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#### Note of Appreciation

Safe City Mississauga would like to thank Peel Regional Police for providing the crime data detailed in this report. Without this long-standing partnership, this report could not have been produced.

**Our Partners** 



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#### Foreword

This, the eighth annual *Safest City Report*, provides a detailed look at crime in Mississauga, Peel Region, and the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area in 2016. With information about trends over time in crime rates, crime severity, and police clearance rates, as well as comparisons with other urban areas in Canada, this compendium is an invaluable resource not just to those who live and work in Peel Region, but to Canadians more generally who are interested in urban safety and security. As the report shows, the Toronto CMA continues to have the lowest overall crime rate and crime severity of Canada's seven largest CMAs; and Mississauga's crime rate and crime severity index remain even lower than Toronto's. With one exception, every crime rate documented in this report – including homicide, robbery, assault, breaking and entering, car theft, and fraud – was lower in 2016 than in 2008, when the first *Safest City Report* was published. Sexual assault is the single exception; however, as criminologists have pointed out, increases in police-recorded sexual assault rates often reflect a greater willingness of victims to report these crimes to the police. Recent attention to the problem of sexual assault and to the importance of treating victims with greater care have almost certainly contributed to the higher rate at which victims are reporting these crimes to the police.

The Toronto CMA (of which the population of Peel Region constitutes almost 25%) is not only distinctive in Canada for its low crime rates, it is also known globally as one of the safest urban areas in the world. This has been documented in two reports by *The Economist*, in its 2015 and 2017 Safe Cities Index. The Safe Cities Index brings together numerous quantitative indicators of personal security, health security, digital security, and infrastructure security to rank major cities of the world. In both 2015 and 2017, the Toronto CMA was ranked 4th in the world (out of 50 cities in 2015 and 60 cities in 2017) on the Safe Cities Index, close behind Tokyo, Singapore, and Osaka. In 2017, the closest other North American urban area was San Francisco, which ranked 15<sup>th</sup>.

Crime rates make up only a part of *The Economist's* Safe Cities Index. The Index also includes indicators of internet access, citizen awareness of digital threats, access to health care, infant mortality, air and water quality, pedestrian friendliness, vehicular accidents, perceptions of safety, and many more characteristics associated with liveable, humane, resilient cities. It is to *The Economist's* credit that it recognizes that a wide range of factors go into making cities safe and that safety needs to be seen as having a number of dimensions that interact with each other. It is no coincidence, then, that the Toronto CMA ranks highly on all four of the security indexes that constitute the Safe Cities Index. Urban areas that provide residents and visitors alike with good transport, quality health care, diverse economic opportunities, well-funded social services, and high quality schools will lower motivations for and increase the opportunity costs of crime. Mississauga and Peel Region have succeeded at keeping their crime rates low not simply by investing in policing and focused crime-control activities, but – more importantly – by investing in their residents, their neighbourhoods, and the community organizations and institutions that make serve them, in all their diversity.

Rosemary Gartner Professor Emerita of Criminology University of Toronto

#### Introduction and Executive Summary

Mississauga is Canada's sixth largest city, located within the Region of Peel in Ontario. As one of the most diverse areas in the nation, Mississauga is policed by Canada's 3<sup>rd</sup> largest municipal police force: The Peel Regional Police. Mississauga is unique in that many of the city's crime prevention programming is administered through a local charity. Safe City Mississauga is mandated to provide both educational programming and research on crime and safety within the city through a variety of initiatives.



One of these initiatives is the annual completion of the *Safest City Report*: a statistical evaluation of crime within Mississauga and other large cities,

longitudinal from 2008. The report analyzes crime rates, counts, and severities within Mississauga, and comparatively with other densely populated cities to determine just how safe the city is within relation to other parts of Canada. In this 8<sup>th</sup> edition, we continue to share how crime trends have changed within this growing city, so residents can stay informed on the true volume and severity of criminality in their community. Two standardized police-reported crime measures are utilized in this report: the crime rate and the Crime Severity Index (CSI). The former measures the overall volume of police-reported crime in an area, expressed as a rate per 100,000 people, allowing for comparisons among cities. The latter measures the overall severity of crime in an area, with more serious crimes 'weighing' more than less serious ones, providing a different view of the impact of crime. The data presented in this report is collected from Statistics Canada's annual publication on crime statistics, and Peel Regional Police, who generously provides Safe City Mississauga with the necessary information to analyze crime.

In 2016, Mississauga experienced an overall crime rate of 2,550 per 100,000 people. This represented an 8% increase from 2015's crime rate of 2,370 per 100,000 people. The majority of these incidents continue to fall under property crime at 70%, while the remainder fall under crimes against persons at 18% and other criminal code offences at 11%. The Mississauga crime rates in this report are calculated using population estimates from the Region of Peel, which indicated that Mississauga had a population of 752,200 people, and remained as the 6<sup>th</sup> most populous city in Canada.1 2016 represented the third year that the overall crime rate in Mississauga has increased since Safe City Mississauga began tracking the trend of crime in 2008. Statistics Canada notes that 2016 marks the second year in a row that Canada has seen an increase in the crime severity index, rising 1% to an index of 71. Despite these increases, both Mississauga and Canada remain among the safest cities and countries in which to live.

Levels of crime and perceptions of safety are integral to a citizen's quality of life, because it dictates how safe they feel and how trusting they are of their community. Reports like these take the data often unseen by residents, and presents it in a way that is both transparent and easy to understand, so that Canadians can develop their own logical perceptions of criminality in their city and country. We invite you to enjoy the 8<sup>th</sup> annual *Safest City Report*.

#### Alexander Papatchidis

Neighbourhood Watch Program Coordinator and Staff Criminologist Safe City Mississauga

<sup>1</sup> Region of Peel, (2014). "Population and Housing Estimates" [Online]. Available: http://www.peelregion.ca/planning/pdc/data/population-est/population-housing-est.htm#mis [2017, December].

### Methodology

СМА	Population (2016 Census)
Montréal (Que.)	4,093,800
Ottawa-Gatineau (OntQue.)	1,351,100
Toronto (Ont.)	6,242,300
Winnipeg (Man.)	811,900
Calgary (Alta.)	1,469,300
Edmonton (Alta.)	1,392,600
Vancouver (B.C.)	2,548,700
Victoria (B.C.)	370,900
Mississauga 3	752,200
Peel 3	1,447,500
Canada 4	35,151,728

### Table 1 CMA population Data for Selected Cities in 20162

#### 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.<sup>5</sup> Table 1 lists several CMAs within Canada, along with their respective 2016 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 2016's crime rates in Mississauga.

<sup>3</sup> Region of Peel, (2016). "Population and Housing Estimates" [Online]. Available:

http://www.peelregion.ca/planning/pdc/data/population-est/population-housing-est.htm#mis [2017, November].

<sup>4</sup> Statistics Canada (2016). "Canada at a Glance" [Online]. Available: https://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/12-581-x/2017000/pop-eng.htm [2017, November].

<sup>5</sup> Statistics Canada, (2016). "Estimates of population by census metropolitan area, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC)" [online]. Available:

http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&retrLang=eng&id=0510056&paSer=&pattern=&stByVal=1&p1=1&p2=37&tabMode=d ataTable&csid= [2017, November]

#### **Indicators of Crime**

#### Crime Rate

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

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

#### Crime Severity Index (CSI)

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

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

#### **Data Sources**

This report utilizes data from two sources: Peel Regional Police and the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics' annual report on *Police-Reported Crime Statistics in Canada, 2016*. 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.

<sup>6</sup> Statistics Canada, (2015). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2015" [Online]. Available: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2016001/article/14642-eng.pdf [2016, November].

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

#### Peel Regional Police Data

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

#### Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

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

The UCR reflects 100% of the total caseload for all police services in Canada. To ensure comparability, the UCR reports incidents based on the most serious offence where there are multiple offences.<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> Peel Regional Police, (2014). "A Brief History" [Online]. Available: http://www.peelpolice.on.ca/en/aboutus/abriefhistory.asp [2017, November].

<sup>10</sup> Statistics Canada, (2013). "Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR)" [Online]. Available:

http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3302 [2017, November].

<sup>11</sup> Statistics Canada, (2014). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2014" [Online]. Available: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14211-eng.pdf [2017, November].

#### Figure 1 Map of Peel Regional Police Divisions12



#### **Data Limitations**

Although the data sources used in this report are the most accurate for measuring crime rates and severity in Mississauga and Canada, there are limitations to the conclusions that can be drawn from them. The data provided by police forces only indicate incidences that are 'officially' recorded by 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 forces.13

However, more serious crimes, such as murder, are less likely to go unreported than less serious crimes, such as vandalism. Thus, data on serious crimes are a better reflection of those crimes' actual occurrence.

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

### **Crime Rates**

Overall, Mississauga continues to be amongst the safest cities in Canada. In 2016, Mississauga had a total crime rate of 2,550 per 100,000 people, an 8% increase from 2015, when the crime rate was 2,370 per 100,000 people. From 2008 to 2016, Mississauga experienced its lowest crime rate in 2013, and has since seen increases each year. Mississauga had a population of 752,200 people in 2016.15

<sup>12</sup> Peel Regional Police, (2014). "Police Stations Map" [Online]. Available:

http://www.peelpolice.on.ca/en/aboutus/findapolicestationinyourneighbourhood.asp [2017, November].

