

# OF VITAL IMPORTANCE:

WHAT YOU REALLY NEED TO KNOW  
ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY



MISSISSAUGA'S

# VitalSigns<sup>®</sup>

## CONTENTS

- 2\_ Message from the Mississauga Foundation President & Executive Director
- 3\_ The Community Foundation of Mississauga
- 4\_ Introduction to Vital Signs
- Issue Areas:**
- 6 \_ Safety
- 7 \_ Health
- 8 \_ Learning
- 8 \_ Housing
- 10 \_ The Gap Between Rich and Poor
- 12 \_ Work
- 14 \_ Arts and Culture
- 15 \_ Environment
- 16 \_ Getting Started
- 17 \_ Belonging and Leadership
- 18 \_ Next Steps
- 19 \_ Report Methodology
- 20 \_ Sources
- 23 \_ Acknowledgements and Special Thanks

## Message from the Mississauga Foundation President & Executive Director

### WELCOME TO THE INAUGURAL EDITION OF MISSISSAUGA'S VITAL SIGNS

In 2011, there are 22 community foundations across Canada, in cities large and small, who will be providing a Vital Signs report. It is fitting, that in the Tenth Anniversary year of the Community Foundation of Mississauga, we are able to provide this valuable community resource for the first time.

**For many residents of Mississauga, this report might also be the first time they have heard about the Community Foundation of Mississauga.** While we are now ten years old, this is still quite young by charitable organization standards. And in community foundation standards, one of our peers is celebrating its 90th anniversary this year. Yet in ten short years, Mississauga's community foundation has achieved remarkable success. Our cumulative granting will exceed \$3 million. Through the support of our donors, we have provided over 170 grants. Grants have been made across all of the charitable sectors that help build community vitality for people in Mississauga; health, education, the environment, children and families, arts, culture, heritage, seniors, newcomers and initiatives for those who experience homelessness, poverty, violence and other pressing issues.

The City of Mississauga is also young. Incorporated in 1974, Mississauga has now grown to be Canada's sixth largest city. Over 730,000 people call Mississauga home. Our community benefits from the rich diversity of its population. Close to 55,000 businesses including many of the Fortune 500 companies provide employment opportunities for residents. People in Mississauga can enjoy the Lakeshore, Credit River, the Riverwood Conservancy and many other parks. Local

festivals and community events create a sense of civic engagement. Yet, there is more to do. Chronic underfunding of social services in our community is leaving too many behind. Our population growth has strained our infrastructure. The environment has fallen off the list of the top five issues people are concerned about as they worry about the economy and the financial well being of their families into the future.

Mississauga's Vital Signs will look at ten core issue areas and provide easy to read insights and information about our community. In many areas, we have every reason to be proud of how we are doing in Mississauga. For example, Mississauga is recognized as the safest city in Canada. But we also learn that our young people are struggling to find employment. Where we excel, we want to do better. Where our community has pressing needs, we will work even harder. Across Canada, communities are using Vital Signs to inform philanthropy, create conversations, collaborate to make change and generate results. Imagine what we can do in Mississauga!

**The Community Foundation of Mississauga is a proud member of Community Foundations of Canada, the organization that coordinates the national Vital Signs program.** We are grateful to Community Foundations of Canada for providing the leadership, knowledge and resources that have been essential to the successful launch of Mississauga's Vital Signs. We could not have undertaken this project without the invaluable support of AstraZeneca Canada and the Pendle Fund donors. Our sincere gratitude goes out to them for their vision and support.

If reading this report is the first time you have learned about the Foundation, we invite you to read more! Visit our web site. Call us if you have questions.

We hope that you will use this information as we will... a tool to build a stronger, more vital Mississauga.



Steven Offer  
President, Board of Directors



Eileen MacKenzie  
Executive Director

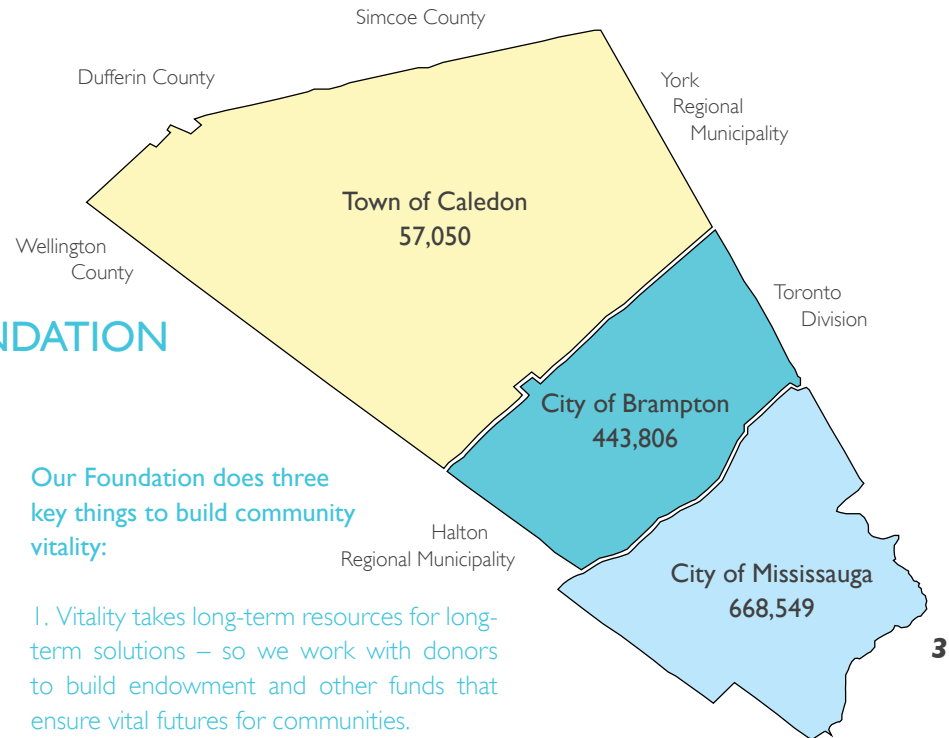


## THE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION OF MISSISSAUGA

Community vitality has been our purpose, promise and passion since 2001 when we started connecting donors to community needs and opportunities. Together, we help build strong and resilient places to live, work and play.

**Inclusive. Innovative. Forward-looking. Vital.**  
**This is our vision for our community.**

In our vision, our community is able to include, and offer opportunities to, everyone. It has the knowledge and ability needed to help shape its own future. We are ready to address pressing problems like hunger, unemployment and housing. Our vision is to help ensure that all our citizens are able to benefit from the best our community can offer: the arts, recreation, health care, education, safe and inclusive neighbourhoods and a healthy environment.



