



PUBLIC SAFETY DATA PORTAL: OPEN DATA DOCUMENTATION



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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	2
Toronto Police Service Public Safety Data Portal	2
Police Open Data & Privacy Considerations	3
Geographic Information	3
Open Data Updates	4
Open Analytics Information	4
Web Mapping Applications	5
Open Datasets Currently Available	5
OPEN DATASETS	6
Major Crime Indicators (MCI)	6
Homicides (ASR-RC-TBL-002)	7
Shootings & Firearm Discharges	8
Neighbourhood Crime Rates	10
Bicycle Thefts	11
Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) Collisions	12
Field Information Reports (FIRS)	15
Traffic Collisions (ASR-T-TBL-001)	15
Mental Health Act (MHA) Apprehensions	17
Persons in Crisis (PIC) Calls for Service Attended (CFSA)	19
Budget & Staffing	20
Theft from Motor Vehicle	23
Appendix A:	26
Open Data Summary Table	26
Premises Type Summary Table	27
Appendix B:	29
Glossary	29



Public Safety Data Portal Open Data Documentation

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Toronto Police Service Public Safety Data Portal

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

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

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

Police Open Data & Privacy Considerations

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

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

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.

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.

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 Portal³. This document provides a list of the open datasets currently available for downloading supplemented by detailed metadata, data qualifiers, glossary of terms and links to related open analytics and web mapping applications.

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

Open Datasets Currently Available

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

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).

10. [Budget & Staffing](#)
11. [Theft from Motor Vehicle](#)

OPEN DATASETS

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

Description

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

Format: CSV, KML, Shapefile, GeoJSON

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

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

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 MCI](#) web app 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

Open Analytics

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

Web Mapping Applications

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

Appendix A:

Open Data Summary Table

Section	Table Name	Date Published	Date Range	Update Frequency
Major Crime Indicators	Major Crime Indicators	2024.01.10	2014 – 2023	Quarterly
	Assault	2024.01.10	2014 – 2023	Quarterly
	Auto Theft	2024.01.10	2014 – 2023	Quarterly
	Break & Enter	2024.01.10	2014 – 2023	Quarterly
	Robbery	2024.01.10	2014 – 2023	Quarterly
	Theft Over	2024.01.10	2014 – 2023	Quarterly
Homicides	Homicides	2024.01.10	2014 – 2023	Quarterly
Shootings & Firearm Discharges	Shootings & Firearm Discharges	2024.01.10	2014 – 2023	Quarterly
Neighbourhood Crime Rates	Neighbourhood Crime Rates	2024.01.10	2014 – 2023	Annually
Bicycle Thefts	Bicycle Thefts	2024.01.10	2014 – 2023	Quarterly
Killed/Seriously Injured Collisions	Killed/Seriously Injured Collisions	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
	Fatalities	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
	Aggressive Driving	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
	Alcohol Related	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
	Automobile	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
	Cyclists	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
	Emergency Vehicle	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
	Motorcyclists	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
	Truck	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
	Passenger	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
	Pedestrian	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
	Physical/Medical Disability	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
	Red Light	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
	Speeding	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
	TTC/Municipal Vehicle	2023.04.18	2006 – 2022	Annually
Field Information Reports (FIRS)	Field Information Reports	2017.11.29	2008 - 2013	Retired
Persons in Crisis	Mental Health Act Apprehensions	2024.01.10	2014 – 2023	Quarterly
	Persons in Crisis Calls for Service Attended	2024.01.10	2014 – 2023	Quarterly
Traffic	Total Motor Vehicle Collisions	2024.01.10	2014 – 2023	Annually
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	2023.12.13	2023	As needed
	Budget 2024	2023.12.13	2024	As needed
	Budget by Command	2023.12.13	2016 – 2023	Annually
	Staffing by Command	2023.01.03	2016 - 2022	Annually
Theft from Motor Vehicle	Theft from Motor Vehicle	2024.01.10	2014 – 2023	Quarterly

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 population⁷ per year.

Cyclists

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

Death

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

Emergency Vehicle

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

- Police car

⁷ 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)⁸

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

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

⁸ 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 or fatal collisions where the operator of the vehicle has a medical or physical disability. Any serious or fatal collision where one or more persons operating a motor vehicle have a medical or physical disability that may or may not have played a factor in the collision. A medical or physical disability is a condition such as the following:

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

Property Damage Collisions

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

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.