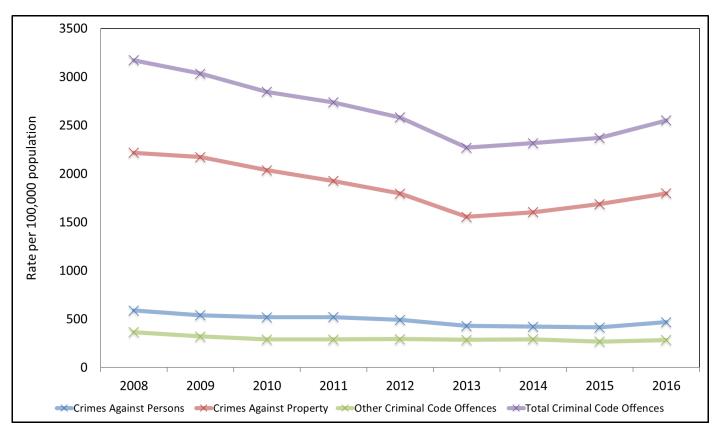
<sup>13</sup> Statistics Canada, (2014). "General Social Survey: An Overview, 2009" [Online]. Available:

http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89f0115x/89f0115x2009001-eng.htm [2017, November].

<sup>14</sup> Statistics Canada, (2014). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2014" [Online]. Available: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14211-eng.pdf [2017, November].

<sup>15</sup> Region of Peel (2017). "Population and Housing Estimates" [Online]. Available:

http://www.peelregion.ca/planning/pdc/data/population-est/population-housing-est.htm#mis [2017, November].



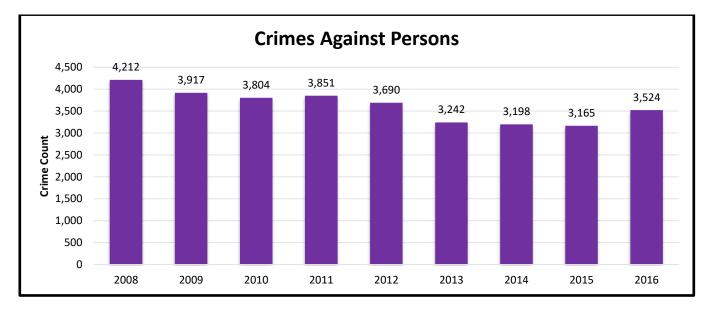
#### Figure 2 Mississauga Crime Rates (2008-2016)16

Crime Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Crimes Against Persons	588	540	520	521	491	429	421	415	469
Crimes Against Property	2,217	2,172	2,037	1,926	1,796	1,555	1,604	1,687	1,797
Other Criminal Code Offences	366	321	290	290	295	286	291	268	285
Total Criminal Code Offences	3,172	3,034	2,846	2,736	2,582	2,270	2,316	2,370	2,550

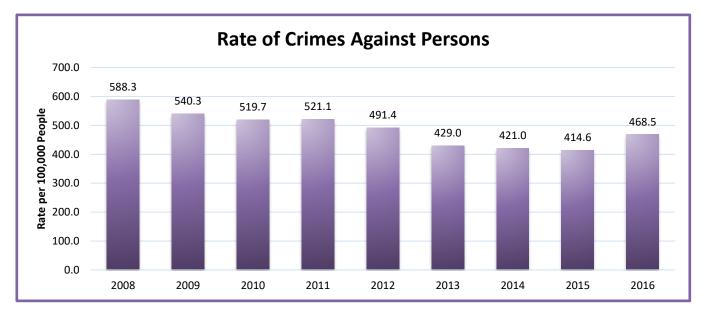
Figure 2 tracks the trends in rates of crimes against persons, crimes against property, other Criminal Code Offences, and the total Criminal Code Offences (the sum of the previous three categories) in Mississauga. Peel Regional Police reports that the total count of Criminal Code Offences recorded in the City of Mississauga, excluding the Airport Division, for 2016 was 19,183.17 Following past years, property crime continues to comprise a majority of these offences, representing 70.5% of all the Canadian Criminal Code Offences in the city. Crimes against persons comprised 18.4% of total offences, and Other Criminal Code Offences comprised 11.2% - a pattern that closely follows occurrences in previous years.

<sup>16</sup> Peel Regional Police, (2017). "City of Mississauga 2008 – 2016 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)". [2017, November]. 17 Ibid.

#### Figure 3 Mississauga Crimes Against Persons Count and Rate (2008-2016)18

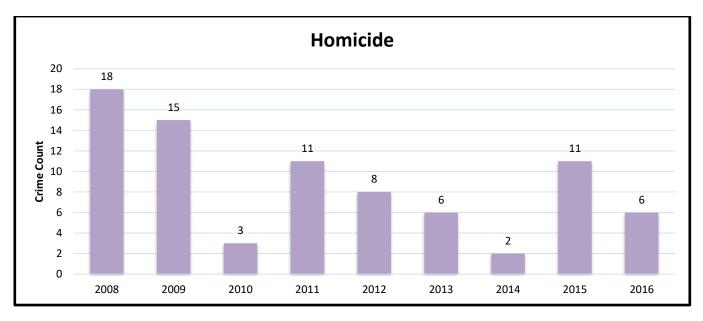


In 2016, Misssissauga had a total of 3,524 crimes against persons. This represented a 359 count increase from a count of 3,165 in 2015. This reduction indicates an increase of 11% of crimes against persons from 2015 to 2016. This report will specifically analyze the following crimes in this category: Homicide, Robbery, Assault, and Sexual Assault.

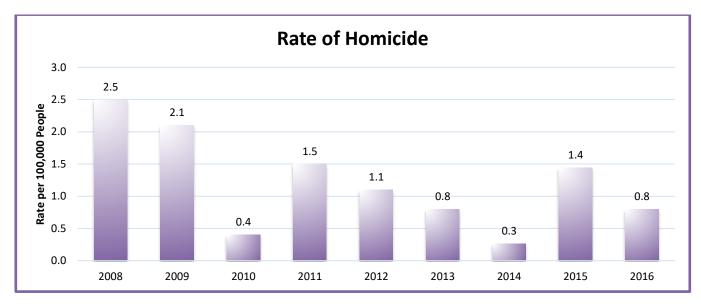


In 2015, the rate of crimes against persons in Mississauga was 414.6 per 100,000 people. In 2016, this rate increased by 13% to a rate of 468.5 per 100,000 people. This indicates an increasing value change of 54 in the category's rate of crime.

#### Figure 4 Mississauga Homicide Count and Rate (2008-2016)19

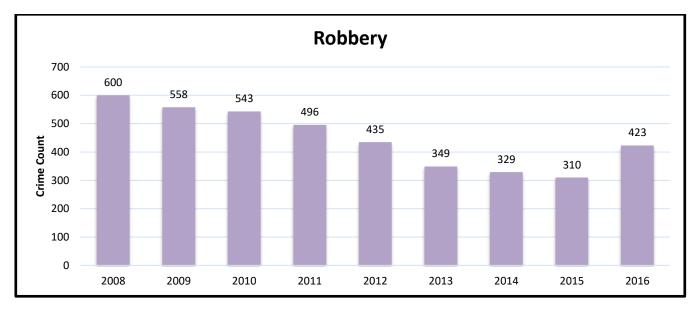


Mississauga experienced 6 homicides in 2016, which represented a 5 count decrease from a count of 11 in 2015. This indicates a 45% decrease in homicides between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of homicide has decreased by 66%.

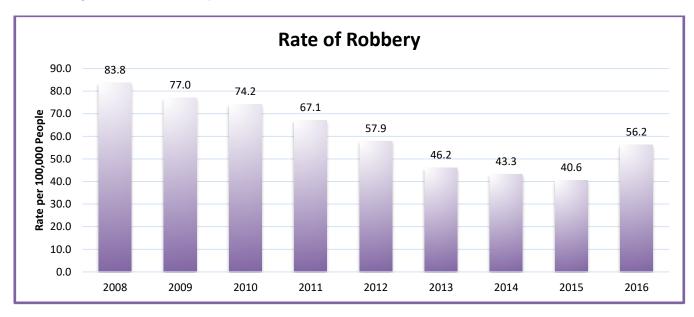


The rate of homicide in Mississauga for 2016 was 0.8 per 100,000 people. This represents a 43% decrease from a rate of 1.4 in 2015. The rate of homicide in Mississauga has decreased by 68% since 2008.

#### Figure 5 Mississauga Robbery Count and Rate (2008-2016)20

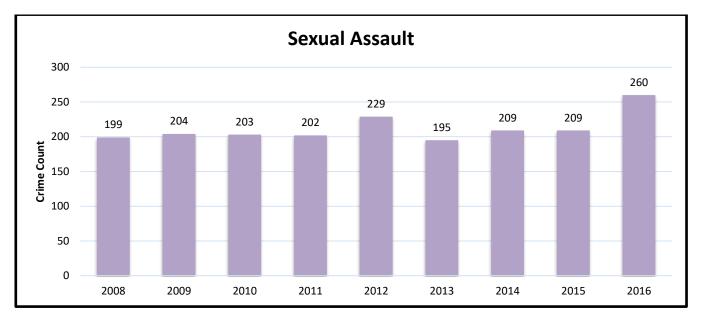


Mississauga experienced 423 counts of robbery in 2016, which represented a 113 count increase from a count of 310 in 2015. This indicates an increase of 36%. The count of robbery in Mississauga has decreased by 29.5% since 2008.

