

Safest City Report 2014

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Note of Appreciation

Safe City Mississauga would like to thank Peel Regional Police for providing the crime data detailed in this report. Without this long-standing partnership, this report could not have been produced. Safe City Mississauga also extends thanks to the Community Foundation of Mississauga, whose generous grant has financed this report.

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**Peel Regional
Police**
A Safer Community



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Foreword

This is the seventh annual Safest City Report produced by Safe City Mississauga, a non-profit organization that works closely with the Peel Regional Police to provide residents of Peel Region with up-to-date data on crime in their community. Since 2008, these annual reports have documented Peel Region's enviable status as Canada's safest major metropolitan area, both in terms of the volume and the severity of crime. During that time period, Peel Region's total crime rate dropped by 27%, crimes against persons dropped by 28%, and crimes against property dropped by 23%. What makes these reductions all the more noteworthy is that they have occurred during years in which Peel Region's population grew by almost 15% and it became one of Canada's most culturally diverse metropolitan areas.



The 2014 crime data presented in this report show that Peel Region continues to be a leader in Canada in community safety. Although crimes against property increased marginally (i.e., by 4%) compared to 2013, the total crime rate and the rate of crimes against persons were essentially unchanged from the previous year. Moreover, the Peel Regional Police also continued to solve crimes at rates well above the national average. For example, the clearance rate for property crimes in Peel Region was 36% compared to only 23% in Canada as a whole; and the clearance rate for crimes against persons was 78% compared to 71% in Canada as a whole.

When I wrote the foreword for the 2013 Safest City Report, I noted that both crime and fear of crime are important quality-of-life issues for any community. Where crime rates and fear of crime are high, people are less engaged with and less willing to invest in their local communities and in civic life more generally. And where community residents lack mutual trust and are less willing to work together toward common goals, crime rates are higher. As a consequence, high rates of crime and high levels of fear can become a vicious cycle, with each reinforcing the other. The various communities that constitute Peel Region are an example of the opposite pattern. Municipal governments and residents have worked together to create resilient neighbourhoods and strengthen social ties that serve the collective good and keep crime rates low.

Canada and its largest cities are now safer than they have been since the late 1960s. The reasons for this long term decline in crime are still not well understood and so we should not become complacent and expect the decline to go on indefinitely. However, if Peel Region continues to support and develop policies and practices that contribute to vibrant and healthy families, schools, and neighbourhoods, it will reinforce the strong foundations it has already laid that have kept crime rates low. It also will continue to be a model for other metropolitan areas in Canada, not just with regard to its crime rates but its quality of life more generally.

Rosemary Gartner
Professor of Criminology and Sociology
University of Toronto

Introduction and Executive Summary

The *Safest City Report* is an annual publication by Safe City Mississauga, a registered not-for-profit charity, with the aim of providing the Mississauga community with a comprehensive analysis of the previous year's criminal activity. As an organization tasked with providing the City of Mississauga with many of its social developmental crime prevention programs, Safe City Mississauga believes there is significant public interest in the fluctuations in crime counts, rates, and their severity.

This report analyzes Canadian crime data at both the local and national level, through a longitudinal lens, for the purpose of providing information on crime in a clear and logical manner. A comparative analysis of crime counts, rates, and severity among densely populated cities serves as the basis for this document. Two standardized police-reported crime measures are utilized in this report: the crime rate and the Crime Severity Index (CSI). The former measures the overall volume of police-reported crime in an area, expressed as a rate per 100,000 people, allowing for comparisons among cities. The latter measures the overall severity of crime in an area, with more serious crimes 'weighing' more than less serious ones, providing a different view of the impact of crime. The data presented in this report are collected from Statistics Canada's annual publication on crime statistics, and Peel Regional Police, who generously provides Safe City Mississauga with the necessary information to analyze crime at the local level annually.



In 2014, Mississauga had an overall crime rate of 2,316 per 100,000 people, which represented a 2% increase from 2013's crime rate of 2,270 per 100,000 people. The majority of these incidents fell under the category of property crime (69%) followed by violent crimes (18%) and 'other' Criminal Code offences (13%). The Mississauga crime rates expressed in this report are calculated using Peel Region's 2014 population estimates, which indicated that Mississauga had an estimated population of 759,600 people, and was the 6th most populous city in Canada.¹

2014 represented the first year that the overall crime rate in Mississauga has increased since Safe City Mississauga began tracking the trend of crime in 2008. Despite the national decrease in crime, Mississauga's comparatively low rate of crime indicates that it remains one of the safest cities in Canada when compared to other high-density cities. Because crime and safety remain topical to many of Mississauga's residents, the *Safest City Report* is an effort to shed light on the concerns of citizens and provide them with a more reliable understanding of the occurrences of crime in their city.

Alexander Papatchidis

Neighbourhood Watch Program Coordinator and Staff Criminologist
Safe City Mississauga

¹ Region of Peel, (2014). "Population and Housing Estimates" [Online]. Available: <http://www.peelregion.ca/planning/pdc/data/population-est/population-housing-est.htm#mis> [2015, December].

Table 1 CMA population Data for Selected Cities in 2014²

CMA	Population (2014 Census)
Montréal (Que.)	4,027,121
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ont.-Que.)	1,318,122
Toronto (Ont.)	6,055,724
Winnipeg (Man.)	782,640
Calgary (Alta.)	1,406,721
Edmonton (Alta.)	1,328,290
Vancouver (B.C.)	2,470,289
Victoria (B.C.)	358,685
Mississauga ³	759,600
Peel ³	1,428,700
Canada ⁴	35,540,419

Selection of Cities (CMAs)

This report will often make comparisons between large cities in Canada for the purpose of determining which experience a higher or lower occurrence of criminal incidents. Statistics Canada reports crime rates for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), which form the basis for these comparisons. A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) refers to one or more municipalities centred on a population 'core' of 100,000 people or more, of which at least half must be residents. ⁵ Table 1 lists several CMAs within Canada, along with their respective 2014 populations. Data for Mississauga and Peel Region are pulled from estimates provided by the Region of Peel, and provide the most accurate population measurement available to calculate 2014's crime rates in Mississauga.

² Ibid.

³ Region of Peel, (2014). "Population and Housing Estimates" [Online]. Available:

<http://www.peelregion.ca/planning/pdc/data/population-est/population-housing-est.htm#mis> [2015, November].

⁴ Statistics Canada (2013). "Canada's population estimates: Age and sex, 2014" [Online]. Available: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/140926/dq140926b-eng.htm> [2015, November].

⁵ Statistics Canada, (2011). "Estimates of population by census metropolitan area, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC)" [online]. Available:

<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&retrLang=eng&id=0510056&paSer=&pattern=&stByVal=1&p1=1&p2=37&tabMode=dataTable&csid=> [2014, November]

Indicators of Crime

Crime Rate

Since 1962, Canada has used the traditional ‘crime rate’ measurement to track the fluctuation of criminal activity. The overall crime rate is measured by summing all Criminal Code offences reported by the police, dividing by the total population of the area in question, and multiplying by 100,000.⁶ All crime rates presented in this report are therefore expressed as a rate per 100,000 people within a city, CMA, or nationally. The crime rates reported by the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) for specific offences, as well as the rates calculated from Peel Regional Police’s data, are the most sound measurement tools available for an analysis of crime with a comparative lens.

The use of a total crime rate to measure criminal activity is limited by its inability to adequately express the severity of crime. For example, the value given to one incident of homicide is the same as the value given to one incident of mischief, despite the obvious disparity in severity. An unusual fluctuation in minor offences may cause the total crime rate to increase or decrease drastically – presenting a potentially misleading picture of crime trends. When crime rates are analyzed at the level of specific offences, the conclusions drawn more accurately reflect the prevalence of particular incidents.

Crime Severity Index (CSI)

Whereas the crime rate measures the overall volume of crime, the Crime Severity Index measures the ‘severity’ of crime. Introduced by Statistics Canada, the goal of the CSI measurement was to ensure that more serious crimes carried a heavier weight than less serious ones. As such, the data produced more accurately reflects the impact of crime on the community.⁷

This index is calculated by assigning a “weight” to each reported incident, derived from the average severity of the sentences for that type of crime handed down in criminal courts throughout Canada. The Index is then calculated by multiplying the corresponding weight by the number of police-reported incidents for that particular offence. All weighted offences are then totalled and divided by the total population. The Index is standardized to a value of ‘100’, with 2006 as its base year for Canada, and with subsequent years compared to that index.⁸

Data Sources

This report utilizes data from two sources: Peel Regional Police and the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics’ annual report on *Police-Reported Crime Statistics in Canada, 2014*. Peel Regional Police provided local level data that allows this report to track trends and rates specifically within Mississauga. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics’ report provides data on crime rates and severity across Canada’s other densely populated areas using the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and Crime Severity Index. The use of both data sources allow for a more comprehensive analysis of locally and nationally aggregated data.

⁶ Statistics Canada, (2014). “Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2014” [Online]. Available: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14211-eng.pdf> [2015, November].

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

Peel Regional Police Data

Peel Regional Police is Ontario's second largest municipal police force. It is responsible for policing the cities of Mississauga and Brampton, and is on contract to police Pearson Airport. Peel Regional Police divides Mississauga into three divisions: 11, 12, and 21 North of Derry Road.⁹ Peel Regional Police has also supplied weekly data for Mississauga to allow for the monthly tracking of property crime fluctuations (Figure 24). Peel Regional Police data can be found in Appendix A, B, and D of this report.

Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) is an annual review completed by Statistics Canada, in co-operation with policing agencies across Canada, which collects crime statistics for the purpose of measuring incidences of crime and their characteristics.¹⁰ This data is used by the federal government to develop and evaluate new legislative initiatives, as well as provide the public with details on crime trends in Canada.

The UCR reflects 100% of the total caseload for all police services in Canada. To ensure comparability, the UCR reports incidents based on the most serious offence where there are multiple offences.¹¹ As such, the data presented is not necessarily comparable to the data presented by Peel Regional Police, which counts up to four incidents per criminal event (see Data Limitations).

Results and Analysis

Crime data from Peel Regional Police and Statistics Canada was analyzed through the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel to track trends and rates. The graphs and tables generated serve as a basis for the analysis in this report. Trends in crime, both against persons and property, are discussed both categorically and specifically in terms of their respective offence classification.

Additionally, this report is the first to provide categorical analysis for traffic and drug offences in Mississauga. All graphs and tables presented in this report were created by Safe City Mississauga using the provided data, except for those under the 'Statistics Canada's Crime Severity Index (CSI) and Crime Rate' heading, which are taken from Statistics Canada's annual report. Several appendices are provided at the conclusion of this report, with aggregated data referenced throughout the report.

9 Peel Regional Police, (2014). "A Brief History" [Online]. Available: <http://www.peelpolice.on.ca/en/aboutus/abriefhistory.asp> [2015, November].

10 Statistics Canada, (2013). "Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR)" [Online]. Available: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3302> [2014, November].

11 Statistics Canada, (2014). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2014" [Online]. Available: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14211-eng.pdf> [2015, November].

Figure 1 Map of Peel Regional Police service divisions¹²



12 Peel Regional Police, (2014). "Police Stations Map" [Online]. Available: <http://www.peelpolice.on.ca/en/aboutus/findapolicestationinyourneighbourhood.asp> [2014, November].

Data Limitations

Although the data sources used in this report are the most accurate for measuring crime rates and severity in Mississauga and Canada, there are limitations to the conclusions that can be drawn from them. The data provided by police forces only indicate incidences that are ‘officially’ recorded by that agency as an offence. This does not account for other calls for service which are not counted as crime incidents.

Furthermore, the data does not account for unreported criminal activity, and therefore will underestimate the true volume of crime an area experiences. According to the Statistics Canada 2009 General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization, only 31% of Canadians report crimes they experience or witness – as such, a large percentage of crime goes unreported and undetected by police forces.¹³ However, more serious crimes, such as murder, are less likely to go unreported than less serious crimes, such as vandalism. Thus, data on serious crimes are a better reflection of those crimes’ actual occurrence.

It is also important to note that UCR Survey data regards events where multiple incidents are present only as represented by the most serious offence (e.g., in an instance where the suspect committed multiple offences, such as auto theft, robbery, and homicide, only the homicide will be reflected in the data from the UCR).¹⁴ In contrast, crime data provided by Peel Regional Police shows up to four incidences per event where multiple offences occurred – as such, the total crime rate reported in Mississauga and the Peel Region will be slightly higher than the rates for the other CMAs reported on in the UCR.

Crime Rates

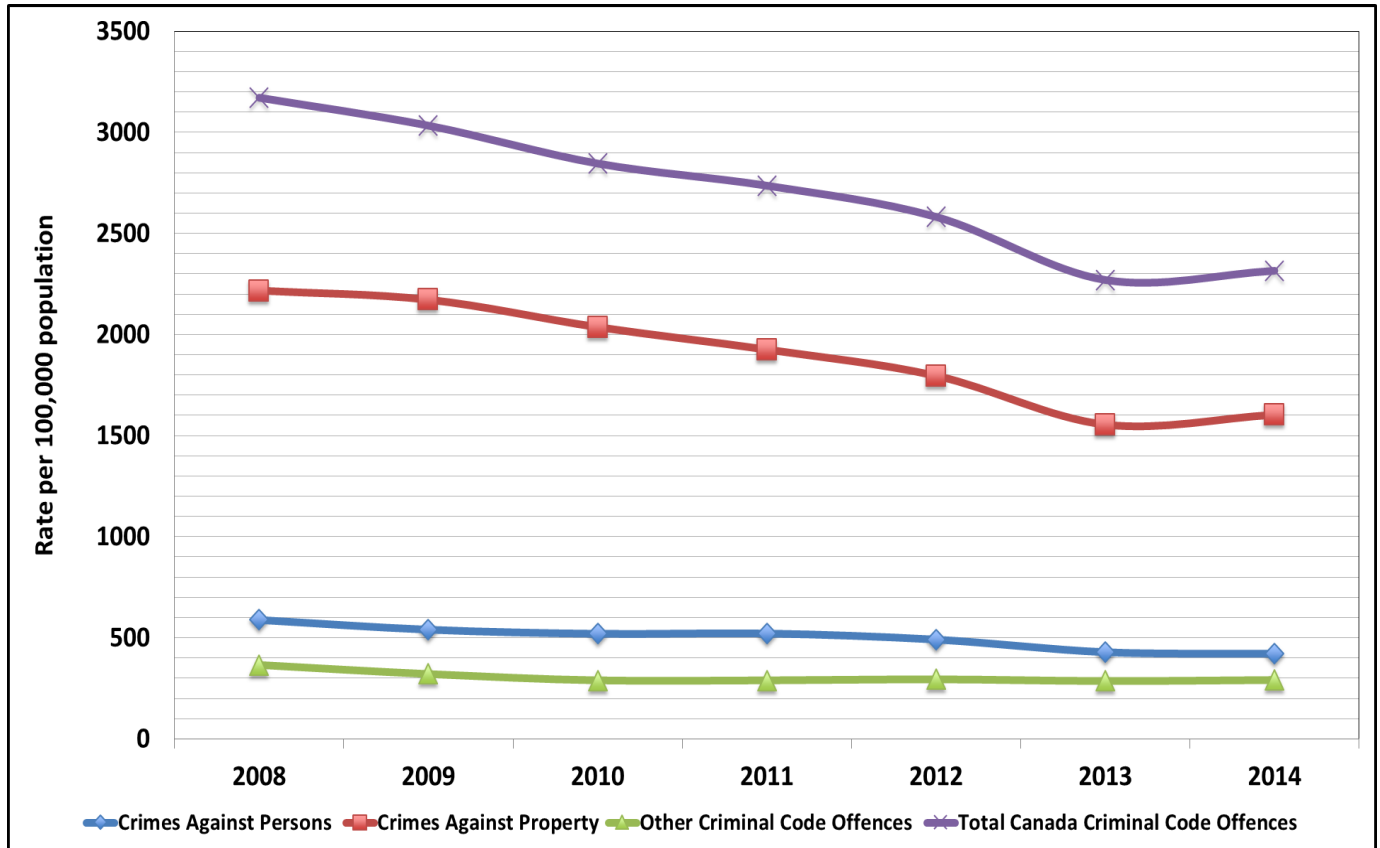
Overall, Mississauga continues to be amongst the safest cities in Canada. In 2014, Mississauga had a total crime rate of 2,316 per 100,000 people, a 2% increase from 2013, when the crime rate was 2,270 per 100,000 people. Despite this increase, Mississauga’s 2014 total crime rate remains well below the rate of crime during 2008-2012. In 2014, the City of Mississauga had a population of 759,600 people.¹⁵

13 Statistics Canada, (2014). “General Social Survey: An Overview, 2009” [Online]. Available: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89f0115x/89f0115x2009001-eng.htm> [2014, November].

14 Statistics Canada, (2014). “Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2014” [Online]. Available: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14211-eng.pdf> [2015, November].

15 Region of Peel (2014). “Population and Housing Estimates” [Online]. Available: <http://www.peelregion.ca/planning/pdc/data/population-est/population-housing-est.htm#mis> [2015, November].

Figure 2 Mississauga Crime Rates (2008-2014)¹⁶



Crime Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Crimes Against Persons	588	540	520	521	491	429	421
Crimes Against Property	2,217	2,172	2,037	1,926	1,796	1,555	1,604
Other Criminal Code Offences	366	321	290	290	295	286	291
Total Canada Criminal Code Offences	3,172	3,034	2,846	2,736	2,582	2,270	2,316

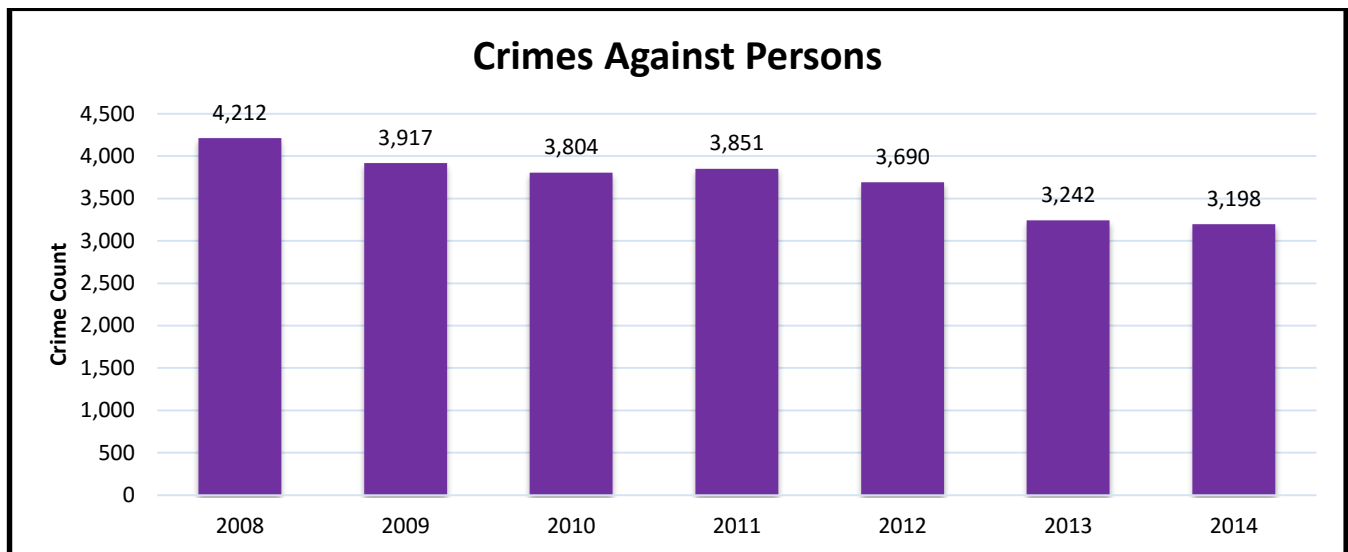
Figure 2 tracks the trends in rates of crimes against persons, crimes against property, other Criminal Code Offences, and the total Criminal Code Offences (the sum of the previous three categories) in Mississauga. Peel Regional Police reports that the total count of Criminal Code Offences recorded in the City of Mississauga, excluding the Airport Division, for 2014 was 17,590.¹⁷ Following past years, property crime continues to comprise a majority of these offences, representing 69% of all the Canadian Criminal Code Offences in the city. Crimes against persons comprised 18% of total offences, and Other Criminal Code Offences comprised 13% - a pattern that follows closely that in 2013.

