

Safest City Report 2018

Author: Gerald Adad, Safe City Mississauga

Foreword: Julius Haag, University of Toronto Mississauga

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

All rights reserved. The content of this publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Safe City Mississauga, subject to the following conditions: that it is done solely for the purpose of private study, research, criticism, review, newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Safe City Mississauga be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", is appropriate): Safe City Mississauga, name of product, reference prior and page(s). Otherwise, no part of the publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopy, for any purposes, without the prior written permission of the Communications Department of Safe City Mississauga, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada, L5B 3C9.

Release Date: January 2020
Report By: Gerald Adad

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
Police**
A Safer Community



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 (2008-2018).....	9
Figure 2 Mississauga Crimes Against Persons Count and Rate (2008-2018).....	10
Figure 3 Mississauga Homicide Count and Rate (2008-2018)	11
Figure 4 Mississauga Robbery Count and Rate (2008-2018).....	12
Figure 5 Mississauga Sexual Assault Count and Rate (2008-2018)	13
Figure 6 Mississauga Assault Count and Rate (2008-2018).....	14
Figure 7 Mississauga Crimes Against Property Count and Rate (2008-2018)	15
Figure 8 Mississauga Break and Enter Count and Rate (2008-2018)	16
Figure 9 Mississauga Mischief Count and Rate (2008-2018).....	17
Figure 10 Mississauga Theft Over and Under Count and Rate (2008-2018)	18
Figure 11 Mississauga Fraud Count and Rate (2008-2018)	19
Figure 12 Mississauga Motor Vehicle Theft Count and Rate (2008-2018).....	20
Figure 13 Mississauga Other Criminal Code Offences Count and Rate (2008-2018)	21
Figure 14 Mississauga Total Criminal Code Offences Count and Rate (2008-2018)	22
Figure 15 Mississauga Traffic Offences Count and Rate (2008-2018).....	23
Figure 16 Mississauga Drug Offences Count and Rate (2008-2018)	24
Figure 17 Crime Rates by Census Metropolitan Area (2018)	25
Table 2 Police-reported crime for selected offences, by Census Metropolitan Area	26

Figure 18 Police-reported Homicides by Census Metropolitan Area	27
Figure 19 Police-reported Sexual Assaults by Census Metropolitan Area	28
Figure 20 Police-reported Robberies by Census Metropolitan Area.....	29
Figure 21 Police-reported Break and Enters by CMAs	29
Figure 22 Police-reported Theft of Motor Vehicles by CMAs.....	30
Trends in Property Crime	30
Figure 23 Mississauga Property Crime Trends	31
Statistics Canada’s Crime Severity Index (CSI) and Crime Rate.....	32
Clearance Rates	35
Figure 24 Mississauga police-reported Clearance Rates.....	35
Conclusion	36
Appendices	36
Appendix A: Police-Reported Clearance Rates in Mississauga for 2017 and 2018	36
Appendix B: Crime rates for the city of Mississauga ¹ , 2008-2018.....	38
Appendix C: Crimes, by type of violation, and by Census Metropolitan Area, 2018	39
Appendix D: Received Mississauga Property Crime Data from Peel Regional Police, 2018.....	40

Foreword

Crime is an issue that affects us all and which attracts significant and increasing interest from a diverse range of stakeholders. As such, it is vital that we have access to reliable and accurate sources of information on these issues. The *Safest City Report 2018* examines the annual crime rate for Mississauga, ON. The report is a valuable resource that breaks down police-reported crime measures by crime rate and the crime severity index (CSI). This data is then contextualized and presented in comparison to other census metropolitan areas (CMAs).

Mississauga is Ontario's 3rd largest city and the 6th largest in Canada. In Ontario, only Toronto and Ottawa are larger. By comparison, Mississauga is smaller than Edmonton or Calgary, but larger than Boston, Washington, D.C., and Detroit. The city is also home to Toronto Pearson International Airport, a major university, and an expanding downtown business district. Mississauga is also an increasingly diverse city, with more than half of the population identifying as a visible minority and nearly half speaking a language other than English as their mother tongue.

Mississauga remains a safe place to live and work and compares favourably against other Canadian metropolitan centres. In 2018, Mississauga's crime rate declined by 6.6%, compared to a 9.1% increase for the Toronto CMA, where Mississauga is located. Persons reading this report may ask whether the decreases Mississauga experienced for 2018 are representative of a shift in patterns of criminality. It is important to note here that crime statistics are sensitive to a number of factors, including police enforcement practices, changes in the law, and public crime reporting patterns. Further, police-reported crime rates rely on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey, which presents several methodological limitations.

The report also highlights some concerning trends, which merit discussion. For example, while rates of sexual assault declined slightly for 2018, they remain significantly higher than in 2008. Here, the overall upward trajectory follows a national trend and likely represents changes in public awareness and reporting practices. Similarly, rates of fraud have steadily increased since 2016. Again, this mirrors a national upward trend and may represent increased public knowledge and the prevalence of more accessible reporting options.

Canadians, and in particular young people, are increasingly getting their news from online sources, including various social media platforms. While these platforms are a valuable source of information, users also run the risk of encountering content that is either misleading or presented without context. In light of this, it is important that we continue to inform discussions of crime and justice issues with reliable evidence. This report represents an important contribution to those efforts.

Julius G. Haag

Assistant Professor, Teaching Stream
Department 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 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 2018 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, 2018 was the fourth consecutive year showing a rise (1.9%) in Canada's crime severity index resulting in a national crime severity index of 75.0. However, 2018 marked a decrease in the overall crime rate for the city of Mississauga at 2,495.5 per 100,000 people (a 6.6% decrease from 2017) comprised of: property crime (69.8%), crimes against persons (19.1%), and other criminal code offences (11.1%). This marked a decrease in the city's total crime rate after three years of increases from 2014 to 2017. Mississauga's crime rate per 100,000 people was nearly half of Canada's national crime rate in 2018 (5,488 per 100,000 people). As of 2018, Mississauga ranked as Canada's seventh largest city with a population of 761,000¹ and continues to rank as one of its safest cities.

Due to unreported crimes and associated variables, no assumptions should be made as to whether a fluctuation in crime rate and CSI was a greater result of decreased criminal activity or decreased reporting of crime. Additionally, general trends should not generate general responses. For example, though the grand total of property crimes has decreased, a closer look shows a 12% increase in reported frauds, specifically. Therefore, it is important to critically examine each individual crime type, its figures, and associated trends before forming statements. 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*.

Gerald Adad, B.A (Hons.)
Neighbourhood Watch & Research Coordinator
Safe City Mississauga

¹ Region of Peel (2019). "Mid-Year Population Forecasts 2011 to 2031" [Online]. Available: <https://www.peelregion.ca/planning/pdc/data/forecasts/population-2006-2031.htm> [2019, November].

Methodology

Table 1 CMA population Data for Selected Cities in 2018²

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Population (2018 est.)	Population (2017 Census)
Calgary (Alta.)	1,486,050	1,488,841
Edmonton (Alta.)	1,420,916	1,411,945
Montréal (Que.)	4,255,541	4,138,254
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ont.-Que.)	1,414,399	1,377,016
Toronto (Ont.)	6,341,935	6,346,088
Vancouver (B.C.)	2,650,005	2,571,262
Winnipeg (Man.)	832,186	825,713
Victoria (B.C.)	395,523	377,414
Mississauga	761,000	758,000
Peel Region	1,438,000	1,447,500
Canada	37,058,856	36,708,083

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 2018 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 2018’s crime rates in Mississauga.

² Ibid.

³ Statistics Canada, (2019). “Annual population estimates by census metropolitan areas, July 1, 2018” [online]. Available: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/190328/t001b-eng.htm> [2019, 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, 2018*. 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, (2018). “Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2018” [Online]. Available: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/85-002-x/2019001/article/00013-eng.pdf?st=c1b4RAnB> [2019, 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> [2019, November].

8 Statistics Canada, (2018). "Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR)" [Online]. Available: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3302> [2019, November].

9 Statistics Canada, (2019). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2018" [Online]. Available: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2019001/article/00013-eng.pdf> [2019, 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 may experience. 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

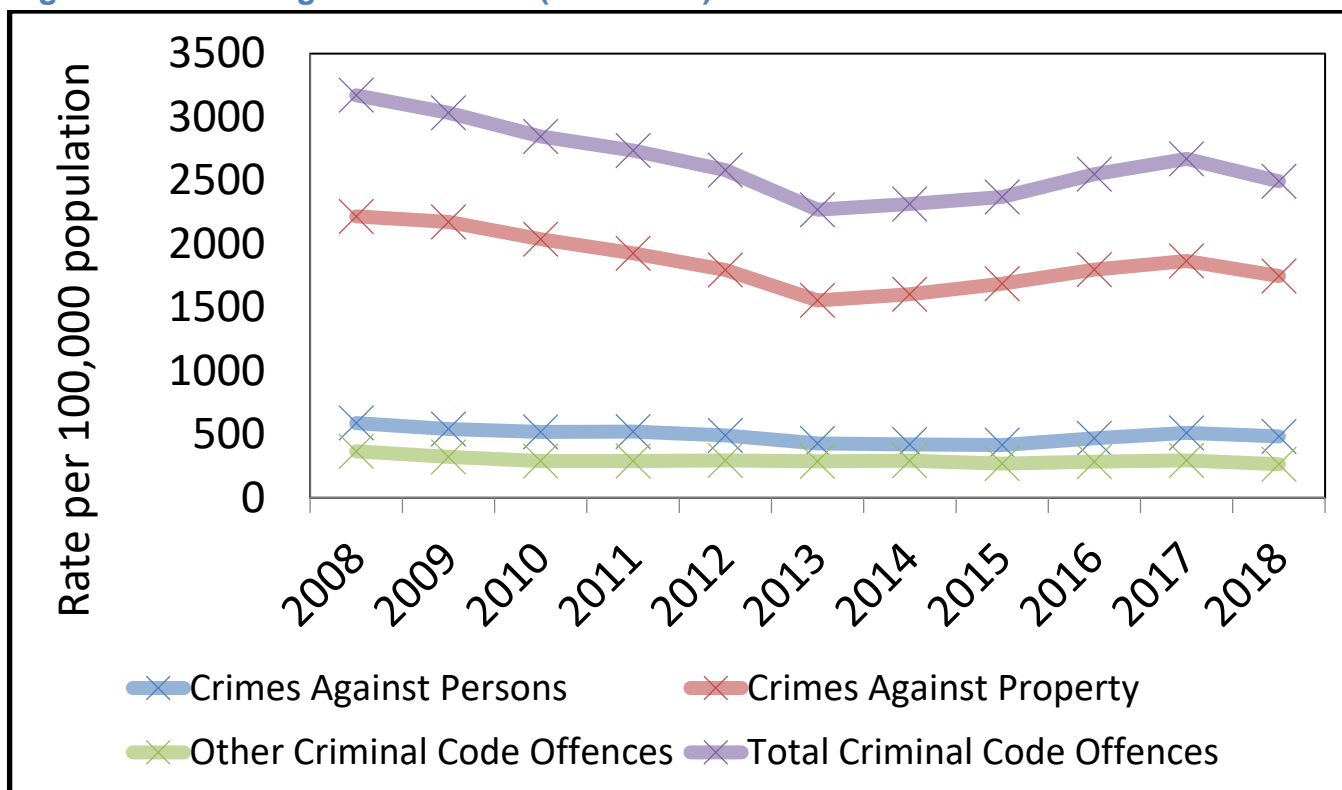
Mississauga continues to be amongst the safest cities in Canada. In 2018, Mississauga had a total crime rate of 2,495.5 per 100,000 people, a 6.6% decrease from 2017, when the crime rate was 2,671 per 100,000 people. From 2008 to 2017, Mississauga experienced its lowest crime rate in 2013, and has since seen increases each year. Mississauga had an estimated population of 761,000 people in 2018.¹²

10 Statistics Canada, (2017). “General Social Survey: An Overview, 2009” [Online]. Available: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89f0115x/89f0115x2009001-eng.htm> [2019, November].

11 Statistics Canada, (2019). “Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2019” [Online]. Available: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2019001/article/00013-eng.pdf> [2019, November].

12 Region of Peel (2019). “Mid-Year Population Forecasts 2011 to 2031” [Online]. Available: <https://www.peelregion.ca/planning/pdc/data/forecasts/population-2006-2031.htm> [2019, November].

Figure 1 Mississauga Crime Rates (2008-2018)¹³



Crime Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes Against Persons	588	540	520	521	491	429	421	415	469	511	484
Crimes Against Property	2217	2172	2037	1926	1796	1555	1604	1687	1797	1865	1747
Other Criminal Code Offences	366	321	290	290	295	286	291	268	285	295	264
Total Criminal Code Offences	3172	3034	2846	2736	2582	2270	2316	2370	2550	2671	2495

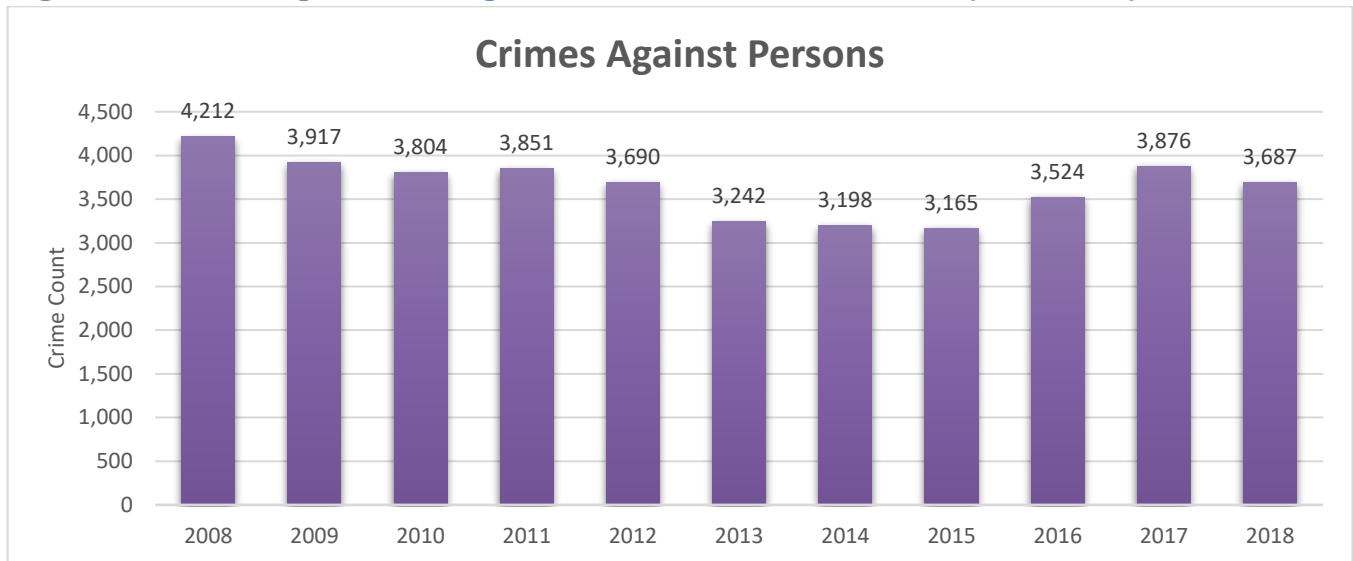
Figure 1 tracks the trends in rates of crimes against persons, crimes against property, other Criminal Code Offences, and the total Criminal Code Offences (the sum of the previous three categories) in Mississauga. Peel Regional Police reports that the total count of Criminal Code Offences recorded in the City of Mississauga, excluding the Airport Division, for 2018 was 18,991.¹⁴ Following past years observing the table below Figure 1, property crime continues to comprise a majority of these offences, representing 70% of all the Canadian Criminal Code Offences in the city. Crimes against persons comprised 19.4% of total offences, and Other Criminal Code Offences comprised 10.6% - a pattern that closely follows occurrences in previous years.

¹³ Peel Regional Police, (2019). "City of Mississauga 2008 – 2018 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)". [2019, November].

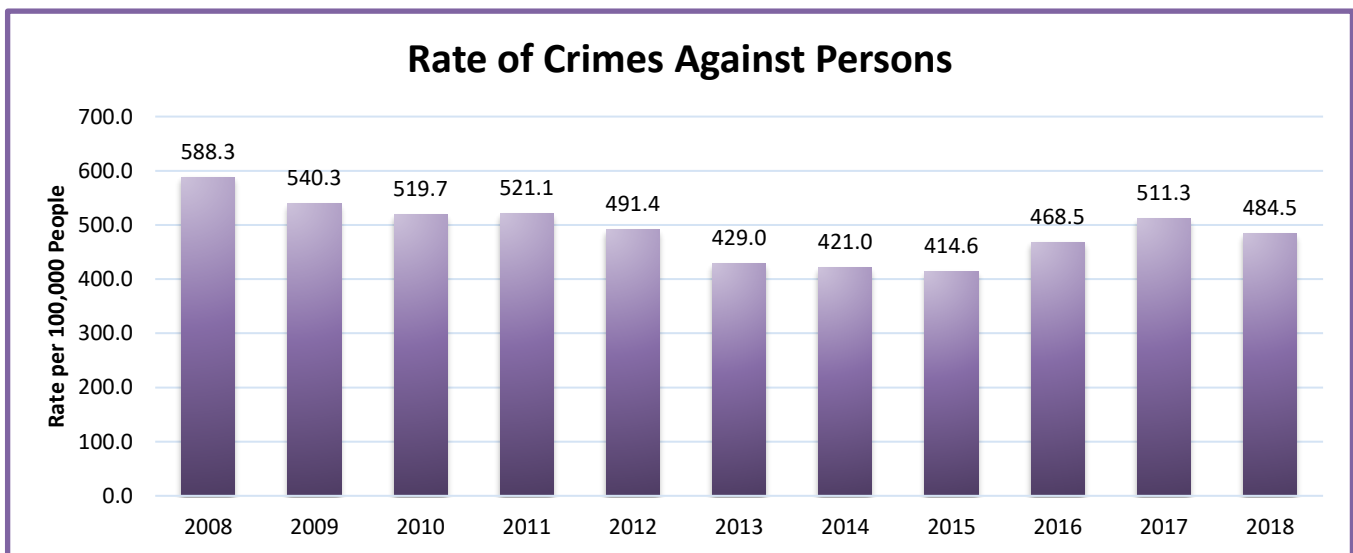
¹⁴ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 2 Mississauga Crimes Against Persons Count and Rate (2008-2018)¹⁵



In 2018, Mississauga had a total of 3,687 crimes against persons. This represented a 189 count decrease from a count of 3,876 in 2017. This indicates a 4.9% decrease in crimes against persons from 2017 to 2018. This report will specifically analyze the following crimes in this category: Homicide, Robbery, Sexual Assault, and Assault.

