



REPORT TO CALGARY POLICE COMMISSION



Race Data Analysis Technical Report 2024

ISC: ☒ Unclassified ☐ Protected A ☐ Protected B

Date 2025 04 23

Submitted for

☒ Information only ☐ Discussion ☐ Decision / Approval

Type of Meeting

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Executive Committee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commission Regular Meeting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance, Audit, & Infrastructure Committee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Session |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Police Personnel & Culture Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> In-camera with CPS |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policing Services Committee | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Workplace Review Steering Committee | |

Reason for Report

- ☐ Obligation under the *Police Act* or *Police Service Regulation*
☐ Obligation under Commission Policy
☐ Report on program and/or update on progress
☒ Response to Motion or Commission Inquiry
☐ Other: Commitment to Anti-Racism

Previous motion by CPC: “*MOVED and SECONDED to table the motion directing the Service to return to CPC with a root cause analysis such as a 5 whys analysis of racial disparity identified by race-based data and for the Service to develop a communications plan around the analysis. This will be incorporated into the 2024 race-based data report that is returning to PSC in May 2025.*”

Recommendations

It is recommended the Race Data Analysis report is presented at the CPC Public Session on May 28th, 2025.

Background / Analysis / Considerations / Next Steps

The Race Data Analysis reports provide a descriptive statistical analysis of the 2024 race data, as well as five-year trending. These are the second annual race data report that builds on the previous publication and analyzes demographic data from 2018-2024. The report focusses on

disproportionality and disparity by race, as well as intersectionality. Based on feedback from the public, academics, other sectors (i.e., Health and Justice) as well as meetings with community groups (e.g., External Anti-Racism Committee - ARAC, CPS Superboards, Action Dignity, Civil Liberties Law), the report has changed some terms. It also applies statistical tests to identify significant trends that compare 2024 findings to previous years.

As per a previous motion by the Commission, a *Five Whys* approach was assessed as a tool for analysis, but the root causes/drivers cannot be reduced back to a simple explanation – the causes are complex. The “whys” include the following four drivers that go beyond the purview of CPS. In addition, to fully understand the findings presented here, would require a review of each individual’s background information (e.g., socioeconomic status, family background, lived experiences), as well as the contextual factors surrounding each interaction. This individual-level of data not available to us. This is not say that we cannot dig deeper into the data that is available to us to better understand some of the drivers, as such the analysis correlate findings with geographical, operational, and investigative data to provide more insight.

Root Causes Identified:

1. Historical and systemic racism, including the enduring impacts of colonialism.
2. Structural inequities in housing, education, health, and justice systems.
3. Underrepresentation of Indigenous leadership in policy and decision-making.

The report findings show very similar results to the previous report, where there is an over-representation of the Indigenous and Black communities in the 2024 data as well as the trending. These same groups experience racial disparity when it comes to Officer Contacts; however, the magnitude of disparity is much higher for the Indigenous population. Race Data specific to CPS use of force events is included with the 2024 De-escalation and Use of Force Report which is being brought forward simultaneous to this report.

Engagement with community, non-governmental groups, and academics will continue to ensure awareness, dialogue, and collaboration. The CPS continues to advocate at the national level for a robust race-based data collection and reporting framework. Discussions are also underway to establish a provincial framework for Alberta police jurisdictions.

The CPS approach to race-based data analysis is leading practice in Canada and this approach continues to evolve in response to community feedback. Linking findings back to operational, investigative initiatives helps to understand some of the drivers and provide context to the findings.

The Communication Plan for the report release is similar to last year, where engagement with community and internal diversity groups is a focus. In response to feedback suggesting we make the reports more accessible; we have created a technical version as well as an abbreviated version and infographics that will be shared with the public.

Attachments

1. Race Data Technical Report 2024

Approval signatures

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Office of the Chief

Calgary Police Service Race Data Analysis 2024

Missing Persons

Officer Contacts

Victims of Violent Crime

Arrested Individuals

Corporate Data & Analytics

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The collection and analysis of race-based data has become an essential tool for understanding disparities in law enforcement encounters. This report builds on the inaugural CPS Race-based data report released in 2024. Since the first report was released, the CPS has met with many community groups and based on feedback received, the report has evolved. While still focussing on select subject areas (missing persons, subjects of Officer Contacts, victims of violence, and arrested individuals) through disproportionality, disparity and intersectionality, this report also applies statistical tests to identify significant trends when comparing 2024 findings to previous years. The previous report focussed on 2023 data, the focus of this report is 2024 data, and six-year trends from 2019 to 2024.

While the findings still show over-representation of the Indigenous population in almost every category examined, there have been some decreases in the magnitude of disproportionality and disparity. The report links these findings to operational initiatives (i.e., CERT, high crime, and disorder issues), as well as to the unhoused population trending.

Initiatives such as Missing Persons Indigenous Community Navigator have demonstrated the importance of integrating culturally specific supports into policing operations. This position brings expertise, insights and relationships that are not possible without being connected to the Indigenous community. This initiative aims to reduce the number of Indigenous persons who go missing, reduce the length of time people are missing and to provide appropriate supports to the families and missing persons.

The CPS continues race-based data collection and reporting advocacy with national and provincial organizations such as Statistics Canada and Alberta Association Chiefs of Police (AACP). Engagement with community and non-governmental groups is also ongoing for awareness, feedback, and collaboration.

We acknowledge that there are limitations to this analysis, including the use of police perception data, 2021 Census data not representative of Calgary's tremendous population growth and the increasing diversity of our residents, and the lack of traffic stop data. Despite these limitations, the CPS is committed to working toward a more robust data collection, analysis and reporting strategy that continues to evolve with each iteration of the report.

INTRODUCTION

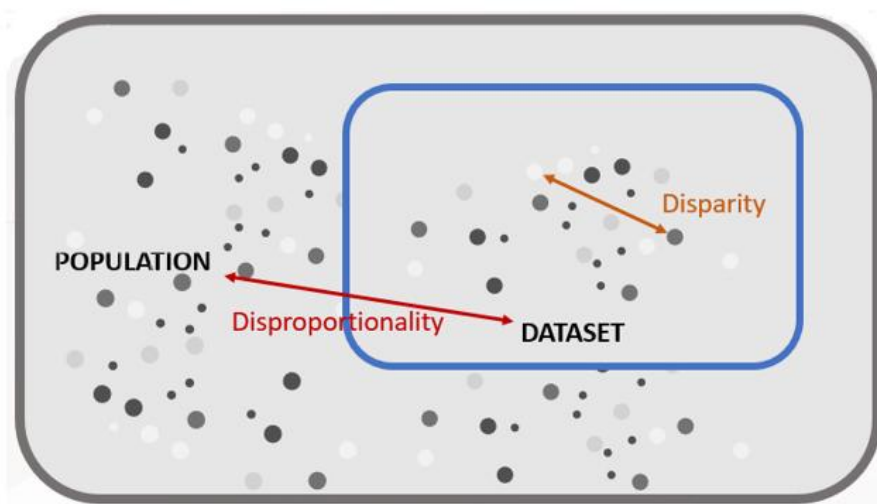
The collection and analysis of race-based data has become an essential tool for understanding disparities in law enforcement encounters¹. While police-public interactions can occur for many legitimate reasons, evidence consistently shows that certain racialized and Indigenous populations experience disproportionately higher levels of police interactions. Understanding why people come into contact with the police – and why racialized disparities persist – is essential for creating equitable policing practices.

KEY CONCEPTS

Much of the analysis presented in this report involves testing for either disproportionality or disparity (Figure 1). These metrics are commonly used to support ongoing societal efforts to address avoidable inequalities.

- These inequities may be related to historical or contemporary injustices.

Figure 1: Disproportionality compares the dataset to a base-population, disparity tests for different outcomes between groups within the dataset.



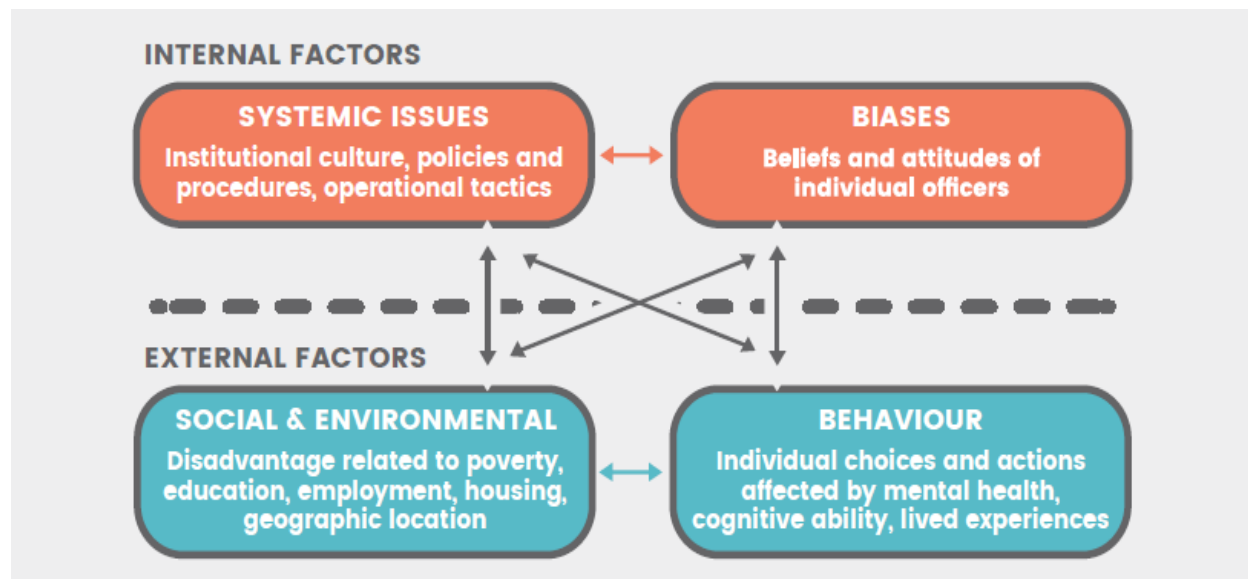
- **Disproportionality** refers to the state of being either under-represented or over-represented. It is expressed as a ratio, derived by comparing the percentage of persons in a particular racial group in the dataset, to the percentage of the same racial group in the reference population (i.e., Calgary population, unhoused or arrested persons, etc.).

¹ Encounters are defined as any engagement between a police officer and a member of the public, regardless of the individual's role (e.g., complainant, victim, subject, or offender).

- **Disparity** refers to a state of being unequal. It is used to detect unequal treatment or outcomes experienced by different groups in their interactions with the CPS.

Inequities can arise due to either internal or external risk factors (Figure 2). The analyses presented in this report rely upon race descriptions derived from officer perception, alone and in combination with other demographic traits (i.e., age and gender). It explores factors contributing to specific sub-sets of CPS-public interactions using an analytical framework that integrates internal (police-related) and external (community or societal) factors at both the systemic and individual levels.

Figure 2: Disproportionality and disparity in police data are the result of complex interactions between internal factors (police-related) and external factors (individual, community and societal).



This process is complex, containing methodological challenges, competing interpretations of disproportionality, and the risk of reinforcing biases².

- Figure 2 acknowledges the interplay between internal and external risk factors, which has led to a broad spectrum of perspectives surrounding disparities. Some emphasize

² A Five Whys approach was assessed as a tool for root-cause analysis but as discussed here, the root causes are complex. To fully understand the findings presented in this report would require detailed background information (e.g., socioeconomic status, family background, lived experiences), as well as the contextual factors surrounding each interaction. While this individual-level data is not available – the analysis in this report does dig deeper into the data and align it with geographical, operational, and investigative data to provide insights.

police-related issues such as institutional culture, policies, tactics or officer bias as the cause of racial disparities, while others suggest disparities reflect legitimate responses to crime patterns, community needs, socioeconomic conditions or individual choices.

With respect to the internal factors, there is historical and contemporary evidence that policing has disproportionately affected racialized groups, particularly Indigenous and Black communities. This is often described using terms such as over-policing or biased policing.

- "Over-policing" refers to deployment patterns or enforcement practices that disproportionately target certain neighborhoods or demographic groups, in some instances, independent of actual crime rates or community needs.
 - For example, some research studies indicate institutional policies related to discretionary practices (street checks or traffic stops) have disproportionately affected racialized populations.
- "Biased policing" (and the narrower racial profiling) refers to situations where individual officer decisions, intentionally (explicitly) or subconsciously (implicitly), are influenced by racial stereotypes – as well as stereotypes relating to other characteristics (i.e., gender, age, etc.) or other biases.
- Research shows that officers, like all individuals, can carry racial and other biases (whether implicit or explicit)³, influencing decision-making in discretionary stops and arrests.
- Crime "hot-spots" often reflect economically disadvantaged and racially diverse areas.
- Proactive policing strategies risk reinforcing historical biases by targeting neighborhoods based on past data.

Similarly, with respect to the external factors, extensive research has established socioeconomic conditions significantly influence both interactions with law enforcement and criminal involvement.

- Structural inequalities and social determinants related to economic status, unstable housing, limited employment opportunities or educational opportunities create environments in which police interactions become more frequent.

³ Explicit bias refers to attitudes or beliefs that people are consciously aware. Implicit bias refers to attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, or decisions in an unconscious way. Even people who believe in fairness and equality can hold implicit biases.

- Poverty correlates strongly with higher crime rates and homelessness significantly increases police interactions due to social disorder and enforcement of local bylaws.
- They also create conditions where certain demographic groups inherently experience more police interactions.
 - Colonial legacies, discriminatory policies, and socio-economic exclusion disproportionately affect Indigenous and Black communities, leading to higher exposure to police interactions.
- Individual decisions contribute to the likelihood of police interactions; however, individual behavior does not occur in isolation, it is shaped by socioeconomic contexts.
- Police are often placed in a reactive role, dealing with the symptoms of systemic failures rather than their root causes.

To provide actionable insights for solutions, analytical methods must be carefully selected to control for both internal policing practices and external socioeconomic factors before reaching conclusions regarding the causes of racial disparities in policing. Underlying assumptions influencing the interpretation of analytical results include:

- Acknowledgement that the way police enforce laws, allocate resources, and engage with communities does impact how systemic inequities manifest.
- The fact police are not immune to bias.
- The understanding that while police may not be the root-cause of broader systemic issues, control social policy or directly influence the social determinants, they do interact with them in ways that can either mitigate or reinforce disparities.
- Disparities do not necessarily indicate intentional racism. Labeling police as inherently racist is not productive, ignores the complexity of this subject and fails to differentiate between structural issues and individual actions.

A critical analytical consideration is how to interpret race-based data in a way that accounts for both systemic issues and community realities. The objective is to ensure that disparities are not misattributed. This is achieved through recognizing internal barriers and enforcement practices as well as the influence broader social determinants exert on crime patterns.

- **Key Challenge:** Obtaining consistent and reliable data (race-based and other intersected variables) to support rigorous analyses. Police data often lack granularity regarding socioeconomic contexts, limiting causal interpretations.

- **Key Limitation:** Some advanced statistical techniques require detailed individual-level data, which is usually unavailable due to privacy laws, the lack of data sharing agreements, and other reasons. This limits analytical robustness and causal interpretations.
- **Key Opportunity:** Increasing adoption of detailed race-based data collection can enhance analytical precision and help differentiate between socioeconomic determinants and police enforcement practices.

In summary, police-public interactions do not occur in isolation. The relationship between socioeconomic determinants, racial disparities, criminality, and police-citizen interactions is multifaceted and complex. It reflects complex interplays between socioeconomic determinants, the policies and practices that define police activities, and individual behavior. It is important to acknowledge historical inequities, without assuming all disparities today are the result of active discrimination. Effective analysis requires explicit consideration of:

- Structural factors influencing both criminality and police responses.
- The role of police policies, strategies and discretionary enforcement.
- How internal (police-related) and external (community/societal) factors intersect, resulting in disproportionate outcomes for racialized communities.

Understanding the factors that lead individuals into contact with police, and why these interactions disproportionately impact certain communities, is essential for promoting equitable policing. While police cannot solve systemic issues alone, they can use data-driven approaches to ensure enforcement practices do not reinforce systemic disparities.

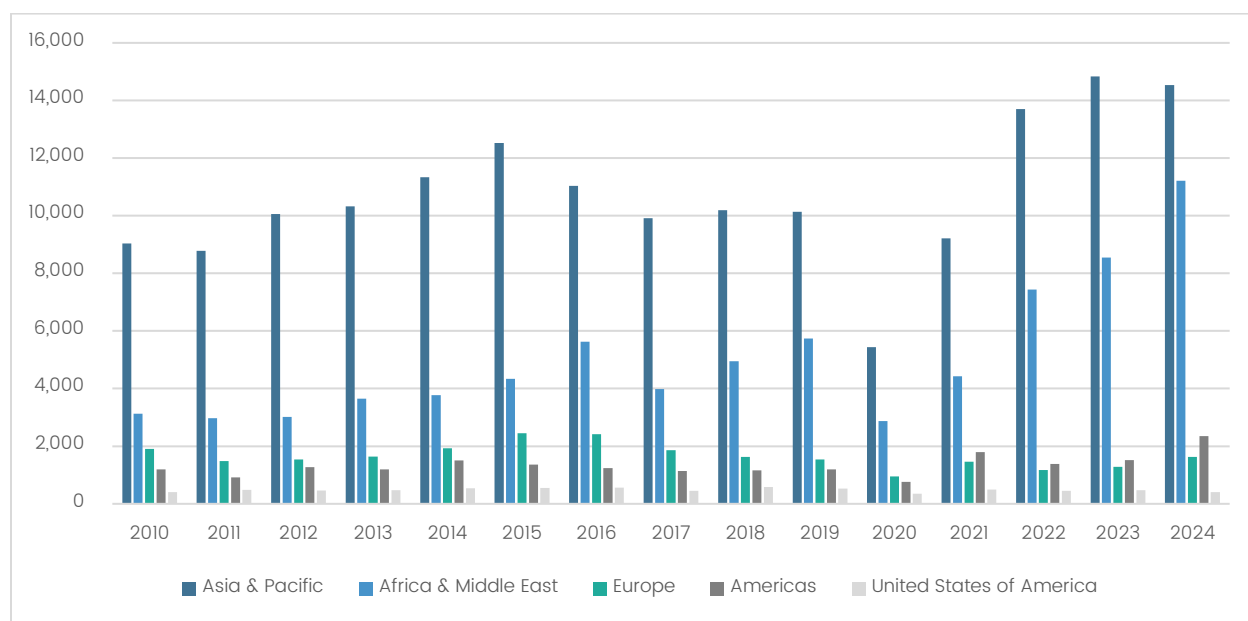
This is the second race data report published by the CPS. It builds on the previous (2024) publication and analyzes demographic data from 2018–2024. The report focuses on disproportionality and disparity by race, as well as some elements of intersectionality⁴. Based on feedback from the public, some terms have been adjusted within the reporting. Statistical tests to identify significant trends that compare 2024 findings to previous years are also included. Ultimately, the objective of the analysis provided in this report is to allow the CPS to develop evidence-based solutions.

⁴ There are limitations to the intersectional analysis due to limited demographic variables collected and small sample sizes.

CALGARY'S DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2024, Calgary experienced a substantial population increase of ~100,000 people to take Calgary to almost 1.6 million. In the last five years, Calgary's population has increased by ~18%, driven by both interprovincial migration as well as immigration. The 2025 Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRRC)⁵ data shows immigration patterns into Calgary are becoming more diverse, with notable increases of Asia/Pacific and Africa/Middle East permanent residents moving to Calgary (Figure 3). The census population data used in this report does not reflect this level of diversity and is noted as a limitation of the analysis.

Figure 3: Permanent residents by region of birth.



Calgary census data⁶ shows:

- The proportion of Black individuals in the overall population of Calgary increased by almost 1.5% in 2024 (6.1% compared to 4.7% in 2018).
- Calgary's Indigenous population increased slightly from 3% in 2018 to 3.3% in 2024.
- The Racialized population grew by 4% in 2024 where they now comprise 37.4% of the population compared to 33.5% in 2018.
- There is a corresponding decline by almost 5.5% in the proportion of White individuals in Calgary where they now comprise 53.2% in 2024 compared to 58.8% in 2018.

⁵ Source: IRCC, RDB, Permanent Residents, February 28, 2025 data.

⁶ These are based on extrapolating the 2016 and 2021 Statistics Canada census data for Calgary. The current influx of immigrants observed in Calgary has not been considered due to lack of data for specific racial groups.

