

Trends of Arrested and Charged Person in Toronto, 2014-2022*

Yimiao Yuan

January 24, 2024

Human safety is important in a city like Toronto that attracts many international students and immigrants every year, reducing crime is a crucial part of ensuring that safety. We have explored the records of people being arrested and charged from 2014 to 2022 through graphs and tables. By analyzing the overall data of the offenders and their relationship with victims, we found that the overall number of people being arrested and charged in Toronto is decreasing, and most of them choose adult and middle-aged males as the main target of the crime. These findings can help police and government to better develop preventive measures to keep people safe.

1 Introduction

Canada is considered a very safe country and attracts a large number of international students and immigrants from all over the world every year. In 2023 alone, Canada welcomed 900,000 international students (Singer (2024)). As more and more people come, the safety of people becomes a very important issue, especially in busy cities like Toronto. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate the data of offenders every year, so that the government and the police can effectively understand the data and patterns of crime in different areas, make corresponding policy adjustments and alert the public.

In this paper, we use R (R Core Team (2022)) to analyze a dataset on arrested and charged persons to better understand how the number of arrested and charged persons and the corresponding victims have changed from 2014 to 2022 in Toronto. The dataset was analyzed using tables and other useful visualizations such as bar charts and line graphs. The results found that the number of people arrested and charged decreased between 2014 and 2019, and then has a trend of increasing again from 2020 to 2022. It is also interesting to note that the

*Code and data are available at: https://github.com/YimiaoYuan09/Arrested_and_Charged_Persons

majority of offenders chose males over females to commit their crimes, with a concentration of ages between 18 and 44. Overall, these data trends confirm that the City of Toronto is aware of the issue of people’s safety and is working to address it and improve the safety of the city.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: Section 2 demonstrates the dataset being processed and used, and analyzes it through tables and graphs to show changes in arrested and charged persons overtime.

2 Data

This report uses “Police Annual Statistical Report - Arrested and Charged Persons” as the primary dataset, which obtained from the City of Toronto’s Open Data Portal (“Police Annual Statistical Report - Arrested and Charged Persons” (2023)). This dataset was accessed through R (R Core Team (2022)) using `opendatatoronto` package (Gelfand (2022)) and saved using `readr` (Wickham, Hester, and Bryan (2024)). The data is published by Toronto Police Services and refreshed on a yearly basis, with last updated on November 28, 2023. This dataset provides a total count of persons who have been arrested and charged over a period of time. The data consists 129374 rows and 11 variables, each indicating a detailed summary of the crime with the year the arrest was made, location of the crime, victims’ information and count of arrested and charged persons. The following table (Table 1) shows a preview of the primary dataset using `knitr` (Xie (2023)) and `kableExtra` (Zhu (2021)).

Table 1: Preview of the arrested and charged persons dataset

X_id	ARREST_YEAR	DIVISION	HOOD_158	NEIGHBOURHOOD_158	SEX	AGE_COHORT	AGE_GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBTYPE	ARREST_COUNT
1	2019	D14	83	Dufferin Grove (83)	Female	25 to 34	Adult	Other Criminal Code Violations	Other	1
2	2022	D12	30	Brookhaven-Amesbury (30)	Male	<18	Youth	Crimes Against the Person	Assaults	2
3	2018	D14	165	Harbourfront-CityPlace (165)	Male	18 to 24	Adult	Other Criminal Code Violations	Other	1

Since it is difficult to observe through 129374 rows with 11 variables, this reports will only observe and analyze through specific aspects. The dataset contains information about victims, so one way is to focus on the number of arrested and charged person through the victims aspects. In addition, it stated the geographic division of the crime location, so we can further investigate the dataset on the division perspective.

The analysis data was cleaned to exclude the “unknown” information on the sex and age_cohort column and “No Specified Address (NSA)” on the division column to obtain more specific and detailed data. The cleaned data will be analyzed and performed using R (R Core Team (2022)) with `tidyverse` (Wickham et al. (2019)), `knitr` (Xie (2023)), `dplyr` (Wickham et al. (2023)), `ggplot2` (Wickham (2016)) and `here` (Müller (2020)).

The dataset analyzed in this report consists five variables: arrest year, division, victims’ age, victims’ gender, and the count of the arrested and charged person. Working with these variables, we can generate a great deal of graphs to gain a better understand of how the crime

cases changed through time. Figure 1 shows the total number of arrested and charged person each year.