**Our Foundation does three key things to build community vitality:**

1. Vitality takes long-term resources for long-term solutions – so we work with donors to build endowment and other funds that ensure vital futures for communities.
2. Vitality comes from all corners of a community, so we grant funds to the widest possible range of organizations and initiatives.
3. Vitality needs leadership, so we bring people together from all parts of our communities to stimulate new ideas, build participation and strengthen community philanthropy.

**Community means so many things to so many people, and the world to us.** We, at the Community Foundation of Mississauga, are committed to the future of our community and its vitality.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census  
Produced by Dr. Srimanta Mohanty,  
the Social Planning Council of Peel,  
September 15, 2011









## MISSISSAUGA'S VITAL SIGNS

### AN INTRODUCTION

**Mississauga is the sixth largest city in Canada and it is the largest of the three cities that make up the Region of Peel.** Incorporated in 1974, the eight communities of Clarkson, Cooksville, Dixie, Erindale, Malton, Meadowvale Village, Port Credit and Streetsville were amalgamated to form the City of Mississauga. Each village has a unique history, which collectively defines the rich and diverse development of our city.<sup>1</sup>

In 2006, Mississauga was home to 668,549 people,<sup>2</sup> an increase of 9.1 percent from 2001 (612,925). Mississauga represented 13.1 percent of the total population of the Toronto CMA in 2006. Today, Mississauga continues to grow. Based on the 2006 census the estimated population in 2010 was over 730,000 people.<sup>3</sup>

A key driver in the growth of Mississauga is immigration. In 2006, the foreign-born population of Mississauga was 343,250 persons, which represented 51.6 percent of the total population, an increase of 4.8 percent in the proportion of foreign-born residents from 46.8 percent in 2001.

Mississauga has a higher proportion of foreign-born persons compared to the provincial (28.3 percent) or national proportions (19.8 percent). Mississauga's diversity reflects a vibrant community life where cultures from all over the world celebrate their differences and share their talents on the city's arts and cultural scene. A leading cultural event is the Carassauga Festival, an important annual festival in Mississauga's calendar. Its popularity has steadily increased making it the largest multicultural festival in Ontario. The Carassauga Festival is now the second largest cultural festival in Canada based on the number of people attending the festival and its diverse ethnic representation.<sup>4</sup>

Mississauga's population is also relatively young and healthy, but like the rest of the country, the city's population is aging. The percentage of youth in the population from the Peel Census Division, which includes Mississauga, was 19.4 percent in 2010. Although down 2.3 percentage points from 21.7 percent in 2001, our percentage of youth is higher than the provincial (18.0 percent) and national (17.7 percent) rates.<sup>5</sup> Conversely, the proportion of seniors aged 65 and older, living in Peel, was 9.9 percent in 2010, up 2.2 percentage points from 2006.<sup>6</sup>

**SAFETY**

**MISSISSAUGA IS A SAFE COMMUNITY  
IN WHICH TO LIVE.**

Mississauga has been recognized as Canada's safest city in which to live for the past 8 years in a row as documented in a national study based on crime statistics from major cities across the country.<sup>1</sup>

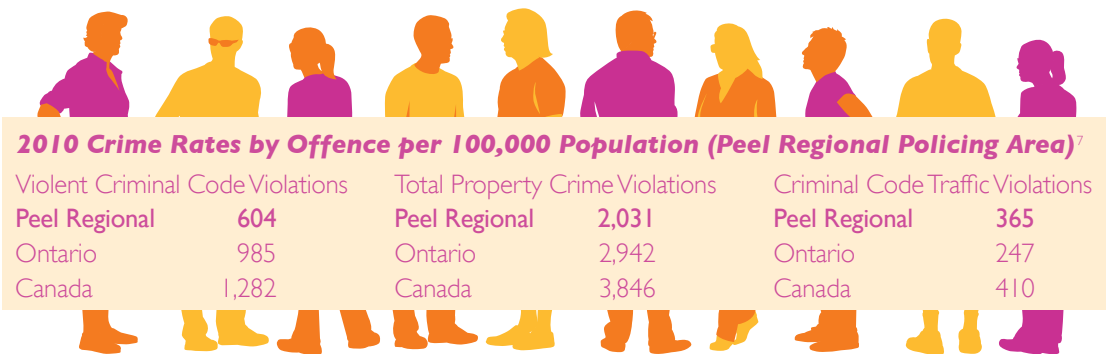
Mississauga Fire and Emergency Services reported that in the year ending 2009 they attended 26,981 incidents which is a 5.0 percent increase over 2005. In the same time period, false alarms dropped 9.8 percent but carbon monoxide detector calls increased by 55.1 percent.<sup>2</sup>

The Overall Crime Severity Index has been steadily decreasing in Peel, which includes Mississauga, since 1998.<sup>3</sup>

In 2010, the Overall Crime Severity Index in our area was 51.85, lower than both the provincial figures of 65.04 and the national figure of 82.71.<sup>4</sup>

In 2010, Criminal Code Traffic Violations and Motor Vehicle Theft Rates, in our area, were higher than the provincial rates but lower than the national rates.<sup>5</sup>

Although, property crime violations in the Peel Regional Policing Area are 2,031 per 100,000 population, they remain lower than the provincial rate of 2,942 per 100,000 population and the national rate of 3,846 per 100,000 population.<sup>6</sup>



**Vital things you can do:**

- ✓ Set up or join a Neighbourhood Watch program
- ✓ Make sure that you have a family emergency plan in case of a fire or other major event
- ✓ Make sure your smoke and carbon monoxide detectors are working properly
- ✓ Take a life-saving course







**Vital Fact: 9.2 percent of residents living in the Mississauga Area aged 12 and older, did not have a family doctor in 2010.**<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

### SINCE 2008, THE HEALTH OF RESIDENTS SHOWS IMPROVEMENT IN MANY AREAS.

Obesity rates have decreased in the Peel Regional Health Unit, which includes Mississauga, since 2009. In 2010, the obesity rate for residents 18 years and older was 13 percent, well below the provincial rate of 18.7 percent and the national rate of 18.1 percent.<sup>1</sup>

From 2001 to 2010, the proportion of low birth weight newborn babies has grown from 5.9 percent and remains tied with the provincial average of 6.6 percent. This is higher than the national rate of 6.2 percent.<sup>2</sup>

Residents living in the area were less active during their leisure time in 2010 than they were in 2009. In 2010, 44.2 percent of residents 12 and older reported being physically active or moderately active during their leisure time. Residents reported being less active during their leisure time than the provincial rate of 50.4 percent and the national rate of 52.1 percent.<sup>3</sup>

In 2010, a higher percentage of residents in this area (75.5 percent) rated their mental health as “excellent” or “very good” compared to the provincial (74.5 percent) and national (73.9 percent) rates. However, a higher percentage of residents (25.3 percent) reported experiencing “quite a lot of stress on most days” compared to the provincial (23.7 percent) and national (23.5 percent) reporting rates.<sup>4</sup>

Smoking rates have actually increased in the region from 14 percent in 2009 to 17.4 percent in 2010.<sup>5</sup>

