PUBLIC SAFETY DATA PORTAL: OPEN DATA DOCUMENTATION

Analytics and Innovation
Analytics.Innovation@torontopolice.on.ca

Updated: June 06, 2025

Table of Contents

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

[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 and 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, WGS 1984 Web Mercator (auxiliary sphere). The location of events were offset to the nearest road intersection to protect the privacy of parties involved in the event. All data must be considered an approximate location of the event and users are advised not to interpret any of these locations as related to a specific address or individual. For datasets without location information, events are either at the neighbourhood level or they are aggregated in a category.

Neighbourhood and coordinate information (latitude and longitude) will appear to be Not Specified Area (NSA) and (0,0), respectively, if any of the following conditions are met: (1) Division is NSA OR (2) Originating X/Y values are 0 OR (3) Originating X/Y values are outside the City of Toronto.

City of Toronto neighbourhood information has been provided for both the old 140 neighbourhood structure as well as the new 158 neighbourhood structure.[3]

Important note regarding neighbourhood and coordinate information: If an event occurred within 5,000 meters outside the City of Toronto, it is snapped to an intersection and will have coordinates. Neighbourhood values for these events would be NSA.

[3] https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/neighbourhoods-communities/neighbourhood-profiles/

Important note regarding TPS Divisional boundaries: June 2018 marked the amalgamation of divisions 54 and 55 and thus after this point all offences/crimes occurring in the boundaries of "54 Division" have been marked as "55 Division". Please note, data summarized in the open analytics combines all data for 54 and 55 divisions together for historical comparisons.

Open Data Updates

Toronto Police Service Open Data is updated quarterly. 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 trend analysis and important information at a glance. Open analytics are delivered through Last Five (5) Years and Historical Reports.

Last Five (5) Years: depending on the button selected, refers to the last five years including the present year for the period of January 1 up to and including the previous Sunday as indicated for Year-to-Date. For Year End, the period refers to January 1st to December 31st of the last five full years:

> **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 an overview of statistics for the previous year.

Historical: refers to all compiled data from previous years. Historical reports and open datasets are updated and available for download upon the release of the associated open data at the end of the first and third quarters of every year.

Open data uses the 24-hour clock format to eliminate AM/PM confusion and ensure consistency in reporting. Hours range from **0 to 23**, where:

0 (00:00) = Midnight, marking the start of a new day.

1 to 11 = Morning hours (e.g. 1 = 1:00 AM, 11 = 11:00 AM).

12 to 23 = Afternoon and evening (e.g. 13 = 1:00 PM, 23 = 11:00 PM).

Time Zone: REPORT_DATE, OCC_DATE and EVENT_DATE are stored and published in local time (Toronto – UTC- 05:00 Eastern Time (US & Canada)); however, when accessed or downloaded from through the ArcGIS Online Feature Service (Public Safety Data Portal), these date fields are automatically converted to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) by the platform.

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 twice daily, 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[4]. This document provides a list of

[4] 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).

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) Collisions
7. Field Information Reports (FIRS)
8. Traffic Collisions
9. Mental Health Act (MHA) Apprehensions
10. Persons in Crisis (PIC) Calls for Service Attended (CFSA)
11. Budget & Staffing
12. Theft from Motor Vehicle
13. Hate Crimes

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 (offence and/or vehicle level for auto thefts), 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).[5]

Format: CSV, KML, Shapefile, GeoJSON

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

Major Crime Indicators (MCI) - Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	EVENT_UNIQUE_ID	Offence Number
2	REPORT_DATE	Date Offence was Reported (time is displayed in UTC format when downloaded as a CSV)
3	OCC_DATE	Date Offence Occurred (time is displayed in UTC format when downloaded as a CSV)
4	REPORT_YEAR	Year Offence was Reported
5	REPORT_MONTH	Month Offence was Reported
6	REPORT_DAY	Day of the Month Offence was Reported
7	REPORT_DOY	Day of the Year Offence was Reported
8	REPORT_DOW	Day of the Week Offence was Reported
9	REPORT_HOUR	Hour Offence was Reported
10	OCC_YEAR	Year Offence Occurred
11	OCC_MONTH	Month Offence Occurred
12	OCC_DAY	Day of the Month Offence Occurred
13	OCC_DOY	Day of the Year Offence Occurred
14	OCC_DOW	Day of the Week Offence Occurred
15	OCC_HOUR	Hour Offence Occurred
16	DIVISION	Police Division where Offence Occurred
17	LOCATION_TYPE	Location Type of Offence
18	PREMISES_TYPE	Premises Type of Offence
19	UCR_CODE	UCR Code for Offence
20	UCR_EXT	UCR Extension for Offence
21	OFFENCE	Title of Offence
22	MCI_CATEGORY	MCI Category of Occurrence
23	HOOD_158	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
24	NEIGHBOURHOOD_158	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
25	HOOD_140	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure
26	NEIGHBOURHOOD_140	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure
27	LONG_WGS84	Longitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)
28	LAT_WGS84	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 app that reports on all MCIs on a daily basis. The Crime App Year End includes all the MCIs historical data. The Neighbourhood Crime 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, KML, Shapefile, GeoJSON

