

Additional Data and Insights for Mississauga's 2018 Vital Signs

Gap Between the Rich and Poor

Income

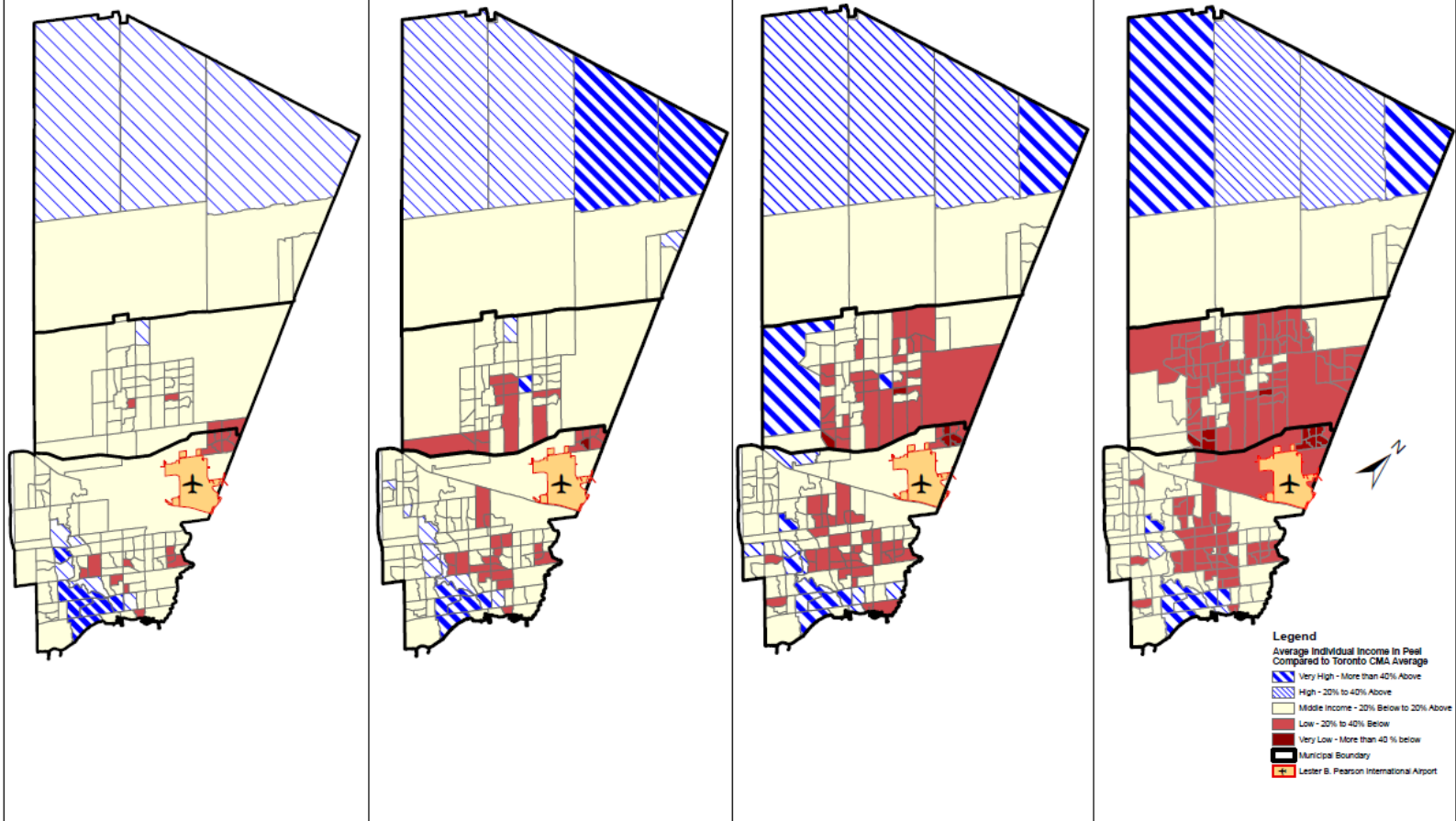
- *The maps below show how the average individual incomes in the Greater Toronto Area have changed since 1996. The comparisons are made to the average individual income for the **Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)** which in each of the years below were: 1996 - \$29,980, 2001 - \$35,618, 2006 – \$40,704, 2016 – \$50,479*
 - *The red represents low income communities as compared to the average income in the Toronto CMA.*
 - *The light yellow portions of the document represent middle incomes as compared to the average income in the Toronto CMA*
 - *The areas with light blue stripes indicate a high income when compared to the Toronto CMA average.*
 - *The areas with dark blue stripes indicate a very high income when compared to the Toronto CMA average.*
 - *As can be clearly seen through the maps the prevalence of middle incomes in Mississauga and Brampton has declined drastically since 2006.*
 - *In Mississauga the majority of people's individual incomes in Ward 5 can be classified as low and very low. This is the ward in the north east of Mississauga including Malton, and the part of Hurontario, north of Eglinton.*
 - *The majority of people along Hurontario Street and in the Cooksville area are low income. This area will be positively impacted by the completion of the Light Rail Transit project in terms of the availability of affordable housing.*
 - *Over the last 15 years, Malton has the highest concentration of people with very low incomes which are more than 40% below the individual CMA average*

1996

2001

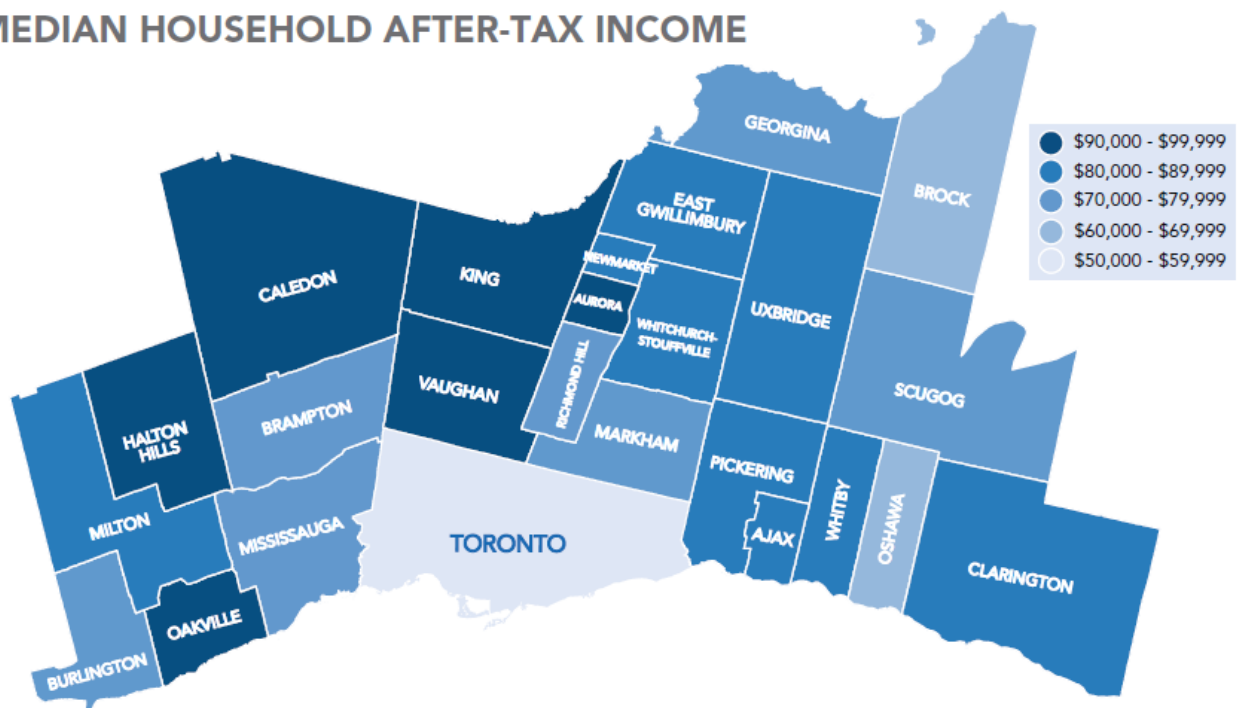
2006

2016



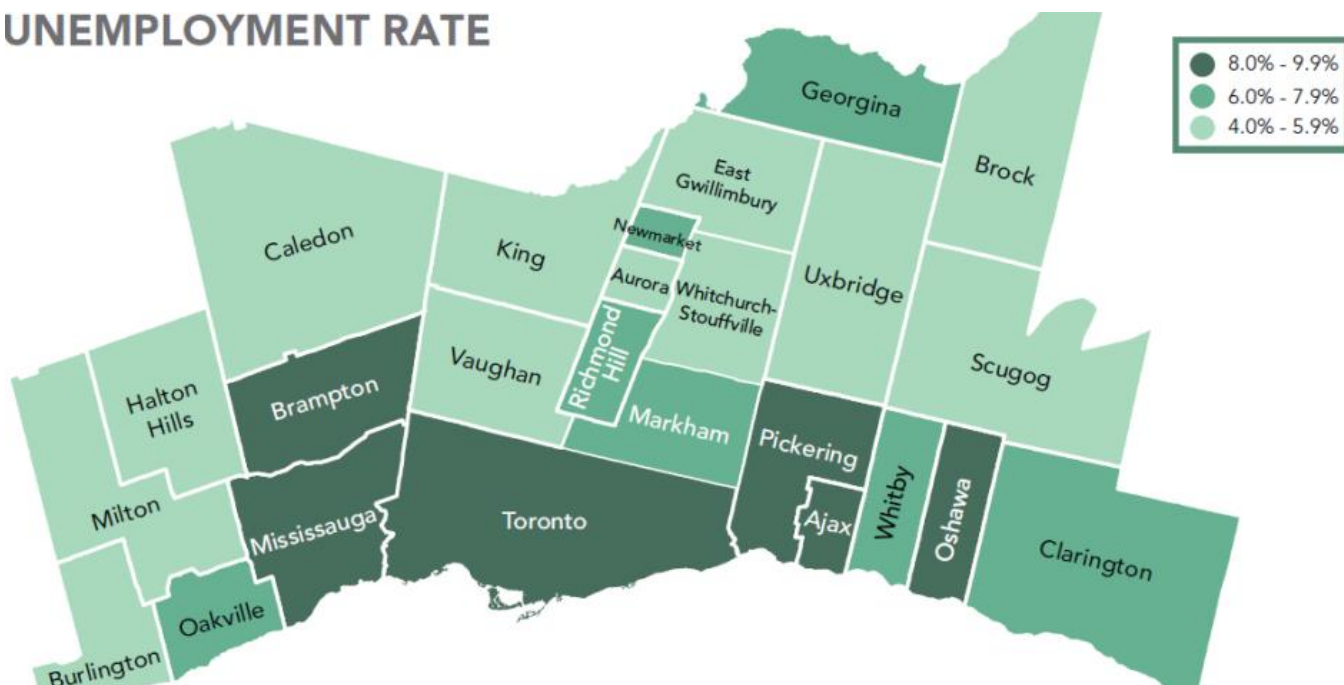
- Mississauga is among the cities in the Greater Toronto Area with the second lowest median incomes.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD AFTER-TAX INCOME



Labour

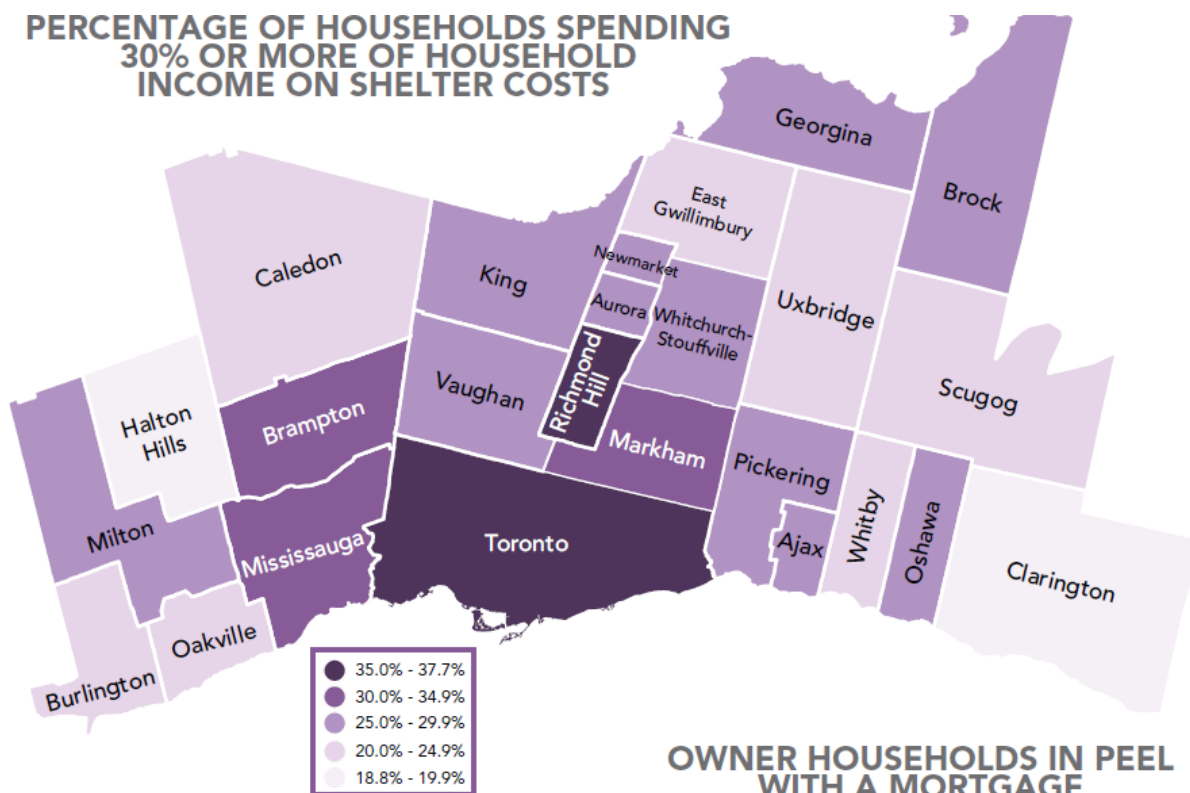
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Housing

- Only Toronto and Richmond Hill in the Greater Toronto Area have more owner households paying 30%+ of their household income on a mortgage.

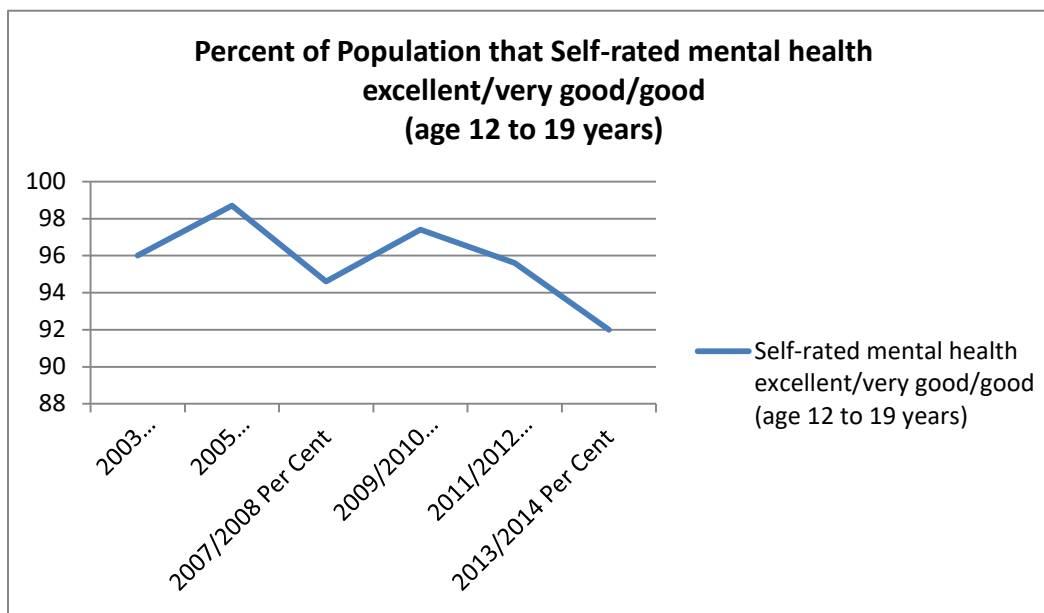
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS SPENDING 30% OR MORE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON SHELTER COSTS



OWNER HOUSEHOLDS IN PEEL WITH A MORTGAGE

Youth Mental Health

- Youth aged 12-19 self-rated mental health has been on the decrease since 2009/2010. At that time 97.4% of Mississauga youth rated their own mental health as excellent, very good or good. In 2013/2014 the same aged youth population 92% rated their mental health as excellent, good or very good.



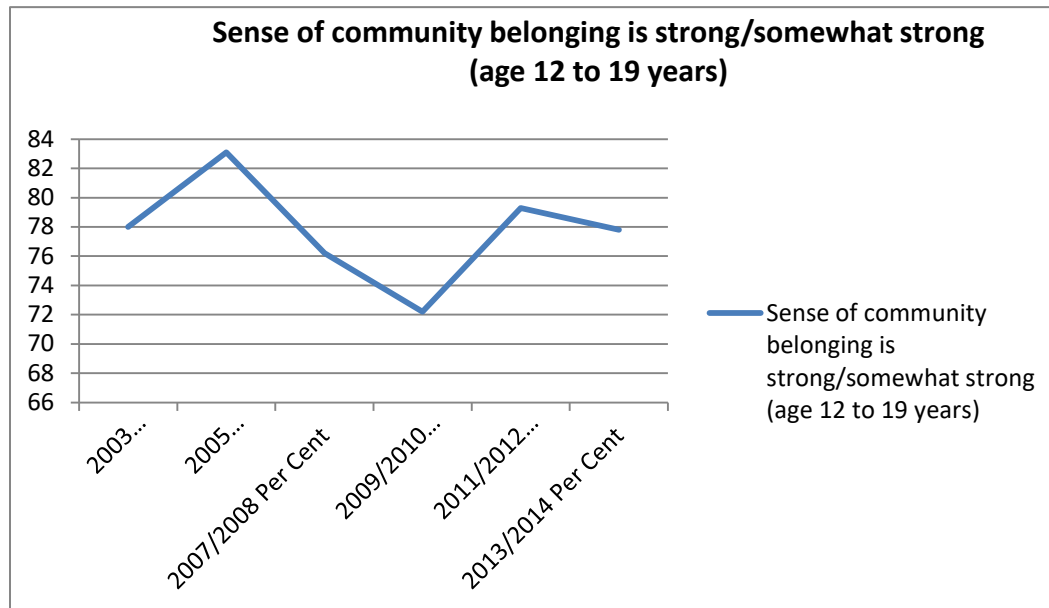
Youth General Health:

- In 2005 95.4% youth aged 12-19 years self-reported their general health as excellent, very good or good. Since that time this number increased to a high of 98.5% in 2011/2012. It has since decreased again to 96.4% in 2013/2014.