¹⁶ Peel Regional Police, (2015). "City of Mississauga 2008 – 2014 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)". [2015, November].

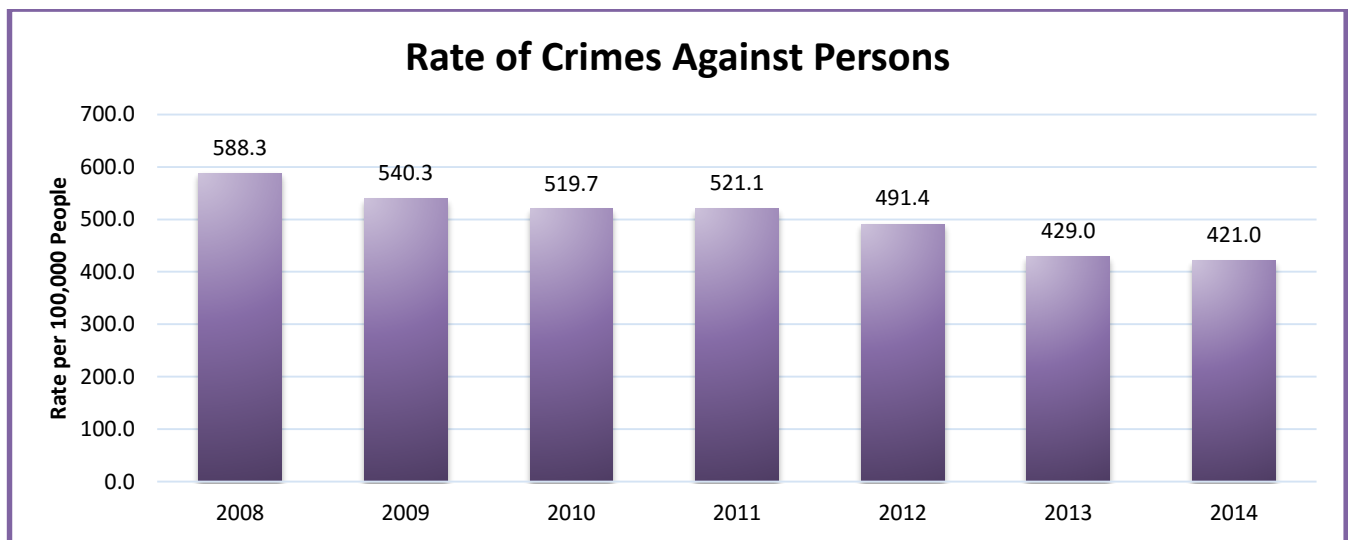
¹⁷ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 3 Mississauga Crimes Against Persons Count and Rate (2008-2014)¹⁸



In 2014, Mississauga had a total of 3,198 crimes against persons. This represented a decrease of 44 crimes against persons compared to 2013, or a reduction of 1% from 2013 to 2014. Figures 4 to 7 present data separately for the following crimes in this category: Homicide, Robbery, Sexual Assault, and Assault.

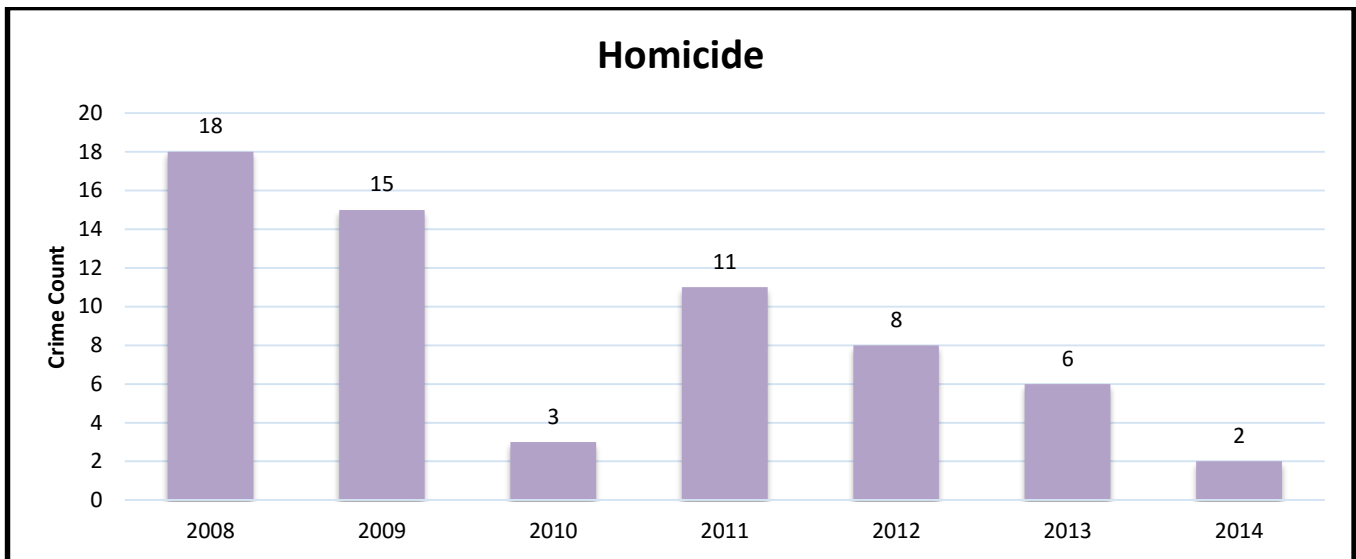


In 2013, the rate of crimes against persons in Mississauga was 429 per 100,000 people. In 2014, this rate decreased by 2% to a rate of 421 per 100,000 people. Because of population growth in Mississauga, the rate of crimes against persons decreased more (i.e., by 2%) in 2014 than did the number of crimes against persons.

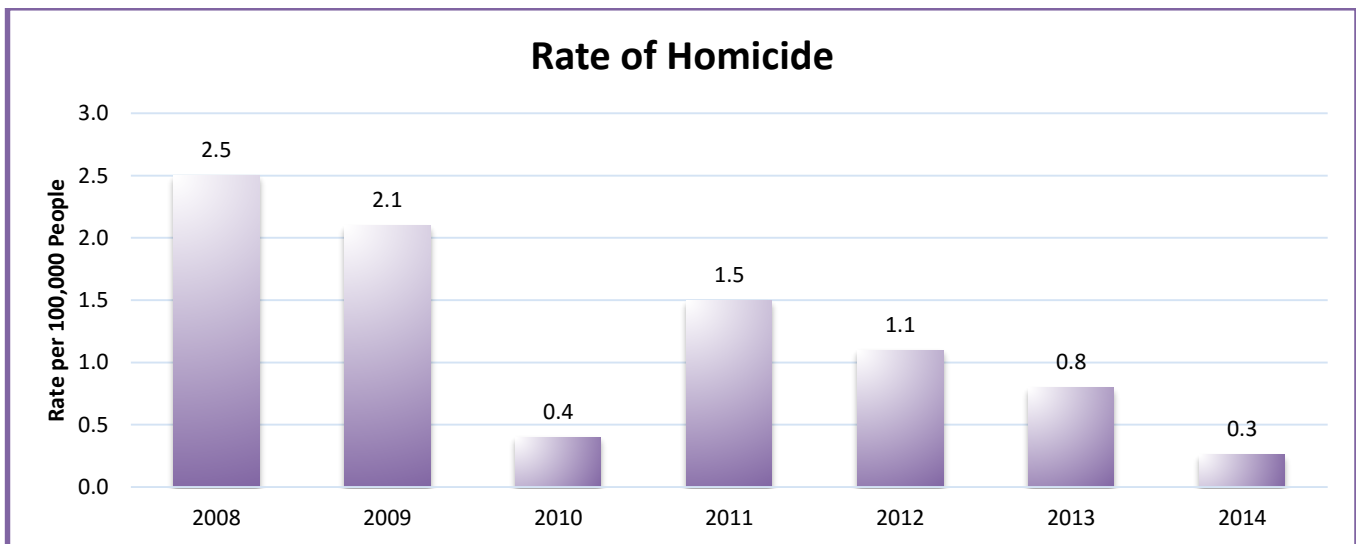
¹⁸ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 4 Mississauga Homicide Count and Rate (2008-2014)¹⁹



Mississauga experienced 2 homicides in 2014, 4 fewer than in 2013. This indicates a 67% drop in homicides between these two years. Since 2008 (when there were 18 homicides), Mississauga's count of homicide has decreased by 89%.

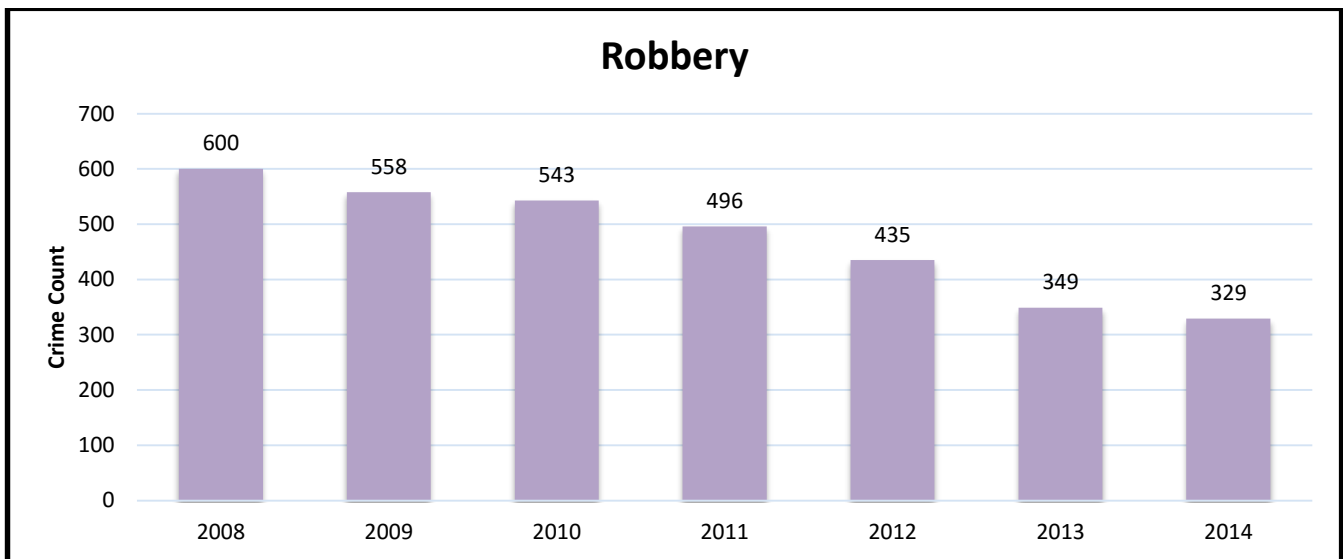


The rate of homicide in Mississauga for 2014 was 0.3 per 100,000 people. This represents a 63% decrease from a rate of 0.8 in 2013. The rate of homicide in Mississauga has decreased by 88% since 2008.

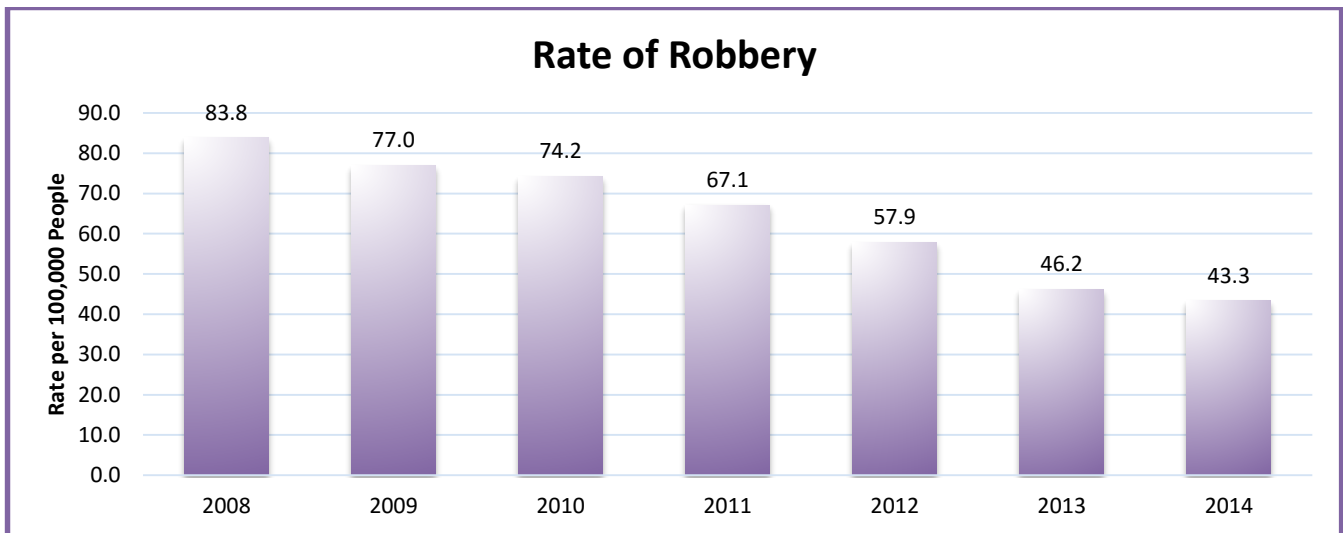
¹⁹ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 5 Mississauga Robbery Count and Rate (2008-2014)²⁰



Mississauga experienced 329 robberies in 2014, a decline of 20 robberies (or a 6% decrease) from 2013. The number of robberies in Mississauga has decreased by 45% since 2008.

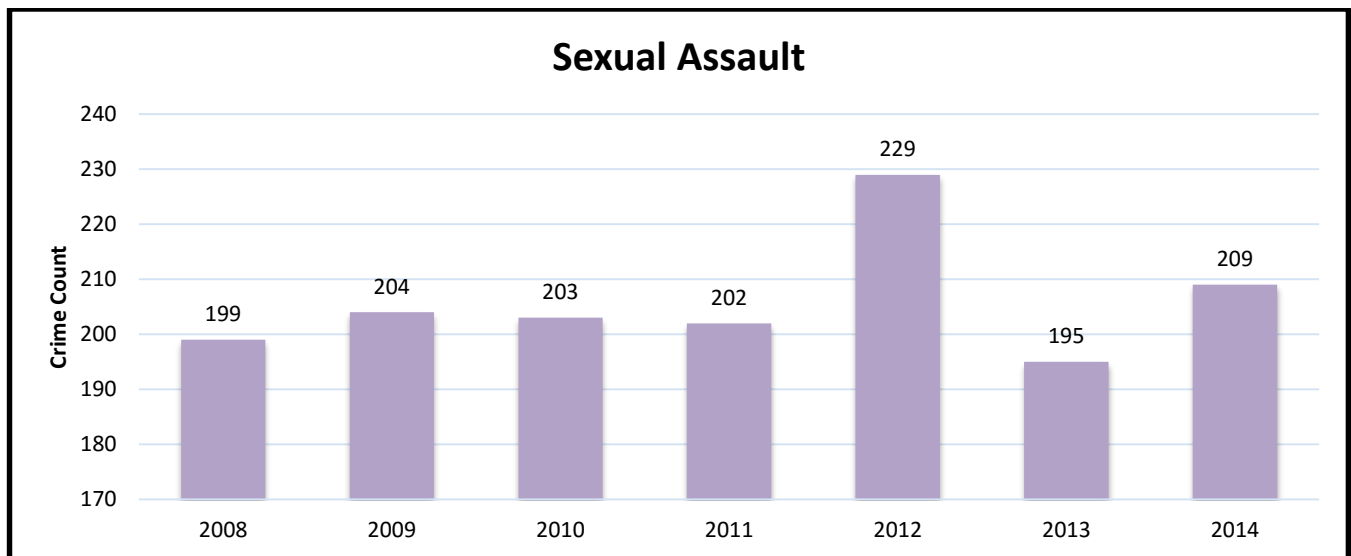


The rate of robbery in Mississauga for 2014 was 43.3 per 100,000 people. This represents a 6% decrease from a rate of 46.2 in 2013. The rate of robbery in Mississauga has decreased by 48% since 2008.

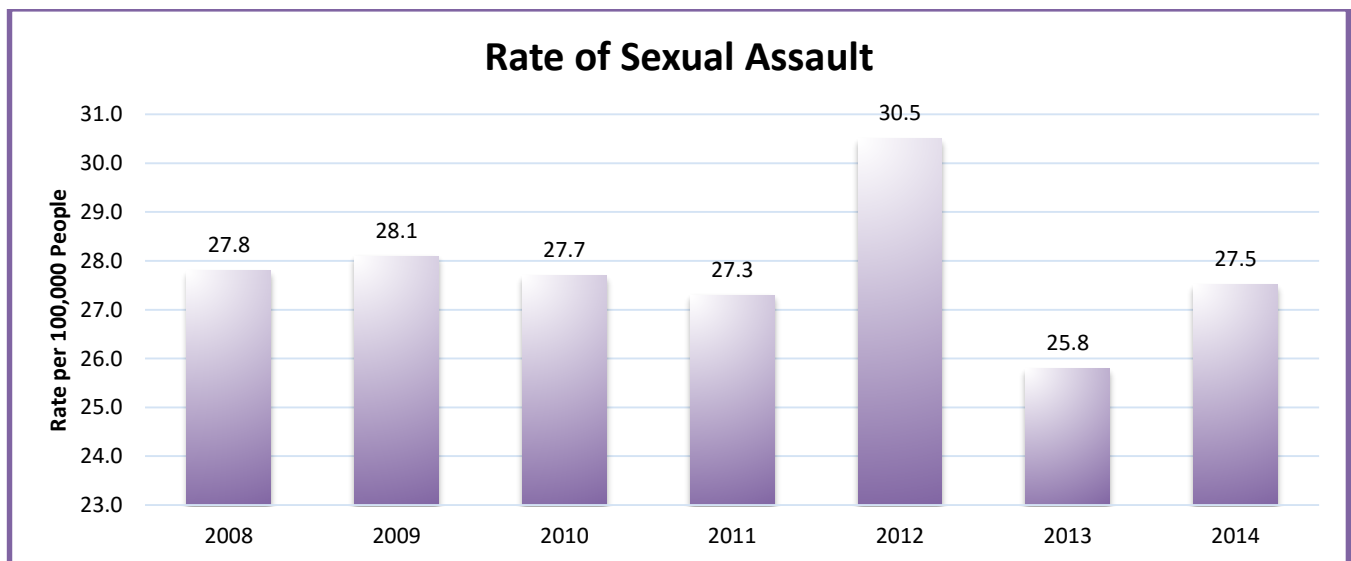
²⁰ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 6 Mississauga Sexual Assault Count and Rate (2008-2014)²¹



Mississauga experienced 209 sexual assaults in 2014, 14 more than in 2013, or an increase of 7%. The number of sexual assaults has remained remarkably stable in Mississauga since 2008, varying less than 35 from year to year.