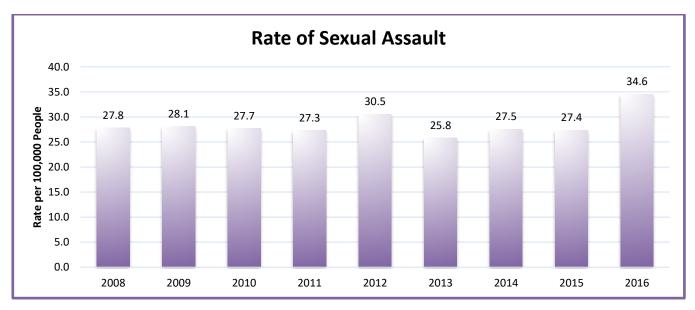


The rate of robbery in Mississauga for 2016 was 56.2 per 100,000 people. This represents a 38% increase from a rate of 40.6 in 2015. The rate of robbery in Mississauga has decreased by 32.9% since 2008.

Figure 6 Mississauga Sexual Assault Count and Rate (2008-2016)21

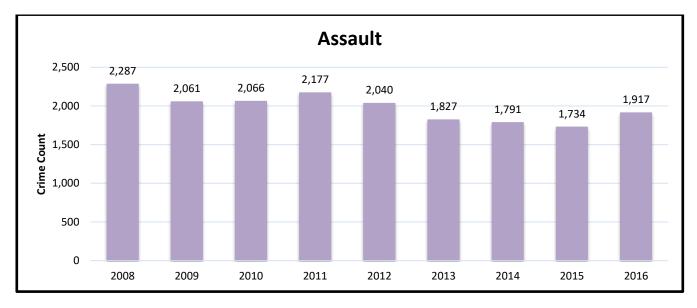


Mississauga experienced 260 counts of sexual assault in 2016, which represented an increase of 24% from 2015's count of 209. The count of sexual assault in Mississauga has increased by 30% since 2008.

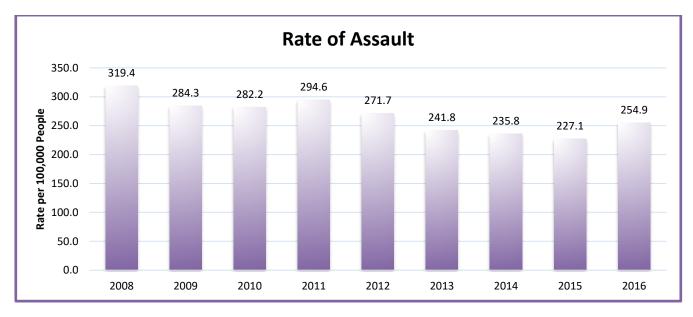


The rate of sexual assault in Mississauga for 2016 was 34.6 per 100,000 people. This represents an increase of 26% from a rate of 27.4 in 2015. The rate of sexual assault in Mississauga has increased by 24% since 2008. 2016's rate is the highest it has been since 2008.

#### Figure 7 Mississauga Assault Count and Rate (2008-2016)22

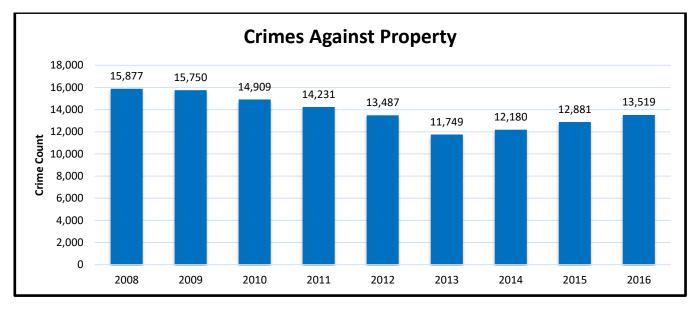


Mississauga experienced 1,917 counts of assault in 2016, which represented a 183 count increase from a count of 1,734 in 2015. This indicates an increase of 11%. The count of assault in Mississauga has decreased by 16% since 2008.

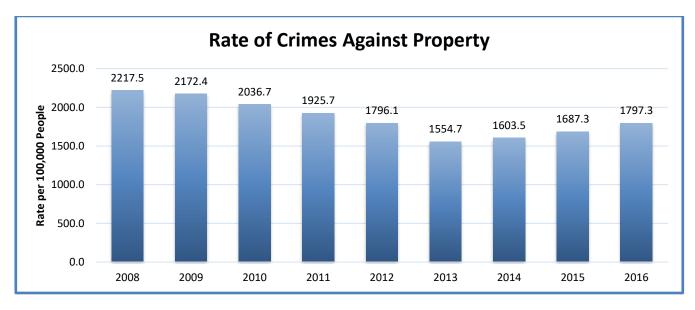


The rate of assault in Mississauga for 2016 was 254.9 per 100,000 people. This represents a 12% increase from a rate of 227.1 in 2015. The rate of assault in Mississauga has decreased by 20% since 2008.

#### Figure 8 Mississauga Crimes Against Property Count and Rate (2008-2016)23

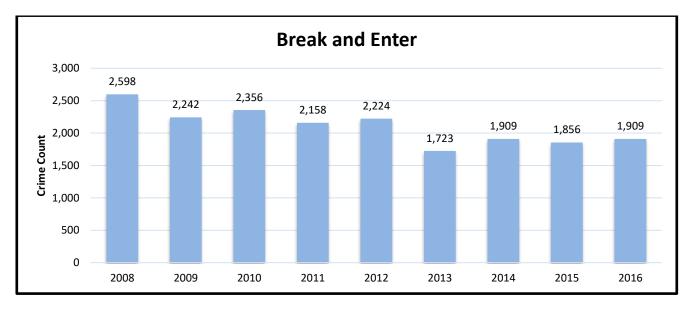


Crimes against property is the largest category of crime in the city. In 2016, Mississauga had a total of 13,519 crimes against property. This represented a 638 count rise from a count of 12,881 in 2015. This rise indicates an increase of 5% of property offences from 2015 to 2016. This report will specifically analyze the following crimes in this category: Break and Enter, Motor Vehicle Theft, Theft Over and Under \$5000, Frauds, and Mischief.

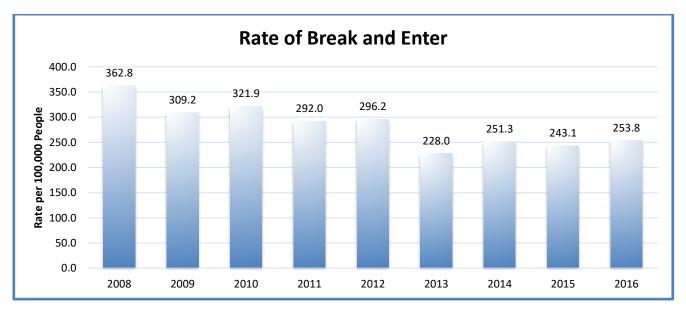


In 2015, the rate of crimes against property in Mississauga was 1687.5 per 100,000 people. In 2016, this rate increased 7% to a rate of 1797.3 per 100,000 people. This indicates an increasing value change of 110 in the category's rate of crime.

Figure 9 Mississauga Break and Enter Count and Rate (2008-2016)24

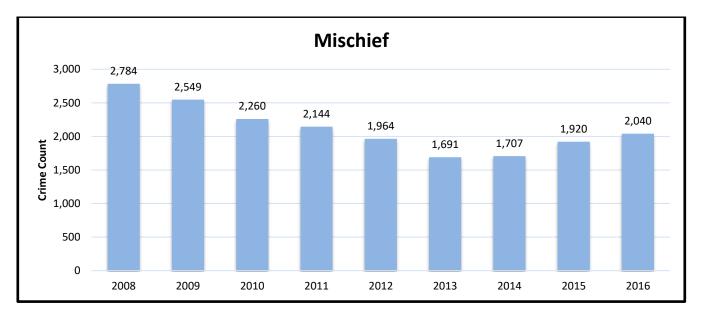


Mississauga experienced 1,909 break and enters in 2016, which represented a 53 count increase from a count of 1,856 in 2015. This indicates a 3% increase in break and enters between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of break and enter has decreased by 26.5%.

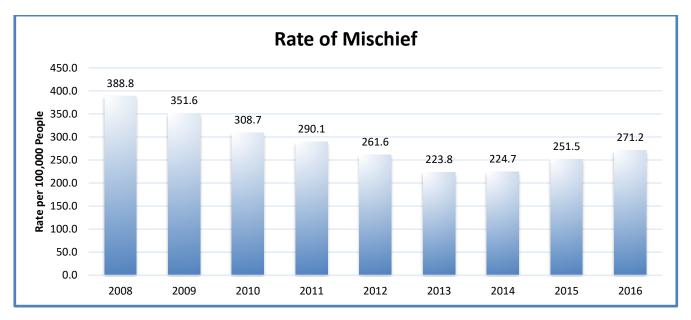


The rate of break and enter in Mississauga for 2016 was 253.8 per 100,000 people. This represents a 4% increase from a rate of 243.1 in 2015. The rate of break and enter in Mississauga has decreased by 30% since 2008.