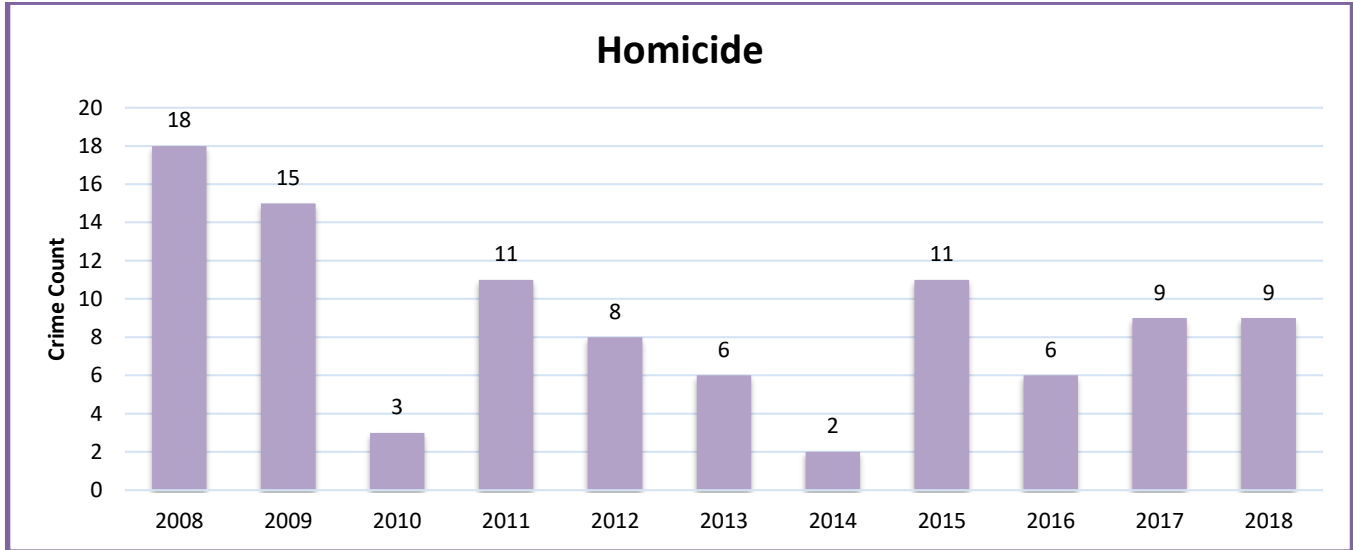


In 2017, the rate of crimes against persons in Mississauga was 511.3 per 100,000 people. In 2018, this rate decreased by 5.2% to a rate of 484.5 per 100,000 people. This indicates a decreasing value change of 27 in the category's rate of crime. The rate of crimes against persons in Mississauga has decreased by 17.6% since 2008.

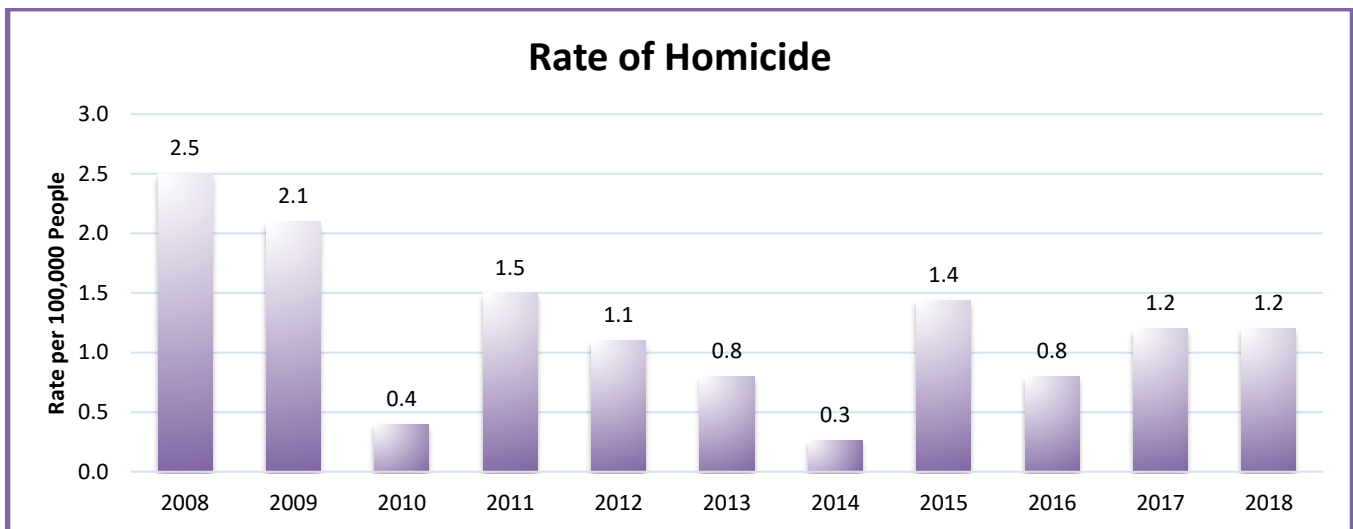
¹⁵ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 3 Mississauga Homicide Count and Rate (2008-2018)¹⁶



Mississauga experienced 9 homicides in 2018. There was no change between 2017 and 2018. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of homicide has decreased by 50.0%.

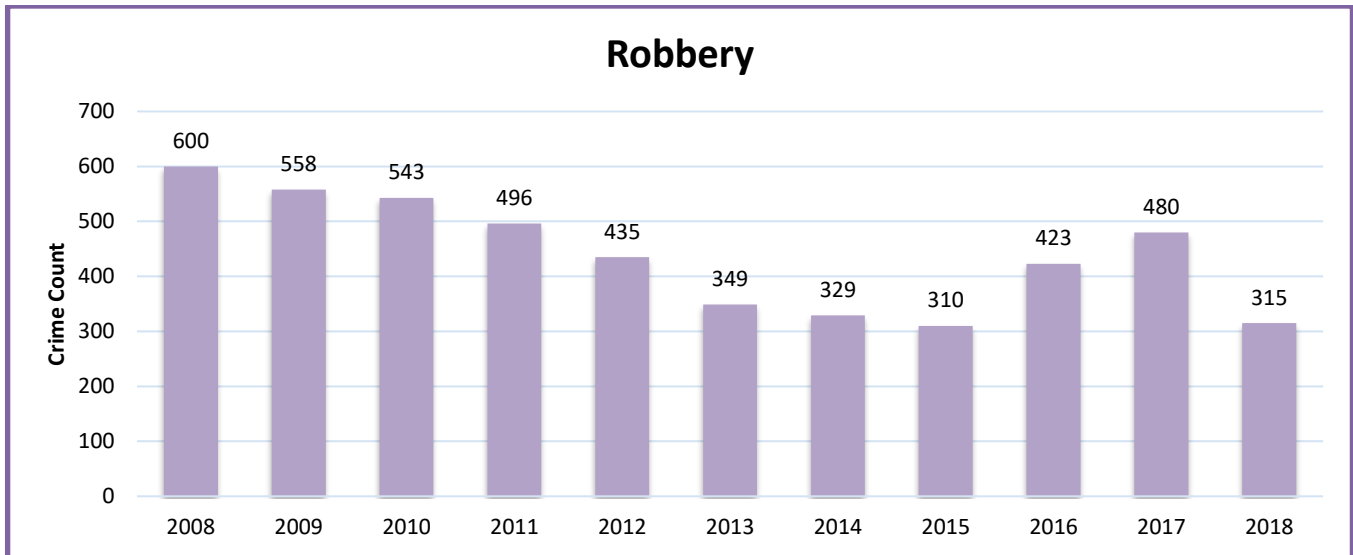


The rate of homicide in Mississauga for 2018 was 1.2 per 100,000 people. There was no change in rate between 2017 and 2018. The rate of homicide in Mississauga has decreased by 52.0% since 2008.

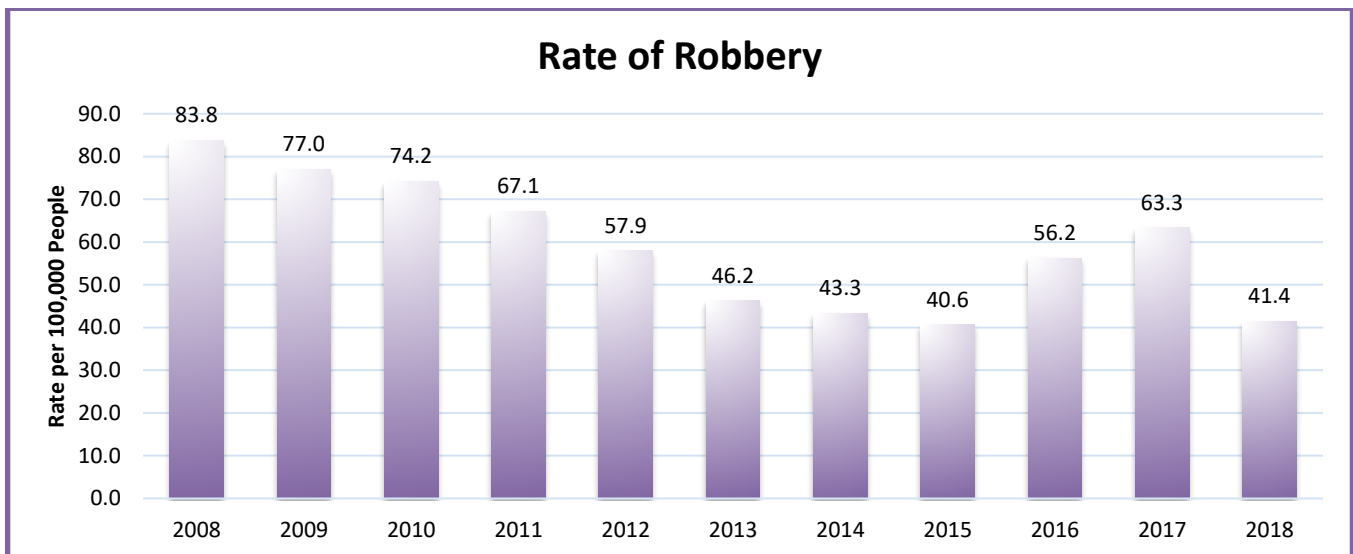
¹⁶ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 4 Mississauga Robbery Count and Rate (2008-2018)¹⁷



Mississauga experienced 315 counts of robbery in 2018, which represented a 165 count decrease from a count of 480 in 2017. This indicates a decrease of 34.4%. The count of robbery in Mississauga has decreased by 47.5% since 2008.

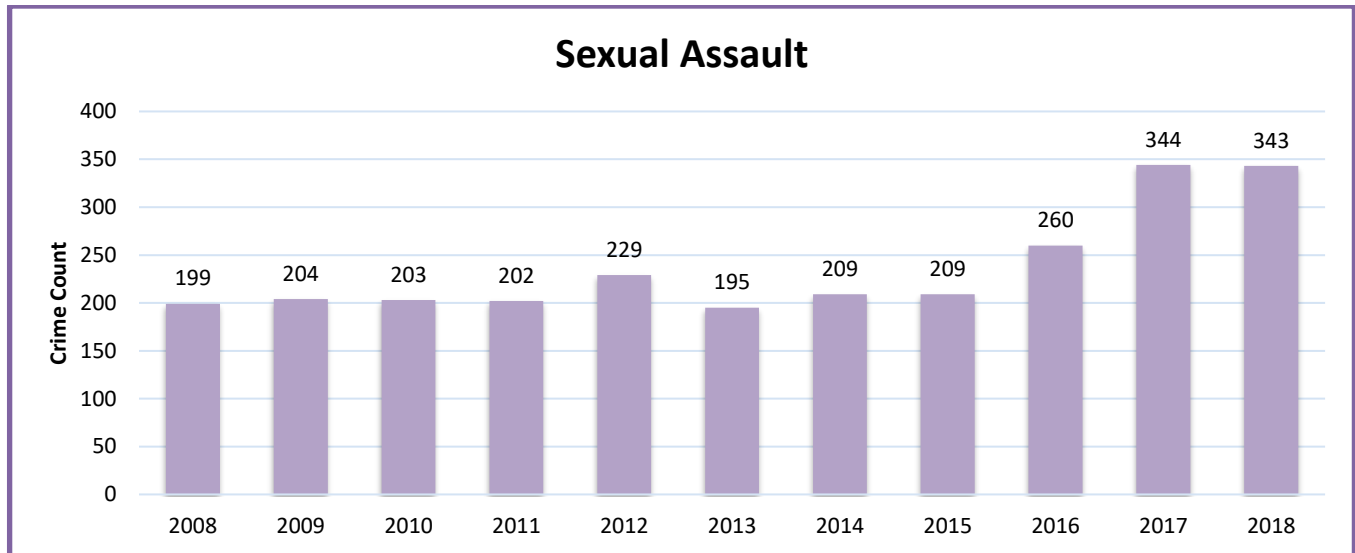


The rate of robbery in Mississauga for 2018 was 41.4 per 100,000 people. This represents a 34.6% decrease from a rate of 63.3 in 2017. The rate of robbery in Mississauga has decreased by 50.6% since 2008.

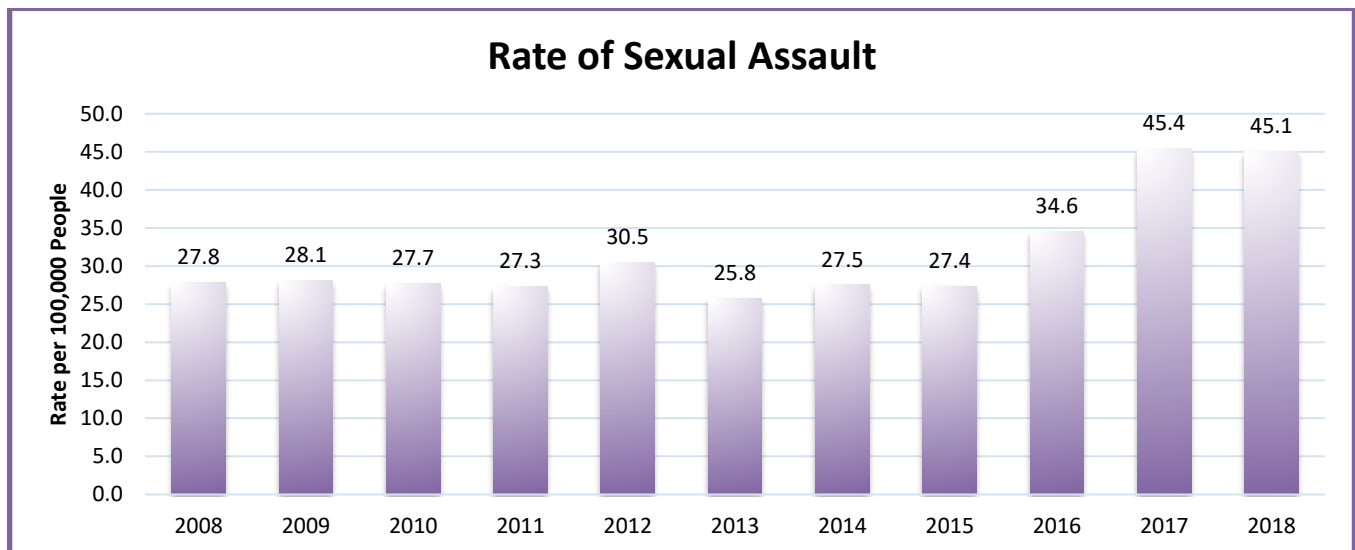
¹⁷ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 5 Mississauga Sexual Assault Count and Rate (2008-2018)¹⁸



Mississauga experienced 343 counts of sexual assault in 2018, which represented a decrease of 0.3% from 2017's count of 344. The count of sexual assault in Mississauga has increased by 72.4% since 2008.

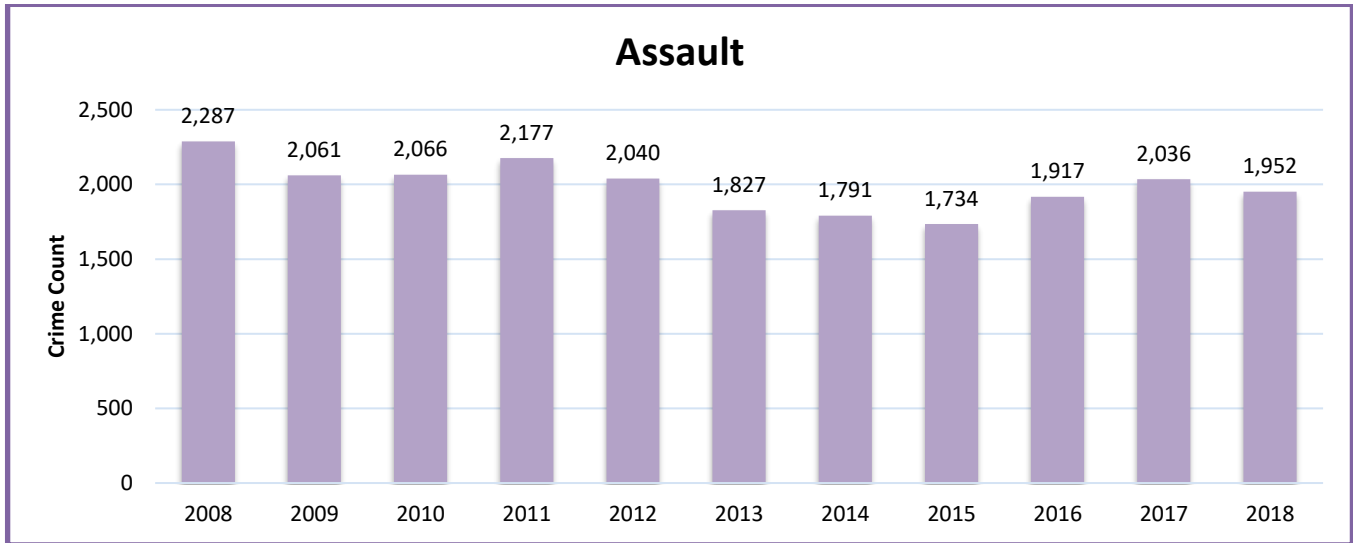


The rate of sexual assault in Mississauga for 2018 was 45.1 per 100,000 people. This represents a decrease of 0.7% from a rate of 45.4 in 2017. The rate of sexual assault in Mississauga has increased by 62.2% since 2008. The 2018 rate of sexual assault, like the 2017 rate, was among the highest it has been between 2008-2018.

