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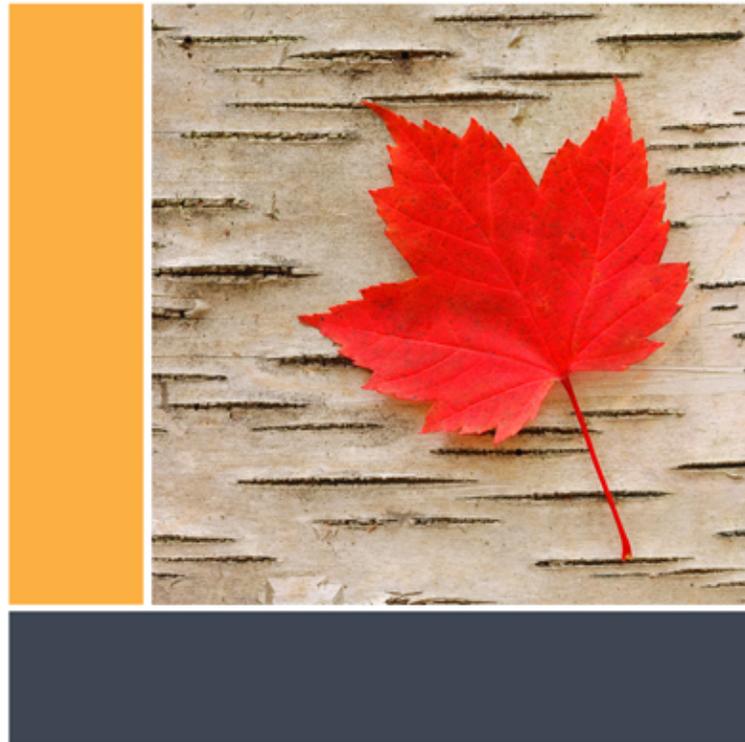
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BUILDING A **SAFE AND RESILIENT CANADA**



**Public Safety Canada**

An Organized Crime Severity Index:  
Discussion of a Proposed Methodology

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# **An Organized Crime Severity Index: Discussion of a Proposed Methodology**

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*The views expressed herein are those of the authors and  
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## Introduction

In 2008 the Research and National Coordination Organized Crime Division commissioned “Developing and Applying an Organized Crime Harm Index: A Scoping and Feasibility Study” (Schneider et al. 2010). The goal of this project was to gain a greater understanding of the social and economic harms stemming from organized criminality, and to assess the possibility of measuring these harms to assist in efforts to counter organized criminal activity.

As outlined by Schneider et al. (2010), developing an accurate measure of the harm of organized crime is an extremely complex undertaking which would require multiple methods and multiple data sources. In many cases the necessary data sources are held by different levels of government, the private sector, or are not yet collected accurately in Canada. This creates numerous practical challenges for a comprehensive measure of organized criminality.

Given these difficulties, more targeted estimates of specific aspects of organized criminality were identified as being both easier to conduct and of greater practical utility. The size of markets for various illicit commodities, for example, can be undertaken more readily, and allows for a direct benchmark for the success of both new policies and law enforcement initiatives (see Bouchard et al. 2012) based on quantifiable estimates of the scope of a given crime problem.

In addition to estimating the size of illicit markets, another avenue of research in the attempt to measure the scope of organized crime is through estimating the offence patterns and volumes of offenders involved in organized criminal activity. Unlike the estimation of illicit markets, which focuses generally on the macro-level, examining offending patterns looks at the micro-level, such as specific criminal incidents.

Measuring the extent and severity of organized criminal activity is important for both law enforcement and policymakers in the field of criminal justice in order to both assess the effectiveness of efforts to counter organized criminality and to effectively allocate resources. Specifically, such a measure might also be applied to estimating the criminal justice system costs associated with organized crime in Canada using expenditure data collected by Statistics Canada or inferring the performance of integrated units focusing on anti-organized crime activities. In recognition of this need for basic measurement, in 2010 the National Coordinating Committee on Organized Crime endorsed a study to develop a method to create an index to report on the volume of organized crime in Canada, resulting in this exploration of the possibility of establishing an “Organized Crime Severity Index (OCSI).”

Currently, the primary mechanism for measuring the volume of organized crime in Canada is the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR), specifically through its ‘organized crime’ and ‘gang related’ flags attached to specific police-reported incidents. For a number of reasons, however

(see McDonald 2011), these indicator flags remain underutilized and cannot be used to develop an accurate estimate of organized criminal offending in Canada at this time.<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of developing an OCSI is to create a complementary methodology that can be applied to the UCR data, with or without these flags, to improve the estimation of the volume and severity of organized crime in Canada, which would be able to integrate multiple methods and additional sources of data beyond that captured in the incident-based UCR survey. The OCSI would be a measure of organized crime related offending calculated according to similar methods used in the Crime Severity Index (CSI).<sup>2</sup> This proposed approach allows for the calculation of the proportion of the CSI attributable to criminal organization offending relative to non-criminal organization offending that is observable in police-reported data.

In line with this objective, the present paper aims to outline in detail a proposed UCR-specific method for estimating an OCSI and, through a discussion of available data sources and example applications, lay the groundwork for the development of a composite method for estimating an OCSI, using an improved UCR method, a Corrections Data method, and Delphi Consultation method.

## Detailed Analysis of the *Criminal Code* of Canada

While a universally accepted definition of organized crime has yet to be developed (see Wortley 2010), in the Canadian context two definitions have come to be widely accepted and utilized for official purposes, including the investigation and prosecution of organized crime cases and the recording of criminal justice statistics. The first definition is in section 467.1(1) of the *Criminal Code of Canada*, which defines ‘criminal organization’ as:

‘...a group, however organized, that:

- a.) is composed of three or more persons in or outside Canada; and
- b.) has as one of its main purposes or main activities the facilitation or commission of one or more serious offenses that, if committed, would likely result in the direct or indirect receipt of a material benefit, including a financial benefit, by the group or by any of the persons who constitute the group.

It does not include a group of persons that forms randomly for the immediate commission of a single offence.’

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<sup>1</sup> Efforts endorsed by the Police and Information Statistics Committee (POLIS), chaired by Statistics Canada and a representative of the police community in Canada, are underway to train police services across Canada in coding their UCR data returns to include more information on criminal organizations, focusing first on improving data for cases involving homicide. The training is being produced by a third party contractor, was funded by Public Safety Canada and is being administered the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) at Statistics Canada.

<sup>2</sup> The CSI is calculated by CCJS in cooperation with police services across the country, and is the primary measure of the level of crime in Canada (CCJS 2009).

Unlike the *Criminal Code*, CCJS has also used a definition of 'street gang' in data collection which, while distinct, overlaps considerably with both the CCJS criminal organization definition as well as that given in s. 467(1)(1) of the *Criminal Code*. A street gang is defined as:

'...a more or less structured group of adolescents, young adults and/or adults who use intimidation and violence to commit criminal acts on a regular basis, in order to obtain power and recognition and/or control specific areas of criminal activities' (CCJS 2008:143).