#### Figure 10 Mississauga Mischief Count and Rate (2008-2016)25

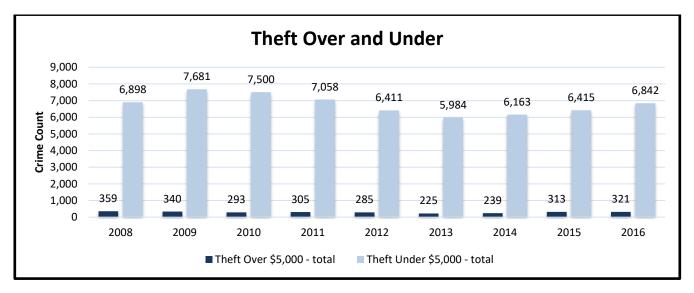


Mississauga experienced 2,040 occurrences of mischief in 2016, which represented a 120 count increase from a count of 1,920 in 2015. This indicates a 6% increase in mischief between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of mischief has decreased by 26.7%.

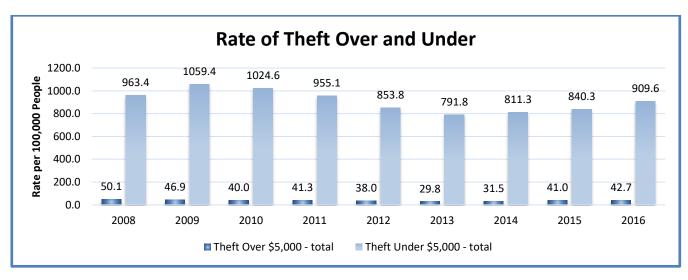


The rate of mischief in Mississauga for 2016 was 271.2 per 100,000 people. This represents an 8% increase from a rate of 251.5 in 2015. The rate of mischief in Mississauga has decreased by 30% since 2008.

#### Figure 11 Mississauga Theft Over and Under Count and Rate (2008-2016)26

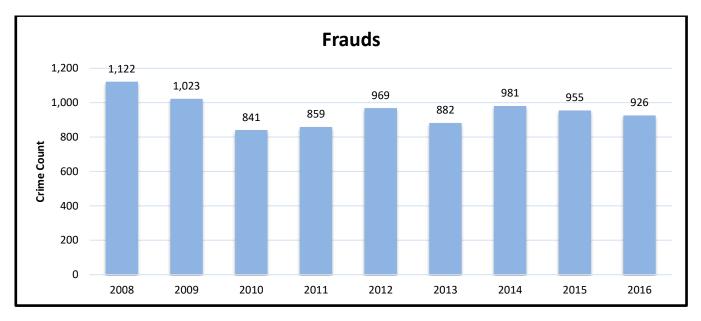


Mississauga experienced 321 occurrences of theft over \$5000 in 2016, which represented an 8 count increase from a count of 313 in 2015. This indicates a 3% increase in thefts over \$5000 between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of theft over \$5000 has decreased by 10.5%. Mississauga experienced 6,842 occurrences of theft under \$5000 in 2016, which represented a 427 count increase from a count of 6,415 in 2015. This indicates a 7% increase in thefts under \$5000 between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of theft under \$5000 in 2016, which represented a 427 count increase from a count of 6,415 in 2015. This indicates a 7% increase in thefts under \$5000 between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of theft under \$5000 has decreased by 0.8%.

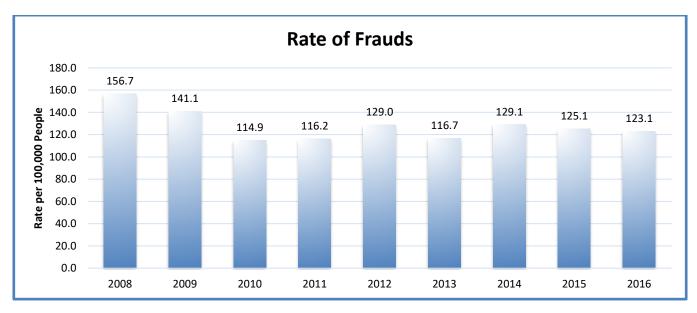


The rate of theft over \$5000 in Mississauga for 2016 was 42.7 per 100,000 people. This represents a 4% increase from a rate of 41 in 2015. The rate of theft over \$5000 in Mississauga has decreased by 14.7% since 2008. The rate of theft under \$5000 in Mississauga for 2016 was 909.6 per 100,000 people. This represents an 8% increase from a rate of 840.3 in 2015. The rate of theft under \$5000 in Mississauga has decreased by 5.5% since 2008.

#### Figure 12 Mississauga Fraud Count and Rate (2008-2016)27

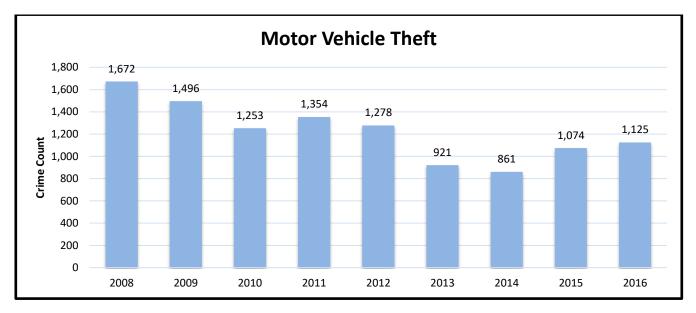


Mississauga experienced 926 occurrences of fraud in 2016, which represented a 29 count decrease from a count of 955 in 2015. This indicates a 3% decrease in frauds between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of fraud has decreased by 17.5%.

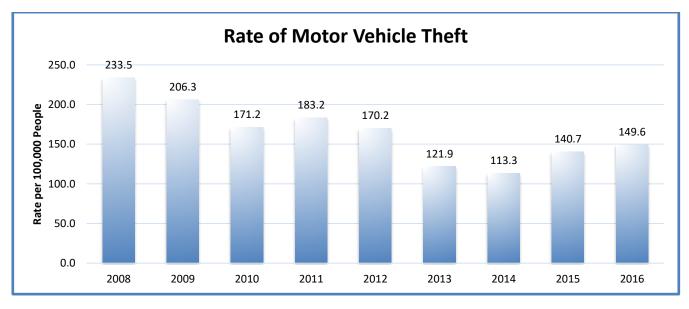


The rate of frauds in Mississauga for 2016 was 123.1 per 100,000 people. This represents a 2% decrease from a rate of 125.1 in 2015. The rate of frauds in Mississauga has decreased by 21% since 2008.

Figure 13 Mississauga Motor Vehicle Theft Count and Rate (2008-2016)28



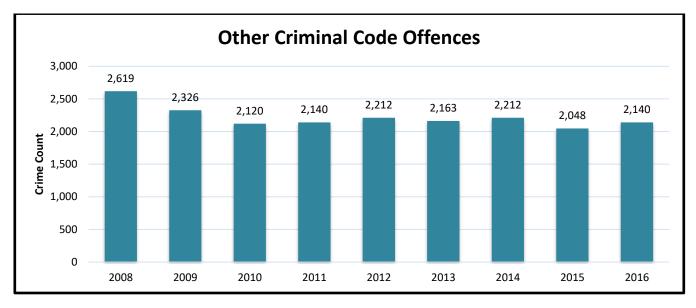
Mississauga experienced 1,125 motor vehicle thefts in 2016, which represented a 51 count increase from a count of 1,074 in 2015. This indicates a 5% increase in motor vehicle thefts between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of motor vehicle theft has decreased by 32.7%.



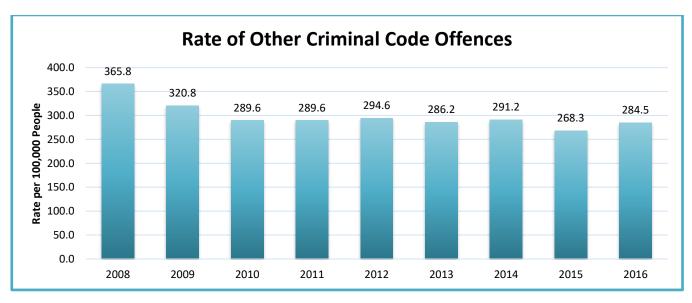
The rate of motor vehicle theft in Mississauga for 2016 was 149.6 per 100,000 people. This represents a 6% increase from a rate of 140.7 in 2015. The rate of motor vehicle theft in Mississauga has decreased by 35.9% since 2008.

## OTHER CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES

Figure 14 Mississauga Other Criminal Code Offences Count and Rate (2008-2016)29



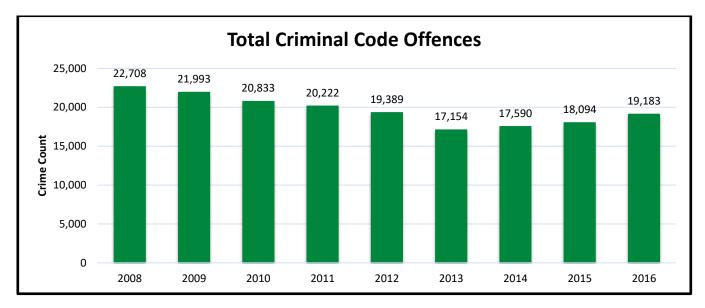
This category includes crimes which fall outside the scope of crimes against persons or property, but excludes data from drug or traffic crimes. In 2016, Mississauga had a total of 2,140 'other' offences. This represented a 92 count increase from a count of 2,048 in 2015. This rise indicates an increase of 4% of other criminal code offences from 2015 to 2016. This category includes crimes such as offensive weapons, counterfeiting, and indecent acts.



