



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Campus Community Police

St. George Campus

ANNUAL REPORT 2004

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITY

The University of Toronto was established in 1827 by Royal Charter. In 1904, the University hired its first Police Constable who was also responsible for discipline. Over the years, as times have changed, so has the role of the University of Toronto Police. Because the University was not originally part of the city service plan, it was responsible for its own policing. Constables were appointed by the Province. Later, city police service was provided through mutual aid agreements. The University Police special constable service was made responsible to the Toronto Police Services Board through an agreement signed in 1995. Today, we provide special constable services to support the University community and the Toronto Police Service by responding to calls for service and incidents on the campus in a timely and community oriented manner.

Currently providing service to a community of seventy thousand students and more than ten thousand faculty and staff, the University of Toronto Campus Community Police Service has three functional groups – St. George (Downtown), Scarborough and Mississauga Campuses. Each is functionally separate but work under a common policy. There are two separate special constable agreements – one with Peel Regional Police Services Board and the other with the Toronto Police Services Board. More than ten thousand students are in residence on the campus and the balance use transit and other means of transportation to attend as day students.

By all of the standards used to assess the safety of a community in Canada, the University of Toronto remains a safe environment. Our campuses are open to the community. They are the source of much of the academic culture available in the cities of Toronto and Mississauga.

It is the role of the special constable service to recognize and anticipate issues and take corrective action. For this reason, each campus service has responsibilities beyond community policing and law enforcement. We provide safety and security plans, systems and services. Our methodology relies heavily on Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles for physical security and the office of the Community Safety Coordinator for social and community development, safety planning and coordination of crisis services. The result is a service sought by many academic and community organizations. It serves our community well.

We are pleased to present the report of the University of Toronto Campus Community Police for St. George Campus.

HIGHLIGHTS OF REPORTING YEAR

100th Anniversary Celebration

In February, Campus Community Police celebrated a hundred years of service to the University. The following is an excerpt from the opening address at the celebration.

“The University of Toronto Police Service, as we know it today was established in 1904. Our first member, Captain James Christie, served with the Varsity Police, as it was known back then, for eighteen years. Like many staff and students in those times, he left in 1914 to fight in the Great War.

Upon his return, he was appointed as “Chief of Discipline” in addition to being Chief Officer of the Protective Staff. His staff included 16 night watchmen and two special constables. As Chief Constable, his duties included investigations, discipline, protection of students and liaison between the University of Toronto and the Police of Toronto.

Captain Christie and his wife lived at 2 Classic Avenue. He was often awakened in the middle of the night to provide access to students locked out of their rooms.

In the early 1900’s, Captain Christie often mediated between sophomores and freshmen during friendly melees where shoe polish, face rouge and flour were weapons of choice.

In December of 1908, President Falconer and Constable Christie broke up a pitched battle between the Engineering students and the Medical students. Ninety windows were smashed during the snowball fight. The engineers agreed to pay the estimated \$200 in damage.

*Captain Christie retired in 1923 to take up professional golf. At the time, the **Varsity Paper** wrote: "It is a remarkable feature of his work at Varsity Police that students looked upon him and his department as friends to be relied on in time of need and not as an official whose authority was to be feared."*

During the 1920's there were two special constables and 16 night watchmen patrolling the campus. In addition to general law and order, their duties consisted of crowd control; parking enforcement; protection of students and property. City police were prohibited from making arrests on University property unless asked to do so.

During the night, the unlighted lanes of College Street between Yonge and Beverly and University Avenue between Bloor and Queen were patrolled. The constables and night watchmen closed the lodge gates to vehicular traffic and patrolled with lanterns.

In the mid 20's thefts were on the rise in many university buildings. Reported stolen were a variety of articles including watches, cameras, jewelry, purses, street car tickets and coats.

In the late 1920's the renewal of hostilities between engineers and Meds broke out in a genuine old-time snowball fight. The engagement was finally halted by a University policeman, who was horror-stricken to see eight or so broken windows. "He shooed the belligerents indoors and enforced an armed truce".

The years of the Great Depression in the 1930 brought another increase in crime. The University Police grew to include four constables, 18 uniformed guards and several night watchmen.

University Police had complete control of University property except in cases of a criminal nature, where the assistance of the city police was solicited. In the Varsity, 1936: "The Toronto Police Force is always ready to aid the University police and between the two parties there is only the best of mutual relations".

Just before the onset of the Second World War, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visited the campus. The RCMP, City Police and University Police all participated in the festivities.

After the War, veterans were promised free tuition and a living allowance. Many veterans opted to attend the University of Toronto. In fact, the school year 1946-47 more than doubled its student population to 17,000.