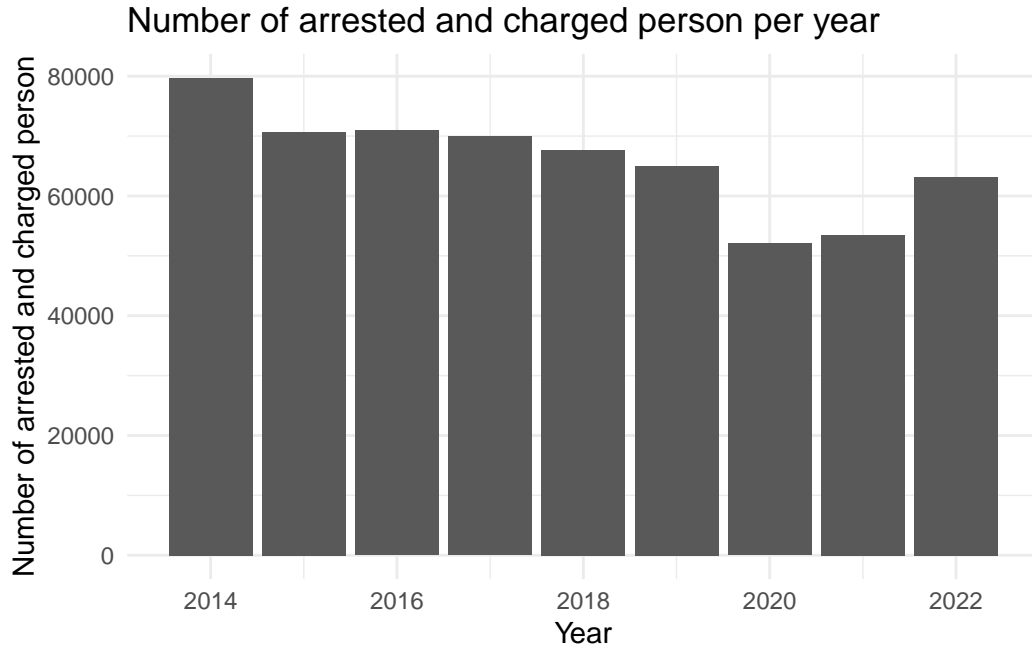


Figure 1: Number of arrested and charged person each year

According to this bar chart (Figure 1), we can see that the number of arrested and charged person is steadily decreasing each year. The number of arrested and charged person in 2014 is around 80000, which is the highest, then it is slowly decreasing from 2015 to 2017, and is slightly increasing from 2020 to 2022. For a more detailed analysis, we want to explore how this trend changes in specific divisions. The City of Toronto is divided into different police divisions, so we can take advantage of this to see how the number of arrested and charged person are changing in each division.

