

ANNUAL STATISTICAL CRIME REPORT-2025



Prepared by
Corporate Data & Analytics

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a statistical summary of Calgary's call and crime trends. Given Calgary's population growth, both call and crime volume, as well as call and crime rates (numbers per 100,000 Calgarians) are presented in this report. Key findings for 2025 are:

Increases in officer-generated proactive calls for service can off-set public calls for service, where police proactively intervene and/or prevent issues.



Violent crimes, particularly assaults, continue to increase in both volume and rate. The severity of these crimes is also trending up.



Both domestic violence and domestic incidents that do not meet the criminal threshold are increasing.



Property crimes are still lower than pre-COVID levels but are showing slight increases.



CALLS FOR SERVICE

+5%

Increase in total demand
(2025 vs. 2024; n=~25,000)
Volume has now surpassed
pre-COVID levels.

+6%

**Rise over historical
average** (2025 vs. 5-year
avg.; n=~32,000)
The overall rate of service
remains stable despite
volume growth.

Digital shift:

Online reporting has
doubled in the last five
years.

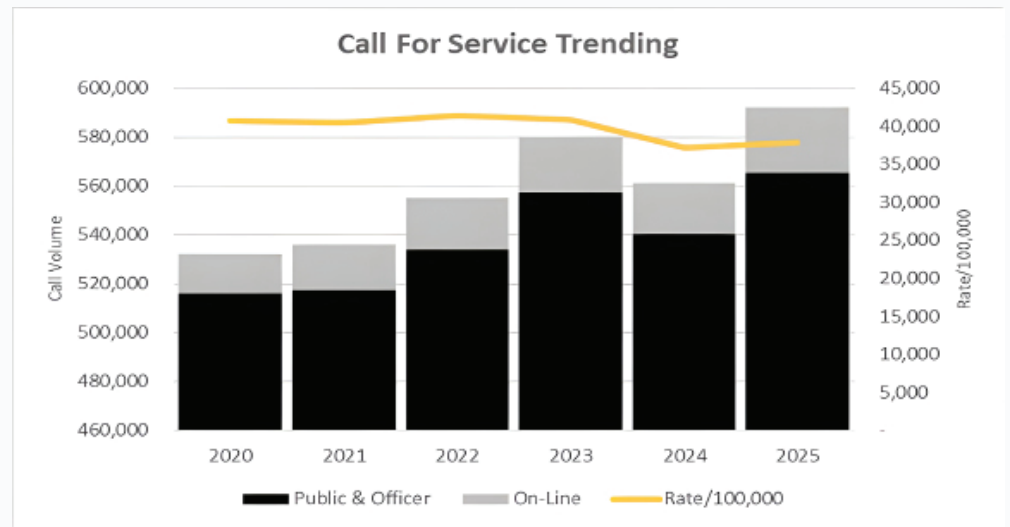
The proactive offset:

Proactive work (officer-
generated calls) is used
to pre-emptively prevent
public incidents.

Stable rate:

Despite the volume
increase, the overall rate
of CFS per 100,000 remains
relatively consistent.

The volume of demand for police has surpassed pre-COVID levels. In 2025 there was a 5% (n=~25,000) increase compared to 2024 and 6% (n=~32,000) increase in calls for service (CFS) compared to the five-year average. While public-generated CFS account for 63% of all requests, on-line reporting has doubled in the last five years. Increases in officer-generated CFS (proactive work) often offsets the public CFS as officers pre-emptively intervene in a situation and/or prevent an incident from occurring. The overall rate of CFS has remained relatively stable.



¹ Source: CPS Quarterly Reports. Level of count is Most Serious violation. The statistics may vary due to late reporting/processing. The statistics do NOT align with the public facing dashboard as it is a different level of count.

² Population statistics are sourced from Calgary & Region Population Projections 2025-2030 January 2025 Update, Paapa Essel, Corporate Economist, City of Calgary

³ Technically, Coplogic is not a call for service; rather it represents a report that could have been a CFS but was submitted online.

+4%

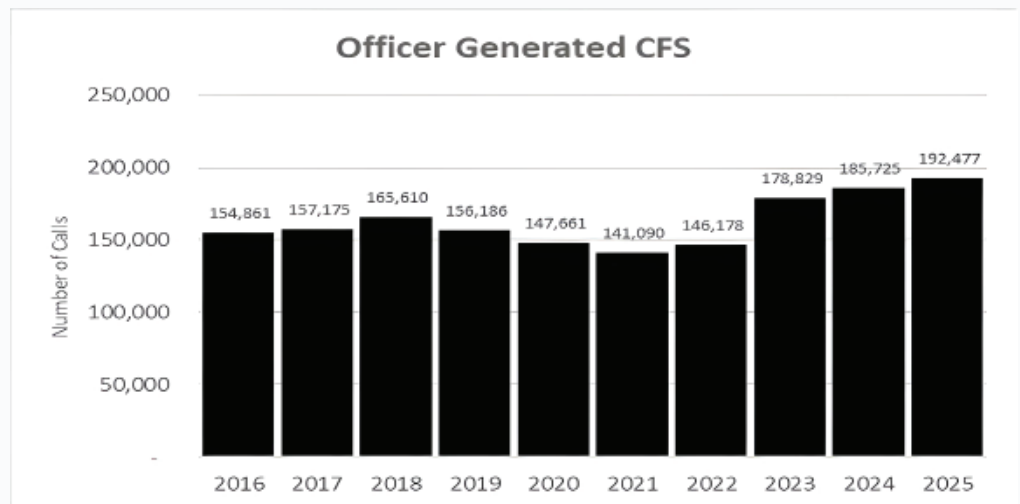
Increase in proactive officer activity (2025 vs. 2024; n=6,752)

+16%

Increase over historical average (2025 vs. 5-year avg.; n=6,288)

The Strategy Focus
Dedicated Community Engagement Teams
 Work proactively in pre-emptive intervention and response.