As noted by McDonald, the issue with these competing definitions has been mentioned by law enforcement as a source of dissatisfaction, with a majority of respondents recommending that the CCJS definition be harmonized with the "three or more" rule specified in the *Criminal Code* (2011:15). The policing community and CCJS have recognized this problem and are moving to consolidate their collection of flagged organized crime data in the UCR under one definition that is consistent with that in the *Criminal Code*. Given these trends in classification, the methodology proposed in this paper will make use of the definition provided in the *Criminal Code*.

## Operationalizing the *Criminal Code* Definition

An explicit definition of criminal organization is key to calculating the severity of organized crime. As such, the specific criteria laid out in s.467.1 of the *Criminal Code* must be operationalized to allow for their application to specific criminal incidents, so that only those incidents meeting these criteria are included in the index.

The first criterion laid out in the *Criminal Code* is that the group must be composed of three or more persons. As such, only those incidents reported to police in which there are three or more identified individuals as charged, suspected or accused are to be included in the index.

The second criterion specifies that one of the main purposes of the group must be to facilitate or commit one or more serious offenses, where 'serious' is defined as an offence which is indictable and which carries a maximum punishment of five years or more. With regard to the definition of serious offence, there is a special problem stemming from the way "hybrid" offences are classified in the *Criminal Code*, namely, numerous offences which may meet the definition of serious are not considered serious in law when they proceed summarily. However, the methodology proposed here assumes that this distinction can be ignored for the following reasons. First, systematic collection of data, which would allow the calculation of the number of offences which proceed by indictment versus those that proceed summarily, is not currently undertaken. Second, the involvement of a group of three or more individuals, operating over time, lends credence to assuming that the offence is more likely to be dealt with by indictment than not. Third, given that the offence is serious on indictment, it appears reasonable to assume that it should be treated as such by default in the absence of contrary evidence. Finally, given the ability of accused offenders to plea bargain to less serious charges, and the plausibility that more organized and sophisticated offenders will be better placed to make such plea bargains, treating all hybrid

offences as serious for the purpose of estimation seems a reasonable decision, although resulting in some possible overestimation. In addition, a number of summary offences have been designated as serious offences in law, which are crimes often committed by individuals involved as members of criminal organizations. A table of all offences meeting the criterion of serious offence is included in Appendix 1.

The third criterion of the *Criminal Code* definition of criminal organization is that the serious offences carried out by the group are likely to result in a material benefit to one or more of the group's members. Material benefit, broadly defined, may be financial as well as reputational.<sup>3</sup> A review of the literature on criminal organizations indicates that positive answers to any of the following questions may indicate 'material benefit':

1. would committing the offence lead to direct monetary gain;
2. would committing the offence lead to indirect monetary gain;
3. would committing the offence lead to an increase in the stature of a group member relative to other group members, or of the group relative to other groups; or
4. would committing the offence contribute to the sustainability of the group?

While this list is not exhaustive, it offers a sound starting point for isolating those offences that are plausibly committed by criminal organizations as a core part of their offending behavior. It must be emphasized, however, that the list provided in Appendix 1 is provisional, and could be modified to account for new information provided by the criminological literature or police services.

The final criterion in section 476.1 of the *Criminal Code* specifies that to be considered a criminal organization the group must not have formed randomly for the commission of a single offence. This can be operationalized as applying in a case where members of the group in question has committed more than one criminal incident together at two distinct periods of time.

## UCR Methodology

After operationalizing the definition of criminal organization used in the *Criminal Code*, a methodology for creating an Organized Crime Severity Index (OCSI) can begin to be elaborated. The preliminary methodology for estimating an OCSI is similar to that used to calculate the Statistics Canada Crime Severity Index (CSI). For the purposes of discussion, the following proposed methodology for developing an OCSI is called the "UCR method."

## Crime Severity Index (CSI)

The CSI was developed by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) in order to provide a measure of the severity of crime which would take into account the relative seriousness of specific offences, a feature not captured in the general crime rate figures. It is calculated annually by

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<sup>3</sup> The commission of an offence which leads to a gain in the prestige of the group or an offender can be considered to have led to a material gain.

CCJS using the police-reported crime data from the UCR survey. Each offence has been given a weight according to its severity; crimes such as homicide are contribute more to the severity score than less severe crimes, such as theft. The calculation for the CSI is given as:

$$(1)^4 \text{ PRCSI}_{t/b} = \frac{\sum_{i=\text{all offences}} q_{i,t} w_{ii} / \text{pop}_t}{\sum_{i=\text{all offences}} q_{i,t} w_{ii} / \text{pop}_b} * 100$$

Where the summation is over all weighted police-reported offences for year  $t$  divided by the population at year  $t$ , divided by the sum of all weighted offences divided by the population for the base year  $b$ , multiplied by 100 (Babyak et al. 2009:2).

## Organized Crime Severity Index (OCSI)

Like the CSI, the proposed OCSI is a weighted index of police-reported crimes, as collected through the UCR. Unlike the CSI, however, the OCSI covers only a subset of all offences meeting specific criteria, as per the *Criminal Code* definition of criminal organization outlined above. Briefly, these criteria are that the offence must be: serious; committed by three or more individuals; be likely to result in a material gain to the group or one of its members; and that the group must have more than one recorded incident of co-offending.

For the purpose of comparability with the CSI, the OCSI can be calculated in the same manner over the specific subset of offences meeting the requirements of a criminal organization, as follows:

$$(2) \text{ OCSI}_{t/b} = \frac{\sum_{i=\text{CO offences}} q_{i,t} w_{ii} / \text{pop}_t}{\sum_{i=\text{CO offences}} q_{i,t} w_{ii} / \text{pop}_b} * 100$$

The calculation of the OCSI using Equation (2) above is straightforward, but the inclusion rules for offences are more complex than in the case of the CSI, and require a number of variables from the UCR microdata to be analyzed prior to the inclusion of a specific incident. These variables are identified and further discussed below.

The operational definition of criminal organization given above, as adapted from the *Criminal Code*, will define the offences to be included in the calculation of the overall index. This will include incidents for all serious offences listed in Appendix 1 that meet the following criteria:

- three or more offenders are associated with the incident; and
- at least two of the offenders have been associated with another incident on one or more previous occasion(s).

The justification for the second criteria is as follows. Although three individuals is necessary for a designation as a criminal organization, if there is a core of at least two members who re-offend

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<sup>4</sup> Where  $q$  = number of offences and  $w$  = weight of the offence.

with a differing third member, this would plausibly indicate that the group has not formed randomly, and is engaged in a pattern of offending over time.

## Offence Weighting and Criminal Organization Offences

As previously noted, the CSI applies weights to different *Criminal Code* offences in determining their severity, and thereby determining their contribution to the overall index. As discussed in Babyak et al. (2009), a number of sources from which to determine these weights were considered, “including (but not limited to): public opinion, financial cost of crime, maximum *Criminal Code* penalties, and courts sentencing data” (Babyak et al. 2009:2), with the latter of these ultimately being chosen. Among the benefits of this source of weighting are that court sentencing data is:

1. nationally representative;
2. part of regular and ongoing Statistics Canada data collection;
3. objective; and
4. collected using the same coding structure as UCR microdata (Babyak et al. 2009).

