

Safest City Report 2017

Author: Gregory Grzymek, Safe City Mississauga

Foreword: Ashley T. Rubin, University of Toronto-Mississauga

Safe City Mississauga, Suite 1055A – 300 City Centre Drive, Mississauga, ON, L5B 3C9

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Report By: Gregory Grzymek

Safe City Mississauga
1055A - 300 City Centre Drive
Mississauga, Ontario, L5B 3C9
info@safecitymississauga.on.ca



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.

Our Partners



**Peel Regional
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MISSISSAUGA

Table of Contents

Foreword	3
Introduction and Executive Summary	4
Methodology	5
Table 1 CMA population Data for Selected Cities	5
Selection of Cities (CMAs)	5
Indicators of Crime	6
Crime Rate	6
Crime Severity Index (CSI)	6
Data Sources.....	6
Peel Regional Police Data	7
Uniform Crime Reporting Survey	7
Results and Analysis	7
Data Limitations.....	8
Crime Rates.....	8
Figure 1 Mississauga Crime Rates (2008-2017).....	9
Figure 2 Mississauga Crimes Against Persons Count and Rate (2008-2017).....	10
Figure 3 Mississauga Homicide Count and Rate (2008-2017)	11
Figure 4 Mississauga Robbery Count and Rate (2008-2017).....	12
Figure 5 Mississauga Sexual Assault Count and Rate (2008-2017)	13
Figure 6 Mississauga Assault Count and Rate (2008-2017).....	14
Figure 7 Mississauga Crimes Against Property Count and Rate (2008-2017)	15
Figure 8 Mississauga Break and Enter Count and Rate (2008-2017)	16
Figure 9 Mississauga Mischief Count and Rate (2008-2017).....	17
Figure 10 Mississauga Theft Over and Under Count and Rate (2008-2017)	18
Figure 11 Mississauga Fraud Count and Rate (2008-2017)	19
Figure 12 Mississauga Motor Vehicle Theft Count and Rate (2008-2017).....	20
Figure 13 Mississauga Other Criminal Code Offences Count and Rate (2008-2017)	21
Figure 14 Mississauga Total Criminal Code Offences Count and Rate (2008-2017)	22
Figure 15 Mississauga Traffic Offences Count and Rate (2008-2017).....	23
Figure 16 Mississauga Drug Offences Count and Rate (2008-2017)	24
Figure 17 Crime Rates by Census Metropolitan Area (2017)	25
Table 2 Police-reported crime for selected offences, by Census Metropolitan Area	26

Figure 18 Police-reported Homicides by Census Metropolitan Area	26
Figure 19 Police-reported Sexual Assaults by Census Metropolitan Area	27
Figure 20 Police-reported Robberies by Census Metropolitan Area.....	27
Figure 21 Police-reported Break and Enters by CMAs	28
Figure 22 Police-reported Theft of Motor Vehicles by CMAs.....	28
Trends in Property Crime	29
Figure 23 Mississauga Property Crime Trends	29
Statistics Canada’s Crime Severity Index (CSI) and Crime Rate.....	30
Clearance Rates	33
Figure 24 Mississauga police-reported Clearance Rates.....	33
Conclusion	33
Appendices	34
Appendix A: Police-Reported Clearance Rates in Mississauga for 2016 and 2017	34
Appendix B: Crime rates for the city of Mississauga ¹ , 2008-2017.....	35
Appendix C: Crimes, by type of violation, and by Census Metropolitan Area, 2017	36
Appendix D: Received Mississauga Property Crime Data from Peel Regional Police, 2017.....	37

Foreword

The *Safest City Report 2017* documents Mississauga's crime rate broken down by crime categories, over time, and compared to other Canadian cities. This document is a useful resource not only for Mississauga's officials and citizens, but also others interested in understanding crime trends across time and place. In particular, this report offers new data on the crime rate for traffic and drug offenses as well as national data on the crime severity index (CSI), a uniquely Canadian contribution to crime analyses.

Mississauga is a large city: more than half the size of Calgary and Edmonton, more than twice the size of Victoria, and similar in size to Winnipeg. Mississauga is also a diverse and versatile city, featuring both urban and suburban residential areas, a large industrial area, a major university, and an international airport. And yet Mississauga is one of Canada's safest cities, with an overall crime rate that is lower than eight major Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs). The crime severity index of the Greater Toronto Area, in which Mississauga is included, is also the third lowest in the country.

In reading this report, two considerations are key. First, year-to-year variation in crime rates is common; it is difficult to know whether fluctuations from one year to another are meaningful without looking at longer-term trends. In several cases, the crime rate for specific offense types has increased in 2017, but does this reflect a growing crime problem? In some cases, these changes may be meaningless fluctuations, but others are part of a larger trend. For example, the rate of break and enter is somewhat higher in 2017 than 2016, but overall, the rate has been much lower between 2013 and 2017 than between 2008 and 2012. Indeed, we see a similar trend with other economic-related offenses (except fraud) that track changes in the overall economy. Robbery, overall property crime rate, break and enter, mischief, theft, motor vehicle theft, and total criminal offenses each had higher crime rates in 2008-2011, lower rates in 2012-2014, and a moderate increase in 2015-2017, still lower than the 2008-2011 rates. Interestingly, the rate of drug offenses has nearly the exact opposite pattern.

The second consideration is whether any year-to-year variation reflects a change in the underlying crime rate or a change in reporting, either from victims' different willingness to report crime or changes in police practices. Police departments that more carefully and fastidiously collect data can appear to have more crime than they do relative to other jurisdictions—a common trend in crime data collection. In this case, the Peel Region Police count multiple-offence incidents separately while the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey counts these incidents as one single offense (p. 8). This difference in reporting can artificially inflate Mississauga's crime rate relative to other jurisdictions that are not as fastidious.

Just as police officials can change their reporting practices, so too can victims. Although it is difficult to tell without further information, it may be the case that the significant increase in Mississauga's rate of sexual assault reflects such a difference. Particularly as we increase our awareness of sexual violence, manifesting most strongly in the #metoo movement late in 2017, are more victims coming forward? As the rate of non-sexual assault did not experience a similar spike in 2017, I suspect this may be the case. Additionally, we see a similar increase in sexual assault cases across comparison cities suggesting a broader societal trend at work.

Ashley T. Rubin
Assistant Professor of Sociology
University of Toronto—Mississauga

Introduction and Executive Summary

Safe City Mississauga is a registered charitable organization that aims to help reduce criminal opportunity and victimization in Mississauga; through programs, education, research and various crime prevention initiatives. The *Safest City Report* is one of those initiatives that examines the annual crime levels in Mississauga and compares them among other Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) in the country. The organization continues to deliver its mandate in helping to keep communities informed on crime and safety in a diverse and growing municipality.

The statistical crime data within this report uses two standardized police-reported crime measures: crime rate and the Crime Severity Index (CSI). Crime rate is essentially the arithmetic mean of the crime count in a particular area equally distributed among the population of that area. In order to conduct equal analysis among Canadian cities, crime rate is expressed as a rate per 100,000 people. All crime rates relevant to Mississauga were calculated based on Region of Peel's 2017 population estimates. The Crime Severity Index provides a different outlook on the overall crime for a particular area as it distinguishes crimes based on their severity, resulting in serious crimes 'weighing' more than less serious crimes. The data utilized was gathered from Statistics Canada and Peel Regional Police in order to analyze crime from CMAs at the municipal, provincial, and national level.

According to Statistics Canada, 2017 was the third consecutive year showing a rise (2.7%) in Canada's crime severity index resulting in a national crime severity index of 72.9. The overall crime rate for the city of Mississauga in 2017 was 2,670.7 per 100,000 people (a 4.7% increase from 2016) comprised of: property crime (69.8%), crimes against persons (19.1%), and other criminal code offences (11.1%). This marked an increase in the city's total crime rate for the fourth repeated year since 2008, though Mississauga's crime rate per 100,000 people was nearly half of Canada's national crime rate in 2017 (5,334 per 100,000 people). Despite these increases, Mississauga remained in its place as not only the country's sixth largest city but also one of the safest in 2017.¹

It may be difficult to settle without assuming, due to unreported crimes and associated variables, if a rise in crime rate and CSI was a greater result of increased criminal activity or an increased reporting of crime. That being said, it is important to critically examine each individual crime type, its figures, and associated trends before forming statements (i.e. Mississauga rates in 2017 show that the total break & enters increased 3.4%, but residential break & enters specifically decreased almost 15%). From the accessible information on reported crime and related patterns presented for easy interpretation, this report provides the opportunity for every individual to generate their own perceptions of safety that significantly affect quality of life and sense of community.

We trust that this publication will be informative and invite you to enjoy the 10th annual *Safest City Report*.

Gregory Grzymek

Neighbourhood Watch Program Coordinator & Staff Criminologist
Safe City Mississauga

¹ Region of Peel (2017). "Mid-Year Population Forecasts 2011 to 2031" [Online]. Available: <https://www.peelregion.ca/planning/pdc/data/forecasts/population-2006-2031.htm> [2018, November].

Methodology

Table 1 CMA population Data for Selected Cities in 2017²

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Population (2017 est.)	Population (2016 Census)
Calgary (Alta.)	1,488,841	1,469,300
Edmonton (Alta.)	1,411,945	1,392,600
Montréal (Que.)	4,138,254	4,093,800
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ont.-Que.)	1,377,016	1,351,100
Toronto (Ont.)	6,346,088	6,242,300
Vancouver (B.C.)	2,571,262	2,548,700
Winnipeg (Man.)	825,713	778,489
Victoria (B.C.)	377,414	370,900
Mississauga	758,000	752,200
Peel Region	1,421,000	1,447,500
Canada	36,708,083	35,151,728

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.³ Table 1 lists several CMAs within Canada, along with their respective 2017 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 2017’s crime rates in Mississauga.

² Ibid.

³ Statistics Canada, (2018). “Annual demographic estimates by census metropolitan area, age and sex, 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=d>
ataTable&csid= [2018, 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 100,000.⁴ 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 appropriate 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.⁵

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.⁶

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, 2017*. 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 allows for a more comprehensive analysis of locally and nationally aggregated data.

4 Statistics Canada, (2017). “Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2017” [Online]. Available: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54974-eng.pdf?st=vvd8Sgbd> [2018, November].

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

Peel Regional Police Data

Peel Regional Police is Ontario's third largest municipal police service. It is responsible for policing the cities of Mississauga and Brampton, and Lester B. Pearson International Airport. Peel Regional Police has five divisions within Peel Region: 11 division (south), 12 division (east), 21 division (north), 22 division (west), and the airport division.⁷ Both 11 and 12 division along with the south east portion of 21 division cover the City of Mississauga. Peel Regional Police has also supplied weekly data for Mississauga to allow for the monthly tracking of property crime fluctuations (Figure 23). 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.⁸ 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.⁹ 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 analyses 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 data provided by the Peel Regional Police, 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.

7 Peel Regional Police, (2018). "About Us" [Online]. Available: <https://www.peelpolice.ca/en/who-we-are/about-us.aspx> [2018, November].

8 Statistics Canada, (2018). "Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR)" [Online]. Available: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3302> [2018, November].

9 Statistics Canada, (2017). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2017" [Online]. Available: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54974-eng.pdf?st=vvd8Sgbd> [2018, 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 services only indicate incidences that are ‘officially’ recorded by those agencies as offences. 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 under-estimate the true volume of crime an area experiences. According to the Statistics Canada 2009 General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization, 31% of Canadians reported experiencing or witnessing a crime in 2009 – as such, a large percentage of crime goes unreported and undetected by police services.¹⁰ 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).¹¹ 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

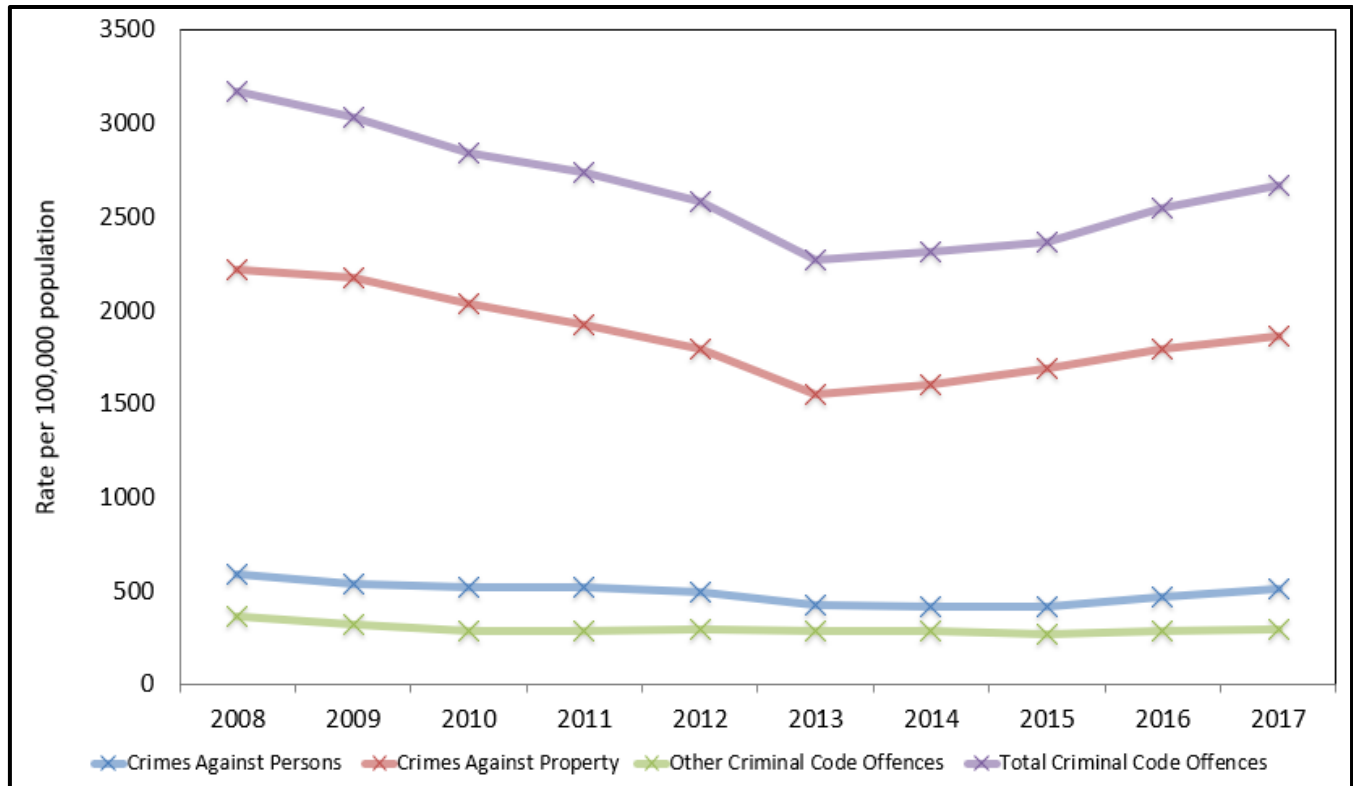
Overall, Mississauga continues to be amongst the safest cities in Canada. In 2017, Mississauga had a total crime rate of 2,670.7 per 100,000 people, a 4.7% increase from 2016, when the crime rate was 2,550 per 100,000 people. From 2008 to 2017, Mississauga experienced its lowest crime rate in 2013, and has since seen increases each year. Mississauga had an estimated population of 758,000 people in 2017.¹²

10 Statistics Canada, (2017). “General Social Survey: An Overview, 2009” [Online]. Available: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89f0115x/89f0115x2009001-eng.htm> [2018, November].

11 Statistics Canada, (2017). “Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2017” [Online]. Available: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54974-eng.pdf?st=vyd8Sgbd> [2018, November].

12 Region of Peel (2017). “Mid-Year Population Forecasts 2011 to 2031” [Online]. Available: <https://www.peelregion.ca/planning/pdc/data/forecasts/population-2006-2031.htm> [2018, November].

Figure 1 Mississauga Crime Rates (2008-2017)¹³



Crime Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Crimes Against Persons	588	540	520	521	491	429	421	415	469	511
Crimes Against Property	2217	2172	2037	1926	1796	1555	1604	1687	1797	1865
Other Criminal Code Offences	366	321	290	290	295	286	291	268	285	295
Total Criminal Code Offences	3172	3034	2846	2736	2582	2270	2316	2370	2550	2671

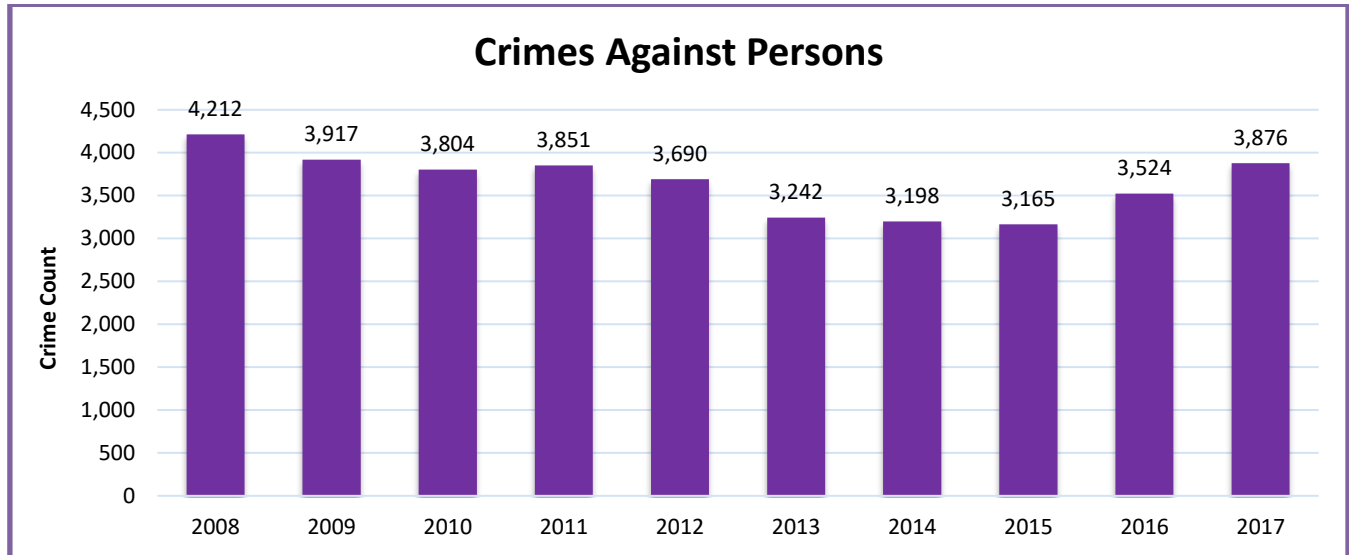
Figure 1 tracks the trends in rates of crimes against persons, crimes against property, other Criminal Code Offences, and the total Criminal Code Offences (the sum of the previous three categories) in Mississauga. Peel Regional Police reports that the total count of Criminal Code Offences recorded in the City of Mississauga, excluding the Airport Division, for 2017 was 20,244.¹⁴ Following past years observing the table below Figure 1, property crime continues to comprise a majority of these offences, representing 69.8% of all the Canadian Criminal Code Offences in the city. Crimes against persons comprised 19.1% of total offences, and Other Criminal Code Offences comprised 11.1% - a pattern that closely follows occurrences in previous years.

¹³ Peel Regional Police, (2017). "City of Mississauga 2008 – 2017 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)". [2018, November].