There has been a focus on increasing proactive work by officers. The officer-generated CFS have increased by 4% (n=6,752) in 2025 compared to 2024, and 16% (n=6,288) compared to the five-year average. These calls include the work areas dedicated to proactive work such as the Community Engagement Response Teams (CERT).



+5%

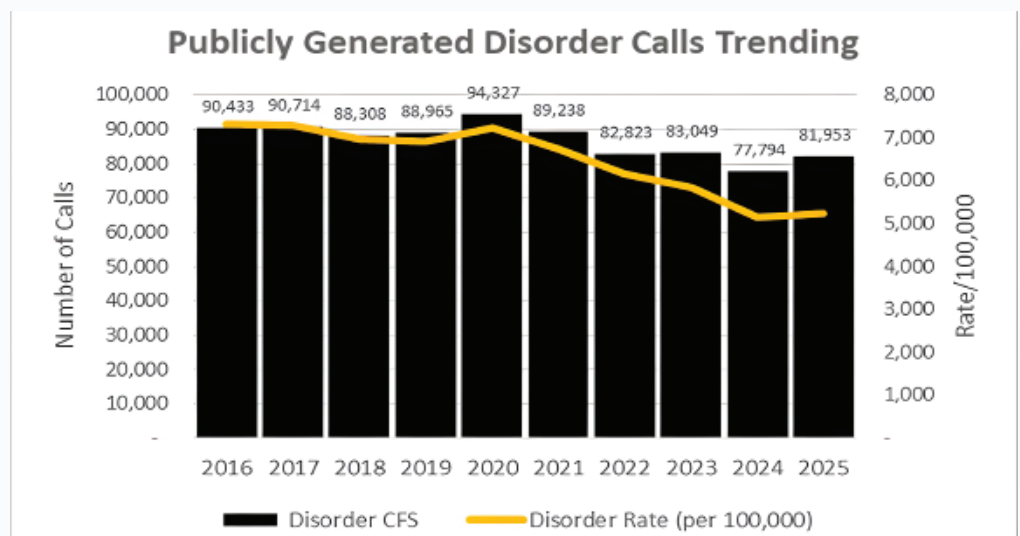
Increase in recent volume (2025 vs. 2024; n=3,799)

-4%

Long-term improvement (2025 vs. 5-year avg.; n=3,493)

Social Disorder:
 Primarily driven by unwanted guests, suspicious persons, and disturbances; while often non-criminal these incidents significantly impact how safe Calgarians feel.

Disorder calls for service are typically not crimes but are nevertheless situations that make Calgarians feel unsafe. In 2025, there was a 5% (n=3,799) increase in calls compared to 2024 but decreased by 4% (3,493) compared to the five-year average. Consistently, disorder is driven by calls relating to unwanted guests, suspicious persons and disturbances. The rate of disorder over the last ten years has decreased from 4,132 calls per 100,000 in 2016 to 3,328 in 2025.



VIOLENCE

+4%

Increase in yearly violence
(2025 vs. 2024; n=603 victims)

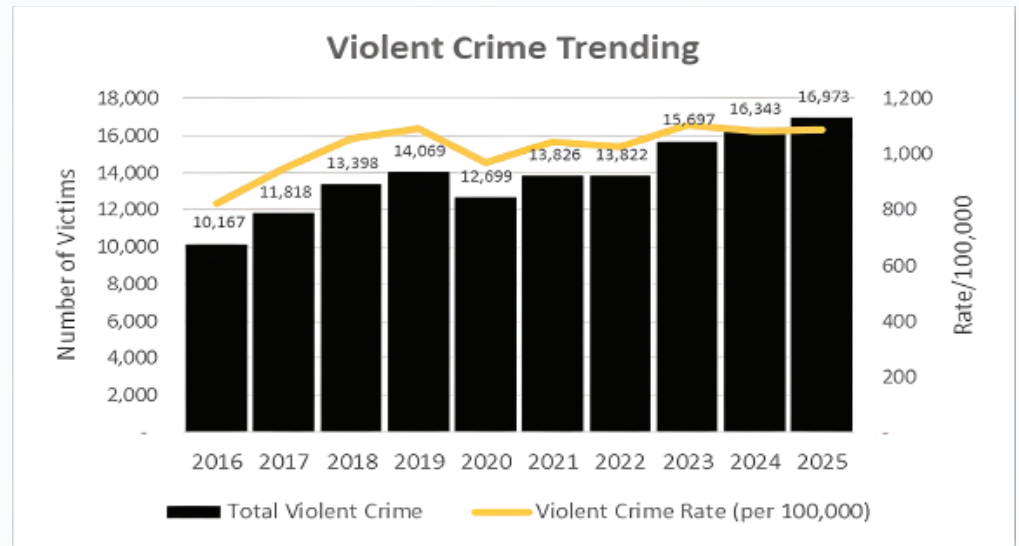
+16%

Surge Over Historical Average
(2025 vs. 5-Year Avg; n=2,356 victims)

Sustained Growth:

The victim rate per 100,000 has climbed from 863 to 1,086 since 2016, marking a decade of persistent increases in both total volume and the rate of violence.

The volume of violent crimes continues to increase; 2025 shows a 4% increase over 2024 (n=603 victims) and a 16% (n=2,356 victims) increase over the five-year average. In the last ten years, the rate of violence has increased from 863 victims to 1,086 per 100,000.



