

Calgary, Alberta



Population and demographics

Calgary was home to 1,486,050 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 291 residents per square kilometre. Three in ten (30%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Alberta (31%) and across Canada (28%).

About 3.0% of Calgary residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, far lower than Alberta (6.5%) and Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented more than one in four (29%) residents, notably higher than Alberta (21%) and Canada (22%). Nearly one-quarter (23%) of immigrants in Calgary were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Alberta (25%) but higher than Canada (16%). There was a notably larger proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Calgary (34%) than Alberta (23%) and Canada overall (22%).



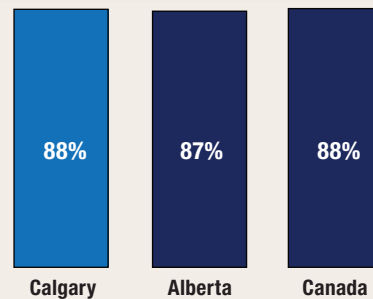
Calgary, Alberta

Education, employment and income

In 2016, seven in ten (69.6%) Calgary residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, about one in five (22.3%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and less than one in ten (8.1%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Calgary (7.7%) was higher than in Alberta (6.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Calgary earned a median after-tax annual income of \$63,830 in 2017, somewhat higher than in Alberta (\$62,950) but notably higher than Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income in Calgary (14%) was similar to Alberta (13%) but slightly lower than Canada (17%).

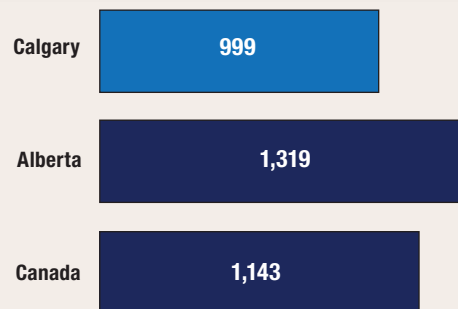
Satisfaction with safety



proportion of people who reported being satisfied with their personal safety from crime in 2014

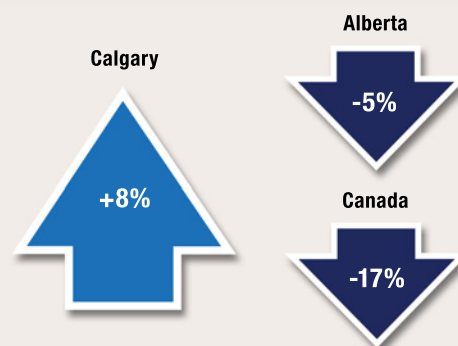
* significantly different from Calgary ($p < 0.05$)

Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

Ten-year change in police-reported crime rate (2008 to 2018)



Housing and families

On average, there were 2.6 persons per household in Calgary in 2016, similar to Alberta (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (73%) households in Calgary owned their homes, on par with Alberta (72%) and Canada (68%). When a household spends 30% or more of its income on shelter costs, it is considered to live in unaffordable housing: this was the case for just over one in five (22%) Calgary households, similar to Alberta (21%) and Canada (24%). A small proportion (4.2%) of occupied private dwellings in Calgary were in need of major repairs, slightly lower than Alberta (5.7%) and Canada (6.5%). About one in seven (14%) Calgary families were lone-parent families, similar to Alberta (14%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 2,911 homeless individuals living in Calgary.

Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, nearly two in five (38%) Calgary residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, similar to Alberta residents (35%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Half (52%) of Calgary residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, the same proportion as in Alberta (52%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
 - ▶ Women who lived in Calgary were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (36% versus 63%), similar to Alberta and Canada's provinces.
- About one in four (24%) Calgary residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, similar to Alberta (24%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in six (17%) Calgary residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in Alberta (21%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 13% of Calgary residents experienced discrimination, significantly lower than Alberta (16%) but on par with Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 12% of Calgary residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Alberta (17%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (73%) of Calgary residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, similar to Alberta (72%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (93%) of Calgary residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was significantly higher than the proportion in Alberta (89%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among Calgary residents aged 15 and older, there were 62,000^E incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 54^E per 1,000 population—which was significantly lower than the rate in Alberta (79) and Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 4.9% of Calgary residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, close to Alberta (5.0%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- More than one in four (27%) Calgary residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different than Alberta (25%) but was significantly higher than Canada's provinces (23%).
 - ▶ In Calgary, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (40% versus 15%).
 - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, one in six (17%) Calgary residents said the most serious incident took place on public transit, significantly higher than Alberta (11%) and Canada's provinces (11%).
 - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was higher in Calgary (14%) than in Alberta (10%) and Canada overall (12%).

- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, half (52%) of Calgary residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, as did half of those in Alberta (51%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%).

Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Calgary police reported an overall crime rate of 6,176 incidents per 100,000 population, 28% lower than in Alberta (8,607) but 13% higher than Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime increased by 8% in Calgary, whereas a decline was seen in Alberta (-5%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Calgary increased by 5% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering, administration of justice violations and robbery. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Calgary increased by 4%, compared with virtually no change in Alberta (an increase of less than 1%) and a 17% decline in Canada.

Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 4,342 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Calgary in 2018, 20% lower than Alberta (5,435) but 30% higher than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 160 property crimes per 1,000 Calgary households reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was not significantly different from Alberta (177) and Canada's provinces (143).

Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 999 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Calgary, 24% lower than Alberta (1,319) and 13% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
 - ▶ Half of victims of violent crime were female in Calgary (50%), Alberta (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
 - ▶ The violent crime rate in Calgary increased by 16%, while the rate declined in Alberta (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
 - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Calgary declined by 13%, the same as the decline in Alberta (-13%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women increased to a larger extent in Calgary than violent crime against boys and men between 2009 and 2018 (+24% versus +16%).

Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was slightly higher in Calgary (5.3 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Alberta (4.8) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Calgary was virtually unchanged (an increase of less than 1%), while there was a large increase in Alberta (+42%) and Canada (+33%).

