



PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC AGENDA

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 2026

3:30 P.M.

MAIN BOARDROOM, 2ND FLOOR CITY HALL

1. LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

“As we gather here today, we acknowledge we are on Treaty 6 Territory and Homeland of the Dakota and the Métis. We pay our respect to the First Nations and Métis ancestors of this place and reaffirm our relationship with one another.”

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA:

That the September 15, 2026 Board of Police Commissioners Public Meeting Agenda be approved as presented.

3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES:

- 3.1 Minutes of the Board of Police Commissioners Meeting held June 16, 2026.

Page 1

Recommendation:

That the Minutes of the Board of Police Commissioners Public Meeting held on June 16, 2026, be taken as read and adopted; and, that the Board Chairperson and the Board Secretary be authorized to execute the minutes on behalf of the Board of Police Commissioners.

4. PRESENTATIONS:

Chief Rob Cameron and Deputy Chief Rich Lowen with the Saskatchewan Marshals Service will provide an operational status presentation to the Board of Police Commissioners.



PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC AGENDA

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 2026

3:30 P.M.

MAIN BOARDROOM, 2ND FLOOR CITY HALL

5. REPORTS:

- 5.1 Public Safety Survey – University of Regina

Page 5

Recommendation:

That the Board receive this report for information.

- 5.2 Second Quarter of 2026 Statistics Report

Page 7

Recommendation:

The Board of Police Commissioners receive this report as information and file.

- 5.3 Q2 Strategic Plan Update

Page 23

Recommendation:

This report be received and filed for information purposes.

- 5.4 Firearms Report – Mid Year ***Recommendation:***

Page 30

The Board of Police Commissioners receive this report as information and file.

6. CORRESPONDENCE:

7. DISCUSSION ITEMS:



PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC AGENDA

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 2026

3:30 P.M.

MAIN BOARDROOM, 2ND FLOOR CITY HALL

8. NEXT MEETING:

Tuesday, October 20th, 2026
3:30 p.m.
Main Boardroom, City Hall

9. ADJOURNMENT - P.M.:

That this Board do now adjourn the Public meeting.



PRINCE ALBERT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC MINUTES OF MEETING

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 2026

3:30 P.M.

MAIN BOARDROOM, 2ND FLOOR, CITY HALL

PRESENT:

Janet Carriere, Chairperson
Cherise Arnesen, Vice Chairperson
Mayor B. Powalinsky
Councillor B. Edwards
Councillor T. Head
Marlo Prichard

P. Nogier, Chief of Police
F. Prince, Deputy Chief of Police
A. Dumont, Human Resources Manager
K. Toews, Finance Manager

K. Stumpf, Board Secretary

ABSENT:

Linda Greyeyes-Highway

Meeting convened at 3:32 p.m.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA:

073. Moved by C. Arnesen, AND RESOLVED:

That the June 16, 2026 Board of Police Commissioners Public Meeting Agenda be approved as presented.

3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES:

3.1 Minutes of the Board of Police Commissioners Meeting held May 26, 2026

074. Moved by B. Edwards, AND RESOLVED:

That the Minutes of the Board of Police Commissioners Public Meeting held on May 26, 2026, be taken as read and adopted; and, that the Board Chairperson and Board Secretary be authorized to execute the minutes on behalf of the Board of Police Commissioners.

4. PRESENTATIONS:

5. REPORTS:

5.1 Mobile Complex Needs Initiative

075. Moved by T. Head, AND RESOLVED:

That the Board receive this report for information.

Verbal Update provided by Anna Dinsdale

Since December, the CSWB team has engaged with approximately 1,600 individuals, with 127 people currently on the active caseload. The most recent PIT count identified 279 unsheltered individuals in the community.

Individuals identified through emergency response systems are being proactively approached and connected to the Mobile Complex Needs initiative, and it noted that a multiagency approach continues to be effective in supporting individuals. The Mobile Complex Needs Team provides services until 10:00pm, after which participants are referred to Mobile Crisis.

The program is supported through an Emergency Treatment Fund and is recognized as a unique model due to its scope and level of service provided. Funding is provided entirely through Federal sources, and the initiative is currently scheduled to operate until March 2027. Discussions are underway with various ministries to explore opportunities to extend the program beyond its current funding term.

5.2 Complex Needs Facility Update

076. Moved by C. Arnesen, AND RESOLVED:

That the Board receive this report for information.

5.3 January to May 2026 Financial Performance Report

077. Moved by B. Edwards, AND RESOLVED:

That this report be received as information.

6. CORRESPONDENCE:

7. DISCUSSION ITEMS:

Discussion brought forward by Mayor Powalinsky:

7.1 Government support for purchasing economies of scale.

078. Moved by B. Powalinsky, AND RESOLVED:

That the Prince Albert Police Service Financial Manager will explore the application process for bulk purchasing opportunities and assess the interest in participating in joint purchasing arrangements with other agencies. A report will be presented at the next regular scheduled board meeting outlining the findings and determining whether it is appropriate to engage Ministry officials regarding bulk purchasing options to help reduce costs.

7.2 Board Training Session on June 16, 2026

During the Board Training Session, it was noted that the statistics indicates that approximately one in every 50,000 use-of-force incidents were found to be handled incorrectly. This reflects the high level of professionalism demonstrated by policing agencies across Canada. Recognition to members for their commitment to properly assessing situations and establishing procedures while operating in dangerous and demanding circumstances.

7.3 CACOLE Conference June 1-4, 2026

Board Member Marlo Pritchard has recommended that the Board consider sending representation to the CACOLE Conference annually. Marlo will provide a summary report of the conference at the next meeting.

8. **NEXT MEETING:**

Tuesday, September 15th, 2026
3:30 p.m.
Main Boardroom, City Hall

9. **ADJOURNMENT – 4:34 P.M.:**

079. **Moved by C. Arnesen, AND RESOLVED:**

That this Board do now adjourn the public meeting.

CHAIRPERSON

BOARD SECRETARY

TITLE: Public Safety Survey – University of Regina

DATE: July 6, 2026

TO: Board of Police Commissioners

PUBLIC ☒ **IN-CAMERA** ☐

RECOMMENDATION

That the Board receive this report for information.

STRATEGIC PLAN

Goal nine (9) – Tactic 9.3 – Improve public education about the demand on police, and the toll policing takes on our members. This initiative aligns with the Prince Albert Police Service Strategic Plan by supporting Working with the Community through collaboration with academic partners to better understand community perceptions of policing and public safety.

TOPIC & PURPOSE

To advise the Board that the Prince Albert Police Service has received a Letter of Interest from the University of Regina regarding a proposed Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) research project examining citizen perceptions of policing and community safety in smaller Saskatchewan communities.

BACKGROUND

The proposed study would involve a telephone survey of approximately 400 Prince Albert residents to gather information on public perceptions of policing and community safety. If the SSHRC funding application is successful, the University of Regina will work collaboratively with the Prince Albert Police Service to refine the survey and present the findings upon completion. The project is intended to provide an independent assessment that may inform strategic planning and community engagement initiatives.

PROPOSED APPROACH & RATIONALE

At this stage, the correspondence represents an invitation for the Prince Albert Police Service to participate as a collaborator in the SSHRC funding application. Should funding be approved, the Service will provide limited assistance during survey development to ensure local priorities are reflected. The research findings will be shared with the Service and Board following completion.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications to the Prince Albert Police Service associated with receiving this Letter of Interest. Funding for the proposed research will be sought through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC).

PRESENTATION: VERBAL ☒ **AUDIO/VISUAL** ☐ **NONE** ☐

Approved by: **Patrick Nogier**
 Chief of Police

Signature:





PRINCE ALBERT POLICE SERVICE

Second Quarter of 2026 Statistics

TITLE: Second Quarter of 2026 Statistics Report

DATE: September 3, 2026

To: Chief of Police ☐

Board of Police Commissioners ☒

PUBLIC ☒

IN CAMERA ☐

RECOMMENDATION:

The Board of Police Commissioners receive this report as information and file.

TOPIC & PURPOSE:

This report reviews the total statistics related to crime and calls. This public report is to keep our community and the Prince Albert Board of Police Commissioners informed on statistics.

BACKGROUND:

Year to date and second quarter statistics, which include April, May and June statistics related to crime and calls are captured, reviewed, and released to the Board and public. The information in this report is measured and compared to previous years and is provided to identify anomalies or trends. This information can be used to determine community and organizational needs and support decisions on resource deployment.

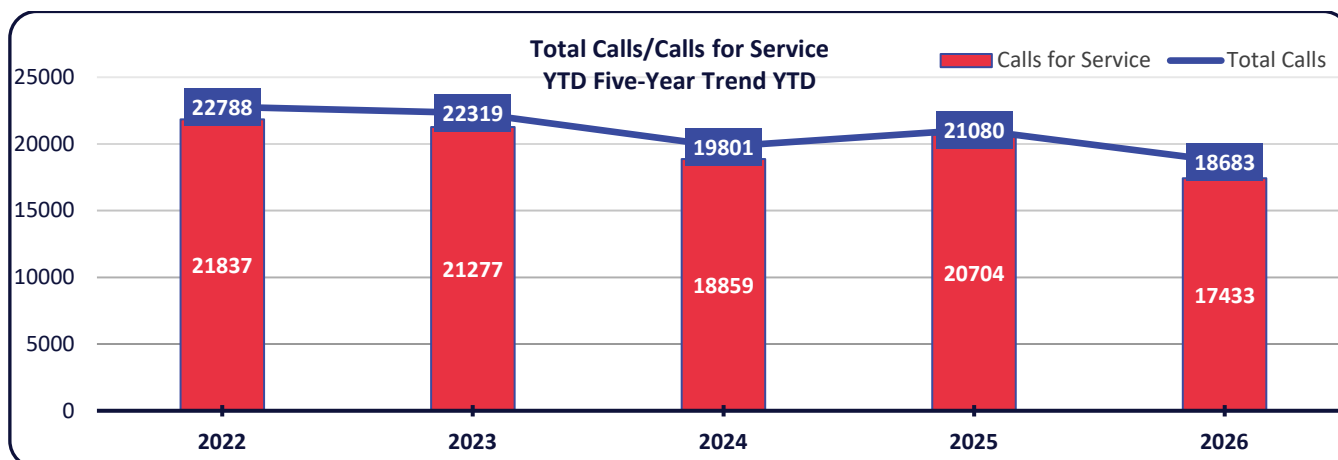
Calls for Service

The **total calls**, YTD were 18683. This is a 11.37% decrease from the previous year.

The **proactive calls** or “neighborhood strengthening” efforts in YTD were 1175. This is a 245.59% increase from the previous year. There were 75 court related occurrences.

The **calls for service** YTD were 17433. This is a decrease of 15.8% from the previous year.

YTD, disturbances decreased by 4.67%, from 6402 (2025) to 6142 (2026).

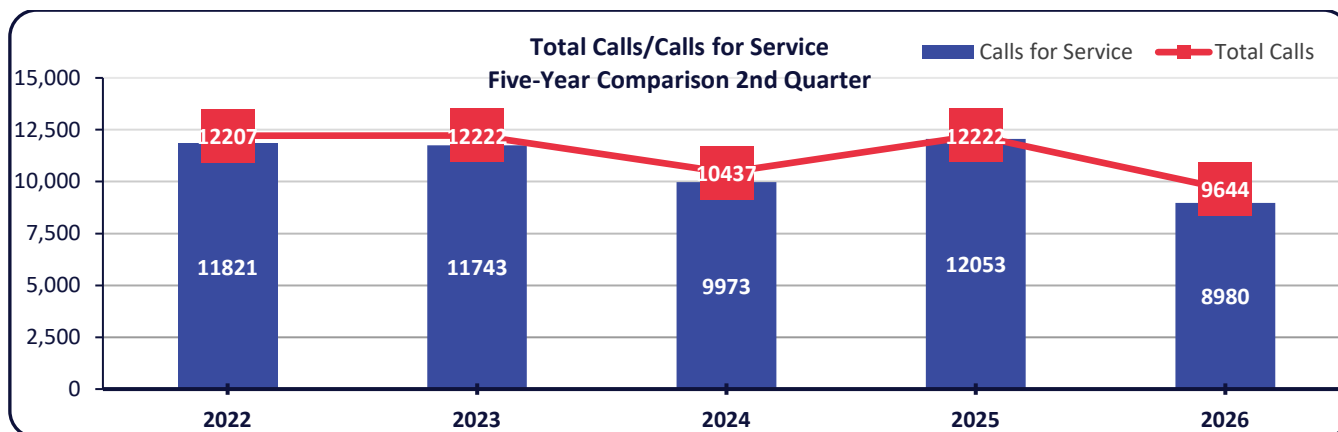


Appendix 1: five-year YTD trend

The **total calls**, for the second quarter were 9644 This is a 21.09% decrease from the previous year.

The **proactive** or “neighborhood strengthening” efforts in the second quarter were 629. This is a 245.59% increase from the previous year. There were 35 court related occurrences.

The **calls for service** received in the second quarter were 8980. That is a decrease of 11.37 % from the previous year. Disturbances decreased by 4.67% from 6401 in 2025 to 6102 in 2026. Calls for Intoxicated persons have decreased by 17.64% from 958 in 2025 to 706 in 2026.

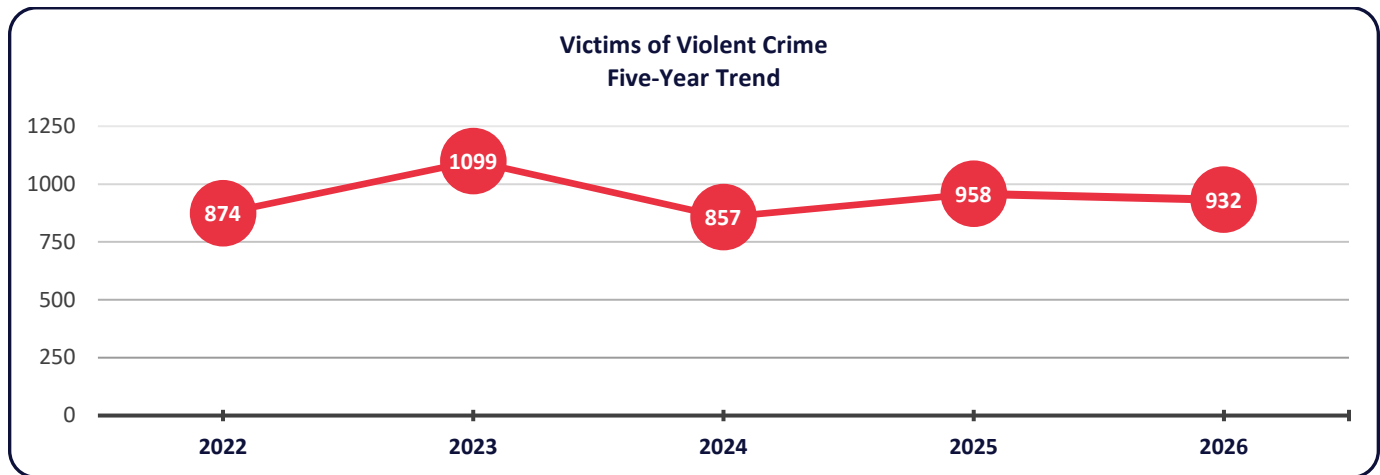


Appendix 2: five-year comparison

Victims of Violent Crime

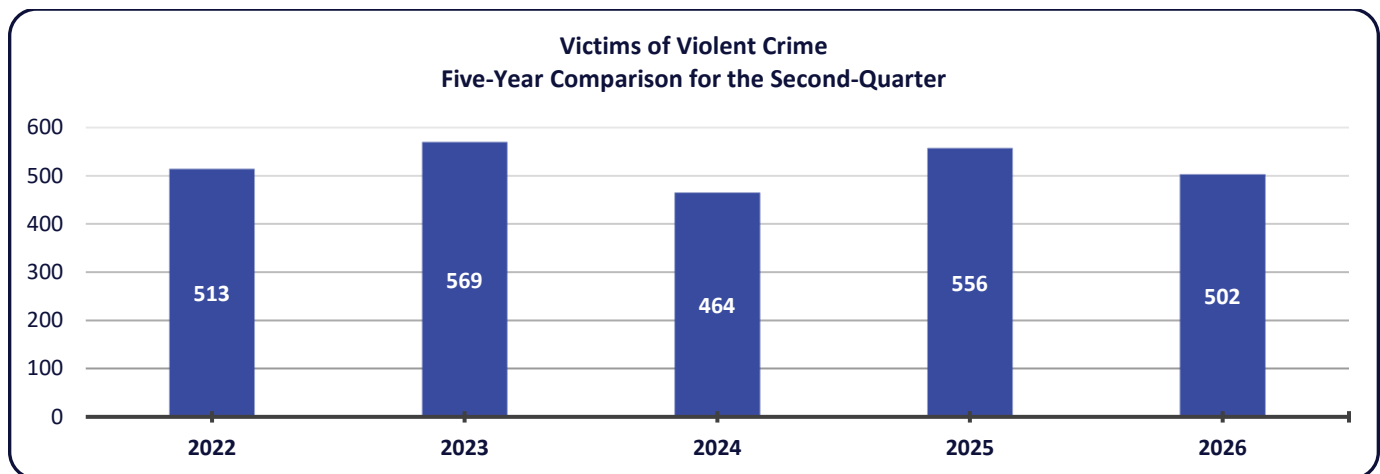
YTD, there were 932 victims of violent crime, which is a 2.71% decrease from the previous year. In 365 of those occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges.