Assaults have been on an upward trend since 2022 - both in volume and rate. Typically, common assaults account for almost two-thirds of all assaults. In 2025, there was a slight increase in the severity of assaults (assault with weapon and aggravated assault). Analysis shows that ~50% of assaults in 2025 occurred in Districts 1 (Beltline & Downtown Core), 4 (Forest Lawn) and 5 (Saddleridge). Between 2023 to 2025, roughly one in three victims were assaulted by a stranger.

Severity shift:

2025 saw a rise in weapon-related and aggravated incidents.

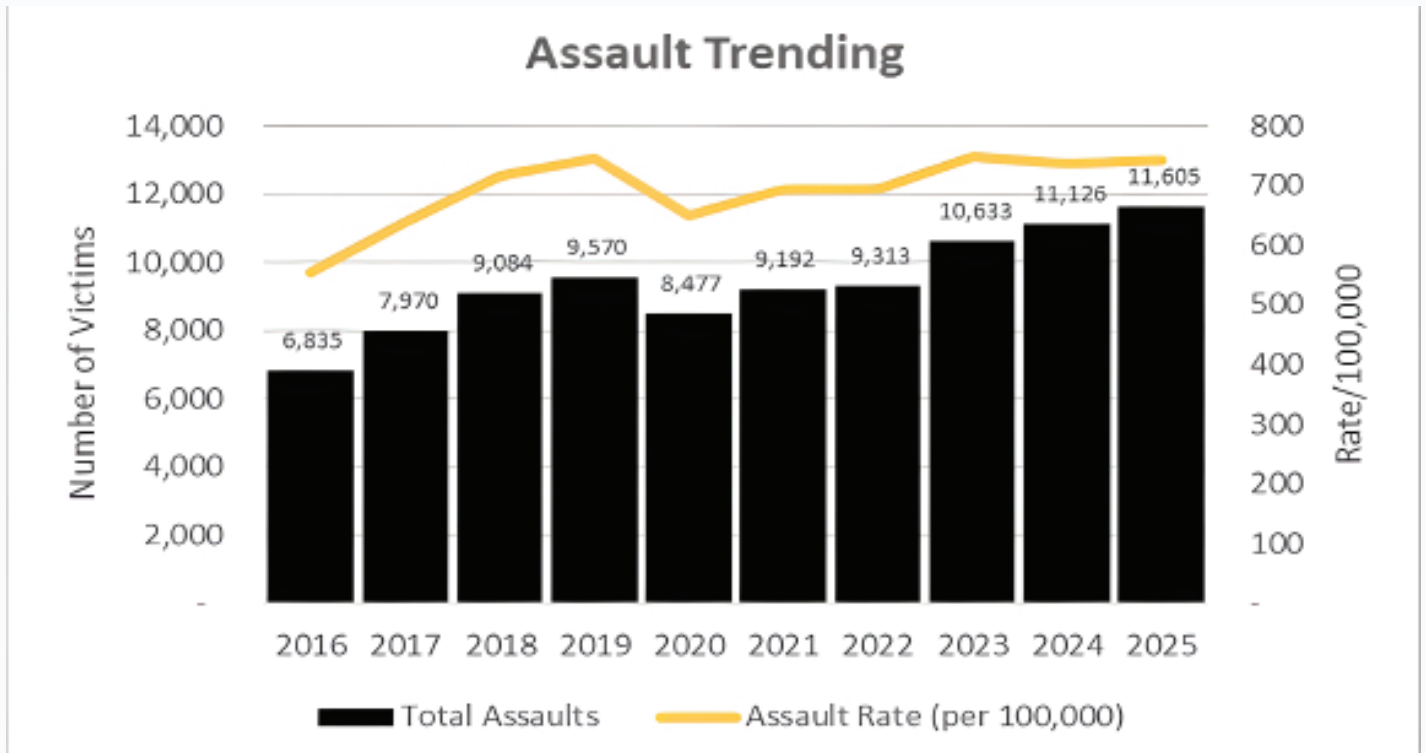
~50%

Concentration: Half of all assaults occur in Districts 1, 4, and 5.



1 in 3 victims were assaulted by a stranger (2023-2025).

⁴Violence is counted by the number of victims, whereas property crime is counted by the number of incidents.



-6%

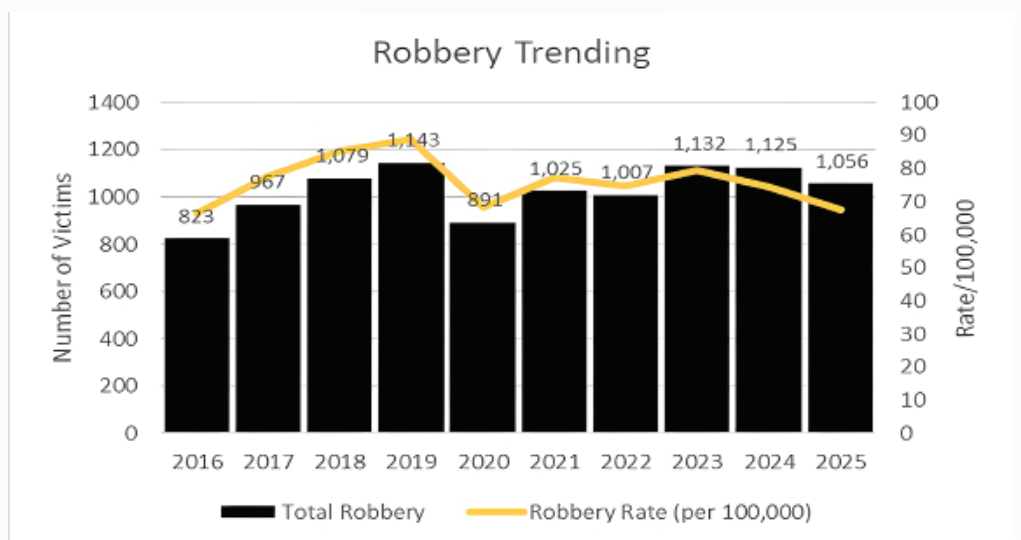
Decrease (n=69): Significant reduction in total robberies compared to 2024.