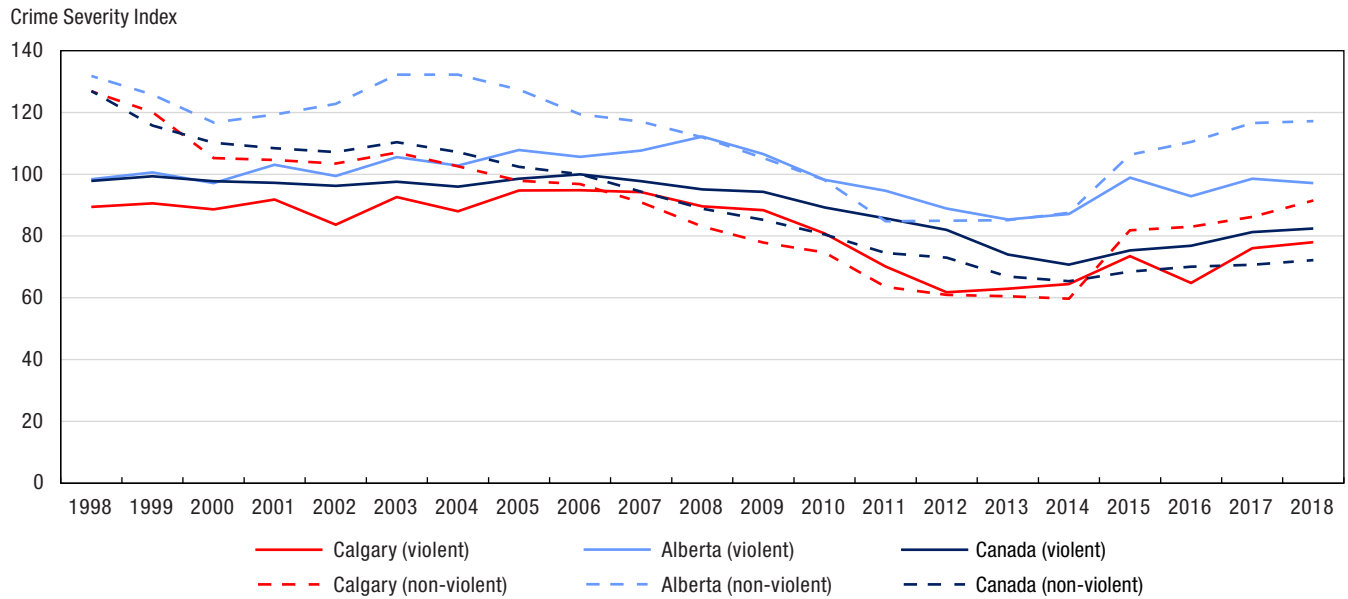
Intimate partner violence

- There were 323 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Calgary in 2018, 20% lower than Alberta (401) but the same as Canada (323).
- The large majority (73%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Calgary were female, lower than in Alberta (78%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 2.1% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Calgary between 2009 and 2018, similar to Alberta (2.2%) but lower than Canada (3.4%).

Homicide

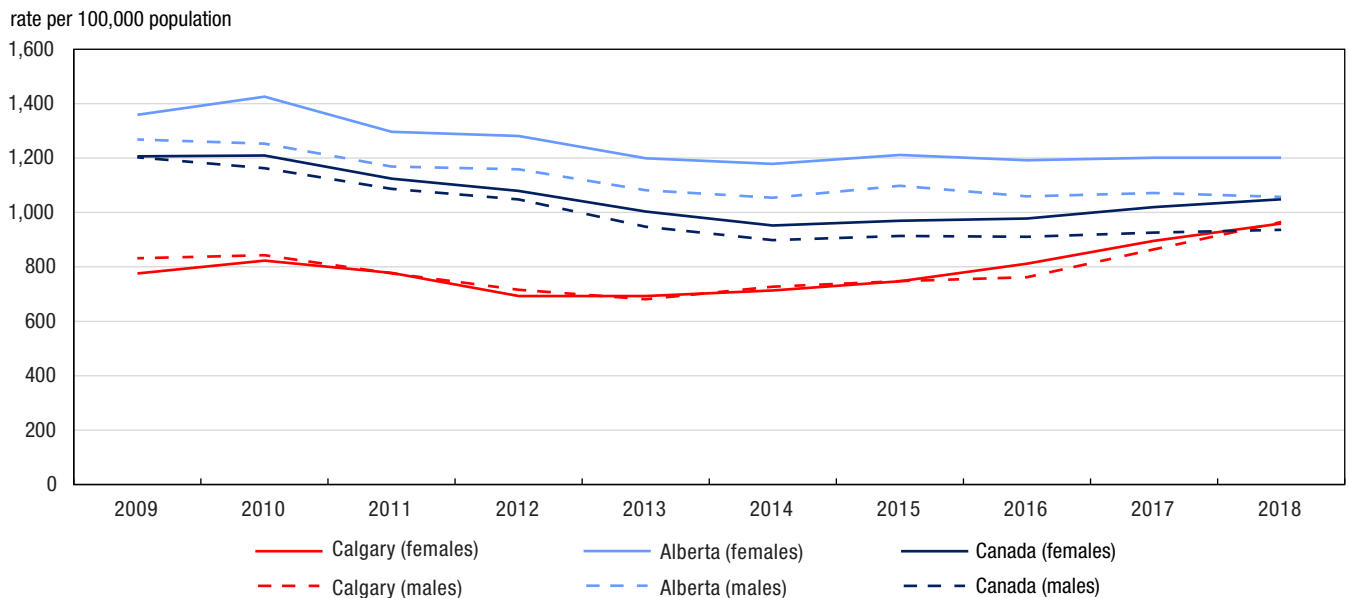
- In 2018, Calgary had 20 homicides—a rate of 1.33 per 100,000 population—slightly lower than Alberta (1.88) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 20 homicide victims in Calgary, 4 were female (20%). This was a lower proportion than in Alberta (25%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Calgary decreased from 34 victims in 2008 to 20 victims in 2018.