In the context of the CSI, which aims to capture the severity of crime nationally, the benefits of deriving weights from court sentencing data in terms of cost and general representativeness are clear. Moreover, insofar as they give relatively less weight to ‘victimless’ crimes and nuisance offences and higher weights to violent offences, weightings derived from court sentencing data may also be relatively reflective of general public views towards the severity of these crimes since the severity of sentencing is reflective of judge’s views of public sentiment and legislative direction established by the democratically-elected representatives of the public (CCJS 2009). Despite these benefits, however, simply transferring these weights, unmodified, into an index measuring the severity of organized crime could be problematic.

The relative weights of certain violent crimes, such as homicide, in the context of organized crime, differ qualitatively from the same crime committed outside of this context. Generally speaking, homicides associated with organized crime tend to be premeditated and selective in the choice of the victim who is, in many cases, also engaged in organized criminality. As such, outside of the risk of being mistakenly identified or caught in a violent outbreak as an innocent bystander, the likelihood of being killed in an organized crime homicide is extremely low for the general public. In contrast, there are certain crimes associated with organized criminality, such as fraud for example, in which the rate of victimization can be high, and the likelihood of the general public being directly affected is greater. Thus, it might be argued that the severity of court sentencing between organized crime and non-organized crime offences may differ or the public could possibly view the severity of organized crime cases differently from non-organized crime cases.

To some extent, this argument is an appeal to a definition that takes into account the costs of crime, a weighting criterion that Statistics Canada specifically considered in its development of the CSI, but ultimately decided against using. In the context of an index which includes all

criminal activity, this makes sense given that the costs of crime are extremely difficult to measure (Schneider et al 2010). However, in the case of organized criminality the profit-motive is central and many of the consequences are financial in nature. As such, it would seem that financial damage or loss should logically be included in a weighting scheme in some way.

Alternatively, consideration may be given to a modified application of the current weighting to offences where a criminal organization is involved. In such a modified application, rather than applying the offence weight straightforwardly to a criminal incident, the specific incident weight would be multiplied by the number of offenders involved in the incident. Thus, in the case of a first degree murder with three offenders, rather than a weight of 7,042, a weight of 21,126 would be applied. The justification for such a weighting scheme is that because the weights are based upon the penalties typically received for the offence, in the case of a criminal organization those penalties will apply individually to the offenders convicted, in some sense making the logic of the weighting scheme summative.

Given the extremely large undertaking that the development of a new weighting scheme for offence severity represents, the present UCR method envisions the simple application of the current CSI weighting scheme, the key benefit of which is direct comparability with the CSI.

## Logic of the Method

Police-reported crime incident data is collected through the UCR version 2.2 (replacing version 2.1 in 2004). The survey includes crime incident data as reported by Canadian police services to the CCJS at Statistics Canada. Importantly, the UCR is not a census of police-reported crime, as only a maximum number of four incidents (e.g., charges) can be reported for any given criminal event. As such, a sizeable proportion of incidents which come to the attention of the police are not recorded in the UCR Survey. Nevertheless, the UCR is currently the primary and only continuously updated mechanism for the collection of national crime data in Canada. This same methodology for collecting national crime statistics is applied in other comparable countries, such as the United States and the United Kingdom.

The UCR method, like the CSI, requires the use of detailed UCR data. The CSI is calculated using simple counts of offences. The application of the UCR method, however, requires the analysis of UCR microdata in order to drill down to match the details of the operationalized definition of criminal organization.

The 192 offences listed in Appendix 1 meet the first criteria for criminal organization related offences given their classification as indictable or potentially indictable offences according to the *Criminal Code*. The two other criteria, as previously noted, are that the offence has been committed by three or more individuals, and that the group of offenders did not form spontaneously for the commission of a single crime. Formally then, the OCSI, as the number of criminal organization offences, can be defined in the following series of set equations, which are included here as they have been written to apply specifically to the UCR data:

$$(3) \exists\{O\}$$

That is, there exists a set of all offences (Equation 4), with a subset of police-reported offences (Equation 4) that are recorded in the UCR survey. The set of all offences has a lower bound of the sum of all offences, but its upper bound is unknown, meaning that the  $|O|$  is, for practical purposes, unknown. Although an estimation of  $|O|$  is beyond the scope of this project, some of the implications for the estimation of an OCSI are discussed in further detail below.

$$(4) \exists\{PRO\} \subset \{O\}$$

Further, there exists a set of criminal organization offences that are a subset of police-reported offences (Equation 5).

$$(5) \exists\{COO\} \subset \{PRO\}$$

This set of criminal organization offences is equal by definition to the intersection of the sets of material benefit serious offences, offences with three or more offenders, and multiple offences (Equation 6).

$$(6) \{COO\} \triangleq \{MBSO\} \cap \{3PLUS\} \cap \{MO\}$$

Material benefit serious offences are listed in Appendix 1 and have been discussed above, as have offences in which three or more offenders participate. The formal criteria for multiple offences are defined in (Equation 7):

$$(7) \{MO\} \begin{cases} (OF_i^t, OF_j^t) \cdot (OF_i^{t-1}, OF_j^{t-1}) = 1 \\ or \\ (OF_i^t, OF_j^t) \neg (OF_i^{t-1}, OF_j^{t-1}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Indicating that, where Offender  $i$  and Offender  $j$  co-offend at time  $t$ , and subsequently re-offend together at time  $t-1$ , the multiple offence criteria is met, and where Offender  $i$  and Offender  $j$  do not subsequently co-offend, the multiple offence criteria is not met.

In order to determine the size of the above sets and thus calculate the OCSI, it is necessary to make use of the following variables available in the UCR microdata.

## Material Benefit Serious Offences

In order to determine whether an offence is both serious and potentially committed for a material benefit, the UCR variables recording the specific violations committed (VIOL1 through VIOL4) are required. Using the correspondence table provided in the UCR Reporting Manual (CCJS 2010), the violations associated with each incident can then be compared to the list of offences in Appendix 1, with non-matching offences excluded from the OCSI set.

## Three or More Offender Offences

The determination of the number of charged, suspected or accused offenders associated with each offence can be determined from the CSC record section of the UCR microdata, which for each offender is linked to one or more incident record(s). In order to subset the data according to this criterion, it is not necessary to uniquely identify offenders, as the main purpose is simply to exclude incidents in which there are fewer than three offenders involved. It must be noted, however, that there are known limitations to this approach which are discussed further below.

## Multiple Offences

Determining multiple offences, in order to satisfy the *Criminal Code* condition for non-random group formation for the commission of a single offence, is more complex than the previously discussed criteria. Doing so requires the identity of offenders to be matched across discrete offences over time, as without this information there is no way to apply the rule in Equation 7 above.

In order to determine multiple offences from the UCR microdata, it is necessary to match offenders across incidents. In theory, this can be done with the available variables from the charged/suspected/accused record. Specifically, the variables recording date of birth, sex, Soundex code, and FPS number would be required to verify the uniqueness of an individual across incidents.<sup>5</sup>

## Example Application

While it is not possible in the current paper to fully implement the UCR method outlined above given restrictions on access to the necessary CCJS data, it is possible to calculate some sample OCSI numbers on a smaller number of constraints from the operational definition of criminal organization. It is important to note, however, that because the full set of data necessary to an OCSI calculation is not available, the results below are not, and do not pretend to be, an accurate measure of the full extent or severity of organized crime in Canada. Their inclusion here is only for the purpose of methodological illustration, and extreme care should be taken in their interpretation.