#### **Vital things you can do:**

- ✓ Drop in to your local community centre and see if there’s a program for you
- ✓ Take a 20 minute walk daily. It’s better with a family member or a neighbour!
- ✓ Check your blood pressure regularly
- ✓ Never give up on quitting smoking
- ✓ Use the stairs instead of the escalator or elevator

**Vital Insight:** “Mississauga is the Safest City in Canada based on the reported crime rate and the crime severity indices but these measurements can’t capture crimes never reported to police or other situations that erode community or personal safety and so we must all be diligent in reporting but also addressing the socio-economic variables which are more truly indicators of a Safe City.” — Teresa Burgess-Ogilvie, Executive Director, Safe City Mississauga

## HOUSING

### HOUSING PRICES IN MISSISSAUGA CONTINUE TO RISE WHILE THE NUMBER OF BEDS IN HOMELESS SHELTERS CONTINUES TO DECREASE.

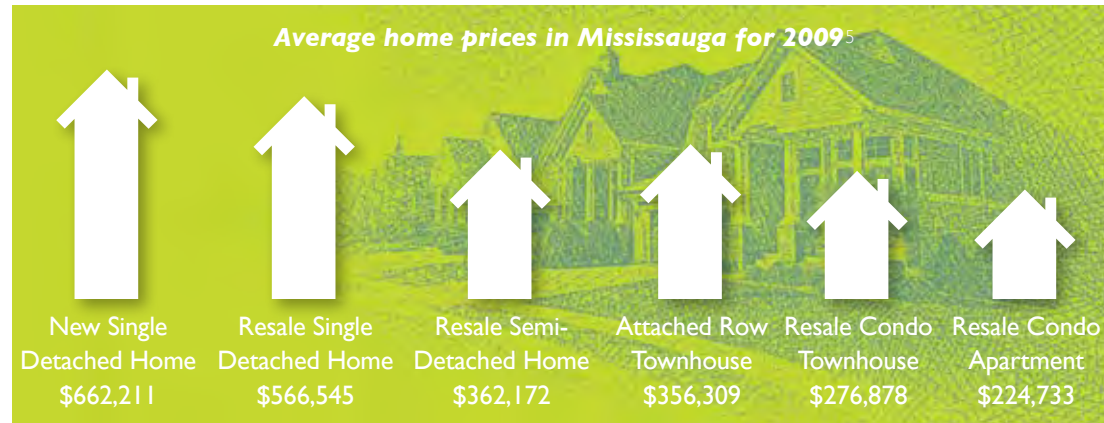
The number of beds in emergency homeless shelters has decreased from 296 in 2007, to 232 in 2010, a drop of 21.6 percent.<sup>1</sup>

Over 13,500 families in Peel are waiting for subsidized housing.<sup>2</sup>

Average monthly rental costs in Mississauga for 2009 were \$1,026.<sup>3</sup>

The number of emergency homeless shelters has decreased from 6 in 2007 to 3 in 2010, a decrease of 50 percent.<sup>4</sup>

The average price of a home in Mississauga for year end 2009, was \$662,211 for a new single-detached home and \$566,545 for the resale of a single-detached home.<sup>5</sup>



#### ***Vital things you can do:***

- ✓ Support having affordable housing in your neighbourhood
- ✓ Volunteer your time, make a charitable gift and give gently used furniture and household goods you no longer require
- ✓ Learn and advocate. Find out what your local representatives are doing to ensure adequate, affordable housing
- ✓ Support organizations in our community that serve people most at risk of becoming homeless

## LEARNING

### WE ARE A WELL-EDUCATED CITY.

In 2006, more than half the residents in Mississauga (56.1 percent) had completed some form of post secondary education, higher than the provincial (51.0 percent) or national (50.7 percent) rates.

The 2010 results from the Early Development Instrument found that 30.7 percent of children entering senior kindergarten in the Mississauga area are developmentally vulnerable, that is to say, they were not as ready as they could be to start school.

The national Composite Learning Index score measures a community's lifelong learning conditions that are favourable towards economic and social success. The closer the score is to 100 the better the conditions are for economic and social success in the community. In 2010, Mississauga had a higher Composite Learning Index score (80) than scores obtained provincially (79) or nationally (75).

Mississauga's Composite Learning Index Score of 80 has remained consistent since 2009, but has climbed since 2006 (74).

In 2006, 10.3 percent of the residents in Mississauga between the age of 25 and 65 had not completed high school which is lower than the national rate of 15.4 percent.

#### ***Vital things you can do:***

- ✓ Support your local school breakfast program
- ✓ Visit the library and introduce someone new to their programs
- ✓ Attend a Parent Council or Trustee meeting
- ✓ Give to a post secondary scholarship
- ✓ Volunteer for a literacy program
- ✓ Donate a book





9



***Vital Fact: A family is often considered at risk if they spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing.***







GAP BETWEEN THE RICH AND POOR

THE GAP IS WIDENING.

In 2009, the median income for families living in Mississauga was \$68,230 (current dollars), lower than the provincial median of \$69,790 and the national median of \$68,410.<sup>1</sup>

The Low Income Measure from 2009 estimated the overall poverty rate in Mississauga was 24.6 percent. Based on income, family size and 50 percent of household income required for basic amenities such as food and shelter; approximately 1 in 4 families in Mississauga are struggling to provide the basics for their families.<sup>2</sup>

Since 2001, the senior poverty rates in Mississauga have remained relatively static. Approximately 1 in 5 seniors are now living in poverty in Mississauga compared to 1 in 8 seniors provincially and nationally.<sup>3</sup>

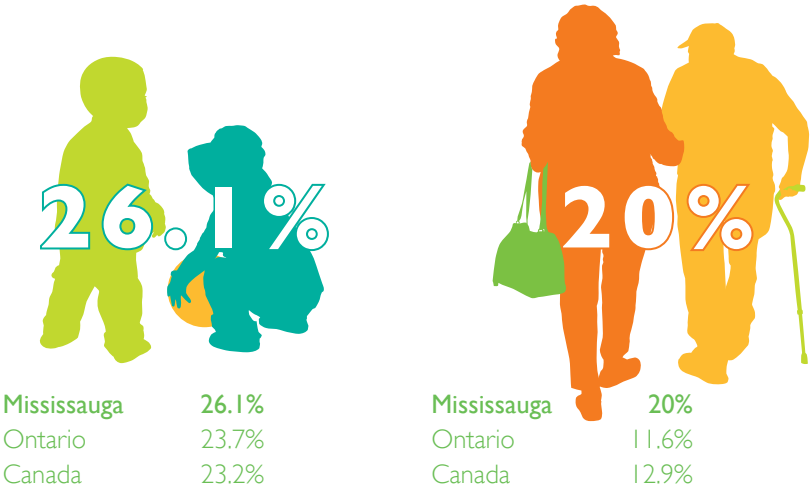
During 2009, the number of people who received Social Assistance increased by 25 percent to 7274.<sup>4</sup>

