

**REPORT TO CALGARY POLICE COMMISSION****Race Data Reports****ISC:** ☐ Unclassified ☒ Protected A ☐ Protected B**Date** | 2026 08 05**Submitted for**☐ Information only ☒ Discussion ☐ Decision / Approval**Type of Meeting**

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Commission Week 1 | ☒ Commission Regular Meeting |
| ☐ Commission Week 2 (Reserved for Finance, Audit, Infrastructure) | ☒ Public Session |
| ☐ Commission Week 3 | ☐ In-camera with CPS |

Reason for Report

- ☐ *Police Act*, Police Service Regulation, or Police Conduct and Oversight Regulation
- ☐ Obligation under Commission policy
- ☒ Report on program or update on progress
- ☐ Response to Motion
- ☐ Other:

Recommendations

1. The CPS Race Data Analysis is accepted by the CPC.
2. Evolve future Race Data Analysis reports to an integrated reporting approach versus a standalone Race Data Analysis reporting approach.

Background

Since 2023, the Calgary Police Service (CPS) has published annual race-based data analysis reports - <https://www.calgary.ca/cps/public-services/community-accountability/race-data-analysis.html>. These reports are comprehensive and cover multiple topics such as officer contacts and victims of violent crime within a single document. However, feedback from various sources, including the community, indicates that the current format is more suited to an academic audience (i.e., very technical) than to the broader community.

We continue to refine and expand our analysis, and in this year's report we have added an analysis of Form 10 Mental Health Apprehensions. These apprehensions represent a significant area of police interaction with the public involving officer discretion and potentially vulnerable individuals. Collecting and analyzing race-based data supports transparency and helps identify whether outcomes or experiences differ across population groups.

In response to this feedback and informed by benchmarking, the 2025 data is presented in two report formats: (1) a comprehensive technical report; and (2) more accessible factsheets that summarize the analyses. We also created a simplified concept and methodology document as well as a FAQ.

The report findings show very similar results to the previous reports, where there is an over-representation of the Indigenous and Black communities across all subject areas. The Form 10 analysis shows over-representation of females and Indigenous and White individuals are over-represented.

As the Statistics Canada race data initiative has stalled, the CPS approach to race-based data analysis is still leading practice in Canada. That said, the analysis of race data specific to use of force is mandated in Ontario. The CPS 2025 Analysis of Race Data of Use of Force Subjects has been completed, and findings show that the use of force subject population and arrested persons populations are highly correlated and that there are different proportionality patterns depending upon the type of call for service.

Race-based analysis becomes a routine part of performance monitoring and strategic planning rather than periodic reporting. Moving from standalone reporting to embedded race-based analysis allows equity considerations to be examined alongside operational outcomes, providing richer context, stronger accountability, and more actionable insights.

Attachments (if any)

Race Data Analysis 2025 – Technical Report
 Factsheets for Missing Persons, Officer Contacts, Arrested Persons, Victims of Violent Crime,
 Form 10 Mental Health Apprehensions
 Concept & Methodology
 FAQs
 Analysis of Race Data of Use of Force Subjects

Approval signatures

AUTHOR signature:

Gopal Bhatta (Analyst), Alex Hrk (Analyst) & Karen Kane (strategist)

2026-08-05

Name, Rank/Position

Date

Strategic Services

REVIEWED BY signature:*Rebecca Davidson (Manager)*

2026-08-05

*Name, Rank/Position**Date**Strategic Services***REVIEWED BY signature:**

2026 08 05

*Sandra Jacobi, Director Strategic Services**Date**Bureau of Organizational Performance***EXECUTIVE SPONSOR signature:**

2026 09 09

*Asif Rashid, Deputy Chief**Date**Bureau of Organizational Performance***CHIEF OF POLICE signature:**

2026 09 15

*Katie McLellan, Chief Constable**Date*



CPS Race Data Analysis 2025

Rebecca Davidson

Bureau of Organizational Performance

2026 09 23





Data will help to drive change

01



01

Fostering
relationships &
building trust

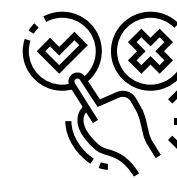
02



02

Creating
awareness &
understanding

03



03

Informing strategic
direction &
decision making

04



04

Establishing
transparency &
accountability



Building upon the race reports released in 2024 – six-year trending

Context

Six subject areas reflect the core policing duties as well as areas of concerns raised by public during previous iterations of race-based reporting.



2025: CPS Race Data Analysis

Scope: Missing persons, officer contacts, victims of violent crime, arrested individuals, and mental health Form 10 apprehensions

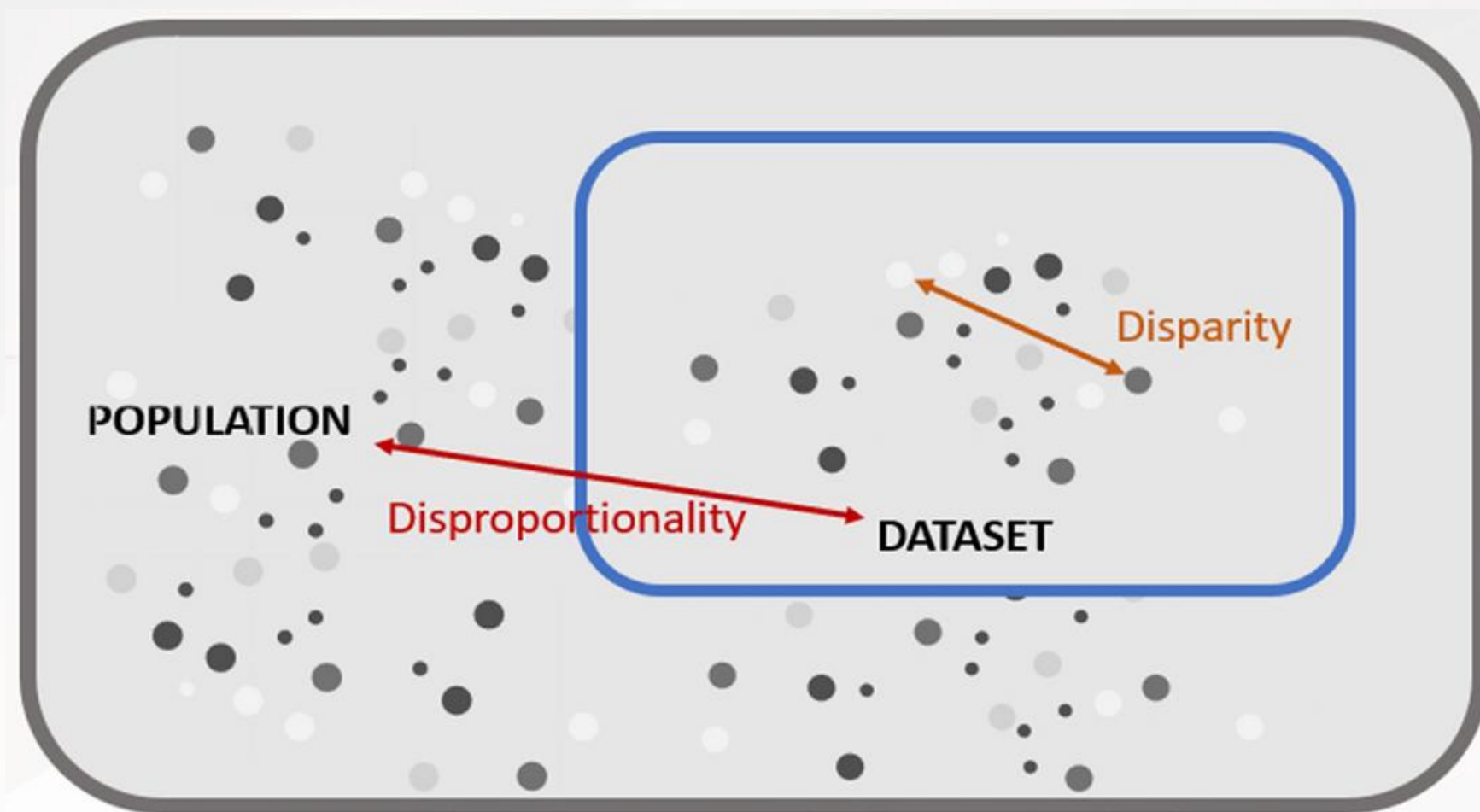


2025: CPS Race Data Analysis of Use of Force Subjects

Scope: Demographics of use of force subjects, types of methods & arrests – findings presented in the De-Escalation & Use of Force Segment



Foundational Concepts



Disproportionality: A racial group appears in police data more or less often than its share of Calgary population.

Disparity: Compares outcomes between racial groups within police data.

Limitations

- Officer perception only
- Officers are limited to one race option, not allowing for mixed race
- 2021 Census data, does not reflect population growth and diversity
- Not all subjects are from Calgary



Analyzing Race Data is complex

- **Key Challenge:** Limited context behind race data (obtaining consistent, reliable and granular data to support rigorous analyses).
- **Key Limitation:** Privacy restrictions limit deeper analysis.
- **Key Opportunity:** Detailed race-based data collection can enhance analytical precision and help differentiate between socioeconomic determinants and police enforcement practices.

INTERNAL FACTORS

SYSTEMIC ISSUES

Institutional culture, policies and procedures, operational tactics

BIASES

Beliefs and attitudes of individual officers

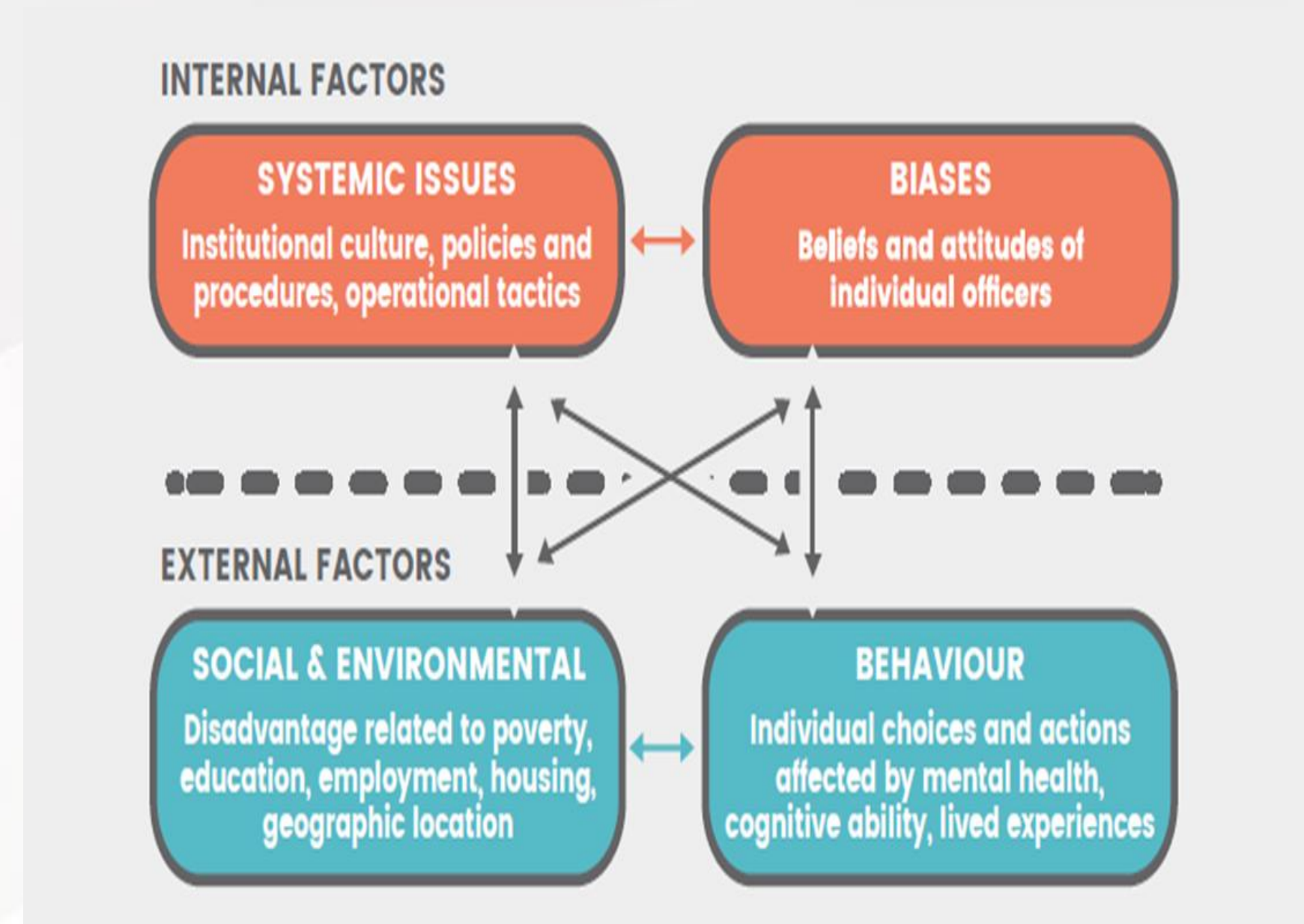
EXTERNAL FACTORS

SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL

Disadvantage related to poverty, education, employment, housing, geographic location

BEHAVIOUR

Individual choices and actions affected by mental health, cognitive ability, lived experiences



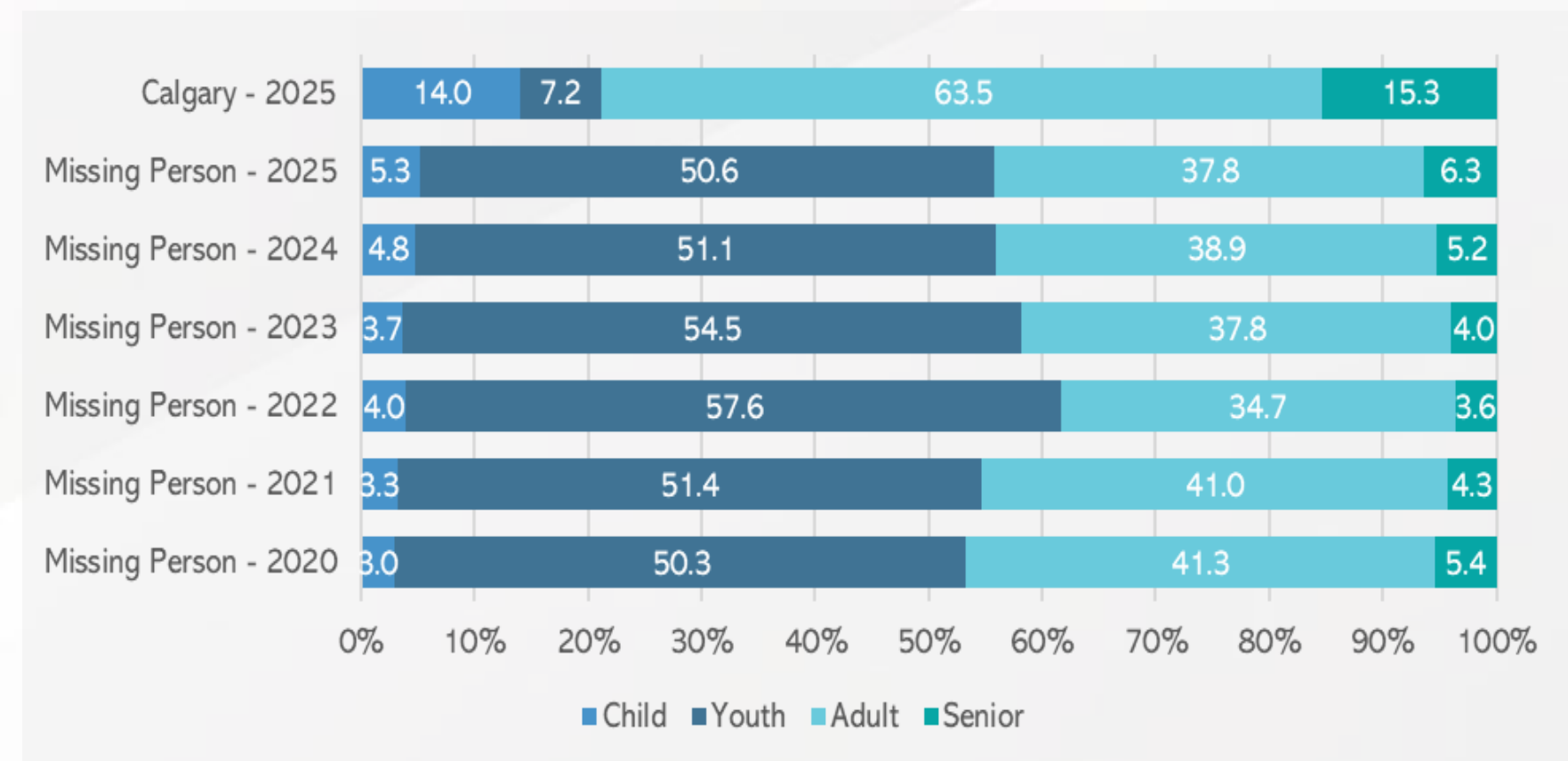


Overview of Report Findings

Missing Persons

- Indigenous youth are almost 13 times over-represented.
- Black children remain over-represented by a factor of 3.1, and the proportion of Black youth has increased from previous years.
- Missing seniors shows an over-representation of White individuals.

Missing persons are located 99.9% of the time, irrespective of race.

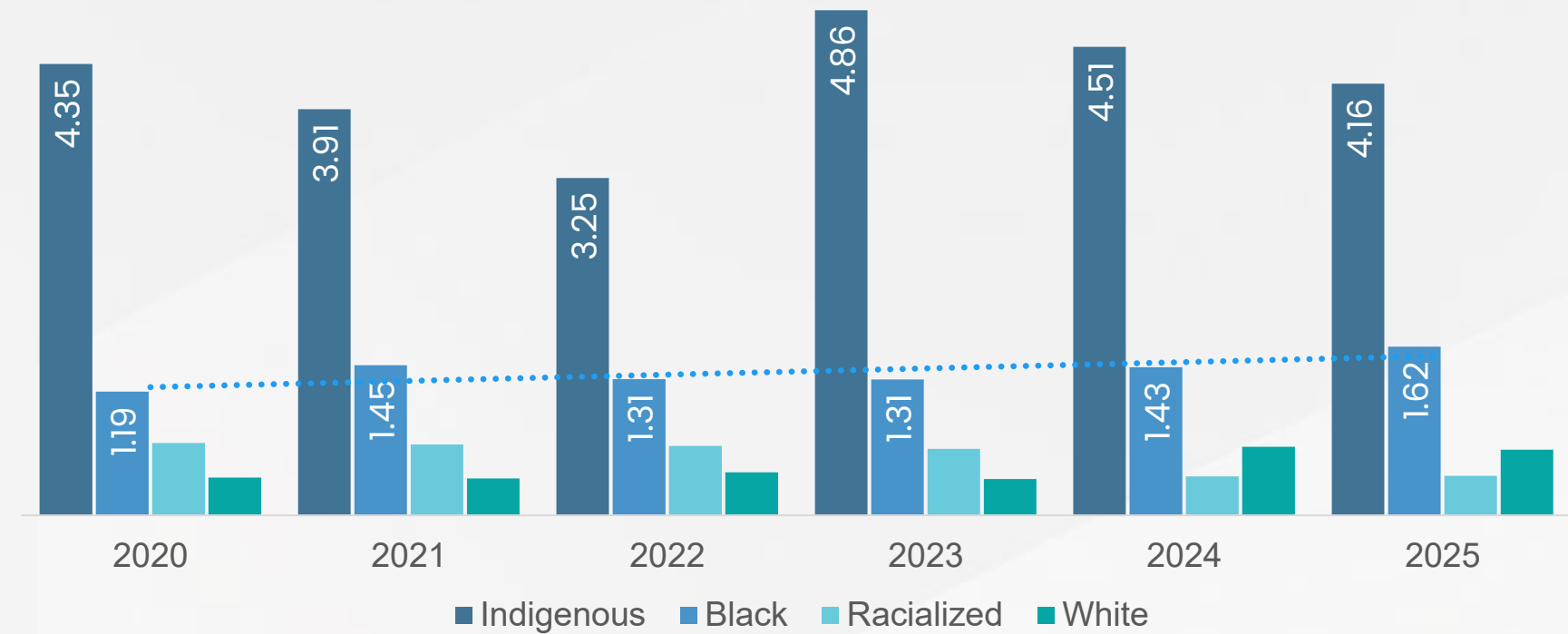


Overview of Report Findings

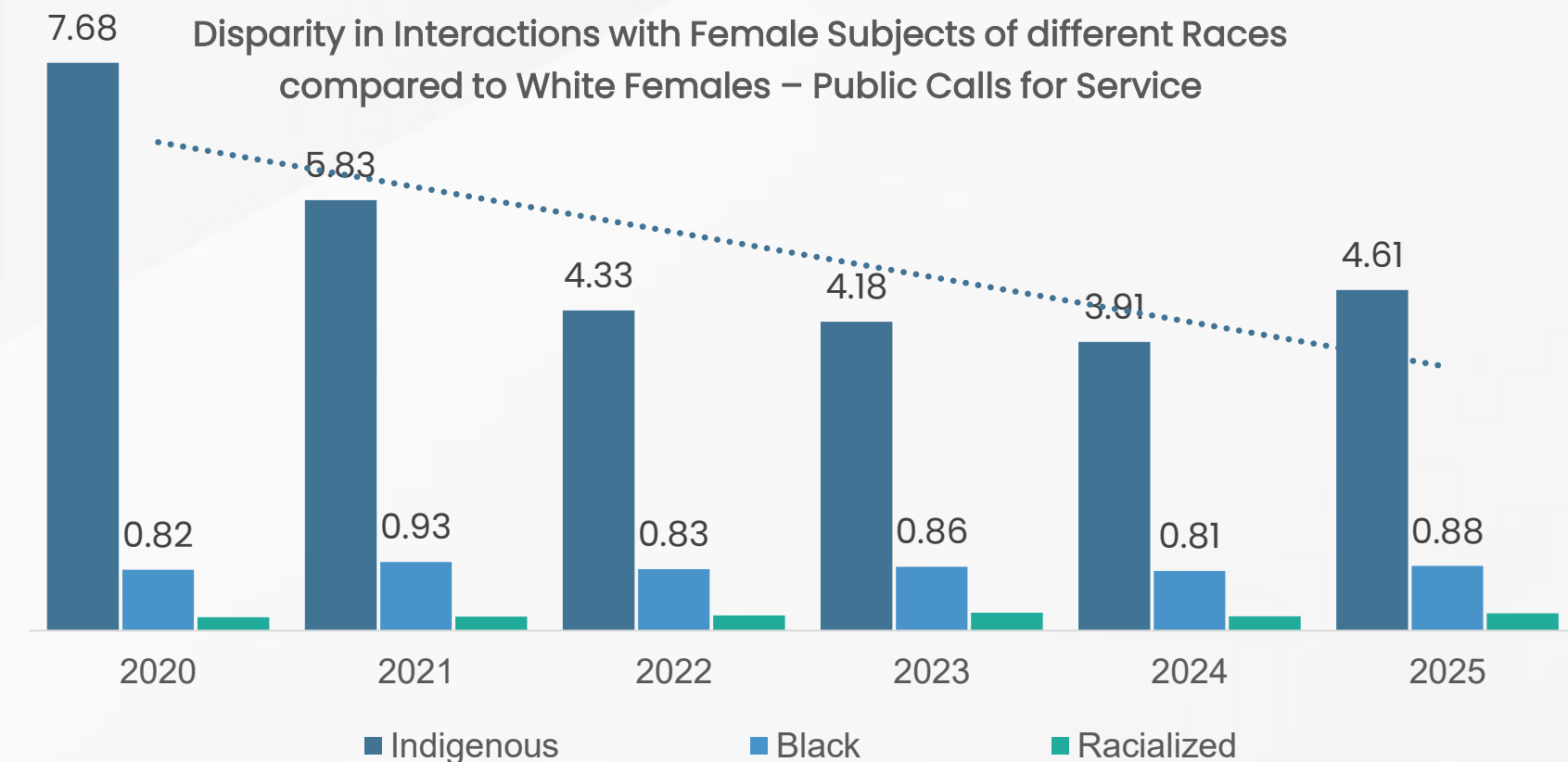
Officer Contacts

- Declining overrepresentation of Indigenous subjects in officer-generated calls.
- Persistent overrepresentation of Indigenous females in officer-generated contacts.
- Growing contacts involving Black subjects, mainly traffic and bylaw-related interactions.

Racial Disproportionality in Officer-Generated Calls



Disparity in Interactions with Female Subjects of different Races compared to White Females – Public Calls for Service

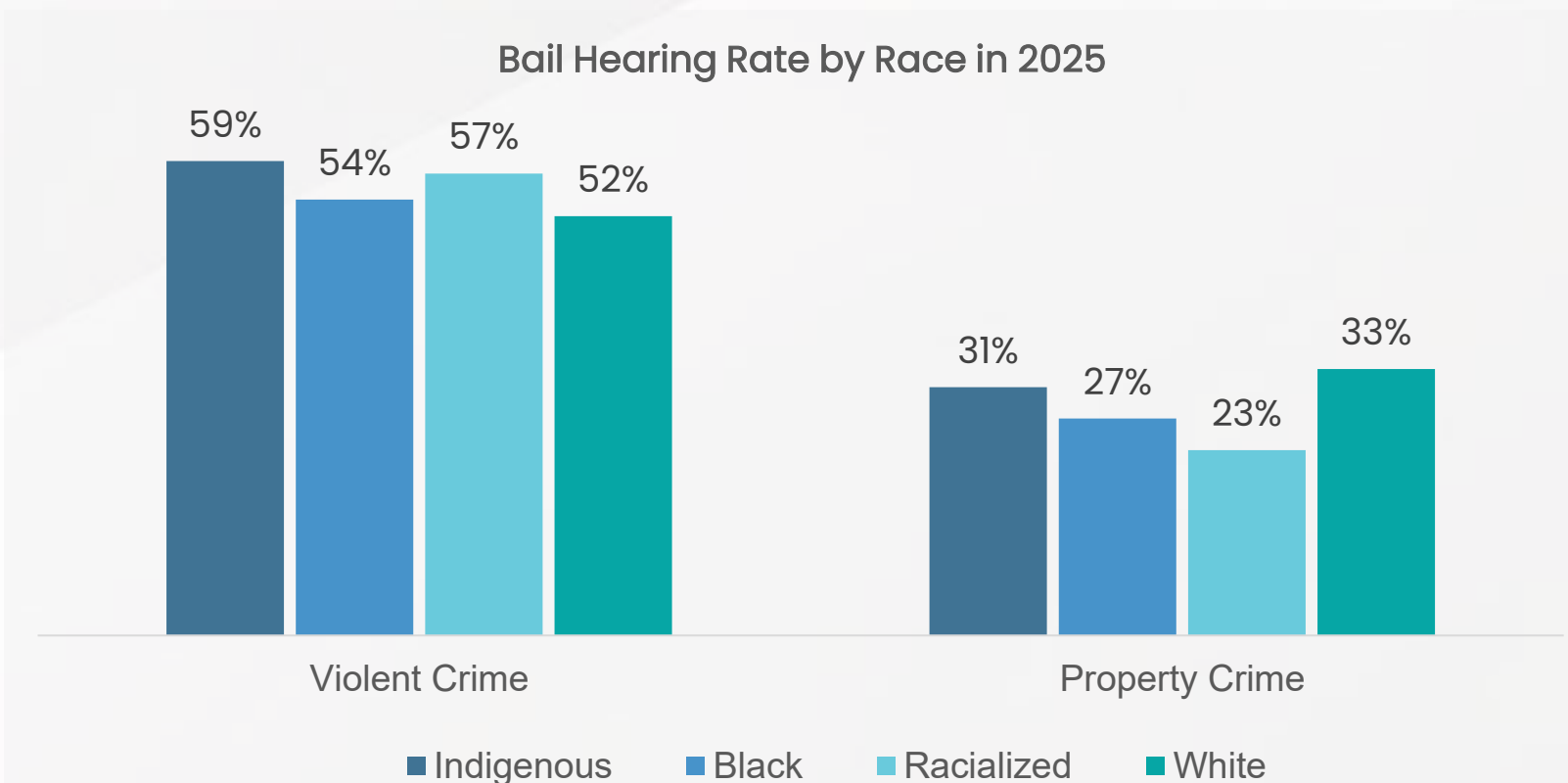
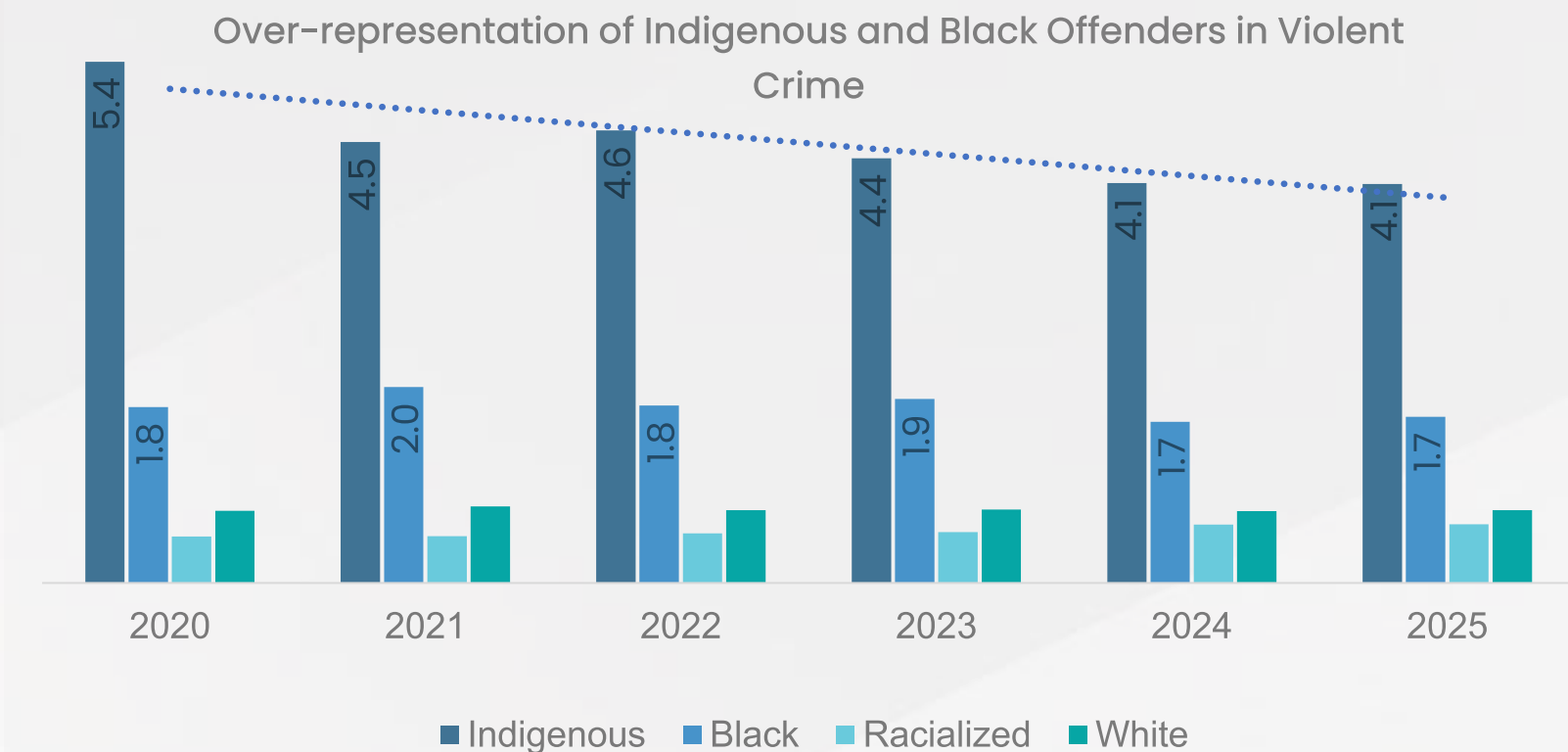




Overview of Report Findings

Arrested Individuals

- Indigenous and Black individuals are 5 and 1.5 times over-represented, respectively, in the overall arrested population.
- Indigenous females are 8 times, and Indigenous males are 4 times over-represented among all arrested persons.

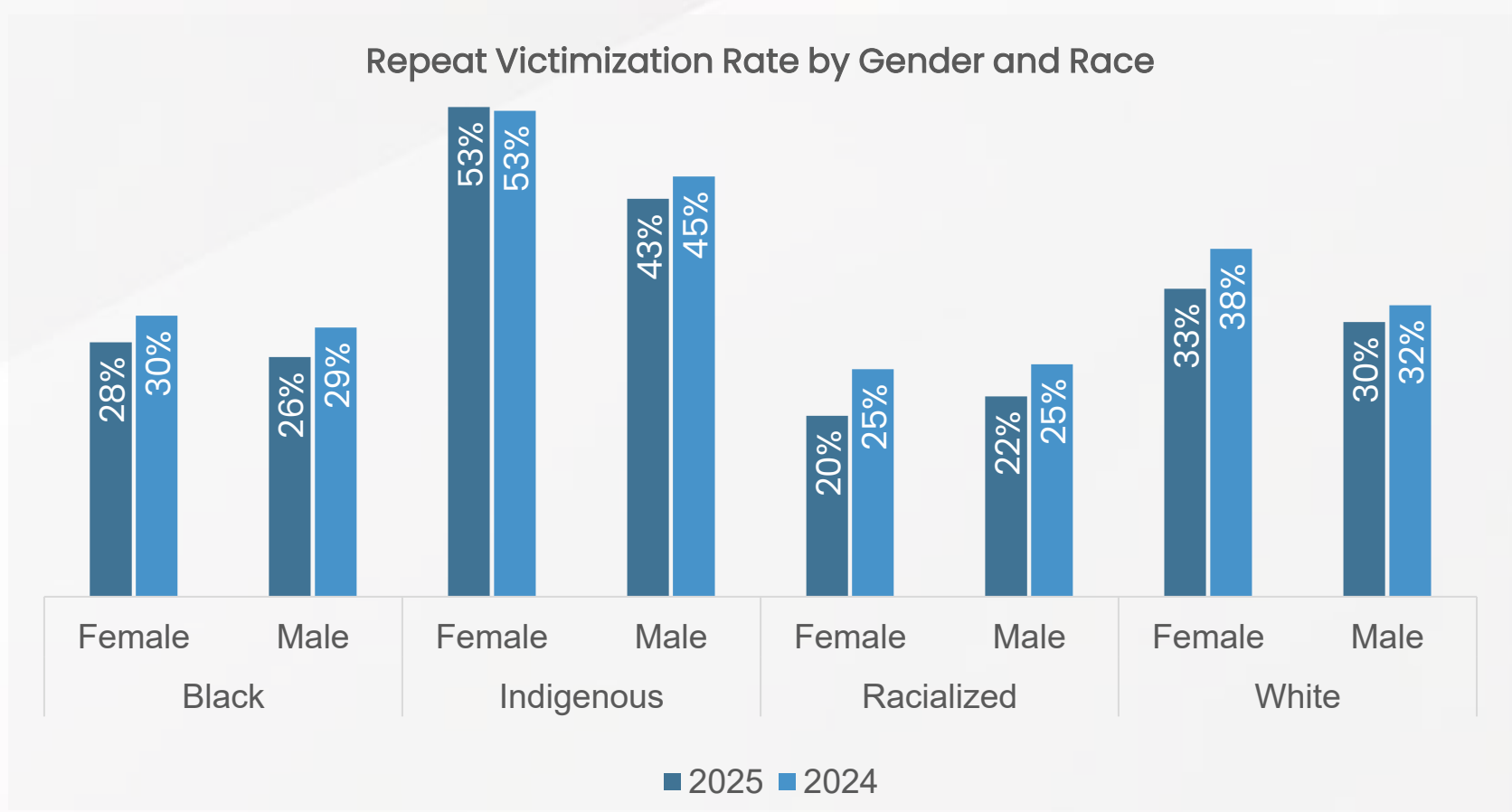
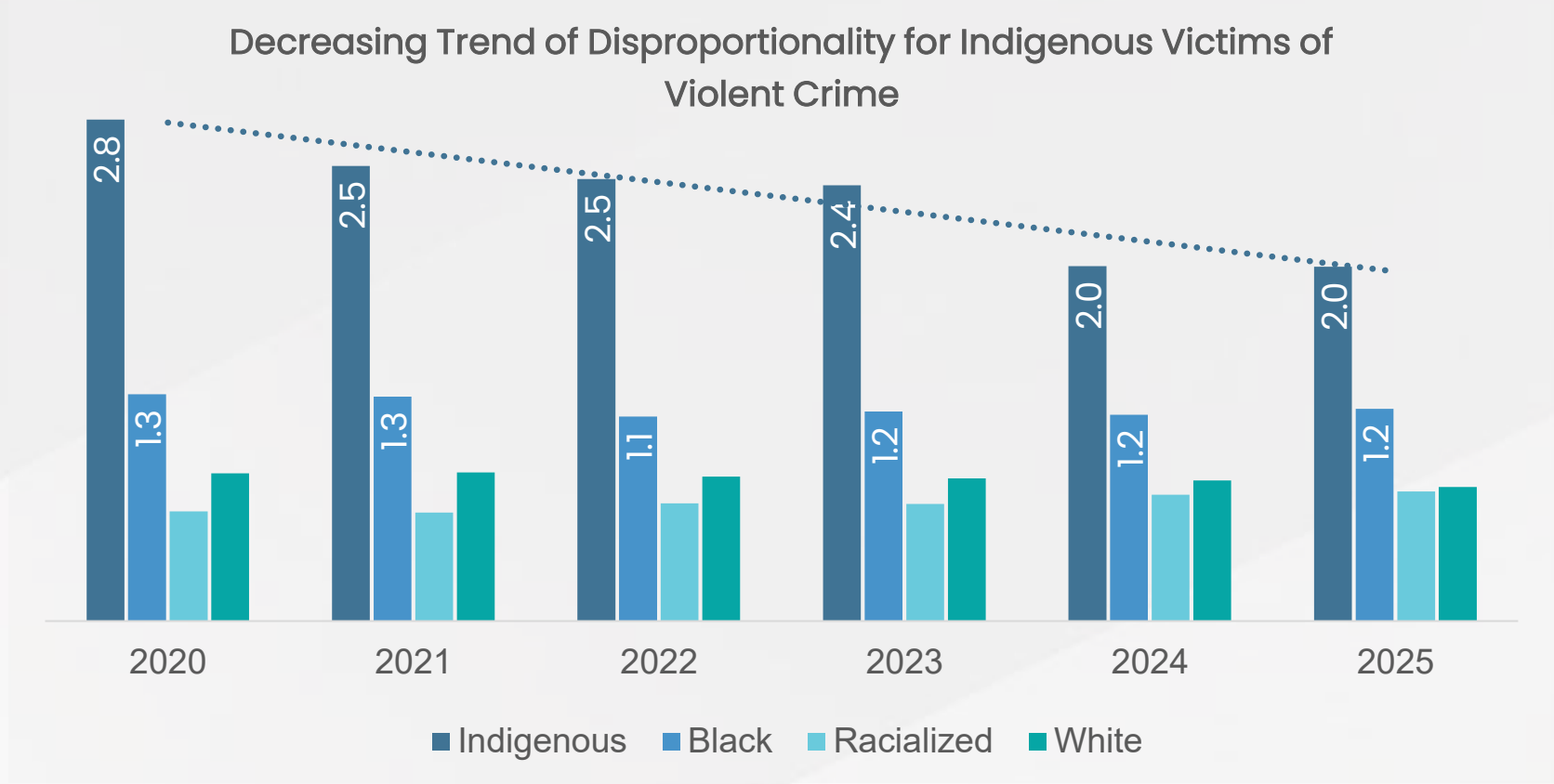




Overview of Report Findings

Victims of Violent Crime

- Indigenous people remain the most disproportionately affected group, experiencing violent victimization at twice their population share
- Indigenous females are over-represented as victims of domestic assaults and sex offences, while males are more frequently victims of non-domestic assaults and robbery.

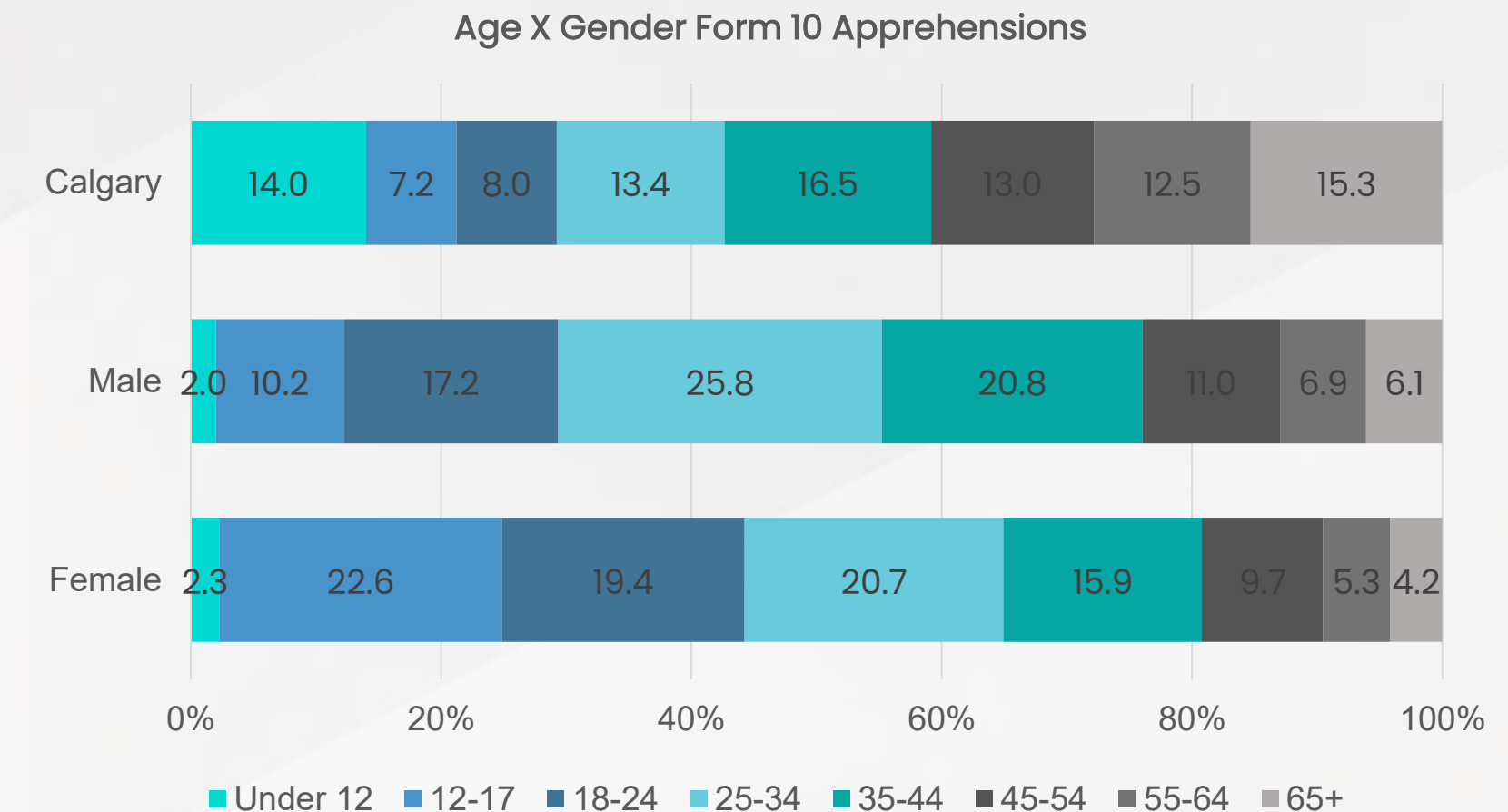




Overview of Report Findings

Form 10s

- White and Indigenous individuals are over-represented.
- Racialized females are over-represented in domestic-related calls leading to Form 10 apprehensions compared to White females.
- Black males show an elevated relative representation in mental-health related (non-suicide) calls, with a disparity ratio of 1.39 compared to White males.



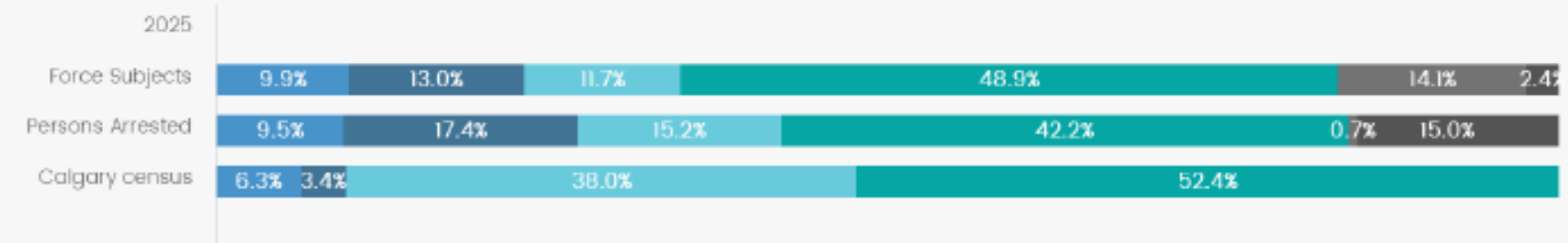


Overview of Report Findings

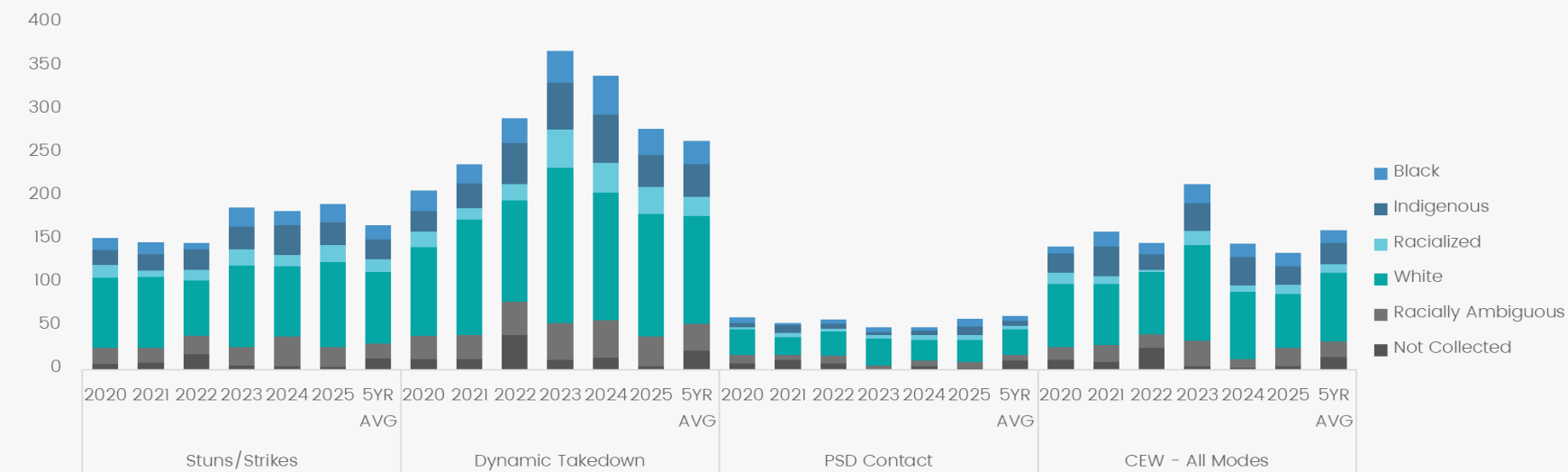
De-Escalation and Use of Force

- Force subjects are mostly males (83% in 2025).
- Racialized subjects are under-represented as subjects of force (males 1.6x, females 2.3x).
- Most frequently used force methods are deployed relatively equally amongst subjects of all racial groups; Indigenous and Racialized are under-represented.

Race Group Composition Comparison between Force Subjects, Arrestees and General Calgary Population



Selected Methods of Force per RBD Category





Current and Future State

- The results consistently show that some groups experience different levels of police contact, victimization, arrest, and service interactions.
- The race data alone cannot explain the underlying causes.
- Current analysis identifies where disparities exist.
- Future efforts focus on understanding contributing factors, evaluating interventions, and improving outcomes through evidence-based decision making.
- Transition from a standalone race report to integrated race-based analysis across service areas.



We remain committed to....

- Continued dialogue, ongoing engagement with community to better understand the path forward
- Seeking opportunities for integrating race reporting into existing and new CPS reports
- Enhanced upstream awareness for operational planning and supports
- Provide intervention and supports from a cultural context to frontline and other work areas
- Leading and advocating for the importance of the consideration of race and intersectionality in policing



Questions





MISSING PERSON: RACE-BASED DATA, 2025

Background

Missing-person investigations differ fundamentally from most other police interactions. They are typically initiated by the public, involve known individuals whose whereabouts are unknown, and are primarily focused on ensuring the person's safety rather than investigating criminal activity. This factsheet provides an overview of key questions and findings. For a more detailed analysis and interpretation, please refer to the full [technical report](#) and [methodology](#).

What is the role of police when someone is reported missing?

When someone is reported missing, police focus on finding them and making sure they are safe. It is not about investigating crime.

What are we seeing?

- CPS received approximately 25,000 missing reports (around 11,000 individuals) over the last six years
- The annual volume of reports remained relatively stable.
- 2,650 individuals were reported missing multiple times.
- In the last six years, 305 individuals were reported missing twelve or more times.

Who is most affected?

- Youth (12–17 years), the most frequent group, make up almost 50% of all reports of missing persons in 2025 despite 7% in overall Calgary population.
- Indigenous persons 10 times over-represented compared to their share of Calgary population.
- Indigenous youth is the most over-represented (13 times).
- Black individuals are 2 times over-represented.

Have these patterns changed over time?

- Racial proportionality remained relatively stable.
- Proportion of Black individuals increased in 2025.
- Over-representation of Indigenous youth has remained consistently high.

What are the common reasons of missing by age groups?

- Youth: usually leave (“run away”) without permission¹.
- Seniors: confusion, memory, and cognitive issues.
- Adults: varied personal reasons.

¹ 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. Many return voluntarily after their preferred activity has concluded.

Why do some youths go missing multiple times?

Many repeat cases involve youth who:

- Leave home or care settings to cope with stress, conflict, or trauma
- Are seeking independence, friends, or safer environments (from their perspective)
- May be dealing with mental health or family challenges

The data shows a small group of youth, usually group-home clients, accounts for a large share of cases, meaning repeat episodes are often about ongoing life struggles, not single incidents.

What are the outcomes of Missing Persons from a policing perspective?

- Almost everyone is found (99.9%) regardless of age, gender, or race.
- Most missing persons are located within hours or a few days:
 - Missing children (for reasons other than parental abduction) are typically located within hours
 - Youth with no prior history of going missing are usually found within a day and a half
 - Adults going missing usually takes longer to locate compared to youth, mainly because of personal autonomy, delayed reporting, and jurisdictional complexity
 - Seniors who have wandered off are typically located in less than half a day
 - Individual circumstances of a missing person can affect the average time to locate them

What does this mean to police?

- Missing person cases are often linked to life challenges (family conflict, mental health, cognitive impairment, life choices, etc.).
- A small number of people need long-term support, not just search efforts when they go missing.
- Since almost everyone is found quickly, the bigger challenge is preventing repeat occurrences, not just locating people.

How can we better support youth in care or crisis?

Effective supports include:

- Stable, consistent housing or care environments
- Access to mental health and counseling services
- Strong trusted relationships (mentors, family, community workers)

The report suggests that police response alone is not enough, these are broader social and systemic interventions beyond policing alone.

What are the key takeaways?

Missing person investigations are primarily focused on ensuring the safety and wellbeing rather than criminal enforcement. The data shows that almost all individuals are located quickly. However, a disproportionate number of cases involve repeat incidents, particularly among youth, reflecting underlying challenges such as family conflict, mental health needs, and housing instability. Certain populations, especially Indigenous youth, continue to be overrepresented, highlighting complex social and systemic factors beyond policing, including the intergenerational effects of residential schools, trauma experienced by survivors and their families, and other historical and contemporary inequities that contribute to vulnerability. While maintaining strong search and response efforts remains critical, the greatest opportunity lies in reducing repeat cases through prevention, including strengthening community supports, improving access to services, and working collaboratively across sectors to address the root causes of vulnerability.



OFFICER CONTACTS: RACE-BASED DATA, 2025

Background

An Officer Contact is a type of report used by police officers to document a lawful interaction with a member of the public that may be relevant for public safety, situational awareness, or for a follow-up. The report focuses on patterns of police interaction across the population, to understand whether some groups experience police contact more frequently or differently, and what contextual factors help explain those patterns.

This factsheet provides an overview of key questions and findings. For a more detailed analysis and interpretation, please refer to the full [technical report](#) and [methodology](#).

What are the instances of an Officer Contacts with the member of public?

An Officer Contact occurs when police interact with a member of the public either through calls for service or proactive policing (officer-initiated calls). This can include responding to a call for service, conducting a wellness check, addressing safety or community concerns.

Most Officer Contacts are not related to criminal activity but rather ensuring safety and responding to community needs.

What are we seeing?

- CPS officers had around 11,200 contacts with 8,085 individuals in 2025.
- Officer Contact race data is not available for ~30% of the subjects, as race was either not collected at any time over the last six years, or the data was Racially Ambiguous².
- A smaller group of individuals has multiple interactions with police, contributing for a higher number of contacts.
- Indigenous individuals are more likely to appear among those with repeated contacts.
- These interactions often reflect circumstances, not wrongdoing.
- The demographic data collected by the Homeless Foundation³ aligns closely with the CPS vulnerable person data collected in Officer Contacts. Both have a high proportion of individuals who have been identified as Indigenous.
- Proactive police operations (e.g. Safe Public Spaces Action Plan, a focus on High System Users, the work of Community Engagement Response Teams, etc.) have driven a higher number of Officer Contacts with the unhoused and vulnerable population.

Who is most affected?

- Indigenous individuals are over-represented in Officer Contacts resulting from both a public call for service (2.8 times) and from officer-generated calls (4.2 times).
- Indigenous women remain the most disproportionately contacted group.
- These over-representations are mainly driven by calls related to disorder, vulnerable person, drugs, etc. predominantly in downtown, public spaces, and LRT stations.
- Black individuals are over-represented (1.6 times) in Officer Contacts resulting from officer-generated calls mainly related to vehicle safety, and Bylaw violations/summons.