Top five weapons used: physical force 423 times, bear spray was used/brandished 70 times, a knife was used/brandished 81 times, a firearm was used/brandished 40 times and a club was used/brandished 29 times.



Appendix 3: five-year YTD trend

In the second quarter, there were 502 victims of violent crime, which is a 9.71% decrease from the previous year. In 206 of those occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges.



Appendix 4: five-year comparison

Homicides

YTD, there have been Zero (0) homicides.

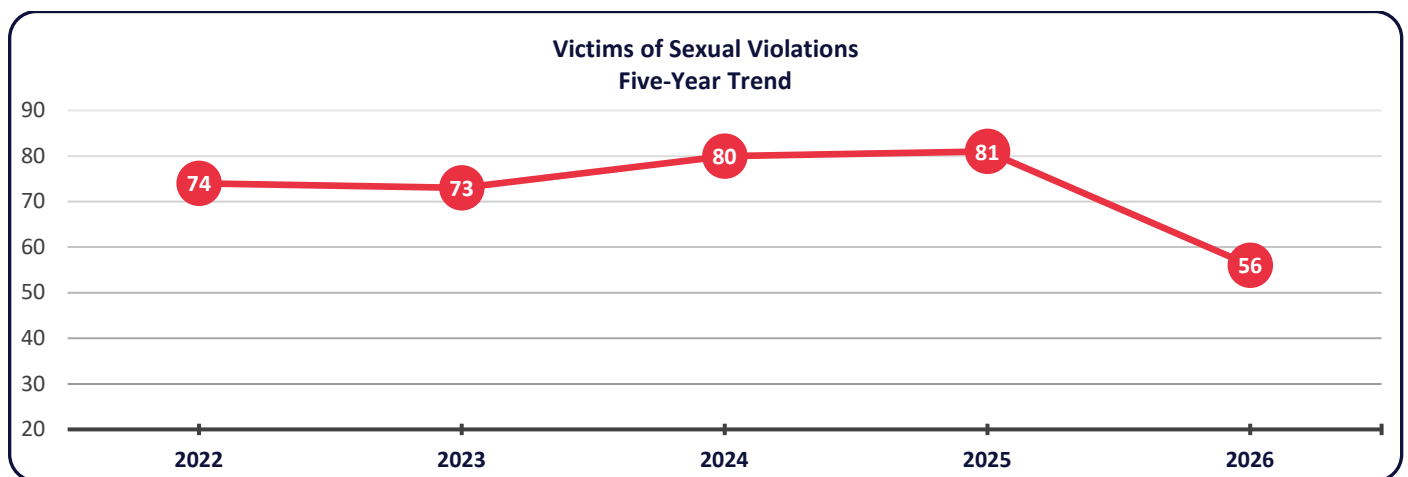


Appendix 5: five-year YTD trend

There have been zero (0) attempted murders in the second quarter,

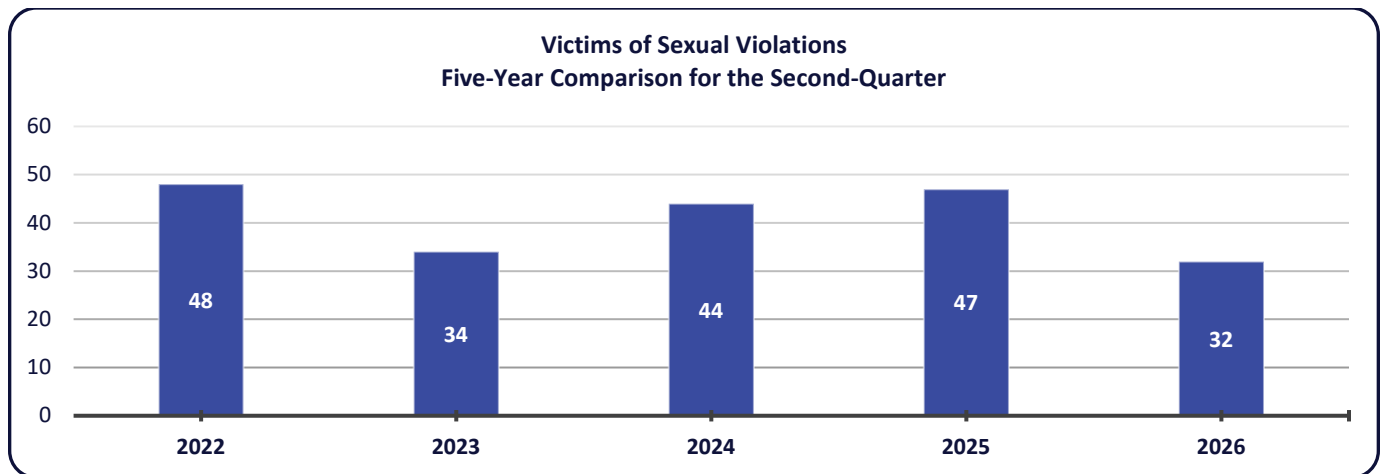
Victims of Sexual Violations

YTD, there were 56 sexual violations reported, which is a 30.86% decrease from the previous year. In 11 of those occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges.



Appendix 6: five-year YTD trend

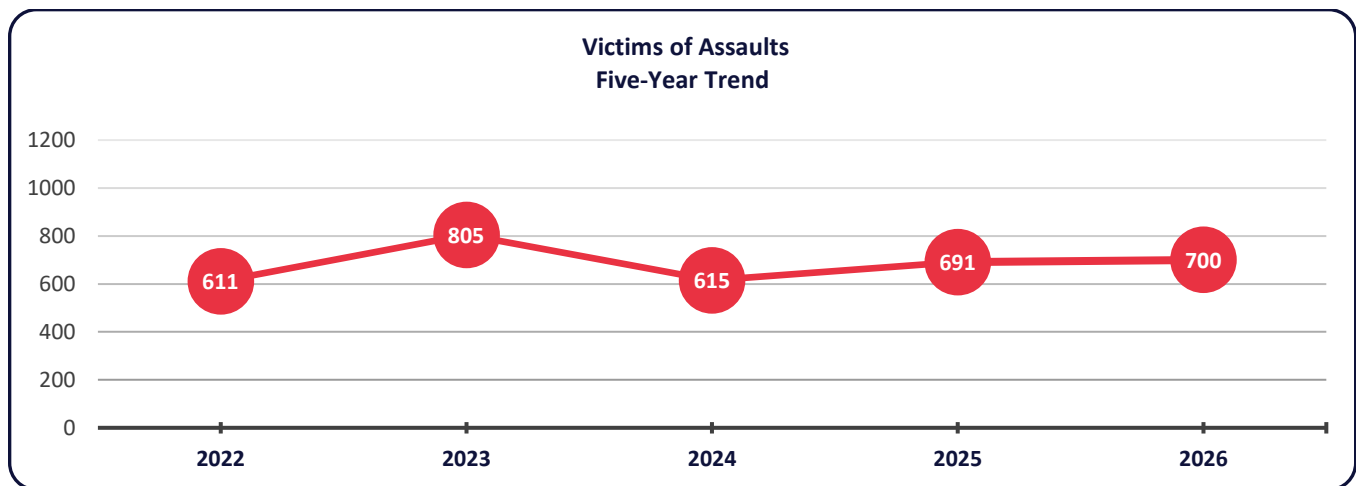
In the second quarter, there were 32 sexual violations reported. Nine (9) investigations have resulted in criminal charges.



Appendix 7: five-year comparison

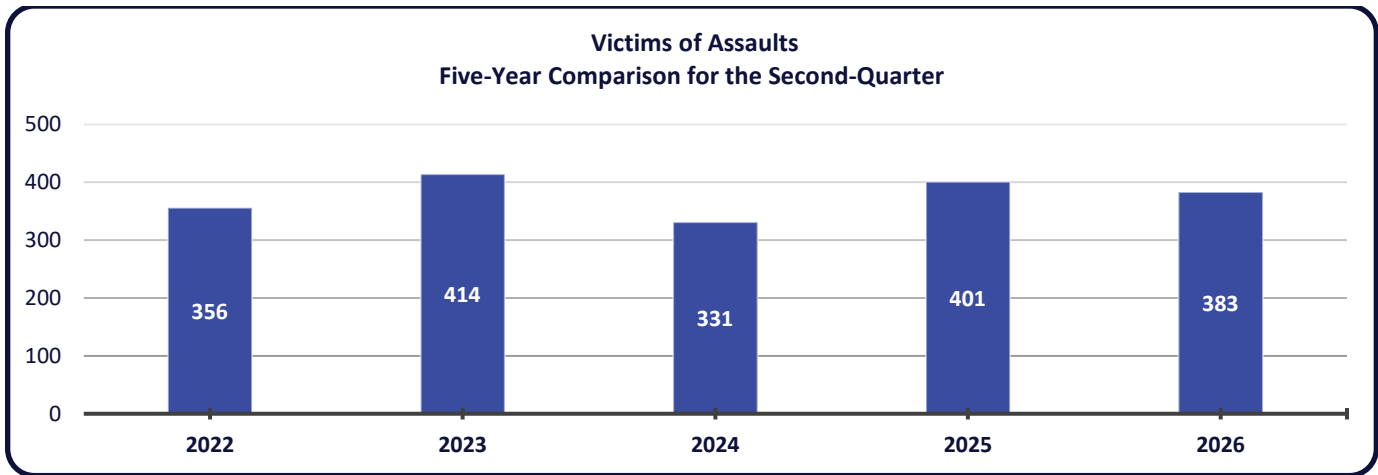
Victims of Assault

YTD, there were 700 victims of assault, which is a 1.3% increase from the previous year. In 314 occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges.



Appendix 8: five-year YTD trend

In the second quarter, there were 383 victims of assault, which is a 4.49% decrease from the previous year. In 177 occurrences, the investigations resulted in criminal charges.

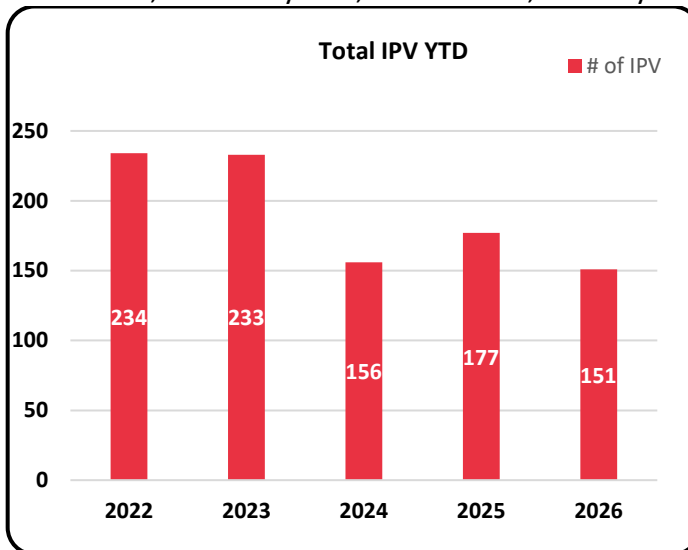


Appendix 9: five-year comparison

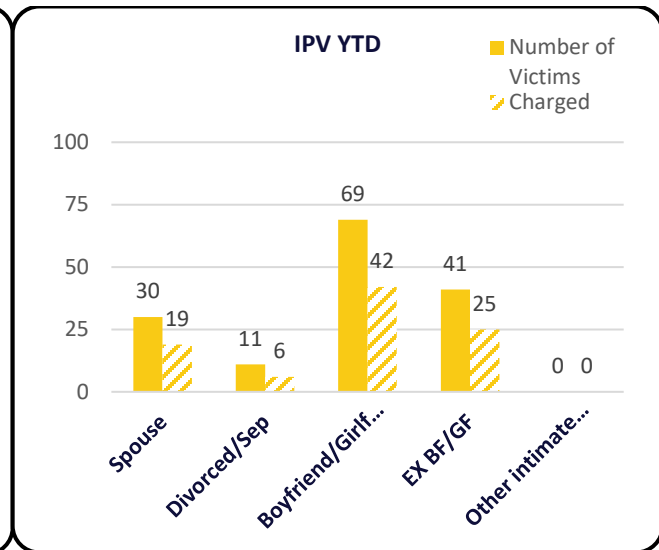
Intimate Partner Violence

YTD, 21.57% or 151 of all assaults were intimate partner violence (IPV). In 92 occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges. In 73 occurrences, the suspect and victim lived in the same residence.

The victims; 7 female youth, 120 women, 0 male youth and 24 men.



Appendix 10: Total IPV YTD



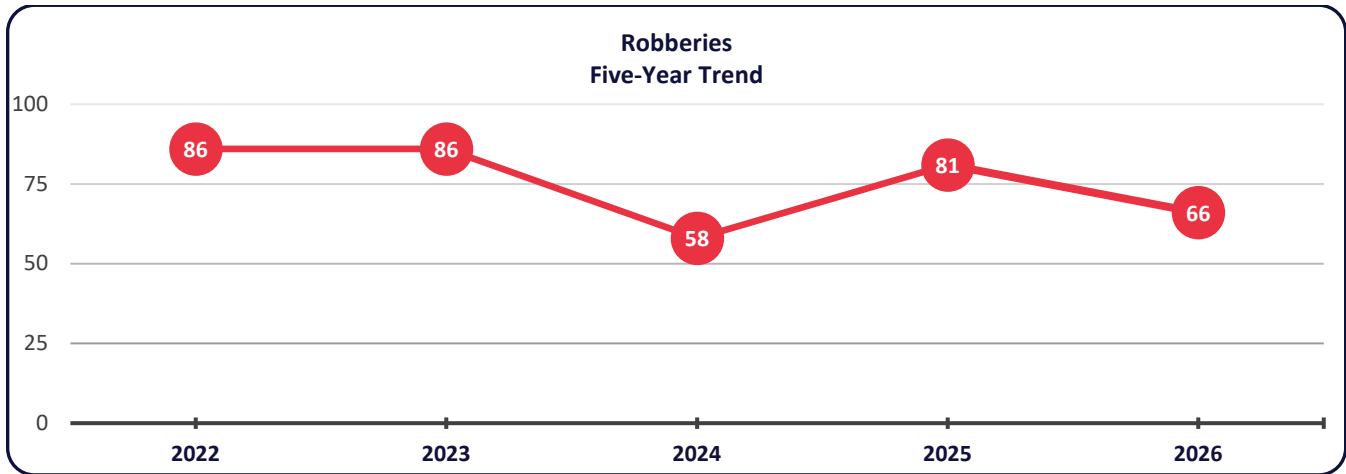
Appendix 11: IPV relationships

In the second quarter, there were 76 assaults that were intimate partner violence (IPV). In 53 occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges. In 38 occurrences, the suspect and victim lived in the same residence.