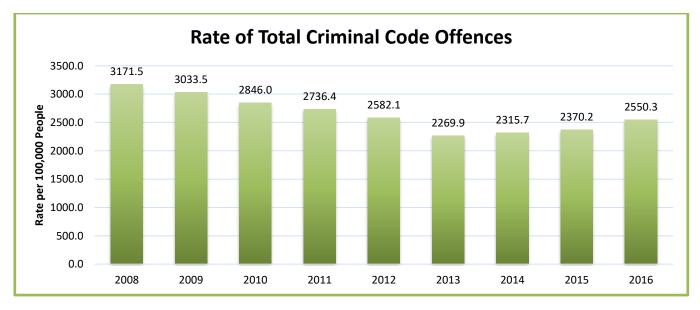
In 2015, the rate of other criminal code offences in Mississauga was 268.3 per 100,000 people. In 2016, this rate increased by 6% to a rate of 284.5 per 100,000 people. This indicates an increasing value change of 16.2 in the category's rate of crime.

# TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES

Figure 15 Mississauga Total Criminal Code Offences Count and Rate (2008-2016)30



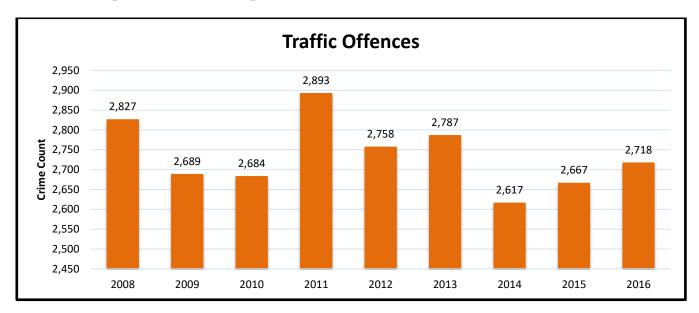
Total criminal code offences present the total of all crimes against persons, property, and other criminal code offences. This does not include drug and traffic offences. Mississauga experienced 19,183 criminal code offences in 2016, which represented a 1089 count increase from a count of 18,094 in 2015. This indicates a 6% increase in all criminal code offences between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of criminal code offences has decreased by 15.5%.



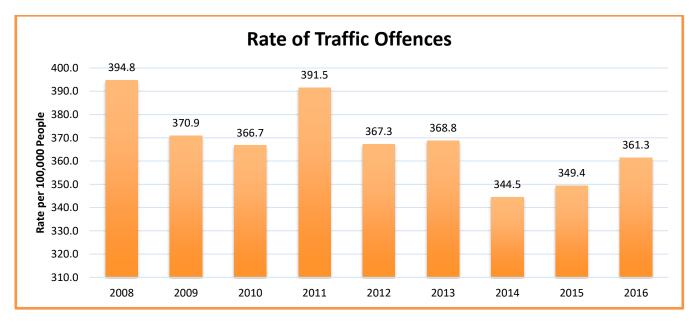
In 2015, the rate of total criminal code offences in Mississauga was 2370.2 per 100,000 people. In 2016, this rate increased 8% to a rate of 2550.3 per 100,000 people. This indicates an increasing value change of 180 in the category's rate of crime from 2015 to 2016.

# TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Figure 16 Mississauga Traffic Offences Count and Rate (2008-2016)31



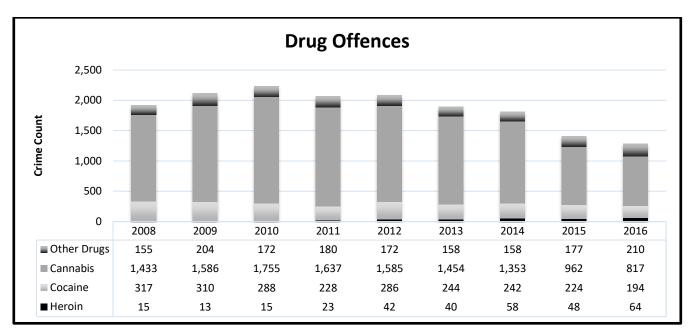
Mississauga experienced 2,718 traffic offences in 2016, which represented a 51-count increase from a count of 2,667 in 2015. This indicates a 2% increase in traffic offences between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of traffic offences has decreased by 3.8%.



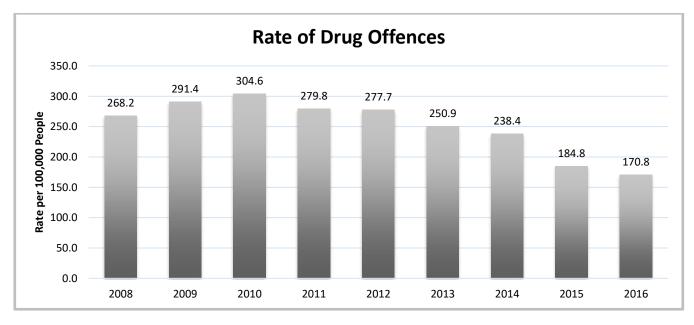
In 2015, the rate of total criminal code offences in Mississauga was 349.4 per 100,000 people. In 2016, this rate increased 3% to a rate of 361.3 per 100,000 people. This indicates an increasing value change of 12 in the category's rate of crime from 2015 to 2016.

# DRUG OFFENCES

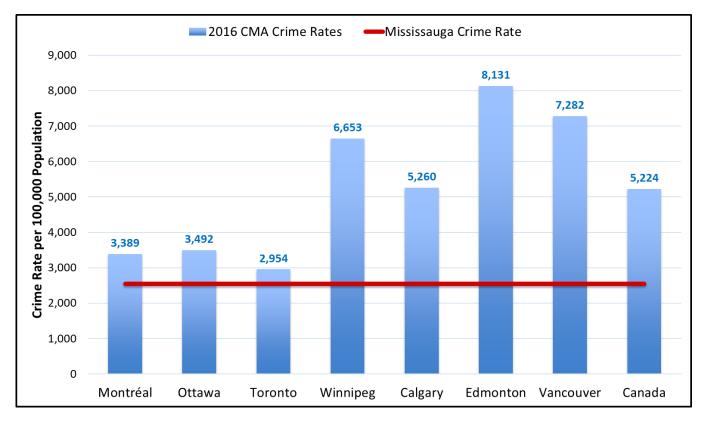
Figure 17 Mississauga Drug Offences Count and Rate (2008-2016)32



Mississauga experienced 1,285 drug offences in 2016, which represented a 126 count decrease from a count of 1,411 in 2015. This indicates a 9% decrease in drug crimes between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of drug offences has decreased by 33%. In 2016, the bulk of drug offences reported was for cannabis, making up 63.5% of the category's total.



In 2015, the rate of drug offences in Mississauga was 184.8 per 100,000 people. In 2016, this rate decreased 8% to a rate of 170.8 per 100,000 people. This indicates a decreasing value change of 14 in the category's rate of crime.



### Figure 18 Crime Rates by Census Metropolitan Area (2016)33

Figure 18 shows the crime rate per 100,000 people for 7 CMAs in Canada, as well as the national average for 2016. Mississauga's rate of crime is represented by the red line to assist in comparison.

In comparison to the 7 CMAs in this graph, Mississauga had the lowest crime rate in 2016, at a rate of 2,550 per 100,000 people.<sup>34</sup> The Toronto CMA had a crime rate of 2,954 per 100,000 people in 2016, an increase from the CMA's 2015 rate of 2,892.<sup>35</sup> The national rate of crime in Canada for 2016 was 5,224 per 100,000 people. Mississauga's crime rate in 2016 was therefore less than half of the rate for the nation as a whole.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Statistics Canada, (2015). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2015" [Online]. Available http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2016001/article/14642-eng.pdf\_[2016, November].

<sup>34</sup> Peel Regional Police, (2016). "City of Mississauga 2008 – 2015 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)". [2016, November].

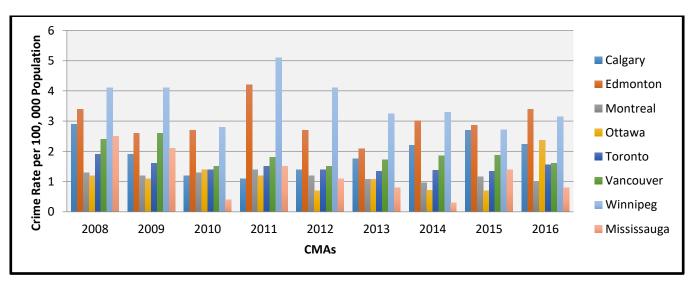
<sup>35</sup> Statistics Canada, (2015). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2015" [Online]. Available: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2016001/article/14642-eng.pdf\_[2016, November].