Figure 4: Calgary's Racial Demographics

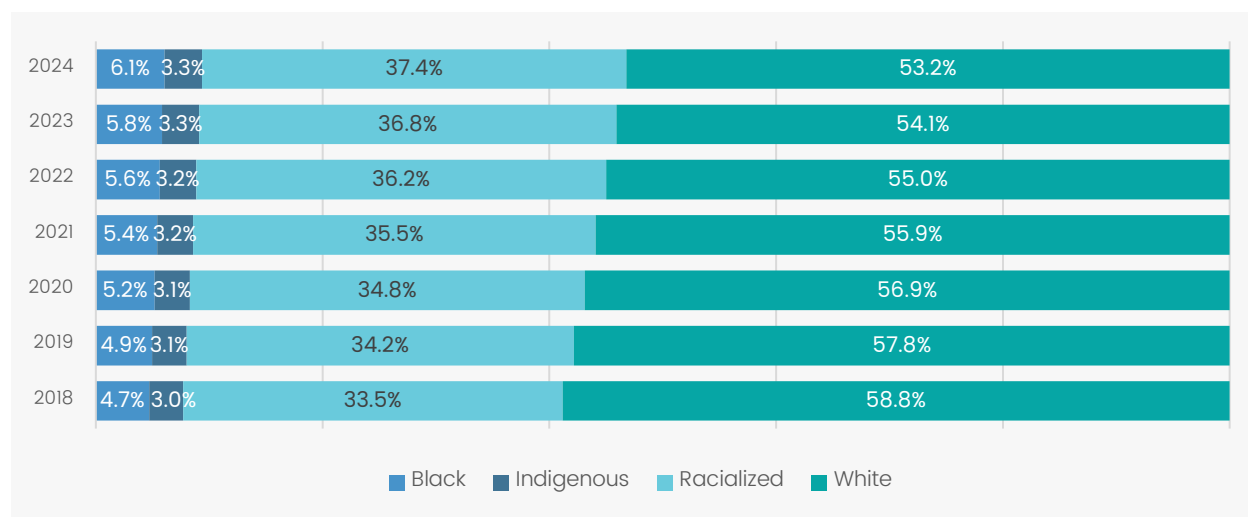
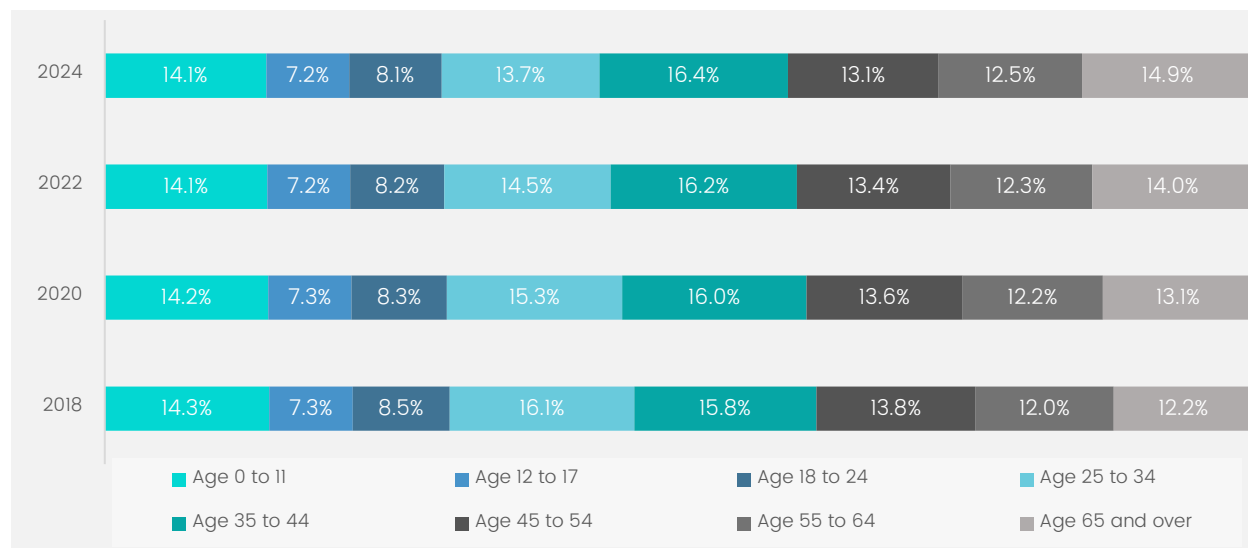


Figure 5 presents census data by age group and shows adults ranging from 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years constituted a higher proportion of the overall population, around 15% and 16%, respectively.

Figure 5: Calgary's Age Group Demographic



METHODOLOGY

In 2020, the Calgary Police Service (CPS) committed to collecting and reporting race-based data to promote transparency and equity. Officers are not required to enter race information; however, many do so, based on their perception. To account for reports that do not have race data, data mining was applied to retrieve race information from other reports within the CPS records management system (RMS). Further, the data has been aggregated to a limited number of categories, namely: Black, Indigenous, Racialized⁷, White, and Racially Ambiguous⁸. These categories ensure a sufficient sample size for analysis and privacy protection.

This analysis replicates the approach in previous reports where the concepts of proportionality and disparity are examined. Proportionality is calculated by taking the “focus group – racial population” divided by a denominator – “typically the Census population”. Disparity is presented through calculated values, where a value of 1.00 represents no disparity. The values are summarized in colour-coded tables. Values above 1.00 suggest a disparity (an “over-representation”) and values below 1.00 suggest a negative disparity (an “under-representation”) of a group or cohort when compared to a base population. In this report, the base population for calculating disparity was the White subject group to identify if disparity with other racial subject groups exists.

Analysis also tested for statistical significance in the data, indicating the trend is not just by chance. Calculations for r-squared values (R^2) that tell us how well the line explains the changes in the data over time. Only those trends that are statistically significant are noted in the report – those that are not significant suggest that the trend might be random, and as such could lead to incorrect inferences.

Geospatial analysis examines spatial distribution and concentration of occurrences (crime, officer contacts) and offers opportunities to explain the “why” of some findings. Heat maps were created using ArcGIS Pro to visualize the key hotspots applying density concepts (i.e. sparse versus dense). The hotspots can be seen visually; however, they can not be quantified using the applied method. The focus is on looking at change in the hotspots between the two time periods.

⁷ Racialized includes persons, whose race/ethnicity is other than Black, Indigenous or White.

⁸ The category Racially Ambiguous indicates that an individual has been described under more than one of the existing race categories during different interactions with the CPS (i.e. a person is described as White in one interaction and Indigenous in another).

Some inferential statistical techniques were also explored. However, lack of socio-demographic information limits application of such techniques. Census data was used to extrapolate population numbers for the years other than actual census years (2016 and 2021). The population of Calgary in recent years has increased substantially. The racial proportions are also believed to have changed; however, this increment may not be reflected accurately in extrapolated population data.

MISSING PERSONS

The nature of police interactions with the public related to missing persons reports is unique. These calls for service are entirely public-generated and the identity of the subject is known, however their whereabouts are unknown.

- The role of police is to locate this person and ensure their safety.

Two key metrics for evaluating service delivery in missing persons cases are:

- Is the person located, and
- How long, once police were made aware, did it take to locate the individual.

This report examines those metrics with a race-based lens. Initial exploration of the data suggests that analyzing the second metric would be more meaningful if the data was subdivided into four distinct age categories: child, youth, adult and senior.

- This approach recognizes that the circumstances surrounding missing persons vary considerably by age, which can notably influence investigative requirements and outcomes.

The Alberta Missing Person Act (Government of Alberta. (2011). Missing Persons Act, SA 2011, c M-18.5), defines a missing person as an individual:

- who has not been in contact with those persons who would likely be in contact with the individual, **or**
- (A) whose whereabouts are unknown despite reasonable efforts to locate the individual, **and** (B) whose safety and welfare are feared for given the individual's physical or mental capabilities or the circumstances surrounding the individual's absence.

KEY FINDINGS

- More than 25,000 missing person reports have been received over the past six years (2019 to 2024).
- These reports involve 10,700 individuals, including 2,600 individuals who have been reported missing more than once, and 300 persons who have each been reported missing on twelve or more occasions.
- The 300 persons reported most frequently represent fewer than 3% of all individuals but account for 37.8% of all missing person reports.
- Indigenous persons, particularly Indigenous youth, are over-represented.
- The missing person has been located 99.9% of the time, irrespective of race.
- 25 individuals reported between 2019 and 2024 remain unlocated.
- The average time to locate a missing individual is impacted by both age category and the circumstances surrounding the disappearance.

ANALYSIS⁹

The total number of missing-person reports decreased slightly in 2024, however the racial demographics¹⁰ of missing individuals remains consistent with previous years. Indigenous persons continue to be over-represented by a factor of 11 times and Black individuals are over-represented 1.7 times (Figure 6).

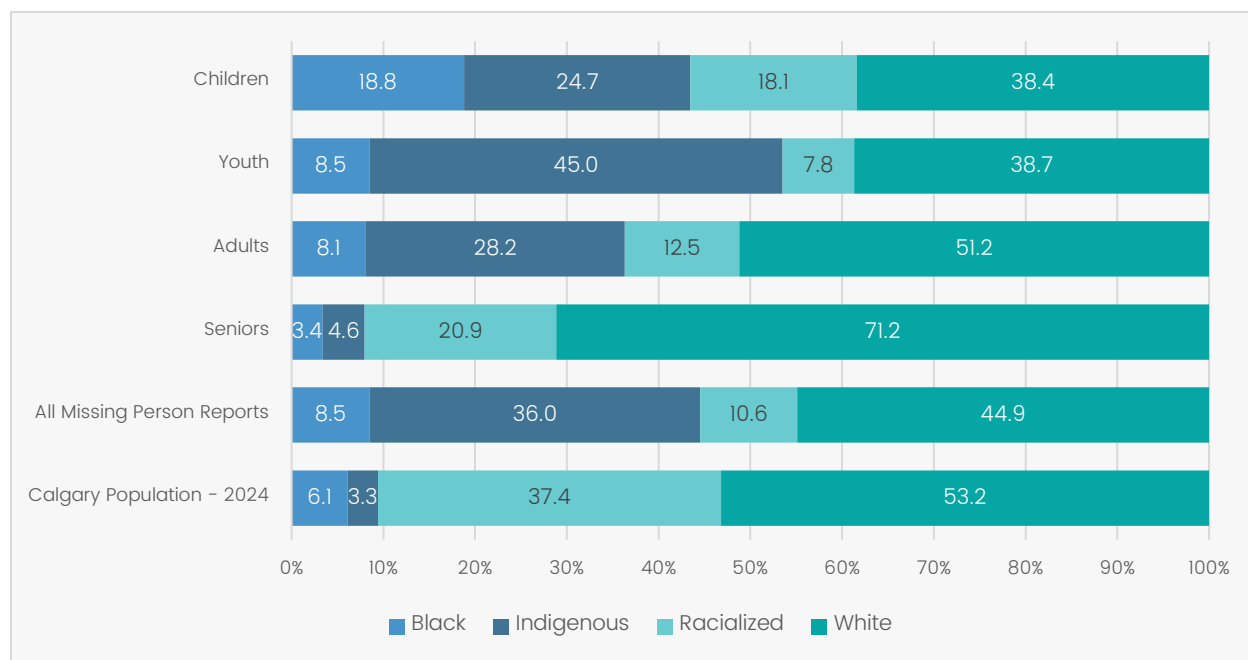
While overall proportionality has been stable year-over-year, there are notable variations between the different age categories.

- Indigenous youth are almost 14 times over-represented.
- Black children (under 9) are over-represented by a factor of 3.2, which is more than double their proportion in any other age group.
- Racialized individuals are the most under-represented.
- The data for missing seniors shows an over-representation of White individuals.

⁹ The analysis in this report is intended to focus on the race component of missing-person demographics, with sufficient supporting details. The Missing Persons Team reports more complete statistics.

¹⁰ For the missing person analysis, race data reported at the time of the call for service was used. Missing data was supplemented with data already in the CPS records management system for individuals previously described, if those descriptions were consistent. If the data was racially ambiguous, it was not included. This differs from the methodology used in other topics of this report. Race data compiled in this manner was 98.5% complete.

Figure 6: Racial demographics of missing-persons compared to the 2024 Calgary population.



Due to the fact missing-person reports are public-generated, and the demographics reflect important differences in societal norms¹¹, the over-representation of youth and Indigenous persons is not likely to change. However, to improve the police response, the CPS has recently implemented several improvements¹².

- An Indigenous Portfolio Constable has been embedded in the Missing Persons Team (MPT) since November 2023.
- In August 2024, the MPT welcomed a Missing Persons Indigenous Community Navigator. With a social work background, the navigator is positioned to assist in case management for high-risk and repeat Indigenous missing persons.

¹¹ These norms reflect beliefs that adults are autonomous (have independence) and there is a 'duty of care' with non-autonomous, dependent and vulnerable individuals (i.e., adults with dementia, youth, or children)

¹² Additional details available online from the Calgary Police Commission website: Specific reference – February 2025 Regular Meeting, Agenda Item 5.3 ([Meeting Documents: Calgary Police Commission](#))

Missing Persons Indigenous Community Navigator

The Indigenous Community Navigator works with the missing person and the family and professionals to increase resilience in crisis and to build supportive networks surrounding the person where appropriate.

- In some cases, this has led to a reduction in the frequency of missing person reports after the Indigenous Community Navigator's involvement with the family.
- The ability of the Indigenous Community Navigator to connect with Children and Family Services and Indigenous First Nations has resulted in a significant, positive impact on missing youth and their networks.

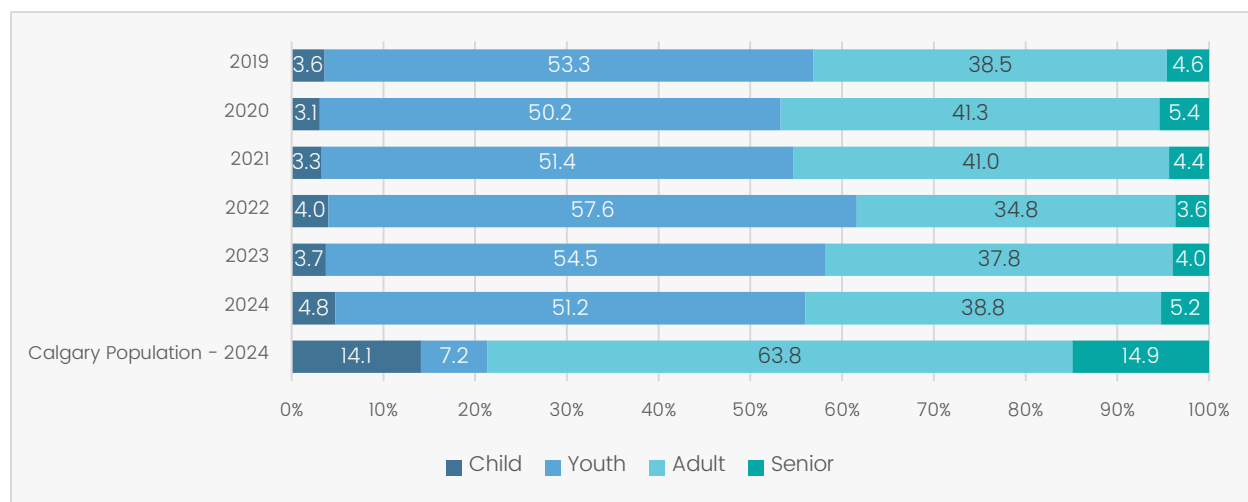
The Indigenous Community Navigator successfully advocated for the integration of the GenoPro software into the Missing Persons Team toolkit.

- GenoPro enhances our capacity to communicate critical information regarding missing persons with Alberta Children and Family Services.
- This software facilitates the creation of detailed genograms and comprehensive family trees, representing a substantial advancement in conveying vital information about family structures, contacts, locations, and relationships.
- It improves the investigative process by aiding in the faster location of missing persons through familial and community consultation and identifying appropriate next of kin.
- Additionally, it supports a person-centered approach to addressing cases of repeat missing persons.

The age demographics (Figure 7) also remained similar to previous years, with youth comprising over 50% of all missing person reports and being over-represented by a factor of 7.3 times.

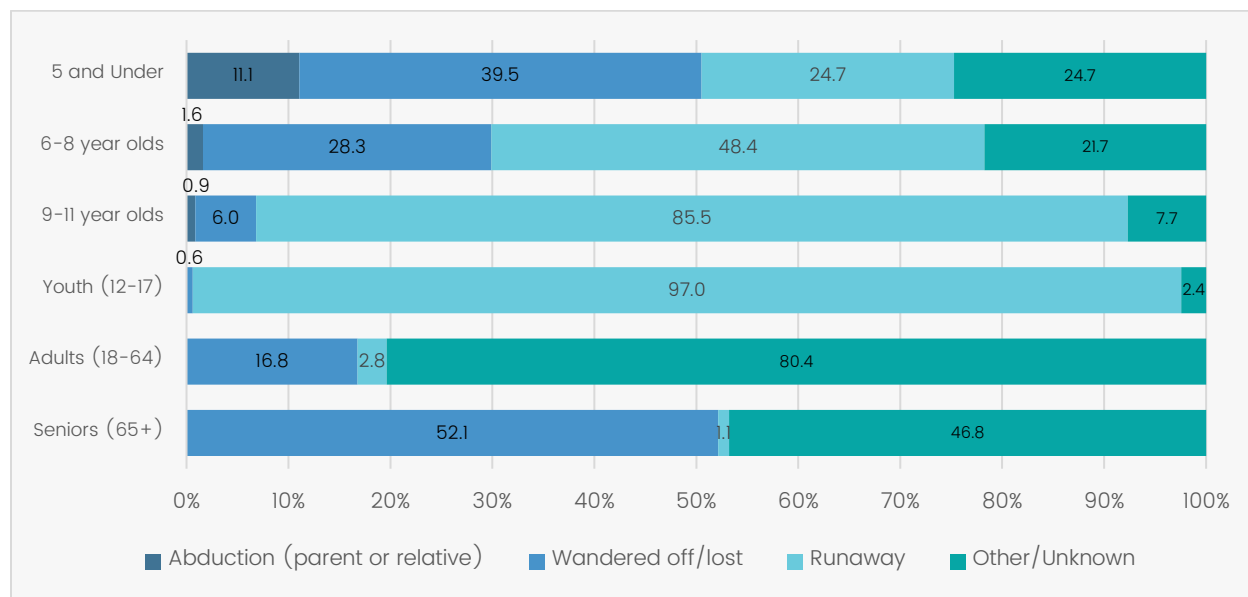
- These demographic variations highlight the importance of incorporating both age- and race-specific analysis in understanding missing person patterns.

Figure 7: Age demographics of missing-persons compared to the 2024 Calgary population.



Additionally, data exploration indicated the reasons individuals go missing influence the ability to locate them, as each situation presents unique dynamics. These are often age-dependent (Figure 8), the general patterns are described below.

Figure 8: Reasons for reporting a person as missing are highly age dependent.



Abduction by a parent or relative

- Abduction by a parent or relative is a factor largely constrained to missing children, particularly those aged 5 and under.
- Abduction cases often involve fleeing to another jurisdiction, even another country, making these investigations extremely lengthy and complex.

Wandered Off/Lost

- While children aged 9 to 11 are more likely to be reported as runaways, younger children (under 9 years old) are equally likely to go missing as a result of wandering off and becoming lost.
- Due to their young age and dependency, missing children are considered at high risk.
- Over half the senior-related missing person reports involve individuals who have become lost, confused, or disoriented due to medical conditions.
- The increased prevalence of dementia, cognitive impairment, and other health issues substantially heighten the vulnerability of seniors when missing, significantly increasing their risk of harm or victimization.

Runaway

- The data indicates youth individuals are almost exclusively reported as runaways.
- These reports often involve individuals who have voluntarily left their homes or care facilities, typically to engage in preferred activities elsewhere, without clearly communicating their intentions to parents, guardians, or caregivers.
- While many return voluntarily after their preferred activity has concluded, it is important to recognize that repeated voluntary absences can signal underlying issues such as domestic conflict, mental health challenges, or vulnerability to exploitation.

Other/Unknown Reason

- Adults possess a level personal autonomy not shared by children and youth. This enables them to leave voluntarily, without communicating their whereabouts.
- Seniors share some similarities with adults in terms of autonomy, however, their risk is heightened by potential health-related vulnerabilities.
- In many adult missing-person cases, the reason for their absence remains unclear.
- One underlying reason may include avoiding personal conflicts, or possibly trying to evade an active arrest warrant or other legal issues.
- Some adult missing persons are vulnerable due to exploitation, substance use disorders, homelessness, mental health challenges, or involvement in high-risk lifestyles. All of

these potentially contribute directly to their disappearance, increase their risk of victimization, and complicate efforts to locate them.

KEY METRICS

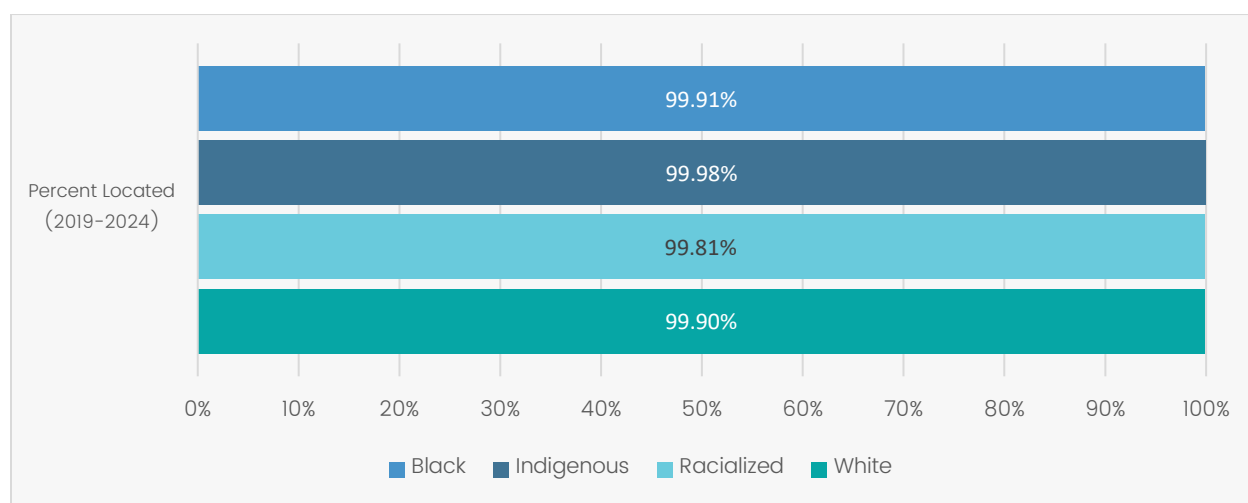
- As mentioned above, two key metrics of service delivery in missing persons cases are:
- Is the person located, and
- How long, once police were made aware, did it take to locate the individual.

Locating the Missing Person

More than 25,000 missing person reports have been received over the past six years (2019 to 2024). This involves 10,700 individuals, with 2,600 repeats and 300 persons who have been reported missing on twelve or more occasions.

- When a missing person has been located, the report in the records management system is updated. This includes changing the status of the individual from 'missing' to 'found', and adding a datetime stamp to indicate when the person was located.
- Of the 25,000 individuals reported missing between 2019 and 2024, twenty-three have not been located¹³.
- Data indicates the missing individual has been located 99.9% of the time, irrespective of race (Figure 9).

Figure 9: The percentage of missing-persons located exceeds 99%, irrespective of race.