The first application uses a limited set of UCR data<sup>6</sup> recording the frequency of police-reported offences across Canada for the years 2000-2009 by number of accused. From this data the conventional CSI is calculated as per Equation 1 above,<sup>7</sup> for the years 2004 through 2009.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> In theory the FPS number should serve the function of a unique identifier for each offender. However, as the author has been informed by CCJS that the number of missing cases for this variable is extremely large, so the present approach of using multiple indicators has been proposed.

<sup>6</sup> Since the full UCR microdata file was not available to the author, a publicly-available subset of UCR was used for the analysis. The subset can be found on the CCJS website:  
<http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3302&lang=en&db=imdb&adm=8&dis=2>.

<sup>7</sup> The conventional CSI has been calculated using the data available to the author, and which has been used to calculate an OCSI, rather than using the CSI produced by CCJS. This has been done first because the numerator for

<b>Table 1 Crime Severity Index, 2004-2009 Canada</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>CSI</b>
2004	76.71
2005	79.32
2006 (Base Year)	100.00
2007	106.18
2008	108.06
2009	105.54

The CSI, as calculated in Table 1, shows a general increase in the CSI from 2004 to 2008, with a drop in 2009. Prior to the base year of 2006, UCR 2 coverage rates were significantly lower than after, with 70% coverage in 2004 and 72% in 2005. As such, the increase prior to the base year is both expected and not necessarily attributable to an actual increase in the severity of police-reported crimes.

It is important to note that the CSI as reported in Table 1 does not match the CSI figures reported by CCJS, and the CSI values in that table were calculated by the author from data provided by CCJS. The reason for this discrepancy would appear to be attributable to a difference in the data used in the present paper from that used by CCJS. Specifically, in 2006 UCR 2 coverage was 91%. In order to correct for those police services missing from the UCR 2, CCJS imputed values to the UCR 2 from the UCR 1 submissions of police services still using the earlier version (Babyak et al. 2009). Because UCR 1 counts were not available to the author of the present paper, a similar correction could not be undertaken. As such, the 2006 base year calculated here is likely an underrepresentation of the true incident counts for that year. The effect of this on later years, as UCR 2 coverage increases, is to artificially inflate the difference in the CSI as all calculations are relative to the base year denominator. Given this discrepancy, and the clear relation to the incompleteness of the data used in this paper, these figures should not be compared to the CSI as calculated by CCJS, nor interpreted as contradicting CCJS findings.

In order to calculate an OCSI comparable to the CSI in Table 1, Equation 2 can be used. However, that equation gives an independent index which is only comparable to the CSI relative

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the CSI is not available in the final published statistics from CCJS, and second, to ensure consistency between the two measures.

<sup>8</sup> Prior to 2004 the coverage rates of the UCR data used in this paper are too small (<70%) to allow the index to be calculated.

to the direction and magnitude of change in both indices, as shown in Table 2, which gives a standalone OCSI for the years 2004-2009, calculated on the following constraints:

$$(8) \{COO\} = \{MBSO\} \cap \{3PLUS\}$$

<b>Table 2</b> <b>Organized Crime Severity Index, 2004-2009</b> <b>Canada</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>OCSI</b>
2004	67.87
2005	72.88
2006 (Base Year)	100
2007	98.45
2008	96.48
2009	92.23

As can be seen, when calculated on the two constraints in Equation 8, the OCSI, in contrast to the CSI, shows a steady decline from the 2006 base year. In the context of the constraints used in this example, this decline may be attributable to fewer reported offences with multiple offenders, a decrease in the frequency of serious offences for material benefit, or some combination of these two factors.

In order to generate results that are directly comparable to the CSI, a truncated CSI can be calculated, removing those offences that meet the current criminal organization constraint, as per Equation 9.

$$(9) \quad CSI - COO = \frac{\sum_{i=all\ offences} q_{i,t}w_{ii}/pop_t - \sum_{i=CO\ offences} q_{i,t}w_{ii}/pop_t}{\sum_{i=all\ offences} q_{i,t}w_{ii}/pop_b} * 100$$

Table 3 below gives the new values for the CSI according to Equation 9, as well as the relative contribution of criminal organization offences, which is simply the difference between the CSI and the CSI with “criminal organization” offences removed.

<b>Year</b>	<b>CSI without criminal organization incidents</b>	<b>OCSI portion of the CSI</b>	<b>% of CSI represented by the OCSI</b>
2004	75.38	1.34	---
2005	77.88	1.44	---
2006	98.03	1.97	1.97%
2007	104.24	1.94	1.83%
2008	106.16	1.90	1.76%
2009	103.72	1.82	1.72%

When using the constraint from Equation 8 as our definition of ‘organized crime,’ or more accurately criminal organization related offending, Table 3 shows a declining contribution of these offences to the overall CSI past the 2006 base year, and a marginal contribution of these offences overall through all years. Using this preliminary version of UCR method to estimate an OCSI, criminal organization offending that is visible in police-reported crime accounts for approximately 1.82% of the volume and severity of crime over the period 2006 to 2009, declining from a high of 1.97% in 2006 to 1.72% in 2009.

## **Discussion and Limitations**

As an index calculated using police-reported crime captured in the UCR survey, the OCSI is subject to the same limitations as the CSI. First, given that only a small proportion of all crime comes to the attention of the police, any calculation based solely upon police-reported crime figures will be an underestimation of the total volume of crime committed. Second, because even within the context of police-reported crimes not all incidents are necessarily recorded in the UCR, the underestimation effect will be compounded.<sup>9</sup>

In addition to the limitations of police-reported crime data in general, there are some additional limitations specific to the way in which the methodology outlined above makes use of the Canadian UCR data which warrant discussion.

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<sup>9</sup> For any given criminal event, only the four most serious incidents are recorded in the UCR survey. As such, less serious offences could potentially be underrepresented in UCR figures. This may be compounded by the fact that certain offences which can be large income-generators, such as gaming and betting offences, are among the least serious offences according to the CSI weighting scheme.

A limitation is related to the number of offenders associated with any specific criminal incident. As outlined above, in order to meet the threshold of the *Criminal Code* definition, an incident must have three or more offenders associated with it. However, because of the empirical realities of the investigative process, there may be incidents recorded in the UCR data with fewer than three offenders who are, in fact, related to a criminal organization. For example, an incident of drug importation may only record two offenders caught for this incident in the jurisdiction in which the drugs arrive, while missing other offenders in the supply chain, such as those located where the drug shipment originated.