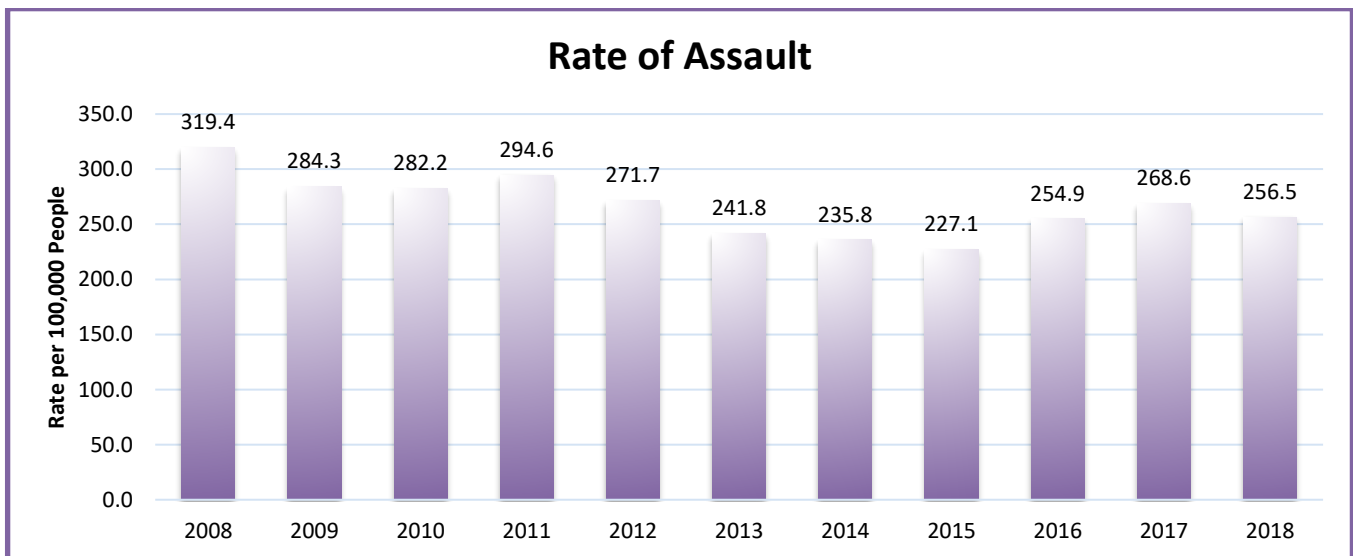
¹⁸ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 6 Mississauga Assault Count and Rate (2008-2018)¹⁹



Mississauga experienced 1,952 counts of assault in 2018, which represented an 84 count decrease from a count of 2,036 in 2017. This indicates a decrease of 4.1%. The count of assault in Mississauga has decreased by 14.6% since 2008.

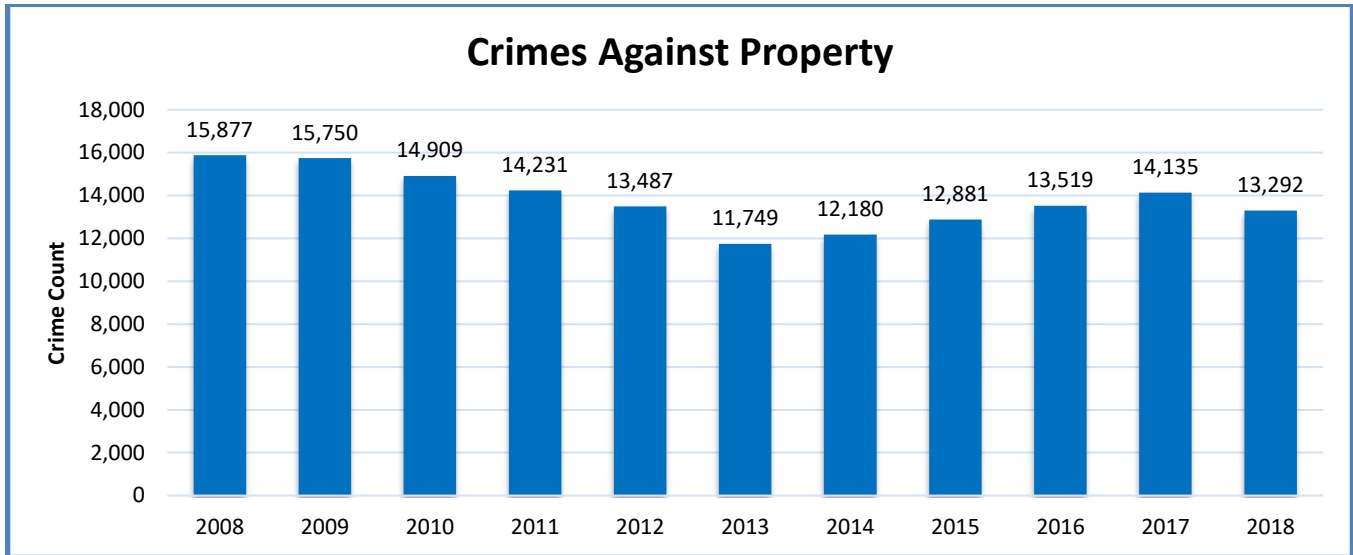


The rate of assault in Mississauga for 2018 was 256.5 per 100,000 people. This represents a 4.5% decrease from a rate of 268.6 in 2017. The rate of assault in Mississauga has decreased by 19.7% since 2008.

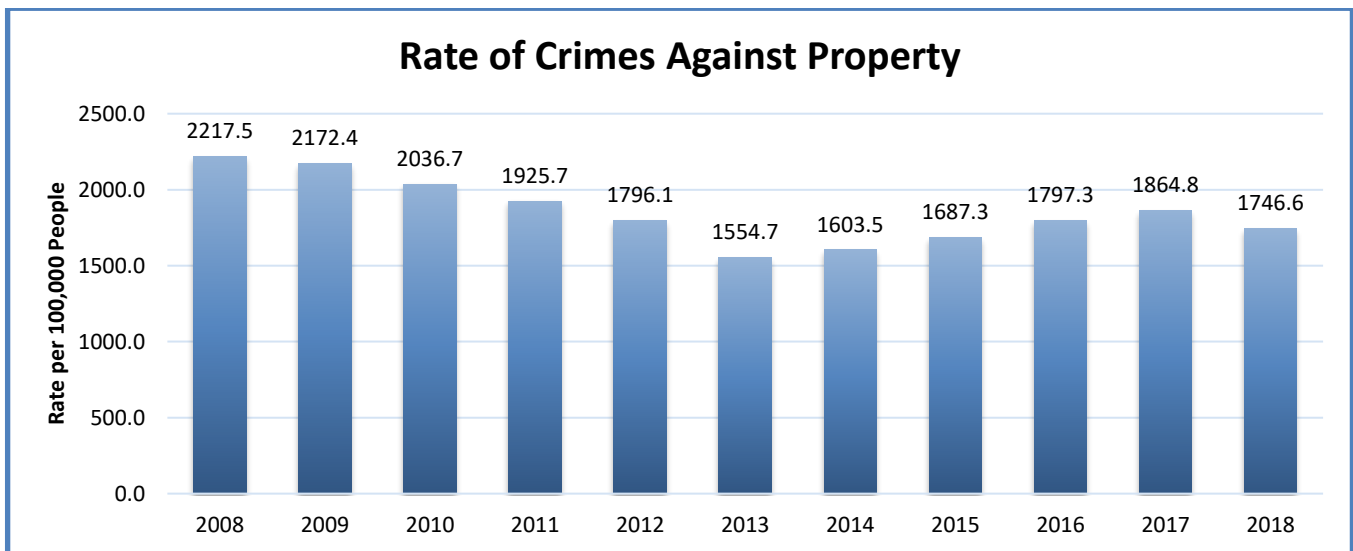
¹⁹ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 7 Mississauga Crimes Against Property Count and Rate (2008-2018)²⁰



In 2018, Mississauga had a total of 13,292 crimes against property. This represented an 843 count drop from a count of 14,135 in 2017. This rise indicates a decrease of 6.0% of property offences from 2017 to 2018. 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 16.3% since 2008.

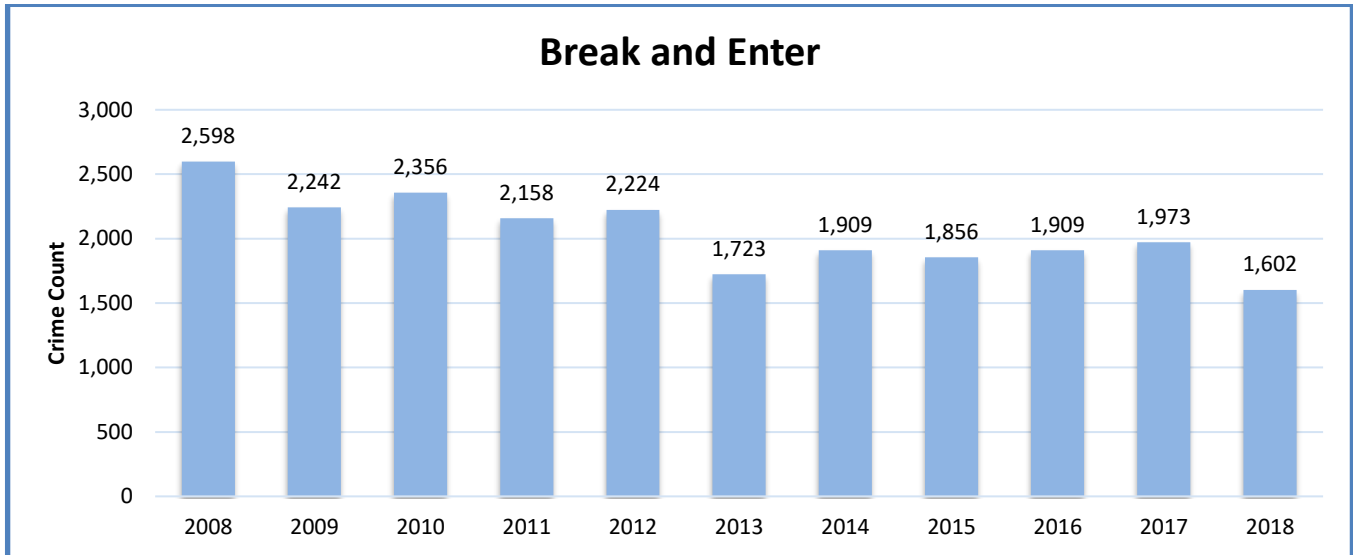


In 2017, the rate of crimes against property in Mississauga was 1864.8 per 100,000 people. In 2018, this rate decreased 6.3% to a rate of 1746.6 per 100,000 people. This indicates a decreasing value change of 118 in the category's rate of crime. Since 2008, this crime rate has decreased by 21.2% in Mississauga.

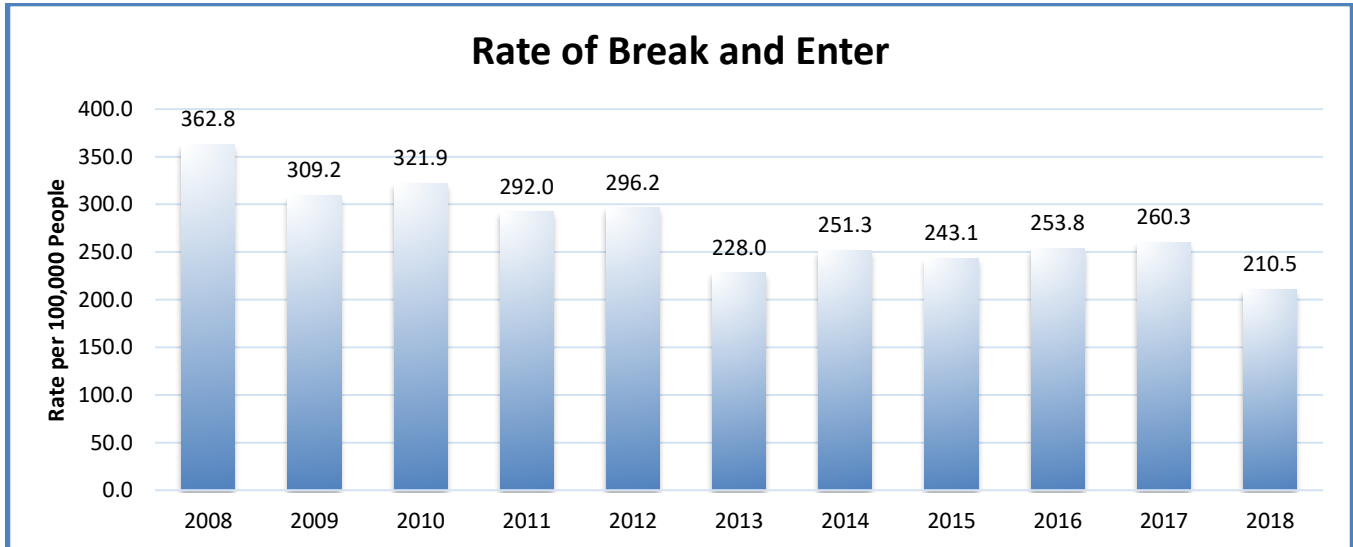
²⁰ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 8 Mississauga Break and Enter Count and Rate (2008-2018)²¹



Mississauga experienced 1,602 break and enters in 2018, which represented a 371 count decrease from a count of 1,973 in 2017. This indicates an 18.8% decrease in break and enters between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of break and enter has decreased by 38.3%.

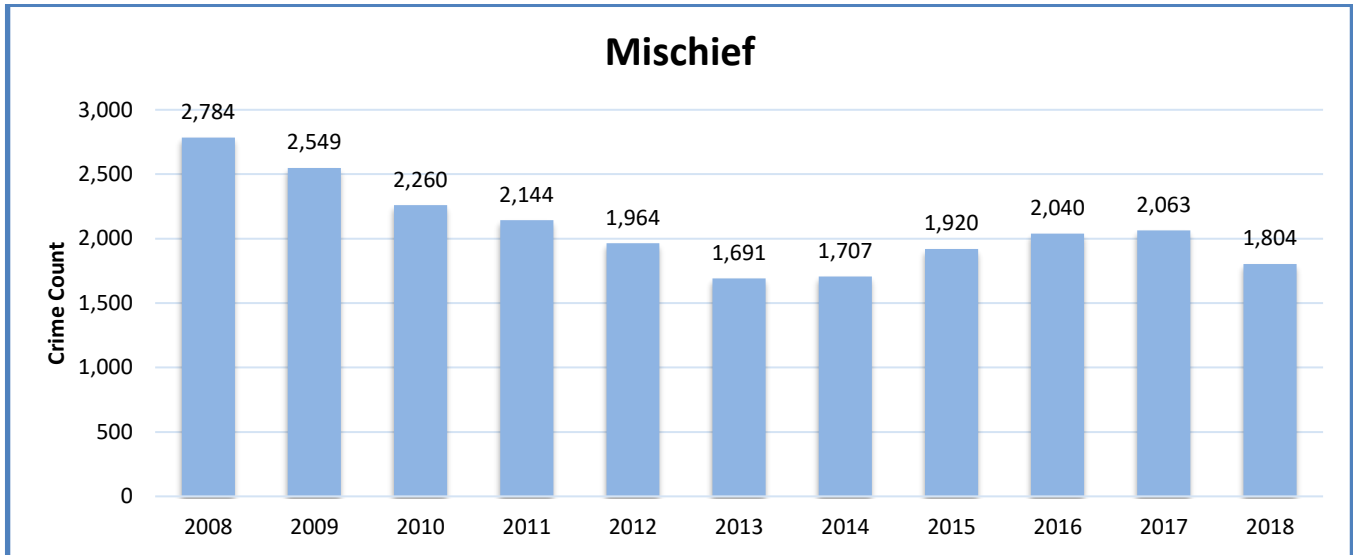


The rate of break and enter in Mississauga for 2018 was 210.5 per 100,000 people. This represents a 19.1% decrease from a rate of 260.3 in 2017. The rate of break and enter in Mississauga has decreased by 42.0% since 2008.