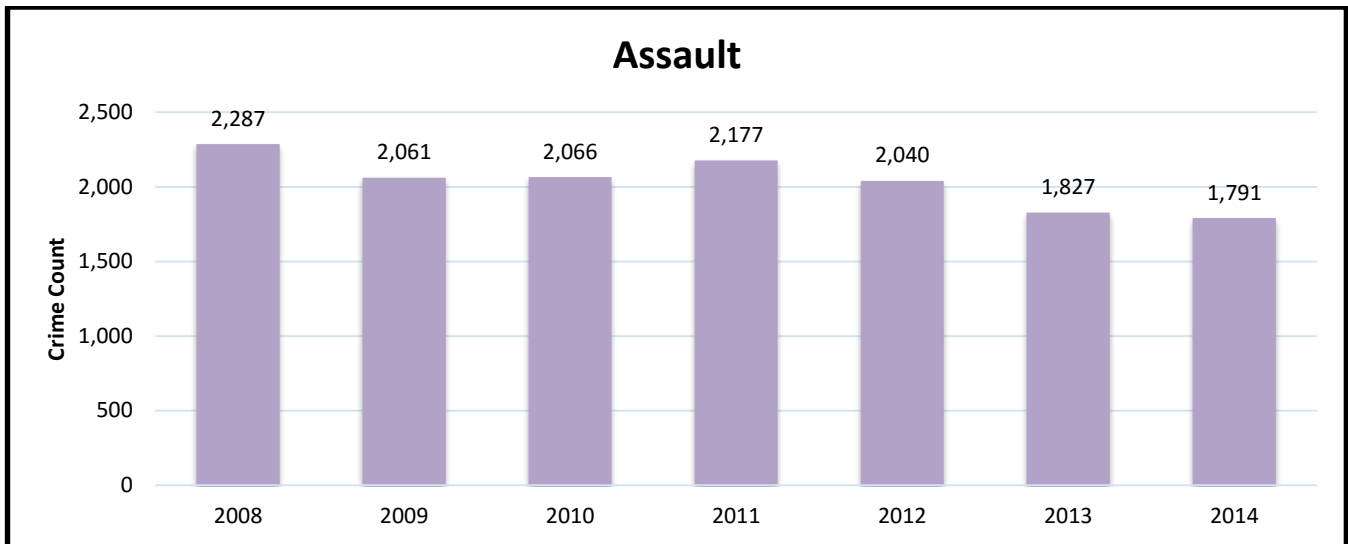


The rate of sexual assault in Mississauga for 2014 was 27.5 per 100,000 people, a 7% increase from in 2013. The rate of sexual assault in Mississauga in 2014 was 1% less than in 2008.

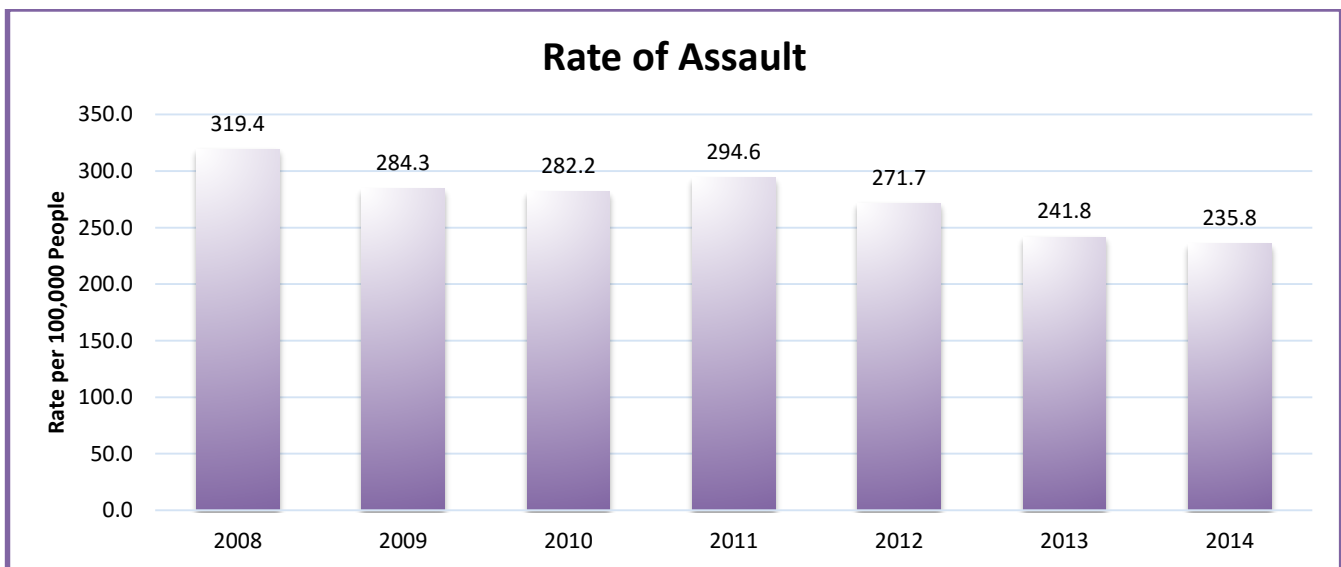
²¹ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 7 Mississauga Assault Count and Rate (2008-2014)²²



Mississauga experienced 1,791 assaults in 2014, a drop of just 36 (or 2%) from 2013. The number of assaults in Mississauga in 2014 was 21% less than in 2008.

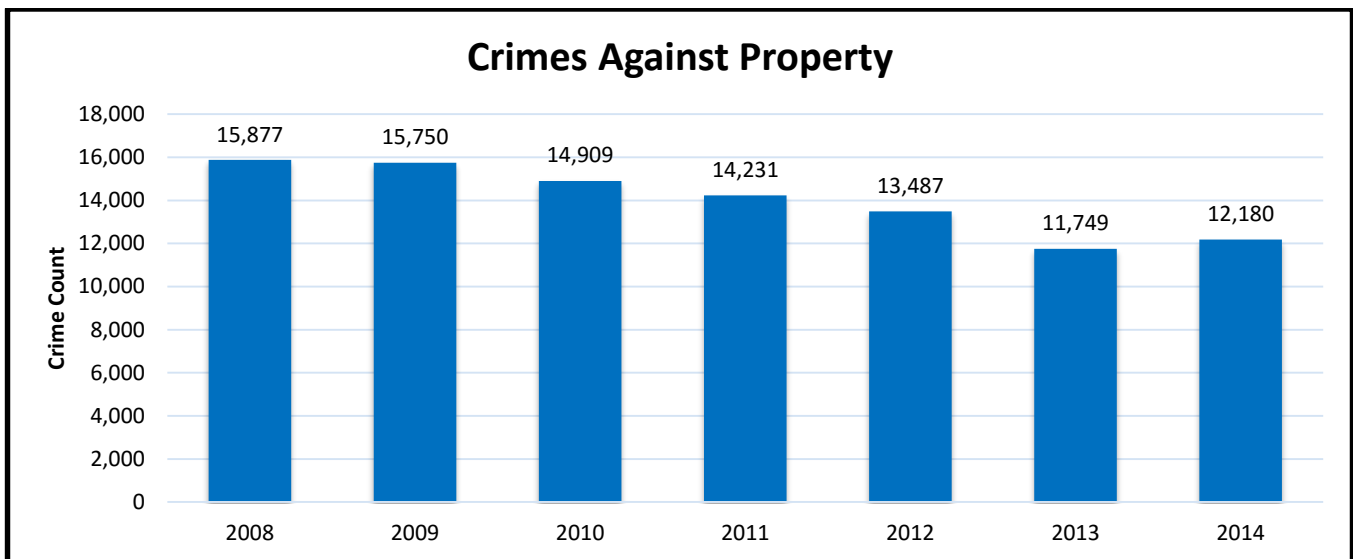


The rate of assault in Mississauga for 2014 was 235.8 per 100,000 people. This represents a 2.5% decrease from a rate of 241.8 in 2013. The rate of assault in Mississauga has decreased by 26% since 2008.

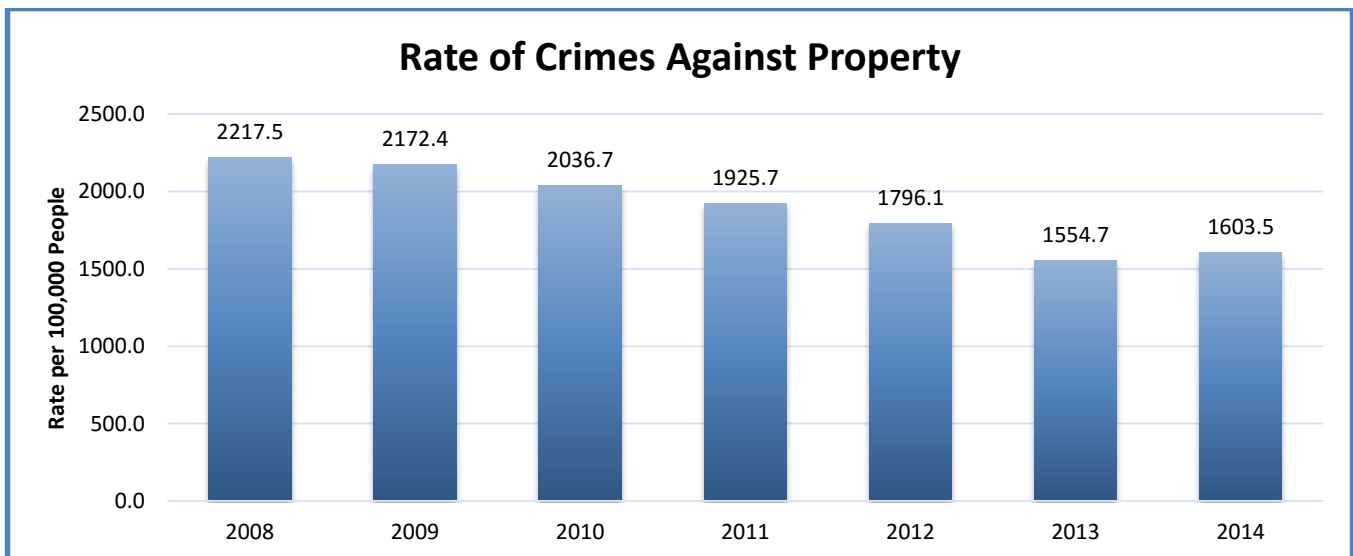
²² Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 8 Mississauga Crimes Against Property Count and Rate (2008-2014)²³



Crimes against property is the largest category of crime in the city. In 2014, Mississauga had a total of 12,180 crimes against property. This represented an increase of 431 property crimes (or 4%) from 2013. Figures 9 to 13 present information on the following crimes in this category: Break and Enter, Mischief, Theft Over and Under \$5000, Frauds, and Motor Vehicle Theft.

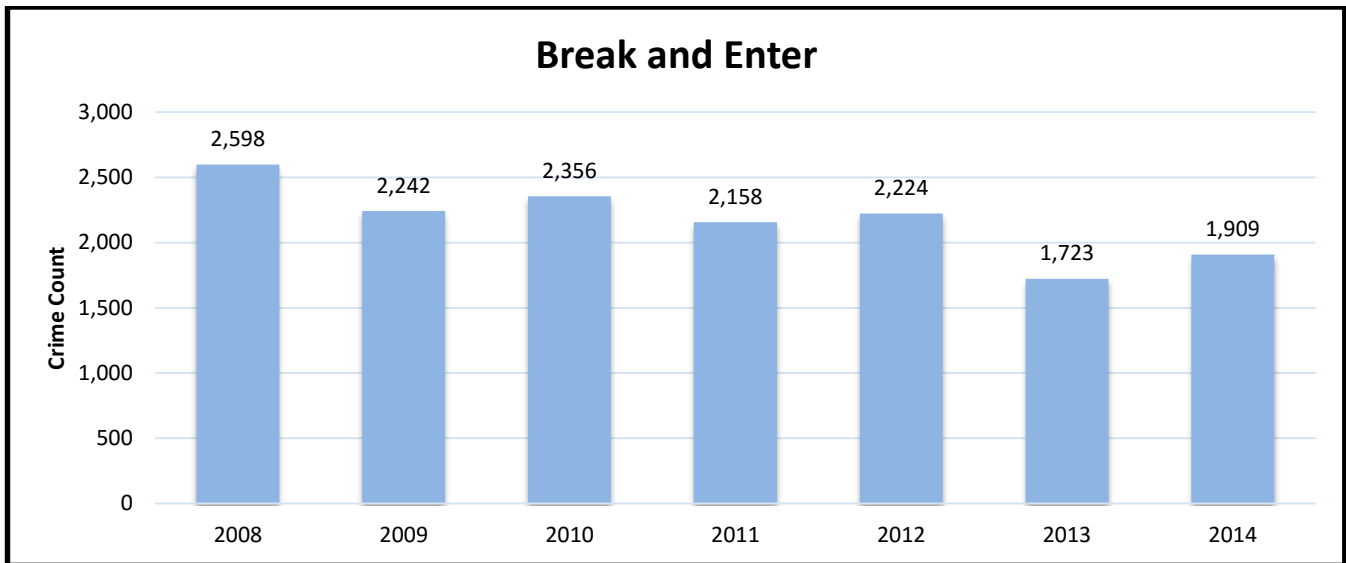


In 2013, the rate of crimes against property in Mississauga was 1554.7 per 100,000 people. In 2014, this grew by 3% to a rate of 1603.5 per 100,000 people, an increase of 48.8 property crimes per 100,000 population.

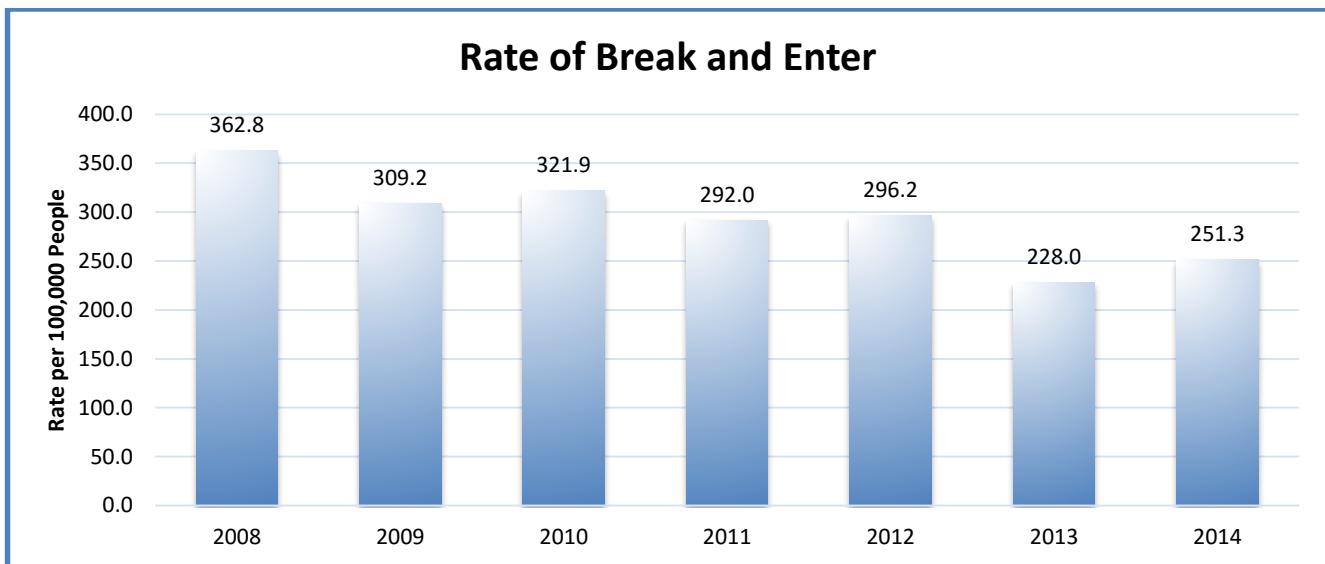
²³ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 9 Mississauga Break and Enter Count and Rate (2008-2014)²⁴



Mississauga experienced 1,909 break and enters in 2014, an increase of 186 incidents (or 11%) over the number in 2013. Nevertheless, the number of break and enters in Mississauga in 2014 was lower than in any year other than 2013, and was 27% less than in 2008.

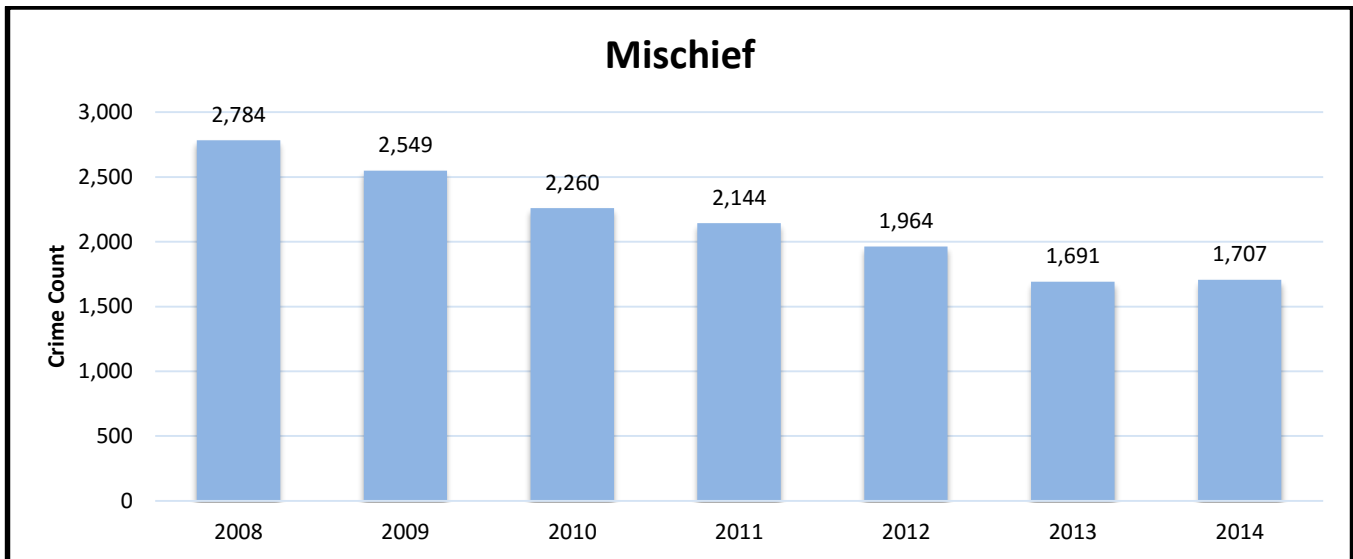


The rate of break and enter in Mississauga for 2014 was 251.3 per 100,000 people, a 10% increase from a rate of 228 in 2013. The rate of break and enter in Mississauga has decreased by 31% since 2008.

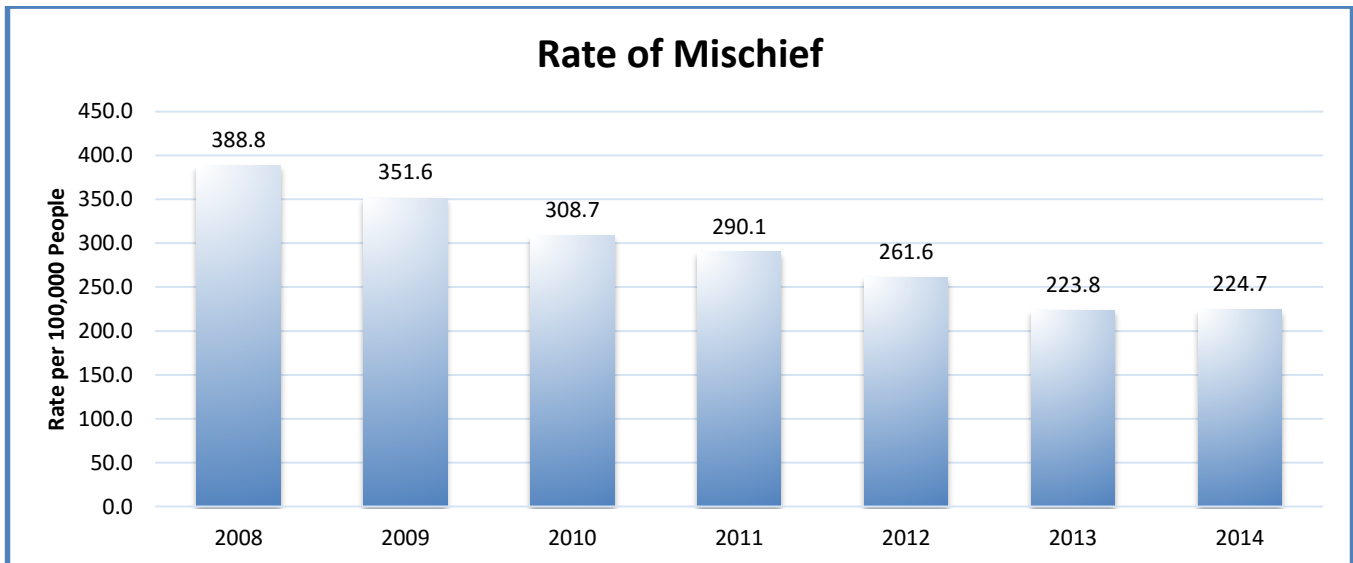
²⁴ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 10 Mississauga Mischief Count and Rate (2008-2014)²⁵



Mississauga experienced 1,707 occurrences of mischief in 2014, an increase of just 16 (or 1%) from 2013. Since 2008, the number of mischief crimes in Mississauga has decreased by 39%.

