



PUBLIC SAFETY DATA PORTAL: OPEN DATA DOCUMENTATION



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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	2
Toronto Police Service Public Safety Data Portal	2
Police Open Data & Privacy Considerations	3
Geographic Information	3
Open Data Updates	4
Open Analytics Information	4
Web Mapping Applications	5
Open Datasets Currently Available	5
OPEN DATASETS	6
Major Crime Indicators (MCI)	6
Homicides (ASR-RC-TBL-002)	7
Shootings & Firearm Discharges	8
Neighbourhood Crime Rates	9
Bicycle Thefts	10
Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) Collisions	11
Field Information Reports (FIRS)	14
Total Motor Vehicle Collisions (ASR-T-TBL-001)	15
Mental Health Act (MHA) Apprehensions	16
Persons in Crisis (PIC) Calls for Service Attended (CFSA)	18
Budget & Staffing	19
Theft from Motor Vehicle	22
Appendix A:	24
Open Data Summary Table	24
Premises Type Summary Table	25
Appendix B:	27
Glossary	27



Public Safety Data Portal Open Data Documentation

INTRODUCTION

The Toronto Police Service is committed to the ongoing release of open data for public safety, awareness, greater openness and transparency. The Service's Open Data Program strives to release valuable open data and provide continuous support for public understanding, use and application of police information.

Government agencies and institutions under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA), the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (MFIPPA) and/or the Personal Health Information Protection Act (PHIPA) are required to provide members of the public with access to public government data, unless the data is exempt for legal, privacy, security, confidentiality or commercially-sensitive reasons¹. The Toronto Police Service has adopted the Government of Ontario's Open Data Directive and all police open datasets are subject to the Open Government Licence. Open government guidelines define open data as structured data that is machine-readable, freely shared, used and built on without restrictions².

Toronto Police Service Public Safety Data Portal

The Toronto Police Service publishes open datasets via the Toronto Police Service Public Safety Data Portal designed to provide access to police open datasets for public use. This open data portal delivers police information by providing downloadable open datasets that meet the industry standards for open data, data visualizations, web mapping applications and supporting documentation to aid public understanding and open data literacy of police information. The Public Safety Data Portal can be accessed through the Toronto Police Service website or by visiting directly at: data.torontopolice.on.ca

¹ <https://www.ontario.ca/page/open-government>

² <https://www.ontario.ca/page/open-government-licence-ontario>

Police Open Data & Privacy Considerations

Police open data includes any data collected or maintained by the Toronto Police Service unless certain data or data in its entirety is exempt for legal, privacy, security, and confidentiality or commercially-sensitive reasons. The Toronto Police Service considers privacy and data quality to be of utmost importance. The Toronto Police Service is committed to the proactive provision of police open data while taking necessary measures to protect privacy, legal and confidential data. Therefore, the Toronto Police Service will:

- Not disclose data exempt for legal, privacy, security, confidentiality or commercially-sensitive reasons.
- Exclude data when the service is prevented from disclosing data by law/or authorized by law to refuse its existence.
- Personal information is strictly protected unless sufficient statutory authority for release & where appropriate.

The Toronto Police Service reserves the right to exclude the release of personal identification information or any data that has the potential to identify an individual.

Geographic Information

Toronto Police Service Open Data includes geographic location information provided in the projected coordinate system NAD 1927 UTM 17N. The location of crime occurrences have been deliberately offset to the nearest road intersection node to protect the privacy of parties involved in the occurrence. All location data must be considered as an approximate location of the occurrence and users are advised not to interpret any of these locations as related to a specific address or individual. The location of traffic related occurrences provided include the original coordinates and have not been modified.

For certain datasets, certain coordinate information will appear to be 'NULL' in instances where the specific location was unable to be validated or geocoded. These locations may still have a division/neighbourhood associated to them if the general location was identified. For locations identified outside the city of Toronto limits, or invalidated locations, the division/neighbourhood designation will be 'NSA' to indicate 'Not Specified Area.'

The City of Toronto's 140 neighbourhood structure has been used to provide all neighbourhood-related information.

Open Data Updates

Toronto Police Service Open Data is updated annually during the first quarter of every year. Due to the dynamic nature of police reporting, a complete update of the entire dataset is required. However, all historical date ranges will be provided. See Appendix A for a complete list of datasets and their respective date range availability.

Open Analytics Information

Toronto Police Service provides open analytics to aid in visualizing and understanding police information. These interactive visualizations provide trends analysis and important information at a glance. Open analytics are delivered through Year-to-date, Year End and Historical Reports.

Year-to-Date: refers to the period beginning on January 1st of the current year up to and including the present date or date as indicated. The same time period may be applied across multiple years in order to determine trends over time. The purpose of this report is to keep the public informed of criminal activity and other police information on a regular basis. Year-to-date open analytics are updated every Monday and include data up to the previous day.

Important Note: *Open Data for downloading is not available for Year-to-date reports. The open data is provided to the public for awareness and reporting purposes only. Due to the dynamic nature of police information, Uniform Crime Reporting information associated with recently reported occurrences is preliminary and subject to change upon further investigation.*

Year End: refers to the full year period beginning on January 1st and ending on December 31st. This time period may be applied across multiple years in order to compare year over year changes and/or determine trends over time. The purpose of this report is to provide a snap-shot of statistics for the previous year. Year-end reports are updated at the beginning of every year. Associated data to the year end report is provided for downloading upon the open data release during the first quarter of every month.

Historical: refers to all compiled data from previous years. Historical reports and open dataset are updated upon the release of the associated open data during the first quarter of every month.

Web Mapping Applications

Toronto Police Service provides web-mapping applications to visualize data spatially. These dynamic and interactive web-mapping applications allow users to visualize crime and traffic data *where* it occurs. [Crime App Year-to-date](#) and [Fatal Traffic Collisions](#) web-applications provide up-to-date information related to the current year and are updated at different intervals. Crime App Year-to-date is updated daily, twice a day, everyday with valid data up to the previous day. Fatal Traffic Collisions is updated 1-2 business days after a fatality occurs. Web-mapping applications associated with downloadable open datasets are updated upon the open data release associated with that dataset. For a complete list of web-mapping applications, please visit the [Maps](#) section on the portal.