A related limitation is the observation that in UCR data there are a large number of incidents across all crimes in which there were zero charged/suspected/accused participants. For some offences, more than 90% of incidents were coded in this manner. While it can be assumed simply by exhausting the logical options that some proportion of these offences will be related to multiple offenders, some to criminal organizations, some to one-off groups of co-offenders, and some to single offenders, from the information available (i.e., crime type, zero accused, year of offence and location in Canada) there is no way of determining these respective proportions.<sup>10</sup>

Police-reported crime is a reflection of the process by which police collect evidence, as well as how police and prosecution services decide to recommend or lay charges. In the case of offending by members of criminal organizations, cases may be divided and prioritized so that discrete offences or individuals are targeted when building cases for charging instead of being developed and charged together under the same incident. These policing strategies regarding the laying of charges may increase the productivity of the police service in addressing the overall volume of crime in their community or improving the likelihood of achieving convictions against the largest number of priority targets. However, this possibility could also reduce the number of police-reported crimes involving multiple offenders that are reflected in UCR data. Thus, most methods working from UCR data will likely only provide the most conservative estimate of the volume and severity of criminal organization offending. One possible hypothesis for the declining difference in the OCSI in relation to the CSI, as outlined in Table 3, could be that police and prosecution services are increasingly using strategies of trying people involved in criminal organization offending as individuals to avoid the burden of trying multiple offenders in order to efficiently use their resources and be more productive in securing convictions. However, there are other possible explanations for this decline, including model or data error.

Because the UCR survey was designed as a system for recording crime incidents rather than for tracking the criminal trajectories of offenders, the converse problem to that discussed above is also present, in that not all incidents with three or more offenders will necessarily be cases of organized crime. While the decision rule in Equation 7 has been developed with this possibility in mind, the utility of the rule is dependent upon the quality of the unique identifier variables in the UCR, and remains to be tested against these in the UCR microdata.

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<sup>10</sup> It might be possible to impute data where zero accused are reported. Such an imputation process would analysis to derive characteristics of cases that are similar to the ones with zero accused to eventually replace, or impute them. However, such an imputation process might do more harm than good in our case, since the proportion of cases with zero accused is so large (over 90%).

Both of these limitations relate to the broader issue of the visibility of criminal organization offending to the police, since police are ultimately responsible for generating the data recorded in the UCR survey. The problem, of course, is that not all offences come to the attention of police in the first place, and in the case of co-offences related to criminal organizations there are reasons to believe that these are more likely to not be detected. This may particularly be the case for profit-oriented offences that are consensual in nature (Naylor 2003), meaning that strictly speaking there is no victim in the proper sense, and all parties to the offence have an incentive to not have it come to the attention of the authorities. The main criminal activity of the majority of identified criminal organizations are offences of this type, offences related to activity related to the illicit drug market, contraband and counterfeit products, prostitution and gambling. In the case of organized crime, for example, offenders take extra care in not getting caught and are particularly skilled at using measures to avoid detection, and this extra care likely translates into fewer crimes coming to the attention of the police, and hence making their way into the UCR.

While somewhat different than consensual offences, such as drug trafficking, a similar dynamic may also affect predatory crimes undertaken by members or associates of criminal organizations. In two specific types of predatory crimes, namely sexual assault and fraud, it is known from previous research that the majority of these crimes do not come to the attention of the police for a variety of reasons. In cases where victims and perpetrators know one another, such as through organized crime connections, there is a wealth of anecdotal evidence to suggest a similar lack of reporting. As such, it is difficult to estimate what proportions of reported criminal incidents that are of a non-consensual type might be associated with criminal organizations because a large proportion of victims of predatory crime perpetrated by criminal organization may be criminally involved themselves and not want this fact to come to the attention of the authorities and therefore not report the crimes.

There is the general difficulty, of course, of beginning with an incident and working backwards to the characteristics of the offenders (e.g., criminal organization affiliated or not). In order to proceed this way, that which must be calculated or estimated is ultimately a proportion across those two categories. The operational definition of criminal organization offences developed above aims to do this by offence characteristics and number of offenders, because this appears to be the most straightforward way of making use of the data available in the UCR survey. Using only UCR data, however, creates certain insurmountable difficulties, as outlined above.

An additional observation on the data used for this paper is warranted in regard to its aggregation at the national level. As is clear from the UCR data, crime incidents do not follow a uniform pattern throughout Canada, either in the overall composition of offence types or in volume of offences. Similarly, there is no reason to assume that offences related to criminal organizations are uniformly distributed nationally. As such, in order to calculate an index that will be informative, data down to the provincial level, at least, and preferably at the CMA or police service level, would be required.

## **Future Development of a Method for Estimating an OCSI**

The preliminary UCR method proposed in this paper could be improved through validating the approach using UCR microdata. It could also be improved by confirming or expanding the

proportions of offending that have been ascribed to criminal organization offenders for particular criminal offences by using other sources of data, such as the Correctional Service of Canada data or consultations with criminal intelligence officers and criminologists.

## UCR Method: Microdata Pilot Testing

Applying the proposed UCR methodology to calculate an Organized Crime Severity Index, as outlined above, will require access to microdata from the UCR Survey. Only by applying the UCR method to real data can it be fully tested and validated for accuracy.

Because the UCR method has yet to be tested and validated, future development of the UCR method could include a pilot study to be carried out within a specific census metropolitan area (CMA) or police service jurisdiction prior to the application of this approach to the full set of national UCR data. The primary reason for a limited piloting of the study is the diversity across Canadian police services of both the extent of organized criminal activity, as well as the level of knowledge of this type of criminality among law enforcement agencies. Given this, an implementation of the UCR method using all police services would make evaluating its accuracy extremely difficult. Conversely, a geographically-circumscribed pilot study would allow for validation and testing against the knowledge of the police service in question, as well as facilitating problem identification and resolution through possible use of additional data such as police reports and intelligence information.

A related matter is the quality of reporting in the UCR survey, which also differs from one jurisdiction to another. Implementing a limited pilot would allow for a jurisdiction which has addressed reporting accuracy issues to be chosen, and avoid the necessity of working through reporting issues simultaneously with the pilot study.

Of no less importance with regard to a limited pilot is the logistics of accessing UCR microdata. In order to do so, an agreement between Public Safety Canada, Statistics Canada, and the specific police force controlling the data could be required. If successful, a pilot based on such an agreement could increase the possibility of interest among other police services and give credibility to the overall goal of creating a national Organized Crime Severity Index.

The choice of a CMA would appear preferable for the implementation of a pilot, given that the largest Canadian CMAs are covered by more than one local police service, as well as various integrated law enforcement units dealing with specific types of crime.

## Corrections Data Method

One obvious solution to the limitations of the proposed UCR method is to calculate the proportions of offences attributable to criminal organizations from a different data source. An initial examination of data on federally sentenced offenders was undertaken in the course of the research for this paper. Using data from the Offender Management System (OMS) on federally incarcerated offenders, it appears to be possible to estimate the proportion of offending within this population that are criminal organization offenders and non-affiliated offenders, respectively. The dataset, which records criminal conviction data on 54,328 offenders sentenced for a federal crime

committed between 1940 and 2012, includes the gang/organized crime affiliation variable determined by an offender's Dynamic Factor Intake Assessment (DFIA). The advantage of using this source of information is that it is objective data that is already collected. During the course of the research for this paper, an initial examination of a select number of variables from this dataset was undertaken, specifically those variables recording the types of offences committed by offenders for which they were serving a federal sentence, the number of counts for each criminal offence, and the aggregate number of each offence committed by gang/organized crime affiliated versus non-affiliated offenders.