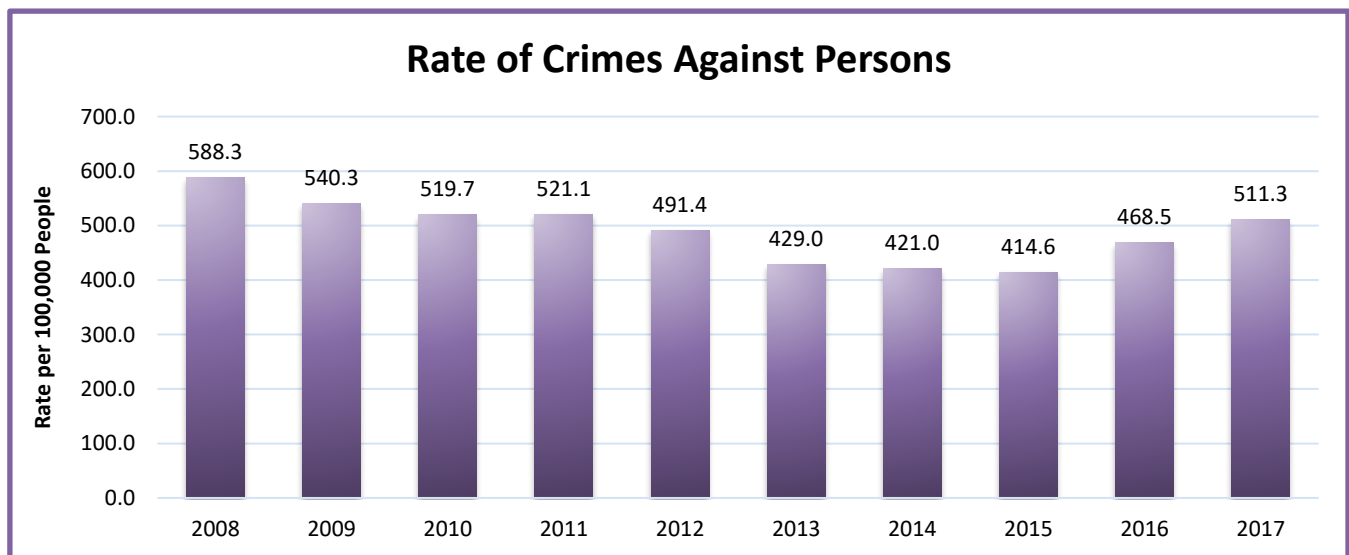
¹⁴ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 2 Mississauga Crimes Against Persons Count and Rate (2008-2017)¹⁵



In 2017, Mississauga had a total of 3,876 crimes against persons. This represented a 352 count increase from a count of 3,524 in 2016. This indicates an increase of 9.9% of crimes against persons from 2016 to 2017. This report will specifically analyze the following crimes in this category: Homicide, Robbery, Sexual Assault, and Assault.

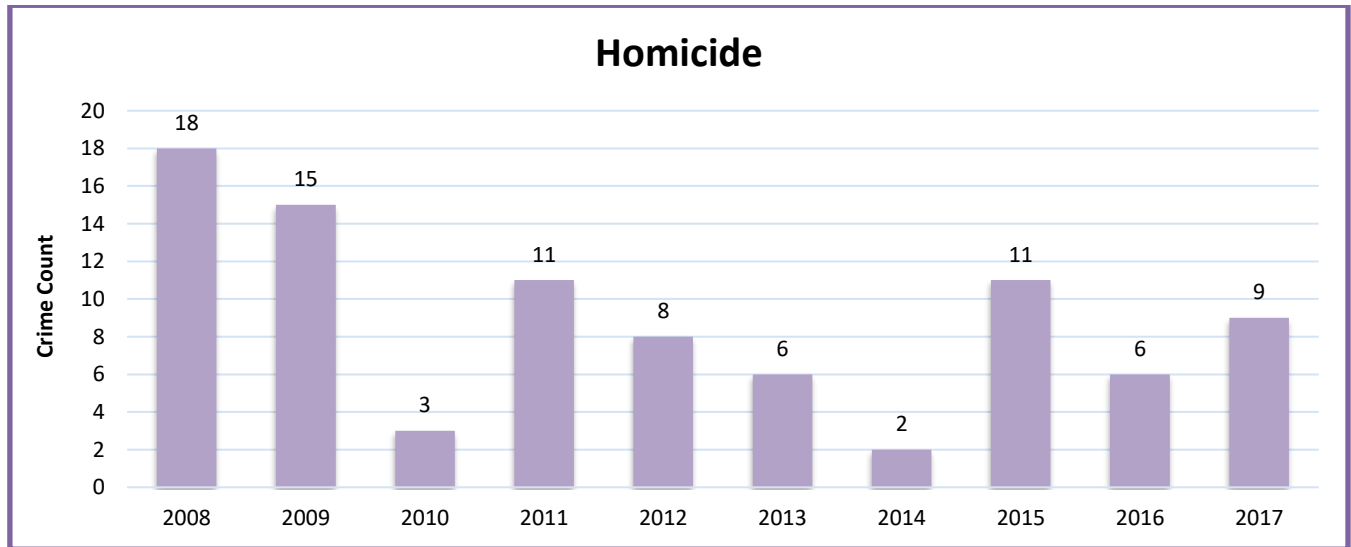


In 2016, the rate of crimes against persons in Mississauga was 468.5 per 100,000 people. In 2017, this rate increased by 9.1% to a rate of 511.3 per 100,000 people. This indicates an increasing value change of 43 in the category's rate of crime. The rate of crimes against persons in Mississauga has decreased by 13.1% since 2008.

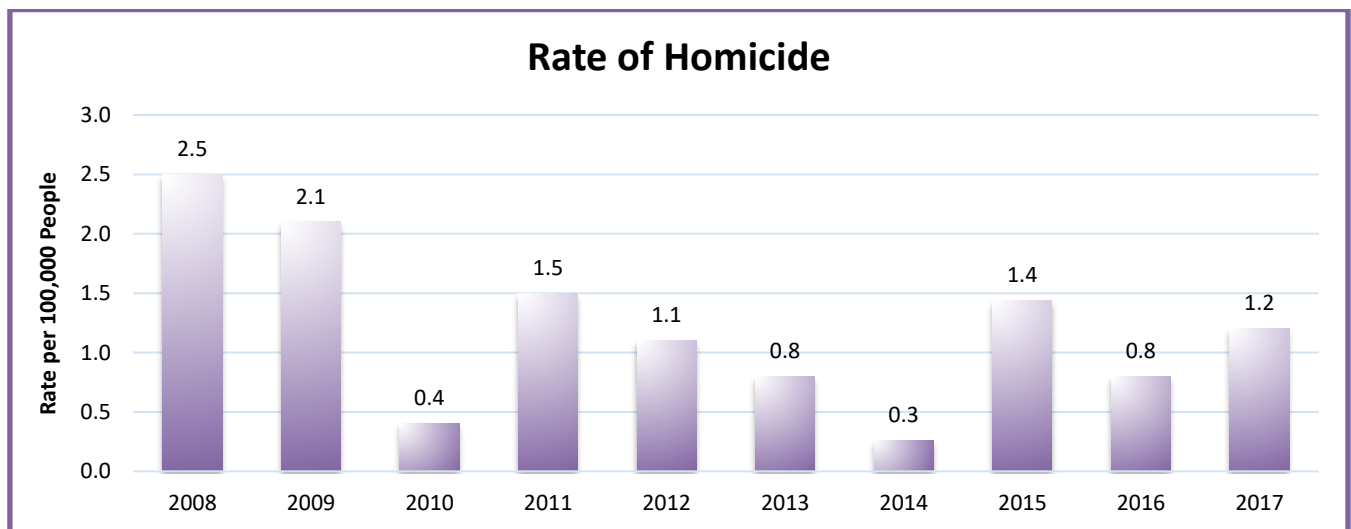
¹⁵ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 3 Mississauga Homicide Count and Rate (2008-2017)¹⁶



Mississauga experienced 9 homicides in 2017, which represented a 3 count increase from a count of 6 in 2016. This indicates a 50.0% increase in homicides between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of homicide has decreased by 50.0%.

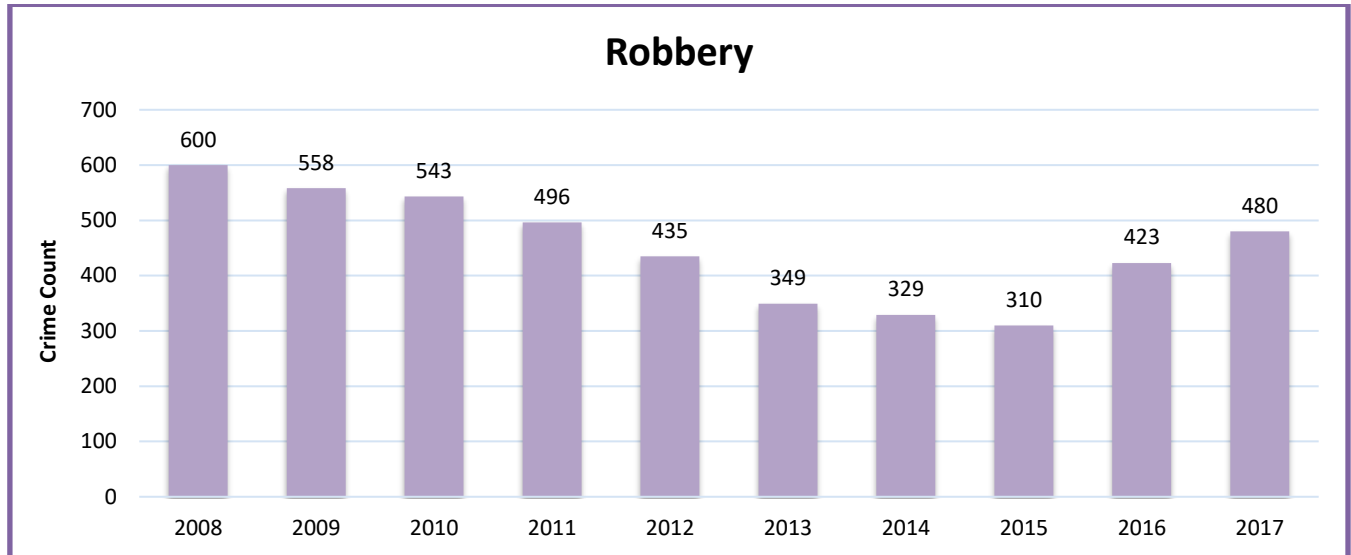


The rate of homicide in Mississauga for 2017 was 1.2 per 100,000 people. This represents a 50.0% increase from a rate of 0.8 in 2016. The rate of homicide in Mississauga has decreased by 52.0% since 2008.

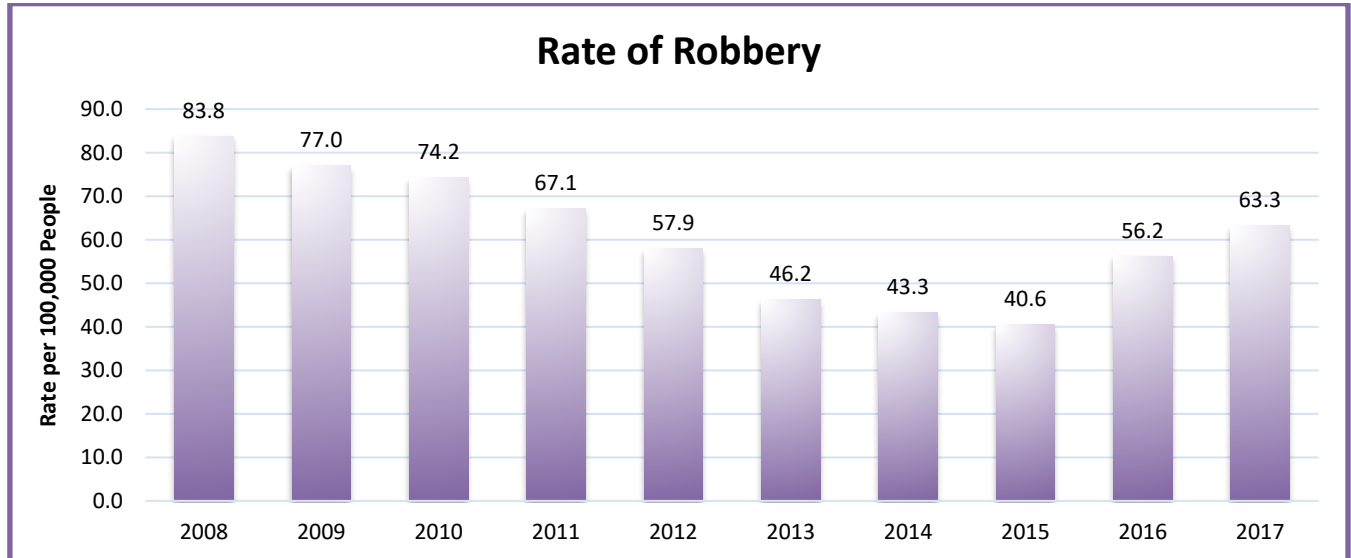
¹⁶ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 4 Mississauga Robbery Count and Rate (2008-2017)¹⁷



Mississauga experienced 480 counts of robbery in 2017, which represented a 57 count increase from a count of 423 in 2016. This indicates an increase of 13.5%. The count of robbery in Mississauga has decreased by 20.0% since 2008.

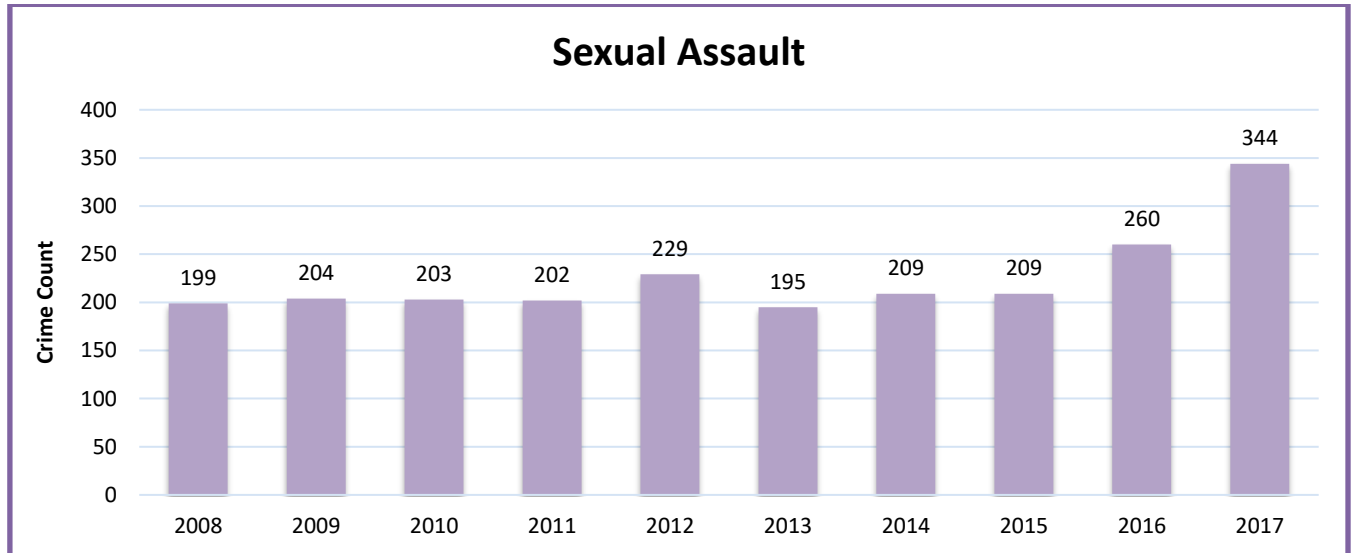


The rate of robbery in Mississauga for 2017 was 63.3 per 100,000 people. This represents a 12.6% increase from a rate of 56.2 in 2016. The rate of robbery in Mississauga has decreased by 24.5% since 2008.

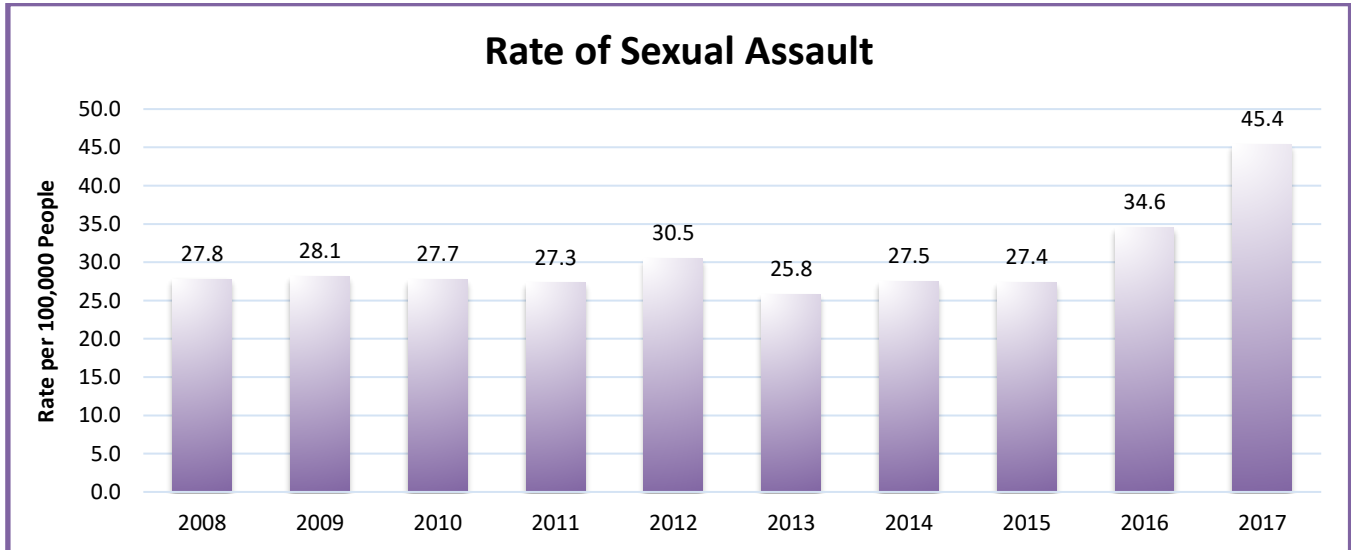
¹⁷ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 5 Mississauga Sexual Assault Count and Rate (2008-2017)¹⁸



Mississauga experienced 344 counts of sexual assault in 2017, which represented an increase of 32.3% from 2016's count of 260. The count of sexual assault in Mississauga has increased by 72.9% since 2008.