² 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).

³ The count in 2024 shows 25% of shelter users identified as Indigenous among all groups and 28% Indigenous with known ethnicity (Point in Time Count - Calgary Homeless Foundation).

Where do most contacts happen?

- Officer Contacts are more common in the downtown core, at and around LRT stations, and areas near shelters and community services. These are public places where more people gather, more calls for assistance are made, repeat calls for service are generated, and vulnerable individuals spend more time.
- Compared to all districts, two in three interactions resulting from officer-generated calls with Indigenous individuals happened in District 1.
- Around three out of four Officer Contacts involving Racialized individuals in District 5 are related to safety and traffic stops⁴.
 - Vehicle related interactions with Black subjects mostly happened in northeast Calgary, downtown, in the Forest Lawn area, around LRT stations, and the location of group homes.

Why do some individuals have repeated contacts?

Repeat contacts are often linked to:

- Wellness checks
- Addressing safety concerns
- Assisting vulnerable individuals
- Responding to reports of disorder
- Engaging proactively in public spaces

Repeated contacts usually reflect ongoing needs rather than isolated events.

Have these patterns changed over time?

- The annual Officer Contacts volume remained relatively stable (~10,500 per year).
- Over-representation of Indigenous individuals has decreased over the years.
- Over-representation of Black individuals has increased slightly, mainly in officer-generated calls.

What are the common reasons of contact by over-represented groups?

- Indigenous: disorder, vulnerable person, drugs, and Bylaw violations/summons
- Black: vehicle, safety, and Bylaw violations/summons

What does this mean to police?

- Many officer contacts are about assisting people, not enforcing laws.
- Police are often responding to social and health-related needs.

What are the key takeaways?

Indigenous individuals remain over-represented in both public- and officer-initiated contacts, although this has declined over time. This is largely driven by systemic issues and inequities, vulnerabilities, particularly homelessness and wellness concerns, rather than criminality, highlighting the need for stronger partnerships with Indigenous-led organizations, culturally grounded outreach in high-contact areas, and gender-specific supports for Indigenous women in vulnerable situations. Black individuals show increasing officer-initiated interactions, especially in vehicle and safety-related contexts, requiring co-designing community-informed engagement strategies and examining whether discretionary stops or enforcement patterns are contributing to disparities. Overall, many contacts reflect unmet social needs, underscoring the importance of coordinated responses with shelters, social services and greater investment in housing, mental health, and addiction services.

⁴ Race data is not collected for traffic summonses.



OFFENDING BEHAVIOUR: RACE-BASED DATA, 2025

Background

Offending behaviour refers to individuals who were arrested by police for a criminal offence.

Understanding whether police practices result in differential treatment across racial groups requires examining how individuals are treated once they are formally processed.

The total offending population is largely unknown, many offences are never reported, not all reported offences result in an arrest, and many offenders are never identified. In contrast, the arrested population consists of individuals for whom police have made a clear enforcement decision, creating a consistent and observable dataset that allows for a more reliable assessment of whether racial identity influences subsequent police decision-making.

This factsheet provides an overview of individuals being arrested by types of offences, repeat offending patterns, and bail hearing rate. For a more detailed analysis and interpretation, please refer to the full [technical report](#) and the [methodology](#).

Who is being arrested?

An arrest occurs when police use their legal authority to take a person into custody, either because they are suspected of committing an offence, they have been charged, or they are the subject of a warrant or court order. Being arrested does not mean someone is guilty, as court system determines outcomes.

What are we seeing?

- 10,619 individuals (43% White, 19% Racialized, 15% Indigenous, and 10% Black) were arrested in 2025, showing an upward trend over the years.
- A total of 16,977 arrests were recorded (61% booked in Arrest Processing Section (APS) and 39% field released).
- Almost 38% of individuals were arrested more than once in the five-year timeframe (2020–2025), indicating that this smaller group of individuals accounts for a higher number of arrests.
- Besides White offenders, Indigenous offenders make up the second highest proportion of persistent offenders.
- Compared to White offenders in 2025, the repeat offending rate for Indigenous individuals increased by 16%.
- Indigenous individuals are more likely to be arrested for a criminal offence, with the likelihood for Indigenous females nearly twice that of Indigenous males.
- Arrest rates for robberies against persons, domestic and non-domestic assaults, and sex offences are higher among Black individuals than among White individuals.
- Racialized individuals are slightly more likely to be arrested for sex offences and domestic assaults compared to White individuals.

Who is most affected?

- Males represent 77% of all arrested persons.
- Individuals aged 18 – 44 years make up ~70% of the arrested population, 1.8 times more than their proportion in the Calgary population.
- Indigenous and Black individuals are five and 1.5 times over-represented, respectively, in the overall arrested population.
- Indigenous females are eight times, and Indigenous males are four times over-represented among all arrested persons.
- Indigenous women are the most over-represented group, particularly in repeat offending.
- Indigenous and Racialized individuals are 1.1 times over-represented in bail hearings for violent crime.

Why are some individuals arrested repeatedly?

Repeat arrests are often linked to:

- Mental health or addiction challenges
- Housing instability or homelessness
- Ongoing involvement in high-risk situations

Repeat offending usually reflects ongoing challenges rather than isolated events.

Have these patterns changed over time?

- Unique offenders and total arrests have increased over time.
- Over-representation of Indigenous offenders in violent crime have declined but it remains high.
- Over-representation of Black offenders involved in domestic assaults remained stable.
- Over-representation of Indigenous offenders involved in break-and-enters declined while it remained almost static for shoplifting offences.
- Over-representation robbery offences against persons increased in Indigenous offenders while it declined for Black offenders.

What happens after someone is arrested?

- Some individuals are released at the scene (field release) & others go through a bail hearing.

What does this mean to police?

- Crime is not evenly distributed across the population.
- People arrested multiple times may be facing ongoing challenges such as homelessness, addiction, or unaddressed mental health needs.
- Repeated arrests increase the likelihood of detention, stricter release conditions, and deeper involvement in the justice system.
- Reducing repeat offending requires support systems, not just enforcement.

What are the key takeaways?

While some indicators of disproportionality and disparity in arrests and outcomes have shown modest improvement over time, significant and persistent inequities remain, particularly for Indigenous peoples, and most acutely for Indigenous women, across arrest likelihood, offence types, and repeat offending.

These findings highlight the need for identifying high-contact patterns (e.g., violent offences, person robberies, shoplifting, repeat arrests) and prioritizing Indigenous-led, trauma-informed, and gender-responsive interventions for persons most likely to cycle repeatedly through the justice system. This also highlights an opportunity to refine existing offender management models that integrate enforcement with support services. Reducing repeat offending behaviour, rather than increasing enforcement intensity, is likely to deliver the greatest gains in public safety and equity. This report shall also be used as a decision-support tool for CPS leaders where they link findings to operational priorities, training investments, and policy adjustments.



VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME: RACE-BASED DATA, 2025

Background

Understanding victimization through a race-based lens is essential for developing meaningful strategies to enhance community safety and equity. The analysis is based on victim data captured through [Uniform Crime Reporting \(UCR\) standards](#) and includes victims of violent crime only.

This factsheet provides an overview of assaults, robbery, and sex offences victimization along with clearance rate and repeat victimization. The focus is on understanding who is affected, where it happens, and how often it occurs, to improve prevention and support. For a more detailed analysis and interpretation, please refer to the full [technical report](#) and [methodology](#).

What are we seeing?

- Around 15,500 victims of violent crime (39% White, 28% Racialized, 7% Indigenous, and 7% Black) were identified in 2025.
- Total unique victims and times victimized show an upward trending over the years.
- Violent victimization continues to show racial, gender, and age-based disparities.
- Indigenous people are twice as likely to be victims of violence compared to their share of Calgary Population.
- There is an over-representation of female victims in domestic assaults (64%) and domestic sex offences (86%) while males are over-represented as victims of non-domestic assaults (71%) and robbery (75%).
- Around 19% of victims (13,345) were victimized repeatedly (37,032 times) in the last six- years.
- On average, the clearance rate (proportion of cases that are cleared by a charge) for female victims of violent crime is around 55% while it is 50% for male victims.

Who is most affected?

- Females are most affected in domestic settings (assaults and sex offences), while males are most affected in non-domestic offences (assaults and robberies).
- Indigenous people remain the most disproportionately affected group, experiencing violent victimization at twice their population share.
- Indigenous females face the highest disproportionality of all groups, being 2.4 times over-represented among victims of violent crime.
- Youth and young adults remain the most affected age groups.
- Indigenous and Black males are over-represented among victims of non-domestic assaults and robbery.
- Indigenous victims experience the highest repeat victimization rate (49%).
- Youth in general (12-17 years) have higher repeat victimization rate (36%) in 2025.
- The repeat victimization rate of female youth (12-17 years) is 16% higher than their male counterparts.

Where does violent crime happen?

Violent victimization remains anchored in the same locations and are more common in:

- Downtown and central areas
- Northeast Calgary
- Areas with higher population density
- Domestic violence occurs in the inner city and east and southeast communities.

Why do some individuals have repeatedly victimized?

Repeat victimization is often linked to:

- Ongoing unsafe relationships (e.g., domestic violence)
- Housing instability or unsafe environments
- Lack of access to support services

Victimization patterns reflect who is most exposed to risk and vulnerability.

Have these patterns changed over time?

- There is a decline in disproportionality for Indigenous victims over the past six years, indicating gradual improvement over time.
- The proportion of Racialized and Black individuals victimized by their intimate partners increased by 7% and 2%, respectively in 2025 compared to 2020.
- Victimization by family members (not partners) increased by 6% for Racialized victims.
- Clearance rates for violent crime have remained stable across all racial groups.
- The proportion of intimate-partner victimization of Racialized group has increased.

Does victim-offender relationship matter?

- Indigenous individuals are more likely than other racial groups to be victimized by intimate partners.
- Indigenous individuals experience the highest rates of family-member victimization compared to other racial groups.
- Youth (12–17 years) are disproportionately affected by family-related violence and violence involving friends or acquaintances compared to adults.
- Females, particularly Indigenous and Racialized females, are more likely than males to be victimized by family members.
- Racialized and Black males are over-represented among victims of stranger violence, mainly in non-domestic violence and robberies.

What does this mean to police?

- Violent crime is not evenly experienced across the population.
- A smaller group of individuals experiences higher risk and repeated victimization.

What are the key takeaways?

Indigenous people, particularly Indigenous women, as well as youth and young adults consistently face higher risks of victimization and repeat harm. While disproportionality for Indigenous victims has declined in some areas and clearance rates remain consistent across groups, repeat victimization continues to highlight the need for earlier, more targeted, and victim-centred responses. A relatively small group of victims, especially Indigenous women and those affected by domestic and intimate partner violence, experience a disproportionate share of harm. Preventing repeat incidents requires early intervention, targeted follow-up, and strengthened supports addressing underlying risks such as housing instability and substance use. Geographic patterns remain concentrated in downtown and parts of northeast and central Calgary, reinforcing the need for coordinated, place-based strategies involving policing, community services, and public health, alongside increased investment in youth-focused prevention and early support programs.



MENTAL HEALTH APPREHENSIONS: RACE-BASED DATA, 2025

Background

This analysis introduces a new component – Mental Health Apprehensions – to the CPS race-based data reporting. As such, findings are presented at a high level and should be considered introductory and exploratory.

While police are authorized to execute a range of Mental Health Act (MHA) Forms, Form 10 apprehensions are unique in that the determination of a suspected mental health crisis (e.g. those are at risk to themselves) is made by the attending officer. In contrast, other MHA Forms are issued following an assessment by a judge or health professional.

This factsheet provides an overview of key questions and findings. For a more detailed analysis and interpretation, please refer to the full [technical report](#) and [methodology](#)

What legislated authority does a police officer have?

Under the *Alberta Mental Health Act (MHA)*, police have authority to apprehend and convey a person in crisis.

Section 12(1) of the *Alberta Mental Health Act*, defines authority for apprehension via Form 10 as: When a peace officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person is - (1) suffering from a mental disorder, and (2) within a reasonable time, the person is likely to cause harm to others or to suffer negative effects, including substantial mental or physical deterioration or serious physical impairment, as a result of or related to the mental disorder, - the peace officer may apprehend the person and convey the person to a facility or a secure location for examination.

What are we seeing?

- The total number of Form 10 apprehensions has increased from 2,860 in 2023 to 3,440 in 2025.
- Potential contributing factors may include a broader system-level demand related to mental health crises, reduced access to non-police supports, or improved data capture.
- Gender distribution is relatively balanced.
- Among female subjects, the largest over-representation related to Form 10 apprehensions occurs in female youth (12–17 years) and young adults (18–24 years).
- Among male subjects, 18–34-year-olds are the most over-represented.
- Indigenous and White individuals are over-represented.

Who is most affected?

- Youth (12–17) and young adults (18–34) are among the most affected groups.
- Indigenous females and males are 4.4 and 2.6 times over-represented, respectively.

What call types lead to a Form 10 apprehensions?

The four call-types most often associated with Form 10's are:

- Suicide-related calls (especially among females)
- Mental health crises or wellness concerns

- Domestic-related
- Calls related to distress or vulnerable individuals

Among female subjects, suicide-related calls constitute the largest share of Form 10 apprehensions across all racial groups (from 44.0% for Black females to 50.3% for White females).

- Suicide-related interactions are also the most prevalent call-type leading to a Form 10 apprehension among Indigenous males (44.6%).
- Form 10 apprehensions among Black males most frequently arise from mental-health related calls (36.4%).

Have these patterns changed over time?

- Comparisons across years are limited, as 2023 represents the first full year in which Form 10 Apprehensions could be reliably identified in the data.
- This analysis is intentionally introductory and exploratory. Findings are presented at a descriptive level to establish an initial baseline, identify emerging patterns, and support future learning and refinement.

What does this mean to police?

From an operational perspective, Form 10 apprehensions are resource intensive, often involving multiple police officers or units. A patrol response may involve:

- Crisis intervention
- De-escalation efforts
- Apprehension
- Transport
- Hospital wait times
- Completion of documentation

As a result, officers may spend several hours managing a single apprehension.

What are the key takeaways?

A Form 10 apprehension is applied through a public safety lens. Officers are not diagnosing mental illness - that is a health-care function. Rather, they are required to make a legally defensible decision that the circumstances warrant involuntary apprehension for assessment.

In practice, officers must distinguish between:

- Criminal behaviour
- Social disorder
- Intoxication alone
- Lifestyle choices
- Behaviour suggesting a mental disorder that creates a safety risk

Because Form 10 apprehensions involve officer discretion and assessments of risk, race-based data can help assess whether these apprehensions are being applied consistently across age, gender, and racial groups. Analysis can identify patterns in police interactions during mental health crises and highlight areas that may warrant further review, training, policy development, or community engagement.



DE-ESCALATION AND USE OF FORCE: RACE-BASED DATA, 2025

Background

Use of Force incidents are interactions between the public and officer(s) that have escalated into officers using some method and degree of force to stop a person's actions.

Situations where the public and officers interact are frequent, in Calgary they occur around 1500 times every day. However, they seldom escalate to a degree where officers use force. Only approximately two interactions involving force occur each day in Calgary.

This De-Escalation and Use of Force report provides an overview of key questions and findings. For a more detailed analysis and interpretation, please refer to the full [technical report](#).

When can officers use force?

Officers attempt to resolve every situation peacefully, using de-escalation (methods and actions to decrease the intensity of a conflict or calm an agitated person). Officers may use force to control a subject, prevent an escape, or protect life and safety - when no reasonably effective, safe, and feasible alternative exists. Only the level of force that is necessary, reasonable and proportionate may be used, and risks are continually assessed.

What type of situations most often end with officers using force?

Situations that most often result in force being used are disturbances, domestic conflicts, assaults, incidents involving suspicious persons and vehicles, and mental-health related calls for service.

How can an involved subject be described?

- Force subjects are predominantly male (83% in 2025). This is consistent with previous years 2020-2024 where males represented between 74% and 81% of subjects.
- On average, Black and Indigenous males (30 years) and Racialized males (31 years) were younger than White male subjects (37 years old).
- Black females tend to have the lowest average age and Racialized females the highest average age – in 2025, it was 22 years for Black females and 35 years for Racialized females. The average age of Indigenous and White females was 33 years.
- Force is seldom used on young and elderly persons. In 2025, 4% of subjects were younger than 16 years and 1% of subjects were older than 65 years.
- 10% of force subjects in 2025 were Black, 13% were Indigenous, 12% Racialized and 49% White. Compared to general Calgary census data (2021), Indigenous subjects were 3.8 times overrepresented, Black individuals were 1.6 times overrepresented and Racialized persons were 3 times underrepresented.
- The use of force closely relates to making arrests. When comparing force subjects to arrested persons population, Black subjects are proportionate, Indigenous and Racialized subjects are somewhat underrepresented (1.3 times less) and White subjects are somewhat overrepresented (1.2 times more).

Have these patterns changed over time?

- Racial proportionality remained relatively stable.
- Between 2020 and 2024, the female portion of force subjects was gradually increasing (from 16% to 23%), but this trend stopped in 2025 when it declined to 17%.
- The average age trend is also relatively stable. Black and Indigenous males tend to be the youngest (average age is 30 years), followed by Racialized males (34 years), and White males have the highest average of 38 years.
- Black females are the youngest group, with an average age of 24 years. They are followed by Indigenous (30 years) and White females (33 years), and Racialized females are of the highest average age (36 years).

Do some persons get involved in incidents involving the use of force more than once?

Every year, a small portion (5% to 6%) of all subjects are involved in a use of force incident more than once. These cases involve persons who:

- are repeatedly committing criminal offences during which they are violent with others or with police, or
- suffer from substance abuse and/or mental health challenges and are violent or self-harming when intoxicated and/or experiencing an adverse mental health episode.

What are the key takeaways?

- Force is infrequently used by officers; on average in one of every ~650 interactions between police and public.
- The force subject population and the arrested persons population closely relate, and they show consistent proportions in racial groups.
- The five most frequently encountered call for service types where force was used are disturbances, suspicious persons or vehicles, domestic calls, mental health-related calls, and assaults. This is consistent across the years.
- Force subjects are predominantly males.
- Black, Indigenous and Racialized males tend to be younger than White males. Black females are the youngest and Racialized females are the oldest amongst female subjects.
- A small portion of involved subjects (under 6%) are repeatedly involved in force incidents.



CALGARY POLICE SERVICE

Race Data Analysis 2025:

Concept and Methodology

Missing Persons

Officer Contacts

Arrested Persons

Victims of Violent Crime

Mental Health Form 10 Apprehensions

Concept and Methodology

Executive Summary

The collection and analysis of race-based data have 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 proportionality, disproportionality, disparity, and intersectionality, this report also applies statistical tests to identify significant trends when comparing 2025 findings to previous years and 5-year average (2020 – 2024). We have also added Form 10 Mental Health Apprehensions to our analysis to assess for any patterns and/or trends relating to race.

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

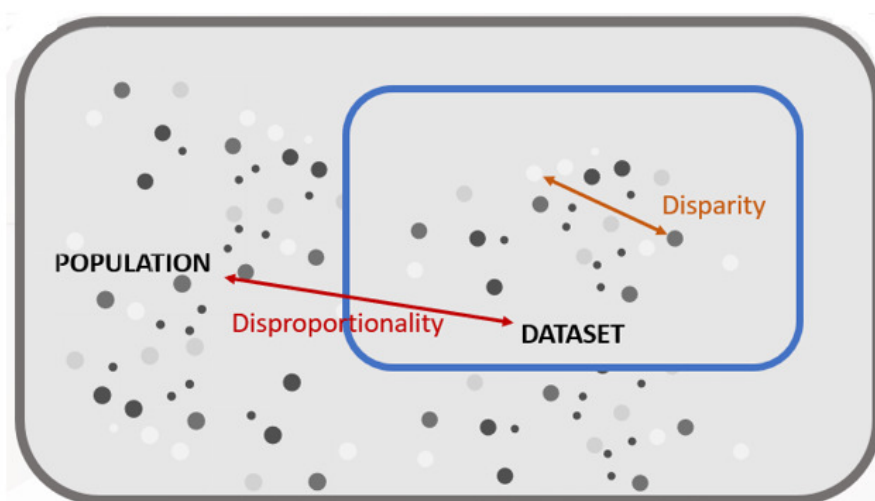
The collection and analysis of race-based data have become an essential tool for understanding disparities in law enforcement encounters¹. While police-public interactions can occur for many legitimate reasons, evidence consistently shows that certain racialized and Indigenous populations experience disproportionately higher levels of police interactions. Understanding why people encounter 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



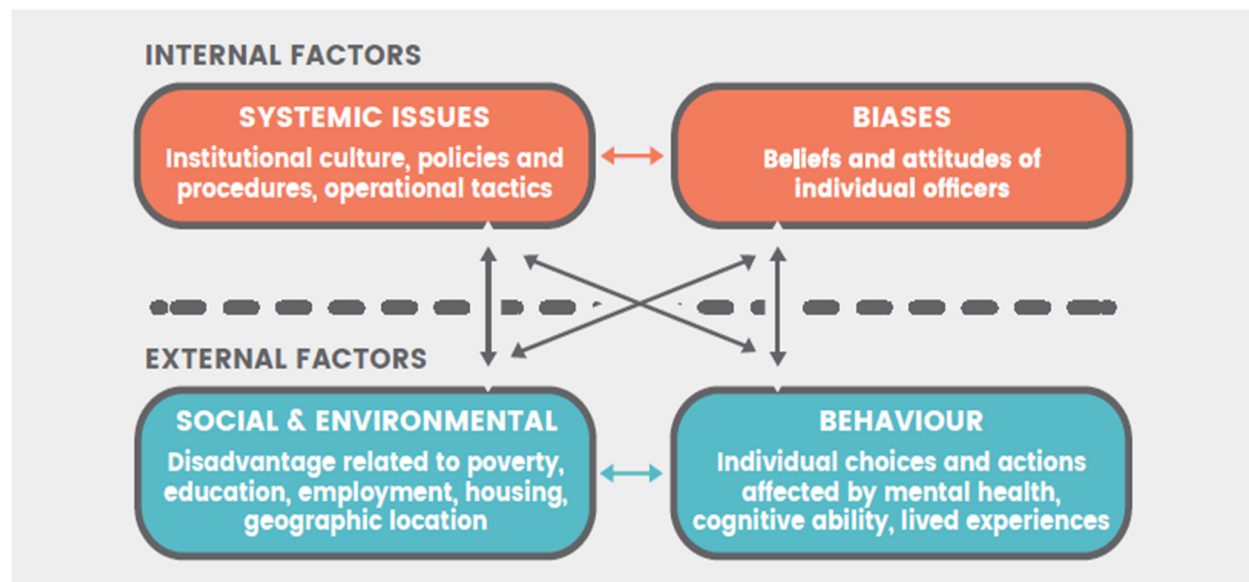
- **Disproportionality** refers to the state of *being either under-represented or over-represented*. It is expressed as a ratio, derived by comparing the percentage of persons in a particular racial group in the dataset, to the percentage of the same racial group in the reference population (i.e., Calgary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

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).

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 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

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.

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.
 - 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.

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.

- **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 third iteration of race data report published by the CPS. It builds on the previous (2023 and 2024) publications and analyzes demographic data from 2020 - 2025. 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 2025 findings to previous years, and 5-year average are also included. Ultimately, the objective of the analysis provided in this report is to allow the CPS to develop evidence-based solutions.

We have divided the report into 5 subject areas, missing persons, officer contacts, offending behaviour, victims of violent crime and new this year, Form 10 Mental Health apprehensions. These subjects are reflective of the core policing duties as well as areas of concerns raised by the public.

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

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, Racialized⁵, White, and Racially Ambiguous⁶. 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 further analysis of disparity was done in this iteration of the report, mainly for clearance rate using sub-set of data (total victims instead of Calgary population). The clearance rate is a system-metric, not population-representation metric. Therefore, only disparity is measured using clearance rate. For calculating disparity in clearance of the occurrences, reverse disparity ratio was used to align clearance-rate equity with other disparity metrics. 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. If the test result (p-value) is less than 0.05, it means the pattern is significant and not just by chance. The R^2 values are shown in the footnote. The higher value means patterns (downward or upward) that are real. Only those trends that are statistically significant are noted in the report – those that are not significant suggest that the trend might be random.

Disproportionality and disparity in 2025 are compared with 2024 and 5-year average to see if recent values are different than long-term averages.

Geospatial analysis examines spatial distribution and concentration of occurrences (victimization, 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.

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.

⁵ Racialized includes persons, whose race/ethnicity is other than Black, Indigenous or White.

⁶ 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).

Missing Persons

BACKGROUND

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 ([methodology](#)). 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.

Text Box 1: Definition

The *Alberta Missing Person Act*, 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 (2020 to 2025).*
- *These reports involve just under 11,000 individuals, including 2,650 individuals who have been reported missing more than once, and 305 persons who have each been reported missing on twelve or more occasions.*
- *The 305 persons reported most frequently represent fewer than 3% of all individuals but account for 38.4% 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.*
- *Fewer than 25 individuals reported between 2020 and 2025 remain unlocated.*
- *The average time to locate a missing individual is impacted by both age category and the circumstances surrounding the disappearance.*

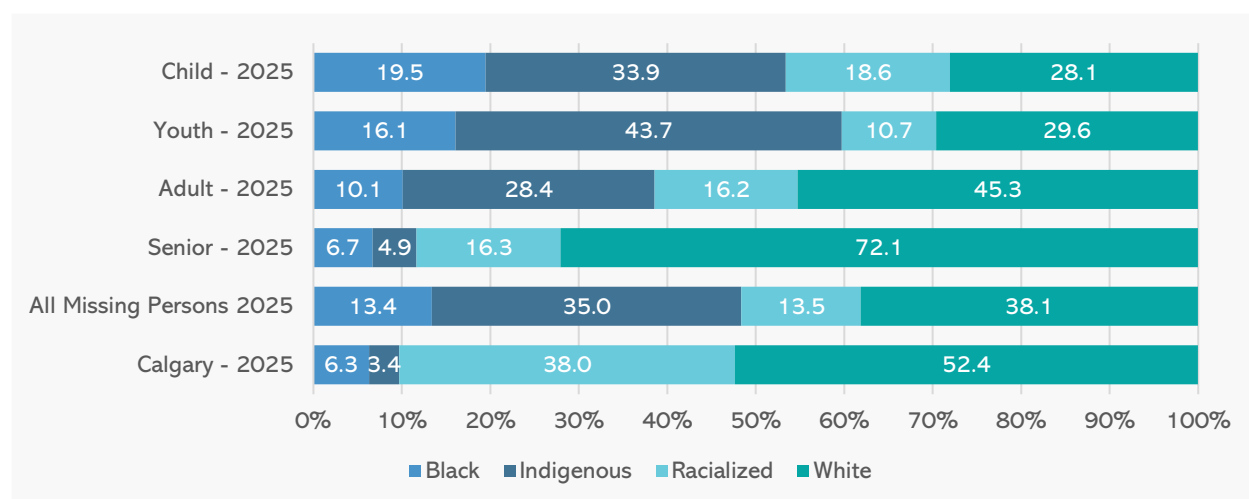
Analysis⁷

The total number of missing-person reports remained stable in 2025, however the racial demographics⁸ of missing individuals show an increase in the proportion of Black individuals. Indigenous persons continue to be over-represented by a factor of 10.3 times and Black individuals are over-represented 2.1 times (Figure 1.1).

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

- Indigenous youth are almost 13 times over-represented.
- Black children remain over-represented by a factor of 3.1, and the proportion of Black youth has increased from previous years.
- Racialized individuals are the most under-represented.
- The data for missing seniors shows an over-representation of White individuals.

Figure 1.1: Racial Demographics of Missing Persons Compared to the 2025 Calgary Population



Due to the fact missing-person reports are public-generated, and the demographics reflect important differences in societal expectations, the over-representation of youth and Indigenous persons is not likely to change.

- As previously reported, the CPS has two positions dedicated to working with Indigenous missing person files.
- An Indigenous Portfolio Constable has been embedded in the Missing Persons Team (MPT) since November 2023.

⁷ 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 of their work.

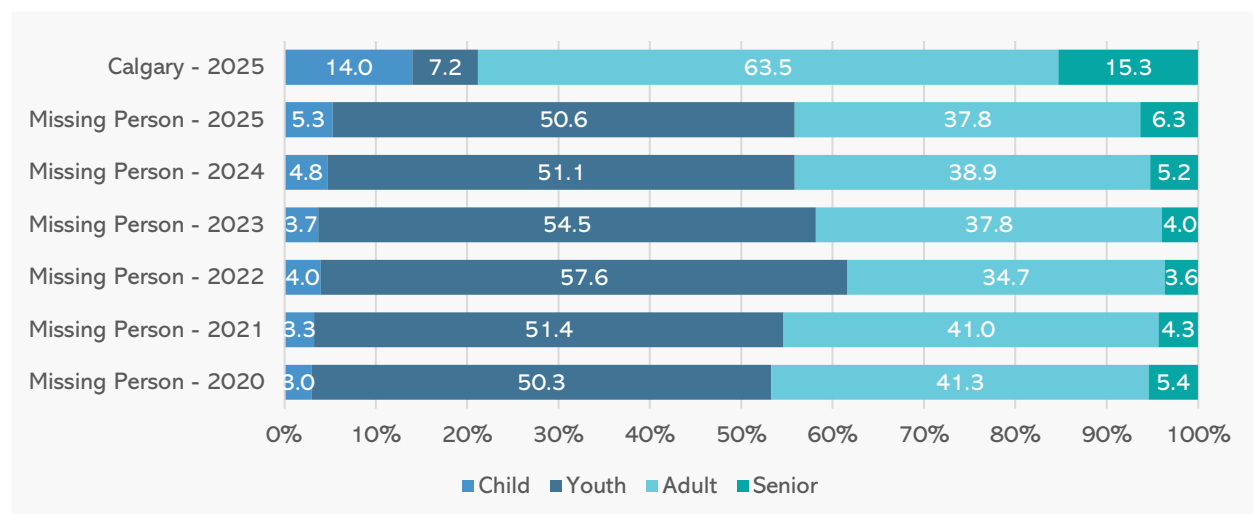
⁸ For the missing person analysis, race data reported at the time of the call for service was used. Missing data was supplemented with data already in the CPS records management system for individuals previously described, if those descriptions were consistent. If the data was racially ambiguous, it was not included. This differs from the methodology used in other topics of this report. Race data compiled in this manner was 98.2% complete.

- In August 2024, the MPT added 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.

The age demographics (Figure 1.2) have remained similar to previous years, with youth comprising 50% of all missing person reports and being over-represented by a factor of 7.0 times.

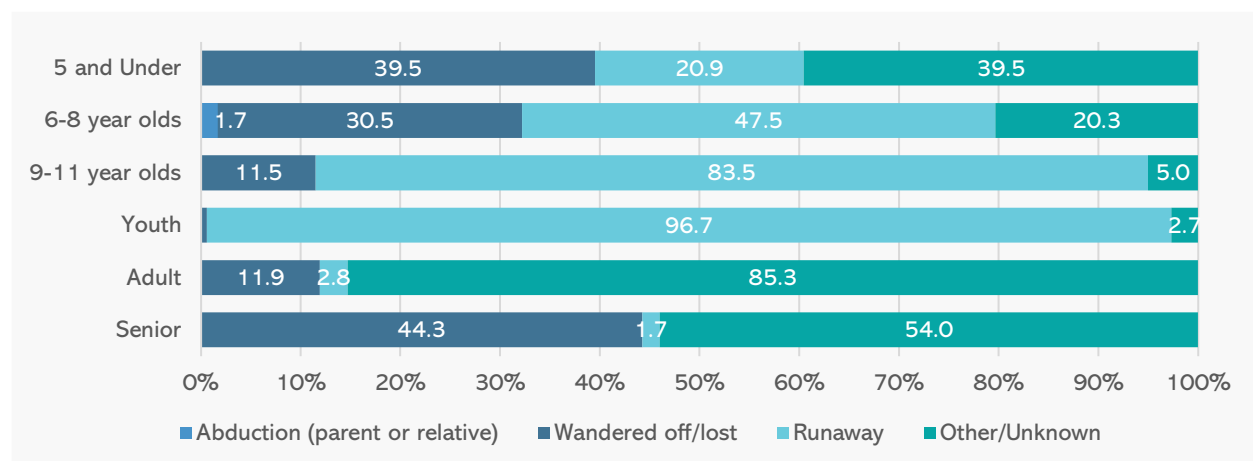
- While there appears to have been an increase in the proportion of children (ages 0-12), 15 individuals comprise 20% of all missing person reports in that age group.
- These demographic variations highlight the importance of incorporating both age- and race-specific analysis in understanding missing person patterns.

Figure 1.2: Age Demographics of Missing Persons Compared to the 2025 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 1.3), the general patterns are described below.

Figure 1.3: Reasons for Reporting a Person as Missing (2025 Data) are Highly Age Dependent



Abduction by a parent or relative

- Abduction by a parent or relative is a factor largely constrained to missing children.
 - Data within a single year can be influenced by the small number of families involved.
- Abduction cases may 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 missing youth 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 these potentially contribute directly to their disappearance, increase their risk of victimization, and complicate efforts to locate them.

Key Metrics

Two key metrics of service delivery in missing persons cases are:

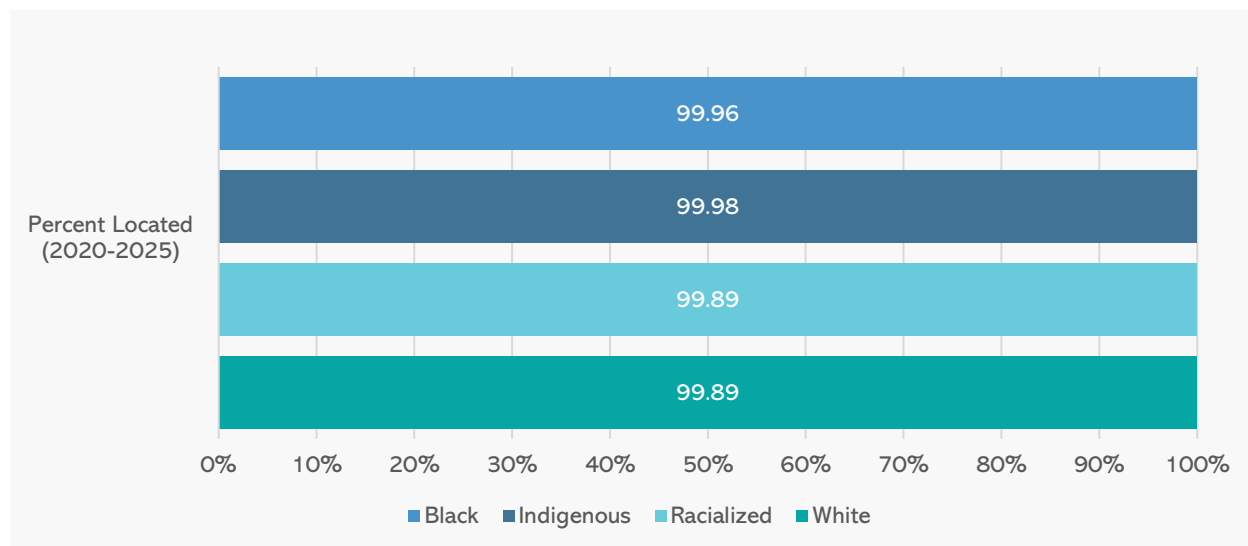
- Is the person located, and
- How long, once police were made aware, did it take to locate the individual.

Locating the Missing Person

More than 25,000 missing person reports have been received over the past six years (2020 to 2025). This involves just under 11,000 individuals, with 2,650 repeats and 305 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 2020 and 2025, only twenty-two have not been located.
- Data indicates the missing individual has been located 99.9% of the time, irrespective of race (Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.4: The Percentage of Missing Persons Located is 99.9%, Irrespective of Race



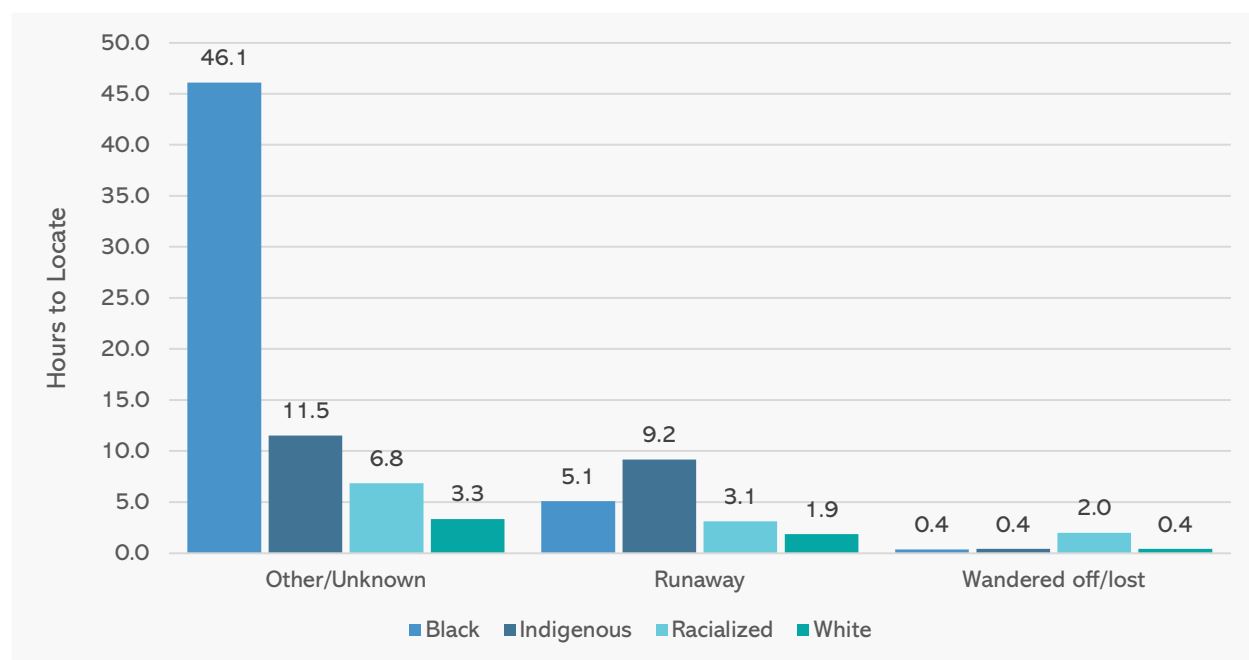
The average length of time it takes to locate a missing-person is dependent upon multiple factors – including their age, history and the reason why they are missing.

For reasons other than abductions, missing children are typically located within hours, not days (Figure 1.5).

- The longest missing-person investigations are associated with abductions of children by either a parent or relative. This is not very common, with only 26 such individuals in the six-year data set (twenty of these were 8-years old or younger).

- Four of the twenty-two individuals not yet located are child abduction related.
- The overall numbers are small and can be influenced by specific scenarios, such as a family with three siblings all under the age of 12 being missing for a week.

Figure 1.5: The Average Number of Hours Required to Locate a Missing Child (Age 0-11)

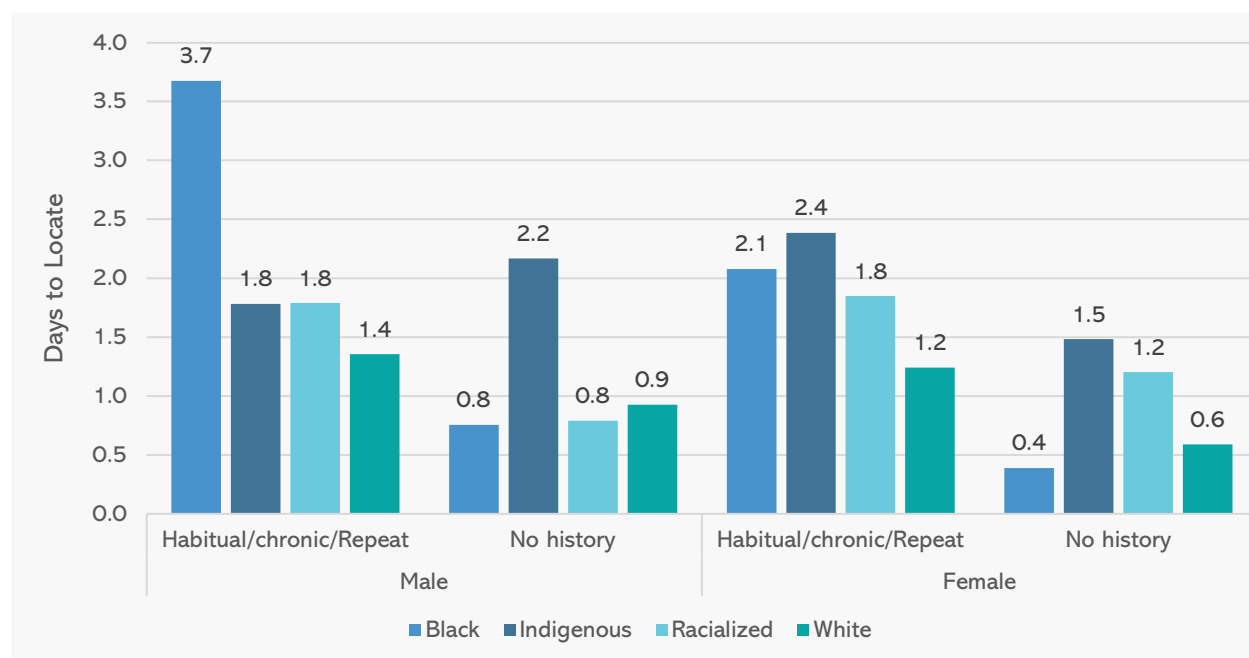


Within the youth group, the length of time to locate was examined by gender, race, and whether the individual has a previous history of being reported as missing (Figure 1.6).

- The results show the data is particularly sensitive to outliers⁹, 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.

⁹ 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.

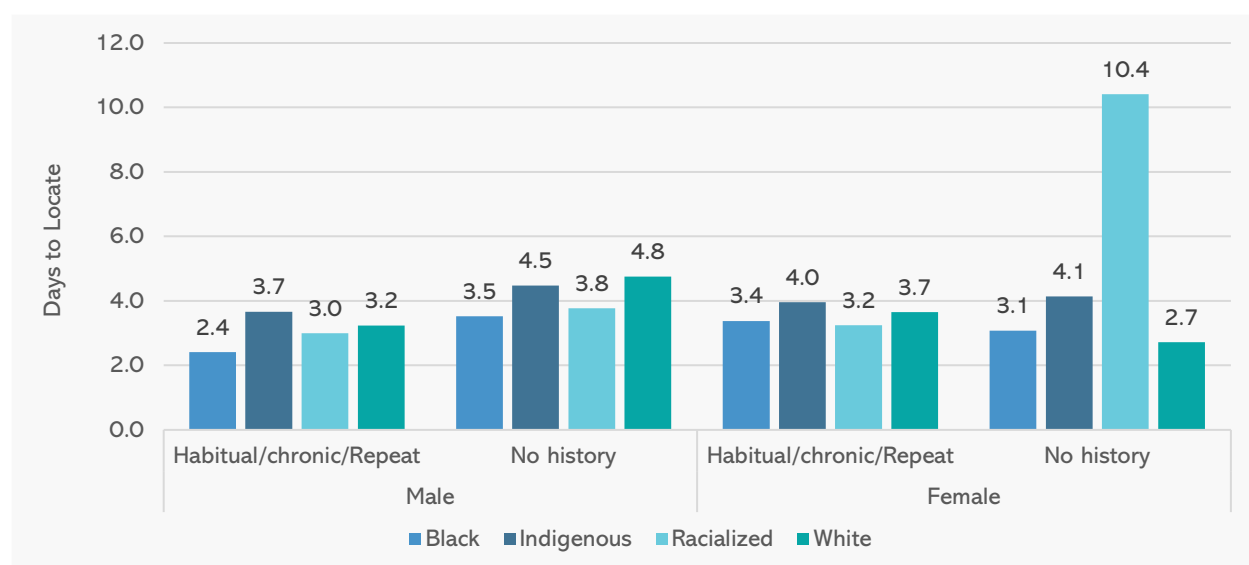
Figure 1.6: The Average Number of Days Required to Locate a Missing Youth (Age 12-17)



A similar analysis was applied to the data related to missing adults (Figure 1.7).

- 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.

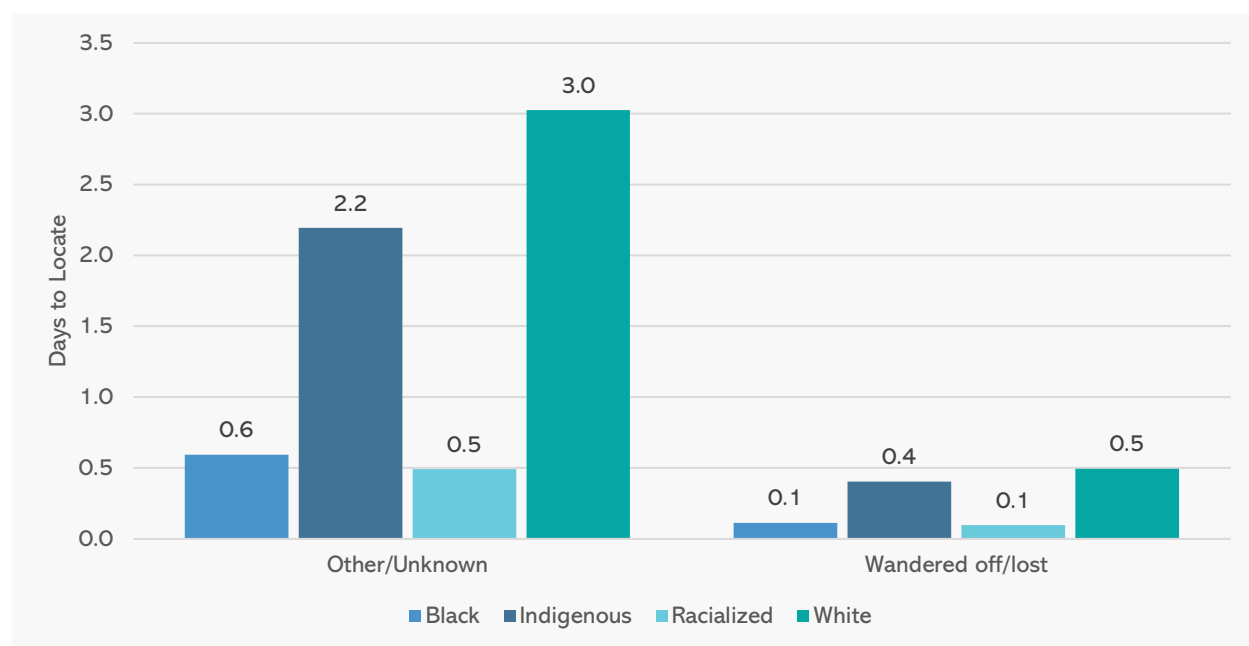
Figure 1.7: The Average Number of Days Required to Locate a Missing Adult



The data for seniors was looked at and compared those who wandered off to those whose reason for being missing was unclear (Figure 1.8).

- The total number of seniors reported missing was fairly 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.

Figure 1.8: The Average Number of Days Required to Locate a Missing Senior



STRATEGIC INSIGHTS

This analysis highlights that missing person investigations are one of the areas where police outcomes are consistently strong, nearly all reported missing individuals are located, regardless of race. However, the findings also show that missingness is concentrated among specific populations, particularly Indigenous youth and a small subset of repeat individuals, and that time to locate varies by age, history, and circumstances.

Indigenous persons, and Indigenous youth in particular, remain over-represented. While this reflects broader social and systemic realities rather than police decision-making, it underscores an ongoing responsibility to continue leveraging the Indigenous Portfolio Constable and Indigenous Community Navigator roles for high-risk and repeat cases and focus not only on locating individuals, but on reducing the cycle of repeated disappearances through culturally informed engagement, coordination with families, child-serving systems, and community supports.

Officer Contacts

BACKGROUND

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 unacceptable behavior. This report provides a snapshot of the demographic data associated to the interactions with the subjects of officer contacts¹⁰, with a particular focus on race and its intersection with other demographic variables. Officer Contact race data is not available for ~30% of the subjects¹¹, as race was either not collected for that individual at any time over the last six years, or the data was Racially Ambiguous¹².

The goal of the current analysis is to know if members of the Indigenous, Black, or Racialized populations are over-represented in Officer Contact submissions ([methodology](#)). 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 intersection of different demographic attributes.

KEY FINDINGS

- *The proportion of Officer Contacts involving the Indigenous population resulting from officer generated calls decreased by 1% in 2025 compared with 2024.*
- *Indigenous subjects continue to be over-represented in Officer Contacts resulting from a public call for service. This over-representation steadily declined, from a ratio of 4.6 in 2020 to 2.8 in 2025.*
- *Over-representation of Indigenous subjects in Officer Contacts stemming from officer-generated calls has remained relatively stable, with a ratio of 4.4 in 2020 and 4.2 in 2025.*
- *The Calgary Homeless Foundation’s annual count provides an insight on disproportionality¹³. The demographic data collected by the Homeless Foundation aligns closely with the CPS vulnerable person data collected in Officer Contacts. Both have a high proportion of individuals who have been identified as Indigenous¹⁴. This helps to explain the over-representation of Indigenous individuals in the Officer Contact data.*
- *Indigenous females are consistently over-represented in officer-generated contacts across all years. When comparing White females to Indigenous females, disparity ratios show that Indigenous females were eight times more likely to be the subject of Officer Contacts in 2020*

¹⁰ There are several situations in which a member of the public could be the subject of officer contact. These situations or behavior 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.

¹¹ This is consistent over the years.

¹² 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).

¹³ The Calgary Homeless Foundation conducts regular Point-in-Time Counts of Homeless individuals. The last count was conducted in 2024. The count includes age, gender, and race (only Indigenous, White, African/Caribbean, and Other).

¹⁴ The Calgary Homeless Foundation - Data & Analytics Unit collected self-reported shelter user demographic data. The count in 2024 shows 25% of shelter users identified as Indigenous among all groups and 28% Indigenous with known ethnicity ([Point in Time Count - Calgary Homeless Foundation](#)).

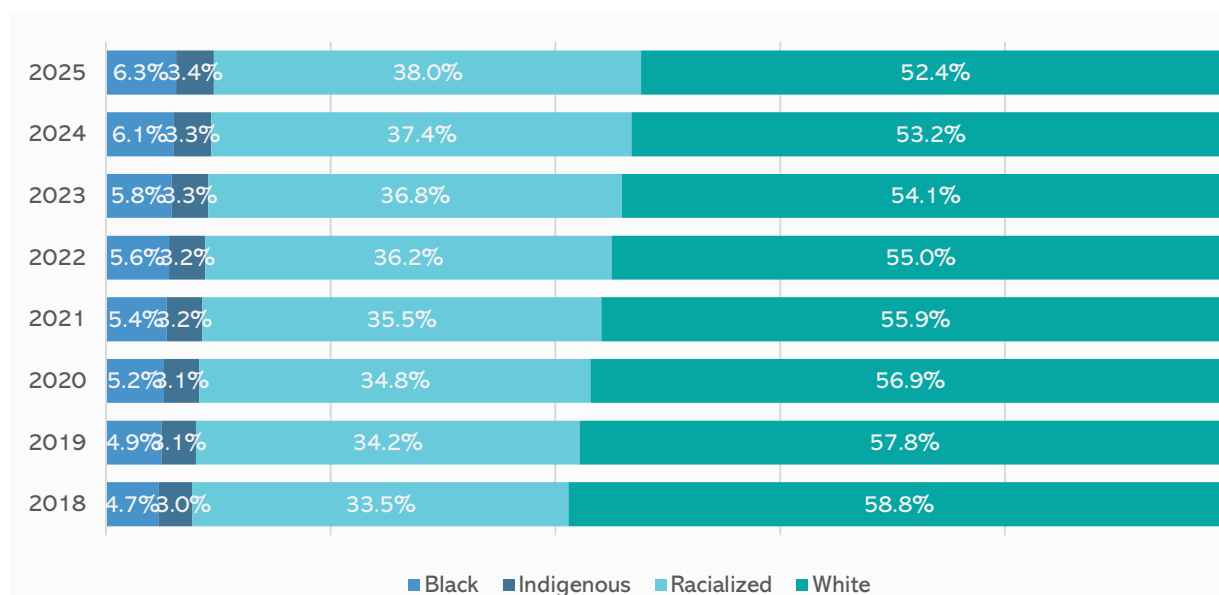
and ten times more likely in 2025—approximately four and two points lower than in 2023 and 2024, respectively.

- The Safe Public Spaces Action Plan¹⁵, a focus on High System Users¹⁶, Community Engagement Response Team as well as other police operations in crime and disorder hotspots, downtown, public places, and LRT stations, have driven a higher number of Officer Contacts with the unhoused and vulnerable population, as many of these individuals spend time around the LRT stations and downtown areas. The CPS works with many community partners to provide the right supports at the right time.
- Black subjects are increasingly over-represented in Officer Contacts resulting from officer-generated calls, rising from a ratio of 1.2 in 2020 to 1.62 in 2025, mainly driven by calls related to vehicle, safety, and Bylaw violations/summons.

Calgary's Demographics

- As shown in Figure 2.1, the proportion of Black individuals¹⁷ in the overall population of Calgary increased by almost 1.6% in 2025 (6.3% compared to 4.7% in 2018).
- Calgary's Indigenous population increased slightly from 3% in 2018 to 3.4% in 2025.
- The Racialized population grew by 4.5% in 2025 where they now comprise 38.0% of the population compared to 33.5% in 2018. There is a corresponding decline by almost 6.4% in the proportion of White individuals in Calgary where they now comprise 52.4% in 2025 compared to 58.8% in 2018.
- Figure 2.2 presents census data by age group and shows adults ranging 35 to 44 years constituted a higher proportion of the overall population, around 17% and seniors (65+) around 15% in 2025.