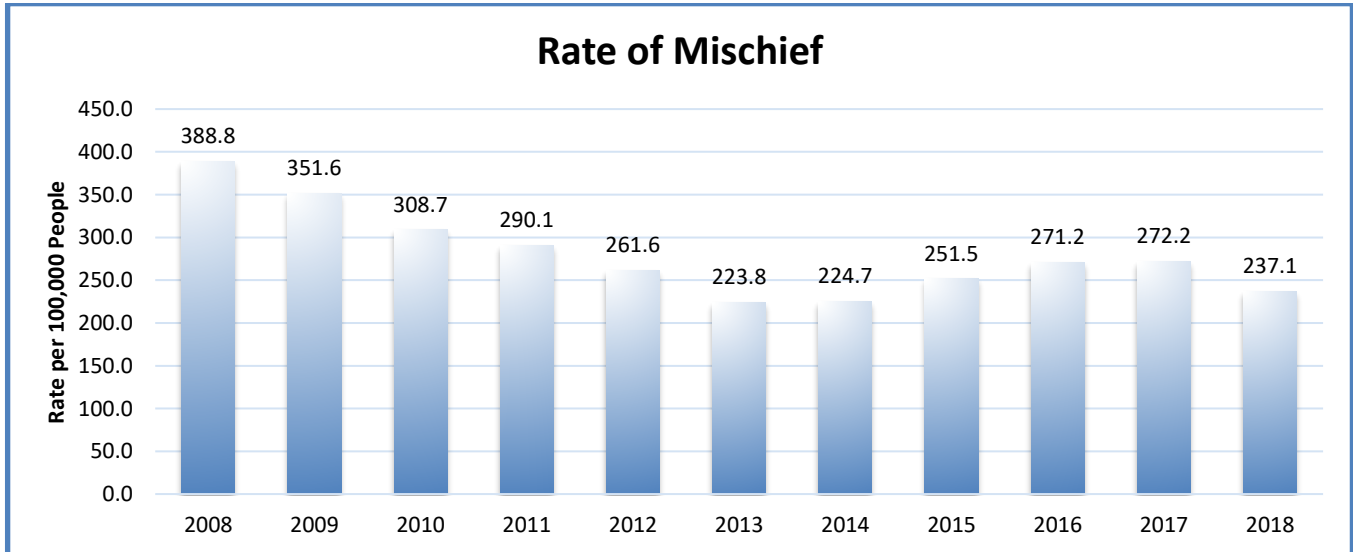
²¹ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 9 Mississauga Mischief Count and Rate (2008-2018)²²



Mississauga experienced 1,804 occurrences of mischief in 2018, which represented a 259 count decrease from a count of 2,063 in 2017. This indicates a 12.6% decrease in mischief between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of mischief has decreased by 35.2%.

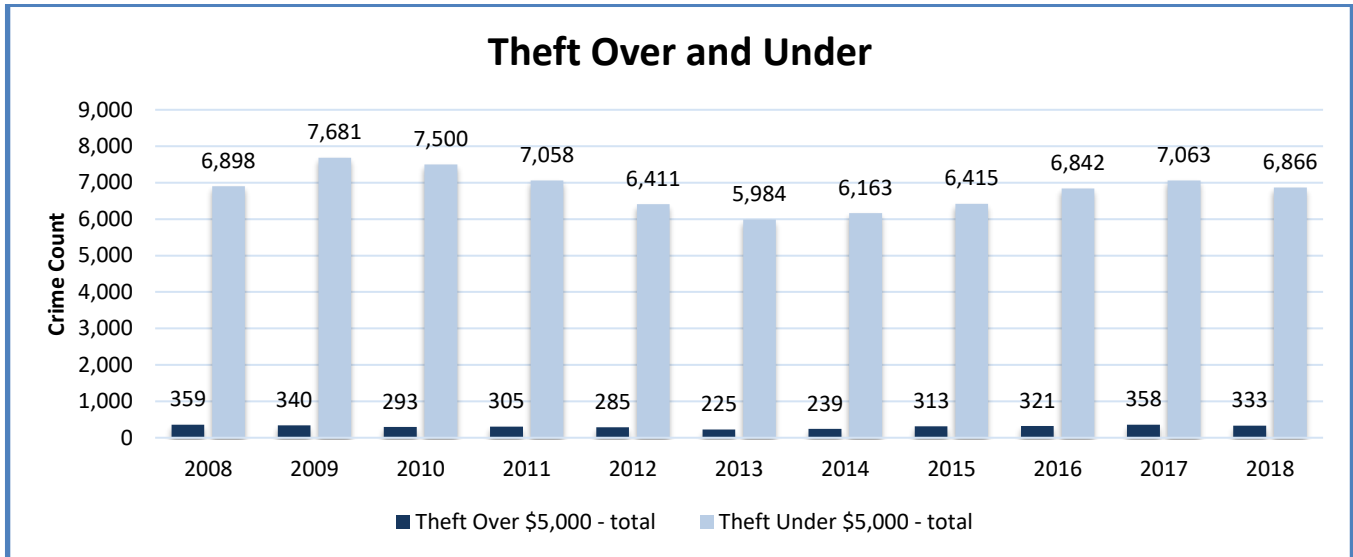


The rate of mischief in Mississauga for 2018 was 237.1 per 100,000 people. This represents a 12.9% decrease from a rate of 272.2 in 2017. The rate of mischief in Mississauga has decreased by 39.0% since 2008.

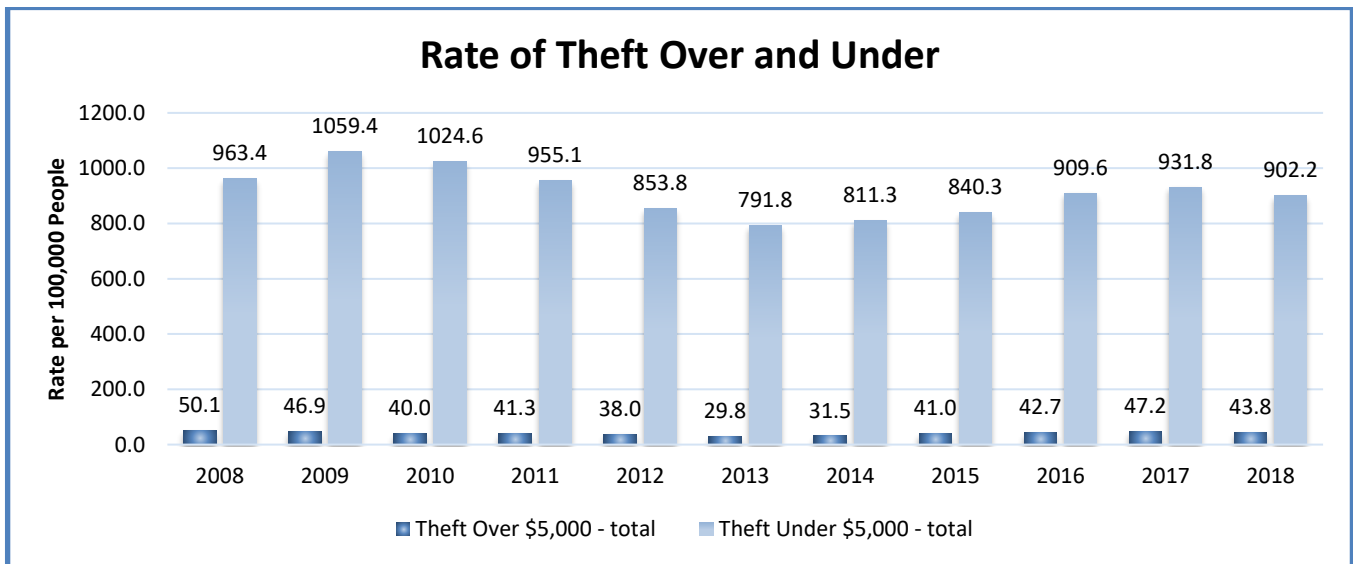
²² Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 10 Mississauga Theft Over and Under Count and Rate (2008-2018)²³



Mississauga experienced 333 occurrences of theft over (25 count decrease) and 6,866 occurrences in theft under (197 count decrease) in 2018. This indicates a 7.0% decrease in theft over and a 2.8% decrease in theft under between 2017 and 2018. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of theft over has decreased by 7.2% and count of theft under has decreased by 0.5%.

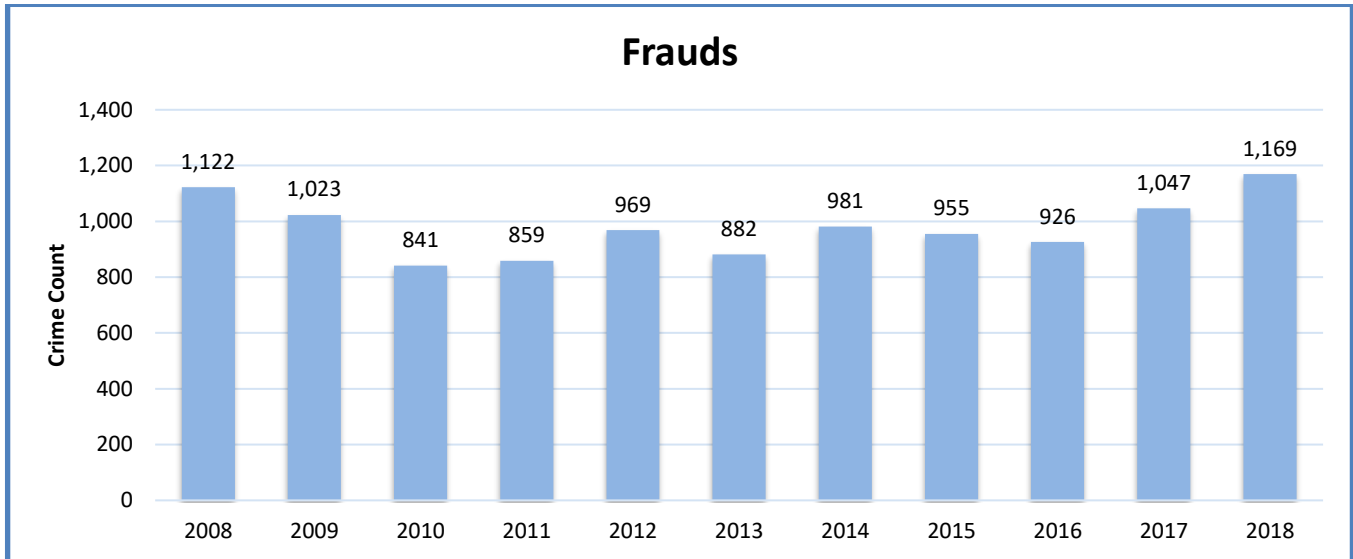


For 2018, the rate of theft over was 43.8 per 100,000 people (7.2 decrease from a rate of 47.2 in 2017) while the rate of theft under was 902.2 per 100,000 people (3.2% decrease from a rate of 931.8 in 2017). Since 2008, the rate of theft over has decreased by 12.6% and the rate of theft under has decreased by 6.4% in Mississauga.

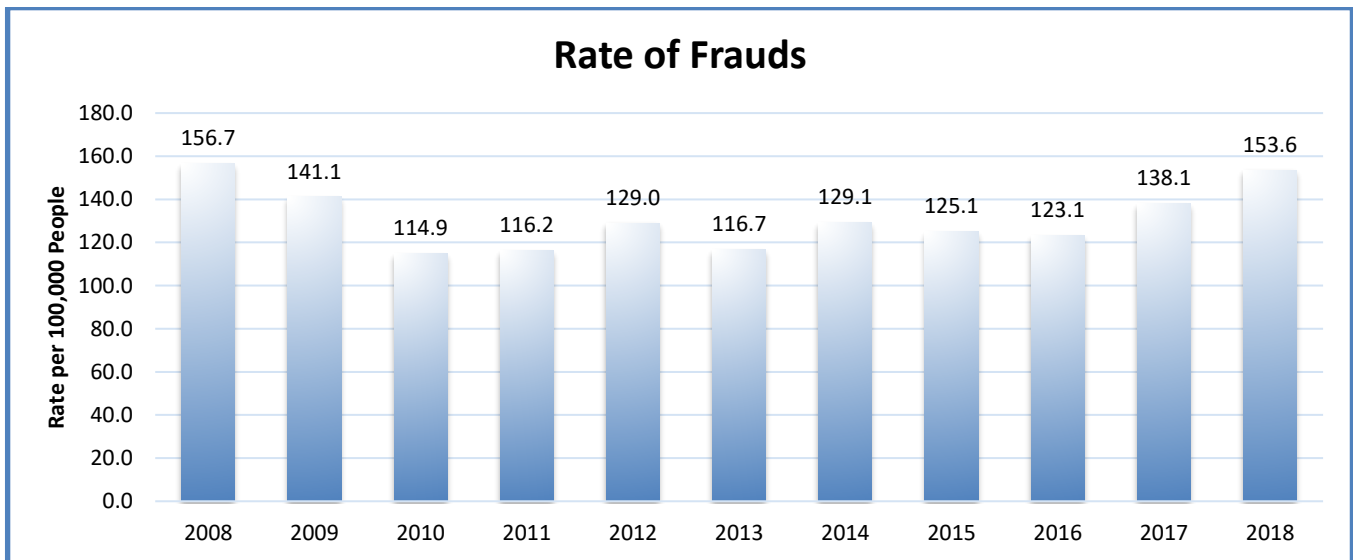
²³ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 11 Mississauga Fraud Count and Rate (2008-2018)²⁴



Mississauga experienced 1,169 occurrences of fraud in 2018, which represented a 122 count increase from a count of 1,047 in 2017. This indicates a 11.7% increase in frauds between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of fraud has increased by 4.2%.

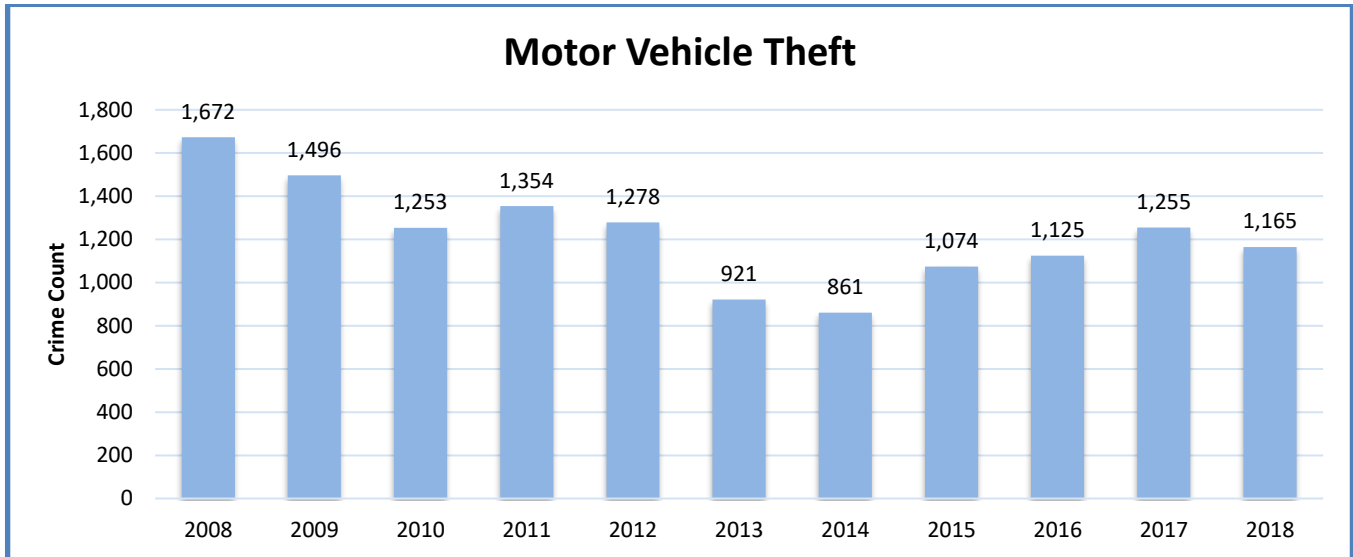


The rate of frauds in Mississauga for 2018 was 153.6 per 100,000 people. This represents a 11.2% increase from a rate of 138.1 in 2017. The rate of frauds in Mississauga has decreased by 2.0% since 2008.

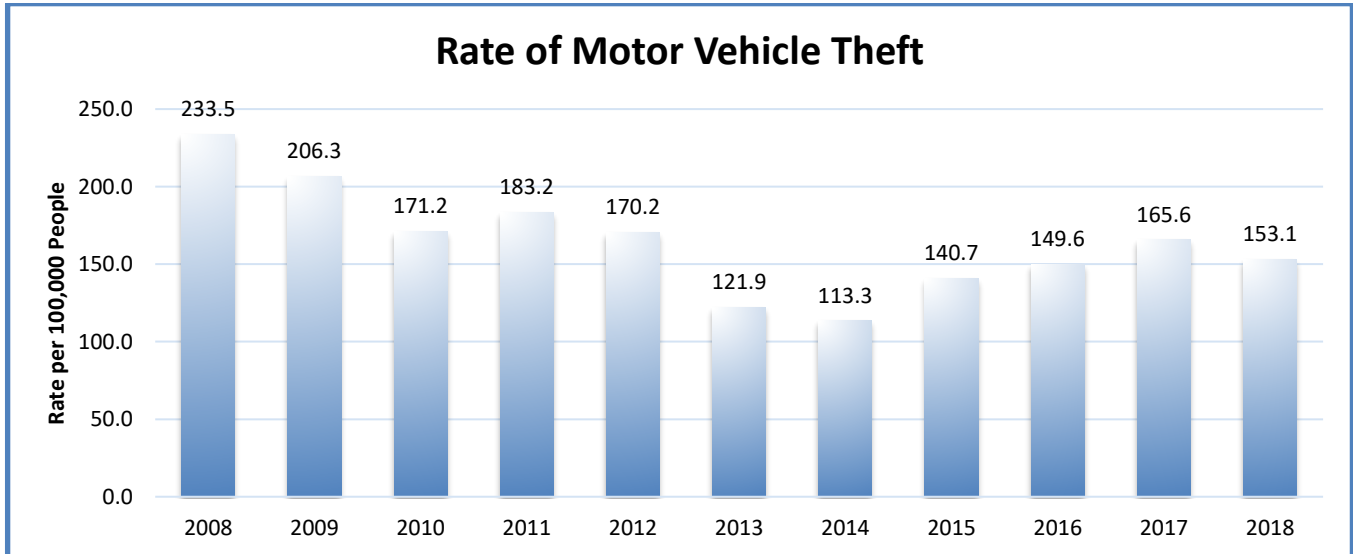
²⁴ Ibid.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 12 Mississauga Motor Vehicle Theft Count and Rate (2008-2018)²⁵



Mississauga experienced 1,165 motor vehicle thefts in 2018, which represented a 90 count decrease from a count of 1,255 in 2017. This indicates a 7.2% decrease in motor vehicle thefts between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of motor vehicle theft has decreased by 30.3%.

