



2023

CPS RACE DATA ANALYSIS

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- Missing Persons
- Subjects of Officer Contacts
- Victims of Violent Crimes
- Offenders of Violent and Property Crimes

Strategic Services Section

2023 CPS RACE DATA ANALYSIS

Executive Summary

This report provides a descriptive analysis of the demographic data collected during 2023 for various forms of contact between the CPS officers and members of the public. The 2023 findings are compared to previous years 2018–2022 to provide trending. The concepts of Disproportionality – *state of being either under-represented or over-represented* – and Disparity – *state of being unequal* – are applied.

Officers are not mandated to enter race information into reports; however, many have entered that information based on their perception. In 2019, the CPS moved to a 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 collected. To address the missing data, particularly with Officer Contacts, a data-mining solution was developed. Many individuals had repeated interactions with the CPS over a period of time, and this data mining solution leverages that additional information.

Some charts and tables in this report will depict a group labeled as Racially Ambiguous. As a result of the data-mining solution, some individuals have conflicting race data descriptors (e.g., White in one record, but Indigenous in another). The data for those individuals has been categorized as Racially Ambiguous.

KEY FINDINGS

Missing Persons:

- Compared to the general population of Calgary, youth (ages 12–17) are heavily over-represented in missing person reports. Within Calgary, this age group comprises 7% of the overall population, while accounting for slightly over 50% of all missing person reports.
- Female Indigenous youth with a chronic history are also the most over-represented group of individuals in the missing person data.
- Over 99% of all missing persons are located, irrespective of race.
- The Missing Persons Unit has a new position, the Indigenous Community Navigator, to provide support to the investigation of cases involving Indigenous persons and 2SLGBTQIA+ people.

Officer Contacts:

- The proportion of Officer Contacts involving the Indigenous population doubled from 8% in 2018 to 16% in 2023.
- Indigenous subjects are over-represented in Officer Contacts resulting from a public call for service. This over-representation declined over the years from 3.8 in 2018 to 2.7 in 2023.

- The over-representation of Indigenous subjects in Officer Contacts resulting from officer-generated calls increased from 2.8 in 2018 to 4.9 in 2023.
- The Calgary Homeless Foundation's annual count provides an insight on disproportionality¹. 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 Indigenous². This helps to explain the over-representation of Indigenous individuals in the Officer Contact data.
- The data shows a over-representation of Indigenous females across all years. Disparity analysis compares White female to Indigenous female subjects and shows, Indigenous females are 5 times more likely to be subject of Officer Contacts in 2018 and 13.7 times more likely to be subject of Officer Contacts in 2023.
- The Safe Public Spaces Action Plan³, a focus on High System Users⁴, as well as other police operations, 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. The CPS Indigenous Relations Team's role is to establish understanding and strengthen relationships between the CPS and community.

Victims of Violent Crime:

- Indigenous persons are 2.5 times over-represented as victims of violent crime.
- The proportion of Indigenous female victims of assault, robbery and sex offences is much higher than their proportion of Calgary population (four times, 2.5 times and four times respectively).
- 52% of all victims were male and 48% were female. Proportionally, this is comparable to the population.
- ~70% of the victims were between 13 and 44-years-old. This age range comprises only 45% of the population.

Offenders of Violent & Property Crimes:

- ~30% of the offenders are repeat offenders.
- Indigenous are six times and Black offenders are two times over-represented.
- Males account for 75% of offenders.
- Almost half of all offenders are White.
- Racialized offenders of non-domestic assaults are less likely to require a bail-hearing compared to Indigenous or Black offenders.

¹ The Calgary Homeless Foundation conducts regular Point-in-Time Counts of Homeless individuals. The last count was conducted in 2022. The count includes age, gender, and race (only Indigenous, White, and Racialized).

² The Calgary Homeless Foundation - Data & Analytics Unit collected self-reported shelter user demographic data. For 2023-04-01 to 2024-03-31, 28% of shelter users identified as Indigenous.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

2023 CPS RACE DATA ANALYSIS

This report provides a descriptive analysis of the demographic data collected during 2023 for various forms of contact between CPS officers and members of the public. The 2023 findings are compared to previous years 2018–2022 to provide trending. This analysis applies a narrow focus to assess disproportionality and disparity with respect to the race of involved individuals for the following types of interactions:

- Subjects of officer contacts
- Victims of violent crimes
- Offenders of both violent and property crimes

Community members have expressed interest in other topic areas, such as: Missing Persons, Use of Force and Traffic Stops.

- Missing person data will be used in this introductory section of the report, to illustrate the concepts of disproportionality and disparity.
- Race data analysis associated to use of force subjects is provided in an accompanying report released at the same time. Future reporting will incorporate race data analysis into the Annual De-Escalation and Use of Force report publicly released in March.
- Data related to the individual characteristics of drivers during traffic stops is not currently collected, and therefore cannot be reported on.

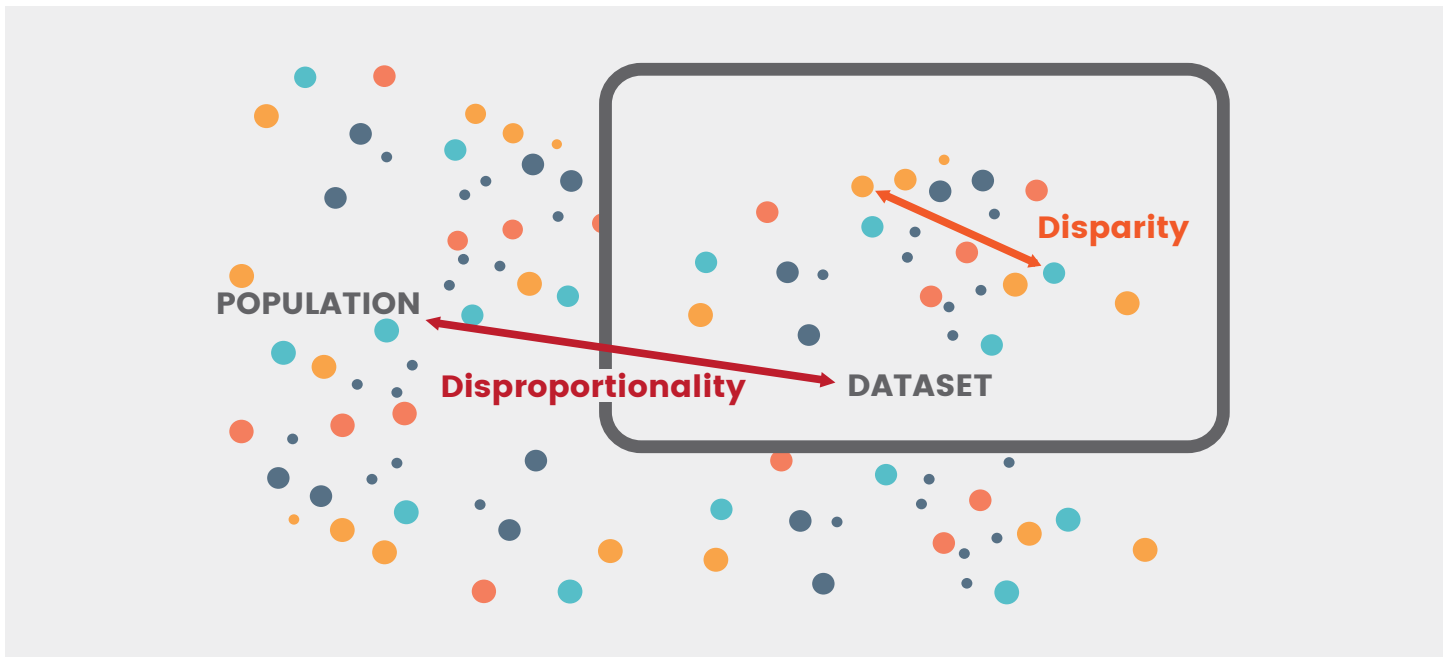
KEY CONCEPTS

As illustrated in Figure 1, much of the analysis presented in this report involves testing for either disproportionality or disparity. Race descriptions derived from officer perception are used, alone and in combination with other demographic traits such as age and gender.

- **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 population⁵.
- **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.

⁵ Disproportionality is calculated based on the 2021 Census data from Statistics Canada.

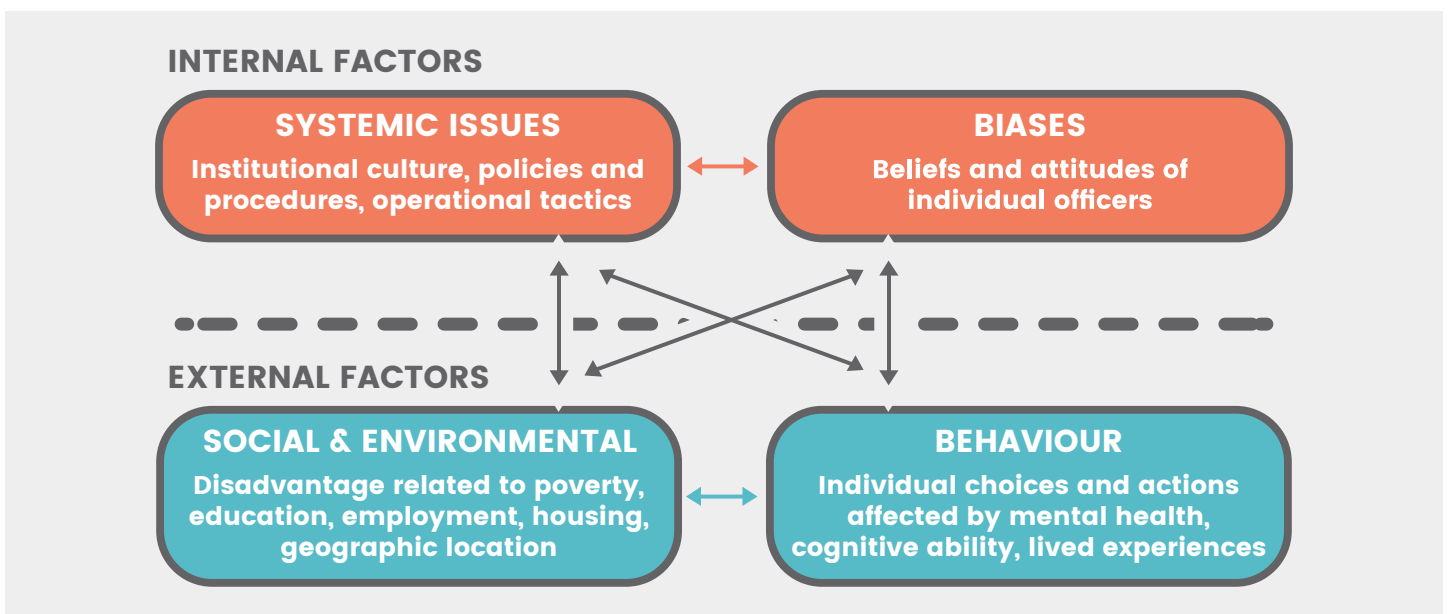
Figure 1: Disproportionality compares the dataset to a base-population, disparity tests for different outcomes between groups within the dataset



The metrics of disproportionality and disparity are used to support ongoing societal efforts to address avoidable inequalities.

- These inequities may be related to historical or contemporary injustices.
- Inequities can arise as a result of either internal or external risk factors.

Figure 2: Disproportionality and disparity in police data are the result of complex interactions between internal factors such as systemic issues or officer biases, and external influences such as social, economic and/or environmental risk factors as well as individual behaviours.



Disproportionality and disparity are not always indicators of inequities in service.

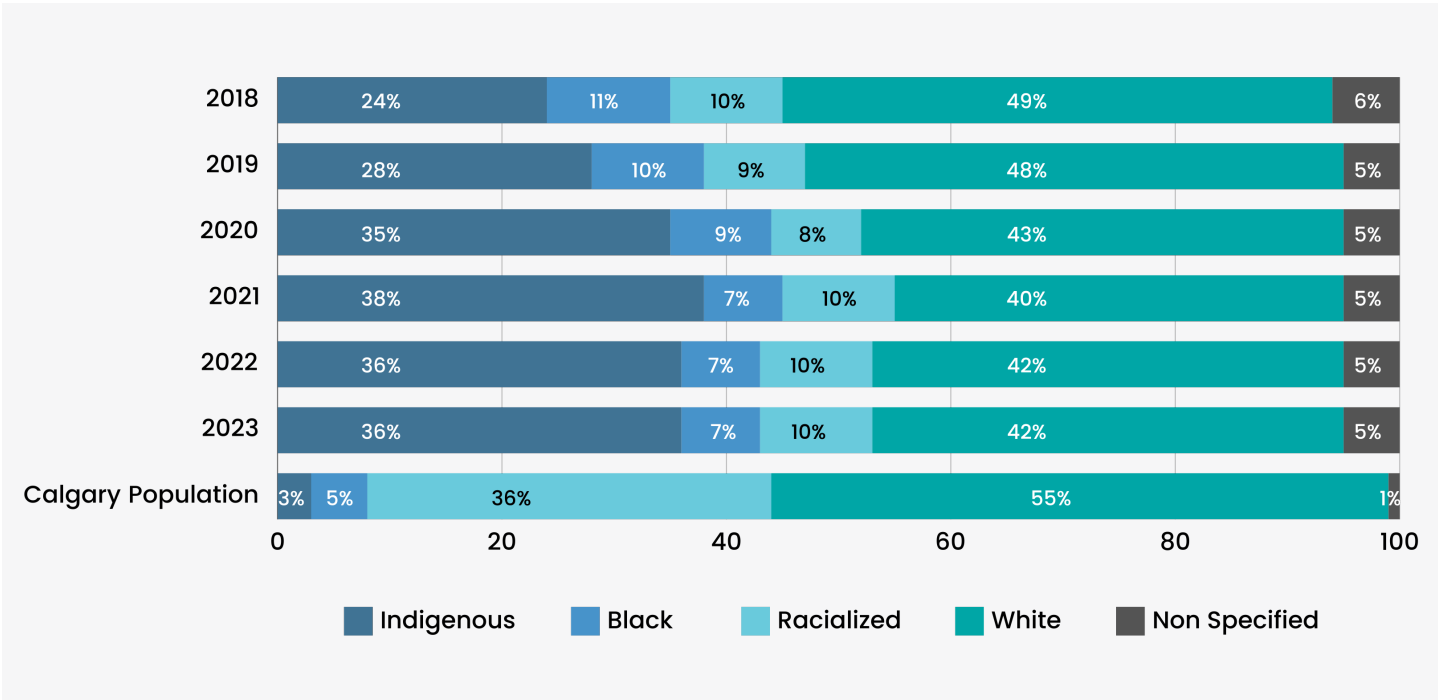
- The concepts rely on an assumption that everyone in the population has an equal likelihood to be represented in the dataset.
- Sometimes that assumption doesn't hold true. There are instances when over-representation has a straight-forward, practical explanation.

Missing Person Data – Proportionality

Several aspects of the CPS missing person data can be used to effectively illustrate the concept of “disproportionality” and associated analytical approaches.

- For example, Figure 3 shows Indigenous people comprise 3% of the population in Calgary; however, in 2023, they accounted for 36% of missing person reports, an over-representation of 12 times.
- Figure 3 also indicates Racialized individuals are under-represented (36% of the population, yet only 10% of missing person reports).

Figure 3: Missing Person Proportionality, 2018–2023



Disproportionality may relate to more than a single variable. For example, compared to the general population of Calgary, youth (ages 12-17) are heavily over-represented in missing person reports. Within Calgary, this age group comprises 7% of the overall population, while accounting for slightly over 50% of all missing person reports (from a low of 50% in 2020 to 58% in 2022).

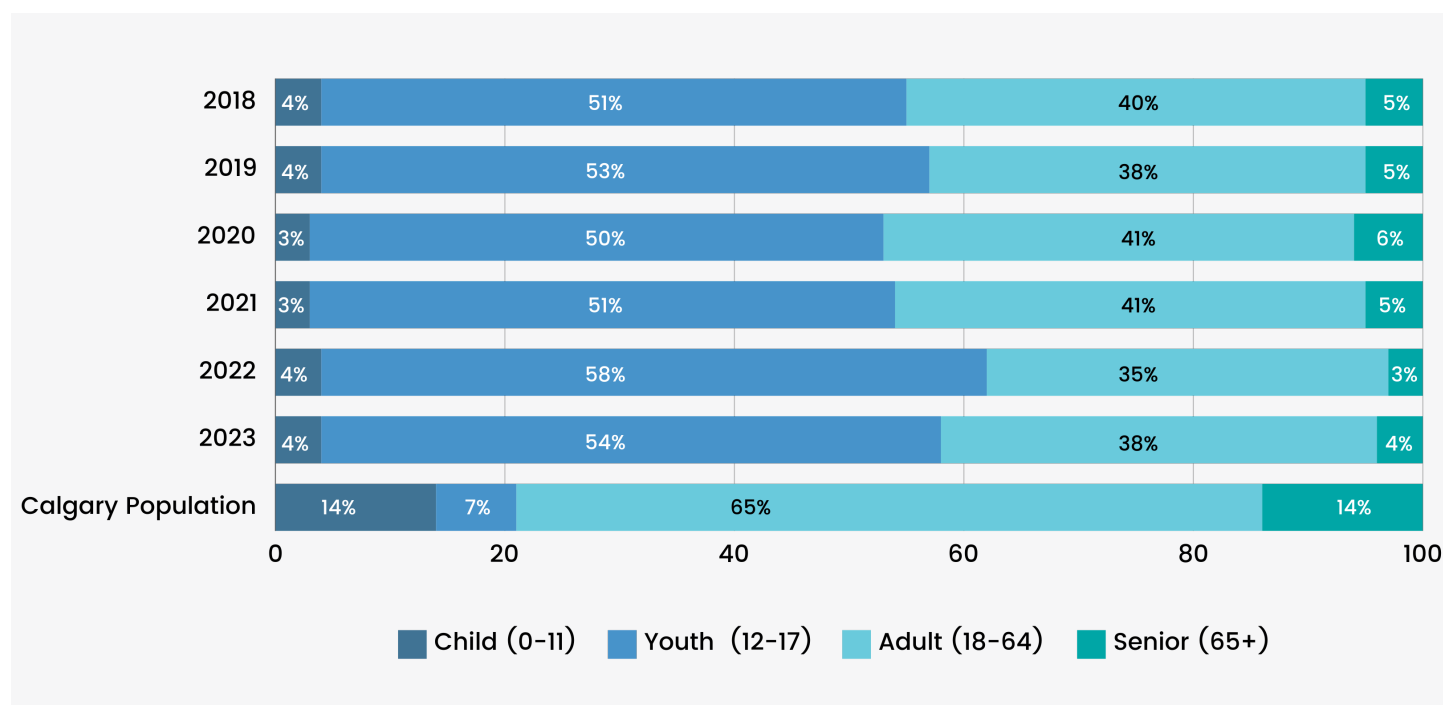
- Youth are over-represented as missing persons by more than seven (7) times.
- Furthermore, 95% of the reports for this age group have the missing person listed as a runaway.

By comparison, Figure 4 shows seniors (adults aged 65 and older) comprise 14% of the general population and less than 5% of missing person reports.

- Seniors are under-represented in the missing person data.
- However, unlike youth who are reported as runaways, seniors are more likely (almost 20%) to be reported as lost or wandered off.

The relationship between the age of a missing person and the suspected reason for being missing provides an illustration of how the behaviour of an individual can be reflected in the data. The data also reflects the policies of group homes which compel staff to report a client who has not returned to the premises by the required time.

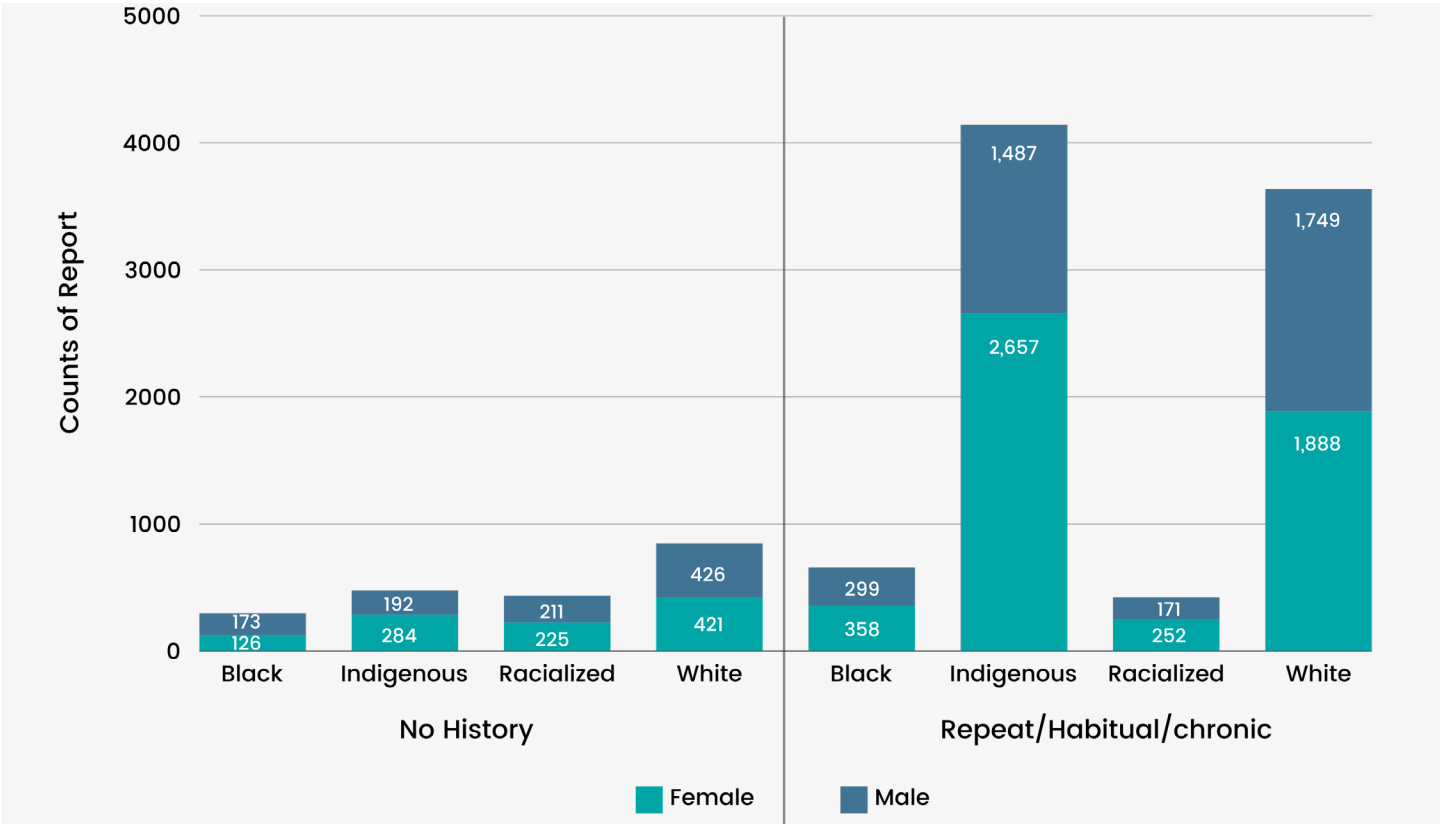
Figure 4: Missing Persons by Age, 2018–2023



Ultimately, to better understand the nature of over- or under-representation within the missing person data, it is useful to combine multiple demographic and behaviour factors such as age, gender and whether the individual has a history of going missing (Figure 5).