Figure 2.1: Proportion of Race in Overall Population

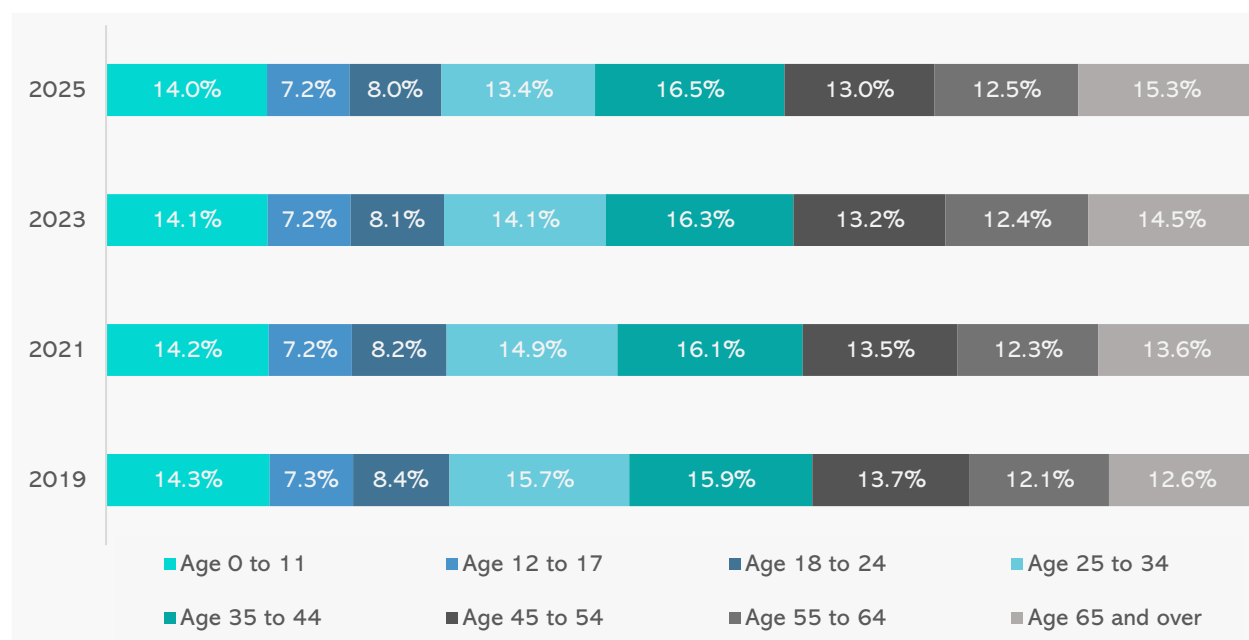


¹⁵ The Safe Public Spaces Action Plan focused on the City Hall/Olympic Plaza, The Drop-In Centre, Century Gardens, Central Memorial Park, and Stephen Avenue Mall.

¹⁶ High System Users are individuals who are in frequent contact with CPS members, but not in relation to criminal matters. The HSU Coordinator is responsible for identifying HSU individuals, deconflicting within CPS and with Alberta Health Services and social serving agencies with the goal of building relationships and providing the appropriate coordinated support to the HSU individuals.

¹⁷ Based on 2016 and 2021 Statistics Canada data. The current influx observed in Calgary has not taken into account due to lack of data by racial groups.

Figure 2.2: Age Group Proportions in the Calgary Population for Selected years



Officer Contact Data

- The number of individuals as subjects of at least one Officer Contact submitted by CPS members declined slightly in 2025 (8,085 in 2025 and 8,306 in 2020), with the lowest number in 2022 (6,615) (Figure 2.3). On average, 51% of the Officer Contacts are the result of a public call for service and 49% are officer generated calls.
- The number of interactions¹⁸ between a police officer and a member of the public were recorded via an Officer Contact declined to 11,218 in 2025 from 13,896 in 2020. The interactions resulting from public calls for service and officer generated calls were 47% and 53%, respectively in 2025.
- There are five predominant category types of Officer Contacts: Disorder¹⁹, Vulnerable Persons²⁰, Suspicious Person/Vehicle, Traffic Safety (vehicle-related)²¹ and Licensed Premise Walk-Throughs.
- Most Officer Contacts from public generated calls are related to disorder and vulnerable persons.
- Figures 2.4 and 2.5 show that, on average, 65% of Officer Contacts resulting from public calls involve males and 76% for the officer generated calls. While not a notable change in Officer Contacts resulting from officer generated calls involving female, there is almost 5% increment in Officer Contacts resulting from public generated calls involving female (31% in 2020 and 36% in 2025).

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Person at risk, unhoused, or is often used if there is a concern for a person's wellness/welfare.

²¹ 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 2.3: Number of Officer Contact Subjects and Interactions with an Officer

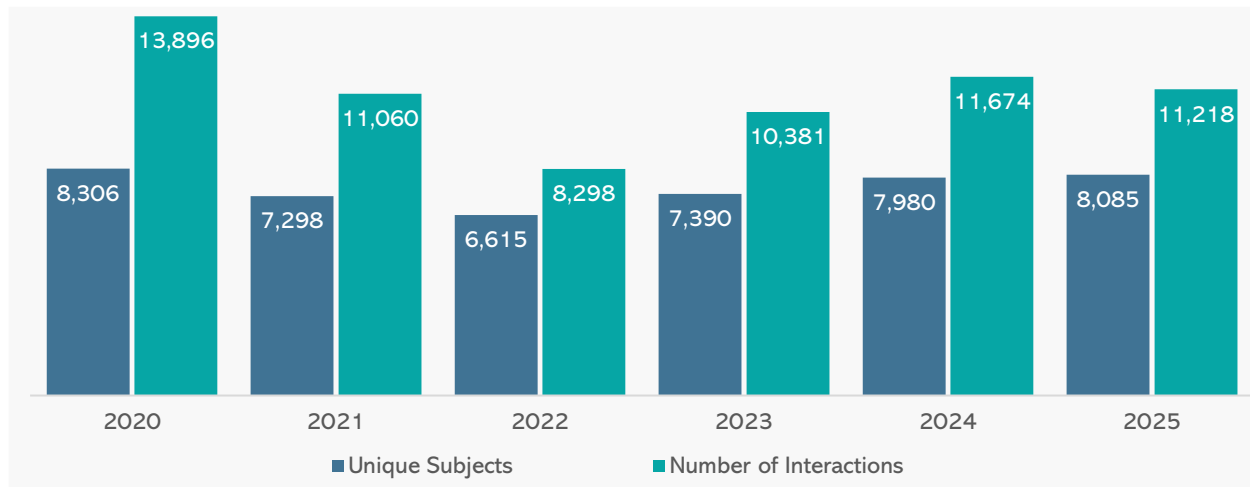


Figure 2.4: Proportionality of Officer Contact Subjects – Public Calls for Service

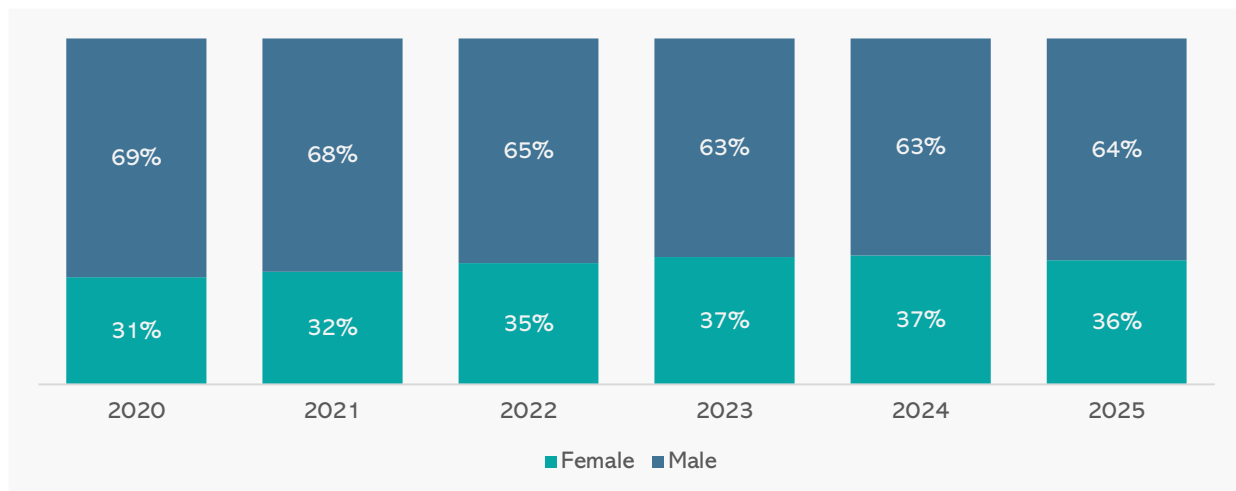
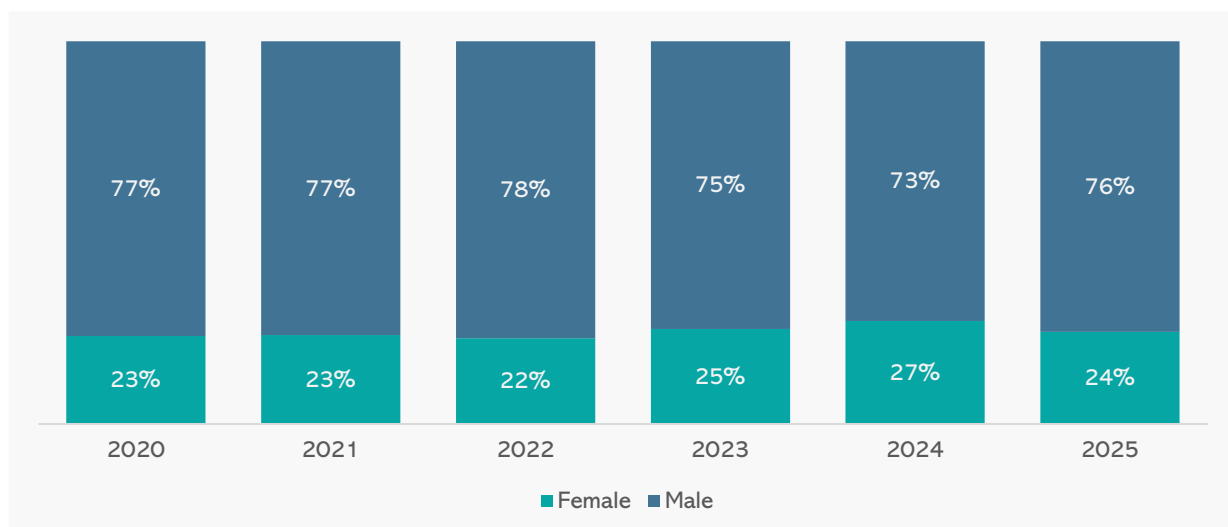


Figure 2.5: Proportionality of Officer Contact Subjects – Officer Generated Calls



Officer Contacts resulting from Officer Generated Calls

- Nearly 6% of the officer-subject interactions involved Black subjects in 2020, which increased to 10% in 2025, one per cent up from 2024. This increase is almost twice more than their population growth and is mainly driven by calls related to vehicle²², safety²³, and Bylaw violations/summons²⁴. 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.
- The proportion of officer-subject interactions involving Indigenous subjects in 2025 is one per cent down from 2024. The increased number of interactions with Indigenous subjects are related to disorder, vulnerable person, drugs, and bylaw violation/summons, predominantly in downtown and LRT stations. Compared to all districts, two in three interactions with Indigenous individuals happened in district 1. Compared to all racial groups, almost 21% and 16% of total interactions with Indigenous individuals happened in district 1 and 2, respectively in 2025.
- There is 1% increment in the officer-subject interactions involving Racialized subjects between 2020 and 2025 while their population growth is around 4% (Figure 2.6). The increment is driven by the calls related to bylaw violations and summonses and traffic stop. While a higher proportion of interactions with the racialized individuals happened in district 5 (34% of total of all races) and 3 (15% of total of all races) in 2025 (Table 2.3), the proportion of interactions related to traffic stop and safety in these districts account for 36% and 20%, respectively.
- There is a 6% reduction in the proportion of interactions with White subjects between 2020 to 2025, from 39% to 33%, respectively. The proportion of White individuals declined by around 6%.
- Almost one in ten officer-subject interactions in 2025 were driven by CERT²⁵ generated calls for service (Figure 2.7), a large proportion of these interactions (one in five interactions with CERT) happened in Downtown East Village, followed by Downtown Commercial Core, Shawnessy, Sunalta, and Beltline (almost 52% combined). One in four CERT interactions with Indigenous individuals happened in District 1. Around 25% of total interactions resulting from CERT generated calls happened with Indigenous individuals (36% with female and 19% with male) in 2025 while it was 30% with female and 17% with male in 2024.

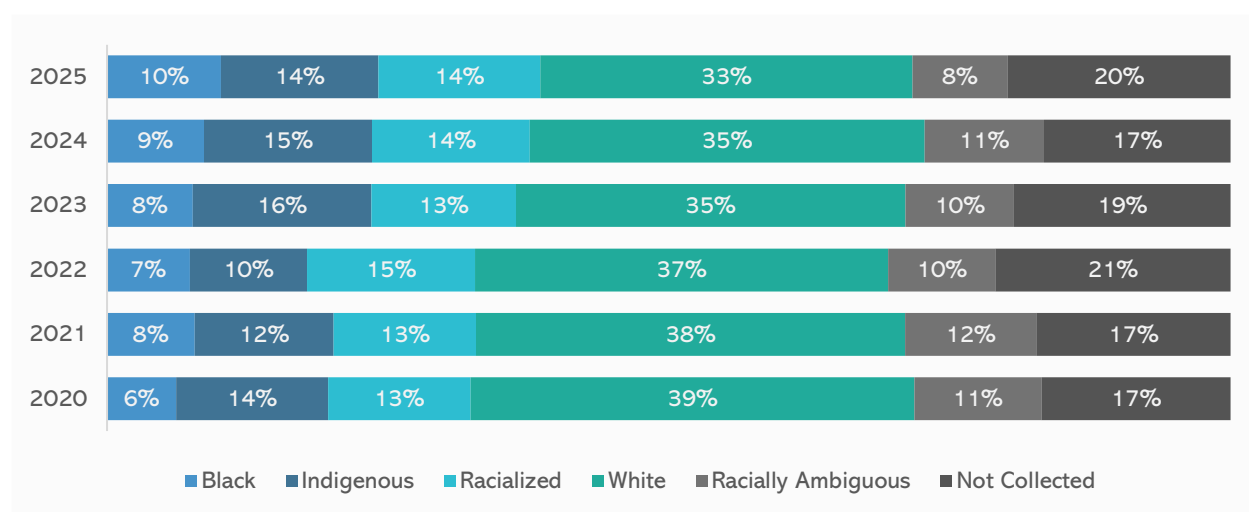
²² Vehicle-related interactions typically refer to Officer Contacts arising from a small percentage of traffic stops and may be related to either the driver or passenger(s).

²³ Safety-related interactions refer to Officer Contacts pertaining to traffic safety, public, or officer safety.

²⁴ Bylaw violation and summons refer to the interaction where officer issued tickets for bylaw violation (e.g. trespassing/loitering tickets, bylaw ticket for firing gun, etc.) or summons for loitering, unlawful activity in public places, no fare on transit, etc.). Often times, the primary reason of interaction could be different (e.g. disorder, TStop, drugs, unwanted guest, etc.)

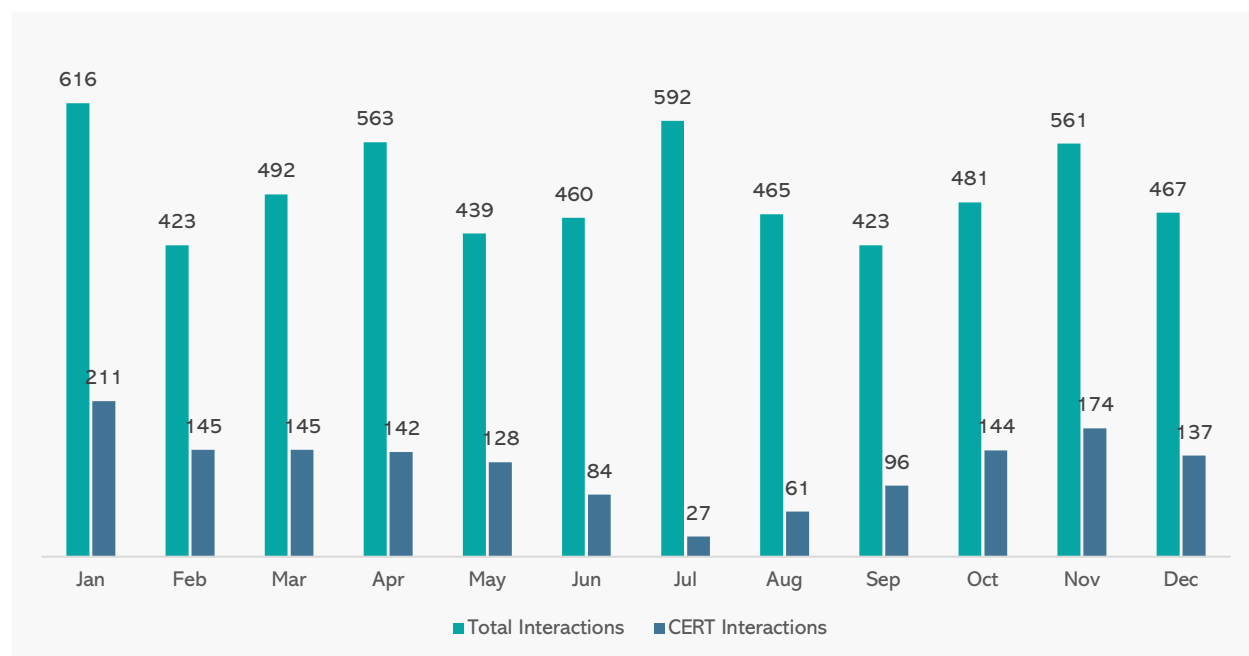
²⁵ The Calgary Police Service Community Engagement Response Team (CERT) is a proactive policing team focused on high crime areas and transit corridors, with the flexibility to move positions based on current crime data. The goal is to create safe public spaces by engaging with the community and taking 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 2.6: Racial Proportion of Officer Contact Subjects from Officer Generated Calls



Almost 25% of total interactions resulting from officer generated calls are contributed by CERT generated interactions. The number of CERT generated interactions declined from March through July. The CERT teams from each district (who were disproportionately responsible for officer generated calls in 2024), were all redeployed downtown for Operation CERTainty²⁶ from the February to April 2025, then required to maintain presence downtown through G7 (June) and Stampede (July), before returning to their respective districts. They were required to provide overt presence on Stephan Avenue, East Village and the Beltline throughout those months which means they were not generating proactive calls in their home districts.

Figure 2.7: Number of Interactions resulting from CERT Generated Calls and their Contribution on Overall Interactions resulting from Officer Generated Calls

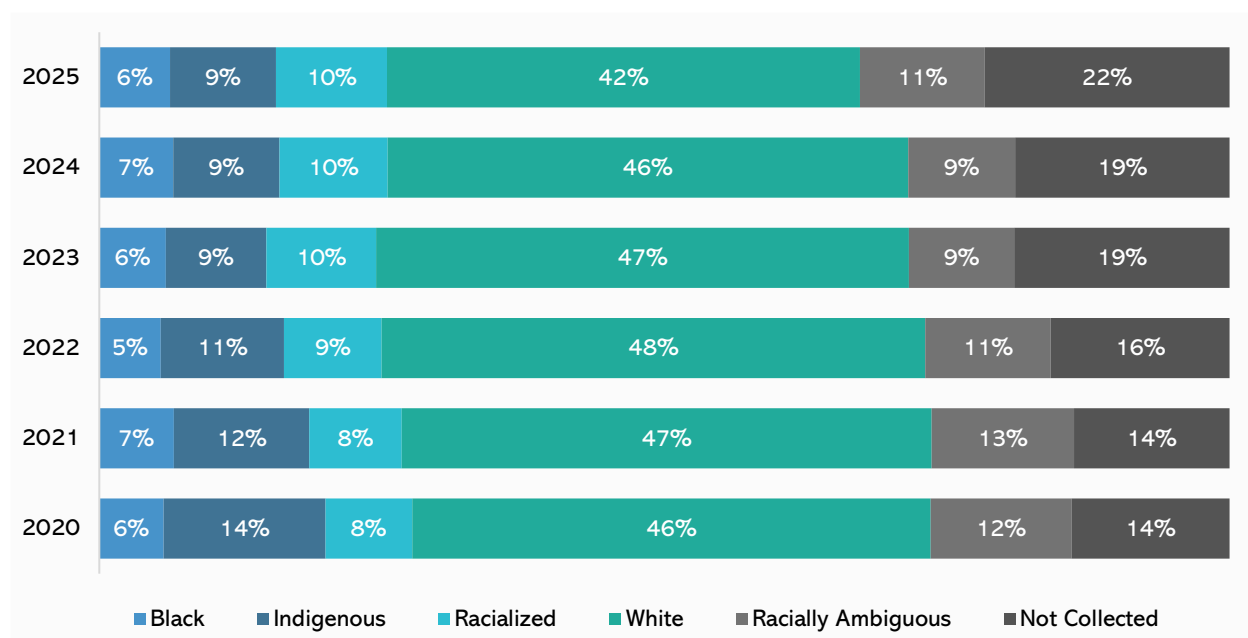


²⁶ Proactive Operation to enhance public safety in and around the downtown core and other data-led hot spot areas of social disorder and crime, including drug trafficking and consumption in public spaces and on transit. The CERT teams, from across the city, along with many areas across the service, have been dedicated to this Operation.

Officer Contacts resulting from Public Generated Call for Service

- As seen in Figure 2.8, there is a 1% decrease in Officer Contacts with Black subjects between 2024 to 2025, from 7% to 6%, respectively. The Officer Contacts is mainly driven by safety and drug related calls for service.
- The proportion of Indigenous subjects in Officer Contacts decreased by 5% in 2025 compared to 2020, from 14% to 9%, respectively. There has been decline in proportion of interaction related to bylaw violations and summons, disorder, and vulnerable person.
- There is a 2% increase in Officer Contacts with Racialized subjects between 2020 to 2025, from 8% to 10%, respectively. This increment is driven by the interactions related to bylaw violations and summons, vulnerable person, drugs, and disorder.
- There is 4% change in proportionality of Officer Contacts with White subjects between 2020 and 2025, from 46% to 42%, respectively, mainly due to reduced number of interactions related to safety and drugs.

Figure 2.8: 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 4.6 in 2020 to 2.8 in 2025 (Figure 2.9). There is a strong declining trending over the years²⁷.
- In contrast, the over-representation of Indigenous subjects in Officer Contacts resulting from officer-generated calls remained almost the same (Figure 2.10).
- The Calgary Homeless Foundation's annual count in 2024 provides insights on disproportionality²⁸. The demographic data collected by the Homeless Foundation aligns

²⁷ The trending shows a linear relationship with $R^2 = 0.83$ which is statistically significant.

²⁸ The Calgary Homeless Foundation conducts regular Point-in-Time Counts of Homeless individuals. The last count was conducted in 2024. The count includes age, gender, and race (only Indigenous, White, Black/Caribbean, and Other). 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 ([Point in Time Count - Calgary Homeless Foundation](#)).

closely with the vulnerable person data collected in Officer Contacts (Figure 2.11). The homeless data in 2024 indicated 25% share of unhoused individuals are Indigenous.

- Black subjects are over-represented in Officer Contacts resulting from officer-generated calls in 2025 compared to 2019, from 0.98 to 1.62 (Figure 2.10). There is a strong increasing trending over the years²⁹.

Figure 2.9: Racial Disproportionality of Officer Contact Subjects from Public Generated Calls

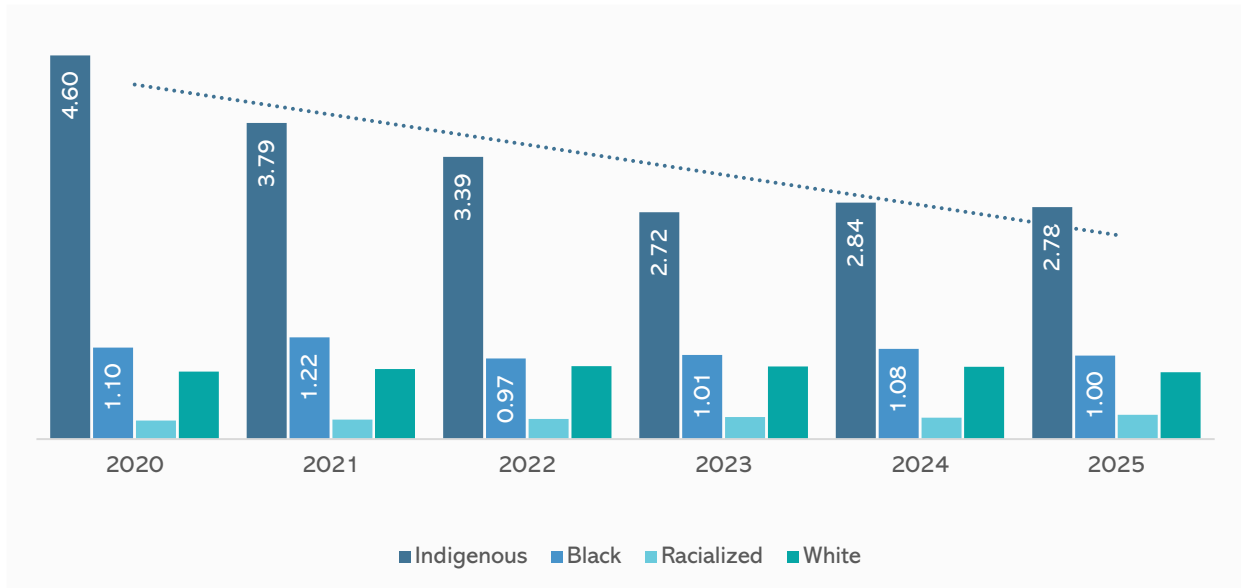
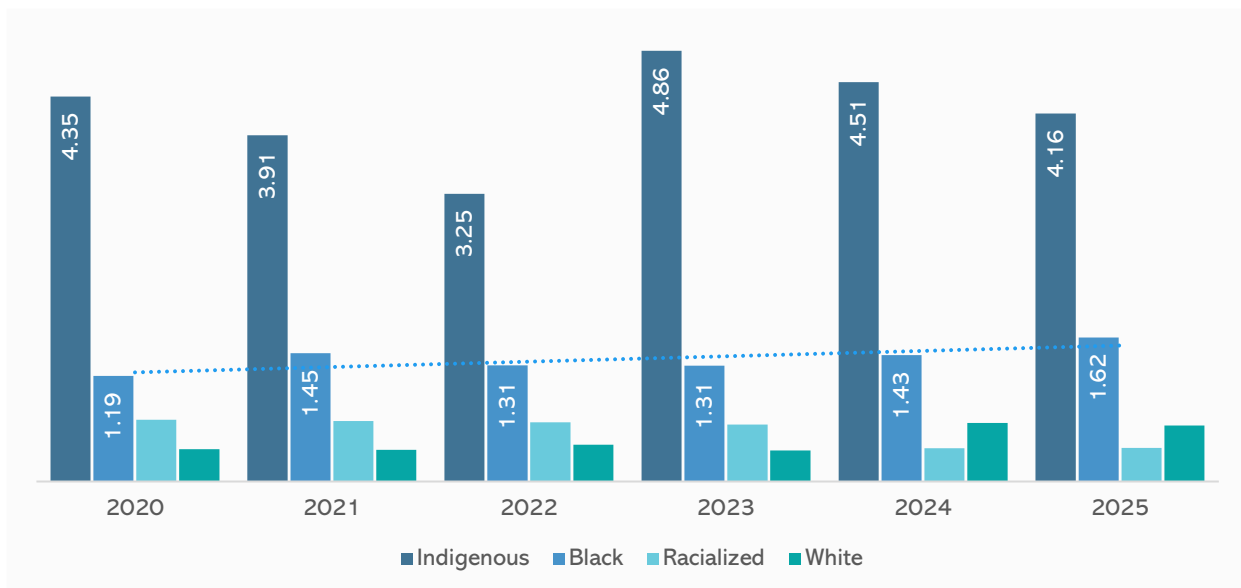
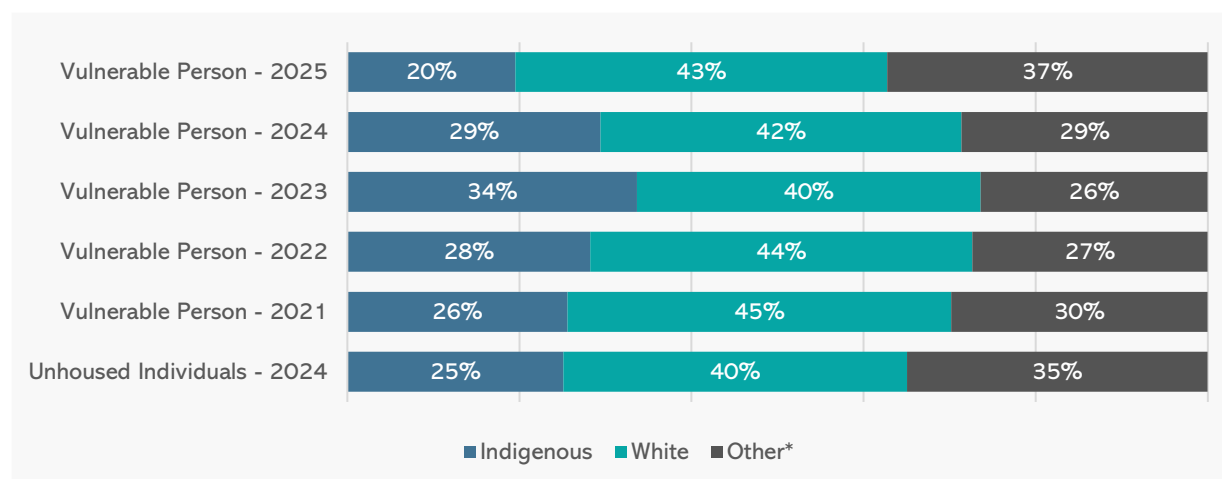


Figure 2.10: Racial Disproportionality of Officer Contact Subjects from Officer Generated Calls



²⁹ The trending shows a linear relationship with $R^2 = 0.57$ which is statistically significant.

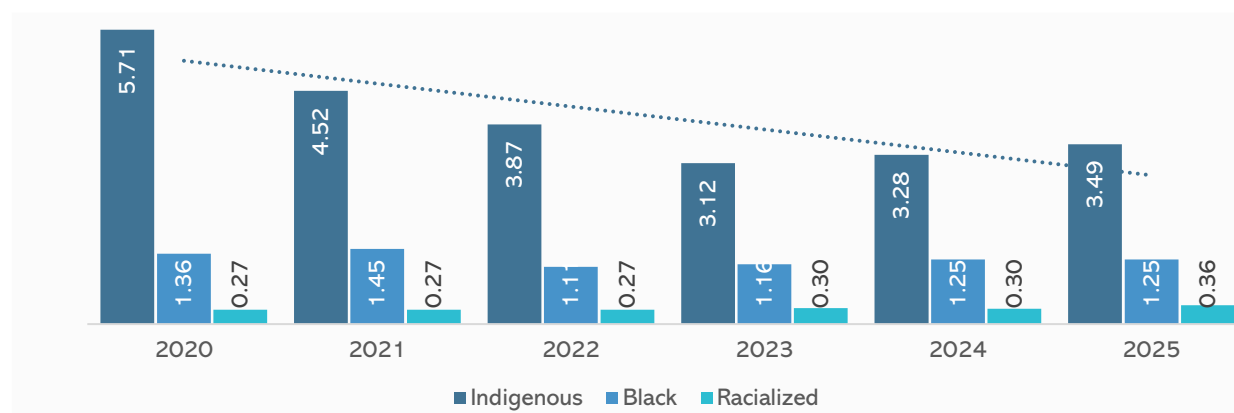
Figure 2.11: Racial Proportion of Unhoused Population (2024) compared to the Number of Officer Contacts related to Vulnerable Persons



Disparity by Race

- Figure 2.12 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:
 - 5.7 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2020 which reduced to 3.5 in 2025. This decline shows a strong trending over the years³⁰.
- Figure 2.13 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 2025 (6.6 times more likely).
- The disparity with Black subjects in officer-generated calls has increased over the years. Compared to White subjects, Black subjects were:
 - 1.7 times more likely to be subjects of Officer Contacts in 2020, and 2.6 times more likely in 2025. This increment shows a strong trending over the years³¹.

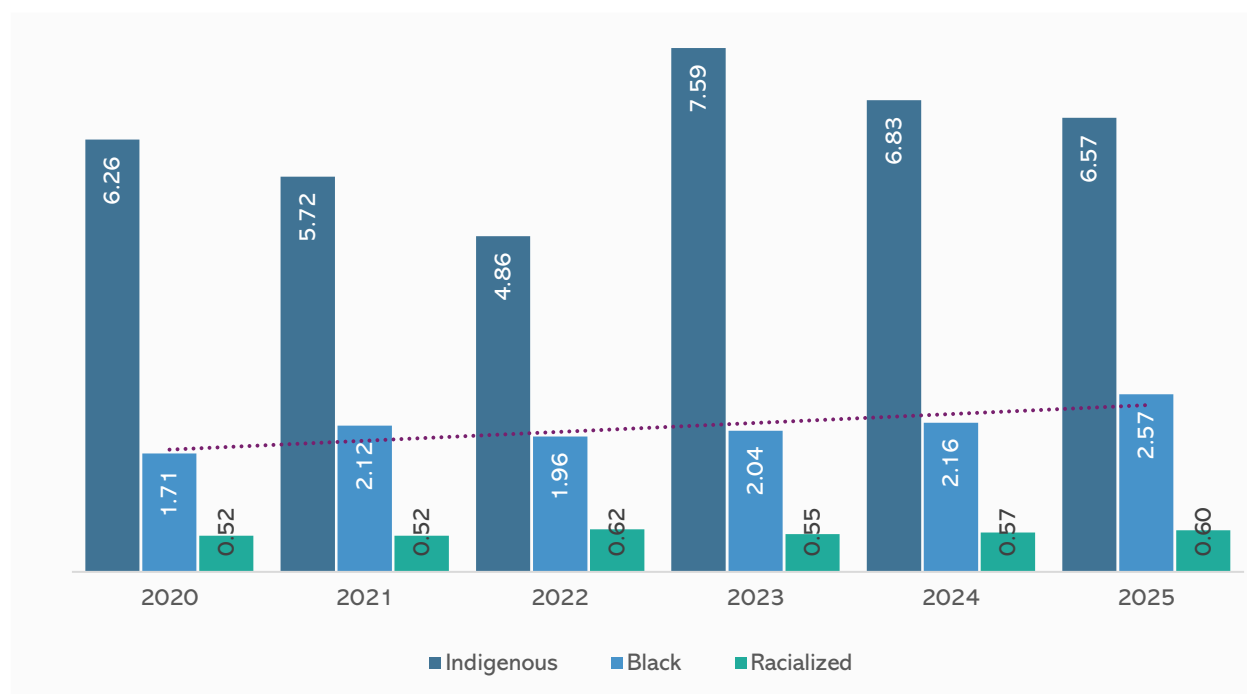
Figure 2.12: Disparity in Interactions with the Subjects by Race compared to White Subjects – Public Calls for Service



³⁰ There is a strong downward trending with $R^2 = 0.73$ which is statistically significant.

³¹ There is a strong downward trending with $R^2 = 0.75$ which is statistically significant.

Figure 2.13: Disparity in Interactions with the Subjects by Race compared to White Subjects – Officer Generated Calls

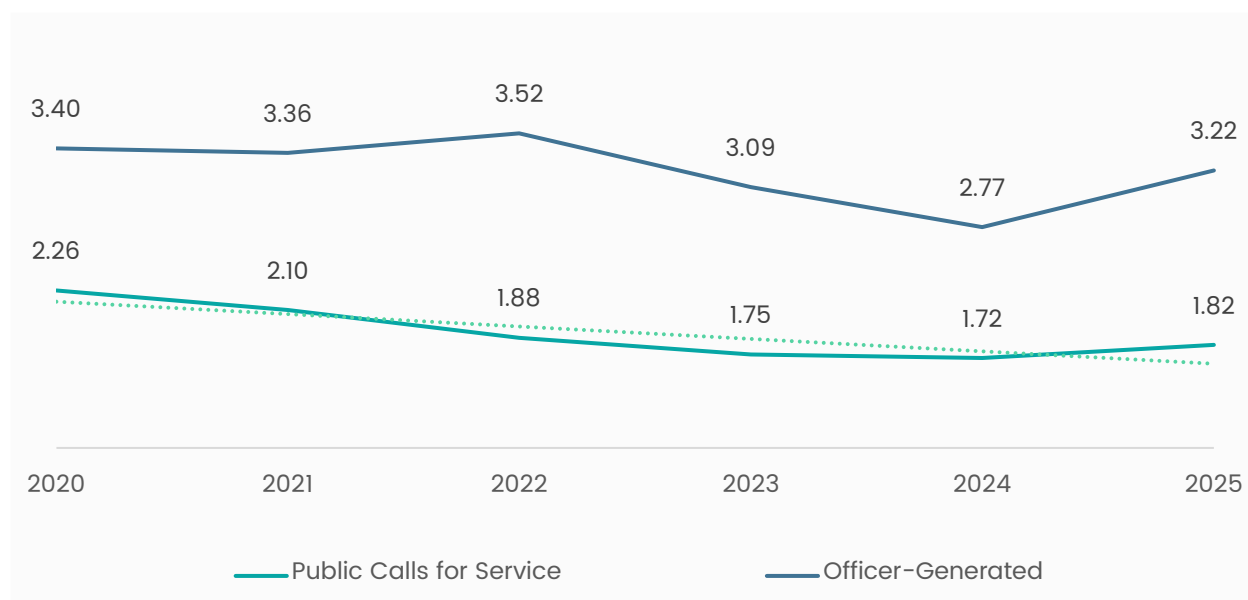


Disproportionality by Gender

- The proportion of males and females in Calgary's population is almost equal; however, gender is not evenly represented in Officer Contacts over the years:
 - ~66% are male for public-generated calls.
 - ~76% are male for officer-generated calls.
- Compared to Officer Contacts with female subjects arising from public calls for service, Figure 14 shows male subjects were:
 - ~2.3 times more likely to be the subjects in 2020 which reduced to 1.8 in 2025. The downward pattern over the year is observed³².
- Compared to Officer Contacts with female subjects arising from officer-generated calls, Figure 14 shows male subjects were:
 - almost 3.4 times more likely to be the subjects of Officer Contacts in 2020 which increased to 3.2 in 2025.

³² There is a strong downward trending with $R^2 = 0.75$ which is statistically significant.

Figure 2.14: Disparity of Interactions with Male compared to Female Subjects



Race and Gender

Public Calls for Service

- Overall, there is an over-representation of Indigenous female subjects with a strong downward trending over the years³³.
- There is also an over-representation of Indigenous male subjects with a downward trending over the years³⁴.
- Compared to White female subjects, Indigenous females are:
 - 7.7 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2020, and 4.6 times more likely in 2025 (Figure 2.15).
- Indigenous males compared to White males are:
 - 4.9 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2020 compared to 2.8 times more likely in 2025 (Figure 2.16).
- There is a slight over-representation of Black male subjects compared to White males:
 - 1.5 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2020 and 1.4 in 2025.

³³ The downward trending ($R^2 = 0.63$) is statistically significant.

³⁴ The downward trending ($R^2 = 0.76$) is statistically significant.

Figure 2.15: Disparity in Interactions with Female Subjects of different Races compared to White Females – Public Calls for Service

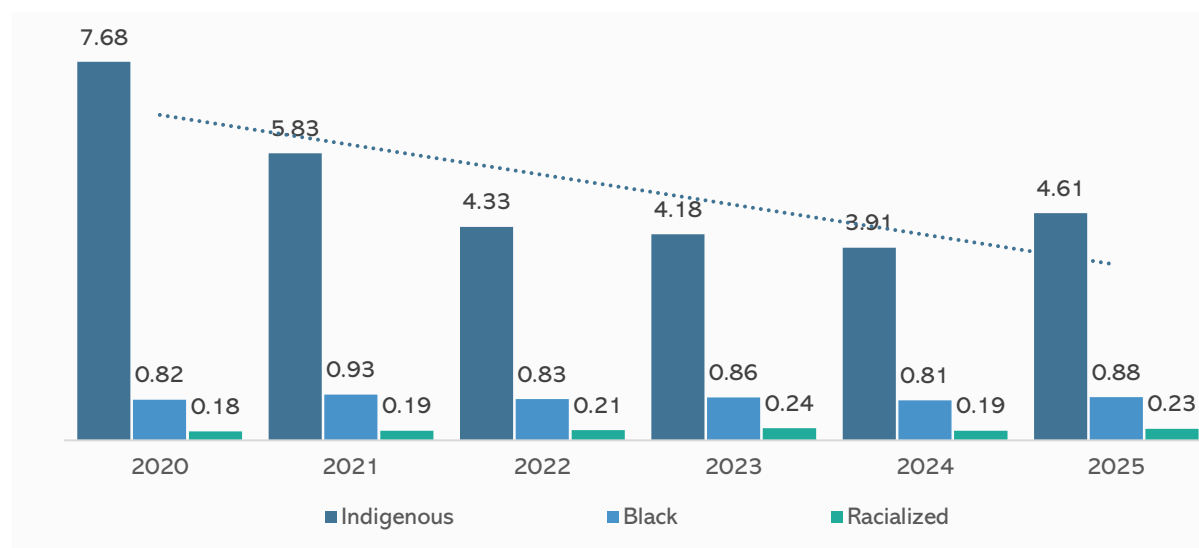
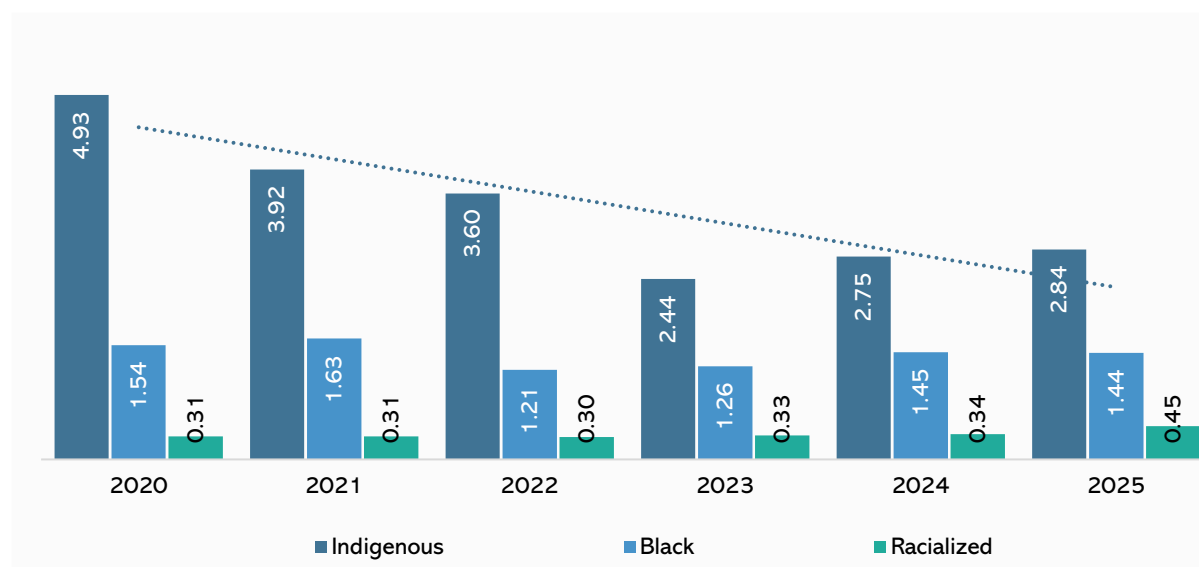


Figure 2.16: Disparity in Interactions with Male Subjects of different Races compared to White Males – Public Calls for Service

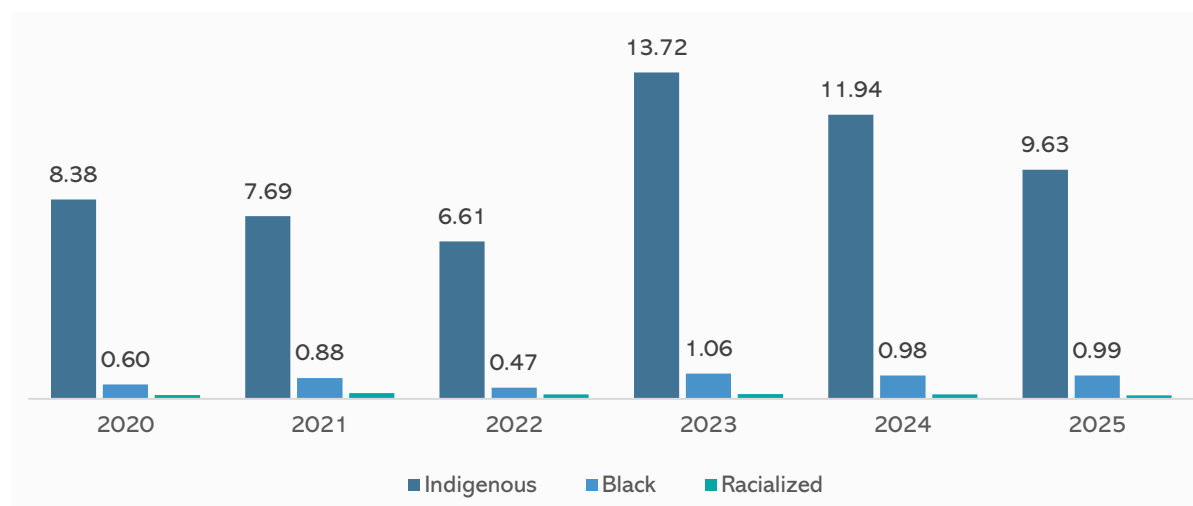


Officer Generated Calls

- The data shows an over-representation of Indigenous females across all years. The disparity ratio declined consistently from 2020 to 2022. It increased to all time high in 2023 with consistent decline thereafter (Figure 2.17).
- The disparity analysis compares White female to Indigenous female subjects and shows that Indigenous subjects are:
 - 8.4 times more likely to be subject of Officer Contacts in 2020 and 9.6 times more likely to be subject of Officer Contacts in 2025, 2-points down from 2024 and 4-points down from 2023.

- The Safe Public Spaces Action Plan³⁵ and a focus on High System Users³⁶, as well as other police operations including CERT³⁷ in 2024 have driven a higher number of Officer Contacts with the unhoused and vulnerable population as many of these individuals spend time around LRT stations and in the downtown areas.
- CERT was deployed in LRT stations, crime and disorder hotspots, and public places starting April 2024. CERT deployment generated many interactions, mainly in downtown communities and around LRT stations. The maps below (Figure 2.20) illustrate the concentration of Officer Contacts along the LRT and downtown areas in 2024 and 2025.
- Indigenous females feel unsafe in downtown shelters. They usually move into camps and their interactions with the CERT is more frequent.
- Three downtown communities (East Village, Beltline, and Downtown Commercial Core) comprised 39% of total interactions with Indigenous females resulting from Officer Generated calls in 2025 (4% down from 2024). Around one in five interactions resulting from CERT-Generated calls happened with Indigenous females in Downtown East Village alone (one third in 2024).
- 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.
- The proportion of interactions related to vulnerable person with Indigenous female is 25% while it is 17% with the Indigenous male in 2025.

Figure 2.17: Disparity in Interactions with Female Subjects of different Races compared to White females – Officer Generated Calls for Service



³⁵ The Safe Public Spaces Action Plan focused on the City Hall/Olympic Plaza, The Drop-In Centre, Century Gardens, Central Memorial Park, and Stephen Avenue Mall.

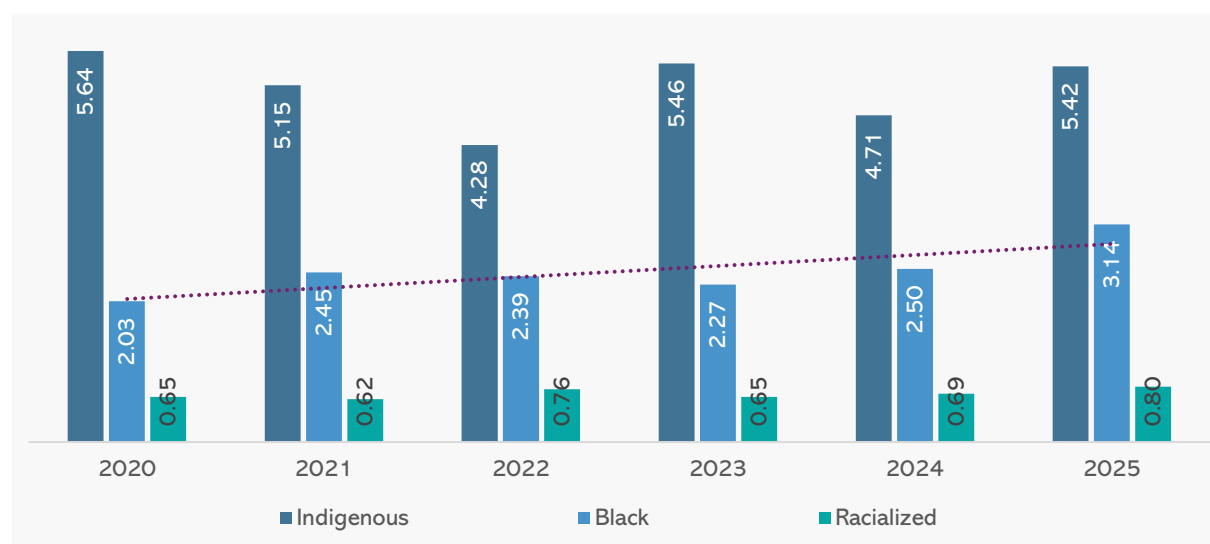
³⁶ High System Users are individuals who are in frequent contact with CPS members, but not in relation to criminal matters. The HSU Coordinator is responsible for identifying HSU individuals, deconflicting within CPS and with Alberta Health Services and social serving agencies with the goal of building relationships and providing the appropriate coordinated support to the HSU individuals.

³⁷ The Calgary Police Service Community Engagement Response Team (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 expanded to the remaining districts in September 2024.

- Indigenous male subjects are over-represented, and disparity also exists. However, the trending over the year is not observed. Figure 2.18 shows Indigenous male subjects compared to White male subjects were:
 - 5.6 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2020 and 5.4 times more likely in 2025, almost a point down from 2024.
- Black male subjects are over-represented. There is an upward trending over the years³⁸. Compared to their White counterparts, Black male subjects are:
 - 2 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2020 and 3.1 times more likely in 2025, almost a point higher from 2024.

An increased Black population in Calgary in past few years has been observed, e.g., Haitian refugees coming from Montreal, increased number of refugees from Eritrean, Nigerian, Somalian, and Sudanese origins. They might have generated additional Officer Contacts. The increasing disparity of Black males compared to White counterparts was largely driven by the interactions related to bylaw/violations, vehicles³⁹, safety (public and officer safety)⁴⁰, and drugs. Almost 17%, 13%, and 15% of interactions with Black individuals are related to bylaw violations/summons, safety, and traffic stop in 2025, 5%, 4%, and 1% up from 2024, respectively. The proportion of interactions with Black males increased to 13%, 6%, and 15% from 10%, 5%, and 11% in 2025 compared to 2023 for officer generated calls related to bylaw/violations, drugs, and traffic stops, respectively.

Figure 2.18: Disparity in Interactions with Male Subjects of different Races compared to White Males – Officer Generated Calls for Service



- The substantially higher degree of disproportionality and disparity associated with Indigenous males and females compared to their White counterparts in 2023 and 2024 is mainly driven by the following types of Officer Contacts (Table 1.1):
 - disorder (increased substantially from 297 in 2022 to 800 in 2024 and 721 in 2025).
 - The Indigenous females are 10 times over-represented in 2020 which increased to 12 times in 2025, a 2-point down from 2023 (Figure 2.19).

³⁸ The upward trending ($R^2 = 0.65$) is statistically significant.

³⁹ Vehicle-related interactions typically refer to Officer Contacts arising from a small percentage of traffic stops and may be related to either the driver or passenger(s).

⁴⁰ Safety-related interactions refer to Officer Contacts pertaining to traffic safety, public, or officer safety.