Vital things you can do:

- ✓ Lobby your local political representatives to support the disadvantaged and vulnerable in our community
- ✓ Donate your gently used clothes and household items to a charitable organization
- ✓ Give to a food bank
- ✓ Set up a regular monthly donation to a cause that helps people in our city
- ✓ Volunteer your time to a social service agency

**Vital Fact: Since 2001, the child poverty rates in Mississauga have increased, surpassing both the provincial and national rates. Approximately 1 in 4 children in Mississauga are now living in poverty.<sup>6</sup>**

Child and Senior Poverty Rates  
(2009 Low Income Measure Percent Estimates)<sup>1, 6</sup>



Median Family Income by City in 2009 (Current Dollars)<sup>5</sup>



## WORK

### MISSISSAUGA IS A HARD-WORKING COMMUNITY.

Between 2001 and 2006 Mississauga experienced an increase in the level of employment by 6.9 percent. However, we fell behind the provincial increase of 7.9 percent and the national increase of 9 percent.<sup>1</sup>

Mississauga, at year-end 2010, had close to 55,000 registered businesses employing more than 418,000 people.<sup>2</sup>

In 2006, the top three (3) industries for employed persons in Mississauga were: Manufacturing (15%); Retail Trade (11%); and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (9%).<sup>3</sup>

In 2006, the unemployment rate in Mississauga was 6.5 percent, slightly above the provincial rate of 6.4 percent and slightly below the national rate of 6.6 percent.<sup>4</sup>

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Toronto CMA which includes Mississauga was 8.9 percent for April 2009, climbed to 9.5 percent in 2010 and has since dropped to 8.5 percent in 2011.<sup>5</sup>

In 2010 there were 34,344 people who received monthly Employment Insurance benefits in the Region of Peel, a decrease of 15.6 percent from 40,709 beneficiaries in 2009.<sup>6</sup>

The recent recession has hit young people very hard. In 2010 the youth unemployment rate in Peel had risen to 21 per cent, up from 19.6 per cent in 2009 and 13.2 in 2008.<sup>7</sup>

Very recent immigrants who have been in Canada five years or less had the most difficulty integrating into the labour market, even though they were more likely than the Canadian-born population to have a university education. In 2006, the national unemployment rate for these immigrants was 11.5%, more than double the rate of 4.9% for the Canadian-born population.<sup>8</sup>





**Vital things you can do:**

- ✓ Support local businesses when possible, it's good for the environment too
- ✓ Recognize and reduce the barriers to employing a more diverse workforce
- ✓ Provide opportunities for co-op students
- ✓ Hire a senior
- ✓ Mentor a new person at work or share your time, knowledge and skills with someone who is searching for employment

**Labour Force by Occupation Classification**

	Canada	Ontario	Mississauga
Total Labour Force 15 Years & Over by Occupation	17,146,135	6,587,575	377,075
Sales & Service Occupations	24%	23%	22%
Business, Finance & Administration Occupations	18%	18%	23%
Trades,Transport & Equipment Operators & Related Occupations	15%	14%	13%
Management Occupations	10%	10%	11%
Natural & Applied Sciences & Related Occupations	7%	7%	9%
Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service & Religion	7%	8%	6%
Health Occupations	6%	5%	4%
Occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing & Utilities	6%	7%	8%
Occupations Unique to Primary Industry	4%	3%	1%
Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation & Sport	3%	3%	2%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census <sup>4</sup>

**Vital Fact: In 2009, for every 100 residents of the City there were 58 local jobs.**



## ARTS AND CULTURE

### ART, CULTURE AND RECREATION IN MISSISSAUGA REFLECTS THE DIVERSE CULTURES AND INTERESTS THAT MAKE UP OUR VIBRANT CITY.

An important annual festival in Mississauga's calendar is the Carassuaga Festival. It is the largest multicultural festival in Ontario and the second largest cultural festival in Canada.<sup>1</sup>

Cultural industries, in Mississauga, employed 8,805 people in 2006, an increase of 17.7% from 2001.<sup>2</sup>

The City of Mississauga spent \$594 per household on recreation and culture in 2008.<sup>3</sup>

The Mississauga Arts Council which was founded in 1981 supports and promotes the activities of over 215 arts organizations and several hundred individual members.<sup>4</sup>



#### ***Vital things you can do:***

- ✓ Participate in Carassuaga
- ✓ Support the art programs in your local schools
- ✓ Check out the programs in your local library
- ✓ Be a tourist here in Mississauga; visit local art galleries and museums, attend community concerts.
- ✓ Visit the web site for the Mississauga Arts Council. There are listings for upcoming community events.
- ✓ Join in. Explore your inner artist. Take classes in dance, drama and more offered locally by the School Boards, the City and others.





**Vital Fact:** The City of Mississauga naturalization program encompasses approximately 2,000 acres of greenbelts, water courses, woodlots, steep banks and meadows in park areas.<sup>5</sup>

## ENVIRONMENT

### MISSISSAUGA IS BECOMING MORE ECO-FRIENDLY.

Mississauga has more than 480 parks and 23 major trail systems.<sup>1</sup>

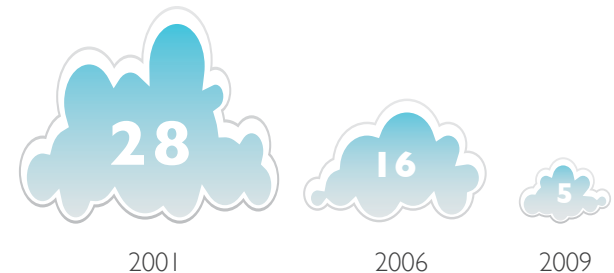
In Mississauga 1.5 per 100,000 buildings is LEED quality (A popular environmental rating system for structures). This is higher than figures for both the province at 1.16 and the nation at 1.17.<sup>2</sup>

Since 2001, the number of smog days have been decreasing as seen by the diminishing number of days that the acceptable ground level ozone is above the accepted threshold.<sup>3</sup>

Mississauga has 374 km of bike trails and lanes.<sup>4</sup>

#### Smog Days

(Number of Days Ground Level Ozone Above Acceptable Thresholds).<sup>3</sup>



#### Vital things you can do:

- ✓ Clean up litter from a park, sidewalk or other public area
- ✓ Turn off your tap water when you brush your teeth
- ✓ Try public transit for a week
- ✓ Switch to environmentally-friendly cleaning products
- ✓ Get your garbage down to one bag a week
- ✓ Hang a bird feeder in your yard



## GETTING STARTED

### MOST NEW RESIDENTS HAVE MOVED TO THE MISSISSAUGA AREA FROM OUTSIDE OF CANADA.

In 2010, Peel, which includes Mississauga, net gained 29,648 residents. International migration accounted for 26,540 of our new residents.<sup>1</sup>