- Using an intersectional examination of the data illustrates female Indigenous youth with a chronic history are also the most over-represented group of individuals.
- This type of analytical approach, relating multiple variables, provides more specificity regarding the inequities which need to be addressed.

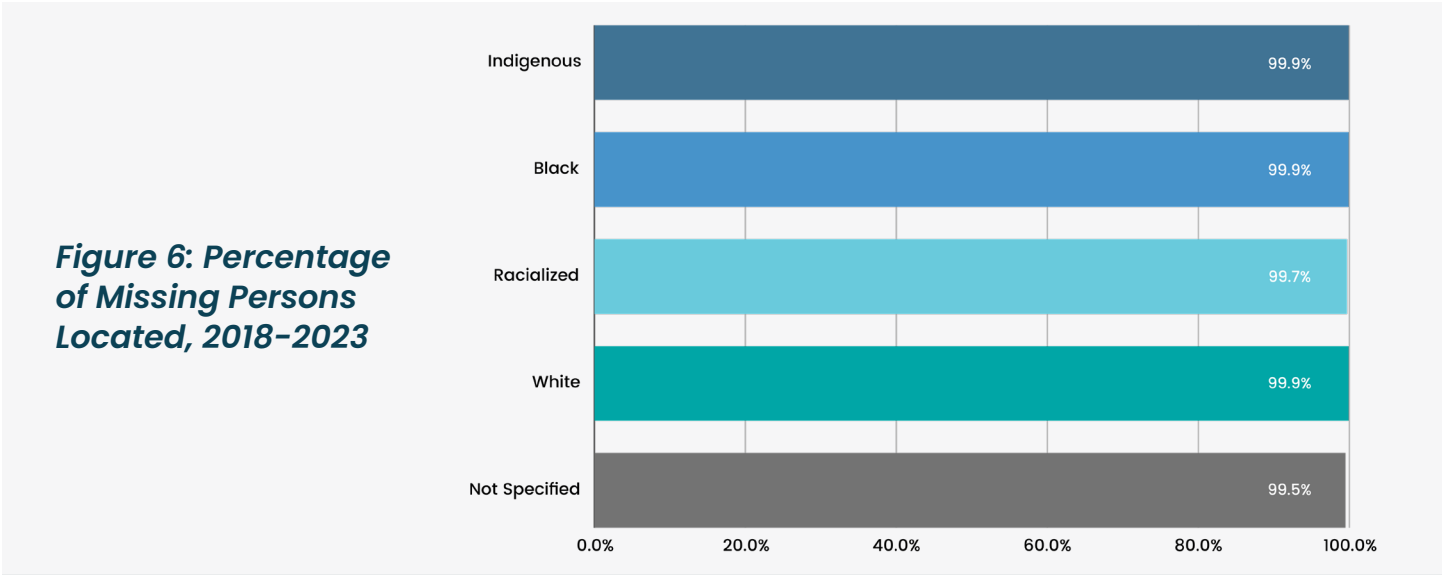
Figure 5: Child and youth missing person reports, 2018–2023, are strongly influenced by whether the individual has a previous history, in addition to their gender and race.



Missing Person Data - Disparity

Disparity assesses whether the outcome or treatment received was equitable. Two relevant outcomes to consider when testing for disparity related to missing person reports are whether the individual has been found (Figure 6), and the number of days it took to locate the person (Figure 7 and Figure 8).

- Over 99% of all missing persons are located, irrespective of race.



However, the average time to locate a missing person (2018–2023) is affected by their age, gender, race, and previous history.

- Adults typically take longer to locate than youth.
- Individuals with a repeat history of being reported missing typically take longer to locate.
- Indigenous females typically take longer to locate.

Figure 7: Average days to locate a Missing Child/Youth, 2018–2023

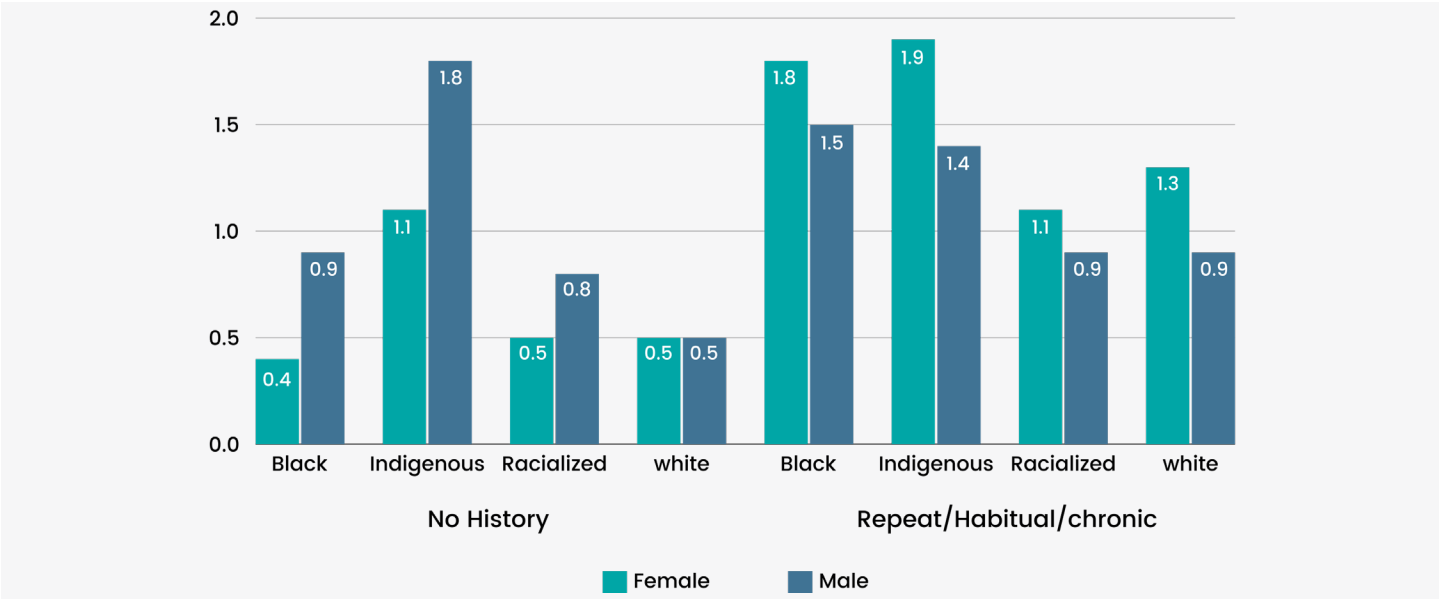
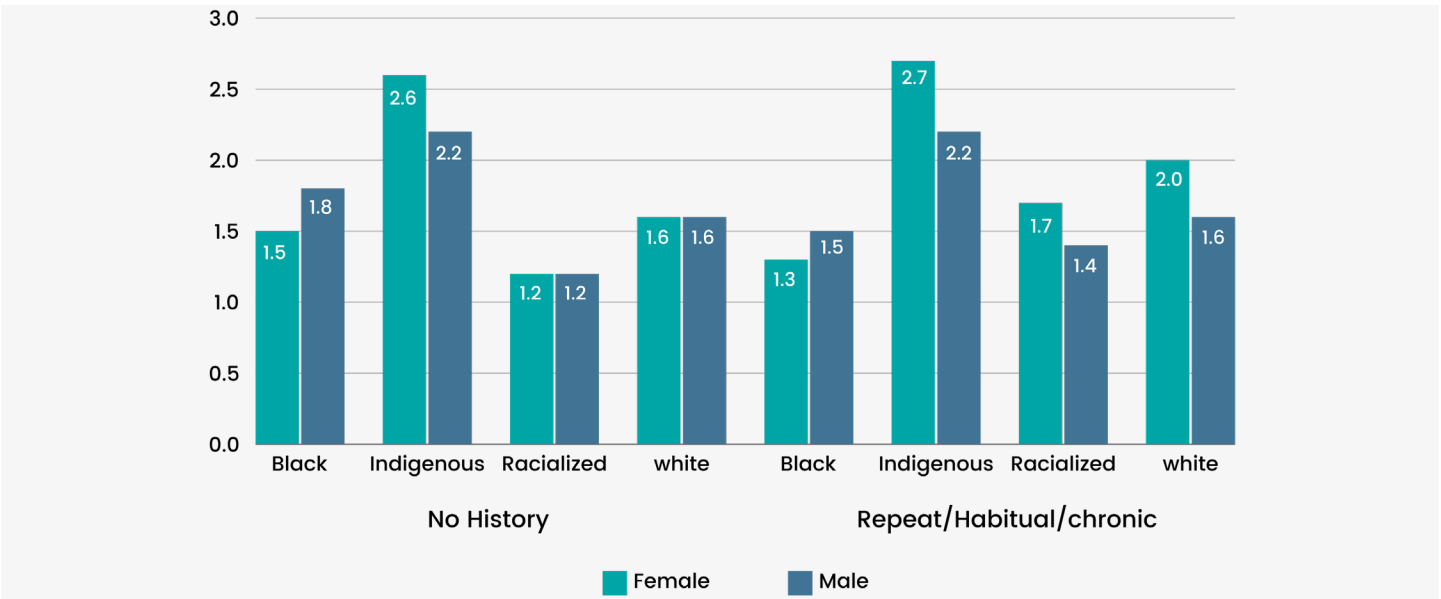


Figure 8: Average Days to Locate a Missing Adult, 2018–2023



Operational Implications

- The findings shown here help support the hiring of an Indigenous Community Navigator in the Missing Persons Unit. This position provides support to the investigation of cases involving Indigenous persons and 2SLGBTQIA+ persons.

OFFICER CONTACTS

The CPS uses a tool referred to as “Officer Contact” to record information of potential intelligence value following a lawful interaction with a member of the public. This report provides a snapshot of the demographic data associated to the subjects of officer contacts⁶, with a particular focus on race. Officer Contact race data collection is not available for ~30% of the subjects, as race was either not collected for that individual at any time over the last six years, or the data was Racially Ambiguous⁷.

Objectives

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. Specifically, this analysis:

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

KEY FINDINGS

- The proportion of officer/subject interactions involving the Indigenous population doubled from 8% in 2018 to 16% in 2023.
- Indigenous subjects are over-represented in Officer Contacts resulting from calls for service generated by the public. This over-representation declined over the years from 3.8 in 2018 to 2.7 in 2023.
- The over-representation of Indigenous subjects in Officer Contacts resulting from officer-generated calls increased from 2.8 in 2018 to 4.9 in 2023.
- The data shows an over-representation of Indigenous females over all years. Disparity analysis compares Indigenous female subjects to White female subjects and shows, Indigenous females are 5 times more likely to be the subject of Officer Contacts in 2018 and 13.7 times more likely to be the subject of Officer Contacts in 2023.
- The Safe Public Spaces Action Plan⁸ and a focus on High System Users⁹, as well as other police operations, have driven a higher number of officer contacts with the un-housed and vulnerable population as many of these individuals spend time around the LRT stations and downtown areas.

⁶ The Calgary Homeless Foundation conducts regular Point-in-Time Counts of Homeless individuals. The last count was conducted in 2022. The count includes age, gender, and race (only Indigenous, White, and Racialized).

⁷ The Calgary Homeless Foundation – Data & Analytics Unit collected self-reported shelter user demographic data. For 2023-04-01 to 2024-03-31, 28% of shelter users identified as Indigenous.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

Calgary's Demographics:

- As shown in Figure 9, the proportion of Black individuals in the overall population of Calgary increased by almost 1% in 2023 (5.8% compared to 4.7% in 2018).
- Calgary's Indigenous population increased slightly from 3% in 2018 to 3.3% in 2023.
- The Racialized population grew by 3% in 2023 where they now comprise 36.8% of the population compared to 33.5% in 2018. There is a corresponding decline by almost 5% in the proportion of White individuals in Calgary where they now comprise 54.1% in 2023 compared to 58.8% in 2018.
- Figure 10 presents census data by age group and shows adults ranging from 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years constituted a higher proportion of the overall population, around 15% and 16%, respectively .

Figure 9: Proportion of Race in Overall Population

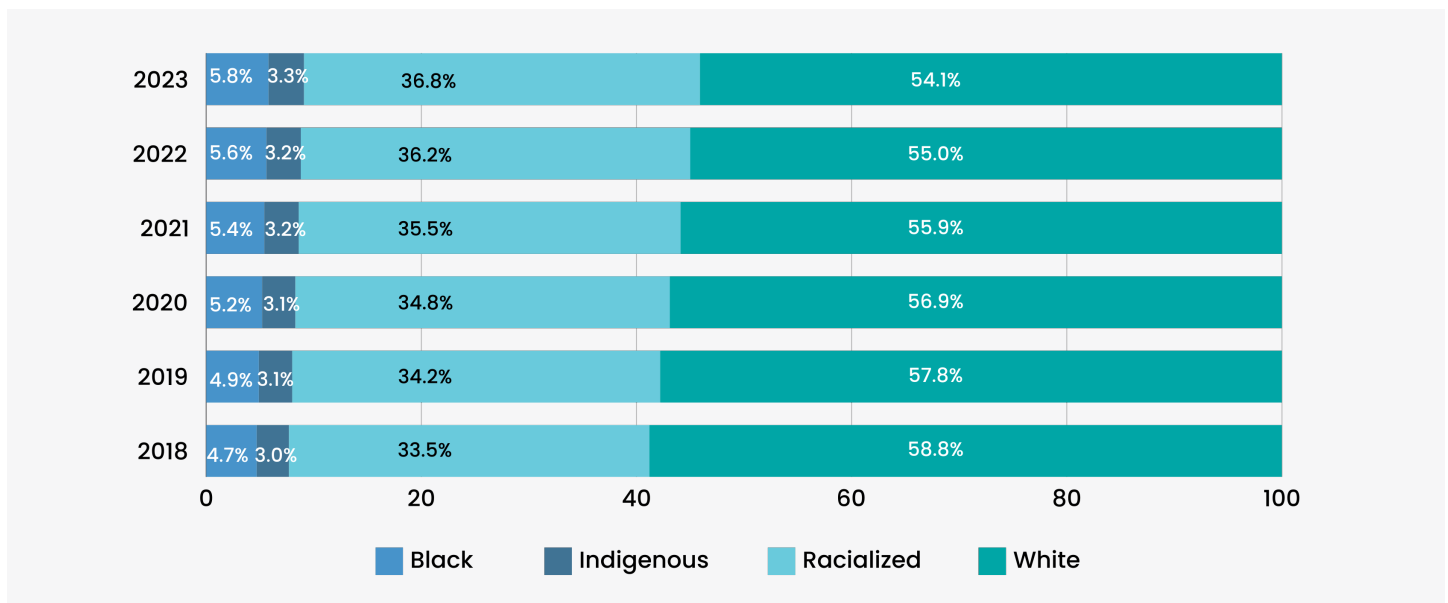
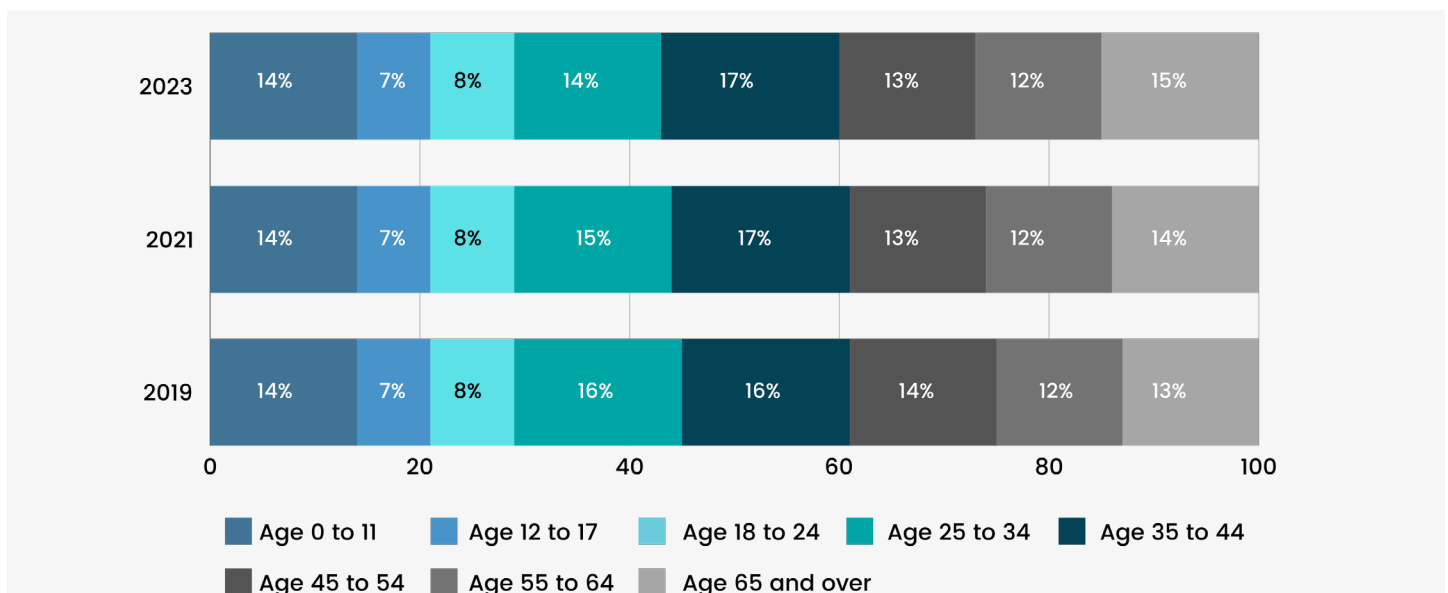


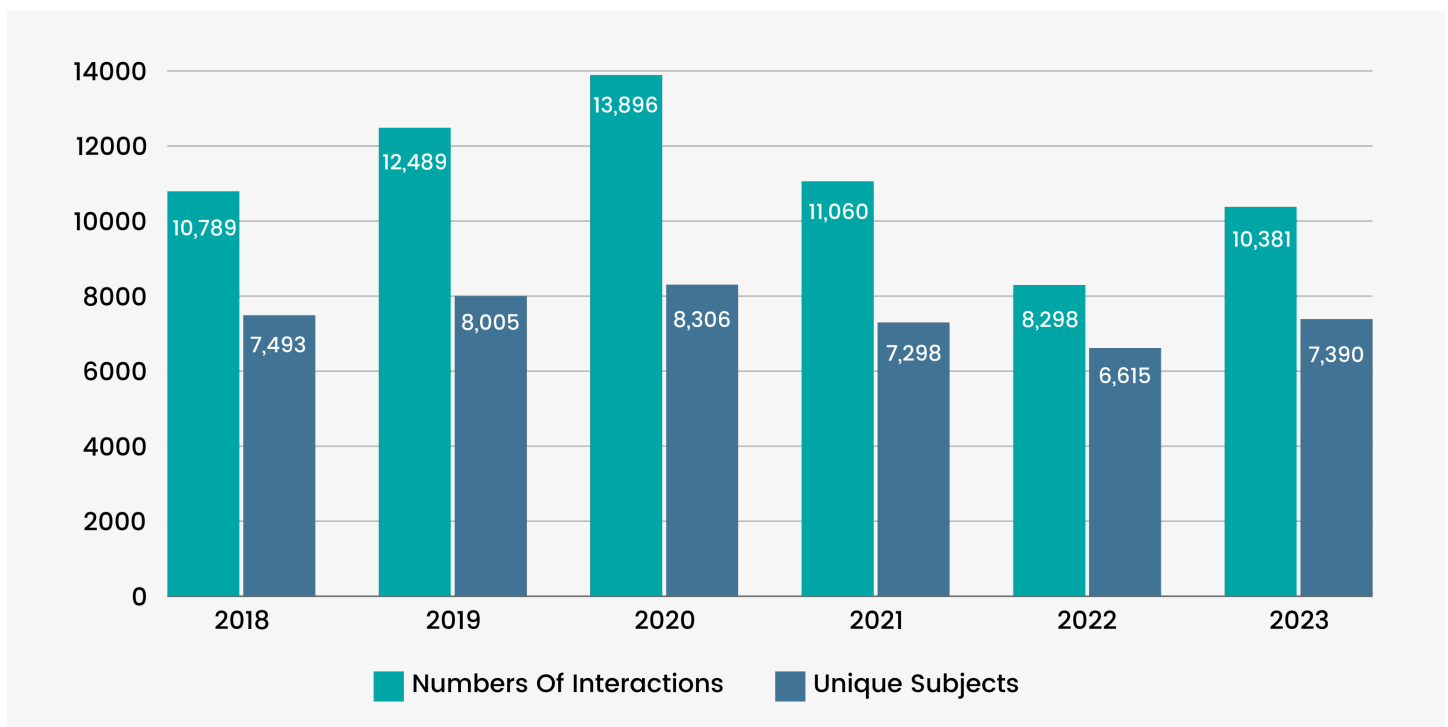
Figure 10: Age Group Proportions in the Calgary Population for Selected Years



Officer Contact Data

- 7,493 individuals were subjects of at least one Officer Contact submitted by CPS members in 2018. That decreased to 7,390 in 2023, with slight fluctuations over the intervening years (Figure 11). On average, 52% of the contacts are the result of a public call for service and 48% are officer generated calls.
- 10,789 interactions between a police officer and a member of the public were recorded via an Officer Contact in 2018 and 10,381 in 2023. The Officer Contacts resulting from public calls for service and officer generated calls were ~50% each.
- There are six predominant category types of Officer Contacts: Disorder¹⁰, Vulnerable Persons¹¹, Suspicious Person/Vehicle, Traffic Safety (vehicle-related)¹² and Licensed Premise Walk-Throughs.
- Most Officer Contacts from public generated calls are related to disorder and vulnerable persons.
- Figure 12 and Figure 13 indicate that, on average, 66% of Officer Contacts resulting from public calls involving males and ~75% for the officer generated calls.