Youth Sense of Community Belonging:

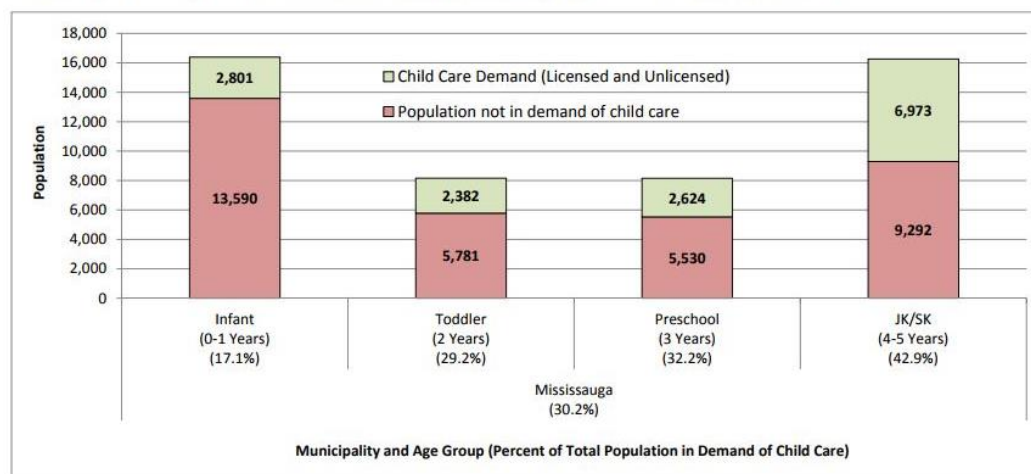
- Self-reported sense of community belonging in Mississauga was at a low in 2009/2010 among youth aged 12-19 years. At this time only 72.2% of Mississauga youth felt like they belonged strongly or somewhat strongly. Since that time there has been an increase in these feelings with 77.8% of the same aged youth reporting that they feel strongly or somewhat strongly that they belong. However this number is a downward trend from 2011/2012 when 79.3% of Mississauga youth reported that they strongly or somewhat strongly felt like they belong.



Child Care

- Below is the proportion of infants, toddlers, pre-school and J.K./S.K. children who represent the demand for child care in Mississauga in 2014.

Total Child Care Demand as a Proportion of Total Child Population by Age Group (0-5 Years): Mississauga



Source: Region of Peel Human Services Department (May 2014)

Note: Population forecasts use the 2011 Census as the base year and are consistent with the Regional Official Plan and Provincial legislation (Places to Grow). Sum of individual age groups or area municipalities may not add up to totals due to rounding. Child care demand figures include demand for licensed and unlicensed child care.

- The below three charts show a comparison of child care costs in major cities across the country.

FIGURE 2 Median Infant Fees (Monthly)

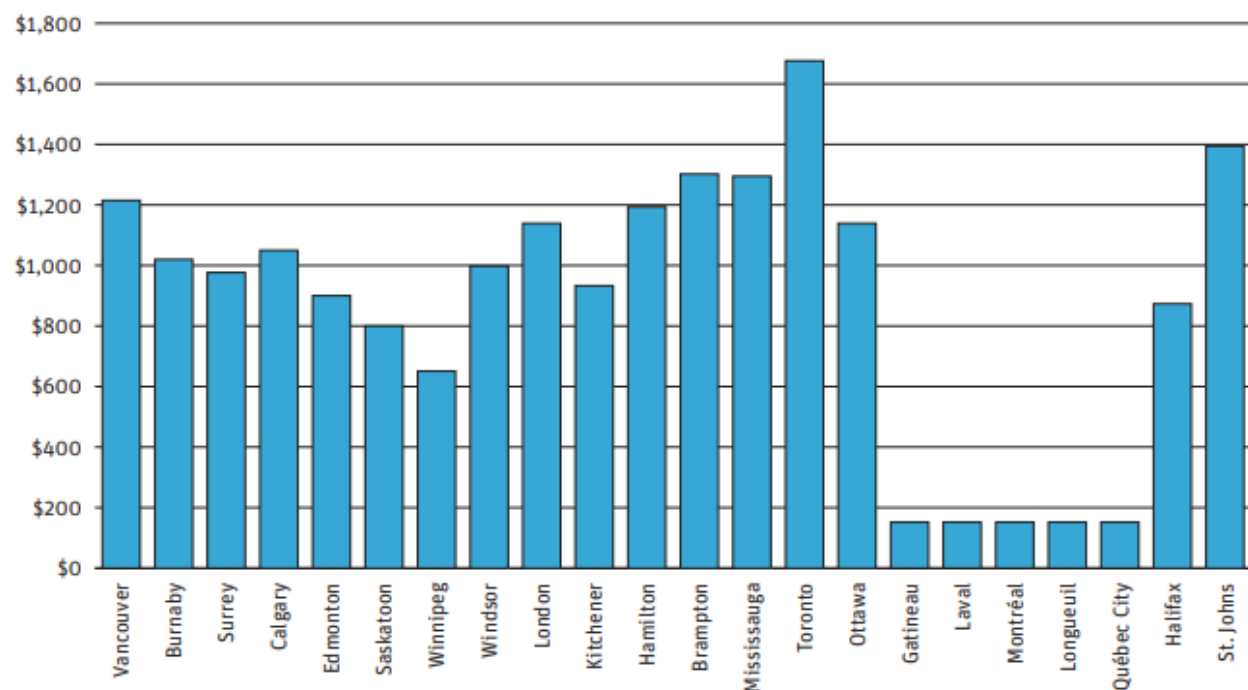


FIGURE 3 Median Toddler Fees (Monthly)

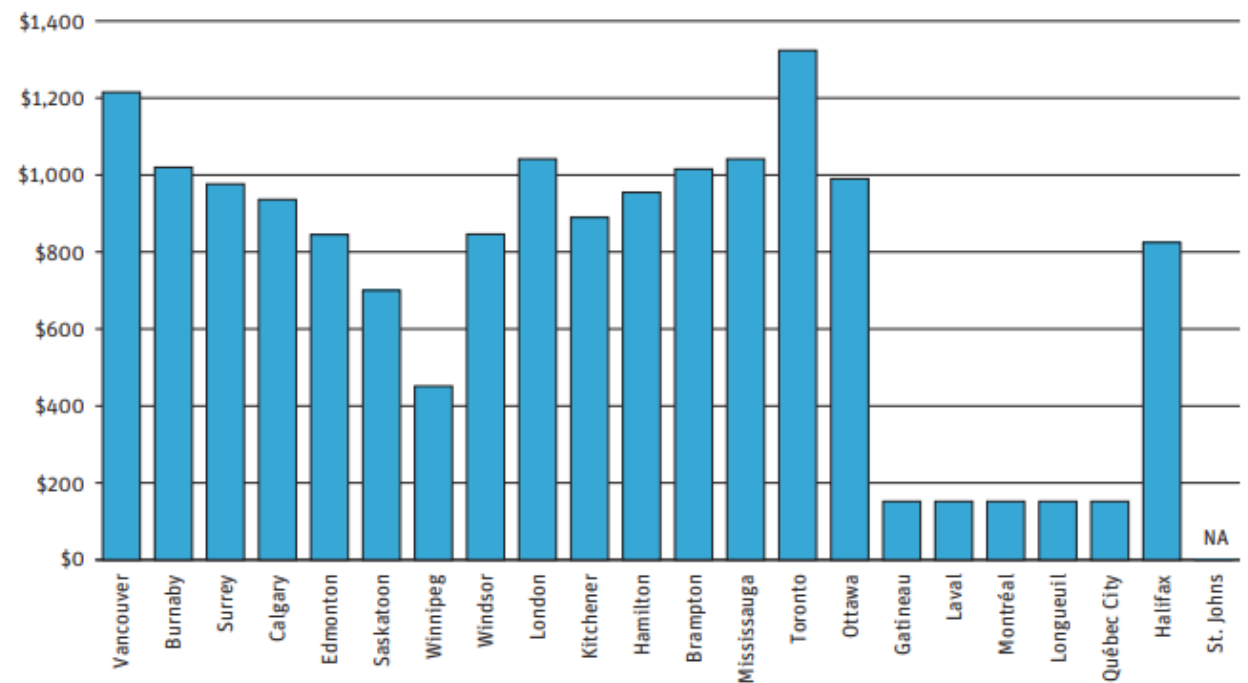
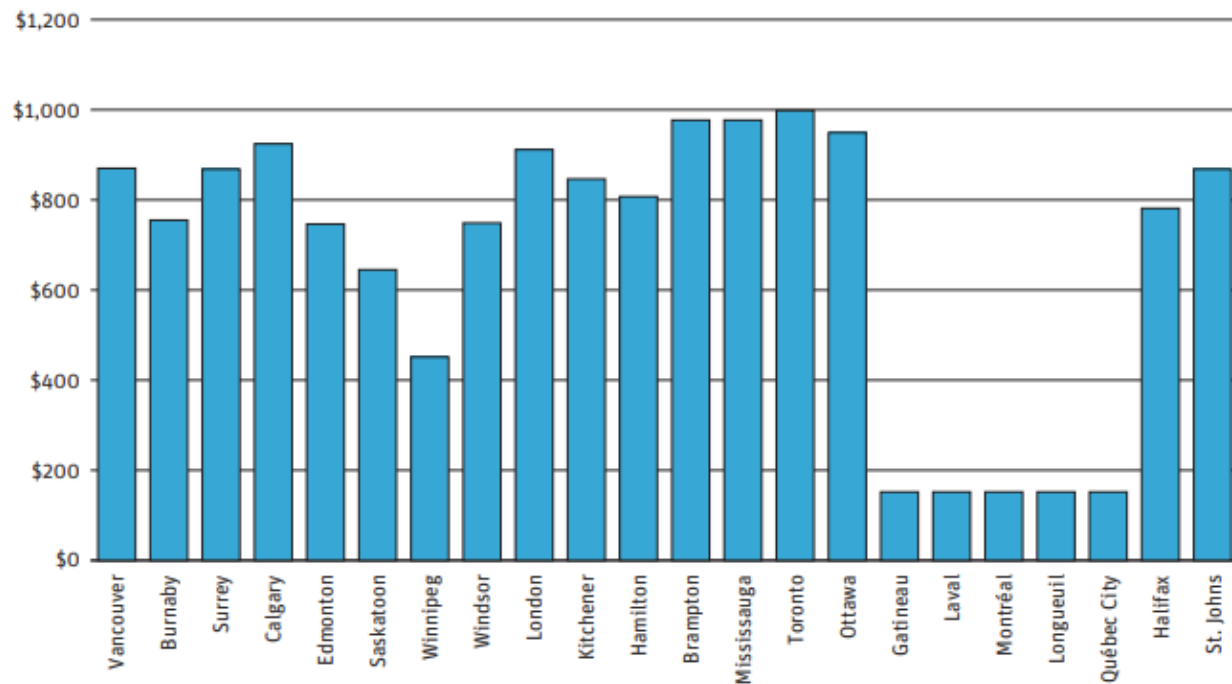
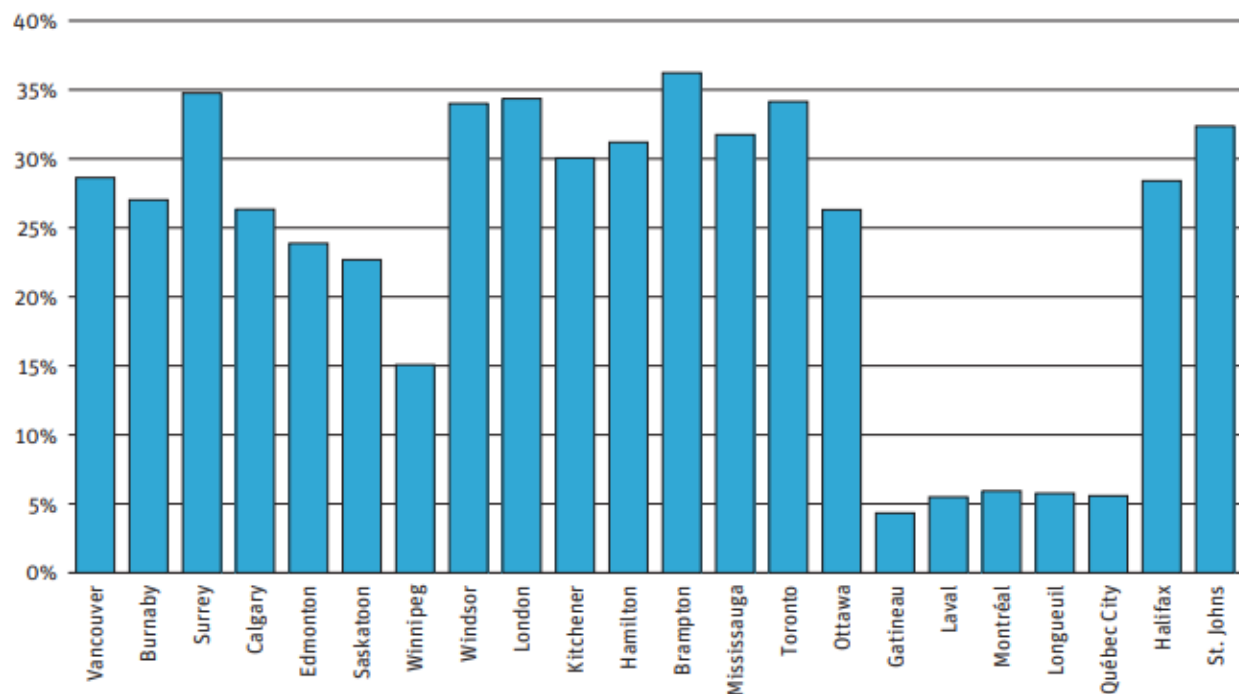


FIGURE 4 Median Pre-schooler Fees (Monthly)


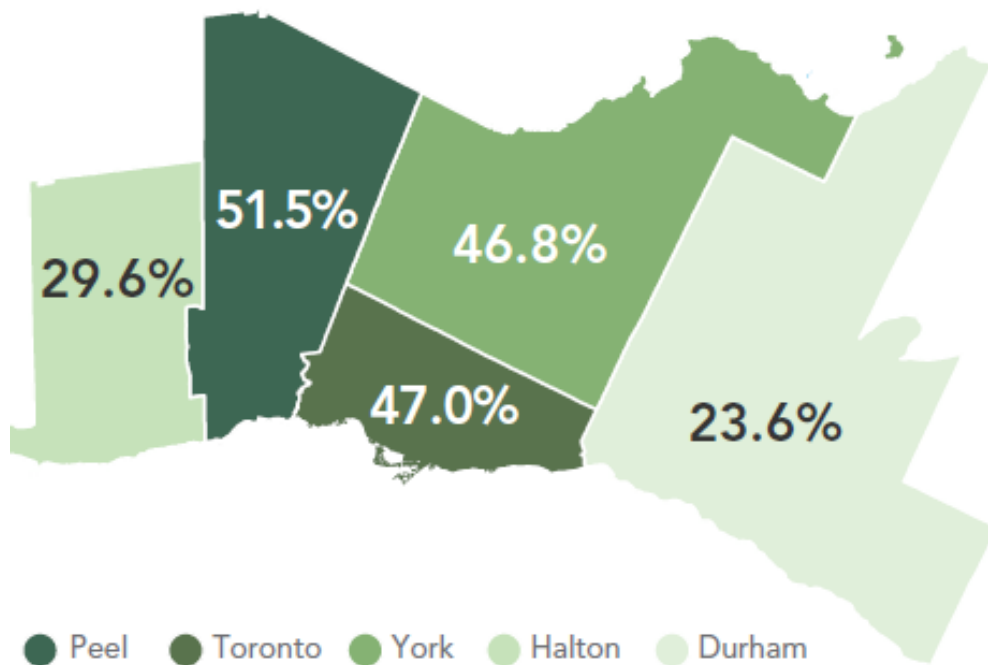
- The chart below illustrates how much (%) of a woman's income would be spent on child care in major cities across Canada.

FIGURE 6 Child Care Costs as a Percentage of Women's Income


Newcomers

- In 2016, Peel Region has the largest number of immigrants in the Greater Toronto Area.

IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN THE GTA



- Chart below shows the top ten countries of origin for all three cities within Peel Region and for the Region in total.

TOP 10 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH FOR IMMIGRANTS

Peel			Mississauga			Brampton			Caledon		
Country	2016	% Imm.	Country	2016	% Imm.	Country	2016	% Imm.	Country	2016	% Imm.
India	181,395	25.66%	India	54,630	14.31%	India	123,660	40.05%	India	3,105	19.04%
Pakistan	55,230	7.81%	Pakistan	35,855	9.39%	Jamaica	23,215	7.52%	Italy	2,930	17.96%
Philippines	43,165	6.11%	Philippines	28,330	7.42%	Pakistan	19,255	6.24%	United Kingdom	1,675	10.27%
Jamaica	35,320	5.00%	China	23,115	6.06%	Philippines	14,525	4.70%	Portugal	815	5.00%
China	26,270	3.72%	Poland	21,685	5.68%	Guyana	13,855	4.49%	Poland	710	4.35%
Poland	26,005	3.68%	Portugal	11,925	3.12%	Sri Lanka	12,005	3.89%	Jamaica	510	3.13%
United Kingdom	21,405	3.03%	Jamaica	11,595	3.04%	United Kingdom	8,670	2.81%	Germany	430	2.64%
Sri Lanka	21,310	3.01%	United Kingdom	11,055	2.90%	Portugal	8,450	2.74%	United States	355	2.18%
Portugal	21,195	3.00%	Viet Nam	10,355	2.71%	Trinidad & Tobago	7,695	2.49%	Guyana	340	2.08%
Guyana	20,875	2.95%	Egypt	9,100	2.38%	Viet Nam	4,980	1.61%	Philippines	305	1.87%

Education

School Readiness:

- 15.1% of kindergarten aged children in 2015 in Mississauga showed vulnerability in the physical development needed to be successful in grade 1.
- 11.8% of kindergarten aged children in 2015 showed vulnerability in the social development needed to be successful in grade 1.

Peel Public School Board:

- 153,000 plus students
 - 113,810 Elementary
 - 40,826 Secondary
 - Additional 21,200 students in kindergarten
- 256 Schools
- 46,000+ students travel to school by bus

Grade 3 EQAO assessment of reading, writing and mathematics

- 78% of Peel Public School Board students were at or above the provincial standard for reading on this test. 76% of students provincially were at or above the provincial standard. In peel a 7% increase in students at or above the standard since 2014. Provincially there was a 6% increase in students at or above the standard.
- 77% of Peel Public School Board students were at or above the provincial standard for writing on this test. 76% of students provincially were at or above the provincial standard. In Peel there has been a 1% decrease in the number of students at or above the standard since 2014. Provincially there has been a decline of 3% in students at or above the provincial standard.
- 64% of peel public school board students were at or above the provincial standard for mathematics. 64% of Ontario students were at or above the provincial average. In Peel this is a decline of 3% in students who were at or above the standard in 2014. The same decline happened provincially.