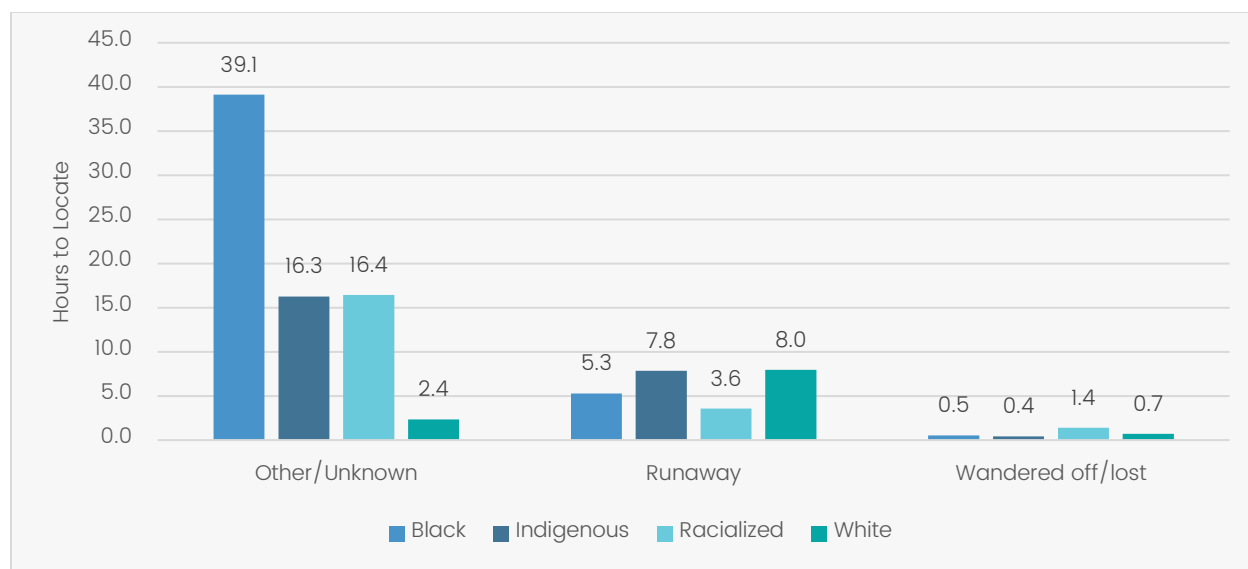
¹³ This statement is valid as-of April 15, 2025. These investigations remain open and are regularly followed up on. An outstanding missing person may be located at any time, whether it is days, weeks, months or years after the initial report. The file remains active until the missing person has been located.

The average length of time it takes to locate a missing-person is dependent upon multiple factors – including their age, history and the reason why they are missing.

For reasons other than abductions, missing children are typically located within hours, not days (Figure 10).

- The longest missing-person investigations are associated with abductions of children by either a parent or relative. This is not very common, with 29 such individuals in the six-year data set (twenty-one of these were 5-years old or younger).
- 80% of abductions involved either racialized or White children, and the length of time to locate them averaged 170 and 177 days respectively.
- As uncommon as abductions are, nine of the twenty-three individuals not yet located (40%) are child abduction related (either the child or the parent/relative responsible). This reflects how complex those investigations are.

Figure 10: The average number of hours required to locate a missing child (age 0-11)¹⁴.

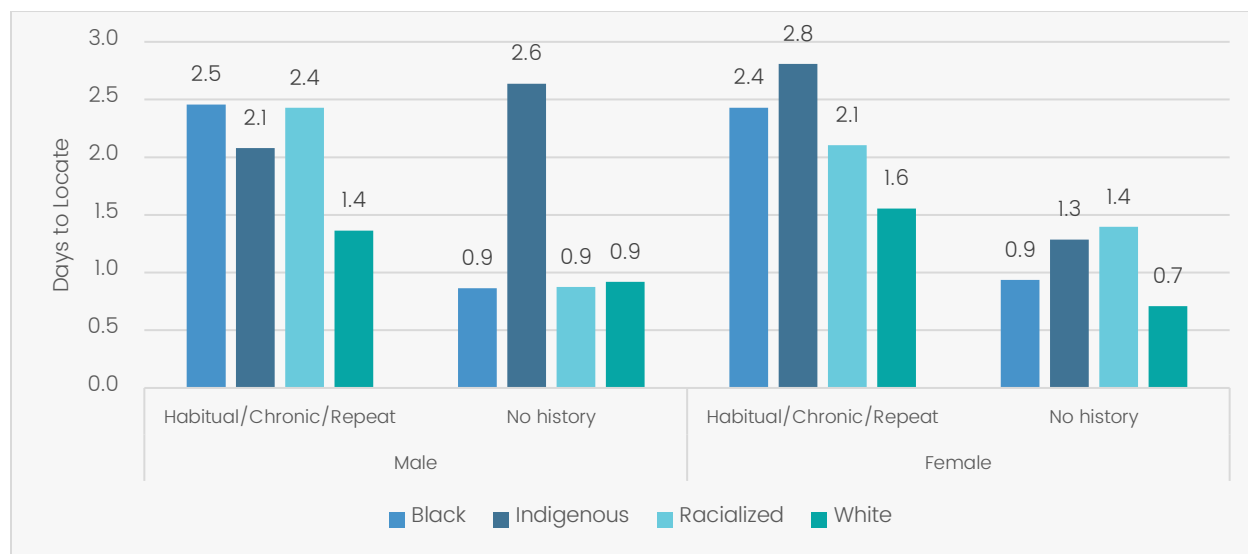


Within the youth group, the length of time to locate was examined by gender, race, and whether the individual has a previous history of being reported as missing (Figure 11).

¹⁴ A family of three Black children with their single mom had moved within Calgary to escape domestic conflict. A relative from outside Canada was concerned/looking for them. It took almost 10 full days (239.25 hours) to locate the family. That data gets counted as x3 – to reflect the number of children – so one file contributed 30-days which increased the average.

- The results show the data is particularly sensitive to outliers¹⁵, but generally, youth with no previous history are located in less than one day, where it can take over two days to locate the habitual runaways.
- Females generally take longer to locate than males, and Indigenous individuals slightly longer than the other racial groups for two of the four sub-groups analysed.

Figure 11: The average number of days required to locate a missing youth (age 12–17).

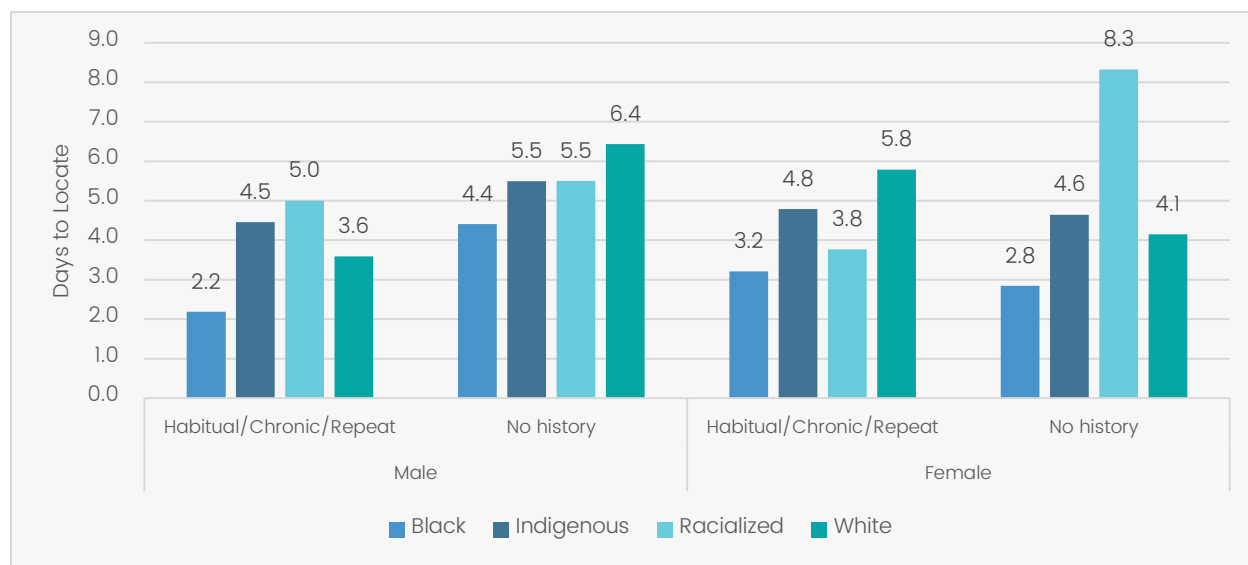


A similar analysis was applied to the data related to missing adults (Figure 12).

- Adults with a previous history of going missing took, on average, almost twice as long to locate compared to youth.
- For adults with no previous history it took, on average about five times longer.
- The group requiring the most time to locate was racialized females with no previous history. This was primarily due to three individuals who remained missing for over a year, as a result of having left the country.

¹⁵ An example of outlier influence can be seen in the Indigenous male 'no history' category. One individual (out of 178 persons) took longer than 130-days to locate, thereby raising the overall average by 0.75 days.

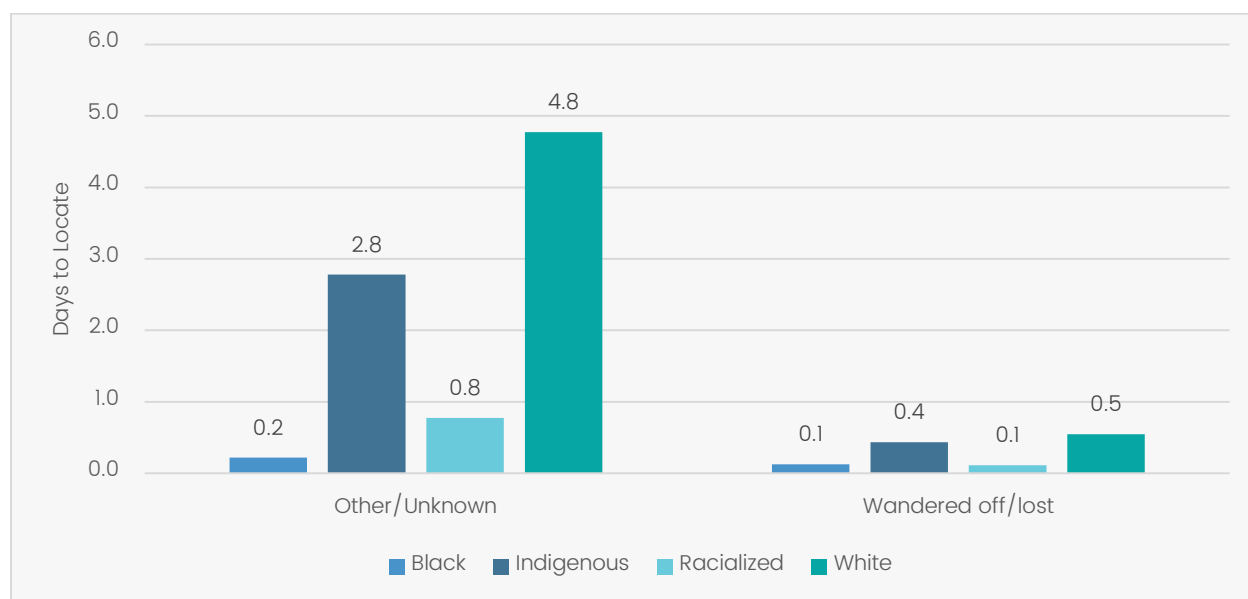
Figure 12: The average number of days required to locate a missing adult.



The data for seniors was looked at and compared those who wandered off to those whose reason for being missing was unclear (Figure 13).

- The total number of seniors reported missing was small, and over 90% were either White or racialized.
- Similar to children, the time to locate a senior who had wandered off was less than half a day, which is significantly shorter than for other/unknown reasons.
- Race played much less of a role than the reason for being missing.

Figure 13: The average number of days required to locate a missing senior.



OFFICER CONTACTS

The CPS uses a tool referred to as “Officer Contact” to record information of potential intelligence value following a lawful interaction with a member of the public. Officer Contact submissions typically involve individuals who exhibit non-criminal behaviour that attract the public and/or officers’ attention. Officer Contact submissions are initiated either from: (1) a public call for service, where officers are dispatched to respond to a public concern, or (2) from an officer-generated call, often where the officer is conducting proactive work in areas with public safety concerns (i.e. either high crime or disorder).

This report provides a snapshot of the demographic data associated to the subjects of Officer Contacts¹⁶, with a particular focus on race. Officer Contact race data is not available for ~30% of the subjects¹⁷, as race was either not collected for that individual at any time over the last six years, or the data was determined to be Racially Ambiguous¹⁸.

This analysis assesses if members of the Indigenous, Black, or Racialized populations are over-represented in Officer Contact submissions. Specifically, this analysis:

- Determines if there is disproportionality and/or disparity in Officer Contacts for individuals of different racial identities.
- Assesses the disproportionality and disparity in Officer Contacts with individuals based on their age, gender, and the correlation of different demographic attributes.

KEY FINDINGS

- Indigenous subjects are over-represented in Officer Contacts resulting from a public call for service. This over-representation declined over the years from 3.8 in 2018 to 2.8 in 2024.

¹⁶ There are several situations in which a member of the public could be the subject of an Officer Contact. These could involve a vulnerable person, a suspicious person and/or vehicle, disorder, drugs, hate bias, criminal activities, public and/or officer safety, weapons, animal concerns, offender management, traffic stops, etc. Officer contact with the subject could be related to a single situation, such as a welfare check, or multiple situations, such as disorder, drugs, and a vulnerable person. Police target behavior not individuals.

¹⁷ This is consistent over the years.

¹⁸ Racially Ambiguous indicates an individual has been described under more than one of the existing race categories during different interactions with CPS (i.e. a person is described as White on one interaction and Indigenous on another).

- The over-representation of Indigenous subjects in Officer Contacts resulting from officer-generated calls increased from 2.8 in 2018 to 4.5 in 2024.
- There is an over-representation of Indigenous females over all years in Officer Contacts stemming from officer-generated calls.
- Compared to White females, Indigenous females are 5 times more likely to be the subject of Officer Contacts in 2018 and 12 times more likely to be the subject of Officer Contacts in 2024. While still very high, this was notably down 2-points from 2023 and mainly due to lower proportion of calls related to disorder and vulnerable persons.
- Black male subjects are over-represented in interactions resulting from officer generated calls.
- Compared to their White counterparts, Black male subjects are 1.6 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2018 and 2.5 times more likely in 2024.

Safe Public Spaces Action Plan

The 2024 Safe Public Spaces Action Plan aims to demonstrate a coordinated and concerted effort to address high-system users and other drivers impacting safety and the perceptions of safety. CPS has created four teams dedicated to proactively working with the community, vulnerable persons, and business owners: CERT, High-System User Coordinators, Downtown Street Engagement Team, and District Operations Teams. This work requires documentation so that we can track progress, share information with partners, as well as assess outcomes. As most of this work is not criminal in nature, officer contacts are used to document interactions and supports with the un-housed and vulnerable population. Not surprisingly, many of these interactions occur around the LRT stations and downtown areas as illustrated in the data findings and maps hot spots.

Officer Contact Data

The number of individuals as subjects of at least one Officer Contact submitted by CPS members increased to 7,980 in 2024 from 7,493 in 2018, with slight fluctuations over the intervening years (Figure 14). On average, 52% of the Officer Contacts are the result of a public call for service and 48% are officer generated calls.

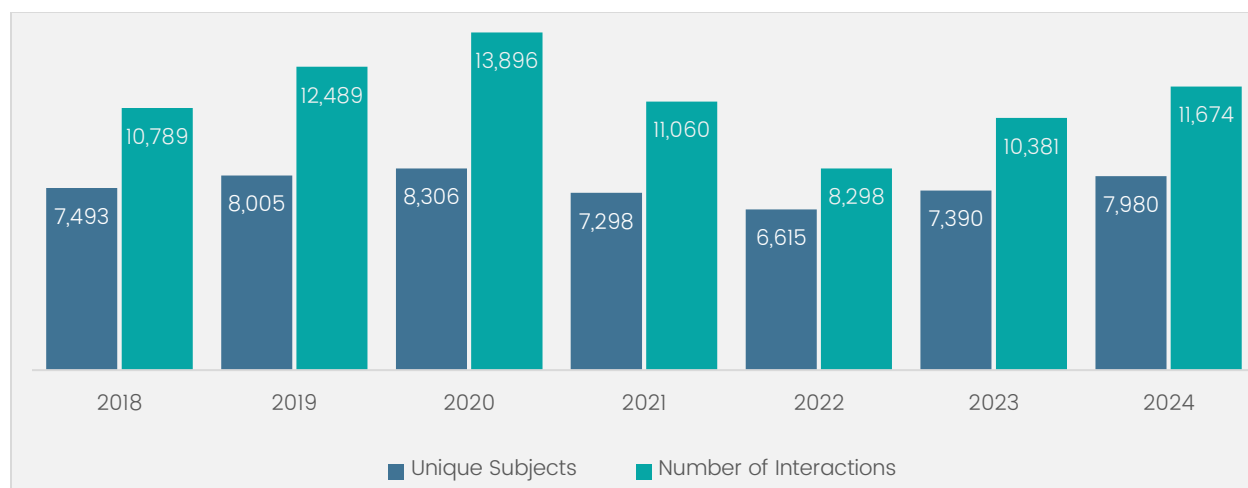
- The number of interactions¹⁹ between a police officer and a member of the public were recorded via an Officer Contact increased to 11,674 in 2024 from 10,789 in 2018. The interactions resulting from public calls for service and officer generated calls were 46%

¹⁹ Several subjects of Officer Contact were interacted with on more than one occasion. Some Officer Contacts had more than one Subjects resulting to a larger number of interactions than actual number of Officer Contact submissions. The RBD analysis makes use of total interactions.

and 54%, respectively. The larger proportion of interactions resulting from officer generated calls is mainly driven by CERT initiative in 2024.

- There are five predominant categories of Officer Contacts: Disorder²⁰, Vulnerable Persons²¹, Suspicious Person/Vehicle, Traffic Safety (vehicle-related)²² and Licensed Premise Walk-Throughs.
- Most Officer Contacts from public generated calls are related to disorder and vulnerable persons.
- Figure 15 and Figure 16 indicate that, on average, 67% of Officer Contacts resulting from public calls involve males and ~76% for the officer generated calls.

Figure 14: Number of officer contact subjects and interactions with an officer.



²⁰ Refers to unruly and anti-social behaviours such as intoxicated persons in public, unwanted guests, noise or party complaints and other similar disputes or disturbances.

²¹ Person at risk, unhoused, or is often used if there is a concern for a person's wellness/welfare.

²² Traffic Safety (vehicle-related) refers to officer contacts initiated with drivers/passengers in a vehicle but are not related to traffic summons or criminal charges.

Figure 15: Proportionality of officer contact subjects – public calls for service.

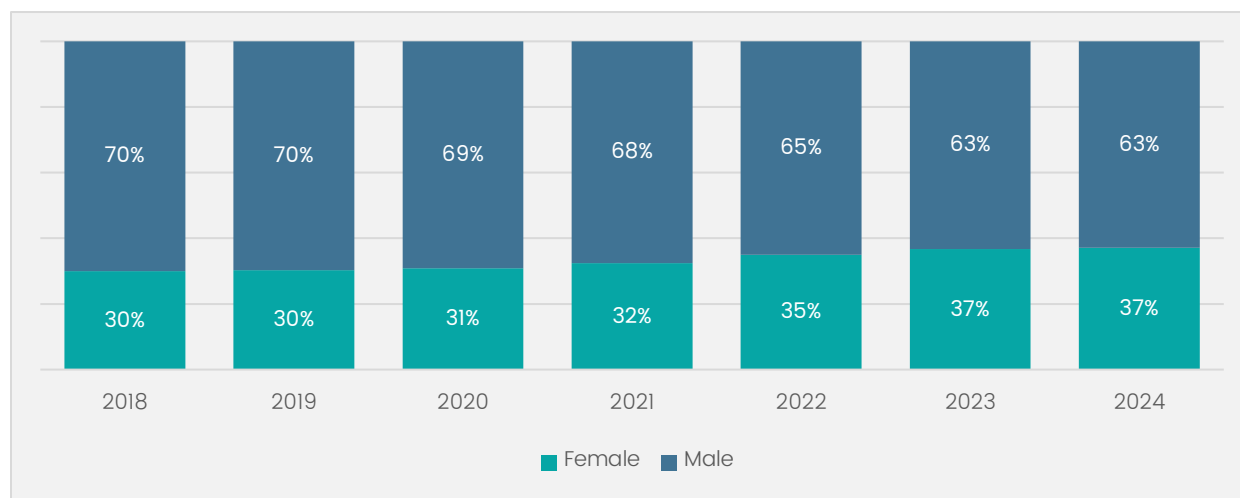
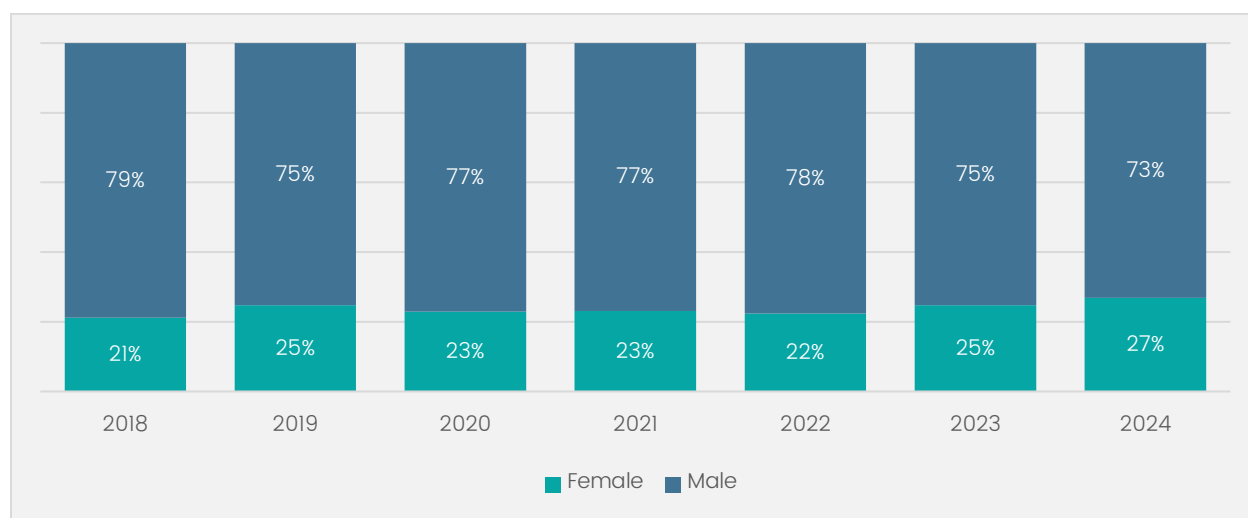


Figure 16: Proportionality of officer contact subjects – officer generated calls.



