



Halton Regional Police Service Public Agenda Recommendation Report

To: Chair and Board Members

From: Chief Stephen J. Tanner

Subject: MID-YEAR PERFORMANCE REPORT

Report #: P25-09-R-03

Date: September 25, 2025

RECOMMENDATION:

"That the Halton Police Board receives Report #P25-09-R-03 for information and discussion."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "S. J. Tanner".

Stephen J. Tanner
Chief of Police

:KM

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND:

This report presents an overview of the Service's January-to-June 2025 performance in a number of key statistical measures compared to previous years, along with a discussion about noted trends. It also provides an overview of the Service's 2024 full-year performance in comparison to other large police agencies in Ontario, based on data released by Statistics Canada in July.

DISCUSSION / ANALYSIS:

2025 Mid-Year Statistical Summary

This section of the report provides a statistical summary for the January–June 2024 and 2025 timeframes, in addition to presenting a summary of five-year trends. Data was obtained from the in-house Niche Records Management System (RMS) and was prepared and analysed by the Police Analytics Unit. The crime categories are slightly different to those reported by Statistics Canada at each year's end due to the reporting requirements and data processes utilized by Statistics Canada. The Niche RMS statistics are valid for internal comparison purposes.

Analysis indicates that 665 less criminal offences were reported in the first six months of 2025 (7,523) than were recorded in the same period in 2024 (8,188). This is a raw number decrease of 8.1%, but represents a decrease in the crime rateⁱ of 11.7% when regional population growth is considered.

Violent crimeⁱⁱ offences increased by 2.1% from 1,266 in 2024, to 1,292 in 2025. This, however, represents a violent crime rate decrease of 2.0% due to population increase. These crimes accounted for 17.2% of all criminal offences, up from 15.5% in 2024.

Property crimeⁱⁱⁱ fell by 12.5% from 6,354 in 2024 to 5,561 in 2025. This represents a property crime rate decrease of 15.9%.

The “Other Crimes”^{iv} category of offences was up by 18.0% in 2025 (from 568 to 670 offences). This represents a crime rate increase of 13.3% in this category of crimes.

The 2025 clearance rate^v (37.8%) was higher than the 2024 value (34.5%).

Other Trends:

Motor vehicle collision totals were 0.3% lower during 2025 (down from 4,974 to 4,958). Property damage collisions^{vii} were down from 4,519 to 4,486 (-0.7%). Injury collision^{viii} totals were up from 453 to 470 (+3.8%). Fatal collisions were unchanged at 2.

Impaired driving apprehensions were up 15.1% in 2025 (from 186 to 214).

Warning notices (Warns) provide officers with an opportunity to document an offence and educate the public, but proceed by way of a warning option instead of a charge. Total enforcement (Provincial Offence Notices issued, plus Warns) was up by 6,077, or 27.9%, to 27,841 (from 21,764 in 2024).

Total CAD events^{vi} increased by 7,638, or 11.4%, to 74,856 (from 67,218 in 2024).

Statistical Trend Discussion

Drilling down into the data for the first six months of the year, the following key trends have been identified:

- Violent crime is up about 2% (26 occurrences), but with population growth taken into account this represents a drop in the violent crime rate of approximately 2%. The increase of 26 occurrences is statistically insignificant, but in percentage terms, the following were the most impactful:
 - Abduction/forcible confinement (up 9, from 17 to 26, +53%) – this is a highly variable occurrence type with no long-term pattern in either direction
 - Robbery (up 13, from 68 to 81, +19%) – also varies by year with no overall trend

- Property crime is down (having risen in each of the previous five years) – decreasing by 12.5% (793 occurrences) - this represents a drop in the property crime rate of about 16%. Despite this decline, the number of property crimes in the first six months of 2025 was still higher than the same period in 2023. Property crime totals for the January to June period have risen from 3,532 in 2019, to 5,561 in 2025. However, the fall in 2025 is a welcome reversal over the recent trend. This 2025 decrease is due to declines in almost every property crime category, including:
 - Theft – down 129 (-4%)
 - Break & Enter - down 138 (-26%)
 - Fraud – down 164 (-13%)
 - Mischief – down 110 (-21%)
 - Arson – down 15 (-62%)

Of note: the massive growth of theft of motor vehicle offences over the past five years reversed somewhat in the first six months of 2025 (down 254, from 796 to 542, -32%) – taking population growth into account this actually represents a 35% decline in the theft of auto crime rate. In the first six months of 2019 there were 215 auto theft occurrences, and this number peaked last year at 796. The 2025 decline is both statistically significant and very welcome news.

- The overall clearance rate is up from 34.5% to 37.8%. The major factors related to this improvement are:
 - **A shift in workload toward solvable crimes:** A 12.5% drop in property crime (traditionally harder to solve) means fewer of those lower-clearance cases are being reported. At the same time, violent crime (traditionally higher-clearance) increased by 2.0%, so the relative proportion of cases that are more solvable is now higher. In the first six months of 2025, violent crimes accounted for 17.2% of all criminal offences, up from 15.5% in 2024.
 - **Impact on clearance rates:** The Service achieved a 3.3% overall improvement in clearance rates, likely driven by a reduction in the “weight” of harder-to-solve property crimes. While the change in violent crime was more modest, the significant drop in property crime has eased investigative pressures and may allow some resources to be reallocated toward higher-priority areas such as violent crime.
 - **Operational and community impact:** The decline in property crime has lessened the demand on frontline patrol and investigative units, which has created opportunities to redirect resources toward violent crime. While the smaller change in violent crime warrants sustained attention given its greater seriousness, the substantial reduction in property crime remains a positive outcome.
- In summary, these statistics suggest a noteworthy reduction in crimes that are typically harder to solve, which has improved clearance rates and resource efficiency. While violent

crime increased slightly, the sharp drop in property crime is particularly significant because it reduces the volume of lower-clearance cases.

Five Year Statistical Trends

The following four tables provide a summary of crime and workload trends over the past five years for a selection of key crime types and measures. The statistics presented below, excluding the clearance rate, are **expressed as a rate** (per 100,000 population) to remove the impact of population growth:

Halton Region:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5-Year Average
Robbery	7	13	7	10	11	10
Assault	85	115	101	104	101	101
Sexual Assault	15	22	16	13	12	16
Violent Crime	159	213	194	184	181	186
Break and Enter	49	53	64	78	56	60
Auto Theft	49	84	117	116	76	88
Theft	278	403	453	457	421	402
Fraud	90	108	98	186	155	127
Property Crime	553	750	817	926	778	765
Other Criminal Code	159	160	146	83	94	128
Total Crime	871	1,124	1,157	1,193	1,053	1,080
Impaired Driving	38	32	36	27	30	33
Property Damage	447	332	660	659	628	546
Personal Injury Collisions	45	65	68	66	66	62
PONs and Warns Issued	3,960	3,357	2,917	3,171	3,897	3,461
CAD Events	11,342	10,674	10,545	9,795	10,479	10,567
Crime Clearance Rate	45.7%	43.1%	41.3%	34.5%	37.8%	40.5%

District 1:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5-Year Average
Robbery	9	10	11	8	12	10
Assault	107	120	96	100	105	106
Sexual Assault	6	21	12	10	14	13
<i>Violent Crime</i>	164	203	188	178	176	182
Break and Enter	53	39	42	48	35	43
Auto Theft	34	96	104	90	56	76
Theft	230	311	338	367	347	319
Fraud	58	80	71	124	118	90
<i>Property Crime</i>	448	618	634	708	612	604
<i>Other Criminal Code</i>	169	247	276	97	120	182
Total Crime	781	1,068	1,098	983	909	968
Impaired Driving	42	37	32	24	31	33
Property Damage	329	607	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Personal Injury Collisions	51	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
PONs and Warns Issued	3,102	2,916	2,936	2,926	3,592	3,096
CAD Events	10,016	9,641	10,029	8,890	9,365	9,588
Crime Clearance Rate	67.1%	48.4%	55.9%	39.4%	40.3%	50.2%

District 2:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5-Year Average
Robbery	6	17	6	11	11	10
Assault	76	103	99	102	99	96
Sexual Assault	16	24	16	12	10	15
<i>Violent Crime</i>	150	210	178	183	183	181
Break and Enter	45	62	66	92	73	68
Auto Theft	46	87	152	142	101	106
Theft	269	382	472	451	441	403
Fraud	93	114	101	218	169	139
<i>Property Crime</i>	550	738	859	990	854	798
<i>Other Criminal Code</i>	86	79	67	64	71	74
Total Crime	786	1,027	1,104	1,237	1,108	1,052
Impaired Driving	28	21	28	18	25	24
Property Damage	339	525	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Personal Injury Collisions	40	49	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
PONs and Warns Issued	4,455	3,440	3,115	3,169	4,133	3,663
CAD Events	10,927	10,002	10,072	9,713	10,951	10,333
Crime Clearance Rate	40.2%	37.2%	31.3%	30.5%	34.7%	34.8%