Robberies

YTD, there were 66 robbery victims in 62 occurrences. In 21 occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges. This is below the five-year average, which is 75 victims.

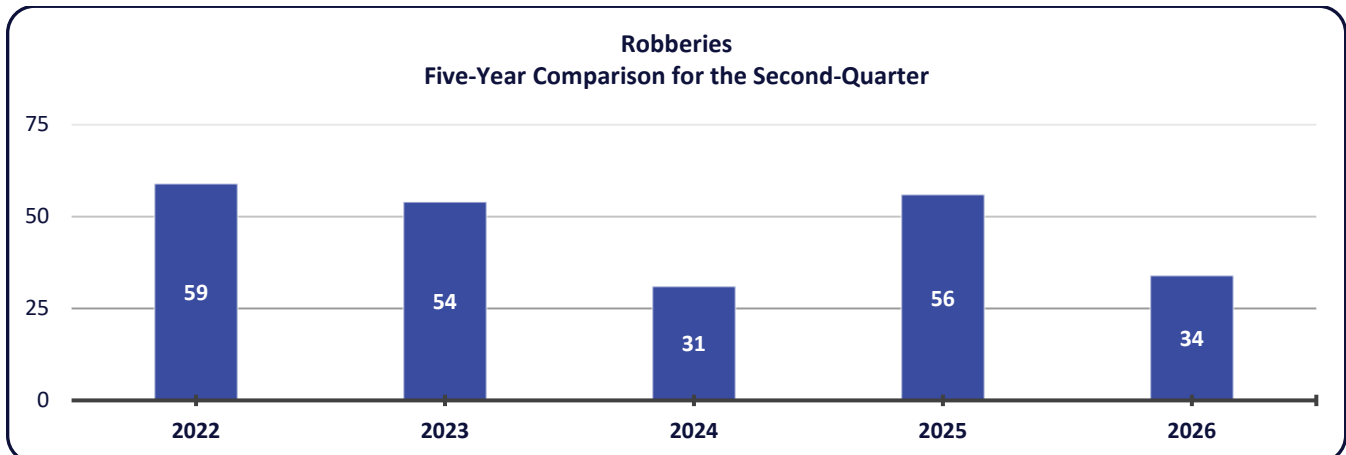
Victims were targeted in 21 occurrences, 36 were in open-air, and 5 were to businesses. Of these a vehicle being taken (or attempted to be taken) occurred 20 times.



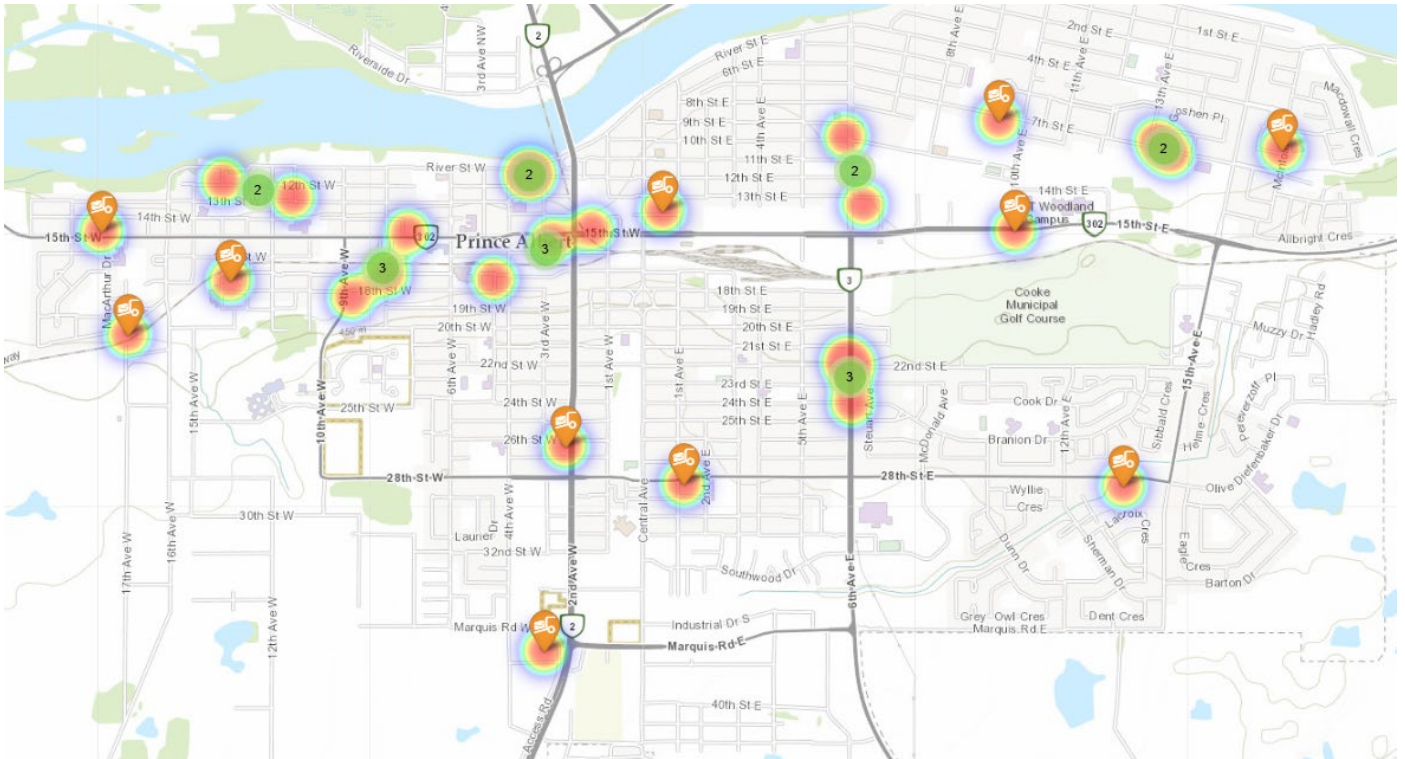
Appendix 12: five-year YTD trend

In the second quarter, there were 34 robbery victims in 31 occurrences. In 7 occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges. This is below the five-year average for the second quarter, which is 47.

Victims were targeted in 11 occurrences, 20 were in open-air, zero (0) were to businesses. Of these, a vehicle being taken (or attempted to be taken) occurred 10 times.



Appendix 13: five-year comparison34

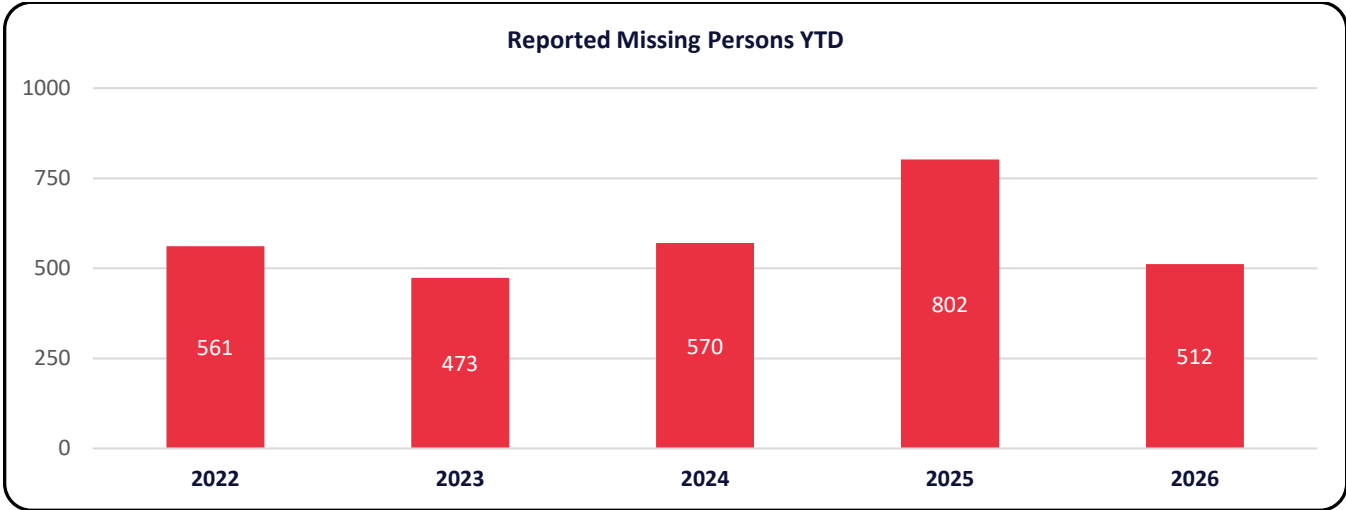


Appendix 14: second-quarter heat map of robberies

Missing Persons

YTD, there were 512 people reported missing. Currently, there are six (6) missing persons from the beginning of the year to the end of the second quarter that remain active investigations.

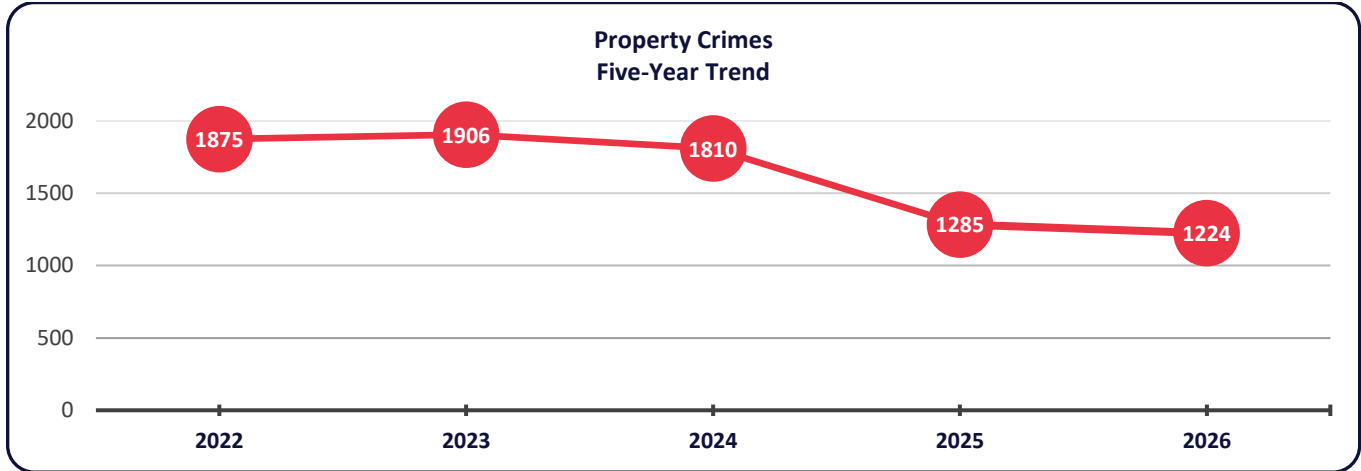
There are 13 active missing persons investigations that were reported prior to 2026.



Appendix 15: five-year YTD

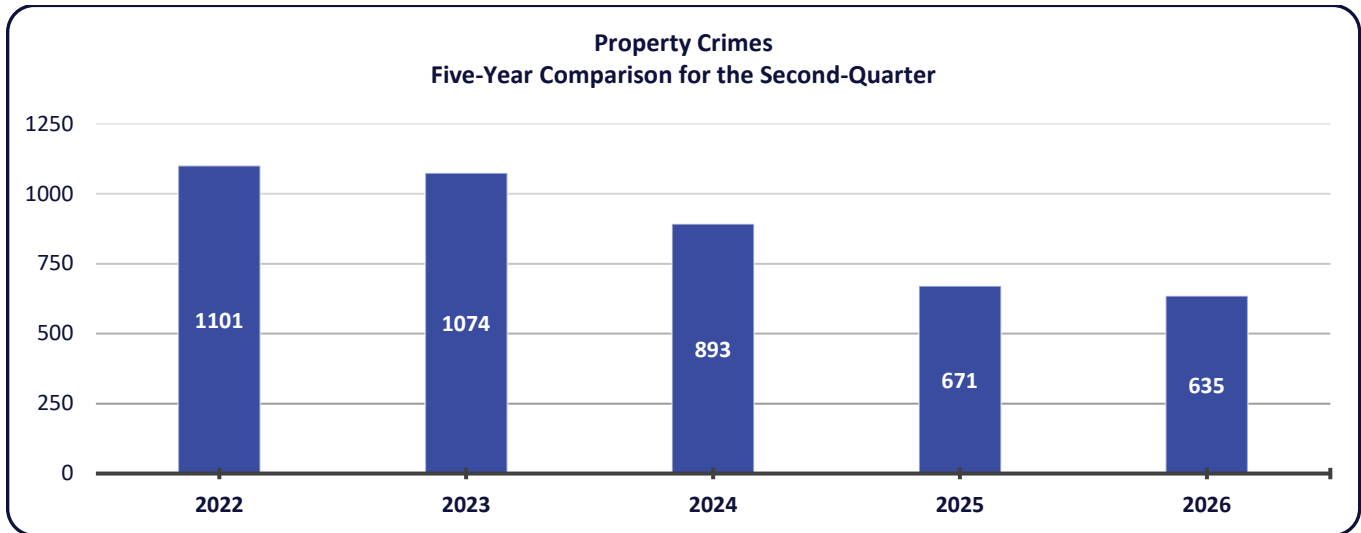
Property Crime

YTD, there were 1224 occurrences of property crime. In 124 occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges. This is less than the five-year average of 1620.



Appendix 16: five-year YTD trend

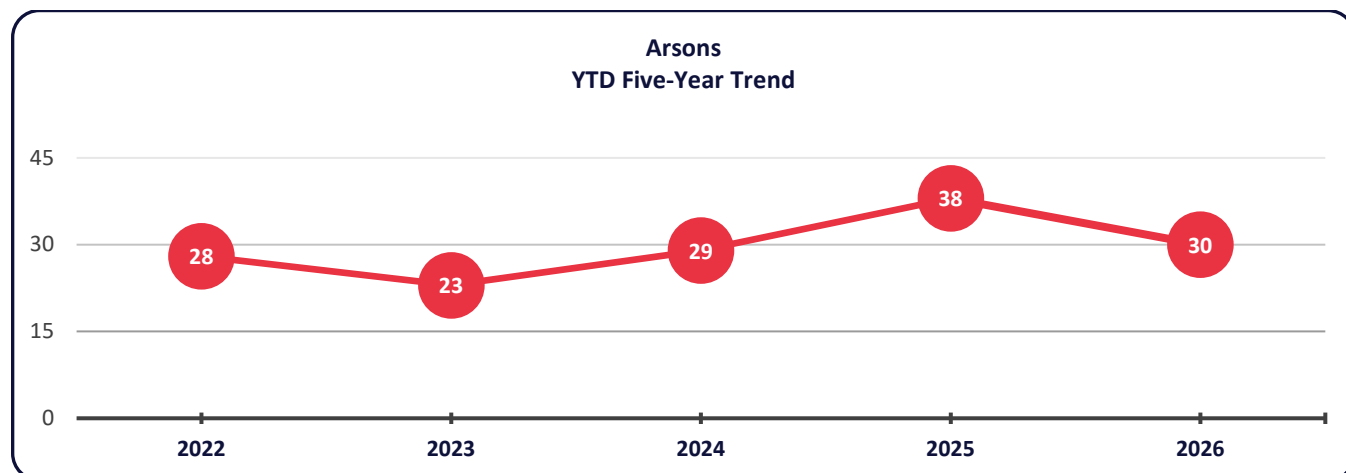
In the second quarter, there were 635 occurrences of property crime. In 71 occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges. This is less than the five-year average of 875.