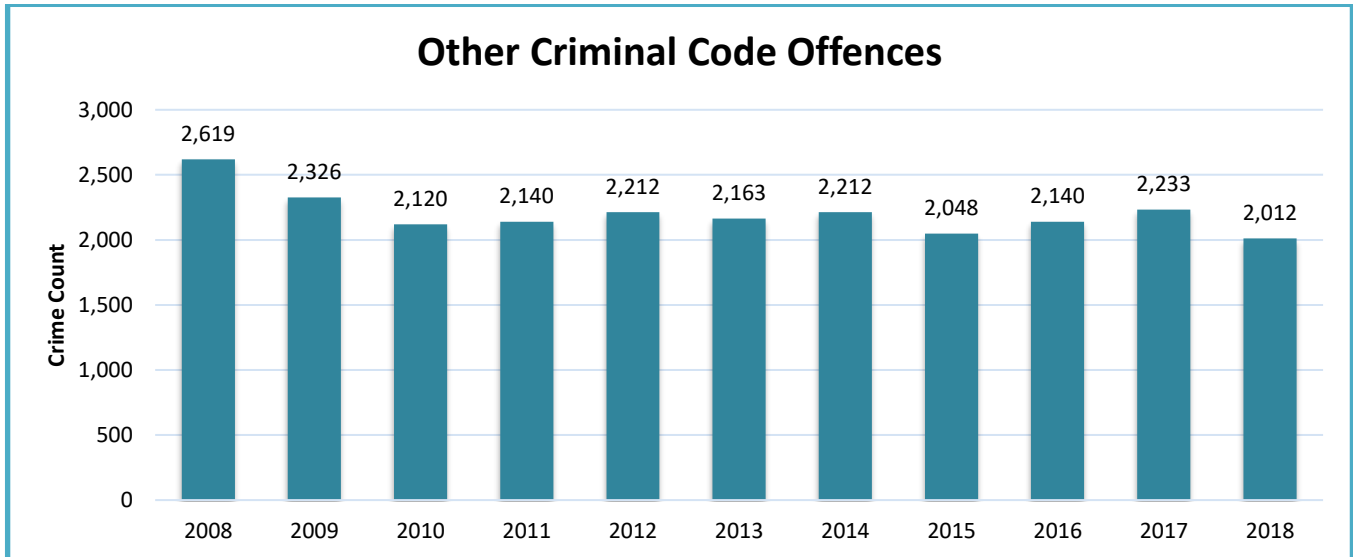


The rate of motor vehicle theft in Mississauga for 2018 was 153.1 per 100,000 people. This represents a 7.5% decrease from a rate of 165.6 in 2017. The rate of motor vehicle theft in Mississauga has decreased by 34.4% since 2008.

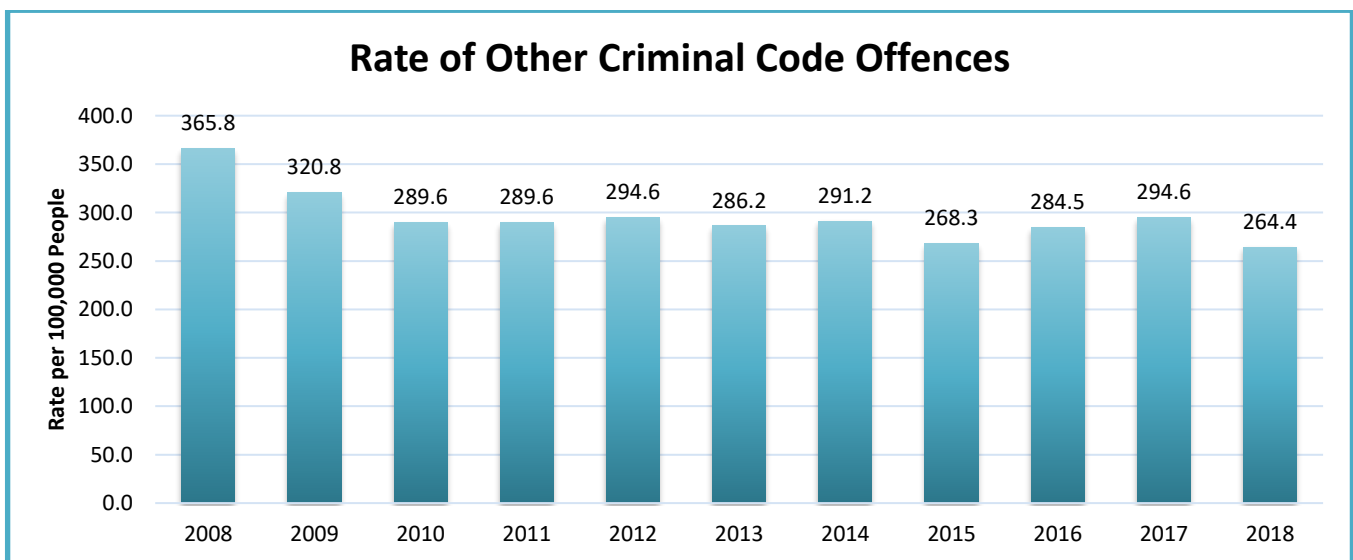
²⁵ Ibid.

OTHER CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES

Figure 13 Mississauga Other Criminal Code Offences Count and Rate (2008-2018)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 2018, Mississauga had a total of 2,012 'other' offences. This represented a 221 count decrease from a count of 2,233 in 2017. This rise indicates a decrease of 9.9% of other criminal code offences from 2017 to 2018. This category includes crimes such as offensive weapons, counterfeiting, and indecent acts. Since 2008, this category of crime has decreased by 23.2%.

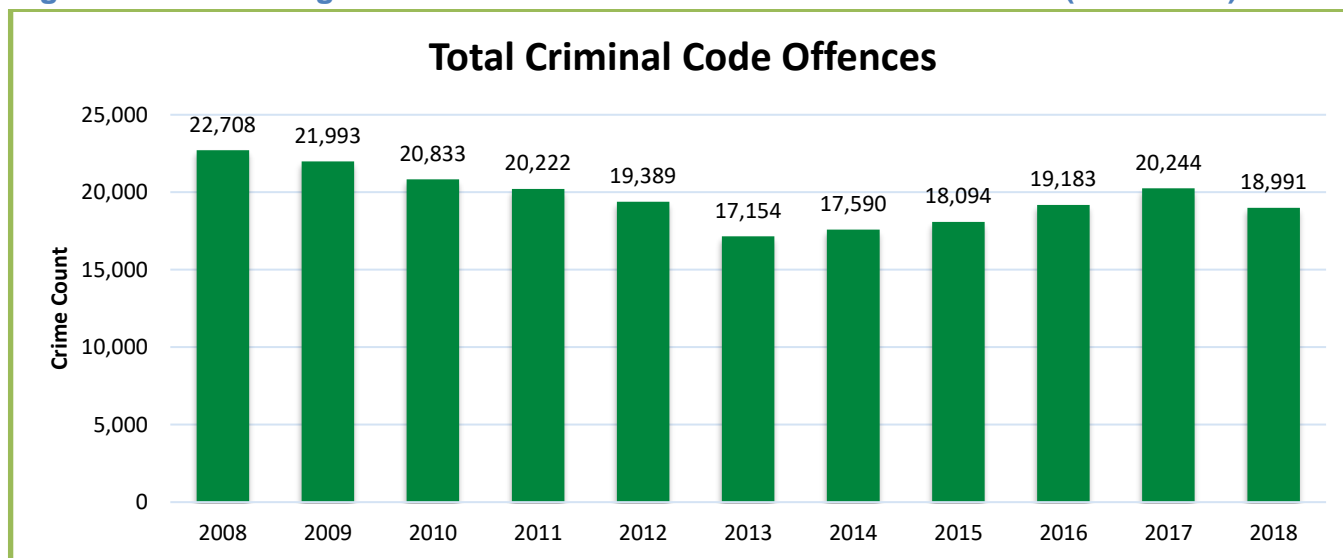


In 2017, the rate of other criminal code offences in Mississauga was 294.6 per 100,000 people. In 2018, this rate decreased by 10.2% to a rate of 264.4 per 100,000 people. This indicates a decreasing value change of 30.2 in the category's rate of crime. Since 2008, the rate has decreased by 27.7%.

²⁶ Ibid.

TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES

Figure 14 Mississauga Total Criminal Code Offences Count and Rate (2008-2018)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 18,991 criminal code offences in 2018, which represented a 1,253 count decrease from a count of 20,244 in 2017. This indicates a 6.2% decrease in all criminal code offences between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of criminal code offences has decreased by 16.4%.

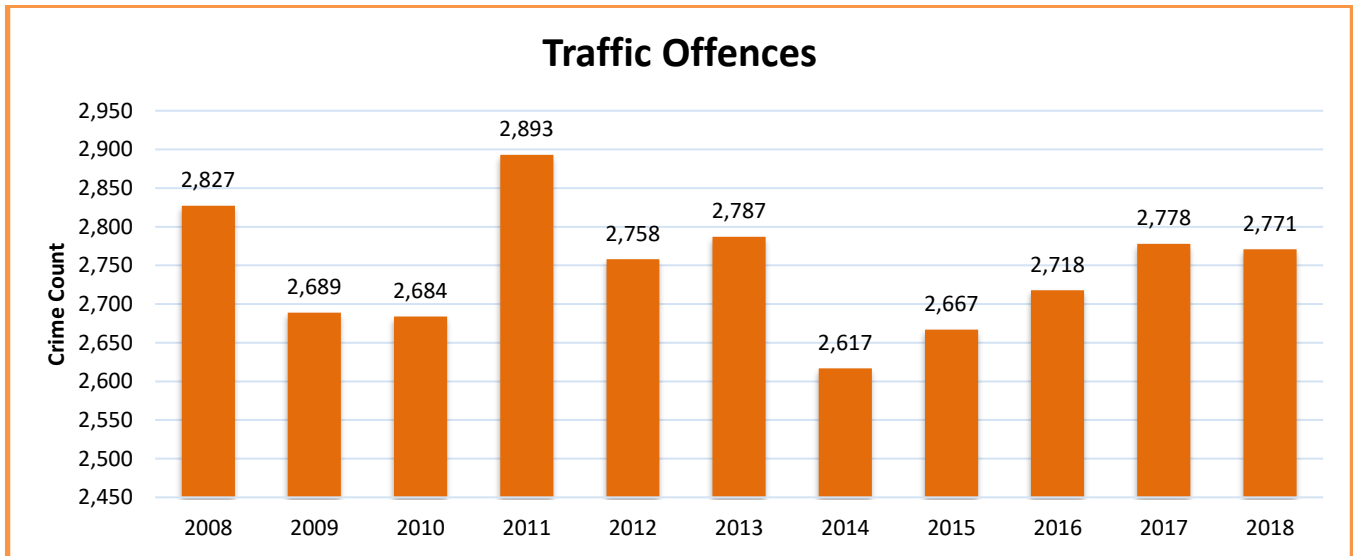


In 2017, the rate of total criminal code offences in Mississauga was 2671.0 per 100,000 people. In 2018, this rate decreased 6.6% to a rate of 2495.5 per 100,000 people. This indicates a decreasing value change of 175.5 in the category's rate of crime from 2017 to 2018. Since 2008, the rate of total criminal code offences has decreased by 21.3%.

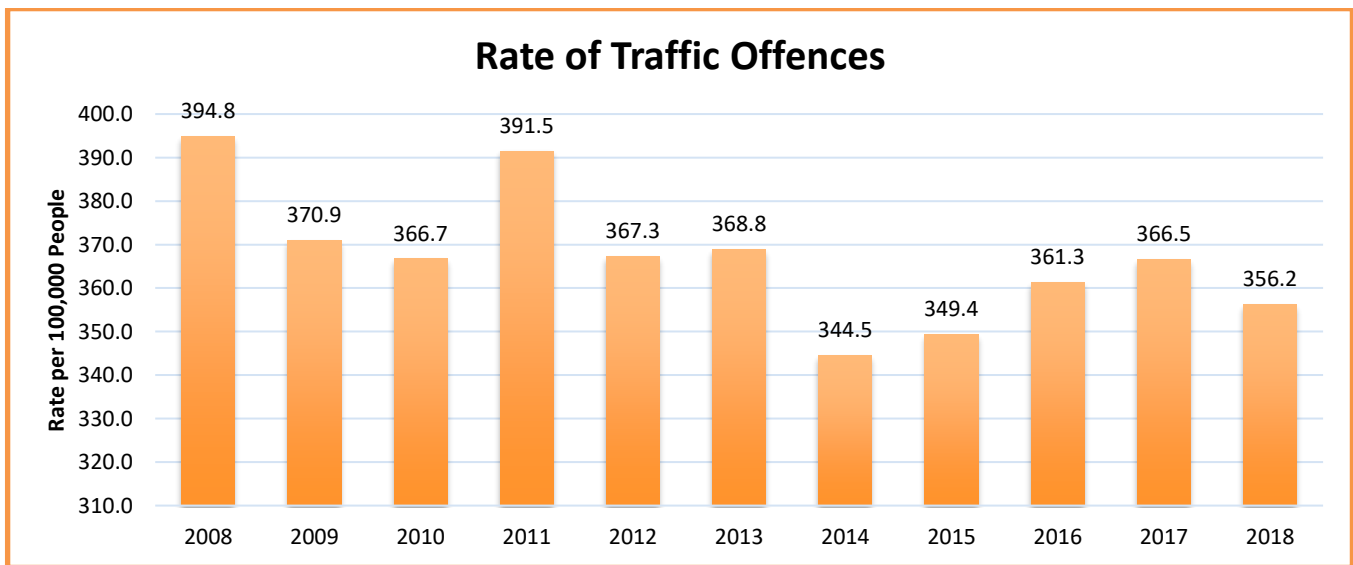
²⁷ Ibid.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Figure 15 Mississauga Traffic Offences Count and Rate (2008-2018)²⁸



Mississauga experienced 2,771 traffic offences in 2018, which represented a 7 count decrease from a count of 2,778 in 2017. This indicates a 0.3% decrease in traffic offences between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of traffic offences has decreased by 2.0%.

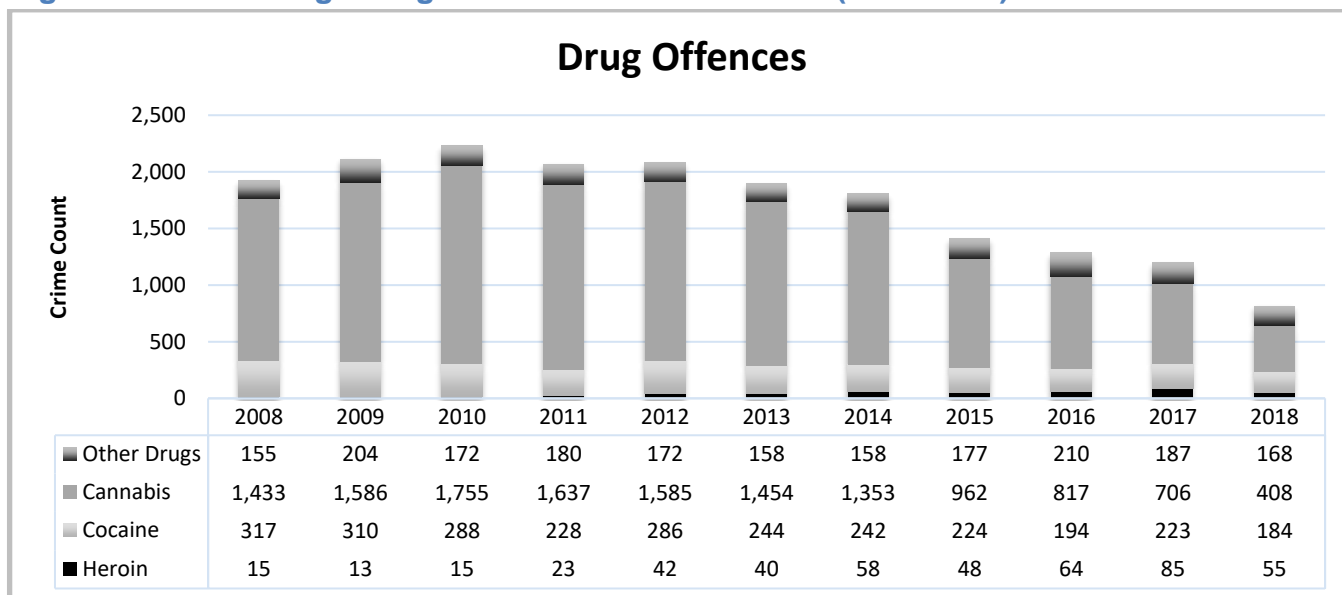


In 2017, the rate of total criminal code offences in Mississauga was 366.5 per 100,000 people. In 2018, this rate decreased 2.8% to a rate of 356.2 per 100,000 people. This indicates a decreasing value change of 10.3 in the category's rate of crime from 2017 to 2018. Since 2008, the rate of traffic offences has decreased by 9.8%.

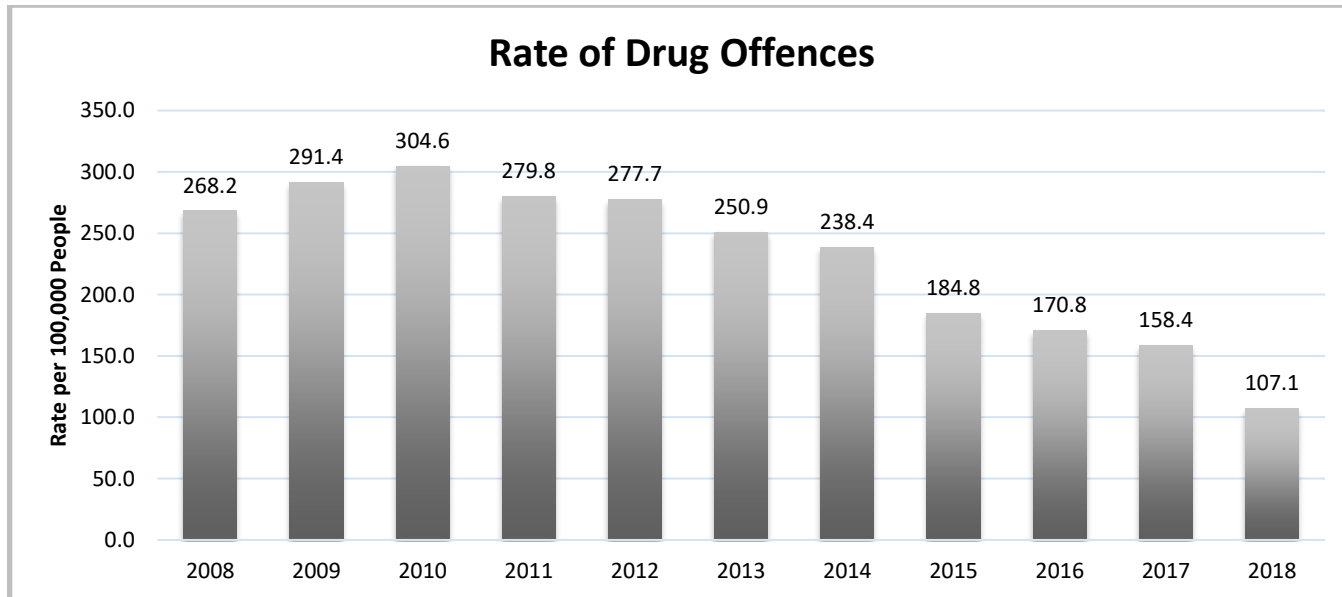
²⁸ Ibid.