Grade 6 EQAO assessment of reading, writing and mathematics

- 85% of peel students were at or above the provincial standard for reading. This was 83% of students provincially. In Peel this represents an increase of 7% since 2014. Provincially there was an increase of 6% in these numbers.
- 84% of peel students were at or above the provincial standard for writing. This was 81% for the province. This represents a 5% increase in peel and a 3% increase provincially since 2014.
- 51% of peel students were at or above the provincial standard for mathematics. This was the same provincially. This represents a 1% decline since 2014 in peel and a 3% decline provincially.

Grade 9 assessment of Mathematics

Applied stream of students:

- *In Peel 40% of the students were at or above the provincial standard for mathematics this was 46% provincially. In Peel this is a decrease of 3% and a decrease of 1% provincially.*

Academic Stream of Students:

- *85% of students in peel were at or above the provincial standard for mathematics compared to 84% provincially. In Peel this rate has stayed the same since 2014 and decreased 1% provincially in the same time.*

Ontario Secondary School Literacy Test (Gr. 10)

- *80% of Peel students were successful in the test this is compared to 81% provincially. This is a 4 point decrease in Peel and a 1 point decrease provincially since 2013.*

Dufferin Peel Catholic School Board:

- 150 schools
 - 124 Elementary
 - 26 Secondary
- 81,217 students
 - 49,393 elementary
 - 31,824 Secondary
- 2,000 students bussed daily.

Grade 3 EQAO Assessment of reading, writing and mathematics

- *77% of grade three students were at or above the provincial standard in reading. This compares to 72% province wide. This is a 4% increase in Peel since 2013/14 and a 2% increase in the province since 2013/14.*
- *79% of Dufferin Peel Catholic students were at or above the provincial standard. This compares to 74% in the province. This represents a 4% decrease in peel and a 4% decrease in the province since 2013/14*
- *65% of students in peel were at or above the provincial standard and 63% of students were at the standard in the province. This represents a 2% decrease in Peel and a 4% decrease in the province since 2013/14*

Grade 6 EQAO assessment of reading, writing and mathematics

- 83% of students were at or above the provincial standard in reading in Peel. 81% in the province. 1% increase since 2013/14 in peel and 2% increase in the province.
- 83% were at or above in writing. 80% in the province. 1% increase in peel and 2% increase in the province since 13/14
- 52% were at or above in mathematics. 50% in the province. 5% decrease in peel and 4% decrease in province since 2013/14

Grade 9 assessment of mathematics

- 54% of applied students were at or above the provincial standard.. 44% in province. 4% decrease since 13/14 in peel. 3% decrease in the province.
- 88% of academic students were at or above the provincial standard. 83% in the province. Decline of 1% in peel and decline of 2% in province.

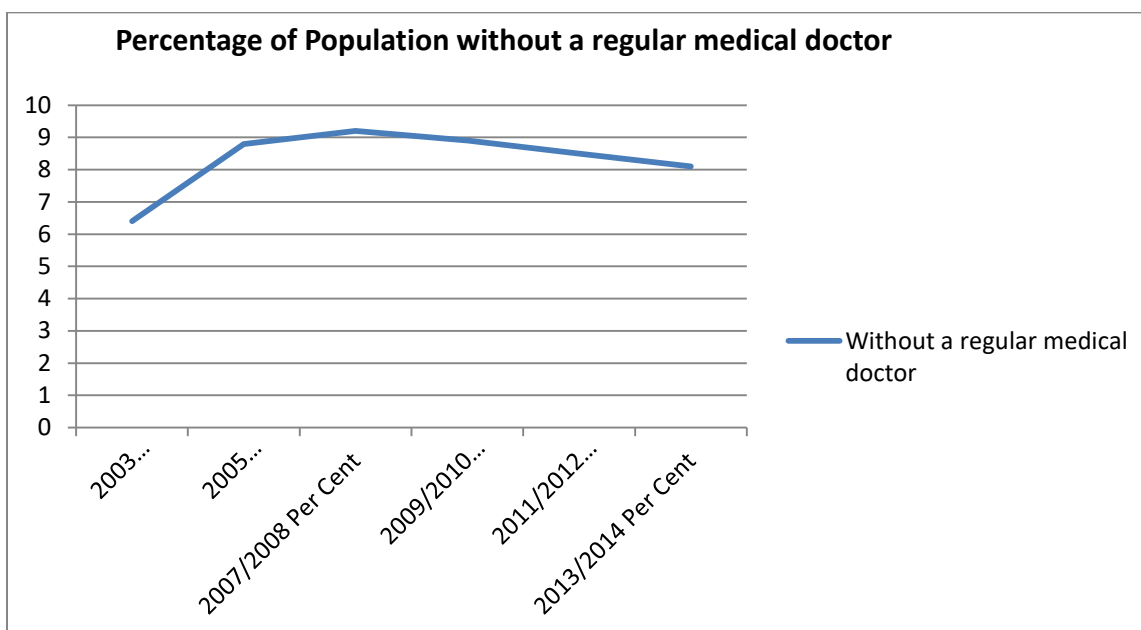
Grade 10 Literacy Test

- 82% of students were successful in Peel this compares to 81% of students provincially. In peel this represents a decrease of 2% since 2013/2014. In the province this represents an increase of 4% in the same time.

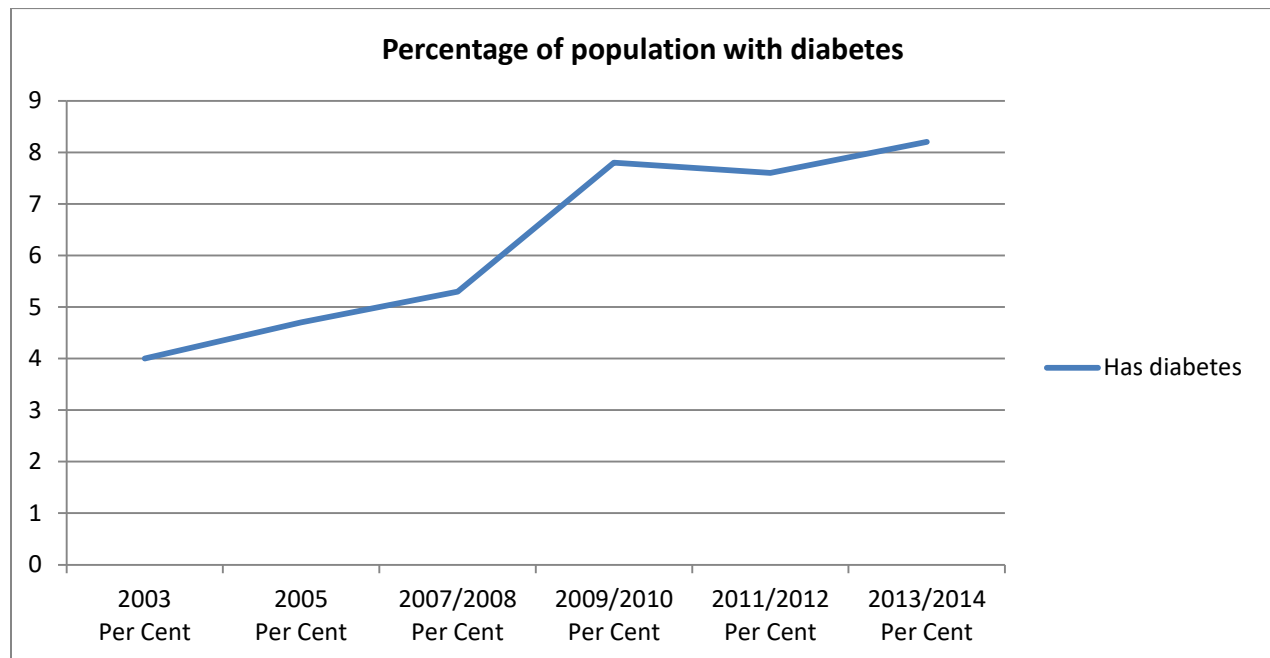
Health and Safety

Wellness

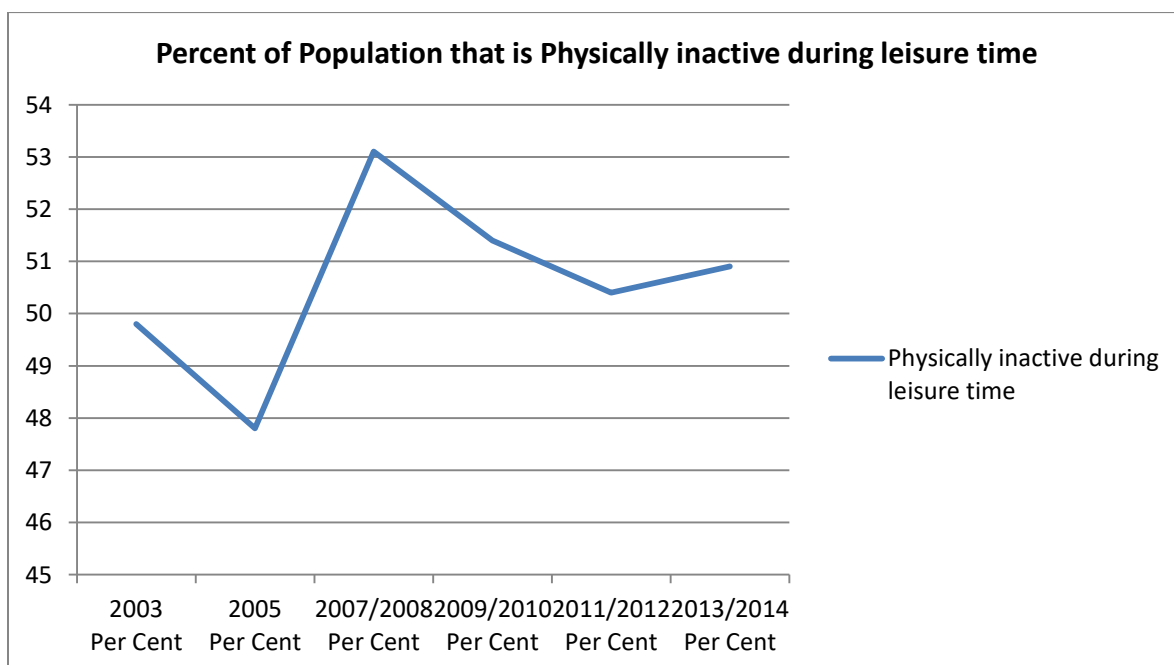
- In 2014 8.1% of Mississauga's population was without a medical doctor. This is represents an increase of 1.7% since 2003.



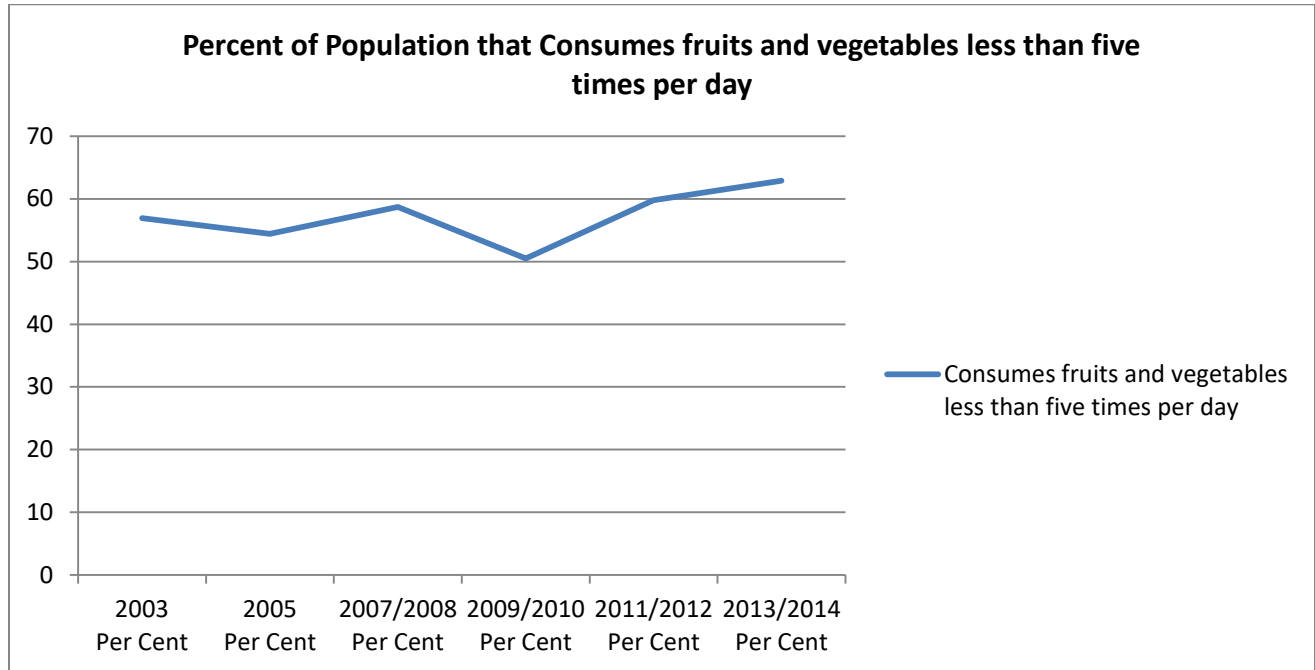
- The percentage of the population in Mississauga with diabetes has doubled since 2003. In 2014 8.2% of the population of Mississauga was diagnosed with diabetes.



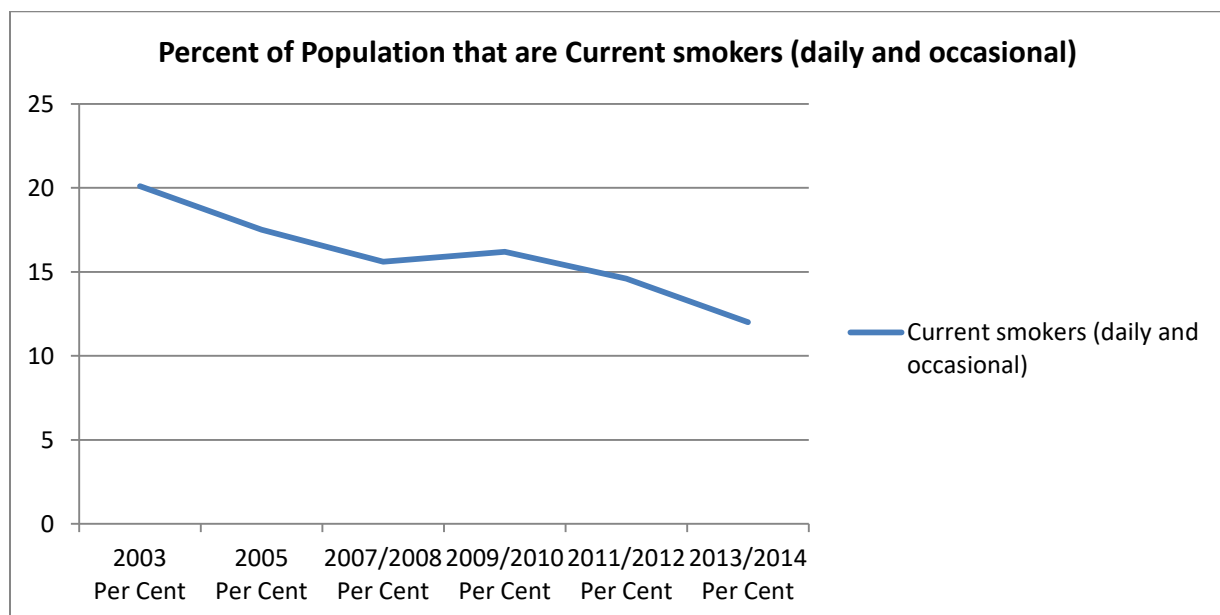
- In 2014 50.9% of Mississaugans were physically inactive during their leisure time. This is down from a peak 53.1% since 2008 and represents a 3.1% increase since 2005 when 47.8% of Mississaugans were physically active in their leisure time.



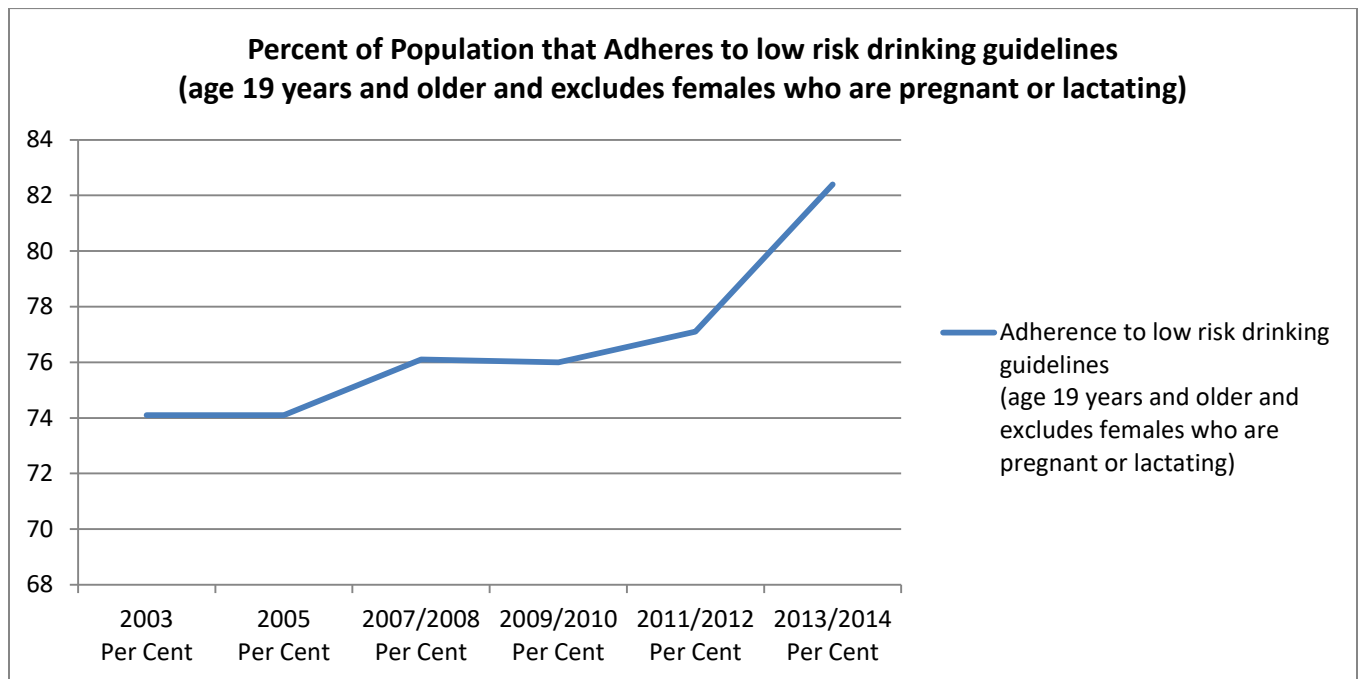
- 62.9% of Mississaugans consumed fruit and vegetables less than five times per day in 2014. This represents an increase of 12.4% since 2009 when 50.5% of Mississaugans were consuming fruits and vegetables at least 5 times a day.