One particular difficulty in comparing criminal offences between OMS and UCR records are the different coding schemes that are used. Many offences as recorded in the UCR 2 data consist of a grouping of distinct *Criminal Code* offences, whereas no such aggregation occurs in the OMS data. Compounding this difficulty is the fact that certain offences occurring in the OMS data, such as capital murder and rape, are defined in *Criminal Code* sections that were revised some time ago. In order to make the two data sources comparable, as can be seen in the table below, an attempt was made to map all offences present in the OMS based dataset into the categories utilized in the UCR survey. To the greatest extent possible this was done based upon the *Criminal Code* concordance table produced by CCJS.

In some cases, however, it was not immediately apparent to which UCR code a specific violation should be mapped. Where this occurred, all possible categories were recorded. Crimes under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* were the most frequent of such offences, primarily due to the greater level of detail used in the UCR 2 which, for most hard drugs, records drug type (e.g., crystal meth, heroin), as compared to the OMS data in which reference is made most commonly to the particular schedule under which a drug falls (e.g., Schedule I/II, Schedule III, etc.).

Data on the offending types and volumes of federally incarcerated offenders may offer an initial source for augmenting the incident data recorded in the UCR. For example, while the proportions of criminal organization offenders amongst the federally incarcerated cover the entire time period represented in the dataset, it is possible to further break down these proportions at annual levels.<sup>11</sup> This, in turn, could be compared with annual UCR data to give the proportions of gang/organized crime related offences resulting in a federal sentence, and what proportion of the UCR incidents this figure represents.

A preliminary examination of the proportion of certain groupings of offences (Appendix 3) provides some indication of the types of criminal activity with which gang-involved federal offenders are involved. The proportion of gang-affiliated offences in the criminal histories of the federally incarcerated goes from 100% of criminal organization and terrorism offences, to about 25% to 50% for various types of violent or weapons offences, to 10% to 20% for some groups of property and administrative offences, to less than 10% for a number of sexual offences. The criminal histories of the federally incarcerated are, of course, biased to the most extreme criminal offenders, as the federal population includes those offenders sentenced to two years or more in custody. Nonetheless, these initial numbers may indicate that gang-affiliated offending, as a

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<sup>11</sup> Due to time constraints, this could not be undertaken for the purposes of the present discussion paper.

proportion of all criminal offending, could indeed be higher than the conservative 1.82% estimated using the preliminary UCR data method.

While the use of Corrections data to augment the methodology for estimating an OCSI is possible, such a method will likely still result in an underestimation of the proportion of incidents attributable to criminal organizations for the reasons already outlined. The benefit of the Corrections data method is that it allows for the calculation of some proportion for offences that do not meet the strict constraints of the criminal organization inclusion rule for offences as outlined using only the UCR data. The method would also not suffer the possible problem that might exist with the UCR data method where police or Crowns investigation and charging practices might reduce the number of multiple offenders recorded under individual cases. Further research would be necessary, however, to determine how the proportion of criminal organization offences varies over time, as there is no basis for assuming that the proportions are static. Testing would also be required to determine how representative the federally incarcerated population was of all offenders in Canada, and attempt to statistically control for any biases in the sample of federally incarcerated offenders.

## Delphi Method

Another method to assist in calculating the fraction of offending in each offence category that might be attributable to criminal organization offending is to consult with experts regarding their informed opinion. Such input could be developed from structured literature reviews to develop a sample of criminologists to consult, as well as a sample of criminal investigators and intelligence experts. Input could be obtained from such a sample of experts using a Delphi interview process (Linstone et al. 1975).

This type of approach, although it would likely identify a larger proportion of criminal offending that might be attributable to criminal organization offending, would be largely subjective and likely suffer from the problem of only being available for a limited number of offence types and time periods (for criminologists) and be open to respondent-bias resulting from a focus upon investigating organized criminals or other factors (for police). The method would have the major advantage of being able to partially address the underestimate of criminal organization offences in the UCR method due to cases involving criminal organization members being investigated and charged as individuals. Another advantage of using a subjective method, such as this, is that the Delphi method applies an assumption about the knowledge of experts instead of painstakingly developing quantitative methodologies as the Corrections method does. The main assumption of the Delphi method is that experts would be able to accurately express a known relationship between their research or experience and patterns in police-reported crime data.

## Conclusion

A preliminary application of the methodology explored in detail in this paper (the “UCR method”) indicates that criminal organization offending that is visible in police-reported crime data accounts for a minimum of approximately 1.82% of the volume and severity of crime over the period 2006 to 2009, declining from a high of 1.97% in 2006 to 1.72% in 2009. These numbers likely

represent a much lower frequency of offending by criminal organizations than actually occurs, since it only considers offending that is observable in police-reported UCR data using a strict set of rules based on the *Criminal Code* definition of criminal organization.

Further developing the proposed UCR method to calculate an Organized Crime Severity Index, as outlined in this paper, will require access to microdata from the UCR Survey. Only by applying the methodology to real data can it be tested and validated for accuracy. To overcome limitations of the currently proposed UCR method and reduce the possibility of under-counting, additional sources of data could be used to augment the method for generating the OCSI, including objective sources of data such as the Dynamic Factor Intake Assessment (DFIA) collected by the Correctional Service of Canada or subjective sources such as consultations with experts.

Any composite methodology that is developed must be tested and improved before an OCSI could be considered for possible application to such goals as estimating the justice system costs of organized crime in Canada using expenditure data collected by Statistics Canada, estimating the scope of organized crime in Canada, or inferring the performance of anti-organized crime efforts.

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## Appendix 1: Criminal Code Serious Offences

### Specific Offences and Their Relation to section 467.1(1)

As noted above, in order to qualify as a criminal organization, the *Criminal Code* sets out a number of criteria which must be met; material benefit, three or more offenders, non-random group formation, and the goal of committing one or more serious offences must all be present.

A serious offence, as defined in s. 467.1(1) includes any ‘indictable offence under this or any other Act of Parliament for which the maximum punishment is imprisonment for five years or more, or another offence that is prescribed by regulation.’ For purposes of classification, any group which would be labeled as a criminal organization must have as its main purpose the commission of one of the offences laid out in the table below, notwithstanding any other offences that the group may commit. The offences outlined below do not include all those qualifying as serious, but only those which could also reasonably be expected to generate a material benefit.

<b><i>Criminal Code Serious Offences with Maximum Sentence Length &gt;5 Years on Indictment</i></b>			
	<b>Offence</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Plausible CO Indication</b>
1	Forge passport or use forged passport	Indictable	Yes
2	Possession forged passport	Indictable	Yes
3	Hijacking	Indictable	Yes
4	Endanger aircraft	Indictable	Yes
5	Take weapon or explosive onboard	Indictable	Yes
6	Seizing control of ship, etc.	Indictable	Yes
7	Breach of duty of care, explosives, causing death	Indictable	Yes
8	Breach of duty of care, explosives, causing harm	Indictable	Yes
9	Explosives, intent to cause death or harm	Indictable	Yes
10	Explosives, placing or making	Indictable	Yes
11	Explosives, possession without lawful excuse	Indictable	Yes
12	Explosives, for benefit of criminal organization	Indictable	Yes
13	Financing terrorism	Indictable	Yes
14	Providing property for terrorist purpose	Indictable	Yes
15	Using property for terrorist purpose	Indictable	Yes
16	Participating in activity of terrorist group	Indictable	Yes

