My title*

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First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

Table of contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Data 2.1 Raw Data 2.2 Cleaned Data	
Α	Appendix A.1 Graph of areas of origin of fire incidents by number of occurrences	4
В	Attribution Statement	5
Bi	bliography	7

1 Introduction

The urban fire hazard is one of the most pressing issues in this context, especially in Canada where cities are dealing with such issues like climate, facilities or population density. As of July 1 2023, the population in urban area in Canada reached 33,812,133 (Statistics Canada 2024). Not only do fires in highly populated regions result in heavy losses in terms of property, but also, in the contest of people and the environment, the consequences are enormous. Also, urban fires are resources-dependent and require attention from city services and emergency services, thus indicating the need for prevention, action and planning based on risk assessment. With

^{*}Code and data are available at: https://github.com/yulexun/toronto-fire.

such issues in mind, the knowledge of urban fire hazards in Canadian cities is needed for creating policies that address public safety and increase urban resilience.

In Canada, articles about fire incidents has a focus on wildfire. For instance, Goemans and Ballamingie (2012) discuss the fire mitigation plan during the 2003 wildfire at Kelowna, British Columbia, while Mamuji and Rozdilsky (2018) talk about the evacuation during the Fort McMurray wildfire in Alberta. The researches conducted about urban fire incidents are done in other parts of the world such as East Asia. Masood Rafi, Wasiuddin, and Hameed Siddiqui (2012) research the nature and level of this threat. They conclude that the lack of training in fire department, shortage of facilities and infrastructure the major issues in Pakistan. The research by Hari Murti et al. (2023) in Semarang City also emphasize the importance of community understanding and the installation of fire protection facilities. This article uses the data provided by opendatatoronto library (Gelfand 2022) in order to analyze fire occurrences in the city of Toronto, which is an important research gap in the study of fire incidents in America. This study seeks to provide a deeper understanding of fire patterns to improve fire prevention and emergency response strategies.

In this paper we visualize Toronto's Fire Incidents' data.

2 Data

2.1 Raw Data

This project uses R Core Team (2024), Gelfand (2022), Xie (2014), Wickham et al. (2019), Wickham (2016), Wickham et al. (2023)

2.2 Cleaned Data

Table 1: Top rows of cleaned Toronto Fire Service response time and loss data

	TFS Arrival	TFS Response	Civilian	Estimated Loss in
Alarm Time	Time	Time	Casualties	Dollar
2018-02-25	2018-02-25	3.500000	0	5000
15:48:34	15:52:04			
2018-02-26	2018-02-26	3.850000	0	500
18:11:59	18:15:50			
2018-03-03	2018-03-03	3.916667	0	0
09:49:14	09:53:09			
2018-03-03	2018-03-03	5.066667	0	15000
17:54:38	17:59:42			

Alarm Time	TFS Arrival Time	TFS Response Time	Civilian Casualties	Estimated Loss in Dollar
2018-03-03 18:34:35	2018-03-03 18:40:47	6.200000	0	0

Table 2: Top rows of cleaned data showing Area of Origin, Ignition source and Fire, Smoke, Sprnkler System Presence.

Area of Origin	Ignition Source	Fire Alarm Status	Smoke Alarm Status	Sprinkler System Status
28	41	P	PO	P
24	11	P	PO	N
24	11	N	PO	P
25	24	N	N	N
24	11	P	PO	P