In 1948, the body of an Arts student was found in a dark corner on St. George north of Harbord with an apparent bullet hole through the heart. It was our first recorded homicide.

The 1950's were similar to the 1890's, enlivened by drinking and student pranks, particularly surrounding initiations. The Varsity is full of stories about clashes between various student bodies and run-ins with the police. Seventeen Trinity students were arrested for causing damage to TTC property during a scavenger hunt.

It is believed engineers were behind the painting of the word 'Skule' on the arts buildings throughout the campus. The principal at U.C. could not remember a worse case of vandalism in all his years at the University.

Intercollegiate sports were well attended. The most popular, football, drew an average attendance of 25,000 to each game.

During a football game, Constable James Cowie of the University of Toronto Police was working the south end of Varsity stadium when a melee erupted. Constable Cowie was reported to have been struggling with two male spectators just before he collapsed and died of an apparent heart attack. Three to four members of the Toronto City Police force tried to get to the fallen officer but were forced back by the on-rush. This is the only recorded on-duty death of a member of the University police service.

The baby boomers doubled counselling at the University by the mid 1960's. Parking was an issue for both full and part-time students. Crimes of vandalism and thefts were a priority for University Police and by the late 60's, student activism was on the rise. Campus police were the custodians of law and order for thousands of students. They kept tabs on both the engineering and medical students. The growing University expanded to both Mississauga and Scarborough where satellite campuses were built.

The second half of the 1960's kept campus police busy with protests against the Vietnam War. "No political event," wrote Bob Rae in his autobiography, "so galvanized opinion on the campus as the Vietnam War". "The first disruptive event at the University of Toronto did not occur until the fall of 1967 and involved protests against recruiting on campus by Dow Chemical Corporation, the manufacturers of the napalm being used in Vietnam. Groups of students and faculty attempted to block the entrance to the University's recruiting center by lying in front of the entrance. The University of Toronto Police and city police stood by but no action was taken. The sit-ins and protests kept University Police busy through the late sixties and seventies."

In March 1970, a crisis emerged over daycare facilities at the University. Protestors marched to Simcoe Hall and demanded to speak with then-president Claude Bissell. He refused. As a result, the senate chamber in Simcoe Hall was occupied by the demonstrators, many of whom brought their children. They stayed the night. Documents for a court injunction were prepared but it was not filed. Toronto Police were never called to attend but University Police were there to keep things under control.

Two years later, hundreds of students protested at Simcoe Hall over the issue of access to the library stacks at Robarts Library, which was still under construction. The library was to be used only for faculty, graduate students and fourth year undergraduates for research. Toronto Police were called in to evict the protestors. Acting president Sword sent a letter to the university community explaining the problems the administration was faced with. "The calling of police to clear the building of six to eight hundred students would have involved a very large number of police and the probability of serious violence and damage, and we would have borne the responsibility of using overwhelming force against our own students". As a result, 18 people were charged. As it turned out, the crown attorney dropped all minor charges but proceeded with the more serious charges which resulted in convictions in three cases.

Two years later, in 1974, a controversial speaker was invited to give a series of lectures. He was seen by some radical students as being racist. During his first lecture, he was harassed by the audience. He was prevented from speaking during his second lecture. The university had been warned that there was likely to be trouble. Jill Conway, the vice-president of internal affairs, who had the primary responsibility for such matters, stated: "I had mistakenly decided to work through the event using campus police, only to be outnumbered and outmaneuvered by the disrupters". It was concluded in hindsight, "it is easy to say that the Toronto police in addition to the campus police ought to have been on hand" but "there exists a strong feeling on the campus that Metropolitan Police should be called on the campus only as a last resort when serious danger to life or property exists". Unrest and protest kept campus police busy in the 70's.

In 1973, 13 rapes were reported on and around the campus area. During the summer months, security was stepped up. Uniform and plainclothes officers worked around the clock guarding the university's community members. A suspect was later apprehended in Vancouver.

Campus police were kept busy in the late 70's with reports of vandalism on campus such as doors being broken by battering rams, linen being burnt in fire places and fire extinguishers being emptied in hallways and common rooms. Gordon Huff, manager of Protective Services states: "Vandalism is of primary importance to the police force, especially in the light of the considerable damage done during the recent Orientation activities. We realize there's a fine line between student pranks and out-and-out vandalism, but lately, there have been cases where a lot of damage has been done."

In response to the growing crime and unrest, the end of the seventies saw the phasing out of 31 night watchmen.

An article written in January 1985 states: "A significant increase in the number of sexual assaults committed in Metro Toronto over the past year, coupled with a number of recent attacks on women near the St. George campus, has placed the security of U of T women under serious question. Constable Susan Gilbert of the University of Toronto Police believed that many other assaults have occurred but many assaults don't get reported for fear of retaliation." The article continues with Lois Fine, a counsellor at Metro's Rape Crisis Centre agreeing with Constable Gilbert's comments. "Only about one in ten rapes were reported, either to the police or to the center".