Officer Contacts resulting from Officer Generated Calls

- Nearly 5% of the officer-subject interactions involved Black subjects in 2018, which increased to 9% in 2024, one per cent up from 2023. This increase is almost twice more than their population growth and is mainly driven by calls related to vehicle²³ and safety²⁴. The vehicle related interactions with the Black subjects mostly happened in Northeast part of the city, downtown, Forest Lawn area, around some of the LRT stations, and the location of group homes.

²³ Vehicle-related interactions typically refers to Officer Contacts arising from a small percentage of traffic stops and may be related to either the driver or passenger(s).

²⁴ Safety-related interactions refers to Officer Contacts pertaining to traffic safety, public, or officer safety.

- The proportion of officer–subject interactions involving Indigenous subjects doubled from 8% in 2018 to 15% in 2024, one per cent down from 2023. The increased number of interactions with Indigenous subjects are related to disorder, vulnerable person, and drugs, predominantly in downtown and LRT stations (see text box above). Compared to all districts, one in two interactions with Indigenous individuals happened in District 1.
- There is 2% increment in the officer–subject interactions involving Racialized subjects between 2018 and 2024, 1% up from 2023 while their population growth is around 4% (Figure 17). The increment is driven by the calls related to vehicles, bylaw violations, and safety. While a higher proportion of interactions with the racialized individuals occurred in District 5 (28% of total of all races) and 7 (15% of total of all races) in 2024, the proportion of interactions related to vehicle in these districts account for 40% and 34%, respectively.
- Almost one third of officer–subject interactions in 2024 were driven by CERT (see text box) generated calls for service (Figure 18), a large proportion of these interactions (one third) happened in Downtown East Village, followed by Sunridge, Manchester Industrial, Rossbarrock, and Kingsland (almost 52% combined). Around 30% of total interactions resulting from CERT generated calls happened with Indigenous female while it was 17% with Indigenous male.

Over-representation of Black Males in vehicle-related officer contacts

In 2024, Facebook marketplace buyers, as well as cannabis, vape stores and malls in NE Calgary experienced a high rate of robberies and thefts. Suspect descriptions obtained from victims traced these crimes to Black youths stealing vehicles and then hitting the stores and/or fleeing from the marketplace transaction. Officers were provided with descriptions and hotspot areas for stolen vehicles. These crimes are correlated with the Officer Contacts involving Black individuals resembling the suspect descriptions and modus operandi.

Figure 17: Racial proportion of officer contact subjects from officer generated calls.

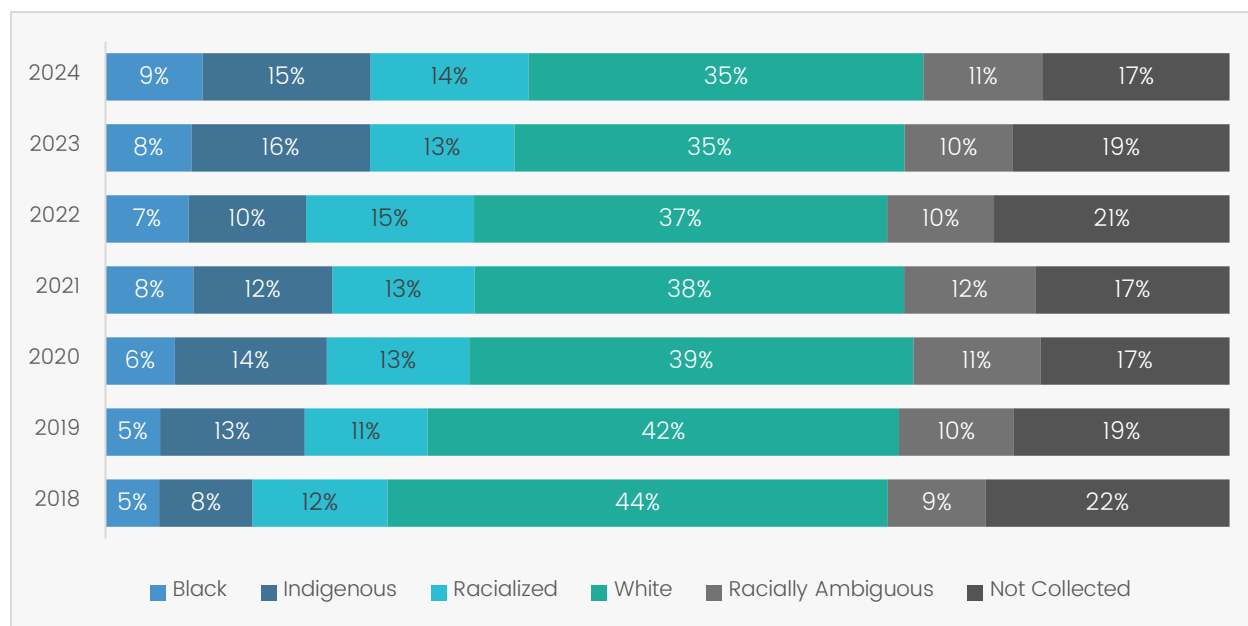
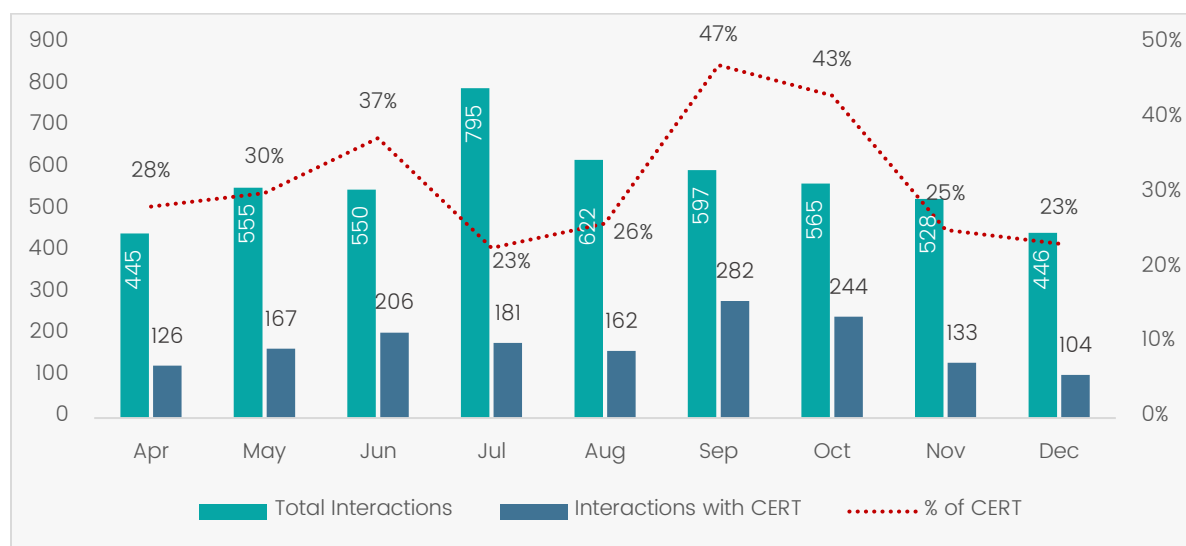


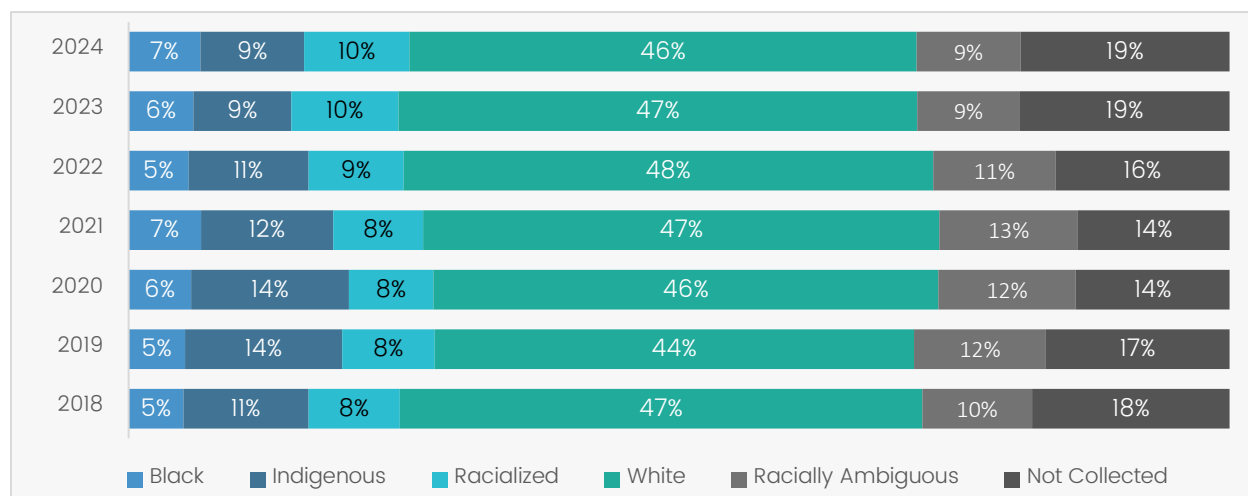
Figure 18: Number of interactions resulting from CERT generated calls and their contribution on overall interactions resulting from officer generated calls.



Community Engagement Response Team (CERT)

CERT is a proactive policing team focused on high crime areas and transit corridors, with the flexibility to move positions based on current crime data. The goal is to create safe public spaces by engaging with the community and taking action to reduce crime and social disorder through focused, collaborative enforcement and compassionate supports. The CERT program started in four city districts (one, four, five and six) in April 2024 and other districts in September 2024.

Figure 19: Racial proportion of officer contact subjects from public generated calls.



Disproportionality by Race

- Indigenous subjects are over-represented in Officer Contacts resulting from a public call for service. This over-representation declined over the years from a high of 4.7 in 2019 to 2.8 in 2024 (Figure 20).
- In contrast, the over-representation of Indigenous subjects in Officer Contacts resulting from officer-generated calls increased, from 2.8 in 2018 to 4.5 in 2024, slightly lower than 2023 (Figure 21). However, trending over the years is not observed.
- The Calgary Homeless Foundation's annual count provides insights on disproportionality²⁵. The demographic data collected by the Homeless Foundation aligns closely with the vulnerable person data collected in Officer Contacts (Figure 22). The homeless data in 2024 indicated 25% share of unhoused individuals are Indigenous.
- Black subjects are slightly over-represented in Officer Contacts resulting from both public and officer-generated calls.

Calgary Homeless Foundation Point in Time Count

The number of unhoused Indigenous individuals increased to 771 in 2024 compared to 700 in 2022. Indigenous individuals represent 25% of all unhoused population in 2024, and 30% of all unhoused individuals with known ethnicity.

²⁵ Available online at: <https://www.calgaryhomeless.com/discover-learn/research-data/data/point-in-time-count/>

Figure 20: Racial disproportionality of officer contact subjects from public generated calls.

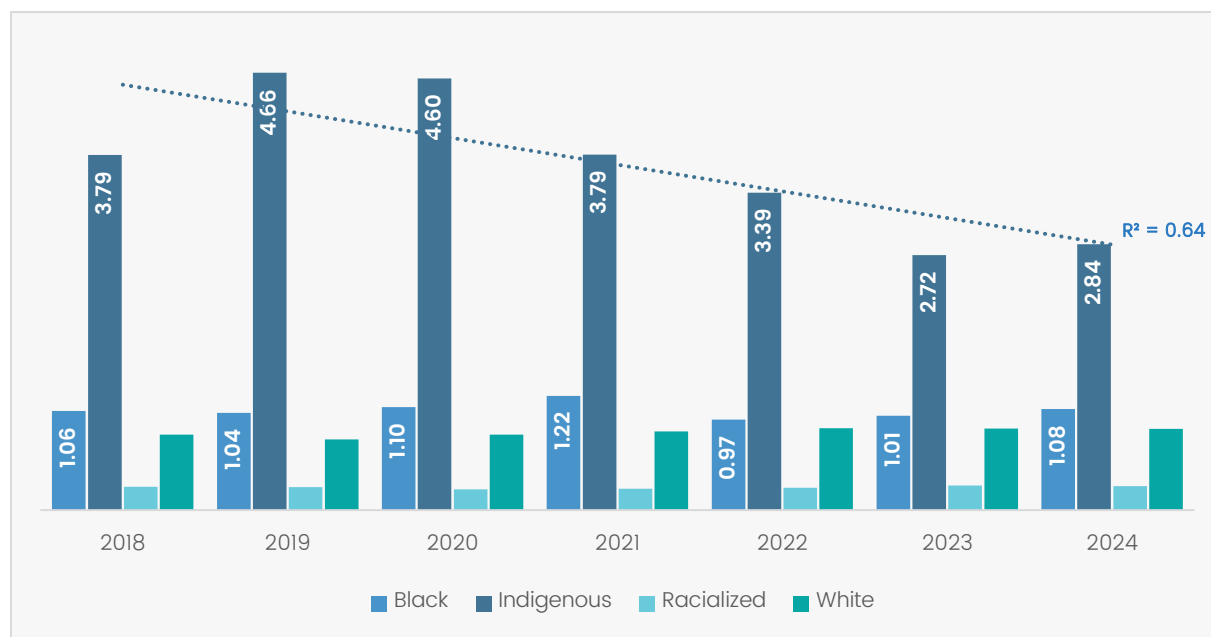


Figure 21: Racial disproportionality of officer contact subjects from officer generated calls.

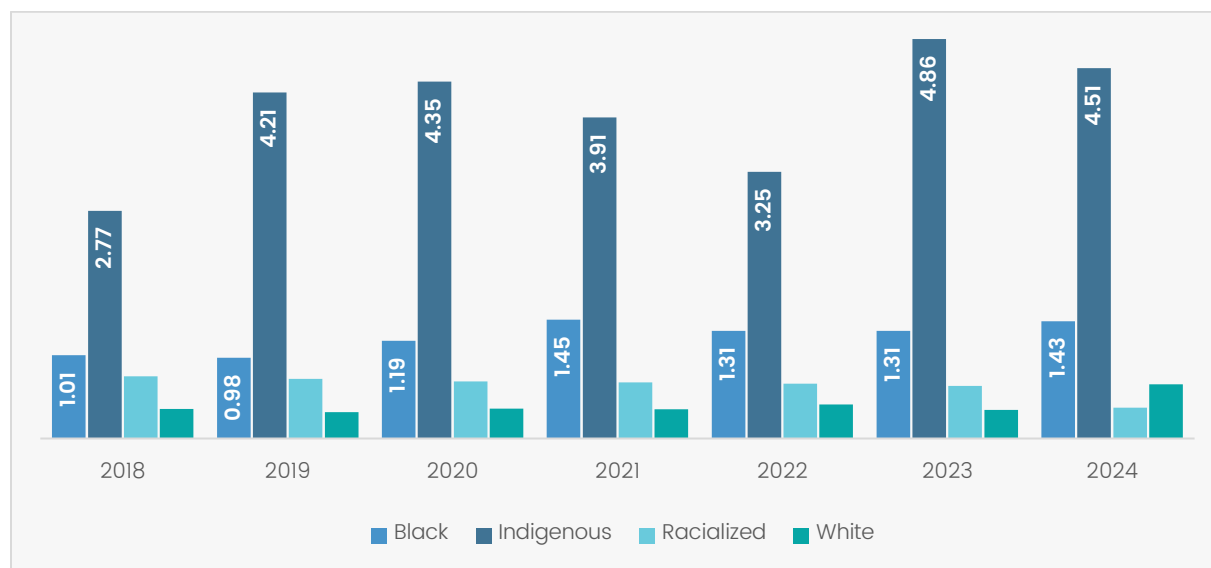
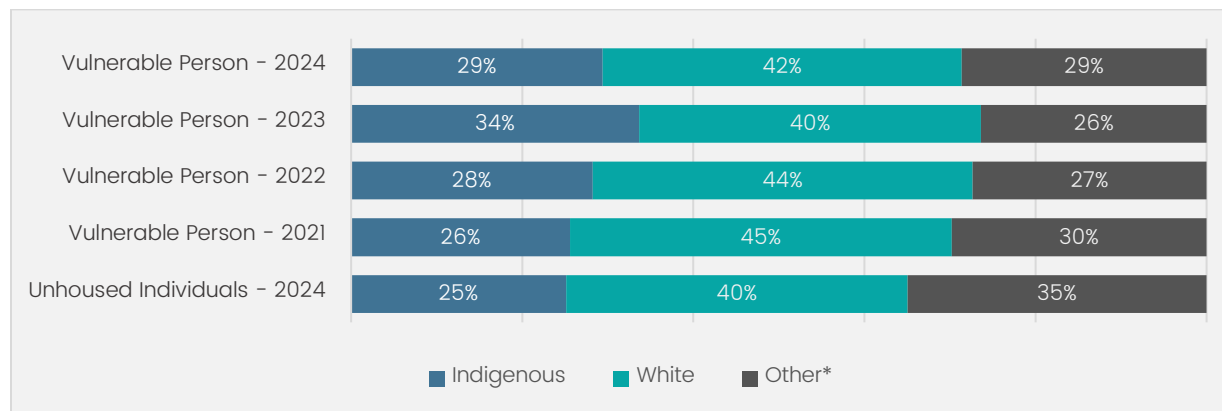


Figure 22 indicates the racial proportion of Officer Contacts related to vulnerable persons is very similar to the racial composition of the unhoused population. A large proportion of vulnerable persons experience homelessness, and often encounter police due to situations such as welfare checks, trespassing, disorder, disturbance, or requiring assistance to access services.

Figure 22: Racial proportion of unhoused population (2024) compared to the number of Officer Contacts related to vulnerable persons.



Disparity by Race

Figure 23 indicates the disparity of Indigenous subjects has decreased over time in Officer Contacts arising from public calls for service. Indigenous subjects compared to White subjects were:

- 4.7 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2018 which reduced to 3.3 in 2024.

Figure 23 shows racial disparity in Officer Contacts with Indigenous subjects resulting from officer-generated calls declined from 2020 to 2022 compared to White subjects with a sharp increase in 2023 (8 times more likely) and slight decrease in 2024 (7 times more likely) compared to 2023.

The disparity with Black subjects in officer-generated calls has increased over the years. Compared to White subjects, Black subjects were:

- 1.3 times more likely to be subjects of Officer Contacts in 2018, and 2.2 times more likely in 2024.

Figure 23: Disparity in interactions with the subjects by race compared to White subjects – public calls for service.

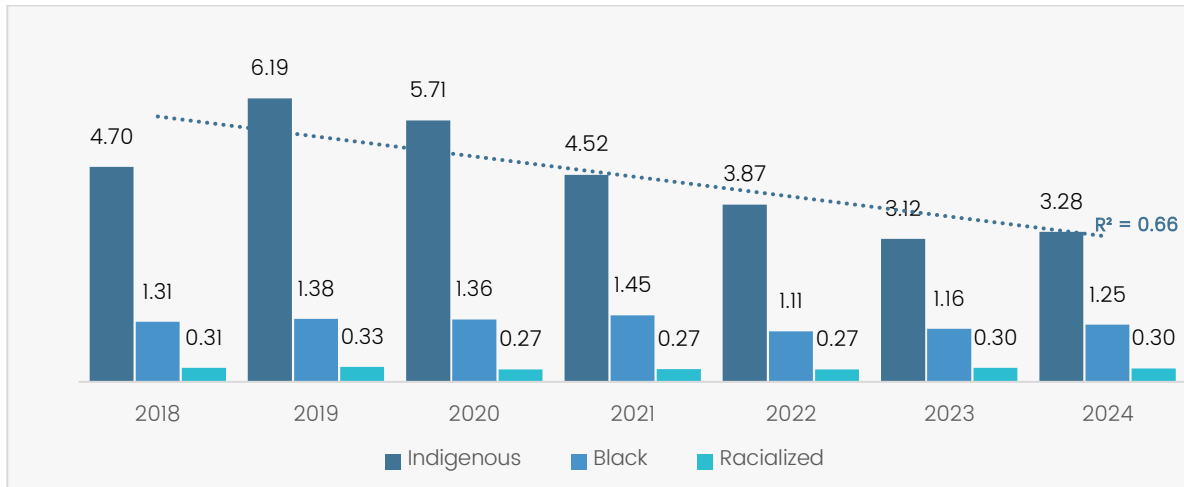


Figure 24: Disparity in interactions with the subjects by race compared to White subjects – officer generated calls.

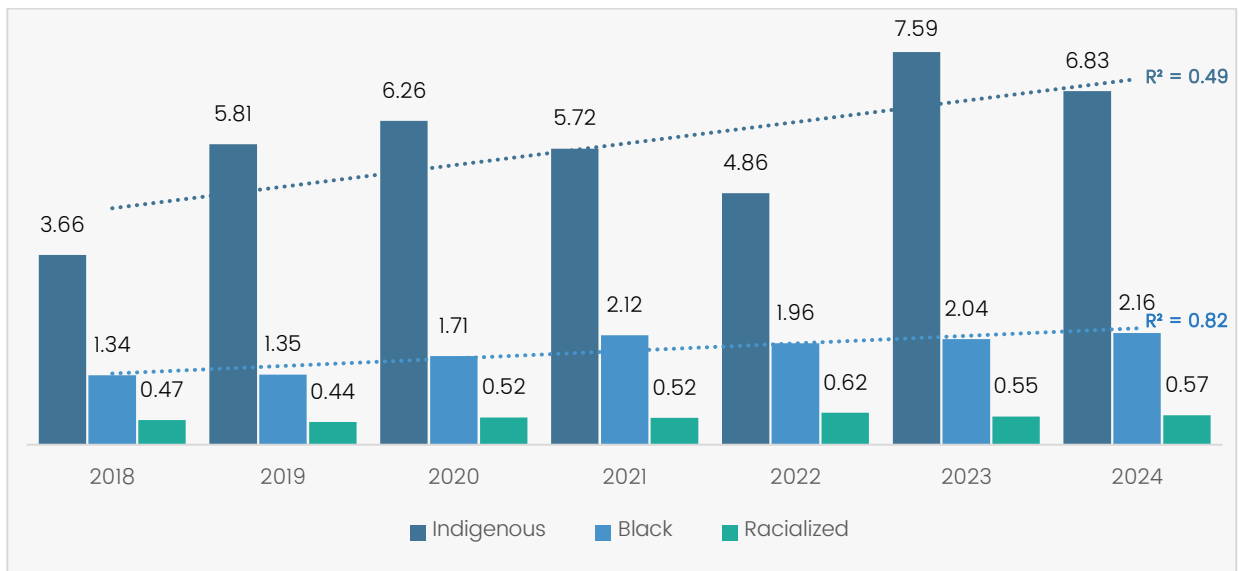


Table 1: Intersectionality.