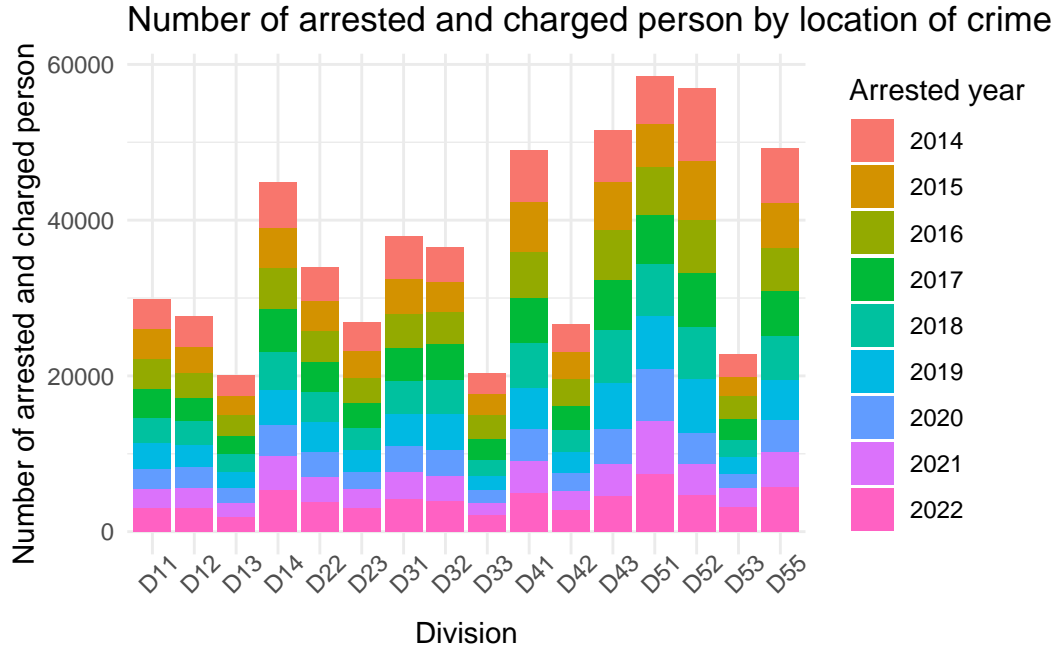


Figure 2: Number of arrested and charged person per division each year

From Figure 2, we can see that the number of arrested and charged person in D51 and D52 are significantly higher than the other divisions, with a total of 58450 and 57021 people respectively, suggesting that more people are committing crimes in these two areas and it is more dangerous for people living in Toronto. In comparison, D13, D33 and D53 have a lower number of offenses, with a total of 20000 arrested and charged persons over a nine-year period. Overall, the number of arrested and charged persons in each district shows a downward trend in each year, but in D14, D33, D43 and D53, there is a more significant increase in 2022.

After understanding the data in terms of overall crime, we can also analyze data based on victim information, which shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

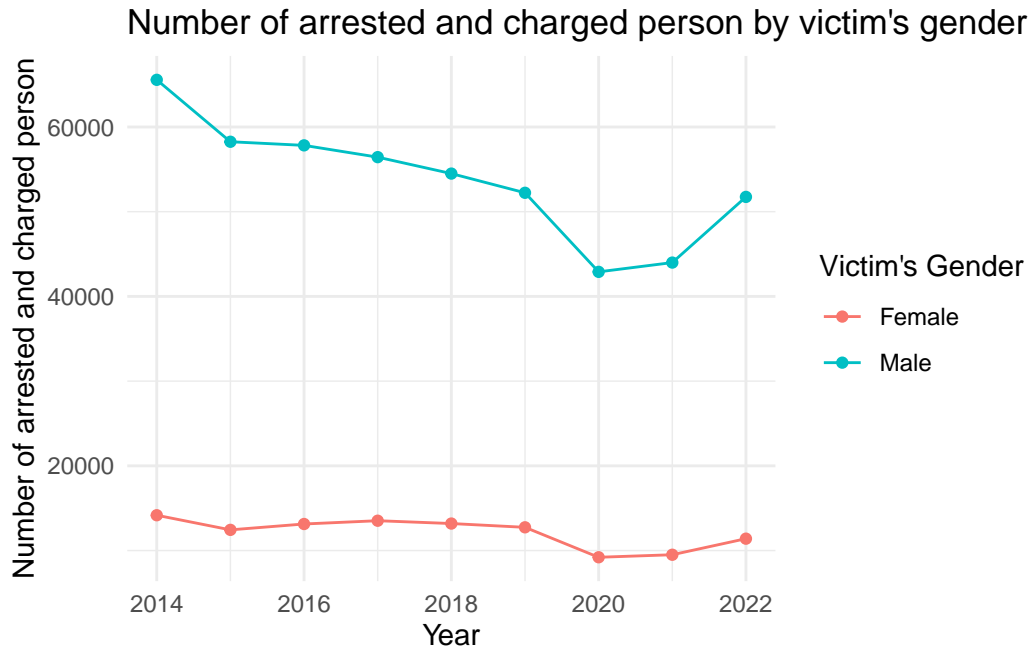


Figure 3: Number of arrested and charged person by victim's gender each year

Based on Figure 3, among all offenders, the number of people who choose male as victims is shockingly much higher than the number of people who choose female as victims. Victims of different genders show different trends. The number of people who choose female as victims drops from 2014 to 2015, remains almost constant from 2015 to 2019, then decreases sharply from 2019 to 2020, and starts to rise slightly from 2020 to 2022. The number of people who choose male as victims shows a continuous downward trend from 2014 to 2020, and then increases dramatically from 2020 to 2022. It is worth noting that for all genders, the number of victims decreases between 2019 to 2020 and then both increases from 2020 to 2022.

Besides victim's gender, we can also analyze data through victim's age.