Chart 1
Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Calgary, Alberta and Canada, 1998 to 2018



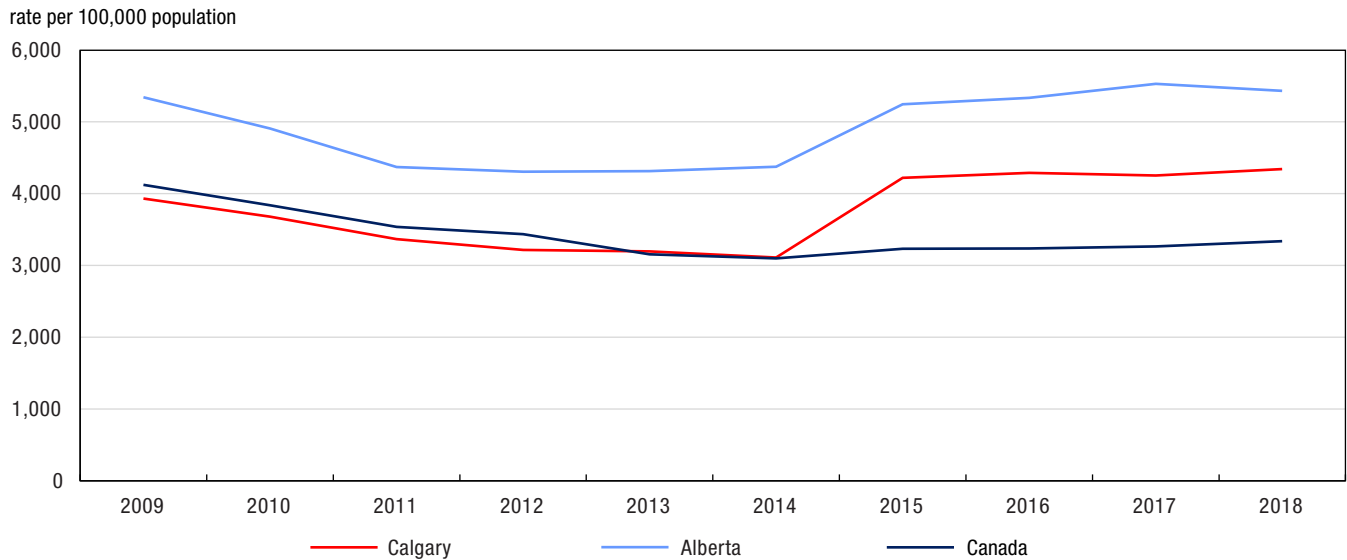
Note: Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

Chart 2
Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Calgary, Alberta and Canada, 2009 to 2018



Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography. Excludes victims where the sex was reported as unknown. Victims refer to those aged 89 and younger. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. For a list of offences included in violent crime see Table 2.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database.

Chart 3
Police-reported property crime, census metropolitan area of Calgary, Alberta and Canada, 2009 to 2018



Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography. For a list of offences included in property crime see Table 3.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

Table 1
Police-reported crime rate for selected offences, census metropolitan area of Calgary, Alberta and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Calgary	Alberta	Canada	Percent difference between Calgary and Alberta	Percent difference between Calgary and Canada
	rate				
Total crime (excluding traffic)	6,176	8,607	5,488	-28	13
Total violent crime	999	1,319	1,143	-24	-13
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	3	4	-20	-42
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children ¹	81	104	101	-23	-20
Assaults ²	653	799	649	-18	0.6
Other violent offences	264	413	389	-36	-32
Total property crime	4,342	5,435	3,339	-20	30
Breaking and entering	708	738	431	-4	64
Theft ³	2,594	2,785	1,720	-7	51
Fraud	424	583	402	-27	6
Mischief ⁴	476	1,070	699	-56	-32
Other property crime offences	141	258	86	-46	63
Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	835	1,853	1,006	-55	-17
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	168	412	339	-59	-50
Total alcohol-impaired driving ⁵	111	268	178	-59	-38
Total drug-impaired driving ⁶	8	19	12	-57	-33
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving ⁷	0.9	0.5	0.7	75	38
Impaired driving (not specified) ⁷	0	0.2	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	49	125	148	-61	-67
Total drug offences	108	246	225	-56	-52
Total other federal statute offences	41	43	70	-6	-42
Total all offences	6,494	9,308	6,123	-30	6

1. Includes sexual assault (level 1, 2 and 3), sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, making sexually explicit material available to children, and the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity, luring a child by means of telecommunication, agreement or arrangement (sexual offence against a child) and bestiality (in presence of, or incites a child). Excludes incidents of child pornography.