Open Data Documentation Information

This document is designed to provide a comprehensive guide regarding the various open datasets currently provided on the Public Safety Data Portal³. This document provides a list of the open datasets currently available for downloading supplemented by detailed metadata, data qualifiers, glossary of terms and links to related open analytics and web-mapping applications.

This document also contains an Open Data Summary Table which includes a list of all open datasets, table identifiers, data extraction dates, and date range. The Glossary can be found at the end of this document (See Appendix B).

Open Datasets Currently Available

1. [Major Crime Indicators \(MCI\)](#)
2. [Homicides](#)
3. [Shootings & Firearm Discharges](#)
4. [Neighbourhood Crime Rates](#)
5. [Bicycle Thefts](#)
6. [Killed or Seriously Injured \(KSI\) Traffic Collisions](#)
7. [Field Information Reports \(FIRS\)](#)
8. [Mental Health Act \(MHA\) Apprehensions](#)
9. [Persons in Crisis \(PIC\) Calls for Service Attended \(CFSA\)](#)
10. [Theft from Motor Vehicle](#)

³ This guide excludes the Annual Statistical Report datasets, please refer to the ASR documentation. This guide also excludes data currently reported through open analytics but not currently available as downloadable open datasets (e.g. Sexual Violations).

OPEN DATASETS

[Major Crime Indicators \(MCI\)](#)

Description

This dataset includes all Major Crime Indicators (MCI) occurrences by reported date and related offences. The MCI categories include Assault, Break and Enter, Auto Theft, Robbery and Theft Over. This data is provided at the offence and/or victim level, therefore one occurrence number may have several records associated to the various MCIs used to categorize the occurrence. This data does not include occurrences that have been deemed unfounded. The definition of unfounded according to Statistics Canada is: "It has been determined through police investigation that the offence reported did not occur, nor was it attempted" (Statistics Canada, 2020).⁴

Format: CSV, XML, SHP

Major Crime Indicators (MCI) - Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	Index	Unique Identifier
2	event_unique_id	Offence Number
3	Division	Police Division where Offence Occurred
4	occurrence_date	Date of Offence
5	reporteddate	Date Offence was Reported
6	location_type	Location Type of Offence
7	premises_type	Premises Type of Offence
8	ucr_code	UCR Code for Offence
9	ucr_ext	UCR Extension for Offence
10	Offence	Title of Offence
11	reportedyear	Year Offence was Reported
12	reportedmonth	Month Offence was Reported
13	reportedday	Day of the Month Offence was Reported
14	reporteddayofyear	Day of the Year Offence was Reported
15	reporteddayofweek	Day of the Week Offence was Reported
16	reportedhour	Hour Offence was Reported
17	occurrenceyear	Year Offence Occurred
18	occurrencemonth	Month Offence Occurred
19	occurrenceaday	Day of the Month Offence Occurred

⁴ Statistics Canada. 2020. *Uniform Crime Reporting Manual*. Surveys and Statistical Programs. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

20	occurrence day of year	Day of the Year Offence Occurred
21	occurrence day of week	Day of the Week Offence Occurred
22	occurrence hour	Hour Offence Occurred
23	MCI	MCI Category of Occurrence
24	Hood_ID	Identifier of Neighbourhood
25	Neighbourhood	Name of Neighbourhood
26	Long	Longitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)
27	Lat	Latitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)

Open Analytics

The Toronto Police Service currently reports on MCIs by providing a [Year-to-date](#), a [Year End](#) and a [Historical report](#). Open analytics for each individual MCI are also available on the [Data Analytics](#) page on the portal, however, these only include a historical report.

Web Mapping Applications

The Toronto Police Service [Crime App Year-to-date](#) is an interactive web-map that reports on all MCIs on a daily basis. The [Crime App Year End](#) includes all the MCIs historical data. The [Neighbourhood MCI](#) web-map provides all historical MCIs by neighbourhoods using interactive thematic maps.

[Homicides \(ASR-RC-TBL-002\)](#)

Description

This dataset includes all Homicides occurrences. This includes offences of First Degree Murder, Second Degree Murder, and Manslaughter. A homicide occurs when a person directly or indirectly, by any means, causes the death of another human being. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide, or accidental or justifiable homicide (i.e self-defence) are not included. Homicide data is compiled based on the Homicide Squad Case List Log. Count is based on offence (i.e each deceased victim).

Format: CSV, XML, SHP

Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	Index_	Unique Identifier
2	Event_unique_id	General Occurrence Number
3	Occurrence_year	Year Homicide Occurred
4	Division	Police Division where Homicide Occurred
5	Homicide_type	Type of Homicide

6	Occurrence_date	Date Homicide Occurred
7	Hood_ID	Identifier of Neighbourhood where Homicide Occurred
8	Neighbourhood	Name of Neighbourhood where Homicide Occurred
9	Long	Longitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)
10	Lat	Latitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)

Open Analytics

The Toronto Police Service currently reports on Homicide by providing a [Year-to-date](#), a [Year End](#) and a [Historical report](#).

Web Mapping Applications

The Toronto Police Service [Crime App Year-to-date](#) is an interactive web-map that reports on Homicide on a daily basis. The [Crime App Year End](#) includes historical homicides. The [Neighbourhood MCI](#) web-map provides all historical homicides by neighbourhoods using interactive thematic maps.

[Shootings & Firearm Discharges](#)

Description

This dataset contains all shooting-related occurrences reported to the Toronto Police Service, including, but not limited to, those that may have been deemed unfounded after investigation. Shooting incidents in this dataset include both firearm discharges and shooting events, which are defined in the glossary in Appendix B.

In 2014, the Toronto Police Service changed records management systems. For occurrences prior to this date, coordinates are limited, therefore for some events with NULL coordinates the neighbourhood will be identified as 'NSA' to indicate 'Not Specified Area'.

Format: CSV, XML, SHP

Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	OBJECTID	Unique Identifier
2	event_unique_id	Occurrence Number
3	occurrence_date	Date Shooting Occurred
4	occurrence_year	Year Shooting Occurred
5	month_name	Month Shooting Occurred
6	day_name_of_week	Day of Week Shooting Occurred
7	occ_hour	Hour Shooting Occurred
8	timerange	Time Range Shooting Occurred

9	division	Police Division where Shooting Occurred
10	Death	Count of Deaths Resulted from Shooting
11	Injuries	Count of Injuries Resulted from Shooting
12	Hood_ID	Identifier of Neighbourhood where Homicide Occurred
13	Neighbourhood	Name of Neighbourhood where Homicide Occurred
14	Longitude	Longitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)
15	Latitude	Latitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)

Open Analytics

The Toronto Police Service currently reports on Shootings by providing a [Year-to-date](#), a [Year End](#) and a [Historical report](#).