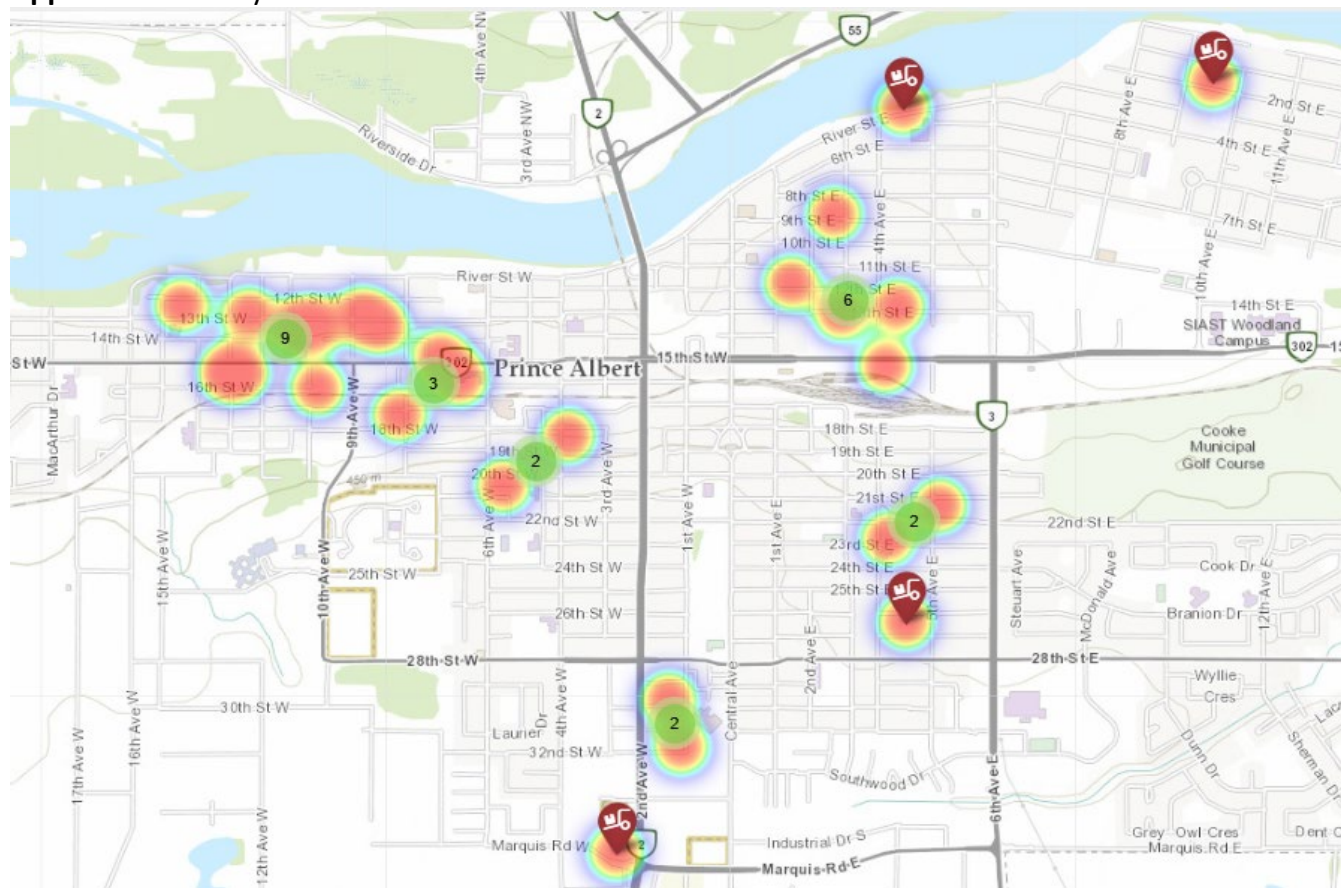
Appendix 17: five-year comparison

Arsons

YTD, there were 30 occurrences of arsons, which is a 21.05% decrease from the previous year. In two (2) occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges.

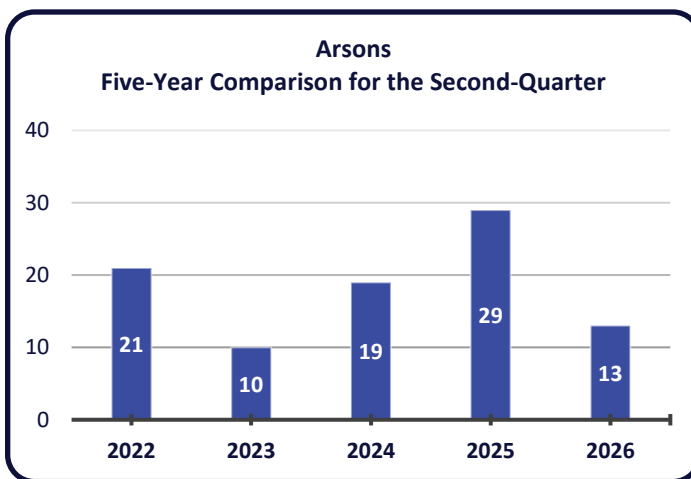


Appendix 18: five-year YTD trend

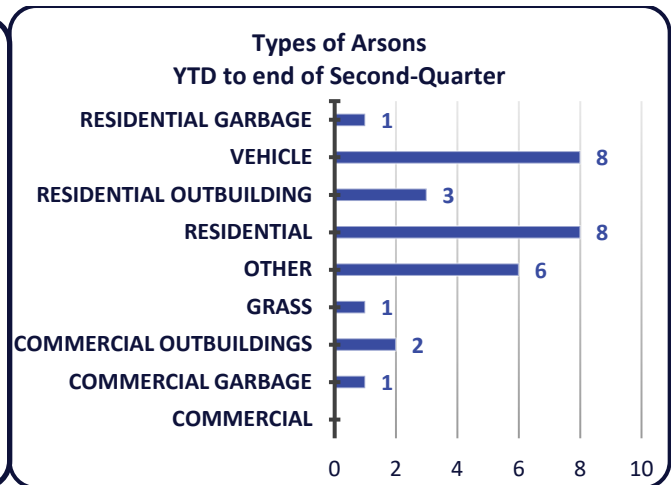


Appendix 19: YTD heat map of arsons

In the second quarter, there were 13 occurrences of arsons. This is a 55.17% decrease from the previous year. In one (1) occurrence, the investigation resulted in a criminal charge.



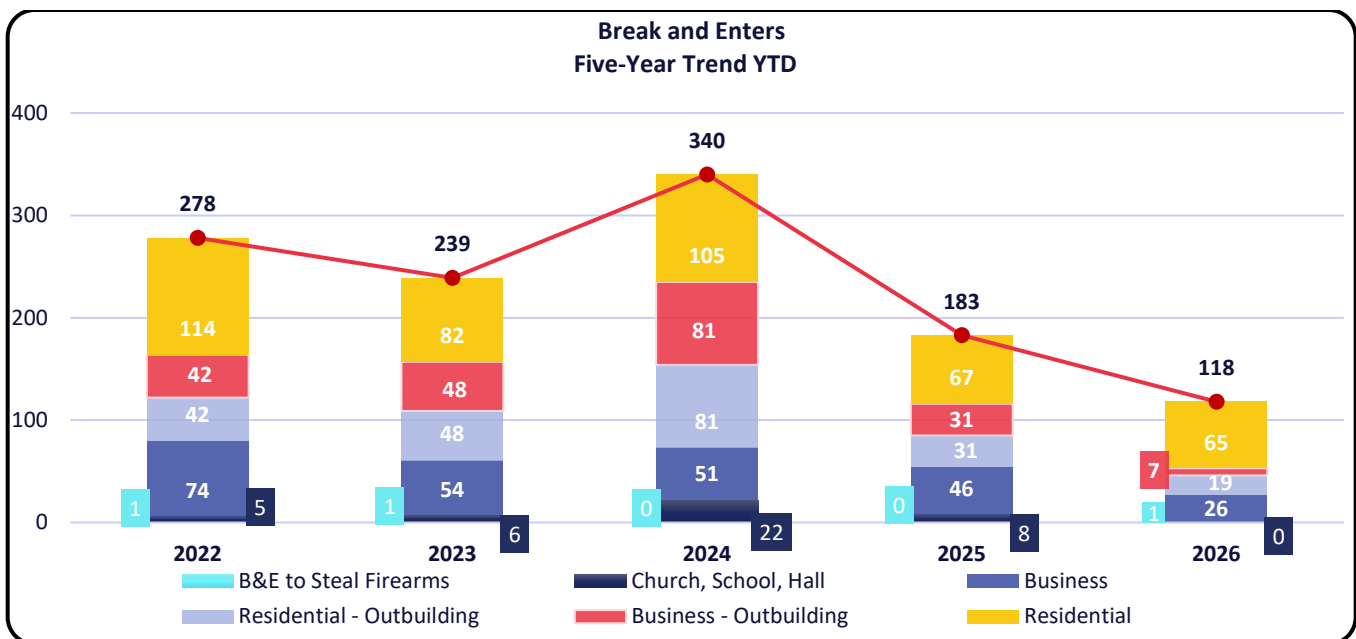
Appendix 20: five-year comparison



Appendix 21: YTD to end of second quarter

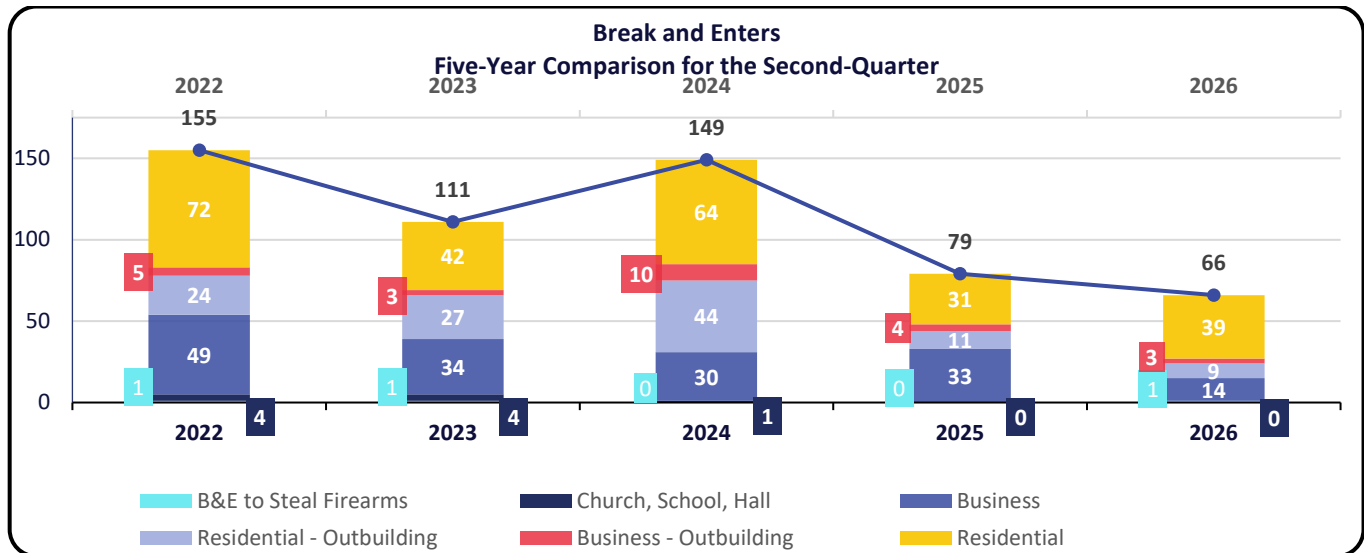
Break and Enters

YTD, there were 118 occurrences of break-and-enters. This is lower than the five-year average of 231. In 31 occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges. Break and enter is separated into types: residential, business, outbuilding and break and enter to steal firearms.



Appendix 22: five-year trend

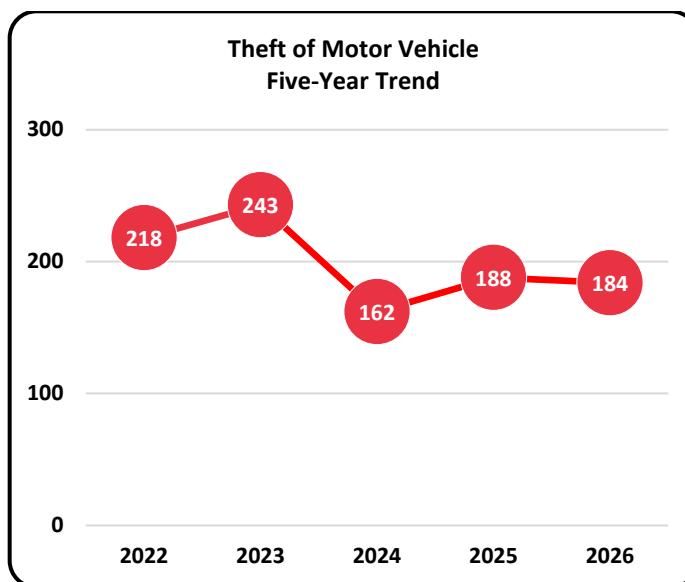
In the second quarter, there were 66 occurrences of break-and-enters. This is lower than the five-year average of 112. In 19 occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges.



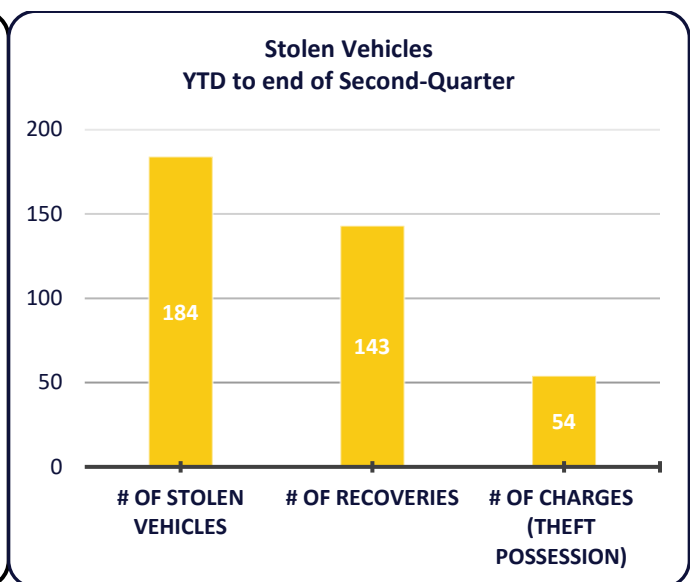
Appendix 23: five-year comparison

Theft of Motor Vehicle

YTD, there were 184 vehicle thefts, this is an decrease of 1.6% from the previous year. In 54 investigations charges resulted for theft of vehicle and possession of stolen vehicle.