Figure 11: Number of Officer Contact Subjects and Interactions with an Officer



¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Person at risk, unhoused, or is often used if there is a concern for a person's wellness/welfare.

¹² 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 12: Proportionality of Officer Contact Subjects – Public Calls for Service

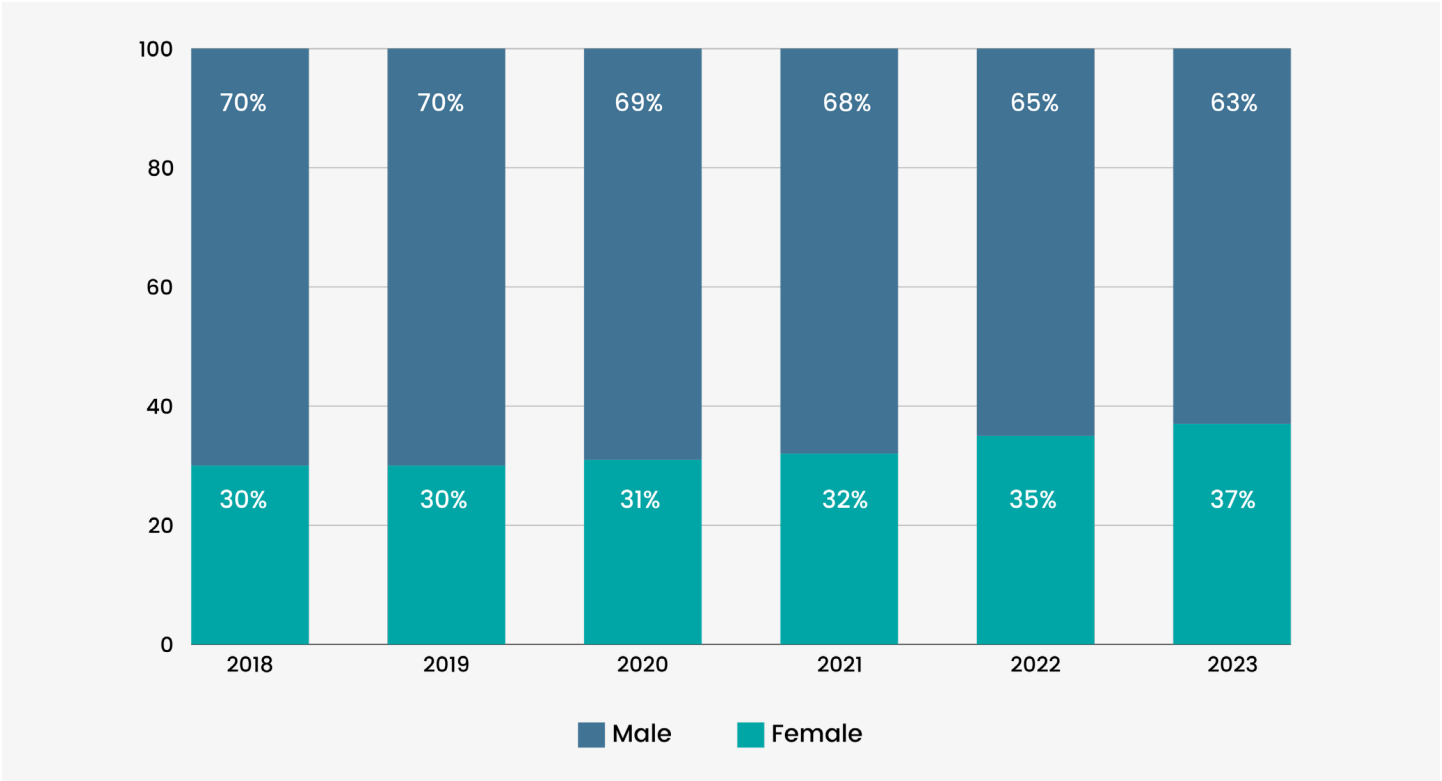
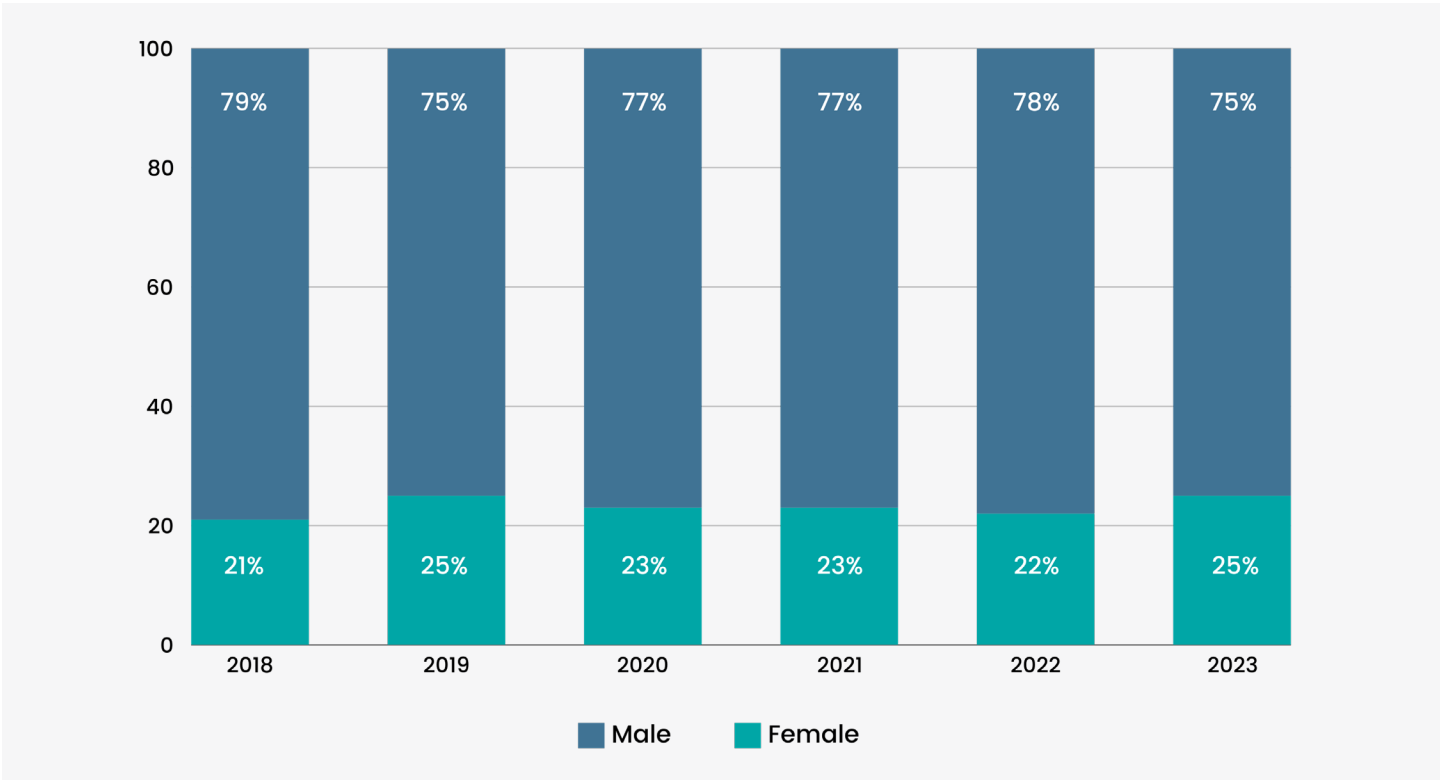


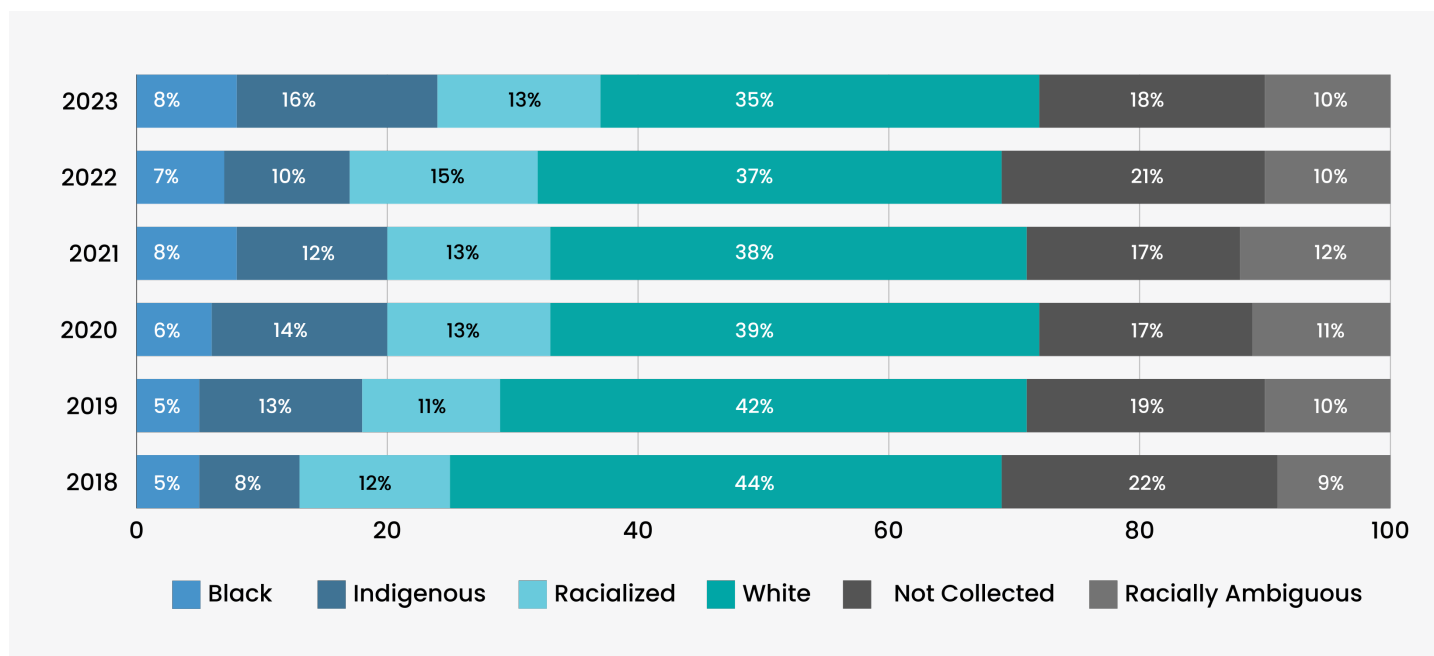
Figure 13: Proportionality of Officer Contact Subjects – Officer Generated Calls



Officer Contacts resulting from Officer Generated Calls

- Nearly 5% of the officer-subject interactions involved Black subjects in 2018, which increased to 8% in 2023. This increase aligns with their population growth.
- The proportion of officer-subject interactions involving Indigenous subjects doubled from 8% in 2018 to 16% in 2023.
- There is negligible change in the officer-subject interactions involving Racialized subjects between 2018 and 2023 (Figure 14).
- There is a 9% reduction in the proportion of interactions with White subjects between 2018 to 2023, from 44% to 35% respectively.

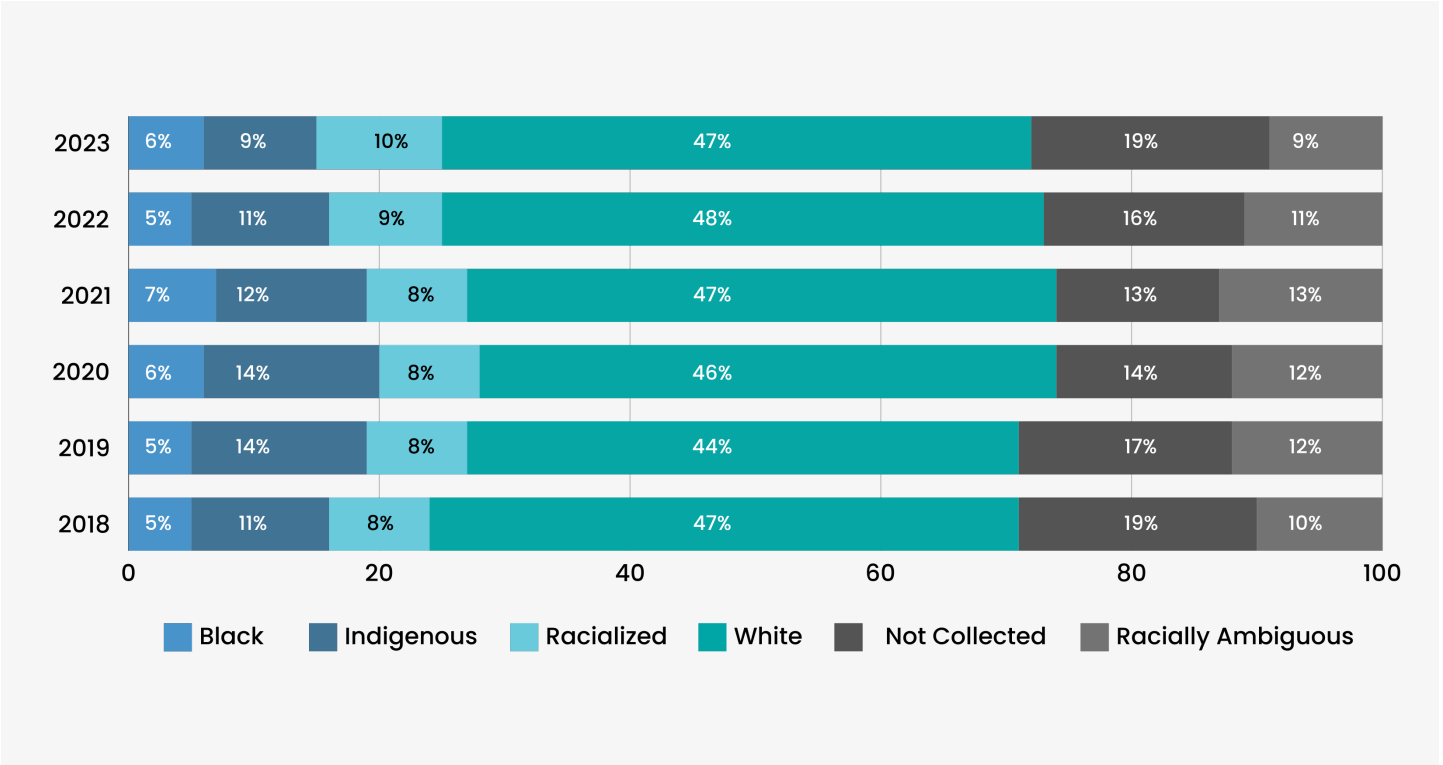
Figure 14: Racial Proportion of Officer Contact Subjects from Officer Generated Calls



Officer Contacts resulting from Public Generated Call for Service

- As seen in Figure 15, there is a negligible increase (1%) in Officer Contacts with Black subjects between 2018 to 2023, from 5% to 6% respectively.
- The proportion of Indigenous subjects in Officer Contacts decreased by 2% in 2023 compared to 2018, from 11% to 9% respectively.
- There is a 2% increase in Officer Contacts with Racialized subjects between 2018 to 2023, from 8% to 10% respectively.
- There is no change in proportionality of Officer Contacts with White subjects between 2018 and 2023.

Figure 15: Racial Proportion of Officer Contact Subjects from Public Calls for Service

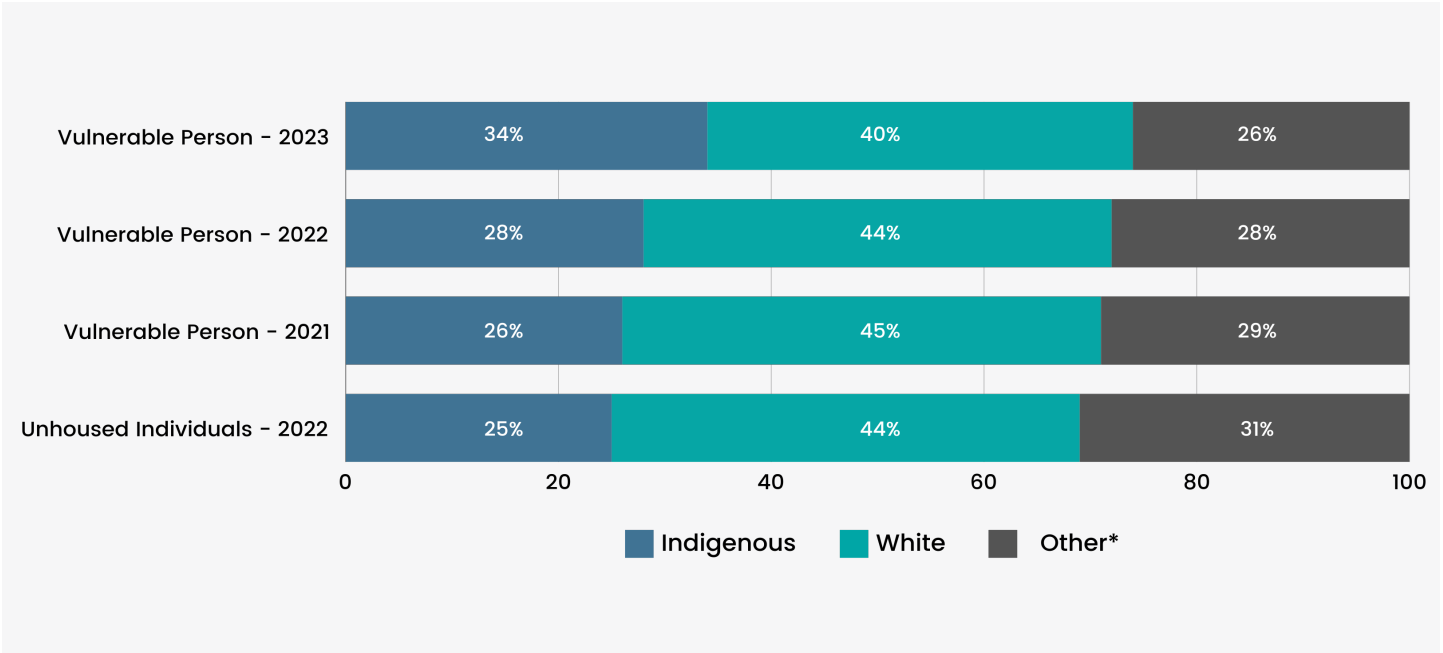


Disproportionality by Race

- Indigenous subjects are over-represented in Officer Contacts resulting from a public call for service. This over-representation declined over the years from 3.8 in 2018 to 2.7 in 2023.
- The Calgary Homeless Foundation’s annual count provides insights on disproportionality¹³. The demographic data collected by the Homeless Foundation aligns closely with the vulnerable person data collected in Officer Contacts. Additionally, the Calgary Homeless Foundation – Data & Analytics Unit report that from 2023-04-01 to 2024-03-31, 28% of shelter users identified as Indigenous.
- The over-representation of Indigenous subjects in Officer Contacts resulting from officer-generated calls also increased, from 2.8 in 2018 to 4.9 in 2023.
- Black subjects are slightly over-represented in Officer Contacts resulting from both public and officer-generated calls.

¹³ The Calgary Homeless Foundation conducts regular Point-in-Time Counts of Homeless individuals. The last count was conducted in 2022. The count includes age, gender and race (only Indigenous, White and Racialized).

Figure 16: Racial Proportion of Unhoused Population¹⁴ (2022) Compared to the Number of Officer Contacts Related to Vulnerable Persons



Disparity by Race

- Figure 17 indicates the disparity of Indigenous subjects has decreased over time in Officer Contacts arising from public calls for service. Indigenous subjects compared to White subjects were:
 - 4.7 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2018, and 3.1 times more likely in 2023.
- Figure 18 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 compared to 2022.
- The disparity with Black subjects in officer-generated calls has been increasing over the years. Compared to White subjects, Black subjects were:
 - 1.3 times more likely to be subjects of Officer Contacts in 2018, and 2.0 times more likely in 2023.