17	Facilitating terrorist activity	Indictable	Yes
18	Committing offence for terrorist group	Indictable	Yes
19	Instructing to carry out activity for terrorist group	Indictable	Yes
20	Instructing terrorist activity	Indictable	Yes
21	Harbouring terrorist	Indictable	Yes
22	Terrorist activity, hoax	Hybrid	Yes
23	Terrorism, hoax causing bodily harm	Indictable	Yes
24	Use of firearms or imitation, commission of offence	Indictable	Yes
25	Firearms, careless use or storage, breach of regulations	Hybrid (serious on 2 <sup>nd</sup> offence)	Yes
26	Firearm, pointing	Hybrid	Yes
27	Possession for purpose dangerous to the public	Hybrid	Yes
28	Weapon, concealed	Hybrid	Yes
29	Unauthorized possession of firearm	Hybrid	Yes
30	Possession of firearm knowing possession unauthorized	Indictable	Yes
31	Possession of weapon at unauthorized place	Hybrid	Yes
32	Possession of weapon in motor vehicle	Hybrid	Yes
33	Possession of restricted or prohibited firearm with ammunition	Hybrid (serious on 2 <sup>nd</sup> offence)	Yes
34	Possession of weapon obtained by crime	Hybrid	Yes
35	Weapons trafficking	Indictable	Yes
36	Possession of weapons for purpose of trafficking	Indictable	Yes
37	Transfer without authority	Indictable	Yes
38	Making automatic firearm	Indictable	Yes
39	Importing or exporting knowing it is unauthorized	Indictable (serious on 2 <sup>nd</sup> offence)	Yes
40	Unauthorized importing or exporting	Hybrid	Yes
41	Failing to report lost or stolen weapon or documents or found weapons	Hybrid	Yes
42	Failure to report destroyed weapons	Hybrid	
43	Making false statement about loss, theft or destruction	Hybrid	Yes

44	Altering, defacing or removing serial number of firearm	Hybrid	Yes
45	Possession contrary to order; failure to surrender documents	Hybrid	Yes
46	Bribery of judicial officers	Indictable	Yes
47	Bribery of officers	Indictable	Yes
48	Frauds on the government	Indictable	Yes
49	Breach of trust by public officer	Indictable	Yes
50	Municipal corruption	Indictable	Yes
51	Influencing or negotiating appointments	Indictable	Yes
52	Perjury	Indictable	Yes
53	Contradictory evidence with intent to mislead	Indictable	Yes
54	Fabricating evidence	Indictable	Yes
55	Obstructing justice	Indictable	Yes
56	Public mischief	Hybrid	
57	Prison breach	Indictable	Yes
58	Rescue or permit escape	Indictable	Yes
59	Child pornography	Hybrid	Yes
60	Possession of or accessing child pornography	Hybrid	Yes
61	Living on avails of person under 18	Indictable	Yes
62	Living on avails of person under 18 and using violence	Indictable	Yes
63	Cause death by criminal negligence, use of firearm	Indictable	Yes
64	Cause bodily harm by criminal negligence	Indictable	Yes
65	Murder	Indictable	Yes
66	Manslaughter, use of firearm	Indictable	Yes
67	Manslaughter, other	Indictable	Yes
68	Infanticide	Indictable	
69	Attempt murder, use restricted or prohibited firearm, or any firearm, in committing for criminal organization	Indictable	Yes
70	Attempt murder, use of firearm (other)	Indictable	Yes
71	Attempt murder (other)	Indictable	Yes

72	Accessory after fact, murder	Indictable	Yes
73	Discharging firearm with intent, use restricted or prohibited firearm, or any firearm, in committing for criminal organization	Indictable	Yes
74	Discharging firearm (other) with intent	Indictable	Yes
75	Causing bodily harm with intent, use of air gun or pistol	Indictable	Yes
76	Administering noxious thing with intent to endanger life or cause bodily harm	Indictable	Yes
77	Administering noxious thing with intent to aggrieve or annoy	Indictable	Yes
78	Criminal harassment	Hybrid	Yes
79	Threat to cause death or harm	Hybrid	Yes
80	Assault	Hybrid	Yes
81	Assault causing bodily harm or with weapon	Hybrid	Yes
82	Aggravated assault	Indictable	Yes
83	Unlawfully cause bodily harm	Hybrid	Yes
84	Torture	Indictable	Yes
85	Assault officer, resist arrest, etc.	Hybrid	Yes
86	Assaulting peace officer with weapon or causing bodily harm	Hybrid	Yes
87	Aggravated assault of peace officer	Indictable	Yes
88	Disarming peace officer	Hybrid	Yes
89	Kidnapping, use restricted or prohibited firearm, or any firearm, in committing for criminal organization	Indictable	Yes
90	Kidnapping, use of firearm	Indictable	Yes
91	Kidnapping (other)	Indictable	Yes
92	Forcible confinement	Hybrid	Yes
93	Trafficking in person, aggravating circumstances	Indictable	Yes
94	Trafficking in persons, other	Indictable	Yes
95	Trafficking in persons under age of 18 years, kidnapping etc.	Indictable	Yes
96	Trafficking in persons under age of 18 years	Indictable	Yes
97	Material benefit, human trafficking	Indictable	Yes
98	Destroying documents	Indictable	Yes

99	Hostage taking, use restricted or prohibited firearm, or any firearm, in committing for criminal organization	Indictable	Yes
100	Hostage taking, use of firearm (other)	Indictable	Yes
101	Hostage taking (other)	Indictable	Yes
102	Abduction of person under 16	Indictable	Yes
103	Abduction of person under 14	Indictable	Yes
104	Defamatory libel known to be false	Indictable	Yes
105	Advocating genocide	Indictable	Yes
106	Theft over \$5,000	Indictable	Yes
107	Criminal breach of trust	Indictable	Yes
108	Public servant, refuse to deliver property	Indictable	Yes
109	Fraudulently take cattle or deface brand, etc.	Indictable	Yes
110	Cattle theft	Indictable	Yes
111	Take possession of drift timber, etc.	Indictable	Yes
112	Theft or forgery of credit card	Hybrid	Yes
113	Unauthorized use of computer	Hybrid	Yes
114	Robbery, use of restricted or prohibited firearm, or any firearm, in committing for criminal organization	Indictable	Yes
115	Robbery, use of firearm (other)	Indictable	Yes
116	Robbery (other)	Indictable	Yes
117	Stop mail with intent	Indictable	
118	Extortion, use of restricted or prohibited firearm, or any firearm, in committing for criminal organization	Indictable	Yes
119	Extortion, use of firearm (other)	Indictable	Yes
120	Extortion (other)	Indictable	Yes
121	Criminal interest rate	Hybrid	Yes
122	Break and enter with intent, committing indictable offence re: dwelling house	Indictable	Yes
123	Break and enter with intent, committing indictable offence re: non-dwelling house	Hybrid	Yes
124	Being unlawfully in dwelling house	Hybrid	Yes
125	Housebreaking instruments possession	Hybrid	Yes