In the summer of 1988, the University participated in the World Economic Summit. Campus police assisted the RCMP, OPP and Toronto Police with the security on campus. The area behind UC was the scene of the "Tent City" whose residents were people protesting the summit. The majority of these people were charged with trespassing and forcibly removed from the property.

The nineties brought more budget cuts. "Between 1991 and 1998, full-time faculty and staff were reduced from 8000 to 6500". It also prompted administration to examine the University of Toronto Police. Andersen Consulting spent four months reviewing the structure, function and operation of campus police. There were many reasons a review was required. Some of the factors were changes to the Police Service Act, a move towards community-based policing and concerns about campus security following incidents at other universities i.e. shooting of female engineering students in Montreal. The modern campus police service was conceived.

The 90's were the start of community based policing. Many programs still used today were implemented back then, i.e. Ride program, pancake breakfast, and bike spot-checks. For example, an increase in bike thefts prompted Campus Police to implement a bike unit which consisted of officers patrolling on bikes. Subsequently, bike thefts were reduced by half on campus. One summer, innovative members of campus police created a two person roller blade unit. It was successful in developing rapport between police and students. Unfortunately, vehicle traffic posed unacceptable danger to the officers and the unit was dismantled.

This brings us to today. 100 years later, we can say with conviction, the more things change, the more they stay the same. However, we have a service that has grown and kept pace with changing times and challenges. We are second to none in dealing peacefully with protest and ensuring the right of persons to express themselves freely and safely. It matters not what they have to say but it does matter that they continue to be able to say it here."

*Presented by Dan Hutt, Manager, Police Services, St. George Campus
Prepared and researched by Roula Moyer*

Special Events and VIP Security

The university continues to be a destination of choice for many internationally protected persons and prominent people. The Community Resource Unit / Investigations and Planning section is responsible for planning and co-coordinating special events and V.I.P. visits at the University of Toronto. In 2004 the C.R.U. was involved with a variety of events, including Peace rallies, Governing council meetings, Public Forums and Student tuition protests.

In addition, security plans were drawn up and implemented for the following:

- Tovia Singer, International Israeli radio personality, January 2004
- Convocation of His Holiness the Dhali Lama, April 2004.
- Fazil Corman, Turkish Dignitary, May 2004.
- Robert F. Kennedy Jr. June 2004.
- Convocation of His Highness the Prince Karim Agha Khan, June 2004.
- Andrew Frow Memorial Service, August 2004.
- Ahron Barak, Isreal Supreme court Justice, September 2004.
- Jaggi Singh, operation threadbare, September 2004.

- Amos Oz, International writer and activist, September 2004.
- William Kristol, U.S. expert and consultant on Iraq war.
- SAC annual carnival, September 2004.
- Longin Pustiak, Speaker of the Senate of Poland, October 2004.
- Human Rights refugee action, October 2004.
- Ken Wiwa, Mid East Regimes, October 2004.
- Remembrance Day, November 2004.
- Ambassador Ken Taylor, November 2004.
- G8 Research Conference, November 2004
- Rae Review Conference, December 2004.

COMMUNITY POLICING

Community-Based Policing is a proactive approach to crime prevention and safety awareness that places much of the emphasis and initiative for safety in the hands of the community. University Police are committed to meeting the needs of the community and acting as partners in establishing and maintaining a safe and secure environment. The Community Safety Coordinator's position, in particular, is responsible for coordinating ongoing education and outreach initiatives directed at improving personal safety and security on campus, and for the coordination of the university's personal safety program.

Crime Prevention Programs

- **Operation Provident Program** is designed for business to serve as a deterrent to theft of property by providing a means of identifying property and returning recovered stolen property to the owner;
- **Operation Property Identification** is a program designed to discourage theft of valuables from an office or residence;
- **Bicycle Registration Program** is offered to the University Community in deterring bicycle theft by allowing the University Police to verify the ownership of a bicycle. The bicycle registration program works in conjunction with the Toronto Police bicycle registration program;
- **Date Rape Drug** information and education training for women;
- **Graffiti Alert Program** was introduced to identify and reduce graffiti on campus;
- **False Alarm Reduction Program** is designed to reduce the false intrusion alarms through co-operation and education.
- **Safety Awareness Week** is a community project initiated by the University of Toronto Police Service. The focus of the event is to promote safety, security and services to the community. The project was initiated in 2000 and has grown yearly. It is a full week of events incorporated with maximum community involvement. The week ends with a pancake breakfast on the steps of Sidney Smith Hall and a bicycle safety check on St. George Street.
- The **Working Alone Service** is provided by the University Police and is available to all members of the community who work on the campus during the quiet hours of the evening, weekends and statutory holidays.
- Seven officers are **CPTED** (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design) certified to conduct vulnerability and threat assessments for the University. Using architectural drawings, on-site visits and consultation with architects, engineers and the end users,

practitioners provide advice to avoid creation of areas “friendly” to crime. The assessments evaluate not only existing university structures, but also new construction and renovations. This process addresses security needs quickly and effectively. CPTED audits were conducted on various residences and buildings at the request of users and managers.