Web Mapping Applications

The Toronto Police Service [Crime App Year-to-date](#) is an interactive web-map that reports on Shootings on a daily basis. The [Crime App Year End](#) includes historical shootings. The [Neighbourhood MCI](#) web-map provides all historical shootings by neighbourhoods using interactive thematic maps.

[Neighbourhood Crime Rates](#)

Description

This dataset includes all of the Crime Data by Neighbourhood. Counts are available for Assault, Auto Theft, Break and Enter, Robbery, Theft Over, Homicide and Shooting & Firearm Discharges. Data also includes the crime rate per 100,000 population calculated using the population estimates provided by Environics Analytics.

Format: CSV, XML, SHP

Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	OBJECTID	Unique row identifier
2	Neighbourhood	Name of Neighbourhood where offence occurred
3	Hood_ID	Identifier of Neighbourhood where offence occurred
4	2020_Population_Projection	2020 Population projection provided by Environics Analytics.
5	[Crime Category]_Count_ [Year]	This represents a count of crime offences for each crime category for each corresponding year.
6	[Crime Category]_Rate_ [Year]	This represents the crime rate per 100,000 for each crime category for each corresponding year. This is

		calculated using the population projection provided by Environics Analytics for each respective year.
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Open Analytics

The Toronto Police Service does not currently provide open analytics reports for Neighbourhood Crime Rates.

Web Mapping Applications

The [Neighbourhood MCJ](#) web-map provides all historical crime data using interactive thematic maps.

[Bicycle Thefts](#)

Description

This dataset contains occurrences related to bicycle thefts. These occurrences are related to a variety of offences where the theft of a bicycle was included.

Format: CSV, XML, SHP

Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	OBJECTID	Unique Identifier
2	event_unique_id	Occurrence Number
3	Primary_Offence	Primary Offence Type
4	Occurrence_Date	Date Theft Occurred
5	Occurrence_Year	Year Theft Occurred
6	Occurrence_Month	Month Theft Occurred
7	Occurrence_DayOfWeek	Day of Week Theft Occurred
8	Occurrence_DayOfMonth	Day of Month Theft Occurred
9	Occurrence_DayOfYear	Day of Year Theft Occurred
10	Occurrence_Hour	Hour Theft Occurred
11	Report_Date	Date Theft was Reported
12	Report_Year	Year Theft was Reported
13	Report_Month	Month Theft was Reported
14	Report_DayOfWeek	Day of Week Theft was Reported
15	Report_DayOfMonth	Day of Month Theft was Reported
16	Report_DayOfYear	Day of Year Theft was Reported
17	Report_Hour	Hour Theft was Reported

18	Division	Police Division where Theft Occurred
19	City	City where Theft Occurred
20	Hood_ID	Identifier of Neighbourhood where Theft Occurred
21	Neighbourhood	Name of Neighbourhood where Theft Occurred
22	Location_Type	Location Type of Occurrence
23	Premises_Type	Premises Type of Occurrence
24	Bike_Make	Make of Bicycle
25	Bike_Model	Model of Bicycle
26	Bike_Type	Type of Bicycle
27	Bike_Speed	Speed of Bicycle
28	Bike_Colour	Colour of Bicycle
29	Cost_of_Bike	Cost of Bicycle
30	Status	Status of Bicycle
31	Longitude	Longitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)
32	Latitude	Latitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)

Open Analytics

The Toronto Police Service currently only provides a [Historical](#) Bike Theft report.

Web Mapping Applications

The [Crime App Year End](#) includes historical bike thefts.

[Killed or Seriously Injured \(KSI\) Collisions](#)

Description

This Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) dataset is a subset from all traffic collision events. The source of the data comes from police reports where an officer attended an event related to a traffic collision. Please note that this dataset does not include all traffic collision events. The KSI data only includes events where a person sustained a major or fatal injury in a traffic collision event. The definitions included in Appendix B relate to the severity of injury used to classify the events in this dataset. Other injury types including minor or none are associated to every individual included in the event.

The KSI data includes a record (row) for every person involved in the collision event regardless of their level of injury, it includes everyone who was involved in a particular collision event. The field "Index" provides an arbitrary unique identification for every record in the entire dataset. The "ACCNUM" is a unique identification for each traffic collision event. Since the data includes every person involved in a collision event, this identification is duplicated. Please note that this number is not unique and it may repeat year over year. Careful consideration must be made when creating a subset for unique events, as the detailed information provided is for every person involved and its associated role and information may be lost.

For example, the event with ACCNUM=6000607400 has 5 persons involved in the collision (5 records). The field "INVTYPE" indicates the role of the person in the collision event. The "INVAGE" indicates the age range of the person and the "INJURY" type indicates the level of injury they sustained. Therefore, this event can be interpreted in the following way:

1. Passenger 1 age 20 to 24 sustained a fatal injury.
2. Passenger 2 age 15-19 sustained a fatal injury.
3. Passenger 3 age 20 to 24 sustained a major injury
4. Driver age 1 20 to 24 sustained a major injury.
5. Driver 2 age 45 to 49 sustained a major injury.

Synopsis: "IMPACTYPE" indicates this was a rear-end type of collision. "MANOUVER", "DRIVACT" and "DRIVCON" indicates Driver 2 stopped, was driving properly and in normal condition. However, Driver 1 was changing lanes, sped too fast for conditions and had been drinking. There are thirteen categories related to the type of event. Each record is flagged with a "Yes" if this collision is considered to fall under this criteria. Definitions for those categories are provided below.