¹⁴ Source: Unhoused Count, Calgary Homeless Foundation 2022

Figure 17: Disparity in Interactions with the Subjects by Race compared to White Subject – Public Calls for Service

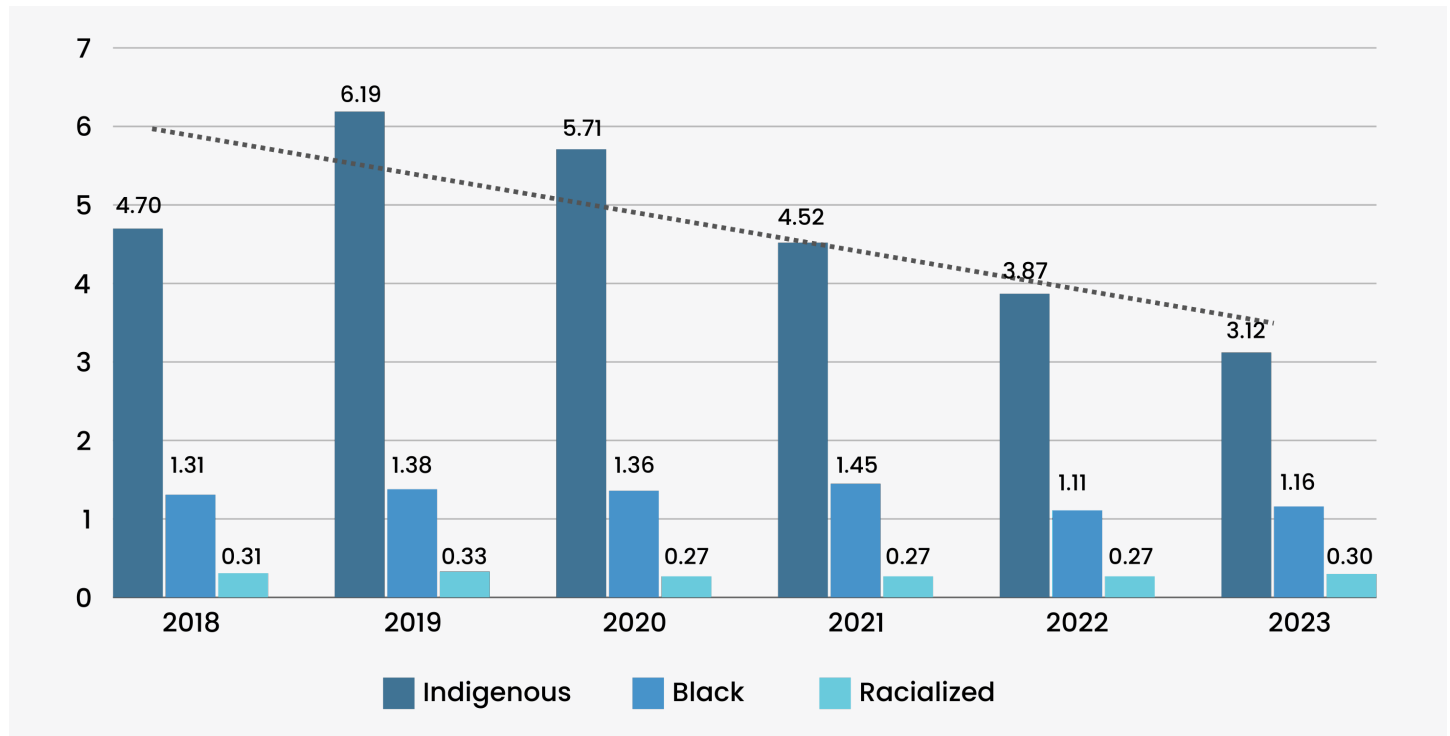
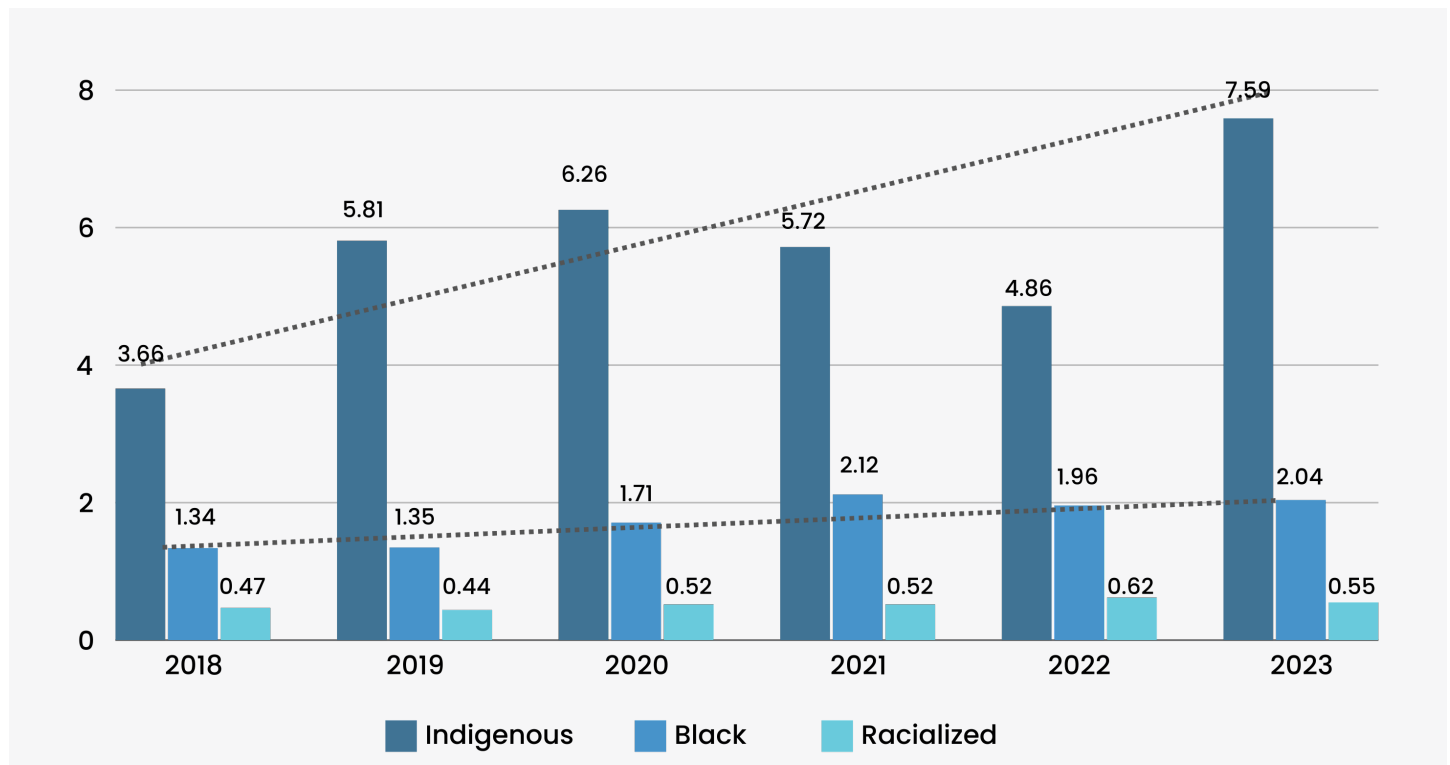


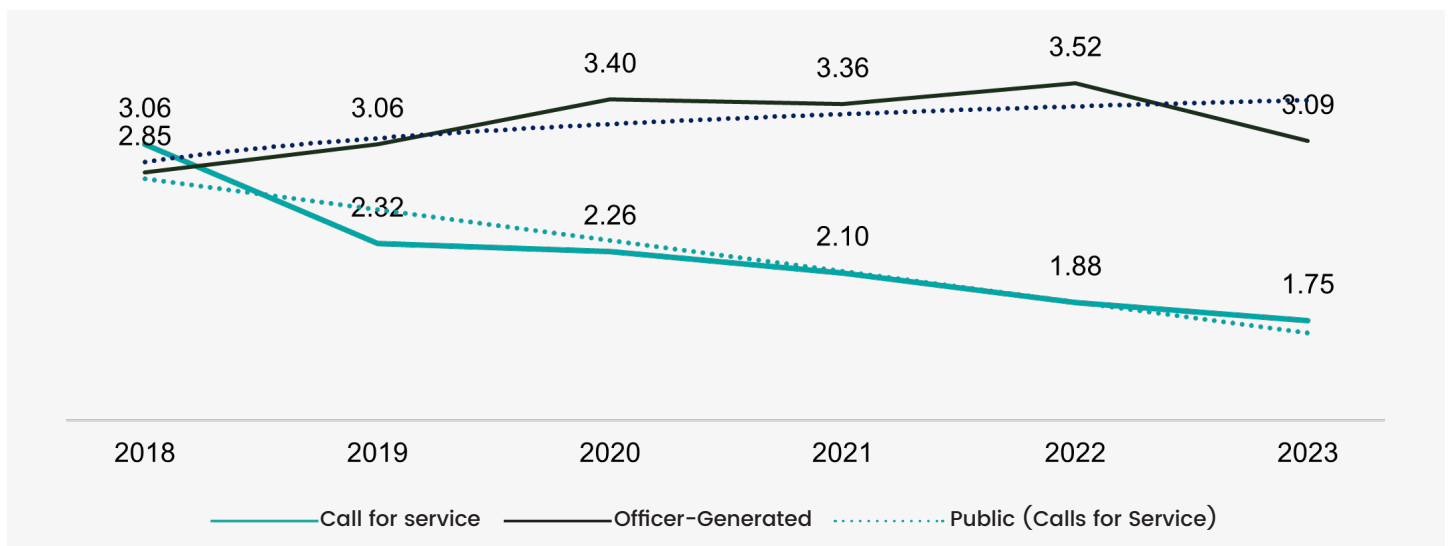
Figure 18: Disparity in Interactions with the Subjects by Race compared to White Subject – Officer Generated Calls



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:
 - ~65% are male for public-generated calls.
 - ~75% are male for officer-generated calls.
- Compared to Officer Contacts with female subjects arising from public calls for service, Figure 19 shows male subjects were:
 - ~3.1 times more likely to be the subjects in 2018; however, it declined to around 1.8 times in 2023.
- Compared to Officer Contacts with female subjects arising from officer-generated calls, Figure 19 shows male subjects were:
 - almost 2.8 times more likely to be the subjects of Officer Contacts increasing to ~3.1 times in 2023.

Figure 19: 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. However, as seen in Figure 20, this over-representation started to decline in 2021.
- There is also an over-representation of Indigenous male subjects, which started declining from 2019.
- Compared to White female subjects, Indigenous females are:
 - 6.3 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2018, and 4.2 times more likely in 2023.
- Indigenous males compared to White subjects are:
 - 4.1 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2018 compared to 2.4 times more likely in 2023.

- There is a slight over-representation of Black male subjects compared to White subjects:
 - 1.5 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2018, and 1.3 times more likely in 2023.

Figure 20: Racial Disproportionality in Interactions with Female Subjects – Public Calls for Service

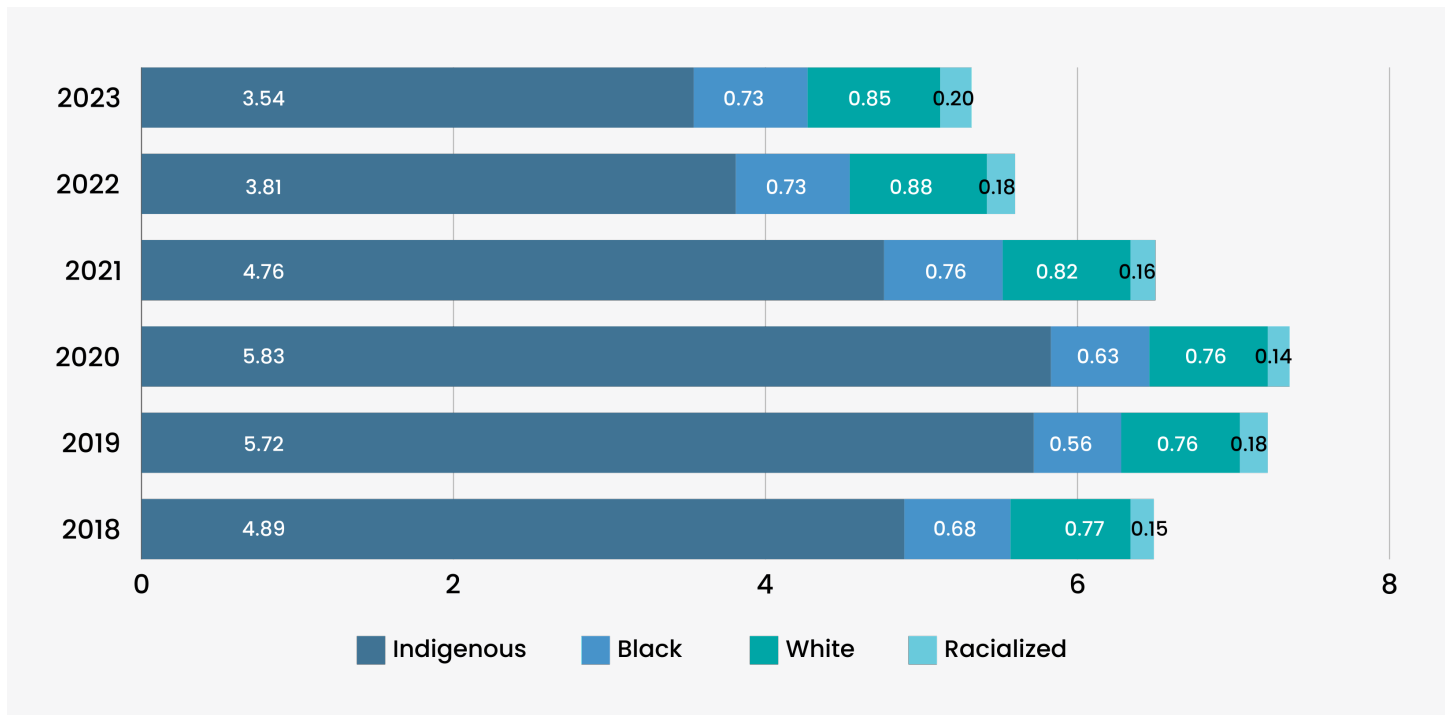


Figure 21: Disparity in Interactions with Female Subjects of different Races compared to White Females – Public Calls for Service

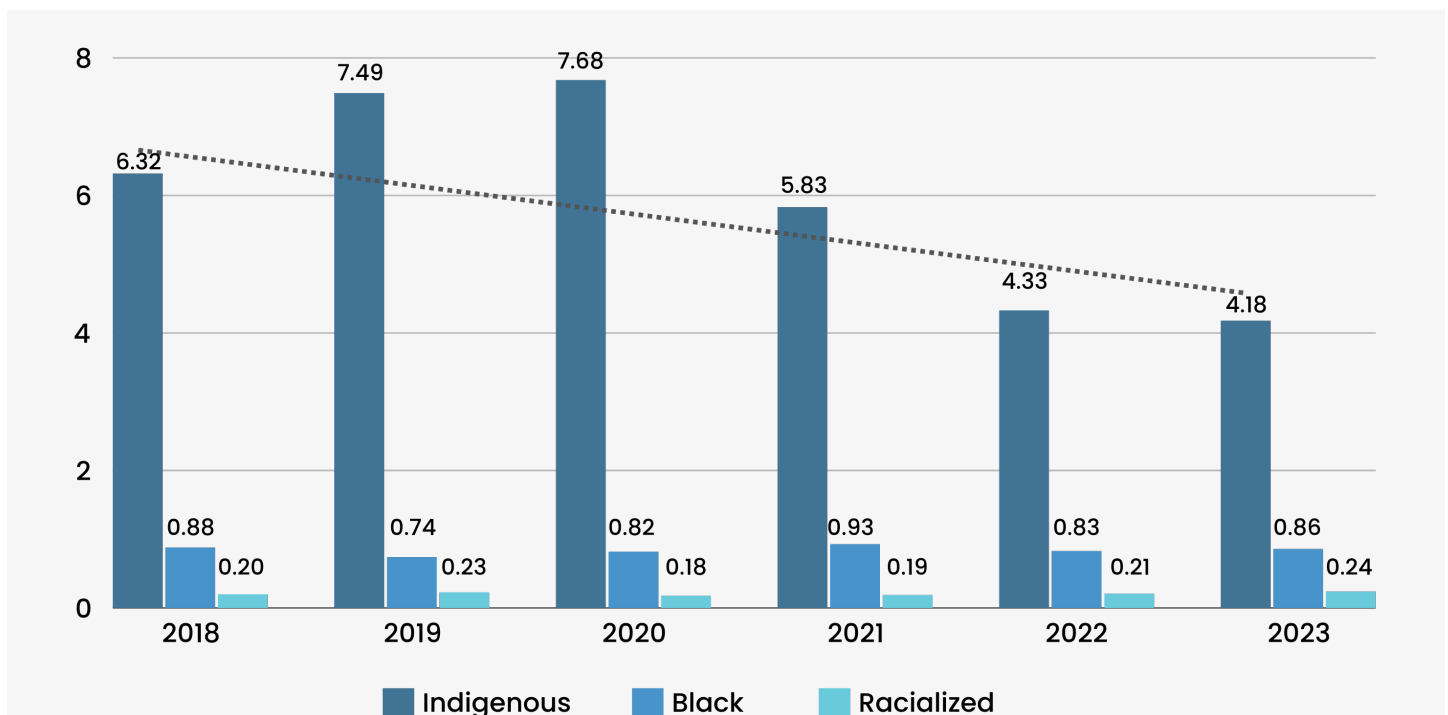
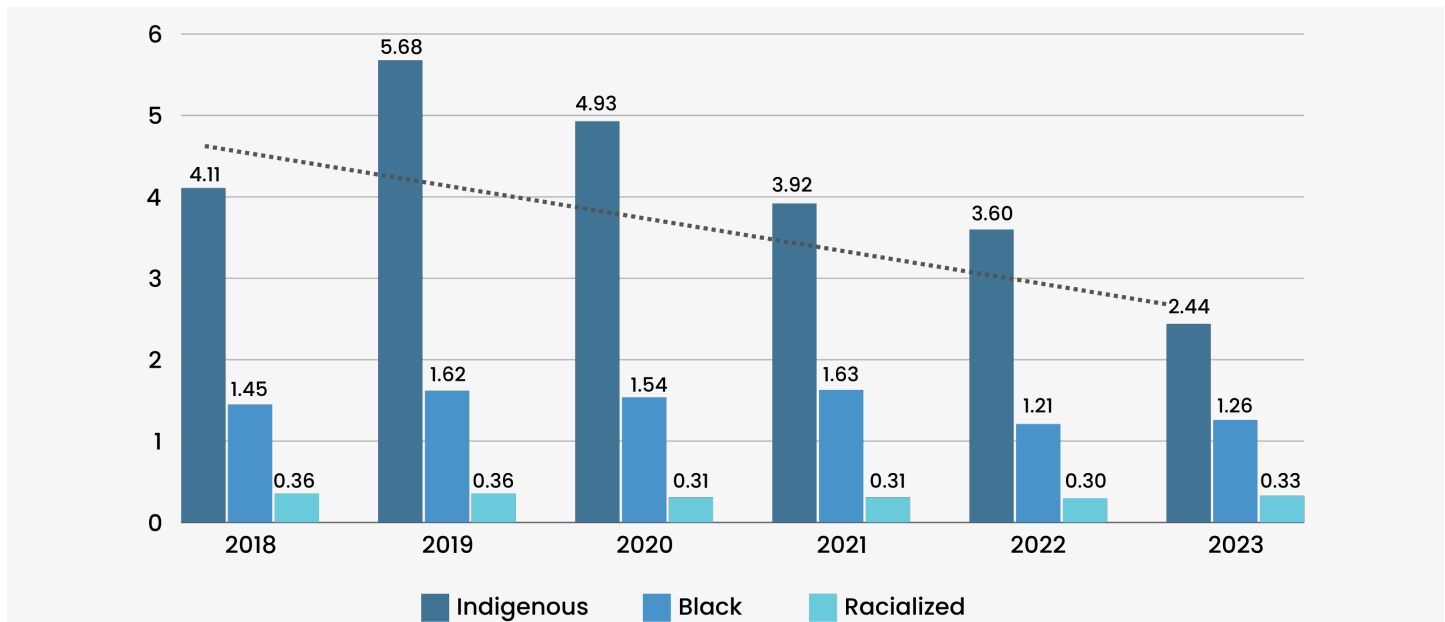


Figure 22: Disparity in Interactions with Male Subjects of different Races compared to White Males – Public Calls for Service



Officer Generated Calls

- The data shows a substantial over-representation of Indigenous females across all years. The disparity analysis compares White female to Indigenous female subjects and shows that Indigenous subjects are:
 - 5.0 times more likely to be subject of Officer Contacts in 2018 and 13.7 times more likely to be subject of Officer Contacts in 2023.
- The Safe Public Spaces Action Plan¹⁵ and a focus on High System Users¹⁶, as well as other police operations 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.
- During the months of March to May 2023 there was an operational focus on proactive/preventative work along the LRT platform and lines, as well as in the downtown. The map below (Figure 23) illustrates the concentration of Officer Contacts along the LRT and downtown areas.
- There were 403 Officer Contacts at LRT stations during this timeframe, compared to 248 contacts over the rest of the year. These Officer Contacts related to disorder, vulnerable person, and drugs. The number of contacts with Indigenous subjects, officer-generated and public calls combined, almost doubled during March – May 2023 compared to same period in 2022 (284 to 560).
- The number of Officer Contacts with Indigenous female subjects resulting from officer generated calls increased substantially during March – May 2023 compared to same period in 2022 (56 to 191). While these numbers look small, they have a high impact on disparity.

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.

Figure 23: Geographical Distribution of Officer Contacts from Officer Generated Calls – 2023

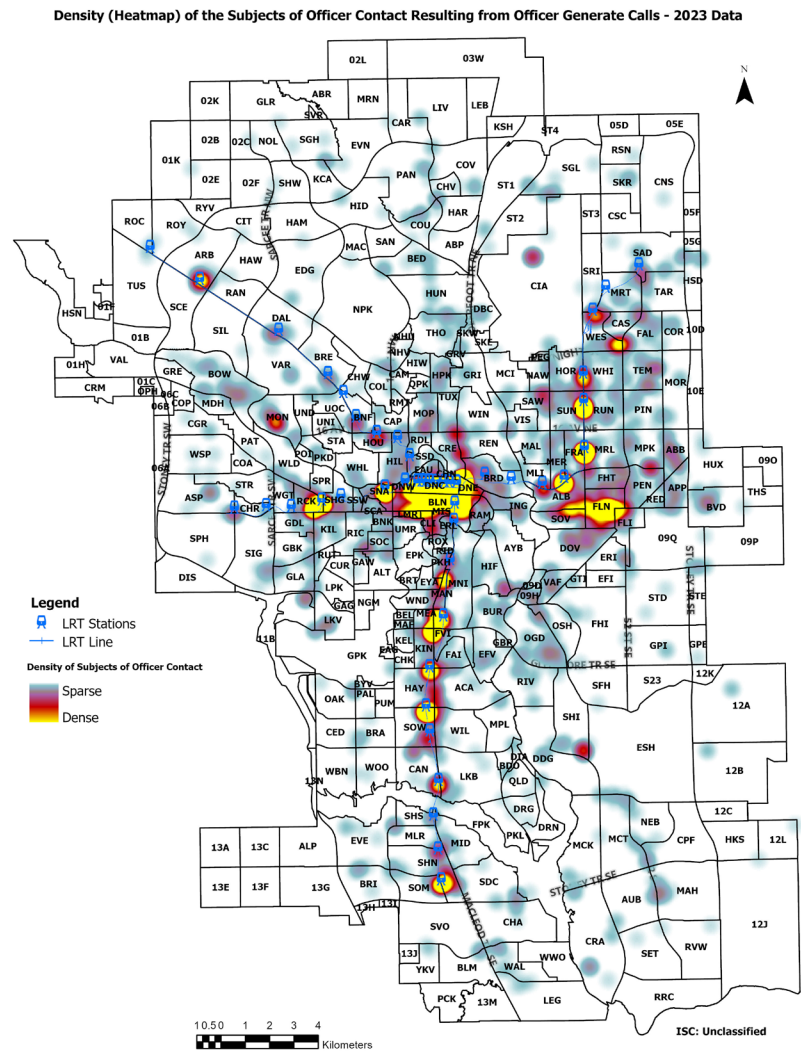
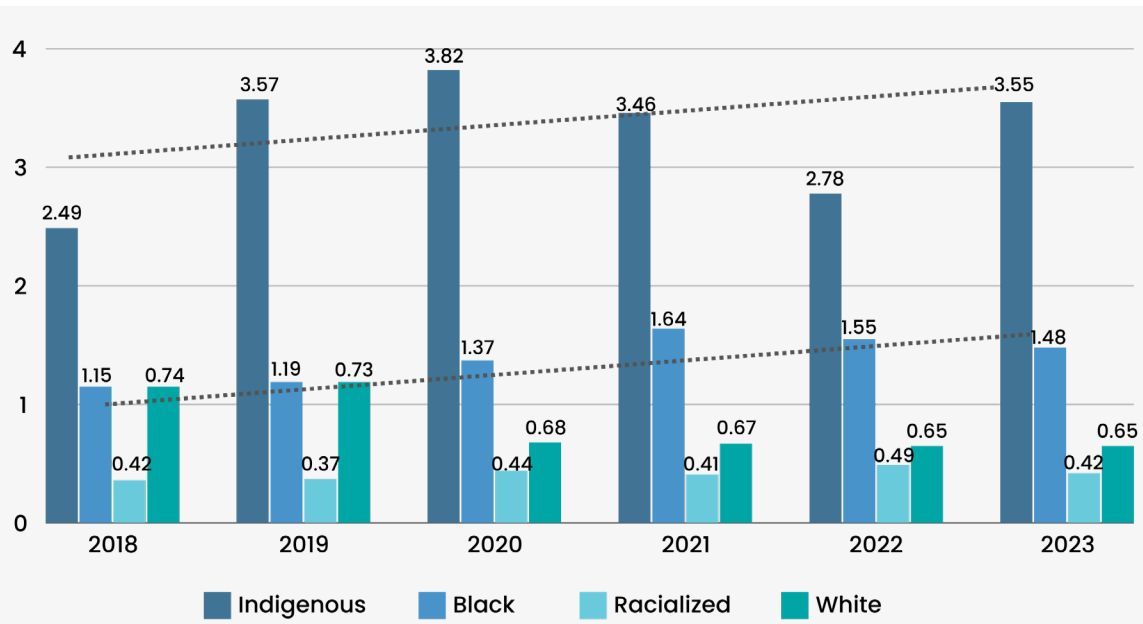


Figure 24: Racial Disproportionality in Interactions with Male Subjects – Officer Generated Calls



- Indigenous male subjects are over-represented, and disparity also exists. Figure 25 shows Indigenous male subjects compared to White male subjects were:
 - 3.4 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2018 and 5.5 times more likely in 2023.
- Black male subjects are over-represented. Compared to their White counterparts, Black male subjects are:
 - 1.6 times more likely to be the subject of an Officer Contact in 2018 and 2.3 times more likely in 2023.