With introduction of a security and access control standard, a CPTED audit will be conducted of every building before renovations are planned. A team of members has been assigned to the task and have completed more than 20 audits.

- **Building Watch Program** is a partnership program, organized by the University Police and coordinated by building occupants. The program's objectives are to create an awareness of criminal activities in the building, and to encourage all building occupants to become more responsible for the overall safety and security of their building. The service hosted two fraud seminars for cashiers and managers of campus businesses. Businesses include faculties, franchisees and directly operated university and student organizations. The Business Watch Program is a partnership program offered to help reduce crime and increase personal safety awareness for businesses and their employees.
- **On-line safety and security material** available to the community include: Safety Audit Guideline, How to use 978-2222 Emergency Service, Safer Campus Survey, Violence Management Guide, Guide to Crisis, Response and Management, How to stop criminal harassment, Dating Abuse Prevention, Cyberstalking, A Guide to Suicide Prevention, etc.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Members of the Police Service recognize the importance of participating in the community through the initiation and support of a variety of special events and fund raising campaigns.

- Volunteering officers represented the University Police at the PRIDE parade, Cops for Cancer, Special Olympics and Police Week at Nathan Phillips Square, Golf Tournament for the United Way;
- Participating in students' orientation week events;
- Participated in safety and security awareness for students living off campus. University Police met with the guardians and students living at the 89 Chestnut Residence.
- Membership on the 52 Division Community Police Liaison Committee
- Development and delivery of personal safety seminars, self-defence and protective skills courses for members of the campus community.
- Issued Community Advisory alerts to the community.
- Participated in the Student Leaders Orientation Training. Provided information to attendees on their responsibilities to hold safe orientation events and inoffensive "scavenger hunts".
- Emergency Procedures Guide has been designed to provide a basic manual for the University community to prepare for campus emergencies through planned responses.

PERSONAL SAFETY EDUCATION

Personal safety and crime prevention education has the potential to improve the safety of community members, thereby enhancing the quality of their campus life. To improve safety through education and awareness of crime, the University of Toronto Police provided a variety of programs to the University community. These programs targeted significant topics ranging from

personal safety/crime prevention strategies to teaching women how to defend themselves. Programs include:

- Coordinating, scheduling and promotion of self-defence/protective skills course for community members.
- Facilitating Non-violent Crisis Intervention Courses for staff members
- University of Toronto Police web site features information on police programs, services, campus safety and security features and Campus resources
- RAD (Rape Aggression Defence) training for women is provided through the Athletics program and is designed to reduce victimization of women.

WALKSAFER STUDENT PATROL SERVICE

The University of Toronto WALKsafer Service is designed to provide a safe and reliable on-campus escort to students, staff, faculty and visitors after dark. The primary goal of the WALKsafer Service is to enable people to travel from one campus location to another, with a sense of security and without fear of harassment, intimidation, verbal abuse, or assault. WALKsafer teams patrol campus buildings, check campus emergency phones, report suspicious behaviour to the University police, and check exterior lighting on a regular basis.

The WALKsafer Service employs approximately 15 University of Toronto students as patrollers. Patrollers work in pairs (at least one of whom is a female) and may be identified by University of Toronto photo cards and distinctive jackets worn while on duty. They are in radio contact with the University of Toronto Police. The WALKsafer Service operates from September to the last day of regular classes, five days a week, from 7:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m. but service is adjusted to meet demand. At other times, University Police will provide escorts as time and availability permit.

WALKsafer Service	
Walks/Escorts	361
Building Checks	607
Emergency Phone Checks	128

BIKE PATROL

The University of Toronto Police bike unit was initiated in the summer of 1992. At that time, eight officers were trained and issued bike patrol equipment. Today, all but five members have been trained and equipped. The bike unit has proven to be an efficient form of patrol on the St. George campus. Its advantages are accessibility to off-street paths and trails, quicker response time (in cases of heavy vehicular traffic or foot patrol), and cost advantage (fuel and maintenance). There are two Police Bike Instructors at St. George campus. Both instructors have received International Police Mountain Bike Association (IPMBA) instructor training. As qualified instructors, most of the classes taught are to new recruits of the University of Toronto Police although, outside agencies are welcome and do attend for the course. Some of these agencies include: University of Guelph Police, Carleton University Security, York University Security and CN Police.