DRUG OFFENCES

Figure 16 Mississauga Drug Offences Count and Rate (2008-2018)²⁹



Mississauga experienced 815 drug offences in 2018 (the bulk of drug offences reported was for cannabis, making up 50% of the category's total). This indicates a 32.1% decrease in drug crimes between 2017 and 2018. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of drug offences has decreased by 57.6%.



In 2018, the rate of drug offences in Mississauga decreased 32.4% from a rate of 158.4 per 100,000 people in 2017 to a rate of 107.1 per 100,000 people, indicating a change of 51.3 in the category's rate of crime. Since 2008, Mississauga's rate of drug offences has decreased by 60.1%.

²⁹ Ibid.

Figure 17 Crime Rates by Census Metropolitan Area (2018)³⁰

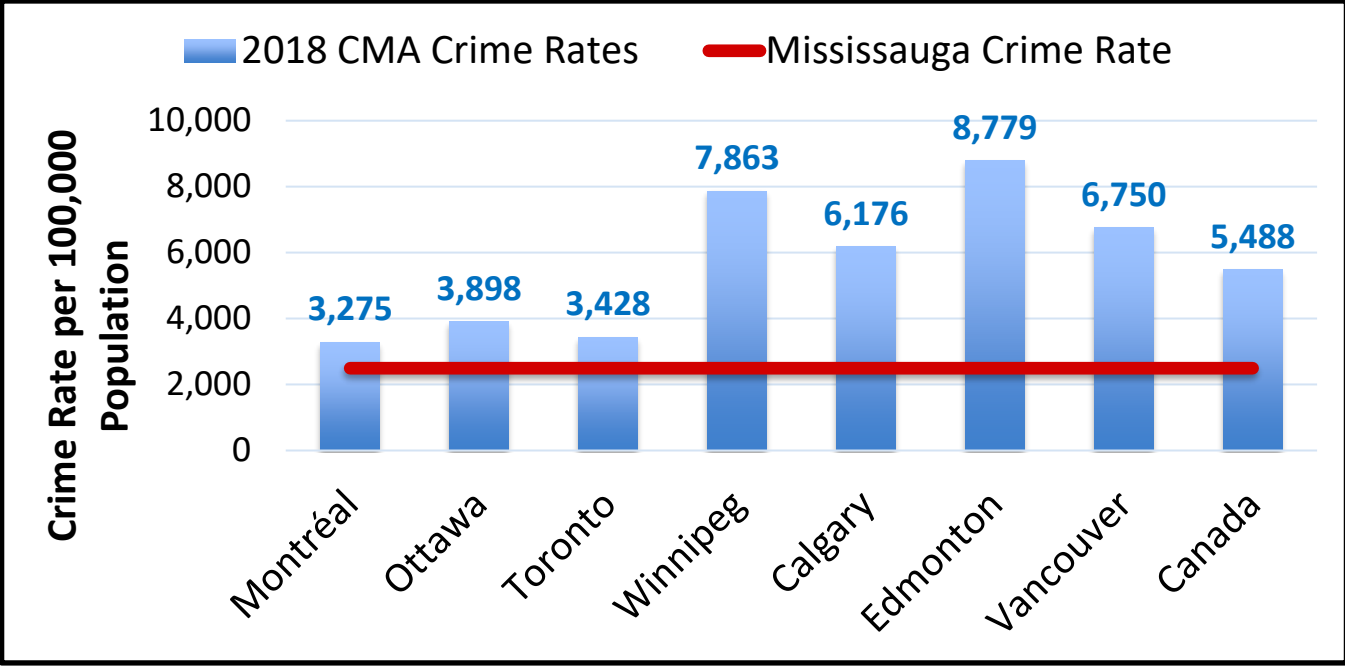


Figure 17 shows the crime rate per 100,000 people for 7 CMA's in Canada, as well as the national average for 2017. Mississauga's rate of crime is represented by the red line to assist in analysis.

In comparison to the 7 CMA's in this graph, Mississauga had the lowest crime rate in 2018, at a rate of 2495.5 per 100,000 people.³¹ The Toronto CMA had a crime rate of 3428 per 100,000 people in 2018, a 9.1% increase from the CMA's 2017 rate of 3,115.³² The national rate of crime in Canada for 2018 was 5,488 per 100,000 people. Mississauga's crime rate in 2018 was therefore just under half of the national rate.³³

30 Statistics Canada, (2019). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2018" [Online]. Available <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2019001/article/00013-eng.pdf> [2019, November].

31 Peel Regional Police, (2019). "City of Mississauga 2008 – 2018 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)". [2019, November].

32 Statistics Canada, (2019). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2018" [Online]. Available: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2019001/article/00013-eng.pdf> [2019, November].

33 Ibid.

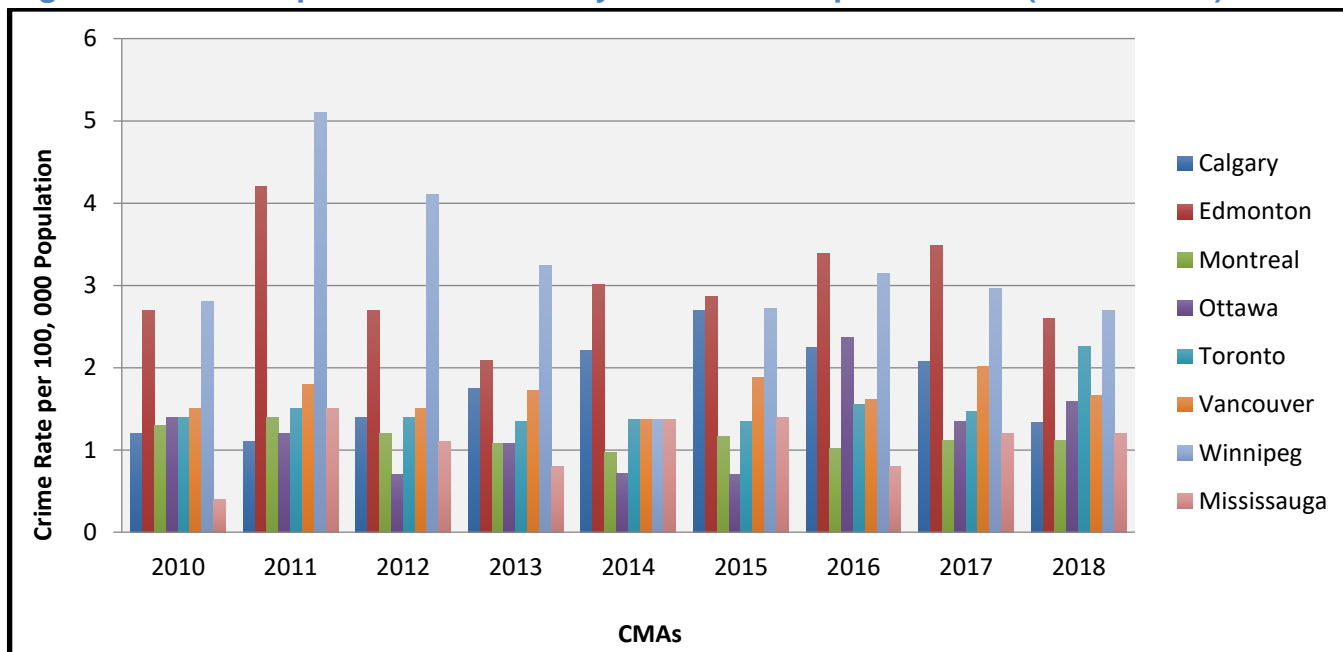
Table 2 Police-reported crime for selected offences, by Census Metropolitan Area (2018)³⁴

CMAs	Homicide		Sexual Assault (Level 1, 2, and 3)		Robbery		Break & Enter		Motor Vehicle Theft	
	Rate	% Change in 2018	Rate	% Change in 2018	Rate	% Change in 2018	Rate	% Change in 2018	Rate	% Change in 2018
Calgary	1.33	-35.7%	71	29.1%	88	14.3%	708	7.3%	540	1.7%
Edmonton	2.6	-25.5%	86	7.5%	108	3.9%	675	5.6%	463	-7.2%
Montreal	1.11	0.0%	64	10.3%	59	-15.7%	306	-15.7%	171	-7.1%
Ottawa	1.59	18.0%	78	22.0%	60	3.5%	271	10.2%	92	-1.1%
Toronto	2.26	53.7%	60	25.0%	85	-4.5%	228	6.0%	159	24.2%
Vancouver	1.66	-17.8%	52	6.1%	60	-9.1%	526	-9.6%	236	-25.1%
Winnipeg	2.69	-9.1%	99	1.0%	290	12.4%	780	17.3%	370	20.1%
Canada	1.76	-2.2%	78	16.4%	61	-1.6%	431	-0.7%	232	0.0%

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 2017 to 2018. Mississauga is represented in the Toronto CMA's data. Toronto's CMA has seen an increase from 2017 to 2018 in the rate of homicides, sexual assaults, break and enters and theft of motor vehicles, but a decrease in rate of robberies. 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 2018 for these 8 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.

³⁴ Ibid.

Figure 18 Police-reported Homicides by Census Metropolitan Area (2010 – 2018)³⁵



Among the CMAs selected, Mississauga maintained the same homicide rate as 2017 and continued with the second lowest rate of homicide in 2018, at a rate of 1.2 per 100,000 people. The CMA with the lowest rate of homicide continued to be Montreal with 1.11 per 100,000 people. Mississauga rests below Toronto's 2018 homicide rate of 2.26 per 100,000 people.

³⁵ Ibid.

Figure 19 Police-reported Sexual Assaults by Census Metropolitan Area (2010 – 2018)³⁶

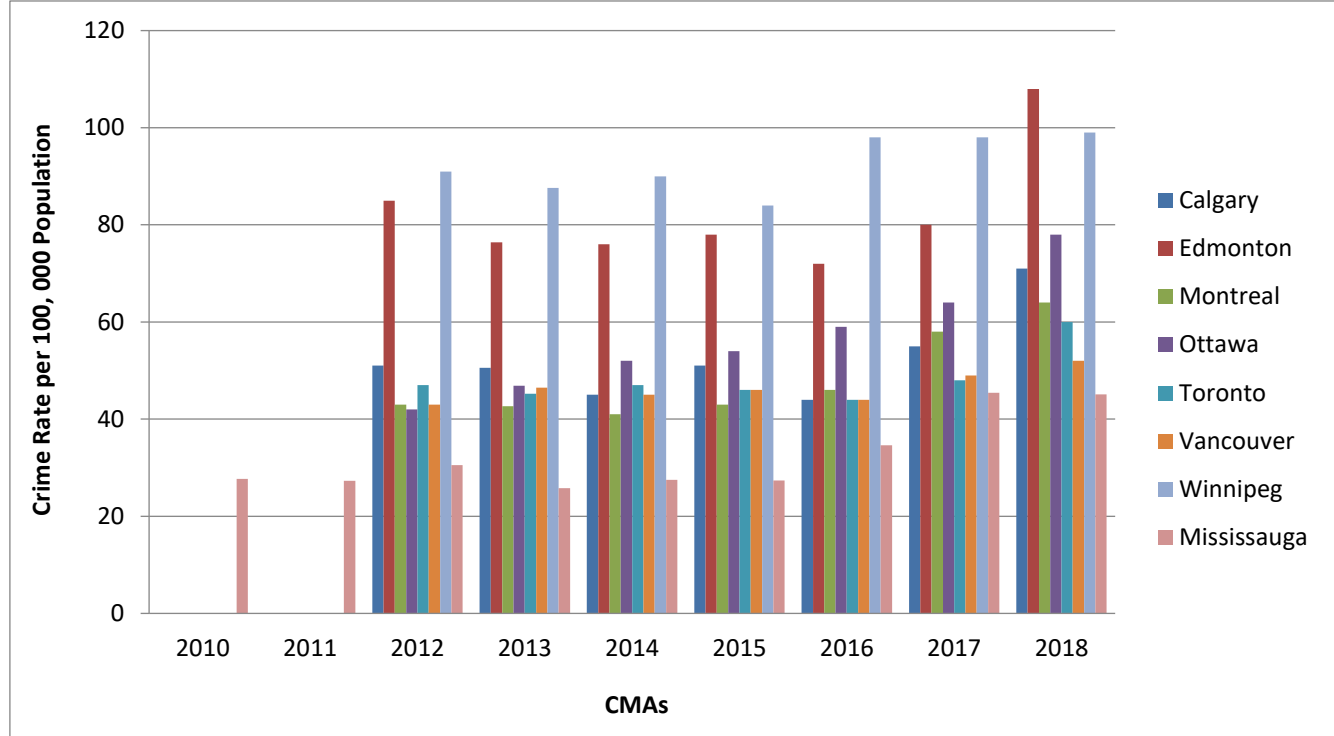


Figure 19 is missing data from 2010 to 2011 for the additional CMAAs as it was not provided by Statistics Canada until 2012. In 2018, Mississauga experienced 45.1 sexual assaults per 100,000 people – a 0.7% decrease since 2017’s rate of 45.4. Mississauga had the lowest rate of sexual assaults in 2018 among these CMAAs; the second lowest rate was Vancouver (52 per 100,000); and the third lowest rate was Toronto (60 per 100,000).

³⁶ Ibid.

Figure 20 Police-reported Robberies by Census Metropolitan Area (2010 – 2018)³⁷

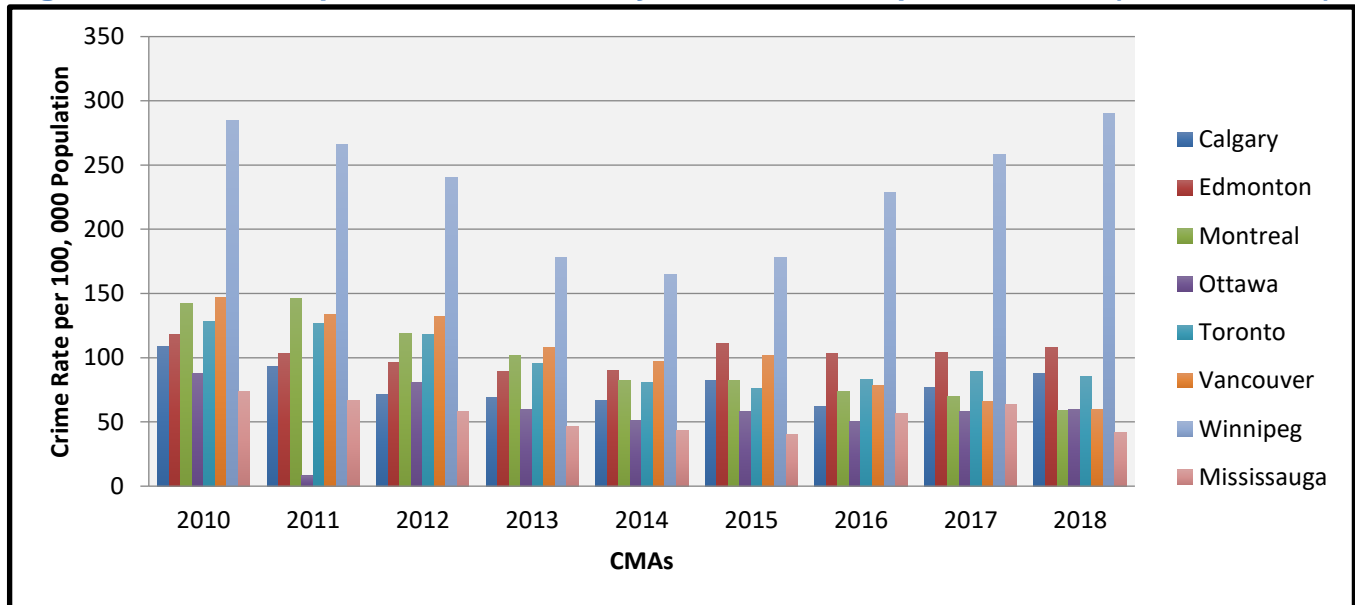
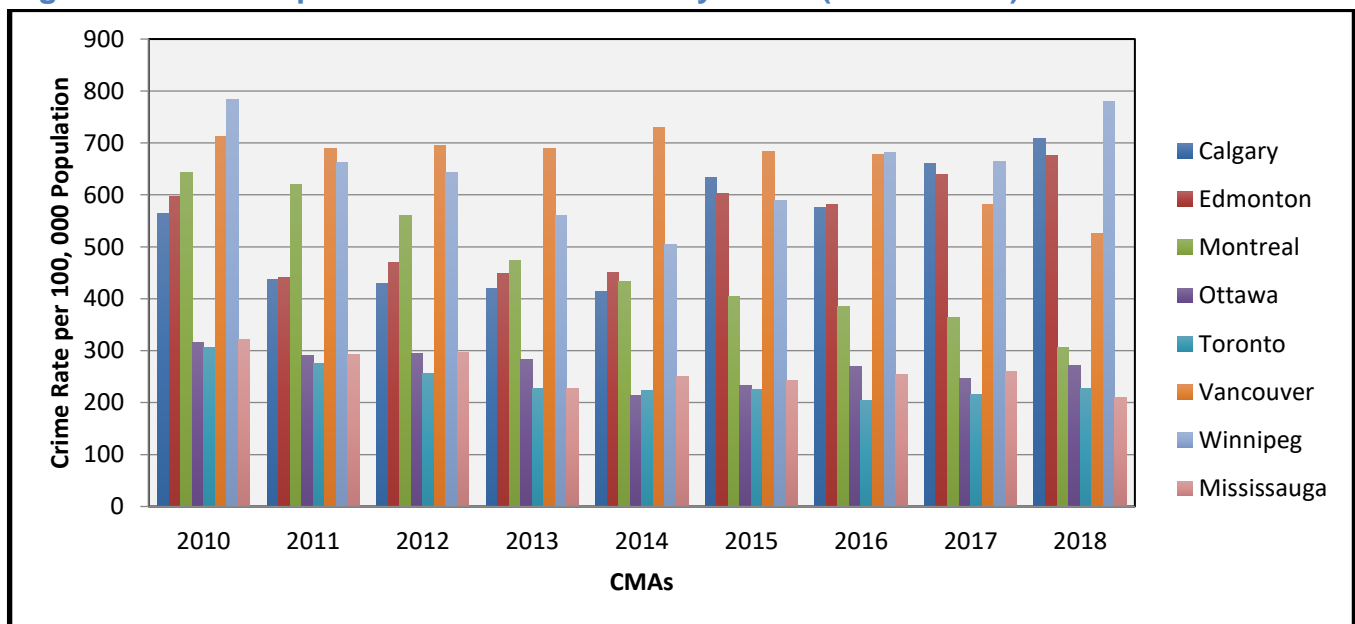


Figure 20 indicates that Mississauga experienced the lowest rate of robbery among the selected CMAs for 2018, at a rate of 41.4 per 100,000 people. Mississauga's rate of robbery decreased by 21.9 per 100,000 people from 63.3 per 100,000 people in 2017. This represents a decrease of 34.6% between the two years.