Homicides - Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	EVENT_UNIQUE_ID	Offence Number
2	OCC_DATE	Date Offence Occurred (time is displayed in UTC format when downloaded as a CSV)
3	OCC_YEAR	Year Offence Occurred
4	OCC_MONTH	Month Offence Occurred
5	OCC_DAY	Day of the Month Offence Occurred
6	OCC_DOW	Day of the Week Offence Occurred
7	OCC_DOY	Day of the Year Offence Occurred
8	DIVISION	Police Division where Offence Occurred
9	HOMICIDE_TYPE	Type of Homicide (Shooting, Stabbing, Other)
10	HOOD_158	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
11	NEIGHBOURHOOD_158	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
12	HOOD_140	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure

13	NEIGHBOURHOOD_140	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure
14	LONG_WGS84	Longitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)
15	LAT_WGS84	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 app that reports on all MCIs on a daily basis. The Crime App Year End includes all the MCIs historical data. The Neighbourhood Crime Map provides all historical MCIs 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 0, 0 coordinates the neighbourhood will be identified as 'NSA' to indicate 'Not Specified Area.

Format: CSV, KML, Shapefile, GeoJSON

Shootings & Firearm Discharges - Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	EVENT_UNIQUE_ID	Offence Number
2	OCC_DATE	Date Offence Occurred (time is displayed in UTC format when downloaded as a CSV)
3	OCC_YEAR	Year Offence Occurred
4	OCC_MONTH	Month Offence Occurred
5	OCC_DOW	Day of the Week Offence Occurred
6	OCC_DOY	Day of the Year Offence Occurred
7	OCC_DAY	Day of the Month Offence Occurred
8	OCC_HOUR	Hour of Day Offence Occurred

9	OCC_TIME_RANGE	Time Range of Day Offence Occurred
10	DIVISION	Police Division where Offence Occurred
11	DEATH	Count of Deaths caused by the Shooting
12	INJURIES	Count of Injured Persons caused by the Shooting
13	HOOD_158	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
14	NEIGHBOURHOOD_158	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
15	HOOD_140	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure
16	NEIGHBOURHOOD_140	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure
17	LONG_WGS84	Longitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)
18	LAT_WGS84	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 app that reports on all MCIs on a daily basis. The Crime App Year End includes all the MCIs historical data. The Neighbourhood Crime Map provides all historical MCIs 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, KML, Shapefile, GeoJSON

Neighbourhood Crime Rates - Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description

1	HOOD_158	Identifier of Neighbourhood where offence occurred using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
2	NEIGHBOURHOOD_158	Name of Neighbourhood where offence occurred using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
3	POPN_PROJ_2022	2022 Population projection provided by Environics Analytics.
4	[CRIME CATEGORY]_[YYYY]	This represents a count of crime offences for each crime category for each corresponding year.
5	[CRIME CATEGORY]_RATE_[YYYY]	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.

Field abbreviations for Crime Categories:

BREAKENTER = Break and Enter

THEFTFROMMV = Theft from Motor Vehicle

Open Analytics

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

Web Mapping Applications

The Neighbourhood Crime 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, KML, Shapefile, GeoJSON

Bicycle Thefts - Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	EVENT_UNIQUE_ID	Offence Number
2	PRIMARY_OFFENCE	Primary Offence Type
3	OCC_DATE	Date Offence Occurred (time is displayed in UTC format when downloaded as a CSV)
4	OCC_YEAR	Year Offence Occurred