Public Generated		Officer Generated	
Proportionality	Disparity	Proportionality	Disparity
~63% are male for public-generated calls. ~73% are male for officer-generated calls.	Compared to White female subjects, Indigenous females are 6.3 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2018, and 3.9 times more likely in 2024.	Over-representation of Indigenous females across all years.	White female to Indigenous female subjects and shows that Indigenous subjects are 5.0 times more likely to be subject of Officer Contacts in 2018 and 12.0 times more likely to be subject of Officer Contacts in 2024, 2-points down from 2023.
There is an over-representation of Indigenous female and male subjects with a downward trending over the years.	<p>Males are ~3.1 times more likely to be the subjects in 2018 which reduced to 1.7 in 2024. The downward pattern over the year is observed.</p> <p>Indigenous males compared to White males are 4.1 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2018 and 2.8 times more likely in 2024. The downward pattern over the year is observed.</p>	Indigenous male subjects are over-represented.	<p>Males almost 2.9 times more likely to be the subjects of Officer Contacts in 2018 which declined to 2.8 in 2024.</p> <p>Indigenous male subjects compared to White male subjects are 3.4 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2018 and 4.7 times more likely in 2024, almost a point down from 2023.</p>
There is a slight over-representation of Black male subjects compared to White males.	Black males compared to their White counterparts are 1.5 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact each in 2018 and 2024.	Black male subjects are over-represented	Compared to their White counterparts, Black male subjects are 1.6 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2018 and 2.5 times more likely in 2024. Upward trending over the years is observed.

The over-representation for Indigenous females summarized above correlates with the CERT deployment into crime and disorder hotspots, and public places starting in April 2024. The maps below (Figure 30) illustrate the concentration of Officer Contacts along the LRT and downtown areas in 2023 and 2024.

- While interactions with the Indigenous subjects (male and female) resulting from public calls for service remained somewhat steady across different months in 2024, interactions with Indigenous female resulting from officer generated calls started increasing from April to October 2024. This was mainly driven by CERT generated calls.
- Three downtown communities (East Village, Beltline, and Downtown Commercial Core) comprised 43% of total interactions with Indigenous females resulting from Officer Generated calls in 2024. Over one in three interactions resulting from CERT-Generated calls happened with Indigenous females in Downtown East Village alone. Notably, many of the city's homeless shelters and support services are situated in this part of the city.
- The number of Officer Contacts with Indigenous female subjects resulting from officer generated calls increased substantially during March – May 2023 compared to same period in 2022 and 2024 (56 in 2022, 191 in 2023, and 91 in 2024). While these numbers look small, they have a high impact on disparity.
- Compared to the females of other races in unhoused population, 35% were Indigenous females in 2024. The percent was even higher (38%) if unhoused females with known ethnicity are considered.

Over-Representation of Indigenous Females in Officer Contacts

Officers have observed that they are more likely to find Indigenous females in encampments. It has been suggested this might be related to them feeling less safe in downtown shelters.

Figure 25: Disparity in interactions with female subjects of different races compared to White females – public calls for service.

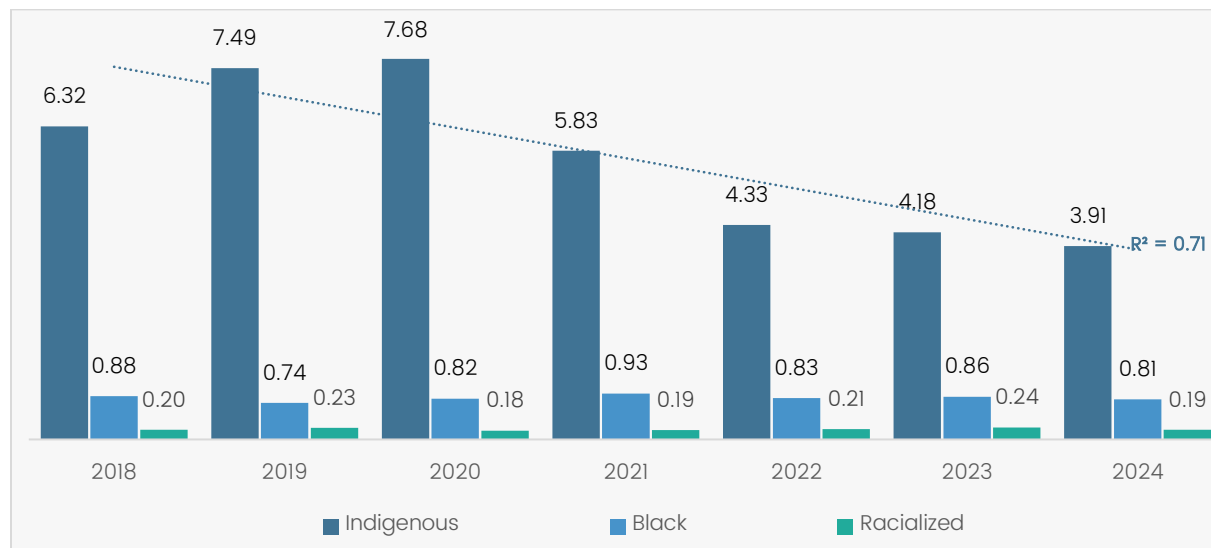


Figure 26: Disparity in interactions with male subjects of different races compared to White males – public calls for service.

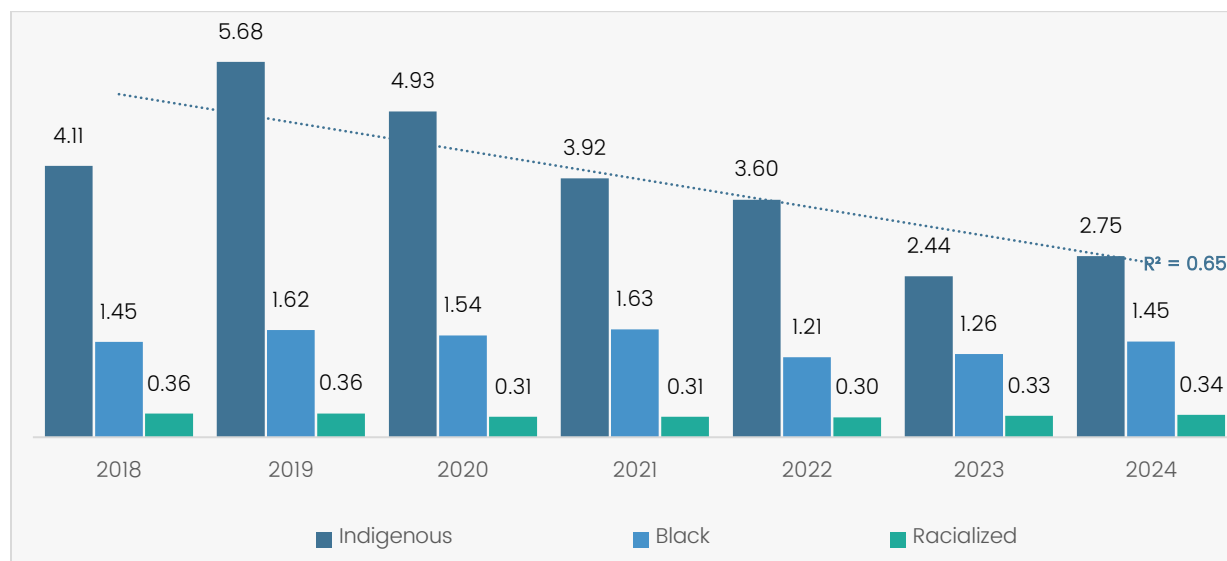


Figure 27: Disparity in interactions with female subjects of different races compared to White females – officer generated calls for service.

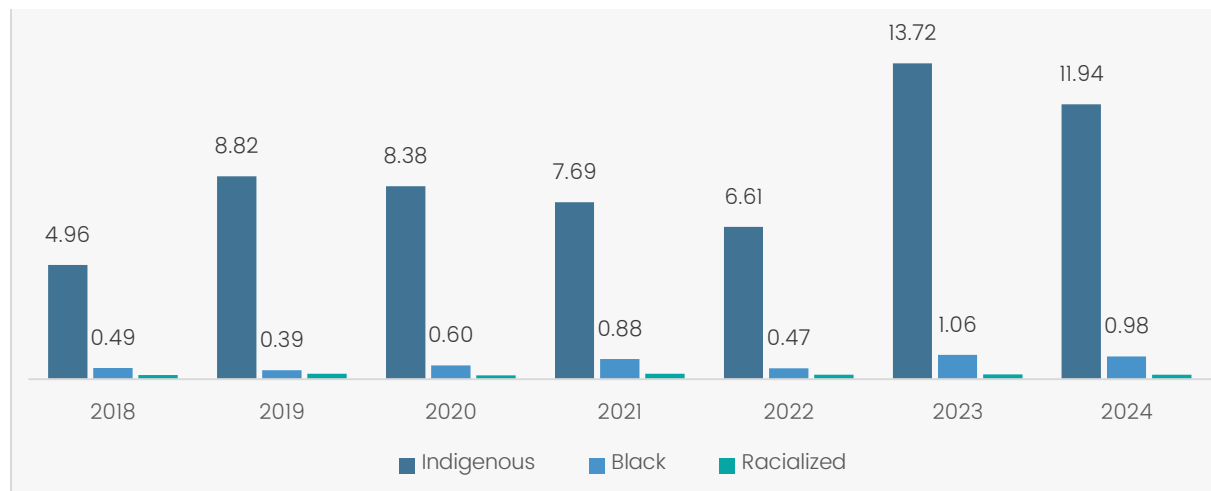


Figure 28: Officer interactions with Indigenous people by month in 2024.

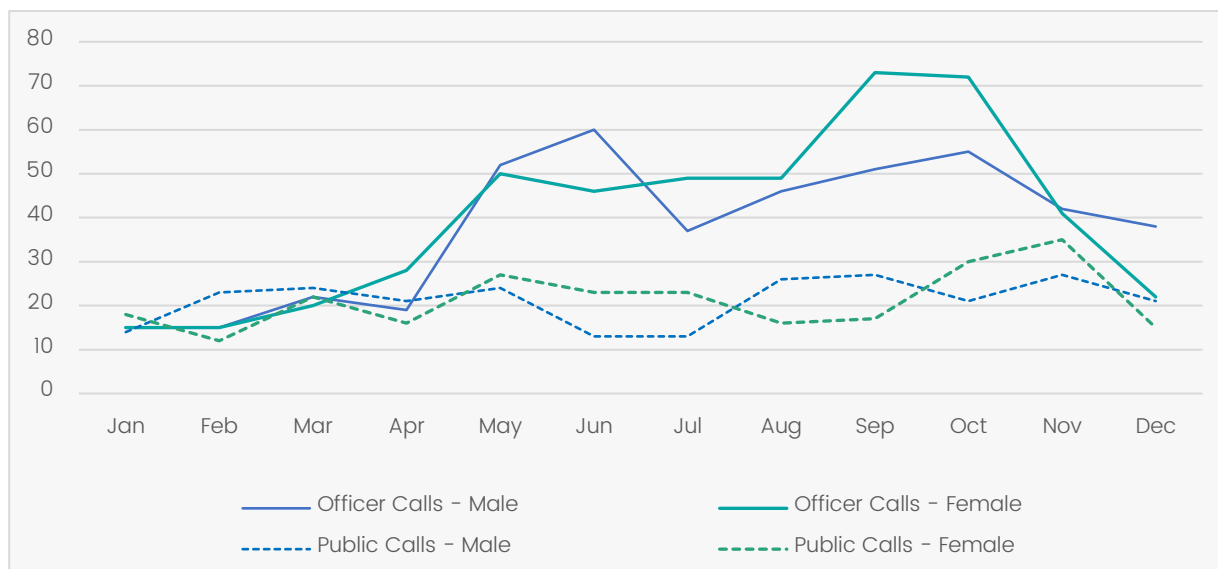


Figure 29: Disparity in interactions with male subjects of different races compared to White males – officer generated calls for service.

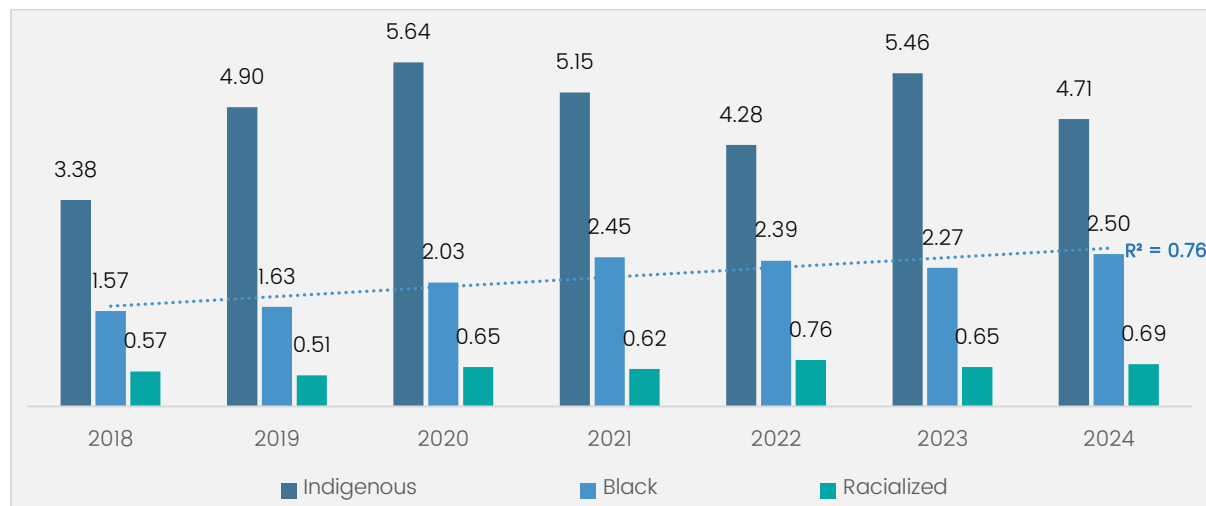
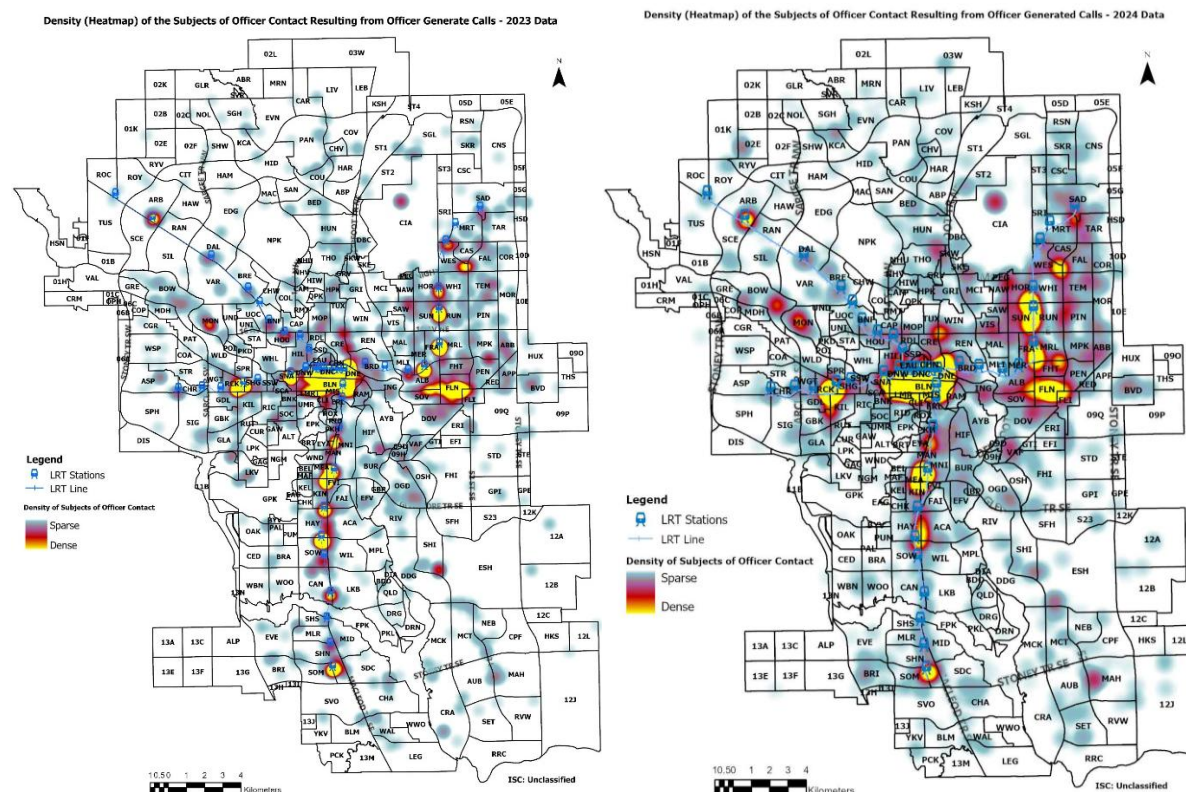


Table 2: Racial disproportionality in officer contacts related to vulnerable persons, vehicle, safety, and drugs resulting from officer generated calls.

Race	Vulnerable Person						Vehicle Related						Safety Related						Drugs					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Black	0.51	0.57	0.63	0.56	0.75	1.02	1.49	2.17	2.66	2.03	1.90	2.29	1.20	1.60	2.00	1.52	1.83	1.56	0.85	0.83	0.74	0.56	0.69	1.17
Indigenous	7.20	8.29	8.08	8.78	10.30	8.82	2.42	1.30	1.13	1.07	0.60	0.91	1.44	0.70	1.22	0.80	0.76	0.8	6.29	6.71	7.21	8.73	10.95	10.21
Racialized	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.1	0.56	0.53	0.59	0.53	0.63	0.68	0.57	0.60	0.61	0.57	0.59	0.6	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.13	0.10
White	0.87	0.83	0.80	0.81	0.74	0.8	0.73	0.70	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.56	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.56	0.49	0.5	0.80	0.79	0.76	0.76	0.68	0.66

Figure 30: Spatial distribution of Officer Contacts in 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).



There has been operational focus on increasing proactive patrols for community crime and disorder issues, particularly in hotspot locations to address emerging issues. These proactive focus areas include downtown area, LRT stations, public places, and communities of concern. The number of interactions noticed in Northeast quadrant of the city become denser in 2024 compared to 2023 while the number of hotspots in South LRT line has reduced. Operation Overwatch in District 5 deployed more resources to a high gun crime area. This operation might have generated Officer Contact submissions, particularly on traffic infractions while locating multiple guns and drugs in the vehicles.

An increased Black population in Calgary in past few years has been observed, e.g., Haitian refugees coming from Montreal, and an increased number of refugees from Eritrean, Nigerian, Somali, and Sudanese origins. They might have generated additional Officer Contacts. Almost 10% and 14% of interactions with Black individuals are related to bylaw/violations and vehicle-related Officer Contacts in 2024, 2% and 3% up from 2023, respectively.

VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Understanding victimization is critical to developing strategies to improve community safety. The goal of this section is to determine whether individuals from different racial backgrounds are disproportionately represented as victims of violent crime²⁶. Disparity within the victim population is also examined to assess where there are differences in service delivery (such as criminal investigations) to victims of crime.

KEY FINDINGS

- Indigenous people (both males and females) are over-represented as victims of crime compared to their Calgary Population, with a decreasing trend observed.
- Indigenous females are over-represented as victims of both domestic and non-domestic assault compared to their Calgary population, with a decreasing trend observed for domestic assault.
- Indigenous people are over-represented as victims of both domestic and non-domestic sex offences compared to their Calgary population.

²⁶ This aligns with the national data coding practices of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey, administered by Statistics Canada, which only captures victims of violent crimes. Victims of property crime are not included.

Victims of Violence Data Summary

- In 2024, 14,526 victims of violent crime are identified in 17,168 occurrences reported to CPS in 2024 (Table 3)

Table 3: Victim and occurrence count for violent crime.

Race	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Victim Count					
Black	756	796	892	864	1,004
Indigenous	1,045	1,044	1,070	1,043	1,191
Racialized	2,679	2,590	2,827	3,126	3,570
White	6,165	5,706	6,122	5,857	6,352
Racially Ambiguous	654	707	718	752	779
Not Collected	1,526	1,137	1,427	1,447	1,764
Occurrence Count					
Black	881	908	1,062	980	1,241
Indigenous	1,311	1,305	1,384	1,338	1,513
Racialized	3,109	2,958	3,257	3,617	4,105
White	7,211	6,703	7,214	6,838	7,536
Racially Ambiguous	979	1,013	1,041	1,091	1,144
Not Collected	1,668	1,232	1,559	1,588	1,941

Race

- In 2024, the racial composition of victims of violence shows 42% of the victims are White, 26% are Racialized, 7% are Indigenous, and 7% are Black (Figure 31).
- Indigenous people are 2 times over-represented as victims of violence compared to their Calgary Population, with a decreasing trend observed (Figure 32).

Figure 31: Victims of violence compared to the Calgary population, 2019-2024.