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

CMAs	Homicide			ial Assaults I 1, 2, and 3)	R	obbery		eak and Enters	Theft of Motor Vehicle		
	Rate	% Change in 2016	Rate	% Change in 2016	Rate	% Change in 2016	Rate	% Change in 2016	Rate	% Change in 2016	
Calgary	2.24	2%	44	-14%	62	-24%	576	-10%	535	0%	
Edmonton	3.39	3%	72	-8%	103	-8%	582	-4%	483	10%	
Montreal	1.02	1%	46	11%	74	-10%	386	-5%	168	-11%	
Ottawa	2.37	2%	59	14%	50	-13%	270	16%	88	-1%	
Toronto	1.55	2%	44	-2%	83	10%	205	-9%	113	4%	
Vancouver	1.61	2%	44	2%	78	-24%	678	-1%	312	-7%	
Winnipeg	3.14	3%	98	14%	229	27%	682	14%	315	3%	
Canada	1.68	2%	58	-1%	60	-3%	439	-2%	217	-1%	

### Table 2 Police-reported crime for selected offences, by Census Metropolitan Area (2016)37

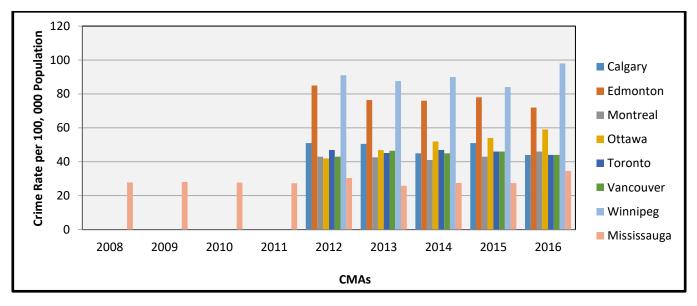
Table 2 contains information from Statistics Canada on the rate of selected offences among CMAs and the national average for 2016, as well as the percentage change of that rate from 2015 to 2016. Mississauga is represented in the Toronto CMA's data. Toronto's CMA has seen an increase from 2015 to 2016 in the rate of homicide, robbery, motor vehicle theft, but a decrease in rates of sexual assaults (level 1, 2, and 3), and break and enters. This table utilizes population data provided by Statistics Canada to calculate the rate of crime in the CMAs. Figures 19 to 23 utilize these rates to display specific crime data from 2008 to 2016 for these 7 selected CMAs, but in combination with data produced from Peel Regional Police's self-reporting statistics.



#### Figure 19 Police-reported Homicides by Census Metropolitan Area (2008 – 2016)38

Among the CMAs selected, Mississauga had the lowest rate of homicide in 2016, at a rate of 0.8 per 100,000 people. 2016 represented a 45% decrease in the rate of homicide in the city. The CMA with the second lowest rate of homicide was Montreal with 1.02 per 100,000 people. Mississauga rests well below Toronto's homicide rate of 1.55 per 100,000 people.

37 Ibid.



### Figure 20 Police-reported Sexual Assault by Census Metropolitan Area (2008 – 2016)39

Figure 20 is missing data from 2008 to 2011 for the additional CMAs as it was not provided by Statistics Canada until 2012. In 2016, Mississauga experienced 34.6 sexual assaults per 100,000 people – a 26% increase since 2015's rate of 27.3. Mississauga had the lowest rate of sexual assaults in 2016 among these CMAs; the second lowest rate (44 per 100,000) was a three-way tie between Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary.

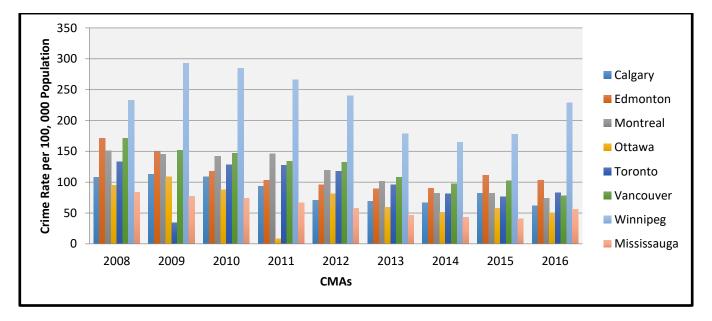
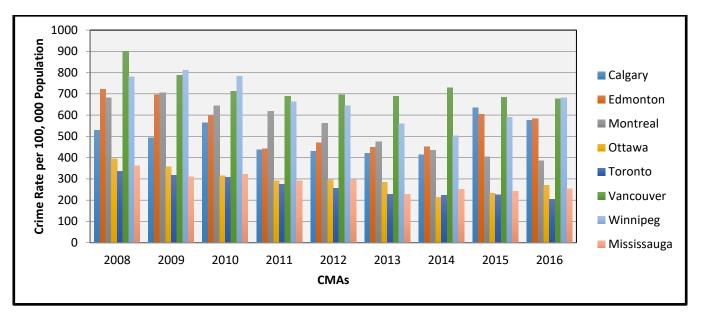


Figure 21 Police-reported Robbery by Census Metropolitan Area (2008 – 2016)40

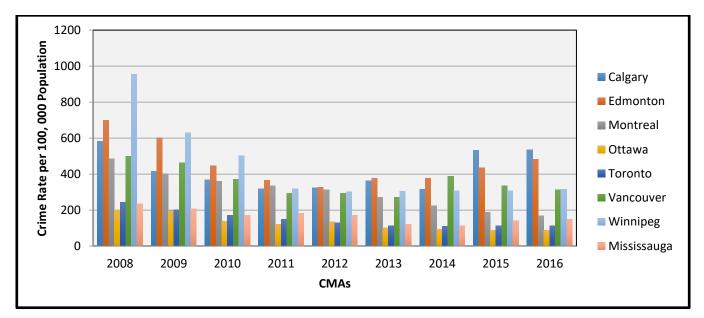
Figure 21 indicates that Mississauga experienced the second lowest rate of robbery among the selected CMAs for 2016, at a rate of 56.2 per 100,000 people. Mississauga's rate of robbery increased from 40.6 in 2015. This represents an increase of 38% between the two years.

39 Ibid. 40 Ibid.



#### Figure 22 Police-reported Break and Enter by CMAs (2008 – 2016)41

In 2016 the rate of break and enters in Mississauga increased by 4%, from 243 to 253.8 per 100,000 people. Among the CMAs selected, Mississauga had the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest rate of break and enters, with Toronto experiencing a lower rate, at 205 per 100,000 people.

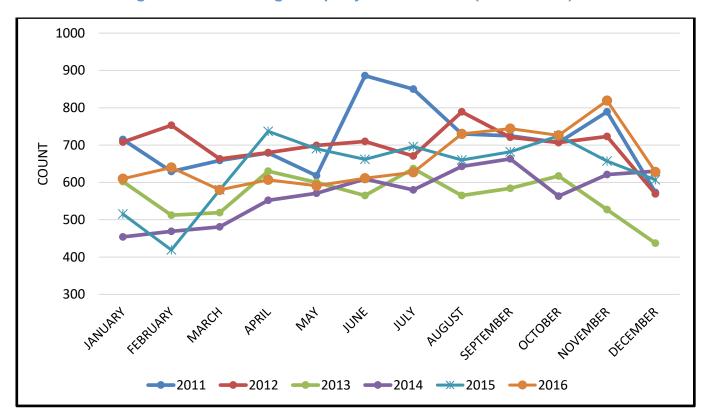


#### Figure 23 Police-reported Motor Vehicle Theft by CMAs (2008 – 2016)42

From 2015 to 2016 Mississauga's rate of motor vehicle theft increased by 6%, from 140.7 to 149.6 per 100,000 people. Among the CMAs selected, only Ottawa and Toronto had lower rates of motor vehicle thefts, with rates of 88 and 113 per 100,000 people, respectively.

#### Trends in Property Crime

Consistent with data from previous years, property crime and other criminal code offences continued to make up the majority of all police-reported offences in Mississauga for 2016, with 70% of the total volume. Since 2015, the property crime rate in Mississauga has increased by 7%, rising from 1,687 per 100,000 to 1,797 per 100,000 in 2016.43





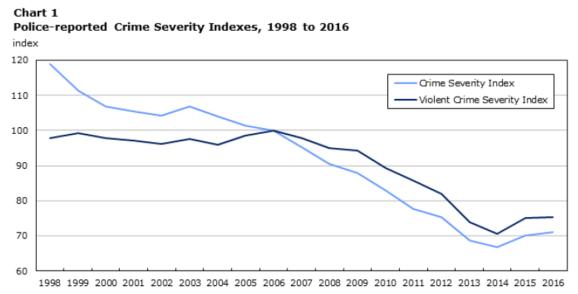
Year/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2011	715	629	659	679	618	886	850	730	725	707	789	573	8 <i>,</i> 560
2012	708	753	663	680	699	710	671	789	721	707	723	569	8 <i>,</i> 393
2013	602	512	519	630	600	565	637	565	584	617	527	437	6,795
2014	454	469	481	552	571	609	580	643	663	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

Figure 24 shows the trend in the frequency of police-reported property crime offences in Mississauga per month from 2011 to 2016. 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 52 types of property offences, details of which are presented in Appendix D. 2016's crime count for these property offences was 7,913, an increase from a count of 7,630 in 2015. The 2016 count of crime represents a 3.7% increase in property offences since 2015.

<sup>43</sup> Peel Regional Police, (2016). "City of Mississauga 2008 – 2015 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)".
44 Peel Regional Police, (2016). "Mississauga Monthly Report, January – December 2015".

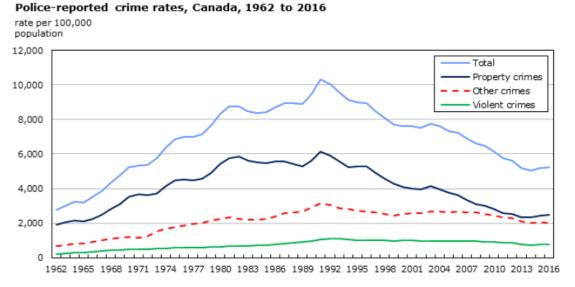
### Statistics Canada's Crime Severity Index (CSI) and Crime Rate

As mentioned under Indictors of Crime, the CSI was developed by Statistics Canada to provide a measure of crime that takes into account not only its frequency but also its severity.45 By taking into account both the volume and the relative seriousness of crimes, the CSI corrects for the overrepresentation of minor (i.e., less serious) crimes in the total crime rate, and allows the assessment of trends over time in the severity of crime.