Long-term stability: 2025 volume remains on par with the five-year average; rate stable at 67 per 100,000 (below 2019 peak of 89).

+10%

Person robbery rise (n=67): A subset increase over the five-year average.

There was a 6% (n=69) decrease in the number of robberies in 2025 compared to 2024 and it was on par with the five-year average. Over the last ten years, the overall robbery rate has remained stable at 67 robberies per 100,000 with its peak in 2019 at 89 robberies per 100,000. Person robberies (subset of robbery) saw a very slight increase (n=13) compared to 2024 and 10% (n=67) increase over the five-year average.



-3%

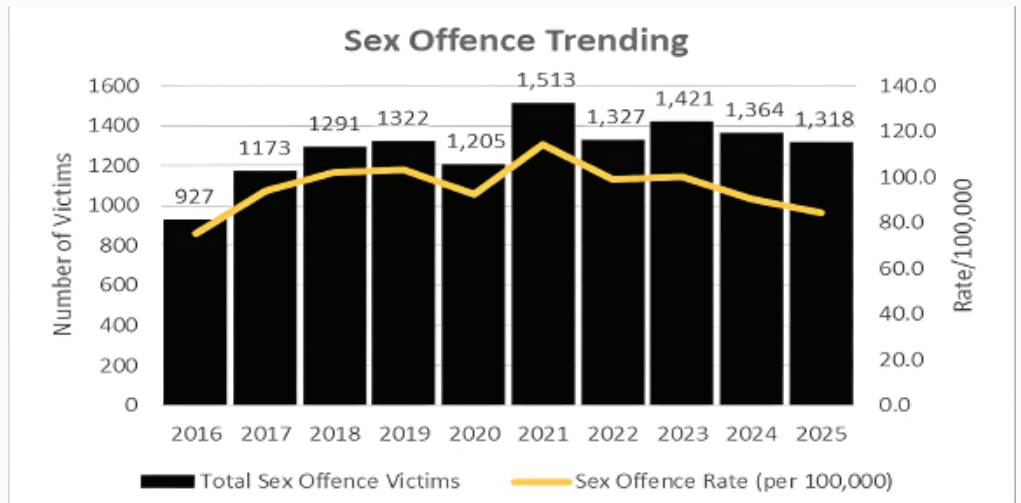
(n=46): Decrease in 2025 vs. 2024; steady decline in volume and rate since 2021.

-4%

(n=55): Decrease compared to the five-year average.

Stable severity:
High-severity incidents (weapon/aggravated) account for ~5% of all cases.

The number and rate of sex offences has been on the decline since 2021. There was a 3% (n=46) decrease in 2025 compared to 2024, and a 4% (n=55) compared to the five-year average. The severity of assaults has remained stable over the last three years with assault with a weapon and aggravated assault accounting for ~5% of all sex offences.



DOMESTIC INCIDENTS

+7%

(n=418): Yearly increase in victims; sustained upward trend since 2022.

+22%

(n=1,170): Significant Increase compared to the five-year average.

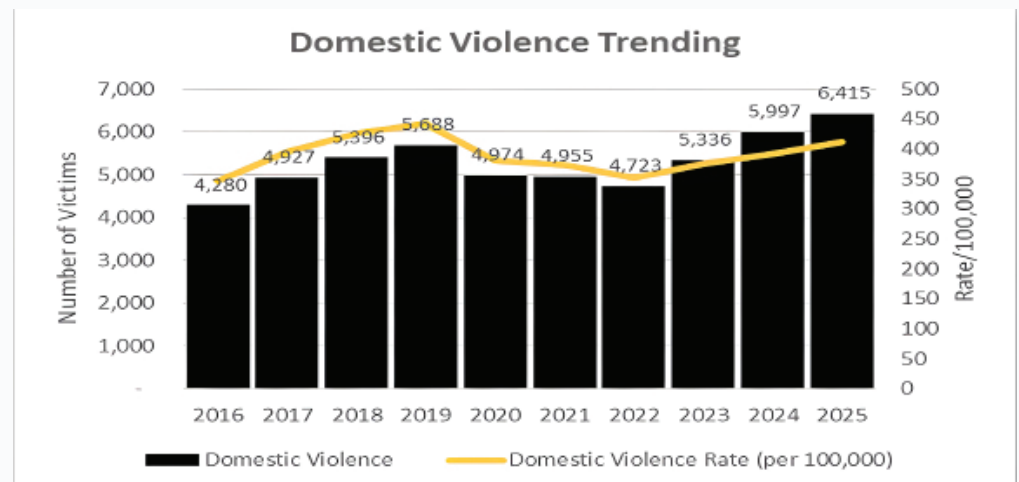
55%

(n=3,541): Majority of cases remain common assaults.

+33%

(n=339): Sharp Increase in assaults with a weapon over the five-year average.

Domestic violence has been trending up since 2022. In 2025 there was a 7% (n=418) increase in the number of people who experienced domestic violence compared to last year, and 22% (n=1,170) compared to the five-year average. Common assaults account for 55% (n=3,541) of all domestic violence followed by assaults with weapon/causing bodily harm (physical force is most used) accounting for 21% (n=1,361). There was a 33% (339) increase in assaults with a weapon in 2025 compared to the five-year average. The rate of domestic violence has increased over the last ten years, from 347 victims per 100,000 compared to 411 in 2025.