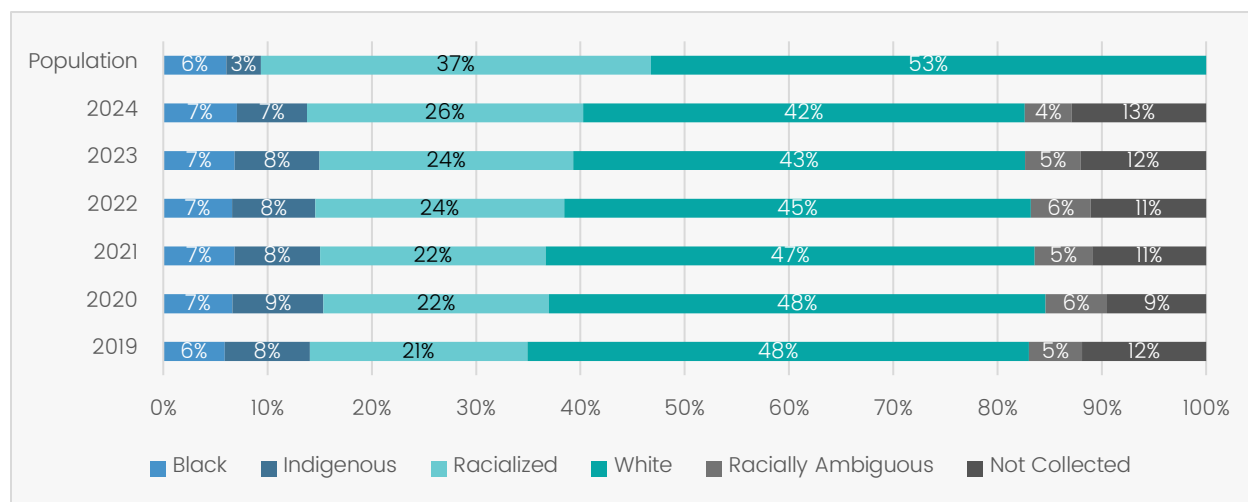
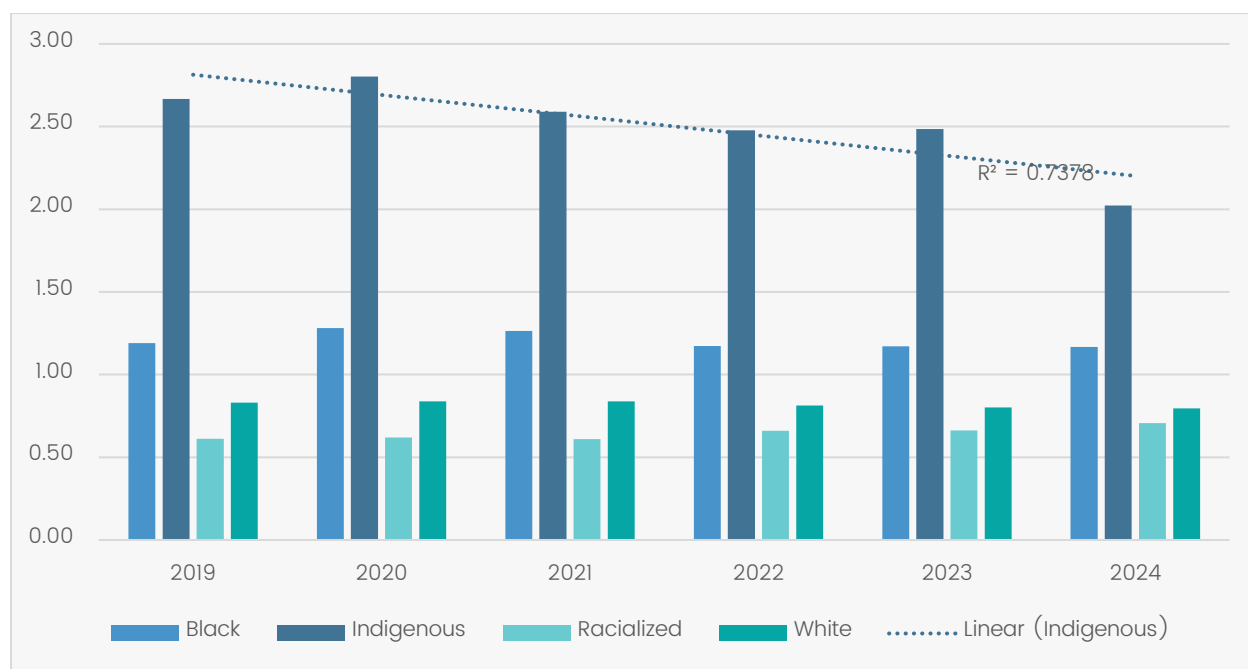


Figure 32: Decreasing trend of disproportionality for Indigenous victims of violence.



Gender and Race

- 52.5% of victims in 2024 are male, 47% are female, and 0.5% are identified as other genders.
- Figure 33 shows, Indigenous females are 2.8 times over-represented in victims of crime, with a decreasing trend observed.
- Figure 34 shows, Indigenous males are 1.4 times over-represented in victims of crime, with a decreasing trend observed.

Figure 33: Disproportionality for Indigenous female victim with trending.

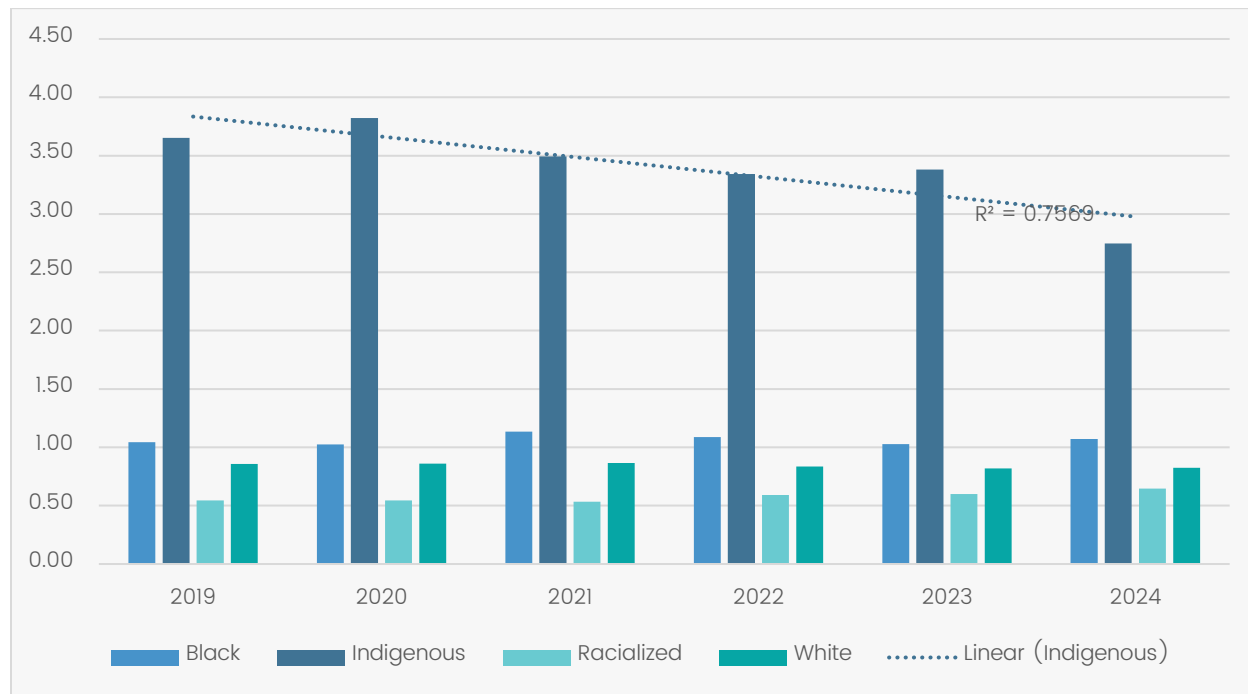
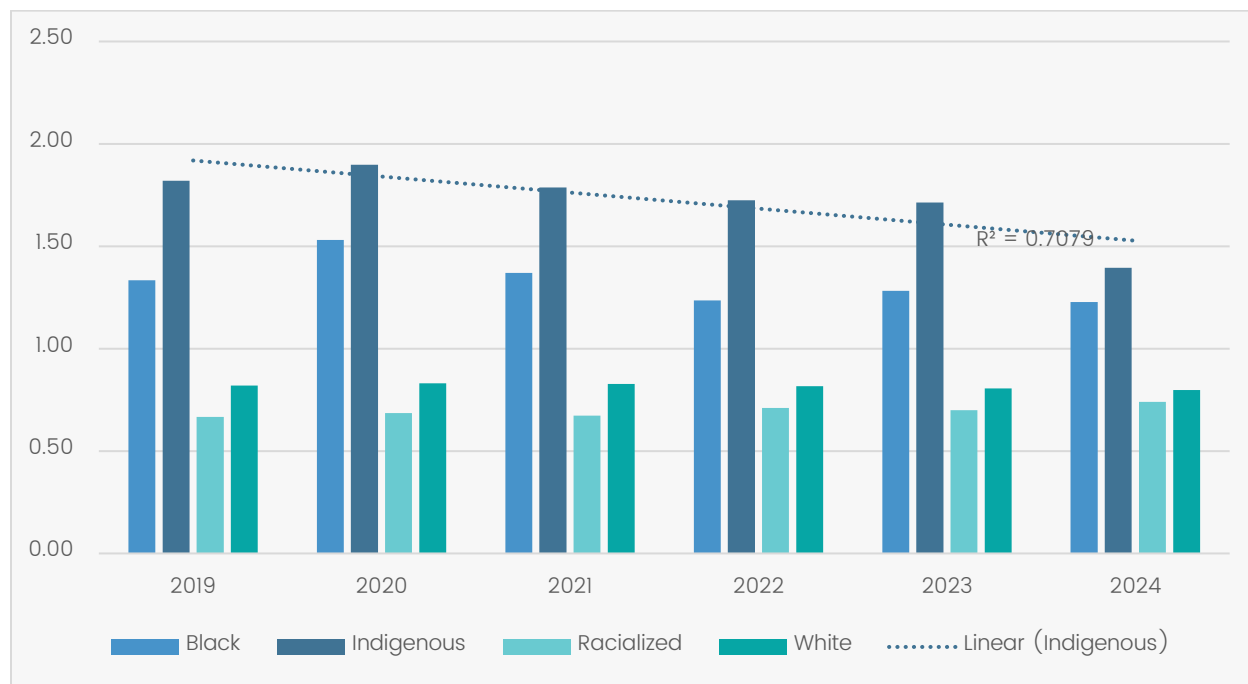


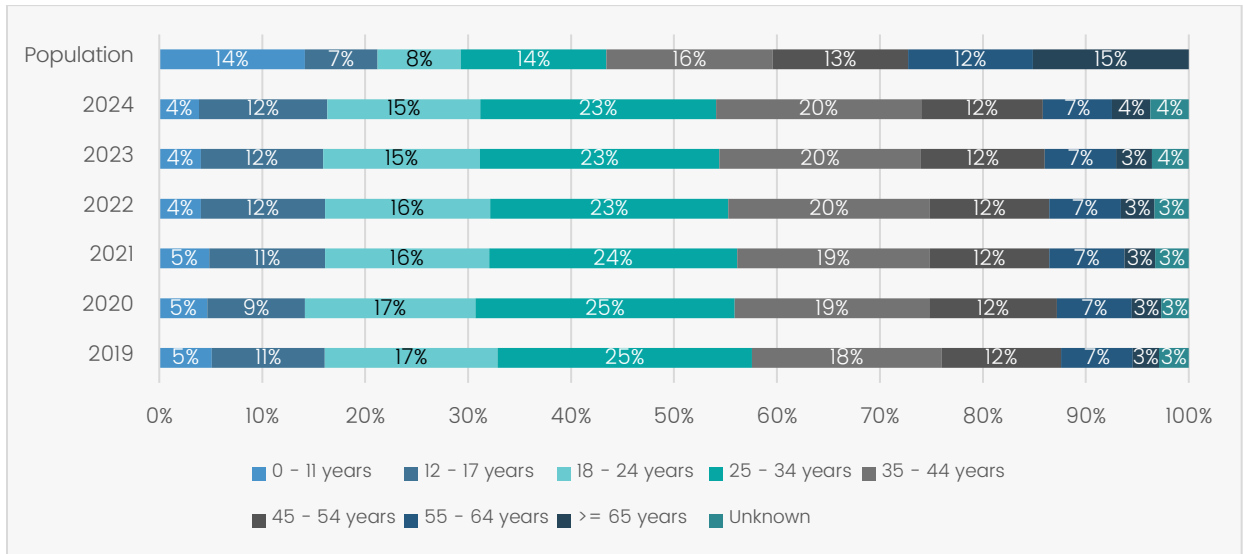
Figure 34: Disproportionality for Indigenous male victim with trending.



Age

- Figure 35 shows in 2024,
- 50% of victims are between the ages of 12- to 34-years-old, which is 1.7 times their proportion in the Calgary population.
- The proportion of victims aged 18 to 24 is trending down, while it is trending up for those aged 35 to 44.

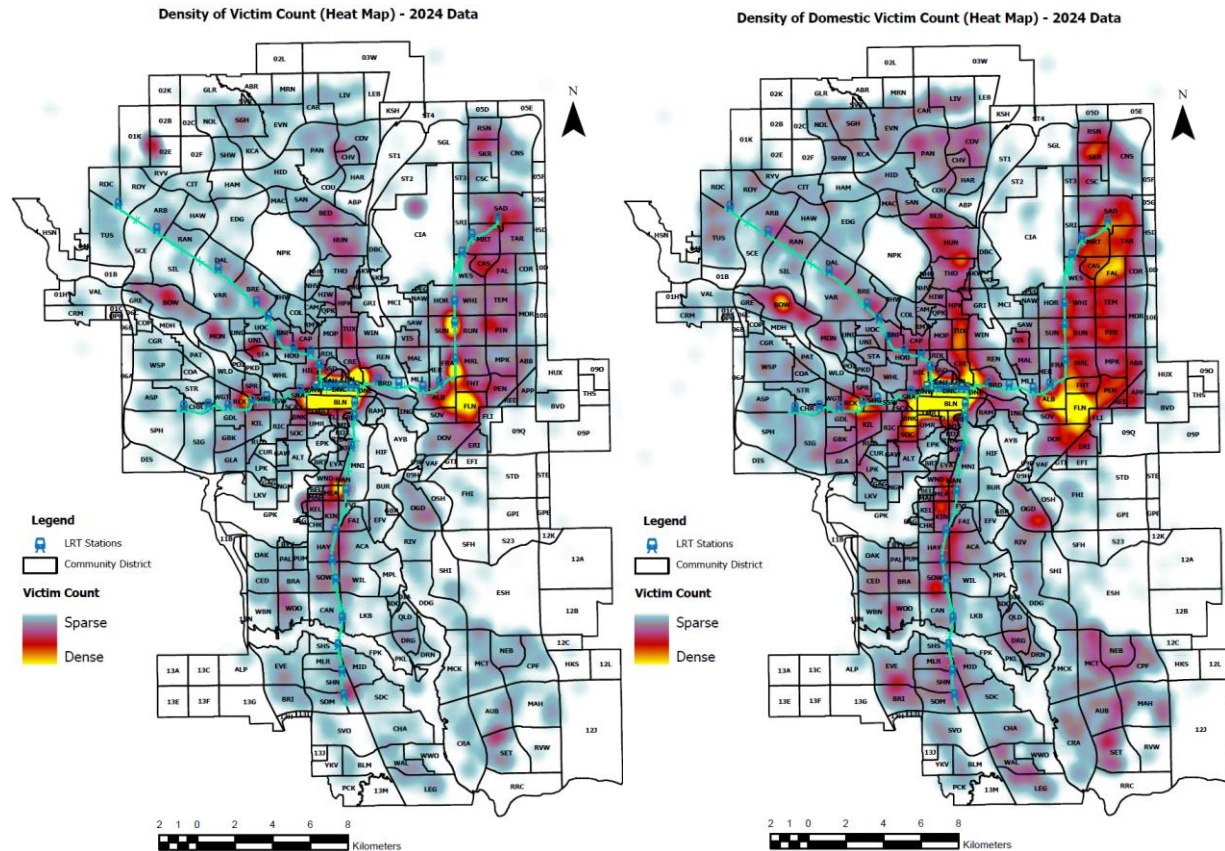
Figure 35: Over-representation of 12-34-year-old victims.



Geographic Location

- In 2024, victimization is more likely to occur in the downtown area, Forest Lawn community, as well as several LRT stations. The rightside map shows a concentration of domestic-related victimization – this represents a higher volume of domestic victims not rate. (Figure 36).

Figure 36: Maps comparing all violence to domestic violence.



Crime Type

In 2024, analysis shows that there are racial differences in victimization depending on the type of crime.

Table 4: Disproportionality by Crime Type²⁷

Crime Type	Gender Composition	Racial Composition	Proportionality Compared to Census ²⁸
Domestic Assaults	37% male 63% female	7% Black 13% Indigenous 20% Racialized 43% White	↯ Indigenous males are 2.6 times over-represented
			↯ Indigenous females are 3.8 times over-represented
			Black males are 1.5 times over-represented
Non-Domestic Assaults	71% male 29% female	7% Black 7% Indigenous 21% Racialized 42% White	Indigenous males are 1.4 times over-represented
			Indigenous females are 3 times over-represented
Robbery	74% male 23% female	5% Black 4% Indigenous 34% Racialized 34% White	Indigenous females are 2.3 times over-represented.
Domestic Sex Offences	12% male 88% female	4% Black 8% Indigenous 17% Racialized 46% White	↯ Indigenous people are 2.1 times over-represented
Non-Domestic Sex Offences	12% male 88% female	4% Black 8% Indigenous 12% Racialized 48% White	Indigenous people are 2.7 times over-represented

²⁷ Arrows indicate the increasing or decreasing trend of disproportionality.

²⁸ Robbery is not analyzed separately for Domestic flag due to sample size limitation. Sex offence is not analyzed separately for gender.

VICTIM FACTORS

Analysis was conducted to assess disproportionality relating to the following factors:

- Whether the victim lived with the offender,
- The relationship between victim and their offender
- Whether they are physically injured and
- Whether a weapon is used.

The analysis shows:

- There is a higher likelihood of Indigenous Female/Male and Racialized Female individuals to be reported to be victimized by their intimate partner.
- There is a lower likelihood for Indigenous individuals to be reported to be victimized by strangers.

Table 5: Disproportionality by Victim Factors²⁹

Victim Factors		Disparity Compared to White		
		Indigenous Female	Indigenous Male	Racialized Female
Weapon Related		2 times more likely	2 times more likely	NA
Live together		NA	NA	NA
Physically Injured		↓ 1.4 times more likely	↓ 1.2 times more likely	NA
Relationship to Offender	Partners	1.5 times more likely	2.2 times more likely	NA
	Ex-Partners	NA	1.2 times more likely	NA
	Spouse	↓ 62% less likely	↓ 31% less likely	4 times more likely
	Strangers	↑ 33% less likely	42% less likely	NA
	Other Family Members	NA	NA	NA

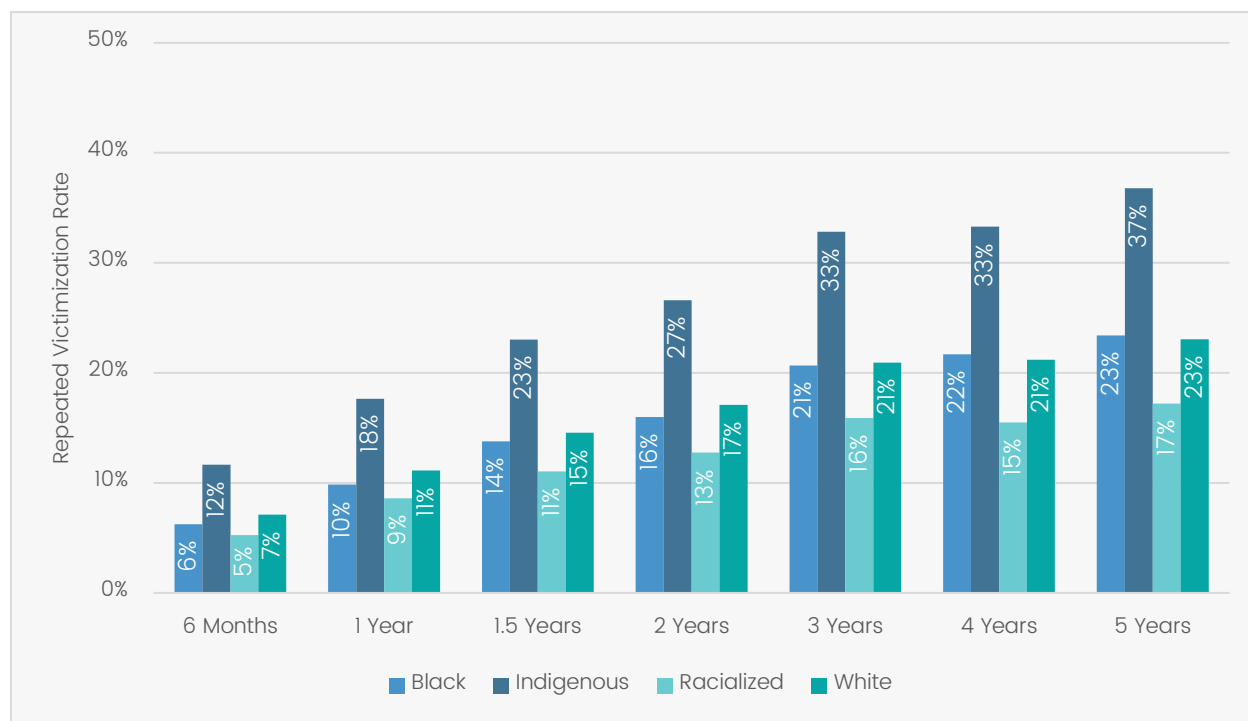
Repeat Victimization

Between 2018 and 2024, 78,761 individuals were victimized 106,609 times.

- 19% (15,279) of the individuals were victimized more than once and accounted for 41% (43,246) of the victimization.
- 836 (1%) individuals have been victimized more than 5 times in the past 7 years.
- At one year mark, the frequently victimized rate for indigenous individuals is 18%, and 10% for Black, 9% for Racialized and 11% for White.

²⁹ Arrows indicate the increasing or decreasing trend of Disparity.

Figure 37: Repeated victimization rate.