District 3:

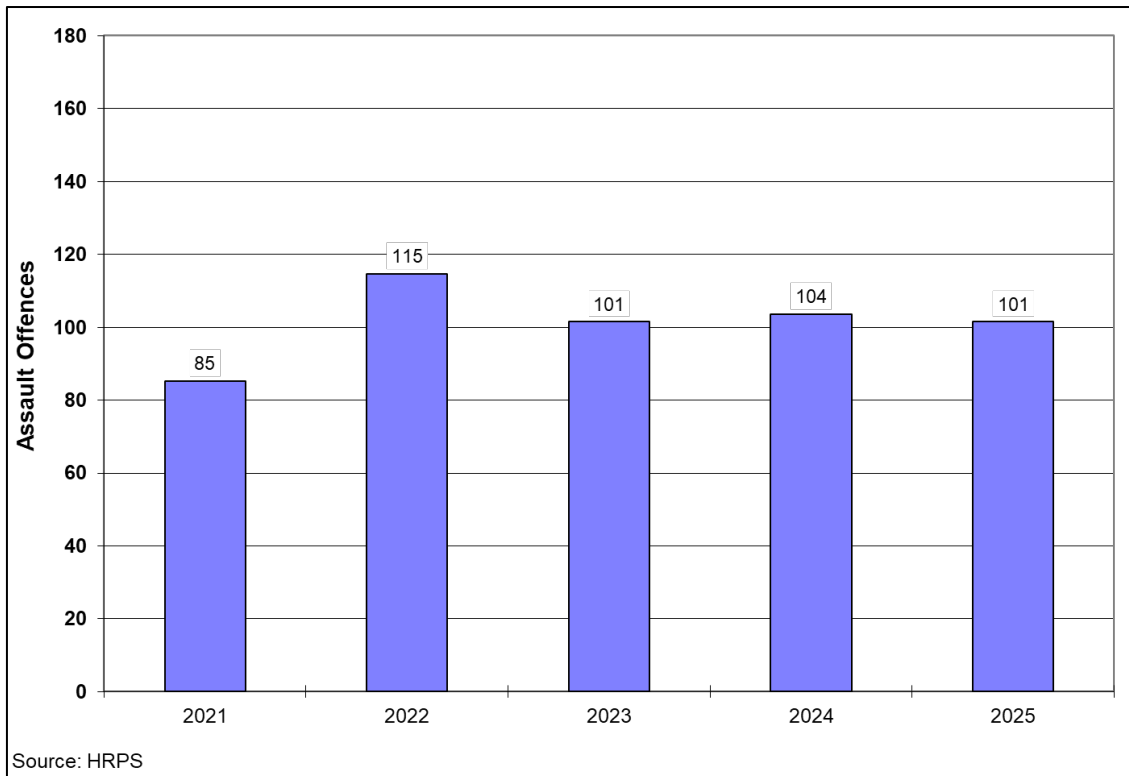
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5-Year Average
Robbery	8	11	4	11	11	9
Assault	88	120	110	108	99	105
Sexual Assault	13	21	19	19	12	17
<i>Violent Crime</i>	150	224	218	190	180	192
Break and Enter	77	60	83	96	60	75
Auto Theft	51	67	91	116	68	78
Theft	309	485	552	552	472	474

Fraud	97	127	125	210	178	147
Property Crime	642	856	958	1073	868	879
Other Criminal Code	80	158	89	85	87	100
Total Crime	872	1,238	1,264	1,348	1,136	1,172
Impaired Driving	50	39	41	32	32	39
Property Damage	360	598	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Personal Injury Collisions	45	63	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
PONs and Warns Issued	3,926	3,304	2,100	2,840	3,258	3,087
CAD Events	12,264	11,328	10,117	9,983	9,988	10,736
Crime Clearance Rate	47.6%	45.1%	37.5%	34.8%	39.1%	40.8%

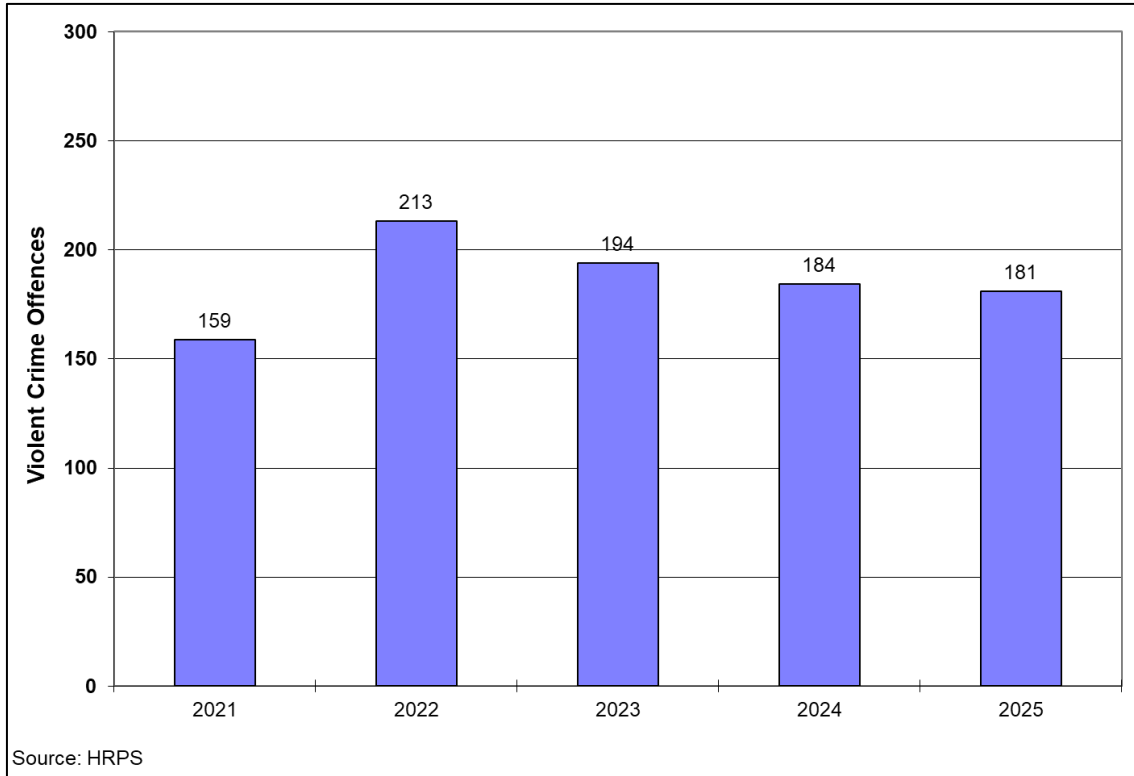
Key Trends

The following graphs give a quick visual update of the five-year trends in key measures tracked by the Service. The statistics presented below, excluding the clearance rate, are **expressed as a rate** (per 100,000 population) to remove the impact of population growth. The following data is for the Halton Region as a whole (January – June) for each year:

