

Prepared by: PC Jonathan Little, Crime Prevention Officer, 55 Division – Feb. 2025

Below are a few common Criminal Code Offenses that many business owners may come across. I have included some Provincial Offenses as well so that members can familiarize themselves with what they can or should convey to an Emergency or Non-Emergency Call Taker when reporting incidents.

In an emergency call, be sure to be as clear as possible regarding the threat or potential threat of bodily harm, damage to property or danger to staff or customers.

If mental health is a concern, please mention that to the call taker.

If the person has left prior to police attending, ensure an accurate description of the perpetrator is conveyed along with the direction of travel of the individual.

Provincial Offenses. (These may result in a ticket or an arrest depending on the circumstances)

Liquor License Offense

According to the Liquor License Act, section 31(1) states that "No person shall be in an intoxicated condition in a place to which the general public is invited or permitted access," essentially making it an offense to be intoxicated in a public place.

Trespass an offence

2 (1) Every person who is not acting under a right or authority conferred by law and who,

(a) without the express permission of the occupier, the proof of which rests on the defendant,

(i) enters on premises when entry is prohibited under this Act, or

(ii) engages in an activity on premises when the activity is prohibited under this Act; or

(b) does not leave the premises immediately after he or she is directed to do so by the occupier of the premises or a person authorized by the occupier,

is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 2 (1); 2016, c. 8, Sched. 6, s. 1.

Criminal Offenses. (These may result in an arrest or caution depending on the circumstances)

Uttering threats

- 264.1 (1) Every one commits an offence who, in any manner, knowingly utters, conveys or causes any person to receive a threat
 - (a) to cause death or bodily harm to any person;
 - (b) to burn, destroy or damage real or personal property; or
 - (c) to kill, poison or injure an animal or bird that is the property of any person.

Criminal harassment

- 264 (1) No person shall, without lawful authority and knowing that another person is harassed or recklessly as to whether the other person is harassed, engage in conduct referred to in subsection (2) that causes that other person reasonably, in all the circumstances, to fear for their safety or the safety of anyone known to them.
- Marginal note: Prohibited conduct

(2) The conduct mentioned in subsection (1) consists of

- (a) repeatedly following from place to place the other person or anyone known to them;
- (b) repeatedly communicating with, either directly or indirectly, the other person or anyone known to them;
- (c) besetting or watching the dwelling-house, or place where the other person, or anyone known to them, resides, works, carries on business or happens to be; or
- (d) engaging in threatening conduct directed at the other person or any member of their family.

OTHER RESOURCES: See links

Request the Mobile Crisis Intervention Team (Police Officer with a Nurse)

[Mobile Crisis Intervention Team \(MCIT\)- Toronto Police Service](#)

Streets to Homes: 311:

[Streets to Homes Street Outreach & Support Program – City of Toronto](#)

Toronto Community Crisis Service:

[Toronto Community Crisis Service – City of Toronto](#)

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjcspr80eGLAxU_8kDHVpUCg0QFnoECCYQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.toronto.ca%2Fcommunity-people%2Fpublic-safety-alerts%2Fcommunity-safety-programs%2Ftoronto-community-crisis-service%2F&usg=AOvVaw1_vGHsXmg8rPFdIxa1gKy&opi=89978449

Street-Front De-escalation:

[Level 1 City of Toronto-De-escalation Training for Street-Front Retailers Tickets, Thu, 13 Mar 2025 at 10:00 AM | Eventbrite](#)