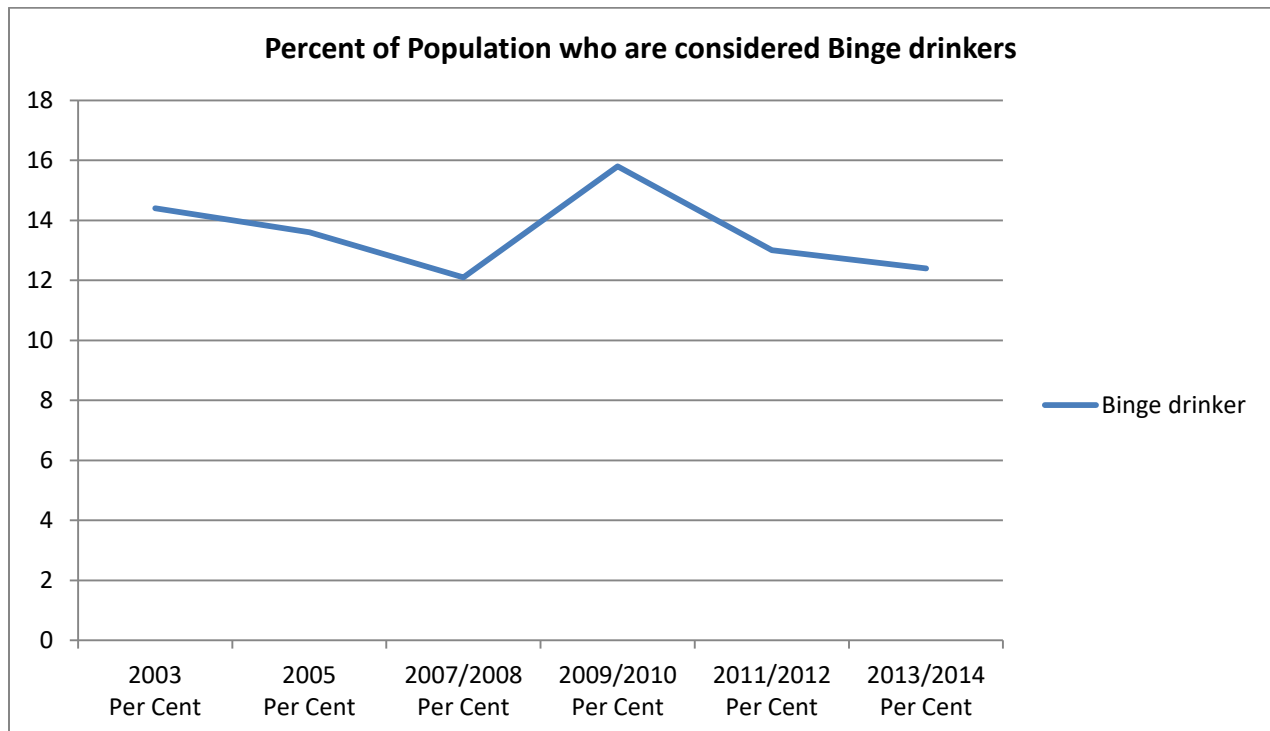
- The number of daily and occasional smokers in Mississauga has steadily decreased since 2003 when 20.1% of residents were daily or occasional smokers. Since that time there has been an 8.1% decrease in daily or occasional smokers with only 12% of Mississaugans considered in this group.



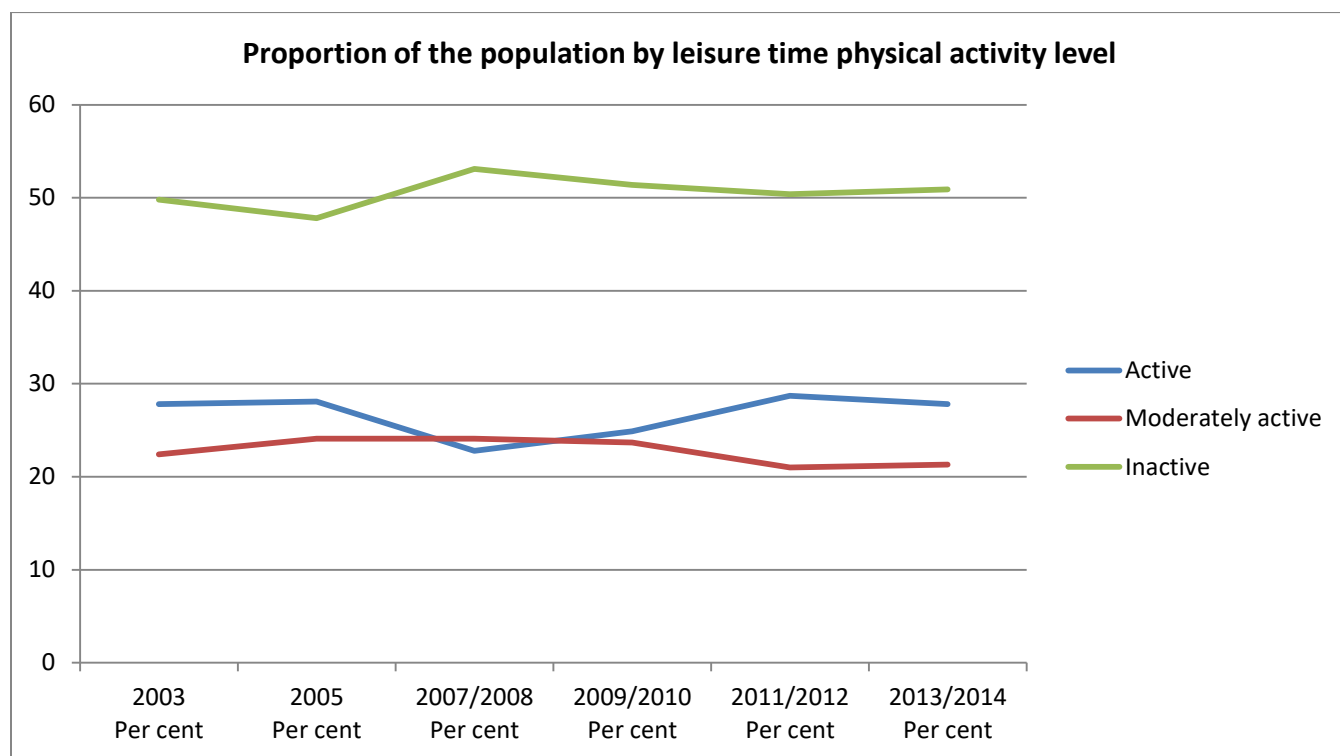
- In 2014 82.4% of people, 19 and over excluding females who are pregnant or lactating, living in Mississauga adhered to low risk drinking guidelines. This is an increase of 8.3% since 2003.



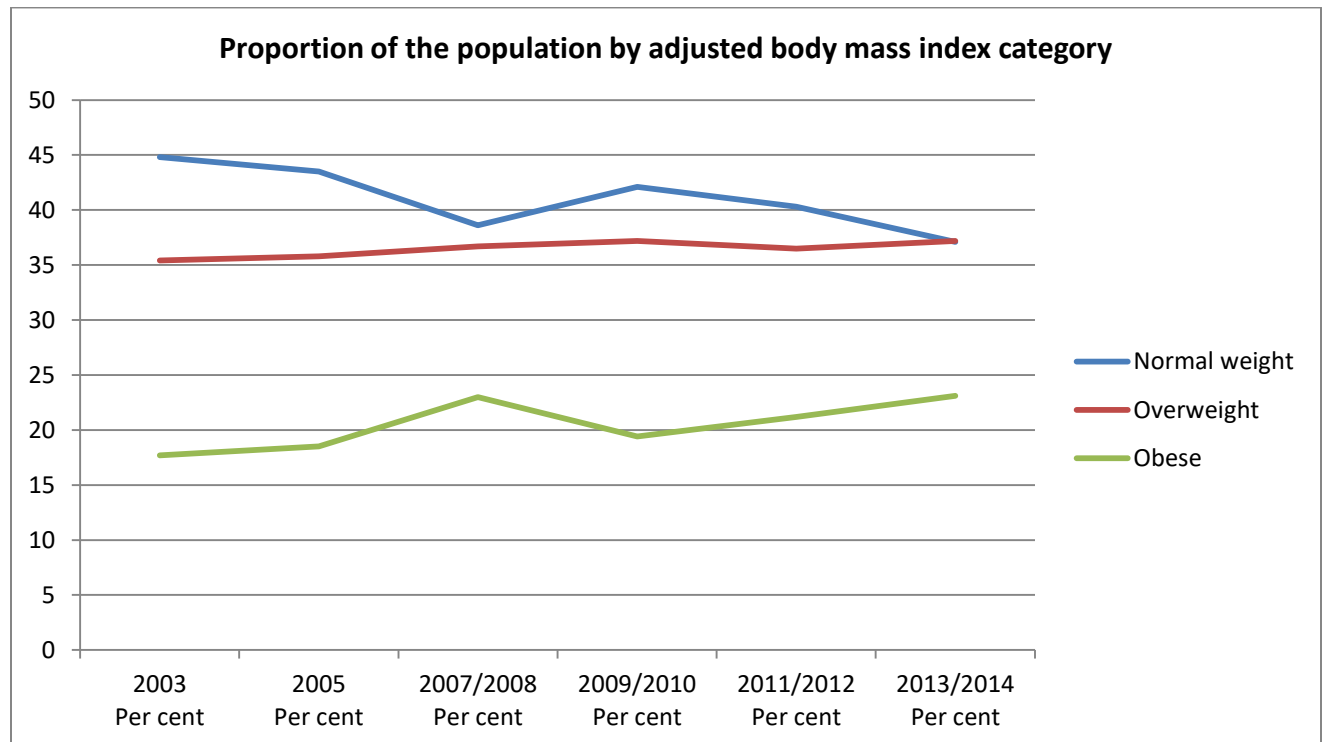
- In 2014 12.4% of Mississaugans over the age of 19 could be considered binge drinkers. This is a decrease of 3.4% since 2009.



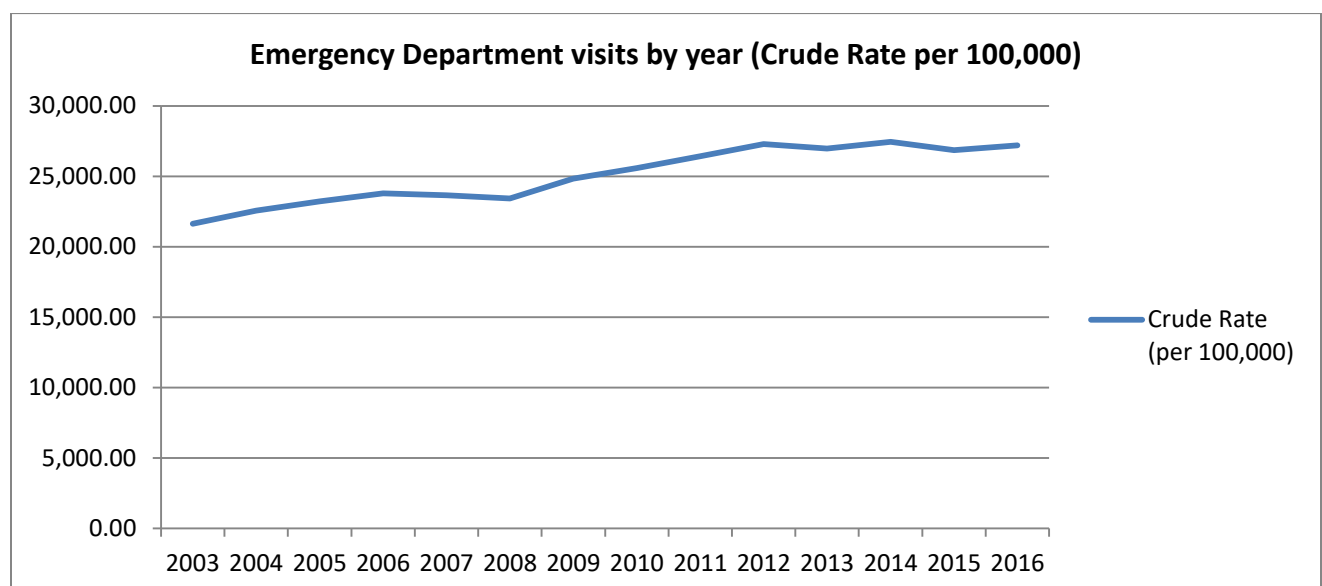
- Over 50% of Mississauga's population continues to be inactive during their leisure time. 21.3% of Mississaugans can be considered moderately active and 27.8% can be considered active.



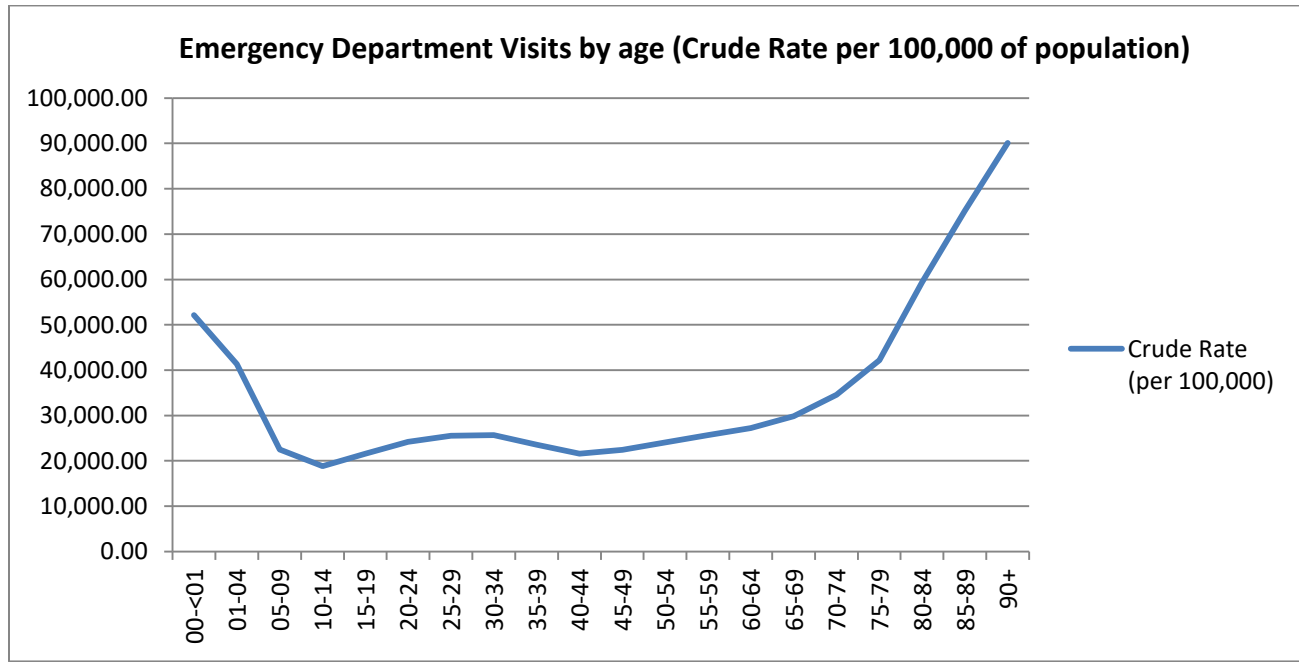
- In 2014 37.1% of those living in Mississauga could be considered normal weight while 37.2% of Mississaugans would be considered overweight, 23.1% are considered obese. Mississaugans with a normal weight have declined since 2009 when 42.1% of us were a normal weight. Obesity has increased 3.7% in Mississauga since 2009.



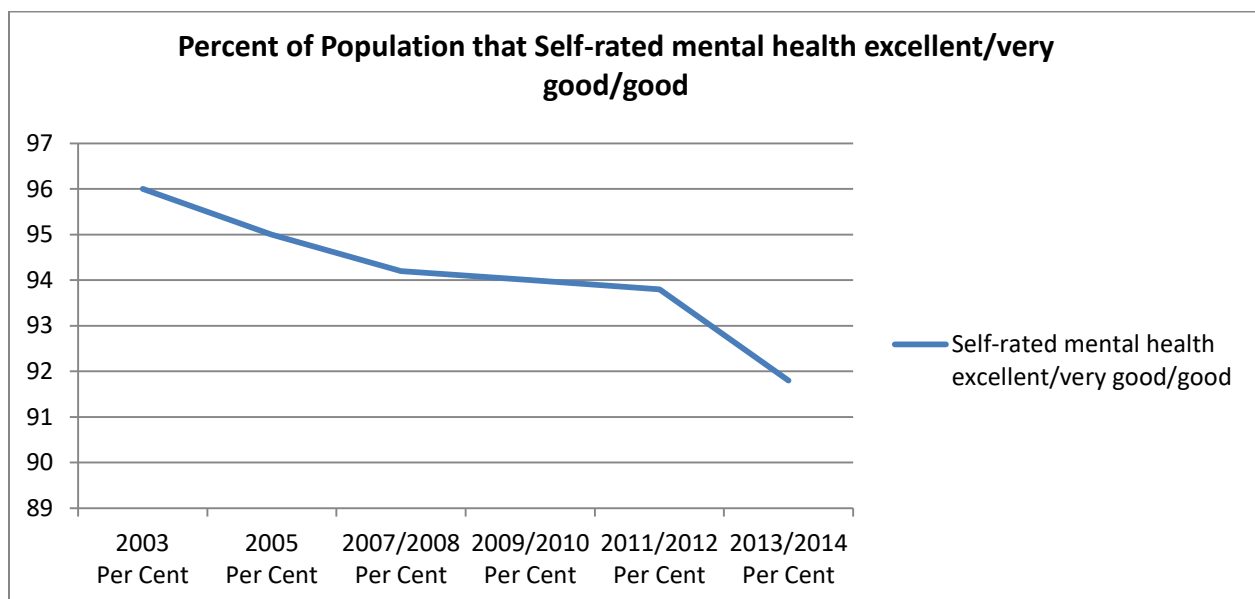
- In 2016 there were 27,189.87 emergency department visits for every 100,000 of population in Mississauga. In 2013 there were 26,975.13 emergency department visits for every 100,000 of population in Mississauga.



- Mississauga experiences higher emergency room department visits at either end age of our spectrum. About 50,000 of every 100,000 children between 0 and 1 years old make an emergency room visit and a whopping 90,000 in every 100,000 people in Mississauga aged 85-89 visit emergency rooms.