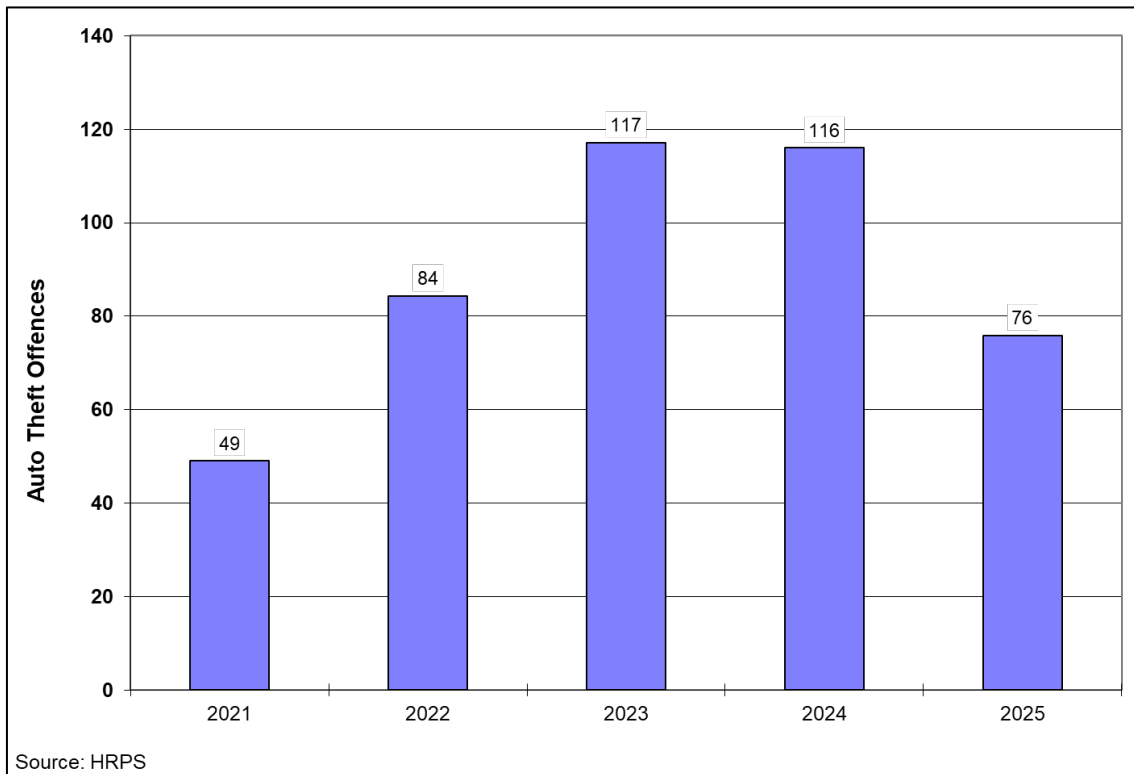
Assault Rate



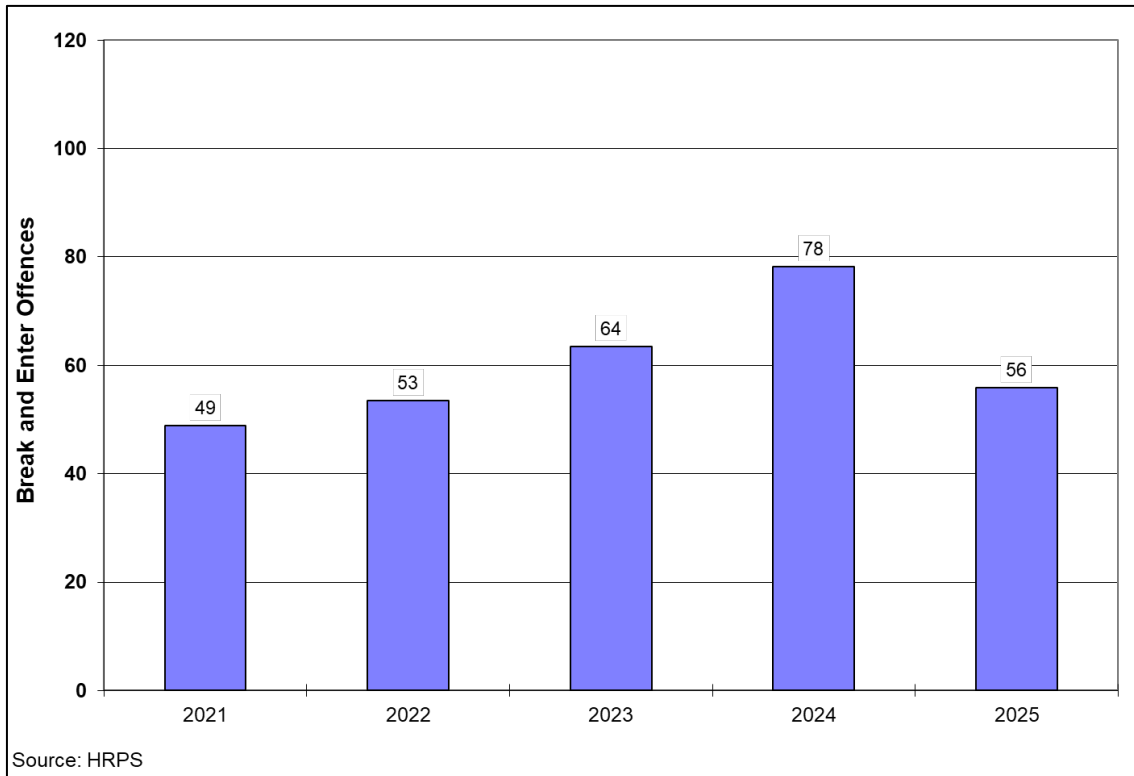
Violent Crime Rate



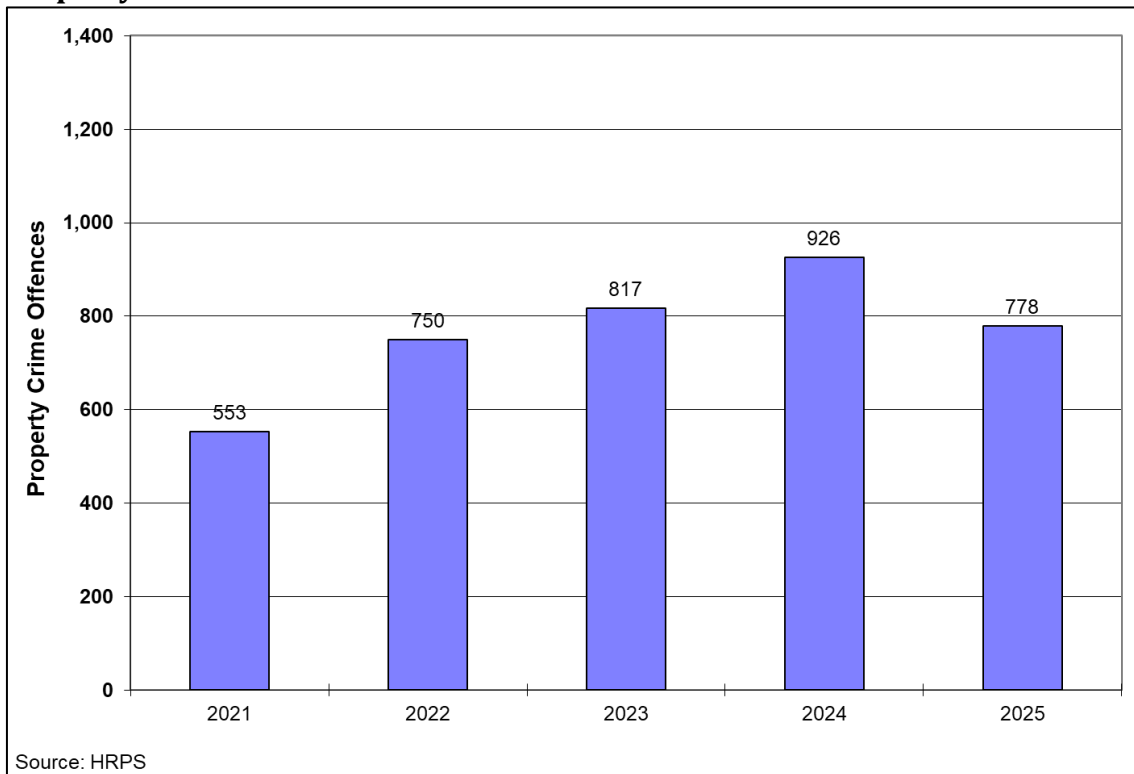
Auto Theft Rate



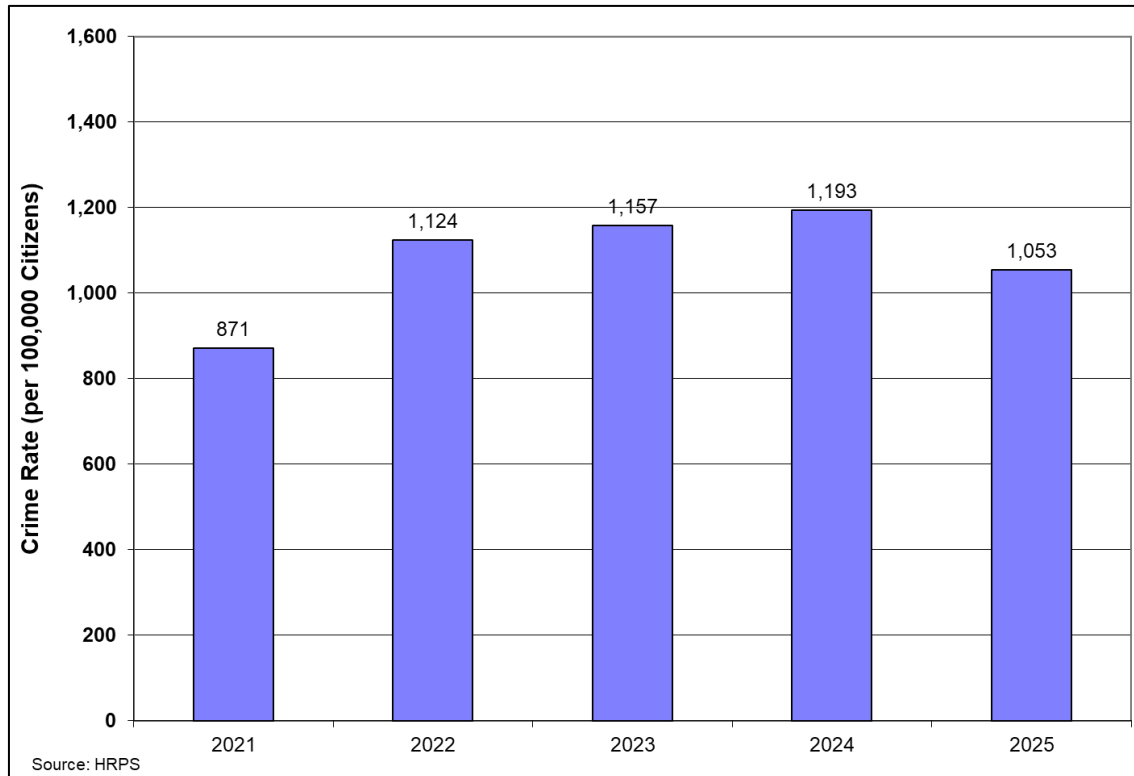
Break and Enter Rate



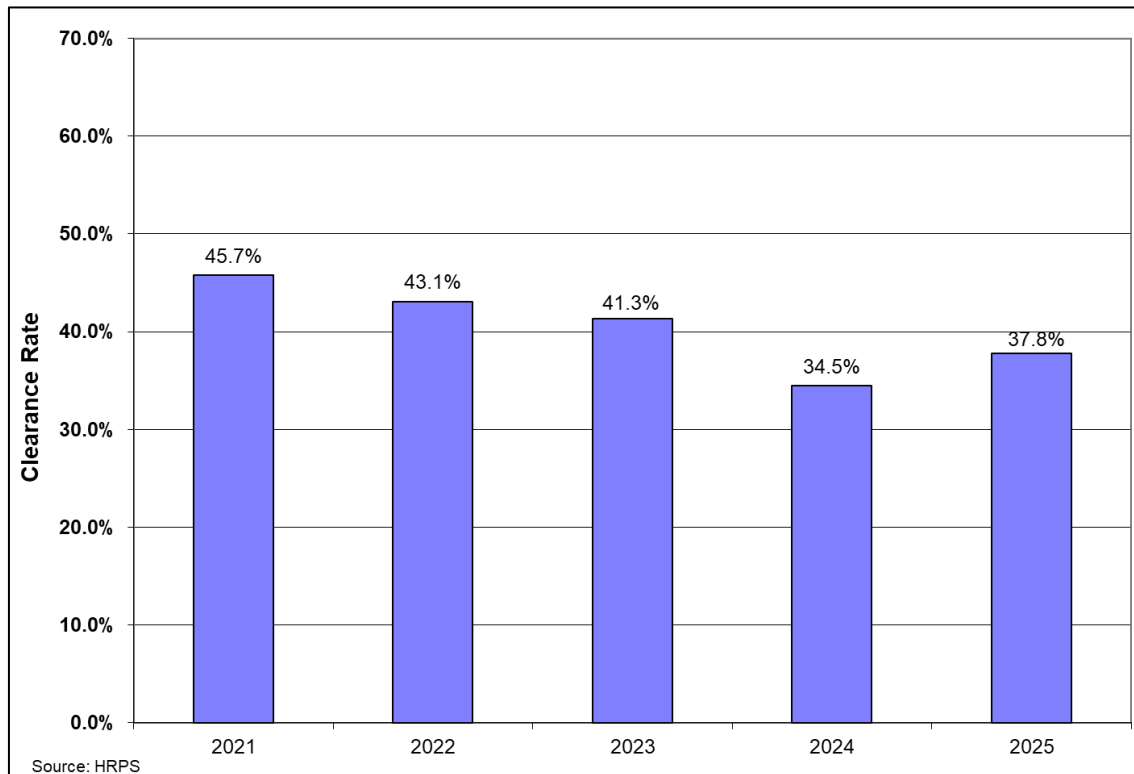
Property Crime Rate



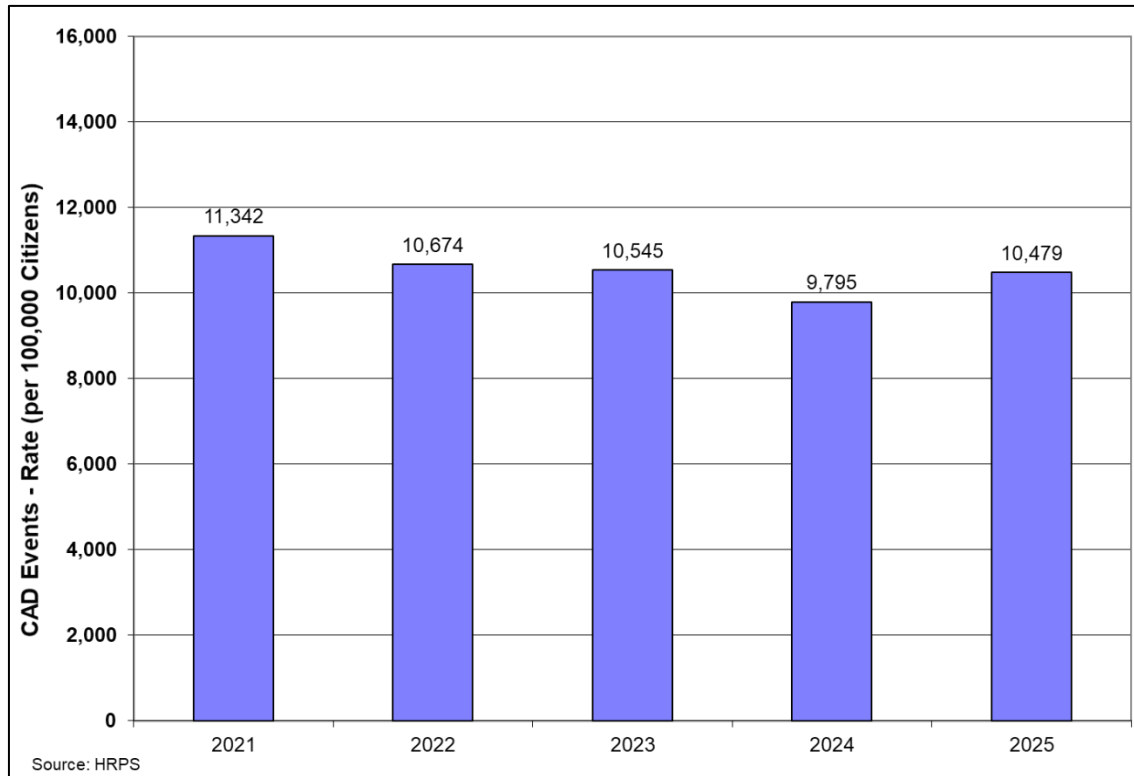
Overall Crime Rate



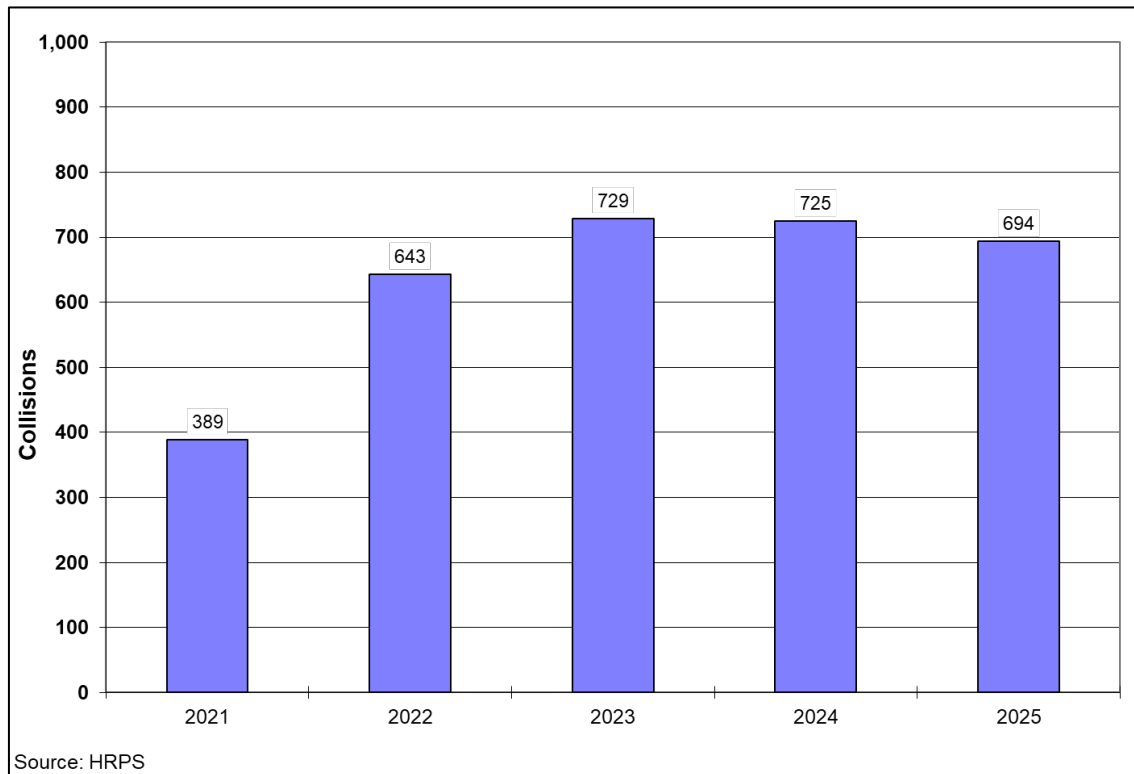
Crime Clearance Rate



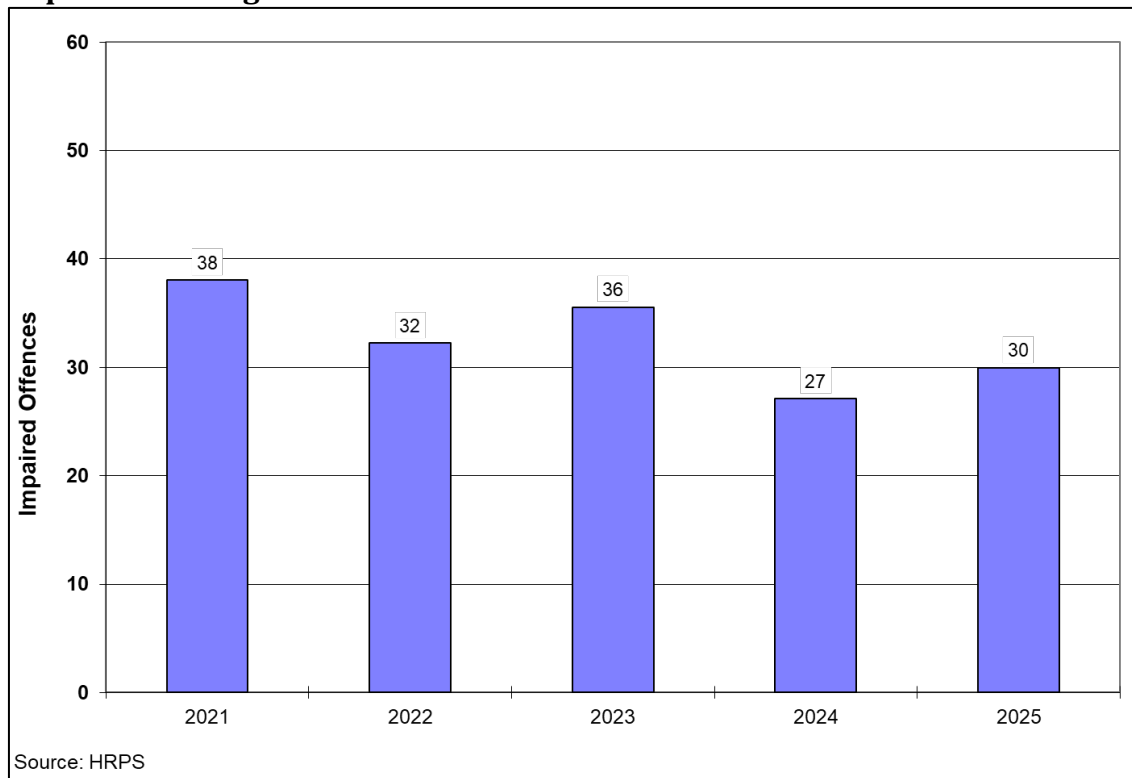
CAD Events



Total Collision Rate



Impaired Driving



Halton Data in Context and 2024 Statistics Canada Data