Appendix 24: five-year YTD trend

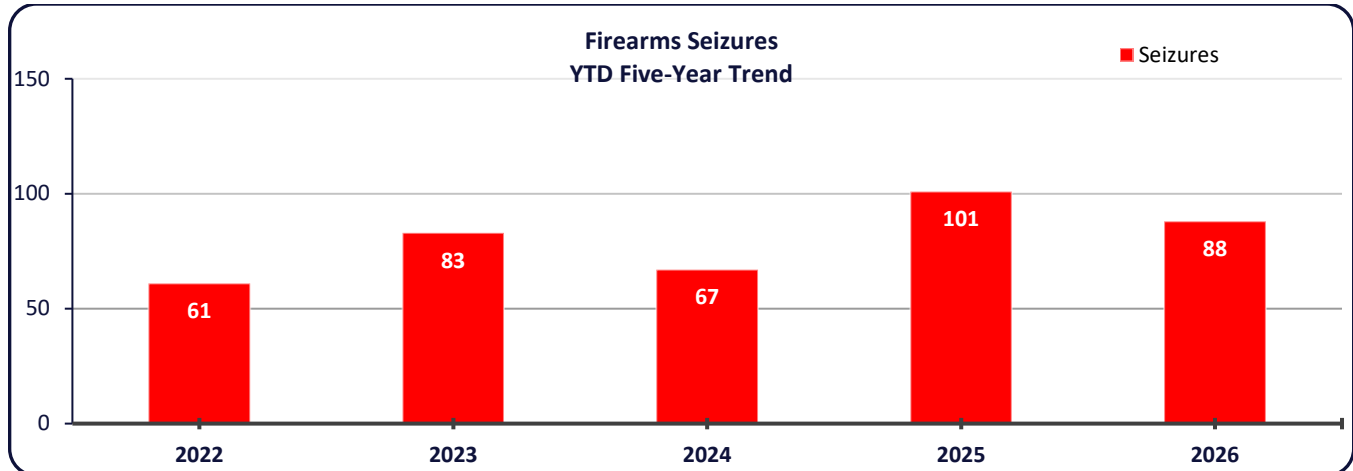


Appendix 25: recoveries and charges

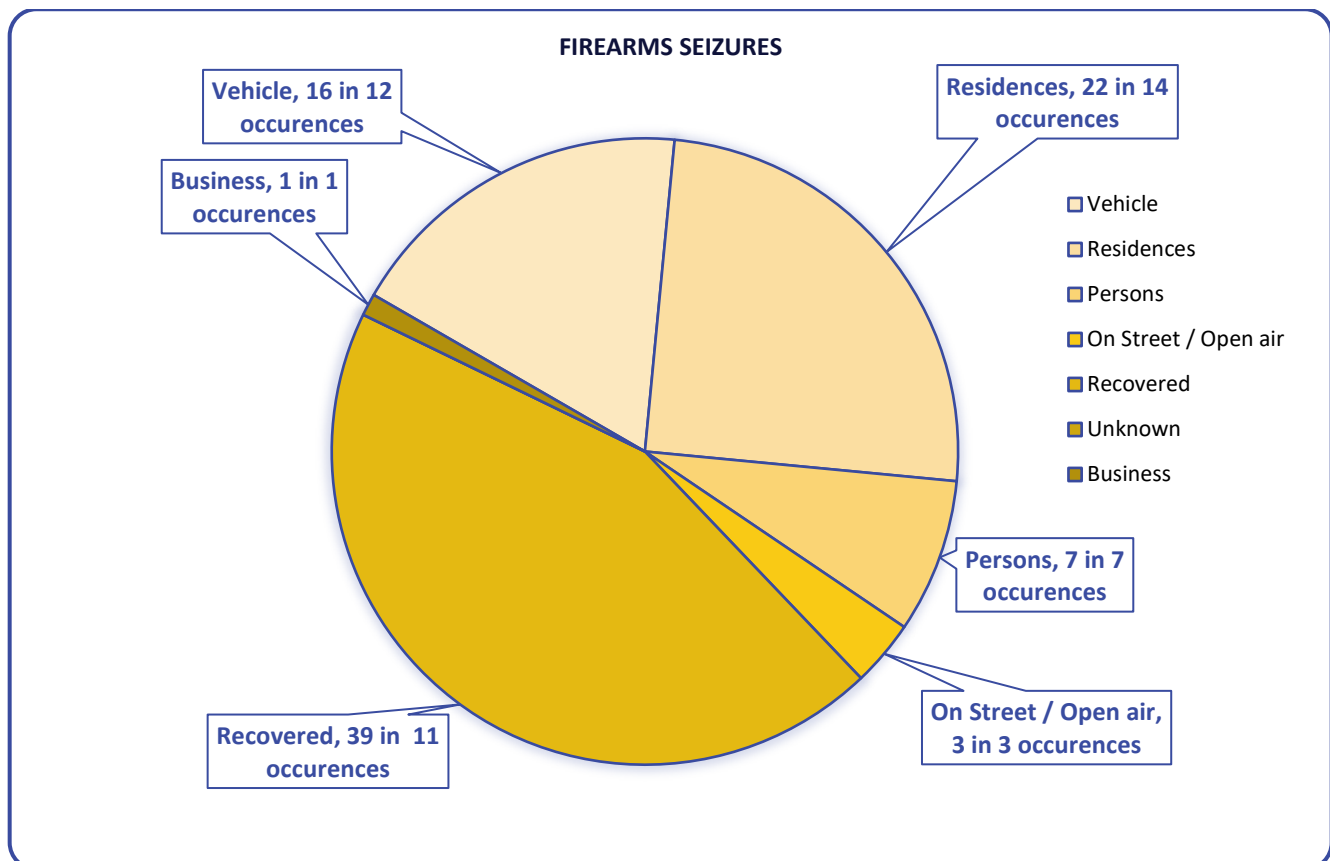
In the second quarter, there were 87 vehicle thefts, which is a 4.82% increase from the previous year. In 22 occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges.

Firearms Seizures

YTD, there have been 88 firearm seizures in 48 occurrences. In 24 occurrences, investigations resulted in criminal charges.



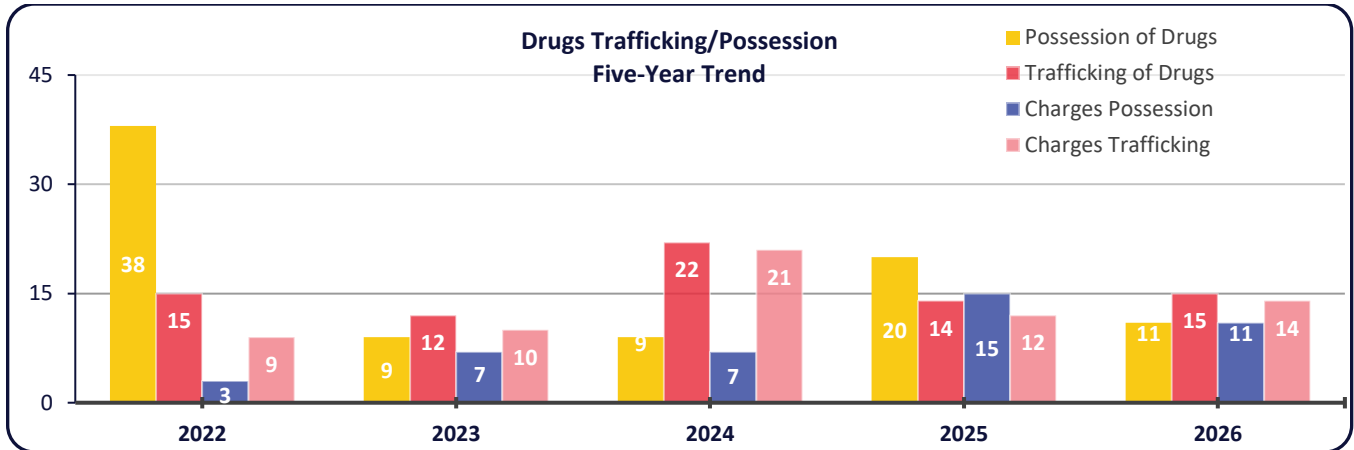
Appendix 26: five-year comparison



Appendix 27: how/where firearms were seized YTD

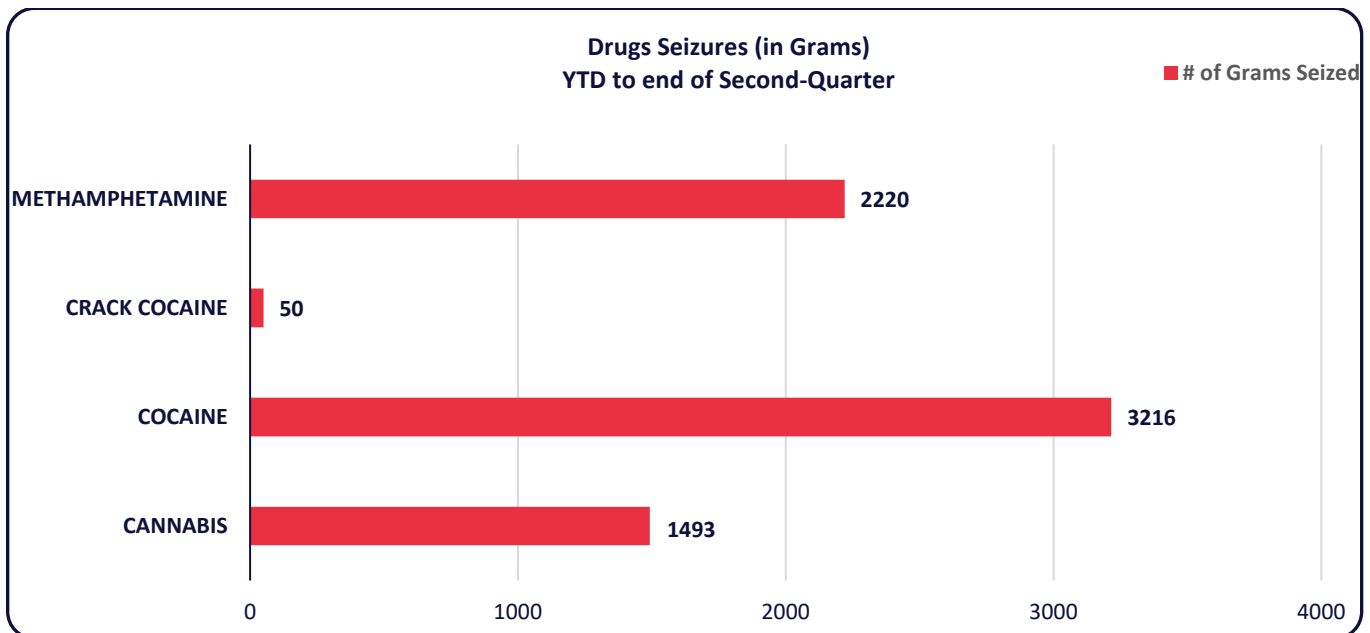
Controlled Drugs and Substances

YTD, there were 15 drug trafficking occurrences, 14 investigations resulted in criminal charges. There were 11 possession occurrences, 11 investigations resulted in criminal charges.



Appendix 28: five-year YTD comparison

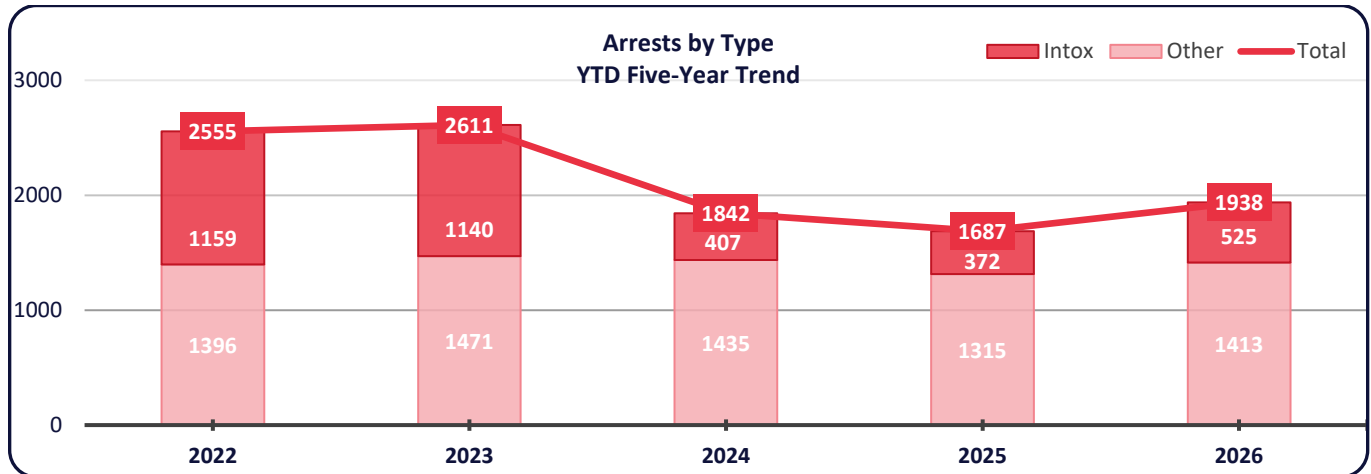
The five-year average of drug possession/trafficking occurrences is 18.4, the largest drug seizures was 2 kilos of meth and 2 kilos of cocaine in the same occurrence.



Appendix 29: quantity of drugs seized YTD (grams)

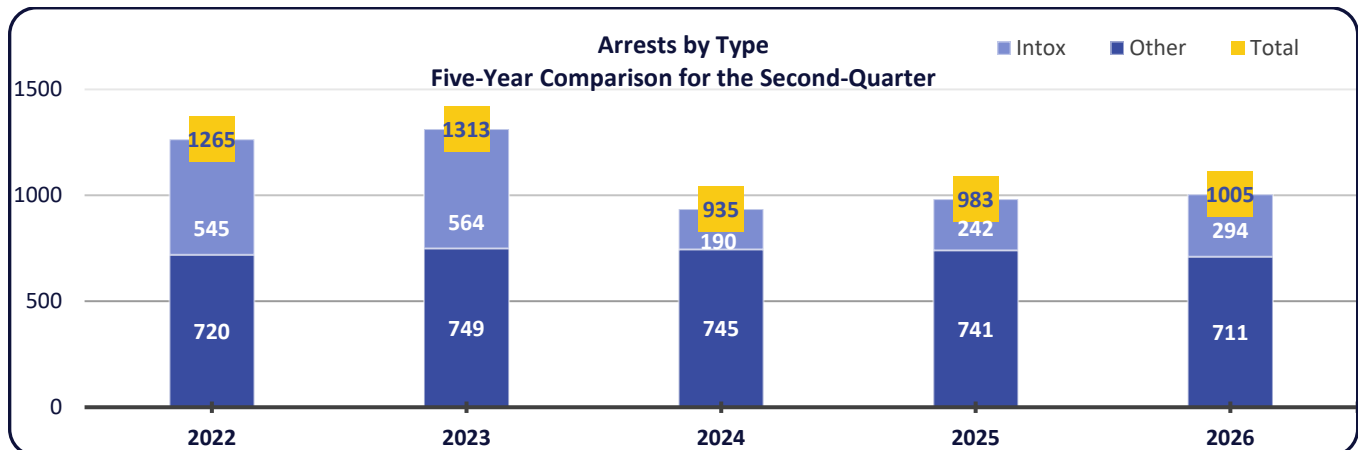
Arrests

YTD, there were 1938 arrests, 525 were for intoxication.



Appendix 30: five-year YTD trend

In the second quarter, there were 1005 arrests, 294 were for intoxication.



Appendix 31: five-year comparison

Tickets

In the second quarter, there were 730 ticket violations issued, which is a 68.94 % decrease from the previous year. Combined Traffic Services Saskatchewan (CTSS) issued 78.63 % of those.

Warrants

In the second quarter, there were 668 new arrest warrants issued. There were 549 warrants executed, 90 of those were issued by other agencies.

PRESENTATION: VERBAL ☒ AUDIO/VISUAL ☐ NONE ☐

Prepared by: Deputy Chief Farica Prince



Approved by: Chief of Police Nogier



TITLE: Q2 Strategic Plan Update

DATE: August 28, 2026

TO: Chief of Police ☐

Board of Police Commissioners ☒

PUBLIC: ☒

IN CAMERA: ☐

RECOMMENDATION:

This report be received and filed for information purposes.

TOPIC & PURPOSE:

This report serves as a public update on the work done to advance our strategic plan YTD and in the second quarter of 2026.