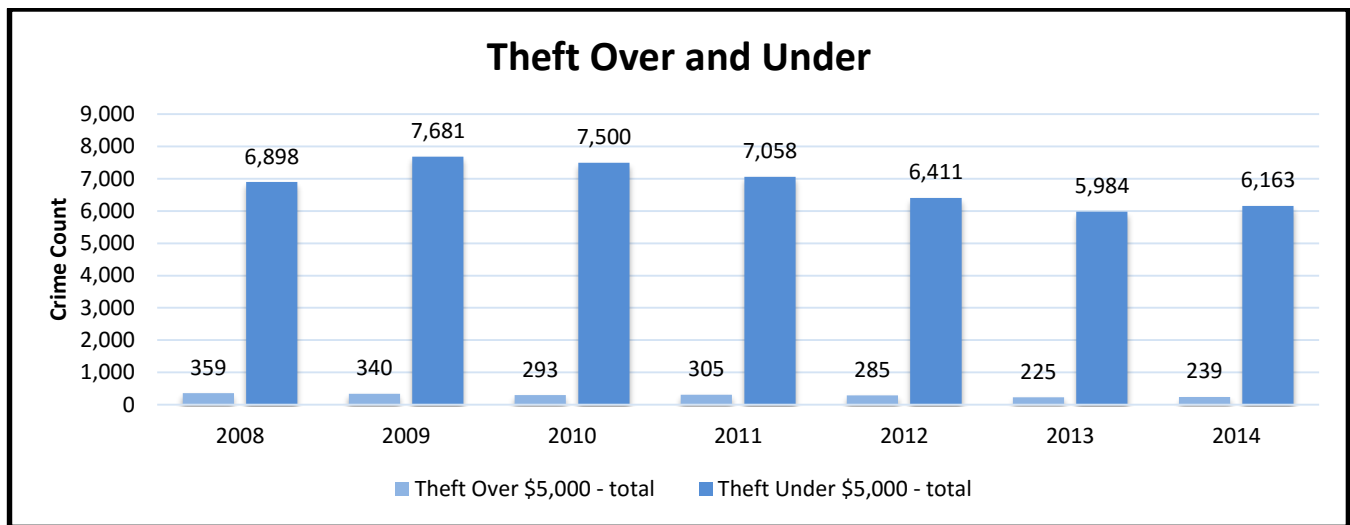


The rate of mischief in Mississauga for 2014 was 224.7 per 100,000 people. This represents a negligible increase from a rate of 223.8 in 2013. The rate of mischief in Mississauga has decreased by 42% since 2008.

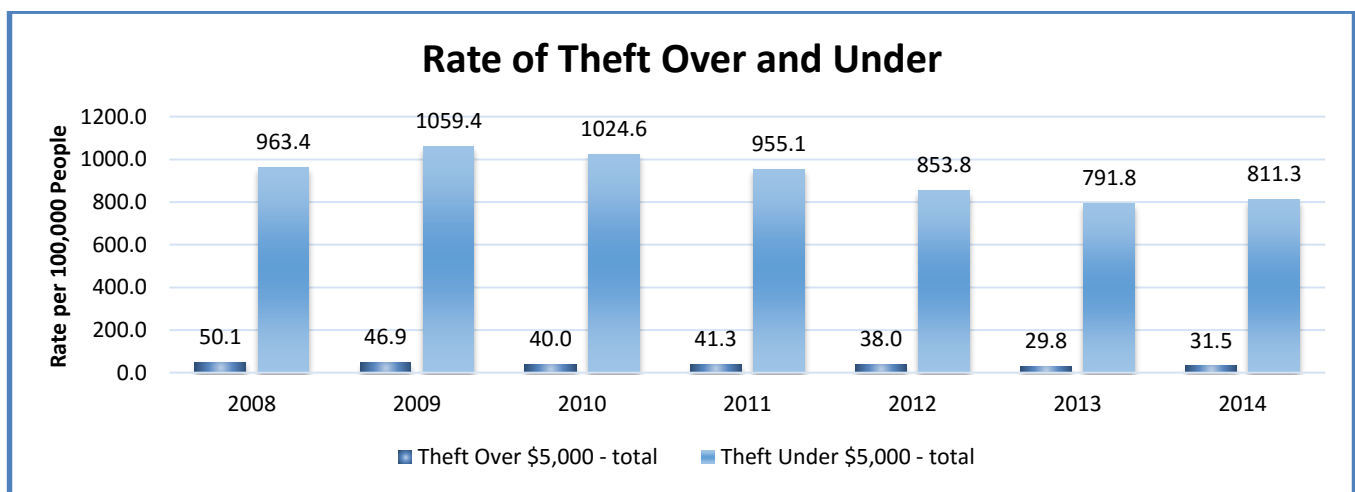
²⁵ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 11 Mississauga Theft Over and Under Count and Rate (2008-2014)²⁶



Mississauga experienced 239 occurrences of theft over \$5000 in 2014, an increase of just 14 over the number in 2013. This indicates a 6% increase in thefts over \$5000 between these two years. Since 2008, the number of thefts over \$5000 in Mississauga has decreased by 33%. Mississauga experienced 6,163 occurrences of theft under \$5000 in 2014, an increase of 179 (or 3%) from the number in 2013. Since 2008, the number of thefts under \$5000 in Mississauga has decreased by 11%.

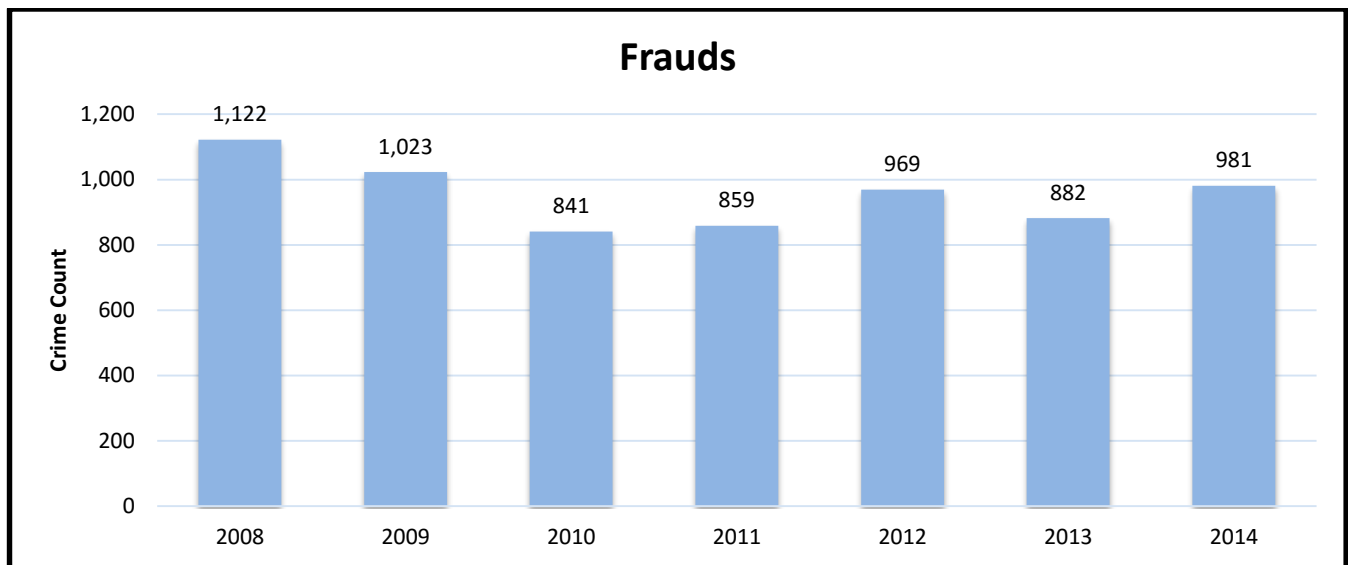


The rate of theft over \$5000 in Mississauga for 2014 was 31.5 per 100,000 people or a 6% increase from a rate of 29.8 in 2013. The rate of theft over \$5000 in Mississauga has decreased by 37% since 2008. The rate of theft under \$5000 in Mississauga for 2014 was 811.3 per 100,000 people, or a 2% increase from a rate of 791.8 in 2013. The rate of theft under \$5000 in Mississauga has decreased by 16% since 2008.

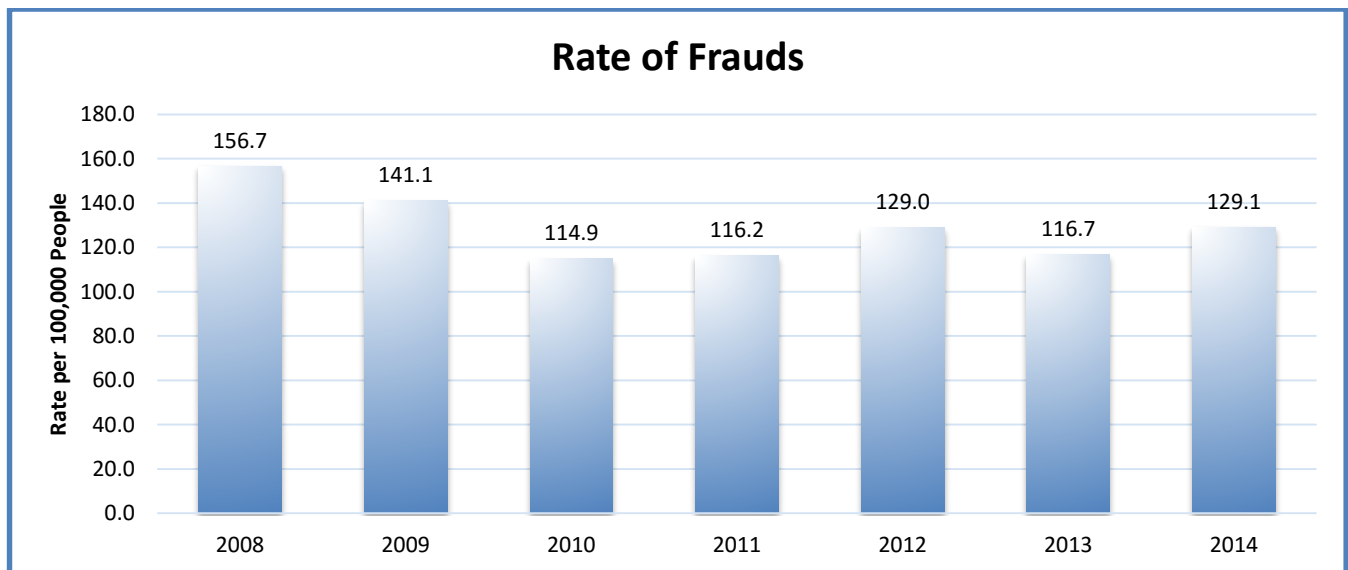
²⁶ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 12 Mississauga Fraud Count and Rate (2008-2014)²⁷



Mississauga experienced 981 occurrences of fraud in 2014, an increase of 99 frauds (or 11%) from the previous year. Since 2008, the number of frauds in Mississauga has not followed a particular trend; however, there were 13% fewer frauds in 2014 compared to 2008.

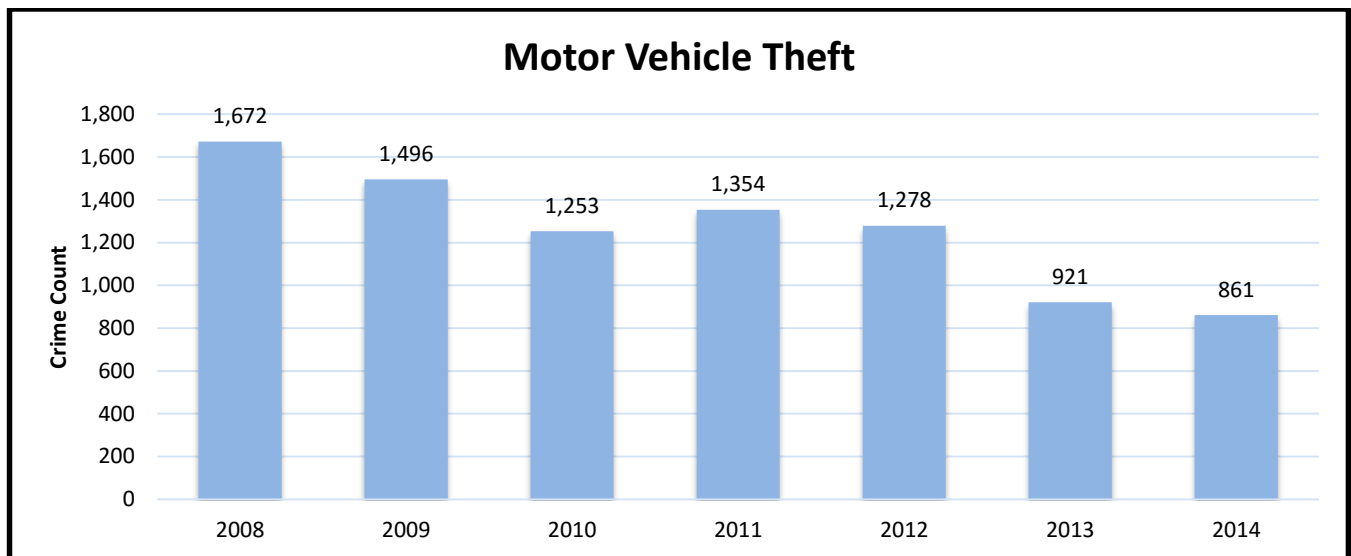


The rate of frauds in Mississauga for 2014 was 129.1 per 100,000 people. This represents an 11% increase from a rate of 116.7 in 2013. As with the trend in the number of frauds, the rate of frauds in Mississauga has not followed a distinct trend since 2008, but was 18% lower in 2014 than in 2008.

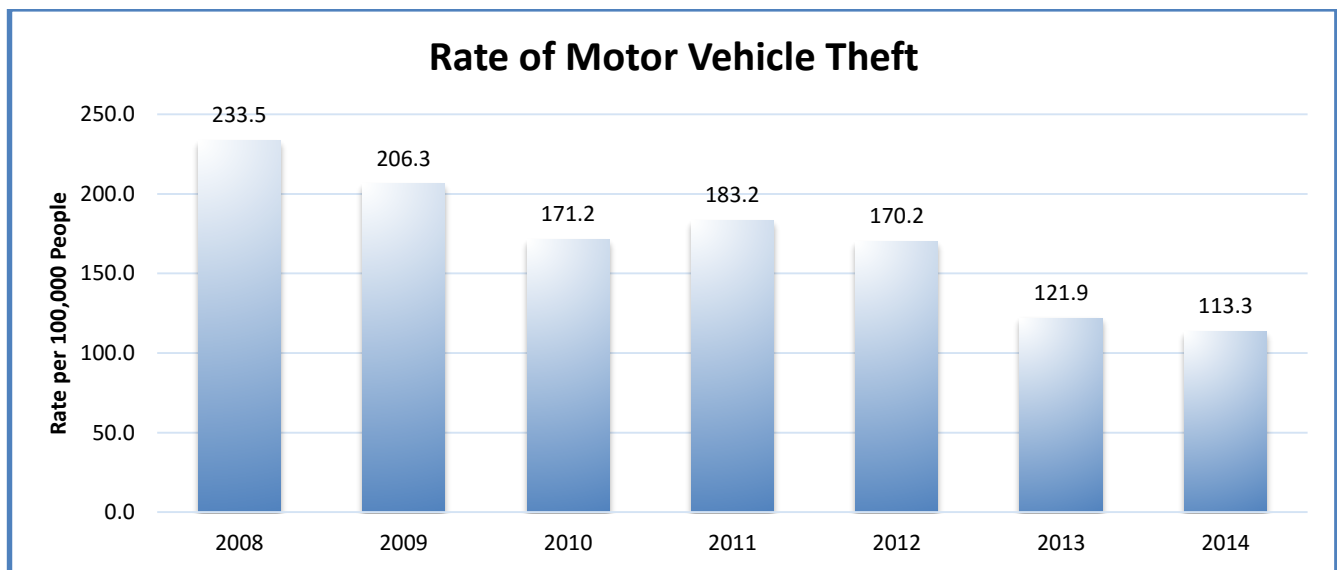
²⁷ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 13 Mississauga Motor Vehicle Theft Count and Rate (2008-2014)²⁸



Mississauga experienced 861 motor vehicle thefts in 2014, a drop of 60 vehicle thefts from 2013. This indicates a 6.5% decrease in motor vehicle thefts between these two years. Since 2008, the number of motor vehicle thefts has decreased by 49%.

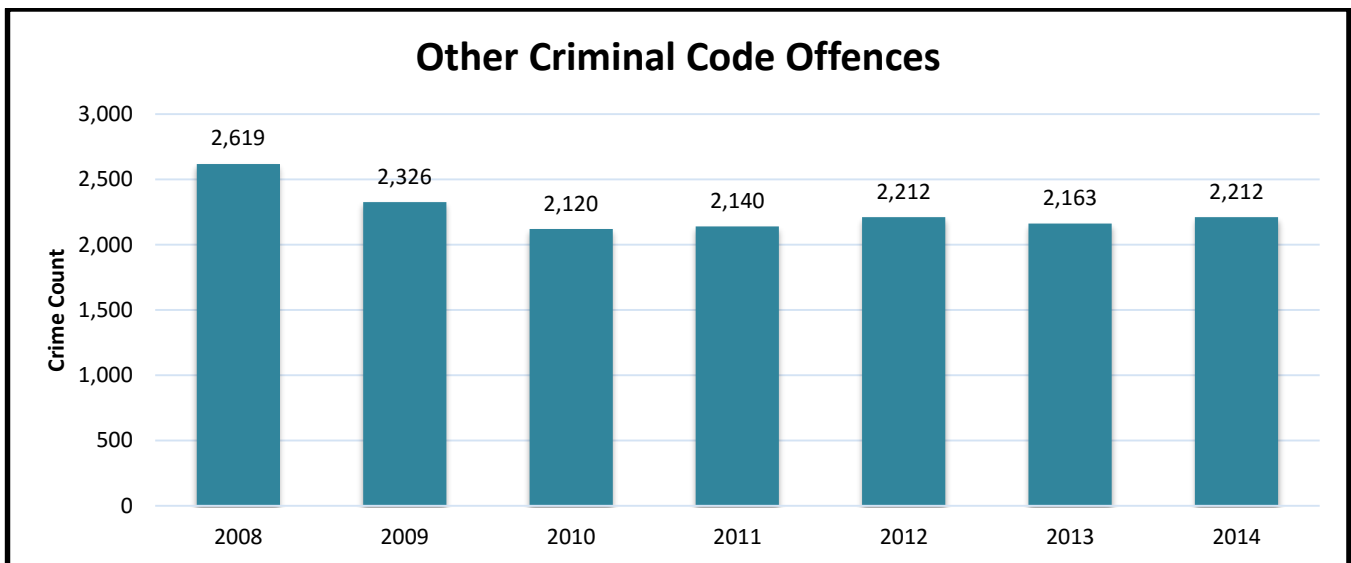


The rate of motor vehicle theft in Mississauga for 2014 was 113.3 per 100,000 people, or a 7% decrease from a rate of 121.9 in 2013. The rate of motor vehicle theft in Mississauga has decreased by 51% since 2008.