Figure 25: Disparity in Interactions with Male Subjects of different Races compared to White Males – Officer Generated Calls

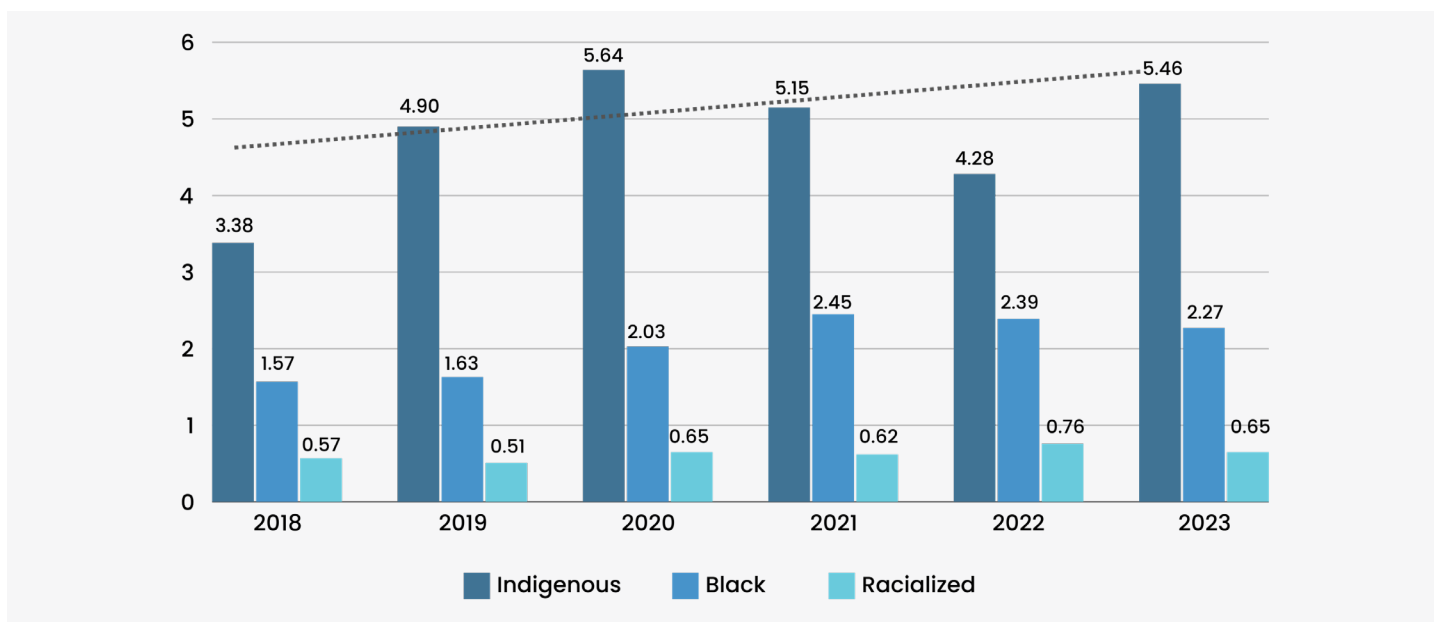


Table 2: Racial Disproportionality in Officer Contacts related to Vulnerable Persons, Vehicle¹⁷ Safety, and Drugs Resulting from Officer Generated Calls

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

¹⁷ Vehicle-Related typically refers to Officer Contacts arising from a small percentage of traffic stops and may be related to either the driver or passenger(s).

¹⁸ 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)

- The substantially higher degree of disparity associated with Indigenous males and females compared to their White counterparts in 2023 was driven by the following types of Officer Contacts (Table 2) in 2023:
 - disorder (increased substantially from 297 in 2022 to 708 in 2023).
 - Indigenous subjects were 13.8 times more likely to be subject of Officer Contacts related to disorder.
 - vulnerable person (increased from 286 in 2022 to 678 in 2023)¹⁸
 - Indigenous subjects were 13.9 times more likely to be subject of Officer Contacts related to vulnerable persons.
 - drugs (increased substantially, from 89 in 2022 to 238 in 2023)
 - Indigenous subjects were 16.0 times more likely to be subject of Officer Contacts related to drugs.
- The over-representation of Black male subjects in Officer Contacts increased consistently from 2018 where Black males compared to White males were:
 - 1.6 times more likely to be subject of Officer Contacts in 2018, and 2.3 times more likely in 2023.
- The increasing disparity of Black males compared to White counterparts in 2023 compared to 2022 was driven by disorder, vulnerable persons, and drug contacts.

VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Understanding victimization is an important piece towards improving community safety. The goal of this section is to determine whether individuals from different racial backgrounds are disproportionally represented as victims of violent crime¹⁹. Disparity within the victim population is also examined to assess if and where there are differences in service delivery (such as criminal investigations) to victims of crime.

KEY FINDINGS

- Indigenous persons are 2.5 times over-represented as victims of violent crime.
- The proportion of Indigenous female victims of assault, robbery and sex offences is much higher than their proportion in the Calgary population (4 times, 2.5 times and 4 times respectively).
- 52% of all victims were male and 48% were female. Proportionally, this is comparable to the Calgary population.
- ~70% of the victims were between 13- and 44-years-old. This age range comprises only 45% of the Calgary population.

¹⁹ The coding of CPS data reflects the Statistics Canada approach to report exclusively on victims of violent crimes. For that reason, only victims of violence are included in this report.

Victims of Violence Data Summary

Table 3 provides victim and occurrence count data. In 2023:

- 14,400 victims of violent crime are identified in 13,265 occurrences reported to CPS in 2023.
- 44% of the victims are White, 24% Racialized, 8% Indigenous, and 7% Black.
- 11%, 15% and 23% of the victims fell into age group 13- to 17-year-old, 18- to 24-year-old and 25- to 34-year-old respectively, which is 1.5 to 2 times their proportion in Calgary population.
- 1,062 (9%) individuals are victimized more than once in 2023. This includes 95 Black, 160 Indigenous, 218 Racialized and 589 White persons.
- Within the Indigenous group, 14% are repeat victims, which is much higher than the overall percentage (9%).
- There are no outstanding year-over-year changes.

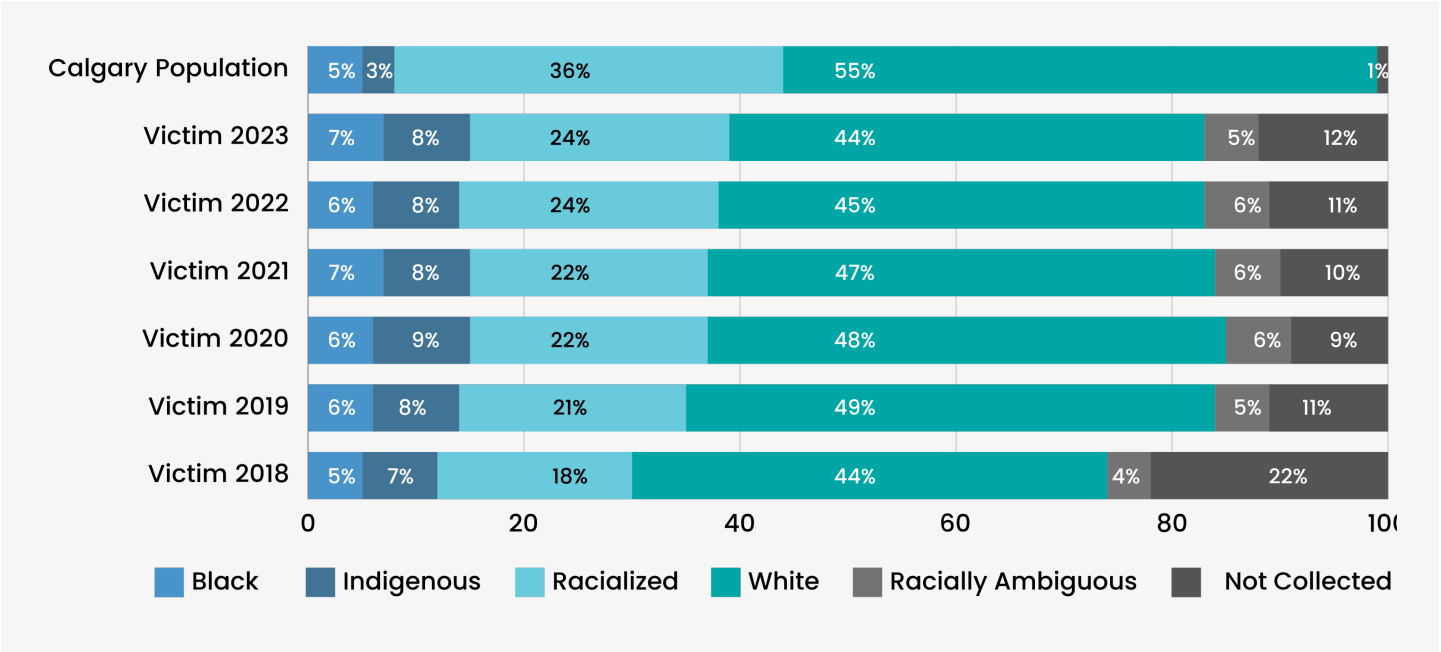
Table 3: Victim and Occurrence Count for Violent Crime

YEAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Victim Count						
BLACK	634	754	791	898	858	997
INDIGENOUS	884	1,040	1,049	1,064	1,037	1,170
RACIALIZED	2,291	2,733	2,612	2,843	3,105	3,510
WHITE	5,420	6,252	5,737	6,119	5,843	6,287
RACIALLY AMBIGUOUS	493	683	700	722	746	734
NOT COLLECTED	2,721	1,363	1,086	1,371	1,415	1,702
Occurrence Count						
BLACK	683	843	830	959	908	1,059
INDIGENOUS	1,053	1,270	1,335	1,345	1,324	1,435
RACIALIZED	2,334	2,773	2,636	2,850	3,060	3,488
WHITE	5,773	6,357	5,981	6,369	6,058	6,455
RACIALLY AMBIGUOUS	471	320	228	254	255	238
NOT COLLECTED	2,557	1,226	972	1,256	1,297	1,549

Victims of Violence Disproportionality

As illustrated in Figure 26, the proportionality of victims compared to the Calgary population shows an over-representation of Indigenous persons and an under-representation of Racialized persons.

Figure 26: Indigenous persons are over-represented as victims



In 2023:

- Indigenous persons are ~2.5 times over-represented as victims of crime.
- Racial composition of victims of crime compared to Calgary’s population: 44% of the victims are White, 24% are Racialized, 8% are Indigenous, and 7% Black.
- Indigenous persons are disproportionately victimized for all types of violent crime.
- There are no outstanding year-over-year changes.

GENDER

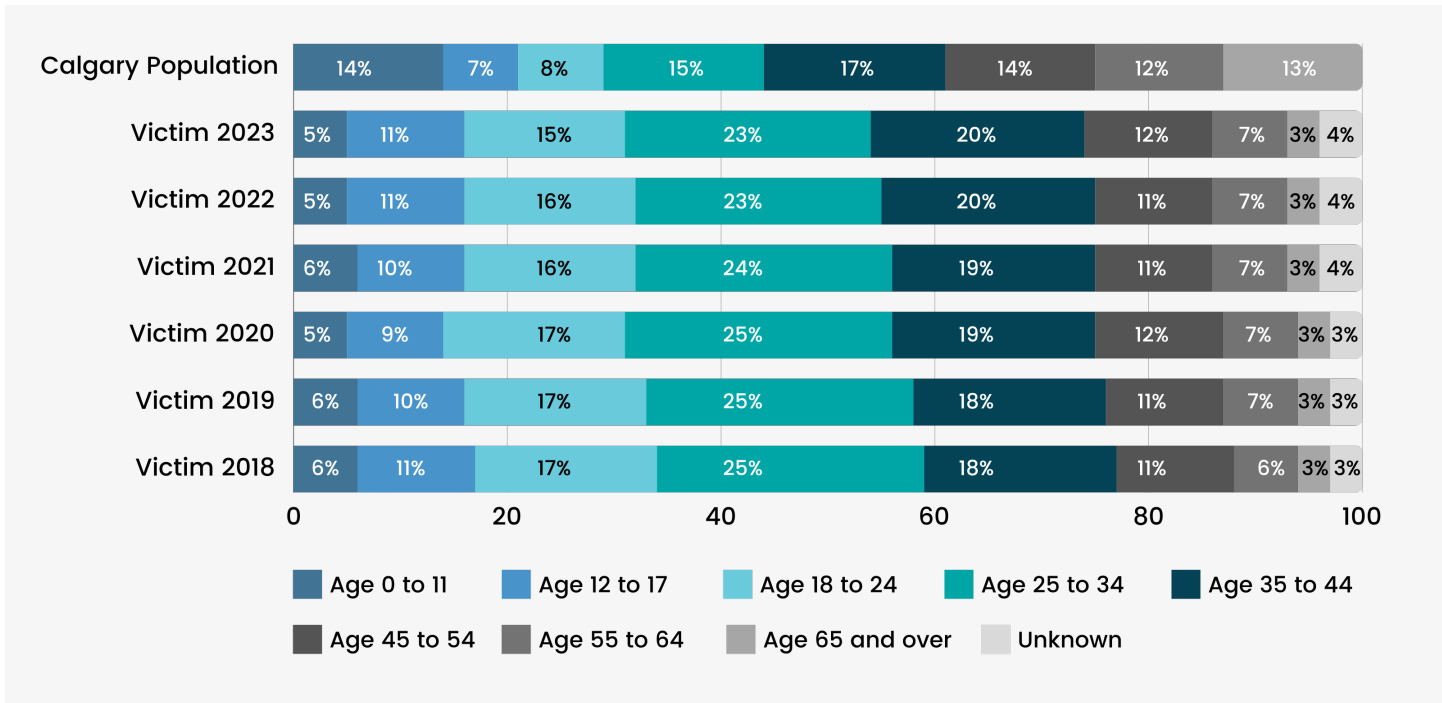
- The gender distribution of victims is proportional to the population ~50% male/female for 2018 through 2023.

AGE

As shown in Figure 27, during 2023:

- Victims aged 18-34 (38%) are over-represented compared to Calgary’s population (23%)
- Victims under 18 (16%) are under-represented compared to the population (22%)
- The age proportions remained constant over the years.

Figure 27: Over-representation of 18-34-year-old victims

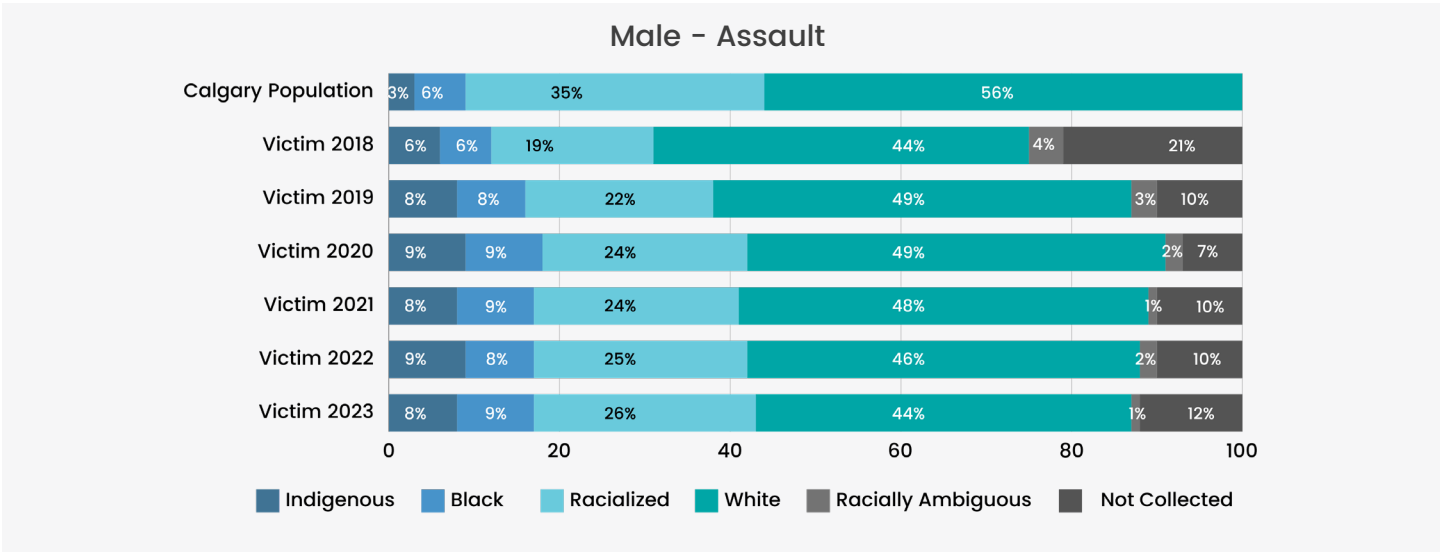


CRIME TYPE

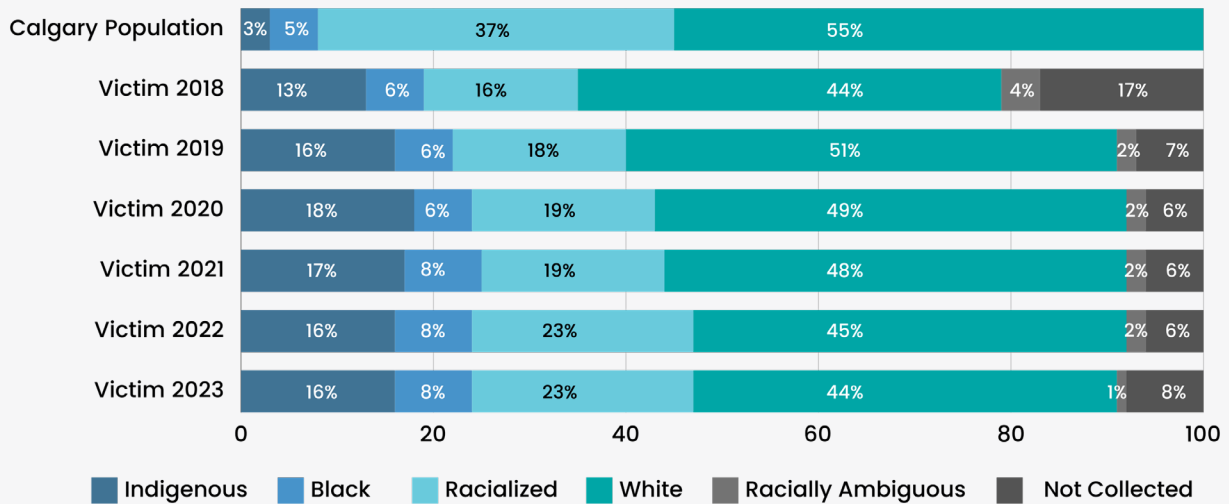
In 2023, analysis shows that there are racial differences in victimization depending on the type of crime (Figure 28).

- Indigenous males are ~3 times over-represented as victims of assault compared to their Calgary population.
- Indigenous females are over-represented as victims of assault (5 times), robbery (3 times) and sex offences (4 times) compared to their Calgary population.
- The racial differences remain consistent over the years.