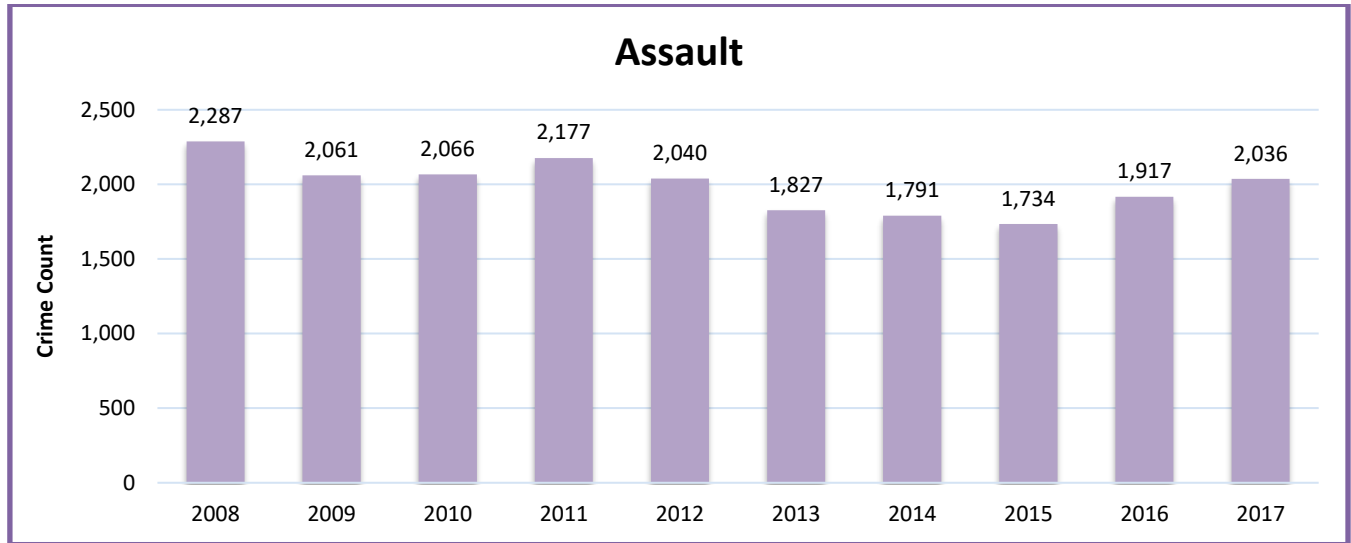


The rate of sexual assault in Mississauga for 2017 was 45.4 per 100,000 people. This represents an increase of 31.2% from a rate of 34.6 in 2016. The rate of sexual assault in Mississauga has increased by 63.3% since 2008. The 2017 rate of sexual assault was the highest it has been between 2008-2017.

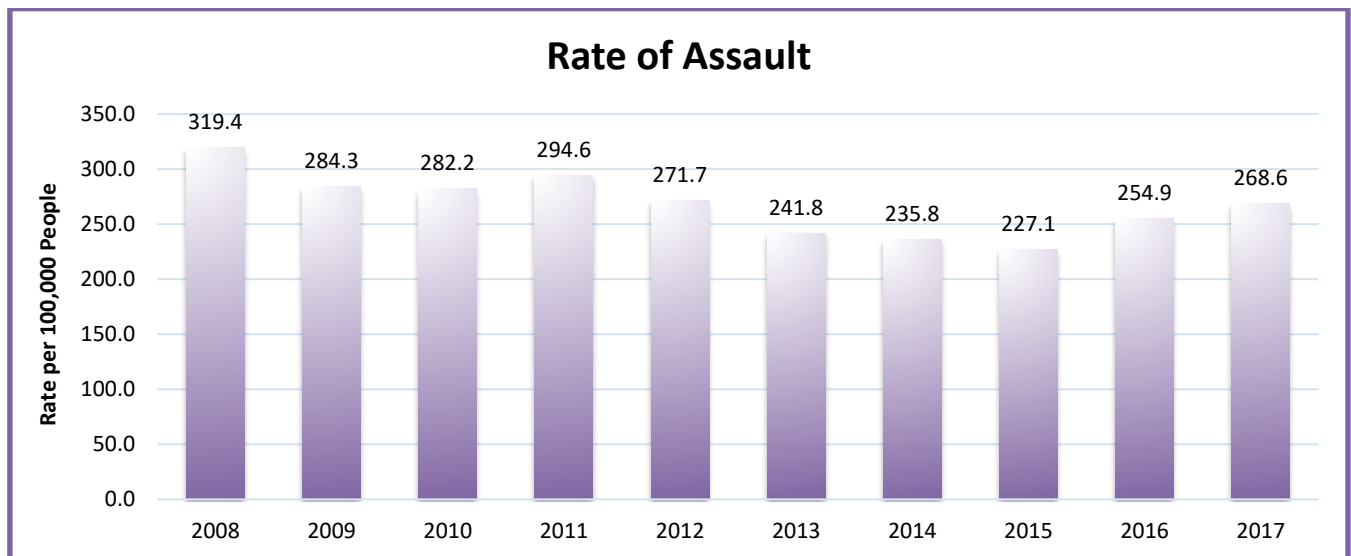
¹⁸ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 6 Mississauga Assault Count and Rate (2008-2017)¹⁹



Mississauga experienced 2,036 counts of assault in 2017, which represented a 119 count increase from a count of 1,917 in 2016. This indicates an increase of 6.2%. The count of assault in Mississauga has decreased by 11.0% since 2008.

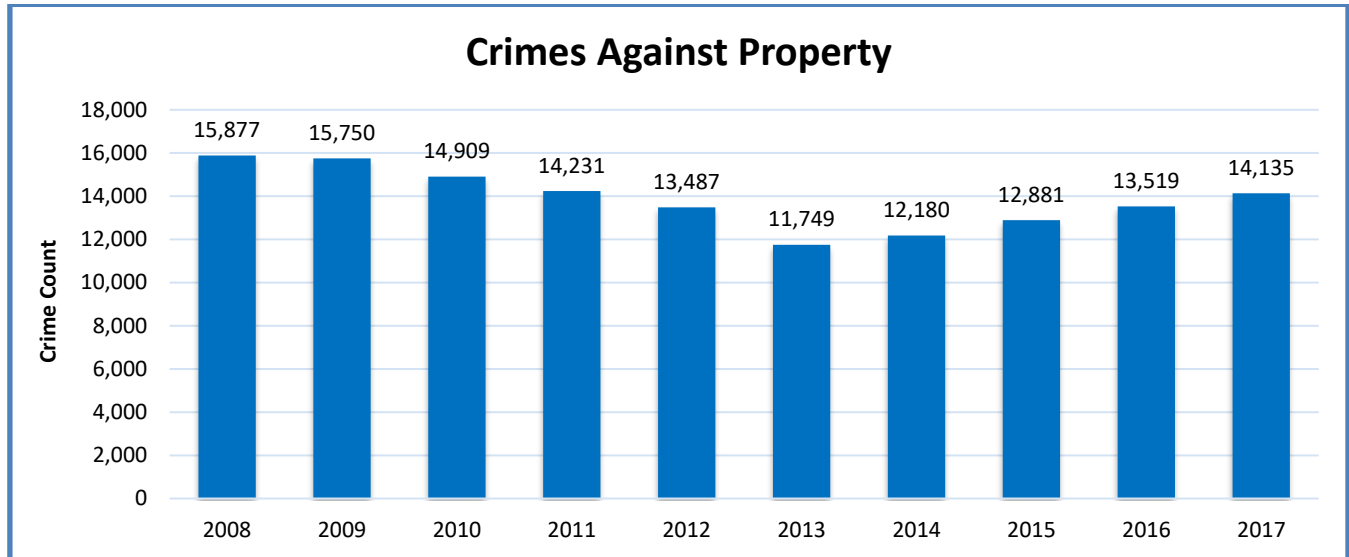


The rate of assault in Mississauga for 2017 was 268.6 per 100,000 people. This represents a 5.4% increase from a rate of 254.9 in 2016. The rate of assault in Mississauga has decreased by 15.9% since 2008.

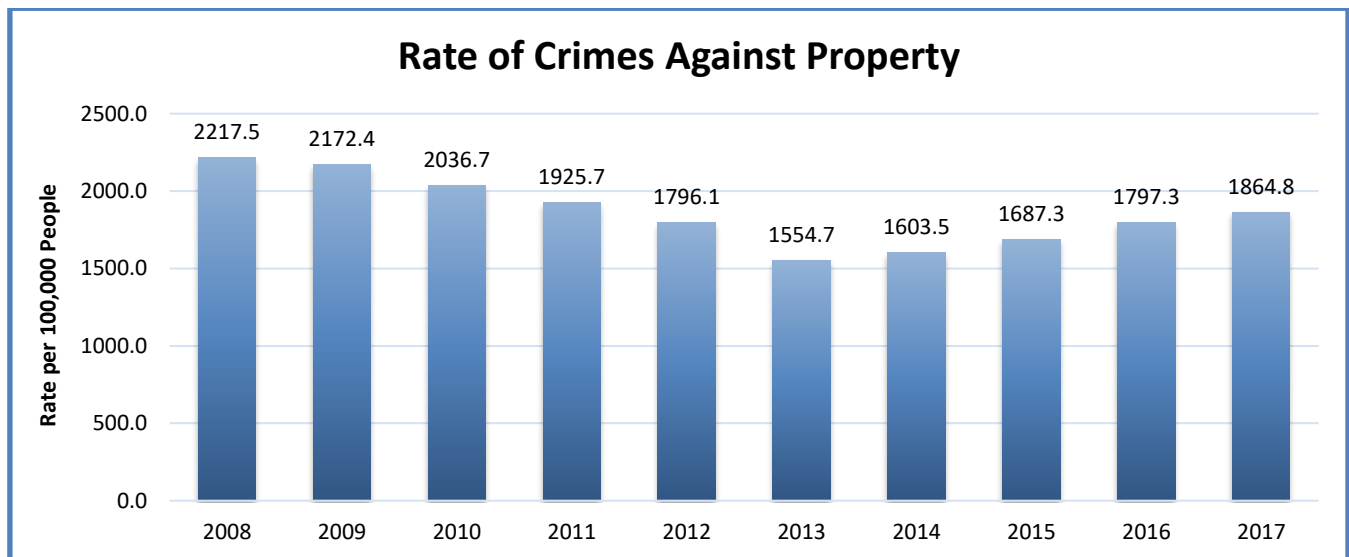
¹⁹ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 7 Mississauga Crimes Against Property Count and Rate (2008-2017)²⁰



In 2017, Mississauga had a total of 14,135 crimes against property. This represented a 616 count rise from a count of 13,519 in 2016. This rise indicates an increase of 4.6% of property offences from 2016 to 2017. This report will specifically analyze the following crimes in this category: Break and Enter, Motor Vehicle Theft, Theft Over and Under \$5000, Frauds, and Mischief. The count of crimes against property in Mississauga has decreased by 11% since 2008.

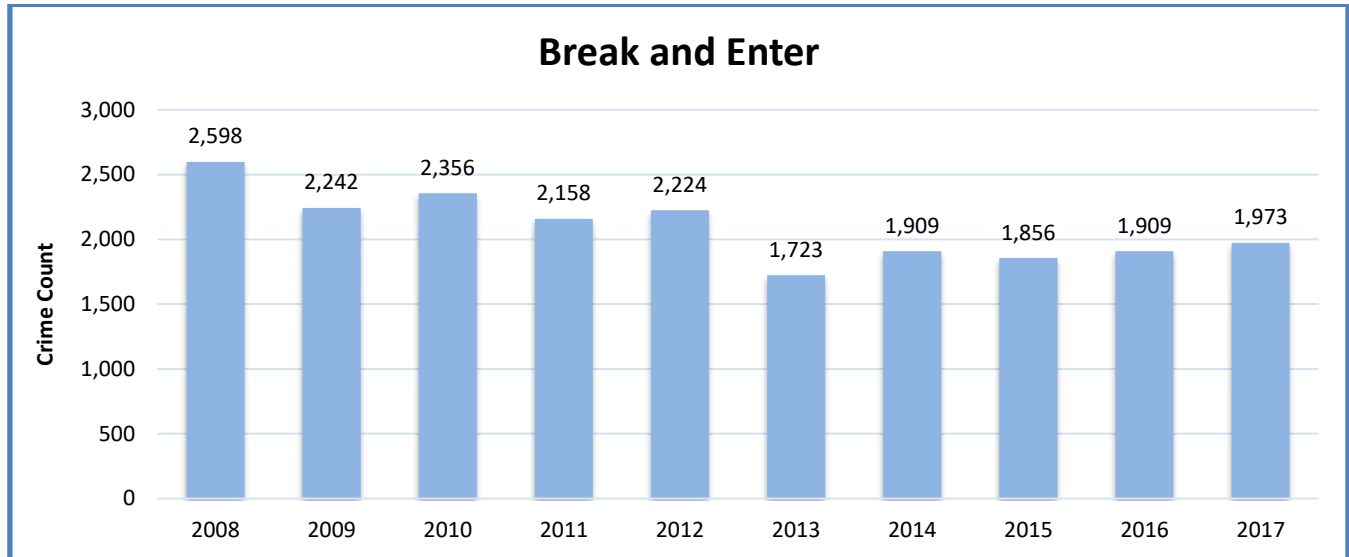


In 2016, the rate of crimes against property in Mississauga was 1797.3 per 100,000 people. In 2017, this rate increased 3.8% to a rate of 1864.8 per 100,000 people. This indicates an increasing value change of 68 in the category's rate of crime. Since 2008, this crime rate has decreased by 15.9% in Mississauga.

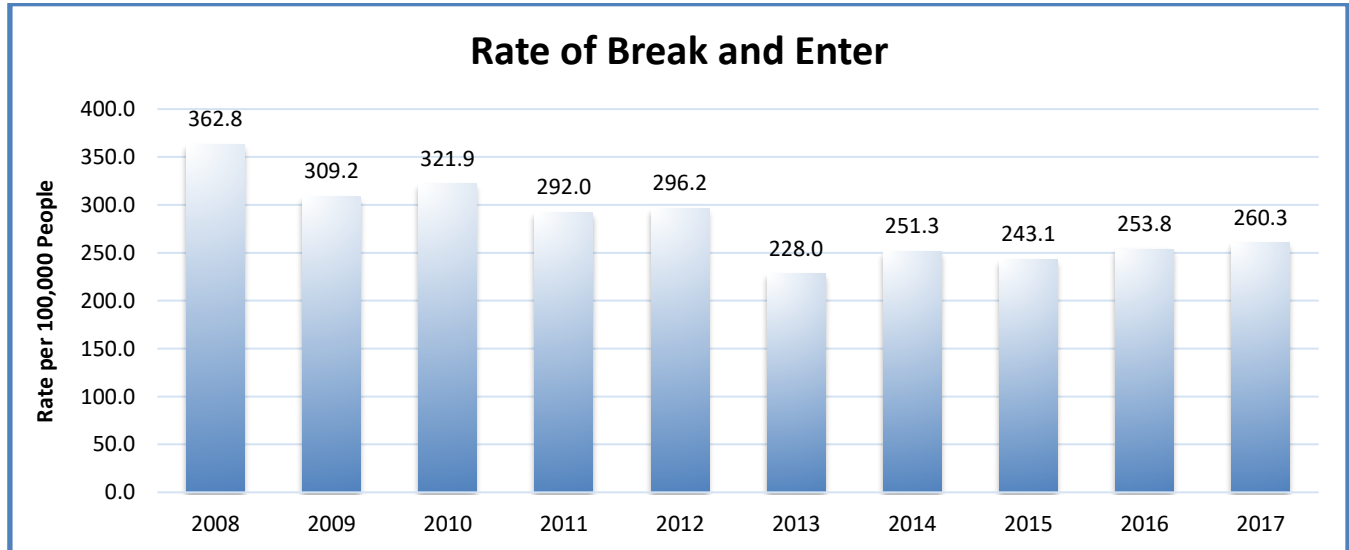
²⁰ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 8 Mississauga Break and Enter Count and Rate (2008-2017)²¹



Mississauga experienced 1,973 break and enters in 2017, which represented a 64 count increase from a count of 1,909 in 2016. This indicates a 3.4% increase in break and enters between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of break and enter has decreased by 24.1%.

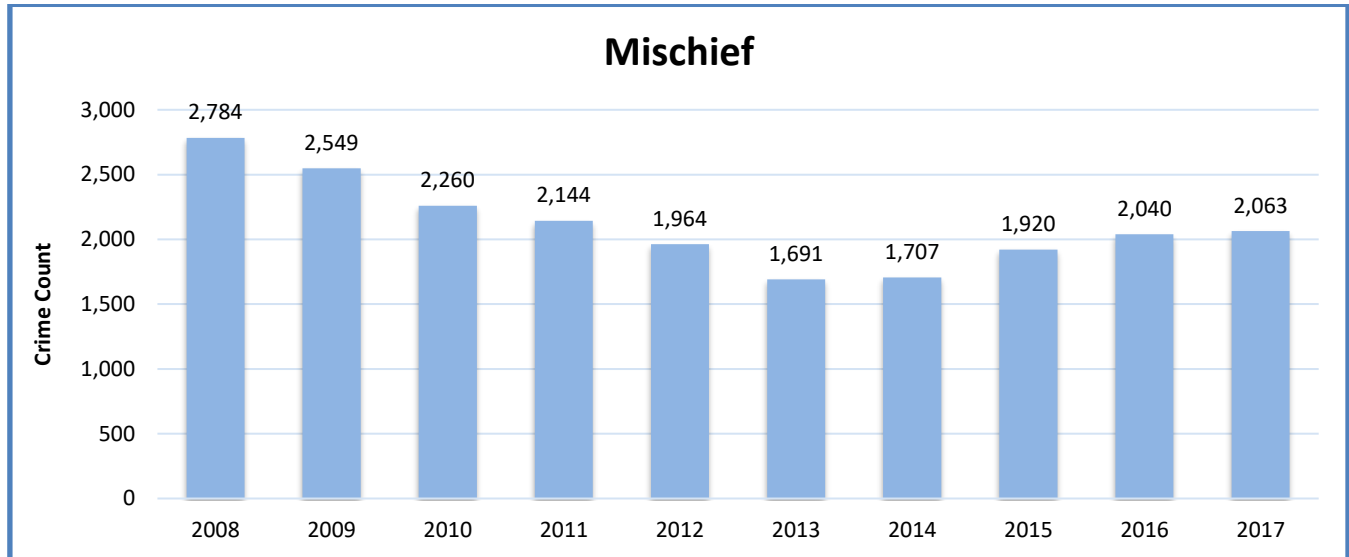


The rate of break and enter in Mississauga for 2017 was 260.3 per 100,000 people. This represents a 2.6% increase from a rate of 253.8 in 2016. The rate of break and enter in Mississauga has decreased by 28.3% since 2008.

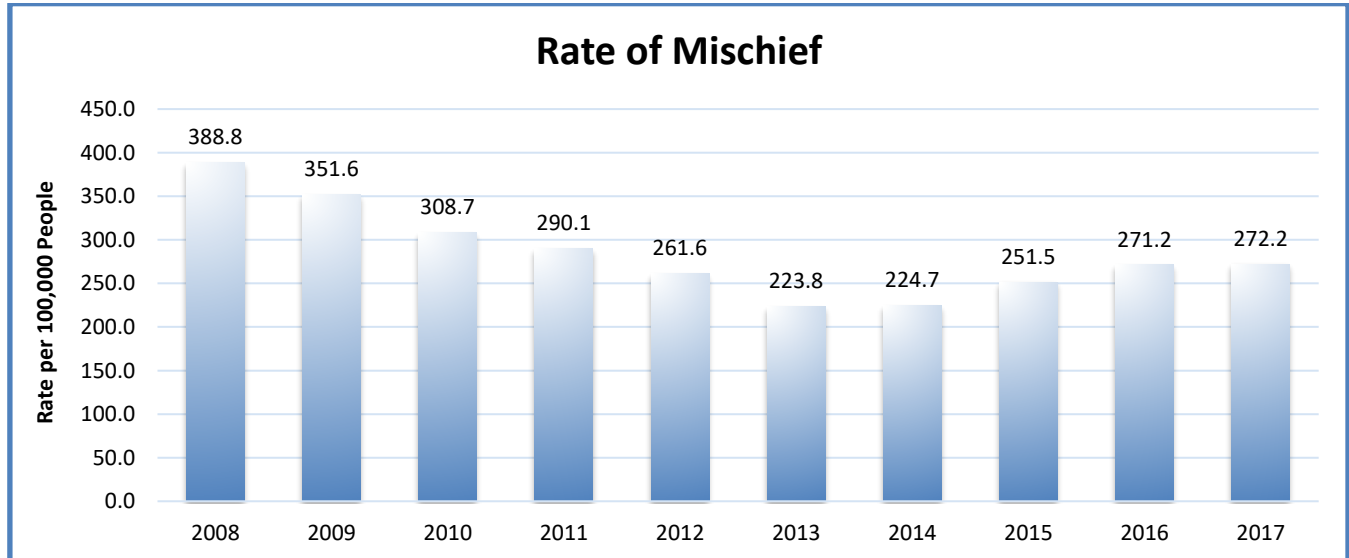
²¹ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 9 Mississauga Mischief Count and Rate (2008-2017)²²



Mississauga experienced 2,063 occurrences of mischief in 2017, which represented a 23 count increase from a count of 2,040 in 2016. This indicates a 1.1% increase in mischief between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of mischief has decreased by 25.9%.