Figure 21 Police-reported Break and Enters by CMAs (2010 – 2018)³⁸



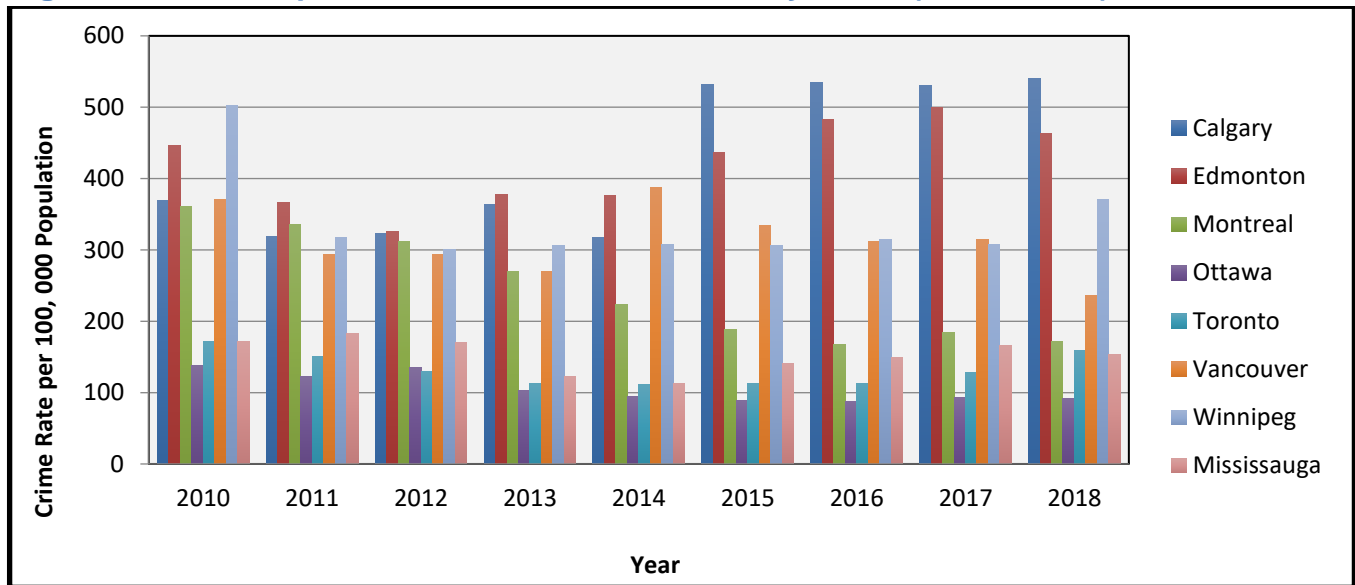
In 2018, the rate of break and enters in Mississauga decreased by 19.1%, from 260.3 in 2017 to 210.5 per 100,000 people in 2018. Among the CMAs selected, Mississauga had the lowest rate of break and

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

enters; Toronto had the 2nd lowest rate (228 per 100,000 people); and Ottawa experienced the 3rd lowest rate of break and enters in 2018 (271 per 100,000 people).

Figure 22 Police-reported Theft of Motor Vehicles by CMAs (2010 – 2018)³⁹



From 2017 to 2018 Mississauga's rate of motor vehicle theft decreased by 7.5%, from 165.6 to 153.1 per 100,000 people. Among the CMAs selected, only Ottawa had a lower rate of motor vehicle thefts, with a rate of 92 per 100,000 people.

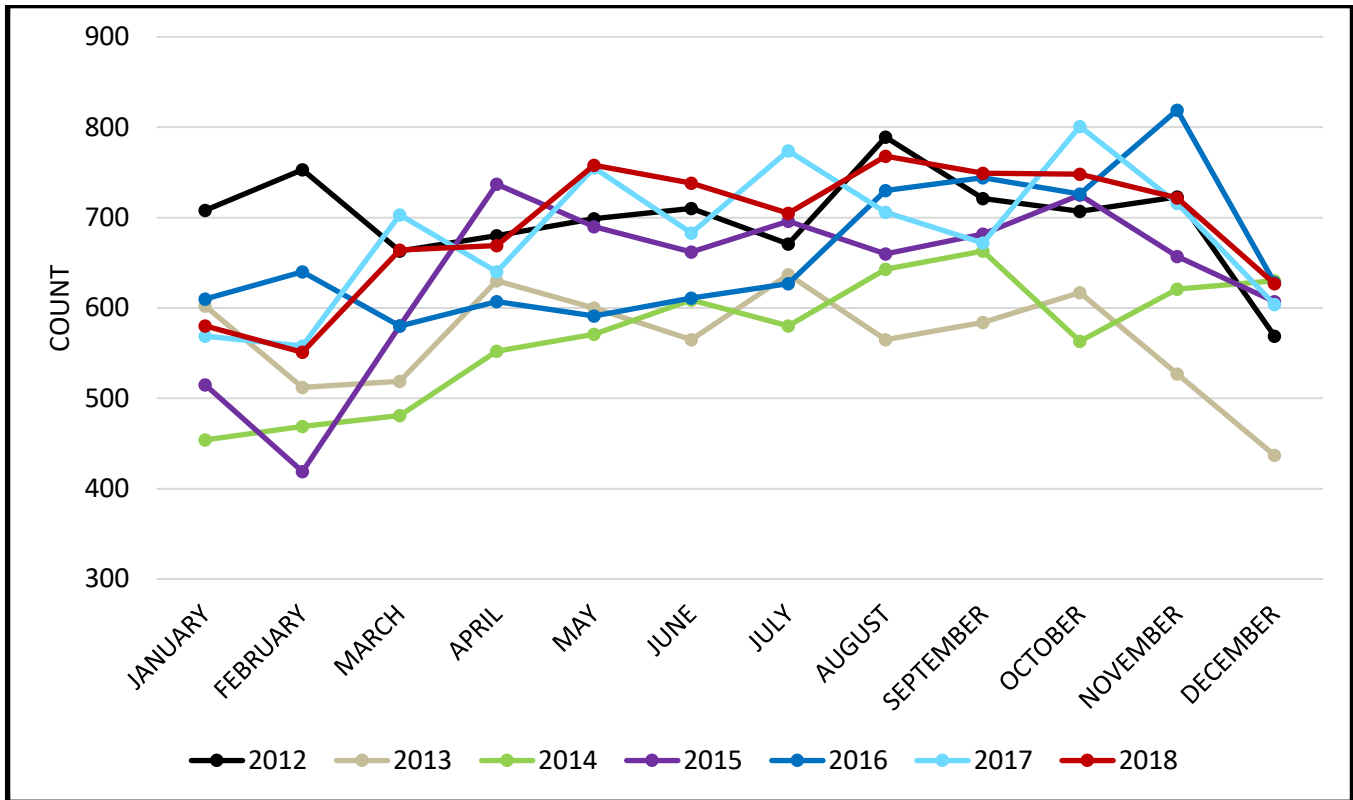
Trends in Property Crime

Consistent with data from previous years, property crime offences continued to make up the majority of all police-reported offences in Mississauga for 2018. Since 2017, the property crime rate in Mississauga has decreased by 6.3%, decreasing from 1,864.8 per 100,000 to 1,746.6 per 100,000 in 2018.⁴⁰

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Peel Regional Police, (2019). "City of Mississauga 2008 – 2018 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)".

Figure 23 Mississauga Property Crime Trends (2012 – 2018)⁴¹



Year/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2012	708	753	663	680	699	710	671	789	721	707	723	569	8393
2013	602	512	519	630	600	565	637	565	584	617	527	437	6795
2014	454	469	481	552	571	609	580	643	663	563	621	630	6836
2015	515	419	580	737	690	662	696	660	682	725	657	607	7630
2016	610	640	580	607	591	611	627	730	744	726	819	628	7913
2017	569	558	703	640	755	683	774	706	672	801	716	604	8181
2018	580	551	664	669	758	738	705	768	749	748	722	627	8279

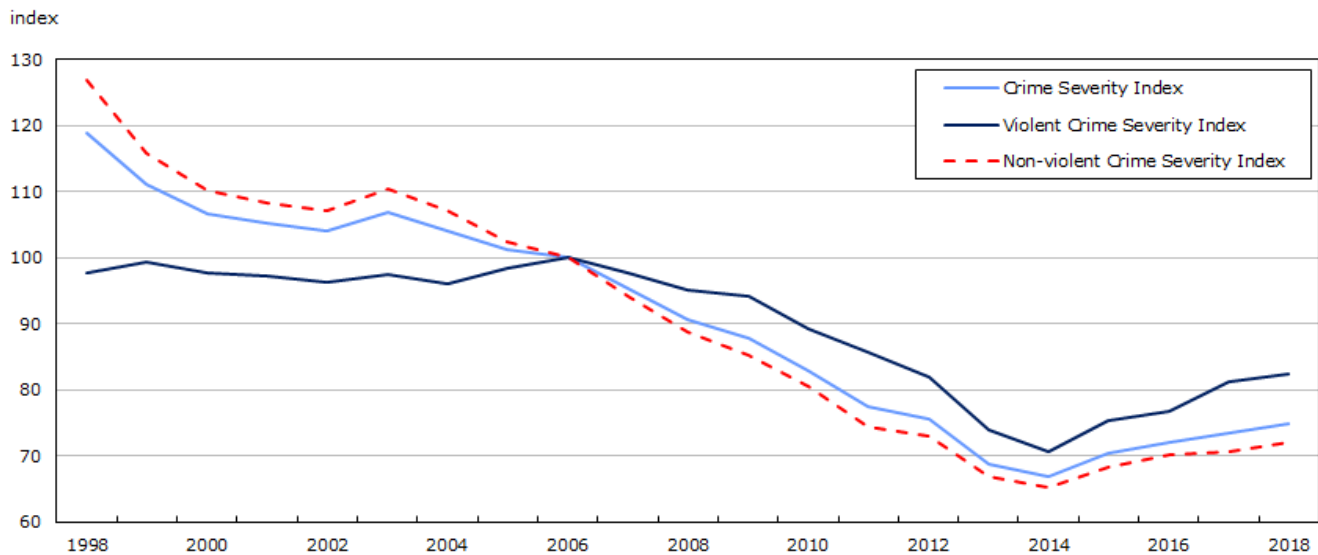
Figure 23 shows the trend in the frequency of police-reported property crime offences in Mississauga per month from 2012 to 2018. The data presented in this graph is supplied by Peel Regional Police to Safe City Mississauga in monthly files of property offence incidents. The data provided covers 42 types of property offences, details of which are presented in Appendix D. The 2018 crime count for these property offences was 8,279, an increase from a count of 8,181 in 2017. The 2018 count of crime represents a 1.2% increase in property offences from 2017.

⁴¹ Peel Regional Police, (2018). "Mississauga Monthly Report, January – December 2018".

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.

Chart 5
Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 1998 to 2018



Note: Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

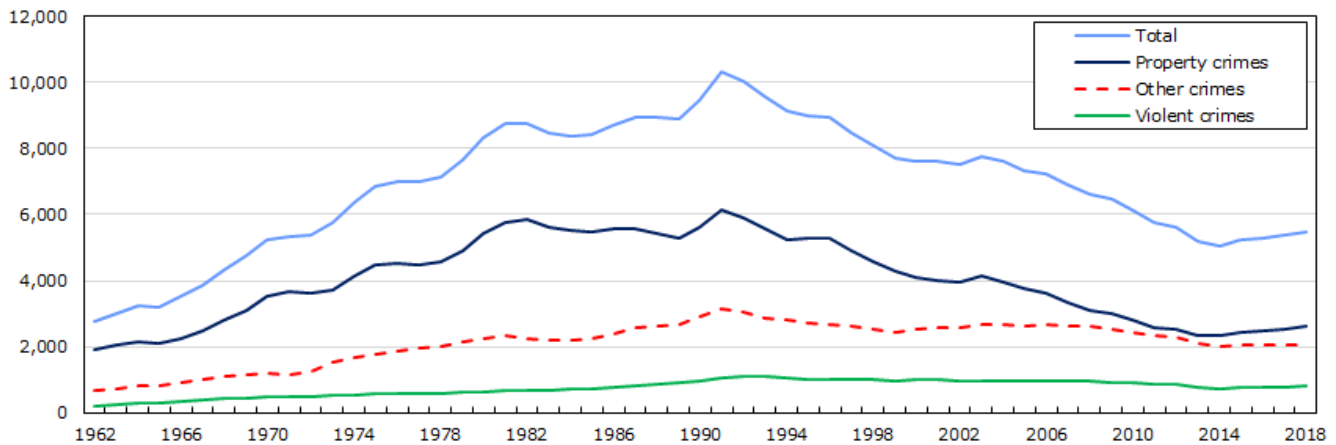
Statistics Canada reports that the Crime Severity Index in Canada increased since 2017, rising from an index of 73.6 in 2017 to 75.0 in 2018 (which makes a 1.9% increase). The change in CSI in 2018 was due primarily to increases in police-reported rates of: sexual assault (level 1), fraud, shoplifting under \$5,000 and theft over \$5,000.⁴³

⁴² Statistics Canada, (2019). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2018" [Online]. Available: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2019001/article/00013-eng.pdf> [2019, November]

⁴³ Ibid.

Chart 6
Police-reported crime rates, Canada, 1962 to 2018

rate per 100,000 population



Note: Information presented in this chart represents data from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR1) Aggregate Survey, and permits historical comparisons back to 1962. New definitions of crime categories were introduced in 2009 and are only available in the new format back to 1998. As a result, numbers in this chart will not match data released in the new UCR2 format. Specifically, the definition of violent crime has been expanded. In addition, UCR1 includes some different offences in the "other crimes" category. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

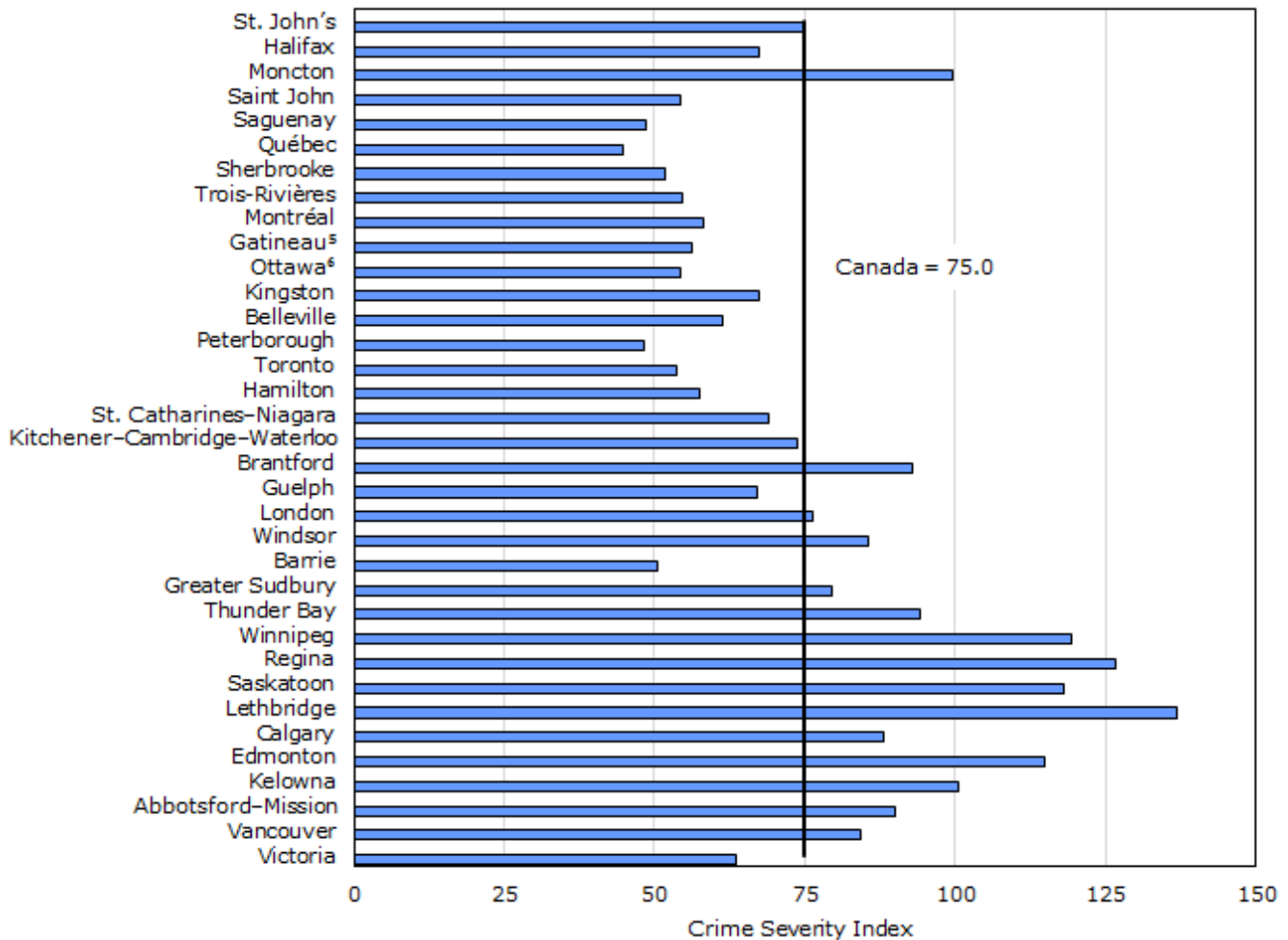
Similar to the data presented in Chart 5, Statistics Canada presents the following chart (Chart 6) to track the trend in the national crime rate from 1962 to 2018. The national CSI had a slight rise between 2017 and 2018, with an increase of 2%.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Ibid.