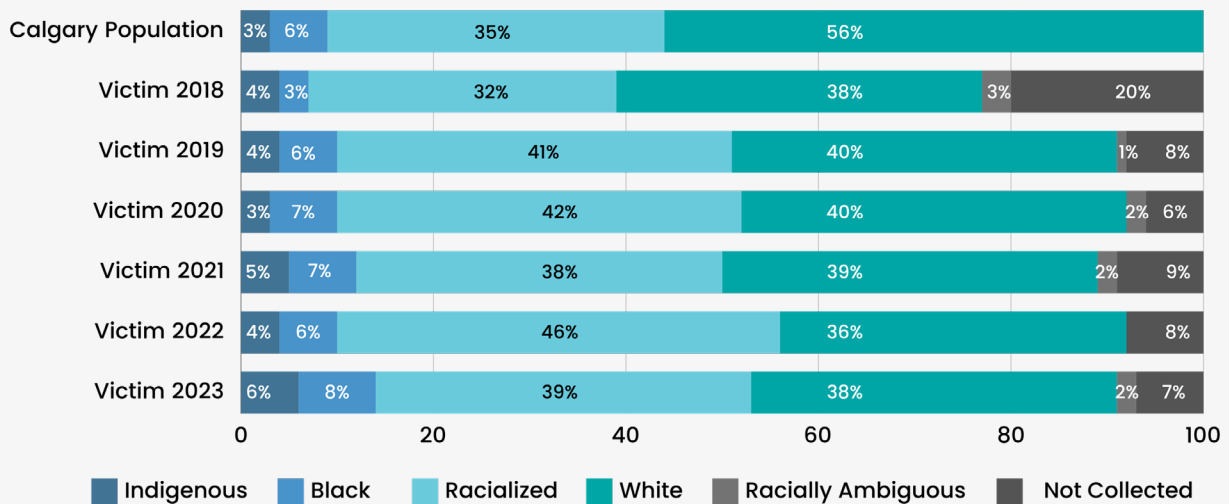
Figure 28: Racial Difference in Victimization by Crime Type



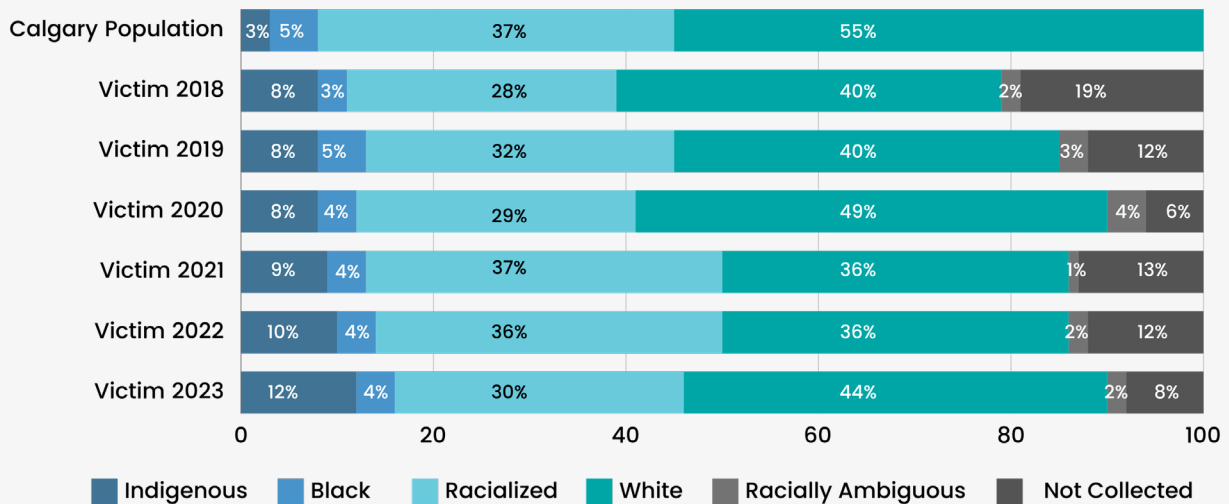
Female – Assault



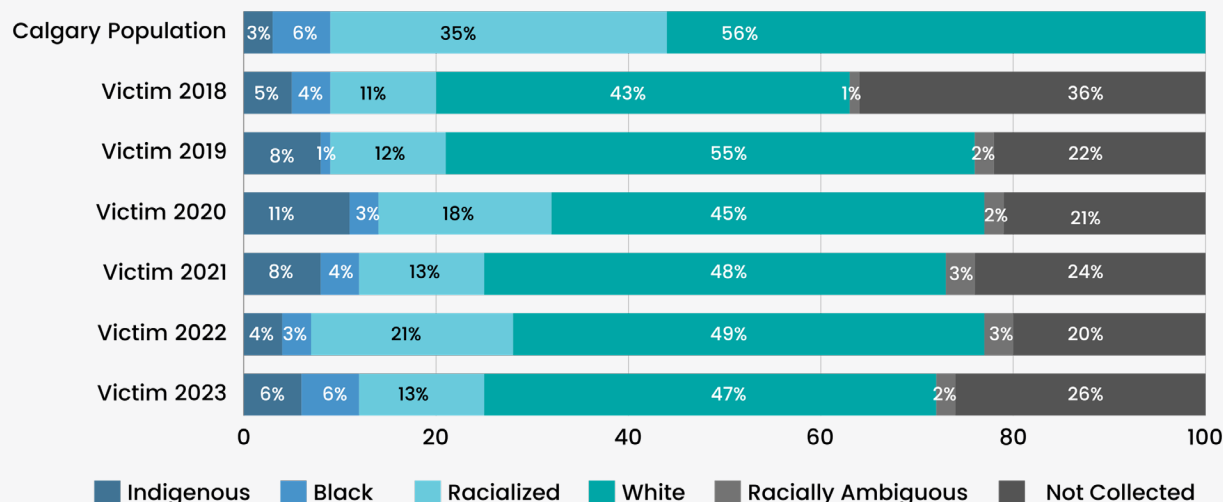
Male – Robbery



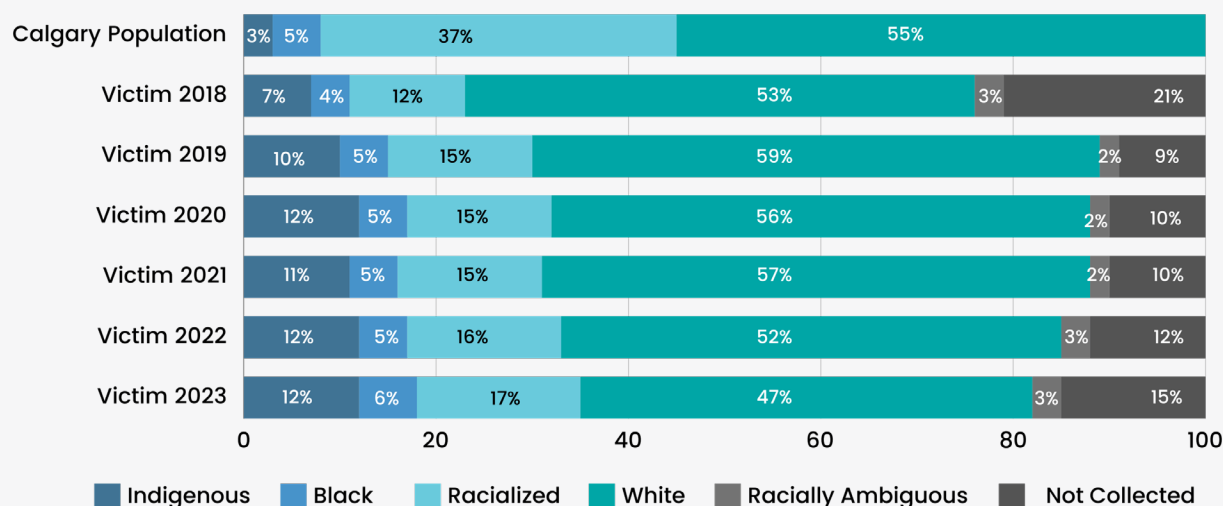
Female – Robbery



Male – Sex Offences



Female – Sex Offences



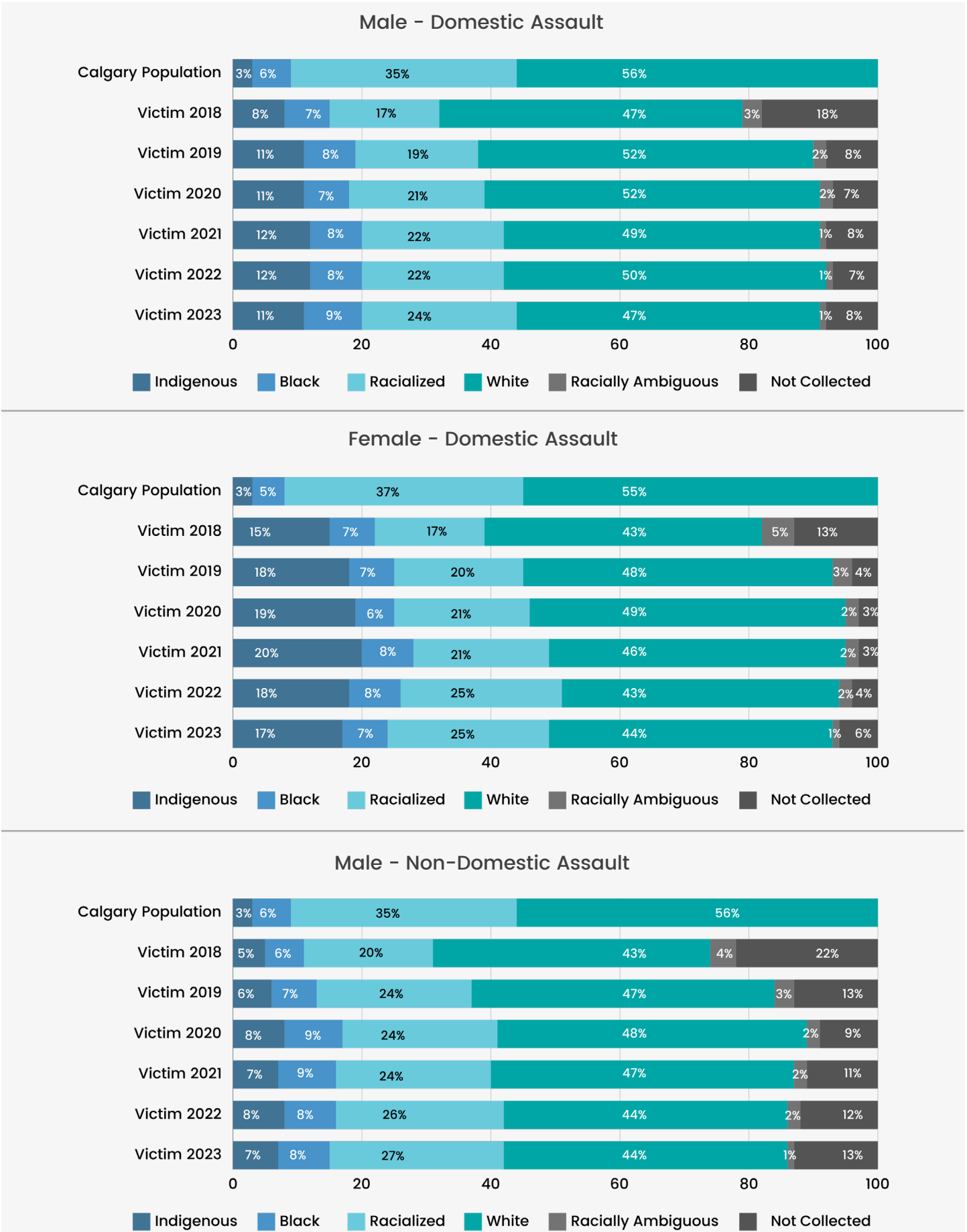
INTERSECTIONALITY

Domestic and Non-Domestic Assault

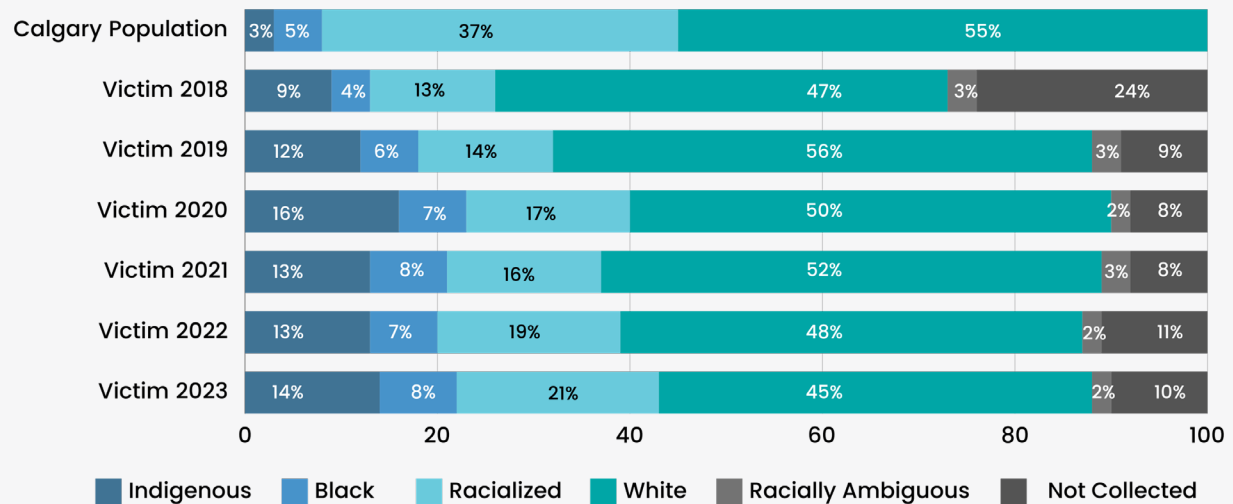
This section focuses on assault due to the small volume of other violent offences. Figure 29 shows that in 2023:

- Domestic Assault related victimization was 6 times higher for Indigenous females, and 4 times higher for Indigenous males compared to their proportion in the Calgary population.
- Non-domestic Assault related victimization was more than 4 times higher for Indigenous females, and 2 times higher for Indigenous males compared to their proportion in the Calgary population.
- There is little variation over the timeframe.

Figure 29: Domestic and Non-Domestic Assault



Female – Non-Domestic Assault



Victim Factors Related to Domestic and Non-Domestic Assaults

Analysis was conducted to assess disproportionality relating to the following factors: the victim lived with the offender, severity of injury and the type of weapon used.

- No outstanding differences are observed for any race or gender group. In other words, none of the racial or gender groups is more likely victimized under any of the characteristics.

REPEAT VICTIMIZATION

Repeat victimization analysis, presented in Figure 30, is based on occurrences for 2018 through 2023. A victim is defined as a:

- New victim if this is the first time they are victimized since 2018.
- Repeat victim if this is the second time they are victimized since 2018.
- Chronic victim if this is the third or more times they are victimized since 2018.

In 2023:

- Overall, 1,929 (15%) of the victims are chronic victims, including Black (N=143), Indigenous (N=371), Racialized (N=337) and White (N=1,078); 2,139 (16%) of the victims are repeat victims, including Black (N=185), Indigenous (N=308), Racialized (N=466) and White (N=1,180).
- For Domestic Assault:
 - Indigenous females are 4, 6 and 9 times over-represented as new victims, repeat victims and chronic victims of domestic assault respectively, as compared to their Calgary population.

- Indigenous males are 3, 5 and 7 times over-represented as new victims, repeat victims and chronic victims of domestic assault respectively, as compared to their Calgary population.
- Black males are 1.5, 2 and 2 times over-represented as new victims, repeat victims and chronic victims of domestic assault respectively, as compared to their Calgary population.
- For Non-Domestic Assault:
 - Indigenous females are 4, 5 and 4 times over-represented as new victims, repeat victims and chronic victims of non-domestic assault compared to their Calgary population, respectively.
 - Indigenous males are 2, 3 and 4 times over-represented as new victims, repeat victims and chronic victims of non-domestic assault compared to their Calgary population, respectively.
 - Black males are 1.5 times over-represented chronic victims of non-domestic assault compared to their Calgary population.
 - Black females are 1.5 times over-represented as repeat victims of non-domestic assault compared to their Calgary population.

Victims of Violence Disparity

Police are mandated to investigate crime. This involves gathering evidence, identifying offenders, and charging those responsible. Disparity related to criminal investigations is assessed by comparing the outcomes across the various racial groups.

- Clearance rates are calculated for each gender and racial group and within each crime type.
- Figure 31 presents these results and shows there are no differences in clearance rates across the racial groups or genders.