Format: CSV, XML, SHP

Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	Index	Unique Identifier
2	ACCNUM	Accident Number
3	YEAR	Year Collision Occurred
4	DATE	Date Collision Occurred
5	TIME	Time Collision Occurred
6	HOUR	Hour Collision Occurred
7	STREET1	Street Collision Occurred
8	STREET2	Street Collision Occurred
9	OFFSET	Distance and direction of the Collision
10	ROAD_CLASS	Road Classification
11	District	City District
12	LATITUDE	Latitude
13	LONGITUDE	Longitude
14	LOCCOORD	Location Coordinate
15	ACCLOC	Collision Location
16	TRAFFCTL	Traffic Control Type
17	VISIBILITY	Environment Condition
18	LIGHT	Light Condition
19	RDSFCOND	Road Surface Condition

20	ACCLASS	Classification of Accident
21	IMPACTYPE	Initial Impact Type
22	INVTYPE	Involvement Type
23	INVAGE	Age of Involved Party
24	INJURY	Severity of Injury
25	FATAL_NO	Sequential Number
26	INITDIR	Initial Direction of Travel
27	VEHTYPE	Type of Vehicle
28	MANOEUEVER	Vehicle Manoeuvre
29	DRIVACT	Apparent Driver Action
30	DRIVCOND	Driver Condition
31	PEDTYPE	Pedestrian Crash Type - detail
32	PEDACT	Pedestrian Action
33	PEDCOND	Condition of Pedestrian
34	CYCLISTYPE	Cyclist Crash Type - detail
35	CYCACT	Cyclist Action
36	CYCCOND	Cyclist Condition
37	PEDESTRIAN	Pedestrian Involved In Collision
38	CYCLIST	Cyclists Involved in Collision
39	AUTOMOBILE	Driver Involved in Collision
40	MOTORCYCLE	Motorcyclist Involved in Collision
41	TRUCK	Truck Driver Involved in Collision
42	TRSN_CITY_VEH	Transit or City Vehicle Involved in Collision
43	EMERG_VEH	Emergency Vehicle Involved in Collision
44	PASSENGER	Passenger Involved in Collision
45	SPEEDING	Speeding Related Collision
46	AG_DRIV	Aggressive and Distracted Driving Collision
47	REDLIGHT	Red Light Related Collision
48	ALCOHOL	Alcohol Related Collision
49	DISABILITY	Medical or Physical Disability Related Collision
50	Police Division	Police Division
51	City Ward	City Ward
52	City Ward ID	City Ward Identifier
53	Neighbourhood ID	Neighbourhood Identifier
54	Neighbourhood Name	Neighbourhood Name
55	FID	Object ID (Unique Identifier)
56	X	Latitude
57	Y	Longitude

Open Analytics

The Toronto Police Service currently only provides a [Historical](#) Killed or Seriously Injured Traffic Collisions report. These [historical reports](#) are available for each individual Killed or Serially Injured category.

Web Mapping Applications

The [Fatal Traffic Collisions](#) includes historical fatal traffic collisions only, a subset of the Killed or Serially Injured dataset.

[Field Information Reports \(FIRS\)](#)

Description

As part of our ongoing commitment to open data, the Toronto Police Service continues to release data sets relating to completed Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act requests that are of public interest. This data includes Field Information Reports reported between 2008.01.01 and 2013.11.04.

Format: CSV

Note: Please note this dataset is no longer updated.

Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	CONTACTID	Unique Identifier for Each Contact
2	TPS_PATROL_ZONE	Toronto Police Service (TPS) Patrol Zone where Contact Occurred
3	NATURE_OF_CONTACT	Category of Contact
4	CONTACT_DATE	Date of Contact
5	CONTACT_TIME	Time of Contact
6	CONTACT_YEAR	Year of Contact
7	AGE*	Age of Person at Time of Contact
8	SEX*	Gender of Person Contacted
9	BIRTH_PLACE	Birth Place of Person Contacted
10	SKIN_COLOUR*	Skin Colour of Person Contacted
11	YEAR_MONTH_OF_BIRTH	Year/Month of Birth of Person Contacted
12	UNIQUE_PERSON_ID	Unique Identifier for Person Contact
13	HOME_CITY	Home City of Person Contacted

Open Analytics

The Toronto Police Service does not currently provide open data analytics for Field Information Reports.

Web Mapping Applications

The Toronto Police Service does not currently provide FIRS in a web-mapping application.

Total Motor Vehicle Collisions (ASR-T-TBL-001)

Description

This dataset includes all Motor Vehicle Collision (MVC) occurrences by their occurrence date and related offences. The MVC categories include property damage (PD) collisions, Fail to Remain (FTR) collisions, injury collisions and fatalities. This data is provided at the occurrence level, therefore multiple offences and/or victims can be associated with each record. This data does not include occurrences that have been deemed unfounded. The definition of unfounded according to Statistics Canada is: "It has been determined through police investigation that the offence reported did not occur, nor was it attempted" (Statistics Canada, 2020).⁵

In this dataset a collision is defined as the contact resulting from the motion of a motor vehicle or streetcar or its load, which produces property damage, injury or death. The term collision indicates that the initial point of contact involved at least one motor vehicle or streetcar.

Definitions:

Fatal Collisions occur when an individual's injuries from a MVC result in a fatality within 30 days. Please note this category excludes:

- (i) Occurrences on private property
- (ii) Occurrences related to sudden death prior to collision (suicide or medical episode)
- (iii) Occurrences where the individual has died more than 30 days after the collision

Personal Injury Collisions occur when an individual involved in a MVC suffers personal injuries.

Fail to Remain Collisions occur when an individual involved in a MVC fails to stop and provide their information at the scene of a collision.

Property Damage Collisions occur when an individual's property has been damaged in a MVC or the value of damages is less than \$2,000 for all involved parties.

Format: CSV, XML, SHP

⁵ Statistics Canada. 2020. *Uniform Crime Reporting Manual*. Surveys and Statistical Programs. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	EventUniqueld	Occurrence Number
2	OccurrenceDate	Date Collision Occurred
3	Month	Month Collision Occurred
4	Day of Week	Day of Week Collision Occurred
5	Year	Year Collision Occurred
6	Hour	Hour Collision Occurred
7	Division	Police Division where Collision Occurred
8	Atom	Identifier of Neighbourhood
9	Neighbourhood	Name of Neighbourhood where Collision Occurred
10	Fatalities	Number of Person's Killed associated with the Collision (See definitions)
11	Injury_Collisions	Indicates whether a Collision had an associated Injury (See definitions)
12	FTR_Collisions	Indicates whether a Collision was associated to Fail to Remain (See definitions)
13	PD_Collisions	Indicates Whether a Collision was associated to Property Damage (See definitions)
14	Longitude	Longitude Coordinate (Offset to nearest intersection)
15	Latitude	Latitude Coordinate (Offset to nearest intersection)

Open Analytics

Toronto Police Service currently reports on Total Motor Vehicle Collisions in the Annual Statistical Report Crime & Traffic Dashboard which is updated annually.