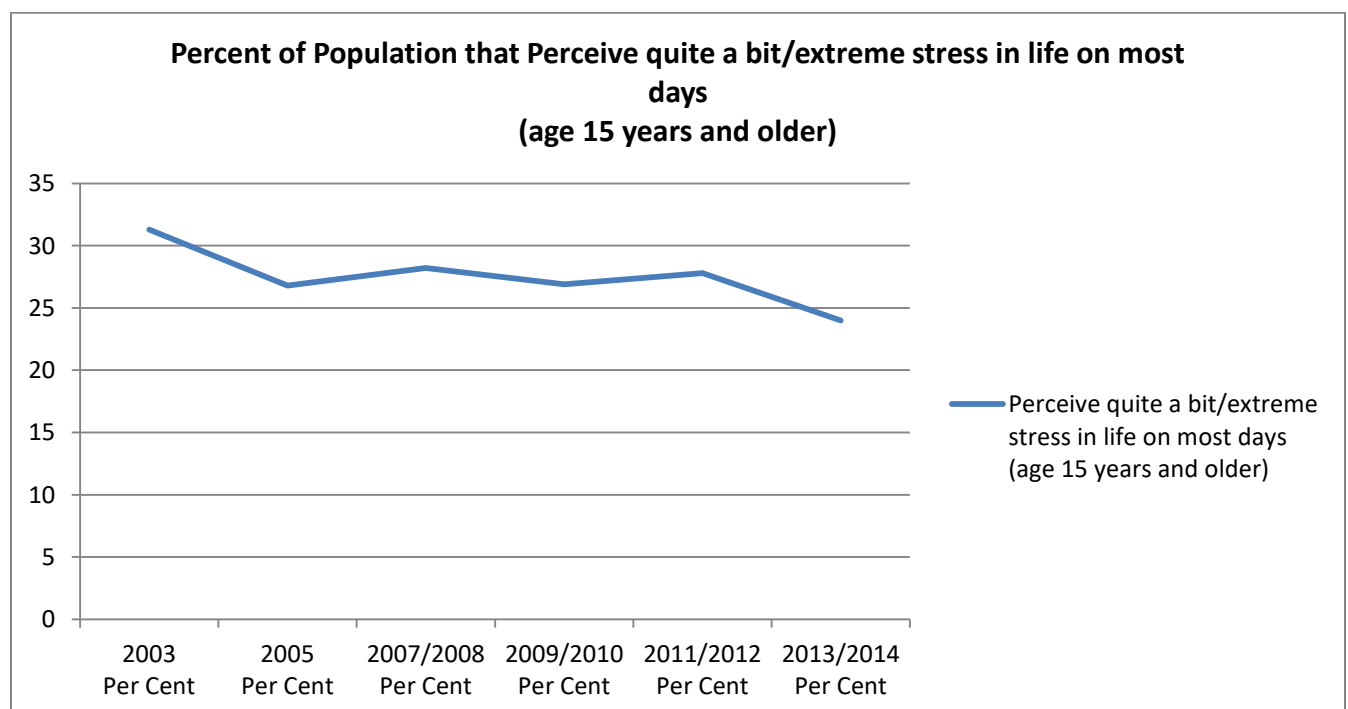
- Self-rated mental health as good, very good or excellent has been on the decline in Mississauga since 2012 when 93.8% of Mississaugans perceived their mental health as good, very good or excellent. In 2014 91.8% of Mississaugans rated their mental health as good, very good or excellent. This is also down from a high of 96% in 2003.



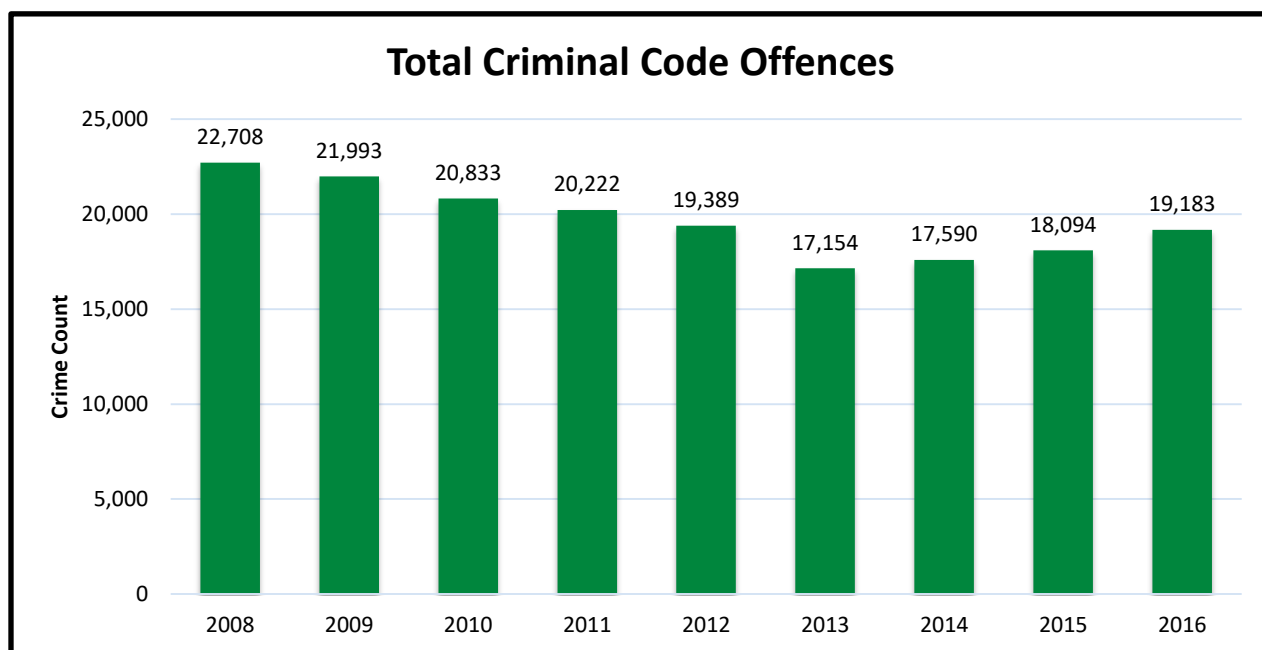
- In 2003 90% of Mississaugans felt that their general health was good, very good or excellent. In 2014 this number declined to 88.1%.



- In 2014 24% of those living in Mississauga perceived quite a bit or extreme stress in life. This is down from 28.2% since 2008, during the recession. It is also down 7.3% since 2003.



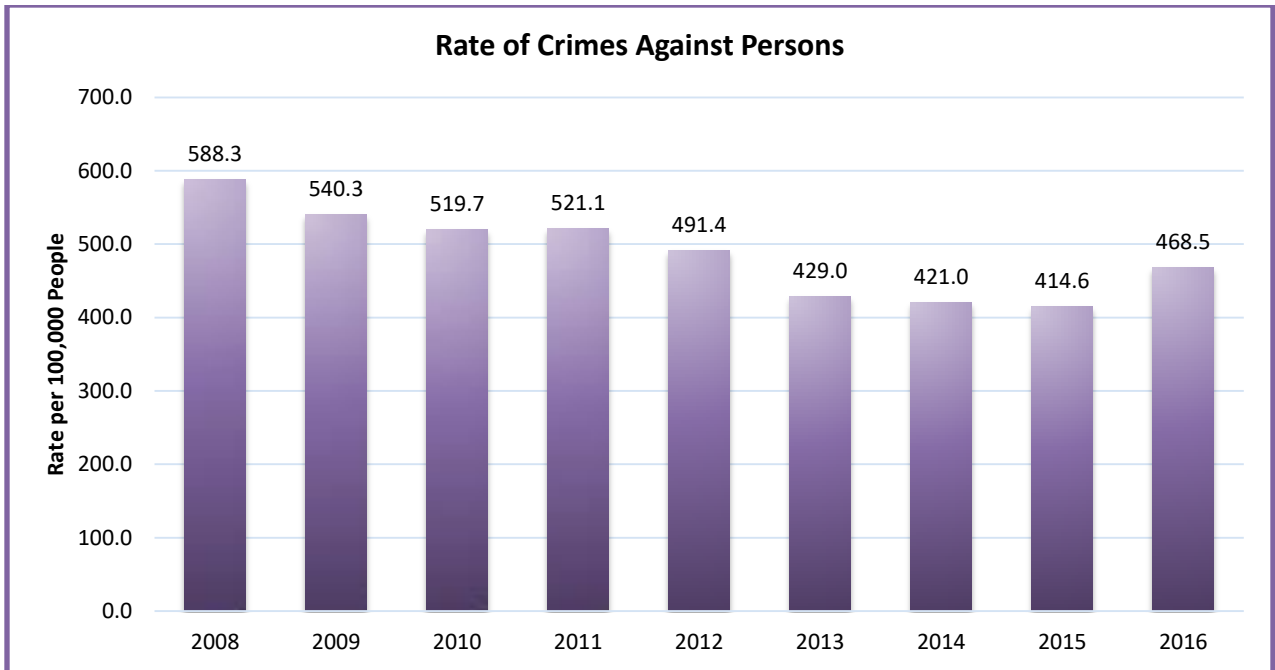
Safety



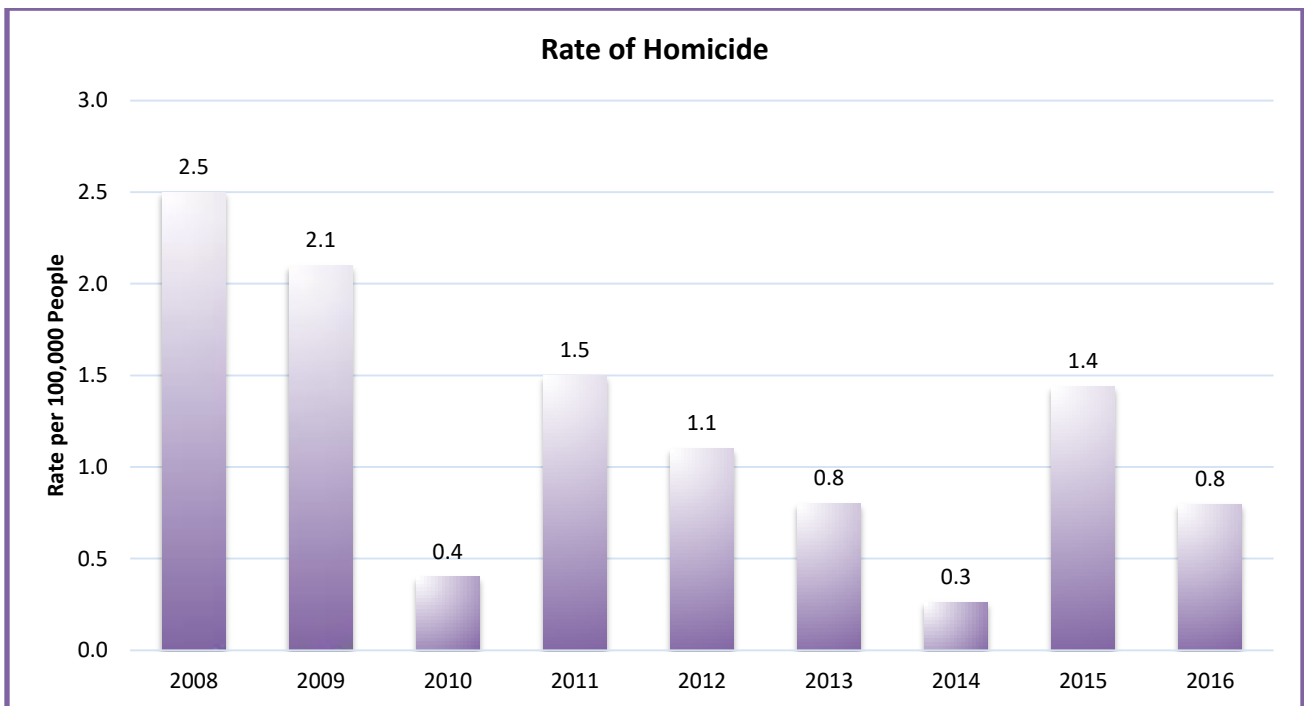
- In 2016 Mississauga experienced 19,183 criminal code offences, which represents a 1089 count increase from a count of 18,094 in 2015. This indicates a 6% increase in all criminal code offences between these two years. Since 2008, Mississauga's count of criminal code offences has decreased by 15.5%
- In 2016 38,154 criminal code offences were reported to police.

Hate Crime

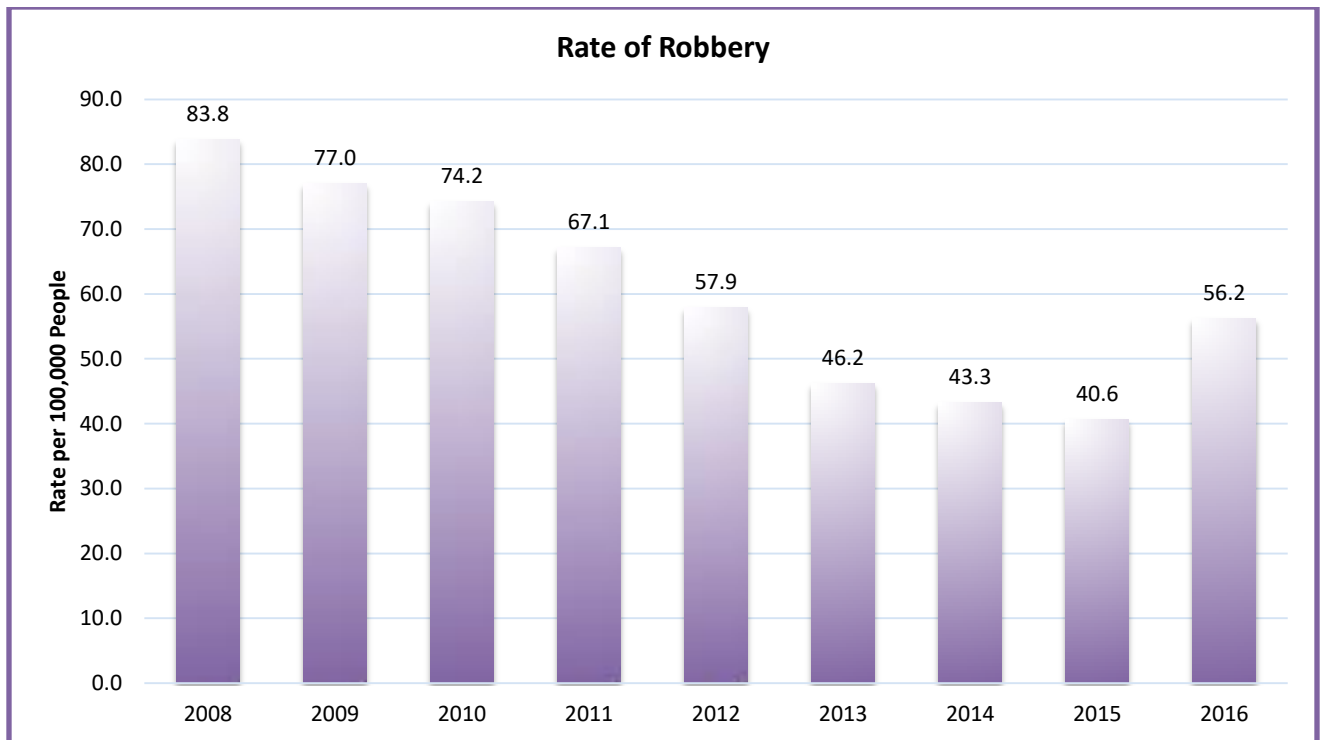
- Of the 38,154 criminal code offences reported in Mississauga in 2016 only 59 of them were considered hate crimes. This is less than one percent of all criminal code offences.
- In comparison to 2015 the number of hate crimes has decreased by 6.3%.
- 66.1% of hate crimes in 2016 were mischief/graffiti related and 30.5% were of a violent nature.
- Religion was the most common motivating factor in hate related crimes accounting for 44.1% of all hate crimes. The Jewish faith was the most targeted, being victim in 39% of these religiously motivated hate crimes in 2016. This represents the first time since 2013 that religion has been the largest motivating factor for hate crime over race/nationality.
- The second most common motivating factor in hate crimes was race/national origin accounting for 37.3% of all hate crimes.



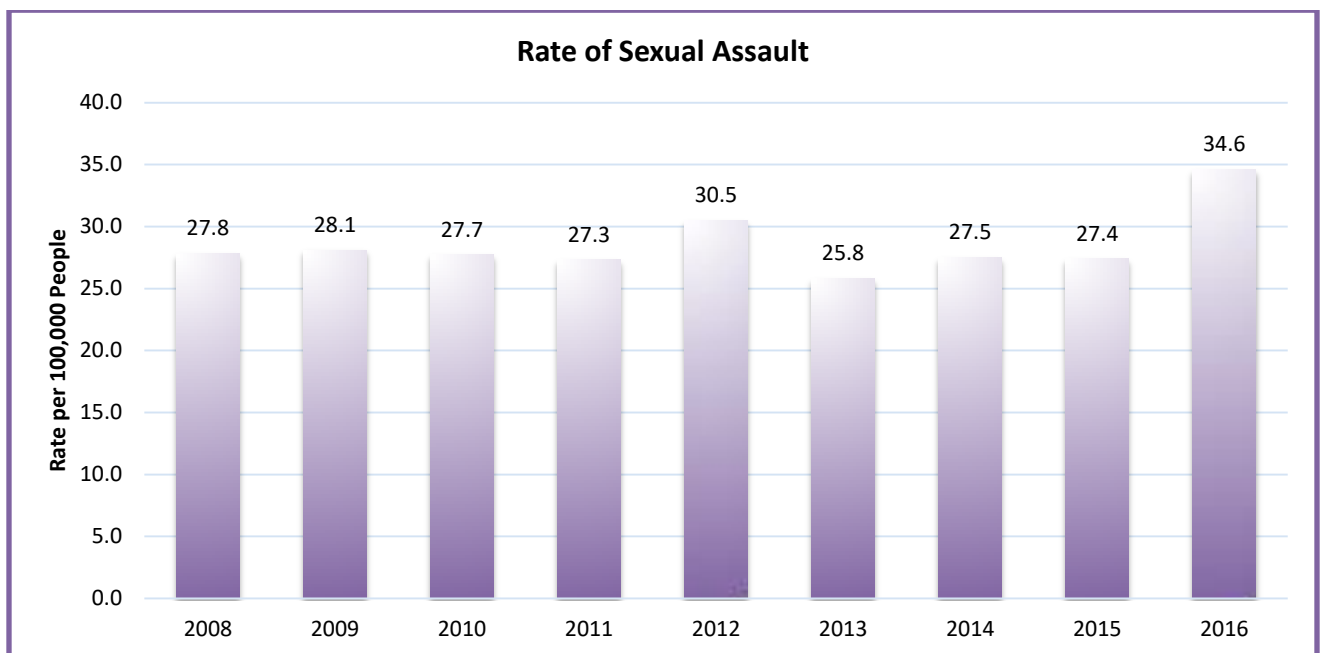
- In 2015, the rate of crimes against persons in Mississauga was 414.6 per 100,000 people. In 2016, this rate increased by 13% to a rate of 468.5 per 100,000 people. The rate of crimes against persons has decreased by 20% since 2008.