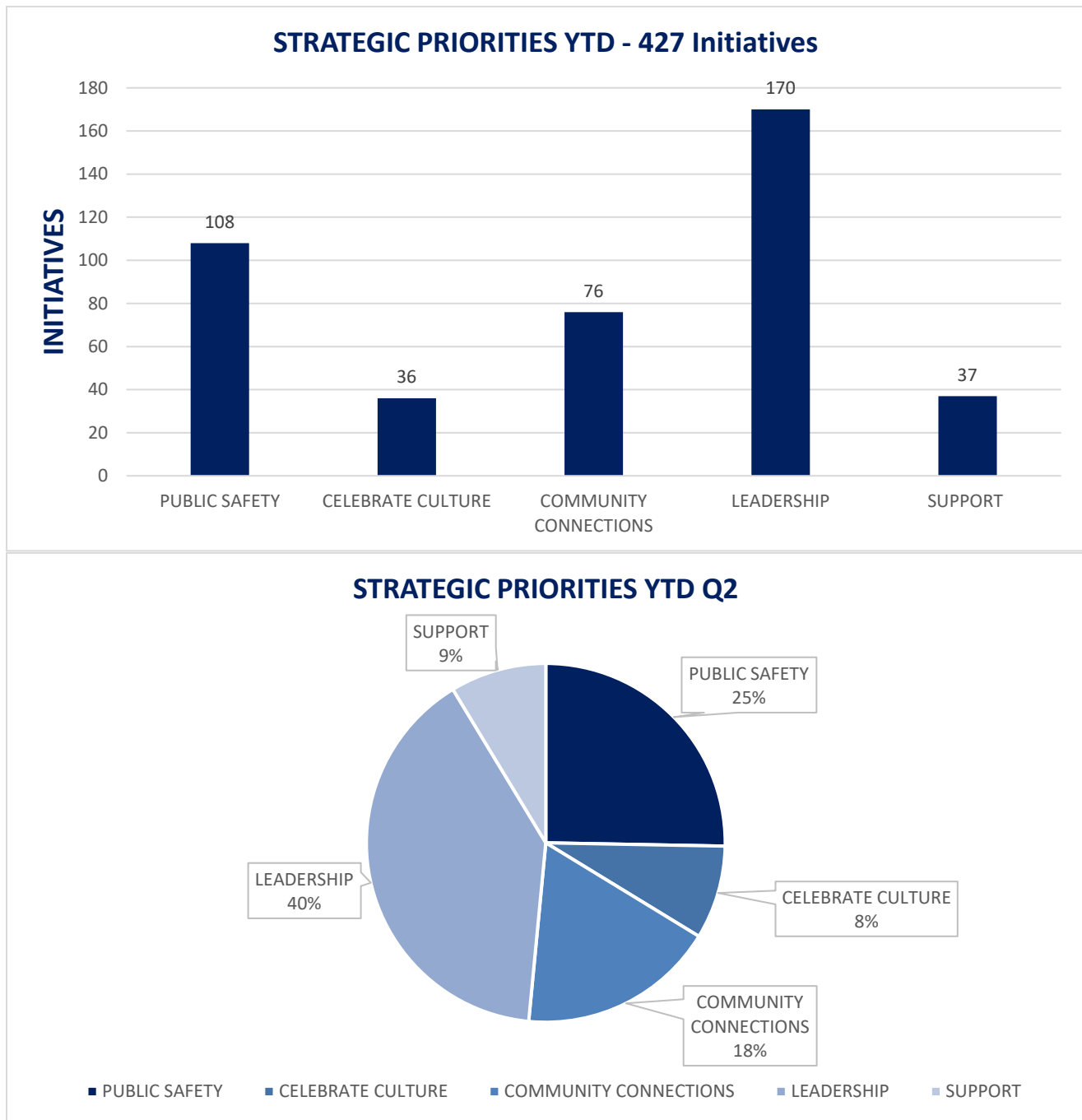
BACKGROUND:

The Prince Albert Police Service launched a new strategic plan in 2024 which has served as our organizational direction. The plan is relevant and responsive to the needs of our organization and community, while guided by recommendations that resulted from the provincial inquiry. This strategic plan is set to expire at the end of 2026.



PROPOSED APPROACH & RATIONALE:

For the strategic plan to be successful, there must be effective measuring of outcomes or key performance indicators.



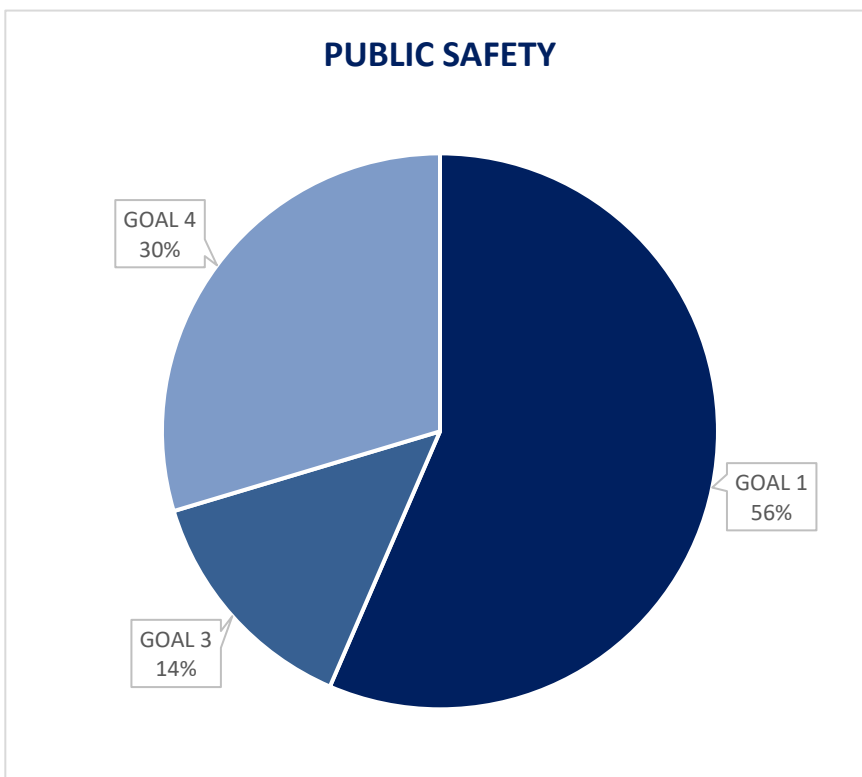
PUBLIC SAFETY – 48 INITIATIVES IN Q2:

The primary role of a police service is to provide an environment that is safe for those who live in the city. By working with groups and individuals who share that desire, the Service can be at its most effective. The Service also recognizes that high-risk populations are always changing. The Service must be able to identify the right resources, so that we can provide the right response and members can focus on broader aspects of public safety.

Goal 1: Enhance core policing functions in the prevention, intervention and suppression of illegal activity.

Goal 3: Work with community partners to ensure that high-risk populations are provided with the best service possible.

Goal 4: Ensure employees have the tools and resources required for their role.



Some of our accomplishments in Q2 are as follows:

Launched Policy Project	Neighbourhood Shelter Engagement
Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police	New Work Stations
Several Training Initiatives	Advocacy of Needs to Ministry Gov't of Sask
Quarterly Detention Audit Complete	Sask Marshals Collaboration – Correctional Pilot
Three Emergency Response Team Deployments	Mobile Complex Needs Initiative
Interagency/Interprovincial Collaboration	Crimestoppers
Advanced Policy Project	New Equipment Roll-out - Belts
Indigenous Safety, Dignity and Frontline Mtg	Real Time Crime and Operations Centre
STEP – Selective Traffic Enforcement Program	On-going Collaboration with Sk Firearms Lab

CELEBRATE CULTURE – 22 INITIATIVES IN Q2:

Prince Albert is a growing and diverse community which is represented by many ethnicities and cultures. The police recognize how this enriches our community, and it is incumbent on the Police Service to understand the needs of the people and groups, while collaborating to advance trust.

Goal 5: Enhance internal and external cultural collaboration and engagement.

Some of our accomplishments in Q2 are as follows:

National Police Week	City Planning for Ceremonial Grounds
Attended Vaisakhi Celebration	Culture of Policing Research Study
Collaboration with YWCA Celebrating Diversity	Heart of the Youth Powwow
Moosehide Campaign Walk	Swearing-in of Special Constables
PRIDE Parade	National Indigenous Peoples Day
Advanced Discussion Re: Mess Dinner	Sikh Vaisakhi Parade

COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS – 40 INITIATIVES IN Q2:

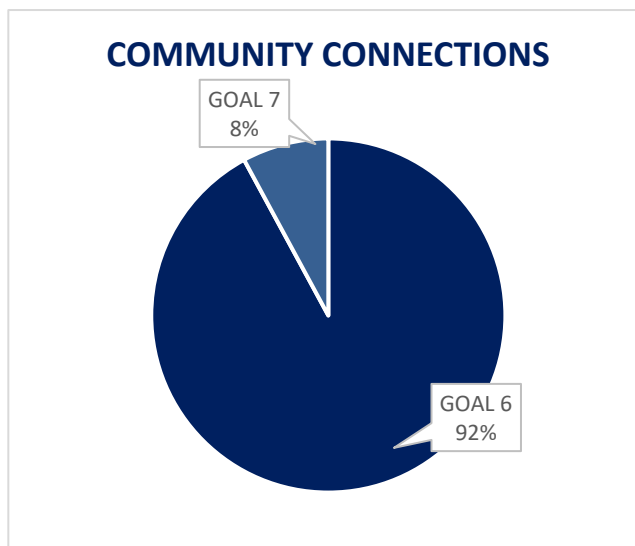
Policing is a human business, and the police need help from people who live in Prince Albert to be at their most effective. The Service also needs to reflect the community, along with having a very thorough understanding of how all community groups contribute to the safety of the city.

Goal 6: Increase public trust and grow relationships.

Goal 7: Create and display a culture that openly promotes diversity, equity and inclusion.

Some of our accomplishments in Q2 are as follows:

Coffee with a Cop	
McHappy Day	
School Presentations	
Supported Several Community Building Events	
Iskwew-Awasik Waskaykan Women's Shelter	
PAGC Women's Commission MMIWG Walk	Change of Command SK Penitentiary
PA Street Fair	PAGC Senators Cup
Cram the Cruiser Food Bank Event	Several Presentations in Seniors Homes



LEADERSHIP - 77 INITIATIVES IN Q2:

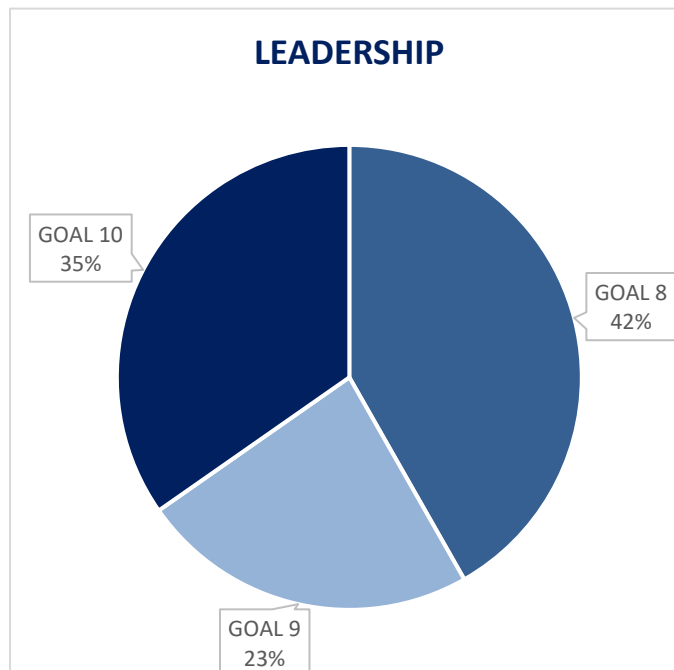
In a time of limited resources across the public sector, all policing organizations in the country need to carefully look at how best to serve their populations. With responsibility for safety within Prince Albert, our members need to have focused direction, proper training, appropriate equipment and other resources to best serve the community.

Goal 8: Cultivate increased morale.

Goal 9: Ensure all members of the Prince Albert Police Service are supported.

Goal 10: Increase internal efficiencies in how we operate.

Some of our accomplishments in Q2 are as follows:



Labour Management Meeting	Engagement with Lieutenant Governor
Leadership Meetings (NCO and Staff Sergeant)	Canadian Police Knowledge Network Governance
Regular Beach Radio Interviews	Hosted Women's Commission Meeting
Various Leadership Training Opportunities	Collaboration With Local News on Projects
City of PA Strategic Planning	Engagements with Tech/Innovation Co.
Several Performance Recognitions	Safeguard Assessments
Growth in #'s of Community Safety Officer's	Board of Police Commissioners Meetings

SUPPORT- 24 INITIATIVES IN Q2:

Goal 13: Keep IT and infrastructure up to date, safe and functional.

Some of our accomplishments in Q2 are as follows:

Air Quality Testing	Ramp Install
Ceiling/Roof Repairs	Sally Port Repairs
Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Upgrade V7.6	Several Software Roll-out/Upgrades
Several Office Repairs and Renovations	Video Retrieval Enhancements

CONCLUSION:

Our strategic plan is not linear as there is no end but a continual pursuit for advancement of our Vision and Mission. To enhance public safety, we need to be efficient, have the trust of the community, be motivated to do our best and deploy resources based on data.

Throughout the previous years, there has been steady oversight and monitoring of our progress. We were able to stay nimble and adjust when needed, which allowed us to be responsive to the needs of our community and the people within our organization. Close monitoring of our progress also allowed us to celebrate the many successes along the way.



Plans must remain flexible to remain effective. The evaluating and updating of our plan provides our organization with the opportunity to forecast work and allocate resources appropriately. This plan needs to react to changes in the requirements of the Board of Police Commissioners, the members of the Service, the community we serve and the partners we work closely with.

In 2026, we approach the expiration of our current plan and steps to update to ensure relevance have been taken. Steps include engagement with the following:

- Members of the Prince Albert Police Service
- Board of Police Commissioners
- Community Partners
- Community Members

Engagement has focused on what opportunities people believe we should explore, what is going well, who we need to partner with, what opportunities there are for growth etc. These engagements occurred during the first and second quarter of 2026 and continue.

The aggregation of these engagements will direct forward progress for our organization. Our resolve to deliver exemplary service and uphold our commitment to public safety and professional policing standards is paramount.

PRESENTATION: **VERBAL** ☒ **AUDIO/VISUAL** ☐ **NONE** ☐

Written by: Deputy Chief Farica Prince

Signature:



Approved by: Patrick Nogier, Chief of Police

Signature:



TITLE: Mid-Year Firearms Report – January 1, 2026 – June 30, 2026

DATE: September 14, 2026

TO: Board of Police Commissioners

PUBLIC ☒ **IN-CAMERA** ☐

RECOMMENDATION

The Board of Police Commissioners receive this report as information and file.

STRATEGIC PLAN

Priority – Public Safety

- Goal 1 - Enhance core policing functions in the prevention, intervention, and suppression of illegal activity in Prince Albert.
 - Tactic 1.8 – Research and implement a comprehensive Crime Gun Strategy

TOPIC & PURPOSE

To provide the Board with an overview of incidents involving firearms during the reporting period of January 1, 2026, to June 30, 2026.

BACKGROUND

Firearm-related crime continues to present a significant and evolving risk to public safety within the City of Prince Albert. Recent trends have demonstrated the persistent presence of firearms in violent crime, drug trafficking, and organized criminal activity, reinforcing the importance of a sustained, coordinated, and intelligence-informed response.

The Prince Albert Police Service continues to prioritize a comprehensive Firearms Strategy within its Strategic Plan. The strategy is operationally assigned to the Proactive Policing Unit (PPU), with oversight provided by the Staff Sergeant in charge of Support Services. A Tactical

Analyst remains assigned to the firearms portfolio, providing intelligence products, trend analysis, and operational support to frontline and investigative units. This structure ensures alignment between enforcement activities, investigative priorities, analytical support, and executive oversight.

The Prince Albert Police Service also continues to benefit from its partnership with the Saskatchewan Firearms Laboratory, which enhances investigational capacity through access to firearms analysis, expert consultation, and evidentiary support in complex firearm-related investigations. This collaboration contributes to more effective investigative outcomes and supports evidence-based enforcement strategies.

This report provides the Chief of Police and the Board of Police Commissioners with a mid-year overview of firearm seizures, firearm-related violence, and related enforcement activities. It also highlights the ongoing development of analytical capacity, interagency collaboration, and operational coordination under the Firearms Strategy. Collectively, these efforts support transparency, accountability, and informed decision-making in addressing one of the Service's most significant public safety priorities.

REPORT

See the attached Report that provide a detailed synopsis of events during the reporting period of January 1, 2026 to June 30, 2026 as prepared by R. Melnyk – Tactical Analyst.

PRESENTATION: VERBAL ☒ AUDIO/VISUAL ☐ NONE ☐

Written by: Inspector Androsoff Signature: Darren Androsoff

**Approved by: Patrick Nogier
Chief of Police**

Signature:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'PN 259', is written over the signature line.