44 percent of recent immigrants in Peel have a bachelor degree or higher, compared to 19 percent for Canadian-born Peel residents.<sup>2</sup>

About 60 percent of newcomers do not work in the same occupational field as they did before coming to Canada.<sup>3</sup>

The Conference Board of Canada ranked the City of Mississauga as 24th in the country in its Attractiveness to Migrants behind most of the rest of the Greater Toronto Area.<sup>4</sup>



#### *In-flow and Out-flow of Residents In Peel 2009-2010<sup>1</sup>*

	In-flow of Residents	Out-flow of Residents
Natural increase	11,643	---
International migration	26,540	---
Inter-provincial migration	---	2,339
In-province migration	---	6,196

***Vital Fact: Recent figures show that our City's population grew by 4.1 percent in a single year!<sup>1</sup>***

#### ***Vital things you can do:***

- ✓ Support diversity in your community and attend a cultural festival
- ✓ Welcome a newcomer and share some of your experiences
- ✓ Stand up for someone who is the target of a discriminatory remark calmly and fairly
- ✓ Help organize a neighbourhood event. Encourage everyone to bring a dish traditional to a different culture







## BELONGING AND LEADERSHIP

### MISSISSAUGA IS A CITY POISED FOR GREATNESS!

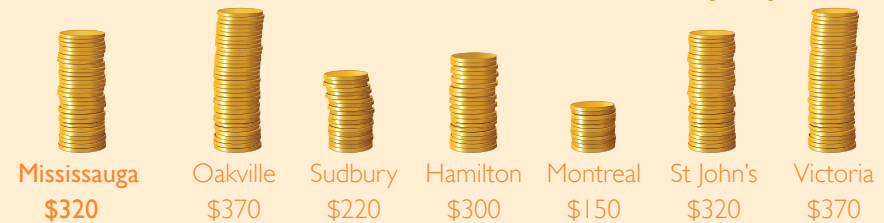
Voter turnout in Mississauga for Federal Elections increased from 53.3 percent in 2008 to 58.7 percent in 2011. However, our voter turnout remains lower than the 2011 provincial level of 62.2 percent and the national level of 61.4 percent.<sup>1</sup>

In 2009, the median charitable donation from Mississauga residents who claimed so on their income tax was \$320, higher than the provincial median charitable donation of \$310 and the national median charitable donation of \$250 over the same period.<sup>2</sup>

In 2010, 67.9 percent of the residents in the Peel Regional Health Unit, including Mississauga, reported a strong sense of community belonging.<sup>3</sup>

In 2010, 92.2 percent of the residents in the Peel Regional Health Unit, including Mississauga reported being satisfied overall with their lives.<sup>4</sup>

**2009 Median Charitable Donations in Dollars by City<sup>2</sup>**



#### **Vital things you can do:**

- ✓ Support youth leadership and development
- ✓ Vote!
- ✓ Go to council meetings
- ✓ Join a service organization
- ✓ Use the internet to help find community calendars featuring upcoming events
- ✓ Learn more about the issues affecting your neighbourhood
- ✓ Get to know your representatives at the various levels of government
- ✓ Find out more about your local rate-payers group
- ✓ Write a letter to the editor about an issue of concern to you
- ✓ Read this Vital Signs report and then pass it along

## NEXT STEPS

Mississauga's Vital Signs is the beginning of conversations that the Community Foundation of Mississauga will encourage and engage in over the next year. Sessions will be convened where Mississaugans from many backgrounds and various sectors of our city will be asked to discuss the issue areas and their related statistics. The aim is to create an atmosphere of ongoing community consultation that will produce more sharing of knowledge and stronger indicators. In turn, this may then lead to our next Vital Signs report containing citizen reviewed grading of each of the ten issue areas. These grades will then promote increased self-reflection and spur further actions to continue to build an exceptional City that we can all be even prouder to call home.

If you would like to get involved with this process  
please contact the Foundation:

***The Community Foundation of Mississauga***

1100 Central Parkway West, Unit 15, Lower Level, Mississauga, ON L5C 4E5

p: 905-897-8880 • f: 905-897-7509 • e: [info@CFofM.org](mailto:info@CFofM.org) • w: [www.CFofM.org](http://www.CFofM.org)

Charitable BN: 892395112 RR0001







## METHODOLOGY

**Background** Vital Signs is an annual community check-up conducted by community foundations across Canada that measures the vitality of our communities and identifies significant trends in 10 key areas that are critical to our quality of life. Vital Signs is coordinated nationally by Community Foundations of Canada. The purpose of Vital Signs is to start community dialogues to deal with issues and to make the most of opportunities. Mississauga's Vital Signs 2011 is a call to action.

**Collecting the data** Data was drawn from the City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, and local organizations. Community Foundations of Canada also obtained data from Statistics Canada through the Census and other national surveys. In some cases, data that was specific to Mississauga is lacking or it was more relevant to include regional information. In these cases, the Peel Region level data was included and identified as such. With some health statistics, data for the Mississauga-Halton Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) was used and this does not include Malton but does include Oakville. Occasionally data that covered the whole Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) was used when something more specific could not be sourced. Police data reflects reports generated by Peel Regional Police, whose service area includes Brampton and Mississauga.

**This report, while useful in comparing Mississauga to other towns and cities, was not written with that intent.** Rather, we are establishing a baseline upon which we can compare our present findings with those from future reports about Mississauga and identify significant trends.

It should also be noted that Mississauga's Vital Signs report was not created in a vacuum and many other interesting and important actions are taking place all over our City. The Fair Share for Peel's recent report, "Portraits of Peel" points to urgent needs in our Human Services and the funding

inequities that exist. The Conference Board of Canada ranked Canada's largest 50 Cities in its 2010 report, "City Magnets II" and gave Mississauga more 'B's and 'C's than any other grades pointing to the fact that more work needs to be done. The Community Foundation of Mississauga will continue to play a contributing role in sharing information and fostering positive growth across the City in years ahead.

**Selecting Indicators** Community Foundations of Canada (CFC) provided all the communities publishing Vital Signs reports with a list of suggested indicators and applicable data. As well, one core indicator, per interest area, was required to be included in the report by each community foundation. Due to Mississauga's statistical uniqueness, we, along with CFC, had to be resourceful in finding data relevant to Mississauga.

Indicators were selected based upon the following set of guidelines:

- Does it affect the well being of the population?
- Is it an outcome or an input? Outcomes are preferable because they show the result of actions.
- Is it relevant to a large proportion of the population?
- Is it well defined and measurable?
- Has it been measured enough to be useful?
- Is it easy to understand?
- Is the data available?
- Would people be interested to know it?

As this report is the start of a process, the Community Foundation of Mississauga is interested in hearing your perspectives on the data, its uses and other potential sources of valuable information that will help guide future activities. You are invited to get involved and have your say!