This section provides additional data to provide some context for the mid-year data presented above. Also, staff recently obtained year-end 2024 data for the largest police services in Ontario (from Statistics Canada) and graphs showing this data are provided below.

The current and future population of Halton is currently the subject of research and development by the municipalities. The numbers used in this report are from in-house projections based on draft Joint Best Planning Estimates, provided by the Region of Halton in late 2023. Even though these numbers may be modified in the coming year or so, it is clear that Halton is rapidly growing and the relative sizes of the four communities will continue to adjust. Figure 1 below highlights the overall change within Halton.

Figure 1 – Population Change (Source: Region of Halton)

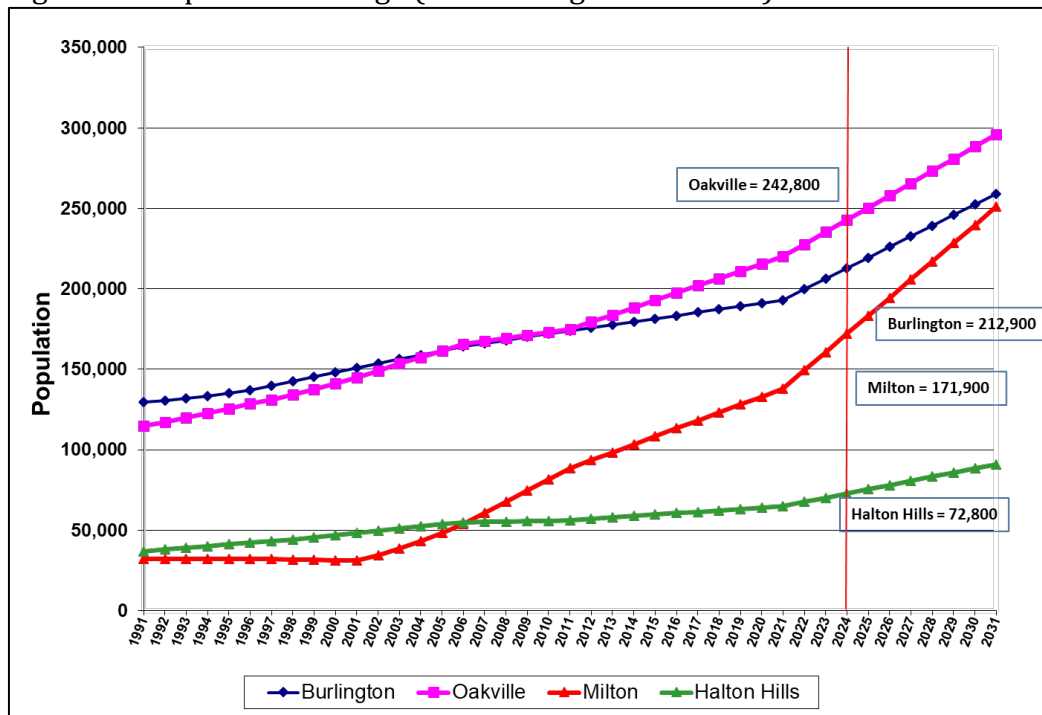
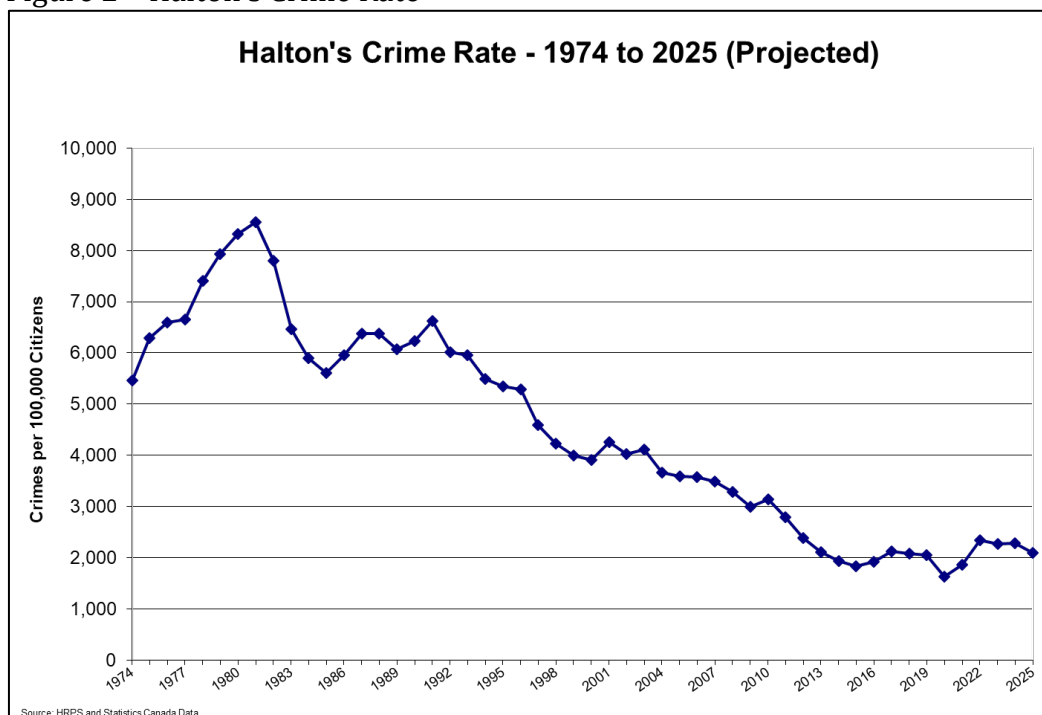


Figure 2 illustrates the changes in overall crime rate in Halton since regionalization in 1974. Similar to trends observed in much of the western world, crime rates have generally declined since the early 1990s and have remained near historical lows. However, there was an increase in 2021 and 2022 following the pandemic, returning to levels last seen from 2017 to 2019.