Chart 11

Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2018

Census metropolitan area (CMA)^{1, 2, 3, 4}



The above chart from Statistics Canada shows police-reported CSI values by CMA for 2018. CMAs are listed on the left along with their respective crime severity index. The vertical black line represents the national CSI average of 75.0, for comparative purposes. Mississauga, represented in the Toronto CMA bar, remains below the national average index at a value of 54, but has increased an 8% increase since 2017.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Ibid.

Clearance Rates

Figure 24 Mississauga police-reported Clearance Rates (2018)⁴⁶

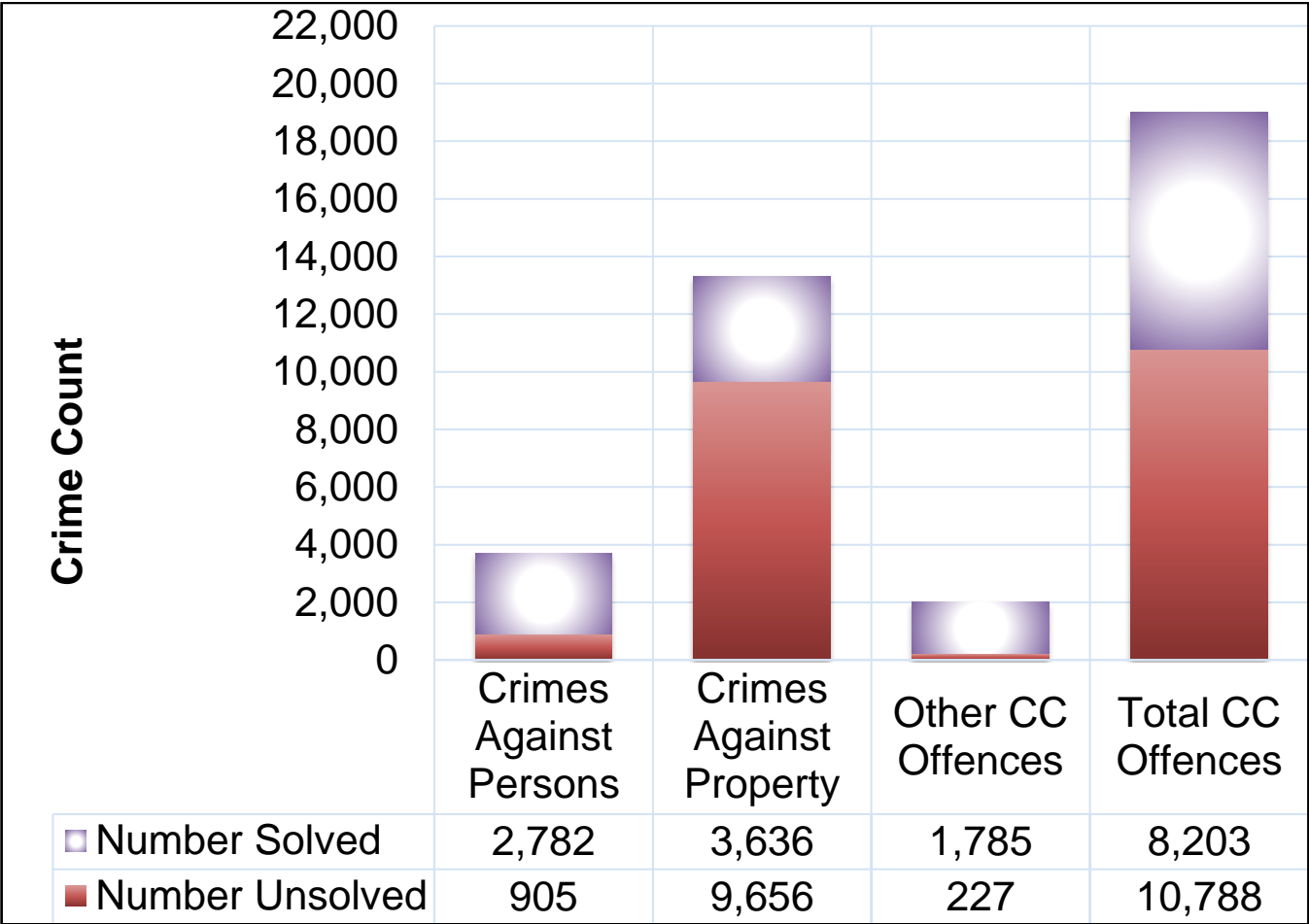


Figure 24 represents Peel Regional Police’s reported clearance rates for crime categories in 2017. ‘Clearance rates’ refer to the proportion of criminal incidents solved by police in comparison to the total number of reported criminal incidents. For an incident to be cleared, a suspect must be identified, 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 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. In 2018, the percentage of crimes cleared was 75.5% of crimes against persons, 27.4% of crimes against property and 88.7% of other criminal code offences. As such, the percentage of total criminal code offences cleared in 2018 was 43.2% - less than half of all crimes.

⁴⁶ Peel Regional Police, (2019). “City of Mississauga 2008 – 2018 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]

Conclusion

The city of Mississauga continues to be among the safest cities in Canada. In 2018, Mississauga enjoyed a 6.6% decrease in overall crime rate, dropping from the 2017 rate of 2671 to 2495.5 in 2018. 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.

Appendices

Appendix A: Police-Reported Clearance Rates in Mississauga for 2017 and 2018

Appendix A: Policed reported clearance rate for 2017 and 2018, Mississauga	Number	Percent Solved	Rate per 100,000	Number	Percent Solved	Rate per 100,000
	2017			2018		
Crimes Against Persons	3,876	73%	511.3	3,687	76%	484.5
Homicide	9	100%	1.2	9	78%	1.2
Attempt murder	9	67%	1.2	18	50%	2.4
Robbery - Total	480	38%	63.3	315	44%	41.4
with weapons	261	36%	34.4	187	47%	24.6
without weapons	219	41%	28.9	128	39%	16.8
Non-sexual assault	2,036	82%	268.6	1,952	84%	256.5
Sexual assault	344	56%	45.4	343	53%	45.1
Other sexual offences	141	89%	18.6	141	82%	18.5
Utter Threats	600	73%	79.2	647	78%	85
Criminal harassment (stalking)	104	85%	13.7	118	80%	15.5
Other crimes against persons	153	69%	20.2	144	60%	18.9
Crimes Against Property	14,135	29%	1864.8	13,292	27%	1746.6
Break and enter-total	1,973	26%	260.3	1,602	31%	210.5
Residence	1,081	21%	142.6	989	29%	130
Business	748	35%	98.7	510	31%	67
Other	144	18%	19	103	47%	13.5
Theft motor vehicle	1,255	9%	165.6	1,165	8%	153.1
Theft Over \$5,000 - total	358	10%	47.2	333	11%	43.8
Bicycles	1	0%	0.1	1	0%	0
From motor vehicle	102	6%	13.5	110	4%	14.5
Shoplifting	12	50%	1.6	15	60%	2
Other	243	10%	32.1	207	12%	27.2
Theft Under \$5,000 - total	7,063	31%	931.8	6,866	26%	902.2
Bicycles	250	4%	33	202	3%	26.5
From motor vehicle	2,244	5%	296	2,240	3%	294.3

Shoplifting	2,401	72%	316.8	2,236	61%	293.8
Other	2,168	15%	286	2,188	16%	287.5
Possession and trafficking of stolen goods	336	98%	44.3	326	97%	42.8
Frauds	1,047	42%	138.1	1,169	34%	153.6
Mischief Total	2,063	26%	272.2	1,804	28%	237.1
Mischief Over (property)	1,582	21%	208.7	1,370	20%	180
Mischief Under (property)	457	42%	60.3	395	50%	51.9
Mischief Other	24	83%	3.2	39	72%	5.1
Arson	40	18%	5.3	27	33%	3.5
Other Criminal Code Offences	2,233	89%	294.6	2,012	89%	264.4
Offensive weapons	322	84%	42.5	278	82%	36.5
Counterfeiting	33	21%	4.4	23	22%	3
Indecent acts	67	43%	8.8	60	55%	7.9
Total Canada Criminal Code Offences	20,244	44%	2671	18,991	43%	2495.5
Drugs	1,201	99%	158.4	815	98%	107.1
Heroin	85	100%	11.2	55	100%	7.2
Cocaine	223	100%	29.4	184	97%	24.2
Cannabis	706	99%	93.1	408	98%	53.6
Other (Other Drugs, Ecstasy and Meth)	187	97%	24.7	168	98%	22.1
Traffic Offences	2,778	33%	366.5	2,711	33%	356.2
Impaired driving	620	100%	81.8	540	100%	71
Fail/refuse breath/blood sample	68	100%	9	61	100%	8
Fail to stop/remain	1,927	4%	254.2	1,878	4%	246.8

Appendix B: Crime rates for the city of Mississauga¹, 2008-2018

Crime Category or Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Rate per 100,000 Population										
Crimes Against Persons	4,212	3,917	3,804	3,851	3,690	3,242	3,198	3,165	3,524	3,876	3,687
Homicide	18	15	3	11	8	6	2	11	6	9	9
Attempt Murder	7	11	9	9	2	4	3	13	13	9	18
Robbery - Total	600	558	543	496	435	349	329	310	423	480	315
Non-Sexual Assault	2,287	2,061	2,066	2,177	2,040	1,827	1,791	1,734	1,917	2,036	1,953
Sexual Assault	199	204	203	202	229	195	209	209	260	344	343
Other Sexual Offences	58	77	65	66	88	79	66	58	105	141	141
Abduction	1	3	3	3	2						
Utter Threats	790	697	644	662	607	556	544	609	525	600	647
Criminal Harassment (Stalking)	125	133	133	115	158	134	129	101	110	104	118
Other Crimes Against Persons	127	158	135	110	120	92	125	120	163	153	144
Crimes Against Property	15,877	15,750	14,909	14,231	13,487	11,749	12,180	12,881	13,519	14,135	13,292
Break & Enter - Total	2,598	2,242	2,356	2,158	2,224	1,723	1,909	1,856	1,909	1,973	1,602
Residence	1,311	1,333	1,462	1,362	1,551	1,054	1,129	1,074	1,266	1,081	989
Business	1,245	828	798	684	599	590	704	721	562	748	510
Other	42	81	96	112	74	79	76	61	81	144	103
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,672	1,496	1,253	1,354	1,278	921	861	1,074	1,125	1,255	1,165
Theft Over - Total	359	340	293	305	285	225	239	313	321	358	333
Theft Under - Total	6,898	7,681	7,500	7,058	6,411	5,984	6,163	6,415	6,842	7,063	6,866
Possession Stolen Goods	379	358	350	304	311	273	282	317	327	336	326
Fraud	1,122	1,023	841	859	969	882	981	955	926	1,047	1,169
Mischief - Total	2,784	2,549	2,260	2,144	1,964	1,691	1,707	1,920	2,040	2,063	1,804
Arson	65	61	56	49	43	50	38	31	29	40	27
Other Criminal Code Offences	2,619	2,326	2,120	2,140	2,212	2,163	2,212	2,048	2,140	2,233	2,012
Offensive weapons	467	384	382	347	343	292	287	288	288	322	278
Counterfeiting	43	6	21	3	9	12	16	16	22	33	23
Indecent acts	75	83	64	62	85	83	101	84	69	67	60
Total Criminal Code Offences²	22,708	21,993	20,833	20,222	19,389	17,154	17,590	18,094	19,183	20,244	18,991
Drugs	1,920	2,113	2,230	2,068	2,085	1,896	1,811	1,411	1,285	1,201	815
Heroin	15	13	15	23	42	40	58	48	64	85	55
Cocaine	317	310	288	228	286	244	242	224	194	223	184
Cannabis	1,433	1,586	1,755	1,637	1,585	1,454	1,353	962	817	706	408
Other Drugs	155	204	172	180	172	158	158	177	210	187	168
Traffic Offences	2,827	2,689	2,684	2,893	2,758	2,787	2,617	2,667	2,718	2,778	2,711
Impaired Driving	693	669	725	789	801	763	690	664	621	620	540
Fail/Refuse Breath/Blood Sample	84	90	80	79	71	73	63	85	66	68	61
Fail to Stop/Remain	2,050	1,930	1,733	1,835	1,732	1,787	1,683	1,729	1,845	1,927	1,878

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 2018. 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, 2018

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	0.48	1	66	-1	78	23	415	9	119	1
Halifax	1.63	7	163	67	55	1	239	-11	75	-5
Moncton	1.24	2	68	22	50	27	677	-1	258	16
Saint John	1	1	86	-9	47	-8	247	-3	75	7
Saguenay	0.59	1	74	25	18	-14	269	-21	116	-24
Quebec	0.37	3	57	4	18	-22	249	-13	68	5
Sherbrooke	1.97	4	75	7	30	44	267	-17	54	-19
Trois-Rivieres	1.27	2	83	55	26	32	371	4	129	10
Montreal	1.11	47	64	9	59	-16	306	-17	171	-8
Gatineau	1.2	4	59	4	31	2	261	-8	83	28
Ottawa	1.59	17	78	24	60	3	271	10	92	-1
Kingston	1.17	2	126	26	25	11	431	27	102	23
Peterborough	0.78	1	88	-11	19	-54	223	-21	71	9
Toronto	2.26	142	60	18	85	-7	228	4	159	22
Hamilton	1.17	9	85	15	69	-23	331	2	288	5
St. Catharines-Niagara	0.42	2	76	30	38	10	447	12	178	7
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	1.21	7	85	15	52	-15	474	12	175	4
Brantford	3.36	5	100	-6	56	-13	620	6	546	25
Guelph	0.71	1	95	4	31	1	535	13	143	14
London	1.12	6	82	21	51	-5	456	12	302	5
Windsor	2.86	10	66	8	59	-21	664	29	298	33
Barrie	0	0	66	22	44	18	241	23	100	49
Greater Sudbury	0.59	1	130	67	54	7	638	12	166	22
Thunder Bay	6.38	8	108	12	156	23	484	18	202	30
Winnipeg	2.69	22	99	2	290	11	780	16	370	20
Regina	3.1	8	84	8	106	26	876	23	667	51
Saskatoon	2.44	8	102	7	108	-20	867	3	360	-9
Calgary	1.33	20	71	18	88	13	708	6	540	0
Edmonton	2.6	37	86	6	108	3	675	5	463	-8
Kelowna	0.95	2	33	-2	27	-10	692	21	386	11
Abbotsford-Mission	3.07	6	64	21	48	12	598	15	410	-11
Vancouver	1.66	44	52	7	60	-8	526	-8	236	24
Victoria	0.51	2	71	-7	33	15	294	4	115	-5
Canada	1.76	651	78	15	61	-3	431	-1	232	0

Appendix D: Received Mississauga Property Crime Data from Peel Regional Police, 2018

Received Mississauga Property Crime Data from Peel Regional Police, 2018		
Crime Description	Count of Crime	Change 2017-2018
Arson - Apartment Building	3	50.0%
Arson - Auto	13	18.2%
Arson - Business	5	150.0%
Arson - Other	7	-50.0%
Arson - Private Dwelling	2	100.0%
Arson - School	1	-50.0%
Break & Enter - Residential Garage	88	-27.5%
Break & Enter - Apartment Locker	17	-22.7%
Break & Enter - Apartment	148	54.2%
Break & Enter - Construction Site	33	0.0%
Break & Enter - Factory	2	200.0%
Break & Enter - Gas Station	6	-25.0%
Break & Enter - House	735	-14.5%
Break & Enter - Jeweler	3	200.0%
Break & Enter - Office	29	26.1%
Break & Enter - Other	115	0.9%
Break & Enter - Other Business	378	-13.9%
Break & Enter - Other Residential	19	35.7%
Break & Enter - Pharmacy	2	-60.0%
Break & Enter - Restaurant	100	-14.5%
Break & Enter - School	18	5.9%
Break & Enter - Store	85	7.6%
Cultivation of Cannabis	5	66.7%
Indecent Acts	66	3.1%
Mischief Over - Property	1,409	-3.6%
Mischief Under - Property	413	-2.8%
Mischief/(Non-Physical) Property	30	50.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft - Automobile	490	-5.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft - Motorcycle	22	-26.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft - Other Motor Vehicle	42	25.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft - Truck	861	38.0%
Other Robbery	166	-22.1%
Pursesnatch with Violence	2	-66.7%
Robbery with Firearm(s)	114	0.0%
Robbery with Other Offensive Weapon	101	-28.4%
Suspicious Vehicle	109	-16.2%
Theft Over - From Motor Vehicle	83	9.2%
Theft Under - From Motor Vehicle	2,318	9.3%
Theft Over - Bicycle	1	0.0%
Theft Under - Bicycle	213	-10.5%
Trespass at Night	4	-55.6%
Total	8,258	