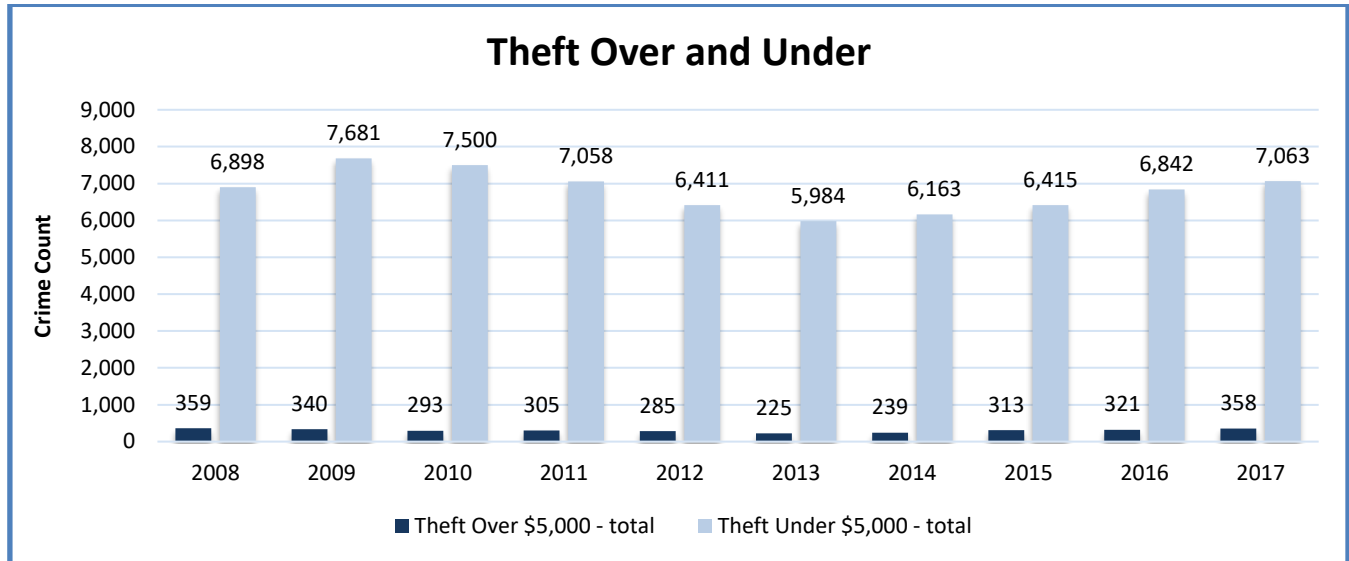


The rate of mischief in Mississauga for 2017 was 272.2 per 100,000 people. This represents a 0.4% increase from a rate of 271.2 in 2016. The rate of mischief in Mississauga has decreased by 30% since 2008.

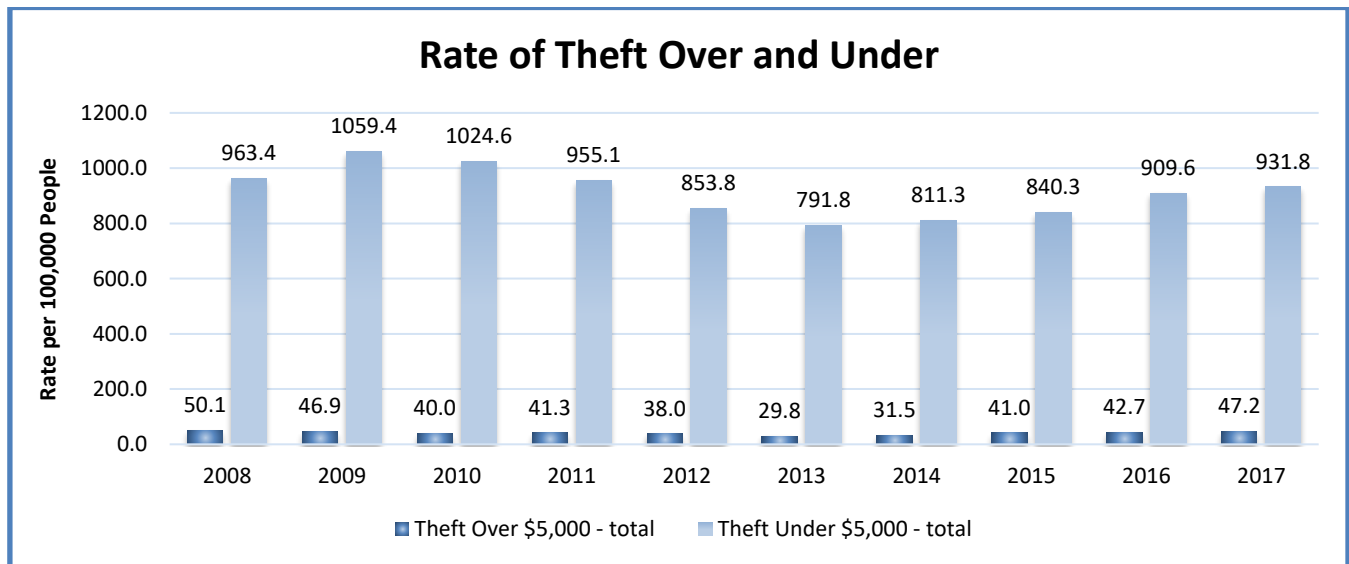
²² Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 10 Mississauga Theft Over and Under Count and Rate (2008-2017)²³



Mississauga experienced 358 occurrences of theft over (37 count increase) and 7,063 occurrences in theft under (221 count increase) in 2017. This indicates a 11.5% increase in theft over and 3.2% increase in theft under between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of theft over has decreased by 0.3% and count of theft under has increased by 2.4%.

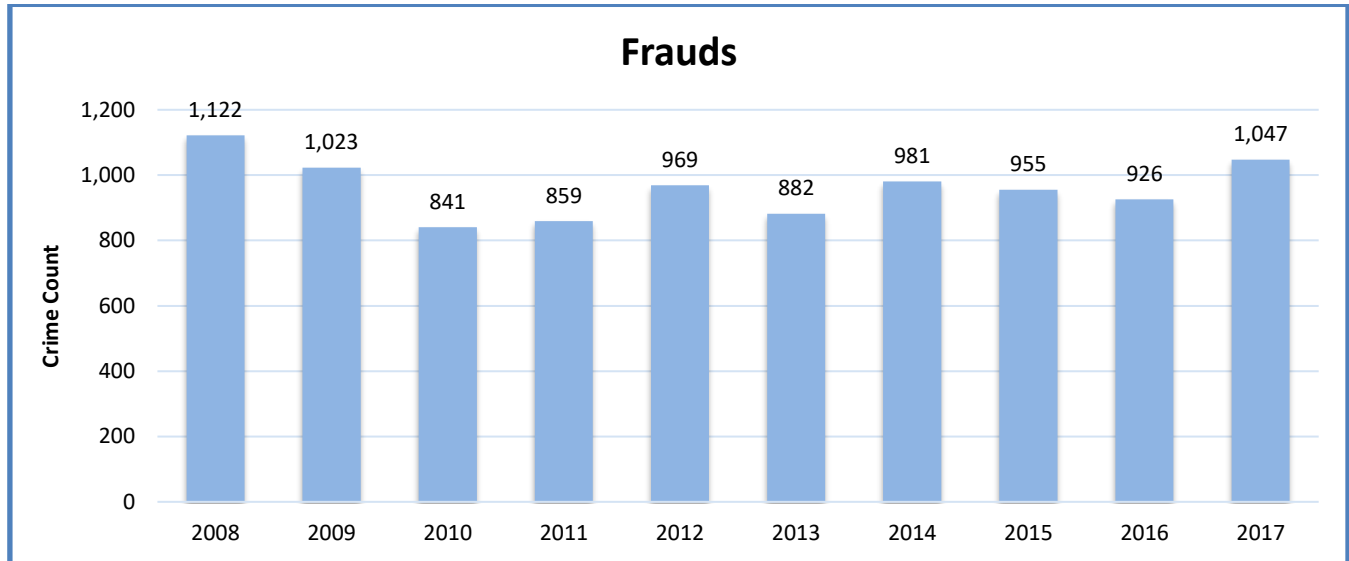


For 2017, the rate of theft over was 47.2 per 100,000 people (10.5% increase from a rate of 42.7 in 2016) while the rate of theft under was 931.8 per 100,000 people (2.4% increase from a rate of 909.6 in 2016). Since 2008, the rate of theft over has decreased by 5.8% and the rate of theft under has decreased by 3.3% in Mississauga.

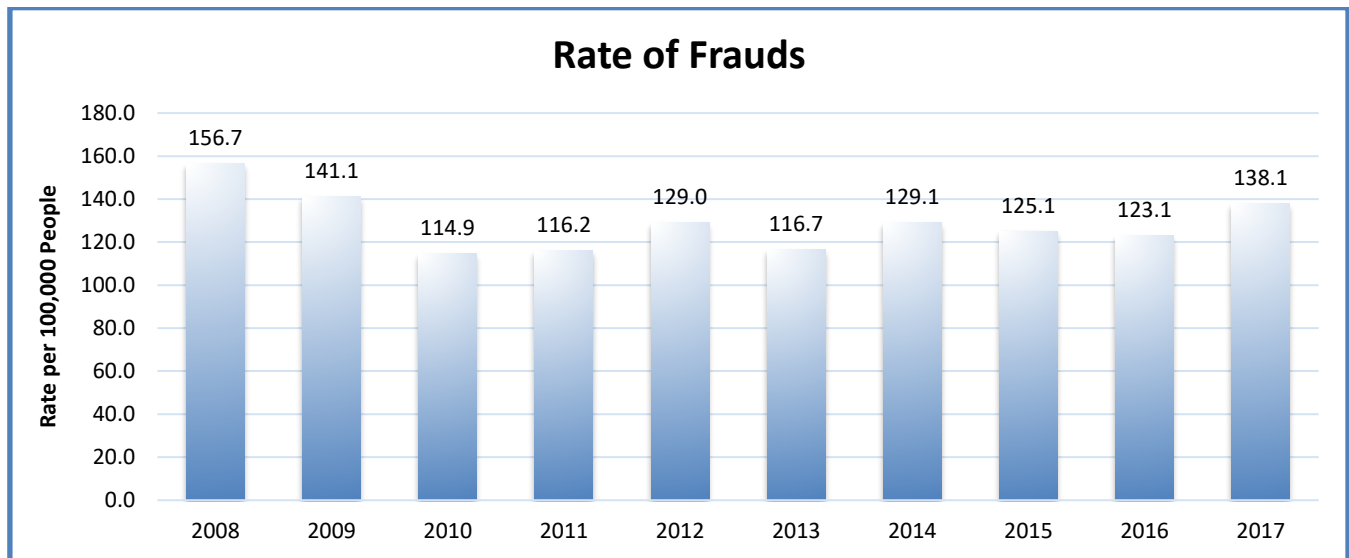
²³ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 11 Mississauga Fraud Count and Rate (2008-2017)²⁴



Mississauga experienced 1,047 occurrences of fraud in 2017, which represented a 121 count increase from a count of 926 in 2016. This indicates a 13.1% increase in frauds between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of fraud has decreased by 6.7%.

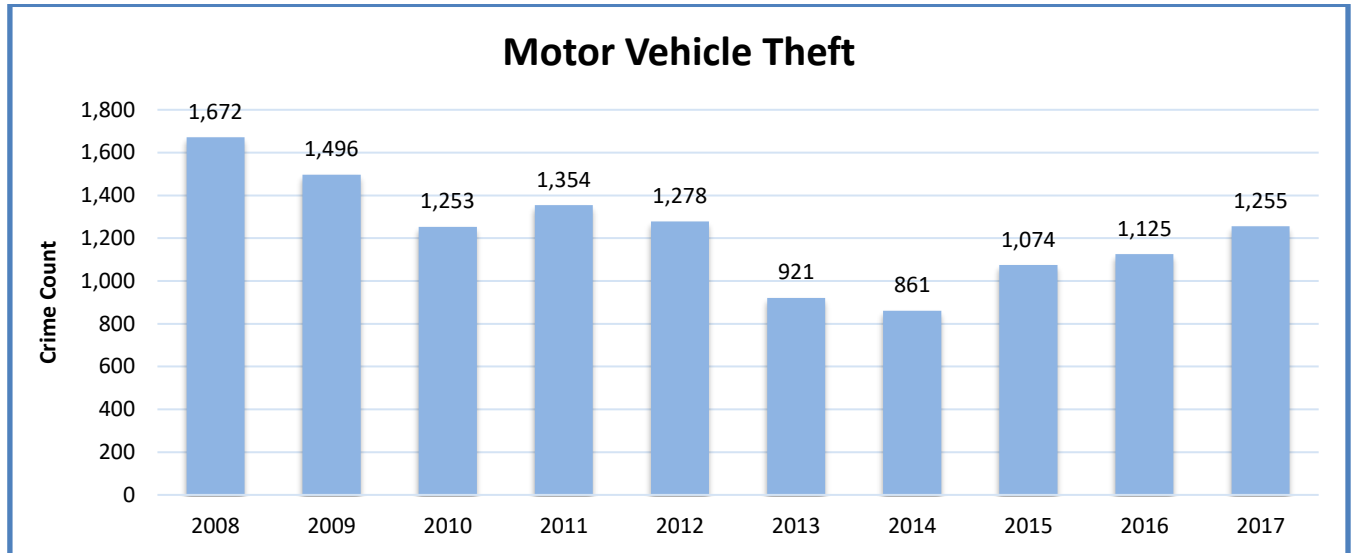


The rate of frauds in Mississauga for 2017 was 138.1 per 100,000 people. This represents a 12.2% increase from a rate of 123.1 in 2016. The rate of frauds in Mississauga has decreased by 11.9% since 2008.

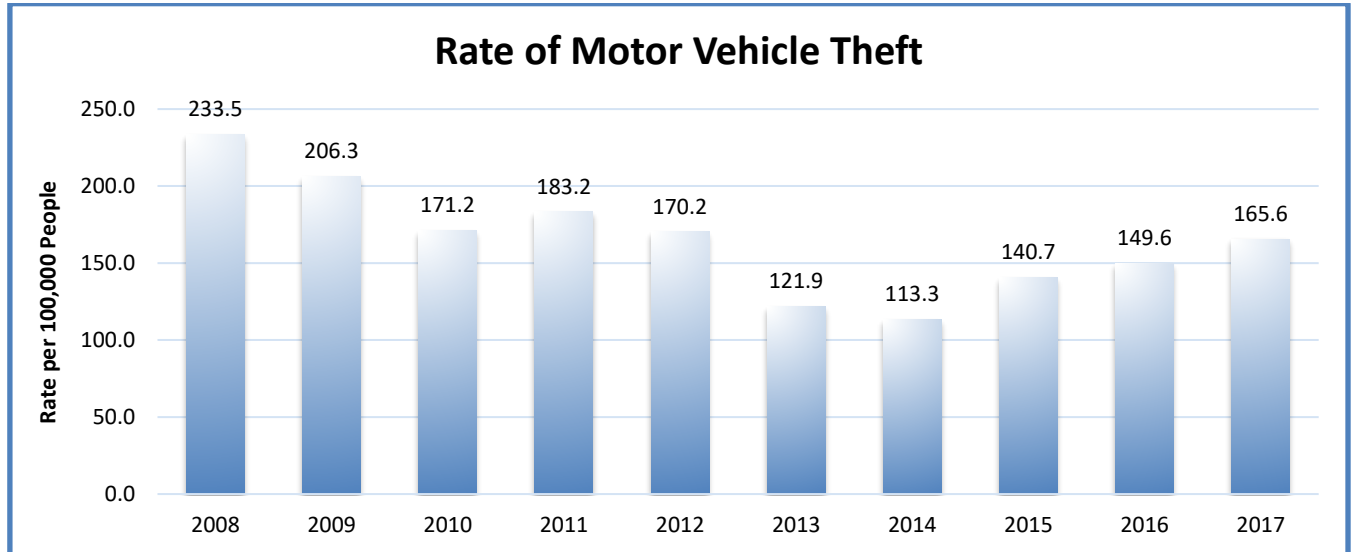
²⁴ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 12 Mississauga Motor Vehicle Theft Count and Rate (2008-2017)²⁵



Mississauga experienced 1,255 motor vehicle thefts in 2017, which represented a 130 count increase from a count of 1,125 in 2016. This indicates a 11.6% increase in motor vehicle thefts between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of motor vehicle theft has decreased by 24.9%.

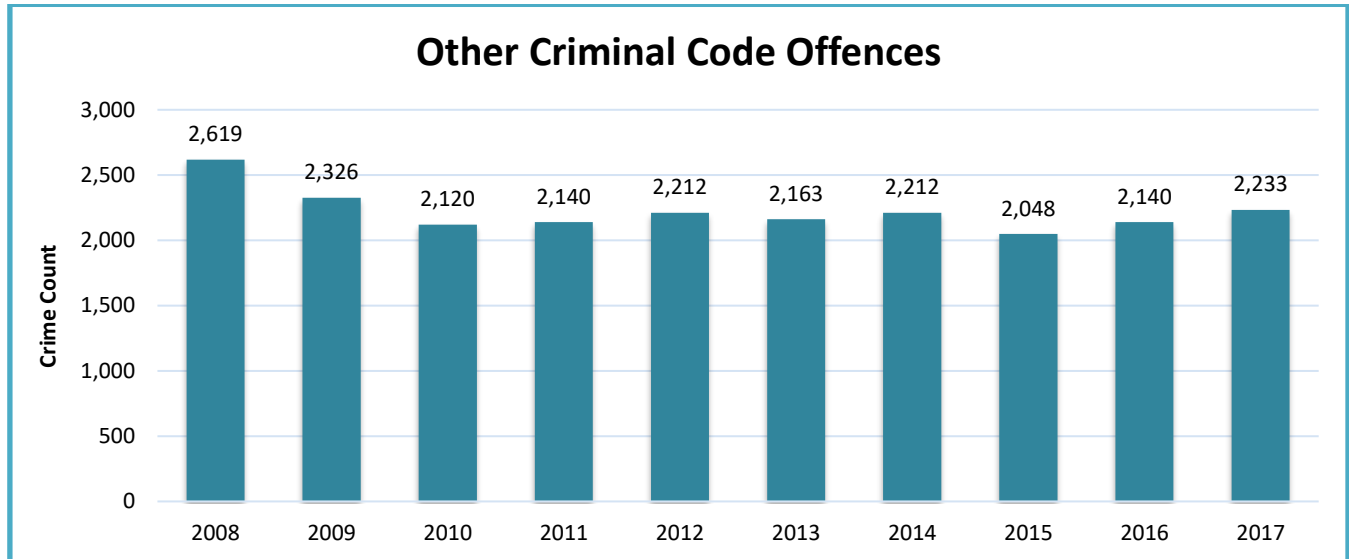


The rate of motor vehicle theft in Mississauga for 2017 was 165.6 per 100,000 people. This represents a 10.7% increase from a rate of 149.6 in 2016. The rate of motor vehicle theft in Mississauga has decreased by 29.1% since 2008.