COMMUNITY SAFETY COORDINATOR

The Community Safety Coordinator is responsible for coordinating ongoing education and outreach initiatives, directed at improving safety on campus, and for the co-ordination of the university's personal safety programmes. The Community Safety Coordinator works closely with other University offices including, the University Police; the University's other Equity Officers, Counselling and Learning Skills Service, Human Resources Department, and the Office of Student Affairs. This year the Community Safety Coordinator dealt with approximately 150 cases, an increase of 60 cases during the year. The office has increased the number of referrals in each of the last five years. Referrals were initiated by:

- Individuals experiencing a threat to their personal safety;
- By supervisors concerned about the safety of an employee or concerned about the behaviour of an employee that posed a potential or actual threat to others; and
- By people who, although not in a supervisory role, were concerned about the safety of others.

As part of the Police Service, the Community Safety Coordinator is a valuable resource to the campus community. The issues dealt with in this office include self-defence courses, criminal harassment, critical incident response and on-going support, information and referrals. This model provides a holistic approach to situations requiring more than law enforcement.

While the Community Safety Coordinator works from the St. George Campus, the two individuals in the office are responsible for Mississauga and Scarborough as well. Increased workload and greater responsibility as part of the University's crisis intervention model will lead to an examination of the service in 2005.

An issue of great concern to both policing and community safety is the alarming increase in cases of criminal harassment. In 2003, five cases were investigated by police, all of which were cases managed by Community Safety. In 2004, Criminal Harassment has increased to nineteen cases. Each case requires intensive University resources and crisis level interventions. These cases involve faculty, staff and students.

A campaign will begin in 2005 to encourage reporting and early intervention. Another increase in cases is expected in 2005.

The Community Safety Coordinator reports separately to the University Affairs Board.

TRAINING AND PERSONNEL

Appointments

Number of Total Applications (January 1 st -December 31 st)	Number of New Appointments (January 1 st -December 31 st)	Number of Re-Appointments (January 1 st -December 31 st)	Total Number of Special Constables (As of December 31 st)
5	0	0	28

Terminations/ Suspensions/ Resignations and Retirements

Number of Terminations (January 1 st -December 31 st)	Number of Suspensions (January 1 st -December 31 st)	Number of Resignations * (January 1 st -December 31 st)	Number of Retirements (January 1 st -December 31 st)
0	0	2	0

* Includes personnel who transferred to a new position within the Agency not requiring Special Constable authority or died prior to retirement.

Training

Our training mandate is designed to meet the needs of the University. Training combines directives from the Toronto Police Services, changes in law, court decisions, Federal, and Provincial standards into a comprehensive learning model.

The Service strives to keep current with community policing, public safety and law enforcement trends while recognizing trends in social development and learning from professionals within and outside the University. The training program is developed through consultation with the community, other institutions and case debriefing of situations.

The Service welcomes constructive comment from its clients. Recommendations from all levels of policing contribute to the process of designing and delivering the courses to meet the specific needs of the University Special Constable service and its community. The training curriculum is designed to ensure a balanced mix of mandatory skills training, sensitivity to the University environment and practical field experience. This is accomplished through a combination of on-line and in-class lectures, seminars and participative, in-group discussions to approximate campus-policing situations.

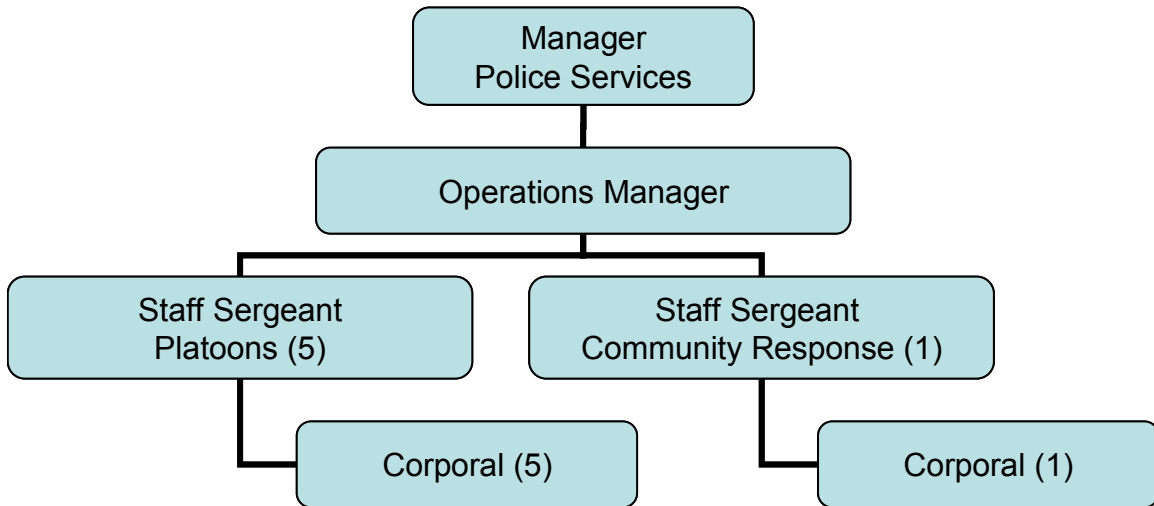
Campus resources are used whenever possible, but due to the unique style of policing that is required on campus; outside resources are occasionally used.