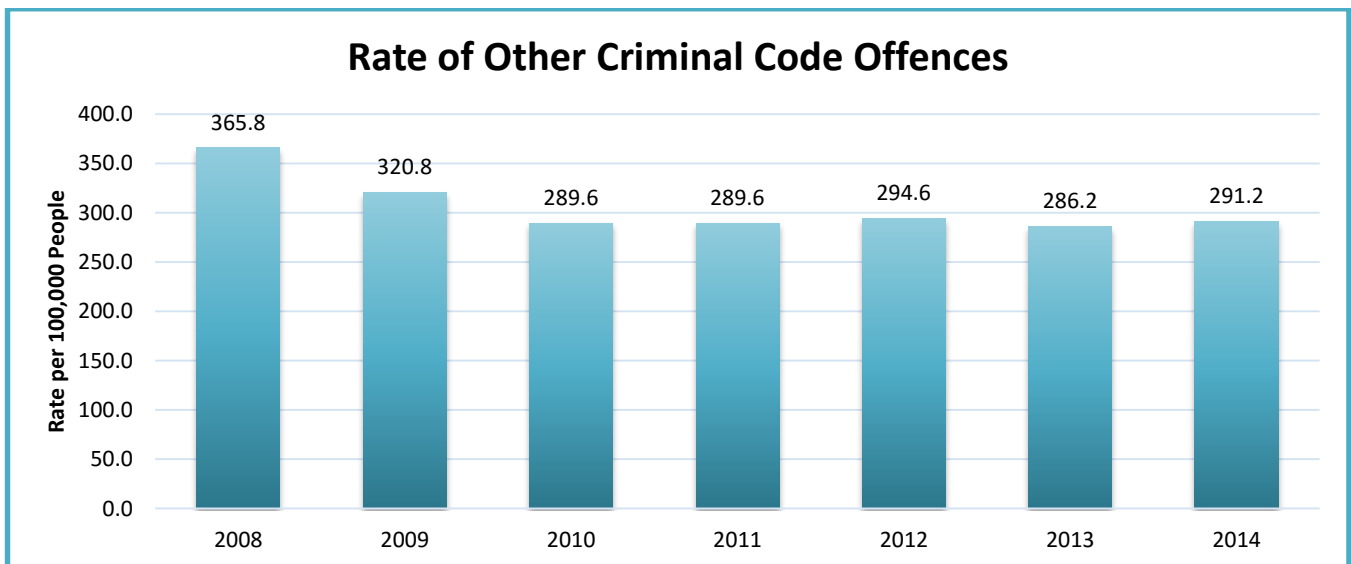
²⁸ Ibid.

OTHER CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES

Figure 14 Mississauga Other Criminal Code Offences Count and Rate (2008-2014)²⁹



This category includes crimes which fall outside the scope of crimes against persons or property, but excludes data from drug or traffic crimes. In 2014, Mississauga had a total of 2,212 'other' offences. This represented an increase of just 49 (or 2%) over 2013. This category includes crimes such as offensive weapons, counterfeiting, and indecent acts.

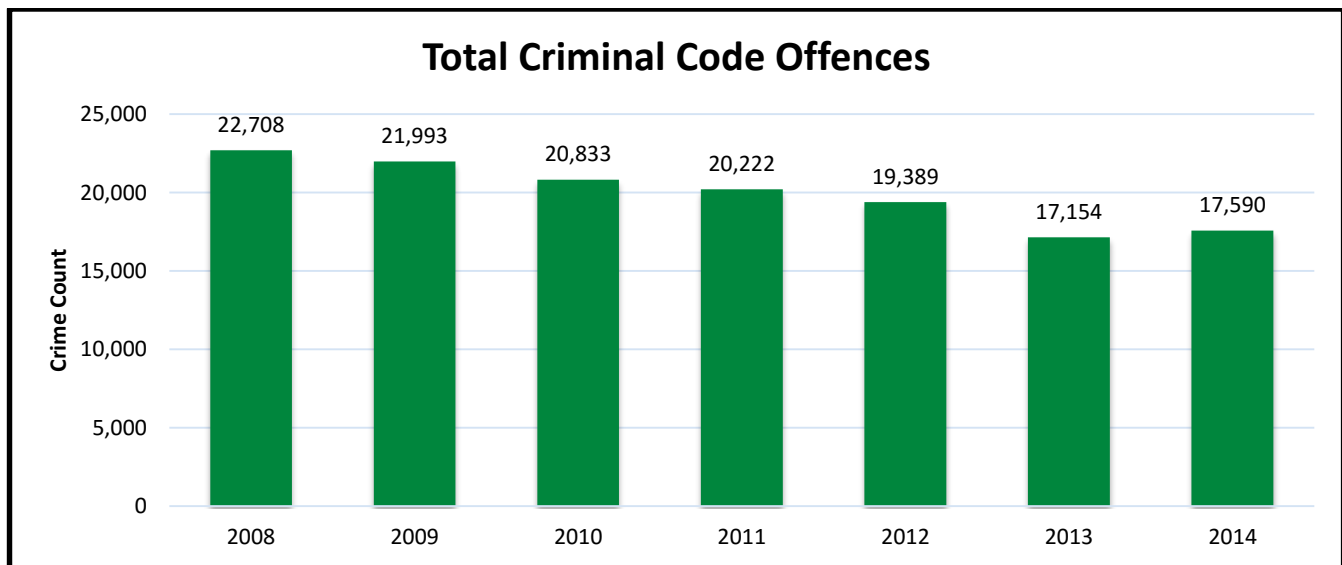


In 2013, the rate of other criminal code offences in Mississauga was 286.2 per 100,000 people. In 2014, this rate increased 2% to a 291.2 per 100,000 people.

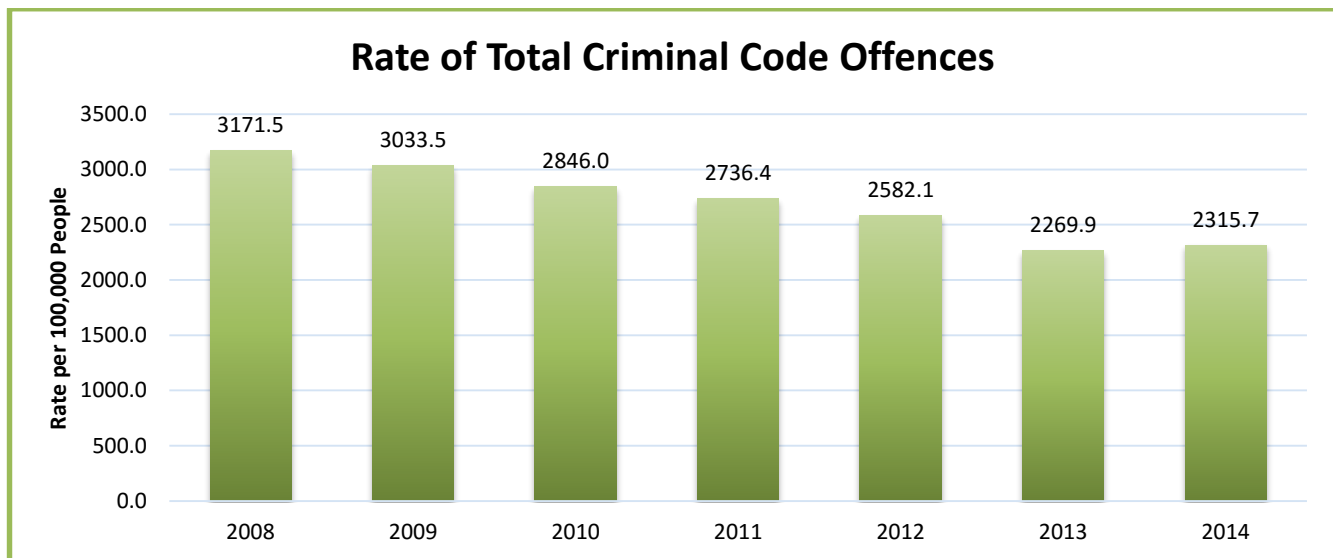
²⁹ Ibid.

TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES

Figure 15 Mississauga Total Criminal Code Offences Count and Rate (2008-2014)³⁰



Total criminal code offences represent the total of all crimes against persons, property, and other criminal code offences, but does not include drug and traffic offences. Mississauga experienced 17,590 criminal code offences in 2014, which represented an increase of 436 (or 3%) from 2013. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of criminal code offences has decreased by 23%.

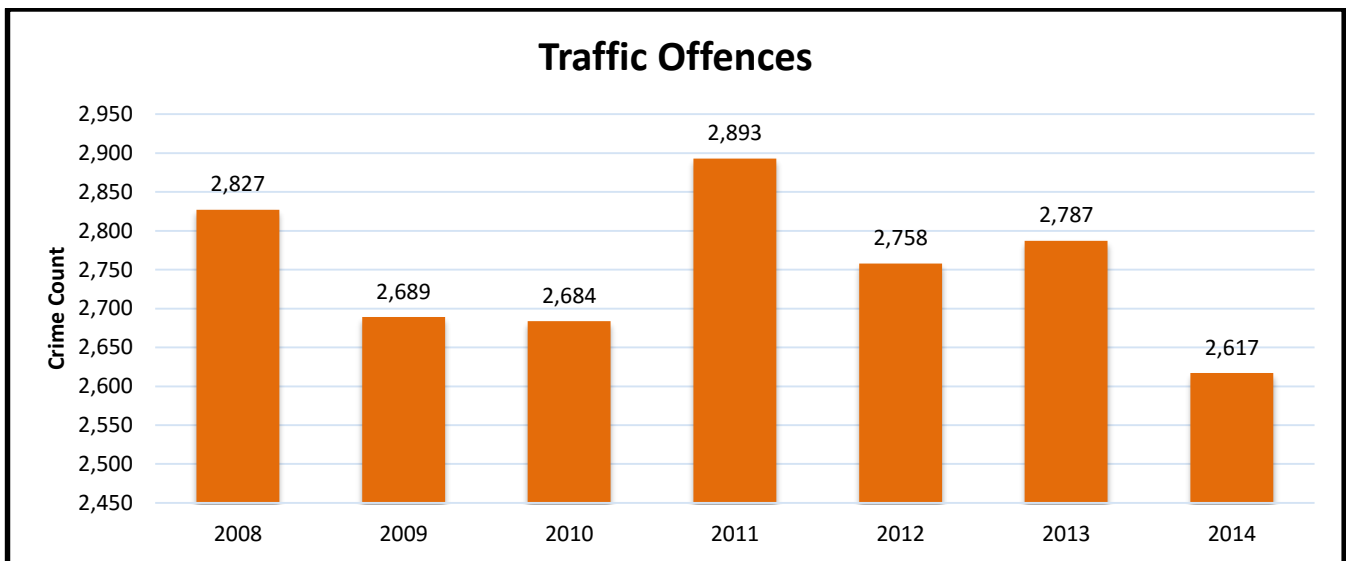


In 2013, the rate of total criminal code offences in Mississauga was 2269.9 per 100,000 people. In 2014, this rate increased by 45.8 (or 2%) to a rate of 2315.7 per 100,000 people.

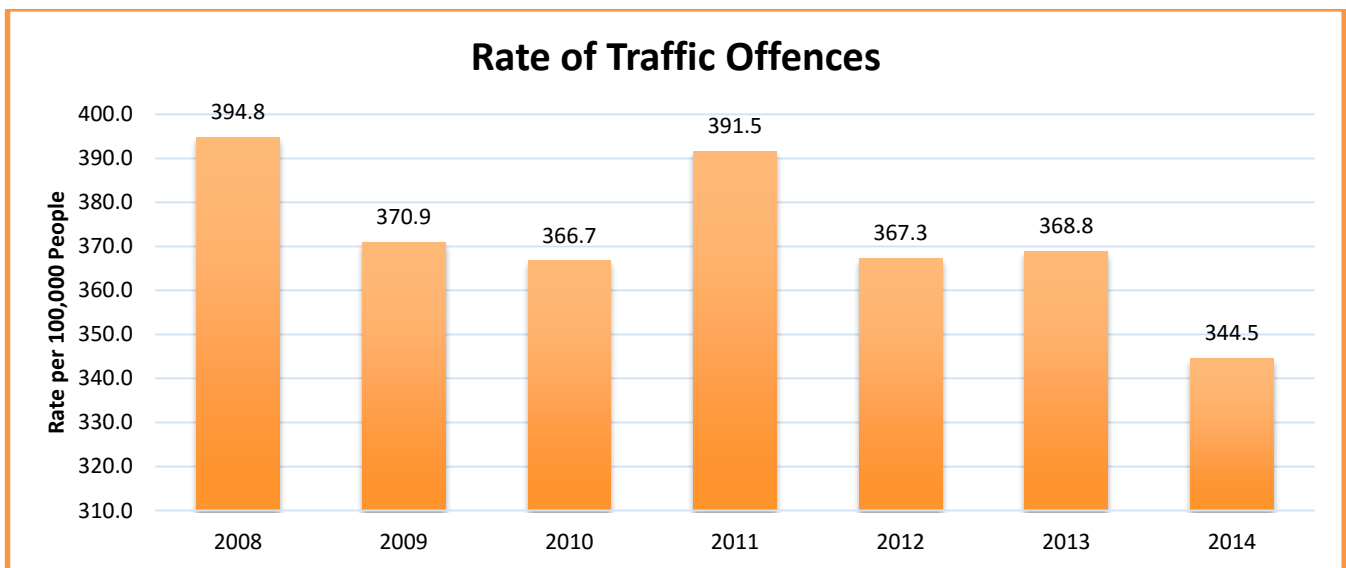
³⁰ Ibid.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Figure 16 Mississauga Traffic Offences Count and Rate (2008-2014)³¹



Mississauga experienced 2,617 traffic offences in 2014, which represented a drop of 170 traffic offences (or a 6% decrease) from 2013. Traffic offences have not followed a distinctive trend since 2008; however, the number of traffic offences in 2014 was 7% less than the number in 2008.

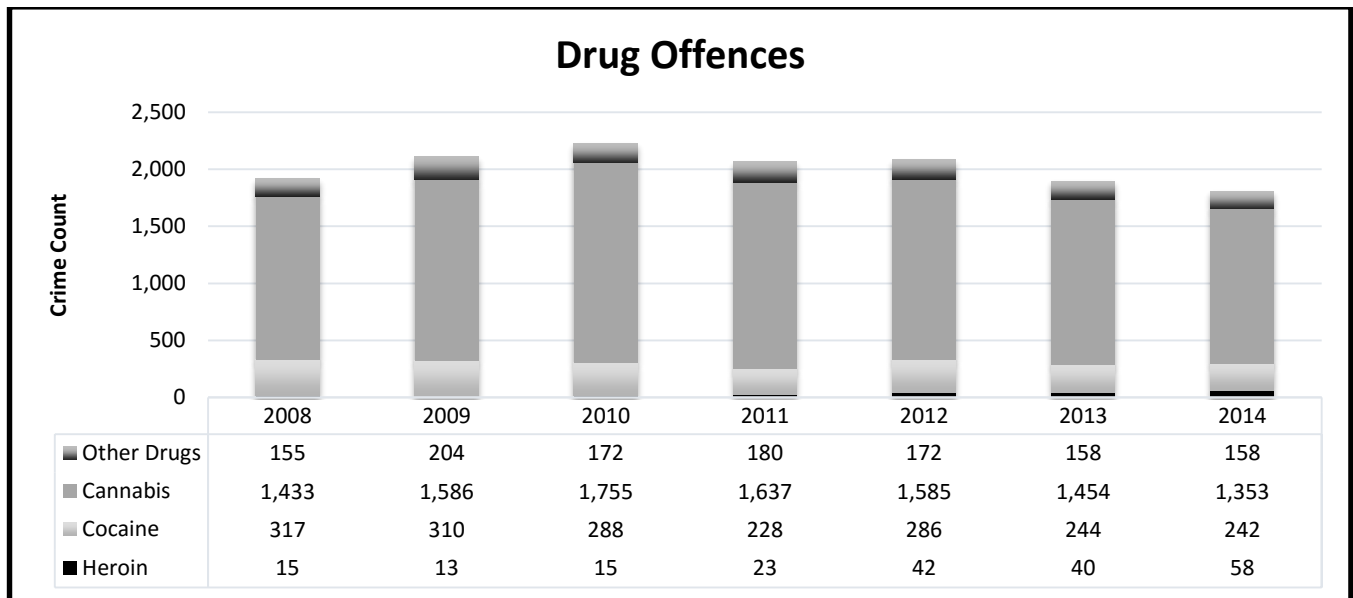


In 2013, the rate of traffic offences in Mississauga was 368.8 per 100,000 people. In 2014, this rate decreased by 24.3 (or 7%) to 344.5 per 100,000 people.

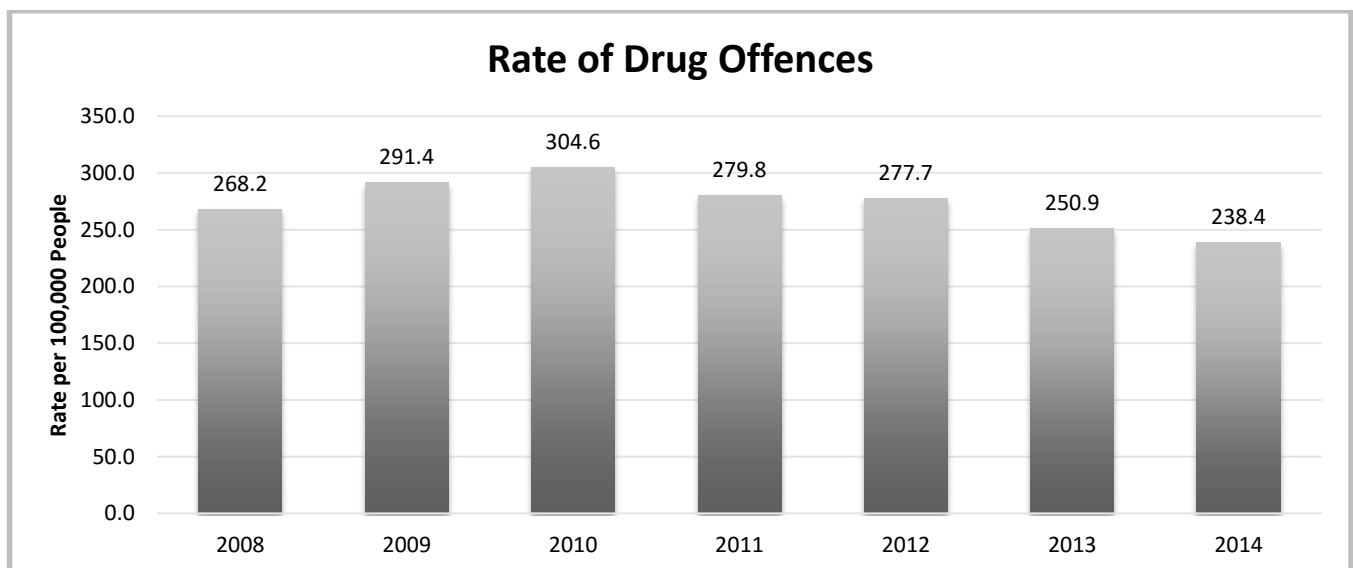
³¹ Ibid.

DRUG OFFENCES

Figure 17 Mississauga Drug Offences Count and Rate (2008-2014)³²



In 2014, the police recorded 1,811 drug offences in Mississauga, a decrease of 85 drug offenses (or 4.5%) from 2013. After 2008, the number of drug offenses rose until 2010 and has been declining since then. In 2014, the number of drug offenses was 19% lower than in 2010. In 2014, the bulk of drug offences reported was for cannabis, which accounted for 75% of the category's total.



In 2013, the rate of drug offences in Mississauga was 250.9 per 100,000 people. In 2014, this rate decreased 5% to a rate of 238.4 per 100,000 people, or a decline of 12.5 drug offenses per 100,000 population.

³² Ibid.