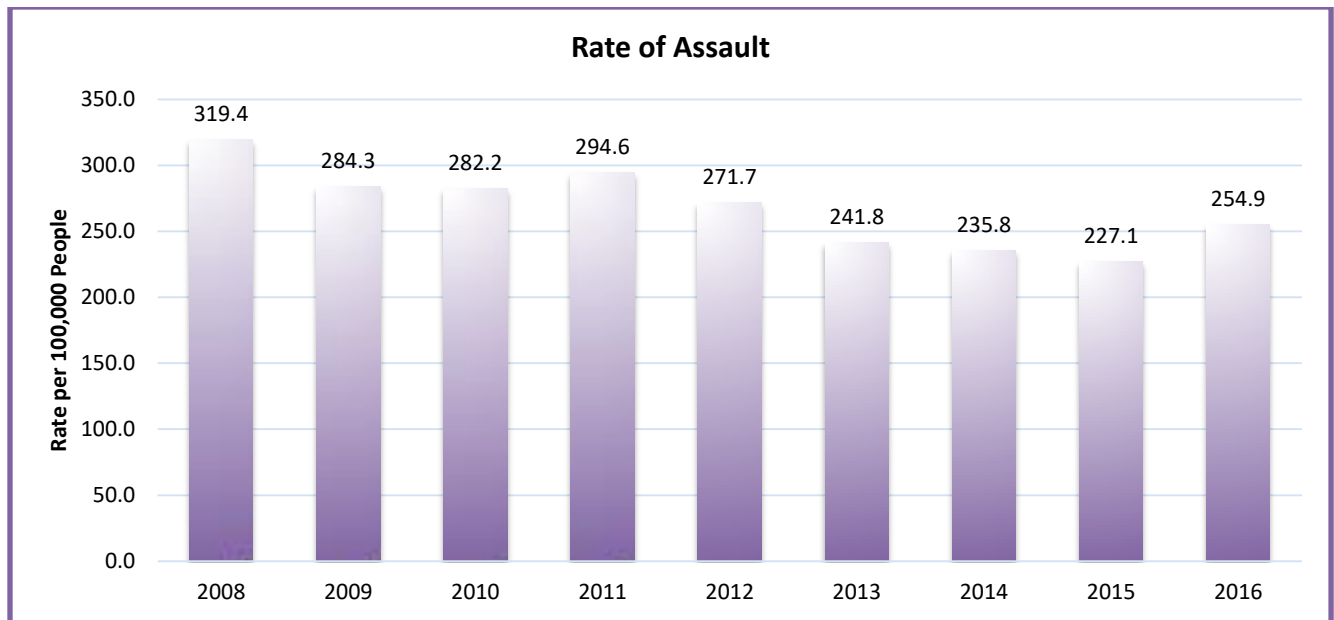
- The rate of homicide in Mississauga for 2016 was 0.8 per 100,000 people. This represents a 43% decrease from a rate of 1.4 in 2015. The rate of homicide in Mississauga has decreased by 68% since 2008.



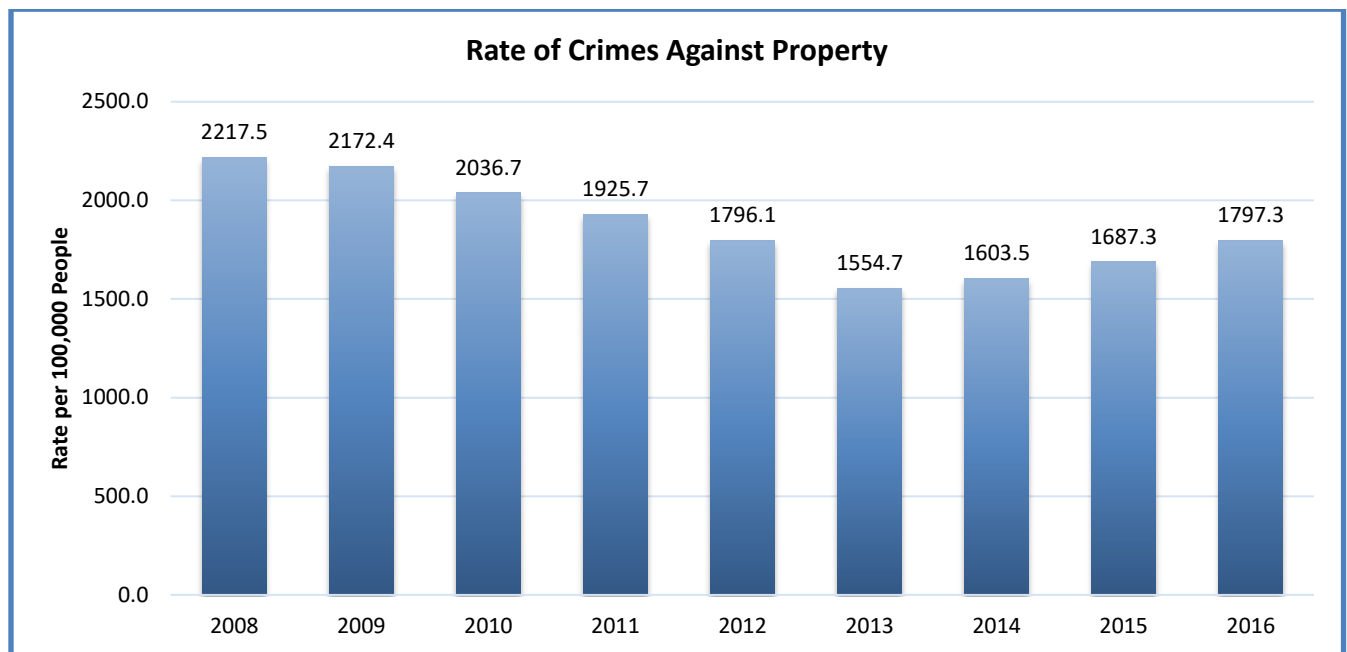
- The rate of robbery in Mississauga for 2016 was 56.2 per 100,000 people. This represents a 38% increase from a rate of 40.6 in 2015. The rate of robbery in Mississauga has decreased by 32.9% since 2008.



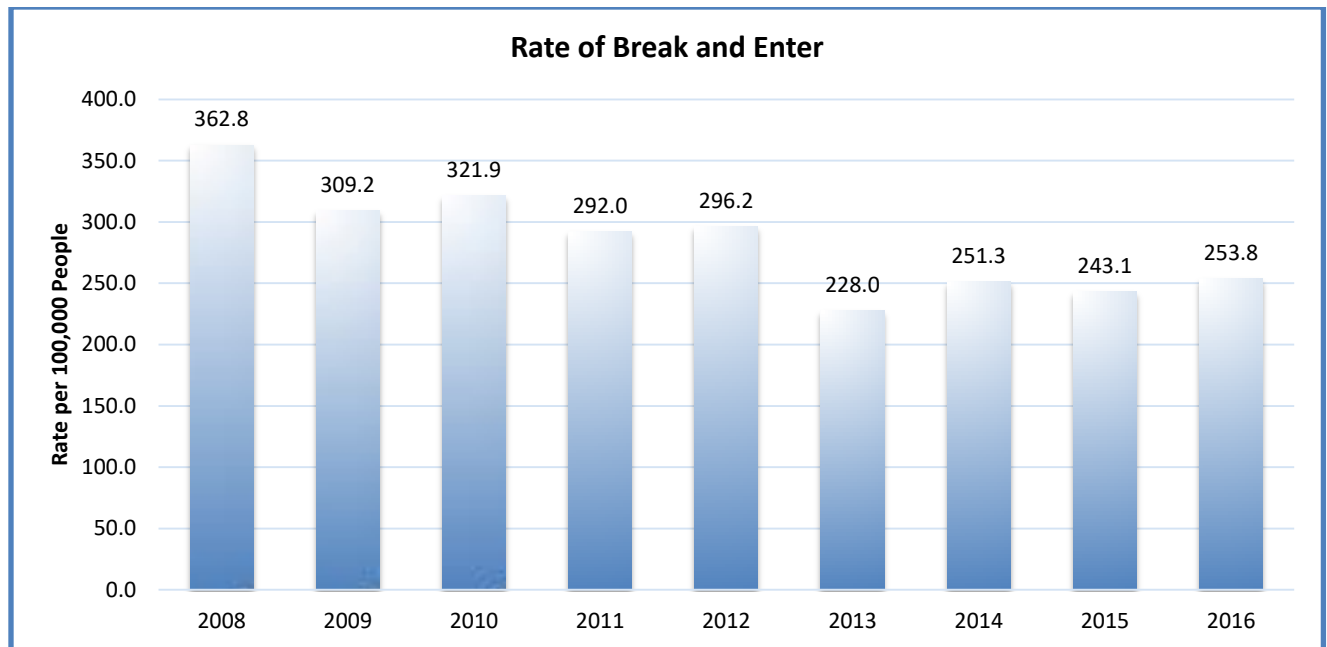
- The rate of sexual assault in Mississauga for 2016 was 34.6 per 100,000 people. This represents an increase of 26% from a rate of 27.4 in 2015. The rate of sexual assault in Mississauga has increased by 24% since 2008. 2016's rate is the highest it has been since 2008.



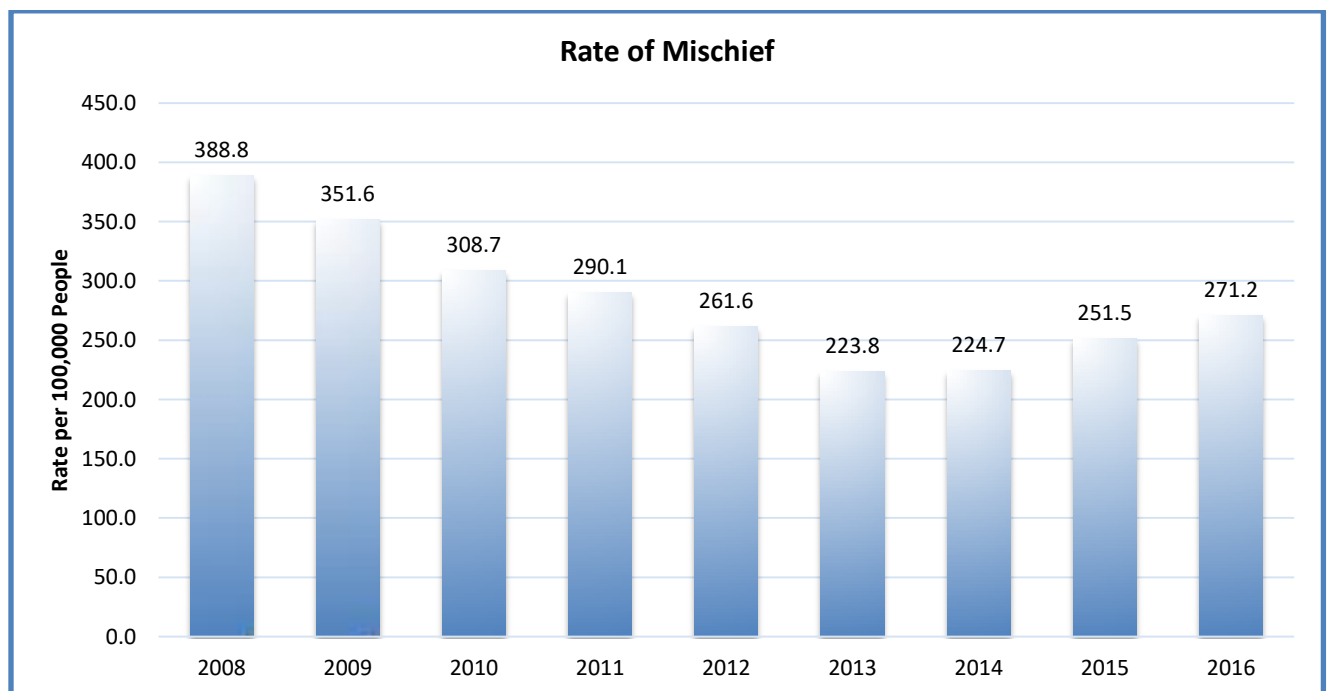
- The rate of assault in Mississauga for 2016 was 254.9 per 100,000 people. This represents a 12% increase from a rate of 227.1 in 2015. The rate of assault in Mississauga has decreased by 20% since 2008.



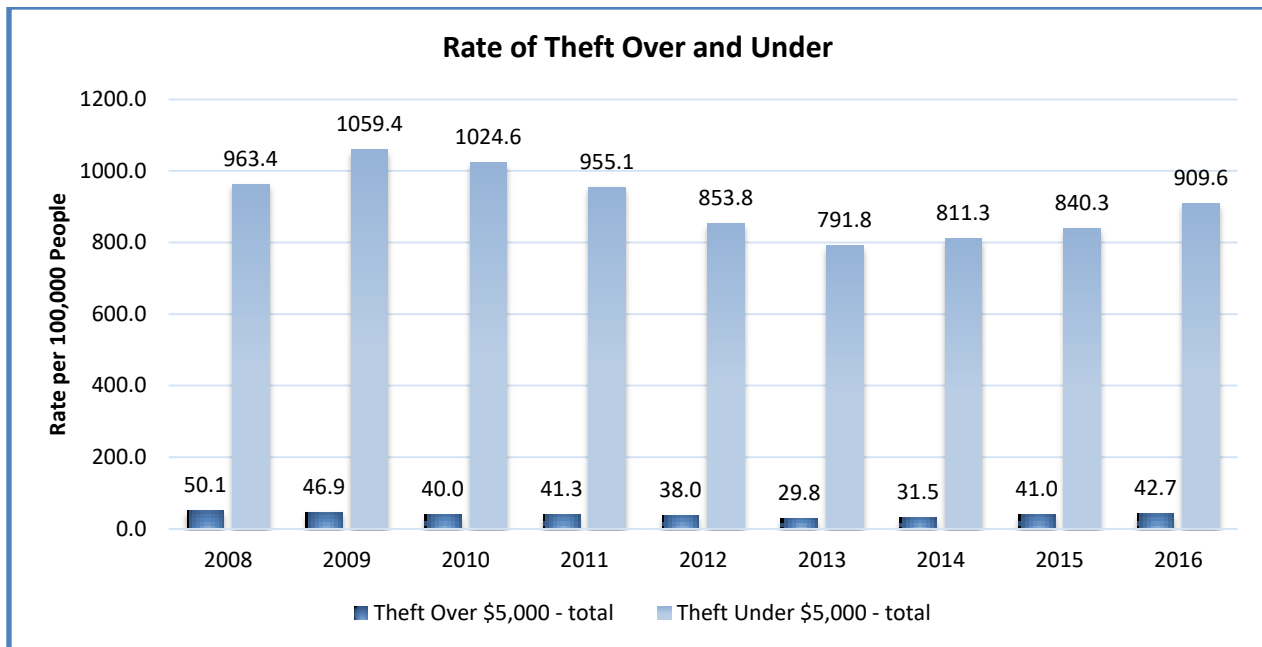
- In 2015, the rate of crimes against property in Mississauga was 1687.3 per 100,000 people. In 2016, this rate increased 7% to a rate of 1797.3 per 100,000 people. The rate of crimes against property has decreased 19% since 2008.



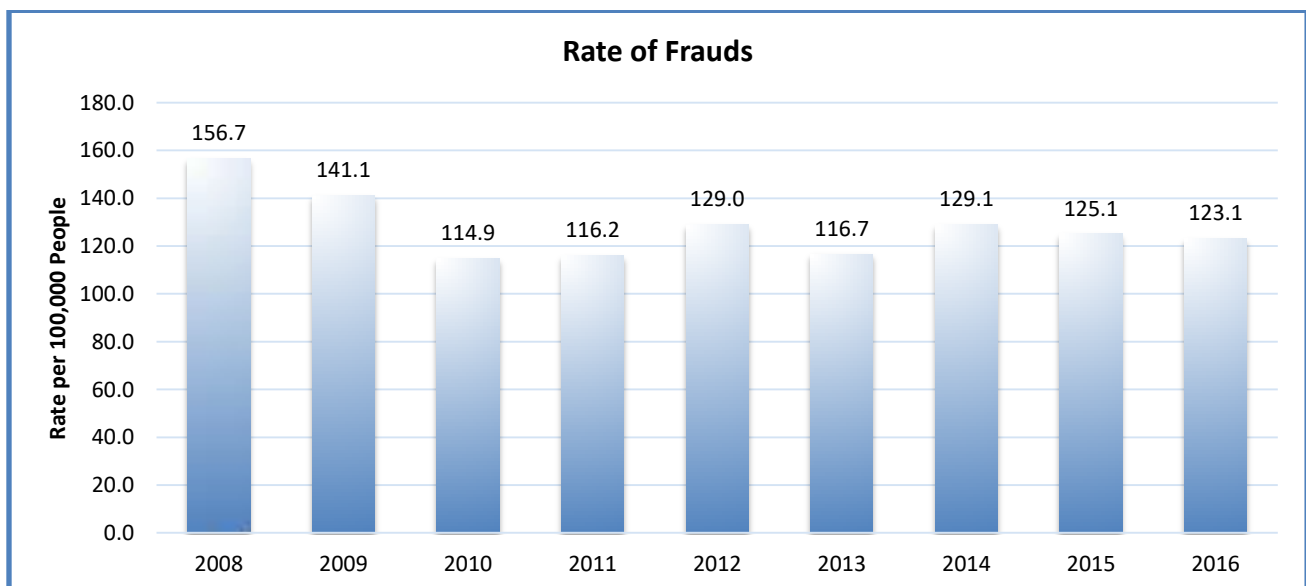
- The rate of break and enter in Mississauga for 2016 was 253.8 per 100,000 people. This represents a 4% increase from a rate of 243.1 in 2015. The rate of break and enter in Mississauga has decreased by 30% since 2008.