- The Indigenous males are 7 times over-represented in 2020 which increased to 8 times in 2025, 2-point down from 2023.
- vulnerable person (increased from 286 in 2022 to 780 in 2024 and 707 in 2025)⁴¹
- drugs (increased substantially, from 89 in 2022 to 283 in 2024 and 298 in 2025)

Figure 2.19: Disproportionality in Interactions with Indigenous Subjects for Disorder related Calls– Officer Generated Calls for Service

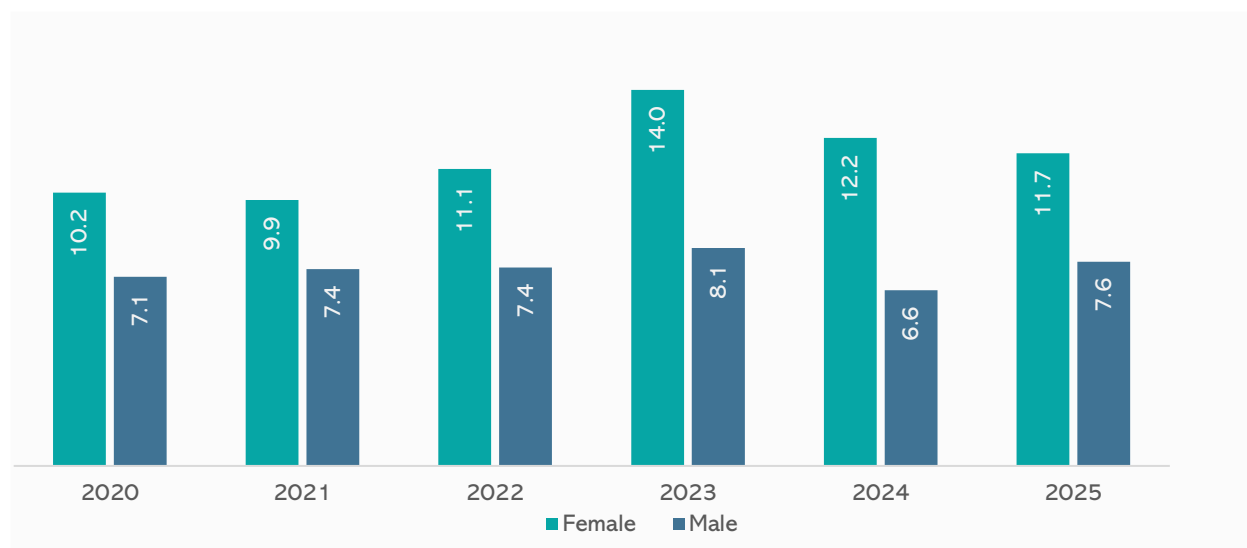
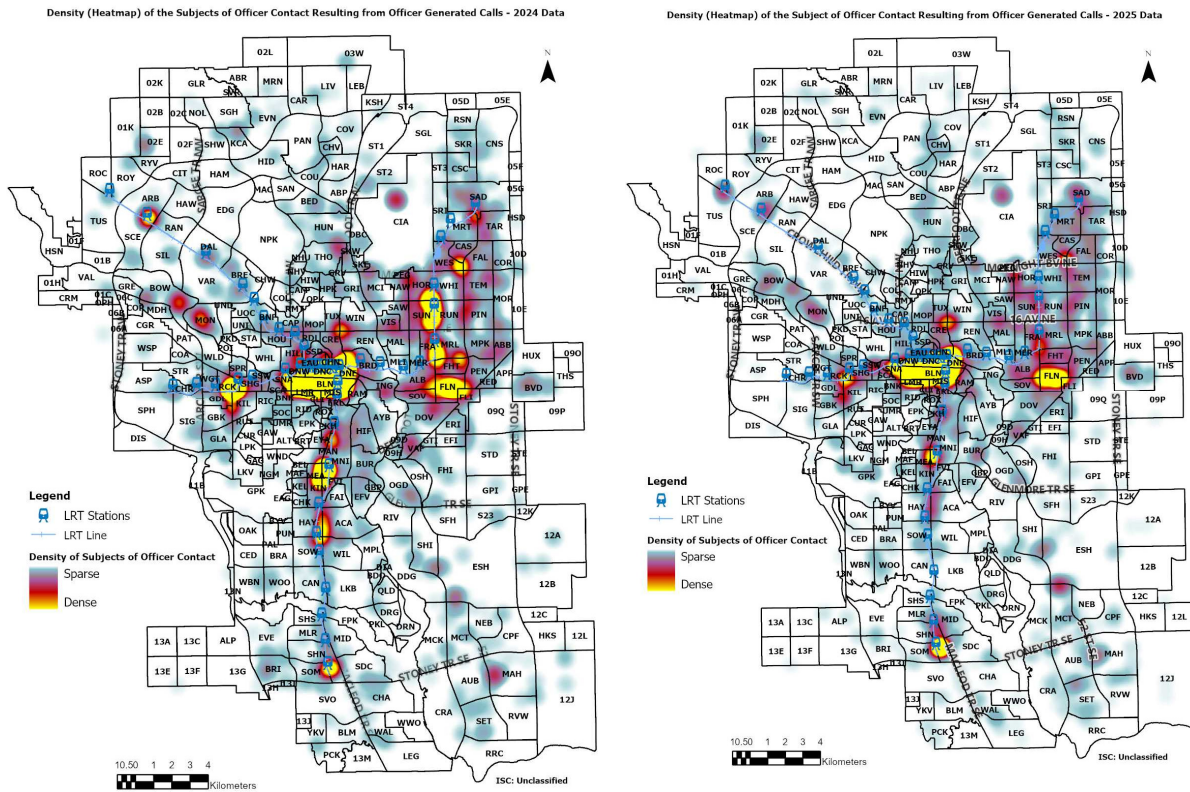


Table 2.1: Racial Disproportionality in Officer Contacts Related to Selected Reasons Resulting from Officer Generated Calls

Race	Vulnerable Person						Vehicle Related						Safety Related						Drugs					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Black	0.57	0.63	0.56	0.75	1.02	0.81	2.17	2.66	2.03	1.90	2.29	2.42	1.60	2.00	1.52	1.83	1.56	2.07	0.83	0.74	0.56	0.69	1.17	0.76
Indigenous	8.29	8.08	8.78	10.30	8.82	9.45	1.30	1.13	1.07	0.60	0.91	0.92	0.70	1.22	0.80	0.76	0.776	1.02	6.71	7.21	8.73	10.95	10.21	11.69
Racialized	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.53	0.59	0.53	0.63	0.68	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.57	0.59	0.637	0.55	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.13	0.10	0.13
White	0.83	0.80	0.81	0.74	0.79	0.79	0.70	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.56	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.56	0.49	0.527	0.50	0.79	0.76	0.76	0.68	0.66	0.64

⁴¹ Around one in three individuals (28%) sheltering in the Drop-in Centre, Alpha House, Mustard Seed, and Alex is an Indigenous person (Source: www.calgaryhomeless.com).

Figure 2.20: Heatmaps of the Subjects of Officer Contacts Resulting from Officer Generated Calls in 2024 and 2025



The broad pattern of officer-generated contacts remains similar in 2025, but the intensity and distribution shift meaningfully:

- Transit-linked dense spots remain dominant in both years, with some spots moderately dense than 2024 (e.g. along NE transits)⁴²
- Downtown remains a major hotspot but becomes more focal and slightly compressed
- Some 2024 dense spots reduce or disperse in 2025, suggesting shifts in officer deployment or emerging local issues

Overall interactions resulting from officer generated calls declined from 6,256 in 2024 to 5,960 in 2025 (-5%). Districts 6, 2, and 5 experienced the largest drops (-158, -121, and -118 interactions, respectively), while District 8 saw an increase of 161 interactions⁴³.

In terms of race, District 5 showed the most substantial shifts: interactions involving Indigenous individuals fell sharply from 98 in 2024 to 28 in 2025, and interactions with White individuals declined from 235 to 154 (Table 2.2). In contrast, interactions involving racialized groups increased slightly, rising from 238 in 2024 to 252 in 2025. Around three out of four interactions in district 5 are related to safety and traffic stops combined that involve racialized individuals.

⁴² In 2025, Transit public safety added an additional 69 Transit peace officers to LRT lines and hired an Inspector to manage teams on each of the geographic assigned LRT sector lines. This meant increased presence by TPS along the LRT lines and reduced transit focused deployments by CPS members, in comparison to 2024. In 2024, CERT focused on problem transit stations in addition to high disorder spots with Rundle Station (D5), Westbrook Station (D2), Heritage and Anderson Station in D6 all being crime reduction priorities at points throughout the year. The shift in focus areas in 2025 might have reduced the number of contacts leading to less denser spots.

⁴³ The increased interaction volume in District 8 in 2025 was due to the increased officer presence during successive events downtown (Rotary Conference, G7 and then Stampede) which displaced a number of known vulnerable individuals to the end of the line.

Table 2.2: Proportion of Officer Contacts Resulting from Officer Generated Calls by District (Proportion by District per Race), 2024 and 2025 Data

2024 Data

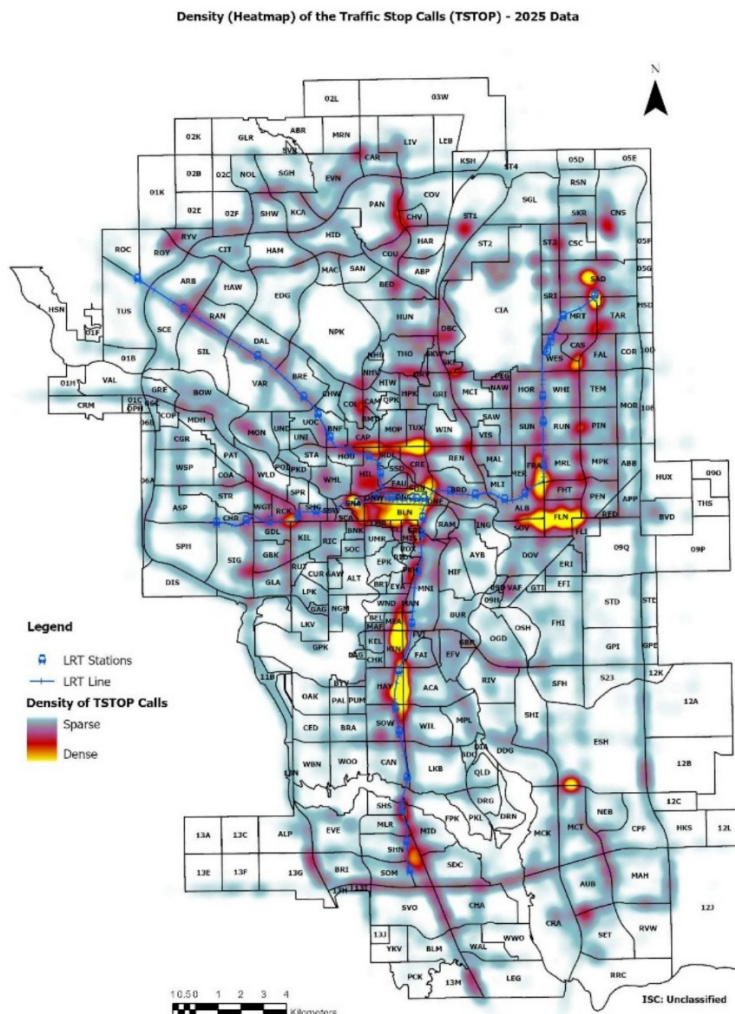
Race	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Black	45%	6%	5%	17%	15%	4%	4%	3%
Indigenous	50%	16%	3%	10%	9%	7%	3%	2%
Racialized	40%	5%	5%	9%	27%	5%	4%	4%
White	35%	12%	8%	14%	11%	9%	4%	5%
Racially Ambiguous	40%	16%	7%	10%	12%	6%	4%	5%
Never Collected	49%	4%	5%	11%	13%	4%	4%	9%

2025 Data

Race	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Black	41%	5%	6%	19%	15%	4%	5%	5%
Indigenous	66%	10%	3%	10%	3%	1%	1%	6%
Racialized	37%	4%	7%	13%	30%	2%	4%	3%
White	37%	13%	8%	14%	8%	6%	4%	12%
Racially Ambiguous	48%	10%	6%	12%	8%	6%	5%	7%
Never Collected	45%	5%	7%	13%	15%	5%	2%	9%

Calls related to the Traffic Stops (TSTOP)⁴⁴ are distributed across the city with noticeable hotspots around LRT stations, downtown, NE quadrant of the city and Forest Lawn (Figure 2.21).

Figure 2.21: Heatmap of Traffic Stops (TStop) Calls in 2025



⁴⁴ Source: CAD Calls for Service

STRATEGIC INSIGHTS

Indigenous people remain consistently over-represented in both public-generated and officer-generated Officer Contacts, even though the trend is declining in some areas. The data strongly suggests that structural vulnerability, especially homelessness and wellness concerns, is a major driver, not criminality. Indigenous women remain one of the most disproportionately affected groups.

This requires strengthening partnerships with Indigenous-led agencies, expanding culturally grounded outreach in District 1 and LRT/downtown corridors and integrating homelessness-related insights directly into deployment and intervention strategies. There is also a need to develop gender-specific supports for Indigenous women in vulnerable situations.

Black subjects show a clear, statistically significant upward trend in officer-initiated interactions, particularly tied to vehicle, safety, and bylaw-related encounters. This requires co-designing community-specific engagement strategies with Black community organizations and examining whether discretionary stops or enforcement patterns are contributing to disparities.

Nearly 30% of subjects have race listed as “Not Collected” or “Racially Ambiguous,” limiting the precision of disproportionality analysis. This requires reducing “Racially Ambiguous” classifications through clearer standards and training.

The overlap between Officer Contacts and homelessness data is substantial. Many contacts are not crime-related but reflect unmet social needs. This requires expanding coordinated responses with shelters, health services, and outreach teams, reducing reliance on police as the primary responders for non-criminal vulnerability, and supporting upstream prevention strategies (housing, mental health, addiction services).

Table 2.3: Proportionality, Disproportionality, and Disparity in 2025 Compared with 5-Year Average (2020 – 2024)⁴⁵

Public Generated Calls				Officer Generated Calls			
	Proportionality	Disproportionality	Disparity		Proportionality	Disproportionality	Disparity
Gender							
Male	64%	1.30	1.82	Male	76%	1.53	3.22
Race							
Black	6%	1.00	1.25	Black	10%	1.62	2.57
Indigenous	9%	2.78	3.49	Indigenous	14%	4.16	6.57
Racialized	11%	0.29	0.36	Racialized	14%	0.38	0.60
White	42%	0.80		White	33%	0.63	
Age (Years)							
20-24	7%	1.16	1.03	20-24	13%	2.13	2.21
25-29	11%	1.88	1.66	25-29	16%	2.86	2.97
30-34	12%	1.64	1.46	30-34	16%	2.14	2.22
35-39	14%	1.55	1.38	35-39	14%	1.64	1.71
40-44	13%	1.72	1.52	40-44	13%	1.81	1.88
45-49	10%	1.40	1.25	45-49	9%	1.29	1.34
50-54	7%	1.15	1.02	50-54	5%	0.81	0.84
Gender and Race							
Female							
Black	4%	0.70	0.88	Black	5%	0.73	0.99
Indigenous	13%	3.67	4.61	Indigenous	26%	7.10	9.63
Racialized	7%	0.19	0.23	Racialized	4%	0.11	0.14
White	41%	0.80		White	38%	0.74	
Male							
Black	7%	1.14	1.44	Black	12%	1.85	3.14
Indigenous	7%	2.25	2.84	Indigenous	10%	3.20	5.42
Racialized	13%	0.35	0.45	Racialized	18%	0.47	0.80
White	42%	0.79		White	32%	0.59	
Gender and Age (Years)							
Female							
20-24	7%	1.24	1.30	20-24	11%	2.10	2.23
25-29	9%	1.56	1.64	25-29	18%	3.15	3.35
30-34	13%	1.65	1.73	30-34	18%	2.26	2.40
35-39	14%	1.63	1.71	35-39	15%	1.72	1.83
40-44	12%	1.50	1.57	40-44	13%	1.60	1.71
45-49	9%	1.26	1.32	45-49	9%	1.23	1.31
50-54	8%	1.29	1.35	50-54	5%	0.79	0.84
Male							
20-24	6%	1.05	0.92	20-24	12%	2.05	2.20
25-29	12%	2.00	1.73	25-29	16%	2.73	2.93
30-34	12%	1.60	1.39	30-34	16%	2.11	2.27
35-39	13%	1.46	1.27	35-39	14%	1.60	1.72
40-44	14%	1.81	1.57	40-44	14%	1.87	2.01
45-49	10%	1.45	1.26	45-49	9%	1.31	1.41
50-54	6%	1.04	0.90	50-54	5%	0.81	0.87

⁴⁵ Blue text represents lower value in 2025 compared to 5-year average and the red text represents higher values in 2025 compared to 5-year average.

Arrested Persons

BACKGROUND

The demographics of individuals arrested⁴⁶ 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 ([methodology](#)). By comparing outcomes across racial groups within this defined subset, the analysis aims to identify patterns that may indicate unequal treatment and to provide an evidence-based foundation for evaluating equity in policing practices.

Specifically, to:

- provide insight on the racial proportion and disproportion of violent and property crime offenders⁴⁷
- assess whether disparity exists in how individuals are released after being arrested (i.e., field officer release or processed via bail hearings).

KEY FINDINGS

Gender and Age Representation

- *Males represent 77% of all arrested persons, despite accounting for 49% of Calgary's population.*
- *Individuals aged 18 to 44 make up about 70% of the arrested population, while their share of Calgary's population is approximately 38%.*

Overall Racial Representation in Arrests

- *Indigenous and Black individuals are 5 and 1.5 times over-represented, respectively, in the overall arrested population.*
- *Indigenous females are 8 times, and Indigenous males are 4 times over-represented among all arrested persons.*

Violent and Property Crime Offending

- *Indigenous persons are 4 times over-represented as offenders in violent crime, and 5 times over-represented in property crime.*
- *Indigenous females and males are 7 and 3 times over-represented in violent crime, and 7 and 4 times over-represented in property crime, respectively.*
- *Black males and females are 1.7 times over-represented in violent crime, while Black males are 1.3 times over-represented in property crime.*

Bail Hearing Involvement

- *Racialized individuals arrested for break and enters, and Black individuals arrested for person robberies, are more likely to be involved in bail hearings.*

⁴⁶ Understanding whether police practices result in differential treatment across racial groups and intersection of gender and age requires examining how individuals are treated once they are formally processed. The total offending population is largely unknown, many offences are never reported, and many offenders are never identified, so any comparison using that broader population would be incomplete and potentially misleading. In contrast, the arrested population consists of individuals for whom police have made a clear enforcement decision, creating a consistent and observable dataset that allows for a more reliable assessment of whether racial identity influences subsequent police decision-making.

⁴⁷ The results compare proportionality, disproportionality, and disparity in 2025 compared to 2020 as a base year and 5-year average (2020 – 2024).

- Indigenous individuals arrested for non-domestic assaults and person robberies also show a higher likelihood of bail hearings.

Persistent Offending (2020–2025)

- 38% of individuals were arrested more than once during this period.
- Indigenous individuals show higher rates of persistent offending, representing 21% of those arrested 6–10 times and 24% of those arrested more than 10 times.
- Indigenous individuals involved in violent and property crime in 2025 are 18% and 9% more likely, respectively, to become persistent offenders compared to their White counterparts.

Disparity Analysis

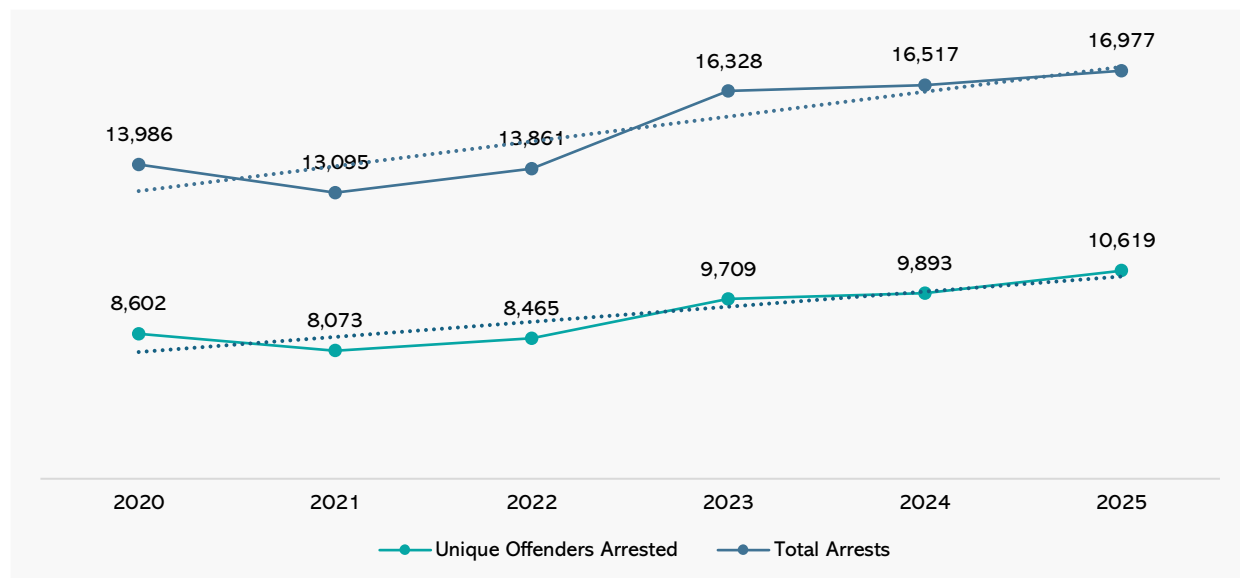
- Indigenous individuals are more likely to be arrested for a criminal offence, with the likelihood for Indigenous females nearly twice that of Indigenous males.
- Black individuals show elevated likelihoods of arrest for person robberies (6 times) and for domestic assaults, non-domestic assaults, and sex offences (2 times each).
- Racialized individuals overall are slightly more likely to be arrested for sex offences and domestic assaults.
- Indigenous females are 2 times more likely to be rearrested for violent crime and 1.2 times for property crime compared to their White counterparts.

Arrested Individuals

Figure 3.1 shows, in 2025, there were 10,619 distinct individuals arrested. Of these, 43% were White, 19% were Racialized, 15% were Indigenous, and 10% Black.

- A total of 16,977 arrests were recorded.
- Of these, 61% were booked into APS, while 39% were field released.
- Males account for 77% of the arrested individuals.

Figure 3.1: Arrested Individuals and Number of Times Arrested



The number of unique individuals arrested over the year shows an upward trending⁴⁸. The total number of arrests each year also follows the same trend⁴⁹.

Disproportionality by Race

Figures 3.2 & 3.3 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 individuals in violent crime showed a decreasing trend over past 6 years⁵⁰. Black individuals are 1.7 and 1.1 times over-represented in violent crime and property crime incidents, respectively. The disproportionality with Black individuals of property crime has shown increasing trending⁵¹.

Figure 3.2: Over-representation of Indigenous and Black Offenders in Violent Crime

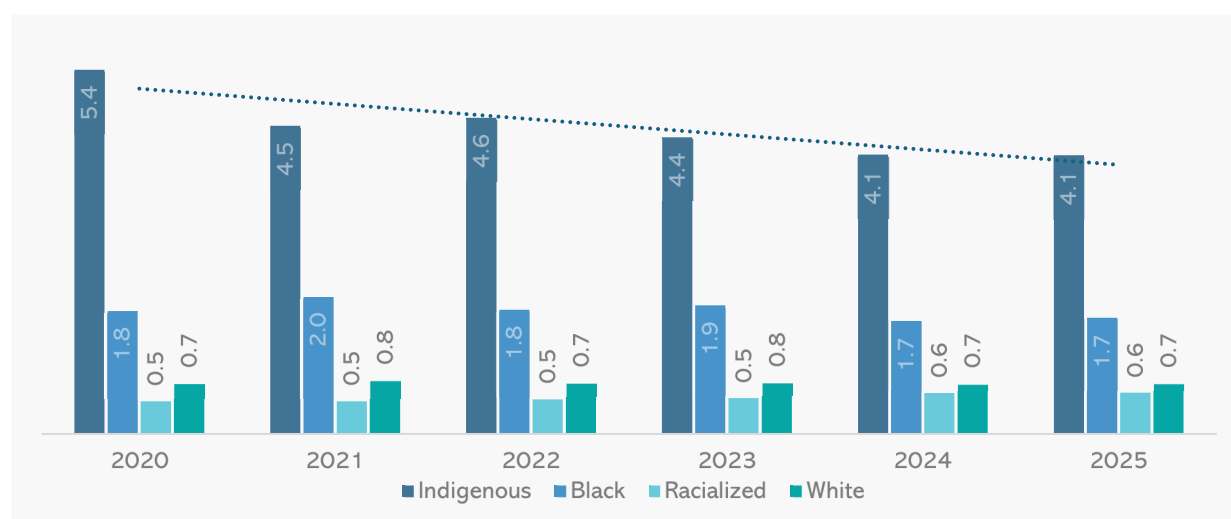
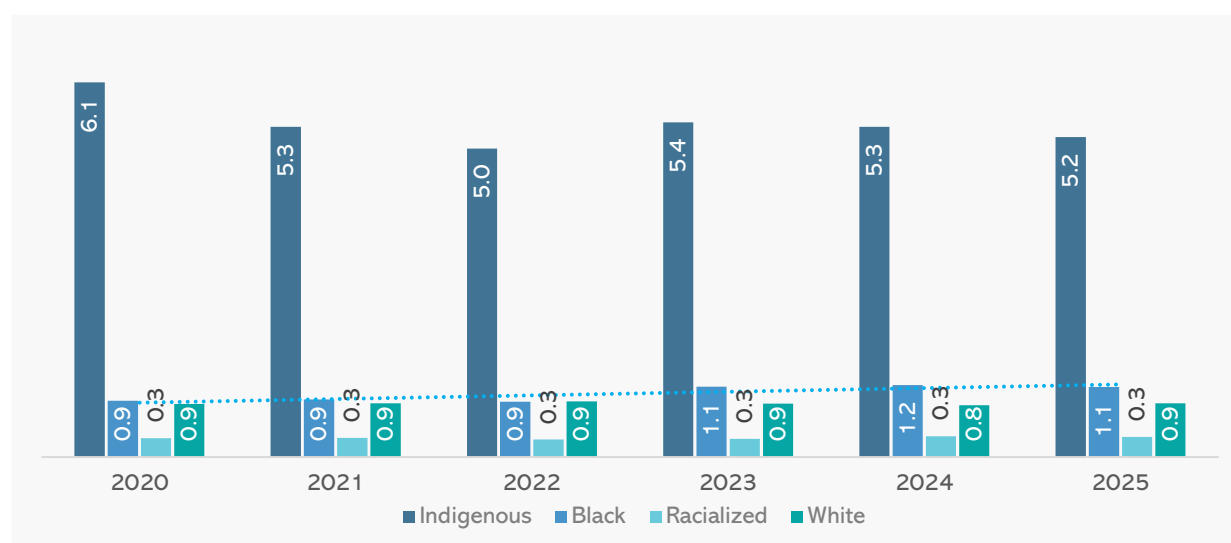


Figure 3.3: Over-representation of Indigenous and Black Offenders in Property Crime



⁴⁸ The upward trending is significant ($R^2 = 0.70$)

⁴⁹ The upward trending is significant ($R^2 = 0.82$)

⁵⁰ The downward trending over the year is statistically significant with $R^2 = 0.81$.

⁵¹ The increasing trending over the year is statistically significant with $R^2 = 0.73$.

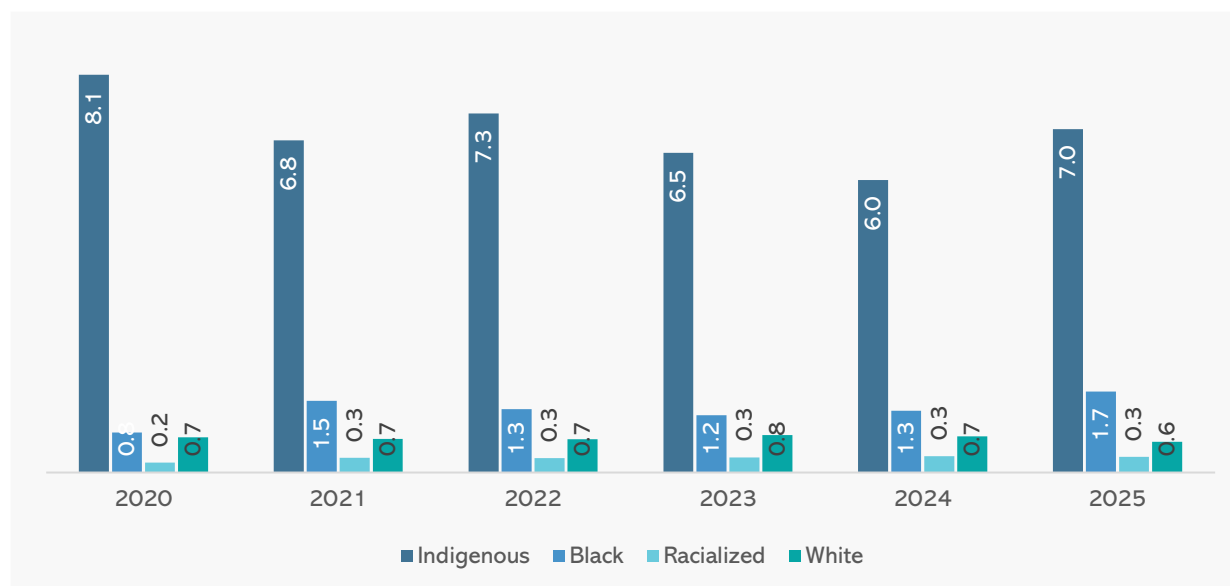
Intersectionality

Consistent with police data from other jurisdictions⁵², analysis of the CPS 2020 - 2025 data indicates:

- 77.4% of the offenders are males, 22.4% are females, 0.2% are of other genders in 2025.
- Indigenous females are 7 times over-represented each in violent crime and property crime occurrences, respectively (Figure 3.4 & 3.6).
- Black males and Black females are 1.7 times over-represented in violent crime. There is a decreasing trend of disproportionality with Black male individuals in violent crime over the year⁵³.
- Indigenous males are 3.4 and 4.1 times over-represented in violent and property crime, respectively (Figure 3.5 & 3.7). A decreasing trend over the year was noticed for Indigenous males in violent⁵⁴ and property⁵⁵ crime occurrences.
- Black males are 1.3 times over-represented in property crime (Figure 3.7).

In 2020/2021, Indigenous adult females accounted for 42% of female custody admissions, while Indigenous males accounted for 30% of male custody admission (Statistics Canada, 2022)⁰.

Figure 3.4: Over-representation of Female Offenders in Violent Crime



⁵² Blanchette, K.D., & Brown, S.L. (2019). Female offenders. In R.D. Morgan (Ed.), *The SAGE Encyclopaedia 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.

⁰Statistics Canada. 2022. "Adult and youth correctional statistics, 2020/2021." Retrieved from https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/220420/dq2_20420c-eng.htm.

⁵³ The decreasing trending is significant with $R^2 = 0.63$.

⁵⁴ The trending is significant with $R^2 = 0.87$.

⁵⁵ The trending is significant with $R^2 = 0.62$.

Figure 3.5: Over-representation of Male Offenders in Violent Crime

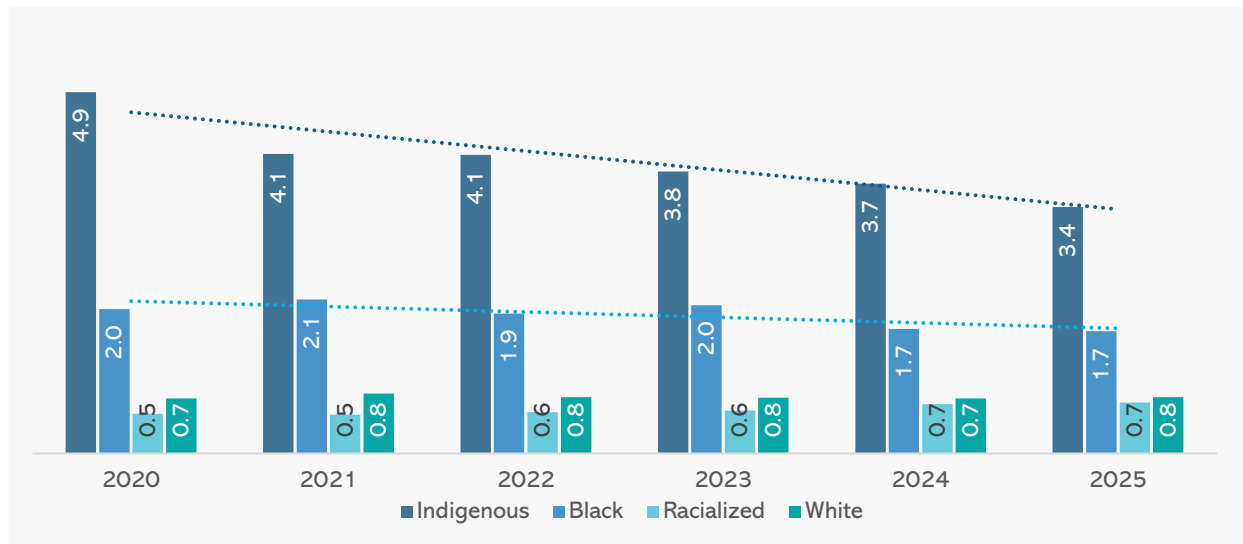


Figure 3.6: Over-representation of Female Offenders in Property Crime

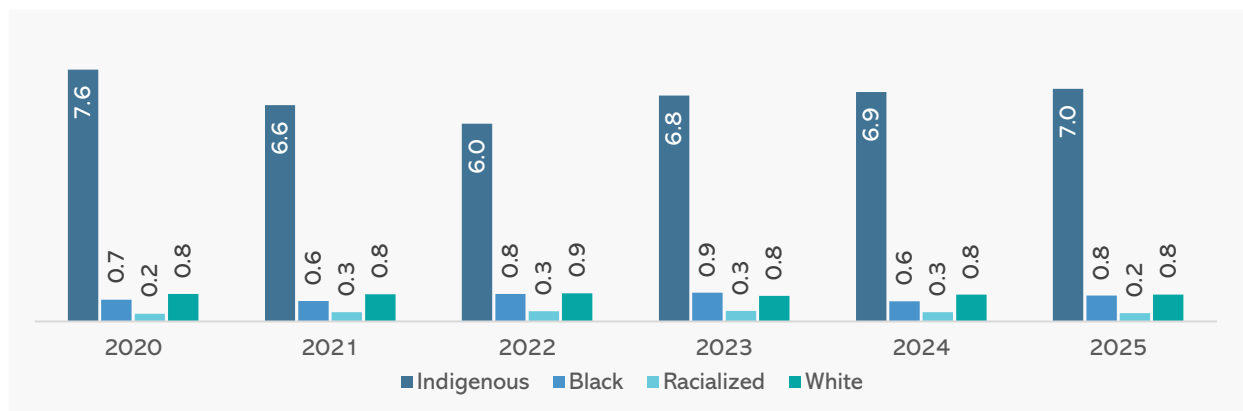
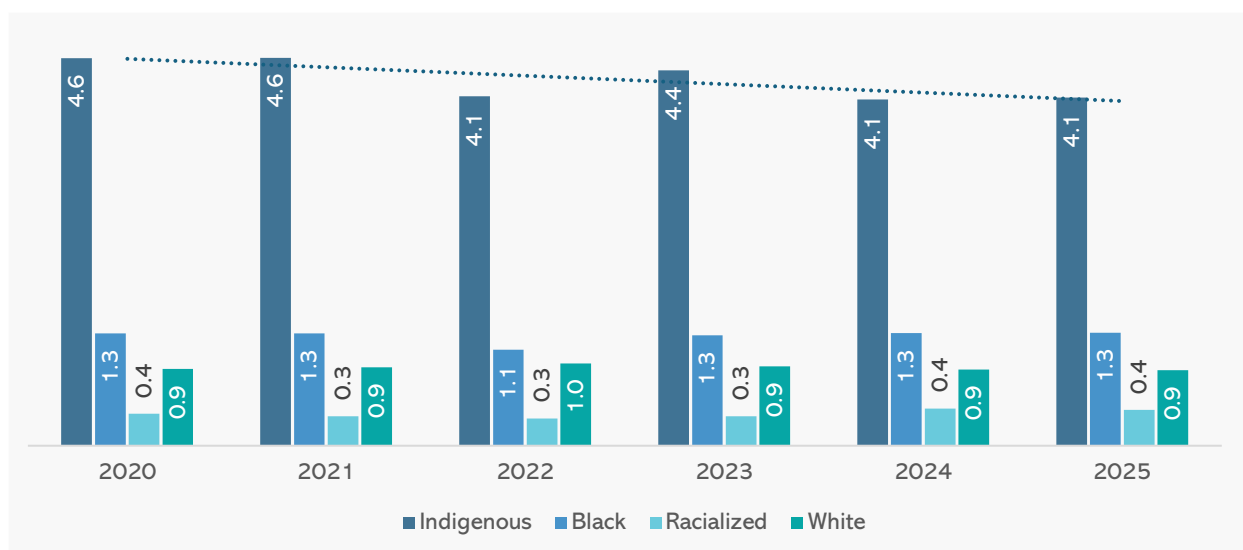


Figure 3.7: Over-representation of Male Offenders in Property Crime

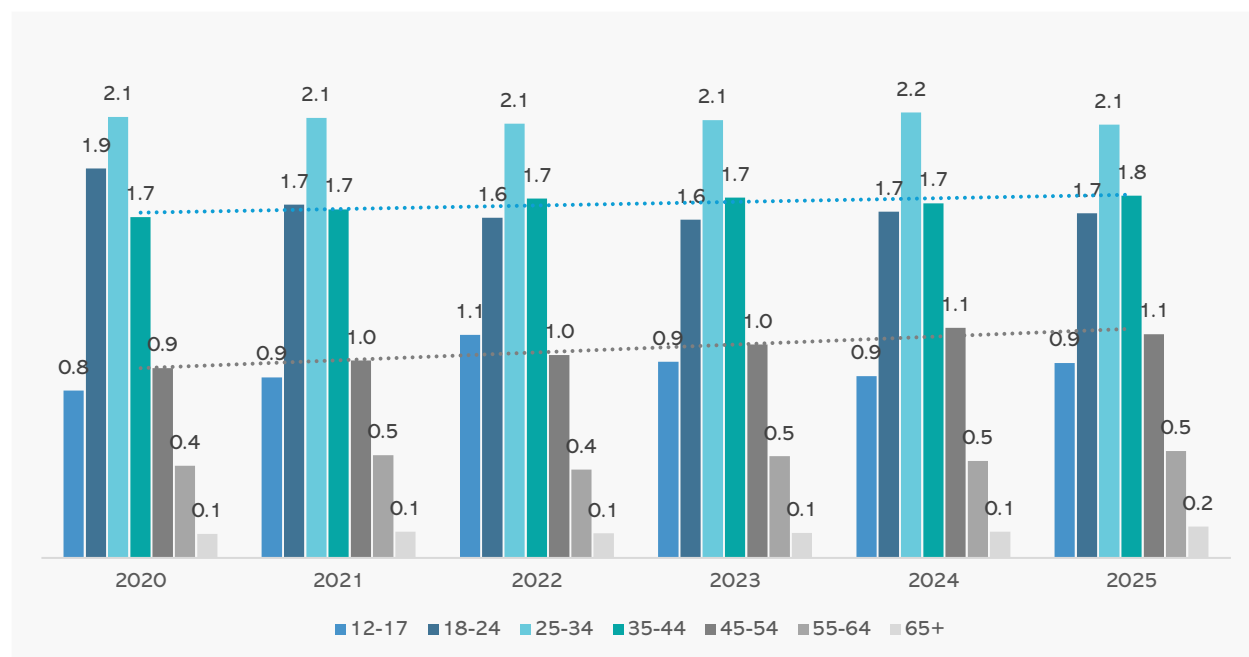


Age of Individuals Arrested⁵⁶

Figure 3.8 shows,

- 70% of individuals are in the age group of 18-44 years, which is 1.8 times of their proportion in the Calgary population.
- The over-representation of individuals in the 35-44⁵⁷ and 45-54-year-old⁵⁸ age groups have shown an increase in the past 6 years. The 18-24-year-old age group is also over-represented. Conversely, the other age groups are under-represented.

Figure 3.8: Over-representation of Age Groups for Offenders



Over-Representation by Crime Types

- The over-representation of Indigenous individuals arrested for domestic assault increased in 2025 compared to 2024 (Figure 3.9). However, the trending shows declining pattern over the year⁵⁹.
- The Black individuals are over-represented by 1.6 times which remained relatively consistent over the years.
- Indigenous individuals arrested for non-domestic assaults saw an over-representation by almost 5 times (Figure 3.10) which has declined over the years⁶⁰.

⁵⁶ The age groups presented in the report are not mutually exclusive which means that same individual may be falling in two age groups over the period of time. This results in duplicate count of some arrested individuals by age groups. Such instances are less than 1%.

⁵⁷ The trending is significant ($R^2 = 0.66$)

⁵⁸ The trending is significant ($R^2 = 0.90$)

⁵⁹ The declining trend is statistically significant ($R^2 = 0.72$)

⁶⁰ The declining trend is statistically significant ($R^2 = 0.61$).

- The over-representation of Black individuals for non-domestic assaults remained almost the same (1.7 times in 2025).

Figure 3.9: Racial Over-representation in Domestic Assault

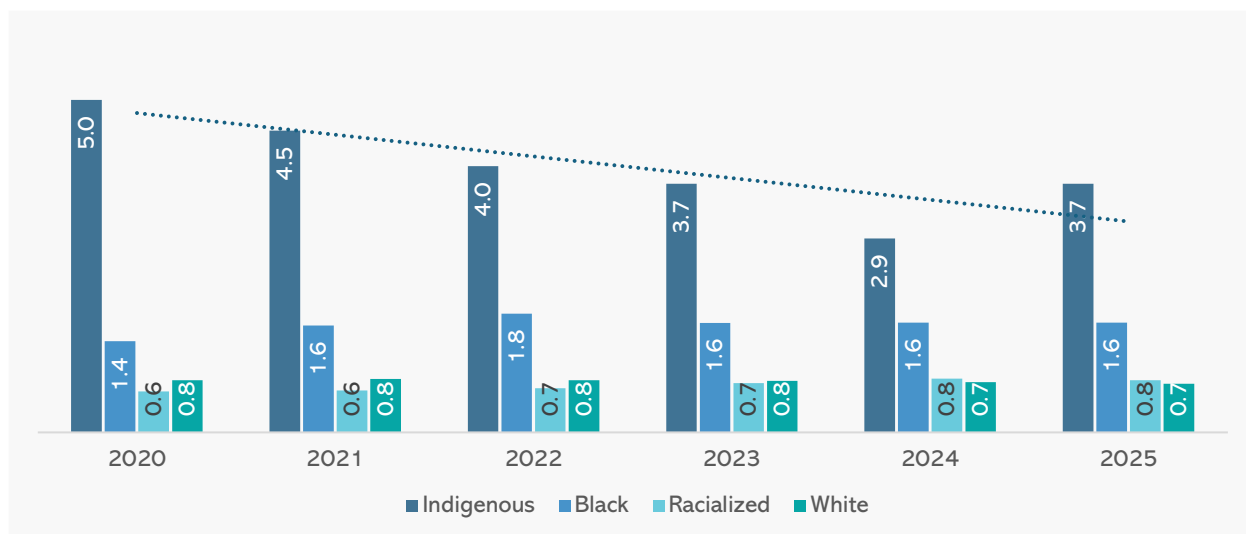
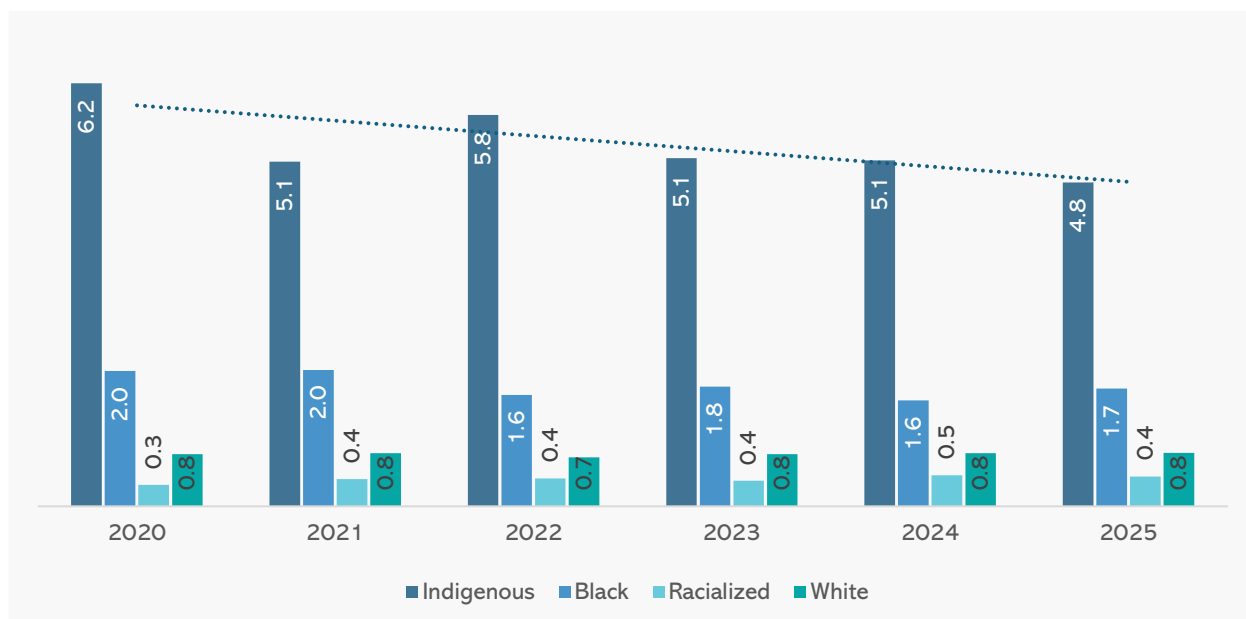


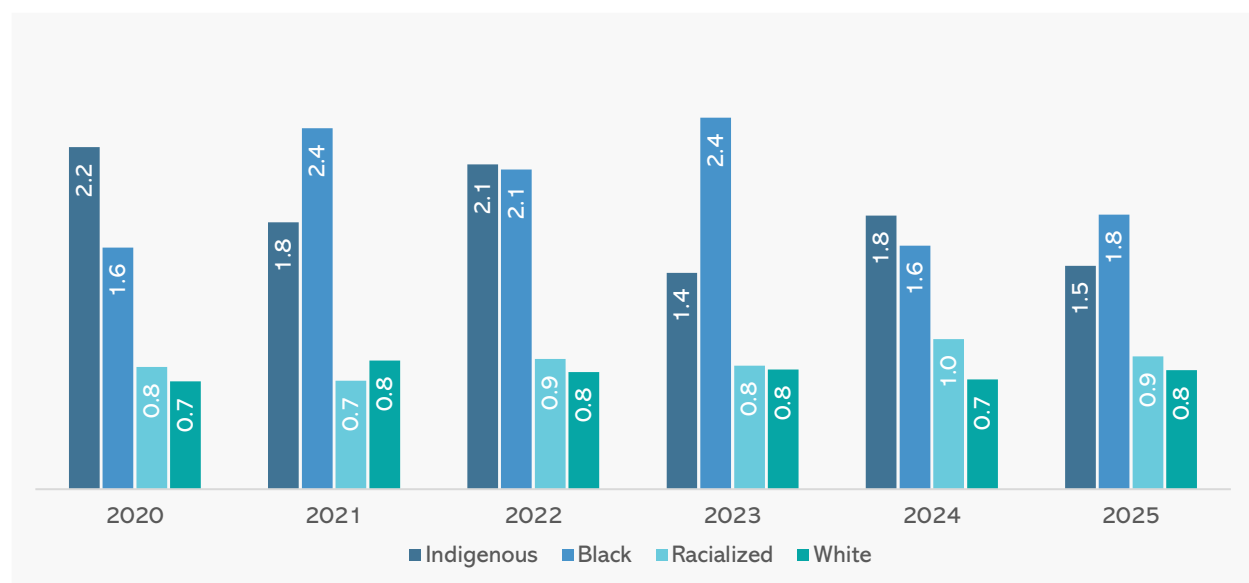
Figure 3.10: Racial Over-representation in Non-Domestic Assault



- There is an over-representation of Indigenous (1.5 times), and Black (1.8 times) individuals arrested for sex offences⁶¹ in 2025 which remained almost consistent historically (Figure 3.11).

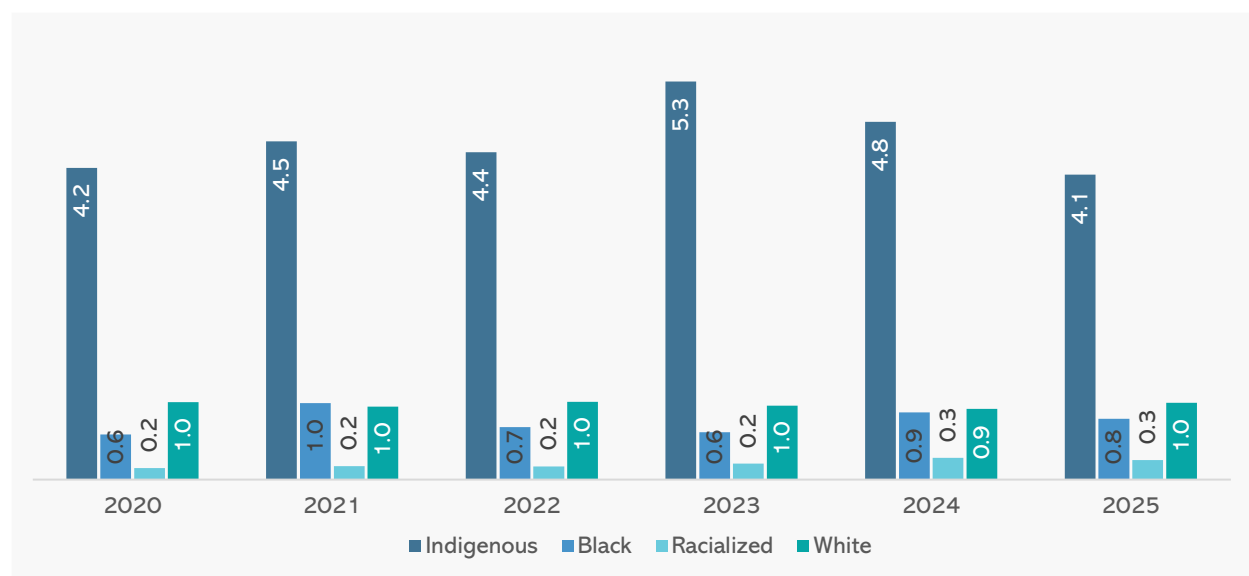
⁶¹ The most frequent offence in this crime is sexual assault (n = 192 in 2025), sexual interference with child under 16 years (n = 30), voyeurism (n = 14), sexual assault while choking suffocating or strangling (n = 15), and aggravated sexual assault (n = 6).

Figure 3.11: Racial Over-representation in Sex Offences



- There is an over-representation of Indigenous individuals arrested for Break and Enters in 2025. The over-representation peaked in 2023 and declining thereafter, reaching to the same value in 2020 (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3.12: Racial Over-representation in Break and Enter Offences

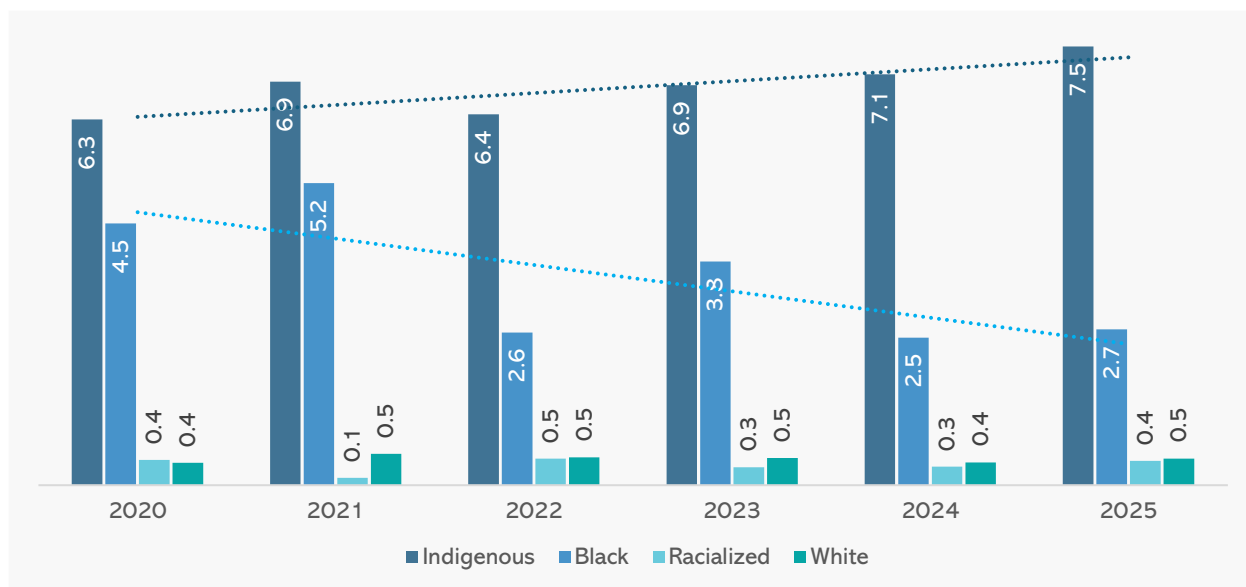


- The over-representation of Indigenous individuals arrested for robbery offences has been increasing consistently over the years⁶². It increased to 7.5 times in 2025 compared to 6.3 times in 2020 (Figure 3.13).

⁶² The increasing trend over the year is statistically significant ($R^2 = 0.68$).

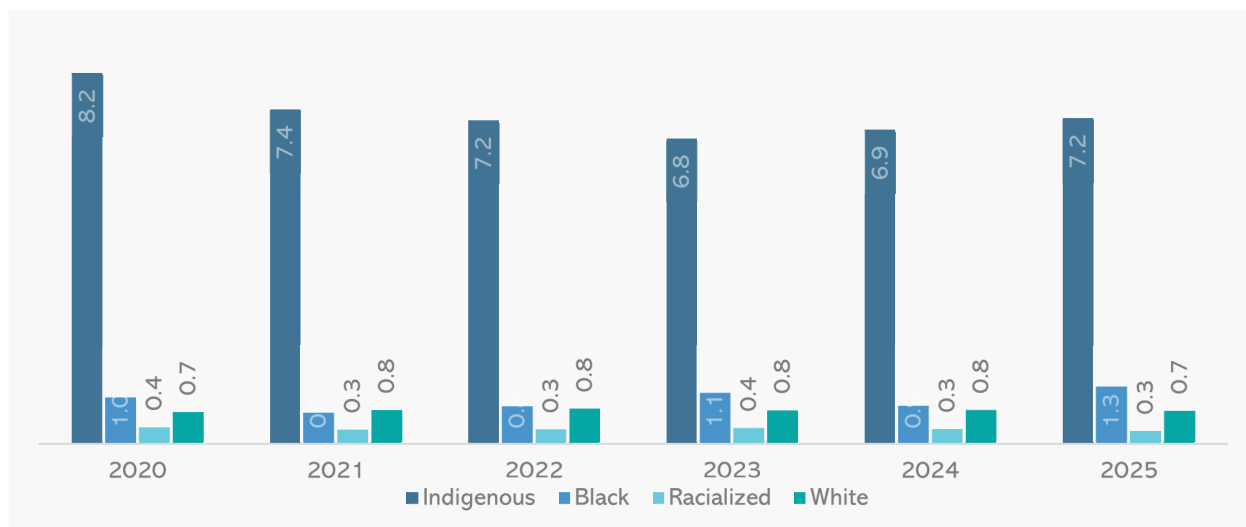
- There is also over-representation of Black individuals in 2025, but it declined over the years⁶³, 4.5 times in 2020 to 2.7 times in 2025.