Figure 18 Crime Rates by Census Metropolitan Area (2014)³³

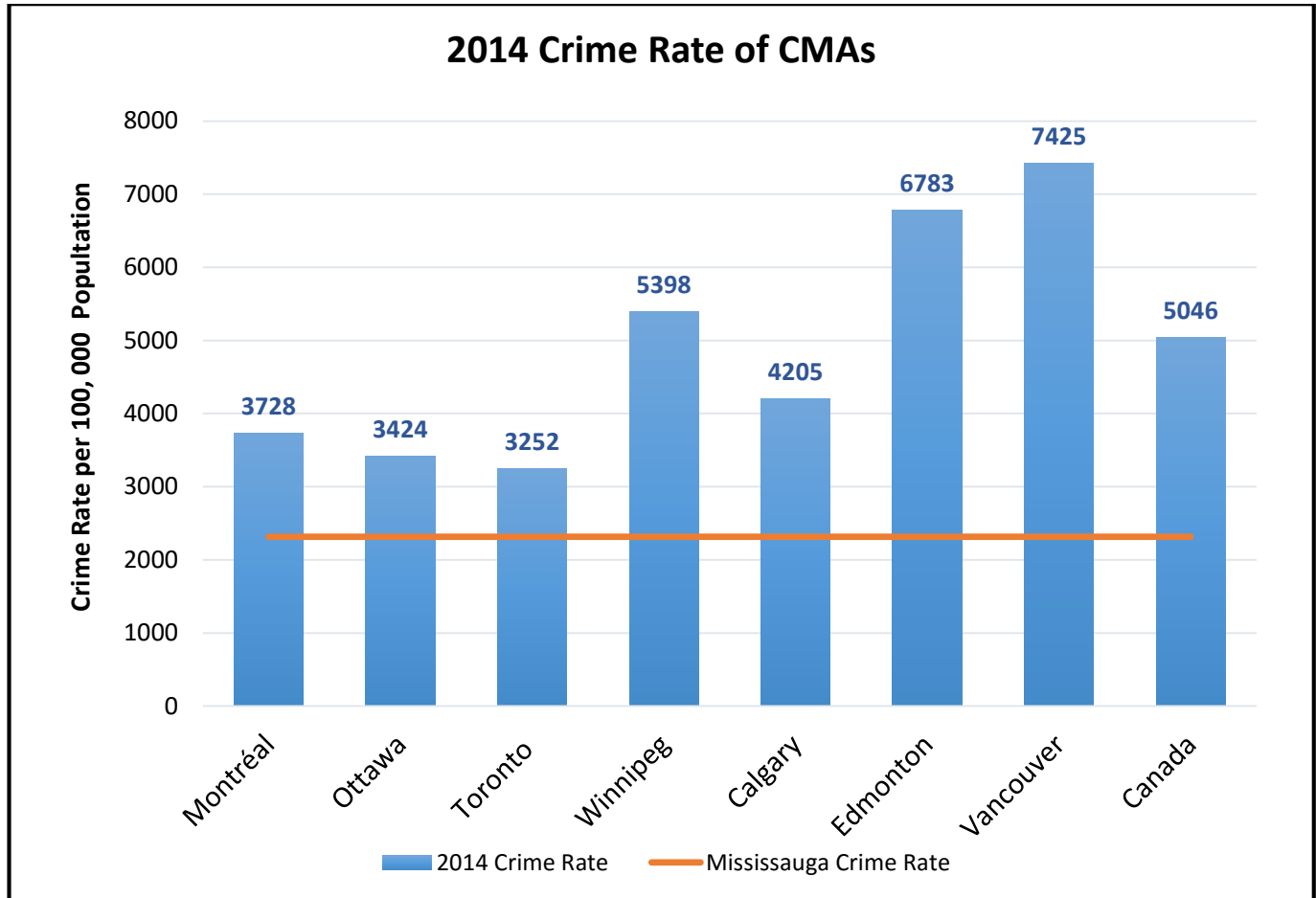


Figure 18 shows the crime rate per 100,000 people for 7 CMAs in Canada, as well as the national average, with Mississauga represented as the red line to assist in comparison. The Toronto CMA has been adjusted by subtracting Mississauga's population and crime count, and then recalculated so as not to present data from Mississauga twice.

In comparison to the 7 CMAs in this graph, Mississauga had the lowest crime rate in 2014, at a rate of 2,316 per 100,000 people.³⁴ The Toronto CMA had a crime rate of 3,252 per 100,000 people in 2014, a slight decrease from the city's 2013 rate of 3,366.³⁵ The national rate of crime in Canada for 2014 was 5,046 per 100,000 people. Mississauga's crime rate in 2014 was therefore less than half of the rate for the nation as a whole.³⁶

33 Statistics Canada, (2014). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2014" [Online]. Available: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14211-eng.pdf> [2015, November].

34 Peel Regional Police, (2015). "City of Mississauga 2008 – 2014 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)". [2015, November].

35 Statistics Canada, (2014). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2014" [Online]. Available: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14211-eng.pdf> [2015, November].

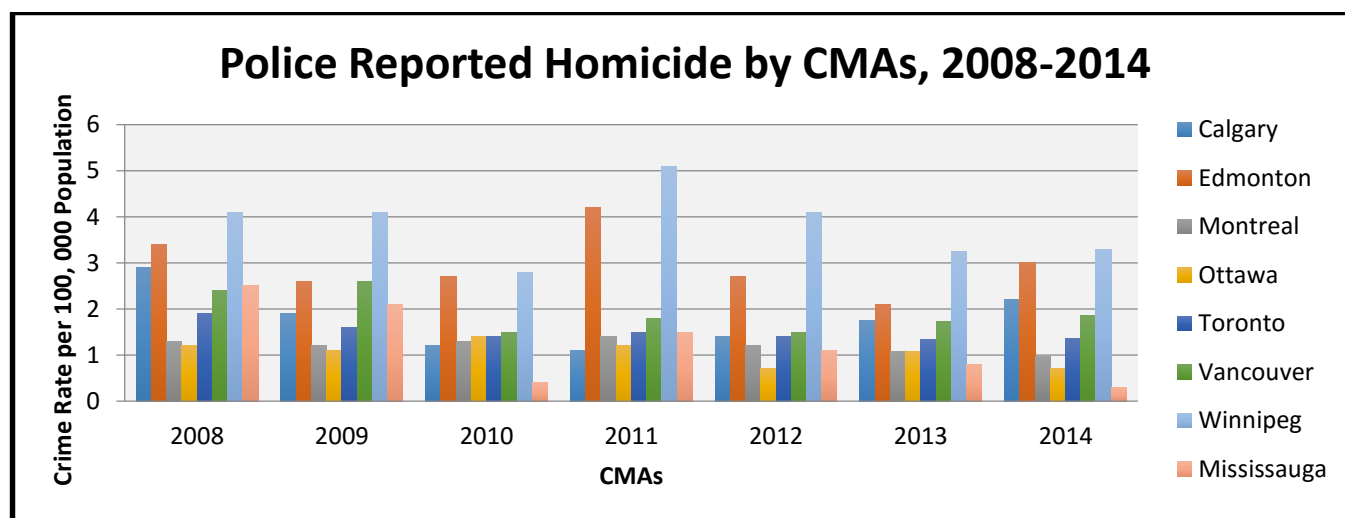
36 Ibid.

Table 2 Police-reported crime for selected offences, by Census Metropolitan Area (2014)³⁷

CMAs	Population	Homicide		Sexual Assaults (Level 1, 2, and 3)		Robbery		Break and Enters		Theft of Motor Vehicle	
		Rate	% Change in 2014	Rate	% Change in 2014	Rate	% Change in 2014	Rate	% Change in 2014	Rate	% Change in 2014
Calgary	1406721	2.19	25	45	-13	67	-4	413	-2	317	-11
Edmonton	1328290	3.01	179	76	-2	90	0	451	0	376	-1
Montreal	4027121	0.97	-10	41	-4	82	-20	434	-8	224	-17
Ottawa	1318122	0.71	-34	52	4	51	-24	213	-9	94	-10
Toronto	6055724	1.38	3	47	5	81	-16	224	-1	111	1
Vancouver	2470289	1.86	8	45	3	97	-10	729	6	388	44
Winnipeg	782640	3.29	2	90	1	165	-8	504	-10	307	1
Canada	35540419	1.45	1	58	-3	59	-11	427	-4	208	1

Table 2 contains information from Statistics Canada on the rate of selected offences among CMAs and the national average for 2014, as well as the percentage change of that rate from 2013 to 2014. Mississauga is represented in the Toronto CMA's data. Toronto's CMA has seen an increase from 2013 to 2014 in the rates of homicide and sexual assaults (which includes level 1, 2, and 3), but a decrease in rates of robbery. Rates of motor vehicle theft and break and enters changed little from 2013 to 2014. This table utilizes population data provided by Statistics Canada to calculate the rate of crime in the CMAs. Figures 19 to 23 utilize these rates to display specific crime data from 2008 to 2014 for these 7 selected CMAs and Mississauga.

Figure 19 Police-reported Homicides by Census Metropolitan Area (2008 – 2014)³⁸



Among the CMAs selected, Mississauga had the lowest rate of homicide in 2014, at a rate of 0.3 per 100,000 people. 2014 represented a 62.5% drop in the rate of homicide in the city. The CMA with the second lowest rate of homicide was Ottawa with 0.71 per 100,000 people. Mississauga remains well below the national homicide rate of 1.45 per 100,000 people.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

Figure 20 Police-reported Sexual Assault by Census Metropolitan Area (2008 – 2014)³⁹

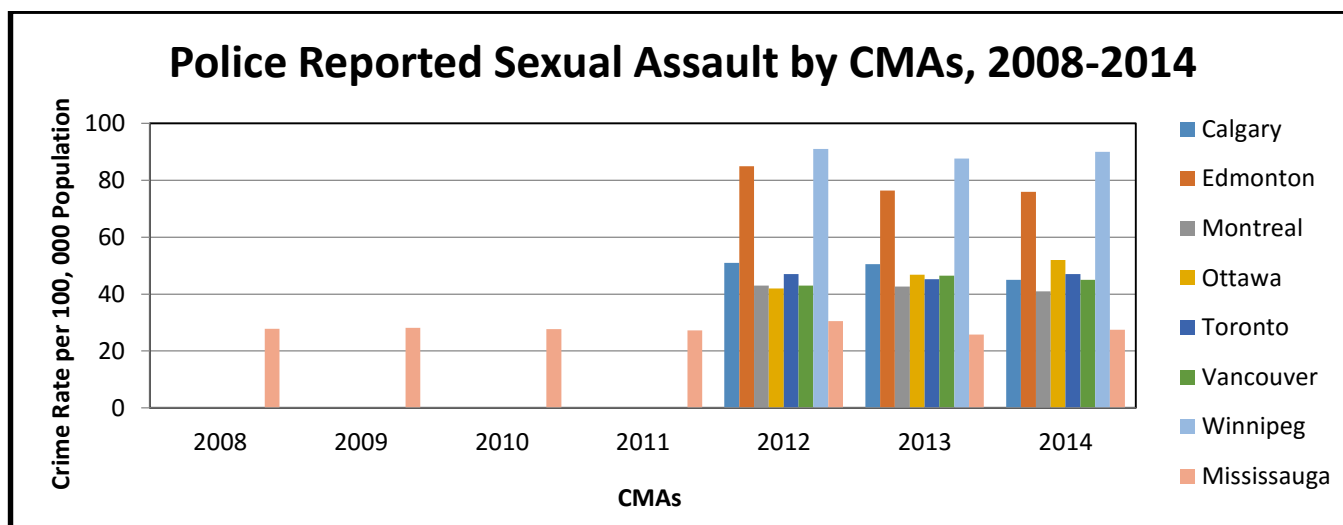
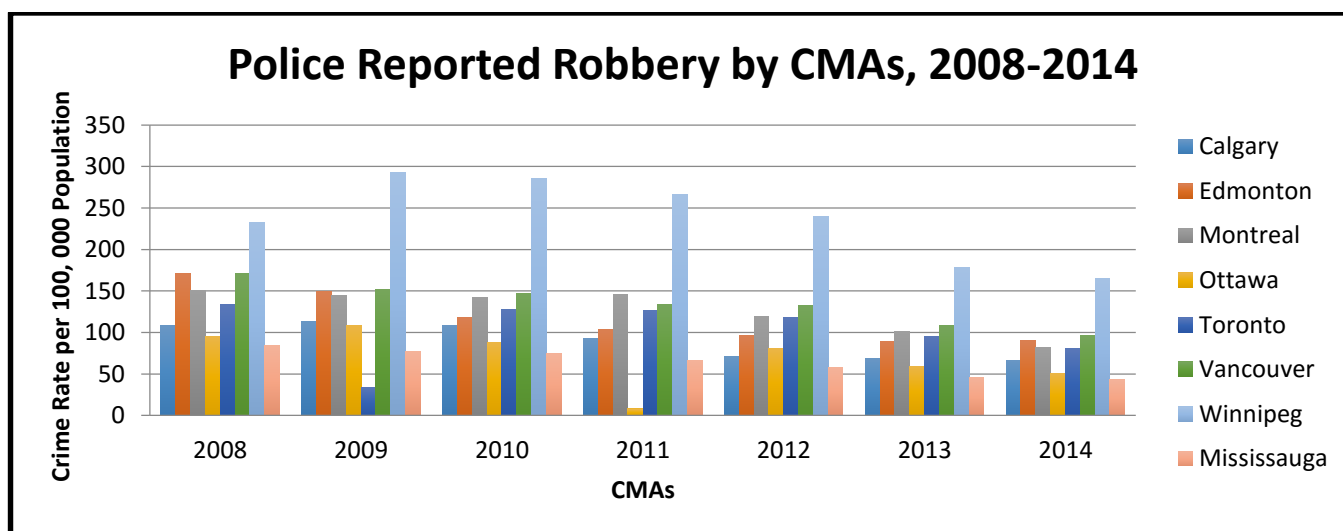


Figure 20 is missing data from 2008 to 2011 for the additional CMAs as it was not provided by Statistics Canada until 2012. From 2013 to 2014 Mississauga saw a rate increase of 6.5% in sexual assaults, which increased from 25.8 to 27.5 per 100,000 people. Mississauga had the lowest rate of sexual assaults in 2014 among these CMAs; the second lowest rate (41 per 100,000) was in Montreal.

Figure 21 Police-reported Robbery by Census Metropolitan Area (2008 – 2014)⁴⁰

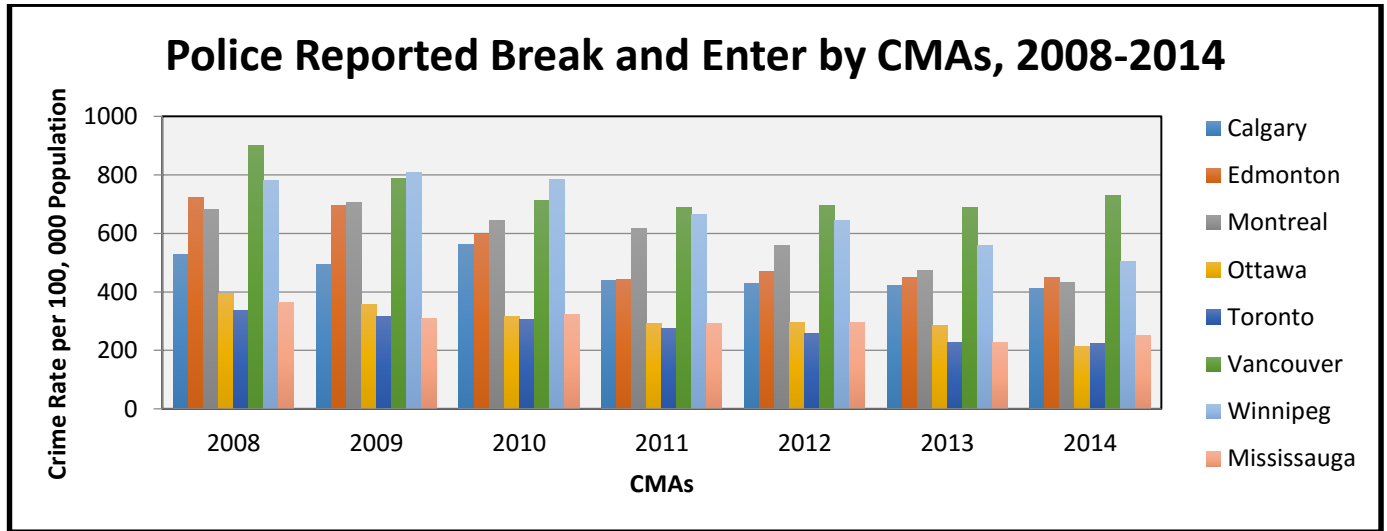


All CMAs in Figure 21 experienced a decline in the rate of robbery in 2014, except for Edmonton which had no change. Mississauga's rate decreased from 46 in 2013 to 43 per 100,000 people in 2014. Among the selected CMAs, Mississauga had the lowest rate of robbery in 2014, with the second lowest rate (51 per 100,000 population) in Ottawa.

³⁹ Ibid.

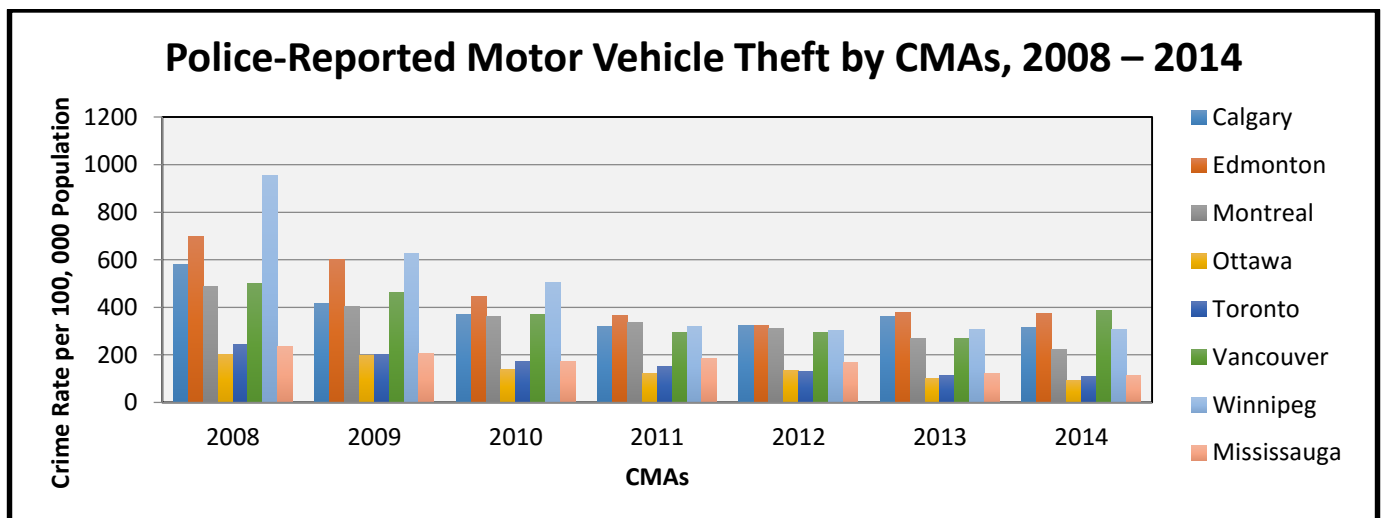
⁴⁰ Ibid.

Figure 22 Police-reported Break and Enter by CMAs (2008 – 2014)⁴¹



In 2014 the rate of break and enters in Mississauga increased by 10%, from 228 to 251 per 100,000 people. Among the CMAs selected, Mississauga had the 3rd lowest rate of break and enters, with only Ottawa and Toronto experiencing lower rates, at 213 and 224 per 100,000 people, respectively.