Typically, there is an inverse relationship between domestic violence and non-criminal incidents: when one increases, the other decreases. 2025 does not appear to hold true to this pattern, as both criminal (violence) and non-criminal incidents (calls for service where the incident does not meet the criminal threshold) have increased. In 2025, non-criminal domestic incidents increased by 3% (n=390) and 4% (631) compared to the five-year average. The rate of non-criminal domestic incidents was 1,113 in 2016 compared to 1,076 in 2025.

+3%

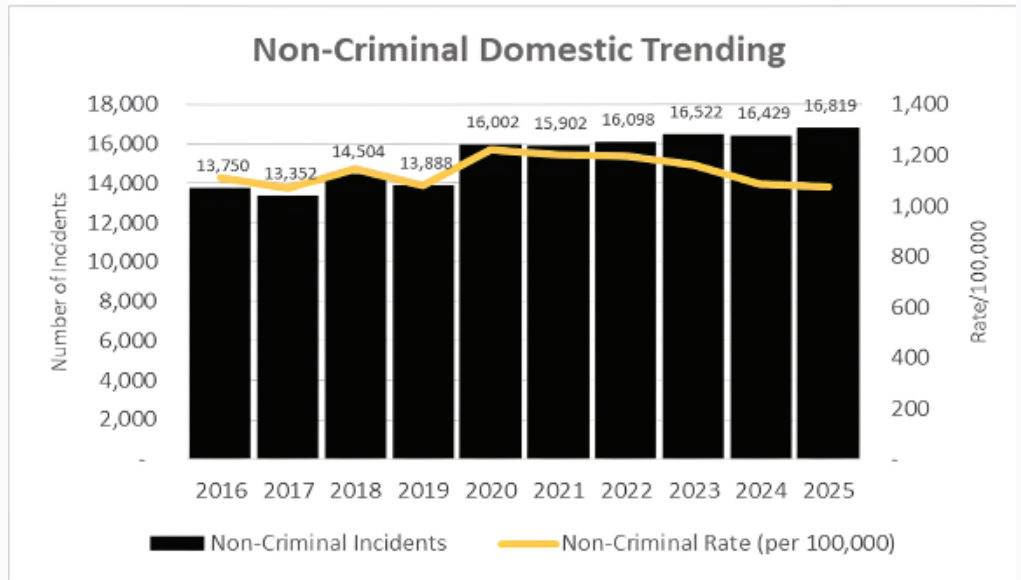
(n=390): Yearly increase in non-criminal domestic incidents (calls not meeting the criminal threshold).

+4%

(n=631): Increase compared to the five-year average.

Long-term rate drop:

Despite the recent volume increase, the rate has decreased from 1,113 to 1,076 per 100,000 since 2016.



PROPERTY CRIME

+14%

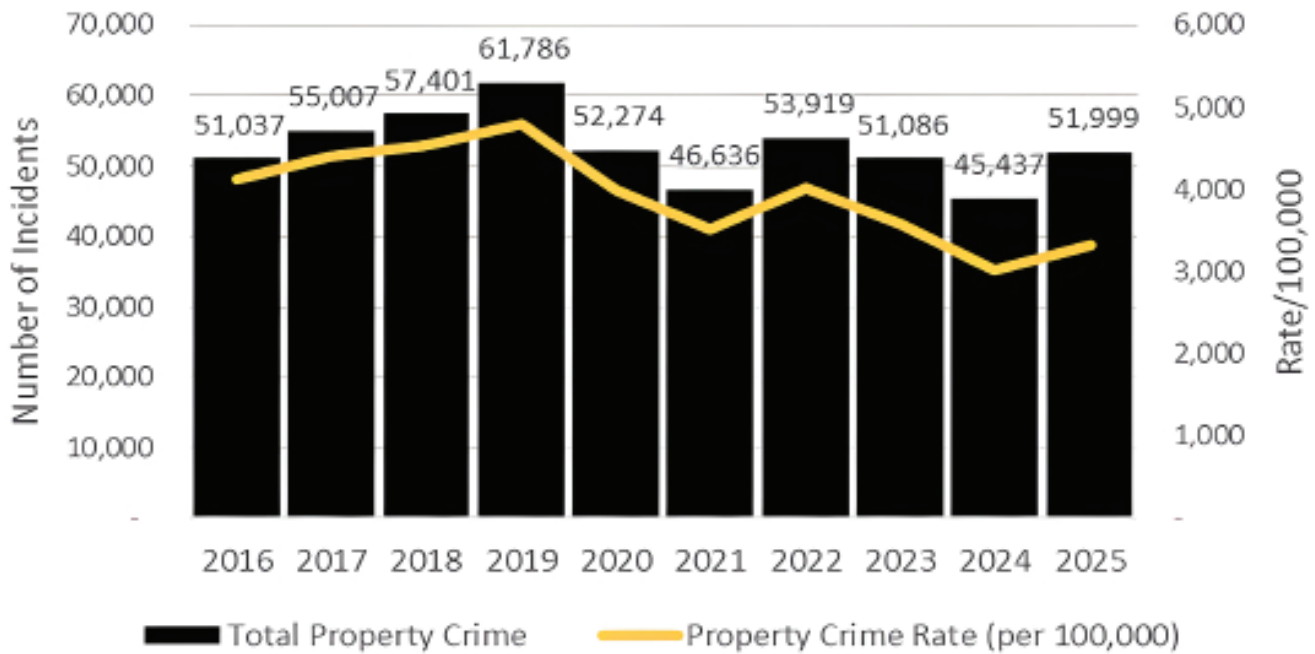
(n=6,562): Yearly increase in volume compared to 2024.

+4%

(n=2,187): Rise over the five-year average, reversing the COVID-era decline.