5	OCC_MONTH	Month Offence Occurred
6	OCC_DOW	Day of the Week Offence Occurred
7	OCC_DAY	Day of the Month Offence Occurred
8	OCC_DOY	Day of the Year Offence Occurred
9	OCC_HOUR	Hour Offence Occurred
10	REPORT_DATE	Date Offence was Reported (time is displayed in UTC format when downloaded as a CSV)
11	REPORT_YEAR	Year Offence was Reported
12	REPORT_MONTH	Month Offence was Reported
13	REPORT_DOW	Day of the Week Offence was Reported
14	REPORT_DAY	Day of the Month Offence was Reported
15	REPORT_DOY	Day of the Year Offence was Reported
16	REPORT_HOUR	Hour Offence was Reported
17	DIVISION	Police Division where Offence Occurred
18	LOCATION_TYPE	Location Type of Offence
19	PREMISES_TYPE	Premises Type of Offence
20	BIKE_MAKE	Make of Bicycle
21	BIKE_MODEL	Model of Bicycle
22	BIKE_TYPE	Type of Bicycle
23	BIKE_SPEED	Speed of Bicycle
24	BIKE_COLOUR	Colour of Bicycle
25	BIKE_COST	Cost of Bicycle
26	STATUS	Status of Bicycle
27	HOOD_158	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
28	NEIGHBOURHOOD_158	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
29	HOOD_140	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure
30	NEIGHBOURHOOD_140	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure
31	LONG_WGS84	Longitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)
32	LAT_WGS84	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, KML, Shapefile, GeoJSON

KSI Collisions - Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	INDEX_	Unique Identifier
2	ACCNUM	Accident Number
3	DATE	Date Collision Occurred (time is displayed in UTC format when downloaded as a CSV)
4	TIME	Time Collision Occurred
5	STREET1	Street Collision Occurred
6	STREET2	Street Collision Occurred
7	OFFSET	Distance and direction of the Collision
8	ROAD_CLASS	Road Classification
9	DISTRICT	City District
10	LATITUDE	Latitude
11	LONGITUDE	Longitude
12	ACCLOC	Collision Location
13	TRAFFCTL	Traffic Control Type
14	VISIBILITY	Environment Condition
15	LIGHT	Light Condition
16	RDSFCOND	Road Surface Condition
17	ACCLASS	Classification of Accident
18	IMPACTYPE	Initial Impact Type
19	INVTYPE	Involvement Type
20	INVAGE	Age of Involved Party
21	INJURY	Severity of Injury
22	FATAL_NO	Sequential Number
23	INITDIR	Initial Direction of Travel
24	VEHTYPE	Type of Vehicle
25	MANOEUVER	Vehicle Manoeuver
26	DRIVACT	Apparent Driver Action
27	DRIVCOND	Driver Condition
28	PEDTYPE	Pedestrian Crash Type - detail
29	PEDACT	Pedestrian Action
30	PEDCOND	Condition of Pedestrian
31	CYCLISTYPE	Cyclist Crash Type - detail
32	CYCACT	Cyclist Action
33	CYCCOND	Cyclist Condition
34	PEDESTRIAN	Pedestrian Involved In Collision
35	CYCLIST	Cyclists Involved in Collision
36	AUTOMOBILE	Driver Involved in Collision
37	MOTORCYCLE	Motorcyclist Involved in Collision
38	TRUCK	Truck Driver Involved in Collision
39	TRSN_CITY_VEH	Transit or City Vehicle Involved in Collision

40	EMERG_VEH	Emergency Vehicle Involved in Collision
41	PASSENGER	Passenger Involved in Collision
42	SPEEDING	Speeding Related Collision
43	AG_DRIV	Aggressive and Distracted Driving Collision
44	REDLIGHT	Red Light Related Collision
45	ALCOHOL	Alcohol Related Collision
46	DISABILITY	Medical or Physical Disability Related Collision
47	HOOD_158	Unique ID for City of Toronto Neighbourhood (new)
48	NEIGHBOURHOOD_158	City of Toronto Neighbourhood name (new)
49	HOOD_140	Unique ID for City of Toronto Neighbourhood (old)
50	NEIGHBOURHOOD_140	City of Toronto Neighbourhood name (old)
51	DIVISION	Toronto Police Service Division
52	ObjectID	Unique Identifier (auto generated)

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.

FIRS - 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 (time is displayed in UTC format when downloaded as a CSV)
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.