Figure 3.13: Racial Over-representation in Person Robbery Offences



- Indigenous individuals arrested for shoplifting offences are over-represented by 7.2 times in 2025, 1 point down from 2020⁶⁴ (Figure 3.14).
- Black individuals are also slightly over-represented (1.3 times in 2025).

Figure 3.14: Racial Over-representation in Shoplifting Offences



⁶³ The declining trend is statistically significant ($R^2 = 0.57$).

⁶⁴ Change in over-representation by one-half or more point is assumed to be a substantial change.

Disparity by Race, Gender, Age, and their Intersectionality

Table 3.1 shows proportionality, disproportionality, and disparity by race, gender, and the intersection of race, gender, and age and it also compares 2025 values with the 5-year average (2020 – 2024). Table 3.1 shows:

- Males are 3.5 times more likely to be arrested for criminal offences compared to their female counterparts
- Indigenous individuals are 6.4 times likely to be arrested for criminal offences compared to White persons:
 - Indigenous females: 11.3 times compared to White females
 - Indigenous males: 5.3 times compared to White males
- Black individuals are 1.9 times more likely to be arrested for criminal offences⁶⁵ compared to White persons:
 - Black females: 1.3 times compared to White females
 - Black males: 2.0 times compared to White males

Table 3.1: Disparity by Gender, Race, Age, and their Intersectionality⁶⁶

	Disparity (2024)
All criminal Offences	
Male vs female	3.5 (3.3)
Indigenous vs White	6.4 (6.9)
Indigenous female vs White female	11.3 (10.8)
Indigenous male vs White male	5.3 (5.7)
Black vs White	1.9 (1.9)
Black female vs White female	1.3 (1.0)
Black male vs White male	2.0 (2.0)
Young adults (25 – 34) vs adults (35-44 years)	1.3 (1.3)
Female 18 – 24 vs adult female (35-44 years)	1.1 (1.2)
Female 25 – 34 vs adult female (35-44 years)	1.4 (1.5)
Male 25 – 34 vs adult male (35-44 years)	1.2 (1.2)
Violent Crime	
Indigenous vs White	5.5 (5.6)
Indigenous female vs White female	11.3 (8.1)
Indigenous male vs White male	4.4 (4.9)
Black vs White	2.3 (2.2)
Black female vs White female	2.6 (1.7)
Black male vs White male	2.2 (2.3)
18 – 24 years vs 35 – 44 years	1.1 (1.1)
25 – 34 years vs 35 – 44 years	1.3 (1.3)
Female 12 – 17 years vs female 35 – 44 years	1.6 (1.5)
Female 18 – 24 years vs female 35 – 44 years	1.5 (1.5)
Female 25 – 34 years vs female 35 – 44 years	1.4 (1.4)
Male 25 – 24 years vs male 35 – 44 years	1.2 (1.3)
Property Crime	
Indigenous vs White	6.0 (6.4)
Indigenous female vs White female	9.8 (9.9)
Indigenous male vs White male	4.8 (5.1)
Black vs White	1.3 (1.4)
Black male vs White male	1.4 (1.5)
25 – 34 years vs 35 – 44 years	1.3 (1.3)
Female 25 -34 years vs female 35 – 44 years	1.3 (1.4)
Male 25 – 34 years vs male 35 – 44 years	1.4 (1.3)

⁶⁵ Includes violent crime, property crime, and other types of criminal offences.

⁶⁶ 2025 values are presented outside the parentheses, and 2024 values are shown within the parentheses of Disparity column in Table 1. Values in **red** color represents disproportionality that is higher than 2024.

- Indigenous individuals are 5.5 times more likely to be arrested for violent crime compared to their White counterparts:
 - Indigenous females: 11.3 times
 - Indigenous males: 4.4 times
- Black individuals are 2.3 times more likely to be arrested for violent crime compared to their White counterparts:
 - Black females: 2.6 times
 - Black males: 2.2 times
- Indigenous individuals are 6.0 times more likely to be arrested for property crime compared to their White counterparts:
 - Indigenous females: 9.8 times
 - Indigenous males: 4.5 times
- Black individuals are 1.3 times more likely to be arrested for violent crime compared to their White counterparts:

*Bail Hearing Rate: A Test of Disparity*⁶⁷

To assess whether bail decisions are applied equitably across demographic groups, this analysis examines the bail hearing rate, defined as the proportion of arrested individuals who are held in custody relative to the total number of arrests, including both field releases and in-custody arrests. By calculating this rate across racial groups, genders, and their intersections, it evaluates whether certain population group(s) face a higher likelihood of being detained for a bail hearing following arrest. The analysis is conducted separately for violent and property offences, allowing for a more precise understanding of how offence type interacts with identity-based factors. This approach provides a structured and evidence-driven way to identify potential disparities in pre-trial decision-making and to highlight where differential treatment may be occurring within the justice process.

The workflow related to the investigative process often involves arresting an 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.

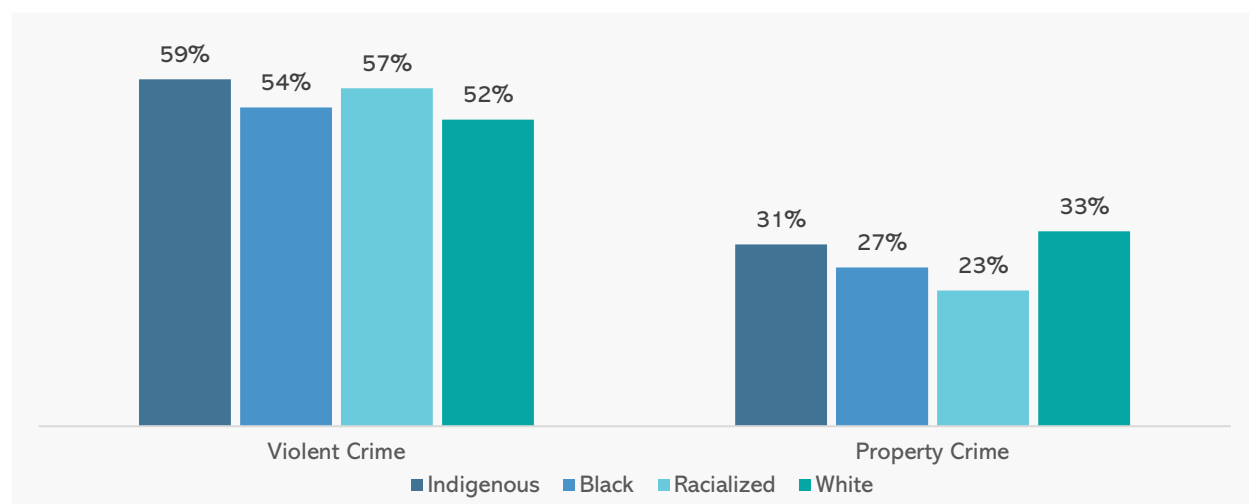
Officers can only use field release when RICES criteria are met.

⁶⁷ Also referred as JIRH (judicial interim release hearing).

Figure 3.15 shows bail hearing rate by races in 2025. Comparing proportion with White individuals:

- Indigenous and Racialized individuals are 7% and 5% more likely to be involved in bail hearings for violent crime, respectively
- Racialized, Black, and Indigenous individuals are 10%, 6%, and 2% less likely to be involved in bail hearings for property crime, respectively

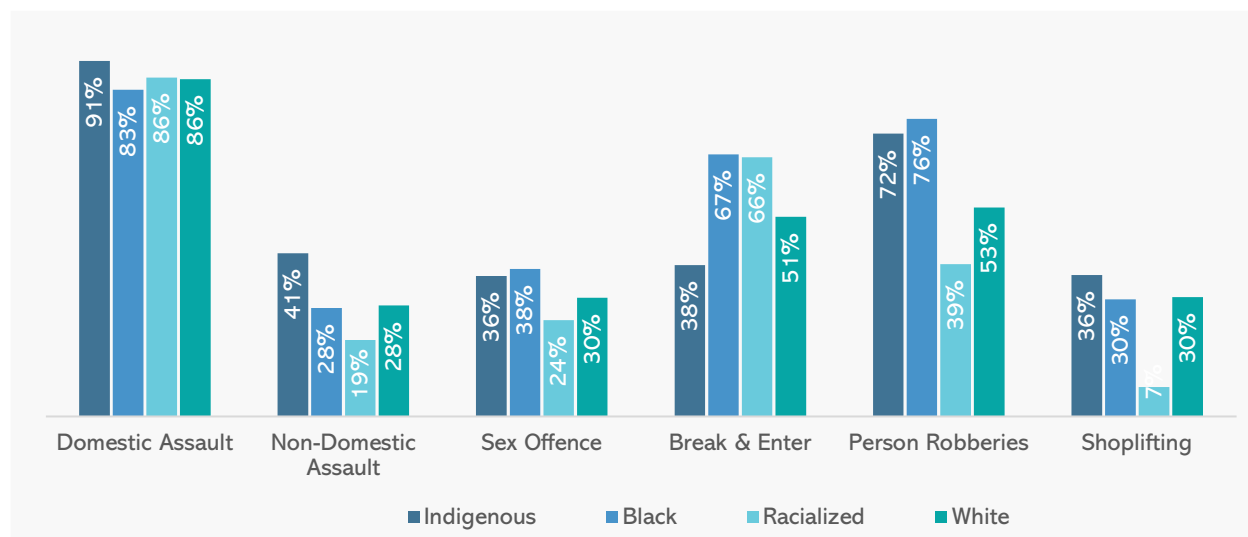
Figure 3.15: Bail Hearing Rate by Race in 2025



Compared to White individuals arrested in 2025 for different types of crime (Figure 3.16):

- Black individuals are more likely to be involved in bail hearings for:
 - Sex offences (8%)
 - Break and enters (16%)
 - Person robberies (25%)
- Indigenous individuals are more likely to be involved in bail hearings for:
 - Domestic assaults (5%)
 - Shoplifting (6%)
 - Sex offences (6%)
 - Non-domestic assaults (13%)
 - Person robberies (19%)
- Racialized individuals are less likely to be involved in bail hearings for:
 - Sex offences (6%)
 - Non-domestic assaults (9%)
 - Person robberies (14%)
 - Shoplifting (23%)
- Racialized individuals are 30% more likely to be involved in bail hearings for:
 - Break and enters (15%)

Figure 3.16: Bail Hearing Rate of different Crime Types by Race



Disproportionality in Bail Hearings

Disproportionality and disparity in bail-hearing involvement refer to differences across demographic groups in whether individuals are released by police or required to appear before a Justice of the Peace for a bail hearing, relative to their representation in the arrested population. Disproportionality captures whether specific groups such as racialized individuals, males or females, or intersecting identities are held for bail hearings at rates higher or lower than expected based on their share of total arrests. Disparity, in contrast, examines whether similarly situated individuals receive different release decisions once legally relevant factors such as offence type are held constant. By comparing bail-hearing rates across race, gender, and their intersections for both person- and property-related offences, this analysis helps identify patterns that may signal unequal treatment in the decision to release individuals or hold them for a bail hearing and highlights where systemic differences may be influencing who is detained and who is released.

Table 3.4 shows proportionality, disproportionality, and disparity by race, gender, and their intersections on bail hearings for all offences combined and by violent and property-related offences. Accordingly:

- Indigenous individuals are 1.1 times over-represented in bail hearings
- Individuals with age 35-44 years are 1.1 times over-represented in bail hearings
- Indigenous females and males are 1.1 times over-represented
- Females aged 25-34 years are 1.1 times over-represented while males aged 35-44 years are 1.1 times over-represented
- Indigenous and Racialized individuals are 1.1 times over-represented in bail hearings for violent crime:
 - Racialized females are 1.2 times over-represented
 - Indigenous males are 1.1 times over-represented
- White individuals are 1.1 times over-represented in bail hearing for property crime:
 - Indigenous females are 1.2 times over-represented
 - White males are 1.1 times over-represented

Bail-hearing decisions show small but consistent disparities, with Indigenous individuals and specific race–gender intersections slightly more likely to be held for a bail hearings, particularly Indigenous females and racialized females for violent crime, and White males and Indigenous females for property crime. These differences may reflect a combination of factors, including offence types, prior justice-system involvement, and higher rates of repeat offending behaviours.

Non-Persistent Offender

Non-persistent offender is an individual who has been arrested with only one recorded arrest within the last six years (2020 – 2025) and shows no pattern of repeated or ongoing criminal behaviour during that period. This category is used to distinguish individuals whose offending behaviour appears isolated, infrequent, or situational, rather than habitual and/or sustained. This definition, however, is behaviour-based, not predictive, that is, it reflects past offending frequency, not assumptions about future offence.

A total of 22,238 individuals (62%) has been arrested only once in the last six years:

- 16,743 males (75.3%)
- 5,386 females (24.2%)
- 109 others (0.5%) including Gender diverse (X), other, and unknown⁶⁸
- Indigenous offenders are 2.7 times over-represented and Black offenders are 1.7 times over-represented in 2025⁶⁹.

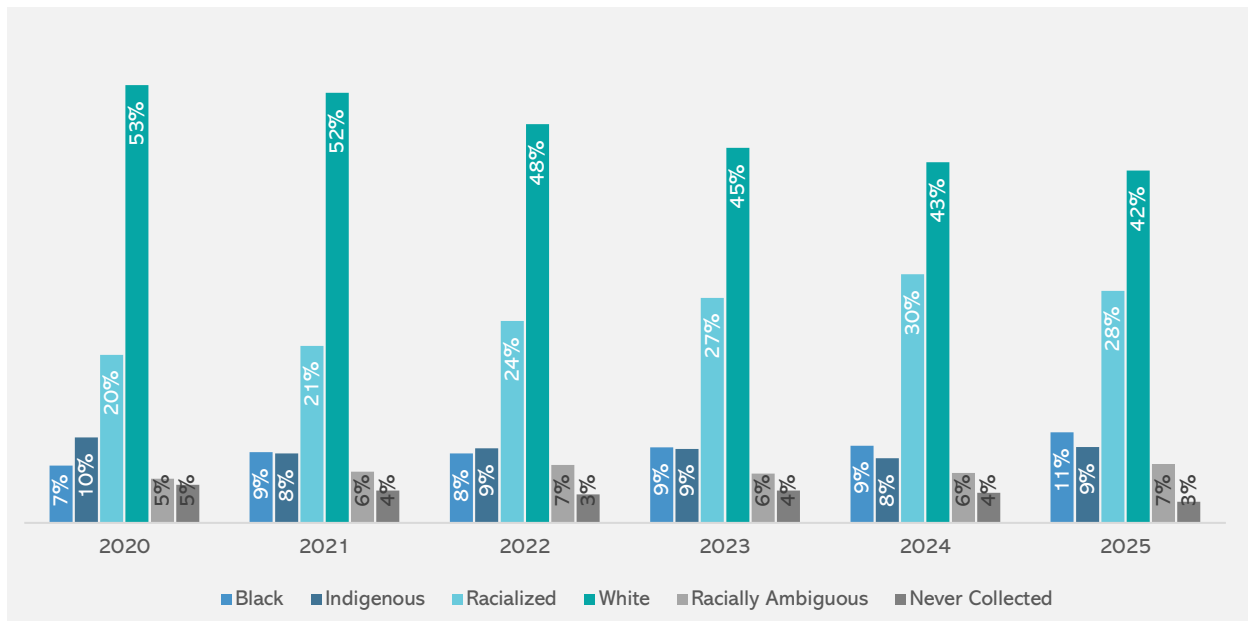
The proportion of non-persistent Indigenous individuals remained relatively the same across all years while there was a 4% and 8% increment in Black and Racialized categories, respectively in 2025 compared to 2020 (Figure 3.17). There was a 11% decline in White category. In 2025 compared to 2020:

- Black males and females noted a 3% and 4% increase, respectively
- Racialized males noted a 7% increase
- White males and females noted 10% and 11% decline, respectively
- Indigenous females noted a 1% decline while there is no change in Indigenous males

⁶⁸ Given the small sample size under other category, further analysis is not done in this report.

⁶⁹ There is an upward trending over the years ($R^2 = 0.64$).

Figure 3.17: Proportion of Non-Persistent Offenders by Race

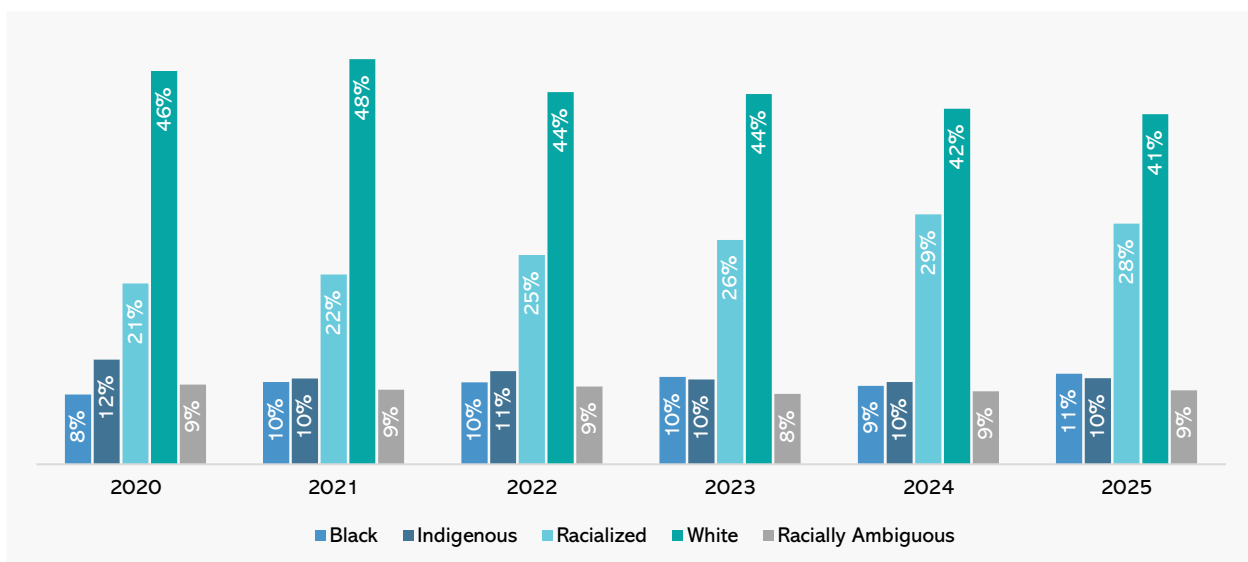


Non-Persistent Offenders of Violent Crime

The proportion of non-persistent Indigenous individuals of violent crime declined by 2% in 2025 compared to 2020 while there was 3% and 7% increment in Black and Racialized individuals (Figure 3.18). The White individuals of violent crime noted 5% decline. In 2025 compared to 2020:

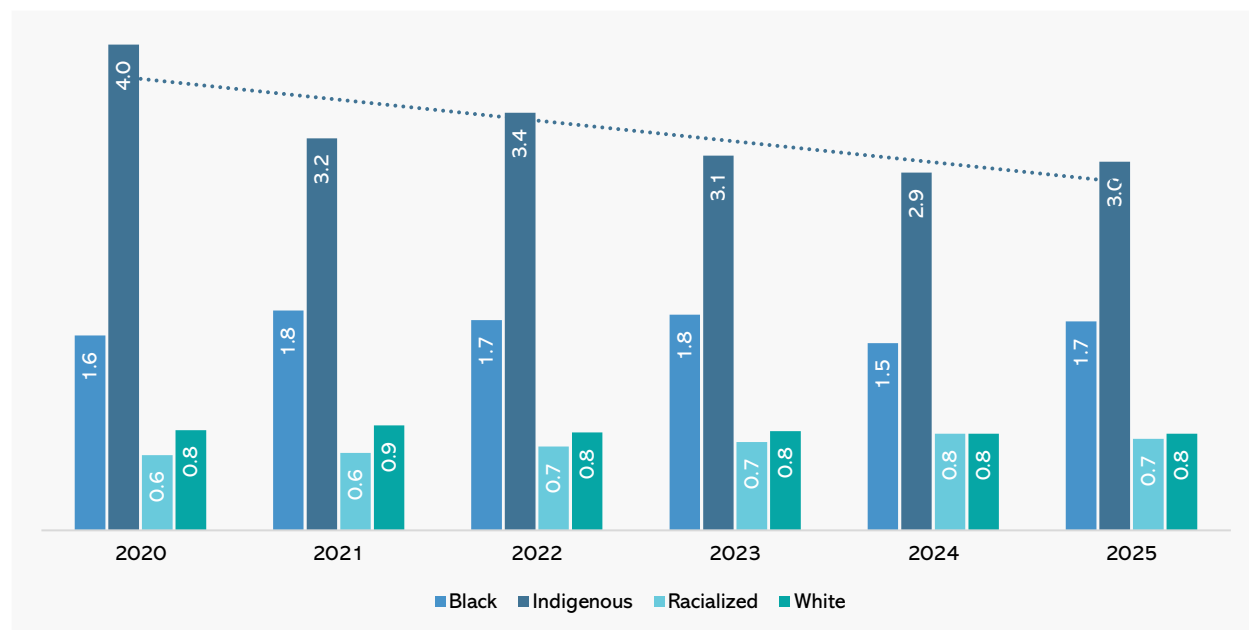
- Black males and females noted 2% and 6% increase, respectively
- Racialized males and females each noted 7% increase
- Indigenous males and females each noted 2% decline
- White males and females noted 4% and 8% decline, respectively

Figure 3.18: Proportion of Non-Persistent Offenders of Violent Crime by Race



Indigenous offenders of violent crime are over-represented by 3 times and there is a declining trend over the years⁷⁰. Black Offenders are 1.7 times over-represented (Figure 3.19). Indigenous females and males are 5.4 and 2.4 times over-represented.

Figure 3.19: Over-representation of Black and Indigenous Offenders of Violent Crime



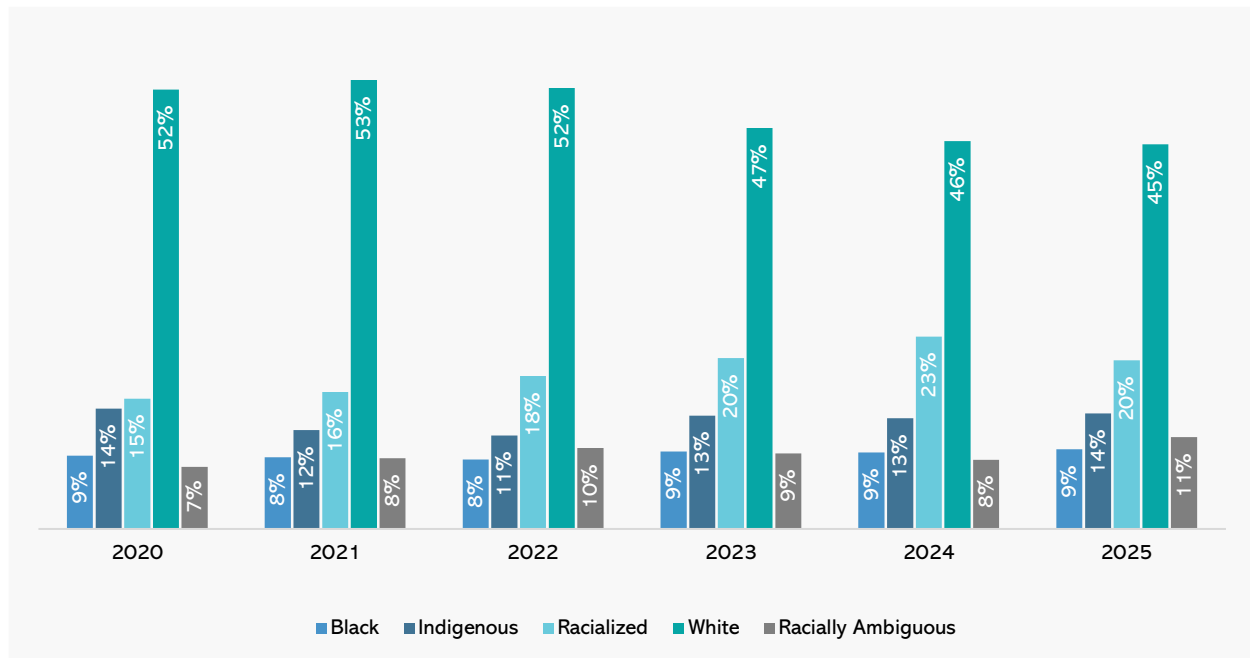
Non-Persistent Offenders of Property Crime

The proportion of non-persistent Racialized individuals of property crime increased by 5% in 2025 compared to 2020 while there was no change in proportions of Black and Indigenous individuals. The White individuals involved in property crime noted a 7% decline. In 2025 compared to 2020 (Figure 3.20):

- Black males note a 3% increment while there was no change with females
- Racialized males and females note a 5% increment in each
- Indigenous males and females note a 1% and 4% decline, respectively
- White males and females note an 8% and 7% decrement, respectively

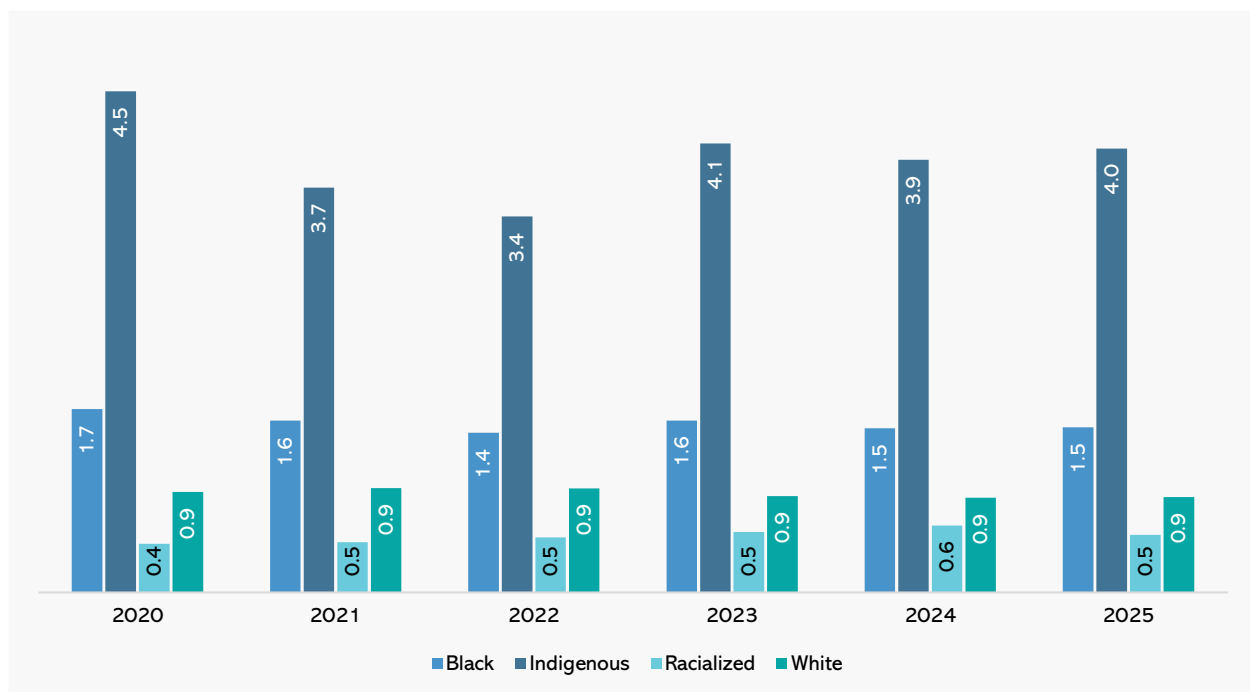
⁷⁰ The downward trending is significant ($R^2 = 0.69$)

Figure 3.20: Proportion of Non-Persistent Offenders of Property Crime by Race



Indigenous offenders of property crime are 4 times over-represented while Black individuals are 1.5 times over-represented. Indigenous females and males are 5.5 and 3.3 times over-represented. Black males are 1.6 times over-represented (Figure 3.21).

Figure 3.21: Over-representation of Black and Indigenous Offenders of Property Crime



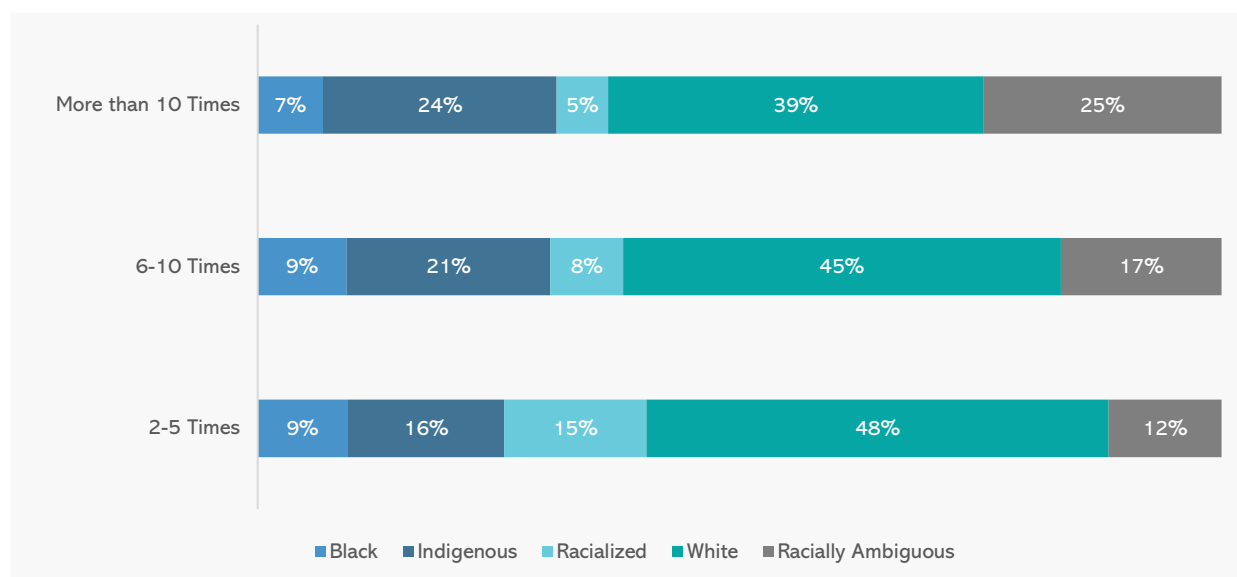
Persistent Offending Behaviour

Persistent offending behaviour involves individuals who have been arrested repeatedly over time⁷¹. Between 2020 and 2025, 13,561 individuals (22% female and 78% male) were arrested multiple times, making up a total of 68,526 arrests in the last six years:

- 9,810 individuals (72%) have been arrested 2 to 5 times, accounting for 27,820 of total arrests:
 - 7,595 male (77%)
 - 2,208 female (23%)
- 2,368 individuals (18%) have been arrested 6 to 10 times, accounting for 17,834 of total arrests:
 - 1,822 male (77%)
 - 545 female (23%)
- 1,383 individuals (10%) have been arrested more than 10 times, accounting for 22,872 of total arrests:
 - 1,097 male (79%)
 - 285 female (21%)

Indigenous offenders make up the second highest proportion among all persistent offenders. The proportion of Indigenous offenders arrested 2-5 times, 6-10 times and more than 10 times are 16%, 21%, and 24%, respectively (Figure 3.22). Around one in five persistent offenders are Indigenous individuals.

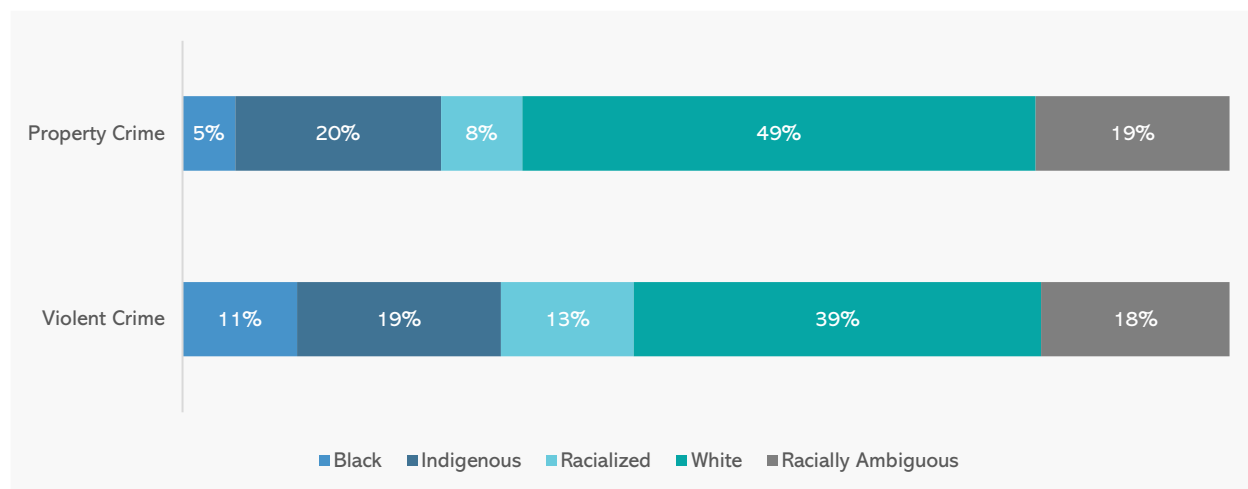
Figure 3.22: Racial Proportion of Persistent Offenders



Black individuals of persistent crime related to violence and property constitute 11% and 5% respectively (Figure 3.23). One in five Indigenous offenders are Indigenous each in violent and property crime. Racialized offenders are 13% in violent and 8% in property crime.

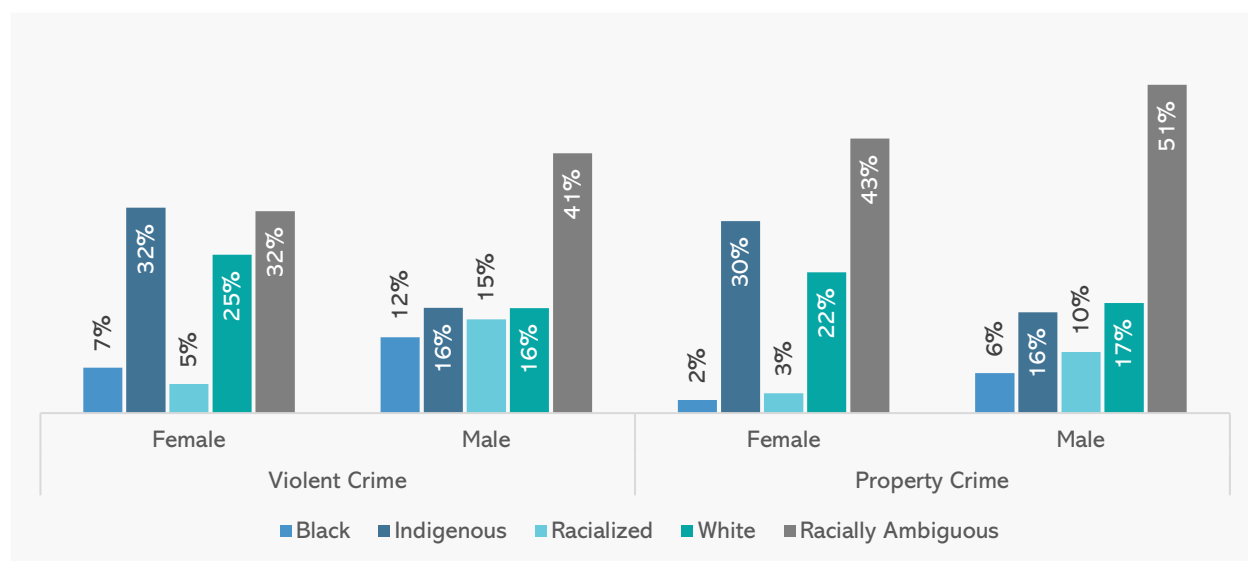
⁷¹ Offenders arrested more than one times are persistent offenders in this analysis. An offender arrested multiple times in the last 6 years and/or multiple times in the same year is counted as persistent offender.

Figure 3.23: Racial Proportion of Persistent Offenders of Violent and Property Crimes



It is interesting to see the highest proportion of Indigenous females as persistent offenders of violent crime (32%) and property crime (30%) compared to the females of other racial identities (Figure 24). This has been reflected in disproportionality and disparity with Indigenous females compared to White females.

Figure 3.24: Racial Proportion of Persistent Offenders of Violent and Property Crimes by Gender



Persistent Offending Rate

The persistent offending rate⁷² measures the extent to which individuals continue to engage in criminal behaviour over multiple arrests within a defined period. Rather than focusing solely on single incidents, this metric identifies people who are arrested repeatedly (more than one arrests in last 6 years) and examines how their characteristics differ from the broader offending population. By comparing the persistent offending rate across demographic groups, including race, gender, and

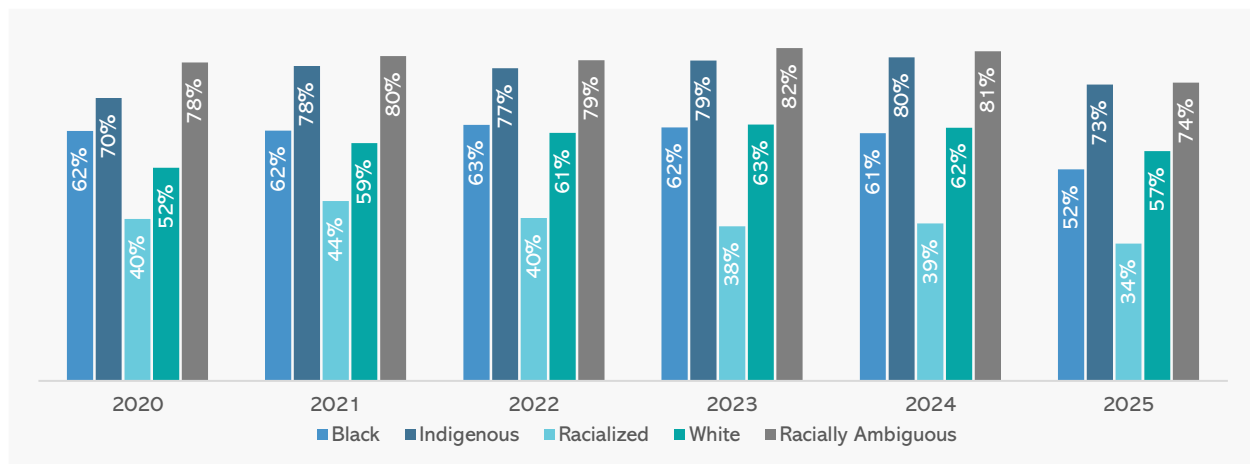
⁷² The persistent offending rate is calculated by identifying individuals who have been arrested more than one times within 2020 - 2025 and expressing this group as a proportion of the total number of individuals re-arrested.

offence type, the analysis helps reveal whether certain populations are more likely to experience repeated contact with the justice system. This measure provides important insight into patterns of chronic offending and highlights systemic, social, and/or structural factors may be contributing to ongoing cycles of criminalization.

The persistent offending rate for Indigenous individuals increased to 73% in 2025 from 70% in 2020. During the same period, it decreased to 52% from 62% for Black individuals and 34% from 40% for Racialized individuals. Compared to White offenders in 2025, the persistent offending rate is (Figure 3.25):

- 16% higher for Indigenous individuals
 - 24% higher for females
 - 16% higher for males
- 5% lower for Black individuals
 - 8% lower for females
 - 10% higher for males
- 23% lower for Racialized individuals
 - 19% lower for females
 - 13% lower for males

Figure 3.25: Persistent Offending Rate by Race



The Indigenous offenders are 1.3 times more likely to be rearrested compared to their White counterparts in 2025:

- Indigenous females are 1.44 times more likely to be rearrested
- Indigenous males are 1.25 times more likely to be rearrested

Persistent Offending Rate of Violent Crime

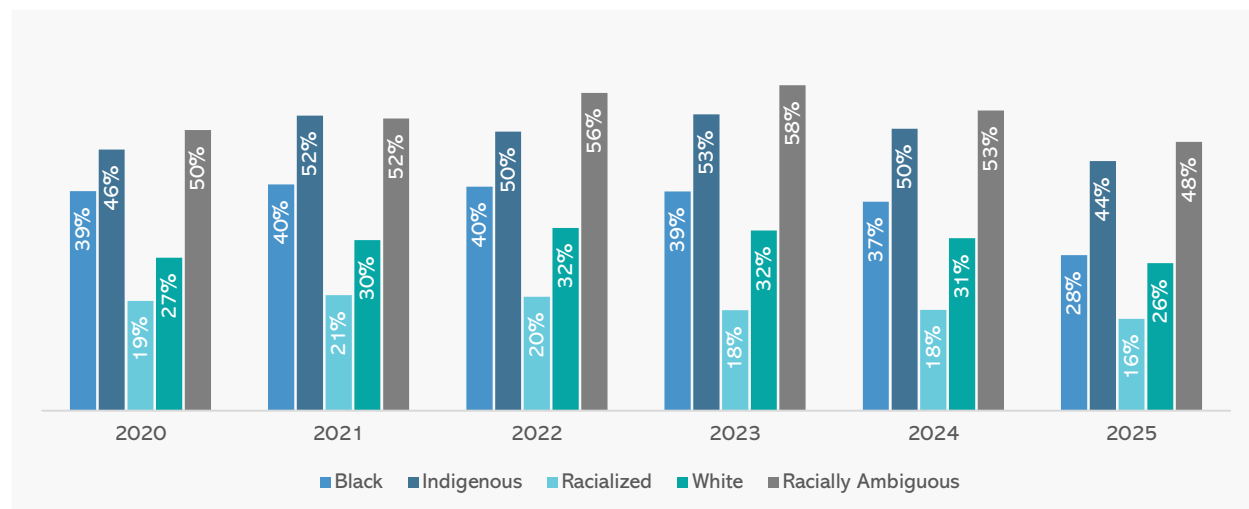
The persistent offending rate for Indigenous individuals increased to 73% in 2025 from 70% in 2020. During the same period, it declined to 52% from 62% for Black individuals, 40% from 34% for Racialized individuals, and increased to 57% from 52% for White individuals (Figure 26).

Compared to White offenders in 2025, the persistent offering rate is:

- 18% higher for Indigenous individuals
 - 24% higher for females
 - 18% higher for males
- 2% higher for Black individuals
 - 11% higher for females
 - 1% lower for males

- 10% lower for Racialized individuals
 - 10% lower for females
 - 11% lower for males

Figure 3.26: Persistent Offending Rate of Violent Crime by Race



The Indigenous offenders are 1.7 times, and Black offenders are 1.1 times more likely⁷³ to be rearrested compared to their White counterparts in 2025:

- Indigenous females are 2.3 times more likely to be rearrested
- Black females are 1.6 times more likely to be rearrested
- Indigenous males are 1.65 times more likely to be rearrested

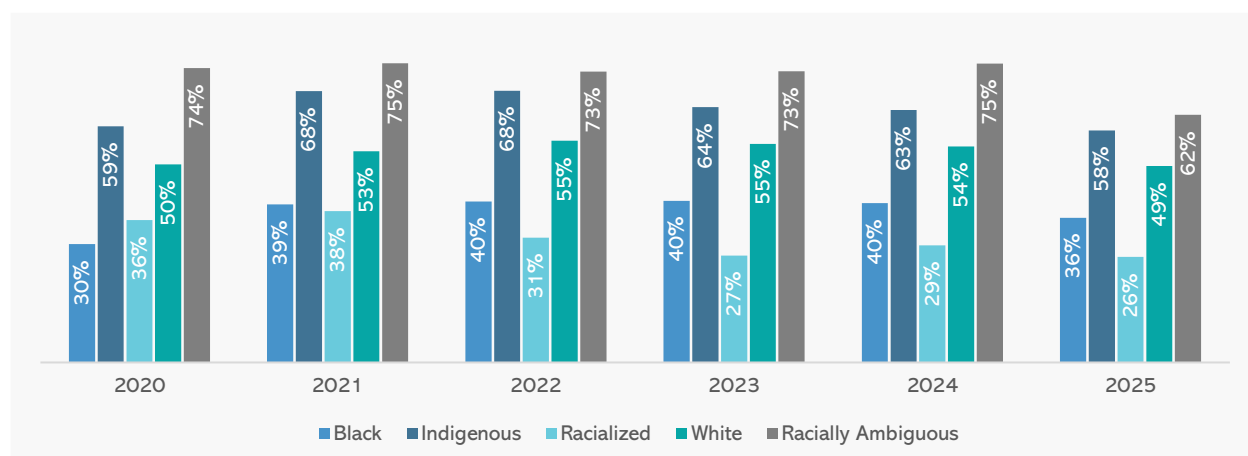
Persistent Offending Rate of Property Crime

The persistent offending rate for Black individuals increased to 36% in 2025 from 30% in 2020. During the same period, it decreased to 26% from 36% for Racialized individuals (Figure 3.27). Compared to White offenders in 2025, the persistent offering rate is:

- 9% higher for Indigenous individuals
 - 14% higher for females
 - 8% higher for males
- 13% lower for Black individuals
 - 20% lower for females
 - 11% lower for males
- 23% lower for Racialized individuals
 - 20% lower for males

⁷³ For calculating disproportionality in persistent offending rate, the base population is total number of arrested individuals instead of total Calgary population by race.

Figure 3.27: Persistent Offending Rate of Property Crime by Race



The Indigenous offenders are 1.2 times more likely to be rearrested compared to their White counterparts in 2025:

- Indigenous females are 1.3 times more likely to be rearrested
- Black females are 1.2 times more likely to be rearrested

Above findings suggest compared to White individuals, Indigenous individuals are more likely to be rearrested in crime relating to violence and property. This trend is consistent over the years.

Compared to the Indigenous and White males, Indigenous females are more likely to be rearrested in crimes relating to the violence and property.

STRATEGIC INSIGHTS

This report confirms that while some indicators of disproportionality and disparity in arrests and outcomes have shown modest improvement over time, significant and persistent inequities remain, particularly for Indigenous peoples, and most acutely for Indigenous women, across arrest likelihood, offence types, bail hearings, and persistent offending. This requires identifying high-contact pathways (e.g., violent offences, person robberies, shoplifting, repeat arrests) and prioritizing Indigenous-led, trauma-informed, and gender-responsive interventions for those most likely to cycle repeatedly through the justice system.

A relatively small number of individuals account for a disproportionate share of arrests, particularly among Indigenous populations. This highlights an opportunity to refine persistent offender management models that integrate enforcement with support services. It also requires working collaboratively with health, housing, corrections, and Indigenous service providers to address drivers such as addiction, mental health needs, victimization, and housing instability. Reducing repeat contact, rather than increasing enforcement intensity, is likely to deliver the greatest gains in public safety and equity.

While bail-hearing disparities are generally small, they are consistent and patterned, particularly for Indigenous and racialized females in violent crime contexts. This requires refining the use of RICES through training, auditing, and scenario-based learning to ensure release decisions align with both public safety and equity objectives.

This report shall also be used as a decision-support tool by linking findings to operational priorities, training investments, and policy adjustments.

Table 3.2: Proportionality, Disproportionality, and Disparity by Race, Gender, and Intersection, 2025 Data and 5-year Average

Total Arrests				Total Offenders					
Race	Proportion	Disproportionality	Disparity	Violent Crime			Property Crime		
				Proportion	Disproportionality	Disparity	Proportion	Disproportionality	Disparity
Black	10%	1.52	1.89	11%	1.68	2.20	8%	1.22	1.38
Indigenous	17%	5.16	6.40	13%	3.85	5.06	17%	4.98	5.65
Racialized	15%	0.40	0.49	24%	0.64	0.84	14%	0.37	0.42
White	42%	0.81		40%	0.76		46%	0.88	
Age									
12-17	7%	0.91	0.51	10%	1.39	0.88	7%	1.00	0.54
18-24	12%	1.55	0.86	14%	1.76	1.11	11%	1.41	0.76
25-34	31%	2.29	1.27	26%	1.96	1.24	31%	2.29	1.23
35-44	30%	1.81		26%	1.59		31%	1.86	
45-54	13%	1.02	0.56	14%	1.06	0.67	13%	0.98	0.53
55-64	5%	0.43	0.24	7%	0.56	0.35	5%	0.41	0.22
65+	2%	0.12	0.06	3%	0.19	0.12	2%	0.14	0.07
Gender & Race									
Female									
Black	6%	0.96	1.34	11%	1.68	2.53	5%	0.78	0.95
Indigenous	29%	8.02	11.25	24%	6.67	10.02	26%	7.04	8.62
Racialized	7%	0.18	0.26	13%	0.35	0.52	10%	0.25	0.31
White	37%	0.71		34%	0.67		42%	0.82	
Male									
Black	11%	1.63	2.00	10%	1.62	2.09	9%	1.34	1.49
Indigenous	14%	4.35	5.32	10%	3.15	4.08	13%	4.12	4.61
Racialized	18%	0.47	0.57	27%	0.72	0.93	16%	0.42	0.47
White	44%	0.82		41%	0.77		48%	0.89	
Gender & Age									
Female									
12-17	8%	1.13	0.62	13%	1.88	1.27	6%	0.82	0.44
18-24	14%	1.85	1.03	16%	2.14	1.45	14%	1.80	0.96
25-34	33%	2.46	1.36	28%	2.08	1.41	34%	2.49	1.33
35-44	30%	1.80		25%	1.48		31%	1.88	
45-54	10%	0.79	0.44	11%	0.88	0.59	10%	0.76	0.40
55-64	4%	0.29	0.16	5%	0.38	0.26	5%	0.40	0.21
65+	1%	0.07	0.04	2%	0.11	0.08	1%	0.05	0.03
Male									
12-17	6%	0.83	0.45	9%	1.22	0.75	8%	1.02	0.55
18-24	12%	1.41	0.77	13%	1.61	0.99	10%	1.23	0.66
25-34	30%	2.26	1.24	26%	1.94	1.20	30%	2.23	1.19
35-44	30%	1.83		27%	1.62		31%	1.87	
45-54	14%	1.09	0.60	14%	1.10	0.68	14%	1.07	0.57
55-64	6%	0.47	0.26	8%	0.61	0.37	5%	0.42	0.22
65+	2%	0.14	0.08	3%	0.22	0.13	3%	0.18	0.10

Table 3.3: Proportionality, Disproportionality, and Disparity by Crime Types and Bail Hearing Rate

Total Offenders of Crime Types									
Race	Domestic Assault			Non-Domestic Assault			Sex Offences		
	Proportion	Disproportionality	Disparity	Proportion	Disproportionality	Disparity	Proportion	Disproportionality	Disparity
Black	10% ⁷⁴	1.63	2.27	11%	1.74	2.21	11%	1.81	2.31
Indigenous	12%	3.70	5.15	16%	4.79	6.09	5%	1.47	1.88
Racialized	29%	0.78	1.08	17%	0.44	0.56	33%	0.87	1.12
White	38%	0.72		41%	0.79		41%	0.78	
Bail Hearing									
Race	Total Offenders			Violent Crime			Property Crime		
	Proportion	Disproportionality	Disparity	Proportion	Disproportionality	Disparity	Proportion	Disproportionality	Disparity
Black	10%	1.02	1.03	11%	0.99	1.04	6%	0.89	0.81
Indigenous	19%	1.11	1.12	15%	1.08	1.13	18%	1.02	0.93
Racialized	14%	0.91	0.92	24%	1.05	1.10	9%	0.76	0.70
White	42%	0.98		37%	0.96		50%	1.10	
Race & Gender									
Female									
Black	5%	0.86	0.89	8%	0.75	0.74	4%	0.98	1.03
Indigenous	33%	1.12	1.16	27%	1.03	1.02	32%	1.17	1.23
Racialized	5%	0.77	0.80	14%	1.19	1.18	2%	0.34	0.36
White	36%	0.96		33%	1.01		38%	0.95	
Male									
Black	11%	1.04	1.05	11%	1.05	1.11	7%	0.87	0.77
Indigenous	15%	1.11	1.13	12%	1.13	1.20	13%	0.97	0.86
Racialized	16%	0.91	0.92	27%	1.03	1.09	11%	0.82	0.72
White	43%	0.99		39%	0.94		53%	1.13	

⁷⁴ The numbers with red color show 2025 values that are higher than 5-year average. The numbers with blue color and bold show 2025 values that are lower than 5-year average.

Victims of Violent Crime

BACKGROUND

Understanding victimization through a race-based lens is essential for developing meaningful strategies to enhance community safety and equity. This section examines whether individuals from different racial backgrounds are disproportionately represented among victims of violent crime⁷⁵, recognizing that patterns of victimization can reflect broader social, structural, and historical inequities ([methodology](#)). In addition to assessing proportionality, the analysis explores disparities in victim experiences and outcomes, including potential differences in access to, or quality of, services such as criminal investigations to victims of crime.