Figure 23 Police-reported Motor Vehicle Theft by CMAs (2008 – 2014)⁴²



From 2013 to 2014 Mississauga's rate of motor vehicle theft decreased by 7%, from 122 to 113 per 100,000 people. Among the CMAs selected, only Ottawa and Toronto had lower rates of motor vehicle thefts, with rates of 94 and 111 per 100,000 people, respectively.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

Trends in Property Crime

Consistent with data from 2013, property crime and other criminal code offences continued to make up the majority of all police-reported offences in Mississauga for 2014, at over 69% of the total volume. Since 2013, the property crime rate in Mississauga has increased by 3%, rising from 1,555 per 100,000 to 1,604 per 100,000 in 2014.⁴³

Figure 24 Mississauga Property Crime Trends (2008 – 2014)⁴⁴

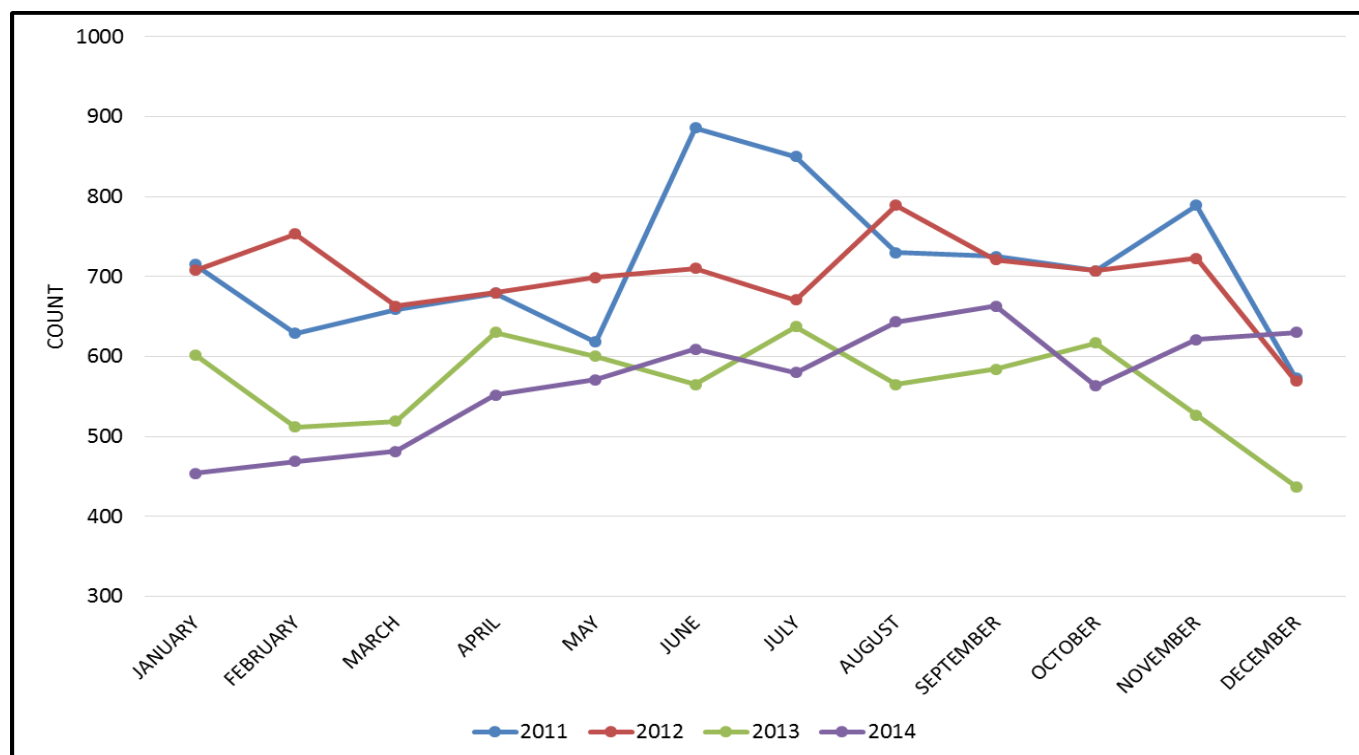


Figure 24 shows the trend in the frequency of police-reported property crime offences in Mississauga per month from 2011 to 2014. The data presented in this graph is supplied by Peel Regional Police to Safe City Mississauga in bi-weekly files of property offence incidents. The data provided covers 52 types of property offences, details of which are presented in Appendix D. 2014's crime count for these property offences was 6,836, which was a slight increase from a count of 6,795 in 2013. This count, however, remains well below the 2011 and 2012 property crime counts of 8,560 and 8,393, respectively.

⁴³ Peel Regional Police, (2015). "City of Mississauga 2008 – 2014 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)".

⁴⁴ Peel Regional Police, (2015). "Mississauga Monthly Report, January – December 2014".

Statistics Canada's Crime Severity Index (CSI) and Crime Rate

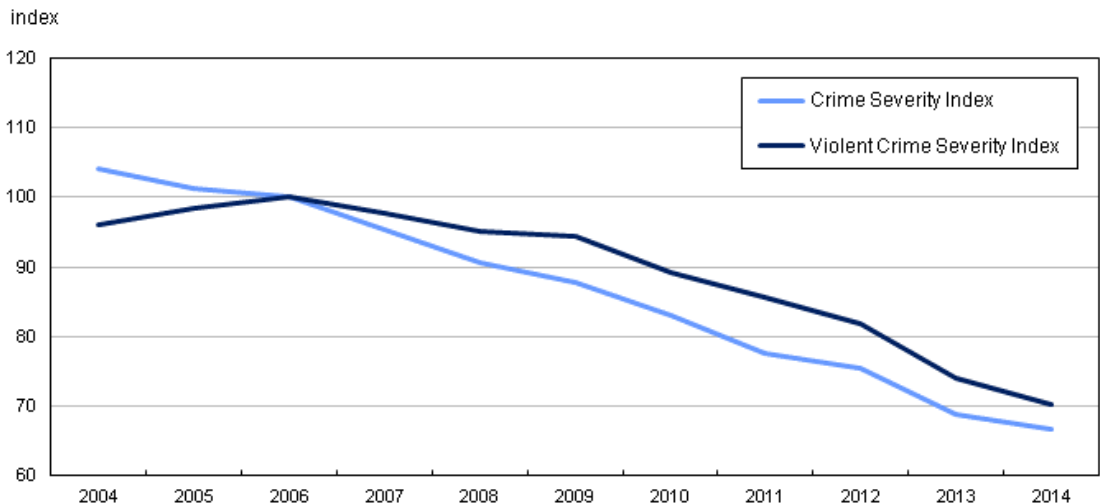
As mentioned under Indicators of Crime, the CSI was developed by Statistics Canada to provide a measure of crime that takes into account not only its frequency but also its severity.⁴⁵ By taking into account both the volume and the relative seriousness of crimes, the CSI corrects for the

overrepresentation of minor (i.e., less serious) crimes in the total crime rate, and allows the assessment of trends over time in the severity of crime.

Statistics Canada reports that the Crime Severity Index in Canada decreased for its tenth consecutive

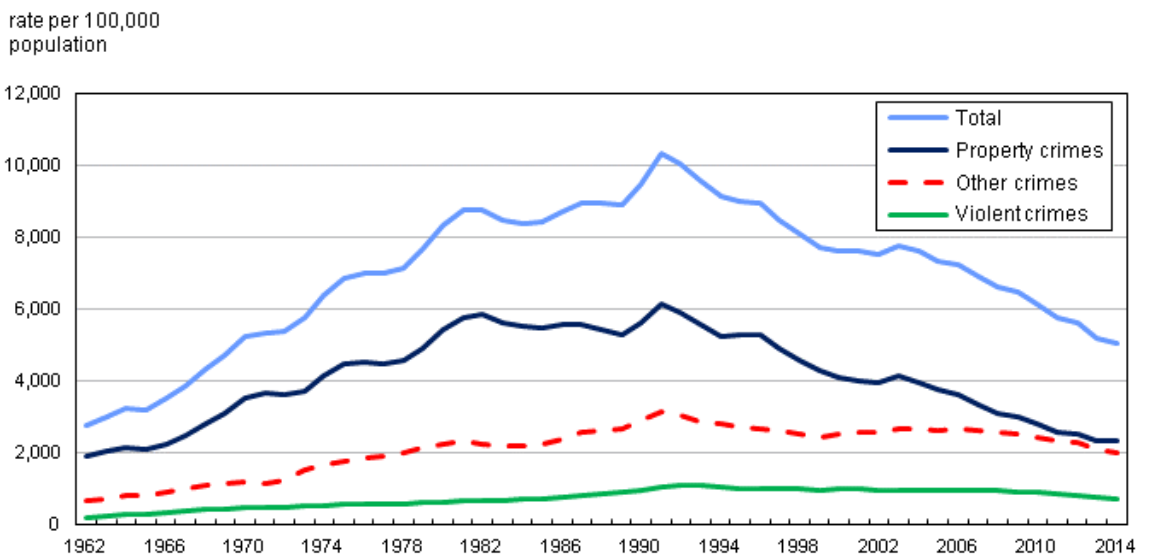
year in 2014, dropping to 66.7, a 3% decrease from 2013. Statistics Canada also notes the eleventh consecutive decrease in the police-reported crime rate, marking 2014 as the lowest rate recorded since 1969.⁴⁶

Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, 2004 to 2014



Similar to the data presented in Figure 2, Statistics Canada presents the following chart to track the trend in the national crime rate from 1962 to 2014. As the chart shows, the decrease in the police-reported crime rate in 2014 continues a downward trend

Police-reported crime rates, Canada, 1962 to 2014



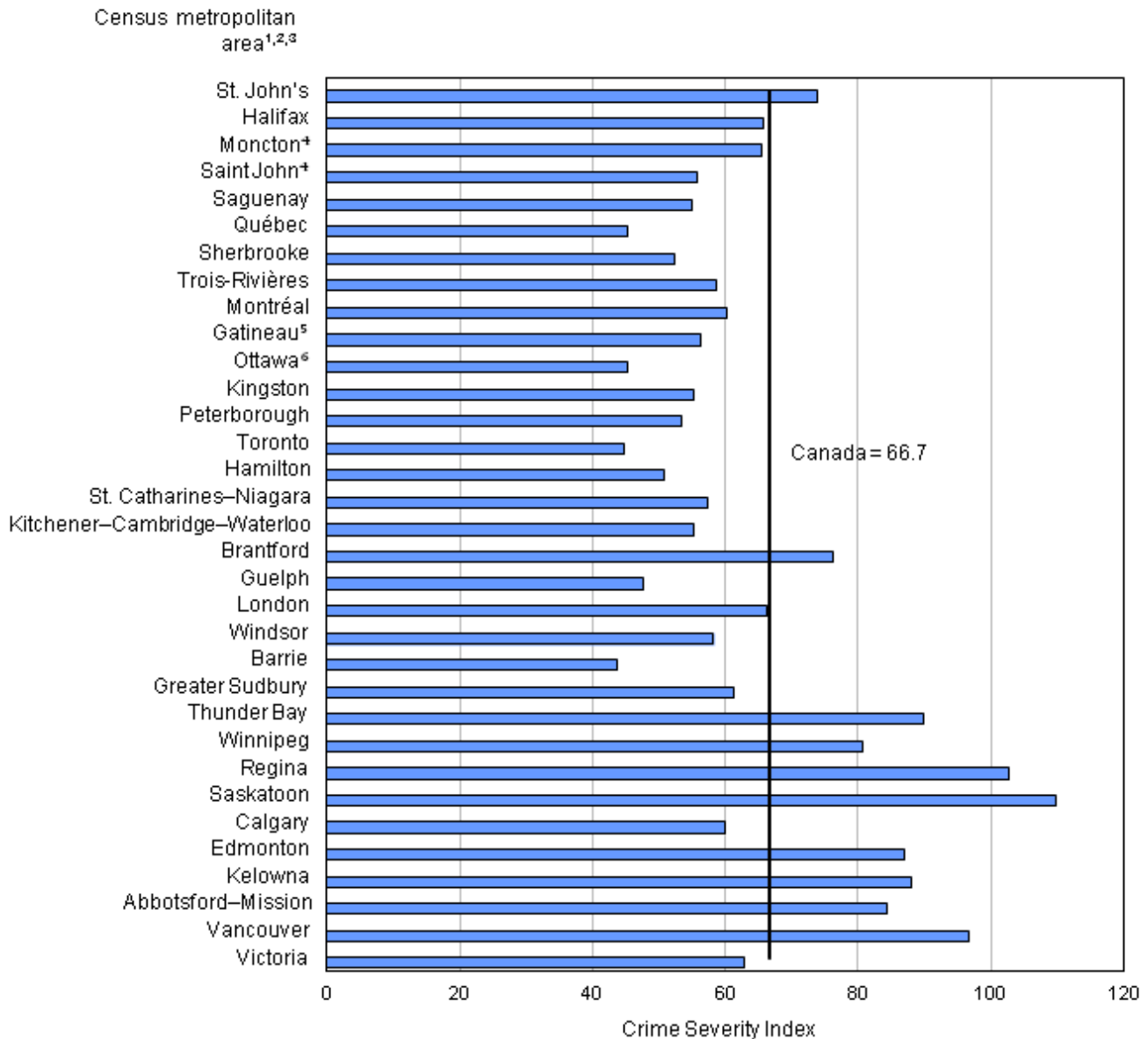
that began in the 1990s. Contributing to this national decrease was a drop of 33,000 reported crimes in 2014 compared to the previous year.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ Statistics Canada, (2014). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2014" [Online]. Available: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14211-eng.pdf> [2015, November]

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2014



The above chart from Statistics Canada shows police-reported CSI values by CMA for 2014. CMAs are listed on the left along with their respective crime severity index. The vertical black line represents the national CSI average of 66.7. Mississauga, represented in the Toronto CMA bar, remains below the national average index, and is one of the CMAs with the lowest crime severity index in the country.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Ibid.

Clearance Rates

Figure 25 Mississauga police-reported Clearance Rates (2014)⁴⁹

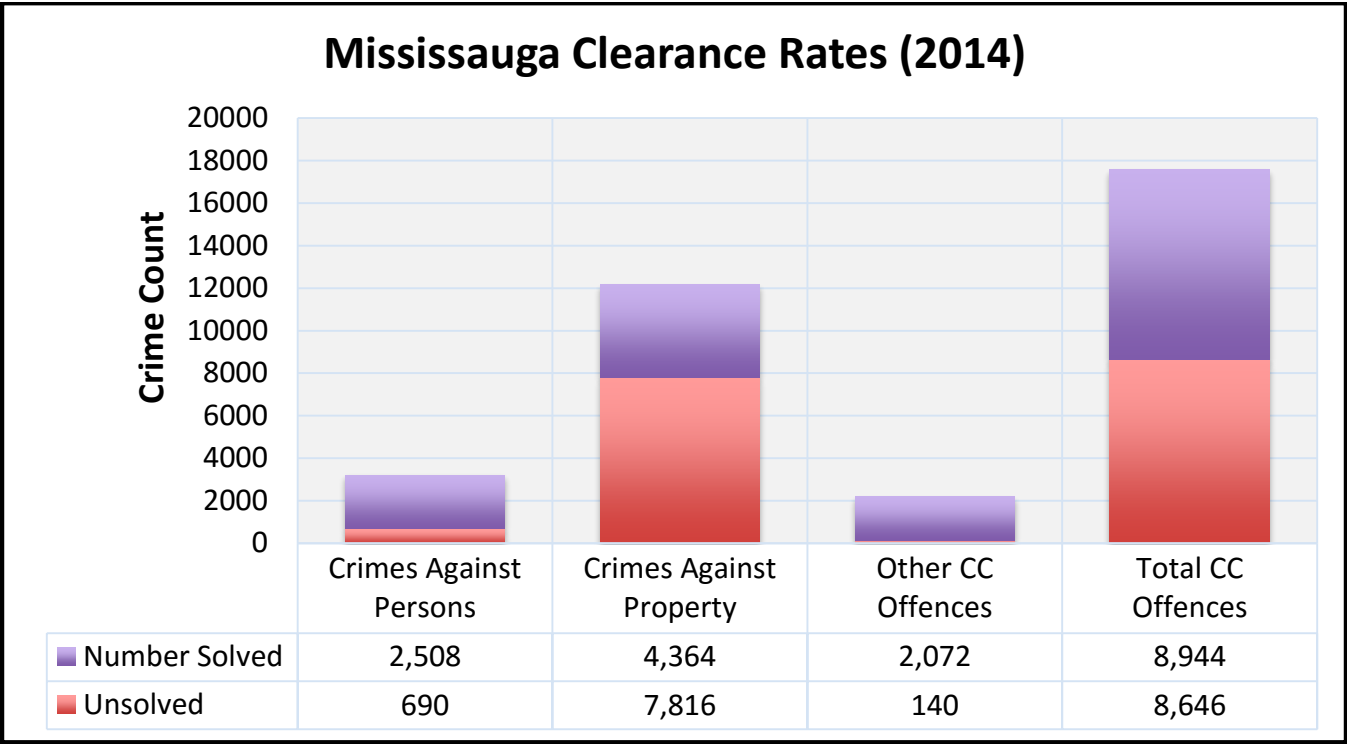


Figure 25 represents Peel Regional Police’s reported clearance rates for crime categories in 2014. ‘Clearance rates’ refer to the proportion of criminal incidents solved by police in comparison to the total number of reported criminal incidents. For an incident to be cleared, a suspect must be identified, and there must be sufficient evidence to lay a charge.⁵⁰

For all four crime categories presented in Figure 2, the clearance percentage decreased from 2013 to 2014. In 2013, 81% of crimes against persons, 38% of crimes against property, and 95% of other criminal code offences were solved, leading to a total of 53% of total criminal code offences being cleared. In 2014 the percentage of crimes cleared dropped slightly to 78% of crimes against persons, 36% of crimes against property, and 94% of other criminal code offences. As such, the percentage of total criminal code offences cleared in 2014 was 51% - just over half of all crimes.

Conclusion

The city of Mississauga continues to be among the safest cities in Canada. Despite an overall crime rate increase of 2% from 2013, the crime rate of 2,316 crimes per 100,000 people is still comparatively low in comparison to other densely populated cities. Notable to 2014 was a decrease in crimes against persons, which dropped by almost 2% from its rate in the previous year.