2019 was the peak of property crime in both volume and rate, at 61,786 incidents and 4,086 incidents per 100,000. During COVID, property crimes decreased as the opportunity to commit property crimes was limited with people being at home home, which provides informal surveillance, and fewer cars being parked in lots. 2025 shows a 14% (n=6,562) increase compared to 2024, and 4% increase over the five-year average. The increase is driven by theft and fraud. The property crime rate in 2025 is 3,328 incidents per 100,000 compared to 3,009 in 2024.

Property Crime Trending



-49%

Rate drop:

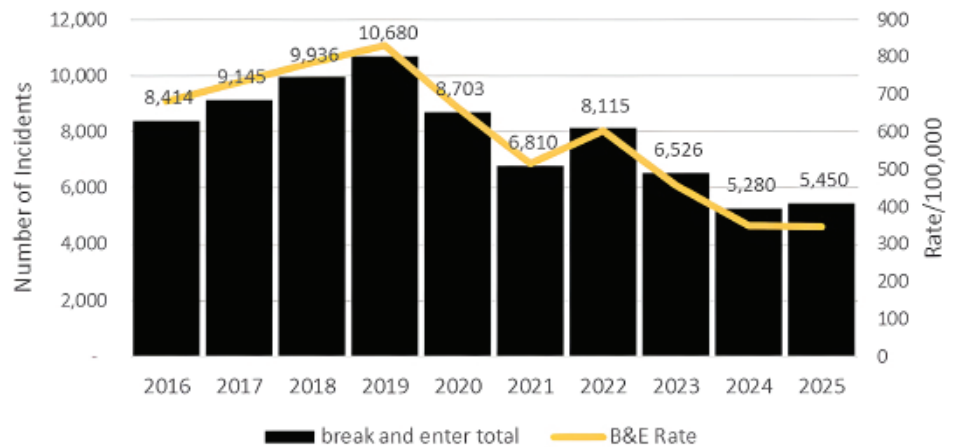
Long-term decline from 681 to 349 incidents per 100,000 since 2016.

Long-term success:

Incidents remain well below the 2019 peak; targeted enforcement and changing habits have driven a sustained decline in commercial and residential B&Es.

Break and Enters (B&Es) are a crime of opportunity and typically occur when residents or business owners are not present. These crimes peaked in 2019 and dropped dramatically with the onset of Covid restrictions. Commercial B&Es began increasing in 2022 and concerted police efforts led to the subsequent decline. In 2016, there were 681 B&Es per 100,000 and in 2025 it has dropped to 349 incidents.

Break & Enter Trending



-8%

(n=337): Yearly decrease in incidents compared to 2024.

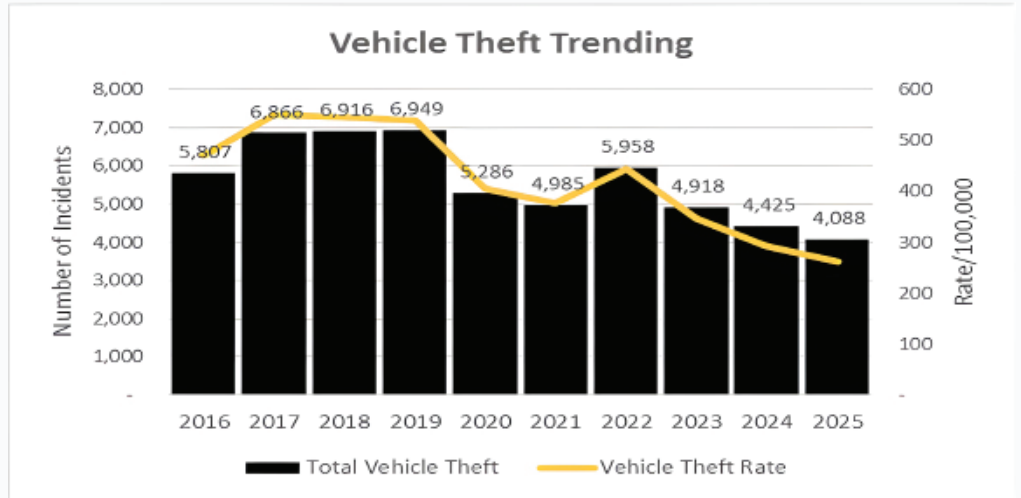
-20%

(n=1,027): Significant decrease compared to the five-year average.

Trend alignment:

Follows the same downward trajectory as B&Es, moving away from 2017–2019 highs.

Vehicle thefts show similar trending to B&Es. From 2017 to 2019, vehicle thefts reached ten-year highs and were often associated to increases in acquisitive crimes, organized crime and methamphetamines. The number of incidents decreased by 8% (n=337) compared to 2024, and 20% (n=1,027) compared to the five-year average.



+100%

Reporting of shoplifting (n=6,705): Incidents doubled compared to the five-year average, driven by new online reporting for loss prevention officers.