KEY FINDINGS

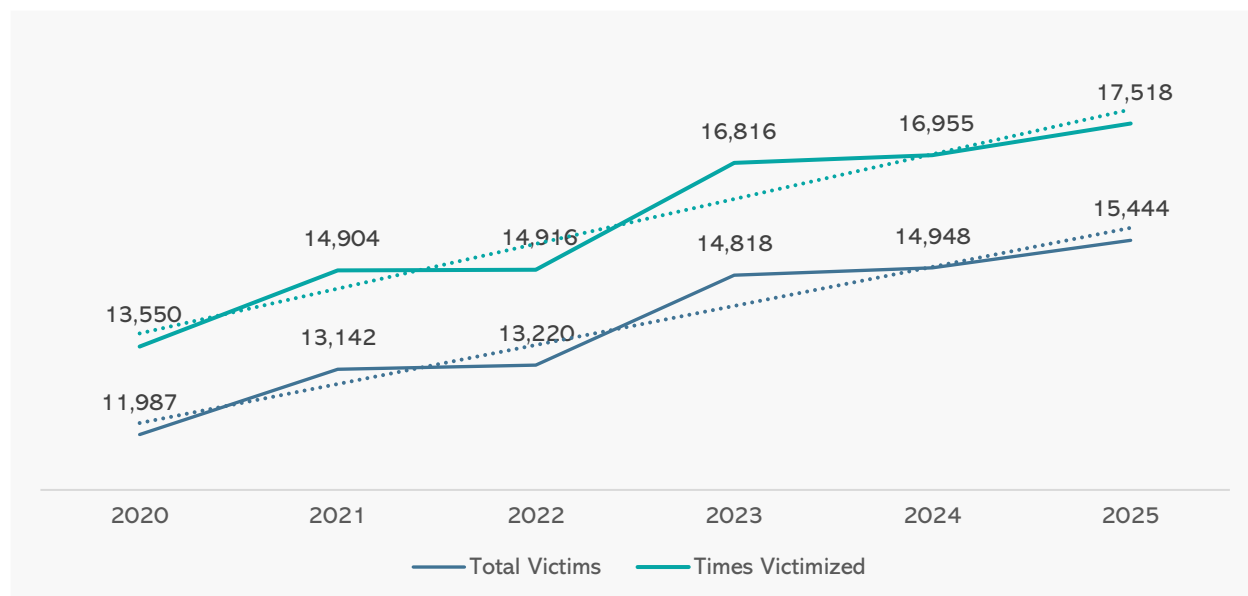
- *Violent victimization in Calgary continues to show significant racial, gender, and age-based disparities, despite some improvements over time. Indigenous people remain the most disproportionately affected group, experiencing violent victimization at twice their population share, though the trend is gradually declining.*
- *Females are disproportionately represented in domestic assaults and sex offences, while males are more frequently victims of non-domestic assaults and robbery. Indigenous females face the highest disproportionality of all groups, being 2.4 times over-represented among victims of violent crime.*
- *Repeat victimization is a major concern. Indigenous victims experience the highest repeat victimization rate at 49%, compared to 33% for White and 30% for Black victims.*
- *Age is another strong predictor: individuals aged 12–34 are 1.8 times over-represented among victims, with youth (12–17) showing the highest repeat victimization rates.*
- *Geographically, violent victimization remains concentrated in downtown, northeast and central Calgary, with patterns largely unchanged between 2024 and 2025.*
- *Despite these disparities in victimization, clearance rates remain relatively consistent across racial groups. Female victims experience higher clearance rates than males.*

⁷⁵ 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.

Demographics of Victims

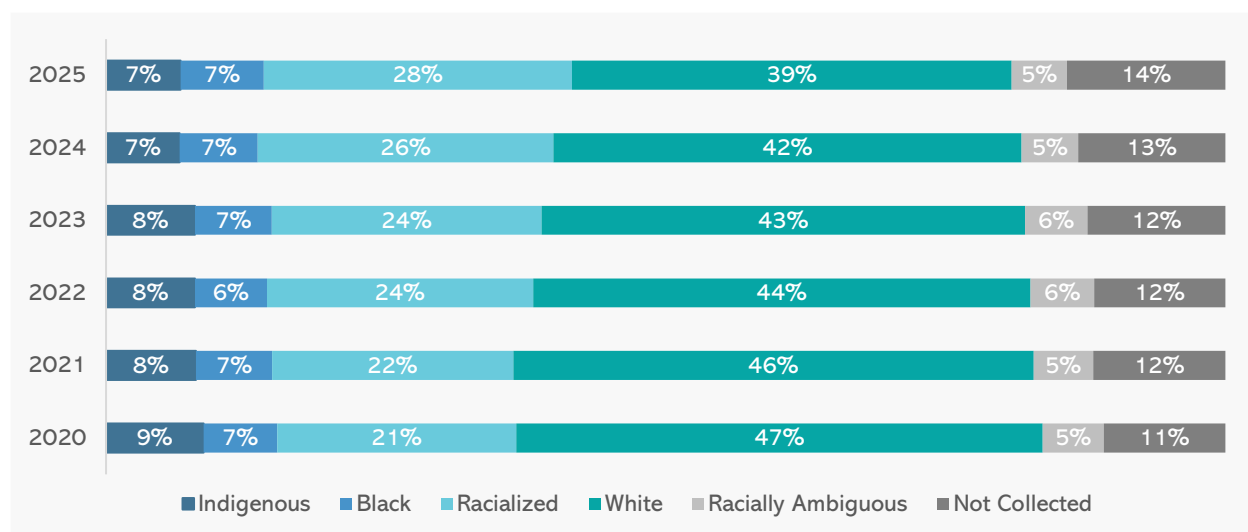
In 2025, 15,444 victims of violent crime are identified across 15,318 occurrences reported to CPS, with an average of 1.13 victimization per victim (Figure 4.1). This represents a 29% increase in the number of victims since 2020⁷⁶.

Figure 4.1: Victim and Victimization Count for Violent Crime



- In 2025, the racial composition of victims of violence shows 39% of the victims are White, 28% are Racialized, 7% are Indigenous, and 7% are Black (Figure 4.2).
- Indigenous people are twice as likely to be victims of violence compared to their Calgary Population, with a decreasing trend⁷⁷ observed (Figure 4.3).

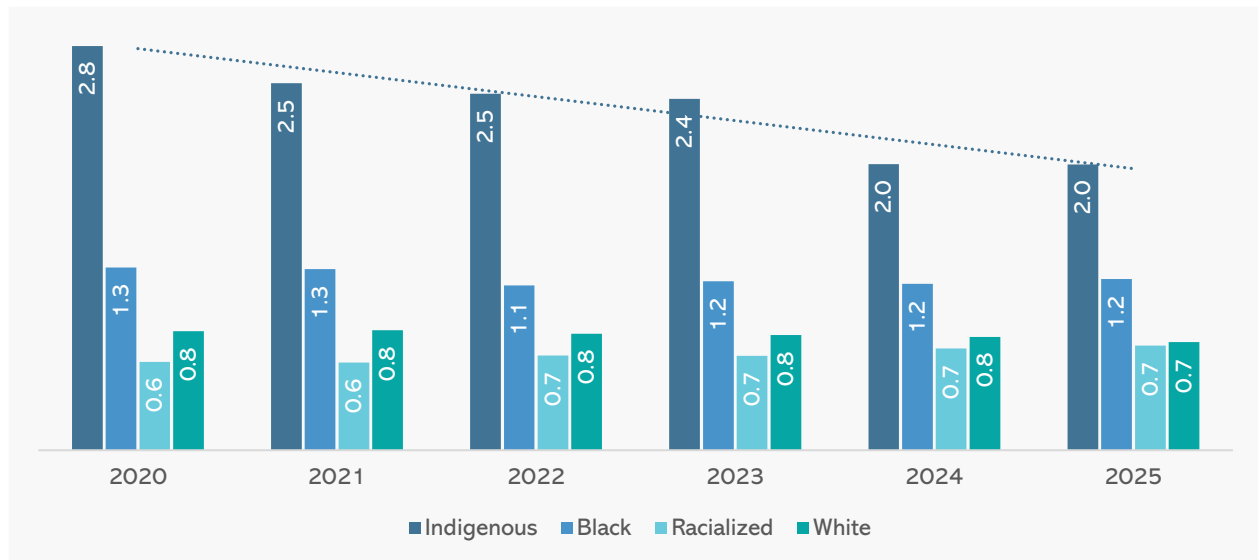
Figure 4.2: Proportion of Victims by Racial Identity



⁷⁶ There is an upward trending over the year which is statistically significant ($R^2 = 0.94$)

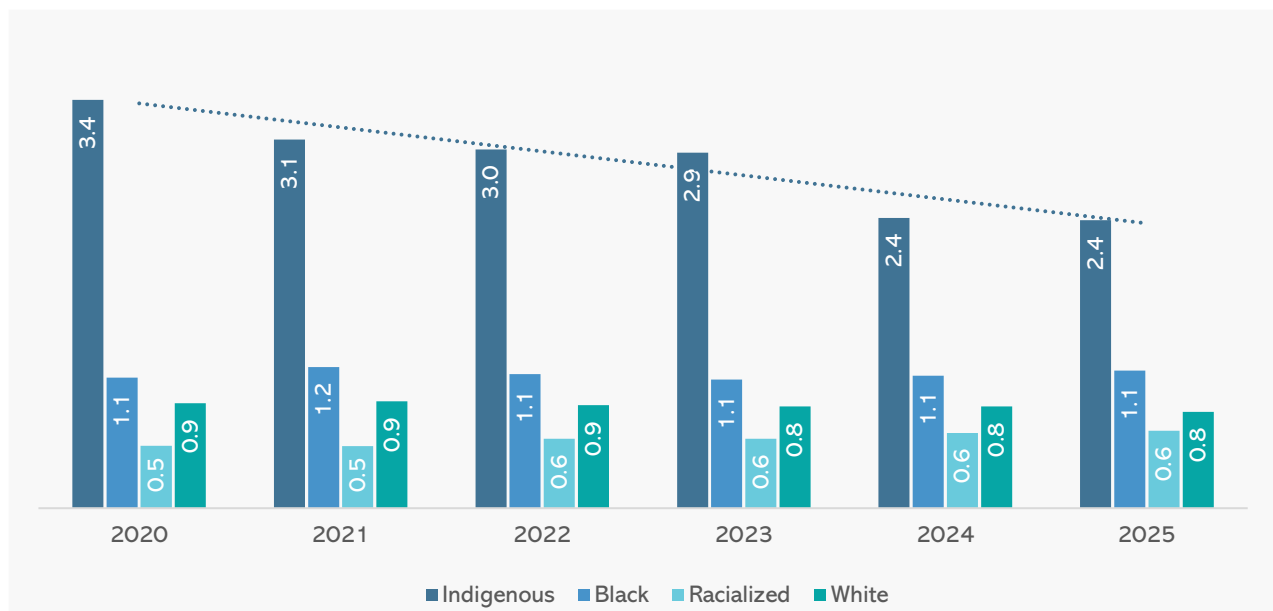
⁷⁷ The downward trending is statistically significant ($R^2 = 0.91$)

Figure 4.3: Decreasing Trend of Disproportionality for Indigenous Victims of Violent Crime



- 51% of victims in 2025 are male, 47% are female, and 3% are identified as other genders⁷⁸.
- Figure 4.4 shows, Indigenous females are 2.4 times over-represented in victims of violent crime, with a decreasing trend observed⁷⁹.
- Figure 4.5 shows, Indigenous and Black males are 1.5⁸⁰ and 1.2⁸¹ times over-represented in victims of crime, respectively with a decreasing trend observed in both.

Figure 4.4: Decreasing Trend of Disproportionality for Indigenous Female Victim of Violent Crime



⁷⁸ Given small sample size, further analysis of other gender was not done.

⁷⁹ The downward trending is statistically significant ($R^2 = 0.91$)

⁸⁰ The declining trend is statistically significant ($R^2 = 0.90$)

⁸¹ The downward trending is significant ($R^2 = 0.59$)

Figure 4.5: Decreasing Trend of Disproportionality for Indigenous and Black Male Victims of Violent Crime

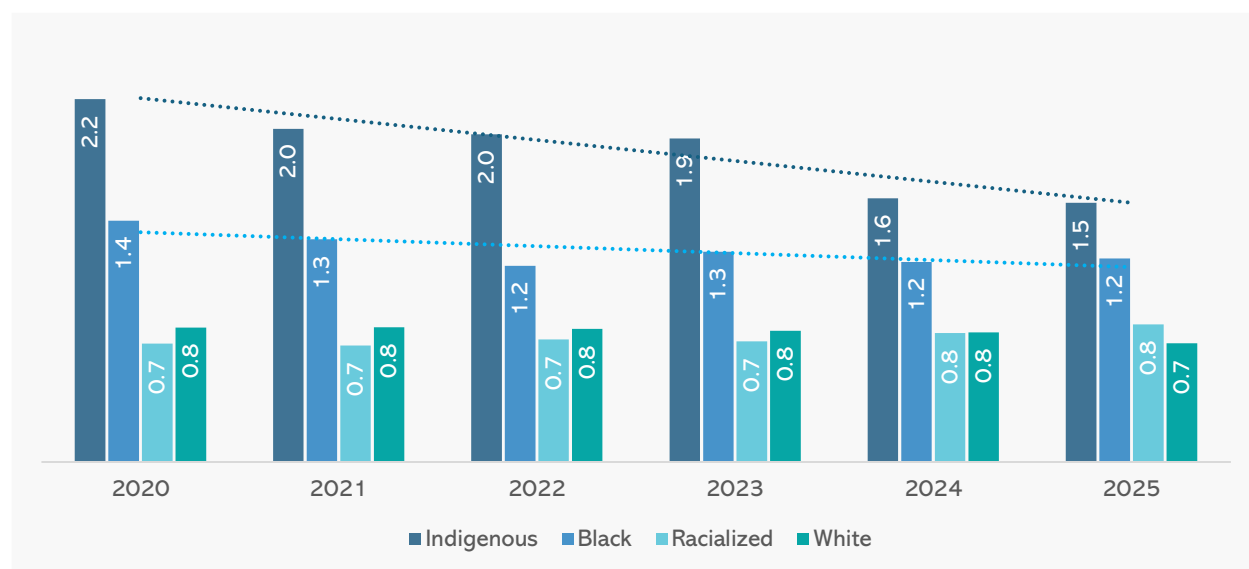
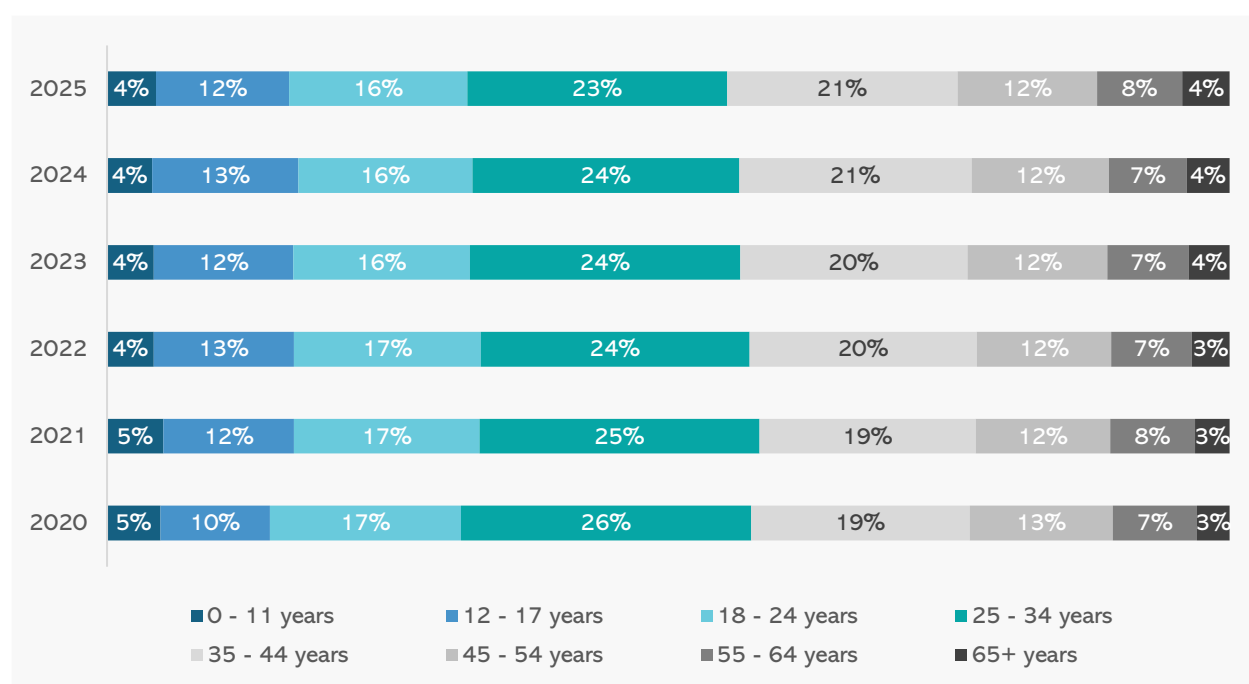


Figure 4.6 shows in 2025,

- Individuals aged 12–34 account for 51% of victims, 1.8 times their population share.
- The proportion of victims aged 12-17 and 35-44 has increased by 2% each in 2025 compared to 2020 and those of 25-34 years decreased by 3%.
 - There is a 4% reduction on proportion of female victims aged 25-34 years and 2% reduction on male victims of same age group.
 - There is 1% increment on proportion of female victims aged 45-54 years while 2% reduction on male victims of same age group.

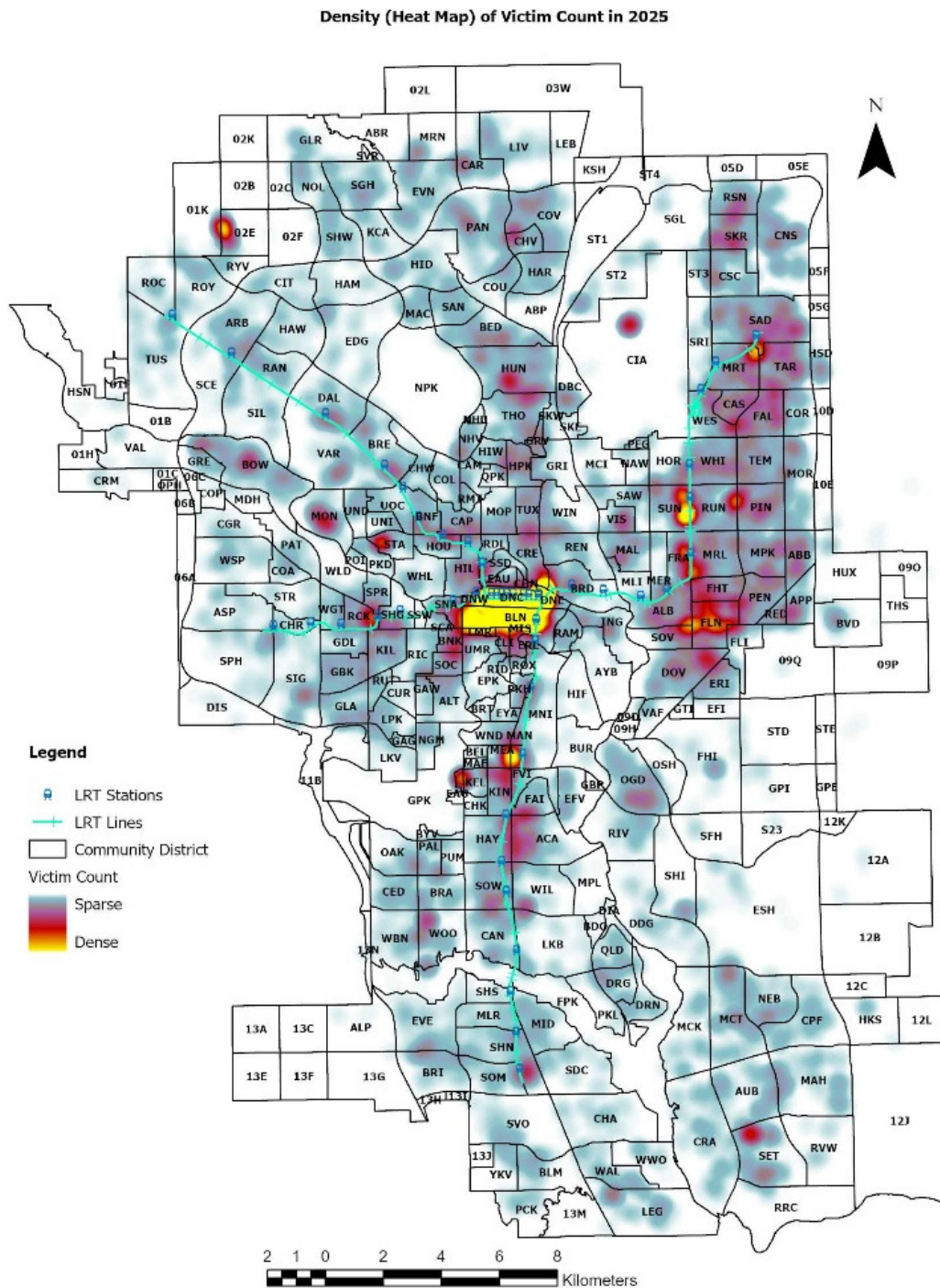
Figure 4.6: Over-representation of 12-34-year-old Victims



Geographic Location of Victimization

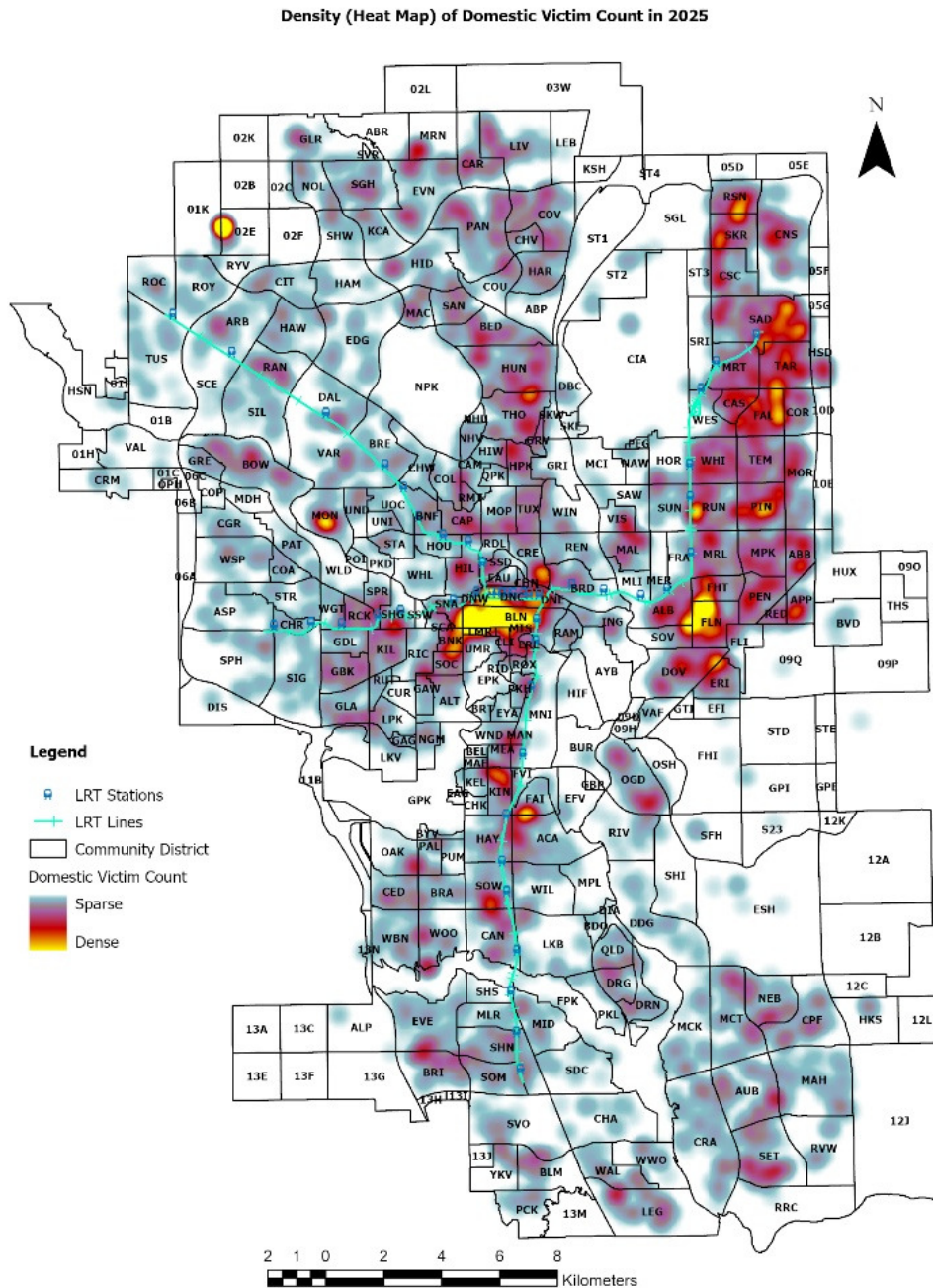
The map shows the violent crime victimization patterns in Calgary. It shows higher levels continuing to be concentrated in the downtown and parts of northeast and east-central Calgary (Figure 4.7). Downtown remains the single largest and most intense victimization zone.

Figure 4.7: Density (Heat Map) of Victim Counts



The map shows the domestic-related victimization⁸² in Calgary showing cases occurring across the city rather than being limited to one specific area (Figure 4.8). Higher concentrations are visible in parts of the inner city and several east and southeast communities, while outer areas generally show lower levels. The map suggests that domestic-related victimization remains a citywide issue, with ongoing challenges in the same general areas from one year to the next.

Figure 4.8: Domestic-Related Victimization (Heat Map)



⁸² Includes domestic assaults, domestic sex offences, miscellaneous person crime, and person robbery that are flagged as Domestic in the database.

Disproportionality by Crime Type

In 2025, analysis shows that there are racial differences in victimization depending on the type of crime. There is an over-representation of female of domestic assaults and domestic sex offences while males are over-represented as victims of non-domestic assaults and robbery (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Disproportionality by Crime Type

Crime Type	Gender Proportion	Racial Proportion	Disproportionality (times over-represented compared to their Calgary population)
Domestic Assaults	36% male 64% female	8% Black 12% Indigenous 25% Racialized 39% White	- Female victims: 1.3X - Indigenous individuals: 3.4X and Black individuals: 1.3⁸³X - Indigenous females: 3.8X and Black females: 1.2X - Indigenous males: 3.1X and Black males: 1.2X - Individuals aged 18-24 years: 2.0X
Domestic Sex Offences	14% male 86% female	7% Black 6% Indigenous 21% Racialized 47% White	- Female victims: 1.7X - Indigenous victims: 1.7X and Black victims: 1.1X - Indigenous females: 1.7X - Individuals aged 12-17 years: 2.5X
Non-Domestic Assaults	71% male 29% female	6% Black 8% Indigenous 27% Racialized 38% White	- Male victims: 1.4X - Indigenous individuals: 1.5X and Black individuals: 1.2X - Indigenous females: 2.4X and Black females: 1.2X - Indigenous males: 1.4X and Black males: 1.2X - Individuals aged 18-24 years: 1.9X - Individual aged 25-34 years: 1.9X - Individual aged 12-17 years: 1.7X
Robbery	75% male 25% female	5% Black 5% Indigenous 44% Racialized 30% White	- Male victims: 1.5X - Indigenous victims: 1.3X and Racialized individuals: 1.2X - Indigenous females: 2.8X - Racialized males: 1.3X and Black males: 1.1X - Individuals aged 18-24 years: 2.7X - Individuals aged 12-17 years: 2.2X - Individual aged 25-34 years: 1.8X

⁸³ Values in **red** text show increase and values in **blue** text show decrease in 2025 compared to 5-year average. Values in **black** text show no change in 2025 compared to 5-year average.

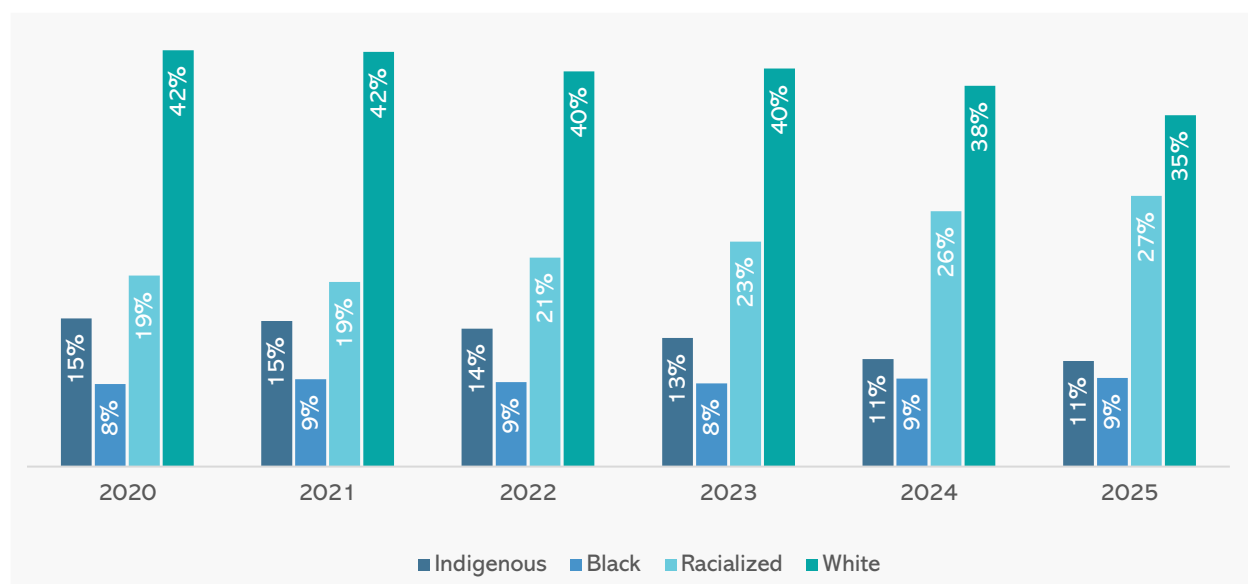
Victim Factors⁸⁴

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

- Whether a weapon is used⁸⁵
- Whether the victim lived with the offender
- The relationship between victim and offender (intimate relationship, family members, stranger, and friends/other acquaintances)
- Whether they are physically injured

The proportion of Racialized victims with weapons involved increased from 19% in 2020 to 27% in 2025 while there is a 4% reduction for Indigenous victims during the same period (Figure 4.9). The proportion of White victims has declined by 7%.

Figure 4.9: Proportion of Victims with Weapons Involved



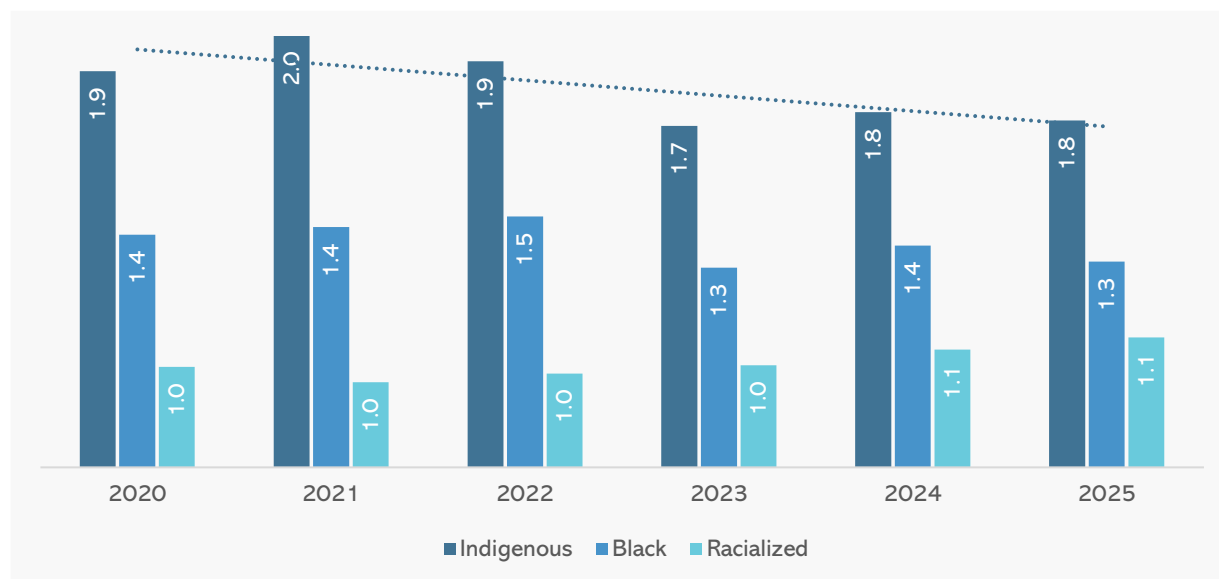
Indigenous females are 1.8 times more likely⁸⁶ to be victimized with weapons compared to their White counterparts (Figure 4.10).

⁸⁴ The term “victim factors” is used in this report to describe contextual elements associated with violent incidents. These details are recorded by officers based on victim statements, scene observations, and investigative findings. Because this information depends on what is known at the time of reporting, some factors may be updated as investigations progress.

⁸⁵ Common weapons involved with victims in 2025 are physical force (n = 5,695), burning liquid or spray (n = 730), knife (n = 318), club (n = 235), and other weapons (n = 579).

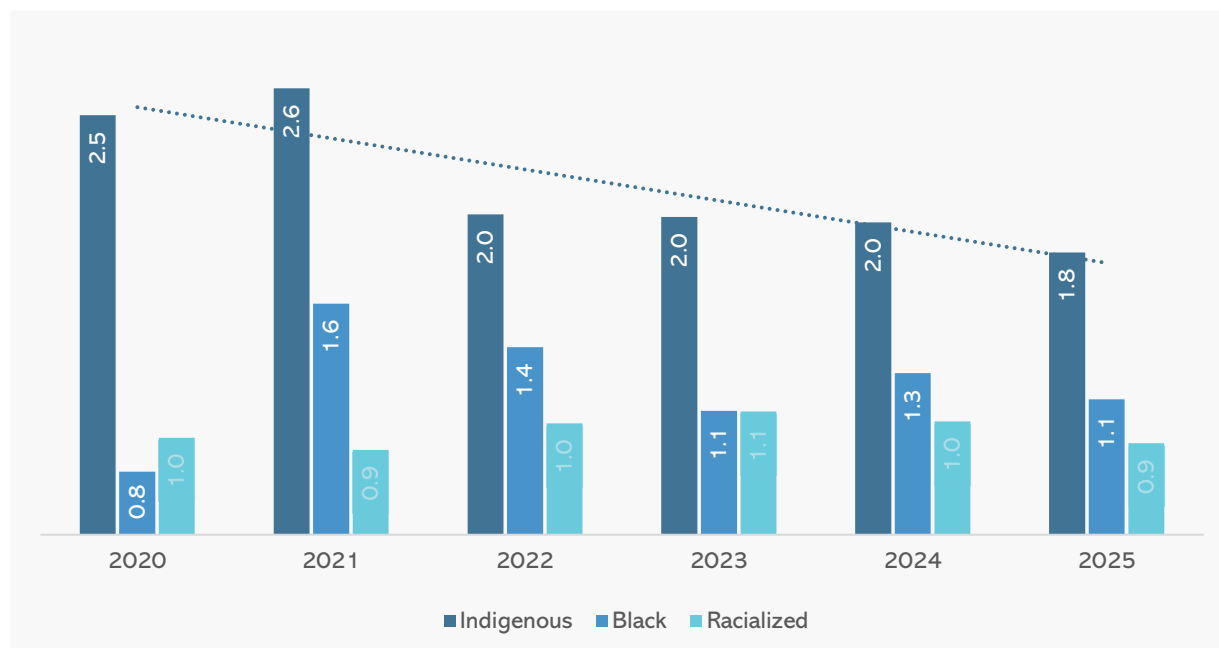
⁸⁶ There is a declining trend over the year ($R^2 = 0.61$)

Figure 4.10: Downward Trending in Disparity of Indigenous Victims with Weapons Involved



- Indigenous females are 1.8 times more likely to be victimized⁸⁷ compared to their White counterparts (Figure 4.11).
- Racialized males are 1.3 times more likely to be victimized⁸⁸ compared to their White counterparts with increasing trend over the years (Figure 4.12).

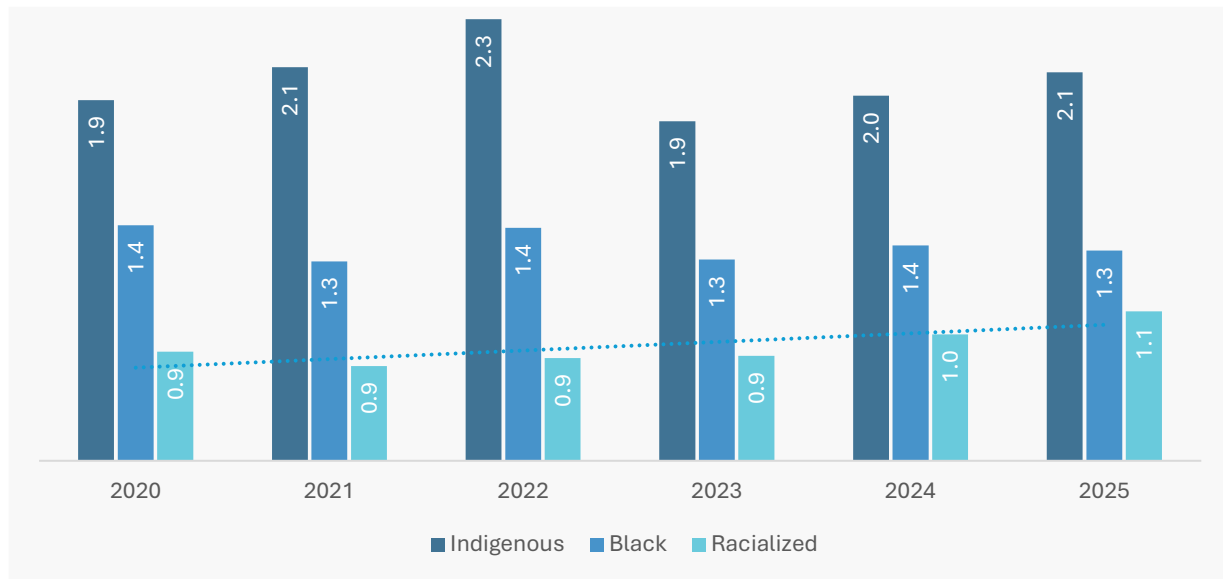
Figure 4.11: Downward Trending in Disparity of Indigenous Female Victims with Weapons Involved



⁸⁷ There is a declining trend over the year ($R^2 = 0.77$)

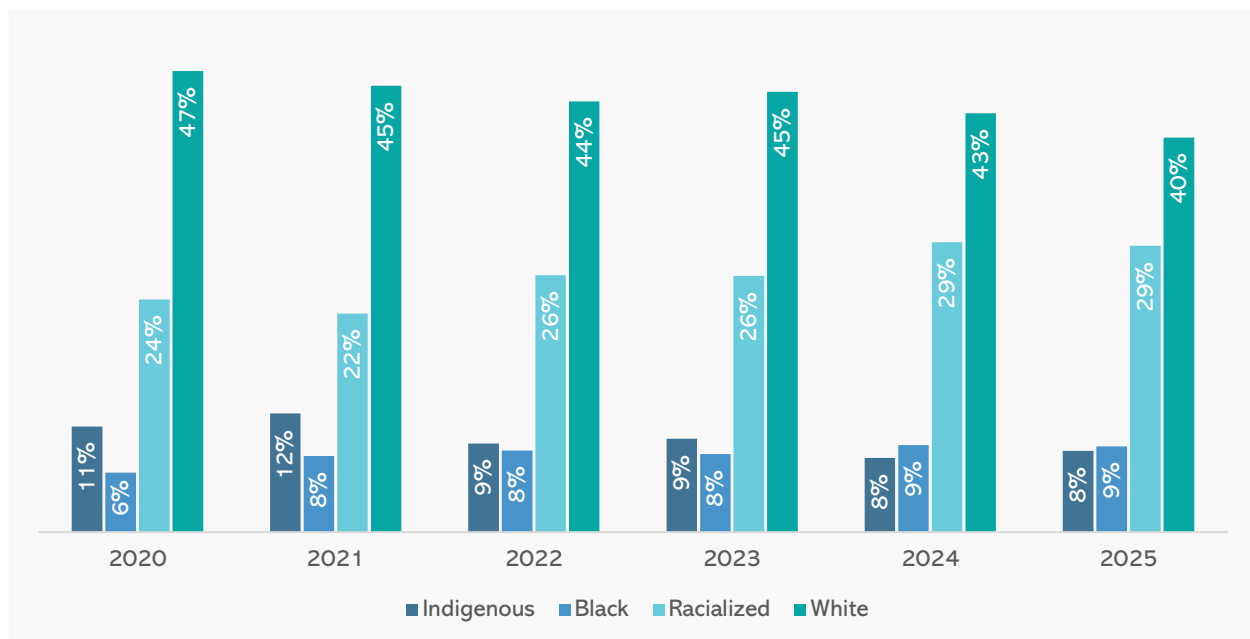
⁸⁸ There is a increasing trend over the year ($R^2 = 0.64$)

Figure 4.12: Upward Trending in Disparity of Racialized Male Victims with Weapons Involved

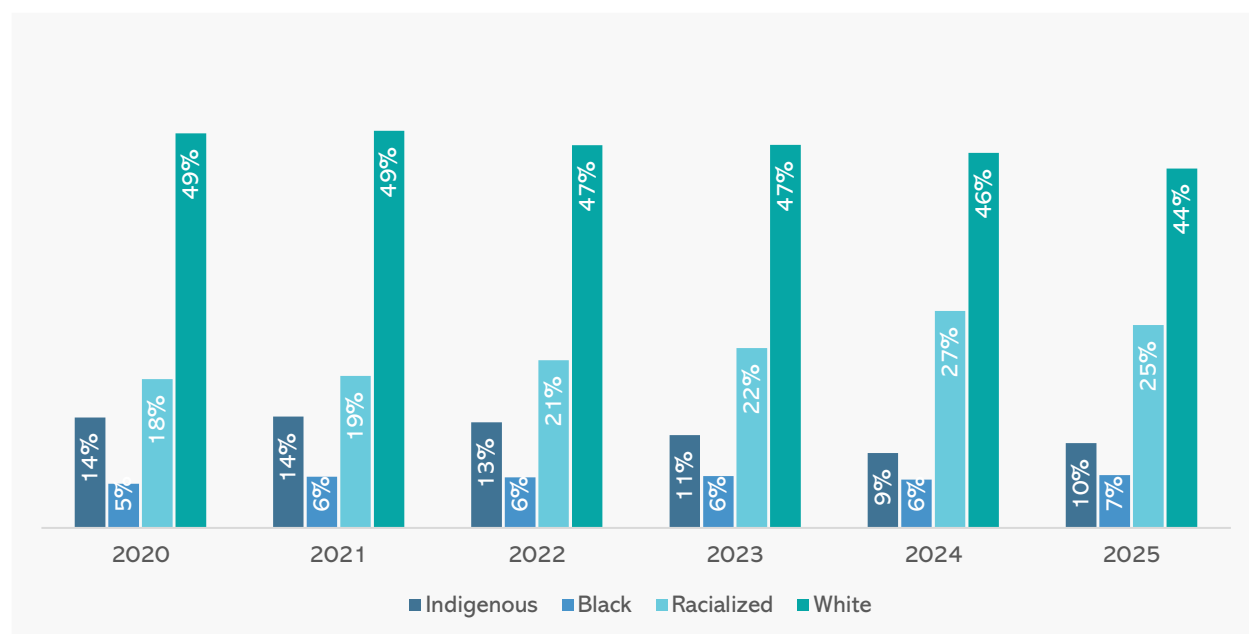


The proportion of Racialized victims living together with the offenders increased from 24% in 2020 to 29% in 2025 while it increased by 3% for Black victims. There is a 3% decline in Indigenous victims during same period (Figure 4.13).

Figure 4.13: Proportion of Victims Living Together

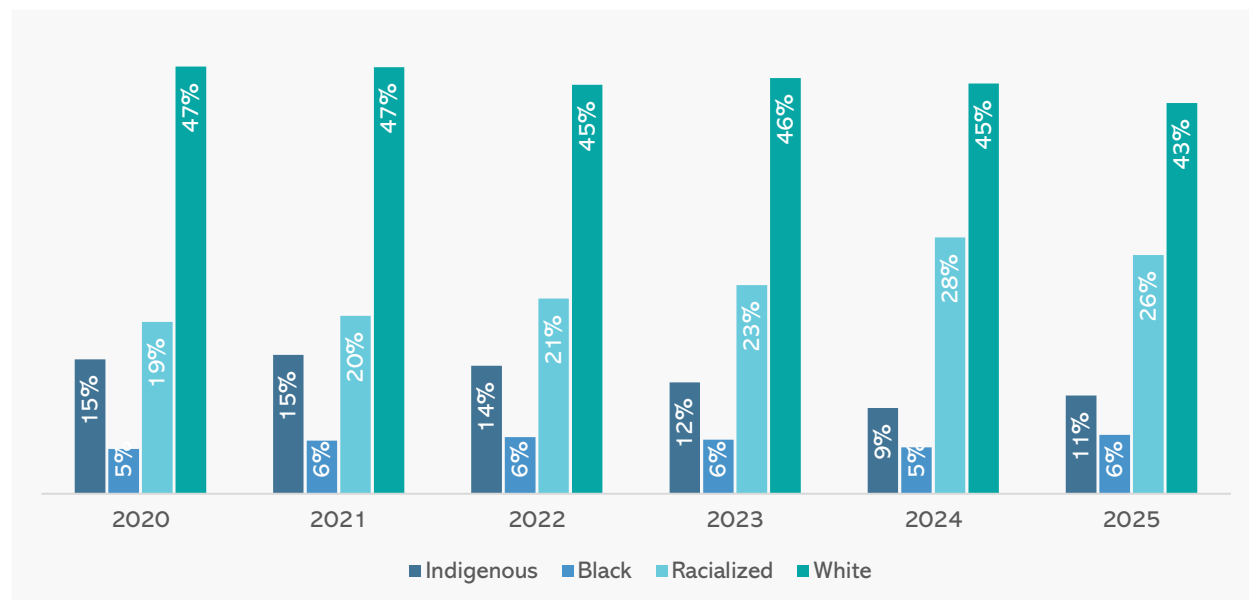


The proportion of Indigenous victims victimized by their intimate partners declined to 10% in 2025 compared to 14% in 2020. It increased by 7% for Racialized victims and 2% for Black victims during same timeframe (Figure 4.14).

Figure 4.14: Proportion of Victims Victimized by their Intimate Partners⁸⁹

Racialized female victims are victimized by their intimate partners, and the proportion has increased, from 19% in 2020 to 26% in 2025 (Figure 4.15).

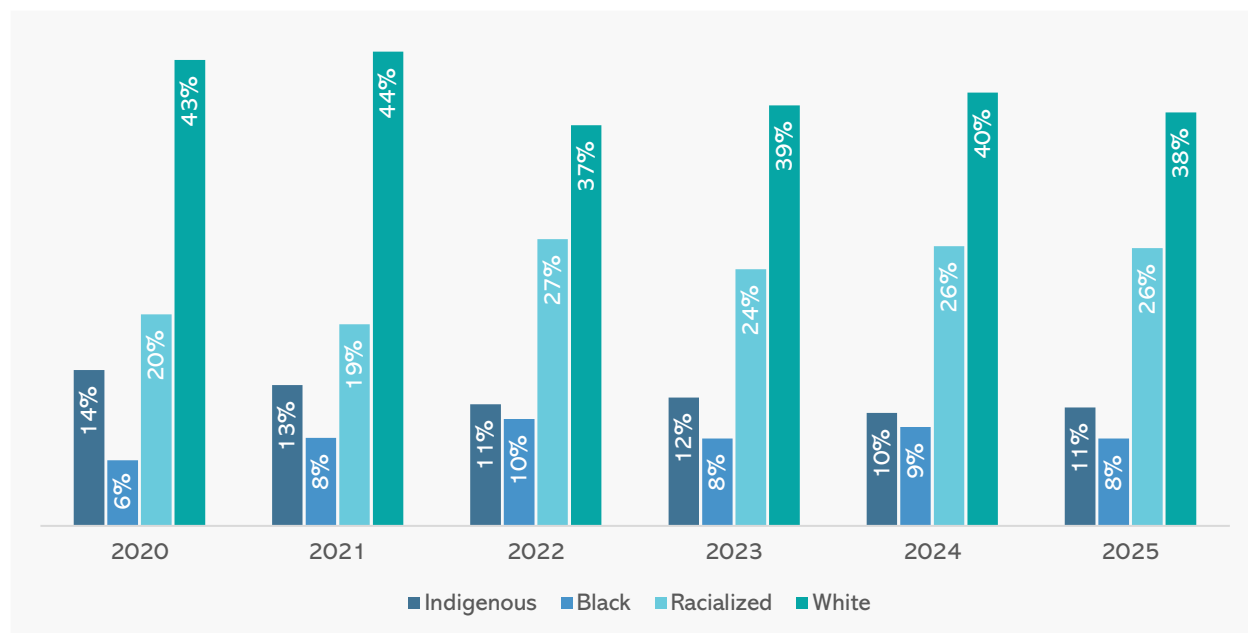
Figure 4.15: Proportion of Female Victims Victimized by their Intimate Partners



The proportion of Indigenous female victims victimized by their family members declined by 3% in 2025 compared to 2020, increased by 2% for Black females, increased by 6% for Racialized females, and declined by 5% for White females (Figure 4.16).

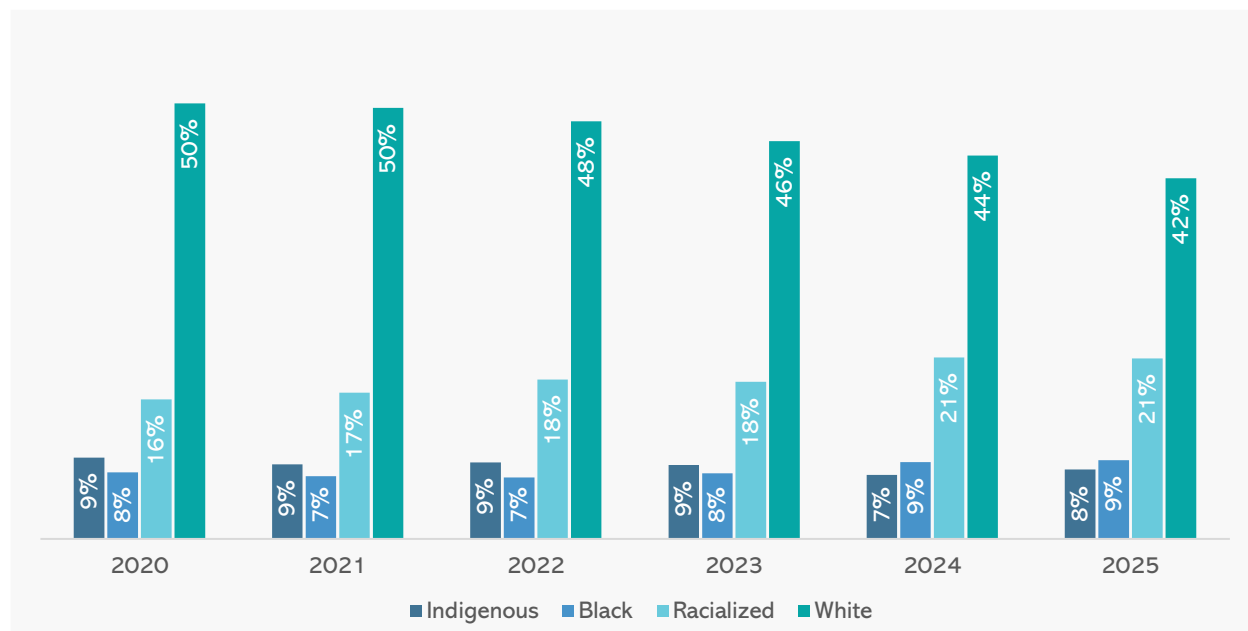
⁸⁹ Includes current/former spouse, boy/girl friend, ex-boy/girl friend, separated/divorced, and other intimate relations.

Figure 4.16: Proportion of Female Victims Victimized by their Family Members⁹⁰



The proportion of White, Racialized, Black and Indigenous victims victimized by their friends or other acquaintances in 2025 is 42%, 21%, 9%, and 8%, respectively (Figure 4.17). For racialized victims, it increased by 5% in 2025, compared to 2020.

Figure 4.17: Proportion of Victims Victimized by their Friends/Other Acquaintances⁹¹



⁹⁰ Includes child, extended family, parents, stepchild, stepparents

⁹¹ Includes friends, neighbors, roommate, authority figure, casual acquaintance, criminal relation, business relation, and reverse authority.

Compared to their White counterparts, the 2025 results (Table 4.2) show:

- Indigenous individuals are 1.4 times more likely to be victimized by their intimate partners:
 - Indigenous females are 1.2 times more likely
 - Indigenous males are 1.5 times more likely

Table 4.2: Disparity by Victim Factors

Victim Factors		Disparity (times more likely compared to their White counterparts)
Relationship to offender	Intimate Partner	Indigenous: 1.4X (female: 1.2X & male: 1.5X ⁹²) Females compared to males: 3.3X
	Family members	Indigenous: 1.4X (female: 1.4X & male: 1.4X) Black: 1.2X (female: 1.2X & male: 1.1X) Racialized male: 1.1X (female: 1.1X & male: 1.1X) Youth (12-17 years): 2.0X (female: 2.2X & male: 1.9X) Seniors (65+): 2.8X (female: 2.8X & male: 3.2X)
	Friends/Acquaintances	Indigenous: 1.1X (female: 1.1X & male: 1.1X) Black: 1.2X (female: 1.1X & male: 1.2X) Youth (12-17 years): 1.8X (female: 2.1X & male: 1.5X)
	Stranger	Racialized: 1.2X (male: 1.2X) Black male: 1.4X Indigenous female: 1.1X
Living together		Indigenous: 1.2X (female: 1.1X & male: 1.2X) Black: 1.2X (female: 1.3X) Racialized female: 1.3X
Weapon involved		Indigenous: 1.8X ⁹³ (female: 1.8X ⁹⁴ & male: 2.1X) Black: 1.3X (female: 1.1X & male: 1.3X) Racialized: 1.1X (male: 1.1X ⁹⁵)
Physically injured		Indigenous: 1.5X (female: 1.6X & male: 1.4X) Black: 1.1X (female: 1.1X)

- Indigenous, Racialized, and Black individuals are more likely to be victimized by their family members:
 - Indigenous females are 1.4 times more likely
 - Black females are 1.2 times more likely
 - Racialized females are 1.1 times more likely
- Indigenous and Black individuals are more likely to be victimized by their friends and/or other acquaintances:
 - Indigenous males are 1.1 times more likely
 - Black males are 1.2 times more likely
- Racialized and Black individuals are more likely to be victimized by strangers:
 - Racialized males are 1.2 times more likely
 - Black males are 1.4 times more likely
- Compared to their male counterparts, females are more likely to be victimized by:
 - Intimate partners (3.3 times)
 - family members (1.5 times)
 - living together (1.8 times)
- Youth adults (18-24 years) and those with 25-34 years are 1.4 and 1.3 times more likely to be victimized by stranger compared to adults (35-44 years).

⁹² Values in **red** text show increase and values in **blue** text show decrease in 2025 compared to 5-year average. Values in **black** text show no change in 2025 compared to 5-year average.