# SOURCES

## Introduction

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.heritagemisissauga.com/stations/section=7>

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada, Census 2001 and 2006, Community Profiles

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/Economic\\_Indicators\\_july\\_2010.pdf](http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/Economic_Indicators_july_2010.pdf)

Notes: City of Mississauga, Planning and Building Department, Employment Profile (numbers have been rounded; excludes home based business employment); Employed Labour Force is defined as the resident labour force employed in Mississauga.

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.carassauga.com/?page\\_id=86](http://www.carassauga.com/?page_id=86)

<sup>5</sup> Statistics Canada, Estimates of Population, Cansim Table 051-0046 for CMA's, Cansim Table 051-0001 for Canada and Provinces, Cansim Table 051-0052 for Census Divisions. Values from 1996 to 2010 reflect 2006 geographic boundaries.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

## Safety

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.mississauga.ca/portal/discover/aboutmississauga>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/2009RunStats.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> The Crime Severity Index weights the severity of a crime by the rate of incarceration multiplied by the average incarceration period. The weights for each crime are multiplied by the volume of such crimes committed and the index is set such that the value is 100 in the year 2006. The crime rate consists of all Criminal Code offences excluding traffic. It also excludes drug offences and all federal statutes. Source: "Measuring Crime in Canada: Introducing the Crime Severity Index and Improvements to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey" Tables 6 & 7. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-004-x/85-004-x2009001-eng.pdf>

Source: Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Table 252-0052.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Table 252-0051 for 1998-2010 CMA data

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Table 252-0051 for 1998-2010 CMA data

## Health

<sup>1</sup> Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS 2.1) 2003, Cansim Table 105-0292 for Canada, Provinces, CMA's and Health Regions, terminated table. For 2005-2009, Canadian Community Health Survey, Indicator Profile, for Canada, Provinces and Health Regions, Cansim Table 105-0501.

Notes: 1) Self-reported adult body mass index 30.0 or higher (18 years and over); and 2) This data is based on the Peel Regional Health Unit which includes Mississauga.

<sup>2</sup> Sources: 1997 and 2001 data are from Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics- Birth Database, Table 102-4203.

Notes: 1) Data from 2001-2002 to 2008-2009 is taken from April 1 to March 31; and 2) Low birth weight babies are babies less than 2,500 grams. CIHI data for 2001-2002 to 2008-2009 are for the fiscal years defined as April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Oakville is under the Mississauga-Halton Local Health Integration Network and Malton is not.

Notes: 3) Health Region Boundaries changed in 2005, data from 2001-2002 to 2004-2005 are revised data for the current boundaries; 4) Rates for Canada are found using weighted averages based on provincial births. For 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 Quebec data was not available so it was not included in the national average; and 5) The rates for the years from 2001-2002 to 2008-2009 for the CMA of Toronto use population weighted averages from the population of the health regions in 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. The boundaries for the Health Regions in the Toronto CMA were different in 1997 and 2001 than those beginning in 2001-2002. The Health Regions were the City of Toronto Health Unit, York Regional Health Unit, Halton Regional Health Unit and Peel Regional Health Unit. The rates for Toronto in 1997 and 2001, are population weighted averages of these regions.

<sup>3</sup> Statistics Canada, For 2005-2010, Canadian Community Health Survey, Indicator Profile, for Canada, Provinces and Health Regions, Cansim Table 105-0501.

Notes: 1) Data by CMA are not available for 2005-2010. Where there are data for more than one health region within a CMA, a population weighted average of the health regions was used; and 2) Population aged 12 and over reporting level of physical activity, based on their responses to questions about the frequency, duration and intensity of their participation in leisure-time physical activity. Respondents are classified as active, moderately active or inactive based on an index of average daily physical activity over the past 3 months. For each leisure time physical activity engaged in by the respondent, an average daily energy expenditure is calculated by multiplying the number of times the activity was performed by the average duration of the activity by the energy cost (kilocalories per kilogram of body weight per hour) of the activity. The index is calculated as the sum of the average daily energy expenditures of all activities. Respondents are classified as follows: 3.0 kcal/kg/day or more = physically active; 1.5 to 2.9 kcal/kg/day = moderately active; less than 1.5 kcal/kg/day = inactive.

<sup>3</sup> Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), Indicator Profile, Cansim Table 105-0501 for Canada, Provinces and Health Regions.

Notes: 1) Perceived life stress, quite a lot is defined by Statistics Canada as the population aged 15 and over who reported perceiving that most days in their life were quite a bit or extremely stressful. Perceived life stress refers to the amounts of stress in the person's life, on most days, as perceived by the person, or, in the case of proxy response, by the person responding; 2) Where there are data for more than one health region within a CMA, estimates for the CMA were created using a population weighted average of the health regions; and 3) This data is based on the Peel Regional Health Unit which includes Mississauga.

<sup>4</sup> Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS 2.1) 2003, Cansim Table 105-0292 for Canada, Provinces, CMA's and Health Regions, terminated table. For 2005 to 2010, Canadian Community Health Survey, Indicator Profile, for Canada, Provinces and Health Regions, Cansim Table 105-0501.

Notes: 1) Data by CMA are not available for 2005 to 2010. For Toronto CMA, a population weighted average was used for the estimates; and 2) Population aged 12 and over who reported being a current smoker (daily or occasional). Daily smokers refers to those who reported smoking cigarettes every day. Occasional smokers refers to those who reported smoking cigarettes occasionally. This includes former daily smokers who now smoke occasionally.

<sup>5</sup> Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), Indicator Profile, Cansim Table 105-0501 for Canada, Provinces and Health Regions.

Notes: 1) Population aged 12 and over who reported that they do not have a regular medical doctor; and 2) Where there are data for more than one health region within a CMA, estimates for the CMA were created using a population weighted average of the health regions. This was done for Montreal and Toronto.





## Learning

<sup>1</sup> Statistics Canada, Census 2006, Topic-based Tabulations.