Traffic 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).[6]

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)

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

(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, KML, Shapefile, GeoJSON

Traffic Collisions - Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	EVENT_UNIQUE_ID	Offence Number
2	OCC_DATE	Date Collision Occurred (time is displayed in UTC format when downloaded as a CSV)
3	OCC_MONTH	Month Collision Occurred
4	OCC_DOW	Day of Week Collision Occurred
5	OCC_YEAR	Year Collision Occurred
6	OCC_HOUR	Hour Collision Occurred
7	DIVISION	Police Division where Collision Occurred
8	FATALITIES	Number of Person's Killed associated with the Collision (See definitions)
9	INJURY_COLLISIONS	Indicates whether a Collision had an associated Injury (See definitions)
10	FTR_COLLISIONS	Indicates whether a Collision was associated to Fail to Remain (See definitions)
11	PD_COLLISIONS	Indicates Whether a Collision was associated to Property Damage (See definitions)
12	HOOD_158	Identifier of Neighbourhood
13	NEIGHBOURHOOD_158	Name of Neighbourhood where Collision Occurred
14	LONG_WGS84	Longitude Coordinate (Offset to nearest intersection)
15	LAT_WGS84	Latitude Coordinate (Offset to nearest intersection)
16	AUTOMOBILE	Indicates whether a Collision involved a person in an automobile
17	MOTORCYCLE	Indicates whether a Collision involved a person in a motorcycle
18	PASSENGER	Indicates whether a Collision involved a passenger in a motor vehicle
19	BICYCLE	Indicates whether a Collision involved a cyclist
20	PEDESTRIAN	Indicates whether a Collision involved a pedestrian

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 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

MHA Apprehensions - Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	EVENT_UNIQUE_ID	Offence Number
2	REPORT_DATE	Date Offence was Reported (time is displayed in UTC format when downloaded as a CSV)
3	REPORT_YEAR	Year Offence was Reported
4	REPORT_MONTH	Month Offence was Reported
5	REPORT_DOW	Day of the Week Offence was Reported
6	REPORT_DOY	Day of the Year Offence was Reported
7	REPORT_DAY	Day of the Month Offence was Reported
8	REPORT_HOUR	Hour Offence was Reported
9	OCC_DATE	Date Offence Occurred (time is displayed in UTC format when downloaded as a CSV)
10	OCC_YEAR	Year Offence Occurred
11	OCC_MONTH	Month Offence Occurred
12	OCC_DOY	Day of the Year Offence Occurred
13	OCC_DAY	Day of the Month Offence Occurred
14	OCC_DOW	Day of the Week Offence Occurred
15	OCC_HOUR	Hour Offence Occurred
16	DIVISION	Police Division where Offence Occurred
17	PREMISES_TYPE	Premises Type of Offence
18	APPREHENSION_TYPE	The section applied when apprehending an individual pursuant to the Mental Health Act
19	SEX	Sex of Person Apprehended
20	AGE_COHORT	Age category of Person Apprehended
21	HOOD_158	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
22	NEIGHBOURHOOD_158	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
23	HOOD_140	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure
24	NEIGHBOURHOOD_140	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure

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, 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, 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 event date.

Effective May 2023, the Toronto Police Service has removed the *Jumper* event type. Calls of this nature are now being processed as *Threatening Suicide*.

Format: CSV

PIC CFSA - Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	EVENT_ID	Event Number
2	EVENT_DATE	Date of Event (time is displayed in UTC format when downloaded as a CSV)
3	EVENT_YEAR	Year of Event
4	EVENT_MONTH	Month of Event
5	EVENT_DOW	Day of Week of Event
6	EVENT_HOUR	Hour of Event
7	EVENT_TYPE	Agency specified field that is used to describe the Event
8	DIVISION	Police Division of Event
9	OCCURRENCE_CREATED	Indicates whether an Occurrence was created or not
10	APPREHENSION_MADE	Indicates whether a Mental Health Act (MHA) Apprehension was made or not
11	HOOD_158	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
12	NEIGHBOURHOOD_158	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
13	HOOD_140	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old

		140 neighbourhood structure
14	NEIGHBOURHOOD_140	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure

Open Analytics

Toronto Police Service currently reports on PIC CFSA by providing a Historical report.

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

These datasets include 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 Proposed Budget, Approved Budget and Actual Expenditures.

The documents provided align with our currently approved organizational structure.

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 active on the operating payroll or who are on paid leave at the end of the year.

Proposed Budget: Operating funding presented to the Toronto Police Services Board for approval for a specific fiscal year.

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

Budget & Staffing - 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: Proposed and Approved. Proposed 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. This category also includes the categorization for Actual Expenditures.
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	Organizational Entity	Organization for which the budget is presented.
4	Command Name	A Command represents the highest level of the organizational structure.
5	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.
6	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	Organizational Entity	Organization for which the budget is presented.
4	Command Name	A Command represents the highest level of the organizational structure.
5	Category	Represents the job family the position belongs to: either Uniform (sworn police officers) or Civilian (unsworn members).