Figure 30: Repeat Victimization of Assault for 2023

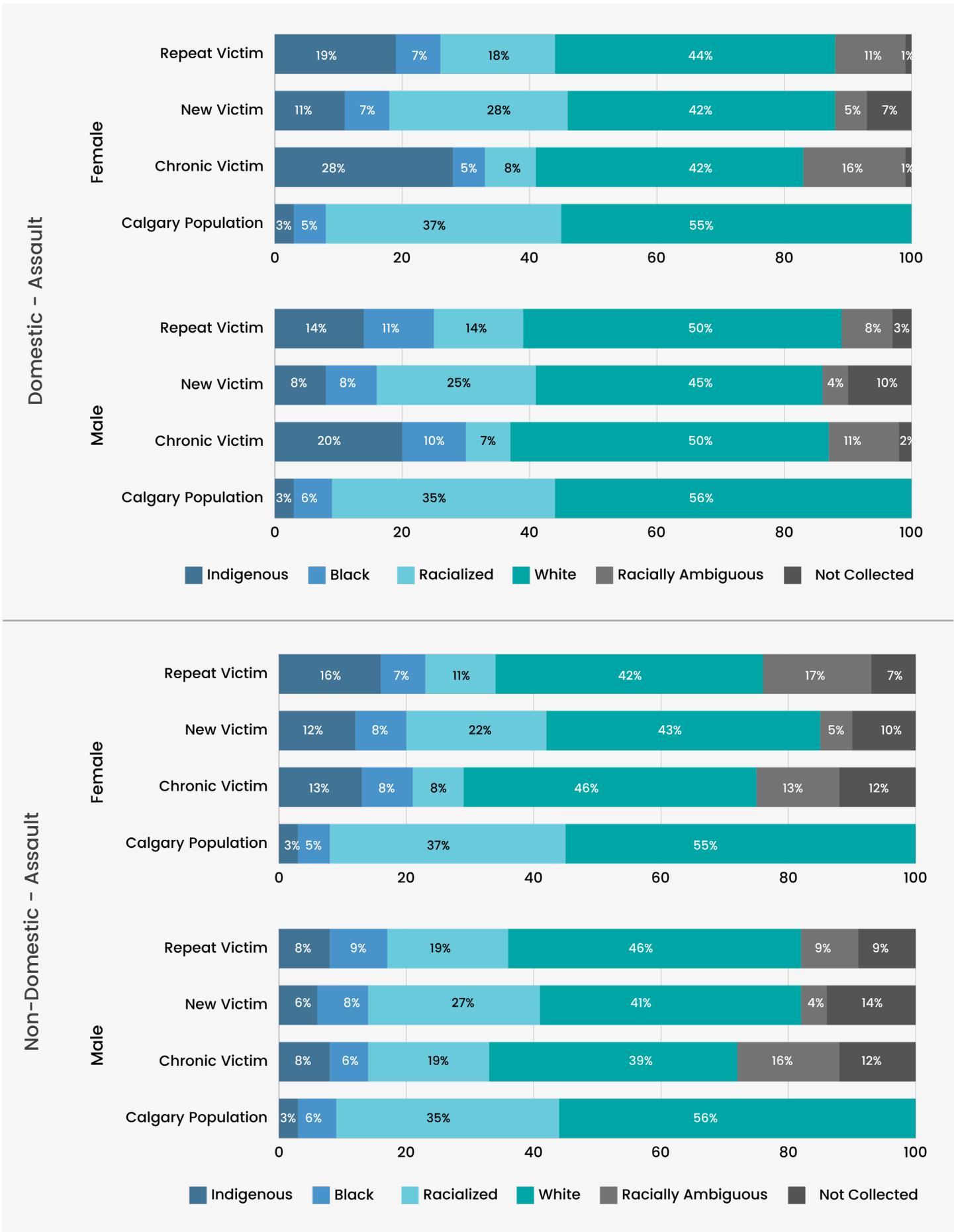
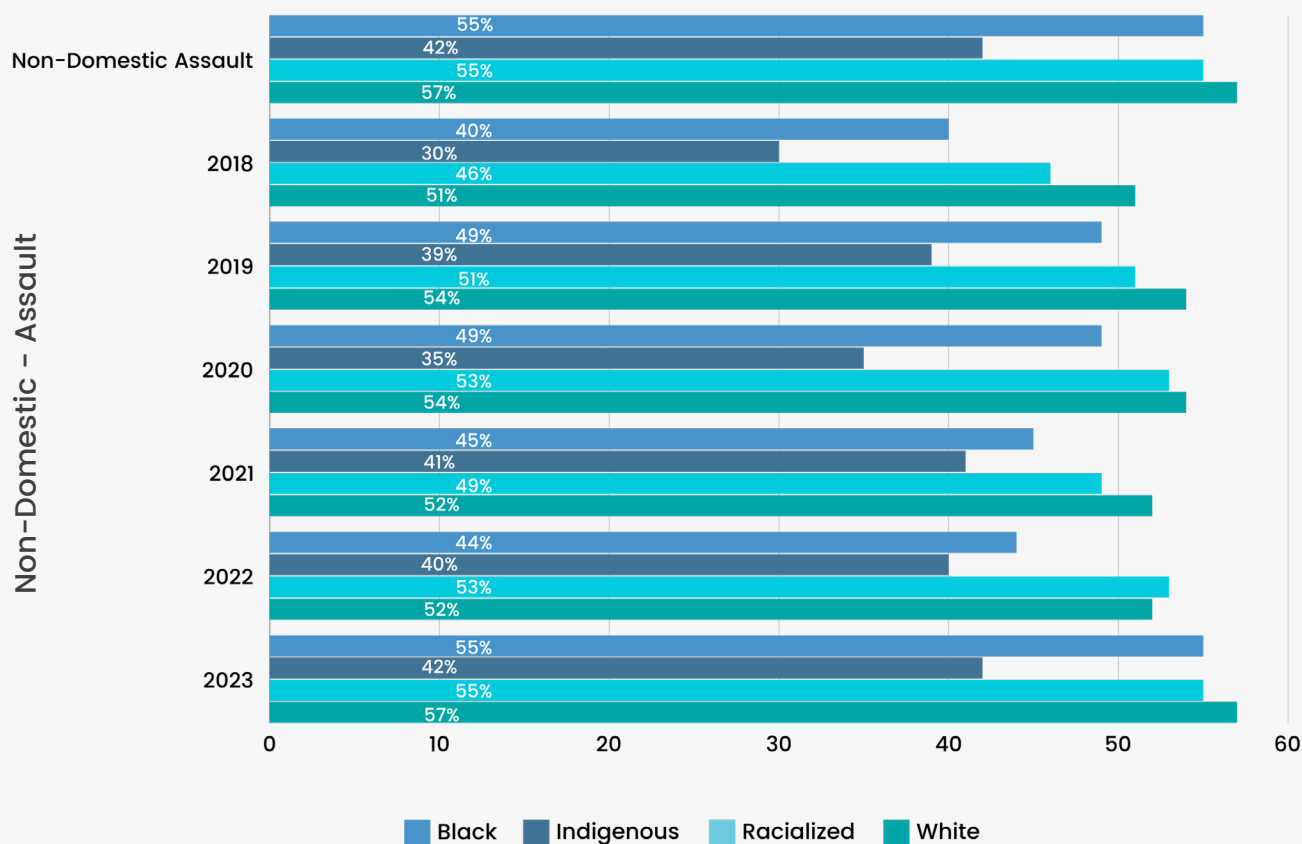
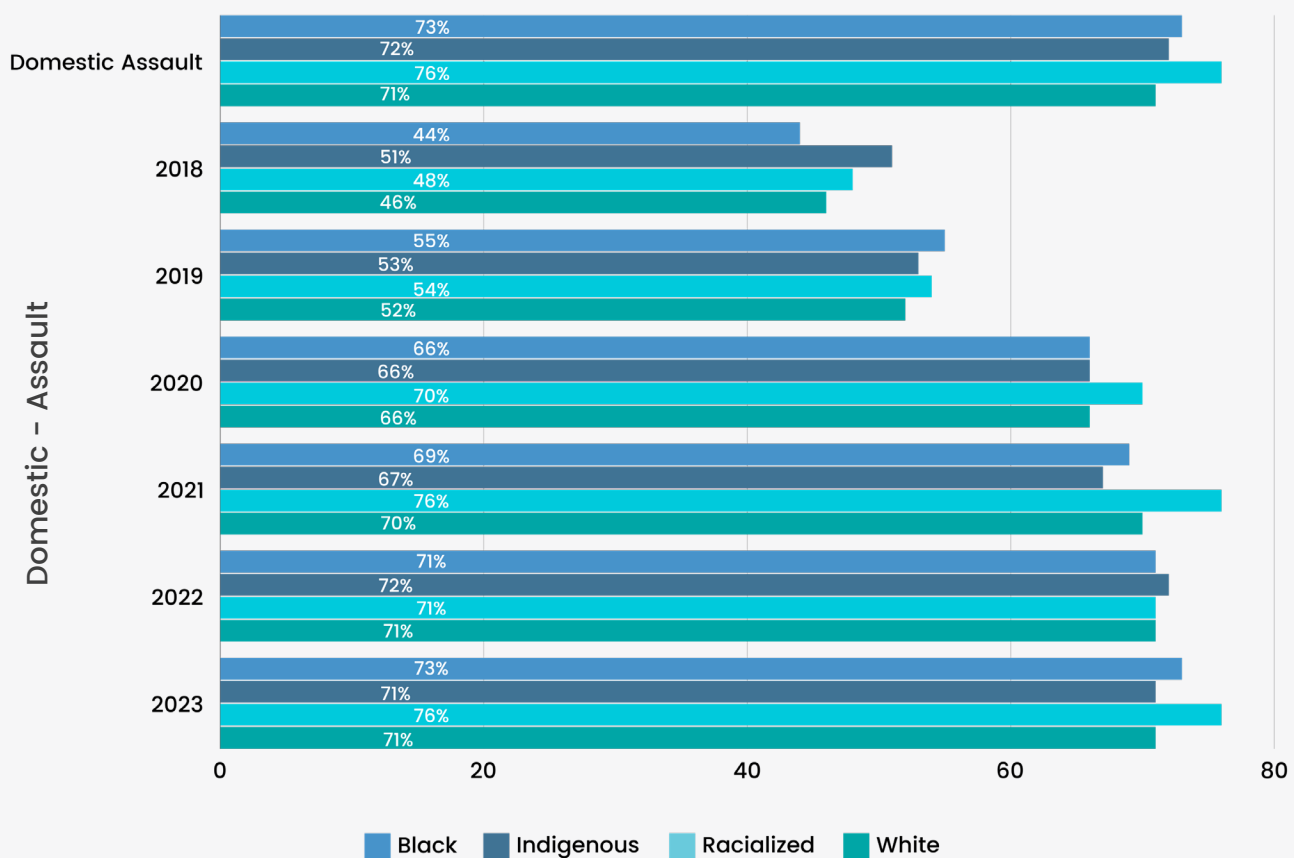
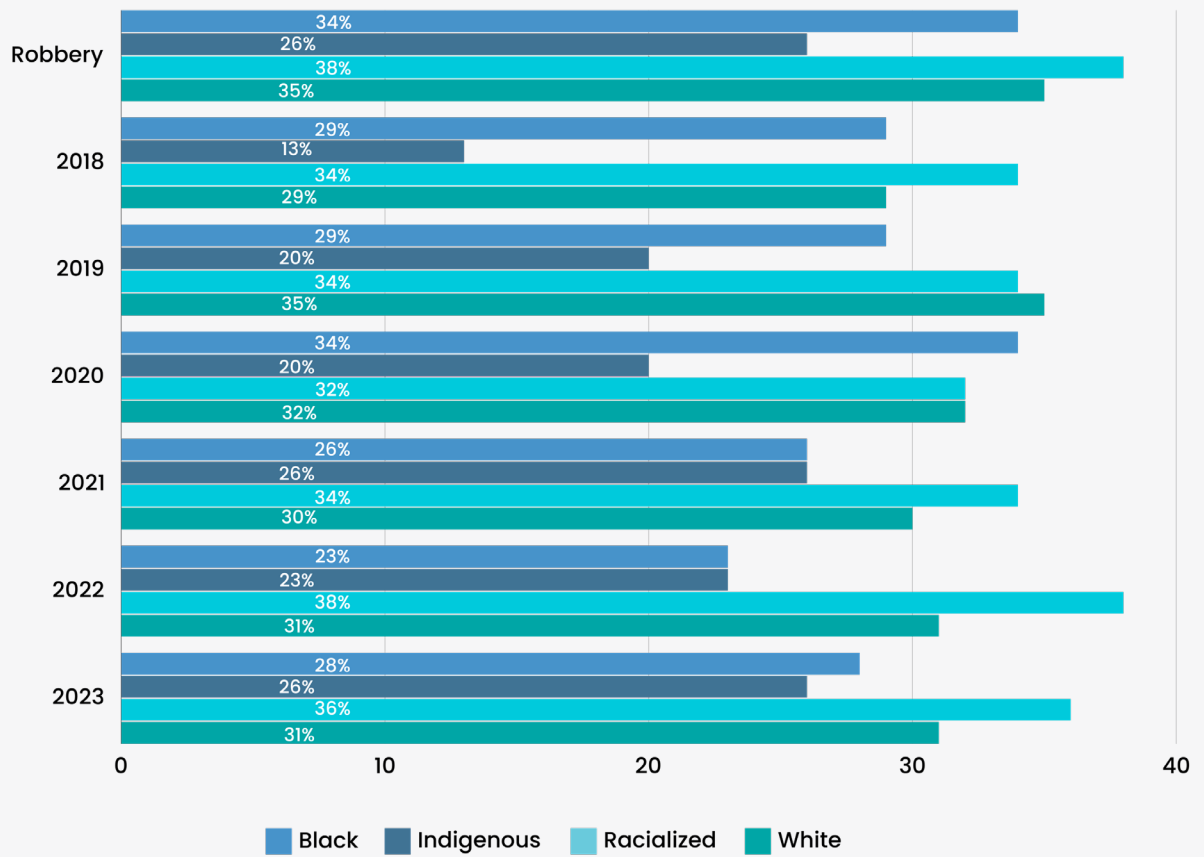


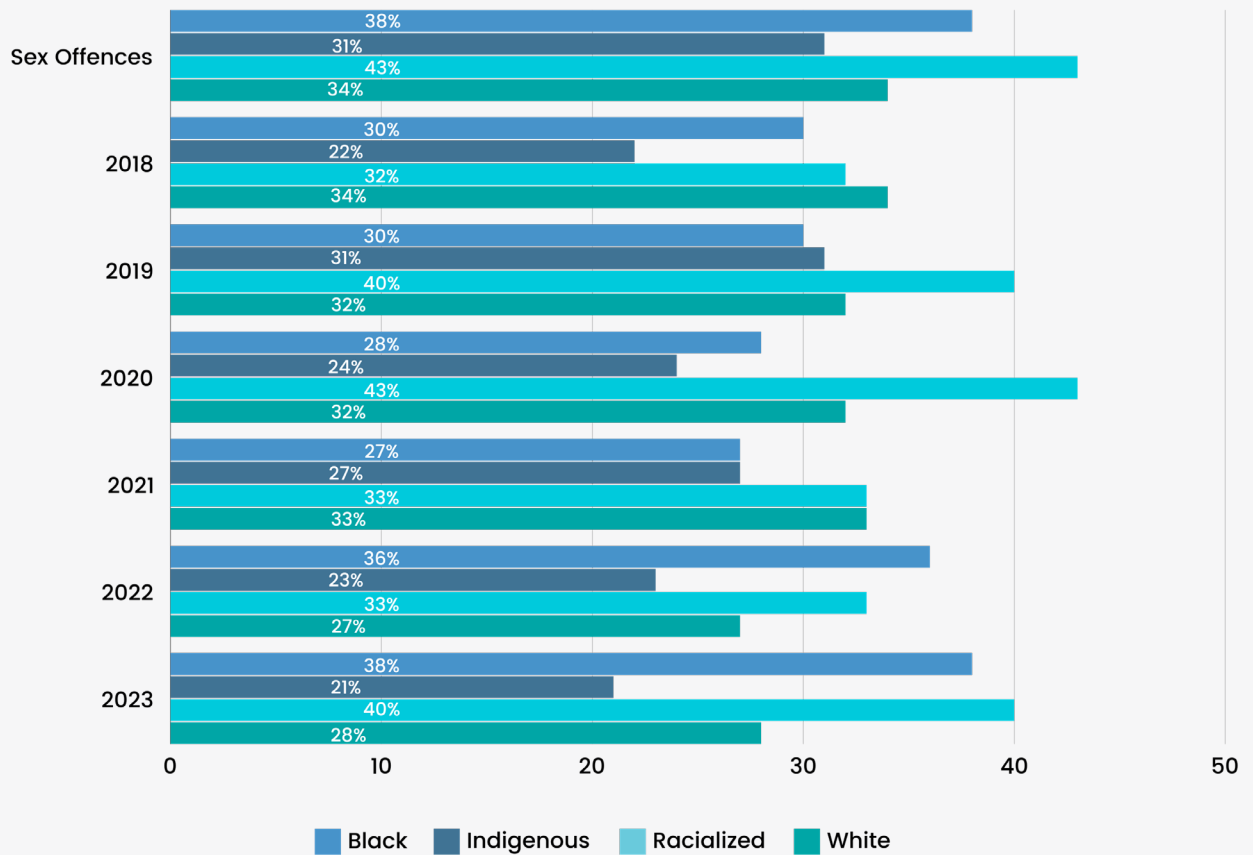
Figure 31: Clearance Rate



Robbery



Sex Offences



OFFENDERS OF VIOLENT & PROPERTY CRIME

Offender demographics is one topic where the presence of disproportionality is well established²⁰. The goal of this analysis is to assess disproportionality and disparity represented in the CPS offender dataset. Specifically, to:

- provide insight on the racial proportion of violent and property crime offenders,
- assess whether disparity exists in how offenders are dealt with (e.g., field release or in custody arrests).

KEY FINDINGS

- Indigenous offenders are 6 times and Black offenders are 2 times over-represented compared to their Calgary population.
- Males account for 75% of offenders; almost half of all offenders are White.
- Racialized offenders of non-domestic assaults are less likely to require a bail hearing compared to Indigenous or Black offenders.
- ~30% of the offenders are repeat offenders²¹.

Offender Data Summary

- In 2023, there were 9,610 individuals identified as offenders in 15,071 occurrences reported to CPS in 2023.
- 70% of the offenders are 18- to 44-years-old.

YEAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Offender Count						
BLACK	787	835	759	771	826	984
INDIGENOUS	1,581	1,769	1,599	1,483	1,600	1,873
RACIALIZED	1,470	1,540	1,457	1,349	1,480	1,776
WHITE	4,912	5,206	4,534	4,229	4,299	4,741
RACIALLY AMBIGUOUS	693	603	495	461	512	594
NOT COLLECTED	287	98	77	66	64	105

²⁰ LaPrairie, Carol (1996). Examining Aboriginal Corrections in Canada. Public Safety Canada. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrcs/pblctns/xmngng-brgnl-crrctns/index-en.aspx>.

²¹ Repeat offenders are individuals who have been arrested twice or more within the timeframe.

YEAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Occurrence Count						
BLACK	1,148	1,253	1,202	1,105	1,213	1,412
INDIGENOUS	2,905	3,420	2,748	2,504	2,778	3,414
RACIALIZED	1,771	1,885	1,810	1,714	1,804	2,135
WHITE	7,378	7,811	6,586	6,248	6,417	7,411
RACIALLY AMBIGUOUS	1,479	1,034	714	655	702	931
NOT COLLECTED	292	99	79	66	63	108
Arrest Count						
BLACK	1,214	1,355	1,275	1,180	1,275	1,528
INDIGENOUS	3,113	3,678	2,906	2,639	2,902	3,577
RACIALIZED	1,857	2,018	1,930	1,829	1,941	2,259
WHITE	7,691	8,220	6,952	6,567	6,755	7,792
RACIALLY AMBIGUOUS	1,499	1,046	725	658	719	942
NOT COLLECTED	294	100	79	66	64	109

Offender Disproportionality

Figure 32 shows consistency with police data from other jurisdictions. Analysis of CPS 2018 – 2023 data indicates:^{22 23 24}

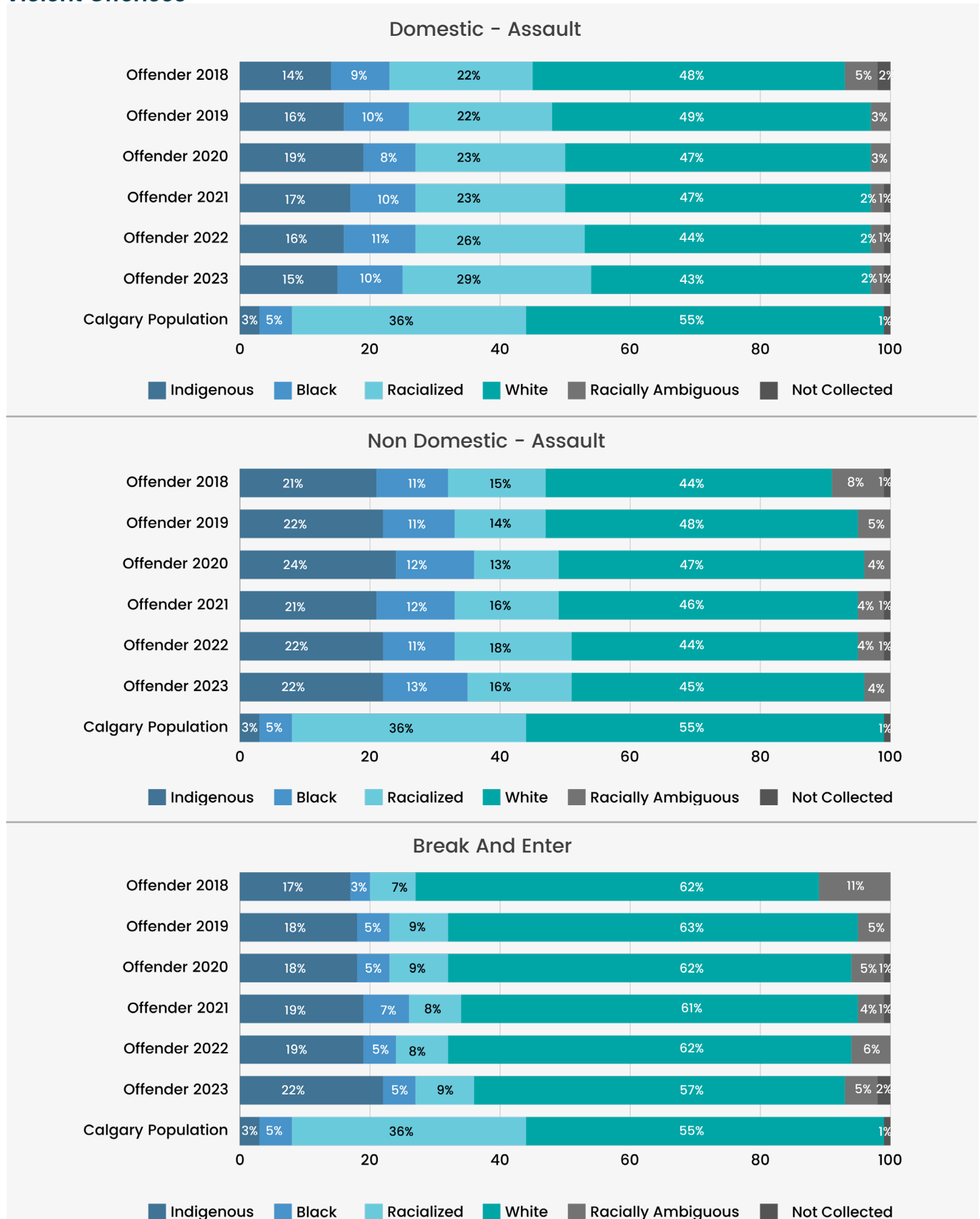
- Indigenous individuals are 6 times over-represented compared to their Calgary population.
- Black individuals are 2 times over-represented compared to their Calgary's population.
- Males account for 75% of the individuals, although they are 49% of Calgary's population.
- Black and Indigenous individuals are over-represented in assaults, including both domestic and non-domestic related offences.
- Indigenous individuals are over-represented in break and enter offences, as well as shoplifting offences.

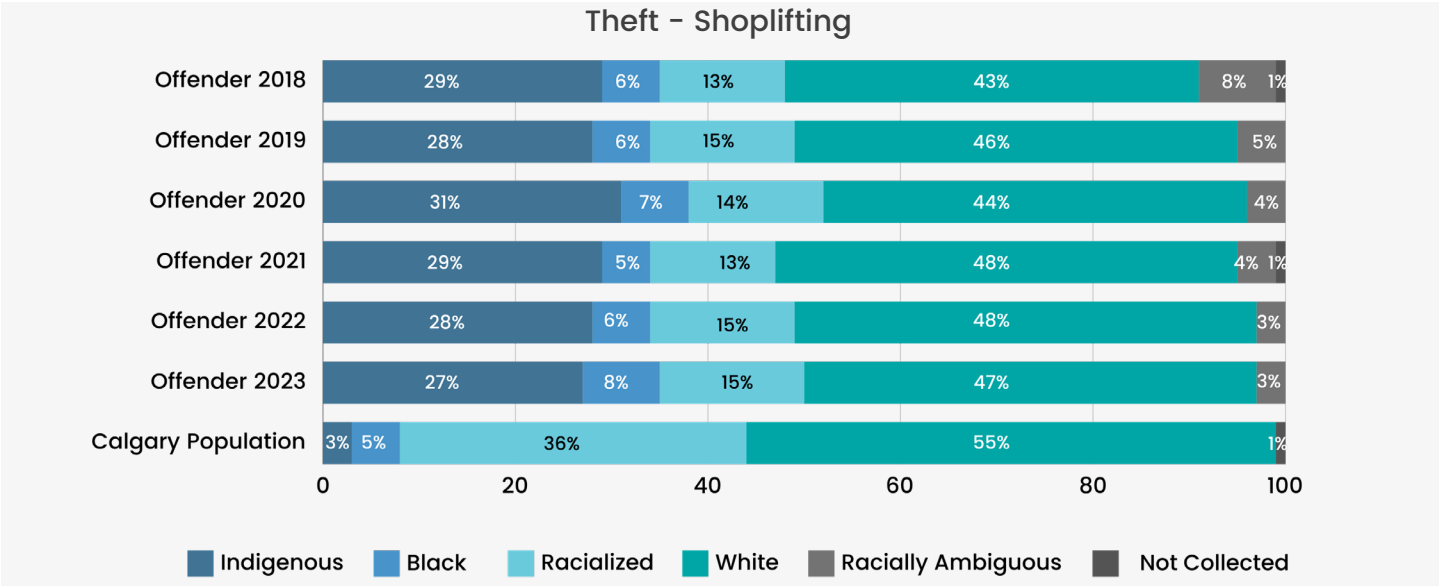
²² Blanchette, K.D., & Brown, S.L. (2019). Female offenders. In R.D. Morgan (Ed.), *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Criminal Psychology* (pp. 490–495). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²³ 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.html>.

²⁴ Schwartz, J. (2013). A “new” female offender or increasing social control of women's behaviour? Cross-national evidence. *Feminist Studies*, 39(3), 790–821.