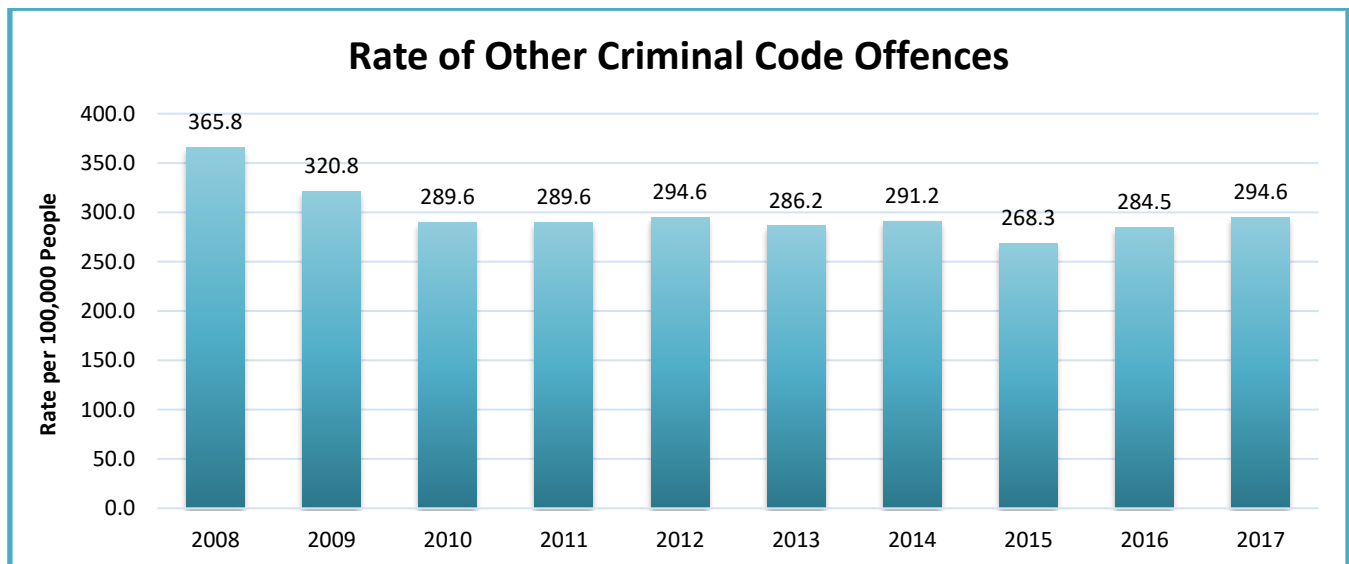
²⁵ Ibid.

OTHER CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES

Figure 13 Mississauga Other Criminal Code Offences Count and Rate (2008-2017)²⁶



This category includes crimes which fall outside the scope of crimes against persons or property, but excludes data from drug or traffic crimes. In 2017, Mississauga had a total of 2,233 'other' offences. This represented a 93 count increase from a count of 2,140 in 2016. This rise indicates an increase of 4.4% of other criminal code offences from 2016 to 2017. This category includes crimes such as offensive weapons, counterfeiting, and indecent acts. Since 2008, this category of crime has decreased by 14.7%.

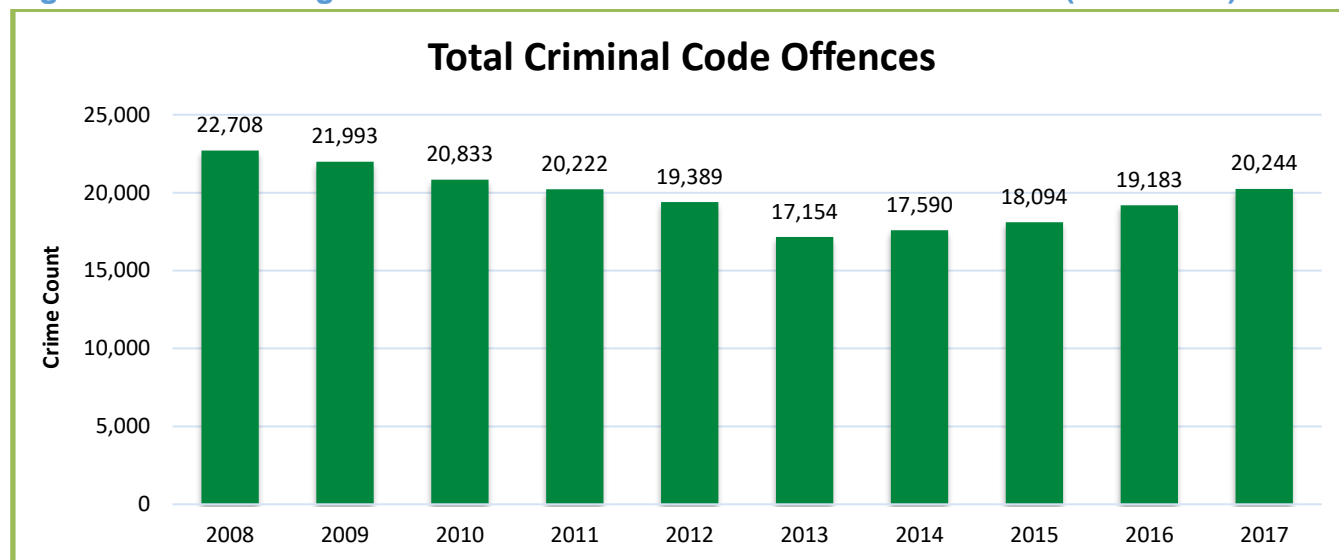


In 2016, the rate of other criminal code offences in Mississauga was 284.5 per 100,000 people. In 2017, this rate increased by 3.6% to a rate of 294.6 per 100,000 people. This indicates an increasing value change of 10.1 in the category's rate of crime. Since 2008, the rate has decreased by 19.5%.

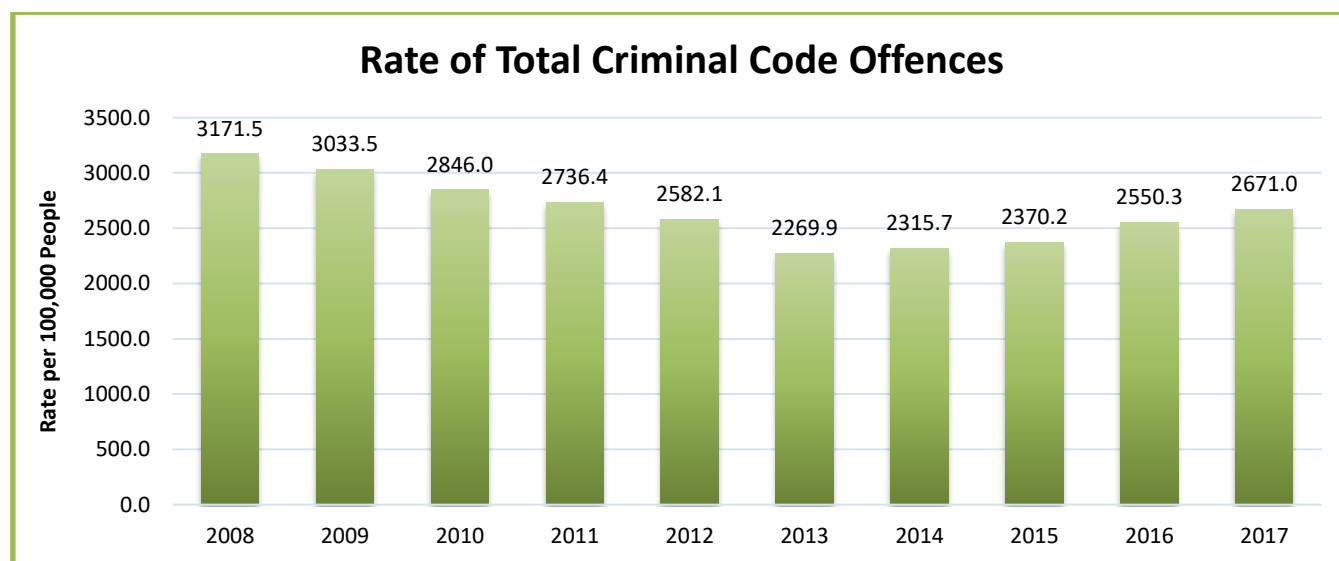
²⁶ Ibid.

TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES

Figure 14 Mississauga Total Criminal Code Offences Count and Rate (2008-2017)²⁷



Total criminal code offences presents the total of all crimes against persons, property, and other criminal code offences. This does not include drug and traffic offences. Mississauga experienced 20,244 criminal code offences in 2017, which represented a 1,061 count increase from a count of 19,183 in 2016. This indicates a 5.5% increase in all criminal code offences between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of criminal code offences has decreased by 10.9%.

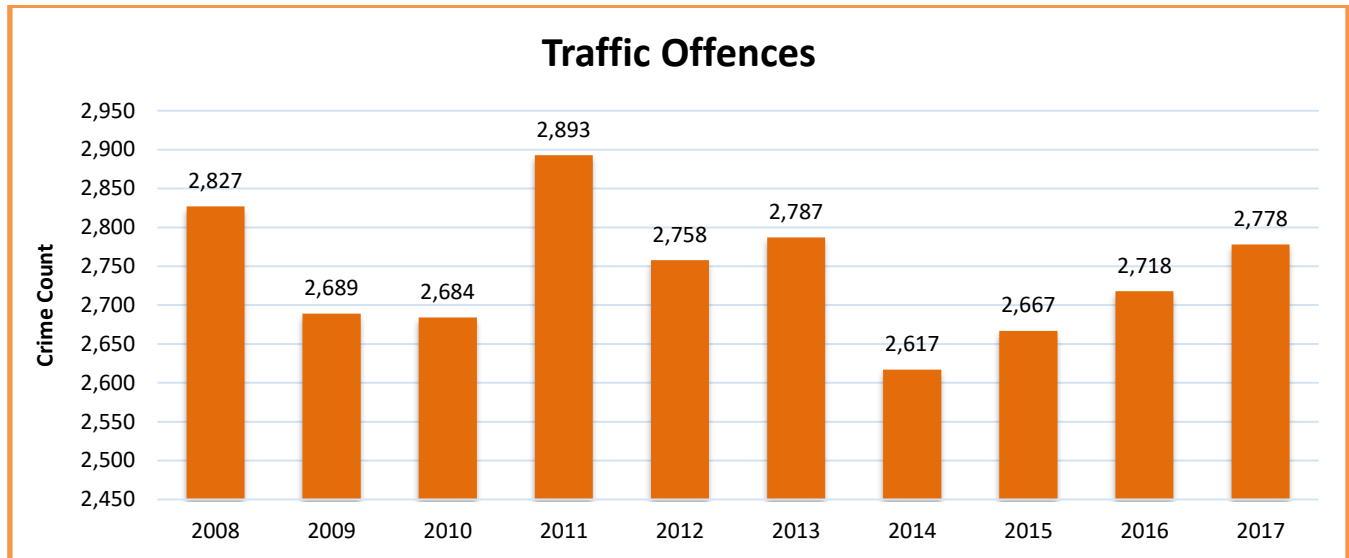


In 2016, the rate of total criminal code offences in Mississauga was 2550.3 per 100,000 people. In 2017, this rate increased 4.7% to a rate of 2671.0 per 100,000 people. This indicates an increasing value change of 120.7 in the category's rate of crime from 2016 to 2017. Since 2008, the rate of total criminal code offences has decreased by 15.8%.

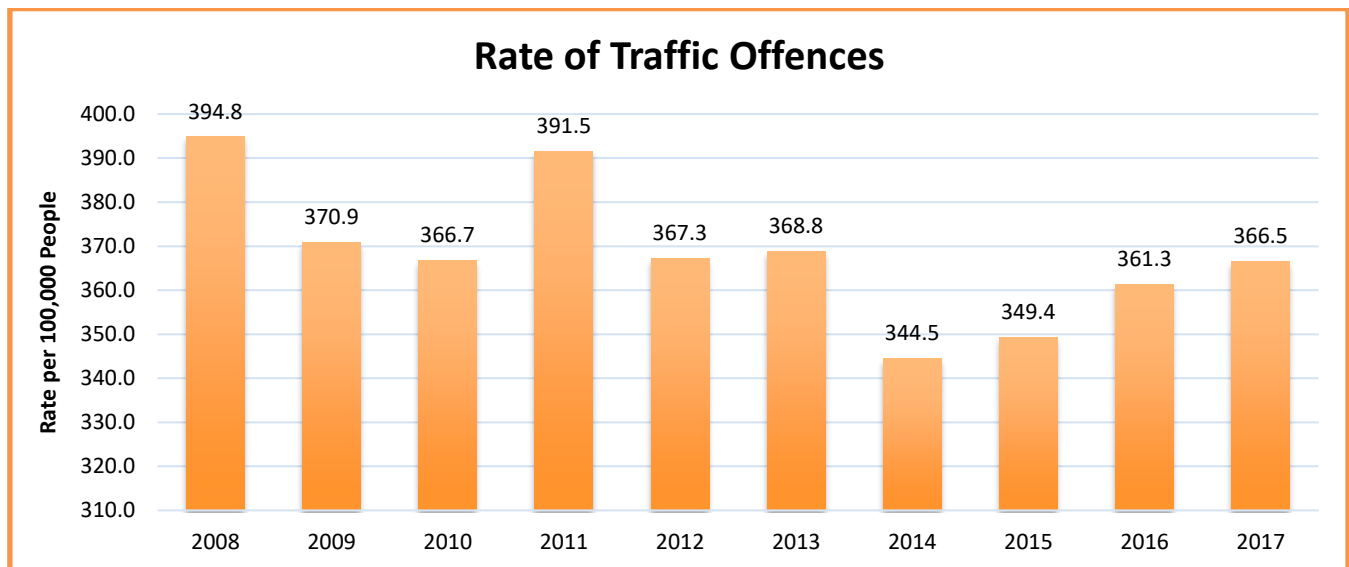
²⁷ Ibid.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Figure 15 Mississauga Traffic Offences Count and Rate (2008-2017)²⁸



Mississauga experienced 2,778 traffic offences in 2017, which represented a 60 count increase from a count of 2,718 in 2016. This indicates a 2.2% increase in traffic offences between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of traffic offences has decreased by 1.7%.

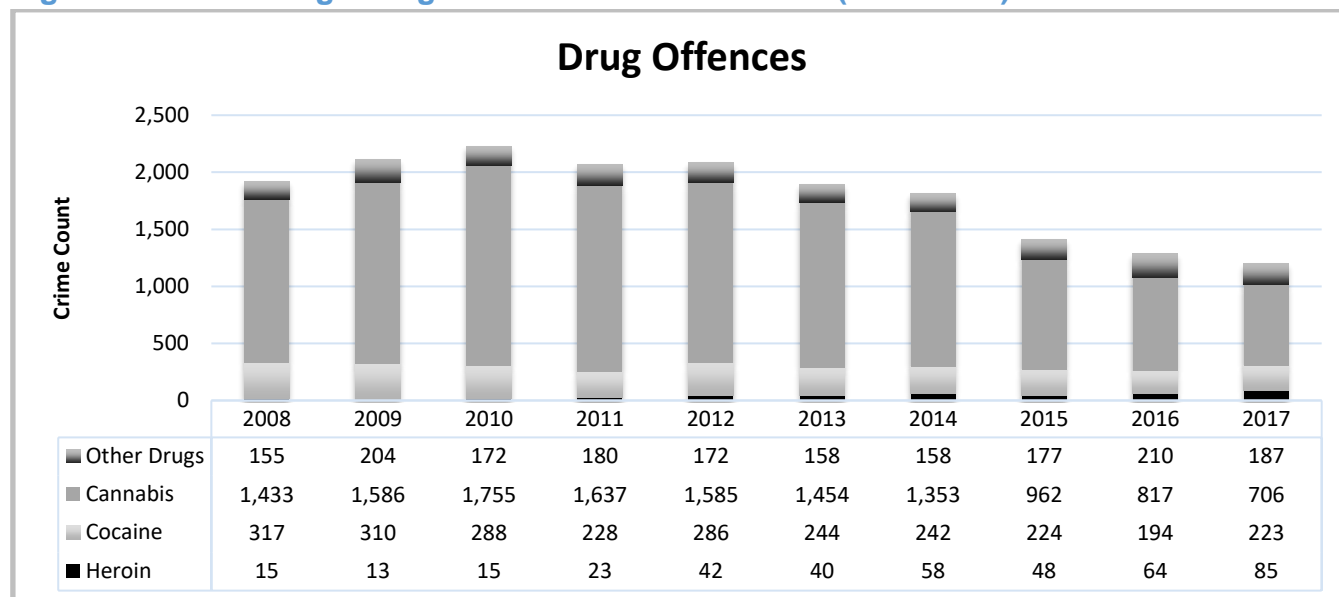


In 2016, the rate of total criminal code offences in Mississauga was 361.3 per 100,000 people. In 2017, this rate increased 1.4% to a rate of 366.5 per 100,000 people. This indicates an increasing value change of 5.2 in the category's rate of crime from 2016 to 2017. Since 2008, the rate of traffic offences has decreased by 7.2%.

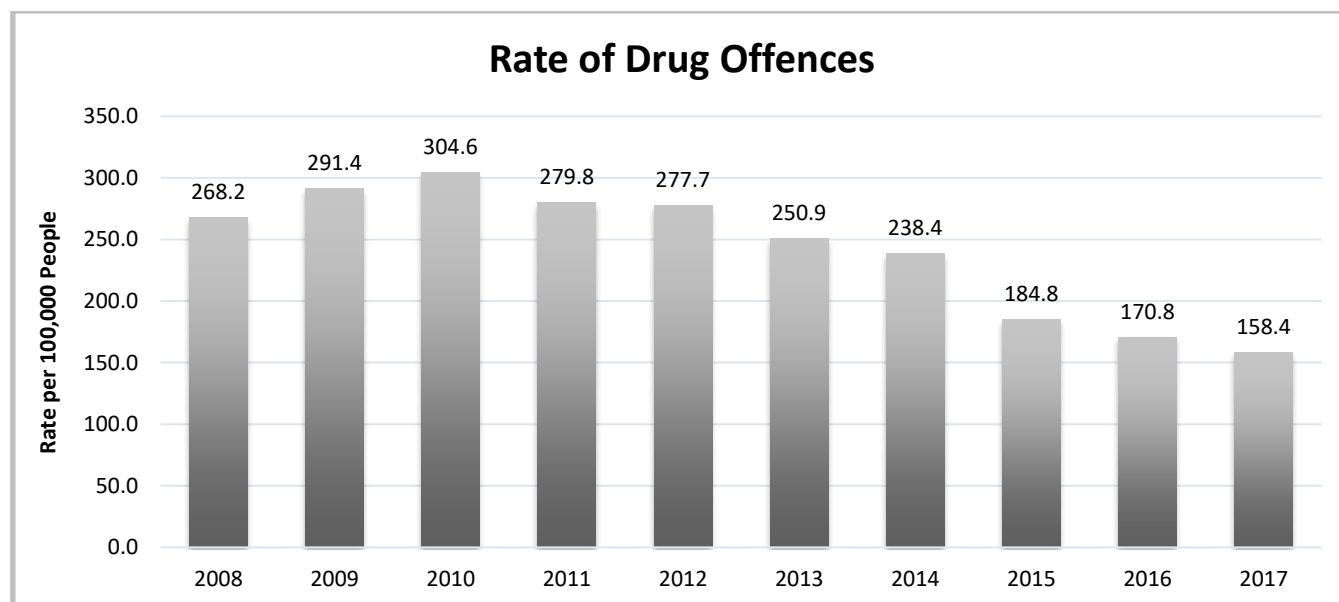
²⁸ Ibid.