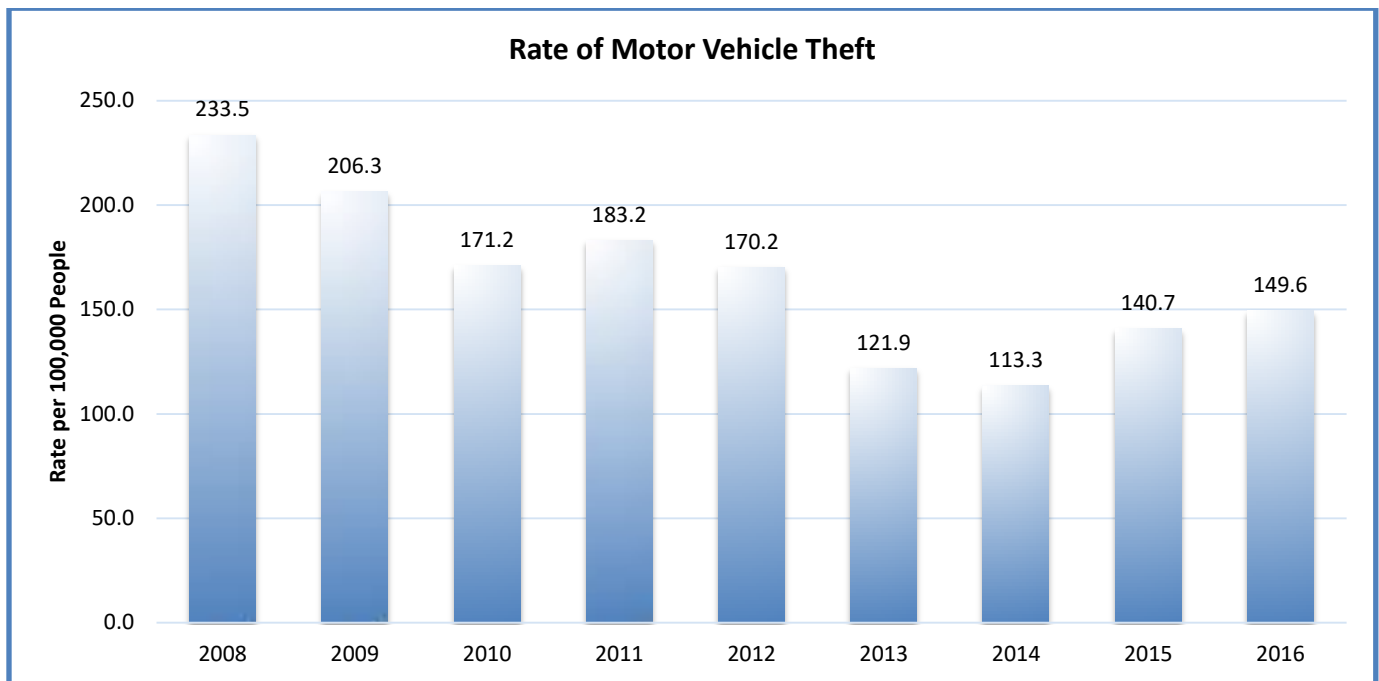
- The rate of mischief in Mississauga for 2016 was 271.2 per 100,000 people. This represents an 8% increase from a rate of 251.5 in 2015. The rate of mischief in Mississauga has decreased by 30% since 2008.



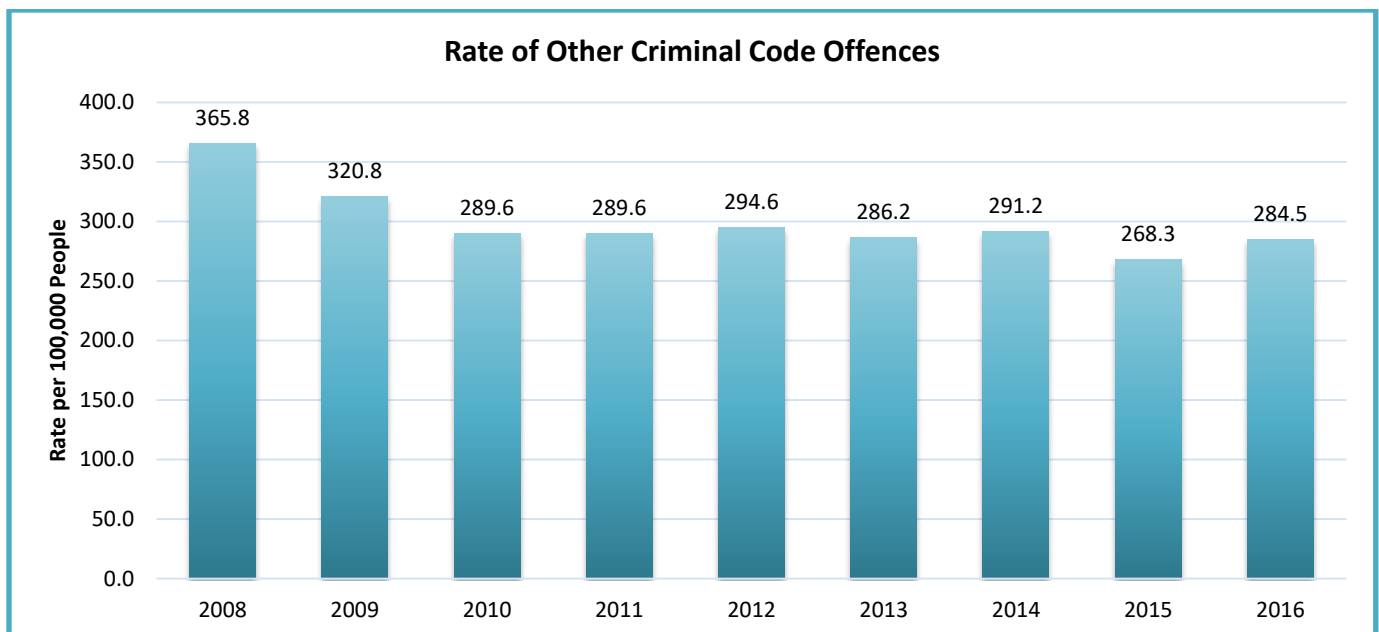
- The rate of theft over \$5000 in Mississauga for 2016 was 42.7 per 100,000 people. This represents a 4% increase from a rate of 41 in 2015. The rate of theft over \$5000 in Mississauga has decreased by 14.7% since 2008. The rate of theft under \$5000 in Mississauga for 2016 was 909.6 per 100,000 people.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



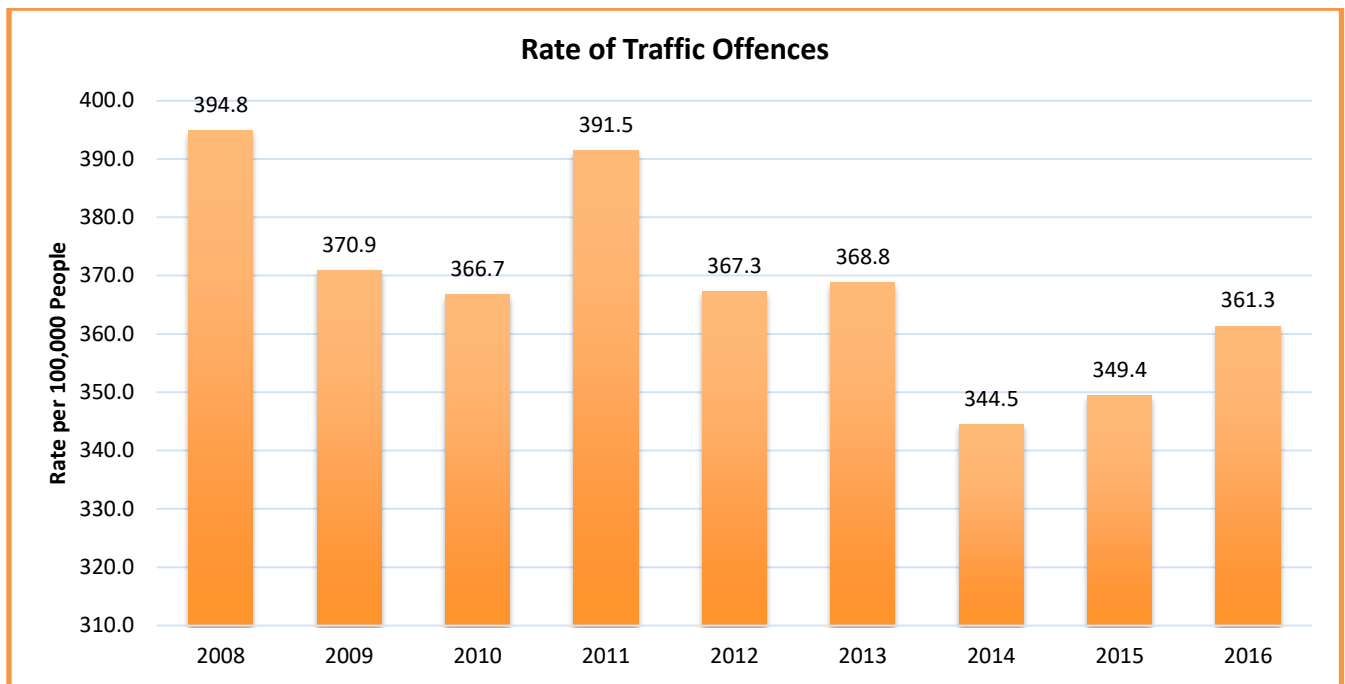
- The rate of frauds in Mississauga for 2016 was 123.1 per 100,000 people. This represents a 2% decrease from a rate of 125.1 in 2015. The rate of frauds in Mississauga has decreased by 21% since 2008.



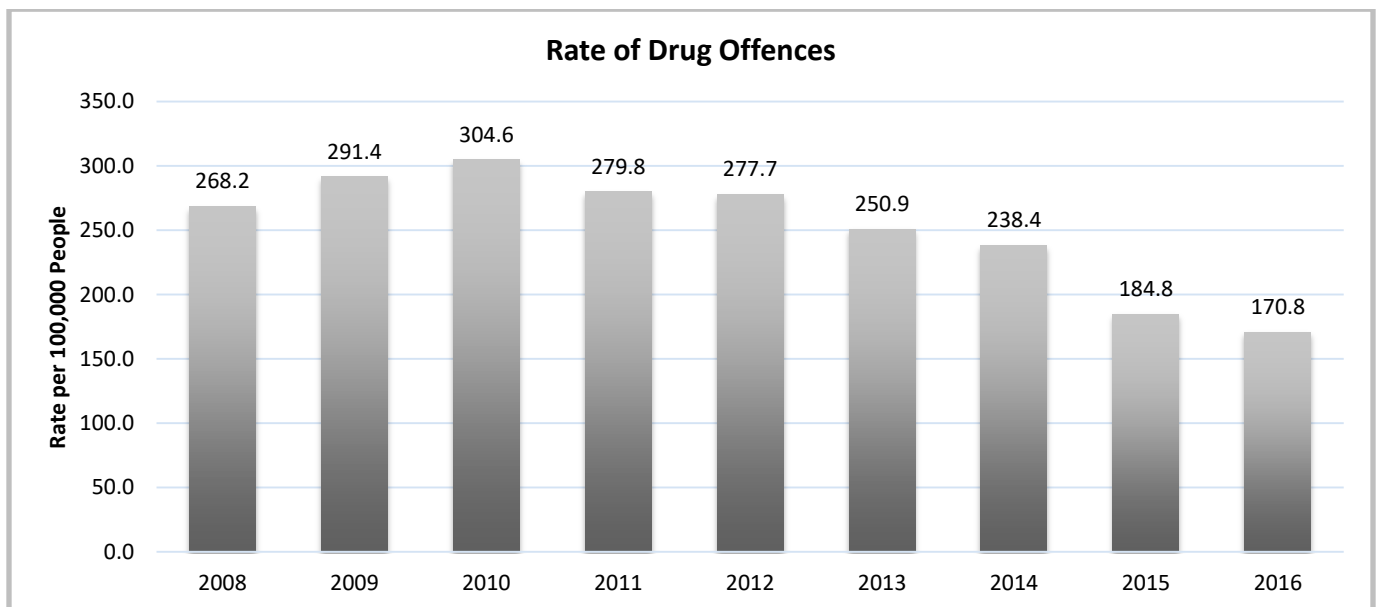
- The rate of motor vehicle theft in Mississauga for 2016 was 149.6 per 100,000 people. This represents a 6% increase from a rate of 140.7 in 2015. The rate of motor vehicle theft in Mississauga has decreased by 35.9% since 2008.



- 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 represents a 32% decrease in criminal code offences since 2008.



- 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 represents a decrease of 8.4% since 2008 in traffic offences.

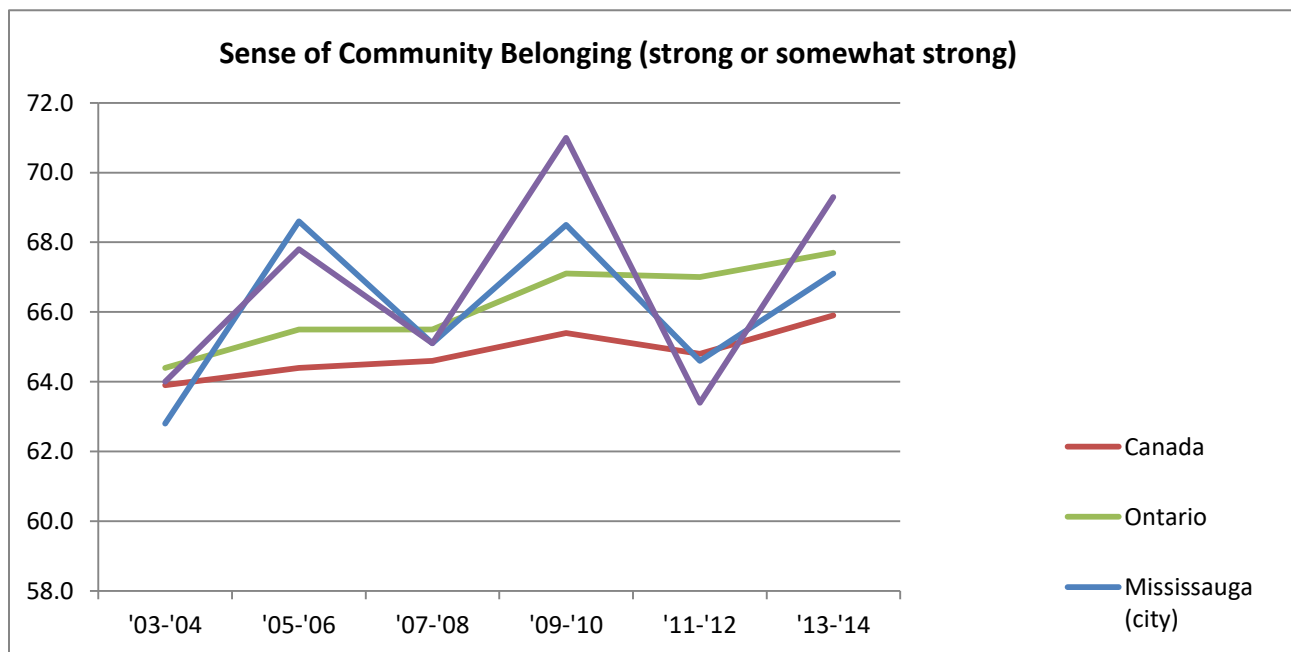


- In 2015, the rate of drug offences in Mississauga was 184.8 per 100,000 people. In 2016, this rate decreased 8% to a rate of 170.8 per 100,000 people. Since 2008 the rate of drug offences has decreased by 36%

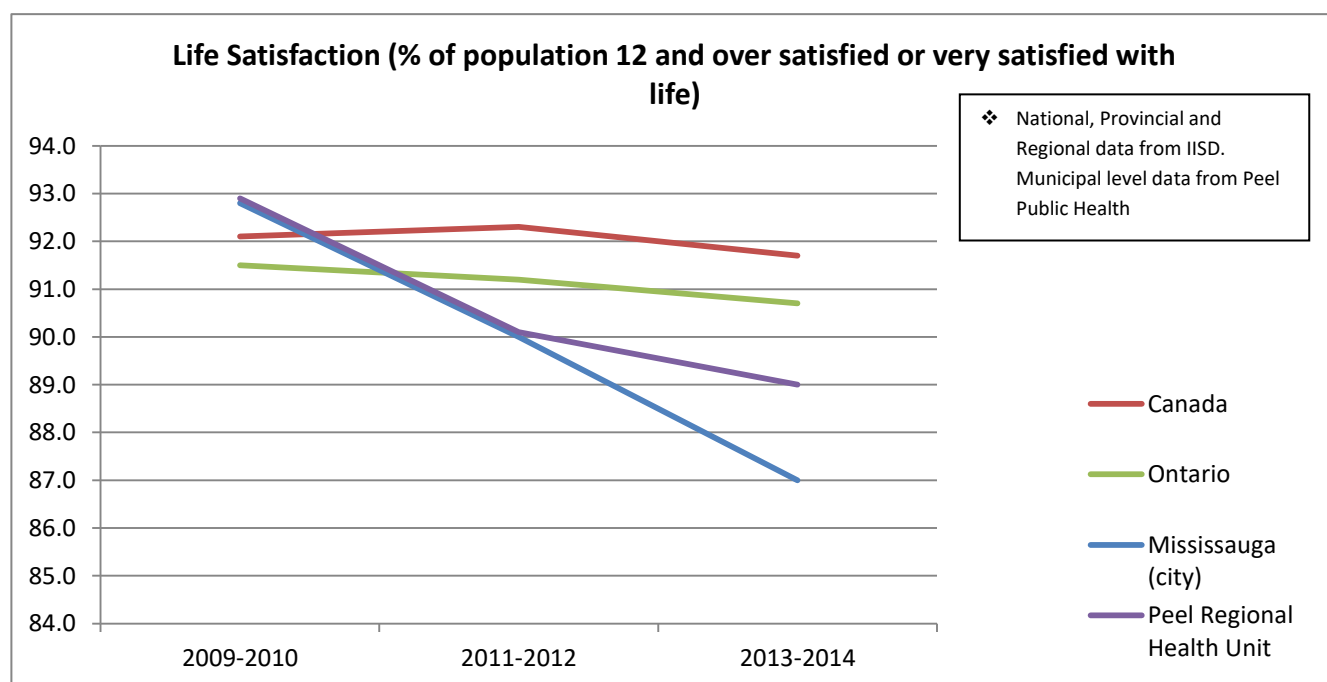
Community Engagement

Community Belonging

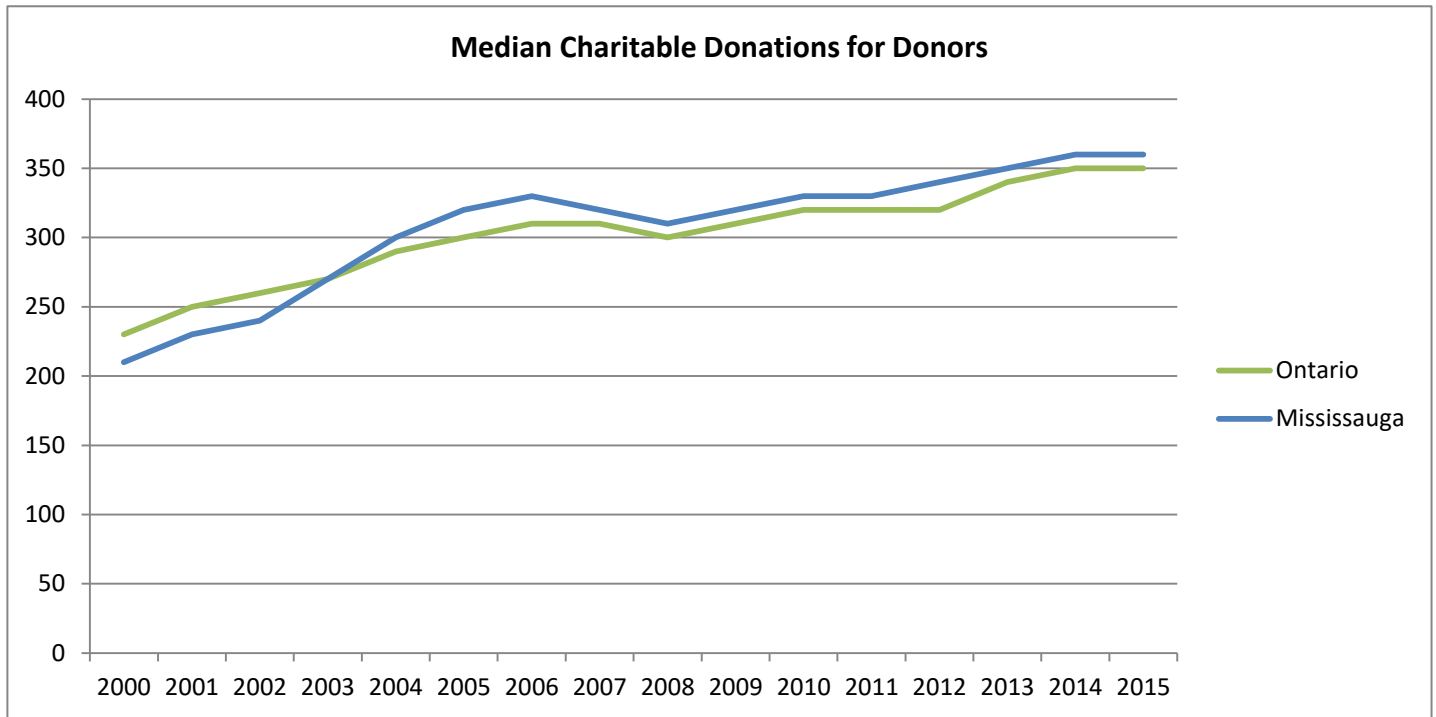
- In 2013/2014 67.1% of Mississauga residents 12 and over reported a strong or somewhat strong sense of community belonging. This is an increase of 2.5% since 2011-2012.