Firearm Seizures & Firearm-Related Violence

January 1 to June 30, 2026

Researched & Prepared by: Raylene Melnyk, PAPS Tactical Criminal Intelligence Analyst
Prepared for: PAPS Administration



Firearm Seizures & Firearm-Related Violence Report Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

KEY FINDINGS

- The frequency of firearm-related violence in Prince Albert for the first six months of 2026 is **2.05 incidents per week**, which is a slight decrease from 2025's average calculated for the year at 2.25 incidents per week. The frequency rates for 2025 and 2025 are both far above 2024's average of ONE firearm related incident per month with 53 incidents for the entire year.
- Trigger-pull incidents (firearm discharges) are occurring at a rate of **less than one per week at .77 discharge incidents** per week in the first six months of 2026. There have been a total of **20 firearm discharges** reported from January to the end of June 2026.
 - The total number of firearm-related violent occurrences is 43 for the first six months of 2026. The data indicates that **46.5%** of all firearm-related violent occurrences are firearm discharges or trigger-pulls.
- In the first six months of 2026, seizures of crime guns resulted in criminal charges in **64.7%** of the occurrences.
- There continues to be challenges in laying charges for violent offences involving firearms, for many reasons that will require additional analysis. The comparison data for firearm-related violence is firearm seizures, due to similar offender profiles and risk profiles.
 - In the first half of 2026, **15** out of **43** violent offences involving firearms resulted in charges, which is **34.9%**.
 - In comparison, *firearm seizure files* in the first half of 2026 resulted in charges **64.7%** of the time.
- In the first SIX months of 2026, there have been **NINE victims** physically harmed resulting from a firearm discharge and the use of crime guns by high-risk individuals.
 - TWO out of NINE firearm discharges that caused a physical injury to the victims also resulted in criminal charges. (22.2%)
 - It is interesting to note that there were **THREE victims of suspected self-inflicted accidental firearm discharges (33.3%)**; however, only one could be confirmed. The individuals who received injuries accidentally were in possession of loaded crime guns and are known to be involved in the drug and criminal subculture, which suggests they were in possession of crime guns with the intention to use them.
- There have been **64 robberies** in Prince Albert in the first six months of 2026. Of those robberies **17** have been confirmed to have involved a firearm (26.6%).
 - **NINE** of the robberies using firearms were "carjackings" or attempted "carjackings" (robbery of vehicles).
- Limited Initial qualitative data suggests that the majority of perpetrators are male (as described by the victims); however, females appear to be more likely to be detected/arrested/charged. Females represent 4 out of 5 individuals charged in relation to carjacking incidents. The discrepancy may be resulting from fewer high-risk females involved in violence using a firearm, and therefore, easier identification. However, this, and other factors in relation to profiles on offenders who are perpetrators of firearm-related violence, will be explored through a review of available research.



Firearm Seizures & Firearm-Related Violence Report Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

Crime Gun Seizures: January 1 to June 30, 2026

Table 1 – Firearm Seizures – January 1 to June 30, 2026

Firearm Seizure Totals: Crime Guns	Q1 2025 ¹	Q2 2025	Total 2025	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Total 2026
Handguns	5	2	7	5	4	9
Shotguns	12	7	19	7	5	12
Rifles	13	17	30	10	7	17
Other – Zip/Slam	1	1	2	0	1	1
Total Crime Guns Seized	31	27	58	22	17	39
Imitation Firearm Total	32	31	63	11	11	22
Total # of Firearms & Imitation	63	59	121	33	28	61
Total # of Inoperable Firearms Parts	0	5	5	5	1	6
Total # of files - Crime Gun Seizures	21	11	32	19	15	34
Firearms Surrendered under the Amnesty law	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Total 2025	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Total 2026
Handguns	1	0	1	5	0	5
Shotguns	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rifles	0	4	4	1	4	5
Totals	1		-	6	4	10
Imitation Firearms	u/k	u/k	u/k	2	1	3
Total Firearms & Imitation Firearms Surrendered (Amnesty)	1	4	5	8	5	13
Total # of Files – Amnesty	1	2	3	3	5	9
Total # of Firearms held for Public Safety (Incl IPV) or Mental Health reasons	u/k	u/k	n/a	12	1	13
Total # of Imitation Firearms held for Public Safety	u/k	u/k	n/a	1	1	2
# of Files involving Firearms held for Public Safety Reasons	u/k	u/k	u/k	3	1	4

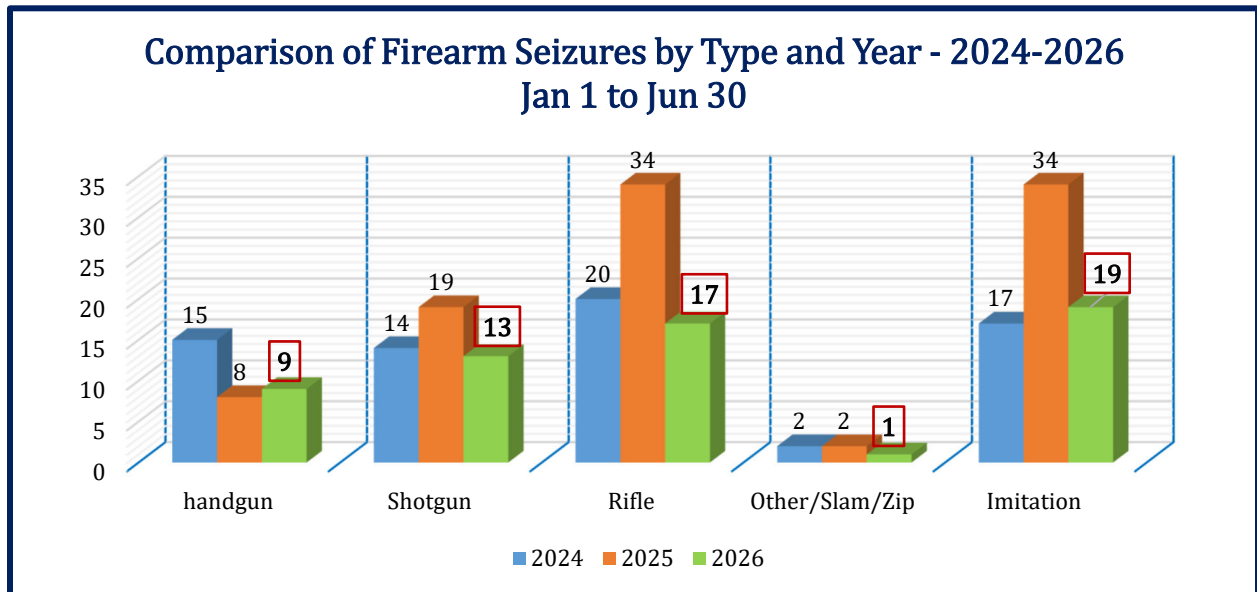
Crime Gun Seizures – Rifles were the most common crime gun seized in the first half of 2026 with 43.6% (N = 17) of the total number of crime guns seized. Shotguns were the next most frequently seized with 30.8% (N = 12) of the total number of crime guns seized. Finally, handguns made up 23.1% of the total number of crime guns seized (N = 9).

The number of Crime guns seized appeared to be significantly fewer than in 2025; however, previous calculations did not distinguish between crime guns and firearms seized for public safety purposes or amnesty if the distinction was not clear, which may have impacted the number of seizures in previous years. Going forward, identification of these non-criminal types of seizures will be made clearer and will be removed from future calculations.

¹ In 2025, firearms coded as “amnesty” and “public safety” were not coded separately. In 2026, they are considered separate.



Figure 1: Firearm Seizures by Type and Year for Jan 1 to Jun 30 – 2024-2026



Firearm Seizures – Crime Guns, Public Safety, Amnesty

The overall number of Crime Guns² seized in 2026 (**N = 39**) in the first half of the year is significantly fewer than in 2025 (**N = 58**). The number of files has also decreased in 2026 to **34** files from **40** files in 2025. However, in 2026, the files in which *only* imitation firearms were seized were removed from the calculation, which gives data comparison from year to year, some limitations. Adding in the imitation firearm seizure files would result in an additional six files added making the total in 2026 the same as in 2025 (**N = 40**)

The number of occurrences/files in which individuals were *criminally charged for being in possession of a Crime Gun* remained stable from **2025 (N=23)** to **2026 (N = 22)**. In the first half of 2026, 64.7% of all firearm seizure occurrences resulted in criminal charges.

Amnesty Firearms Surrendered – In 2025, firearms that were surrendered and firearms that were seized for public safety reasons were combined into one coding category; however, these firearms came into police custody under different circumstances and will be coded differently going forward in 2026.

In 2026, all firearms that were surrendered to the Prince Albert Police Service under the amnesty laws were all logged under one general occurrence number.

- There have been EIGHT individual entries under the general occurrence under “Amnesty” in the first half of 2026.

² Crime Gun – Must be an actual firearm – not an imitation firearm; it must have been used or has been used in a criminal offence or is FOUND; is obtained, possessed or intended to be used to facilitate criminal activity; has been modified (sawed off stock or barrel), or has an obliterated/removed serial number. It includes any weapon that has been adapted to use as a firearm.



Firearm Seizures & Firearm-Related Violence Report Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

- As seen in Table 1, there have been **10 firearms surrendered in 2026**.
- There have also been **THREE imitation (bb gun) firearms**, inoperable firearm parts, ammunition and ammunition magazines for firearms surrendered.
- The circumstances for the firearms being surrendered are often following the death of a family member who was a firearm owner and family members do not wish to keep, or are unable to keep their firearms.

Public Safety Seizures – Firearms seized under public safety measures are often temporary and are based on situational factors. Seizures that are coded as “public safety” seizures typically involve taking temporary custody of firearms due to deterioration in mental health or concerns following the dissolution of a relationship where there is high conflict. There were FOUR files coded as seizures for public safety purposes. In one of those files, the firearms have been returned to the owner following a period of stabilization of their mental health.

Table 2 – Occurrences/Files where Crime Guns were Seized – Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

Quarter/Year	# of Files – Crime Gun Seizures	# of Files where Crime Guns were Seized resulting in charges for firearms offences	% of Crime Gun Seizure Files resulting in Firearm Charges	Total # of Suspects/individuals Charged w/ Firearm charges in Crime Gun Seizure files
Q1 2024	25	19	76%	35
Q1 2025	21	11	52.4%	21
Q1 2026	19	12	63.2%	14
↑/↓ Compare from 2025 to 2026	↓9.5%	↑9.1%	↑10.8%	↓33.3%
Q2 2024	14	10	71.4%	15
Q2 2025	19	12	63.2%	18
Q2 2026	15	10	66.7%	22
↑/↓ Compare from 2025 to 2026	↓21.1%	↓16.7%	↑3.5%	↑22.2%
Total 2024	39	29	74.4%	50
Total 2025	40	23	57.5%	39
Total 2026	34	22	64.7%	36
↑/↓ Compare from 2025 to 2026	↓15.0%	↓4.3%	↑7.2%	↓7.6%

Seizure Files Resulting in Charges in Relation to Crime Guns

In the first half of 2026, 64.7% of the files involving a crime gun seizure, resulted in at least one person being charged for firearms offences, which is an increase from the proportion of files resulting in charges in 2025 with 57.5%. However, the absolute number of files resulting in charges has remained consistent with N=23 in 2025 and N = 22 in 2026.

The number of people charged with firearms offences in 2026 (N = 36) is close to the same as 2025 (N = 39). There is no current data on convictions for firearms offences in relation to crime guns at this time



Firearm Seizures & Firearm-Related Violence Report Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

Figure 2: Crime Gun Seizure Files Resulting in Charges & Suspects Charged Jan 1 to Jun 30 2026³

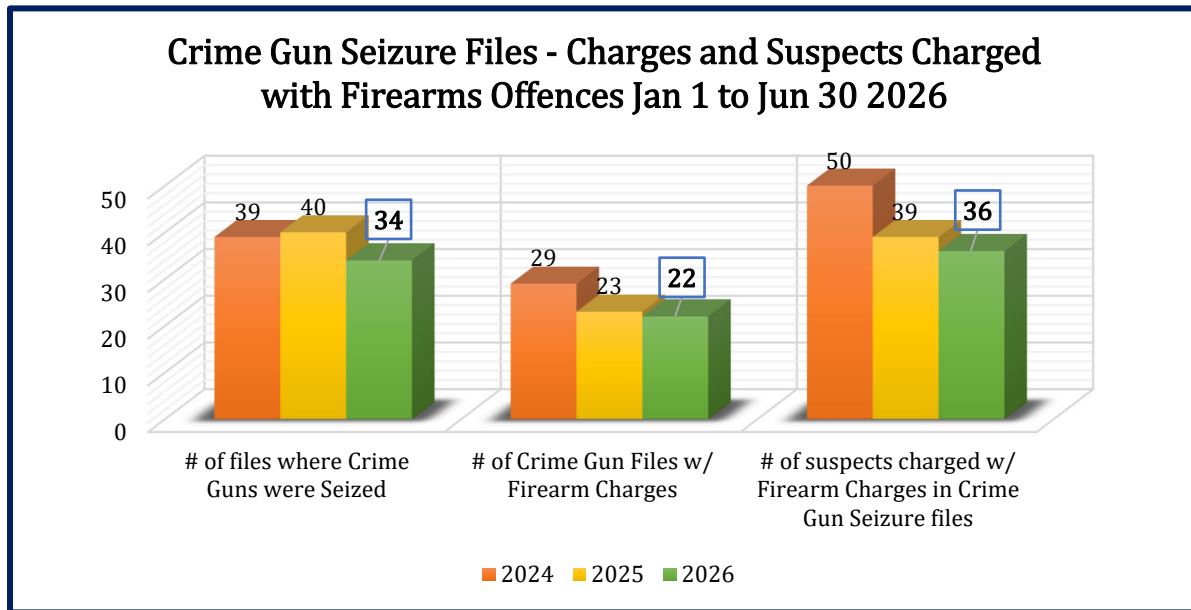
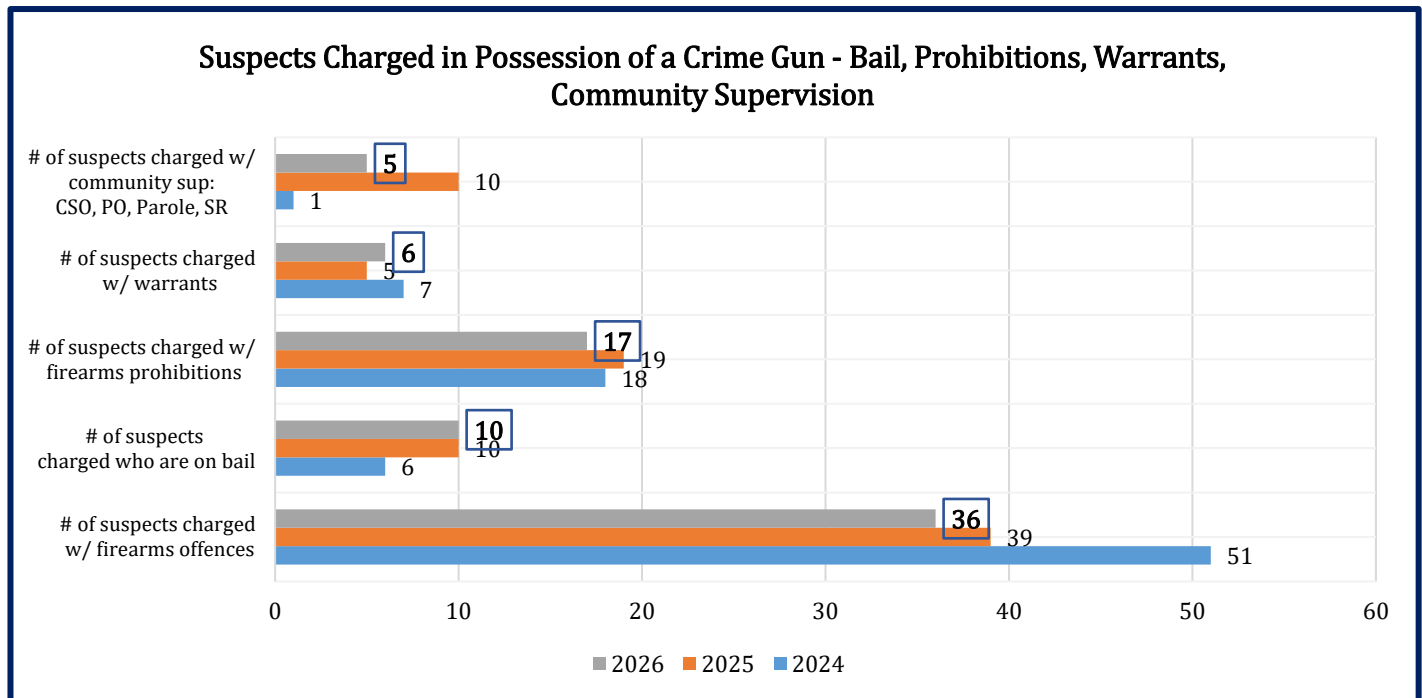


Figure 3: Suspects Charged in Possession of a Crime Gun – Supervision in the Community



³ In 2026, firearm seizure files that ONLY included imitation firearms were excluded from the calculation of Crime Gun files. This was not the case in previous years and therefore, comparison of the data from year to year has limitations.