DRUG OFFENCES

Figure 16 Mississauga Drug Offences Count and Rate (2008-2017)²⁹



Mississauga experienced 1,201 drug offences in 2017 (the bulk of drug offences reported was for cannabis, making up 58.8% of the category's total). This indicates a 6.5% decrease in drug crimes between these 2016 and 2017. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of drug offences has decreased by 37.5%.



In 2017, the rate of drug offences in Mississauga decreased 7.3% from a rate of 170.8 per 100,000 people in 2016 to a rate of 158.4 per 100,000 people, indicating a change of 12.4 in the category's rate of crime. Since 2008, Mississauga's rate of drug offences has decreased by 40.9%.

²⁹ Ibid.

Figure 17 Crime Rates by Census Metropolitan Area (2017)³⁰

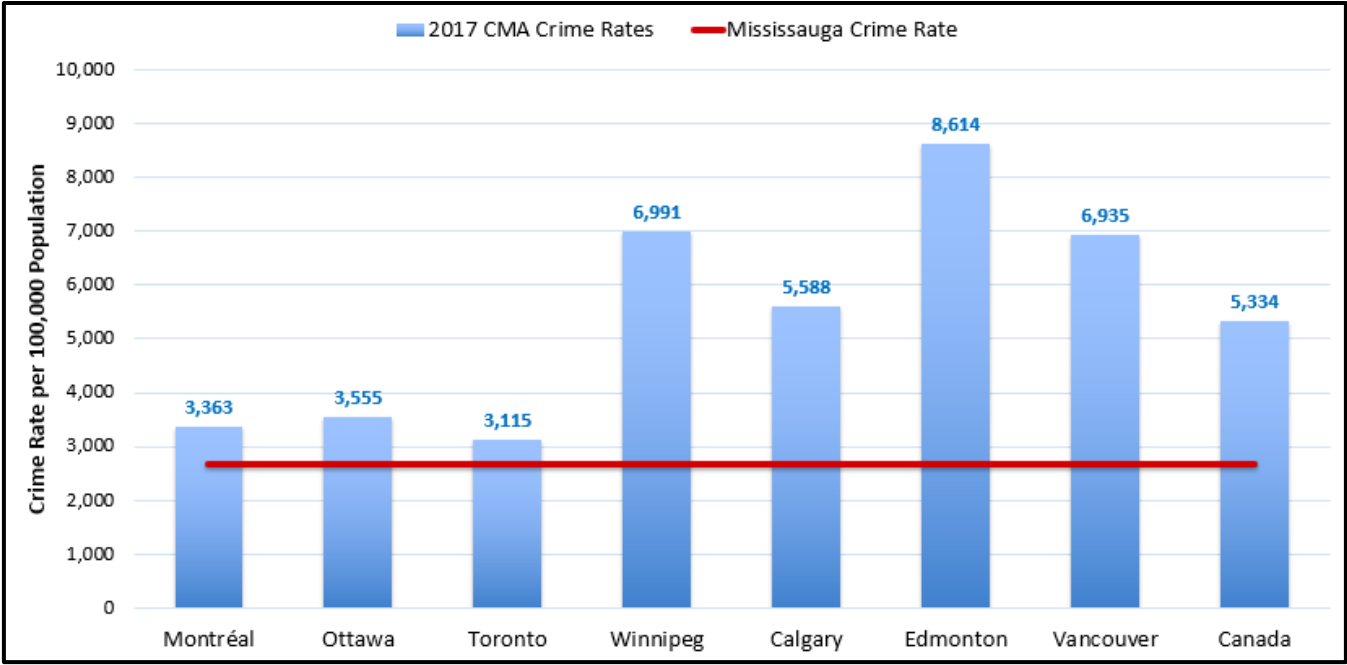


Figure 17 shows the crime rate per 100,000 people for 7 CMA's in Canada, as well as the national average for 2017. Mississauga's rate of crime is represented by the red line to assist in analysis.

In comparison to the 7 CMA's in this graph, Mississauga had the lowest crime rate in 2017, at a rate of 2,670.7 per 100,000 people.³¹ The Toronto CMA had a crime rate of 3,115 per 100,000 people in 2017, a 5.5% increase from the CMA's 2016 rate of 2,954.³² The national rate of crime in Canada for 2017 was 5,334 per 100,000 people. Mississauga's crime rate in 2017 was therefore just over half of the national rate.³³

30 Statistics Canada, (2017). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2017" [Online]. Available <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54974-eng.pdf?st=vyd8Sgbd> [2018, November].

31 Peel Regional Police, (2017). "City of Mississauga 2008 – 2017 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)". [2018, November].

32 Statistics Canada, (2017). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2017" [Online]. Available: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54974-eng.pdf?st=vyd8Sgbd> [2018, November].

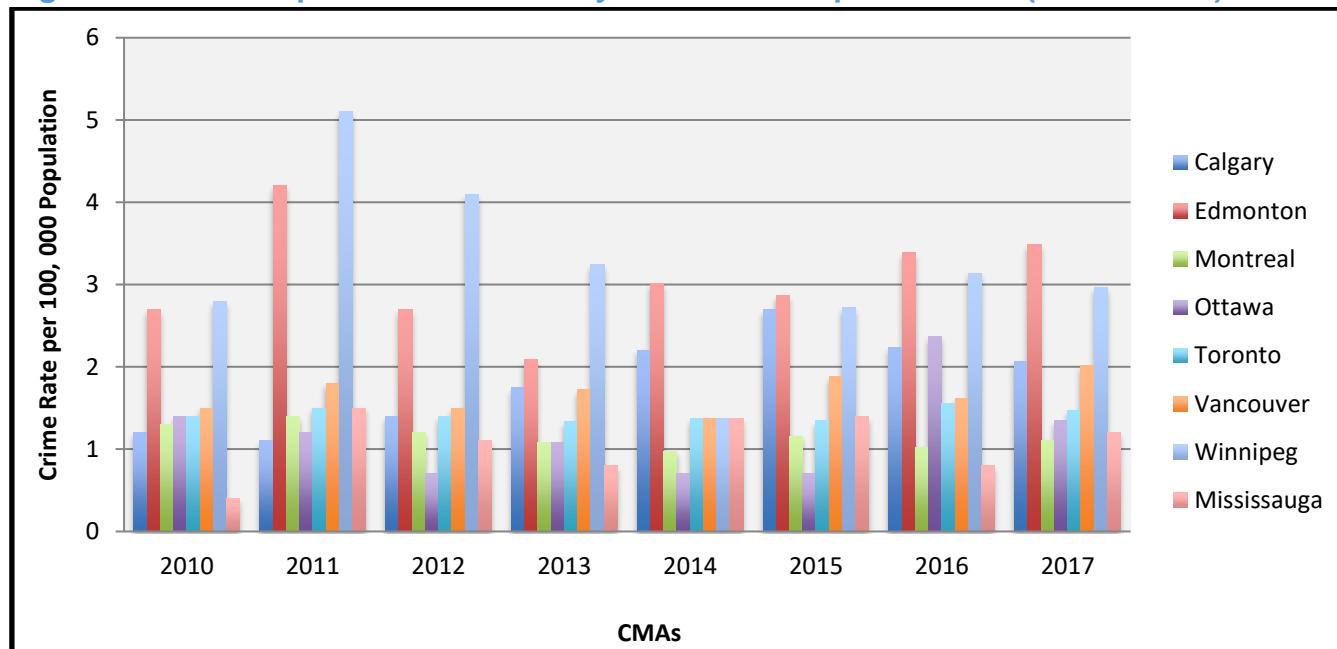
33 Ibid.

Table 2 Police-reported crime for selected offences, by Census Metropolitan Area (2017)³⁴

CMAs	Homicide		Sexual Assault (Level 1, 2, and 3)		Robbery		Break & Enter		Motor Vehicle Theft	
	Rate	% Change in 2017	Rate	% Change in 2017	Rate	% Change in 2017	Rate	% Change in 2017	Rate	% Change in 2017
Calgary	2.07	-7.6%	55	25.0%	77	24.2%	660	14.6%	531	-0.8%
Edmonton	3.49	2.9%	80	11.1%	104	1.0%	639	9.8%	499	3.3%
Montreal	1.11	8.8%	58	26.1%	70	-5.4%	363	-6.0%	184	9.5%
Ottawa	1.35	-43.0%	64	8.5%	58	16.0%	246	-8.9%	93	5.7%
Toronto	1.47	-5.2%	48	9.1%	89	7.2%	215	4.9%	128	13.3%
Vancouver	2.02	25.5%	49	11.4%	66	-15.4%	582	-14.2%	315	1.0%
Winnipeg	2.96	-5.7%	98	0.0%	258	12.7%	665	-2.5%	308	-2.2%
Canada	1.80	7.1%	67	15.5%	62	3.3%	434	-1.1%	232	6.9%

Table 2 contains information from Statistics Canada on the rate of selected offences among CMAs and the national average for 2017, as well as the percentage change of that rate from 2016 to 2017. Mississauga is represented in the Toronto CMA's data. Toronto's CMA has seen an increase from 2016 to 2017 in the rate of sexual assaults, robberies, break and enters, theft of motor vehicles, but a decrease in rate of homicides. This table utilizes population data provided by Statistics Canada to calculate the rate of crime in the CMAs. Figures 18 to 22 utilize these rates to display specific crime data from 2010 to 2017 for these 7 selected CMAs, but in combination with data produced from Peel Regional Police's self-reporting statistics. Years 2008 and 2009 were removed from the tables for best display readability.

Figure 18 Police-reported Homicides by Census Metropolitan Area (2010 – 2017)³⁵



Among the CMAs selected, Mississauga had the second lowest rate of homicide in 2017, at a rate of 1.2 per 100,000 people and represented a 50.0% increase from 2016. The CMA with the lowest rate of homicide was Montreal with 1.11 per 100,000 people. Mississauga rests below Toronto's homicide rate of 1.47 per 100,000 people.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

Figure 19 Police-reported Sexual Assaults by Census Metropolitan Area (2010 – 2017)³⁶

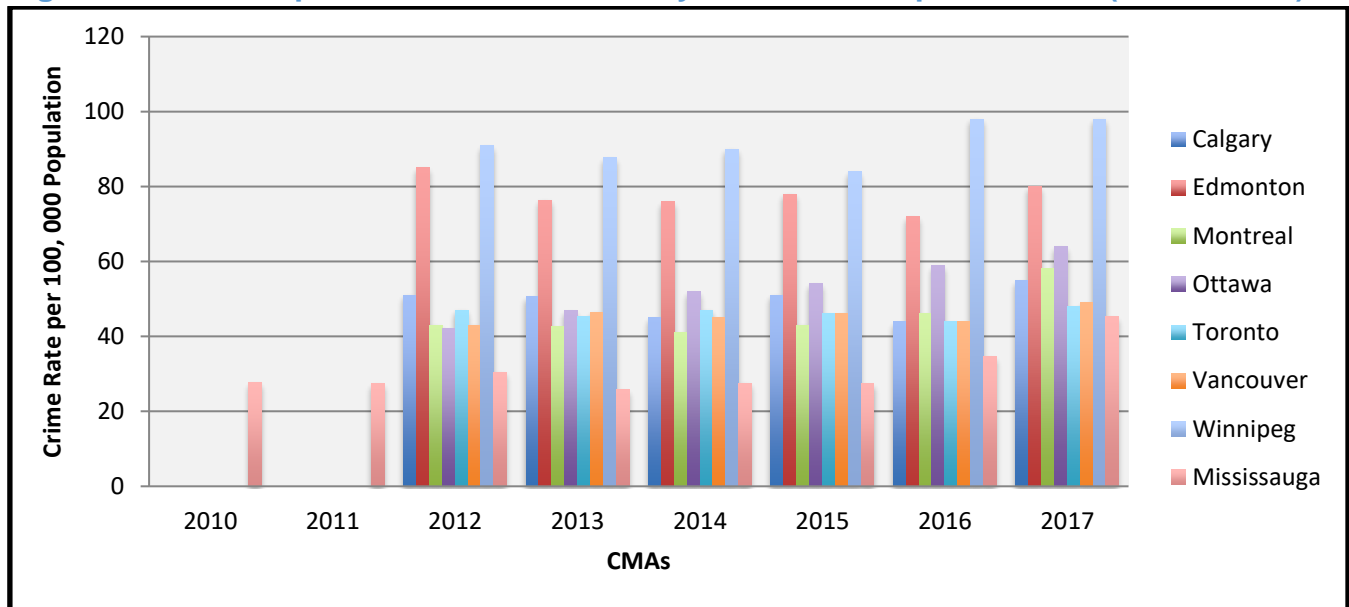


Figure 19 is missing data from 2010 to 2011 for the additional CMAAs as it was not provided by Statistics Canada until 2012. In 2017, Mississauga experienced 45.4 sexual assaults per 100,000 people – a 31.2% increase since 2016’s rate of 34.6. Mississauga had the lowest rate of sexual assaults in 2017 among these CMAAs; the second lowest rate was Toronto (48 per 100,000); and the third lowest rate was Vancouver (49 per 100,000).

Figure 20 Police-reported Robberies by Census Metropolitan Area (2010 – 2017)³⁷

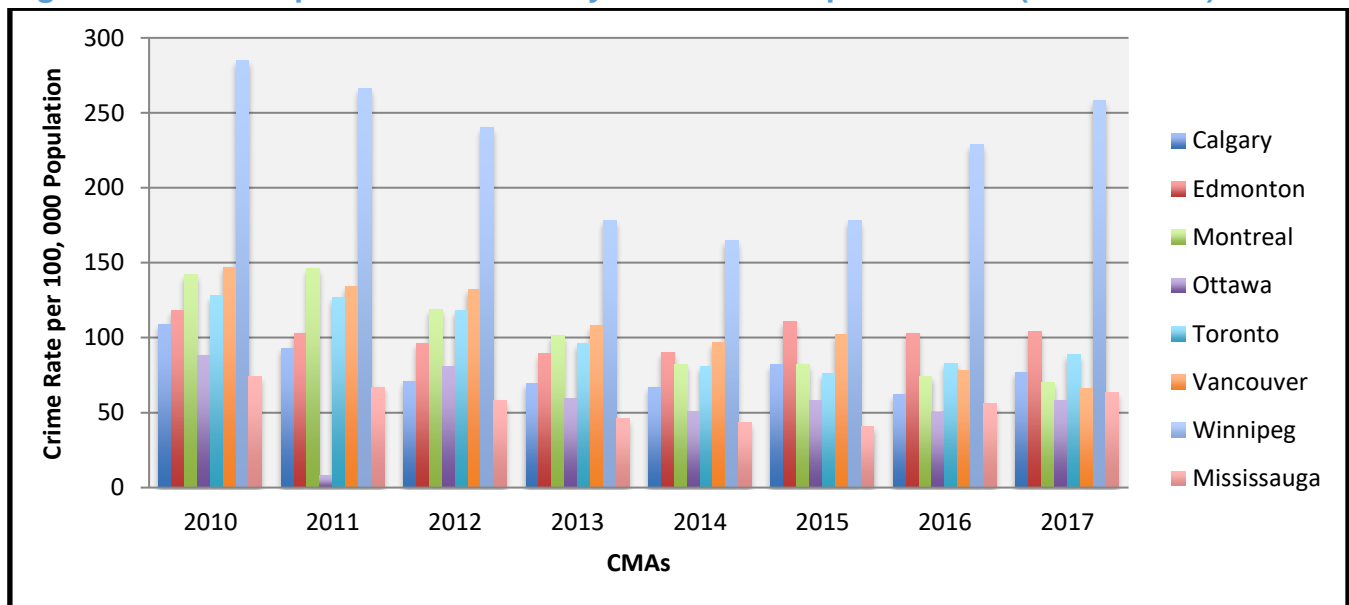
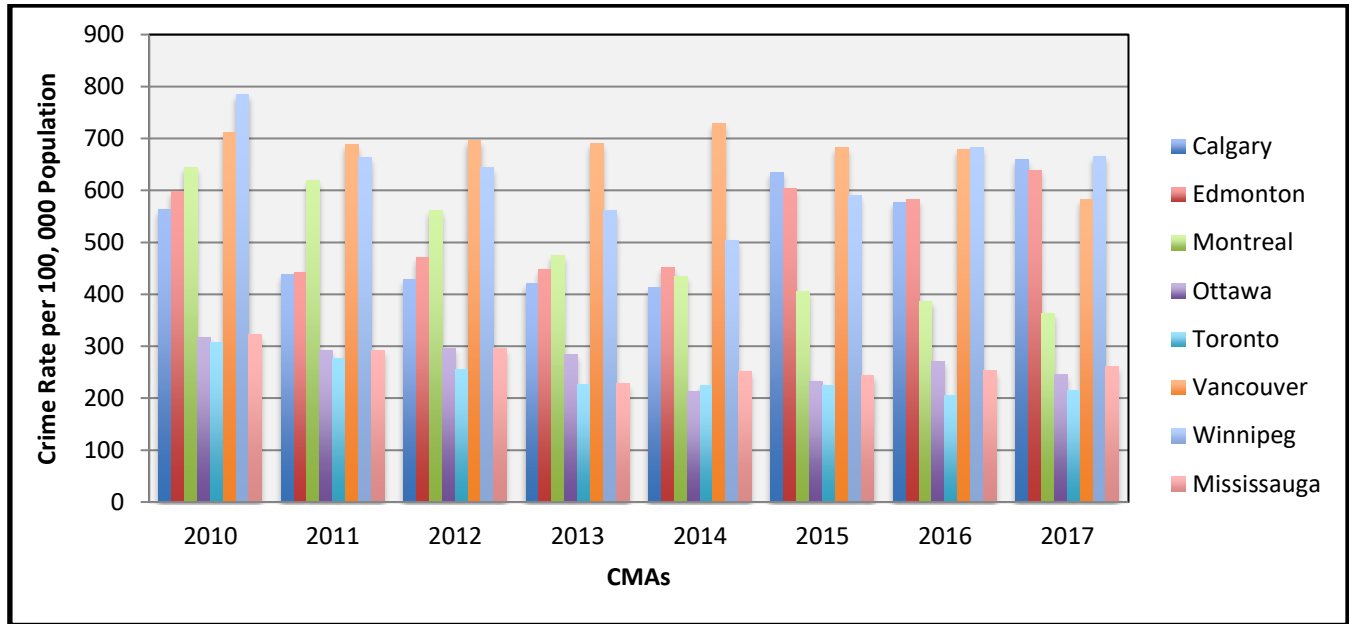


Figure 20 indicates that Mississauga experienced the second lowest rate of robbery among the selected CMAAs for 2017, at a rate of 63.3 per 100,000 people. Mississauga’s rate of robbery increased at a rate of 7.1 per 100,000 people from 2016. This represents an increase of 12.6% between the two years.

³⁶ Ibid.