Figure 2 – Halton's Crime Rate



Recently released data (July 2025) from Statistics Canada indicates that Halton's 2024 crime rate was lower than every major police service in Ontario. Figures 3, 4 and 5 below show the rankings for various crime rate categories:

Figure 3 - Overall Crime Rate (2024 – crimes per 100,000 population)

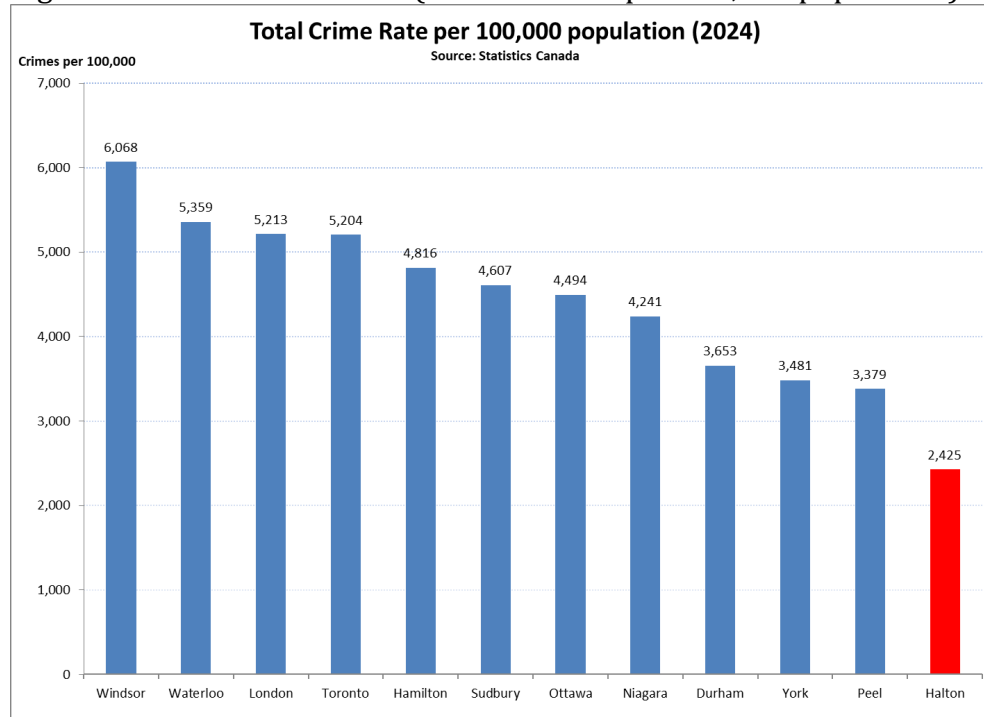


Figure 4 - Violent Crime Rate (2024 – crimes per 100,000 population)

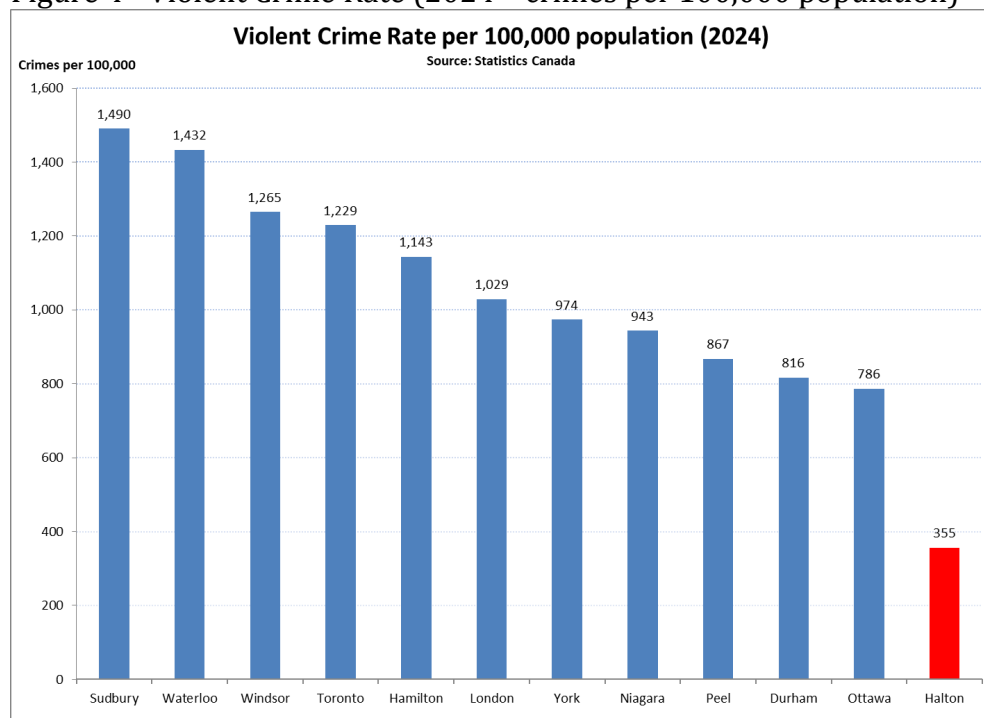
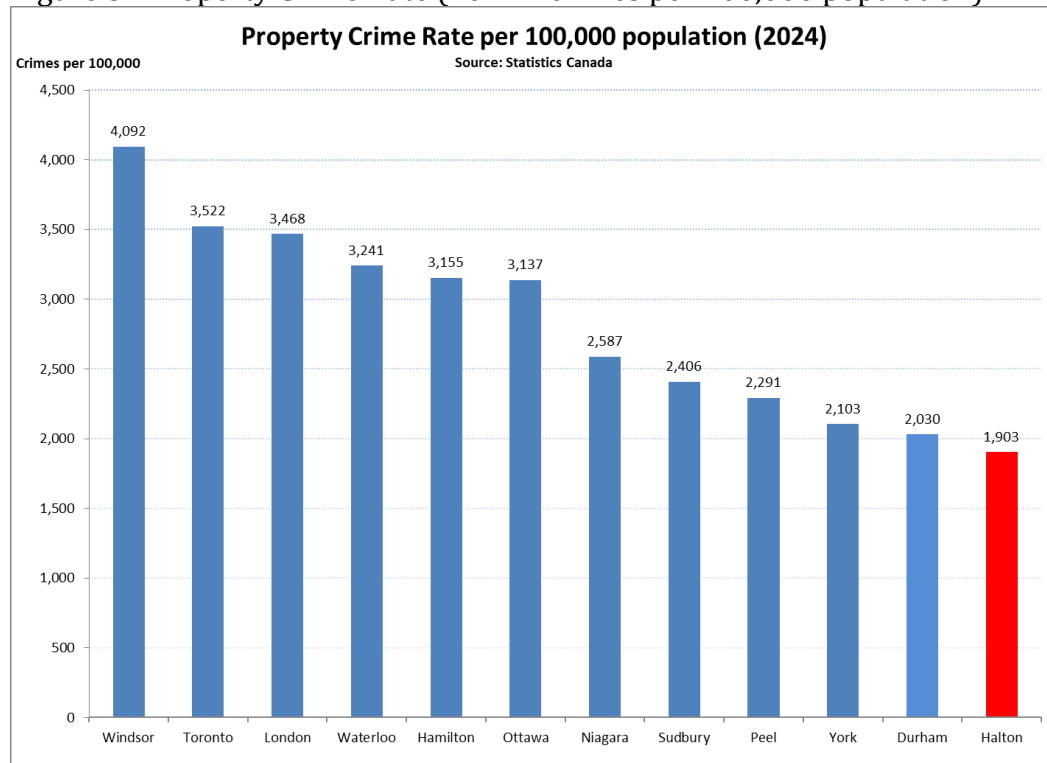


Figure 5 - Property Crime Rate (2024 – crimes per 100,000 population)



Figures 6 and 7 show the clearance rates for overall crime and violent crime respectively. Halton's crime clearance rates exceed the majority of the Big 12 in both categories.