Note: 'PO' = System present,

^{&#}x27;N' = System not present,

^{&#}x27;P' = System present but not operated

A Appendix

A.1 Graph of areas of origin of fire incidents by number of occurrences

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Index of 'Area of Origin':
11 - Lobby, Entranceway
12 - Hallway, Corridor
13 - Stairway, Escalator
18 - Covered Court, Atrium, mall concourse
19 - Other Means of Egress
21 - Living Area (e.g. living, TV, recreation, etc)
22 - Sleeping Area or Bedroom (inc. patients room, dormitory, etc)
23 - Dining or Beverage Area (inc mess, canteen, lunchroom, cafeteria
24 - Cooking Area or Kitchen
25 - Washroom or Bathroom (toilet, restroom/locker room)
26 - Sauna
27 - Laundry Area
28 - Office
29 - Electronic Equipment
30 - Sales, Showroom Area
31 - Process Manufacturing (inc manf, prod assembly, repair)
32 - Assembly Area (inc school room, spectator area, church, etc)
33 - Laboratory
34 - Operating Room, Treatment or Examination Area
35 - Performance Area (inc stage, rink, boxing ring, gym floor, altar
36 - Backstage, dressing room
39 - Other Functional Area
41 - Closet (eg. clothes, broom, linen closet, etc.)
42 - Garage
43 - Locker (apartment storage)
44 - Trash, Rubbish Storage (inc garbage chute room, garbage/industri
45 - Supply Storage Room (inc maintenance/office/document storage, et
46 - Product Storage (inc products or materials awaiting manuf, assembly)
47 - Shipping/Receiving/Loading Platform
48 - Records storage area (inc vaults)
49 - Other Storage Area
50 - Basement/cellar (not partitioned)
51 - Elevator (includes shaft)
52 - HVAC Equipment Room (furnace room, water heater closet, boiler)
53 - Chimney/Flue Pipe
54 - Incinerator Room
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55 - Mechanical/Electrical Services Room
56 - Conveyor Shaft or Chute (inc dumbwaiter, laundry chute, garbage
57 - Ducting - Heating, Air Conditioning
58 - Ducting - Exhaust (inc cooking, fumes, etc.)
59 - Utility Shaft (eg. electrical wiring/phone, etc.)
60 - Other Building Services/Support Facilities
61 - Exterior Wall
62 - Roof
63 - Awning or Canopy
64 - Porch or Balcony
65 - Crawl Space (includes sub-structure)
66 - Concealed Ceiling Area
67 - Concealed Floor Area
68 - Concealed Wall Area
69 - Attic Area
70 - Other Structural Area
71 - Open Area (inc lawn, field, farmyard, park, playing field, pier,
72 - Court, Patio, Terrace
73 - Parking Area, Parking Lot
74 - Storage Area (outside)
75 - Trash, rubbish area (outside)
78 - Attached Deck
79 - Other Outside Area
81 - Engine Area
82 - Running Gear (inc wheels and braking systems, transmission syste
83 - Electrical Systems
84 - Fuel Systems (eg. fuel tank, etc.)
85 - Operator/Control Area
86 - Passenger Area
87 - Trunk/Cargo Area
89 - Other Vehicle Area
91 - Multiple Areas of Origin
92 - Residential/Business: Restaurant area
```

B Attribution Statement

93 - Residential/Business: Other busines area

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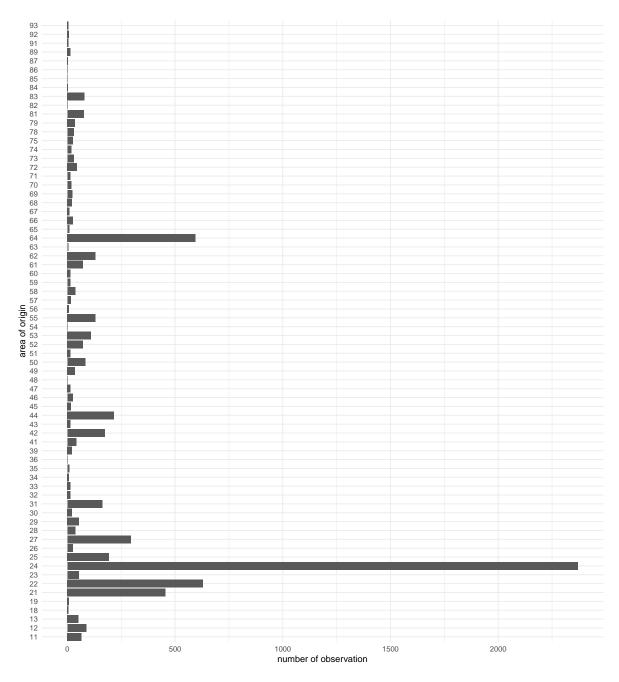


Figure 1: Areas of origin of fire incidents by number of occurrences

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