Notes: 1) Postsecondary values represent an aggregation of the percentage of people with a trades certificate, a college certificate or diploma and a university certificate or diploma (below bachelor's or bachelor's degree and above); and 2) For districts aside from provinces, CMA's and CA's, 2006 community profiles.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.peelregion.ca/health/resources/early-years-data/edi/vulnerability-on-one-2010.htm>

<sup>3</sup> Canadian Council on Learning (CCL), CMA and CA data are by special request. <http://www.ccl-cca.ca/CLI>

Notes: 1) The CLI scores data are based on data for the most recent year available. The data are not for the year of publication of the CLI scores. For example, the data for the 2010 reflect the most recent data available for all of the sub-indicators that make up the CLI. The CLI Score should be used for comparative purposes to measure progress at the local and at the national level. The mean value for 2009 at the national level is 75. For simplicity we report the absolute change and per cent change instead of the Estimated Point Per Year (EPPY) change provided by the CCL (calculated using a trend line fitted to the three years for which data are available). In general, differences between the measures are only minor; with the EPPY for Canada for the 2007-2009

period averaging -0.7 points, compared to a simple average absolute change of -1.0 points per year; 2) The CLI score is derived from the various indicators through a regression equation, factor analysis, and structural equation modelling. The regression equation matched seventeen indicators with six socio-economic outcomes to determine a correlation of 0.87. These indicators were then clustered into pillars using factor analysis. Indicators that help to explain a similar trend are grouped together and receive a pillar score. Learning to Know, Learning to Do, Learning to Live Together, Learning to Be are marked on a relative scale with an average of approximately 5 and a standard deviation of 1; and 3) The Census definitions of educational attainment were changed between the 2001 and 2006 Census so changes should be interpreted with caution. For more details, see <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/reference/infocensus/education.cfm>

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Statistics Canada, Census 2006, Topic-based Tabulations. <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/topics/RetrieveProductTable.cfm?TPL=RETR&ALEVEL=3&APATH=3&CATNO=&DETAIL=0&DIM=&DS=99&FL=0&FREE=0&GAL=0&GC=99&GK=NA&GRP=1&IPS=8&METH=0&ORDER=1&PID=93609&PTYPE=88971&RL=0&S=1&ShowAll=No&StartRow=1&SUB=0&Temporal=2006&Theme=75&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF>

## Housing

<sup>1</sup> Shelter Capacity Statistics 2007, 2008, and 2009 Annual Report, Data by special request: <http://www.hifis.ca>

Notes: 1) These data represent year-round shelters and beds. They do not include overflow or seasonal shelters and beds. For this reason, these numbers are an under-representation of the shelter capacity in each of the designated communities. They include Violence Against Women shelters. They are included in both the emergency and transitional shelter statistics, depending on the services and accommodations provided. "Emergency Shelter" is defined as a facility providing temporary and short-term accommodation for homeless individuals and/or families, and which may include essential services such as food, clothing and counselling. "Transitional Shelter" is defined as a facility that provides services beyond basic needs and, while not permanent, generally provides a longer length of stay than emergency housing facilities. "Emergency and Transitional Shelter" is defined as a facility that provides accommodations for both emergency and transitional purposes. These types of shelters do not make a distinction between which beds in their facility are for emergency use, and which are for transitional use; and 2) Year-over-year changes may reflect increases in the number of shelters participating in the Homeless Individuals and Families Information System (HIFIS) Initiative.

<sup>2</sup> Shelter Capacity Statistics 2007, 2008, and 2009 Annual Report, Data by special request. <http://www.hifis.ca>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.mississaugasummit.ca/2009/attach/Summit-2009-Report-FINAL.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.immigrationpeel.ca/money/cost.htm>

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

## Gap Between Rich and Poor

<sup>1</sup> Statistics Canada, Canada, Provinces and CMA data from CANSIM Table 111-0009, based on tax data. CA data from Statistics Canada special request. A census family requires that the family members be either a male or female spouse, a male or female common-law partner, a male or female lone parent, or a child with a parent present. Per cent change refers to 2001-2009 period.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada, Small Area Administrative Data, Family characteristics, Low Income Measures (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual, Table 111-0015 Cansim. Based on Annual Estimates for Census families and Individuals (TI Family File). CA data retrieved through Statistics Canada special request.

Notes: Low Income Measures (LIMs) are a relative measure of low income. LIMs are a fixed percentage (50%) of adjusted median family income where adjusted indicates a consideration of family needs. The family size adjustment used in calculating the Low Income Measures reflects the precept that family needs increase with family size. A census family is considered to be low income when their income is below the Low Income Measure for their family type and size. For an explanation of the differences between the various low income measures used by Statcan, see: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=75F0002M2011002&lang=eng>

<sup>3</sup> Statistics Canada, Small Area Administrative Data, Family characteristics, Low Income Measures (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual, Table 111-0015 Cansim. Based on Annual Estimates for Census families and Individuals (TI Family File). CA data retrieved through Statistics Canada special request.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.mississaugasummit.ca/2009/attach/Summit-2009-Report-FINAL.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Statistics Canada, Canada, Provinces and CMA data from CANSIM Table 111-0009, based on tax data. CA data from Statistics Canada special request. A census family requires that the family members be either a male or female spouse, a male or female common-law partner, a male or female lone parent, or a child with a parent present.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

## Work

<sup>1</sup> Census 2001 and 2006, Community Profiles. Data for 2001 are calculated using data on the employment rate and the working age population. Census data are for the Census reference week. For 2001: <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/Prof01/CP01/Details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=01&Geo2=PR&Code2=01&Data=Count&SearchText=Canada&SearchType=Begin&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=>

For 2006: <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/community/Details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=01&Geo2=PR&Code2=01&Data=Count&SearchText=Canada&SearchType=Begin&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/Economic\\_Indicators\\_July\\_2010.pdf](http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/Economic_Indicators_July_2010.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/Talent\\_Employment\\_July\\_2010.pdf](http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/Talent_Employment_July_2010.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Statistics Canada, Census 2001 and 2006, Community Profiles. Census data are for the Census reference week. For 2001: <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/Prof01/CP01/Details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=01&Geo2=PR&Code2=01&Data=Count&SearchText=Canada&SearchType=Begin&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=>

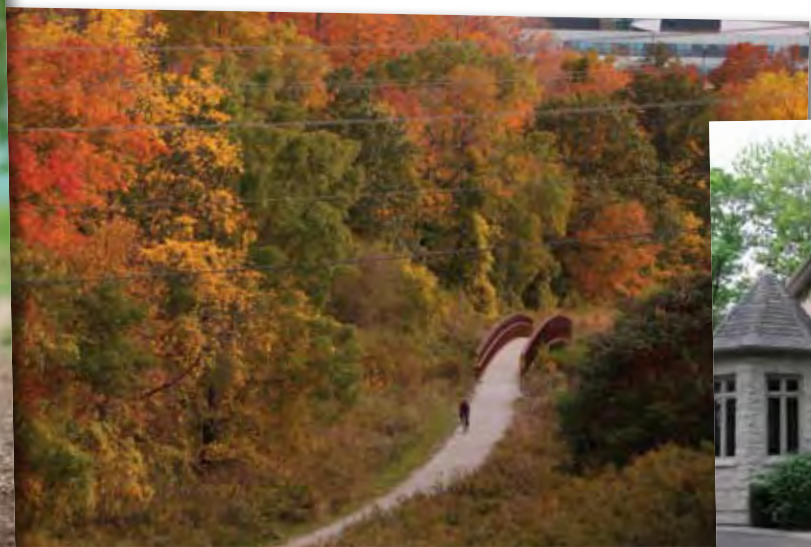
For 2006: <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/community/Details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=01&Geo2=PR&Code2=01&Data=Count&SearchText=Canada&SearchType=Begin&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=>