6	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).[7]

Format: CSV, KML, Shapefile, GeoJSON

Theft from Motor Vehicle - Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	EVENT_UNIQUE_ID	Offence Number
2	REPORT_DATE	Date Offence was Reported
3	OCC_DATE	Date Offence Occurred
4	REPORT_YEAR	Year Offence was Reported
5	REPORT_MONTH	Month Offence was Reported
6	REPORT_DAY	Day of the Month Offence was Reported
7	REPORT_DOY	Day of the Year Offence was Reported
8	REPORT_DOW	Day of the Week Offence was Reported

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

9	REPORT_HOUR	Hour Offence was Reported
10	OCC_YEAR	Year Offence Occurred
11	OCC_MONTH	Month Offence Occurred
12	OCC_DAY	Day of the Month Offence Occurred
13	OCC_DOY	Day of the Year Offence Occurred
14	OCC_DOW	Day of the Week Offence Occurred
15	OCC_HOUR	Hour Offence Occurred
16	DIVISION	Police Division where Offence Occurred
17	LOCATION_TYPE	Location Type of Offence
18	PREMISES_TYPE	Premises Type of Offence
19	UCR_CODE	UCR Code for Offence
20	UCR_EXT	UCR Extension for Offence
21	OFFENCE	Title of Offence
22	MCI_CATEGORY	MCI Category of Occurrence
23	HOOD_158	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
24	NEIGHBOURHOOD_158	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
25	HOOD_140	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure
26	NEIGHBOURHOOD_140	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure
27	LONG_WGS84	Longitude Coordinates (Offset to nearest intersection)
28	LAT_WGS84	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.

Hate Crimes

Description

This dataset includes all verified Hate Crime occurrences investigated by the Hate Crime Unit by reported date since 2018. The Hate Crime categories (bias categories) include Age, Mental or Physical Disability, Race, Ethnicity, Language, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender and Other Similar Factor.

The categories relating to Disability, Race, Ethnicity, Religion, Sexual Orientation, and Gender were developed and standardized with the collaboration of the following units: Hate Crimes Unit; Equity, Inclusion and Human Rights Unit; Analytics & Innovation Unit; and the Information Management Pillar (Data Governance team). The Race categories are in compliance with Ontario's Anti-Racism Data Standards. Ethnicity and Religion categories were taken from Statistics Canada's 2021 census. Categories for Sexual Orientation and Gender were developed as part of EIHR's Gender Diverse and Trans Inclusion (GDTI) initiative through community consultations and engagements with other organizations such as the City of Toronto.

This data is provided at the offence and/or occurrence level, therefore one occurrence may have multiple bias (multi-bias) categories associated to the victim.

This data only includes confirmed hate crimes. This data does not include occurrences that have been deemed unfounded, classified as hate incidents or suspected. 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).[8]

Definitions:

Hate crime

A hate crime is a criminal offence committed against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by bias, prejudice or hate based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression or any other similar factor.

Hate incident

A hate incident is a non-criminal action or behaviour that is motivated by hate against an identifiable group. Examples of hate incidents include using racial slurs, or insulting a person because of their ethnic or religious dress or how they identify.

Format: CSV

Hate Crimes - Data Field Descriptions

Field	Field Name	Description
1	EVENT_UNIQUE_ID	Offence Number
2	OCCURRENCE_YEAR	Year Offence Occurred

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

3	OCCURRENCE_DATE	Date Offence Occurred (time is displayed in UTC format when downloaded as a CSV)
4	OCCURRENCE_TIME	Time of Day Offence Occurred
5	REPORTED_YEAR	Year Offence was Reported
6	REPORTED_DATE	Date Offence was Reported (time is displayed in UTC format when downloaded as a CSV)
7	REPORTED_TIME	Time of Day Offence was Reported
8	DIVISION	Police Division where Offence Occurred
11	LOCATION_TYPE	Location Type of the Offence
12	AGE_BIAS	A Hate Crime committed on the basis of the Suspect's perception of the Victim's age
13	MENTAL_OR_PHYSICAL_DISABILITY	A Hate Crime committed on the basis of the Suspect's perception of the Victim's mental or physical disability
14	RACE_BIAS	A Hate Crime committed on the basis of the Suspect's perception of the Victim's race.
15	ETHNICITY_BIAS	A Hate Crime committed on the basis of the Suspect's perception of the Victim's ethnicity
16	LANGUAGE_BIAS	A Hate Crime committed on the basis of the Suspect's perception of the Victim's language
17	RELIGION_BIAS	A Hate Crime committed on the basis of the Suspect's perception of the Victim's religion
18	SEXUAL_ORIENTATION_BIAS	A Hate Crime committed on the basis of the Suspect's perception of the Victim's sexual orientation
19	GENDER_BIAS	A Hate Crime committed on the basis of the Suspect's perception of the Victim's gender
20	MULTI_BIAS	A Hate Crime with more than one Bias Category
21	PRIMARY_OFFENCE	The Offence committed in relation to the Hate Crime.
22	HOOD_158	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
23	NEIGHBOURHOOD_158	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's new 158 neighbourhood structure
24	HOOD_140	Identifier of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure
25	NEIGHBOURHOOD_140	Name of Neighbourhood using City of Toronto's old 140 neighbourhood structure
26	ARREST_MADE	An entity can be considered arrested when a charge is laid, recommended or the person(s) who committed the offence has been identified and taken into custody for the same.