Figure 6 - Overall Crime Clearance Rate (2024)

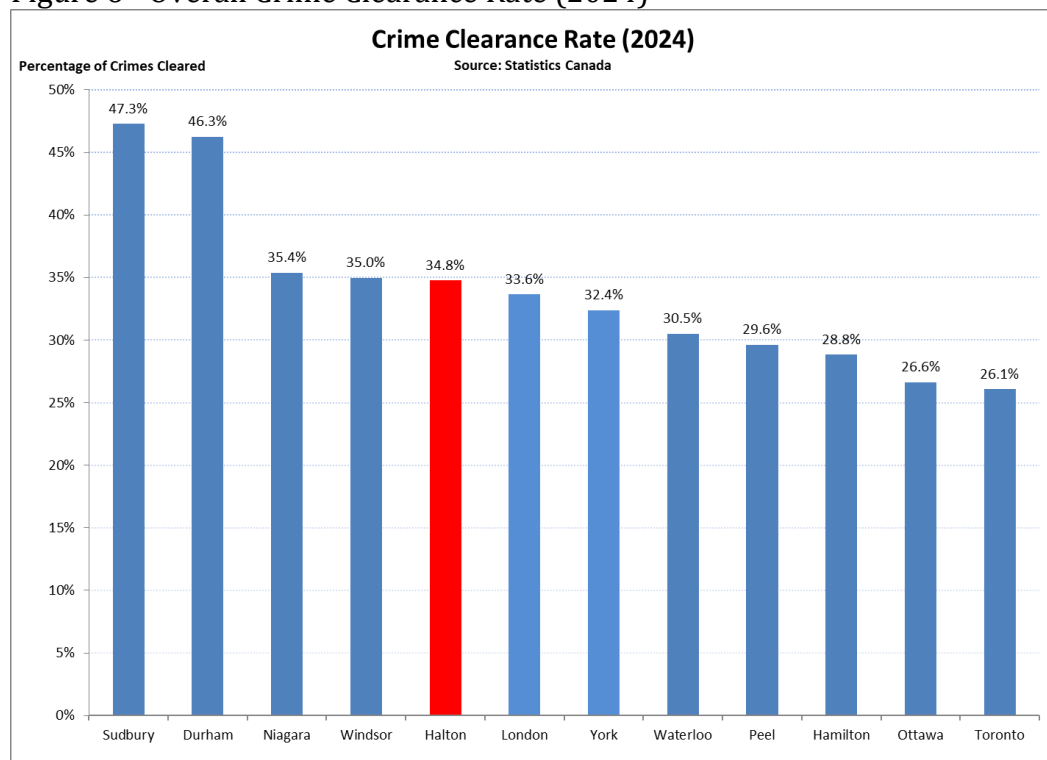
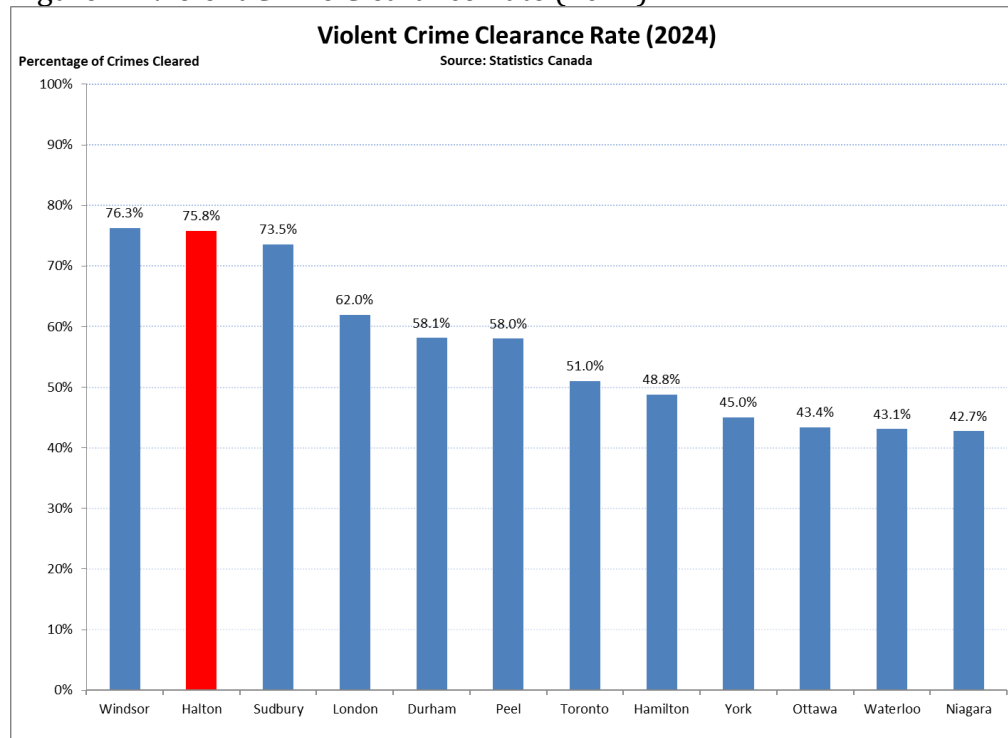


Figure 7 - Violent Crime Clearance Rate (2024)



Data from Statistics Canada in July shows that Halton ranked highest among Ontario's large police services in all measures of the national Crime Severity Index for 2024 (Overall, Violent, and Non-Violent), and placed fourth in the Weighted Clearance Rate, as illustrated in Figures 8–11.

Figure 8 - Overall Crime Severity Index (2024)

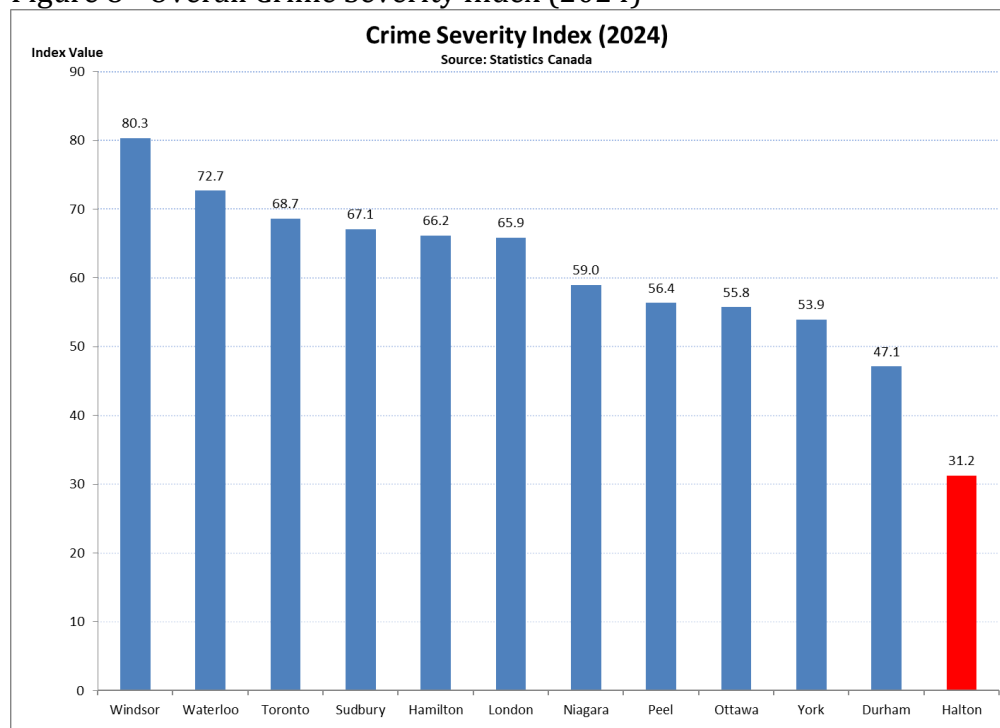


Figure 9 – Violent Crime Severity Index (2024)

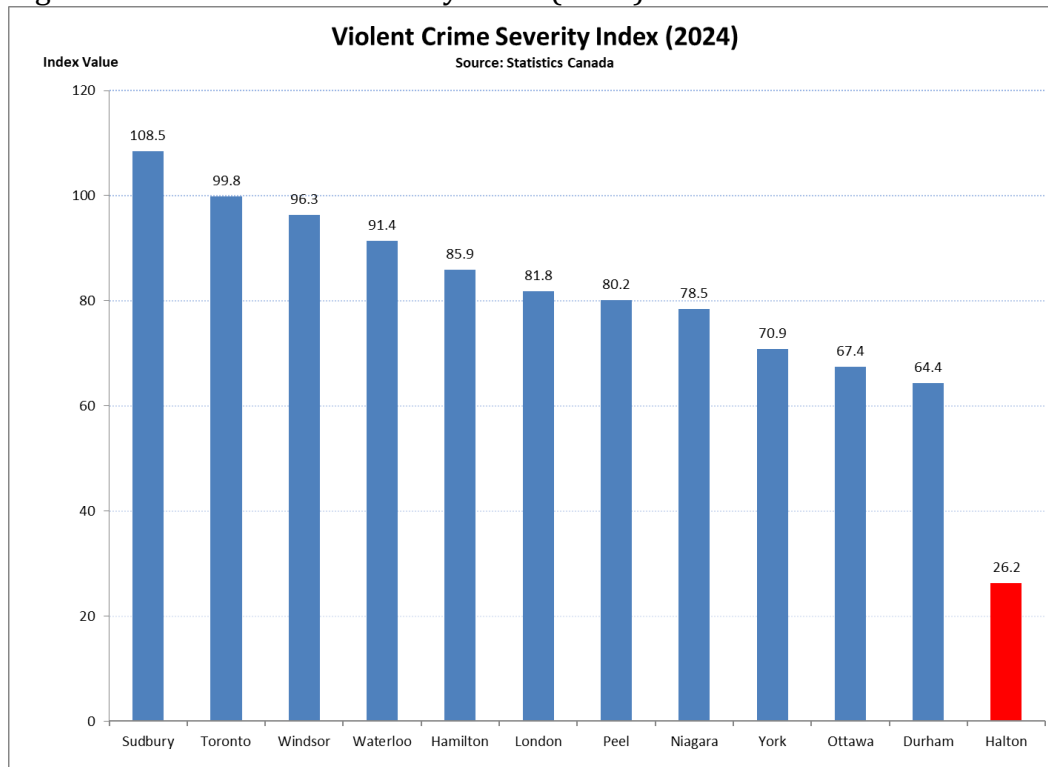


Figure 10 – Non-Violent Crime Severity Index (2024)