The table following details the training provided during 2004 to special constables at the University of Toronto.

Course/Topic	Delivered By	Duration	Number Trained
Advanced University Special Constable Course	University of Waterloo	10 days	2
Alternate Dispute Resolution	Stitt-Feld Handy Group	4 days	2
Arrest Authorities	University of Toronto Police Community Resource Unit	2 hours	22
Centennial College Leadership Course	Centennial College	10 days	4
CPTED Level 1	University of Toronto Police CPTED Instructor	4 days	4
CPTED Level 1	Ontario Provincial Police	5 days	2
CPTED Level 1 and 2	Peel Regional Police Centennial College	10 days	1
Credit Card/ Counterfeit Money Seminar	CIBC/Ontario Provincial Police	6 hours	19
Defensive Tactics Instructor Course	PPCT Management Systems	5 days	2
Effective Presentation Course	Toronto Police Service	4 days	2
Excited Delirium /Positional Asphyxia Awareness	University of Toronto Police Community Resource Unit	1 hour	22
First Aid CPR Instructor Regualification	Ontario Provincial Police	1 day	1
Fit for Duty National Conference	Ontario Provincial Police/Ottawa Police/RCMP	3 days	1
General Investigations Training	Sudbury Regional Police/OPC	10 days	2
Guest Speaker	Toronto Police Service	1 day	2
Internet for Investigators On-Line Course	Centennial College	80 hours	1
Hi Rise Buildings and Two Stage Fire Alarm Overview	University Of Toronto Fire Prevention Service	2 hours	12
Joint Health and Safety Committee Basic Certification	University of Toronto Occupational Health and Safety	3 days	1
Media Relations	University of Toronto Media Relations	2 hours	19
Police Mountain Bike Program	University of Toronto Police	2 days	5
Police Service Excellence	Centennial College	1 day	2
Police Mental Health Systems Liaison	Hosted by Hamilton Police Service	2 days	1
Professional Standards Conference	Toronto Police Service	3 days	1
Property and Evidence Management	International Association of Property and Evidence	2 days	1
Protective Services On-Line Course	Centennial College	280 hrs	3
Search of Persons Review	University of Toronto Police Community Resource Unit	1 hour	22
Scenes of Crime Officer	York Regional Police	10 days	2
TPS Learning Network Trainers Course	Toronto Police Service	4 days	1
Understanding University Governance	University of Toronto Governing Council	2 hours	3
Use of Force Review Criminal Code and 2004 Use of Force	University of Toronto Police Community Resource Unit	4 hours	25

Supervision

Service is provided on a platoon based system. The platoons are led by Staff Sergeants who are assisted by a corporal. Staff Sergeants are members of the Professional Managerial Group and corporals are members of OPSEU, the union which represents special constables and communications staff.



Reporting Requirement

Enforcement

Authority *	Arrested/ Investigated	Charged (Form 9, P.O.T)	Released No Charges (Unconditionally)	Turned Over to TPS
Criminal Code	89	55	8	26
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	4	2	2	
Trespass to Property Act	241	101	140	
Liquor Licence Act	39	29	10	
Provincial Offences Act	0	0	0	0
Mental Health Act	9	0	0	0

* As provided in the Special Constable Appointment

CASE MANAGEMENT

With the introduction of an investigative capability within the Community Resource Unit, the Service is better able to respond to the needs of the University community when crimes occur on campus. There are two full-time members assigned to the unit.

A large part of the case management function requires the service to manage cases once a charge is laid and the matter is before the courts. To ensure we meet the standards expected by the courts, all cases are managed centrally. Additionally, crimes reported to us are investigated in conjunction with Toronto Police Investigators. The data below details the work done by the Community Resource Unit.