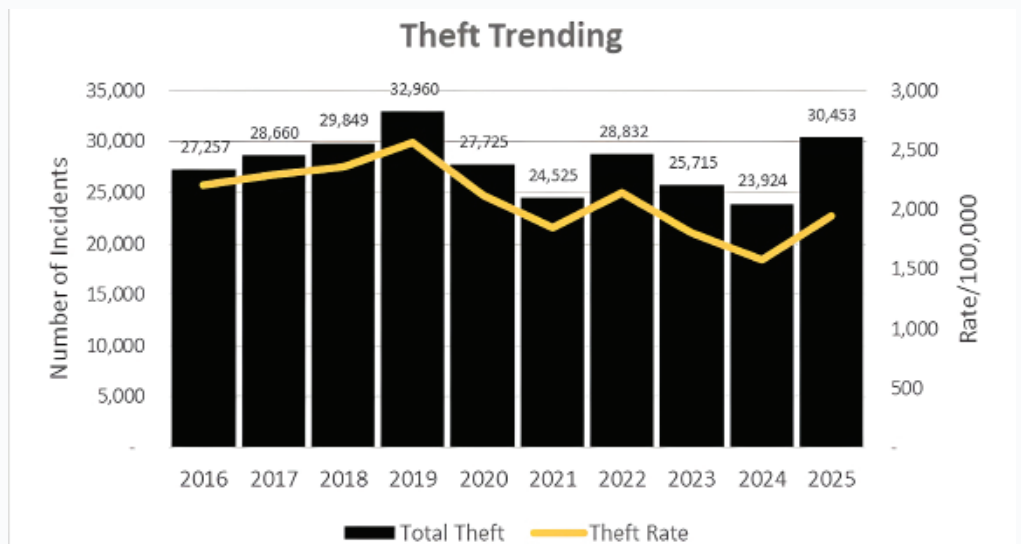
+15%

(n=995): Increase in non-shoplifting "Theft Under" incidents compared to 2024.

+18%

(n=995): Increase in non-shoplifting "Theft Under" incidents compared to 2024.

The increases in the 2025 incidents is attributed to online reporting for shoplifting incidents. Efforts to streamline the reporting process for loss prevention officers have been embraced as evidenced by the large (n=~4,800) increase in shoplifting incidents (theft under & over) compared to 2024 and doubled (n=6,705) compared to the five-year average. Theft under incidents not associated to shoplifting also increased by 15% (n=995) and 18% (n=1,080) over the five-year average. The rate of theft per 100,000 has decreased over the last ten years, 3,328 in 2025 compared to 4,132 in 2016.



HATE-MOTIVATED CRIME

+5%

(n=7): Yearly increase compared to 2024; part of a sustained upward trend since 2019.

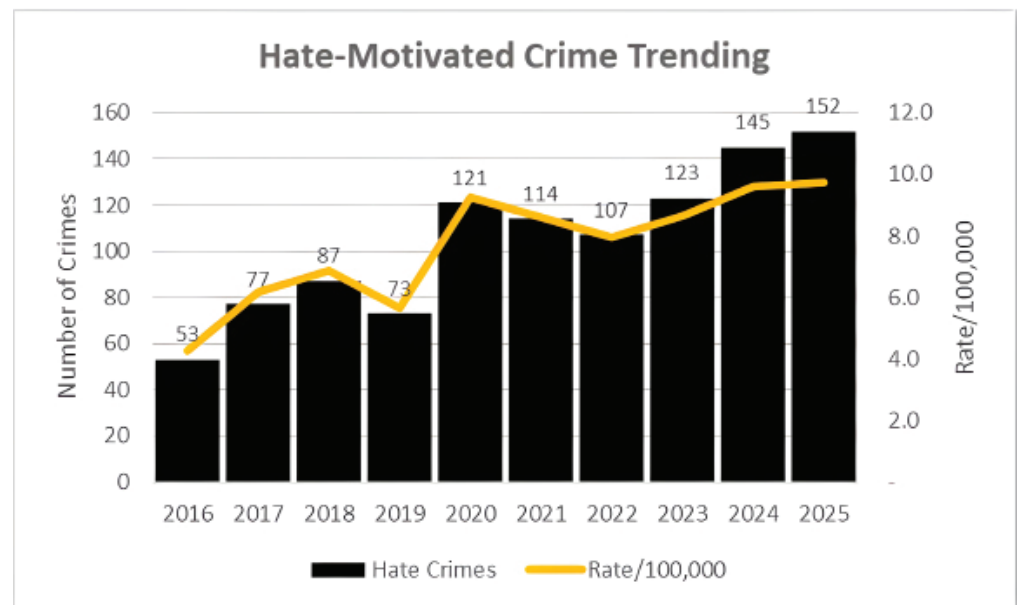
+25%

(n=30): Significant increase over the five-year average, driven by geopolitical unrest.

Rate & drivers:

Rate more than doubled since 2016 (4.3 to 9.7); primarily property-based (mischief) and motivated by race/ethnicity or religion.

Hate-motivated crime has been increasing since 2019 and geopolitical unrest has led to increases in Calgary and throughout Canada. In 2025, hate-motivated crimes increased by 5% (n=7) compared to 2024, and 25% (n=30) compared to the five-year average. Most of these crimes relate to property crimes (i.e., mischief to property). Race/Ethnicity and Religion are the most frequent motivations for these crimes. The rate of hate crime over the last ten years has increased from 4.3 incidents per 100,000 in 2016 compared to 9.7 incidents in 2025.



CONCLUSION

Calgary's call and crime trends are regularly monitored by the CPS to assess the demands of policing, inform supports for crime issues and to inform strategic and business planning.

⁵ A deeper examination of Hate Crimes will be available when Statistics Canada releases their annual statistics.