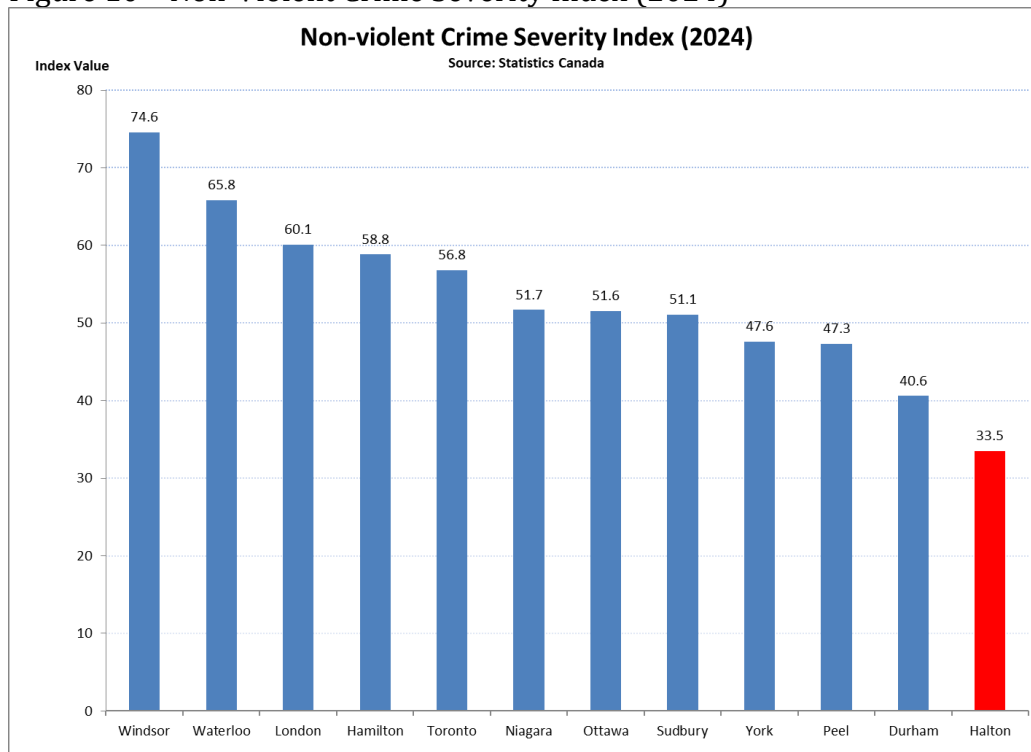
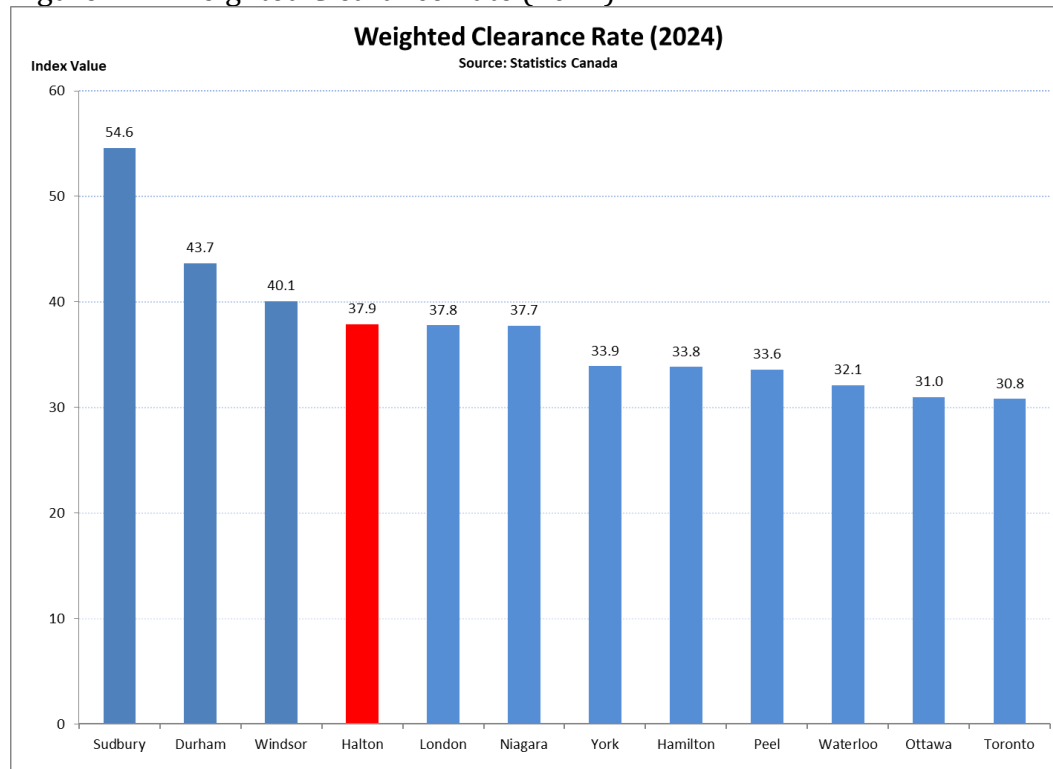


Figure 11 – Weighted Clearance Rate (2024)

**ALTERNATIVES:**

N/A

CONSULTATION:

Senior Management
Police Analytics Unit

FINANCIAL / HUMAN RESOURCE / LEGAL ISSUES:

N/A

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT ISSUES:

HRPS 2024-2027 Strategic Plan – Strategic Objectives 1,2,4 & 5

Definitions

i The **crime rate** is the number of crimes that occurred for a set number of residents. The Service and Statistics Canada report the number of crimes per 100,000 people. Using a rate of crime measurement allows us to compare crime statistics between communities with different populations, and within communities over different time periods.

ii **Violent crime** incidents involve offences that deal with the application, or threat of application, of force to a person. These include homicide, attempted murder, and various forms of assault, robbery and abduction/confinement.

iii **Property crime** incidents involve unlawful acts with the intent of gaining property but do not involve the use or threat of violence against an individual. Theft, breaking and entering, mischief, fraud and possession of stolen goods are examples of property crimes.

iv **Other Crimes** incidents involve the remaining Criminal Code offences that are not classified as violent or property incidents (excluding traffic). Examples include bail violations, counterfeit currency, disturbing the peace, prostitution and offensive weapons.

v The **clearance rate** is the percentage of the total number of crimes that occur which are solved (cleared). Criminal incidents can either be cleared "by charge" or "cleared otherwise". When a police investigation leads to the identification of a suspect, an "information" is laid against that person (i.e., the person is formally charged). From a statistical point of view, the laying of an information means that at least one actual incident can be "cleared by charge".

Incidents can also be "cleared otherwise." In some cases, police cannot lay an information even if they have identified a suspect and have enough evidence to support the laying of an information. Examples include cases of diplomatic immunity, instances where the complainant declines to proceed with charges against the accused, or cases where the alleged offender dies before he or she can be formally charged. Such incidents are considered to be "cleared otherwise," that is, other than by the laying of a charge.

vi **CAD Events** is a measure of service delivery and represents a self-contained unit of police activity as captured in the Computer Aided Dispatch system. The number quantifies work for both uniformed police officer and civilian members. Please note that to best capture response and service delivered to the public as opposed to internal administrative work, certain CAD event types are excluded in the calculation such as OUTS, BUSY, Abandoned 911 calls and non-police calls received through communications.

vii **A Property Damage Collision** is a motor vehicle collision where property damage has occurred but in which no parties are injured.

viii **An Injury Collision** is a motor vehicle collision where one or more parties involved are injured.