2. Includes assault (level 1, 2 and 3), assault against a peace officer, unlawfully causing bodily harm, criminal negligence causing bodily harm and other assaults.

3. Includes total theft of motor vehicle, total theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle) and total theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle).

4. Includes altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number.

5. Includes alcohol-impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. In some jurisdictions, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is not within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

6. Includes drug-impaired operation of a vehicle, drug-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. In some jurisdictions, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is not within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

7. Reflects new impaired driving offences as per Bill C-46, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (offences relating to conveyances) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*, which came into effect part way through 2018.

Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident.

One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

Table 2
Police-reported violent crime rate for selected offences, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Calgary, Alberta and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Calgary		Alberta		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
Total violent crime	959	965	1,201	1,057	1,048	936
Violations causing death and attempted murder	0.9	4	1	5	2	6
Homicide	0.5	2	0.9	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death ¹	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.4	2	0.5	2	1	3
Sexual offences	144	15	184	20	170	23
Sexual assault	128	13	147	15	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	5	0.8	4	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	123	12	143	14	131	16
Sexual violations against children ²	16	2	37	6	36	7
Assaults	601	697	769	786	613	644
Physical assault	591	656	756	736	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	2	7	11	22	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	133	234	153	239	111	173
Assault – level 1	455	414	592	475	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	8	37	9	43	10	48
Other assaults	2	4	3	6	4	7
Other violent offences	213	248	248	246	263	262
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	2	6	4	8	2	6
Robbery	46	125	36	91	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	13	4	20	5	15	3
Trafficking in persons ³	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0 ⁸
Extortion	8	11	5	8	6	9
Criminal harassment	38	12	37	10	53	17
Uttering threats	71	78	103	109	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	20	9	29	10	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	7	1	6	1	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity ⁴	0	0	0.4	0	1	0.1
Other violent offences	8	3	6	3	10	8
Total traffic offences	1	4	4	6	16	21
Traffic violations causing death	0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	1	3	4	5	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown ⁵	0	0	0.1	0.1	9	12

0⁸ value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded. A “0” represents a true zero value.

1. Includes, for example, criminal negligence causing death.

2. Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, making sexually explicit material available to children and the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity, luring a child by means of telecommunication, agreement or arrangement (sexual offence against a child) and bestiality (in presence of, or incites a child). Excludes sexual assaults against children and youth, which are reported as level 1, 2 or 3 sexual assault, and incidents of child pornography.

3. Includes four specific indictable offences to address human trafficking, namely sections 279.01 (trafficking in persons), 279.011 (trafficking of a person under the age of 18), 279.02 (material benefit) and 279.03 (withholding or destroying documents).

4. As of December 2014, new offences classified as “commodification of sexual activity” under “violent crime” include: the purchasing of sexual services or communicating for that purpose, receiving a material benefit deriving from the purchase of sexual services, procuring of persons for the purpose of prostitution and advertising sexual services offered for sale.

5. Includes failure to stop after an accident and failure to stop or remain (expired 2011-04-28).

Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography. Excludes victims where the sex was reported as unknown. Victims refer to those aged 89 and younger. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database.