Clearance Rate

Police are mandated to investigate crime which involves gathering evidence, identifying individuals, and charging those responsible. Disparity in investigative service delivery was assessed by the investigation outcomes across the various racial groups. Clearance rates were calculated for each gender and racial group and within each crime type (gender differences can't be tested when the count is low). Figure 38 shows,

- Domestic Assaults: No difference in clearance rates for female victims. And Indigenous male victim's incidents are 11% less likely to be cleared compared to White males, with an increasing trend over years.
- Non-domestic Assault: Incidents with Indigenous female/male victims are 25% less likely to be cleared compared to White females. And incidents with Black male victims are 8% less likely to be cleared compared to White males.
- Robbery related Incidents involving Indigenous victims are 16% less likely to be cleared compared to White victims, with an increasing trend over years.
- Sex Offence related Incidents with Indigenous victims are 37% less likely to be cleared compared to White victims, with a decreasing trend over years.

Figure 38: Clearance rate of domestic assault incidents with female victims.

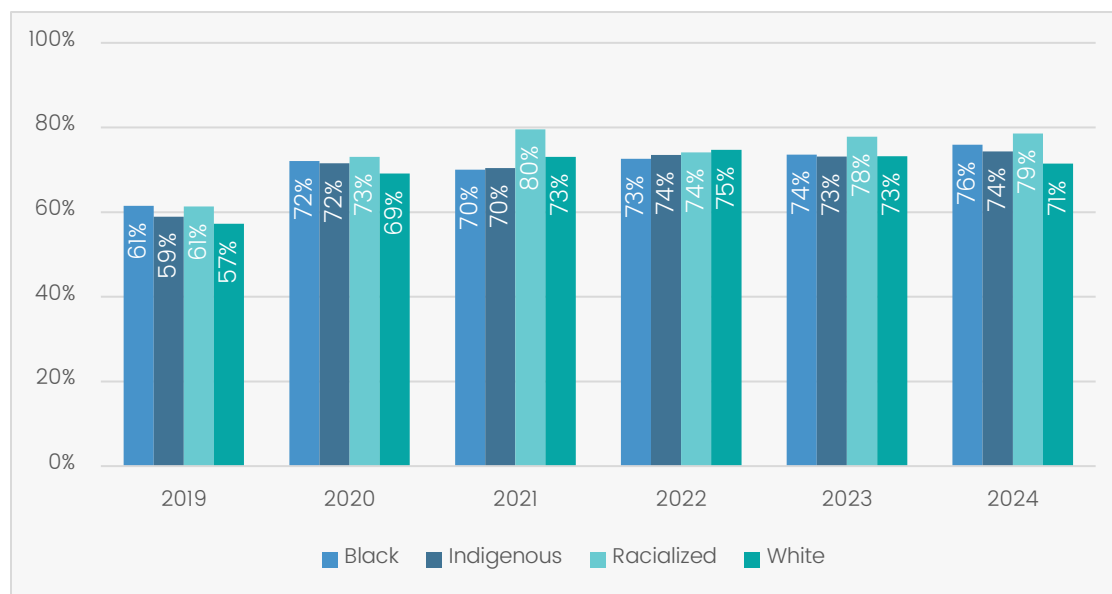


Figure 39: Clearance rate of non-domestic assault incidents with female victims.

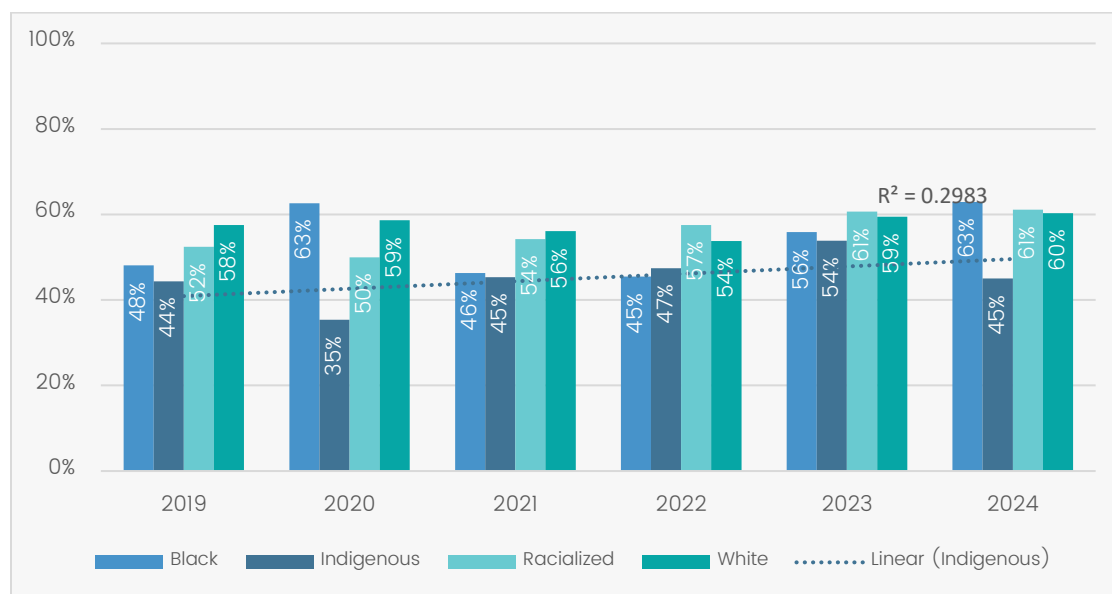


Figure 40: Clearance rate of domestic assault incidents with male victims.

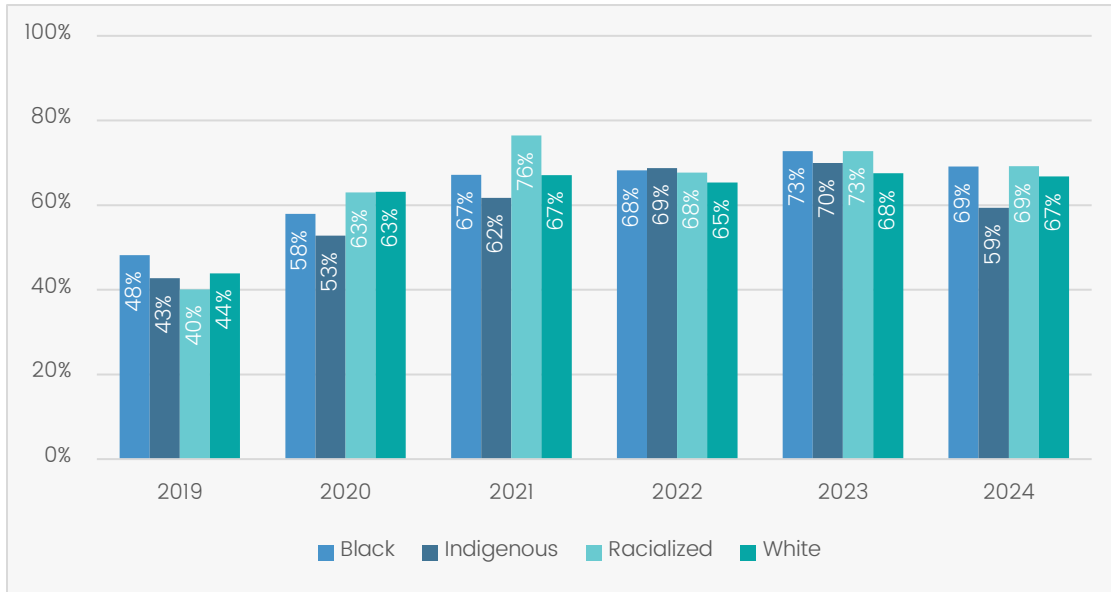


Figure 41: Clearance rate of non-domestic assault incidents with male victims.

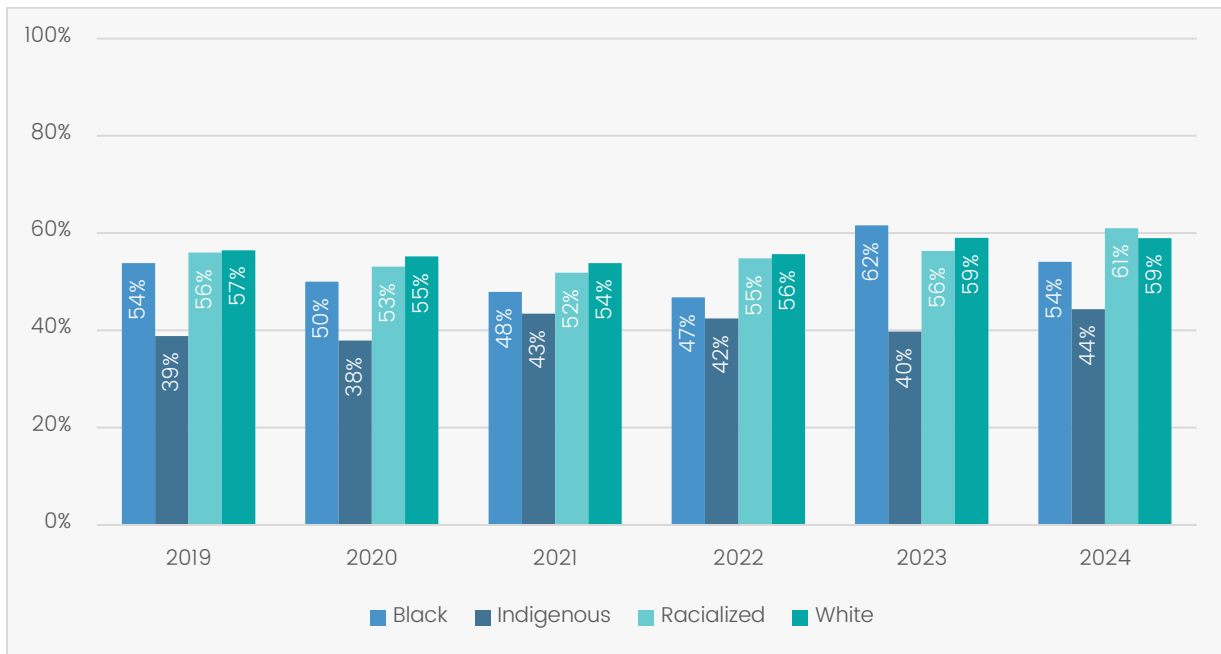


Figure 42: Robbery Incidents associated to Indigenous victims are less likely to get cleared.

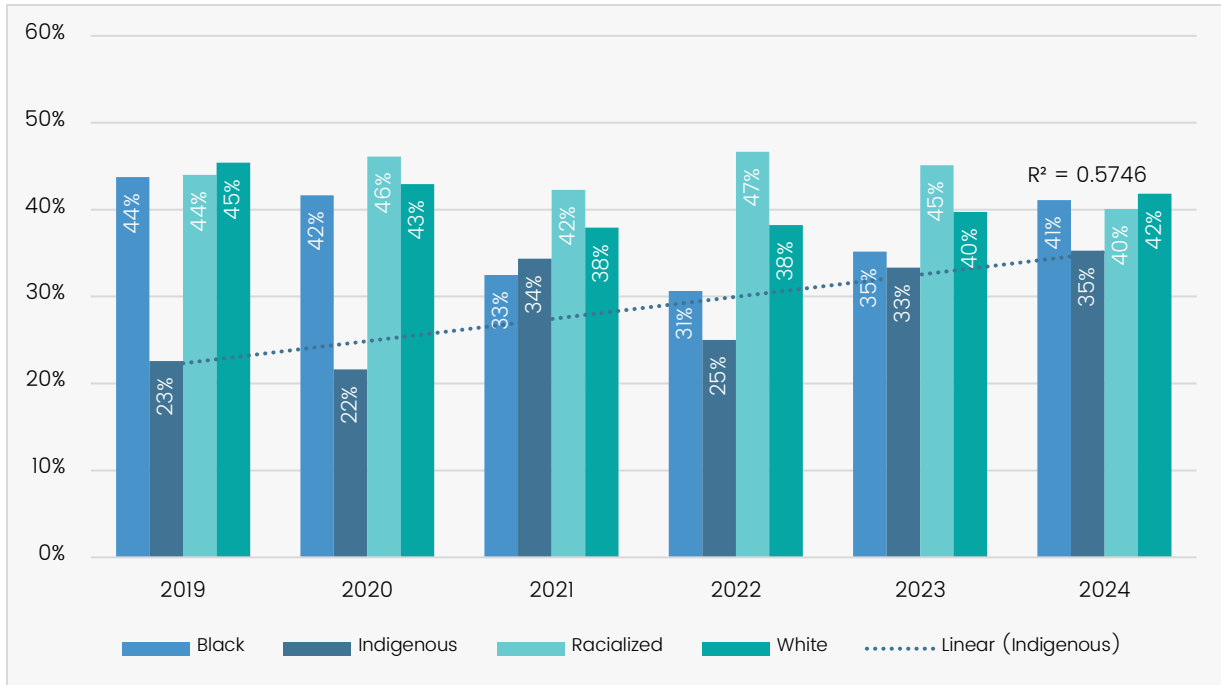
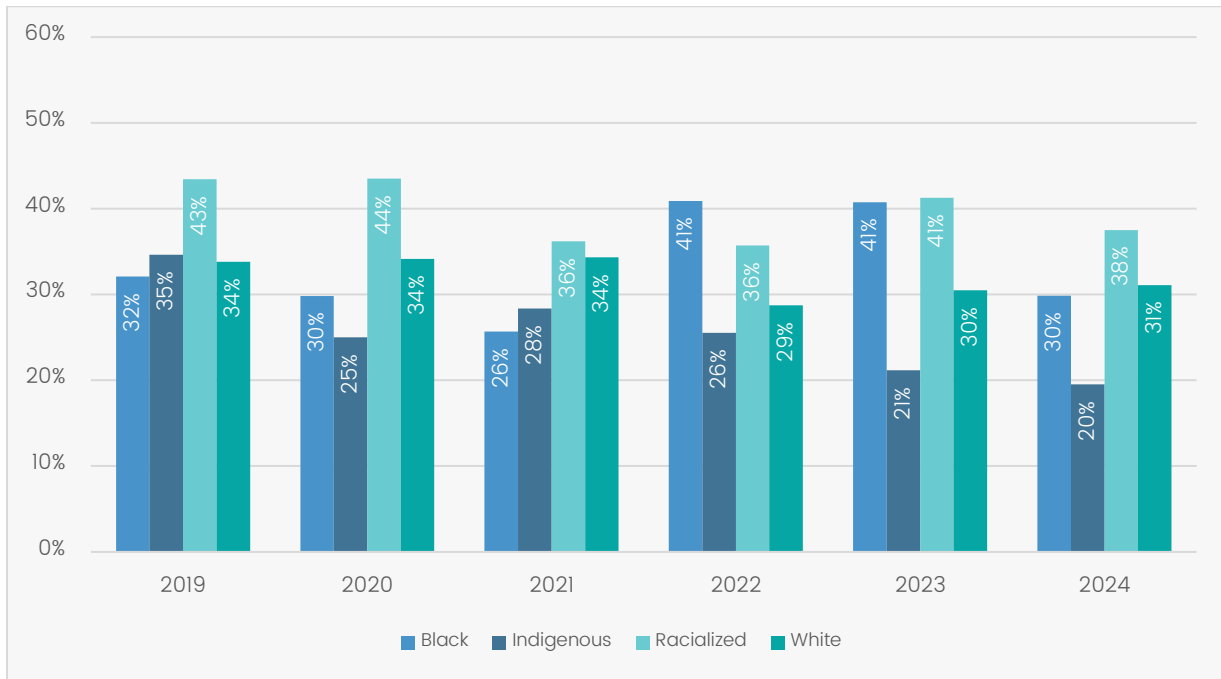


Figure 43: Sex Offences Incidents associated to Indigenous victims are less likely to get cleared.



ARRESTED INDIVIDUALS³⁰

The demographics of individuals arrested for crime is one topic where the presence of disproportionality has long been established. The goal of this analysis is to assess disproportionality and disparity represented in the CPS dataset. Specifically, to:

- provide insight on the racial proportion of individuals arrested for violent and property crime offences, and
- assess whether disparity exists in how individuals are released after being arrested (i.e., field officer release or processed via bail hearings).

KEY FINDINGS

- Males account for 77% of all arrested persons and 49% of Calgary's population.
- ~67% of arrested individuals were 18 to 44-years-old.
- Indigenous persons are 4 times and Black persons are 1.6 times over-represented as arrested in a violent crime occurrence.
- Indigenous persons are 5 times over-represented as the arrested individual in a property crime occurrence.
- The over-representation of Black males in property crime shows an increasing trend.
- Racialized individuals arrested for Break and Enters are more likely to be held for a bail hearing.
- Between 2018 and 2024, 37% of the individuals were arrested more than once.
- Indigenous individuals arrested in violent crime occurrences are ~75% more likely to have persistent offending behaviour³¹ of violent crime.
- Black individuals arrested in violent crime occurrences are ~30% more likely to become repeat arrestees of violent crime.
- A much higher rate of persistent offending behaviour is observed for individuals who are involved in both violent crime and property crime compared those who are involved in either violent crime or property crime.

³⁰ The previous report referred to "offender"; this term has been changed to "arrest individual" to reflect the analysis more accurately. Arrested individual refers to a person who has been taken into police custody are typically, but not always charged with a criminal offence. The results from this report can be compared to the results in the previous report

³¹ In the previous report the term "prolific offender" was used, this has been changed to individuals who are associated to "persistent offending behaviour".

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 6 shows, in 2024, there were 9,889 distinct individuals arrested. Of these, 44% were White, 19% were Racialized, 15% were Indigenous, and 9% Black.

- A total of 16,409 arrests were recorded.
- Of these, 69% were booked into APS, while 31% were field released.
- Males account for 77% of the individuals.

Table 6: Counts of Arrested Individuals and Number of Times Arrested

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Individual Count						
Black	765	677	681	727	876	896
Indigenous	1,540	1,275	1,182	1,263	1,523	1,455
Racialized	1,335	1,288	1,186	1,302	1,576	1,840
White	4,864	4,228	3,908	3,951	4,407	4,354
Racially Ambiguous	999	1015	995	1,094	1,185	1,182
Not Collected	193	129	108	112	141	162
Arrest Count						
Black	1,264	1,109	1,032	1,102	1,355	1,467
Indigenous	3,327	2,384	2,139	2,358	3,002	2,948
Racialized	1,775	1,697	1,599	1,683	2,006	2,340
White	7,725	6,463	6,048	6,177	7,217	6,922
Racially Ambiguous	2,214	2,169	2,095	2,338	2,594	2,568
Not Collected	202	131	108	112	144	164

Race of Individuals

Figure 44 & Figure 45 show that Indigenous individuals are 4 and 5 times over-represented for violent crime and property crime incidents, respectively, compared to their Calgary population. The disproportionality for Indigenous showed a decreasing trend over past 6 years. And Black individuals are 5 times over-represented in violent crime incidents, with a decreasing trend over past 6 years.

Figure 44: Over-representation of Indigenous and Black arrestees in violent crime.

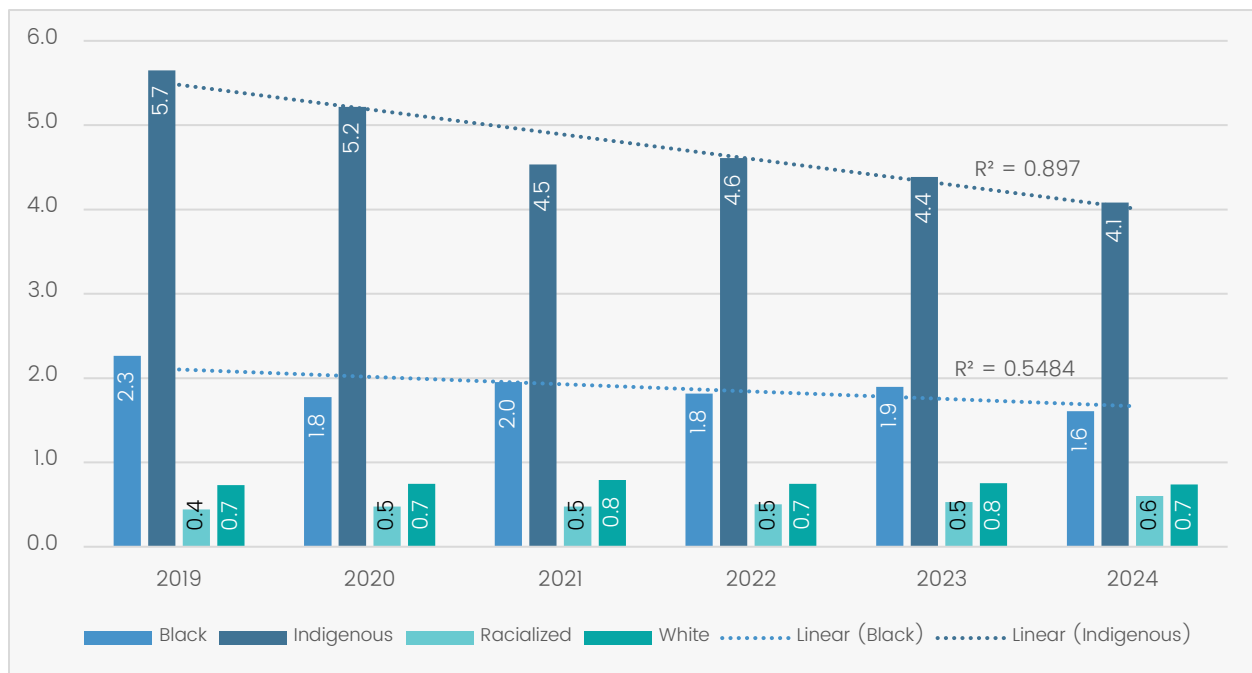
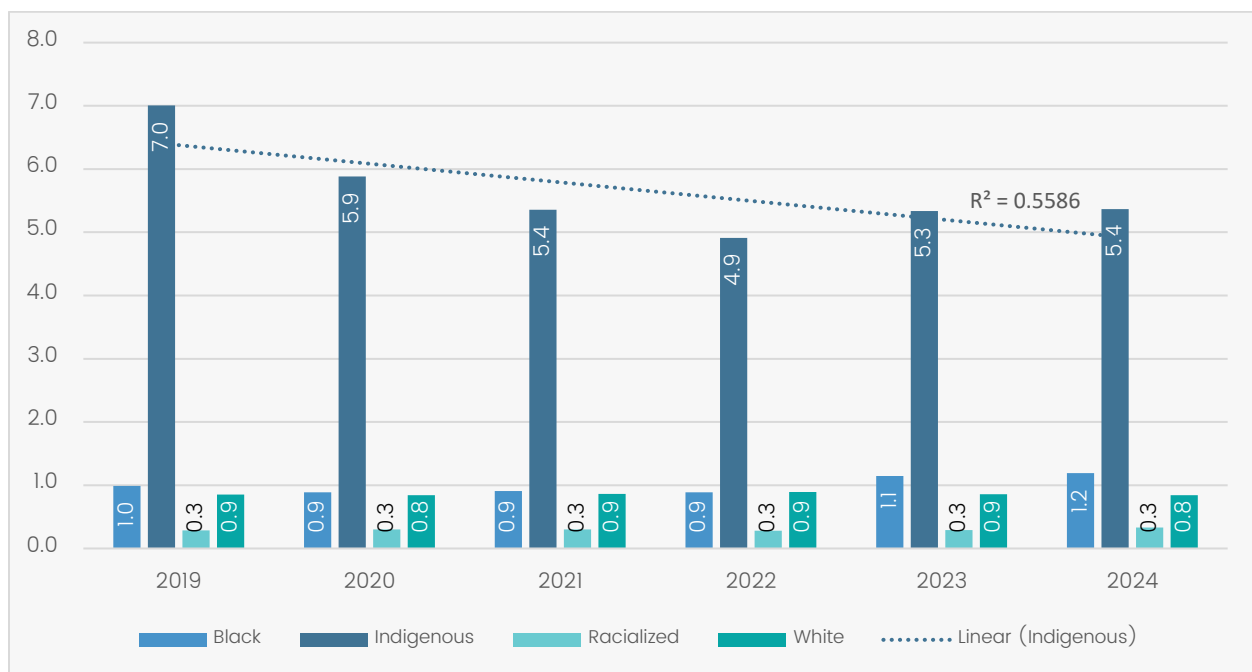


Figure 45: Over-representation of Indigenous arrestees in property crime.