Investigations

SOCO jobs	14
Other investigations	463
Fingerprints found	5
Photo jobs	10
Other evidence seized	32

As science and technology become practical tools for crime solving, practitioners must be prepared to use it to advantage. Four members of the service are qualified as Scenes of Crime Officers (SOCO) who attend crime scenes for the purpose of retrieving forensic evidence (DNA, fingerprints, distinctive fibres, footprints, or tool marks). In addition, one member is also a Senior Forensic Analyst, qualified to give expert testimony in court. Two additional members will be trained as SOCO in 2005.

All scenes of crime on campus are the responsibility of the Toronto Police Service once reported to them. In every instance, a SOCO is requested from Toronto Police. If there is no SOCO available or they decline to examine the scene forensically, a member of UTP staff will attend to conduct the examination. In 2004, fourteen scenes were examined forensically and fingerprints were found at five scenes. Additional scenes were photographed after Toronto Police conducted the examination. A number of scenes were examined where an investigation is necessary for risk management purposes.

In conjunction with crime scene management, the Community Resource Unit has developed and implemented a Property and Evidence Management system. Facilities have been constructed for the safe storage and proper handling of exhibits and other property connected to an investigation. In addition one member has been certified as a Property and Evidence manager.

COMPLAINTS

Complaints against members, (Special Constables) of the University of Toronto Campus Community Police are based on policies, service, misconduct or allegations of a criminal act.

Members receiving complaints obtain the particulars and notify their supervisor to interview the complainant. The supervisor obtains details of the complaint and asks the complainant to complete a Public Complaint Form or submit a signed document to the manager of Campus Police Services. If the complaint alleges a criminal act by the member then the complainant is immediately referred to the officer in charge of the nearest Toronto Police Service facility.

Complaints not of a criminal nature will be forwarded to Toronto Police Professional Standards Service where the complaint will be classified and assigned an investigator. When a complaint is assigned to the University of Toronto Campus Community Police Service for investigation, the Manager of Campus Police Services will appoint a supervisor or a person acting as a supervisor to conduct the investigation and report the findings in writing. The Manager will review the results and determine whether the complaint is substantiated. Complainants may request a review of the Manager's decision by the Vice President, Business Affairs.

Total Number of Complaints	Investigated by Agency	Investigated by Toronto Police Service	Number Resolved	Number Outstanding
2	2	0	2	0

The University of Toronto Campus Community Police investigated two conduct complaints in 2004.

The first complaint was made by a motorist at the scene of a personal injury motor vehicle accident. The complainant was upset by the conduct of a Special Constable who had stopped to assist at the scene. The complaint was not substantiated.

The second complaint was made by a member of the University community against a Special Constable on duty during a special event. The complainant alleged that the Special Constables conduct was discriminatory. The complaint was not substantiated.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Incident Types	2002	2003	2004
Break and enter	49	65	51
Robbery	5	1	4
Theft Over \$5000	31	18	12
Theft Under \$5000	358	507	481
Theft Bicycles	128	145	168
Possess stolen property	2	0	15
Disturb Peace	23	5	7
Indecent Acts	18	11	5
Mischief/Damage	132	88	101
Other Offences	44	43	116
Arrest Warrants	7	16	9
Sexual Assaults	4	2	6
Assault	30	23	21
Impaired Driving	0	0	0
Criminal Harassment	0	5	19
Threatening	55	16	21
Homophobic/Hate Crimes	4	2	9
Homicide	0	0	0
Crime Occurrences	890	947	1045

Other Activity	2002	2003	2004
Alarms	456	768	855
Fire Alarms	161	314	467
Assist other police	53	122	22
Assist Community Member	783	928	829
Community Services	136	132	149
Disturbances	121	164	116
Demonstrations/Protests	22	23	15
Inv. Suspicious Persons	372	404	985
Inv. Suspicious Circumstances	210	272	349
Trespasser Charged	141	46	101
Trespasser Cautioned	109	64	140
Medical Assistance	184	135	141
Insecure Premises	47	54	68
Motor Vehicle Collision	36	33	45
Mental Health Act	11	12	9
Suicide/Attempt Suicide	4	1	1
Sudden Death	2	2	0
Fires	12	14	3
Building Patrols	7373	6859	7745

Monetary Values Reported

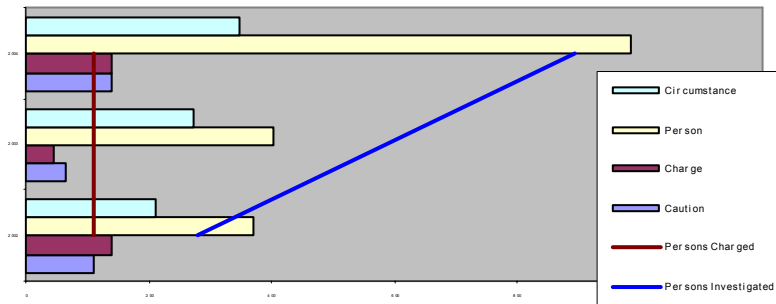
	2002	2003	2004
THEFTS			
U of T	\$ 359,881	\$ 383,703	\$ 260,909
Personal Property	\$ 185,194	\$ 304,704	\$ 453,920
MISCHIEF			
U of T	\$ 107,833	\$ 46,655	\$ 72,440
Personal Property	\$ 2,572	\$ 9,875	\$ 53,135
RECOVERY			
U of T	\$ 1,638	\$ 3,000	\$ 42,287
Personal Property	\$ 35,237	\$ 27,115	\$ 26,187