⁴⁹ Peel Regional Police, (2015). “City of Mississauga 2008 – 2014 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)”.
⁵⁰ Statistics Canada, (2014). “Definitions” [Online]. Available: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/definitions-eng.htm> [November, 2014]

Appendices

Appendix A: Police-Reported Clearance Rate for 2013 and 2014, Mississauga

Appendix A: Policed reported clearance rate for 2013 and 2012, Mississauga	Number	Percent Solved	Rate per 100,000	Number	Percent Solved	Rate per 100,000
	2013			2014		
Crimes Against Persons	3,242	80.7	435.2	3,198	78.4	427
Homicide	6	83.3	0.8	2	100	0.3
Attempt murder	4	100	0.5	3	100	0.4
Robbery - Total	349	43	46.8	329	42.9	43.9
with weapons	178	43.8	23.9	170	42.4	22.7
without weapons	171	42.1	23	159	43.4	21.2
Non-sexual assault	1,827	88.1	245.2	1791	85.8	239.1
Sexual assault	195	68.2	26.2	209	61.7	27.9
Other sexual offences	79	88.6	10.6	66	92.4	8.8
Utter Threats	556	83.1	74.6	544	82.2	72.6
Criminal harassment (stalking)	134	86.6	18	129	86.8	17.2
Other crimes against persons	92	71.7	12.3	125	60.8	16.7
Crimes Against Property	11,749	37.7	1,577.00	12180	35.8	1626.2
Break and enter-total	1,723	35.2	231.3	1909	27.4	254.9
Residence	1,054	36.6	141.5	1129	29.1	150.7
Business	590	30.5	79.2	704	25.9	94
Other	79	50.6	10.6	76	17.1	10.1
Theft motor vehicle	921	13.9	123.6	861	11.6	115
Theft Over \$5,000 - total	225	17.3	30.2	239	14.6	31.9
Bicycles	0	0	0	0	0	0
From motor vehicle	44	9.1	5.9	57	7	7.6
Shoplifting	6	33.3	0.8	6	0	0.8
Other	175	18.9	23.5	176	17.6	23.5
Theft Under \$5,000 - total	5,984	40.4	803.2	6163	39.8	822.8
Bicycles	131	3.1	17.6	190	7.9	25.4
From motor vehicle	1,681	12.3	225.6	1759	13.9	234.8
Shoplifting	2,203	84.7	295.7	2261	83.5	301.9
Other	1,969	17.2	264.3	1953	15.6	260.7
Possession and trafficking of stolen goods	273	97.8	36.6	282	96.8	37.7
Frauds	882	46.9	118.4	981	45.9	131
Mischief Total	1,691	32.8	227	1707	30.7	227.9
Mischief Over (property)	1,262	27.2	169.4	1243	26.3	166
Mischief Under (property)	385	46.8	51.7	428	40.9	57.1
Mischief Other	44	72.7	5.9	36	61.1	4.8
Arson	50	14	6.7	38	13.2	5.1
Other Criminal Code Offences	2,163	95	290.3	2212	93.7	295.3
Offensive weapons	292	94.5	39.2	287	91.6	38.3
Counterfeiting	12	66.7	1.6	16	37.5	2.1
Indecent acts	83	48.2	11.1	101	40.6	13.5
Total Canada Criminal Code Offences	17,154	53.1	2,303	17590	50.8	2349
Drugs	1,896	99.3	254.5	1811	99.7	241.8
Heroin	40	102.5	5.4	58	100	7.7
Cocaine	244	98.4	32.8	242	99.6	32.3
Cannabis	1,454	99.5	195.2	1353	99.9	180.6
Other (includes Other Drugs, Ecstasy and Meth)	158	97.5	21.2	158	98.1	21.1
Traffic Offences (Federal)	2,787	37.6	374.1	2617	37.9	349.4
Impaired driving	763	99.7	102.4	690	56.4	92.1
Fail/refuse breath/blood sample	73	98.6	9.8	63	100	8.4
Fail to stop/remain	1,787	3.4	239.9	1683	3.9	224.7

Appendix B: Crime rates for the city of Mississauga¹, 2008-2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Number of Occurrences							Rate per 100,000 population						
Crimes Against Persons	4,212	3,917	3,804	3,851	3,690	3,242	3,198	588.3	540.3	519.7	521.1	491.4	429.0	421.0
Homicide	18	15	3	11	8	6	2	2.5	2.1	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.3
Attempt murder	7	11	9	9	2	4	3	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Robbery - Total	600	558	543	496	435	349	329	83.8	77.0	74.2	67.1	57.9	46.2	43.3
Non-sexual assault	2,287	2,061	2,066	2,177	2,040	1,827	1,791	319.4	284.3	282.2	294.6	271.7	241.8	235.8
Sexual assault	199	204	203	202	229	195	209	27.8	28.1	27.7	27.3	30.5	25.8	27.5
Other sexual offences	58	77	65	66	88	79	66	8.1	10.6	8.9	8.9	11.7	10.5	8.7
Abduction	1	3	3	3	2	0	0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Utter Threats	790	697	644	662	607	556	544	110.3	96.1	88.0	89.6	80.8	73.6	71.6
Criminal harassment (stalking)	125	133	133	115	158	134	129	17.5	18.3	18.2	15.6	21.0	17.7	17.0
Other crimes against persons	127	158	135	110	120	92	125	17.7	21.8	18.4	14.9	16.0	12.2	16.5
Crimes Against Property	15,877	15,750	14,909	14,231	13,487	11,749	12,180	2217.5	2172.4	2036.7	1925.7	1796.1	1554.7	1603.5
Break and enter-total	2,598	2,242	2,356	2,158	2,224	1,723	1,909	362.8	309.2	321.9	292.0	296.2	228.0	251.3
Residence	1,311	1,333	1,462	1,362	1,551	1,054	1,129	183.1	183.9	199.7	184.3	206.6	139.5	148.6
Business	1,245	828	798	684	599	590	704	173.9	114.2	109.0	92.6	79.8	78.1	92.7
Other	42	81	96	112	74	79	76	5.9	11.2	13.1	15.2	9.9	10.5	10.0
Theft motor vehicle	1,672	1,496	1,253	1,354	1,278	921	861	233.5	206.3	171.2	183.2	170.2	121.9	113.3
Theft Over \$5,000 - total	359	340	293	305	285	225	239	50.1	46.9	40.0	41.3	38.0	29.8	31.5
Theft Under \$5,000 - total	6,898	7,681	7,500	7,058	6,411	5,984	6,163	963.4	1059.4	1024.6	955.1	853.8	791.8	811.3
Possession stolen goods	379	358	350	304	311	273	282	52.9	49.4	47.8	41.1	41.4	36.1	37.1
Frauds	1,122	1,023	841	859	969	882	981	156.7	141.1	114.9	116.2	129.0	116.7	129.1
Mischief Total	2,784	2,549	2,260	2,144	1,964	1,691	1,707	388.8	351.6	308.7	290.1	261.6	223.8	224.7
Arson	65	61	56	49	43	50	38	9.1	8.4	7.7	6.6	5.7	6.6	5.0
Other Criminal Code Offences	2,619	2,326	2,120	2,140	2,212	2,163	2,212	365.8	320.8	289.6	289.6	294.6	286.2	291.2
Offensive weapons	467	384	382	347	343	292	287	65.2	53.0	52.2	47.0	45.7	38.6	37.8
Counterfeiting	43	6	21	3	9	12	16	6.0	0.8	2.9	0.4	1.2	1.6	2.1
Indecent acts	75	83	64	62	85	83	101	10.5	11.4	8.7	8.4	11.3	11.0	13.3
Total Criminal Code Offences²	22,708	21,993	20,833	20,222	19,389	17,154	17,590	3171.5	3033.5	2846.0	2736.4	2582.1	2269.9	2315.7
Drugs	1,920	2,113	2,230	2,068	2,085	1,896	1,811	268.2	291.4	304.6	279.8	277.7	250.9	238.4
Heroin	15	13	15	23	42	40	58	2.1	1.8	2.0	3.1	5.6	5.3	7.6
Cocaine	317	310	288	228	286	244	242	44.3	42.8	39.3	30.9	38.1	32.3	31.9
Cannabis	1,433	1,586	1,755	1,637	1,585	1,454	1,353	200.1	218.8	239.8	221.5	211.1	192.4	178.1
Other Drugs	155	204	172	180	172	158	158	21.6	28.1	23.5	24.4	22.9	20.9	20.8
Traffic Offences	2,827	2,689	2,684	2,893	2,758	2,787	2,617	394.8	370.9	366.7	391.5	367.3	368.8	344.5
Impaired driving	693	669	725	789	801	763	690	96.8	92.3	99.0	106.8	106.7	101.0	90.8
Fail/refuse breath/blood sample	84	90	80	79	71	73	63	11.7	12.4	10.9	10.7	9.5	9.7	8.3
Fail to stop/remain	2,050	1,930	1,733	1,835	1,732	1,787	1,683	286.3	266.2	236.7	248.3	230.7	236.5	221.6

1. Excludes Airport Division

2. Includes: Crimes Against Persons, Property, Other CCC. Excludes: Drugs, Traffic

Notes: Occurrences for the city of Mississauga were provided by Corporate Planning and Research, Peel Regional Police. The 2008 /2009 data were run on August 13, 2010, and 2010/2011 data were prepared August 2, 2012. Population estimates were taken from the Region of Peel Data Centre November 2012.

2014 year end population is 759,600 according to Peel Data Centre

Appendix C: Crimes, by type of violation, and by province and territory, 2014

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
	incidents													
All violations	2,052,191	32,782	7,687	58,400	38,221	354,675	550,636	107,092	135,995	325,102	399,759	9,720	20,409	11,713
All Criminal Code violations (including traffic)	1,923,039	31,370	7,372	54,864	36,084	328,820	515,324	102,441	128,197	309,793	368,161	9,350	19,828	11,435
All Criminal Code violations (excluding traffic)	1,793,534	29,531	6,862	51,391	33,832	286,828	486,384	98,899	118,222	290,581	351,912	8,733	19,158	11,201
Violent Criminal Code violations	369,359	6,725	1,206	11,699	8,778	77,261	107,600	21,961	22,097	51,267	53,187	1,660	3,015	2,903
Homicide¹	516	2	3	6	9	71	155	44	24	104	88	3	3	4
Attempted murder	617	1	1	56	9	167	196	19	34	40	90	0	2	2
Sexual assault (levels 1-3)	20,735	305	56	591	426	3,661	7,618	1,413	1,124	2,786	2,341	81	146	187
Assault²	212,923	3,803	673	5,955	4,929	41,836	60,428	14,104	14,829	31,300	29,883	1,086	2,094	2,003
Robbery	20,924	160	27	278	147	4,066	7,660	1,525	923	2,707	3,366	26	21	18
Criminal harassment	19,653	245	77	556	561	4,647	8,407	231	634	2,014	2,105	52	75	49
Uttering Threats	62,387	1,746	249	2,706	1,985	15,615	14,976	3,272	3,005	7,889	9,846	259	434	405
Other violent violations³	31,604	463	120	1,551	712	7,198	8,160	1,353	1,524	4,427	5,468	153	240	235

Property crime violations	1,100,403	17,480	4,819	31,182	19,686	172,577	313,607	55,275	63,333	177,590	226,290	3,415	10,108	5,041
Breaking and entering	151,921	2,525	492	3,672	2,796	35,449	39,812	7,484	8,506	20,041	29,874	210	463	597
Theft of motor vehicle	73,964	479	76	1,059	999	15,216	15,997	3,812	4,339	16,572	15,022	109	193	91
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	14,258	246	32	258	194	3,340	4,122	420	585	2,442	2,565	26	20	8
Theft under \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	474,879	5,968	2,355	13,412	7,530	68,703	158,194	16,992	18,340	68,177	113,042	939	843	384
Mischief	264,841	6,948	1,333	8,658	5,974	29,641	55,160	22,635	25,915	49,014	45,344	1,990	8,394	3,835
Other property crime violations⁴	120,540	1,314	531	4,123	2,181.72	20,228	40,322	3,932	5,648	21,344	20,443	141	195	126
Other Criminal Code violations	323,772	5,326	837	8,510	5,368	36,990	65,177	21,663	32,792	61,724	72,435	3,658	6,035	3,257
Disturb the peace	103,266	2,072	343	1,631	1,380	317	6,494	9,285	6,391	21,490	44,095	2,634	4,667	2,467
Administration of justice violations	171,897	2,346	365	4,819	2,585	29,868	46,361	10,380	22,965	33,102	16,574	840	1,068	624
Other violations⁵	48,609	908	129	2,060	1,403	6,805	12,322	1,998	3,436	7,132	11,766	184	300	166
Criminal Code traffic violations	129,505	1,839	510	3,473	2,252	41,992	28,940	3,542	9,975	19,212	16,249	617	670	234
Impaired driving	74,781	1,573	413	2,907	1,713	15,138	15,149	2,770	6,975	14,178	12,690	493	581	201

Other Criminal Code traffic violations	54,724	266	97	566	539	26,854	13,791	772	3,000	5,034	3,559	124	89	33
Federal Statute violations	129,152	1,412	315	3,536	2,137	25,855	35,312	4,651	7,798	15,309	31,598	370	581	278
Drug violations	103,757	1,188	246	3,114	1,635	22,307	30,169	3,325	3,680	13,039	24,053	260	491	250
Other Federal Statutes⁶	25,395	224	69	422	502	3,548	5,143	1,326	4,118	2,270	7,545	110	90	28
	rate per 100,000 population													
All violations	5,774.25	6,220.76	5,254.88	6,195.18	5,069.68	4,317.58	4,025.49	8,353.23	12,084.04	7,887.59	8,631.68	26,622.84	46,784.95	32,015.85
All Criminal Code violations (including traffic)	5,410.85	5,952.82	5,039.55	5,820.08	4,786.22	4,002.84	3,767.34	7,990.45	11,391.14	7,516.16	7,949.41	25,609.42	45,453.09	31,255.98
All Criminal Code violations (excluding traffic)	5,046.46	5,603.85	4,690.91	5,451.65	4,487.51	3,491.65	3,555.77	7,714.17	10,504.79	7,050.04	7,598.55	23,919.47	43,917.20	30,616.37
Violent Criminal Code violations	1,039.26	1,276.15	824.43	1,241.05	1,164.32	940.52	786.62	1,712.97	1,963.46	1,243.83	1,148.42	4,546.70	6,911.49	7,934.95
Homicide¹	1.45	0.38	2.05	0.64	1.19	0.86	1.13	3.43	2.13	2.52	1.9	8.22	6.88	10.93
Attempted murder	1.74	0.19	0.68	5.94	1.19	2.03	1.43	1.48	3.02	0.97	1.94	0	4.58	5.47
Sexual assault (levels 1-3)	58.35	57.88	38.28	62.69	56.5	44.57	55.69	110.22	99.87	67.59	50.54	221.86	334.69	511.14
Assault²	599.1	721.67	460.06	631.71	653.79	509.28	441.76	1,100.12	1,317.66	759.4	645.24	2,974.53	4,800.22	5,474.92
Robbery	58.87	30.36	18.46	29.49	19.5	49.5	56	118.95	82.01	65.68	72.68	71.21	48.14	49.2

Criminal harassment	55.3	46.49	52.64	58.98	74.41	56.57	61.46	18.02	56.34	48.86	45.45	142.43	171.93	133.93
Uttering Threats	175.54	331.32	170.22	287.06	263.29	190.09	109.48	255.22	267.01	191.4	212.6	709.39	994.89	1,107.01
Other violent violations³	88.93	87.85	82.02	164.53	94.43	87.62	59.66	105.54	135.41	107.41	118.07	402.64	550.17	642.34
Property crime violations	3,096.20	3,317.03	3,294.30	3,307.85	2,611.17	2,100.84	2,292.66	4,311.48	5,627.55	4,308.67	4,886.10	9,353.60	23,171.26	13,778.87
Breaking and entering	427.46	479.15	336.33	389.53	370.86	431.53	291.05	583.76	755.81	486.23	645.05	575.18	1,061.37	1,631.82
Theft of motor vehicle	208.11	90.9	51.95	112.34	132.51	185.23	116.95	297.34	385.55	402.07	324.36	298.55	442.43	248.74
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	40.12	46.68	21.88	27.37	25.73	40.66	30.13	32.76	51.98	59.25	55.38	71.21	45.85	21.87
Theft under \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	1,336.17	1,132.50	1,609.89	1,422.77	998.79	836.35	1,156.50	1,325.38	1,629.63	1,654.10	2,440.83	2,571.90	1,932.47	1,049.61
Mischief	745.18	1,318.46	911.25	918.46	792.4	360.83	403.25	1,765.54	2,302.72	1,189.17	979.08	5,450.56	19,242.14	10,482.44
Other property crime violations⁴	339.15	249.35	362.99	437.36	290.88	246.23	294.78	306.7	501.86	517.84	441.41	386.2	447.01	344.41
Other Criminal Code violations	911	1,010.67	572.18	902.76	712.02	450.29	476.48	1,689.72	2,913.78	1,497.54	1,564.03	10,019.17	13,834.45	8,902.56
Disturb the peace	290.56	393.19	234.48	173.02	183.04	3.86	47.48	724.23	567.88	521.39	952.11	7,214.46	10,698.48	6,743.20
Administration of justice violations	483.67	445.18	249.52	511.21	342.88	363.59	338.93	809.65	2,040.59	803.12	357.87	2,300.74	2,448.25	1,705.62

Other violations⁵	136.77	172.3	88.19	218.53	186.1	82.84	90.08	155.85	305.32	173.04	254.05	503.97	687.7	453.74
Criminal Code traffic violations	364.39	348.97	348.64	368.42	298.71	511.18	211.57	276.28	886.34	466.12	350.85	1,689.95	1,535.89	639.61
Impaired driving	210.41	298.5	282.33	308.38	227.21	184.28	110.75	216.06	619.77	343.98	274.01	1,350.31	1,331.87	549.41
Other Criminal Code traffic violations	153.98	50.48	66.31	60.04	71.49	326.9	100.82	60.22	266.57	122.13	76.85	339.63	204.02	90.2
Federal Statute violations	363.39	267.94	215.34	375.11	283.45	314.74	258.15	362.78	692.9	371.43	682.27	1,013.42	1,331.87	759.87
Drug violations	291.94	225.44	168.17	330.34	216.87	271.55	220.55	259.35	326.99	316.35	519.36	712.13	1,125.55	683.34
Other Federal Statutes⁶	71.45	42.5	47.17	44.76	66.59	43.19	37.6	103.43	365.91	55.07	162.91	301.28	206.32	76.54

1. Homicide data is extracted from the homicide survey.

2. Total assault includes assault level 3 aggravated, assault level 2 weapon or bodily harm, assault level 1, assault peace officer, assaulting with a weapon or causing bodily harm to a peace officer, aggravated assault to a peace officer, total other assaults.

3. Total other violent violations include total other violations causing death, total sexual violations against children, total firearms (use of, discharge, pointing), total forcible confinement or kidnapping, total abduction, extortion, threatening or harassing phone calls, total other violent violations.

4. Total other property crime violations includes total possession of stolen property, total trafficking in stolen property, fraud, identity theft, identity fraud, arson, altering, removing or destroying vehicle identification number (VIN).

5. Total other violations include counterfeiting, total weapons violations, child pornography, total prostitution, total other violations.

6. Total other federal statutes include youth criminal justice act, total other federal statutes.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0051 and Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

Last modified: 2016-01-06.

Appendix D: Received Property Crime Data from Peel Regional Police, 2011 to 2014

Received Property Crime Data from Peel Regional Police, 2011 to 2014		
Crime	Frequency	Percent
Arson-Apartment Building	3	0
Arson-Auto	37	0.1
Arson-Business	17	0.1
Arson-Other	86	0.3
Arson-Private Dwelling	14	0
Arson-Schools	16	0.1
Break & Enter - Residential Garage	385	1.3
Break & Enter-Apartment Lockers	111	0.4
Break & Enter-Apartments	803	2.6
Break & Enter-Construction Sites	101	0.3
Break & Enter-Factories	10	0
Break & Enter-Gas Stations	22	0.1
Break & Enter-Houses	3793	12.4
Break & Enter-Jewelers	8	0
Break & Enter-Offices	84	0.3
Break & Enter-Other	210	0.7
Break & Enter-Other Business	1394	4.6
Break & Enter-Other Residential	61	0.2
Break & Enter-Pharmacy	19	0.1
Break & Enter-Restaurants	414	1.4
Break & Enter-Schools	116	0.4
Break & Enter-Stores	353	1.2
Cultivation Of Cannabis	85	0.3
Indecent Acts	299	1
Michief Under - Property	49	0.2
Mischief Over - Property	5280	17.3
Mischief Over-Property	3	0
Mischief Under - Property	1732	5.7
Mischief Under-Property	1	0
Mischief/(Non-Physical) Property	140	0.5
Mischief/(Non-Physical) Property/Indecent Acts	1	0
Motor vehicle theft - automobile	1763	5.8
Motor vehicle theft - motorcycle	106	0.3
Motor vehicle theft - other motor vehicles	163	0.5
Motor vehicle theft - truck	1451	4.7
Other Robberies	839	2.7
Pursesnatch with Violence	17	0.1
Robbery with Firearms	362	1.2
Robbery with Other Offensive Weapons	414	1.4
Suspicious Vehicle	510	1.7
Theft Over - From Motor Vehicles	182	0.6
Theft Over-Automobiles	293	1
Theft Over-Bicycles	2	0
Theft Over-Motorcycle or Moped	21	0.1
Theft Over-Other Motor Vehicles	31	0.1
Theft Over-Trucks	391	1.3
Theft Under - From Motor Vehicles	7366	24.1
Theft Under-Automobiles	234	0.8
Theft Under-Bicycles	668	2.2
Theft Under-Motorcycle or Moped	4	0
Theft Under-Other Motor Vehicles	4	0
Theft Under-Trucks	75	0.2
Trespass at Night	40	0.1
Total	30584	100