<sup>5</sup> Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted (3 month moving average): [http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/Economic\\_Indicators\\_July\\_2010.pdf](http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/Economic_Indicators_July_2010.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Source for Canada, Provinces, CMAs, and CAs: Calculated from Employment Insurance Statistics survey [EIS], Cansim Table 276-0009; monthly data are averaged to form annual data. Source for CDs: Calculated from EIS, Cansim Table 276-0006; monthly data are averaged to form annual data. Beneficiaries include those who receive regular training, job creation, self-employment, sickness, maternity, fishing, work sharing, adoption, or parental benefits.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.peelregion.ca/council/decisions/2010/06-03-2010.htm#5>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/070910/dq070910a-eng.htm>





## Arts and Culture

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.carrassauga.com>

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada, Census 2001 and 2006, Community Profiles. Data are for the Census reference week. For 2001:

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/Profil01/CP01/Details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=01&Geo2=PR&Code2=01&Data=Count&SearchText=Canada&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=Work&Custom=>

For 2006: <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/community/Details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=01&Geo2=PR&Code2=01&Data=Count&SearchText=Canada&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=Labour&Custom=>

Notes:

A comprehensive list of the occupations in arts and culture can be found at: <http://stds.statcan.ca/english/soc/2001/nocs01-title-search.asp?criteria=F>

A description of each occupation can be obtained from that website by following the links at the left of each occupation.

<sup>3</sup> Frontier Centre for Public Policy, Local Government Performance Index 2009, <http://www.fcpp.org/files/1/10-02-08PS80%20LGPI.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.mississaugaartscouncil.com/>



## Environment

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.mississauga.ca/portal/discover/aboutmississauga>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.cagbc.org/Content/NavigationMenu/Programs/LEED/ProjectProfilesandStats/default.htm>

Notes: Buildings per 100,000 calculated by CSLS. For a description of LEED rankings: <http://www.cagbc.org/Content/NavigationMenu/Programs/LEED/RatingSystems/default.htm>

<sup>3</sup> Environment Canada. Data obtained by special request from Air Quality Research Division at Environment Canada.

Notes: 1) The definitions for ground-level ozone and particulates are from the community accounts data published by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador: [http://www.communityaccounts.ca/CommunityAccounts/OnlineData/acct\\_selection.asp?comval=prov&menucomval=prov&whichacct=env](http://www.communityaccounts.ca/CommunityAccounts/OnlineData/acct_selection.asp?comval=prov&menucomval=prov&whichacct=env); 2) Definition: Ground-level ozone is a reactive, unstable form of oxygen. In very high concentrations, it is a bluish gas. It has a characteristic sharp smell which may be recognized around electrical equipment such as motors or arc welders. In the concentrations found in outdoor air, ground-level ozone is both colourless and odourless. Ground-level ozone is formed in the air from other pollutants, most notably nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons. Slow-moving air and strong sunshine greatly speed up the formation of ozone. Vehicle exhaust are large contributors of ground-level ozone as well as industrial emissions. Ground-level ozone irritates the lungs and can make breathing difficult. Exposure to high concentrations can result in chest tightness, coughing and wheezing. Ground-level ozone can also damage agricultural crops such as potatoes and tomatoes as well as affect

trees and other vegetation. Ozone also weakens rubber and attacks metals and painted surfaces. Canada-Wide Environmental Standards (CWESs) have been developed for ground-level ozone. The standard to be achieved by 2015 is 65 ppb. This is based on the 4th highest measurement annually (8-hour means), averaged over 3 consecutive years; and 3) Definition: Particulates are particles in the air either from a natural origin or as a result of human activity. PM-2.5 is particulate matter with an effective diameter of 2.5 microns or less which bypass filtration in the nose and may be deposited in the lungs. This is referred to as "respirable" particulate. Common natural sources of particulates include wind-blown soil dust, forest fires, sea salt, volcanoes, and plants, as well as, human activity such as fuel combustion and any other burning, travel on dirt roads, construction work, and mining and quarrying. In analyzing particulates, PM-2.5 is of special significance in terms of health impacts since it has a higher chance of entering and remaining in the lungs if inhaled. People with existing breathing complaints such as asthma, bronchitis, or emphysema are likely to be adversely affected by high concentrations of particulates. Particulates can also cause corrosion and soiling of metalwork or other materials, damage vegetation, and reduce visibility. Canada-Wide Environmental Standards (CWESs) have been developed for PM-2.5. The standard to be achieved by 2010 is 30 mg/m3. This is based on the 98th percentile measurement annually (24-hour means), averaged over 3 consecutive years. <http://www.mississauga.ca/portal/discover/aboutmississauga>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.mississauga.ca/portal/residents/urbanforestry>



## Getting Started

<sup>1</sup> Statistics Canada, Estimates of Population, Cansim Tables 051-0047 and 051-0048 for CMA, 051-0053 and 051-0054 for CDs and Provinces. Cansim Table 051-0004 for Canada

Notes: 1) For this series, Cansim recognizes 1 July 2009 - 30 June 2010 as the year 2009; 2) Net International Migration is defined as (Immigrants + Returning Emigrants + Net Non-Permanent Residents) - (Emigrants + Net Temporary Emigrants); and 3) Net temporary emigration includes Canadian citizens and immigrants living temporarily abroad who have not maintained a usual place of residence in Canada.

<sup>2</sup> Portraits of Peel: <http://www.peelregion.ca/social-services/pdfs/Portraits-of-Peel-2011.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Portraits of Peel: <http://www.peelregion.ca/social-services/pdfs/Portraits-of-Peel-2011.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> City Magnets II: Benchmarking the Attractiveness of 50 Canadian Cities, Conference Board of Canada, 2010, Pg. 49.



## Belonging and Leadership

<sup>1</sup> Elections Canada, Official Voting, 2000: <http://www.parl.gc.ca/About/Parliament/FederalRidings/History/hfer.asp?Language=E&Search=T>

<http://www.elections.ca/content.asp?section=gen&dir=rep/37g&document=table11&lang=e&textonly=false>

2004 <http://www.elections.ca/scripts/OVR2004/default.html>

2006 <http://www.elections.ca/scripts/OVR2006/default.html>

2008 <http://www.elections.ca/scripts/OVR2008/default.html>

2011 [http://enr.elections.ca/National\\_e.aspx](http://enr.elections.ca/National_e.aspx)

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada, Financial Data and Charitable Donations data collected by CRA.

Note: Donations based on the amount declared on line 340 of the income tax form. CAs Data from Statistics Canada, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Special Request.

<sup>3</sup> Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 105-0501 based on the Canadian Community Health, CMA averages are population weighted using total populations of health units.

<sup>4</sup> Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 105-0501, based on the Canadian Community Health Survey. CMA averages are population weighted using 2005 total populations of health units.





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