Web Mapping Applications

The Toronto Police Service provides Total Motor Vehicle Collision data in the ASR Maps application as a thematic map of the rate per 100,000 population by TPS division.

[Mental Health Act \(MHA\) Apprehensions](#)

Description

This dataset includes Mental Health Act (MHA) Apprehensions pursuant to the [Mental Health Act](#).

MHA Apprehensions of individuals aged 17 and under have been omitted to protect youth identity. From 2014 to 2020, these individuals comprised 6.5% (4,724 of 71,717) of all MHA Apprehensions, with individuals under 12 comprising 0.4% (320 of 71,717), and 12-17 comprising 6.1% (4,404 of 71,717) respectively. There are instances where an individual's age group is classified as "Not Recorded"; these account for 1.3% (915 of 71,717) of all MHA Apprehensions.

There are instances where an individual's sex is classified as "Not Recorded". In line with recommendations 5f, 11c, and 25c in *Police Reform in Toronto: Systemic Racism, Alternative Community Safety and Crisis Response Models and Building New Confidence in Public Safety*, Toronto Police Service continues to work in partnership towards enhancing data collection to include non-binary gender options.

Each row in the dataset represents a distinct MHA Apprehension and this dataset is queried based on reported date. Please note while each row represents the apprehension of an individual under the *Mental Health Act*, a unique individual may have been apprehended multiple times and thus account for multiple records of apprehensions

MHA Apprehension types are as follows:

- MHA Section 17 (Police Officer's Power of Apprehension);
- MHA Section 15 (Form 1 - Physician - Application for Psychiatric Assessment);
- MHA Section 16 (Form 2 – Justice of the Peace – Order for Examination);
- MHA Section 28 (1) (Form 9 - Elopee - Order for Return); and,
- MHA Section 33.4 (Form 47 - Community Treatment Order for Examination).

Format: CSV, XML, SHP

Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	OBJECTID	Unique Identifier
2	EventUniqueID	Event Number
3	ReportDate	Date MHA Apprehension was Reported
4	ReportYear	Year MHA Apprehension was Reported
5	ReportMonth	Month MHA Apprehension was Reported
6	ReportDayOfWeek	Day of Week MHA Apprehension was Reported
7	ReportHour	Hour MHA Apprehension was Reported
8	OccurrenceDate	Date of MHA Apprehension
9	OccurrenceYear	Year MHA Apprehension Occurred

10	OccurrenceMonth	Month MHA Apprehension Occurred
11	OccurrenceDayofWeek	Day of Week MHA Apprehension Occurred
12	OccurrenceHour	Hour MHA Apprehension Occurred
13	ApprehensionType	The section applied when apprehending an individual pursuant to the Mental Health Act
14	Division	Police Division where MHA Apprehension Occurred
15	HoodID	Neighbourhood ID
16	NeighbourhoodName	Name of Neighbourhood
17	PremisesType	Premises type of MHA Apprehension
18	Sex	Sex of Person Apprehended
19	AgeGroup	Age category of Person Apprehended

Open Analytics

The Toronto Police Service currently reports on MHA Apprehensions by providing a [Historical report](#).

Web Mapping Applications

The Toronto Police Service does not currently provide MHA Apprehensions in a web-mapping application.

[Persons in Crisis \(PIC\) Calls for Service Attended \(CFSA\)](#)

Description

This dataset includes all Persons in Crisis (PIC) calls for service attended (CFSA) which includes the following Event Types: Attempt Suicide, Person in Crisis, Elopee, Jumper, Overdose and Threaten Suicide. To protect the privacy of individuals involved in Calls for Service, these Event Types have been aggregated into Person in Crisis calls (Person in Crisis, Elopee), Suicide-related calls (Attempt Suicide, Jumper, Threaten Suicide), and Overdose calls. This dataset includes only events that were attended by an officer of the Toronto Police Service (TPS), but excludes events attended by TPS members in Parking, Marine, Court or Primary Report Intake Management and Entry (PRIME). This dataset is queried based on reported date.

Format: CSV, XML, SHP

Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	OBJECTID	Unique Identifier
2	EventID	Event Number

3	EventDate	Date of Event
4	EventYear	Year of Event
5	EventMonth	Month of Event
6	EventDayOfWeek	Day of Week of Event
7	EventHour	Hour of Event
8	EventType	Agency specified field that is used to describe the Event
9	GeographicDivision	Police Division of Event
10	OccurrenceCreated	Indicates whether an Occurrence was created or not
11	ApprehensionMade	Indicates whether a Mental Health Act (MHA) Apprehension was made or not
12	HoodID	Neighbourhood ID
13	Neighbourhood	Name of Neighbourhood

Open Analytics

Toronto Police Service currently reports on PIC CFSA by providing a [Historical report](#).

The Toronto Police Service's Persons in Crisis Dashboard is an interactive dashboard that provides historical information related to Persons in Crisis Calls for Service Attended and MHA Apprehensions.

Web Mapping Applications

The Toronto Police Service does not currently provide Persons in Crisis Calls for Service in a web-mapping application.

[Budget & Staffing](#)

Description

This dataset includes a line-by-line breakdown of the Toronto Police Service budget and actual expenditures at a Service-wide level and a summarized breakdown of the Toronto Police Service budget and actual expenditures and approved and actual staffing level by command. Budget is provided by the categories Approved Budget and Actual Expenditures.

Please note that a salary settlement of \$23,402,500 is not included in the 2022 Approved Budget Open Data.

[Definitions:](#)

Approved Budget: Operating funding approved by the Toronto Police Services Board and City Council for a specific fiscal year.

Actual Expenditures: Operating expenses incurred by the Toronto Police Service during a fiscal year.

Approved Staffing: All positions which have been approved via the annual and/or ad hoc budget process for continuous delivery of core operations and services and/or specific projects/initiatives.

Actual Staffing: All full-time, part-time and temporary employees who are active on the operating payroll or who are on paid leave.

SAP: Enterprise resource planning software suite made by SAP SE. This is the system of record for financial information of the Toronto Police Service.