Summary Counts and Rates Per 100,000

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 TRENDRING | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|--|
| POPULATION | 1,306,700 | 1,323,700 | 1,343,500 | 1,422,200 | 1,509,800 | 1,562,600 | |
| HOMICIDE | 34 | 21 | 27 | 24 | 21 | 15 | |
| Homicide Rate | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.0 | |
| SEX OFFENCES | | | | | | | |
| Sex Offences Level 3, aggravated | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 7 | |
| Sex Offences Level 2, weapon/bodily harm | 45 | 45 | 48 | 59 | 65 | 65 | |
| Level 1 - Common assault | 778 | 930 | 871 | 952 | 863 | 859 | |
| Total Sex Offence | 1,205 | 1,513 | 1,327 | 1,421 | 1,364 | 1,318 | |
| Sex Offence Rate | 92 | 114 | 99 | 100 | 90 | 84 | |
| ASSAULTS | | | | | | | |
| Assault Level 3 - Aggravated | 113 | 122 | 93 | 129 | 103 | 108 | |
| Assault Level 2 - Weapon/Bodily Harm | 2590 | 3011 | 2950 | 3395 | 3497 | 3690 | |
| Assault Level 1 - Common | 5280 | 5493 | 5628 | 6388 | 6850 | 7175 | |
| Assault Police Officer | 315 | 357 | 399 | 453 | 453 | 437 | |
| Discharge Firearm with Intent | 67 | 52 | 75 | 75 | 56 | 30 | |
| Other Assaults | 112 | 157 | 168 | 193 | 167 | 165 | |
| Total Assaults | 8,477 | 9,192 | 9,313 | 10,633 | 11,126 | 11,605 | |
| Assault Rate | 649 | 694 | 693 | 748 | 737 | 743 | |
| DOMESTICS | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Violence | 4,974 | 4,955 | 4,723 | 5,336 | 5,997 | 6,415 | |
| Domestic Violence Rate | 381 | 374 | 352 | 375 | 391 | 411 | |
| Non-Criminal Domestic Incidents | 16,002 | 15,902 | 16,098 | 16,522 | 16,429 | 16,819 | |
| Non-Criminal Domestic Rate | 1,225 | 1,201 | 1,198 | 1,162 | 1,088 | 1,076 | |
| ROBBERIES | | | | | | | |
| Financial | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | |
| Commercial | 284 | 359 | 399 | 324 | 389 | 321 | |
| Home Invasion | 46 | 43 | 27 | 41 | 33 | 17 | |
| Person | 555 | 614 | 573 | 761 | 698 | 711 | |
| Robbery of Firearm | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Total Robbery | 891 | 1,025 | 1,007 | 1,132 | 1,125 | 1,056 | |
| Robbery Rate | 68 | 77 | 75 | 80 | 75 | 68 | |
| TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME | 12,699 | 13,826 | 13,822 | 15,697 | 16,343 | 16,973 | |
| VIOLENT CRIME RATE | 972 | 1,044 | 1,029 | 1,104 | 1,082 | 1,086 | |
| BREAK & ENTER | | | | | | | |
| B&E Dwelling | 1689 | 1528 | 1540 | 1481 | 1225 | 1296 | |
| B&E Commercial | 4390 | 3345 | 4450 | 3560 | 2834 | 2870 | |
| Other B&E | 2534 | 1847 | 2019 | 1396 | 1131 | 1166 | |
| Unlawfully in Residence | 53 | 61 | 73 | 59 | 67 | 96 | |
| B&E Total | 8,666 | 6,781 | 8,082 | 6,496 | 5,257 | 5,428 | |
| B&E Rate | 666 | 514 | 604 | 459 | 350 | 349 | |
| VEHICLE CRIME | | | | | | | |
| From Vehicle Over | 403 | 363 | 524 | 460 | 335 | 361 | |
| From Vehicle Under | 14134 | 11480 | 13534 | 10219 | 7303 | 8049 | |
| Carprowling | 14537 | 11843 | 14058 | 10679 | 7638 | 8410 | |
| Theft of Vehicle | 14537 | 11843 | 14058 | 4920 | 4425 | 4088 | |
| Total Vehicle Theft | 5,286 | 4,985 | 5,958 | 4,918 | 4,425 | 4,088 | |
| Vehicle Theft Rate | 405 | 377 | 443 | 346 | 293 | 262 | |
| THEFT | | | | | | | |
| Theft Over | 966 | 692 | 776 | 649 | 727 | 814 | |
| Theft Under | 5,791 | 5,492 | 6,241 | 6,460 | 6,211 | 7,119 | |
| Shoplift Over | 37 | 24 | 39 | 57 | 112 | 135 | |
| Shoplift Under | 5,309 | 5,634 | 6,761 | 6,978 | 8,480 | 13,256 | |
| Total Theft | 27,725 | 24,525 | 28,832 | 25,715 | 23,924 | 30,453 | |
| Theft Rate | 2,122 | 1,853 | 2,146 | 1,808 | 1,585 | 1,949 | |
| TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME | 52,274 | 46,636 | 53,919 | 51,086 | 45,437 | 51,999 | |
| PROPERTY CRIME RATE | 4,000 | 3,523 | 4,013 | 3,592 | 3,009 | 3,328 | |
| CALLS FOR SERVICE | | | | | | | |
| Disorder CFS | 96,125 | 89,238 | 82,823 | 83,049 | 77,794 | 81,953 | |
| Disorder Rate (per 100,000) | 7,356 | 6,742 | 6,165 | 5,839 | 5,153 | 5,245 | |
| Public Generated CFS | 368,488 | 376,440 | 387,863 | 389,627 | 354,664 | 372,887 | |
| Public Generated CFS Rate | 28,193 | 28,484 | 27,272 | 25,807 | 23,491 | 23,863 | |
| Officer Generated CFS | 147,661 | 141,090 | 146,178 | 178,829 | 185,725 | 192,477 | |
| Officer Generated CFS Rate | 11,300 | 10,659 | 10,880 | 12,574 | 12,301 | 12,318 | |
| CopLogic | 16,223 | 18,386 | 21,219 | 22,632 | 20,726 | 26,773 | |
| TOTAL CFS | 571,866 | 575,058 | 593,412 | 629,469 | 596,907 | 628,318 | |
| CFS RATE | 43,764 | 43,443 | 44,169 | 44,260 | 39,536 | 40,210 | |

Data Notes: Not all crimes are listed here so totals may not add up exactly. Source for population is the City of Calgary, 2025.



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