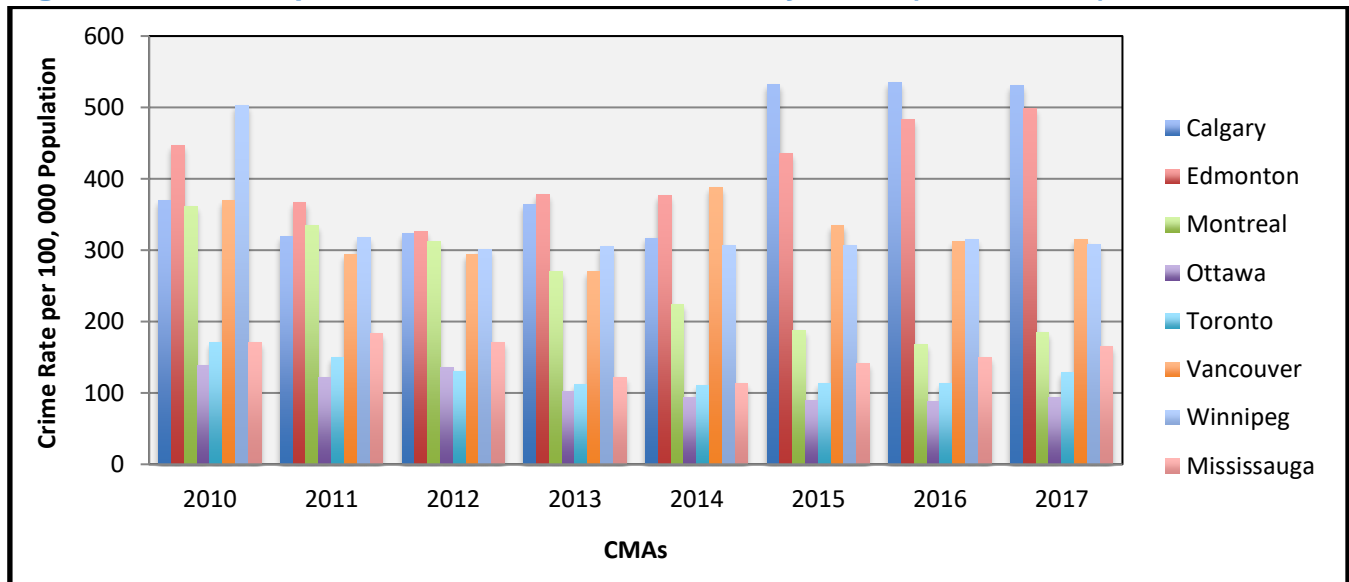
³⁷ Ibid.

Figure 21 Police-reported Break and Enters by CMAs (2010 – 2017)³⁸



In 2017, the rate of break and enters in Mississauga increased by 2.6%, from 253.8 to 260.3 per 100,000 people. Among the CMAs selected, Mississauga had the 3rd lowest rate of break and enters (260.3 per 100,000 people); Ottawa had the 2nd lowest rate (246 per 100,000 people); and Toronto experienced the lowest rate of break and enters in 2017 (205 per 100,000 people).

Figure 22 Police-reported Theft of Motor Vehicles by CMAs (2010 – 2017)³⁹



From 2016 to 2017 Mississauga's rate of motor vehicle theft increased by 10.7%, from 149.6 to 165.6 per 100,000 people. Among the CMAs selected, only Ottawa and Toronto had lower rates of motor vehicle thefts, with rates of 93 and 128 per 100,000 people, respectively.

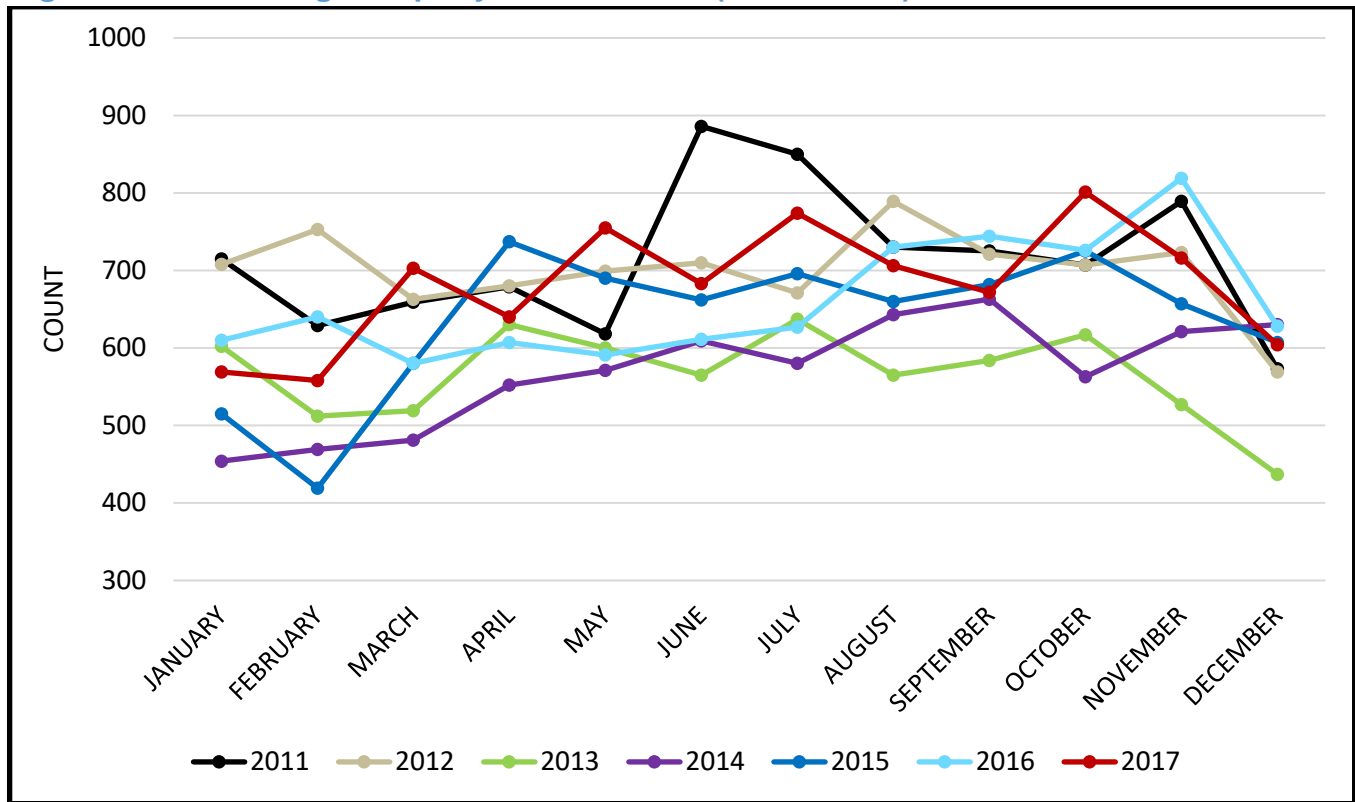
³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

Trends in Property Crime

Consistent with data from previous years, property crime offences continued to make up the majority of all police-reported offences in Mississauga for 2017. Since 2016, the property crime rate in Mississauga has increased by 3.8%, rising from 1,797.3 per 100,000 to 1,864.8 per 100,000 in 2017.⁴⁰

Figure 23 Mississauga Property Crime Trends (2011 – 2017)⁴¹



Year/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2011	715	629	659	679	618	886	850	730	725	707	789	573	8,560
2012	708	753	663	680	699	710	671	789	721	707	723	569	8,393
2013	602	512	519	630	600	565	637	565	584	617	527	437	6,795
2014	454	469	481	552	571	609	580	643	663	563	621	630	6,836
2015	515	419	580	737	690	662	696	660	682	725	657	607	7,630
2016	610	640	580	607	591	611	627	730	744	726	819	628	7,913
2017	569	558	703	640	755	683	774	706	672	801	716	604	8,181

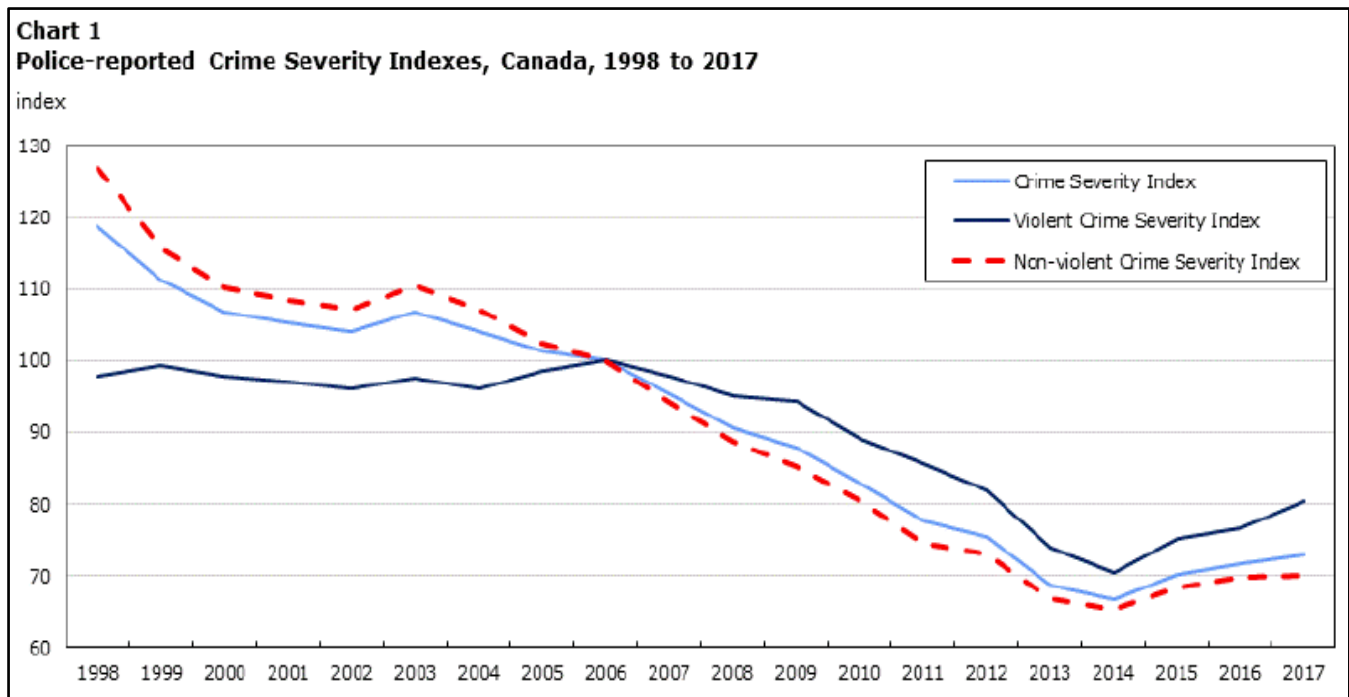
Figure 23 shows the trend in the frequency of police-reported property crime offences in Mississauga per month from 2011 to 2017. The data presented in this graph is supplied by Peel Regional Police to Safe City Mississauga in monthly files of property offence incidents. The data provided covers 42 types of property offences, details of which are presented in Appendix D. The 2017 crime count for these property offences was 8,181, an increase from a count of 7,913 in 2016. The 2017 count of crime represents a 3.4% increase in property offences from 2016.

⁴⁰ Peel Regional Police, (2017). "City of Mississauga 2008 – 2017 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)".

⁴¹ Peel Regional Police, (2017). "Mississauga Monthly Report, January – December 2017".

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.⁴² 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.

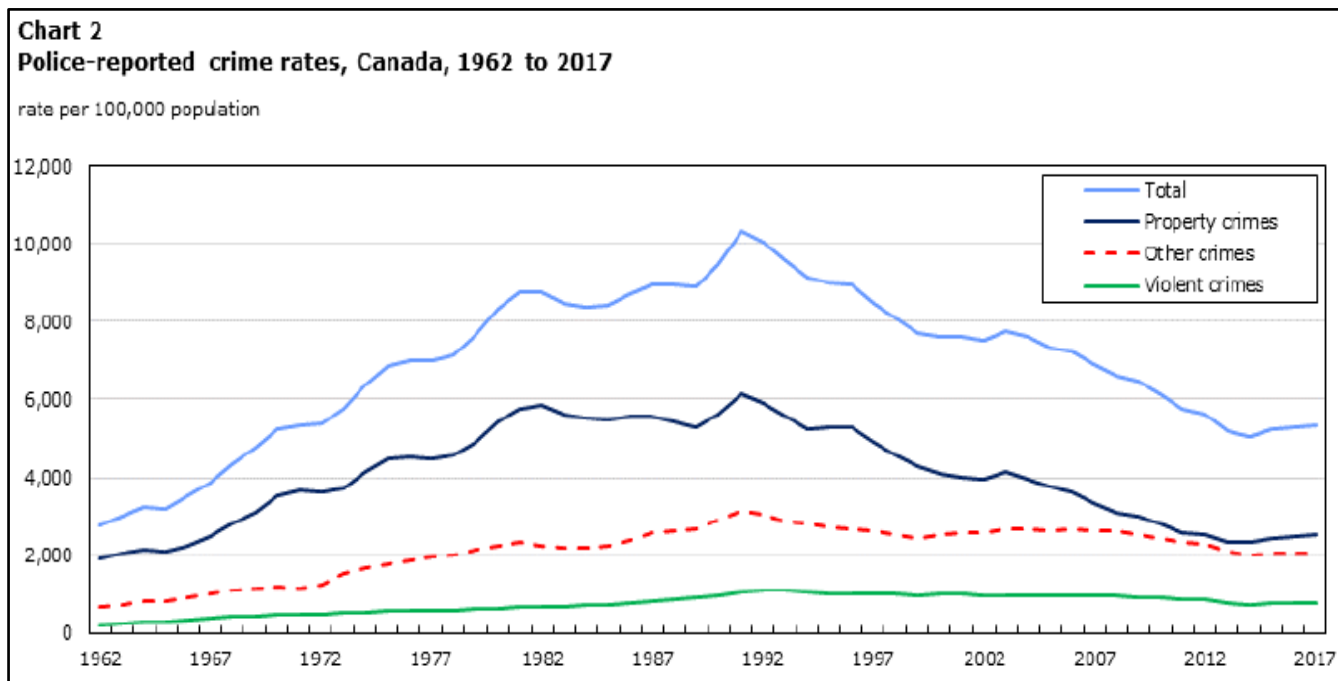


Statistics Canada reports that the Crime Severity Index in Canada increased for a third year in a row, rising from an index of 71.0 in 2016 to 72.9 in 2017, a 2.7% increase. The change in CSI in 2017 was due primarily to increases in police-reported rates of: sexual assault (level1), possession of stolen property, motor vehicle theft, and homicide, with decreases in breaking and entering.⁴³

⁴² Statistics Canada, (2017). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2017" [Online]. Available: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54974-eng.pdf?st=vyd8Sgbd> [2018, November]

⁴³ Ibid.

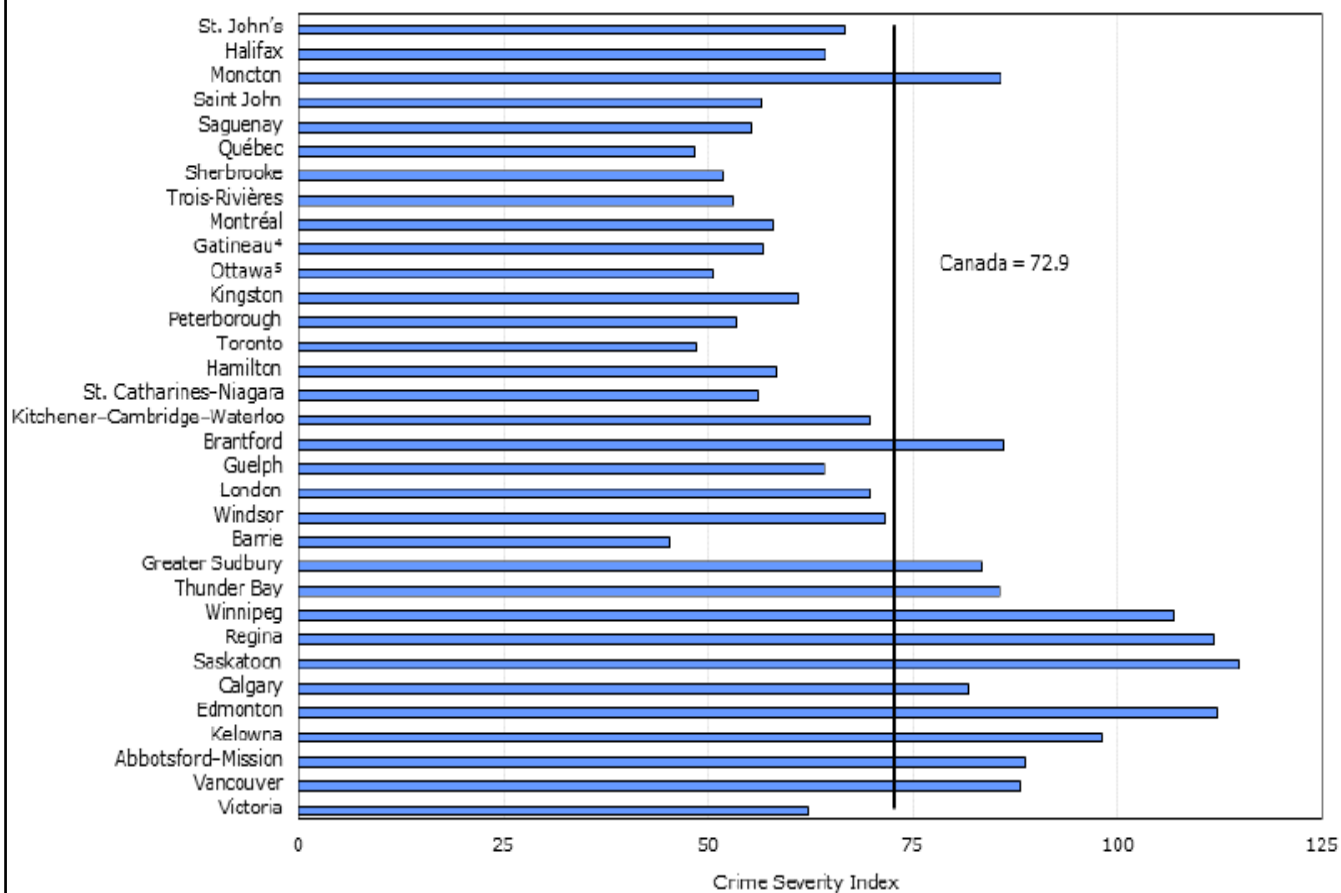
Similar to the data presented in Chart 1, Statistics Canada presents the following chart (Chart 2) to track the trend in the national crime rate from 1962 to 2017. The national CSI had a slight rise between 2016 and 2017, with an increase of less than 3%.⁴⁴



⁴⁴ Ibid.

Chart 7
Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2017

Census metropolitan area^{1,2,3}



The above chart from Statistics Canada shows police-reported CSI values by CMA for 2017. CMAs are listed on the left along with their respective crime severity index. The vertical black line represents the national CSI average of 72.9, for comparative purposes. Mississauga, represented in the Toronto CMA bar, remains below the national average index at a value of 48.7, and is one of the CMAs with the lowest crime severity index in the country, third only to Quebec (48.5) and Barrie (45.3).⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Ibid.

