4%	932	966	889	-8%
Fatalities Resulting From Motor Vehicle Collision (Non-Medical)*	17	24	18	22	21	-5%	12	9	7	-22%

*As reported in DRPS Traffic Services Branch Call-Our Sheets

Contributing Causes to Fatal Collisions

		2015	2016
Contributing Causes of Fatal MVC†	Alcohol	3	6
	Drugs	2	3
	Distraction	1	0
	Speed	7	7
	Environment (Roads)	1	2
	Weather	3	1
	Driver Error	15	19
Contributing Causes to Death or Injury in Fatal MVC (may have multiple factors)	Seatbelt	3	3
	Fire	1	0
	Vehicle Condition	2	0

† multiple factors may be involved in each collision

The table on the left outlines the factors that contribute to fatal collisions and the resulting fatalities and injuries.

Motor vehicle collisions are not a criminal offence and as such are not available through CCJS for comparison to other police services.

Sense of Security

The Durham Regional Police Service conducted its most recent public opinion survey between September 2015 and January 2016. A section of this survey is dedicated to evaluating the sense of security felt by members of our community.

Participants were asked about their feelings of safety during both day and night across a variety of settings ranging from open areas, to roads and downtown centres. For each setting a majority of respondents (85%) indicated that they *Usually* or *Always* felt safe during the day in the region.

During the day, respondents felt more secure in their homes (95%) and in local malls and plazas (91%). Respondents also felt safe while driving in the region (83%), and while walking alone in their neighbourhood (83%). Slightly lower levels of safety were reported while in downtown areas (77%), while walking in parks (78%), and while riding public transit (79%).

Nearly three-quarters (73%) of respondents stated that they *Usually* or *Always* felt safe in the region at night. Ninety per cent (90%) report feeling safe in their residence at night. Eighty per cent of respondents report feeling safe in their local mall or plaza at night, and a similar portion (79%) say that they feel safe while driving in the region at night. Feelings of safety drop for the following settings during the night: walking in the downtown area (58%), walking alone in their neighbourhood (66%), riding public transit (65%), and while walking in park (50%).

In addition to asking about their sense of security, respondents were also asked how often the fear of crime prevents them from doing things that they would like to do. Sixty-nine per cent (69%) answered that fear of crime *Rarely* or *Never* prevented them from engaging in activities.

Over three quarters (77%) of respondents said that they feel the roads are usually or always safe in the region. These results are similar to those received in previous surveys.