Trends and Issues

In addition to services provided under the authority of a Special Constable, University Police provide security services and support to the community. The Operations Centre has become a clearinghouse for after-hours emergency calls and is the Campus Fire and Intrusion Alarm Systems monitoring centre. The number of installed alarms on campus has grown during the past three years and at the same time, so have false alarms.

Facilities and Services have developed a standard security and access control system for the campus which is being installed as space is created or renovated. The eventual plan calls for an electronic access control system and perimeter alarms on all buildings, driven by the availability of funding and development.

After September 11, 2001, a sharp increase was noted in the number of calls being received about circumstances and people that made our community uncomfortable. It was expected that this would return to levels experienced before that day. There has not been a decrease but rather it continues to grow. More community members are reporting harassment and threatening behaviours. University Police encourage early reporting rather than waiting until the situation has become out of control. Without diminishing the seriousness of the behaviour, it is noted that more cases have less serious consequences. This is seen most dramatically in the calls for staff to investigate suspicious persons and suspicious circumstances. The result of those calls from the community has been an increase in the number of times Campus Community Police exercised the authority of the property owner under the Trespass to Property Act.



Sharp increases in reports of suspicious persons and activity categories are usually indicative of the number of trespassers charged and cautioned. The trend indicates that while Campus Community Police are investigating more reports of suspicious persons, it has not led to a similar increase in the number of charges and cautions for persons who are not welcome in the community.

While the campus community had enjoyed a decrease in thefts in 2002, an increase was noted in 2003 that has again decreased in 2004. There had been a significant increase in break and enter offences in 2003 which has trended downward in 2004, attributable to decreases in the fourth quarter. Again in 2004, the most significant increase is in the value of personal property stolen, including the theft of bicycles. Bicycles continue to be stolen all over the campus but most notably at the major buildings. Campus Community Police expended significant effort in apprehending offenders and had some successful apprehensions. Despite the best efforts of the library patrol staff, unattended property continues to be stolen in the libraries.

Criminal Harassment

The most significant change in statistical reporting is the introduction of the offence of criminal harassment. Readers will note that 2003 is the first year the category is reported and that there are a significant increase in the number of offences reported in 2004. At one time categorized as stalking and intimidation, the need to protect persons, usually women, from offenders, usually men, whose obsessive behaviour cannot be stopped by other less serious means has led to the creation of the offence in the Criminal Code. This issue is also discussed in the Community Safety Coordinator section.

Campus Community Police services include the Community Safety Coordinator (who reports separately). The Community Safety Coordinator is the primary source of help sought by students, faculty and staff when their safety or level of comfort is jeopardized. Some of the victims interviewed by the Community Safety Coordinator choose to file a criminal complaint, which is investigated by the Campus Community and Toronto Police Services. All persons seeking assistance are provided with the full resources of the campus community and publicly available services.

In 2005, the Community Safety Coordinator will complete a public education, leaflet and Zoom poster campaign addressing criminal harassment. The program is aimed at educating victims to recognize the offence and report it.

Building Patrol

Starting with funding from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, building patrol personnel have been hired to patrol selected campus buildings. While it is too early to comment on the program, all indications are that the project will reduce crime and increase the comfort level of faculty and students in the buildings patrolled. The program is being offered to all faculties and administrative units on a fee for service basis.

The Next 100 Years

The policing and security fields are undergoing massive reorganization and change throughout the world. When it was originally constituted, the University Police were police officers in the province. As time went on and the governance of policing changed, members of the service became provincial Special Constables through the Ontario Provincial Police. In 1994, the governance model changed again to place responsibility with the Toronto Police Service rather than the OPP.

The Minister of Community Safety and Corrections has issued new guidelines for the management of special constables in the future. The guidelines cover recruitment, training and management of special constables.

Campus Community Police are members of OACUSA (Ontario Association of College and University Security Administrators). All colleges and universities in the province are eligible for

membership. During the past three years, OACUSA has developed guidelines for special constables and security officers on campuses that exceed the Ministry guidelines. The University is positioned to be able to comply with the new regulations and guidelines.