Figure 32: Indigenous individuals are Over-Represented as offenders in Violent and Property Offences, while Black individuals are Over-Represented as offenders in Violent Offences



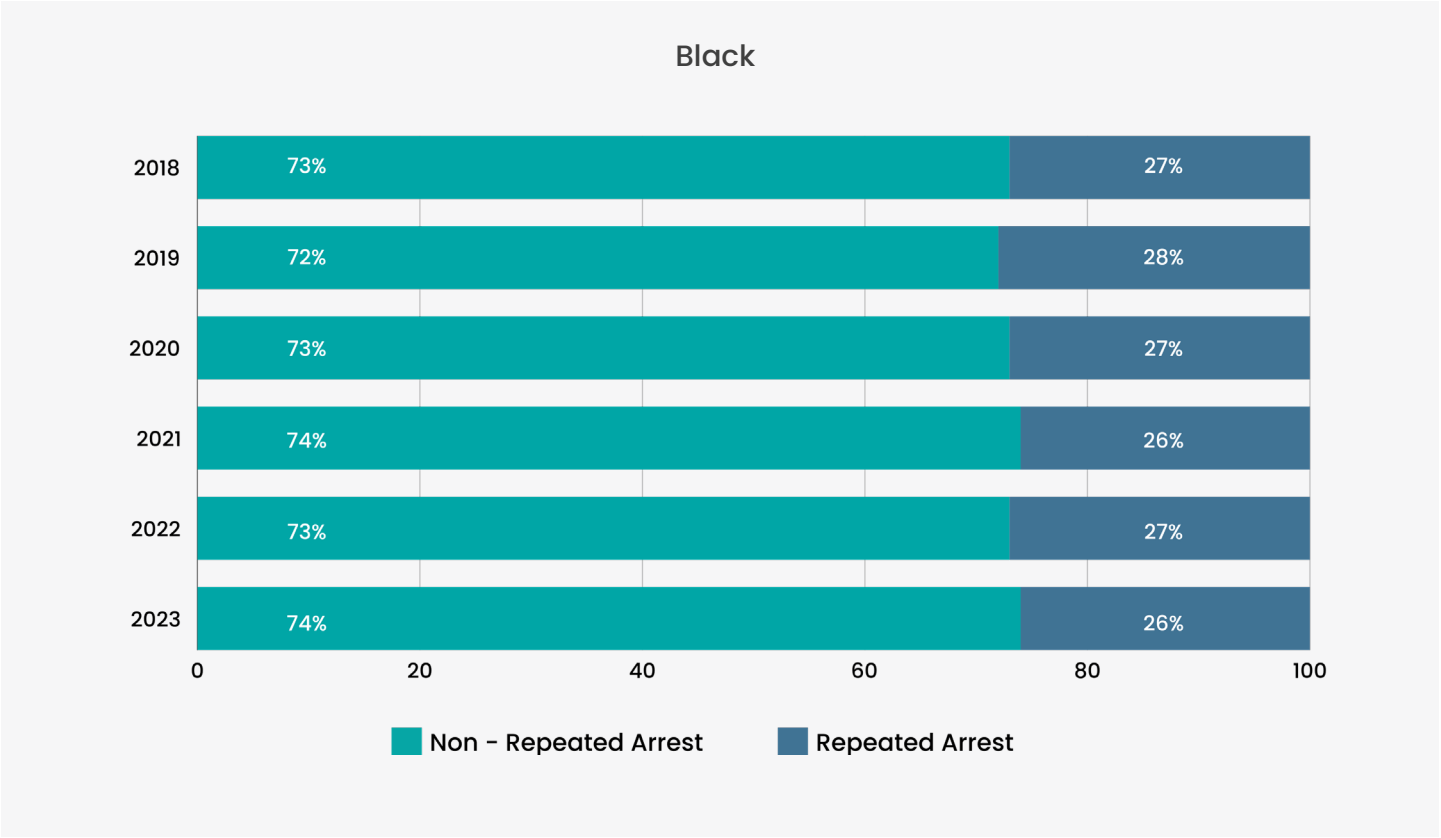


REPEAT OFFENDERS

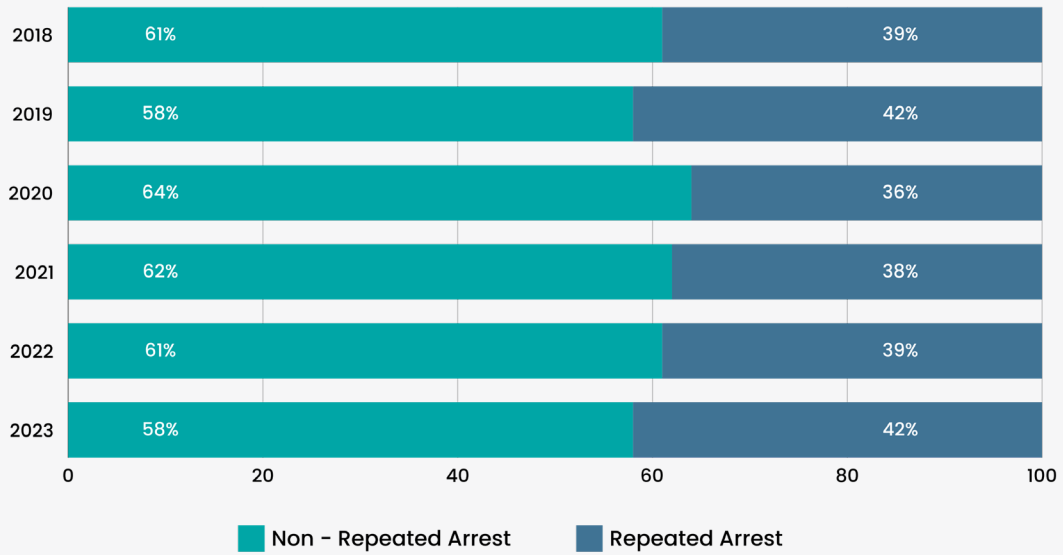
Figure 33 shows that, in 2023:

- Indigenous individuals are more likely to be repeat offenders (42%).
- Overall, 2,477 (25% of total offenders) were arrested more than once in 2023, including Black (N=233), Indigenous (N=644), Racialized (N=233) and White (N=1367).
- The proportions remain consistent over the years.

Figure 33: Repeat Offenders



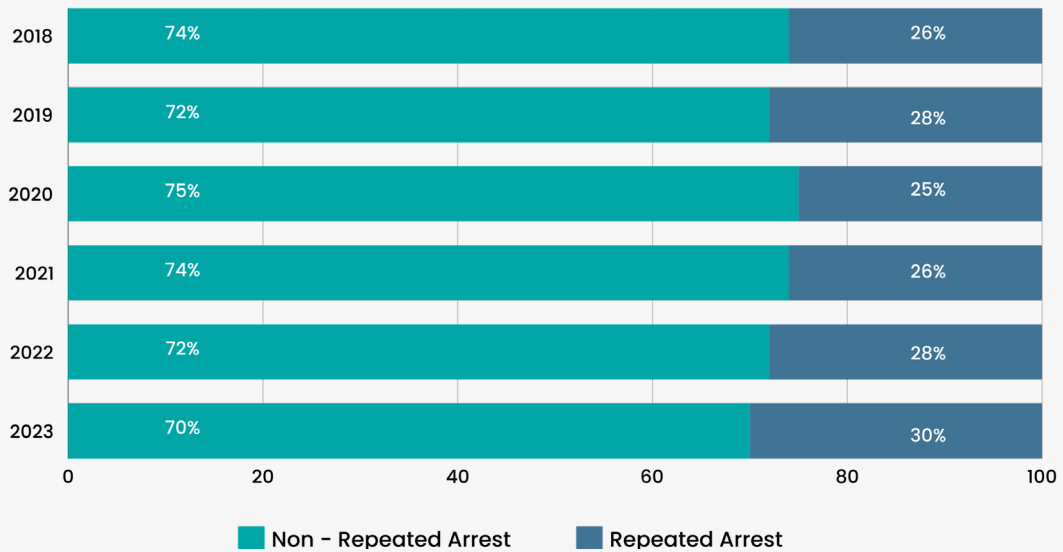
Indigenous



Racialized



White



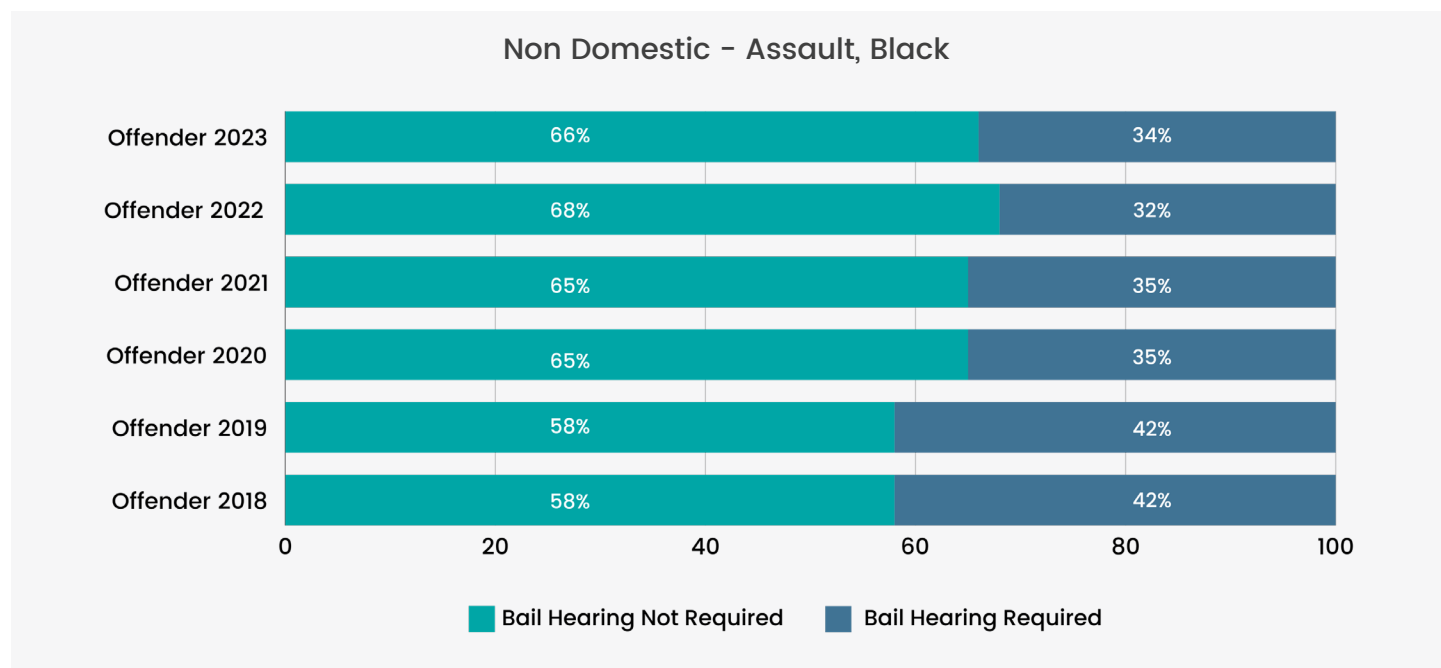
Offender Disparity

The workflow related to the investigative process often involves arresting the offender once that individual has been identified. Depending on the severity of the offence, arresting officers will use the RICES²⁵ questions to determine whether field officer release can be used, or the offender requires a bail hearing. The offender data was analysed to determine if there are any indications that RICES was being applied differently across racial groups.

As shown in Figure 34, no disparity is detected in most offence categories that were tested except:

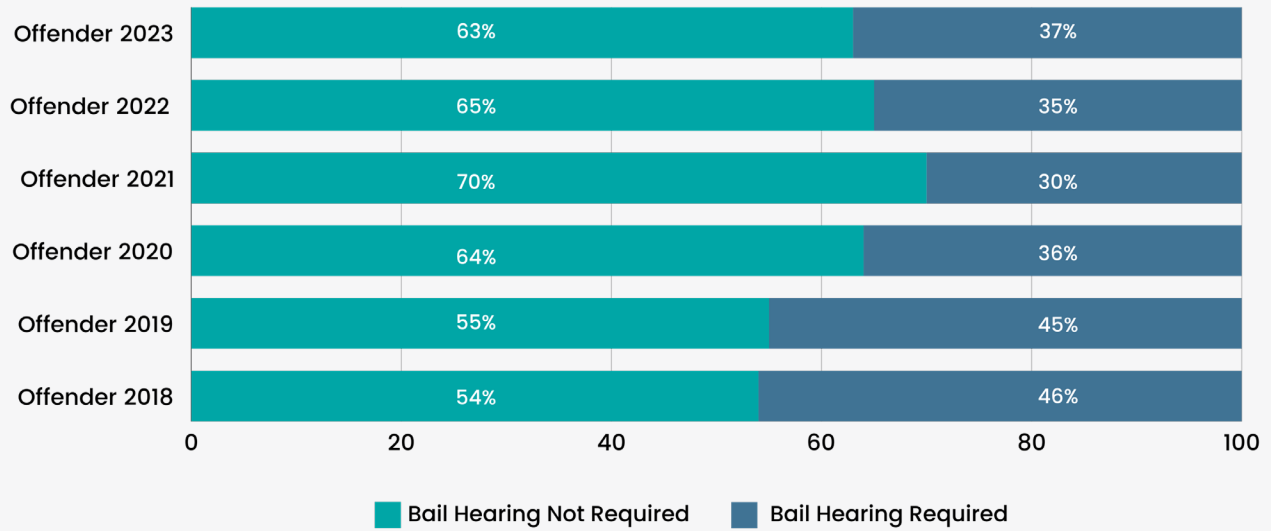
- Racialized offenders of non-domestic assaults are less likely to require a bail hearing compared to Indigenous or Black offenders. This disparity was consistent over the years.

Figure 34: Racialized offenders of non-domestic assaults are less likely to require a bail hearing compared to Indigenous or Black offenders.

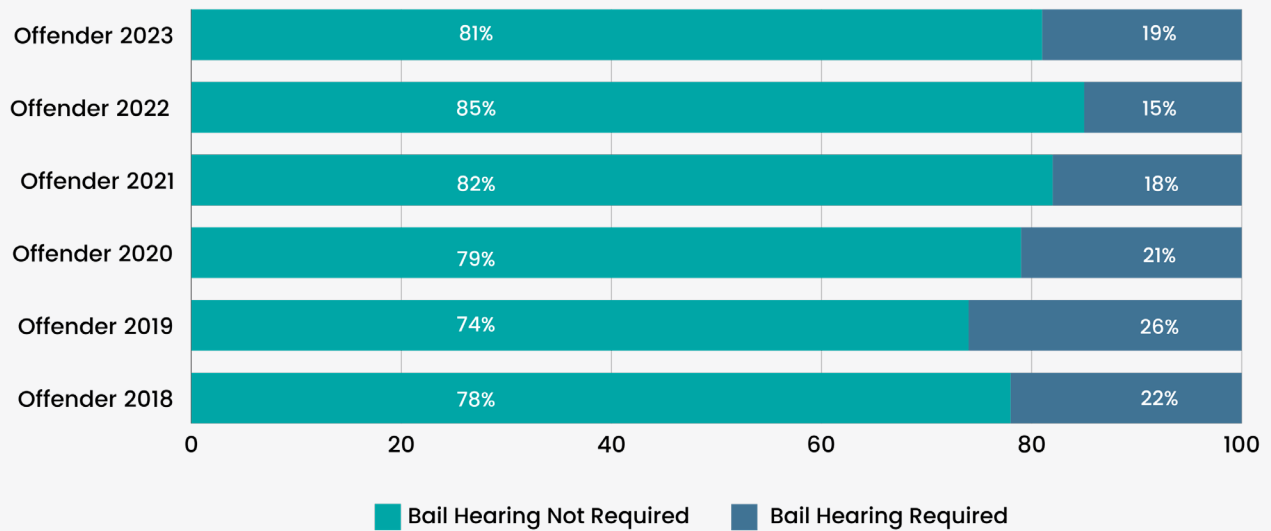


²⁵ RICES is a series of risk-based questions pertinent to a decision to release an offender. R – prevent repeat behaviour, I – establish the persons true identity, C – ensure attendance at court, E – secure evidence for the investigation, and S – ensure the safety and security of any victim or witness. Officers can only use field release when RICES criteria are met.

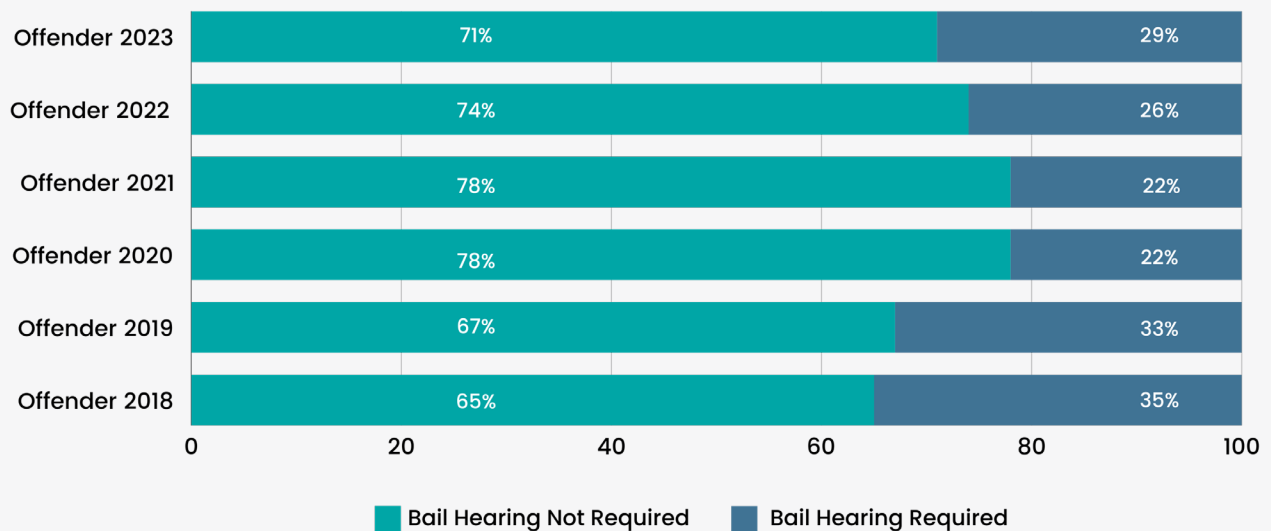
Non Domestic – Assault, Indigenous



Non Domestic – Assault, Racialized



Non Domestic – Assault, White



NEXT STEPS

This report demonstrates that Indigenous and Black individuals are over-represented in Officer Contacts, victim, and offender data. There are also disparities, particularly with Indigenous subjects of Officer Contacts. These findings were given to operational areas to inform and reflect upon current operational practice. This data has already resulted in operational practice, as illustrated by the creation of an Indigenous Community Navigator in the Missing Persons Unit. In addition, the Officer Contact findings show the importance of engaging with the CPS' Indigenous Resource Team, as well as community partners such as the Indigenous Friendship Centre and supports within the surrounding Nations. Further analysis is also required to better understand the factors (both internal and external) contributing to the disparity that will then inform recommendations for future action.

This report is a journey of progressive revelation. While the CPS is one of the major entry points for justice system data collection, it is one component of the larger system that needs to be understood for meaningful change to be recognized within our communities. The collection, analysis and reporting of data is the starting point for the CPS' long-term commitment to inform and support continuous improvement of our service delivery.

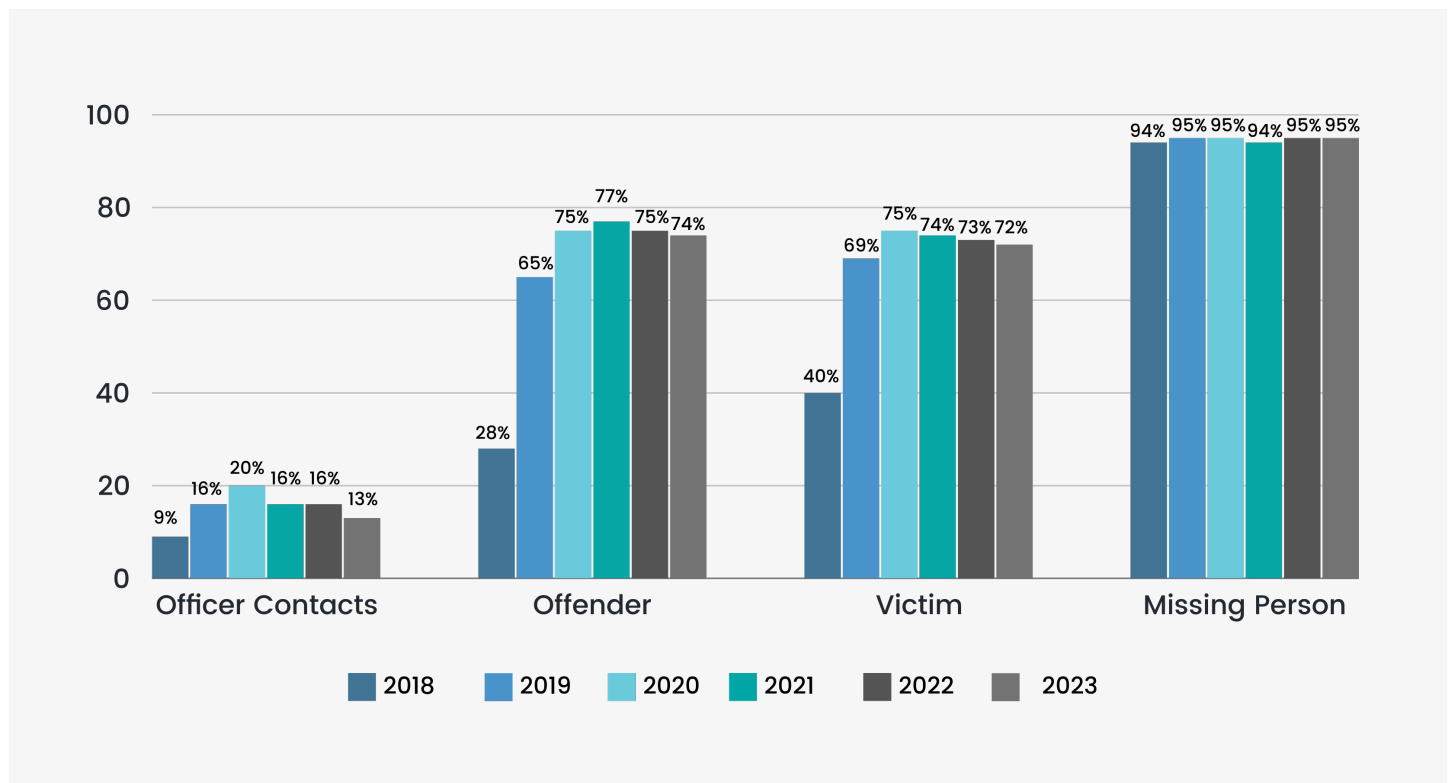
METHODOLOGY AND DATA NOTES

Data Collection

Officers are not mandated to enter race information into reports; however, many have entered that information based on their perception. As part of the Race-Based Data initiative, data collection is being monitored. Three key developments over the past five years with potential to impact data collection include:

- Rolling out Direct-Data Entry (DDE) in 2019
- Bill C-75 and the focus on disadvantaged and vulnerable persons (also in 2019)
- The CPS commitment to Anti-Racism in 2020

2018–2023 Race Data Collection Trends



While there was a substantial increase in offender and victim race-data collection associated with DDE in 2019, over the past five years there has been no change in the completeness of data being collected.

Data Mining Solution

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.

- The data mining solution utilizes all race information associated to individuals in the records management system (RMS).
- This solution uses a date range of the past five years, plus the current year.

Some individuals have conflicting race descriptions. An example would be in the case where an individual's race is collected as White in one record, and Indigenous in another. Currently, there are no business rules to determine which description takes precedence in these instances, therefore the data is reported as 'Racially Ambiguous'.



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