Format: CSV

Data Field Descriptions

Budget Line-by-Line

Field	Field Name	Description
1	Fiscal Year	The 12 month period for which budgets are prepared and financial records are maintained. The fiscal year for the Toronto Police Service is the calendar year (January 1 st to December 31 st).
2	Budget Type	Budget Type reflects budget status. There are 2 budget types: Requested and Approved. Requested Budget is the budget request submitted by the Service to the Board and City. Approved Budget is the budget that has been reviewed, amended where applicable, and approved by the Board and City.
3	Organization Entity	Organization for which the budget is presented.
4	Command Name	A Command, headed by a Uniform or Civilian Command Officer, represents the highest level of the organizational structure, and may have multiple Pillars within its span of control.
5	Pillar Name	A Pillar, headed by a Director (Civilian) or Staff Superintendent (Uniform) represents the second highest level of the organizational structure, and may have multiple Districts within its span of control. TPS Pillars include but are not limited to East Field Command, West Field Command, and Detective Operations.
6	District Name	A District represents the third highest level of the organizational structure, and may have multiple Units within its span of control.
7	Unit Name	A Unit represents the fourth highest level of the organizational structure and focuses on a specific area of

		operations. Examples of units within Toronto Police Service include Employee Services, Talent Acquisition, name a few more across TPS
8	Feature_Category	A group of cost elements of the same type. For example, Salaries, Benefits, Equipment or Revenue.
9	Cost Element	In SAP, it represents a numerical reference to a particular kind of expense or revenue. For example, 2510 is the cost element denoting "Survey Supplies". A cost element corresponds to a cost-relevant item in the City's chart of accounts.
10	Cost Element Long Name	Name of the cost element as presented in SAP. For example, Membership Fees, Long Term Disability or Gasoline.
11	Amount	Funding (requested, approved or actual expenditures) for a particular budget line item.

Budget by Command

Field	Field Name	Description
1	Year	Fiscal Year: The 12 month period for which budgets are prepared and financial records are maintained. The fiscal year for the Toronto Police Service is the calendar year (January 1 st to December 31 st).
2	Type of Metric	Type of Metric is either Approved Budget or Actual Expenditures.
3	Command	A Command represents the highest level of the organizational structure.
4	Category	A group of cost elements belonging to the same type of expenditure or revenue. Examples of expenditure or revenue categories include Salaries, Benefits, Equipment or Revenue.
5	Amount	Funding (requested, approved or actual expenditures) for a particular budget line item.

Staffing by Command

Field	Field Name	Description
1	Year	Fiscal Year: The 12 month period for which budgets are prepared and financial records are maintained. The fiscal year for the Toronto Police Service is the calendar year (January 1 st to December 31 st).
2	Type of Metric	Type of Metric is either Approved Staffing or Actual Staffing.

3	Command	A Command represents the highest level of the organizational structure.
4	Category	Represents the job family the position belongs to: either Uniform (sworn police officers) or Civilian (unsworn members).
5	Count	Metric related to the number of approved positions required for a delivery of services and core operations or actual staffing levels.

Open Analytics

Toronto Police Service currently reports on the Actual Expenditures and Staffing in the Annual Statistical Report Administrative Dashboard which is updated annually.

Web Mapping Applications

The Toronto Police Service does not currently provide Budget or Staffing data in a web-mapping application.

Theft from Motor Vehicle

Description

This dataset includes all Theft from Motor Vehicle occurrences by reported date and related offences. The Theft from Motor Vehicle offences include Theft from Motor Vehicle Under and Theft from Motor Vehicle Over. This data is provided at the offence and/or victim level, therefore one occurrence number may have several records associated to the various offences used to categorize the occurrence. This data does not include occurrences that have been deemed unfounded. The definition of unfounded according to Statistics Canada is: "It has been determined through police investigation that the offence reported did not occur, nor was it attempted" (Statistics Canada, 2020).⁶

Format: CSV, XML, SHP

Theft from Motor Vehicle - Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	Index	Unique Identifier

⁶ Statistics Canada. 2020. *Uniform Crime Reporting Manual*. Surveys and Statistical Programs. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

2	event_unique_id	Offence Number
3	Division	Police Division where Offence Occurred
4	occurrence_date	Date of Offence
5	reported_date	Date Offence was Reported
6	location_type	Location Type of Offence
7	premises_type	Premises Type of Offence
8	ucr_code	UCR Code for Offence
9	ucr_ext	UCR Extension for Offence
10	Offence	Title of Offence
11	reported_year	Year Offence was Reported
12	reported_month	Month Offence was Reported
13	reported_day	Day of the Month Offence was Reported
14	reported_day_of_year	Day of the Year Offence was Reported
15	reported_day_of_week	Day of the Week Offence was Reported
16	reported_hour	Hour Offence was Reported
17	occurrence_year	Year Offence Occurred
18	occurrence_month	Month Offence Occurred
19	occurrence_day	Day of the Month Offence Occurred
20	occurrence_day_of_year	Day of the Year Offence Occurred
21	occurrence_day_of_week	Day of the Week Offence Occurred
22	occurrence_hour	Hour Offence Occurred
23	MCI	MCI Category of Occurrence
24	Hood_ID	Identifier of Neighbourhood
25	Neighbourhood	Name of Neighbourhood
26	Long	Longitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)
27	Lat	Latitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)

Open Analytics

The Toronto Police Service currently reports on Theft from Motor Vehicle occurrences by providing open analytics on the [Data Analytics](#) page on the portal in a historical report.

Web Mapping Applications

The Toronto Police Service does not currently provide Theft from Motor Vehicle data in a web-mapping application.