Firearm Seizures & Firearm-Related Violence Report Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

Table 3 – Suspects Charged while in Possession of Firearms – Court Orders, Judicial Interim Release (Bail), Warrants and Prohibitions

Quarter/Year	# of Crime Gun Files where suspects were charged w/ Firearms offences	# of Suspects CHARGED with Firearms offences	# of Suspects Charged on Bail at the Time of Arrest	# of Suspects CHARGED w/ Firearms Prohibs @ time of arrest	# of Suspects CHARGED w/ Warrants at time of Arrest	# of Suspect CHARGED w/ Supervision Orders Other than Bail (probation, CSOs, parole, etc) ⁴
2026 Q1	12	14	5	9	4	2
2026 Q2	10	22	5	8	2	3
2026 Total	22	36	10 (27.8%)	17 (47.2%)	6 (16.7%)	5 (13.9%)
2025 Q1	11	21	4	8	3	4
2025 Q2	12	18	6	11	2	6
2025 Total	23	39	10 (25.6%)	19 (48.7%)	5 (12.8%)	10 (25.6%)
2024 Q1 <i>Comparison Data</i>	25	37	3	13	7	1
2024 Q2 <i>Comparison Data</i>	13	14	3	5	0	0
Total 2024	38	51	6 (11.8%)	18 (35.3%)	7 (13.7%)	1 (2.0%)

Offenders Charged in Relation to Possession of Crime Guns Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

Files where Charges were Laid – The number of files where suspects were charged with offences in relation to possession of a crime gun remained stable and nearly equal with **22 occurrences** in 2026 compared with 23 occurrences in 2025 during the same time period.

Offenders Charged with Offences in Relation to a Crime Gun – The number of suspects charged with firearms offences while found in possession of a crime gun went down slightly by **7.7%** from 39 individuals charged in 2025 to 36 in 2026.

Judicial Interim Release (Bail) - In the first half of 2026, **27.8%** of all offenders charged with firearms offences while being in possession of a crime gun, were on a **judicial interim release order (bail)** at the time they were arrested. (N= 10). In 2025, the same number of offenders (N= 10) charged with firearms offences were on a **release order (bail)** at the time they were arrested with a in possession of a crime gun.

⁴ Community orders that are NOT bail – probation, conditional sentence orders (CSO), deferred custody, parole, statutory release, etc.



Firearm Seizures & Firearm-Related Violence Report Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

Firearms Prohibitions – In 2025 and 2026, the number of individuals charged with firearms offences while in possession of a crime gun has remained stable at *just under HALF* of all individuals charged.

- In **2026, 47.2%** of all individuals charged with firearms offences while being in possession of a crime gun, also had one or more active firearms prohibitions. This is nearly equal to the data found in the first half of *2025*, which was *48.7%* of all individuals charged in relation to possession of a crime gun.

Other Court Orders & Warrants – In the first half of **2026, FIVE out of 36** people (**13.8%**) charged with firearms offences while in possession of a crime gun, were under conditions on a supervision order other than bail, and an additional **SIX (16.7%)** people had outstanding warrants. In comparison, in 2025 **TEN out of 39** people (**25.6%**) of those charged while in possession of a crime gun were *being supervised in the community* on an order other than bail, and **12.8%** had warrants.

- When compared to the data from 2024, it appears there is a significant difference in the number of files and the number of people being charged. However, changes in coding can account for many of the differences.
- In 2024, any criminal charges were counted when arrested in possession of a crime gun, rather than counting only charges for firearms.
- In 2024, all firearms files were counted, even if the file was in relation to an imitation firearm. Those files have been excluded in 2025 and 2026, if the only firearm found/seized was an imitation firearm.⁵

Suspects Charged in Possession of Crime Guns: Individual Histories of Involvement or Association in Criminal Organization; Involvement/Association with the Drug Trafficking Subculture and Histories of Violence and Weapon Possession/Use

In the first half of 2026, there are **22 firearm seizure files** where firearms charges were brought against offenders found in possession of a crime gun. The total number of individuals charged in these crime gun files was 36. The following information regarding those individuals was obtained through the sources mentioned above:

History of Violence – *Twenty-three* individuals (**64.0%**) found in possession of a crime gun had documented histories of violent/assaultive behaviour.

History of Possession/Use of Weapons – *Twenty-four* individuals (**66.7%**) charged who were found in possession of a crime gun, had documented histories of being in possession of, and/or using a weapon.

⁵ It is noted that the imitation firearm data is used/counted in firearm related violent incidents when it is used to threaten, intimidate or harm another person.



Firearm Seizures & Firearm-Related Violence Report Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

Identified Association with Gangs/Criminal Organizations⁶ – Twenty-four individuals (66.7%) charged who were found in possession of a crime gun had identified associations with members of street gangs or criminal organizations or groups.

Identified Involvement/Association in the Drug Trafficking Subculture – Twenty-five individuals (69.4%) charged and found in possession of crime guns, were found to be involved in the drug subculture as an associate of drug traffickers (often girlfriends), involved as a drug trafficker themselves.

Male/Female Charged/Found in Possession of Crime Guns – As expected, males overwhelmingly outnumber females in relation to being charged for firearms offences after being found with a crime gun in their possession. In the first half of 2026, 30 males (83.3%) and 6 females (16.7%) were charged with firearms offences after being arrested in possession of a crime gun. Interestingly, this finding was not as robust in the *firearm-related violence* with 64.7% male perpetrators and 35.3% female perpetrators charged.

Firearm-Related Violence: January 1 to June 30, 2026

Table 4: Firearm-Related Violence⁷: Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6
Quarter 2026	# of FA Related Violent Incidents	# of Trigger-Pull Incidents (% of Total files in #1 column)	# of Threats/point Firearm (non Trigger-pull) (% of #1 column – total files)	# of Trigger-Pull Incidents – resulting in charges (% of #2 column)	# of Non-Trigger-Pull Firearm-Related Violent Incidents resulting in charges (% of #3 column)	Total # of Firearm-related Violent Incidents resulting in charges (% #1 column)
Q1	16	5 (31.3%)	11 (68.8%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (72.8%)	8 (50.0%)
Q2	27	15 (55.6%)	12 (44.4%)	3 (20.0%)	3 (25.0%)	6 (22.2%)
Total	43	20 (46.5%)	23 (53.5%)	3 (15.0%)	11 (52.4%)	13 (30.2%)
2025 Q1	21	10 (47.6%)	11 (52.4%)	3 (30.0%)	4 (36.4%)	7 (33.3%)
2025 Q2	30	18 (60.0%)	12 (40.0%)	4 (22.2%)	7 (58.3%)	11 (36.7%)
Total	51	28 (55.0%)	23 (45.1%)	7 (13.7%)	11 (55.0%)	18 (35.3%)
2024 Q1	12	6 (50.0%)	6 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	5 (41.7%)
2024 Q2	17	7 (41.2%)	10 (58.8%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (40.0%)	4 (23.5%)
Total	29	13 (44.8%)	16 (55.2%)	2 (15.4%)	7 (43.8%)	9 (31.0%)

⁶ **Criminal Organization:** Any group of THREE or more people whose main purpose or activity is committing serious crimes for financial or material gain. Members, as well as those whose primary associates are members of a criminal organization will be included in this category.

⁷ A “firearm” will be coded as such whether it is an actual firearm, or an imitation firearm if it is used to threaten or harm a victim.



Firearm-Related Violence – Trigger Pull Occurrences Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

- In the first half of 2026, there were **20 Trigger-Pull** incidents out of **43 firearm-related** violent incidents, which means just over **46.5% of firearm offences resulted in a firearm being discharged**. This is less than 2025, which was 28 incidents and 55% of all firearm related incidents were trigger-pull incidents.
- Out of 20 trigger-pull incidents (firearm discharges), **NINE were individuals (45.0%) who were physically injured** as a result of a firearm being discharged.
- **THREE** of the victims who were physically harmed, was from what is believed to be an **accidental firearm discharge (33.3%)**. It is noted that the victims of the accidental firearm discharges also had histories of drug trafficking, possession of weapons and associations with criminal groups. In at least one case, the individual was attempting to conceal the firearm in their clothing, at the time the firearm discharged, suggesting they planned to carry a loaded firearm concealed on their person.
- **TWO** of the NINE occurrences involving firearm discharges resulting in physical harm to the victims, also resulted in **criminal charges. (22.2%)**
- In the first half of 2026, there have been NO firearm-related homicides.

Firearm Related Violence: Trigger-Pull and Non-Trigger-Pull Occurrences Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

Table 5: Firearm-related Violence Occurrences from Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026 (2025 comparisons)

	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5
Quarter 2025	Total # Firearm Related Violence Incidents ⁸	Trigger Pull Incidents (% of total files in column #1)	# of FILES where Victims physically Injured (% of files in column #2)	# of FILES where suspects were charged Trigger Pull Incidents resulting in physical harm to victims (% of files in column #3)	# of SUSPECTS Charged – in Trigger Pull incidents resulting in physical harm
2026 Q1	16	5 (31.3%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.00%)	0
2026 Q2	27	15 (55.6%)	6 (40.0%)	2 (33.3%)	2
Total	43	20 (46.5%)	9 (45.0%)	2 (22.2%)	2
2025 Q1	21	10 (47.6%)	5 (50.0%)	2 (40.0%)	4
2025 Q2	30	18 (60.0%)	11 (61.1%)	2 (18.2%)	2
Total	51	28 (54.9%)	16 (57.1%)	4 (25.0%)	6

⁸ The percentage in parentheses is the proportion of trigger pull incidents to total number of firearm-related violent incidents in 2025.



Firearm-Related Violence – Non-Trigger-Pull Occurrences

There were **23 firearm-related violent incidents** that were **non-trigger-pull occurrences** (firearm pointed or threatened but not discharged). The data shows that the number of non-trigger-pull firearm-related violent occurrences for the first six months of 2025 and 2026, was close to the same; **N= 23**.

Robberies - There were 64 incidents coded as “robbery” in the first six months of 2026, using *any type of weapon, physical force or threats*. **Seventeen out of 64 robberies** identified a firearm as the most serious weapon present. **(26.6%)**

“Carjacking” – Use of a Firearm in Vehicle Robberies

Out of 23 non-trigger-pull firearm-related violent incidents in the first six months of 2026, **39.1% (N= 9)** were categorized as robbery of a person’s vehicle or attempted robbery, using a firearm to threaten compliance. The data has remained similar from 2025 to 2026, as the total number of “carjacking” type offences using a firearm in the first half of 2025 was **N= 10**.

Vehicle robberies using any type of weapon or violence were not determined in 2025. However, in 2026, that number is currently at 23 attempted and completed vehicle robberies (carjackings). Therefore, **39.1% of all vehicle robberies or “carjacking” offences involve the use of a firearm** or an imitation firearm as a weapon in the first six months of 2026.

The circumstances around carjacking show similar themes throughout each instance. At this time, observations of similarities have been identified, but not yet quantified through data collection. A qualitative exploration of the common themes found the following data:

- Observationally, carjacking occurrences seem to involve **multiple perpetrators**. It was unusual to see a lone perpetrator in offence descriptions for carjacking. It is noted that when there was one perpetrator, they were less likely to be successful in the robbery, unless they had a firearm.
- Perpetrators seem to choose lone occupants inside of vehicles. When there were multiple occupants inside the vehicle, the victims were usually female.
- The gender of the victims may be a variable to explore to determine if there is a preference of victim type for perpetrators of this type of offence.

Luring Robbery Victims – It was noted there were several robbery victims who were lured by perpetrators for the express purpose of robbing them. There were at least **THREE robberies** of food delivery persons lured to locations by perpetrators, and at approximately **SEVEN** additional luring schemes through ride share programs on social media (PA Safe Rides on Facebook), contacting specific people and offer to pay them money for a ride in their vehicle, with the intention to rob them of their vehicle. There was also one incident where perpetrators lured victims to meet up for a sale/exchange discussed on Facebook Marketplace. Instead, the perpetrators robbed the victim of the item. These incidents are not all using firearms, but it was noted to have occurred more often than in previous analyses. **(15.6%)**



Firearm Seizures & Firearm-Related Violence Report Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

Table 6: Firearm-Related Violence – Perpetrators Charged Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8
Quarter 2026	# of Firearm Related violent incidents	# of FILES that Resulted in Charges (% of column #1)	# SUSPECTS Charged in Firearm-Related Violent Incidents	# of SUSPECTS Charged on Bail at Time of Arrest ⁹ (% of column #3)	# of SUSPECTS Charged in FA related violence w/ Firearms Prohibs % of col #3	# of SUSPECTS Charged w/ FA related viol w/ current comm supv orders ¹⁰ ; warrants % of col 3	# of SUSPECTS Charged, w/ FA related violence w/ Histories of Violence (previous)	# of SUSPECTS charged in FA related violence who have histories of poss/use of weapons % of col 3
2026 Q1	16	9 (56%)	12	2 (16.7)	7 (58.3)	4 (33.3%)	10 (83.3%)	9 (75%)
2026 Q2	27	6 (22.2%)	5	1 (20.0%)	3 (60.0%)	1 (40.0%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)
Total	43	15 (34.9%)	17	3 (17.6%)	10 (58.8%)	5 (29.4%)	15 (88.2%)	14 (82.4%)
2025 Q1	21	11 (52.4%)	10	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)	5 (50.0%)	9 (90.0%)	Previous data
2025 Q2	30	12 (40%)	17	4 (23.5%)	7 (41.2%)	3 (17.6%)	11 (64.7%)	Combined data for weapons & violence
Total	51	23 (45.1%)	27	8 (29.6%)	13 (48.1%)	8 (29.6%)	20 (74.1%)	

Perpetrators of Firearm-Related Violence: Charged between Jan 1 & Jun 30, 2026 (Refer to Table 6)

There were **17 suspects charged** in 15 firearm-related violent occurrences in the first six months of 2026.

- **58.8%** of the suspects charged in relation to firearm-related violence, already had *firearms/weapons prohibitions under section 109 cc*. (N = 10)
- **84.4%** of suspects charged in relation to firearm-related violence had a previous *history of possession or use of weapons* (any type). (N = 14)
- **88.2%** of suspects charged in violence involving firearms had previous histories of using *violence against others*. (N = 15)
- Perpetrators charged with firearm-related violence are 64.7% male and 35.3% female.
- Overwhelmingly, perpetrators are involved in organized crime groups (76%).

¹⁰Community Supervision orders are any supervision in the community resulting from a court disposition. Examples include probation orders, community sentence orders, parole, statutory release, and youth orders like community supervision order (YCJA).



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Table 7: Firearm-Related Violence – Suspects Charged – Criminal Org/Groups & Drug Subculture Involvement Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2026

Year	# of FA Related Violent Incidents	# of FILES that Resulted in Charges	# SUSPECTS Charged in Firearm-Related Violent Incidents	# of suspects charged w/ FA violence w/ ass'n w/ crim orgs/groups	# of suspects charged w/ histories of involve/ass'n of drug trfcking subculture	# of suspects charged w/ FA violence who are male	# of suspects charged in FA violence who are female
2026	43	15	17	13	7	11	6
% of Suspects	n/a	n/a	n/a	76%	41.2%	64.7%	35.3%