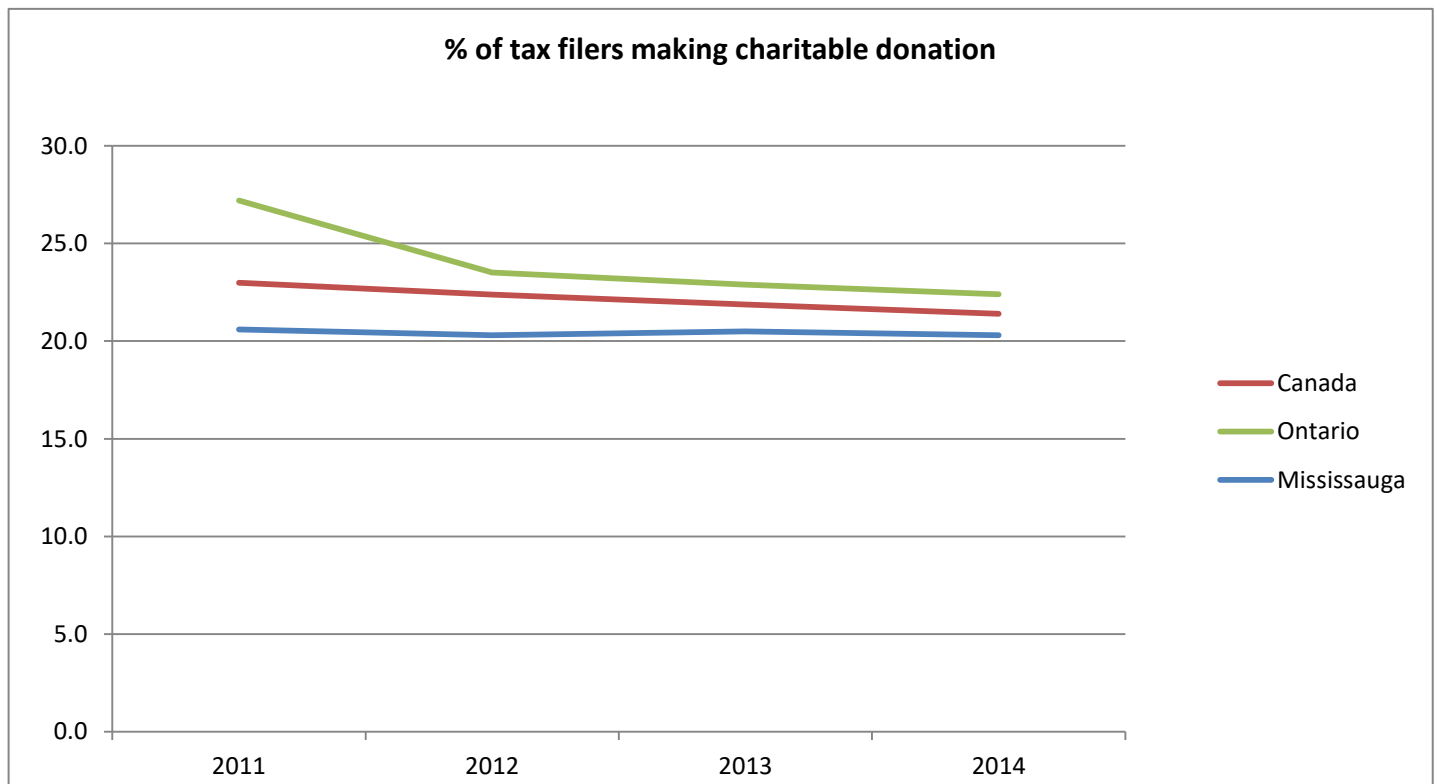
- In 2013/2014 87% of those 12 and over in Mississauga reported feeling satisfied or very satisfied with life. This is a decrease of 1.4% since 2011/2012. This is a similar decrease to that of Canada, Ontario and Peel Region in the same time.



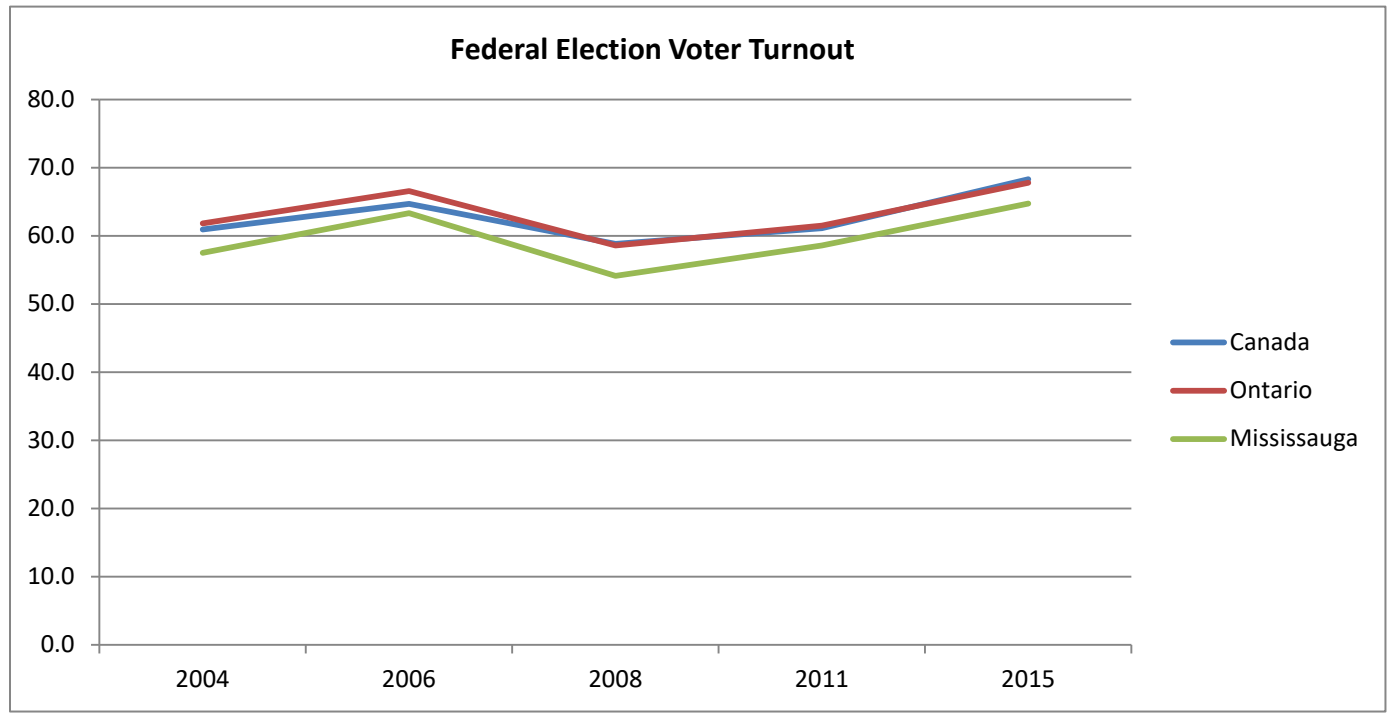
- The median charitable donation in Mississauga is \$360.00. The median contribution has been on the rise since 2000 when the median charitable donation was \$210.00.



- In 2011, 20.6% of tax filers in Mississauga claimed a charitable donation on their taxes. This decreased to 20.3% in 2014.



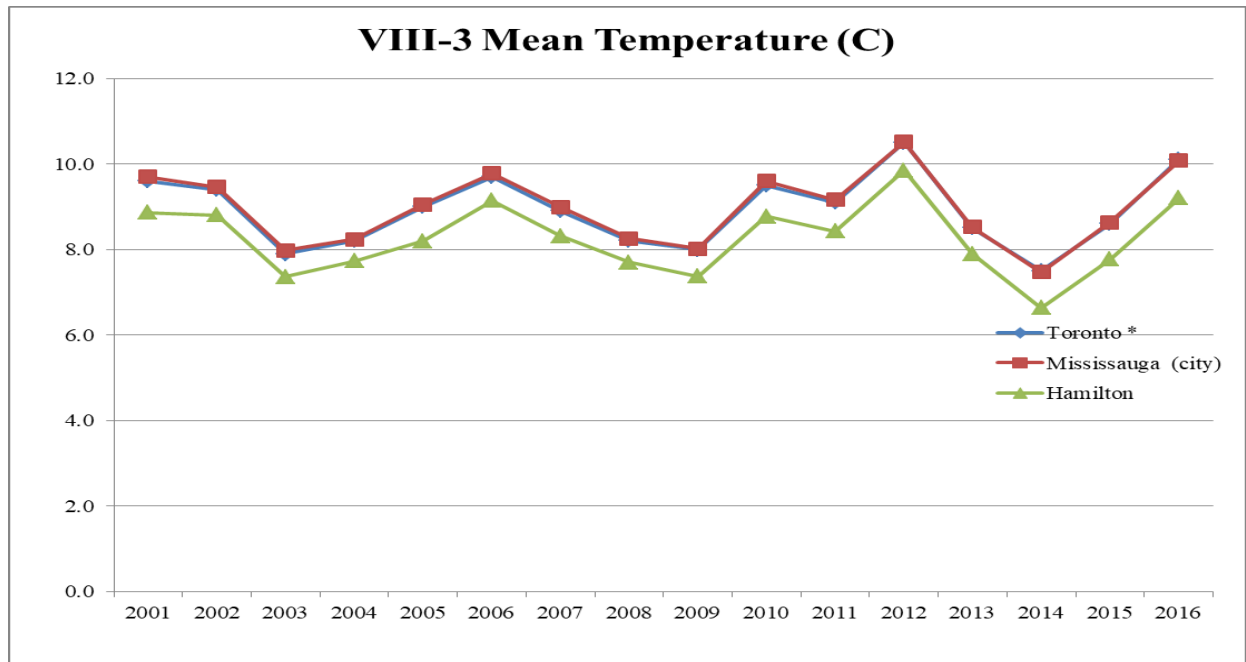
- *Voter Turnout for Federal Elections in Mississauga has fluctuated from 57.5% in 2004 to 64.7% in 2015.*



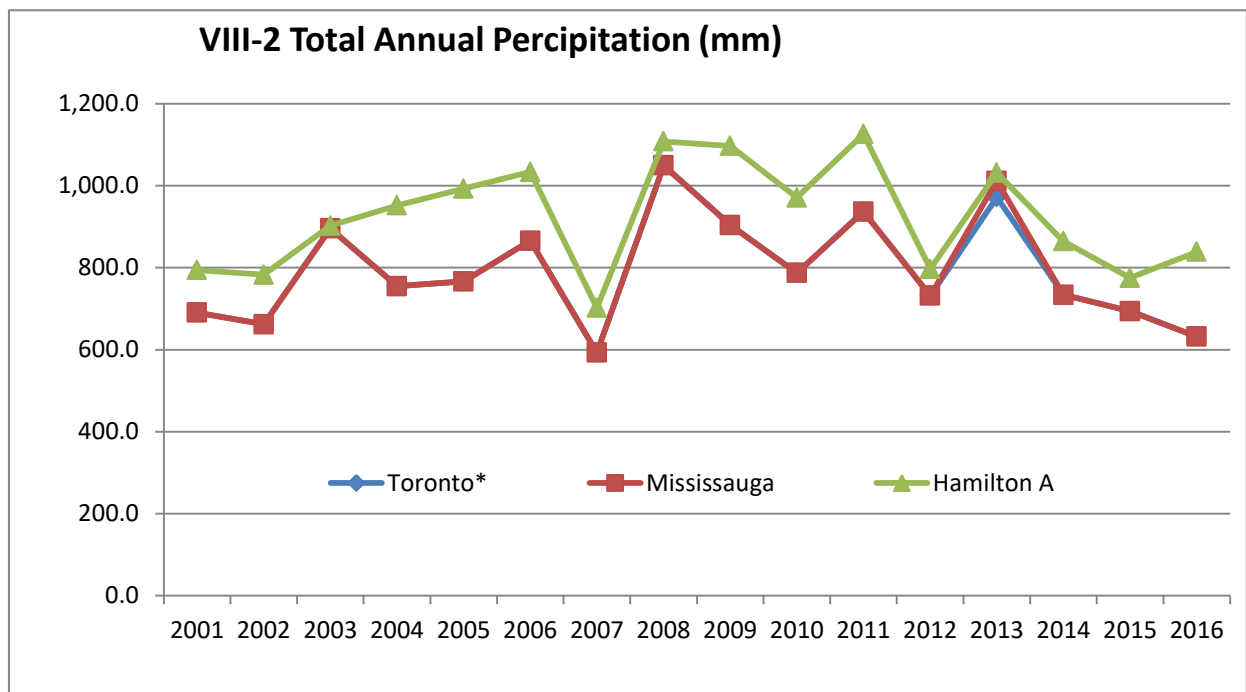
Creating a Sustainable City

Environment

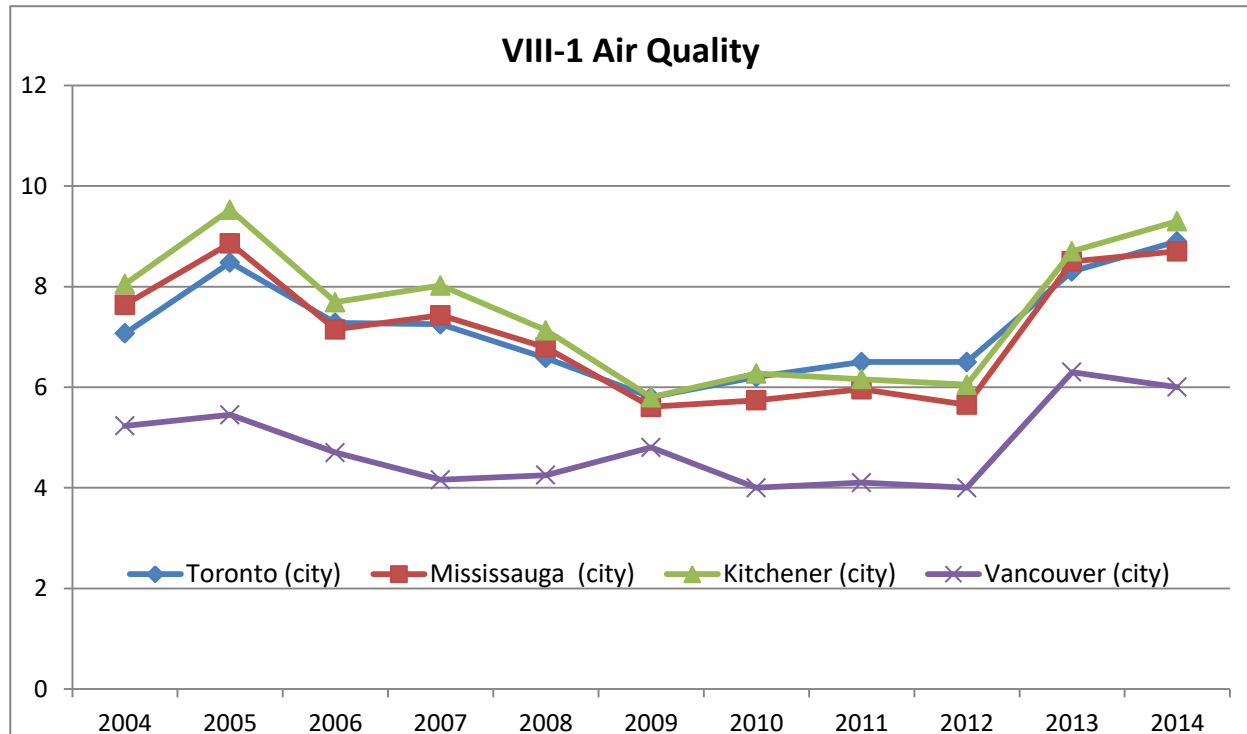
- The mean temperature in Mississauga in 2016 was 10.1 degrees Celsius, an increase from 9.7 degrees Celsius in 2001.



- Mississauga received 631.9mm. of rain in 2016. This number has fluctuated greatly since 2001 when there was 690.4mm of precipitation recorded. The highest ratings at 1,049.6mm in 2008.



- The air quality in Mississauga is measured by the average number of fine particulate matter concentrations in micrograms per cubic meter. In 2014 there were 8.7 micrograms of this matter in every cubic meter of Mississauga's Air. On average in Canada in 2014 there was 7.4 micrograms in every cubic meter making Mississauga's air quality lower than the rest of Canada, on average. Toronto carried an air quality with 8.7 micrograms per cubic meter.



- Percentage of fuel used from renewable energy resources – 2011: 4.76%, 2012: 5.24%, 2013: 5.25%, 2014: 5%, 2015: 5.5%, 2016: 5%
- Number of Cubic Meters of water used per capita – 2011: 95.25, 2012: 96.04, 2013: 84.07, 2014: 81.28, 2015: 79.83, 2016: 86.63
- Number of buildings achieving City-approved green development standards (LEED Registered & LEED Certified) - 2011: 78, 2012: 84, 2013: 125, 2014: 148, 2015: 87*, 2016: 95*
 - * Calculation based on: New Construction, Core & Shell and Existing Building. No longer includes: Commercial Interiors, Homes and Neighbourhoods.

Please note that this document is draft work. While every attempt was made to maintain accuracy with source data some detail may have been lost in the creation of charts and graphs. For specific insight on any of this data please review the Mississauga's 2018 Vital Signs source documentation available at the Community Foundation of Mississauga website – www.cfofm.org

For further questions or inquiries please contact Amir Majid, Manager of Grants and Community Initiatives at the Community Foundation of Mississauga

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