Appendix A:

Open Data Summary Table

Section	Table Name	Date Published	Date Range
Major Crime Indicators	Major Crime Indicators	2022.03.31	2014 - 2021
	Assault	2022.03.31	2014 - 2021
	Auto Theft	2022.03.31	2014 - 2021
	Break & Enter	2022.03.31	2014 - 2021
	Robbery	2022.03.31	2014 - 2021
	Theft Over	2022.03.31	2014 - 2021
Homicides	Homicides	2022.03.31	2014 - 2021
Shootings & Firearm Discharges	Shootings & Firearm Discharges	2022.03.31	2014 - 2021
Neighbourhood Crime Rates	Neighbourhood Crime Rates	2020.03.21	2014 - 2020
Bicycle Thefts	Bicycle Thefts	2022.03.31	2014 - 2021
Killed/Seriously Injured Collisions	Killed/Seriously Injured Collisions	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
	Fatalities	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
	Aggressive Driving	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
	Alcohol Related	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
	Automobile	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
	Cyclists	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
	Emergency Vehicle	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
	Motorcyclists	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
	Truck	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
	Passenger	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
	Pedestrian	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
	Physical/Medical Disability	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
	Red Light	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
	Speeding	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
	TTC/Municipal Vehicle	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
Field Information Reports (FIRS)	Field Information Reports	2017.11.29	2008 - 2013
Persons in Crisis	Mental Health Act Apprehensions	2022.02.22	2014 - 2020
	Persons in Crisis Calls for Service Attended	2022.02.22	2014 - 2020
Traffic	Total Motor Vehicle Collisions	2021.06.17	2014 - 2021.06.30
Budget & Staffing	Budget 2020	2021.09.16	2020
	Budget 2021	2021.09.16	2021
	Budget 2022	2022.01.04	2022
	Budget by Command	2021.09.16	2016 - 2020
	Staffing by Command	2021.09.16	2016 - 2020
Theft from Motor Vehicle	Theft from Motor Vehicle	2022.03.31	2014 - 2021

Premises Type Summary Table

Premises Type	Location Type
Apartment	Apartment (Rooming House, Condo)
Commercial	Bank And Other Financial Institutions (Money Mart, Tsx)
	Bar / Restaurant
	Commercial Dwelling Unit (Hotel, Motel, B & B, Short Term Rental)
	Construction Site (Warehouse, Trailer, Shed)
	Convenience Stores
	Dealership (Car, Motorcycle, Marine, Trailer, Etc.)
	Gas Station (Self, Full, Attached Convenience)
	Other Commercial / Corporate Places (For Profit, Warehouse, Corp. Bldg)
Educational	Schools During Supervised Activity
	Schools During Un-Supervised Activity
	Universities / Colleges
House	Single Home, House (Attach Garage, Cottage, Mobile)
Other	Cargo Train
	Community Group Home
	Group Homes (Non-Profit, Halfway House, Social Agency)
	Halfway House
	Homeless Shelter / Mission
	Hospital / Institutions / Medical Facilities (Clinic, Dentist, Morgue)
	Jails / Detention Centres
	Nursing Home
	Other Non Commercial / Corporate Places (Non-Profit, Gov'T, Firehall)
	Other Train Tracks
	Pharmacy
	Police / Courts (Parole Board, Probation Office)
	Private Property Structure (Pool, Shed, Detached Garage)
	Religious Facilities (Synagogue, Church, Convent, Mosque)
	Retirement Home
	Unknown
Outside	Open Areas (Lakes, Parks, Rivers)
	Other Train Yard
	Parking Lots (Apt., Commercial Or Non-Commercial)
	Streets, Roads, Highways (Bicycle Path, Private Road)
	Ttc Bus Stop / Shelter / Loop
Transit	Go Bus
	Go Station
	Go Train
	Other Passenger Train
	Other Passenger Train Station
	Other Regional Transit System Vehicle
	Other Train Admin Or Support Facility
	Ttc Admin Or Support Facility

	Ttc Bus
	Ttc Bus Garage
	Ttc Light Rail Transit Station
	Ttc Light Rail Vehicle
	Ttc Street Car
	Ttc Subway Station
	Ttc Subway Train
	Ttc Subway Tunnel / Outdoor Tracks
	Ttc Support Vehicle
	Ttc Wheel Trans Vehide

Appendix B:

Glossary

Aggressive Driving

These events include any serious or fatal collision where aggressive driving played a role in the collision. Aggressive Driving events refer to one or more persons operating a motor vehicle who were acting in one or more of the following ways:

- Operating the vehicle at a speed in excess of the maximum posted limit
- Operating the vehicle within the posted limit, but too fast for existing road conditions
- Following too closely
- Disobeying a traffic control
- Failing to yield right-of-way
- Passing improperly

Alcohol

These events include any serious or fatal collision where alcohol consumption played a role in the collision. Alcohol consumption is involved when one or more persons operating a motor vehicle had consumed alcohol and, upon testing, were found to either:

- Have a blood-alcohol level in excess of 80 mg
- Had consumed sufficient alcohol to warrant being charged with a drinking and driving offence.

Assault

The direct or indirect application of force to another person, or the attempt or threat to apply force to another person, without that person's consent.

Automobile

Traffic related collisions involving occupants of an Automobile. It includes motor vehicle with more than three wheels for general use including: cars, station wagons, taxis, passenger vans, delivery vans, pickup trucks, tow trucks, SUVs.

Auto Theft

The act of taking another person's vehicle (not including attempts). Auto Theft figures represent the number of vehicles stolen.

Break and Enter

The act of entering a place with the intent to commit an indictable offence therein.

Collision

The contact resulting from the motion of a motor vehicle or streetcar or its load, which produces property damage, injury or death. The term collision indicates that the initial point of contact involved at least one motor vehicle or streetcar.

Crime Rate

Following the standard definition by Statistics Canada, crime rate is defined as the crime count per 100,000 population⁷ per year.

Cyclists

These events include any serious or fatal collision where a cyclist is involved. A cyclist is a person controlling or a passenger on a road vehicle propelled by human power (i.e. pedalling) through a belt, chain or gear. (i.e.) a moped or bicycle.

Death

Where the injured person (as defined above) has died as a result of injuries sustained from a bullet(s).

Emergency Vehicle

These events include any serious or fatal involving an operator or passenger of an emergency vehicle. An emergency vehicle is any vehicle that is designated and authorized to respond to an emergency. These vehicles are usually operated by designated agencies, often part of the government, but also run by charities, nongovernmental organizations and some commercial companies. Emergency vehicles include the following:

- Police car
- Ambulance
- Fire truck

Fail to Remain Collisions

These collisions occur when an individual involved in a MVC fails to stop and provide their information at the scene of a collision.

Fatal Collisions

These collisions occur when an individual's injuries from a MVC result in a fatality within 30 days. Please note this category excludes:

- (i) Occurrences on private property
- (ii) Occurrences related to sudden death prior to collision (suicide or medical episode)
- (iii) Occurrences where the individual has died more than 30 days after the collision

Firearm Discharge

Any incident where evidence exists that a projectile was discharged from a firearm (as defined under the Criminal Code of Canada) including accidental discharge (non-police), celebratory fire, drive-by etc.