Clearance Rates

Figure 24 Mississauga police-reported Clearance Rates (2017)⁴⁶

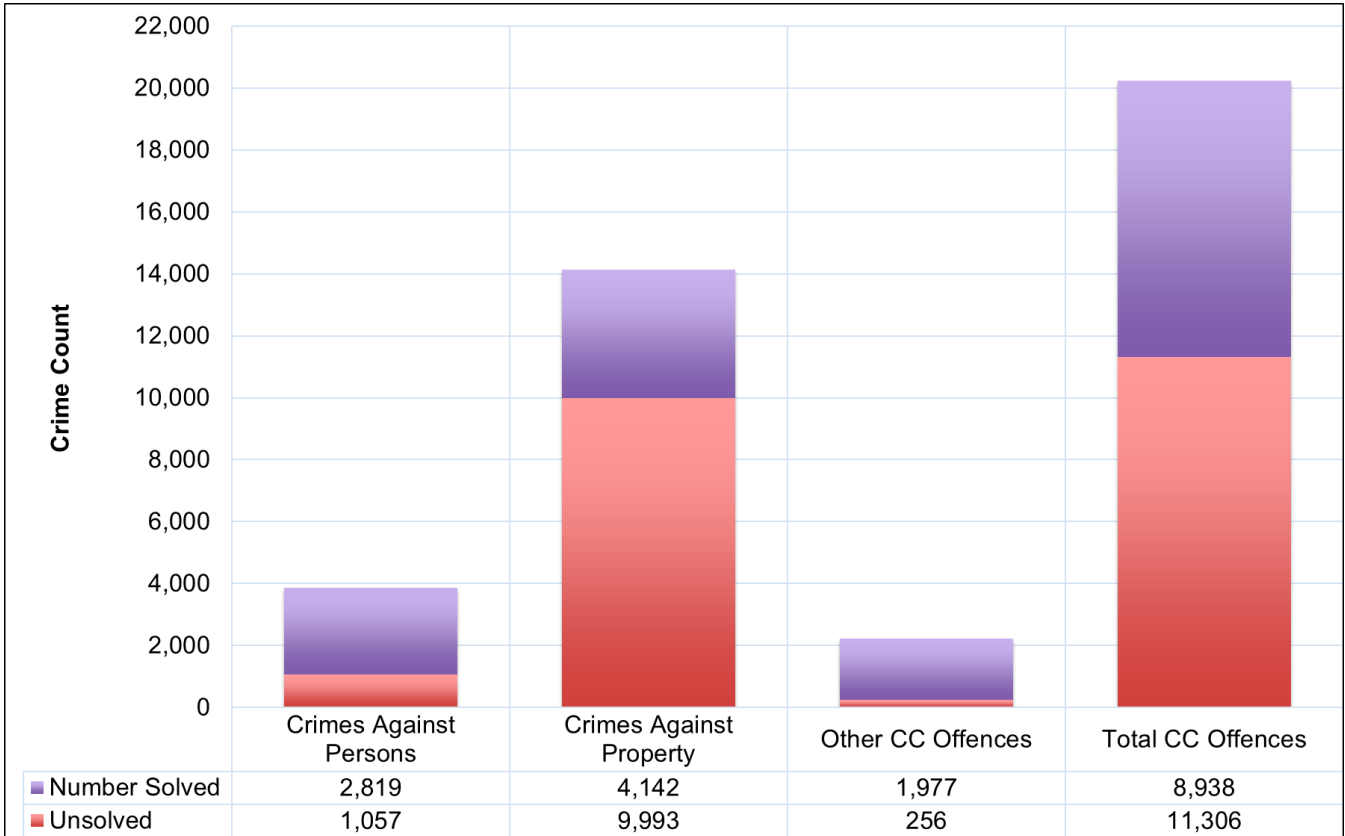


Figure 24 represents Peel Regional Police’s reported clearance rates for crime categories in 2017. ‘Clearance rates’ refer to the proportion of criminal incidents solved by police in comparison to the total number of reported criminal incidents. For an incident to be cleared, a suspect must be identified, and there must be sufficient evidence to lay a charge.⁴⁷

There are four crime categories presented in Figure 24, with their respective clearance volume. In 2016, 76% of crimes against persons, 31% of crimes against property, and 92% of other criminal code offences were solved, leading to a total of 46% of total criminal code offences being cleared. In 2017, the percentage of crimes cleared was 72.7% of crimes against persons, 29.3% of crimes against property, and 88.5% of other criminal code offences. As such, the percentage of total criminal code offences cleared in 2017 was 44.1% - less than 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 4.7% from 2016, the 2017 crime rate of 2,670.7 crimes per 100,000 people is still low in comparison to other densely populated cities.

⁴⁶ Peel Regional Police, (2017). “City of Mississauga 2008 – 2017 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)”.

⁴⁷ Statistics Canada, (2015). “Definitions” [Online]. Available: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/definitions-eng.htm> [November, 2015]

Appendices

Appendix A: Police-Reported Clearance Rates in Mississauga for 2016 and 2017

Appendix A: Policed Reported Clearance Rate For 2016 & 2017, Mississauga	Number	Percent Solved	Rate per 100,000	Number	Percent Solved	Rate per 100,000
	2016			2017		
Crimes Against Persons	3,524	75.9%	466.1	3,876	72.7%	511.3
Homicide	6	50.0%	0.8	9	100.0%	1.2
Attempt Murder	15	46.7%	2	9	66.7%	1.2
Robbery - Total	423	41.4%	56	480	38.1%	63.3
Robbery - With Weapons	246	40.7%	32.5	261	35.6%	34.4
Robbery - Without Weapons	177	42.4%	23.4	219	41.1%	28.9
Non-Sexual Assault	1,917	86.9%	253.6	2,036	82.1%	268.6
Sexual Assault	260	49.6%	34.4	344	55.5%	45.4
Other Sexual Offences	105	84.8%	13.9	141	88.7%	18.6
Utter Threats	525	79.4%	69.4	600	73.3%	79.2
Criminal Harassment (Stalking)	110	82.7%	14.6	104	84.6%	13.7
Other Crimes Against Persons	163	60.1%	21.6	153	69.3%	20.2
Crimes Against Property	13,519	31.0%	1788.2	14,135	29.3%	1,864.80
Break & Enter - Total	1,909	21.0%	252.5	1,973	26.3%	260.3
Break & Enter - Residence	1,266	22.0%	167.5	1,081	21.1%	142.6
Break & Enter - Business	562	21.0%	74.3	748	35.3%	98.7
Break & Enter - Other	81	20.0%	10.7	144	18.1%	19
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,125	7.0%	148.8	1,255	8.6%	165.6
Theft Over - Total	321	14.0%	42.5	358	10.3%	47.2
Theft Over - Bicycle	-	0.0%	0	1	0.0%	0.1
Theft Over - From Motor Vehicle	88	22.0%	11.6	102	5.9%	13.5
Theft Over - Shoplifting	17	23.5%	2.2	12	50.0%	1.6
Theft Over - Other	216	10.0%	28.6	243	10.3%	32.1
Theft Under - Total	6,842	34.0%	905	7,063	30.7%	931.8
Theft Under - Bicycle	191	6.0%	25.3	250	4.4%	33
Theft Under - From Motor Vehicle	2,272	8.0%	300.5	2,244	4.5%	296
Theft Under - Shoplifting	2,317	75.0%	306.5	2,401	71.6%	316.8
Theft Under - Other	2,062	20.0%	272.8	2,168	15.4%	286
Possession & Trafficking of Stolen Goods	327	98.0%	43.3	336	97.9%	44.3
Fraud	926	40.0%	122.5	1,047	41.7%	138.1
Mischief - Total	2,040	32.0%	269.8	2,063	26.2%	272.2
Mischief Over (Property)	1,427	23.0%	188.8	1,582	20.7%	208.7
Mischief Under (Property)	566	50.0%	74.9	457	42.2%	60.3
Mischief Other	45	71.0%	6	24	83.3%	3.2
Arson	29	10.0%	3.8	40	17.5%	5.3
Other Criminal Code Offences	2,140	92.0%	283.1	2,233	88.5%	294.6
Offensive Weapons	288	88.0%	38.1	322	83.9%	42.5
Counterfeiting	22	23.0%	2.9	33	21.2%	4.4
Indecent Acts	69	48.0%	9.1	67	43.3%	8.8
Total Canada Criminal Code Offences	19,183	46.0%	2537	20,244	44.2%	2,671
Drugs	1,285	99.0%	170	1,201	98.9%	158.4
Heroin	64	100.0%	8.5	85	100.0%	11.2
Cocaine	194	100.0%	25.7	223	99.6%	29.4
Cannabis	817	99.0%	108.1	706	99.0%	93.1
Other (Other Drugs, Ecstasy, Meth)	210	100.0%	27.8	187	97.3%	24.7
Traffic Offences	2,718	34.0%	359.5	2,778	32.8%	366.5
Impaired Driving	621	100.0%	82.1	620	99.8%	81.8
Fail/Refuse Breath/Blood Sample	66	100.0%	8.7	68	100.0%	9
Fail to Stop/Remain	1,845	4.0%	244	1,927	3.9%	254.2

Appendix B: Crime rates for the city of Mississauga¹, 2008-2017

Crime Category or Type	Number of Occurrences										Rate per 100,000 Population									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Crimes Against Persons	4,212	3,917	3,804	3,851	3,690	3,242	3,198	3,165	3,524	3,876	588.3	540.3	519.7	521.1	491.4	429.0	421.0	414.6	468.5	511.3
Homicide	18	15	3	11	8	6	2	11	6	9	2.5	2.1	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.2
Attempt Murder	7	11	9	9	2	4	3	13	13	9	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.2
Robbery - Total	600	558	543	496	435	349	329	310	423	480	83.8	77.0	74.2	67.1	57.9	46.2	43.3	40.6	56.2	63.3
Non-Sexual Assault	2,287	2,061	2,066	2,177	2,040	1,827	1,791	1,734	1,917	2,036	319.4	284.3	282.2	294.6	271.7	241.8	235.8	227.1	254.9	268.6
Sexual Assault	199	204	203	202	229	195	209	209	260	344	27.8	28.1	27.7	27.3	30.5	25.8	27.5	27.4	34.6	45.4
Other Sexual Offences	58	77	65	66	88	79	66	58	105	141	8.1	10.6	8.9	8.9	11.7	10.5	8.7	7.6	14.0	18.6
Abduction	1	3	3	3	2						0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Utter Threats	790	697	644	662	607	556	544	609	525	600	110.3	96.1	88.0	89.6	80.8	73.6	71.6	79.8	69.8	79.2
Criminal Harassment (Stalking)	125	133	133	115	158	134	129	101	110	104	17.5	18.3	18.2	15.6	21.0	17.7	17.0	13.2	14.6	13.7
Other Crimes Against Persons	127	158	135	110	120	92	125	120	163	153	17.7	21.8	18.4	14.9	16.0	12.2	16.5	15.7	21.7	20.2
Crimes Against Property	15,877	15,750	14,909	14,231	13,487	11,749	12,180	12,881	13,519	14,135	2217.5	2172.4	2036.7	1925.7	1796.1	1554.7	1603.5	1687.3	1797.3	1864.8
Break & Enter - Total	2,598	2,242	2,356	2,158	2,224	1,723	1,909	1,856	1,909	1,973	362.8	309.2	321.9	292.0	296.2	228.0	251.3	243.1	253.8	260.3
Residence	1,311	1,333	1,462	1,362	1,551	1,054	1,129	1,074	1,266	1,081	183.1	183.9	199.7	184.3	206.6	139.5	148.6	140.7	168.3	142.6
Business	1,245	828	798	684	599	590	704	721	562	748	173.9	114.2	109.0	92.6	79.8	78.1	92.7	94.4	74.7	98.7
Other	42	81	96	112	74	79	76	61	81	144	5.9	11.2	13.1	15.2	9.9	10.5	10.0	8.0	10.8	19
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,672	1,496	1,253	1,354	1,278	921	861	1,074	1,125	1,255	233.5	206.3	171.2	183.2	170.2	121.9	113.3	140.7	149.6	165.6
Theft Over - Total	359	340	293	305	285	225	239	313	321	358	50.1	46.9	40.0	41.3	38.0	29.8	31.5	41.0	42.7	47.2
Theft Under - Total	6,898	7,681	7,500	7,058	6,411	5,984	6,163	6,415	6,842	7,063	963.4	1059.4	1024.6	955.1	853.8	791.8	811.3	840.3	909.6	931.8
Possession Stolen Goods	379	358	350	304	311	273	282	317	327	336	52.9	49.4	47.8	41.1	41.4	36.1	37.1	41.5	43.5	44.3
Fraud	1,122	1,023	841	859	969	882	981	955	926	1,047	156.7	141.1	114.9	116.2	129.0	116.7	129.1	125.1	123.1	138.1
Mischief - Total	2,784	2,549	2,260	2,144	1,964	1,691	1,707	1,920	2,040	2,063	388.8	351.6	308.7	290.1	261.6	223.8	224.7	251.5	271.2	272.2
Arson	65	61	56	49	43	50	38	31	29	40	9.1	8.4	7.7	6.6	5.7	6.6	5.0	4.1	3.9	5.3
Other Criminal Code Offences	2,619	2,326	2,120	2,140	2,212	2,163	2,212	2,048	2,140	2,233	365.8	320.8	289.6	289.6	294.6	286.2	291.2	288.3	284.5	294.6
Offensive weapons	467	384	382	347	343	292	287	288	288	322	65.2	53.0	52.2	47.0	45.7	38.6	37.8	37.7	38.3	42.5
Counterfeiting	43	6	21	3	9	12	16	16	22	33	6.0	0.8	2.9	0.4	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.9	4.4
Indecent acts	75	83	64	62	85	83	101	84	69	67	10.5	11.4	8.7	8.4	11.3	11.0	13.3	11.0	9.2	8.8
Total Criminal Code Offences²	22,708	21,993	20,833	20,222	19,389	17,154	17,590	18,094	19,183	20,244	3171.5	3033.5	2846.0	2736.4	2582.1	2269.9	2315.7	2370.2	2550.3	2671
Drugs	1,920	2,113	2,230	2,068	2,085	1,896	1,811	1,411	1,285	1,201	268.2	291.4	304.6	279.8	277.7	250.9	238.4	184.8	170.8	158.4
Heroin	15	13	15	23	42	40	58	48	64	85	2.1	1.8	2.0	3.1	5.6	5.3	7.6	6.3	8.5	11.2
Cocaine	317	310	288	228	286	244	242	224	194	223	44.3	42.8	39.3	30.9	38.1	32.3	31.9	29.3	25.8	29.4
Cannabis	1,433	1,586	1,755	1,637	1,585	1,454	1,353	962	817	706	200.1	218.8	239.8	221.5	211.1	192.4	178.1	126.0	108.6	93.1
Other Drugs	155	204	172	180	172	158	158	177	210	187	21.6	28.1	23.5	24.4	22.9	20.9	20.8	23.2	27.9	24.7
Traffic Offences	2,827	2,689	2,684	2,893	2,758	2,787	2,617	2,667	2,718	2,778	394.8	370.9	366.7	391.5	367.3	368.8	344.5	349.4	361.3	366.5
Impaired Driving	693	669	725	789	801	763	690	664	621	620	96.8	92.3	99.0	106.8	106.7	101.0	90.8	87.0	82.6	81.8
Fail/Refuse Breath/Blood Sample	84	90	80	79	71	73	63	85	66	68	11.7	12.4	10.9	10.7	9.5	9.7	8.3	11.1	8.8	9
Fail to Stop/Remain	2,050	1,930	1,733	1,835	1,732	1,787	1,683	1,729	1,845	1,927	286.3	266.2	236.7	248.3	230.7	236.5	221.6	226.5	245.3	254.2

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. Population estimates were taken from the Region of Peel Data Centre November 2017. Rates were calculated by Safe City Mississauga and will therefore differ from the rates released by Peel Regional Police.

Appendix C: Crimes, by type of violation, and by Census Metropolitan Area, 2017

Census Metropolitan Area	Homicide		Sexual Assault		Robbery		Break & Enter		Motor Vehicle Theft	
	Rate	Number	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change
St. John's	1.44	3	67	-4	63	-27	381	-37	116	-1
Halifax	1.85	8	95	20	54	17	264	10	78	-13
Moncton	0.63	1	55	28	40	-37	682	21	222	50
Saint John	0.78	1	94	5	51	1	252	9	71	23
Saguenay	0	0	59	9	22	34	347	2	154	31
Quebec	1.24	10	55	17	23	24	286	-10	66	-6
Sherbrooke	0 ^s	1	72	21	20	7	318	11	65	22
Trois-Rivieres	0.63	1	58	9	20	54	352	5	117	37
Montreal	1.11	46	58	26	70	-6	363	-6	184	10
Gatineau	0 ^s	1	58	26	30	-5	279	-13	64	-10
Ottawa	1.35	14	64	8	58	15	246	-9	93	6
Kingston	0.59	1	97	56	22	18	336	-15	82	14
Peterborough	0.8	1	99	3	42	1	285	-5	79	40
Toronto	1.47	92	48	7	89	7	215	4	128	12
Hamilton	1.43	11	74	17	88	27	321	4	271	25
St. Catharines-Niagara	0.65	3	59	11	35	12	405	9	168	5
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	0.89	5	74	44	62	24	427	20	170	24
Brantford	3.36	5	104	56	63	-7	574	-2	431	-6
Guelph	0.74	1	92	43	31	42	443	26	128	9
London	1.33	7	66	42	53	-4	407	5	286	47
Windsor	0.89	3	62	20	76	23	521	3	226	13
Barrie	2.25	5	55	-3	37	22	197	-1	67	-1
Greater Sudbury	0.61	1	77	24	51	6	573	26	136	36
Thunder Bay	5.8	7	93	6	127	7	414	-16	155	-1
Winnipeg	2.96	24	98	-1	258	13	665	-3	308	-2
Regina	3.15	8	69	7	83	-34	704	-8	442	-15
Saskatoon	1.52	5	94	0 ^s	132	14	822	4	389	-14
Calgary	2.07	31	55	13	77	17	660	10	531	-5
Edmonton	3.49	49	80	10	104	1	639	9	499	3
Kelowna	2.99	6	36	8	31	-24	591	-4	356	13
Abbotsford-Mission	4.72	9	55	31	44	-30	527	-7	469	-4
Vancouver	2.02	52	49	17	66	-16	582	-15	315	1
Victoria	1.32	5	79	28	29	-22	292	-11	126	18
Canada	1.8	660	67	13	62	2	434	-2	232	6

Appendix D: Received Mississauga Property Crime Data from Peel Regional Police, 2017

Received Mississauga Property Crime Data from Peel Regional Police, 2017		
Crime Description	Count of Crime	Change 2016-2017
Arson - Apartment Building	2	-33.3%
Arson - Auto	11	83.3%
Arson - Business	2	-60.0%
Arson - Other	14	40.0%
Arson - Private Dwelling	1	-75.0%
Arson - School	2	100.0%
Break & Enter - Residential Garage	69	-33.7%
Break & Enter - Apartment Locker	22	29.4%
Break & Enter - Apartment	96	10.3%
Break & Enter - Construction Site	33	106.3%
Break & Enter - Factory	0	0.0%
Break & Enter - Gas Station	8	-38.5%
Break & Enter - House	860	-13.7%
Break & Enter - Jeweler	1	100.0%
Break & Enter - Office	23	53.3%
Break & Enter - Other	114	103.6%
Break & Enter - Other Business	439	30.7%
Break & Enter - Other Residential	14	-46.2%
Break & Enter - Pharmacy	5	-54.6%
Break & Enter - Restaurant	117	85.7%
Break & Enter - School	17	-10.5%
Break & Enter - Store	79	16.2%
Cultivation of Cannabis	3	0.0%
Indecent Acts	64	-3.0%
Mischief Over - Property	1,462	6.7%
Mischief Under - Property	425	-7.0%
Mischief/(Non-Physical) Property	20	-51.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft - Automobile	520	16.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft - Motorcycle	30	-33.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft - Other Motor Vehicle	56	100.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft - Truck	624	5.1%
Other Robbery	213	24.6%
Pursesnatch with Violence	6	200.0%
Robbery with Firearm(s)	114	14.0%
Robbery with Other Offensive Weapon(s)	141	-4.1%
Suspicious Vehicle	130	2.4%
Theft Over - From Motor Vehicle	76	0.0%
Theft Under - From Motor Vehicle	2,120	-2.3%
Theft Over - Bicycle	1	100.0%
Theft Under - Bicycle	238	30.1%
Trespass at Night	9	-18.2%
Total	8,181	