Table 3
Police-reported crime for selected offences, census metropolitan area of Calgary, Alberta and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Calgary		Alberta		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Total non-violent crime	82,356	5,494	344,085	7,989	1,845,269	4,979
Total property crime	65,085	4,342	234,076	5,435	1,237,324	3,339
Breaking and entering	10,612	708	31,807	738	159,812	431
Possess stolen property ¹	1,888	126	9,925	230	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	8,093	540	23,507	546	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	1,390	93	4,008	93	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	29,396	1,961	92,448	2,146	531,312	1,434
Fraud	5,788	386	22,096	513	129,409	349
Identity theft	145	10	724	17	3,745	10
Identity fraud	425	28	2,281	53	15,839	43
Mischief ²	7,128	476	46,081	1,070	259,064	699
Arson	220	15	1,199	28	8,000	22
Total other offences	12,513	835	79,822	1,853	372,834	1,006
Weapons violations	487	32	2,914	68	16,610	45
Child pornography ³	174	12	518	12	5,843	16
Prostitution ⁴	1	0.1	8	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	3	0.2	14	0.3	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	806	54	16,021	372	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	10,306	688	55,478	1,288	226,864	612
Other offences	736	49	4,869	113	28,927	78
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	2,523	168	17,745	412	125,544	339
Total alcohol-impaired driving ⁵	1,659	111	11,528	268	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving ⁶	120	8	805	19	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving ⁷	14	0.9	23	0.5	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) ⁷	0	0	9	0.2	94	0.3
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	730	49	5,380	125	54,951	148
Total drug offences	1,623	108	10,580	246	83,483	225
Total other federal statute offences	612	41	1,862	43	26,084	70
Human trafficking ⁸	0	0	2	0 ^s	112	0.3
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	68	5	426	10	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	544	36	1,434	33	21,149	57

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded. A "0" represents a true zero value.

- Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.
- Includes altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number.
- Includes offences under section 163.1 of the *Criminal Code* which makes it illegal to access, possess, make, print or distribute child pornography. When the victim is not identified, this offence is reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey with the most serious offence being "child pornography" which falls under the larger crime category of "other *Criminal Code* offences." In cases where a victim is identified, police will report the most serious offence as sexual assault, sexual exploitation or other sexual violations against children, which fall under the category of "violent crime" and child pornography may be reported as a secondary violation. Due to the complexity of these cyber incidents, the data likely reflect the number of active or closed investigations for the year rather than the total number of incidents reported to police. Data are based on police-reported incidents that are recorded in police services' records management systems.
- Includes prostitution offences that are considered non-violent offences. These include: communicating to provide sexual services for consideration and stopping or impeding traffic for the purpose of offering, providing or obtaining sexual services for consideration. Excludes commodification of sexual activity offences.
- Includes alcohol-impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. In some jurisdictions, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is not within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.
- Includes drug-impaired operation of a vehicle, drug-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. In some jurisdictions, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is not within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.
- Reflects new impaired driving offences as per Bill C-46, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (offences relating to conveyances) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*, which came into effect part way through 2018.
- Includes human trafficking offences under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

Table 4
Police-reported crime rate, census metropolitan area of Calgary, 2008 to 2018

Year	Violent crime			Property crime			Total crime		
	number	rate	percent change in rate from previous year	number	rate	percent change in rate from previous year	number	rate	percent change in rate from previous year
2008	10,231	860	-1	51,920	4,363	-7	68,344	5,743	-6
2009	10,581	865	0.6	48,135	3,934	-10	65,362	5,342	-7
2010	10,684	858	-0.8	45,843	3,682	-6	62,391	5,011	-6
2011	10,330	815	-5	42,656	3,365	-9	58,854	4,643	-7
2012	9,707	744	-9	41,926	3,215	-4	57,156	4,383	-6
2013	9,769	719	-3	43,385	3,195	-0.6	58,748	4,326	-1
2014	10,531	752	5	43,568	3,111	-3	59,879	4,276	-1
2015	11,292	791	5	60,235	4,221	36	76,705	5,375	26
2016	11,971	824	4	62,320	4,290	2	80,410	5,535	3
2017	13,483	915	11	62,647	4,253	-0.9	83,804	5,690	3
2018	14,979	999	9	65,085	4,342	2	92,577	6,176	9
Percent change from 2008 to 2018	46	16	...	25	-0.5	...	35	8	...

... not applicable

Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. For a list of offences included in violent crime see Table 2 and for a list of offences included in property crime see Table 3. Total crime includes violent, property and other types of crimes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

^E use with caution

Note: This fact sheet contains data that come from multiple sources across multiple reference years. Some figures may be presented differently than in other Statistics Canada publications due to rounding. For detailed information on data definitions and sources, please refer to the [Safe Cities profile series: Definitions and data sources](#) document.