Open Analytics

The Toronto Police Service currently reports on hate crime by providing open analytics on the Data Analytics page on the portal. Previous Hate/Bias crime documentation can be found at: http://www.torontopolice.on.ca/publications/.

Note, hate crime counts are subject to change based on re-evaluation of the occurrence or changes in reporting methodology.

Appendix A:

Open Data Summary Table

Section	Table Name	Date Updated	Date Range	Update Frequency
Major Crime Indicators	Major Crime Indicators	2025.04.03	2014 – 2025.03.31	Quarterly
	Assault	2025.04.03	2014 – 2025.03.31	Quarterly
	Auto Theft	2025.04.03	2014 – 2025.03.31	Quarterly
	Break & Enter	2025.04.03	2014 – 2025.03.31	Quarterly
	Robbery	2025.04.03	2014 – 2025.03.31	Quarterly
	Theft Over	2025.04.03	2014 – 2025.03.31	Quarterly
Homicides	Homicides	2025.04.03	2004 – 2025.03.31	Quarterly
Shootings & Firearm Discharges	Shootings & Firearm Discharges	2025.04.03	2004 – 2025.03.31	Quarterly
Neighbourhood Crime Rates	Neighbourhood Crime Rates	2025.01.06	2014 – 2024	Annually
Bicycle Thefts	Bicycle Thefts	2025.04.03	2014 – 2025.03.31	Quarterly
Killed/Seriously Injured Collisions	Killed/Seriously Injured Collisions	2024.04.22	2006 – 2023	Annually
	Fatalities	2024.04.22	2006 – 2023	Annually
	Automobile	2024.04.22	2006 – 2023	Annually
	Cyclists	2024.04.22	2006 – 2023	Annually
	Motorcyclists	2024.04.22	2006 – 2023	Annually
	Passenger	2024.04.22	2006 – 2023	Annually
	Pedestrian	2024.04.22	2006 – 2023	Annually
Field Information Reports (FIRS)	Field Information Reports	2017.11.29	2008 – 2013	Retired
Persons in Crisis	Mental Health Act Apprehensions	2025.04.03	2014 – 2025.03.31	Quarterly
	Persons in Crisis Calls for Service Attended	2025.04.03	2014 – 2025.03.31	Quarterly
Traffic	Total Motor Vehicle Collisions	2025.04.03	2014 – 2025.03.31	Quarterly
Budget & Staffing	Budget 2020	2021.09.16	2020	As needed
	Budget 2021	2021.01.03	2021	As needed
	Budget 2022	2023.12.13	2022	As needed
	Budget 2023	2024.12.05	2023	As needed
	Budget 2024	2024.12.05	2024	As needed
	Budget 2025	2024.12.05	2025	As needed
	Budget by Command	2024.12.05	2016 – 2025	Annually
	Staffing by Command	2024.12.05	2016 – 2025	Annually
Theft from Motor Vehicle	Theft from Motor Vehicle	2025.04.03	2014 – 2025.03.31	Quarterly
Hate Crimes	Hate Crimes	2025.04.22	2018 – 2024	Annually

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 Vehicle

Appendix B:
Glossary

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

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

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.

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

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.

Bicycle Theft
An occurrence where a theft of a bicycle occurred.

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[9] 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

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

- 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.

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) [10]
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;
(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

---

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

- 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 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.

Proposed Budget
Operating funding presented to the Toronto Police Services Board for approval for a specific fiscal year.

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.

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

Sexual Violation
A wide range of offences that 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.