⁷ Population figures reflect only the resident population of a region. The temporary population such as the commuters and business patrons are not included.

Homicide Occurrence

The homicide category includes the offences of First Degree Murder, Second Degree Murder, and Manslaughter. A homicide occurs when a person directly or indirectly, by any means, causes the death of another human being. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide, or accidental or justifiable homicide (i.e self-defence) are not included. Homicide data is compiled based on the Homicide Squad Case List Log. Count is based on offence (i.e each deceased victim).

Homicide Victim

Any deceased person where the offence of First or Second Degree Murder or Manslaughter was committed.

Homicide Type

Homicides are categorized into three types:

- **Shooting:** Where the cause of death was as a result of being shot with a firearm.
- **Stabbing:** Where the cause of death was as a result of an edged weapon (such as a knife or other blade).
- **Other:** Where the cause of death was as a result of other methods such as blunt force trauma or strangulation.

Injuries

Where the injured person (as defined above) has non-fatal physical injuries as a result of a bullet(s).

Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI)

Traffic collision where a person was killed or seriously injured.

Major Injury

A non-fatal injury that is severe enough to require the injured person to be admitted to hospital, even if only for observation at the time of the collision. Includes: fracture, internal injury, severe cuts, crushing, burns, concussion, severe general shocks.

Mental Health Act (MHA)

Provides for the control, apprehensions, detention and treatment of persons in crisis.

MHA Section 17 (Police Officer's Power of Apprehension) ⁸

Where a police officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person is acting or has acted in a disorderly manner and has reasonable cause to believe that the person,

- (a) has threatened or attempted or is threatening or attempting to cause bodily harm to himself or herself;

⁸ Mental Health Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.7, s 17.

- (b) has behaved or is behaving violently towards another person or has caused or is causing another person to fear bodily harm from him or her; or
- (c) has shown or is showing a lack of competence to care for himself or herself, and in addition the police officer is of the opinion that the person is apparently suffering from mental disorder of a nature or quality that likely will result in,
- (d) serious bodily harm to the person;
- (e) serious bodily harm to another person; or
- (f) serious physical impairment of the person, and that it would be dangerous to proceed under section 16, the police officer may take the person in custody to an appropriate place for examination by a physician. 2000, c. 9, s. 5.

Motorcyclists

These events include any serious or fatal collision where a motorcyclist is involved. A Motorcyclist is a person operator or a passenger of a self-propelled motor vehicle with not more than three wheels.

Passenger

These events include any serious or fatal collisions where a passenger is involved. A passenger is an occupant of a vehicle who is not in control of said vehicle.

Pedestrian

These events include any serious or fatal collision where a Pedestrian is involved. A pedestrian is a person not occupying a bicycle or motor vehicle and can be doing any of the following:

- Walking
- Sitting
- Lying
- Standing
- Working on a road or place
- Or using a small wheeled device that provides personal mobility such as the following:
 - skateboard
 - skates
 - in-line skates
 - scooter
 - Segway
 - stroller
 - wheelchair

Personal Injury Collisions

These collisions occur when an individual involved in a MVC suffers personal injuries.

Persons Injured (previously classified as "victims")

A person who was struck by a bullet(s) as a result of the discharge of a firearm (as defined under the Criminal Code of Canada). This excludes events such as suicide, police-involved event or where the weapon used was not a real firearm (such as pellet gun, air pistol, "sim-munition" etc.)

Person in Crisis

A person who appears to be in a state of crisis or any person who is experiencing a mental health crisis.

Persons Involved

Total persons involved in the collisions either killed or seriously injured.

Physical/Medical Disability

These events include any serious or fatal collisions where the operator of the vehicle has a medical or physical disability. Any serious or fatal collision where one or more persons operating a motor vehicle have a medical or physical disability that may or may not have played a factor in the collision. A medical or physical disability is a condition such as the following:

- Diabetes
- Epilepsy
- Amputee
- Broken bones, etc.

Property Damage Collisions

These collisions occur when an individual's property has been damaged in a MVC or the value of damages is less than \$2,000 for all involved parties.

Red Light

These events include any serious or fatal collision where red light running played a role in the collision. Red light running is when one or more persons operating a motor vehicle proceeded into a signalized intersection while the signal display indication was red.

Robbery

The act of taking property from another person or business by the use of force or intimidation in the presence of the victim.

Sexual Violation

A wide range of offences fall under the Sexual Assault category, including sexual assault (s. 271), sexual assault with a weapon, threats to a third party or causing bodily harm (s. 272), aggravated sexual assault (s. 273), administering drugs for sex (s. 212), indecent assault (s. 141, 149, 148, 156) sexual interference (s. 151), invitation to sexual touching (s. 152), and sexual exploitation (s. 153). It refers to any type of sexual activity that is not consented to. Behaviours may range in severity from gestures, verbal assaults and attempts, to forced penetration, disfigurement and endangerment of life. More so than with any other type of crime, sexual assaults (including child abuse) are often reported to police long after the incident has taken place, if they are reported at all.

Shooting Event/Occurrence

Any incident in which a projectile is discharged from a firearm (as defined under the Criminal Code of Canada) and injures a person. This excludes events such as suicide and police involved firearm discharges.

Speeding

These events include any serious or fatal collision where speeding played a role in the collision. Speeding is when one or more persons operating a motor vehicle were either: operating the vehicle at a speed in excess of the maximum posted limit or operating the vehicle within the posted limit, but too fast for existing road conditions.

Theft Over

The act of stealing property in excess of \$5,000 (excluding auto theft).

Theft from Motor Vehicle

The act of stealing property from a motor vehicle.

Time Periods

Year-to-Date

Refers to the period beginning on January 1st of the current year up to and including the present date or date as indicated. The same time period may be applied across multiple years in order to determine trends over time.

Year End

Refers to the full year period beginning on January 1st and ending on December 31st. This time period may be applied across multiple years in order to compare year over year changes and/or determine trends over time.

Historical

Refers to all compiled data from previous years.

Truck

These events include any serious or fatal collision involving an operator or passenger of a truck. A truck is a large motorized vehicle of transport such as the following: open truck, closed truck, tanker truck, dump truck, car carrier or a tractor trailer. The definition of truck does not include the following: delivery van, passenger van, pickup truck, van or an SUV.

TTC/Municipal Vehicle

These events include any serious or fatal collision involving an operator or passenger of a transit vehicle or streetcar.