⁹³ There is a significant downward trending over the years ($R^2 = 0.61$)

⁹⁴ There is a significant downward trending ($R^2 = 0.77$)

⁹⁵ There is a significant upward trending over the years ($R^2 = 0.64$)

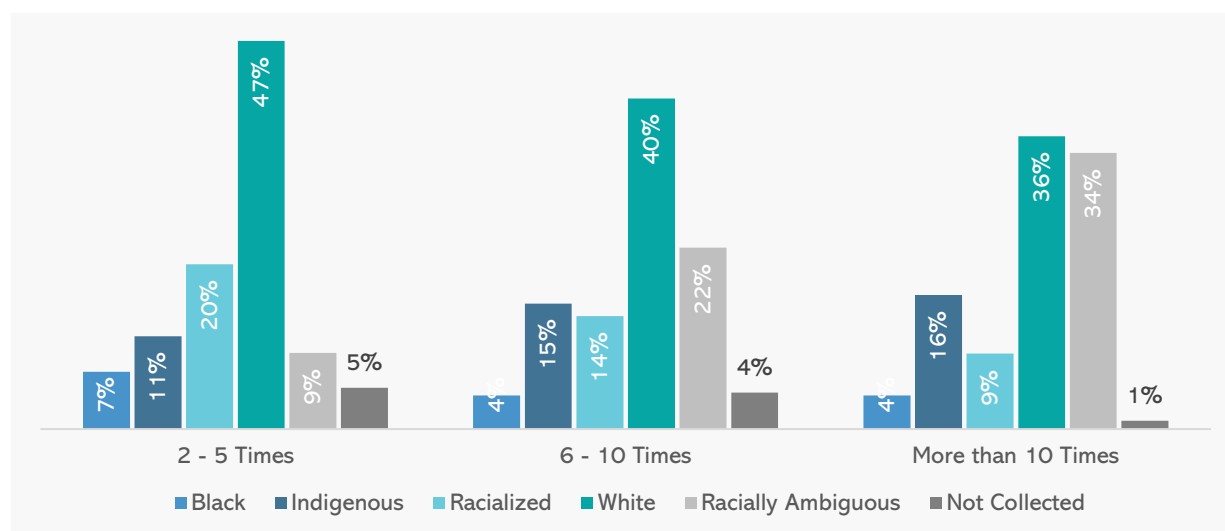
Repeat Victimization

Repeat victimization refers to situations where the same individual or member of the household experiences more than one violent incident within a defined period, often within the same year. Research and policing data from 2020 to 2025 consistently show that violent incidents are not evenly distributed across populations; instead, a relatively small proportion of victims account for a disproportionately large share of total victimization. Applying a race-based lens to repeat victimization helps identify whether certain racial groups face elevated risks of recurring harm, and whether structural, social, and/or systemic factors contribute to these patterns. Understanding who is most likely to be repeatedly victimized supports more equitable prevention strategies, targeted safety interventions, and improved access to culturally responsive victim services.

Between 2020 and 2025, 70,972 unique individuals were victimized 94,659 times. A total of 13,345 unique victims (19%) were repeatedly victimized 37,032 times (39%). Among the repeat victims:

- 95% (12,659) of the individuals were victimized 2 – 5 times and accounted for 85% (31,483) of repeat victimization.
- 4% (588) of the individuals were victimized 6 – 10 times
- 1% (98) of the individuals were victimized more than 10 times
- The proportion of Indigenous individuals victimized 2 – 5 times is 11% and more than 10 times is 16% (Figure 4.18).

Figure 4.18: Proportion of Repeat Victimization by Race



Repeat Victimization Rate⁹⁶

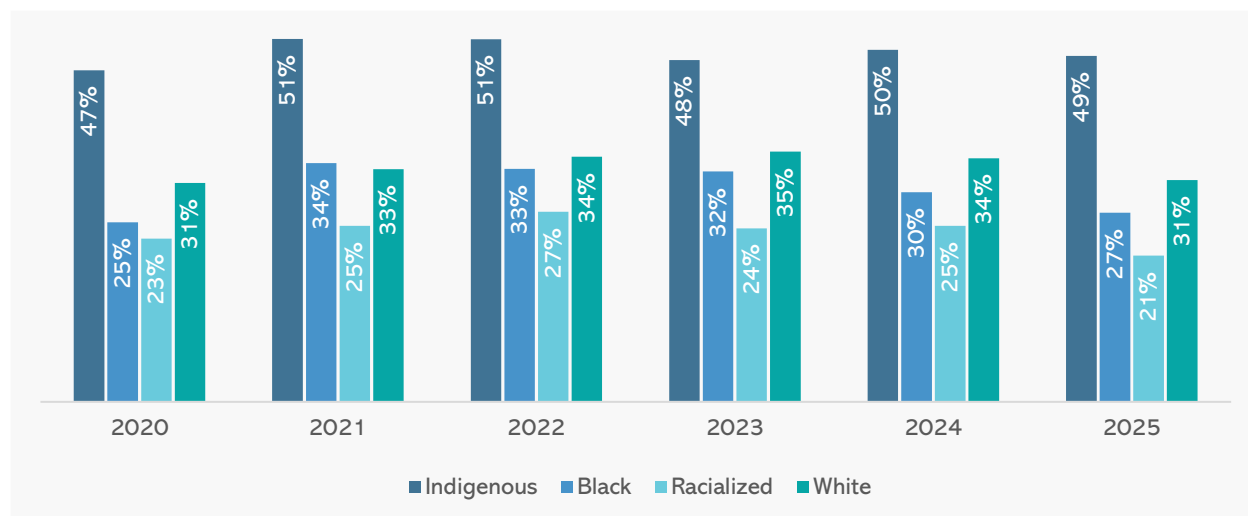
The repeat victimization rate refers to the proportion of victims who experience more than one violent incident within a specified period, relative to the total number of victims. This measure helps identify how frequently violence recurs among individuals or households and whether certain groups face a heightened risk of repeated harm. When examined through a race-based lens, repeat victimization rates can reveal inequities in exposure to violence, access to protective resources, or

⁹⁶ Repeat victimization rate is a victim-level outcome which means it is inherently a within-victim-population comparison, not a comparison to the general population. For this reason, disproportionality is not calculated for repeat victimization.

the effectiveness of prevention and support services across racial groups. Understanding these patterns supports more targeted interventions and helps ensure that communities most affected by recurring victimization receive appropriate and equitable responses.

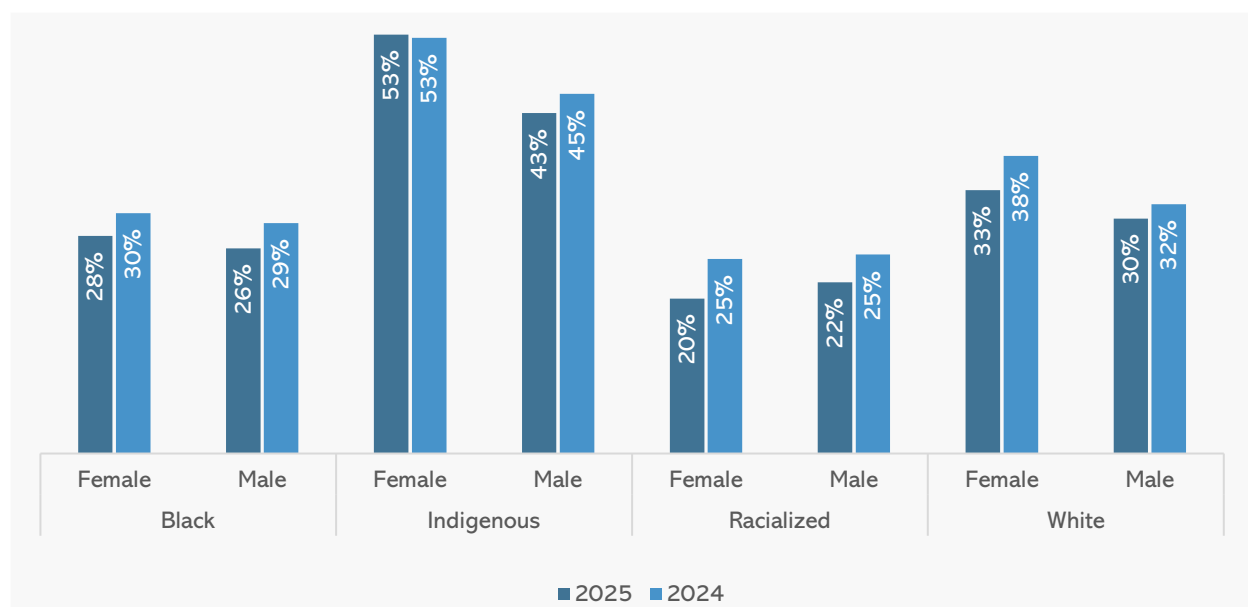
The repeat victimization rate is substantially higher for Indigenous victims (49% on average) followed by White (33%) and Black (30%). Compared to White victims in 2025, Indigenous victims are 18% more likely to be victimized repeatedly (Figure 4.19).

Figure 4.19: Proportion of Repeat Victimization by Race



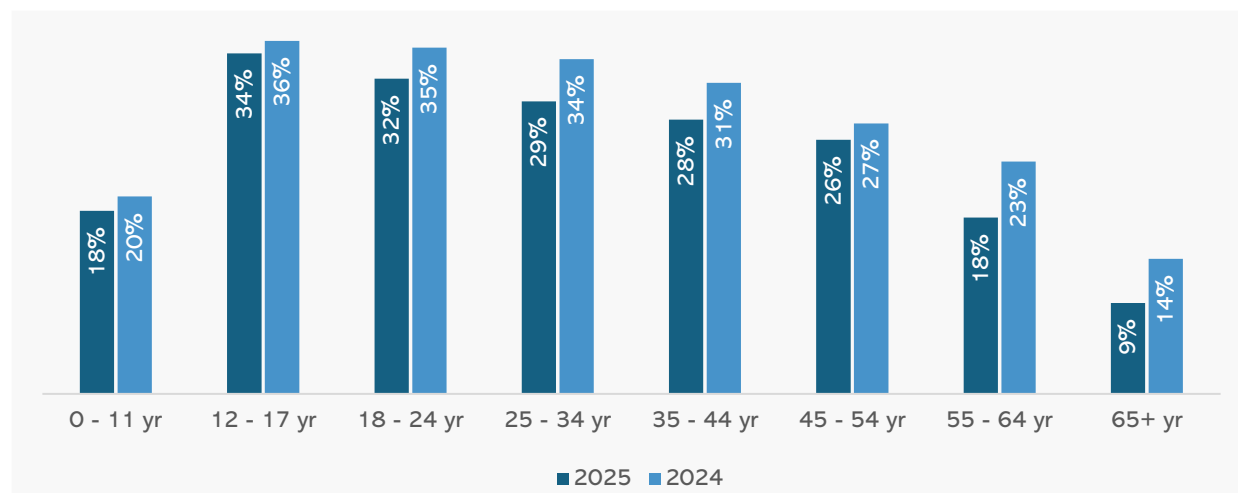
Repeat victims are disproportionate by race and gender. Around 53%, 30%, and 38% of Indigenous, Black, and White female victims, respectively, are victimized repeatedly in 2025 (Figure 4.20) and these proportions are higher than their male counterparts. Indigenous females are 8% more likely to be repeatedly victimized compared to their male counterparts and 15% more likely to be repeatedly victimized compared to their white counterparts.

Figure 4.20: Repeat Victimization Rate by Gender and Race



The youth (12-17 years) have higher repeat victimization rate in 2025, followed by young adults (18-24 years), 36% and 35%, respectively (Figure 4.21).

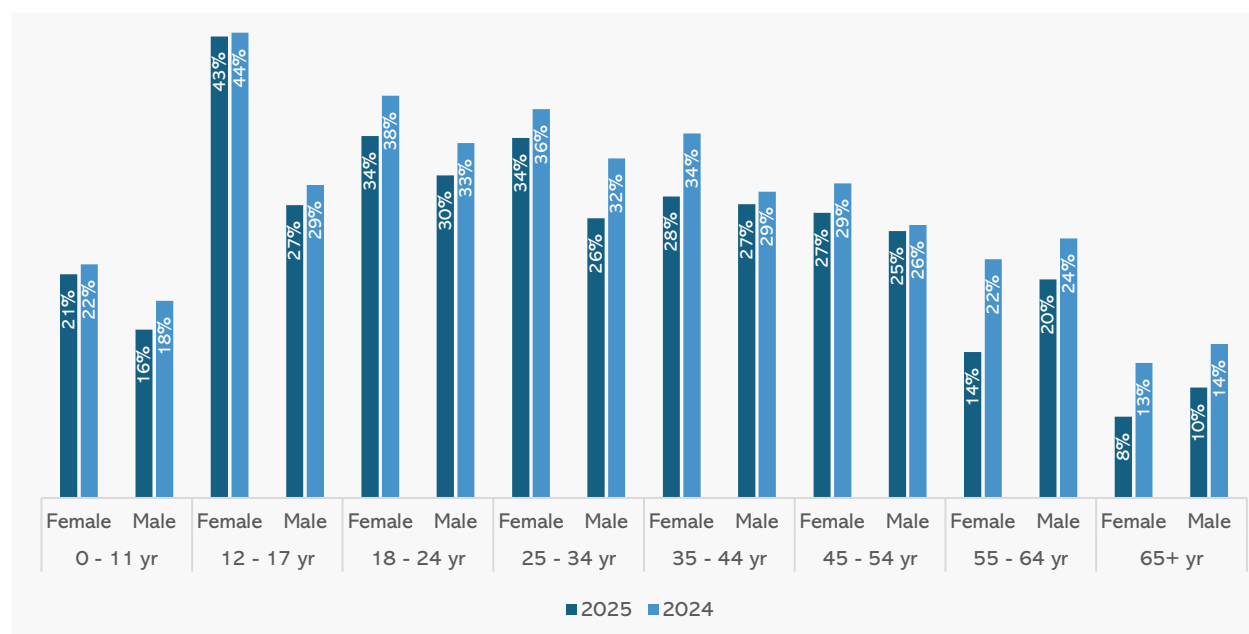
Figure 4.21: Repeat Victimization Rate by Age Groups



Females of any age groups except seniors (55+ years) have disproportionately victimized repeatedly in 2025 (Figure 4.22):

- The repeat victimization rate of female youth (12-17 years) is 16% higher than their male counterparts
- The repeat victimization rate of young adult females (18-24 years) is 4% higher than their male counterparts.
- The repeat victimization rate of adult females (28-34 years) is 8% higher than their male counterparts.

Figure 4.22: Repeat Victimization Rate by Gender and Age Groups



Compared to their White counterparts in 2025 (Table 4.6):

- Indigenous victims are 1.6 times more likely to be repeatedly victimized.
- Indigenous females and males are 1.6 and 1.5 times more likely to be victimized repeatedly

Compared to 35-44 age group:

- Youth (12-17 years) and young adults (18-24 years) are 1.2 times more likely to be victimized repeatedly
- Female youth and female young adults are 1.5 and 1.2 times more likely to be victimized repeatedly
- Young adult males are 1.2 times more likely to be victimized repeatedly

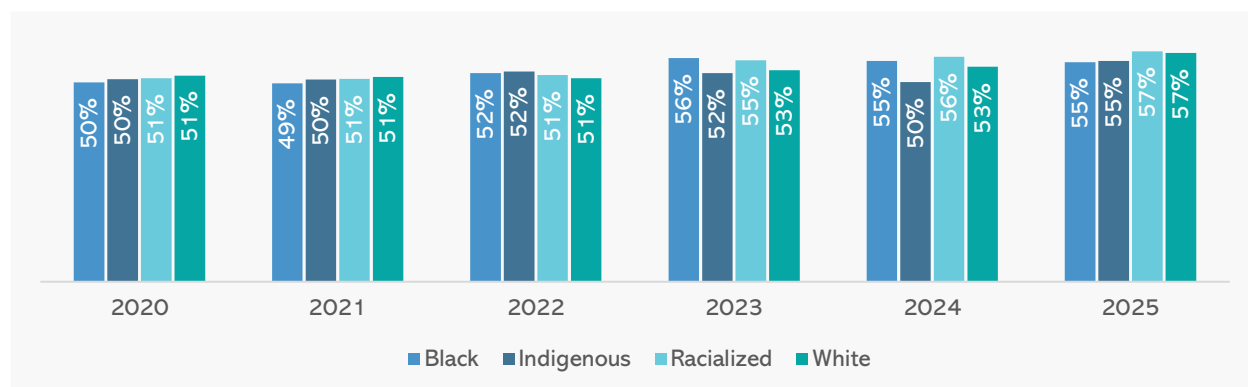
Clearance Rate⁹⁷

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).

The clearance rate refers to the proportion of reported criminal occurrences that are solved by police, typically through the identification of an accused person or by determining that no further investigative action is possible. Clearance rates are an important indicator of investigative effectiveness and can highlight how consistently police services are able to respond to and resolve violent incidents. When examined through a race-based lens, clearance rates can also reveal whether victims from different racial groups experience similar levels of investigative follow-through or whether disparities exist in how cases are prioritized, solved, or closed. Understanding these patterns supports efforts to strengthen accountability, improve investigative practices, and ensure that all victims receive equitable access to justice.

There is no substantial difference in clearance rate of violent crime by racial groups over the years. It is 2% higher for Racialized and White individuals compared to Black and Indigenous in 2025 (Figure 4.23).

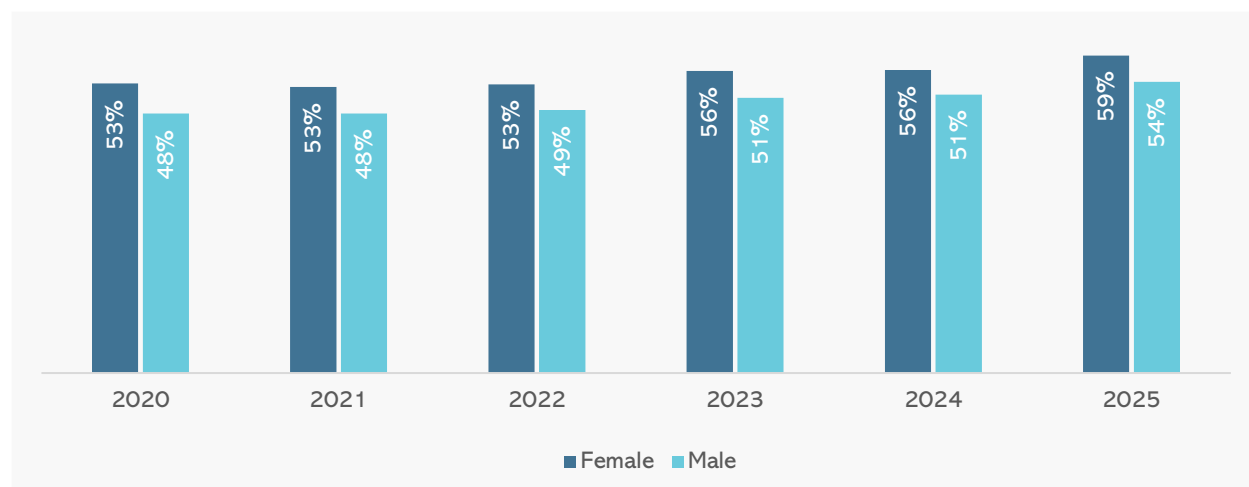
Figure 4.23: Clearance Rate of Victims of Violent Crime Occurrences



⁹⁷ Clearance is influenced by many factors unrelated to the victim's race (offender characteristics, witness cooperation, availability of the evidence, investigative complexity, etc.), so interpreting disproportionality based on victim's race can be misleading. A better approach is to treat clearance rate as a system outcome and analyze disparity within the victim population, not disproportionality against the general population. For this reason, disproportionality is not calculated for clearance rate. The disparity is calculated based on clearance rate of each race compared to White.

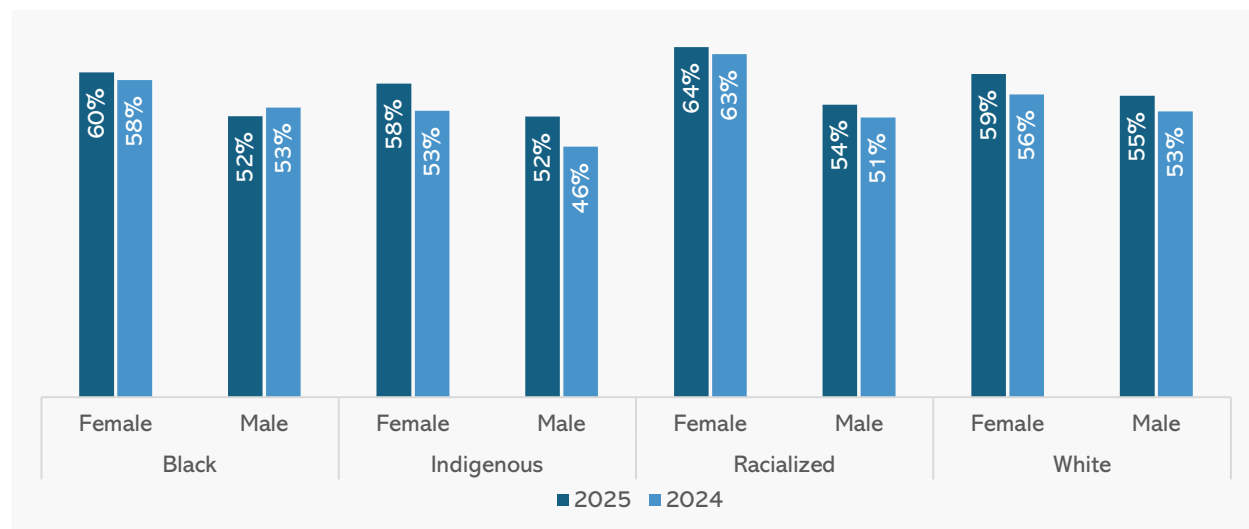
Clearance rate of violent crime is higher for female victims compared to male victims, irrespective of the year. On average, the clearance rate for female victims of violent crime is around 55% while it is 50% for male victims (Figure 4.24). Clearance rates are higher for female victims largely because these incidents more often involve known offenders, occur in settings where evidence is easier to collect, and follow established investigative protocols. In contrast, male-victim cases more frequently involve strangers or public-space violence, which are typically harder to solve.

Figure 4.24: Clearance Rate of Violent Crime by Gender



Clearance rate is 8%, 6%, 10% and 4% higher for Black, Indigenous, Racialized, and White females, respectively in 2025 compared to their male counterparts (Figure 4.25).

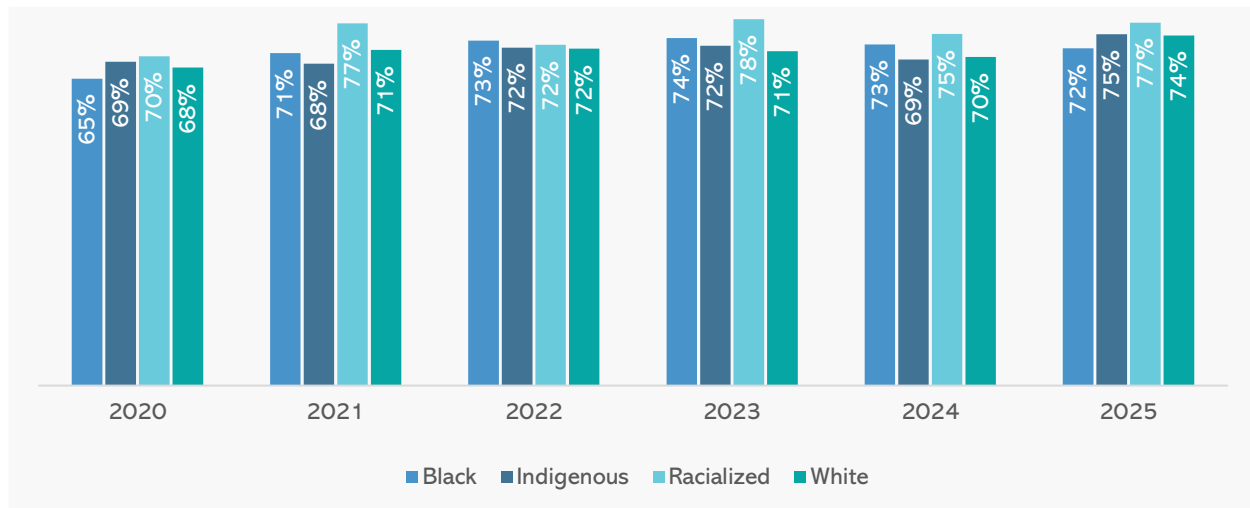
Figure 4.25: Clearance Rate of Violent Crime by Gender and Race



Clearance rate compared to the White victims of domestic assaults in 2025 (Figure 4.26):

- 2% lower for Black victims
- 1% higher for Indigenous victims
- 3% higher for Racialized victims

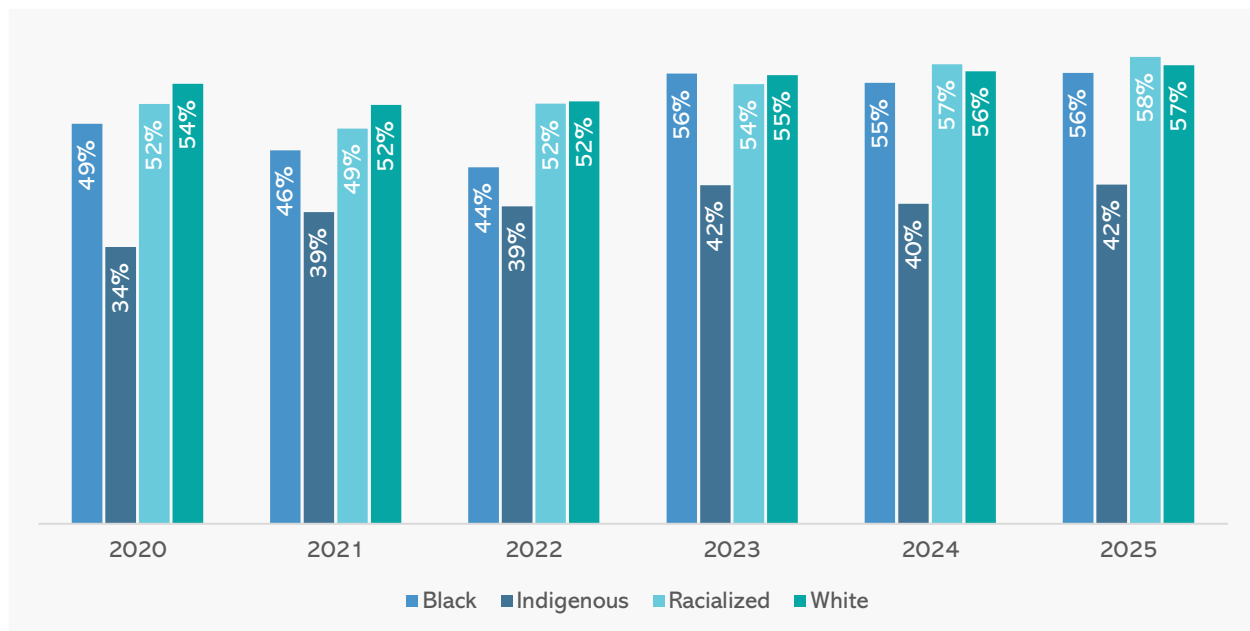
Figure 4.26: Clearance Rate of Domestic Assaults by Race



Clearance rate compared to the White victims of non-domestic assaults in 2025 (Figure 4.27):

- 1% lower for Black victims
- 15% lower for Indigenous victims
- 1% higher for Racialized victims

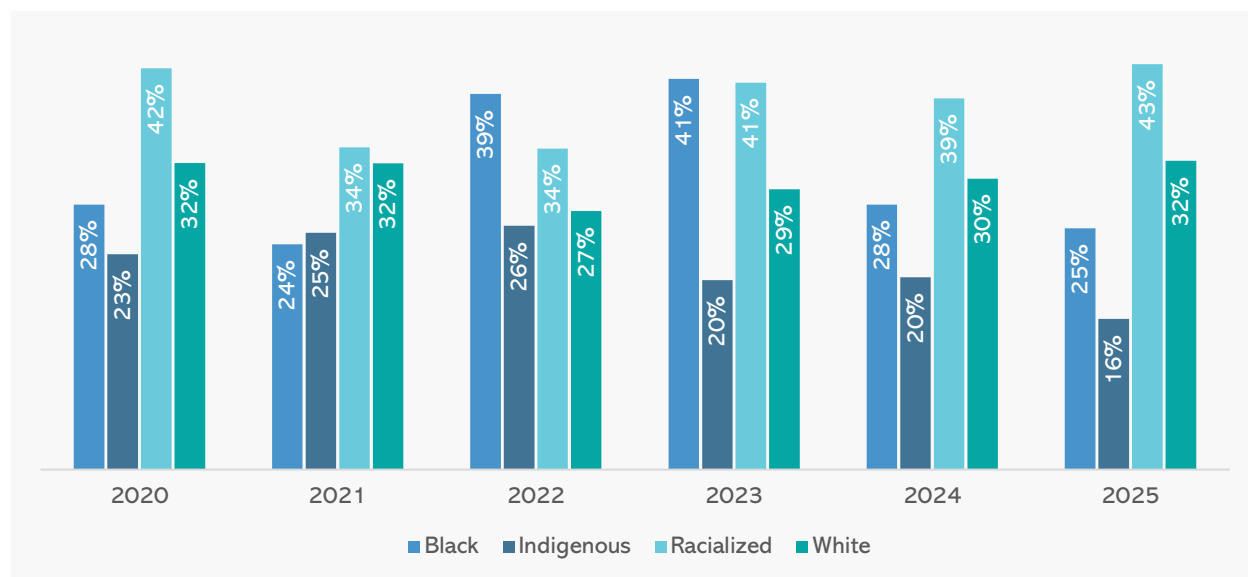
Figure 4.27: Clearance Rate of Non-Domestic Assaults by Race



Clearance rate compared to the White victims of sex offences in 2025 (Figure 4.28):

- 7% lower for Black victims
- 16% lower for Indigenous victims
- 11% higher for Racialized victims

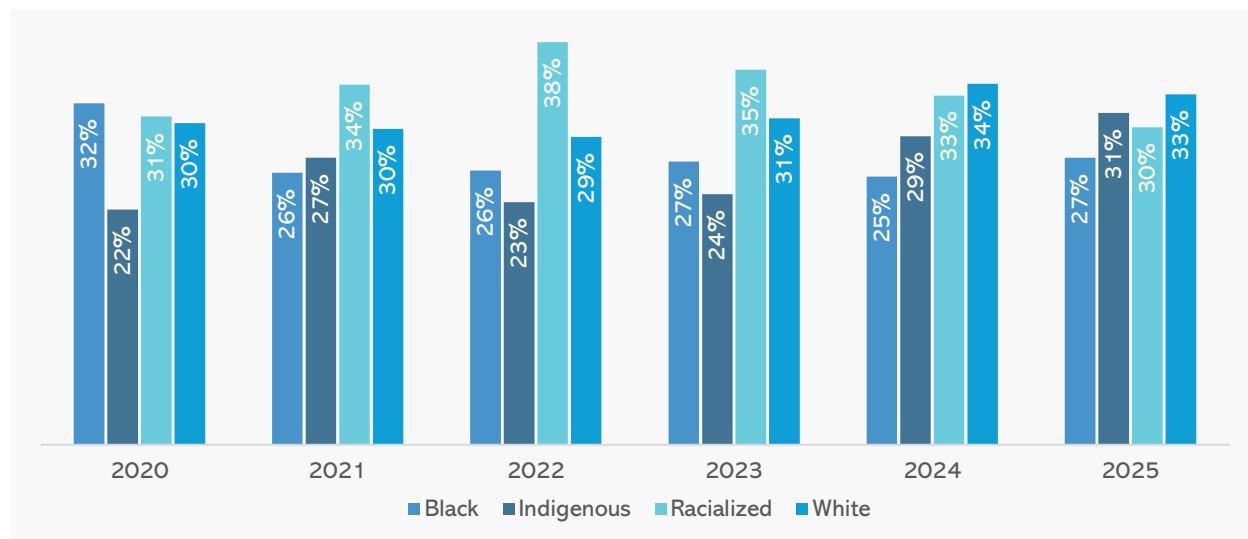
Figure 4.28: Clearance Rate of Sex Offences



Clearance rate compared to the White victims of person robbery offences in 2025 (Figure 4.29):

- 6% lower for Black victims
- 2% lower for Indigenous victims
- 3% lower for Racialized victims

Figure 4.29: Clearance Rate of Person Robbery Offences



Compared to their White counterparts in 2025, the occurrences are less likely to be cleared for (Table 4.7):

- Black victims of domestic assaults: 1.1 times
- Indigenous victims of sex offences: 2.1 times
- Black victims of sex offences: 1.3 times
- Indigenous victims of non-domestic assaults: 1.4 times
- Black victims of person robberies: 1.2 times

STRATEGIC INSIGHTS

This report clearly shows that violent victimization in Calgary is not evenly experienced. Indigenous people, particularly Indigenous women and girls, along with youth and young adults, face consistently higher risks of victimization and repeat harm. While trends are declining disproportionality for Indigenous victims in several areas and generally consistent clearance rates across racial groups, the persistence of repeat victimization highlights a need to move beyond description toward earlier, more targeted, and victim-centred action.

A relatively small proportion of victims, especially Indigenous women, youth, and those involved in domestic and intimate partner violence, experience a disproportionately large share of harm. Preventing the first repeat incident by expanding early-intervention and follow-up models for victims identified as high risk after an initial incident and strengthening supports that address underlying risk factors such as housing instability, substance use, and prior victimization.

Geographic patterns of victimization remain largely unchanged, with downtown and parts of northeast and central Calgary continuing to experience higher levels of violent harm. This requires location-based prevention strategies that integrate policing, community services, public health, and municipal partners. Targeted outreach approach in communities with sustained high victimization, focusing on domestic violence, youth safety, and violence prevention is also required.

Over-representation of youth and young adults among victims and repeat victimization rates require investment in youth-focused prevention, mentoring, and early-support initiatives that reduce exposure to violence and strengthening partnerships with schools, youth-serving agencies, and family supports to intervene earlier and more effectively.

Table 4.3: Proportionality, Disproportionality, and Disparity⁹⁸ in Victims of Violent Crime Types in 2025 compared to 5-year Average (2020-2024)

Crime Type	Domestic Assaults			Non-Domestic Assaults		
	Proportionality	Disproportionality	Disparity	Proportionality	Disproportionality	Disparity
Female	64%	1.26	1.71	29%	0.58	
Male	36%	0.74		71%	1.43	2.49
Race						
Indigenous	12%	3.37	4.43	6%	1.50	2.02
Black	8%	1.25	1.65	8%	1.22	1.65
Racialized	25%	0.66	0.87	27%	0.71	0.95
White	39%	0.76		38%	0.74	
Gender and Race						
Female						
Indigenous	14%	3.76	5.08	9%	2.42	2.92
Black	8%	1.24	1.67	8%	1.20	1.44
Racialized	26%	0.66	0.90	20%	0.53	0.64
White	38%	0.74		43%	0.83	
Male						
Indigenous	10%	3.08	4.00	4%	1.35	1.95
Black	8%	1.24	1.61	8%	1.24	1.80
Racialized	25%	0.66	0.86	31%	0.82	1.18
White	41%	0.77		37%	0.69	
Age Groups						
12 - 17 years	8%	1.05	0.71	12%	1.72	1.45
18 - 24 years	16%	1.95	1.32	15%	1.93	1.61
25 - 34 years	24%	1.81	1.22	25%	1.88	1.57
35 - 44 years	24%	1.48	1.00	20%	1.19	
45 - 54 years	15%	1.14	0.77	12%	0.91	0.76
Robbery						
Female	25%	0.49		86%	1.70	5.90
Male	75%	1.52	3.10	14%	0.29	
Race						
Indigenous	5%	1.34	2.32	6%	1.68	1.87
Black	5%	0.85	1.47	7%	1.08	1.19
Racialized	44%	1.15	1.99	21%	0.53	0.59
White	30%	0.58		47%	0.90	
Gender and Race						
Female						
Indigenous	10%	2.77	4.20	6%	1.58	1.73
Black				6%	1.00	1.09
Racialized	37%	0.96	1.45	21%	0.54	0.59
White	34%	0.66		47%	0.91	
Male						
Indigenous	3%	1.00	1.88			
Black	7%	1.07	2.01			
Racialized	47%	1.26	2.35			
White	29%	0.53				
Age Groups						
12 - 17 years	16%	2.19	2.50	18%	2.53	2.47
18 - 24 years	21%	2.69	3.06	17%	2.17	2.12
25 - 34 years	23%	1.75	1.99	17%	1.25	1.22
35 - 44 years	14%	0.88		17%	1.03	
45 - 54 years	10%	0.76	0.86	5%	0.36	0.35

⁹⁸ Values in red text show increase and values in blue text show decrease in 2025 compared to 5-year average. Values in black text show no change in 2025 compared to 5-year average.

⁹⁹ Analysis by racial group for male is not done due to lack of sufficient sample size.

Table 4.4: Proportionality, Disproportionality, and Disparity in Victim Factors in 2025 compared to 5-year Average (2020-2024)

Crime Type	Weapon Used			Physically Injured		
	Proportionality	Disproportionality	Disparity	Proportionality	Disproportionality	Disparity
Female	30%	0.62		47%	0.97	
Male	70%	1.35	2.18	53%	1.03	1.06
Race						
Indigenous	11%	1.59	1.76	10%	1.51	1.49
Black	9%	1.20	1.33	8%	1.07	1.06
Racialized	27%	0.99	1.10	26%	0.95	0.94
White	35%	0.90		40%	1.01	
Gender and Race						
Female						
Indigenous	15%	1.74	1.85	14%	1.57	1.58
Black	8%	1.08	1.15	8%	1.05	1.06
Racialized	22%	0.88	0.94	23%	0.92	0.93
White	39%	0.94		41%	0.99	
Male						
Indigenous	9%	1.85	2.06	7%	1.44	1.40
Black	9%	1.21	1.34	8%	1.07	1.04
Racialized	30%	0.99	1.10	29%	0.96	0.93
White	34%	0.90		39%	1.03	
Age						
12 - 17 years	15%	1.25	1.22	11%	0.94	0.91
18 - 24 years	15%	0.96	0.93	16%	1.02	0.99
25 - 34 years	24%	1.03	0.99	25%	1.09	1.06
35 - 44 years	21%	1.03		21%	1.03	
45 - 54 years	13%	1.01	0.98	12%	0.98	0.95
Living Together						
Female	63%	1.31	1.83	58%	1.21	1.51
Male	37%	0.71		42%	0.80	
Race						
Indigenous	8%	1.23	1.21	9%	1.37	1.44
Black	9%	1.17	1.15	8%	1.14	1.19
Racialized	29%	1.06	1.04	28%	1.03	1.08
White	40%	1.02		38%	0.96	
Gender and Race						
Female						
Indigenous	9%	1.05	1.14	11%	1.26	1.36
Black	8%	1.17	1.27	8%	1.12	1.21
Racialized	30%	1.22	1.33	26%	1.04	1.13
White	38%	0.92		38%	0.93	
Male						
Indigenous	7%	1.37	1.19	7%	1.37	1.41
Black	9%	1.16	1.00	9%	1.11	1.15
Racialized	27%	0.89	0.77	33%	1.06	1.09
White	44%	1.15		37%	0.97	
Age						
12 - 17 years	9%	0.76	0.66	16%	1.31	2.03
18 - 24 years	13%	0.82	0.71	11%	0.69	1.06
25 - 34 years	20%	0.88	0.76	10%	0.44	0.68
35 - 44 years	24%	1.16		13%	0.65	
45 - 54 years	16%	1.26	1.09	16%	1.33	2.05

Table 4.5: Proportionality, Disproportionality, and Disparity in Victim Factors 2025 compared to 5-year Average (2020-2024)

Crime Type	Victimized by Intimate Partners			Victimized by Strangers		
	Proportionality	Disproportionality	Disparity	Proportionality	Disproportionality	Disparity
Female	75%	1.57	3.31	30%	0.63	
Male	25%	0.47		70%	1.34	2.12
Race						
Indigenous	10%	1.57	1.39	4%	0.62	0.67
Black	7%	0.88	0.78	6%	0.82	0.88
Racialized	25%	0.91	0.80	31%	1.14	1.22
White	44%	1.13		37%	0.93	
Gender and Race						
Female						
Indigenous	11%	1.24	1.19	8%	0.86	0.87
Black	6%	0.90	0.87	5%	0.76	0.77
Racialized	26%	1.06	1.02	25%	1.02	1.03
White	43%	1.04		41%	0.99	
Male						
Indigenous	10%	1.96	1.50	3%	0.58	0.63
Black	7%	0.89	0.68	7%	0.83	0.90
Racialized	21%	0.68	0.52	35%	1.13	1.22
White	49%	1.30		35%	0.93	
Age Groups						
12 - 17 years	3%	0.28	0.18	11%	0.90	1.03
18 - 24 years	16%	0.99	0.65	19%	1.21	1.39
25 - 34 years	30%	1.31	0.86	26%	1.13	1.29
35 - 44 years	31%	1.52	1.00	18%	0.87	
45 - 54 years	14%	1.10	0.72	12%	0.93	1.07

Table 4.6: Proportionality¹⁰⁰ and Disparity of Repeat Victimization of Violent Crime in 2025 compared to 5-year Average (2020-2024)

Gender	Proportionality	Disparity	Age Groups	Proportionality	Disparity
Female	51%	1.14	12 - 17 years	15%	1.24
Male	49%		18 - 24 years	18%	1.15
Race			25 - 34 years	25%	1.07
Black	7%	0.85	35 - 44 years	21%	
Indigenous	12%	1.56	45 - 54 years	12%	0.93
Racialized	20%	0.66	Gender and Age Groups		
White	44%		Female		
Gender and Race			12 - 17 years	16%	1.53
Female			18 - 24 years	19%	1.20
Black	7%	0.83	25 - 34 years	26%	1.19
Indigenous	15%	1.59	35 - 44 years	21%	
Racialized	16%	0.59	45 - 54 years	11%	0.95
White	46%		Male		
Male			12 - 17 years	13%	1.00
Black	8%	0.87	18 - 24 years	18%	1.10
Indigenous	8%	1.45	25 - 34 years	23%	0.95
Racialized	25%	0.73	35 - 44 years	21%	
White	43%		45 - 54 years	13%	0.91
			55 - 64 years	7%	0.74

¹⁰⁰ The proportionality in this table refers to the proportion of repeat victimization.

Table 4.7: Proportionality¹⁰¹ and Disparity¹⁰² in Clearance Rate in 2025 compared to 5-year Average

Race	Domestic Assaults		Sex Offences ¹⁰³	
	Proportionality	Disparity	Proportionality	Disparity
Black	8%	1.04	5%	1.28
Indigenous	12%	1.00	5%	2.05
Racialized	26%	0.96	25%	0.76
White	40%		47%	
Gender				
Female	66%	0.91	87%	0.95
Male	34%		13%	
Gender and Race				
Female				
Black	8%	1.04	5%	1.18
Indigenous	13%	1.01	5%	2.09
Racialized	27%	0.96	25%	0.71
White	39%		45%	
Male				
Black	8%	1.07		
Indigenous	10%	0.99		
Racialized	25%	0.97		
White	43%			
Age				
12 - 17 years	7%	1.10		
18 - 24 years	15%	1.03		
25 - 34 years	23%	1.04		
35 - 44 years	25%			
45 - 54 years	16%	1.01		
55 - 64 years	7%	1.06		
Non-Domestic Assaults			Robbery ¹⁰⁴	
Black	8%	1.02	5%	1.22
Indigenous	4%	1.35	5%	1.06
Racialized	27%	0.98	40%	1.10
White	38%		31%	
Gender				
Female	29%	1.01	31%	0.74
Male	71%		69%	
Gender and Race				
Female				
Black	9%	0.89		
Indigenous	7%	1.34		
Racialized	20%	1.00		
White	43%			
Male				
Black	8%	1.05		
Indigenous	3%	1.41		
Racialized	30%	0.97		
White	37%			
Age Groups				
12 - 17 years	11%	1.04		
18 - 24 years	14%	1.10		
25 - 34 years	26%	0.98		
35 - 44 years	21%			
45 - 54 years	12%	1.04		
55 - 64 years	10%	0.96		

¹⁰¹ The proportionality in this table refers to the proportion of cleared occurrences. The higher the proportion, the better the outcome.

¹⁰² Disparity values above 1 show disparity which means lower clearance rate.

¹⁰³ Analysis by age groups is not done due to lack of sufficient sample size.

¹⁰⁴ Analysis by gender and race and age groups is not done due to lack of sufficient sample size.

Mental Health Form 10 Apprehensions

BACKGROUND

To examine the relationship between demographic characteristics and mental health crises in a policing context, this analysis focuses on Form 10 apprehensions under the Mental Health Act (MHA). While police are authorized to execute a range of MHA Forms, Form 10 apprehensions are unique in that the determination of a suspected mental disorder is made by the attending officer. In contrast, other MHA Forms are issued following an assessment by a judge or health professional. The analysis of Form 10 apprehensions is mainly focused on the concept of proportionality and disproportionality ([methodology](#)).

Alberta Mental Health Act: Context and Legislative Authority

Section 12(1) of the *Alberta Mental Health Act*, defines authority for apprehension via Form 10 as:

When a peace officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that:

- a person is suffering from a mental disorder, and
- within a reasonable time, the person is likely to cause harm to others or to suffer negative effects, including substantial mental or physical deterioration or serious physical impairment, as a result of or related to the mental disorder,

the peace officer may apprehend the person and convey the person to a facility or a secure location for examination.

KEY FINDINGS

- *Form 10 Apprehensions have increased steadily between 2023 and 2025.*
 - *This period reflects the first years in which Form 10 Apprehensions can be reliably identified in the data.*
- *At an aggregate level, Form 10 Apprehensions are evenly distributed between females and males.*
- *Form 10 Apprehensions are disproportionately concentrated among adolescents and young adults, with distinct age patterns by gender.*
 - *Females are most frequently represented among youth aged 12–17, while males are most frequently represented among adults aged 25–34.*
 - *Older adults (55–64 and 65+) account for a smaller share relative to their presence in the general population.*
- *The racial composition of Form 10 Apprehensions is stable across the three-year period, with consistent patterns observed for both females and males.*
 - *White and Indigenous individuals are over-represented relative to their share of Calgary's population, racialized individuals are under-represented, and Black individuals are represented at a level broadly aligned with population share.*

- *Form 10 Apprehensions are concentrated within a small set of call-types, primarily suicide-related calls and mental-health-related concerns.*
 - *Domestic-related, check-on-welfare, and other call-types account for smaller but consistent shares.*
- *The distribution of call-types varies meaningfully by both gender and race.*
 - *Suicide-related calls dominate across all race groups for females, while call-type distributions among males vary more substantially, particularly between suicide-related and mental-health related interactions.*
- *Comparisons reveal a few differences in the distribution of call-types across race groups, including variation in mental-health-related, domestic-related, and suicide-related interactions relative to White individuals within the same gender.*
 - *Racialized females show a higher relative representation in domestic-related calls, with a disparity ratio of 1.92 compared to White females.*
 - *Racialized and Indigenous females show lower relative representation in check-on-welfare calls, with ratios of 0.61 and 0.71, respectively, compared to White females.*
 - *Black males show a lower relative representation in suicide-related calls, with a ratio of 0.56 compared to White males.*

Analysis

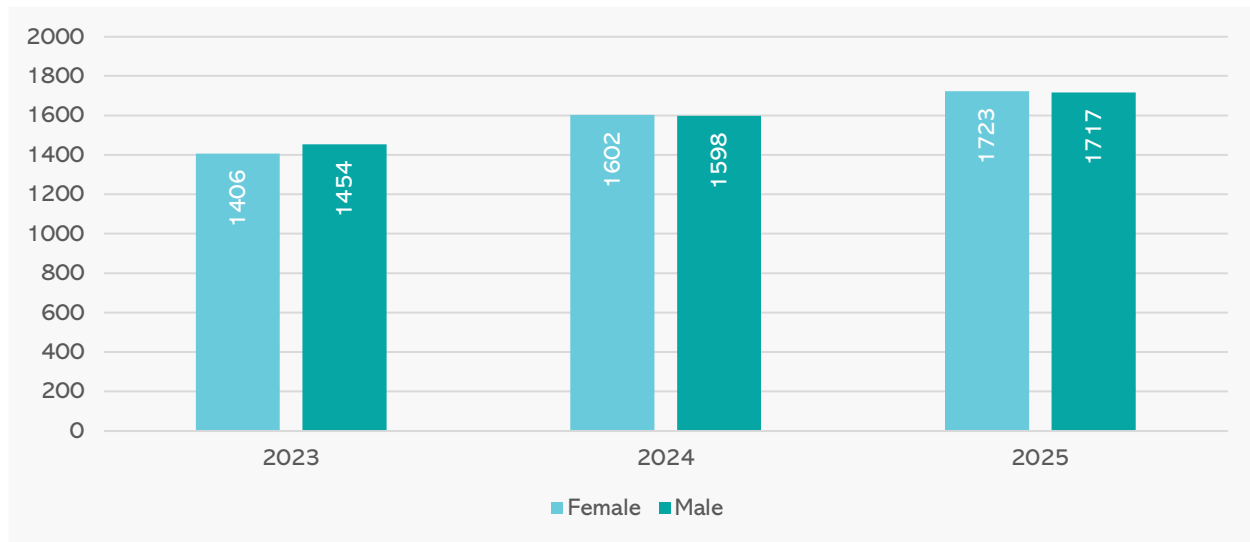
This analysis introduces a new component to the report. As such, findings are presented at a high level and should be considered exploratory.

- Comparisons across years are limited, as 2023 represents the first full year in which the Form 10 Apprehensions could be reliably identified in the data.
- Results are derived from the Mental Health Apprehension Questionnaire, implemented partway through 2022.

As shown in Figure 5.1, the total number of Form 10 Apprehensions has increased over the 2023-2025 period. At an aggregate level, the distribution of male and female subjects closely mirrors that of the general population.

- This indicates that Form 10 Apprehensions are not gender-skewed overall, and that any observed gender differences by call-type, age, or race are unlikely to be driven by population-level imbalance.

Figure 5.1: Gender associated to Mental Health Form 10 Apprehensions, 2023-2025



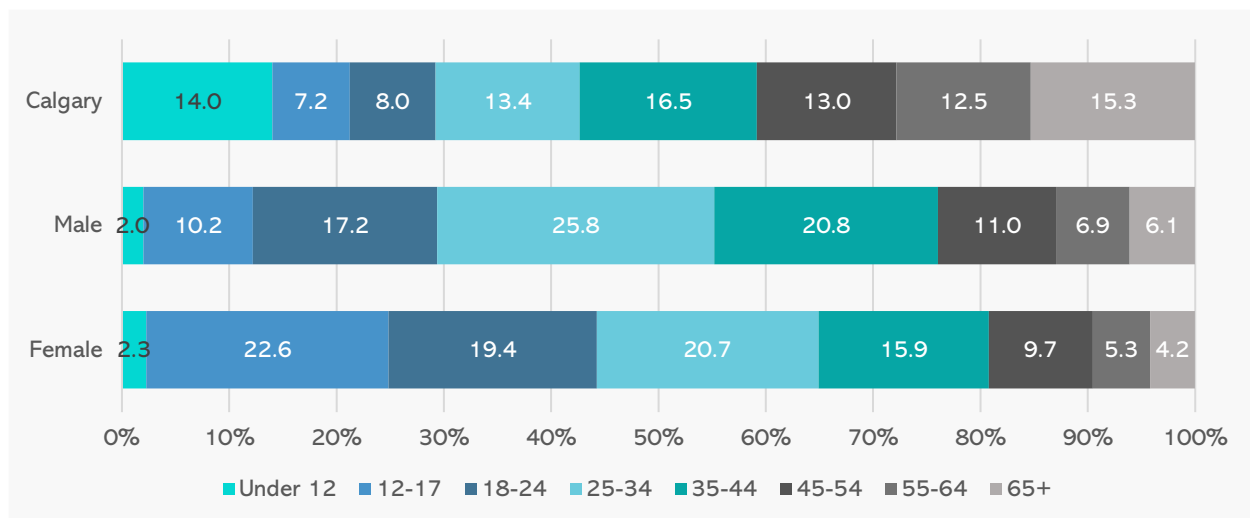
Age and Gender Distribution

While overall volumes are evenly distributed by gender, differences emerge when age is considered (Figure 5.2). The age profile of subjects varies between males and females:

- Among female subjects, the largest proportion falls within the 12–17 age group.
- Among male subjects, 25–34-year-olds represent the largest age group.
- Older adults, particularly those aged 55–64 and 65+, are under-represented among both males and females relative to their presence in the general population.

These age- and gender-based patterns provide important context for the call-type and race-based analyses that follow.

Figure 5.2: Age group by gender for Form 10 Apprehensions, 2023-2025



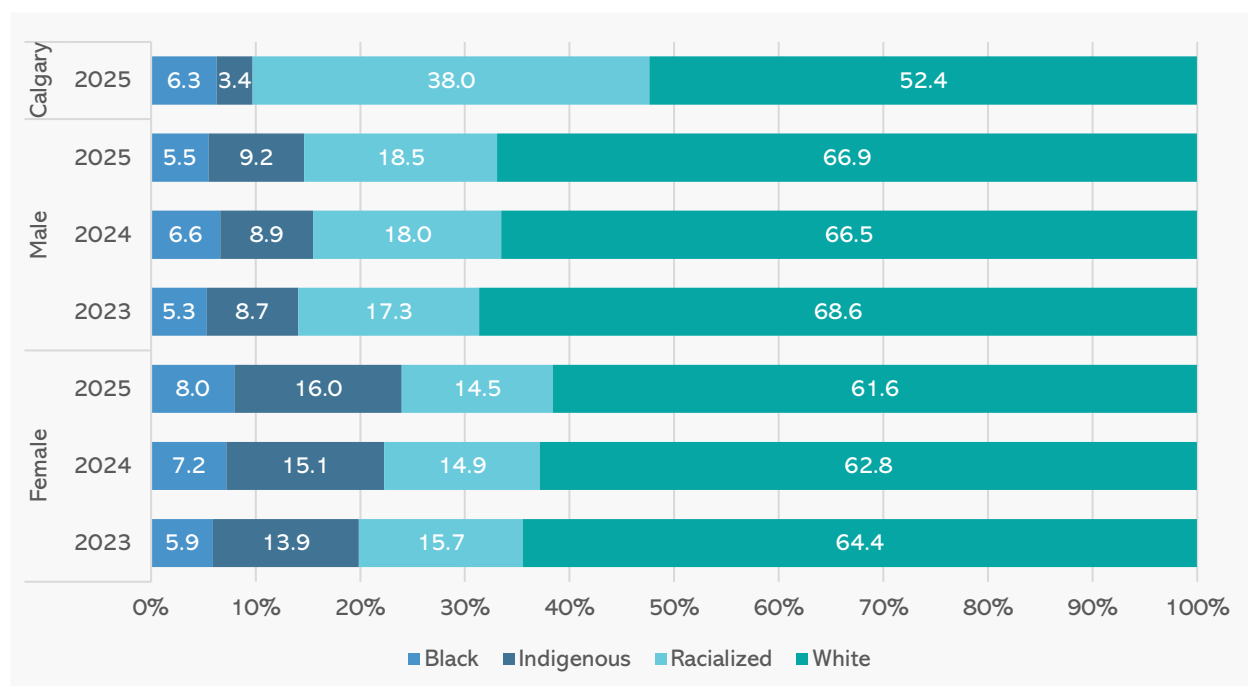
Race and Gender Composition of Form 10 Apprehensions

Across the 2023–2025 period, while notable gender differences are observed, the racial composition of Form 10 Apprehensions remains broadly stable for both females and males (Figure 5.3).

