PUBLIC SAFETY DATA PORTAL: OPEN DATA DOCUMENTATION

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Analytics & Innovation

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 reasons[1]. 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 restrictions[2].

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

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[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, confidentially 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 have a latitude and longitude of 0 and 0 in instances where the specific location was unable to be validated or geocoded. Geographically this places these records in the Atlantic Ocean, although it should be noted this is not the accurate location of these events and the actual 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 Portal[3]. 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. Budget & Staffing

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[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).

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	premises_type	Premises Type of Offence
7	ucr_code	UCR Code for Offence
8	ucr_ext	UCR Extension for Offence
9	Offence	Title of Offence
10	reportedyear	Year Offence was Reported
11	reportedmonth	Month Offence was Reported
12	reportedday	Day of the Month Offence was Reported
13	reporteddayofyear	Day of the Year Offence was Reported
14	reporteddayofweek	Day of the Week Offence was Reported
15	reportedhour	Hour Offence was Reported
16	occurrenceyear	Year Offence Occurred
17	occurrencemonth	Month Offence Occurred
18	occurrenceday	Day of the Month Offence Occurred
19	occurrencedayofyear	Day of the Year Offence Occurred

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

20	occurrencedayofweek	Day of the Week Offence Occurred
21	occurrencehour	Hour Offence Occurred
22	MCI	MCI Category of Occurrence
23	Hood_ID	Identifier of Neighbourhood
24	Neighbourhood	Name of Neighbourhood
25	Long	Longitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)
26	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.

Open Analytics

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

Web Mapping Applications

The Neighbourhood MCI 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	MANOEUVER	Vehicle Manouever
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.

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 1st to December 31st).
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 1st to December 31st).
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 1st to December 31st).
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.

Appendix A:

Open Data Summary Table

Section	Table Name	Date Published	Date Range
Major Crime Indicators	Major Crime Indicators	2021.03.21	2014 - 2020
	Assault	2021.03.21	2014 - 2020
	Auto Theft	2021.03.21	2014 - 2020
	Break & Enter	2021.03.21	2014 - 2020
	Robbery	2021.03.21	2014 - 2020
	Theft Over	2021.03.21	2014 - 2020
Homicides	Homicides	2021.03.21	2004 - 2020
Shootings & Firearm Discharges	Shootings & Firearm Discharges	2021.03.21	2004 – 2020
Neighbourhood Crime Rates	Neighbourhood Crime Rates	2020.03.21	2014 - 2020
Bicycle Thefts	Bicycle Thefts	2021.03.21	2014 - 2020
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 Vehide	2020.06.02	2006 - 2020
Field Information Reports (FIRS)	Field Information Reports	2017.11.29	2008-2013
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

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 population[5] 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.

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5 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.

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.)

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

Physical/Medical Disability

These events include any serious of 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).

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.