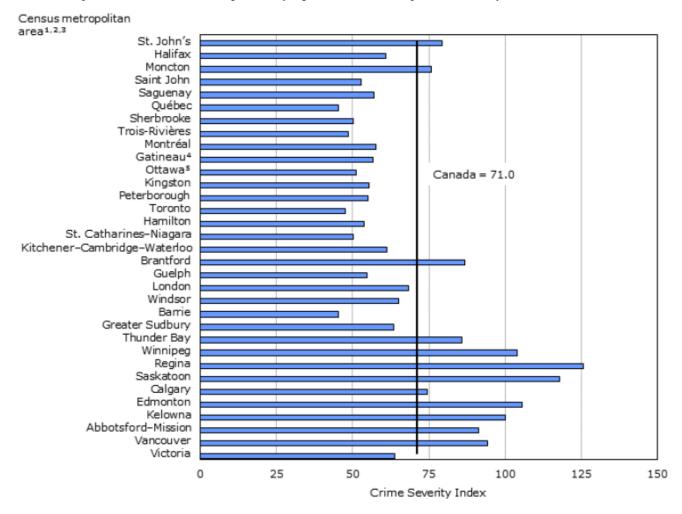
Statistics Canada reports that the Crime Severity Index in Canada increased for a second year in a row, rising from an index of 70.5 in 2015 to 71.0 in 2016, a 1% increase. The change in CSI in 2016 was due primarily to increases in fraud, coupled with decreases in breaking and entering and mischief.46

Similar to the data presented in Chart 1, Statistics Canada presents the following chart to track the trend in the national crime rate from 1962 to 2016. The national CSI remained relatively stable between 2015 and 2016, with a less than 1% increase.47 Chart 3



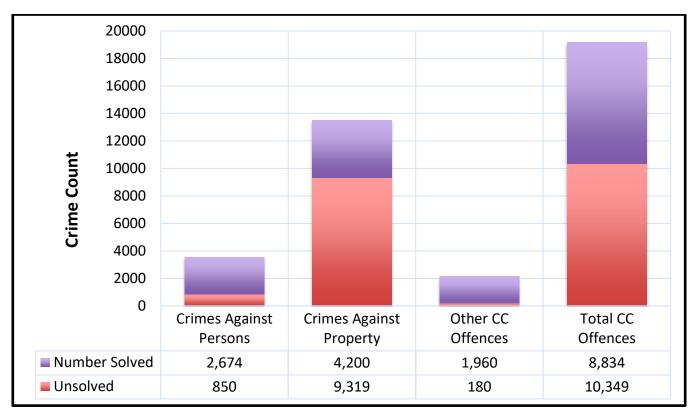
<sup>45</sup> Statistics Canada, (2015). "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2015" [Online]. Available: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002x/2016001/article/14642-eng.pdf [2016, November] 46 Ibid.

#### Chart 8 Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2016



The above chart from Statistics Canada shows police-reported CSI values by CMA for 2016. CMAs are listed on the left along with their respective crime severity index. The vertical black line represents the national CSI average of 71, for comparative purposes. Mississauga, represented in the Toronto CMA bar, remains below the national average index at a value of 47.5, and is one of the CMAs with the lowest crime severity index in the country, third only to Quebec (45.2) and Barrie (45.4).48

### **Clearance Rates**



### Figure 25 Mississauga police-reported Clearance Rates (2016)49

Figure 25 represents Peel Regional Police's reported clearance rates for crime categories in 2016. 'Clearance rates' refer to the proportion of criminal incidents solved by police in comparison to the total number of reported criminal incidents. For an incident to be cleared, a suspect must be identified, and there must be sufficient evidence to lay a charge.50

There are four crime categories presented in Figure 25, with their respective clearance volume. In 2015, 75.5% of crimes against persons, 32.3% of crimes against property, and 93% of other criminal code offences were solved, leading to a total of 47.7% of total criminal code offences being cleared. In 2016 the percentage of crimes cleared was 76% of crimes against persons, 31% of crimes against property, and 92% of other criminal code offences. As such, the percentage of total criminal code offences cleared in 2016 was 46% - 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 8% from 2015, the 2016 crime rate of 2,550 crimes per 100,000 people is still low in comparison to other densely populated cities.

<sup>49</sup> Peel Regional Police, (2017). "City of Mississauga 2008 – 2016 Statistics (excluding Airport Division)".

<sup>50</sup> Statistics Canada, (2014). "Definitions" [Online]. Available: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/definitions-eng.htm [November, 2014]

## Appendices

### Appendix A: Police-Reported Clearance Rate for 2015 and 2016, Mississauga

Appendix A: Policed reported clearance rate for 2015 and 2016, Mississauga	Number	Percent Solved	Rate per 100,000	Number	Percent Solved	Rate per 100,000
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2015	<u>.</u>		2016	
Crimes Against Persons	3,165	76%	420.9	3,524	76%	466.1
Homicide	11	100%	1.5	6	50%	0.8
Attempt murder	13	85%	1.7	15	47%	2
Robbery - Total	310	33%	41.2	423	41%	56
with weapons	170	32%	22.6	246	41%	32.5
without weapons	140	34%	18.6	177	42%	23.4
Non-sexual assault	1,734	86%	230.6	1,917	87%	253.6
Sexual assault	209	53%	27.8	260	50%	34.4
Other sexual offences	58	83%	7.7	105	85%	13.9
Utter Threats	609	75%	81	525	79%	69.4
Criminal harassment (stalking)	101	84%	13.4	110	83%	14.6
Other crimes against persons	120	65%	16	163	60%	21.6
Crimes Against Property	12,881	32%	1712.9	13,519	31%	1788.2
Break and enter-total	1,856	23%	246.8	1,909	21%	252.5
Residence	1,074	19%	142.8	1,266	22%	167.5
Business	721	30%	95.9	562	21%	74.3
Other	61	15%	8.1	81	20%	10.7
Theft motor vehicle	1,074	17%	142.8	1,125	7%	148.8
Theft Over \$5,000 - total	313	9%	41.6	321	14%	42.5
Bicycles	1	0%	0.1	-	0%	0
From motor vehicle	77	3%	10.2	88	22%	11.6
Shoplifting	8	25%	1.1	17	24%	2.2
Other	227	11%	30.2	216	10%	28.6
Theft Under \$5,000 - total	6,415	36%	853.1	6,842	34%	905
Bicycles	221	5%	29.4	191	6%	25.3
From motor vehicle	2,165	10%	287.9	2,272	8%	300.5
Shoplifting	2,236	81%	297.3	2,317	75%	306.5
Other	1,793	15%	238.4	2,062	20%	272.8
Possession and trafficking of stolen goods	317	98%	42.2	327	98%	43.3
Frauds	955	44%	127	926	40%	122.5
Mischief Total	1,920	25%	255.3	2,040	32%	269.8
Mischief Over (property)	1,449	19%	192.7	1,427	23%	188.8
Mischief Under (property)	434	40%	57.7	566	50%	74.9
Mischief Other	37	54%	4.9	45	71%	6
Arson	31	10%	4.1	29	10%	3.8
Other Criminal Code Offences	2,048	93%	272.3	2,140	92%	283.1
Offensive weapons	288	88%	38.3	288	88%	38.1
Counterfeiting	16	63%	2.1	22	23%	2.9
Indecent acts	84	37%	11.2	69	48%	9.1
Total Canada Criminal Code Offences	18,094	47%	2406	19,183	46%	2537
Drugs	1,411	100%	187.6	1,285	99%	170
Heroin	48	100%	6.4	64	100%	8.5
Cocaine	224	100%	29.8	194	100%	25.7
Cannabis	962	100%	127.9	817	99%	108.1
Other (Other Drugs, Ecstasy and Meth)	117	100%	23.5	210	100%	27.8
Traffic Offences	2,667	38%	354.7	2,718	34%	359.5
Impaired driving	664	100%	88.3	621	100%	82.1
Fail/refuse breath/blood sample	85	100%	11.3	66	100%	8.7
Fail to stop/remain	1,729	5%	229.9	1,845	4%	244