- White individuals account for the largest proportion of records in all years and are over-represented compared to their share of the general Calgary population by (1.24 times overall; 1.20 for female individuals and 1.28 for males).
- Indigenous individuals are also over-represented compared to their share of the population with a higher representation among females (4.43) than males (2.62).
- Racialized individuals are under-represented relative to their population share.
- The proportion of Black individuals aligns relatively closely with their share of the Calgary population.

These patterns show little year-to-year fluctuation suggesting that observed differences reflect persistent structural features of mental-health-related police contact rather than short-term change.

Figure 5.3: Race by gender for Form 10 Apprehensions, 2023-2025



Call-Types Associated with Form 10 Apprehensions

During the course of their duties, police officers respond to a variety of call-types. However, the Form 10 Apprehensions are concentrated within four or five types of calls, primarily:

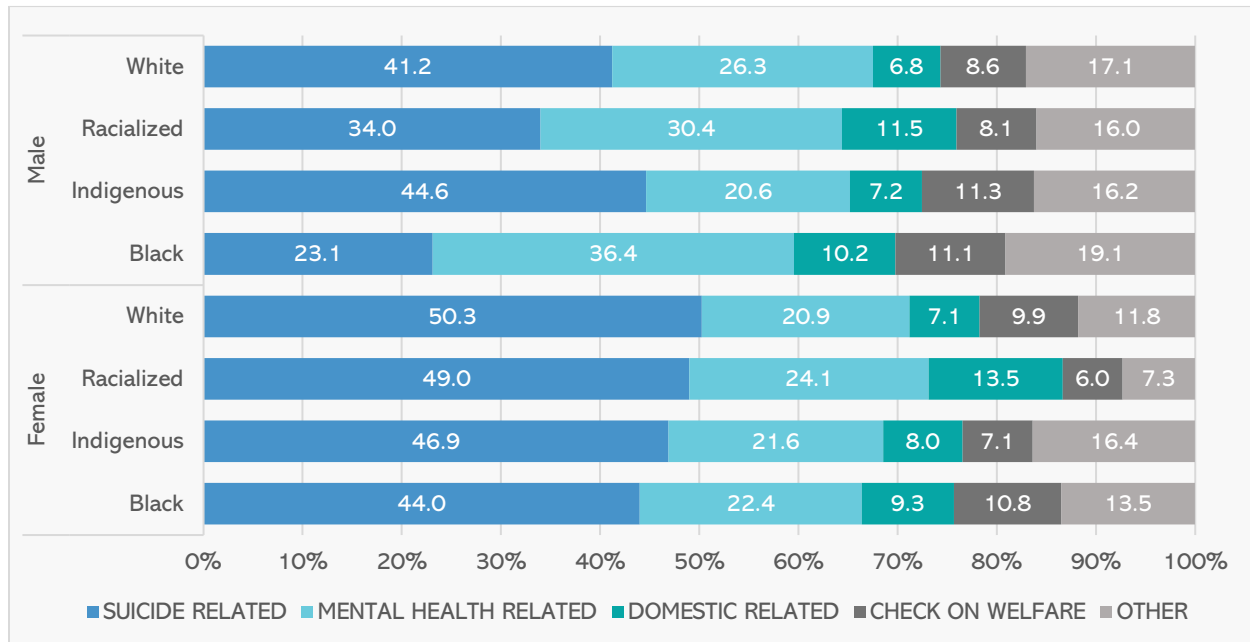
- Suicide-related calls
- Mental health concerns or mental health warrants
- Domestic-related calls
- Check-on-welfare calls

- All other call-types combined

Figure 5.4 examines the distribution of these call-types by gender and race. The distribution of mental-health calls shows both consistent patterns and meaningful variation across gender and racial groups.

- For female subjects, suicide-related interactions comprise the largest share of Form 10 Apprehensions across all race groups ranging from:
 - 44% among Black females
 - to just over 50% among White females
- Among male subjects, call-type distributions vary more substantially by race:
 - Black males are most frequently represented through mental-health related (non-suicide) calls (36.4%).
 - For Indigenous males, suicide-related interactions remain the dominant call-type (44.6%).
 - White males also show a high proportion of suicide-related interactions (41.2%).
 - Racialized males show a more balanced distribution between mental-health (30.4%), and suicide related (34.0%) calls.
- Responses associated with domestic-related, check on welfare, and all other call types account for smaller shares across all groups.

Figure 5.4: Form 10 Apprehension Call-Types, by Race and Gender, 2023-2025



Disparity by Call-Type

When examining disparities¹⁰⁵ relative to White individuals within the same gender, several notable differences in call-type distributions emerge:

- Racialized females show a higher relative representation in domestic-related calls, with a disparity ratio of 1.92 compared to White females.
- Racialized and Indigenous females show lower relative representation in check-on-welfare calls, with ratios of 0.61 and 0.71, respectively, compared to White females.
- Across all non-White female groups, suicide-related calls account for a lower share relative to White females, with ratios ranging from 0.88 to 0.97.
- Among male subjects, Racialized males have a notably higher relative representation in domestic-related calls, with a ratio of 1.69 compared to White males.
- Black males show an elevated relative representation in mental-health related (non-suicide) calls, with a disparity ratio of 1.39 compared to White males.
- Black males also show a lower relative representation in suicide-related calls, with a ratio of 0.56 compared to White males.

STRATEGIC INSIGHTS

Form 10 apprehensions reflect a narrowly defined but critical point of police involvement in mental health crises, occurring only when officers determine that an individual meets the legislative threshold for immediate risk and must be conveyed to care.

Overall gender parity indicates that Form 10 authority is applied evenly at an aggregate level, while age-based differences suggest distinct patterns in how mental health crises emerge and come to police attention across the life course, particularly among youth and young adults. Persistent differences by race and call-type highlight that individuals come into contact with police through varied crisis contexts, which are predominantly shaped by broader social and structural factors rather than differential police discretion.

As this is the first reporting cycle with sufficiently reliable Form 10 data, the findings should be viewed as a baseline rather than an endpoint. Going forward, the focus should be on monitoring whether observed patterns persist, intensify, or shift over time and complementing descriptive analysis with outcome-focused measures where feasible, such as repeat apprehensions.

¹⁰⁵ In this context, disparity refers to differences in the proportion of Form 10 Apprehensions associated with specific call-types, compared to White individuals within the same gender.

PUBLICATION DATE

2026.05.05

AUTHORS

Corporate Data & Analytics Unit

2025 CPS REPORT

ANALYSIS OF RACE DATA OF USE OF FORCE SUBJECTS



**CALGARY
POLICE
SERVICE**

ANALYSIS OF RACE DATA OF USE OF FORCE SUBJECTS

This is the third annual report examining racial data associated to use of force subjects. Previously released reports covered the years 2023 and 2024 and the findings from 2025 data presented here are consistent with findings of previous analyses.

Key Findings

- The proportion of females as subjects of force decreased in 2025 (17%), for the first time since gradual increases were observed during 2020–2024 and since the all-time high proportion was recorded in 2024 (23%).
- The use of force subject population and arrested persons populations are highly correlated, but little alignment exists between the use of force subject population and the general Calgary population.
- Physical methods of force are used more frequently than intermediate methods (across all populations). 2025 saw the largest volume of physical methods used; the volume of intermediate methods peaked in 2023. An under-representation is observed for Indigenous and Racialized subjects in both physical and intermediate methods, as well as in all selected individual force methods (stuns/strikes, dynamic takedown, conducted energy weapon (CEWs) and police service dog (PSD) contact).
- Black persons are somewhat more likely to become force subjects in CFS involving assaults (1.4 to 1.8x more) than White persons.
- Indigenous persons are less likely to become force subjects in calls for service (CFS) involving mental health than White persons (2 to 3x less).
- Racialized persons are less likely than White persons to become force subjects in any of the five most frequently occurring call categories – in CFS involving suspicious persons/vehicles, in disturbances and assaults, in calls related to mental health, and in domestic calls.

Table of Contents

ANALYSIS OF RACE DATA OF USE OF FORCE SUBJECTS	2
Key Findings	2
Introduction	4
Concepts	4
Methodology	5
AGGREGATE DATA.....	6
FORCE SUBJECT DEMOGRAPHICS.....	6
FORCE SUBJECTS AND FORCE METHOD CATEGORIES.....	11
INDIVIDUAL FORCE METHODS.....	13
FORCE SUBJECTS AND CALL FOR SERVICE TYPES.....	15
CONCLUDING REMARKS	18
GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	19

Introduction

The collection and analysis of race-based data (RBD) has become an essential tool for understanding disparities in law enforcement contacts. 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 interactions with the police – and why racialized disparities persist – is essential for creating equitable policing practices.

Police use of force refers to actions taken by officers when enforcing or maintaining order or preserving human life – and involves an array of methods employed, from verbal techniques to the application of force. These applications must adhere to the principles of being necessary, reasonable and proportionate (NRP) given the circumstances. All Canadian police agencies are required to collect, assess, analyse, and report¹ data on use of force incidents, and the CPS has specific guidelines² for reporting incidents that meet the use of force threshold.

There are ~600,000 face-to-face interactions between officers and the public each year (2020 to 2025). Less than 1% (0.13-0.17%), or 750 to 900 of these interactions per year resulted in the application of police force (or one in every 600 to 790).

Concepts

The concepts of proportionality and disparity were applied to allow the CPS to identify and monitor indicators of bias and systemic racism.

- Proportionality considers how the use of force subjects compare to a reference population. Often, census data is used, but a reference population can also be derived from a specific sub-set of police interactions, such as “all arrested persons”.

¹ The CPS continually analyzes officer de-escalation and uses of force; the results of these analyses are summarized in annual reports and available publicly.

² CPS officers need to adhere to several policy documents related to de-escalation and use of force.

- Disparity refers to a state of *being unequal*. It is used to detect unequal treatment or outcomes experienced by different groups. More specifically, it compares the outcomes between different racial groups within the sub-set of individuals subjected to one or more force methods. A disparity test can help answer questions such as “Is a Black person more or less likely to face force than a White subject?”.

Methodology

This analysis is based on a combination of data collected through SBOR³ reporting and in the CPS records management system (RMS – Sentry). The Sentry data is related to incident classification and the personal information of use of force subjects.

In 2020, the Calgary Police Service (CPS) made a commitment to collect and report on race-based data, driven by community consultation, and the belief that true transparency and equity are the foundations of trust. At that time, the Indigenous and Black communities called out for disaggregated data – as such, the racial categories in this report are Black, Indigenous, Racialized⁴, White and Racially Ambiguous.

The analysis of disproportionality and disparity contained in this report is presented through calculated values, where a value of 1.00 represents no disparity. 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. The values are summarized in colour-coded tables.

In this report, the base population for calculating disparity was White subject group to identify if disparity with other racial subject groups exists.

³ SBOR – Subject Behaviour/ Officer Response form, completed by officers for reporting incidents involving the use of force.

⁴ Persons, whose race/ethnicity is other than Black, Indigenous or White.

AGGREGATE DATA⁵

This report uses aggregated race information data of force subjects (persons involved in a use of force incident). Aggregate data is compiled via data mining and examines the last five years of data for each person, aggregating them into one descriptor. For this report covering 2020–2025, subject records from 2016–2025 were used.

- In 2025, force subjects were White (49%), Indigenous (13%), Black (10%), and Racialized (12%).
- The race data in 2025 was Racially Ambiguous⁶ for 14% of subjects, and no race data was collected for another 2% of subjects.

FORCE SUBJECT DEMOGRAPHICS

The Calgary census (“general”) population shows a ~50% males and ~50% females split consistently over time.

Figure 1

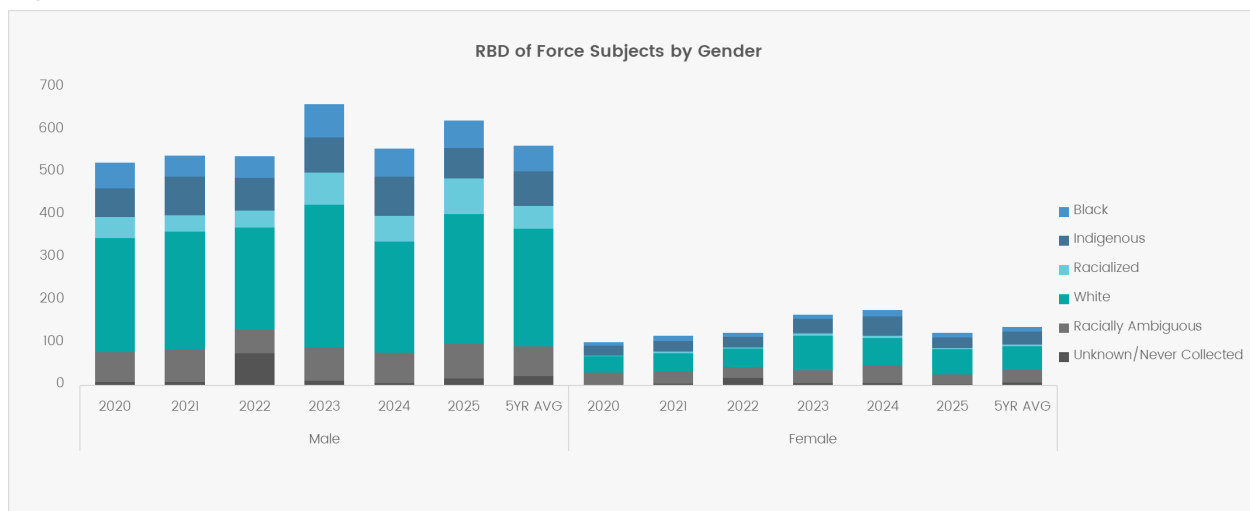


Figure 1 shows that when compared to the Calgary census population, the force

⁵ Race data collection is not mandatory and is often missing from SBOR reports. To correct for missing data, the analysis leverages race data from other records in the Records Management System (Sentry), by data-mining all interactions over the past five years. Data obtained in this manner is referred to as *aggregate* data. *Disaggregated* data, on the contrary, is data collected at the time the occurrence report is submitted.

⁶ Using aggregate data derived from the data-mining approach, many individuals have differing descriptors recorded over time (e.g., White in one record, but Indigenous in another). As a result, the data for those individuals is considered racially ambiguous.

subject population looks quite different. It is disproportionate – males are over-represented (2025: 83% of force subjects vs. 50% in general population) and females are under-represented (2025: 17% of force subjects vs 50% in general population).

- The majority of force subjects were male; approximately four out of every five. The proportion of male subjects has been gradually decreasing between 2020 and 2024 (average: 78%). 2025 shows an end to this trend – the male proportion increased to 83%.
- The proportion of female subjects has been steadily increasing over the five years 2020-2024 (from 16% to 23%) which corresponded with females being increasingly involved in crime (break & enters, stolen vehicles, retail store thefts, etc.). The 2025 data shows a decrease in the proportion of females (17%), or one in six of all force subjects.
- For comparison, female arrestees represented between 21% and 24% of all arrested persons (between 2020 and 2024) . In 2025, as well as on average, it was 22%.

Use of Force Review

Policy requires that officers report all use of force incidents. The reports are reviewed by a subject matter expert and an analyst to ensure adherence to the NRP principles (necessary, reasonable and proportionate), training standards and policy. These reports form the basis for this report as well as informing training standards.

Figure 2

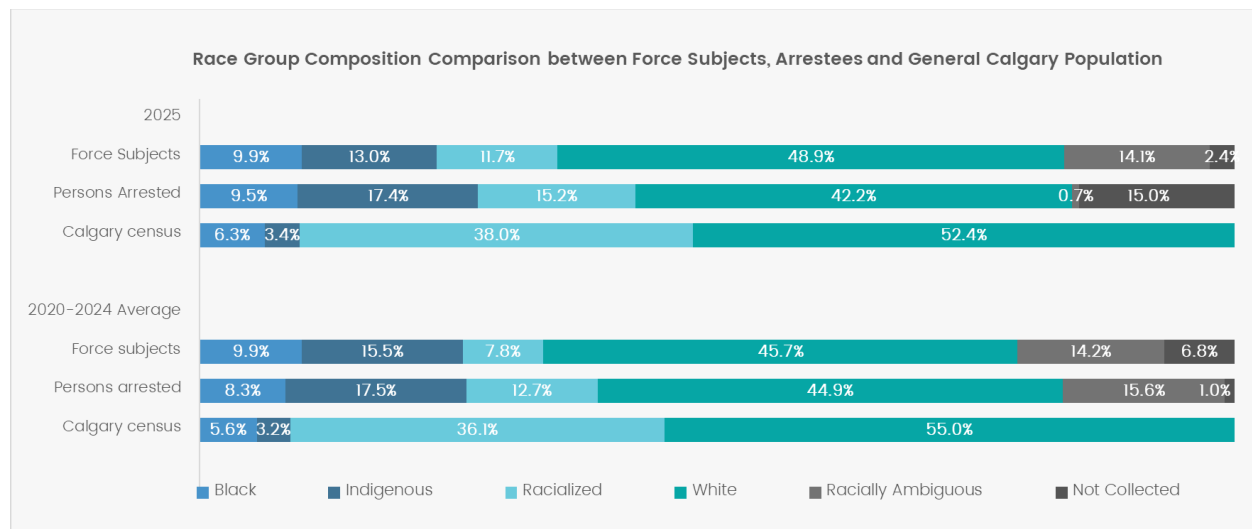


Figure 2 compares race group compositions of the force subjects, the Calgary census population, and arrested persons. While the force subject datasets and Calgary census population differ, the force subject and arrested persons datasets are aligned – they correlate. Since the force subject and arrested persons populations closely correlate, all analyses in this report are based on these two datasets.

The comparisons against general Calgary census population were included in Race Data Analysis reports in 2023 and 2024 for illustrative purposes and to visualise how the force subject population is not reflective of the general population. Starting with this 2025 report, these are no longer included, and analysis includes only the dataset of arrested persons since it correlates with the force subject dataset.

Table 1

PROPORTIONALITY OF FORCE SUBJECT GENDER														
Compared to Arrested Persons								Compared to Arrested Persons						
MALES								FEMALES						
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG
1.22	1.01	1.03	1.29	1.04	0.98	1.14	Black	2.90	2.36	1.53	1.22	1.78	0.93	1.59
0.87	1.20	0.99	0.82	1.02	0.83	0.97	Indigenous	0.80	0.81	0.76	0.70	0.86	0.48	0.79
0.69	0.53	0.56	0.82	0.59	0.77	0.63	Racialized	0.17	0.56	0.23	0.51	0.51	0.24	0.43
1.08	1.06	0.94	1.11	0.97	1.12	1.09	White	0.87	0.89	0.90	1.22	0.94	0.90	1.02
legend: < 0.5 0.5 - 1.0 1.0 - 1.5 1.5 - 2.0 2.0 and >														

Table 1 breaks down the disproportionality of force subject gender by race group to arrested persons. When the force subject population is compared to persons arrested by Calgary police officers, some disproportionality can be observed. Black, Indigenous and White males are proportionate, and Racialized males are under-represented. Indigenous and White females are proportionate, and Racialized females are under-represented. Black females were over-represented in 2020 and 2021 but are quite proportionate in 2022–2025.

Incidents Involving PSD Contacts

Police service dogs are used primarily for tracking fleeing suspects and searching buildings – particularly in high-risk incidents posing a public safety threat, and involving subjects who are confirmed or presumed to be armed. Handlers announce their presence and issue warnings that a dog will be released if the suspect does not surrender, allowing reasonable time for compliance. The canines are trained to locate, alert to, and sometimes physically apprehend suspects who do not surrender using "grip training" (contact and hold). The suspect identity is often not known until the physical apprehension. A review of case files involving PSD contacts was conducted to assess potential drivers for the over-representation of Black subjects.

In 2025, The Canine units attended 48% more CFS in 2025 (n=6178) than in 2024 (n=4155). The PSD contact nominal counts increased from 53 to 62, but at the same time the contact rate decreased from 1.28% to 1.0% of all attended CFS.

62 contacts occurred in 2025, predominantly in relation to stolen vehicles, dangerous driving behaviours, and break & enters. Nine of the contacts involved

Black males. All of these nine incidents were related to drivers and driving behaviours – in situations including executing warrants for arrest (issued Canada-wide or locally), driving vehicles in a manner dangerous to public safety and fleeing from a traffic stop (where firearms and/or drugs were later recovered).

Table 2

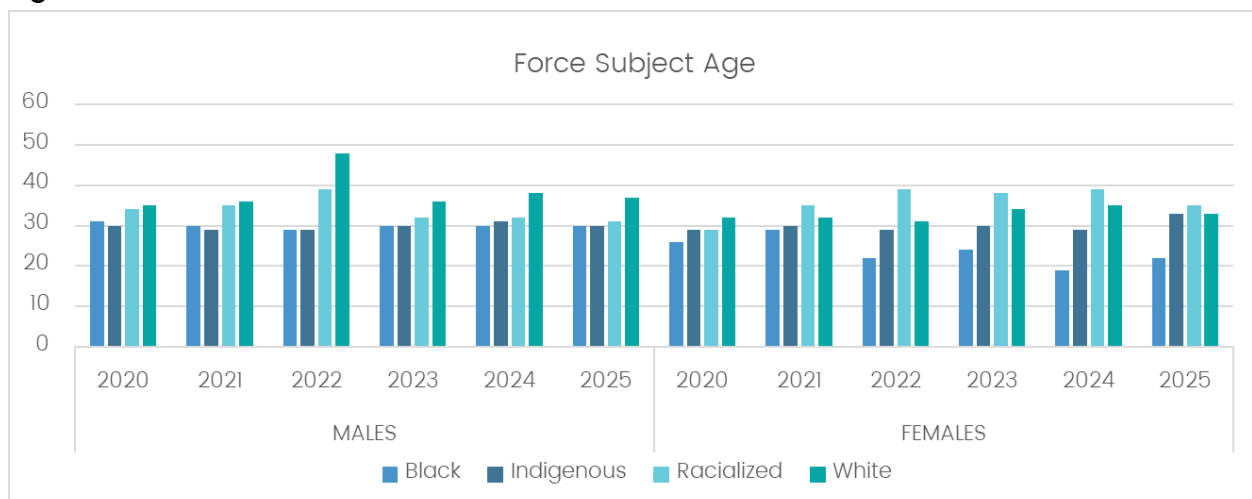
DISPARITY OF FORCE SUBJECT GENDER

Compared to Arrested Persons								Compared to Arrested Persons						
MALES								FEMALES						
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG
1.12	0.95	1.09	1.16	1.07	0.87	1.08	Black	3.34	2.66	1.69	1.00	1.90	1.03	2.12
0.80	1.13	1.05	0.73	1.04	0.74	0.95	Indigenous	0.92	0.91	0.84	0.57	0.92	0.53	0.83
0.63	0.49	0.59	0.74	0.60	0.69	0.61	Racialized	0.19	0.63	0.25	0.42	0.55	0.26	0.41

legend: < 0.5 0.5 - 1.0 1.0 - 1.5 1.5 - 2.0 2.0 and >

Table 2 examines the gender disparity of Black, Indigenous and Racialized force subjects. That is, whether force was used more or less towards male/female subjects who are Black, Indigenous or Racialized than towards White male/female subjects. The red highlighted areas in the arrested persons comparisons show that Black females were over-represented as being subject of police force in 2020-2022 and 2024 but not in 2023 or 2025. Indigenous persons and Black males do not show any disparity, and Racialized persons are under-represented.

Figure 3



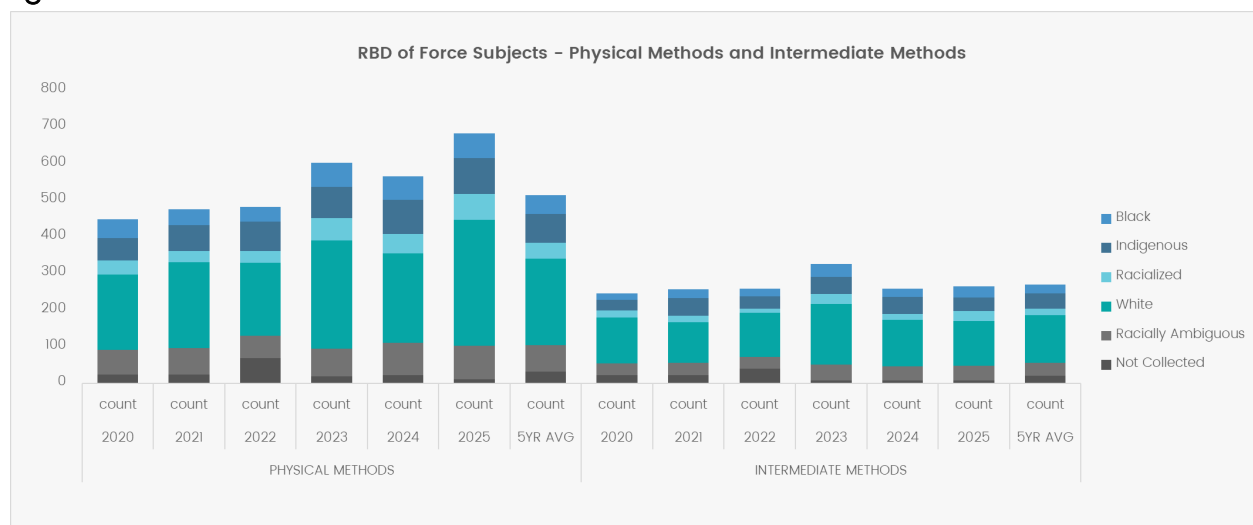
Subject age (shown in Figure 3) has been consistent over the past six years. Amongst males, Black and Indigenous are the youngest groups (30 years old, on average) , followed by Racialized (34 years) . White males show the highest average age of 38 years and are the largest group in terms of counts. Black females tend to be the youngest female category, with an average age of 24, followed by Indigenous (30 years) and White females (33 years) . Racialized females tend to be of the highest average age (36 years) and are also the smallest group (fewest total counts) .

FORCE SUBJECTS AND FORCE METHOD CATEGORIES

This section of the analysis shows individual force methods grouped into two categories:

- Physical methods – includes stuns/ strikes, dynamic takedowns, LVNR[®] , leg restraints, spit masks, restraint rings, and other physical methods.
- Intermediate methods – includes batons, OC spray, CEWs, PSD contacts, ERIW and firearms (pointed and fired) .⁷

Figure 4



⁷ LVNR[®] refers to Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint[®] , OC spray refers to oleoresin capsicum spray, CEW refers to conducted energy weapon, PSD to police service dog, and ERIW refers to less lethal weapon.

Figure 4 presents the force subject count comparisons by race category for both method groups between 2020 and 2025 (including a five-year average).

It shows that physical methods are used more frequently than intermediate methods (across all subjects). It also shows that the highest volume of physical methods was deployed in 2025 and intermediate methods in 2023 – both due to increased use towards White subjects.

Table 3

RBD PROPORTIONALITY COMPARED TO ARRESTED PERSONS														
PHYSICAL METHODS								INTERMEDIATE METHODS						
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG
1.24	1.41	1.35	1.00	1.01	1.30	1.24	Black	0.92	1.18	1.02	1.33	0.95	1.31	1.10
0.85	1.01	0.83	0.92	0.83	0.76	0.88	Indigenous	0.69	1.14	0.75	0.78	1.01	0.78	0.87
0.84	0.77	0.83	0.54	0.46	0.59	0.66	Racialized	0.64	0.57	0.38	0.67	0.43	0.72	0.54
1.09	0.93	1.10	0.93	1.17	1.09	1.02	White	1.10	0.93	1.05	1.15	1.17	1.10	1.08
									legend:	< 0.5	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 1.5	1.5 - 2.0	2.0 and >

Proportionality in relation to Physical and Intermediate methods examined in Table 3 shows that when portrayed against arrested persons population:

- Both force method groups, physical and intermediate, were distributed proportionately to the subject population across racial categories.
- An under-representation is observed for Indigenous and Racialized subjects in both physical and intermediate methods.
- Black subjects and White subjects are represented proportionately.

Table 4

RBD DISPARITY COMPARED TO ARRESTED PERSONS														
PHYSICAL METHODS								INTERMEDIATE METHODS						
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG
1.14	1.51	1.23	1.08	0.87	1.19	1.22	Black	0.84	1.28	0.97	1.16	0.82	1.20	1.02
0.78	1.09	0.75	0.98	0.71	0.70	0.86	Indigenous	0.63	1.23	0.71	0.68	0.87	0.71	0.81
0.77	0.82	0.76	0.58	0.39	0.55	0.65	Racialized	0.58	0.62	0.36	0.59	0.37	0.65	0.50
									legend:	< 0.5	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 1.5	1.5 - 2.0	2.0 and >

Table 4 presents the disparity of force groups when compared against arrestee population. It shows:

- Both physical and intermediate methods of force were used less frequently against Indigenous and Racialized subjects when compared to White subjects.

- Black subjects were subjected to physical force or intermediate force methods just as likely as White subjects.

INDIVIDUAL FORCE METHODS

Most methods of force are deployed in volumes that are too small (have counts too low) for statistical analysis. Therefore, only four methods were selected for an analysis of proportionality and disparity: stuns/ strikes, dynamic takedowns, CEW (overall), and PSD contacts. Figure 5 summarizes the counts.

Figure 5

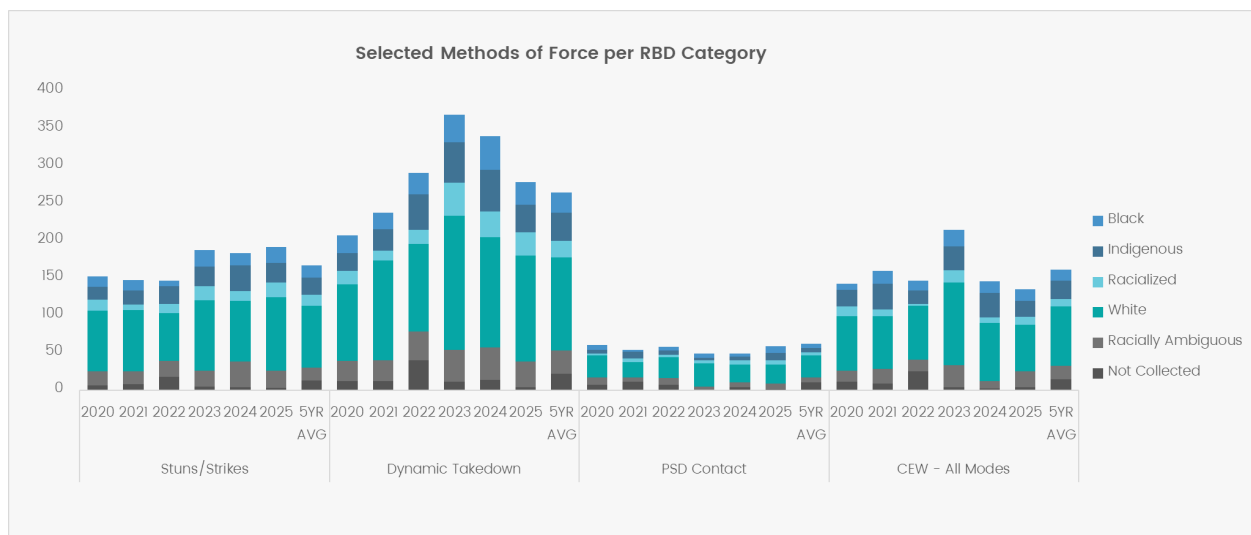


Table 5

PROPORTIONALITY OF FORCE SUBJECT INVOLVEMENT IN SELECTED METHODS OF FORCE														
Compared to Arrested Persons														
STUNS/STRIKES							DYNAMIC TAKEDOWN							
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG
0.96	0.97	0.60	1.42	0.98	1.28	1.10	Black	0.89	0.82	1.21	1.21	1.48	0.99	0.95
0.54	0.63	0.96	0.76	1.06	0.79	0.72	Indigenous	0.41	0.52	0.97	0.80	0.90	0.61	0.63
0.67	0.31	0.67	0.83	0.50	0.77	0.64	Racialized	0.44	0.31	0.54	0.97	0.72	0.64	0.52
0.96	0.96	0.98	1.14	1.05	1.27	1.00	White	0.65	0.84	0.90	1.10	1.03	0.99	0.82
PSD CONTACT							CEW - ALL MODES							
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG
1.54	0.77	1.08	1.47	0.91	2.05	1.39	Black	0.69	1.48	1.11	1.24	1.16	1.23	1.19
0.60	1.12	0.60	0.33	0.57	1.14	0.68	Indigenous	0.89	1.43	0.72	0.81	1.27	0.81	0.99
0.50	0.83	0.42	0.66	0.86	0.86	0.74	Racialized	0.74	0.51	0.11	0.61	0.34	0.53	0.53
1.28	0.88	1.08	1.43	1.16	1.21	1.31	White	1.09	1.05	1.10	1.17	1.28	1.01	1.22
							legend: < 0.50.5 - 1.01.0 - 1.51.5 - 2.02.0 and >							

Analysis of these four methods of force (shown in Table 5) found they were deployed relatively proportionately to the arrestee population. A small exception, found to be consistent across all years analyzed, was that Racialized and Indigenous subjects were somewhat under-represented in all four force methods.

Table 6

DISPARITY OF FORCE SUBJECT INVOLVEMENT IN SELECTED METHODS OF FORCE														
Compared to Arrested Persons														
STUNS/STRIKES							DYNAMIC TAKEDOWN							
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG
1.01	1.00	0.61	1.25	0.93	1.01	1.10	Black	1.37	0.97	1.34	1.10	1.44	1.00	1.16
0.57	0.66	0.98	0.66	1.02	0.62	0.72	Indigenous	0.64	0.62	1.07	0.73	0.88	0.61	0.77
0.71	0.32	0.69	0.73	0.47	0.60	0.64	Racialized	0.67	0.37	0.60	0.88	0.70	0.65	0.63
PSD CONTACT							CEW – ALL MODES							
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG
1.21	0.88	1.00	1.03	0.79	1.70	1.06	Black	0.64	1.40	1.01	1.06	0.91	1.22	0.98
0.47	1.27	0.56	0.23	0.49	0.94	0.52	Indigenous	0.82	1.35	0.65	0.69	0.99	0.80	0.81
0.39	0.95	0.39	0.46	0.74	0.71	0.57	Racialized	0.68	0.48	0.10	0.52	0.27	0.52	0.44
							legend:	< 0.5	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 1.5	1.5 - 2.0	2.0 and >		

Table 6 summarizes the disparity analysis, which tests for differences in the deployment of individual force methods across racial groups. It can help answer questions such as “Are Indigenous people more or less likely than White people to be the subject of a PSD contact?”. The analysis found these four methods of force,

compared to arrestee population, were deployed relatively equally amongst subjects of all racial groups. The findings can be summarized as:

- All four methods were deployed less towards Racialized subjects than towards White subjects.
- All four methods were deployed less towards Indigenous subjects than towards White subjects.
- Stuns/ strikes, CEW deployments and dynamic takedowns were deployed equally towards Black subjects and towards White subjects.
- PSD contacts were deployed equally towards Black subjects and White Subjects, with the exception of 2025 when they were deployed somewhat more towards Black subjects (1.7x more).

FORCE SUBJECTS AND CALL FOR SERVICE TYPES

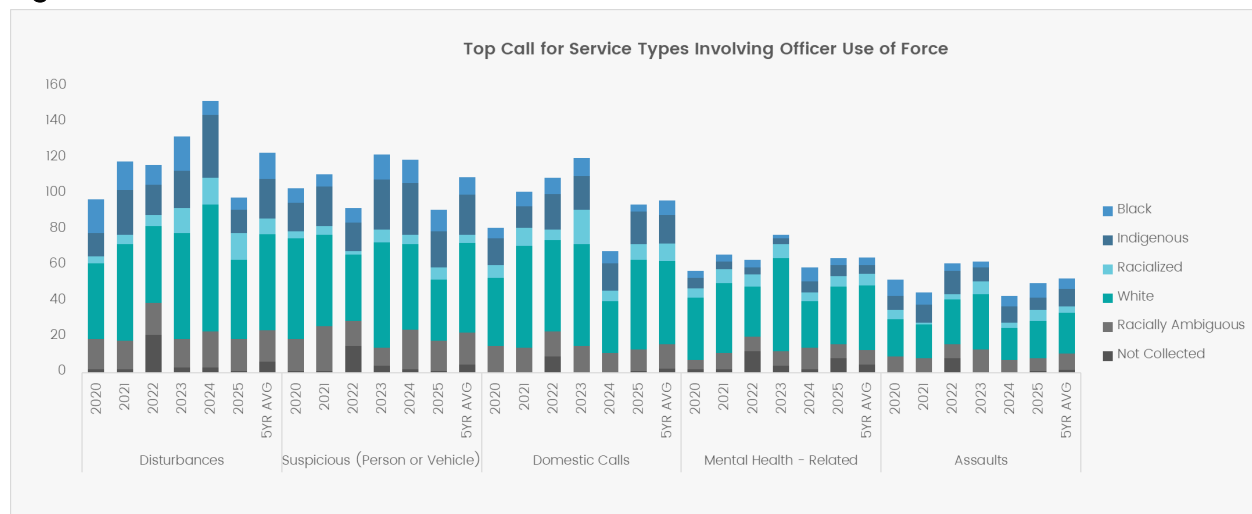
The six years this report covers (2020–2025) were examined for the types of calls for service in which officer force was deployed. The five most frequently encountered CFS types are consistent across the years – they were related to disturbances, suspicious persons or vehicles, domestic calls, mental health–related calls, and assaults. These “top five” CFS types accounted for 53%, or more than a half, of all CFS involving officer force in 2025⁸.

Volatility of Calls Involving Officer Use of Force

As the use of force applied must be proportionate to the subject's behaviour, it is important to provide context to the situations police encounter. The most frequent calls for service associated to the use of force are those that are typically volatile, dynamic, complex and involve emotionally charged persons. They often involve weapons, drugs, alcohol, and/or mental health factors.

⁸ In 2025, an additional type of CFS ranked in the most frequently encountered CFS where force was deployed - theft. This category consisted of stolen vehicles, theft and shoplifting, and accounted for ~8% of all CFS involving force. For consistency, previously reported “top five” CFS types are presented in this report.

Figure 6



A summary of the counts and proportions of these five types of CFS where officer use of force was involved is presented in Figure 6.

Table 7

DISPROPORTIONALITY OF FORCE SUBJECT INVOLVEMENT IN SELECTED CFS TYPES															
Compared to Arrested Persons															
CFS: Disturbances							CFS: Domestics								
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG	
2.46	1.71	1.18	1.73	0.59	0.80	1.44	Black	0.93	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.15	0.48	1.02	
0.78	1.29	0.86	0.86	1.28	0.74	1.04	Indigenous	1.08	0.72	1.07	0.86	1.23	1.07	0.97	
0.34	0.35	0.42	0.86	0.69	1.07	0.57	Racialized	0.71	0.81	0.45	1.29	0.62	0.67	0.79	
0.93	0.99	0.83	1.01	1.11	1.06	0.98	White	1.01	1.22	1.04	1.07	1.01	1.26	1.08	
CFS: Suspicious							CFS: Mental Health								
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG	
0.98	0.80	1.09	1.38	1.22	1.47	1.11	Black	0.88	0.76	0.79	0.31	1.51	0.70	0.83	
0.91	1.21	1.02	1.25	1.36	1.22	1.17	Indigenous	0.62	0.37	0.37	0.21	0.57	0.52	0.41	
0.32	0.37	0.18	0.47	0.29	0.54	0.33	Racialized	0.72	0.99	0.91	0.85	0.59	0.66	0.81	
1.17	0.99	0.90	1.09	0.96	0.89	1.02	White	1.33	1.27	0.99	1.53	1.04	1.19	1.25	
								CFS: Assault							
								2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG	
								Black	2.18	1.96	0.82	0.58	1.56	1.79	1.34
								Indigenous	0.90	1.35	1.24	0.70	1.17	0.78	1.05
								Racialized	0.79	0.18	0.40	0.92	0.49	0.84	0.57
								White	0.87	0.91	0.91	1.13	0.99	1.00	0.97
legend:															
< 0.5 0.5 - 1.0 1.0 - 1.5 1.5 - 2.0 2.0 and >															

Table 7 illustrates the disproportionality of race categories. It shows that when compared to the arrested persons population, on average:

- Black subjects are over-represented in CFS involving disturbances and assaults,

and somewhat under-represented in CFS related to mental health.

- Indigenous subjects are under-represented in CFS related to mental health.
- Racialized subjects are under-represented in all five CFS types, especially in calls related to suspicious persons/vehicles and disturbances.
- White subjects are represented proportionately across all five CFS types.

Table 8

DISPARITY OF FORCE SUBJECT INVOLVEMENT IN SELECTED CFS TYPES													
Compared to Arrested Persons													
CFS: Disturbances							CFS: Domestic						
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG
2.64	1.74	1.43	1.72	0.53	0.75	1.48	0.92	0.82	0.99	0.93	1.14	0.38	0.94
0.84	1.31	1.04	0.86	1.16	0.69	1.06	1.07	0.60	1.03	0.80	1.22	0.85	0.90
0.36	0.35	0.51	0.85	0.63	1.01	0.58	0.70	0.66	0.43	1.20	0.61	0.53	0.73
CFS: Suspicious							CFS: Mental Health						
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG
0.83	0.80	1.21	1.26	1.28	1.66	1.09	0.67	0.60	0.80	0.20	1.45	0.59	0.67
0.77	1.22	1.13	1.14	1.42	1.38	1.14	0.46	0.29	0.37	0.14	0.54	0.44	0.33
0.27	0.37	0.20	0.43	0.31	0.61	0.32	0.54	0.78	0.92	0.55	0.57	0.55	0.65
CFS: Assault							2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5YR AVG
Black							2.50	2.16	0.90	0.52	1.57	1.80	1.39
Indigenous							1.03	1.49	1.36	0.62	1.17	0.78	1.08
Racialized							0.91	0.20	0.44	0.81	0.49	0.85	0.59

legend:

< 0.5	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 1.5	1.5 - 2.0	2.0 and >
-------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Disparity is illustrated in Table 8 and suggests that when force subject population is compared to arrested persons, on average:

- Racialized persons are less likely than White persons to become force subjects in any of the five CFS categories – 3x less in CFS involving suspicious persons/vehicles, 1.7x less in disturbances and assaults, 1.5x less in CFS related to mental health, and 1.4x in domestic calls.
- Indigenous persons are 3x less likely to become force subjects in CFS involving mental health than White persons.
- Black persons are somewhat more likely to become force subjects in CFS involving disturbances (1.5x more) and assaults (1.4x more).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

This report presents the CPS examination of race data pertaining to use of force from 2020–2025. All collected data is based on officer perception of subject race, and the data categorization is constrained by the Calgary Police Service's records management system (Sentry).

Limitations also relate to the census data, which is a point-in-time count and does not consider the rapidly changing volume and diversity of Calgary area population nor the number of people who have interactions with CPS officers but do not live in Calgary. The findings here align with other CPS race data analyses that document over-representation of the Black and Indigenous communities and under-representation of Racialized communities.

The use of force analysis shows the most frequently used methods of force are deployed relatively equally amongst subjects of all racial groups. The only small variations are observed in that Indigenous and Racialized subjects are somewhat less likely to have force used against them than White subjects, and that Black subjects in 2025 were more likely to become subjects of a PSD contact than White subjects.

Black persons are also more likely to become force subjects in CFS involving disturbances and assaults. Indigenous and Black are somewhat less likely subjects in CFS related to mental health and Racialized subjects are under-represented in all five analysed CFS types, especially in calls related to suspicious persons/vehicles and disturbances.

This is an annual report that 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 Calgary's diversity increases, an assessment of the "racialized" category will be conducted to see whether the category can be refined to disaggregate other communities.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Force: The International Association of Chiefs of Police defines force as the “amount of effort required by police to compel compliance by an unwilling subject”.

Extended Range Impact Weapon (ERIW): a non-lethal launcher which fires non-lethal rounds of foam, wooden or tear gas payloads. CPS used the non-irritant ‘rubber’ munition variant. ERIW represents an option in less-lethal use of force methods.

Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW): an electronic device designed to physically incapacitate a subject to allow officers to restrain and gain control of the subject.

Dynamic takedown: a displacement technique which requires an officer to use a degree of measured force to take a subject from an upright position to the ground to gain lawful control over them. Taking a subject to the ground in a controlled manner lowers the risk of physical harm both to the subject and to the officer.

Joint lock: a grappling technique involving manipulation of subject’s joints in a way that the joints (typically wrists, arms, or knees) reach their maximal degree of motion. These pain compliance holds typically include arm-, leg- and wristlocks and small joint manipulation.

Leg restraint: a device applied to legs or ankles that, just like handcuffs, limits the subject’s movement. It greatly reduces the chance of escape, reduce injury to officers, self-injury to subjects and damage to transportation vehicle. CPS does not apply leg restraint strap in the maximum restraint position. Leg restraints allow a subject to walk only, and with a restricted stride. CPS officers use leg restraints to prevent subjects from kicking out at other persons or at objects/pieces of equipment such as a silent partner inside of a police vehicle or vehicle doors. Applying leg restraints effectively prevents a subject from injuring another person or themselves, as well as from damaging CPS property.

Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint* (LVNR*): The LVNR* is a method of controlling a resisting subject’s head and utilizing their neck to shift body balance to rear and gain compliance. It can be used standing, kneeling or on the ground. (Not to be confused with a chokehold that affects the respiratory system.) The LVNR* is a technique officers use to control combative individuals that considers the subject’s age and health. CPS officers were trained, certified and periodically re-qualified (mandatory) in the use of LVNR* System until 2022 when the Service discontinued the use of this method.

OC spray: Oleoresin capsicum is a naturally occurring biodegradable substance used as lachrymatory agent that causes physiological reactions such as involuntary swelling of eyes and of airway mucous membranes in subjects, allowing for easier restraining and gaining compliance.

Other methods: include techniques such as joint locks and pressure points.

Police Service Dog (PSD): PSD deployment is an effective use of force option often deployed in the tracking and subsequent apprehension of subjects fleeing dumped stolen vehicles. In incidents involving a PSD contact, the arrestable subjects failed to comply with officer commands and attempted to evade apprehension despite opportunities to surrender peacefully.

Pressure point: A technique using application of pressure to a subject’s sensitive areas of body,

e.g. behind the ear, under the nose or jaw, at the collar bone, to gain compliance.

Restraint ring: A restraint ring could be used to control detainee behaviour in person attempting self-harm or displaying precursor behaviours, being combative or violent, damaging CPS property and/or obstructing security cameras in cells; or creating a biohazard situation.

Spit mask: a protective head covering which prevents the transfer of body fluids from one person to another.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS, 2025

Frequently asked questions

What is race-based data?

Race-based data collection involves gathering information on individuals' race based on officer perception during police interactions, such as officer contacts, missing person reports, use of force, mental health apprehensions, and victim and offender data.

Why do police agencies collect race-based data?

Collecting race data is important across sectors, including health, education, and law enforcement, to identify disparities and inform policy, practices, and change. Ontario policing agencies are mandated to collect race data on use-of-force incidents. Statistics Canada and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) are working together to establish a national framework for race data collection for victims and offenders of crime.

The Calgary Police Service is not mandated to collect race data; however, the Service recognizes the importance of this data to identify and address racial disparities in policing practices. This data helps in understanding whether certain racial or ethnic groups are disproportionately affected by law enforcement actions.

What is and isn't included in the race data reports?

The two reports include the collected data and subsequent analysis into six different categories: missing persons, officer contacts, victims of violent crime, offenders of violent and property crime, mental health form 10 apprehensions, and use of force. While we recognize the interest in race data in relation to traffic stops, this information is not available as the data-entry systems used provincially do not currently have the capability to capture race data.

Why has the CPS not reported this information before 2021?

Before 2021, the race field in our crime and victim reports was neither regularly entered by officers nor checked by Report Processing Unit (RPU) staff to ensure it was completed as it is not a mandatory field. In 2021, in response to the focus on race-based data, the RPU staff changed their procedure to ensure, where possible, the race field was completed. The process involved RPU staff reaching out to individual officers to complete the race field for all offenders and victims of violent crime. This process was essential to creating a more fulsome dataset for analysis. It should be kept in mind that the race data at this time is based upon officer perception, which has its limitations.

In the absence of a national or provincial race data framework, the CPS has taken time to develop a methodology and analytical approach. This work has been iterative and informed by the community, academics, and best practices.

How did the CPS collect race-based data?

Officers are not mandated to enter race information into reports; however, many have inputted that information based on their perception. In 2019, the CPS moved to direct data entry (DDE) by officers, and this resulted in a substantial increase in offender and victim race-data collection. Over the past five years, there has been no change in the completeness of data being collected. To address the missing data, particularly with Officer Contacts, a data-mining solution was developed. Many individuals have repeated interactions with the CPS over a period of time, and this solution leverages that additional information.

What are the race categories officers use in their reports?

CPS officers are required to use many different systems in the course of their work, and unfortunately, none of these are aligned in their race category fields. The CPS does not have the ability to alter these race category fields as they are controlled by national systems. The CPS acknowledges that the race categories are dated in language and are not comprehensive; this presents additional limitations to the analysis.

Why does the CPS use national systems?

The CPS uses different systems to manage calls for service: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and the Records Management System (RMS). Both systems involve vendors who provide systems to police services in Canada, so the CPS has limited ability to change picklists/data labels. In addition, Statistics Canada manages the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) where every police agency must consistently report on crime reports and demographics. Statistics Canada, along with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACCP), are currently developing data standards for the collection and reporting of race data related to victims and offenders.

What race categories has the CPS used in this analysis?

CPS analysts have mapped the system race categories to five categories: Indigenous (First Nations, Inuit, Metis), Black, White, Racialized (includes Middle East, South Asian, and East Asian) and Racially Ambiguous (includes data where the data provides differing descriptions of an individual e.g., White in one record, but Indigenous in another).

Are there challenges in collecting race-based data?

Currently, there is no standardized training or process for collecting race data. The existing race categories differ across national systems, and the labels are neither reflective of inclusive language nor are they comprehensive. This analysis is based on officer perception; we know that perceptions differ across individuals and that they may not align with self-identification.

Are there limitations with your reports?

We acknowledge there are limitations to our analysis, including the use of officers' perception data, not self-identification, and the 2021 Census data does not reflect the significant increases in Calgary's population and diversity. As well, situations documented in our records management system only account for approximately one-quarter of police events. As such, this analysis is based upon a subset of all interactions. We also understand that underreporting can have impacts on overall results and findings.

What are the legal requirements for race-based collection?

The Government of Alberta legislates race-based data collection in relation to Street Checks under Bill 63. Street checks are voluntary and not random and are conducted when an officer has reason to believe that a citizen may have information about a crime or suspicious activity. Street checks occur only when officers have no other duty, authority or responsibility.

What is the difference between a street check and officer contacts?

Through intelligence-led policing, we collect different types of information that may be of value to police and public safety in Calgary. This can include information collected during officer contacts, street checks, or directed patrols. We do not, and have never, allowed our officers to randomly stop people and ask them for identification (a practice commonly referred to as “carding”). Click [here](#) for more information.

What measures are in place to ensure officers are properly reporting all use of force incidents?

The CPS De-escalation and Use of Force policy requires officers to report use of force incidents by completing a Subject Behaviour/Officer Response (SBOR) report by the end of their shift.

Officer integrity in reporting instances of use of force is reinforced by several mechanisms, including policy, supervisor oversight, the use of body-worn cameras, the force review process, and the professional standards complaint process.

Do your reports include intersectionality and does your analysis include aspects of the 2LSGBTQIA+ community in your gender analysis?

Yes, we recognize that intersectionality and people's experiences differ across many demographic characteristics. However, this analysis aligns with the City of Calgary's 2021 Census data. The Census data includes male/female, so we aligned with that categorization. The CPS RMS does collect gender—male/female/X—which shows that in 2023, 'X' represents 0.13% of victim data. The dataset is too small to analyze confidently.

Hate Crimes motivated by sexual orientation are captured in police reports and reported annually by Statistics Canada and the CPS.

Do the findings in this report align with other police agencies?

No other police agencies have released reports on missing persons, officer contacts, victims and offenders, and mental health form 10 apprehensions. Only use of force information has been reported on publicly and those reports were not conducted by the police agency. Police agencies across Ontario are working together to create a reporting framework, and the CPS is involved in those meetings for awareness. These agencies have also shared their training material with the CPS.

Other reports across Canada employ census data from their own jurisdiction, so direct comparisons cannot be made. That said, there is alignment in the over-representation of some communities.

How is the data collected used?

The collected data is analyzed to identify trends and patterns in policing practices as well as societal trends. It can be used to develop training programs, inform policy changes, and improve community policing efforts. The data may also be shared with the public to enhance transparency and encourage ongoing dialogue to work together toward positive outcomes.

How does this data help the community?

Collecting race-based data helps promote transparency and accountability in policing. It allows agencies to identify and address potential biases, improve community relations, and develop policies that ensure fair and equitable treatment for all individuals. It also provides one more data set to assess race-based data in conjunction with other sector-based data in order to identify systemic issues and address root causes.