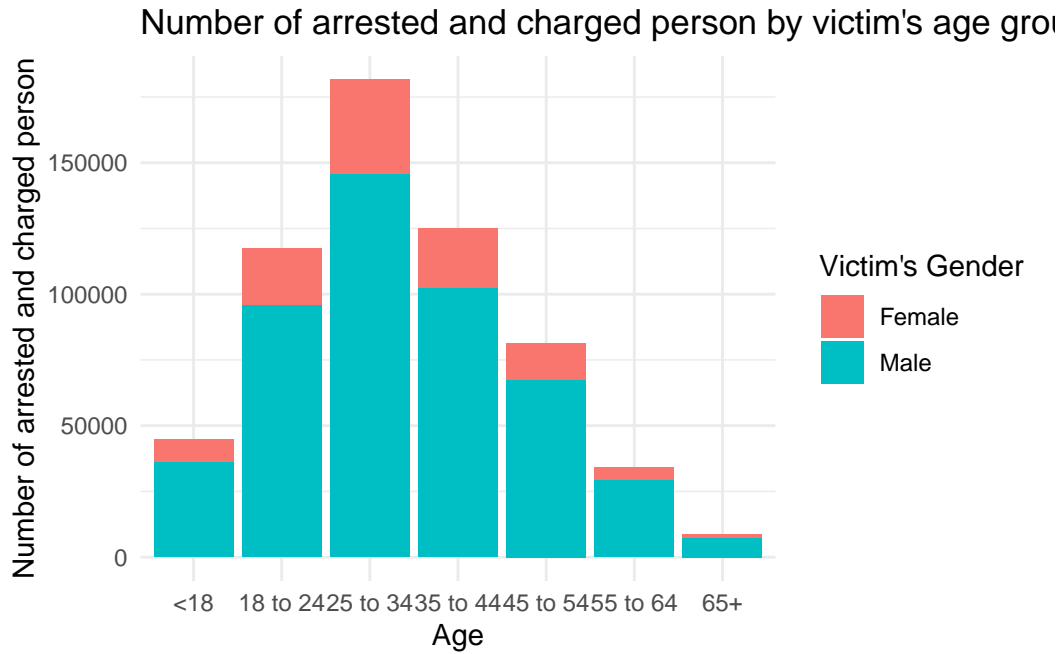


Figure 4: Number of arrested and charged person by victim's age group each year

From Figure 4, we can see that most of the victims are centered between the ages of 18 to 44, which is in the adult and middle-aged demographic. In contrast, victims over the age of 65 are the least. In general, most people who are arrested and charged choose adults and middle-aged people to commit crimes, they don't bother with the elderly and minors.

As can be seen from the four graphs, the overall number of crimes has been decreasing from year to year, but the number of crimes in several divisions has remained high. The police in these areas should strengthen their management or try a variety of preventive measures and warning notices to improve the current situation. It can also be seen that the victims tend to be adults and middle-aged, perhaps because that they often leave early and return home late, and go to various crowded places. For further investigation, the data can be improved by looking at the time of the crime, the cause of the crime, or other factors to get more results and more specific conclusions.

References

- Gelfand, Sharla. 2022. *Opendatatoronto: Access the City of Toronto Open Data Portal*. <https://sharlagelfand.github.io/opendatatoronto/>.
- Müller, Kirill. 2020. *Here: A Simpler Way to Find Your Files*. <https://here.r-lib.org/>.
- “Police Annual Statistical Report - Arrested and Charged Persons.” 2023. *City of Toronto Open Data Portal*. <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/police-annual-statistical-report-arrested-and-charged-persons/>.
- R Core Team. 2022. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. <https://www.R-project.org/>.
- Singer, Colin R. 2024. “Canada to Cap Annual Numbers of International Students by Province.” <https://www.immigration.ca/canada-to-cap-annual-numbers-of-international-students-by-province/#:~:text=The%20CBC%20News%20report%20claims,have%20welcomed%20900%2C000%20international%20students>.
- Wickham, Hadley. 2016. *Ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*. Springer-Verlag New York. <https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org>.
- Wickham, Hadley, Mara Averick, Jennifer Bryan, Winston Chang, Lucy D’Agostino McGowan, Romain François, Garrett Golemund, et al. 2019. “Welcome to the tidyverse.” *Journal of Open Source Software* 4 (43): 1686. <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686>.
- Wickham, Hadley, Romain François, Lionel Henry, Kirill Müller, and Davis Vaughan. 2023. *Dplyr: A Grammar of Data Manipulation*. <https://dplyr.tidyverse.org>.
- Wickham, Hadley, Jim Hester, and Jennifer Bryan. 2024. *Readr: Read Rectangular Text Data*. <https://readr.tidyverse.org>.
- Xie, Yihui. 2023. *Knitr: A General-Purpose Package for Dynamic Report Generation in r*. <https://yihui.org/knitr/>.
- Zhu, Hao. 2021. *kableExtra: Construct Complex Table with ‘Kable’ and Pipe Syntax*. <http://haozhu233.github.io/kableExtra/>.