### Appendix B: Crime rates for the city of Mississauga<sup>1</sup>, 2008-2016

Crime Category or Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Crime Category or Type				Numb	er of Occur	ences				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	588.3	540.3	519.7	521.1	491.4	429.0	421.0	414.6	468.5
Homicide	18	15	3	11	8	6	2	11	6	2.5	2.1	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.8
Attempt murder	7	11	9	9	2	4	3	13	13	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.7
Robbery - Total	600	558	543	496	435	349	329	310	423	83.8	77.0	74.2	67.1	57.9	46.2	43.3	40.6	56.2
Non-sexual assault	2,287	2,061	2,066	2,177	2,040	1,827	1,791	1,734	1,917	319.4	284.3	282.2	294.6	271.7	241.8	235.8	227.1	254.9
Sexual assault	199	204	203	202	229	195	209	209	260	27.8	28.1	27.7	27.3	30.5	25.8	27.5	27.4	34.6
Other sexual offences	58	77	65	66	88	79	66	58	105	8.1	10.6	8.9	8.9	11.7	10.5	8.7	7.6	14.0
Abduction	1	3	3	3	2					0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utter Threats	790	697	644	662	607	556	544	609	525	110.3	96.1	88.0	89.6	80.8	73.6	71.6	79.8	69.8
Criminal harassment (stalking)	125	133	133	115	158	134	129	101	110	17.5	18.3	18.2	15.6	21.0	17.7	17.0	13.2	14.6
Other crimes against persons	127	158	135	110	120	92	125	120	163	17.7	21.8	18.4	14.9	16.0	12.2	16.5	15.7	21.7
Crimes Against Property	15,877	15,750	14,909	14,231	13,487	11,749	12,180	12,881	13,519	2217.5	2172.4	2036.7	1925.7	1796.1	1554.7	1603.5	1687.3	1797.3
Break and Enter Total	2,598	2,242	2,356	2,158	2,224	1,723	1,909	1,856	1,909	362.8	309.2	321.9	292.0	296.2	228.0	251.3	243.1	253.8
Residence	1,311	1,333	1,462	1,362	1,551	1,054	1,129	1,074	1,266	183.1	183.9	199.7	184.3	206.6	139.5	148.6	140.7	168.3
Business	1,245	828	798	684	599	590	704	721	562	173.9	114.2	109.0	92.6	79.8	78.1	92.7	94.4	74.7
Other	42	81	96	112	74	79	76	61	81	5.9	11.2	13.1	15.2	9.9	10.5	10.0	8.0	10.8
Theft motor vehicle	1,672	1,496	1,253	1,354	1,278	921	861	1,074	1,125	233.5	206.3	171.2	183.2	170.2	121.9	113.3	140.7	149.6
Theft Over \$5,000 - total	359	340	293	305	285	225	239	313	321	50.1	46.9	40.0	41.3	38.0	29.8	31.5	41.0	42.7
Theft Under \$5,000 - total	6,898	7,681	7,500	7,058	6,411	5,984	6,163	6,415	6,842	963.4	1059.4	1024.6	955.1	853.8	791.8	811.3	840.3	909.6
Possession stolen goods	379	358	350	304	311	273	282	317	327	52.9	49.4	47.8	41.1	41.4	36.1	37.1	41.5	43.5
Frauds	1,122	1,023	841	859	969	882	981	955	926	156.7	141.1	114.9	116.2	129.0	116.7	129.1	125.1	123.1
Mischief Total	2,784	2,549	2,260	2,144	1,964	1,691	1,707	1,920	2,040	388.8	351.6	308.7	290.1	261.6	223.8	224.7	251.5	271.2
Arson	65	61	56	49	43	50	38	31	29	9.1	8.4	7.7	6.6	5.7	6.6	5.0	4.1	3.9
Other Criminal Code Offences	2,619	2,326	2,120	2,140	2,212	2,163	2,212	2,048	2,140	365.8	320.8	289.6	289.6	294.6	286.2	291.2	268.3	284.5
Offensive weapons	467	384	382	347	343	292	287	288	288	65.2	53.0	52.2	47.0	45.7	38.6	37.8	37.7	38.3
Counterfeiting	43	6	21	3	9	12	16	16	22	6.0	0.8	2.9	0.4	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.9
Indecent acts	75	83	64	62	85	83	101	84	69	10.5	11.4	8.7	8.4	11.3	11.0	13.3	11.0	9.2
Total Criminal Code Offences <sup>2</sup>	22,708	21,993	20,833	20,222	19,389	17,154	17,590	18,094	19,183	3171.5	3033.5	2846.0	2736.4	2582.1	2269.9	2315.7	2370.2	2550.3
Drugs	1,920	2,113	2,230	2,068	2,085	1,896	1,811	1,411	1,285	268.2	291.4	304.6	279.8	277.7	250.9	238.4	184.8	170.8
Heroin	15	13	15	23	42	40	58	48	64	2.1	1.8	2.0	3.1	5.6	5.3	7.6	6.3	8.5
Cocaine	317	310	288	228	286	244	242	224	194	44.3	42.8	39.3	30.9	38.1	32.3	31.9	29.3	25.8
Cannabis	1,433	1,586	1,755	1,637	1,585	1,454	1,353	962	817	200.1	218.8	239.8	221.5	211.1	192.4	178.1	126.0	108.6
Other Drugs	155	204	172	180	172	158	158	177	210	21.6	28.1	23.5	24.4	22.9	20.9	20.8	23.2	27.9
Traffic Offences	2,827	2,689	2,684	2,893	2,758	2,787	2,617	2,667	2,718	394.8	370.9	366.7	391.5	367.3	368.8	344.5	349.4	361.3
Impaired driving	693	669	725	789	801	763	690	664	621	96.8	92.3	99.0	106.8	106.7	101.0	90.8	87.0	82.6
Fail/refuse breath/blood sample	84	90	80	79	71	73	63	85	66	11.7	12.4	10.9	10.7	9.5	9.7	8.3	11.1	8.8
Fail to stop/remain	2,050	1,930	1,733	1,835	1,732	1,787	1,683	1,729	1,845	286.3	266.2	236.7	248.3	230.7	236.5	221.6	226.5	245.3

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.

	Homicide		Sexual A	ssault	Robb	ery	Breakin Enter	-	Motor Veh	icle Theft
Census Metropolitan Area	Number	Rate	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change
St. John's	4	1.93	69	-7	87	20	602	18	118	12
Halifax	12	2.82	75	-9	45	-23	239	-16	90	-5
Moncton	1	0.64	43	-2	64	62	561	-3	147	13
Saint John	3	2.35	41	-46	48	48	231	-8	58	-15
Saguenay	2	1.20	53	-10	16	-15	338	0	117	-9
Quebec	1	0.12	47	3	19	13	319	-1	71	-2
Sherbrooke	2	1.00	58	15	19	-23	286	-12	54	-2
Trois-Rivieres	0	0.00	54	1	12	-66	336	-11	85	-25
Montreal	42	1.02	46	11	74	-10	386	-5	168	-11
Gatineau	3	0.91	48	9	32	44	320	5	71	-28
Ottawa	24	2.37	59	14	50	-13	270	16	88	-1
Kingston	0	0.00	60	-7	18	-17	395	19	72	-9
Peterborough	2	1.62	97	10	41	-15	304	-25	57	-1
Toronto	96	1.55	44	-2	83	10	205	-9	113	4
Hamilton	12	1.58	64	6	70	21	308	5	217	-1
St. Catharines-Niagara	1	0.22	53	-7	31	-11	373	-11	160	5
Kitchener-Cambridge- Waterloo	6	1.09	51	-12	51	6	358	-11	137	-3
Brantford	4	2.73	68	-12	68	14	588	12	454	-2
Guelph	1	0.76	64	33	22	-8	347	16	119	49
London	8	1.55	46	10	55	4	389	9	195	-12

### Appendix C: Crimes, by type of violation, and by Census Metropolitan Area, 2016

Windsor	3	0.90	52	15	61	10	506	23	199	14
Barrie	2	0.92	54	14	32	28	200	-8	68	-12
Greater Sudbury	0	0.00	61	1	48	10	454	20	101	-17
Thunder Bay	8	6.64	85	7	118	-21	492	18	158	1
Winnipeg	25	3.14	98	14	229	27	682	14	315	3
Regina	8	3.24	59	-4	118	18	760	7	523	17
Saskatoon	10	3.12	95	44	116	-11	791	-3	453	16
Calgary	33	2.24	44	-14	62	-24	576	-10	535	0
Edmonton	47	3.39	72	-8	103	-8	582	-4	483	10
Kelowna	5	2.54	34	-18	41	-28	620	-3	316	-11
Abbotsford-Mission	6	3.22	42	0	64	-36	577	-19	493	-1
Vancouver	41	1.61	44	2	78	-24	678	-1	312	-7
Victoria	1	0.27	64	7	37	-15	326	-20	108	0
Canada	611	1.68	58	-1	60	-3	439	-2	217	-1

Crime Description	Count of Crime
Arson-Apartment Building	3
Arson-Auto	6
Arson-Business	5
Arson-Other	10
Arson-Private Dwelling	4
Arson-Schools	1
Break & Enter - Residential Garage	104
Break & Enter-Apartment Lockers	17
Break & Enter-Apartments	107
Break & Enter-Construction Sites	16
Break & Enter-Gas Stations	13
Break & Enter-Houses	996
Break & Enter-Offices	15
Break & Enter-Other	56
Break & Enter-Other Business	336
Break & Enter-Other Residential	26
Break & Enter-Pharmacy	11
Break & Enter-Restaurants	63
Break & Enter-Schools	19
Break & Enter-Stores	68
Cultivation Of Cannabis	3
Indecent Acts	66
Mischief Over - Property	1,370
Mischief Under - Property	457
Mischief/(Non-Physical) Property	41
Motor vehicle theft - automobile	446
Motor vehicle theft - motorcycle	45
Motor vehicle theft - other motor vehicles	28
Motor vehicle theft - truck	594
Other Robberies	171
Pursesnatch with Violence	2
Robbery with Firearms	100
Robbery with Other Offensive Weapons	147
Suspicious Vehicle	127
Theft Over - From Motor Vehicles	76
Theft Under - From Motor Vehicles	2,170
Theft Under-Bicycles	183
Trespass at Night	11
2016 Total	7913

### Appendix D: Received Property Crime Data from Peel Regional Police, 2016