In 2024, consistent with police data from other jurisdictions³², analysis of the CPS 2019 – 2024 data indicates,

- 76.5% of the arrested individuals are males, 23% are females, 0.5% are other genders.
 - Indigenous females are 7 and 9 times over-represented in violent crime and property crime incidents, respectively and a decreasing trend was observed in violent crime.
 - Black females are 1.7 times over-represented for violent crime.
 - Indigenous males are 4 times over-represented in both violent crime and property crime, and a decreasing trend was observed in violent crime.
 - Black males are 2 times over-represented for both violent crime and property crime.
- The over-representation of black males for property crime showed an increasing trend.

Age of Individuals Arrested

Figure 46 shows,

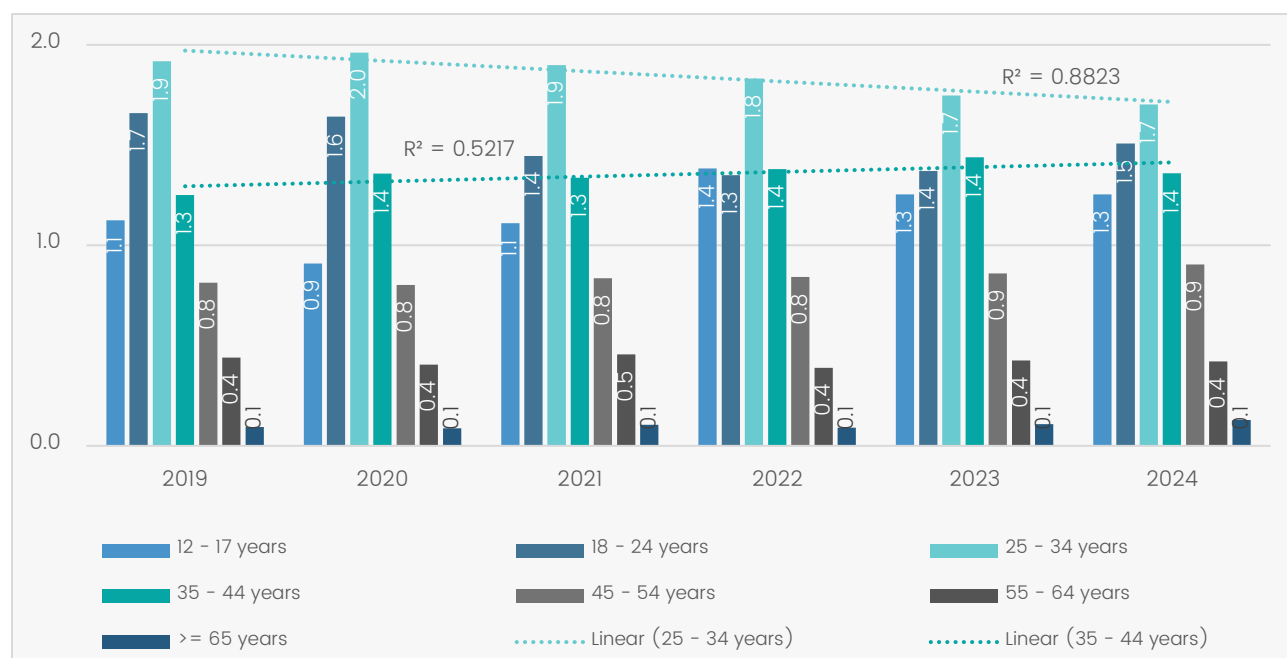
- 67% of individuals are in age group of 18–44 Years, which 1.5 times of their proportion in the Calgary population.
- The proportion of individuals in the 25–34-year-old age group has shown a decline in the past 6 years. Conversely, the proportion of individuals in the 35–44-year-old age increased.

³² Blanchette, K.D., & Brown, S.L. (2019). Female offenders. In R.D. Morgan (Ed.), *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Criminal Psychology* (pp. 490–495). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

Savage, L. (2019). Female offenders in Canada, 2017. Juristat, #85-002-X, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada. Retrieved from <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2019001/article/00001-eng.htm>

Schwartz, J. (2013). A "new" female offender or increasing social control of women's behaviour? Cross-national evidence. *Feminist Studies*, 39(3), 790–821.

Figure 46: Over-representation and trending of age groups for arrested individuals.



Over-Representation by Crime Types

Table 7: Representation of Black and Indigenous individuals

	Indigenous Individuals	Black Individuals
Domestic Assault	3 times over-represented	2 times over-represented
Non-Domestic Assault	6 times over-represented	2 times over-represented
Sex Offences	2 times over-represented	2 times over-represented
Break & Enters	6 times over-represented	n/a
Person Robberies	8 times over-represented	3 times over-represented
Shoplifting	8 times over-represented	n/a

- The disproportionality of domestic assault and shoplifting for Indigenous individuals shows a decreasing trend.
- The disproportionality of shoplifting and sex offence in Black individuals shows an Increasing trend.

Bail Hearing Rate: A Test of Disparity³³

Due to the limitations in sample size and the variations observed during the COVID-19 pandemic, the bail hearing rate has been calculated using the combined data from the years 2022 to 2024. This approach ensures a more robust and reliable analysis by incorporating a larger dataset and accounting for potential fluctuations over the specified period.

The workflow related to the investigative process often involves arresting the individual once that person has been identified. Depending on the severity of the offence, arresting officers will use the RICES questions to determine whether field officer release can be used, or the individual is held in custody for a bail hearing.

RICES

RICES is a series of risk-based questions pertinent to a decision to release an arrested individual.

- R – prevent repeat behaviour,
- I – establish the persons true identity,
- C – ensure attendance at court,
- E – secure evidence for the investigation, and
- S – ensure the safety and security of any victim or witness.

Officers can only use field release when RICES criteria are met.

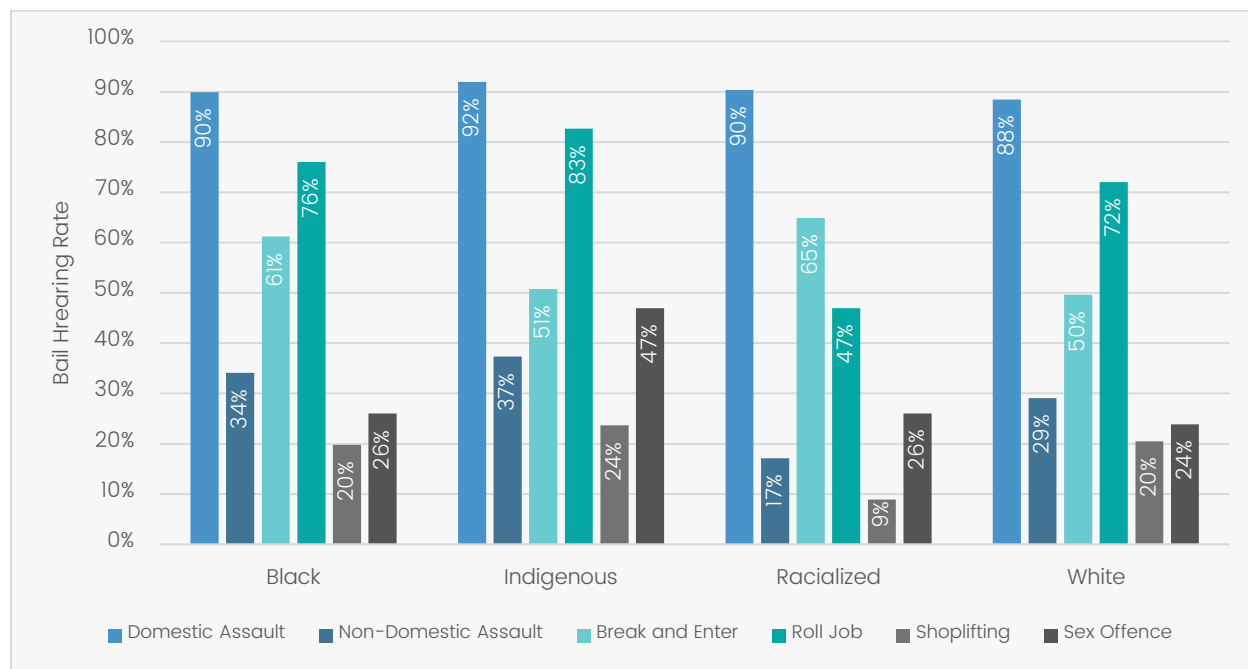
Figure 47 makes comparisons with White individuals and shows,

- Black individuals are **more** likely to be involved in bail hearings for:
 - Non-domestic assaults (17%)
 - Break and enters (23%)
 - Person robberies (15%)
- Indigenous individuals are **more** likely to be involved in bail hearings for:
 - Non-domestic assaults (28%)
 - Sex Offences (2 times)
 - Person robberies (15%)
 - Shoplifting (15%)
- Racialized individuals are **less** likely to be involved in bail hearings for:
 - Non-domestic assaults (41%)
 - Person robberies (35%)

³³ Also referred as JIRH (judicial interim release hearing).

- Shoplifting (57%)
- Racialized individuals are 31% **more** likely to be involved in bail hearings for:
 - Break and enters.

Figure 47: Bail Hearing Rate



Persistent Offending Behaviour

Persistent offending behaviour involves individuals who have been arrested repeatedly over time. Between 2018 and 2024, 40,158 individuals were arrested 105,609 times. 37% (15,061) of the individuals were arrested more than once and account for 76% (80,512) of all arrests.

- 1,747 (4%) individuals have been arrested more than 10 times in past 7 years.

Individuals who have been arrested for violent crime but not property crime:

- Accounted 38% of the arrests total.
- The repeat arrest rate for Indigenous and Black individuals was ~75% and 30% higher than White individuals at the same time point after first arrest, respectively, i.e. at one year mark, repeat arrest rate for indigenous is 14%, and 8% for White (Figure 48).

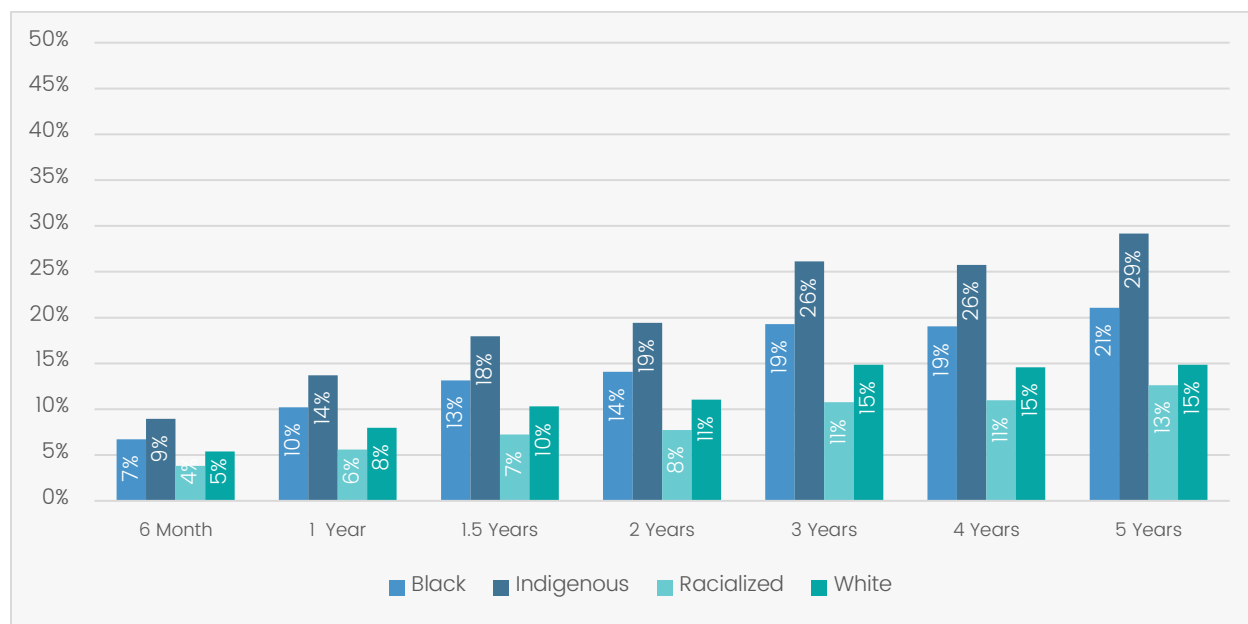
The repeat arrest rate for Racialized individuals was ~25% lower than White individuals at the same time point after first arrest, i.e. at one year mark, repeat arrest rate for Racialized is 6%, and 8% for White Individuals who have been involved in property crime, but not violent crime

accounted 24% of the total individuals. Figure 49 shows that the property crime repeat arrest rate for:

- Indigenous individuals is ~18% higher than White individuals.
- Black individuals is ~55% lower than White individuals.
- Racialized individuals is ~50% lower than White individuals.
- These findings suggest compared to White individuals, Indigenous individuals are more likely to be rearrested in crime relating to property. This trend is consistent over the years.

10% of individuals are involved in both violent crime and property crime. The repeat arrest rate was much higher than individuals who are involved in only one of either property crime or violent crime. The repeat arrest rate was similar among Indigenous, Black, and White individuals and slightly lower for Racialized individuals³⁴.

Figure 48: Repeat arrest rate for individuals who have committed violent crime.



³⁴ 28% of individuals were involved in crime other than violent crime and property crime.

Figure 49: Repeat arrest rate for individuals who have committed property crime.

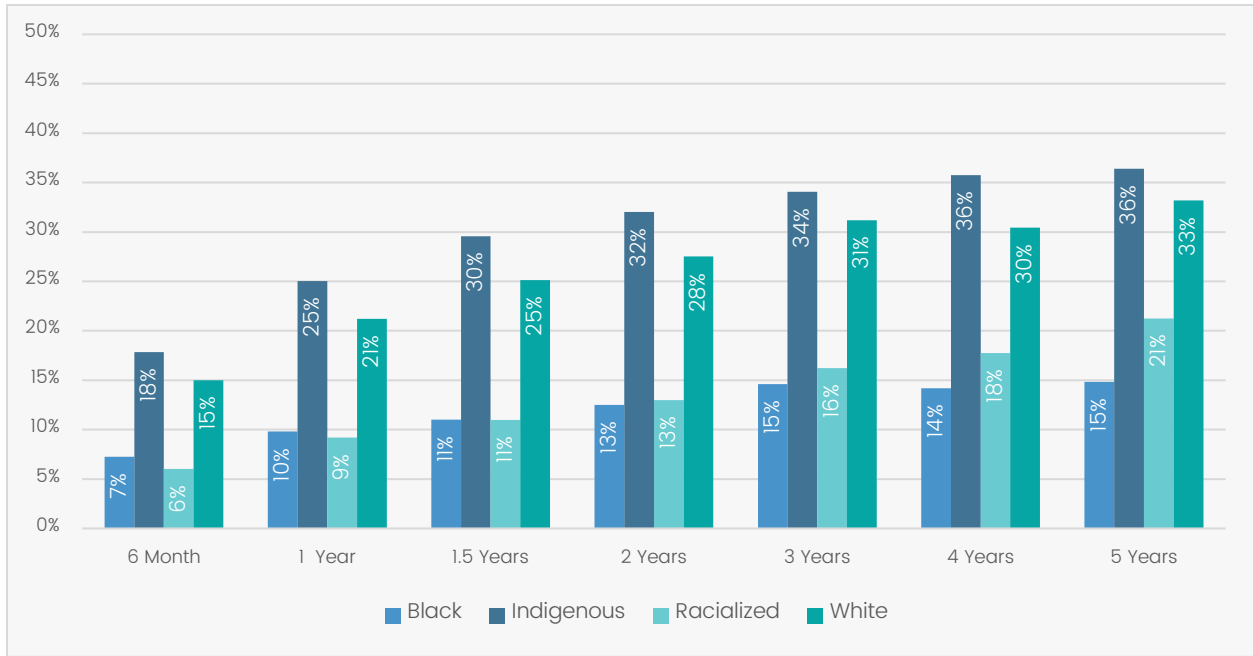
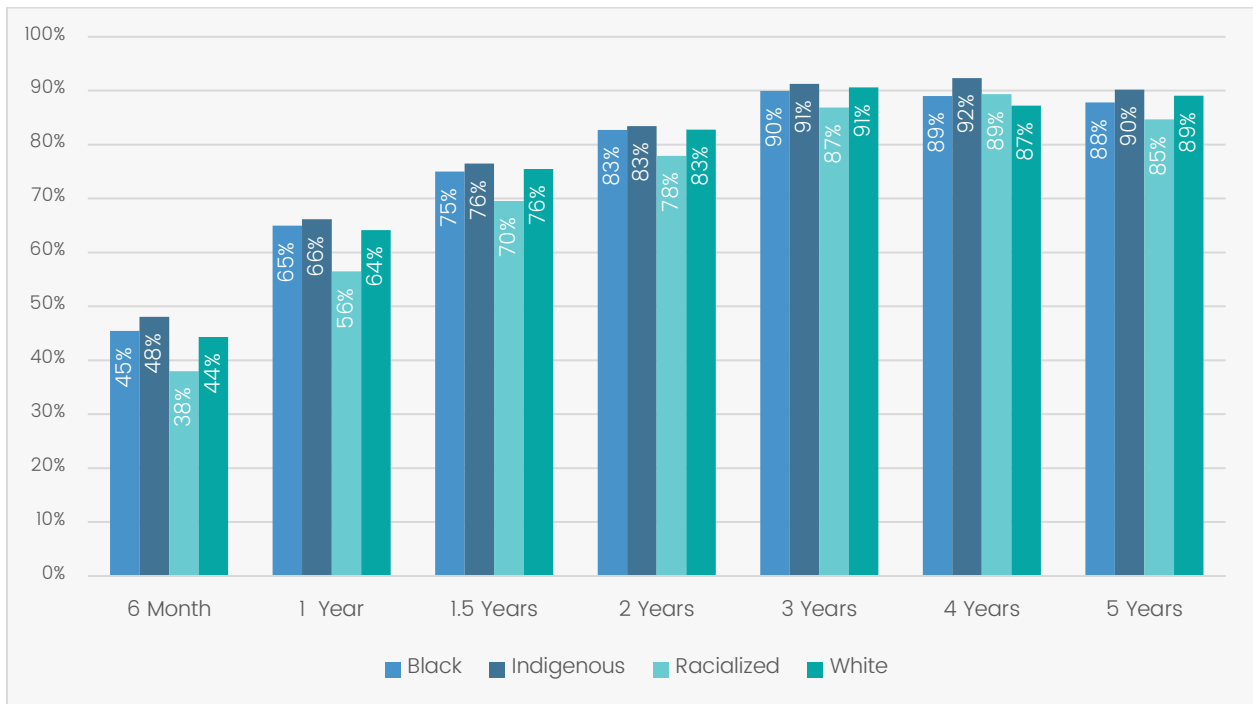


Figure 50: Repeat arrest rate for individuals committed both violent and property crime.



CONCLUDING REMARKS

This report focuses on disproportionality and disparity by race, as well as intersectionality. Since the first report was released, the CPS has met with many community groups and based on this feedback, the report has evolved. Some terminology has changed, and statistical tests were applied to identify significant trends through comparing 2024 findings to previous years. Additionally, Calgary's diversity has increased substantially. There are plans to assess the "racialized" category to determine whether the category can be refined to disaggregate other communities.

Through meeting with other sectors (i.e., Health and Justice) as well as other police agencies it has become clear that the CPS approach to race-based data analysis is leading practice. That said, there is still a lot of work ahead.

While the findings still show over-representation of the Indigenous population in almost every category examined, there have been some decreases. This report also links findings to operational initiatives (i.e., CERT, high crime, and disorder issues), as well as to the unhoused population.

The CPS continues race-based data collection and reporting advocacy with national and provincial organizations such as Statistics Canada and Alberta Association Chiefs of Police (AACP). Engagement with community and non-governmental groups is also ongoing for awareness, feedback, and collaboration.

We acknowledge that there are limitations to this analysis, including the use of police perception data, 2021 Census data not representative of Calgary's tremendous population growth and the increasing diversity of our residents, and the lack of traffic stop data. Despite these limitations, the CPS is committed to working toward a more robust data collection, analysis and reporting strategy that continues to evolve with each iteration of the report.

This annual report is shared internally to provide understanding and inform business practice (i.e., training, policy). It is also shared externally to ensure accountability and transparency with the public as well as feedback to help inform next steps.