126	Disguise with intent	Indictable	Yes
127	Possession of property over \$5,000 obtained by crime	Indictable	Yes
128	Theft from mail	Indictable	Yes
129	Bring into Canada property obtained by crime	Indictable	Yes
130	False pretence, property over \$5,000	Indictable	Yes
131	Obtain credit, etc. by false pretence	Indictable	Yes
132	Obtain execution of security by fraud	Indictable	Yes
133	Forgery	Hybrid	Yes
134	Utter forged document	Hybrid	Yes
135	Draw document without authority	Indictable	Yes
136	Obtaining etc., based on forged document	Indictable	Yes
137	Fraud over \$5,000 or re: testamentary instrument	Indictable	Yes
138	Manipulation of stock exchange	Indictable	Yes
139	Insider trading	Hybrid	Yes
140	Fraud in relation to minerals	Indictable	Yes
141	Possession of stolen minerals	Indictable	Yes
142	False prospectus	Indictable	Yes
143	Personation with intent	Hybrid	Yes
144	Intimidation	Hybrid	Yes
145	Intimidation of justice system participant	Indictable	Yes
146	Secret commissions	Indictable	Yes
147	Willful mischief endangering life	Indictable	Yes
148	Will mischief, testamentary instrument or property over \$5,000	Hybrid	Yes
149	Mischief relating to religious property	Hybrid	Yes
150	Mischief relating to cultural property	Hybrid	Yes
151	Willful mischief, data	Hybrid	Yes
152	Willful act or omission, cause danger to life or mischief to property	Hybrid	Yes
153	Attack internationally protected premises	Indictable	Yes
154	Attack on UN premises	Indictable	Yes
155	Delivering explosives	Indictable	Yes

156	Arson, disregard for human life	Indictable	Yes
157	Arson, damage to property of others	Indictable	Yes
158	Arson, damage to own property, threat to safety of others	Indictable	Yes
159	Arson for fraudulent purpose	Indictable	Yes
160	Possession incendiary material	Indictable	Yes
161	Keeping cockpit	Hybrid	Yes
162	Make counterfeit money	Indictable	Yes
163	Possession, etc. of counterfeit money	Indictable	Yes
164	Uttering, etc. counterfeit money	Indictable	Yes
165	Advertising and dealing in counterfeit money	Indictable	Yes
166	Laundering proceeds of crime	Hybrid	Yes
167	Attempts and accessories, indictable, punishment by life	Indictable	Yes, if offence is plausibly related to criminal organization
168	Attempts and accessories, indictable, punished by 14 years or less	Indictable (serious if offence sentence 10 years or greater; e.g., ½ max)	Yes, if offence is plausibly related to criminal organization
169	Attempts and accessories, hybrid offences	Hybrid (serious if offence sentence 10 years or greater; e.g., ½ max)	Yes, if offence is plausibly related to criminal organization
170	Counsel indictable offence, offence not committed	Same as for attempts	Yes, if offence is plausibly related to criminal organization
171	Conspiracy, murder	Indictable	Yes
172	Conspiracy to prosecute, sentence 14 years or more	Indictable	Yes
173	Conspiracy to commit other indictable offence	Indictable (serious if principal offence serious)	Yes, if offence is plausibly related to criminal organization
174	Participating in criminal organization	Indictable	Yes
175	Commission of offence for criminal organization	Indictable	Yes
176	Instructing offence for criminal organization	Indictable	Yes
177	Possession of Schedule I Substance	Hybrid	Yes
178	Trafficking in Schedule I or II Substance	Indictable	Yes
179	Trafficking in Schedule III Substance	Hybrid	Yes

180	Importing and Exporting Schedule I or II Substance	Indictable	Yes
181	Importing and Exporting Schedule III or VI Substance	Hybrid	Yes
182	Production of Schedule I or II Substance	Indictable	Yes
183	Production of Schedule III Substance	Hybrid	Yes
184	Keeping a common gaming or betting house		Yes
185	Betting, pool-selling and book-making		Yes
186	Committing offences in relation to lotteries and games of chance		Yes
187	Cheating while playing a game or in holding the stakes for a game or in betting		Yes
188	Keeping a common bawdy-house		Yes
189	Trafficking in any substance included in Schedule IV		Yes
190	Trafficking in any substance included in Schedule II in an amount that does not exceed the amount set out for that substance in Schedule VII		Yes
191	Importing any substance included in Schedule IV or V		Yes
192	Producing any substance included in Schedule IV		Yes

## Appendix 2: Variable Catalogue

The UCR Survey codes approximately 200 *Criminal Code* offences (listed below the following table). The following table outlines the variables recorded in the UCR 2 dataset used for this paper.

	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Values</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	Violation	Character	<i>Criminal Code</i> Violation		200 offences recorded in the UCR 2.2 survey.
2	Year	Numeric	Year	2000 to 2009	
3	X0.Accused	Numeric	Number of Incidents – 0 Accused	Continuous	
4	X1.Accused	Numeric	Number of Incidents – 1 Accused	Continuous	
5	X2.Accused	Numeric	Number of Incidents – 2 Accused	Continuous	
6	X3.Plus.Accused	Numeric	Number of Incidents – 3 or More Accused	Continuous	
7	Coverage	Numeric	Coverage	Percentage	Percentage of UCR respondents reporting on this incident
8	TotalViolations	Numeric	Total Number of UCR Violations	Continuous	Sum of variables 3, 4, 5, and 6
9	X0Prop	Numeric	Proportion of Incidents with 0 Accused	Percentage	
10	X1Prop	Numeric	Proportion of Incidents with 1 Accused	Percentage	
11	X2Prop	Numeric	Proportion of Incidents with 2 Accused	Percentage	
12	X3PlusProp	Numeric	Proportion of Incidents with 3 or More Accused	Percentage	
13	Weight	Numeric	CSI Severity Weighting		

## *Criminal Code* offences in the UCR Survey:

"Abduction under 14 by parent/guardian"  
"Abduction under 14 contravening a custody order"  
"Abduction under 14 not parent/guardian"  
"Abduction under 16"  
"Advocating genocide"  
"Aggravated Assault Against Peace Officer - level 3"  
"All other Criminal Code (includes Part XII.1 CC)"  
"Anal Intercourse"  
"Arson"  
"Arson - disregard for human life"  
"Assault - level 1"  
"Assault - level 2 - weapon/bodily harm"  
"Assault - level 3 - aggravated"  
"Assault Against Peace Officer with a weapon or causing bodily harm - level 2"  
"Assault peace officer - level 1"  
"Attempted murder"  
"Attempts conspiracies accessories (Part XIII CC)"  
"Bankruptcy Act"  
"Bawdy house"  
"Bestiality - Commit or compel person"  
"Betting house"  
"Breach of probation"  
"Break and enter to steal a firearm from a motor vehicle"  
"Breaking and entering"  
"Breaking and entering to steal firearm"  
"Canada Health Act"  
"Canada Shipping Act"  
"Cannabis - importation and exportation"  
"Cannabis - production"  
"Cannabis - trafficking"  
"Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence while street racing"  
"Causing death by criminal negligence while street racing"  
"Child pornography"  
"Cocaine - importation and exportation"  
"Cocaine - production"  
"Cocaine - trafficking"  
"Commission or instructing to carry out terrorist activity"  
"Commit offence for criminal organization"  
"Competition Act"  
"Conspire to commit murder"  
"Corrupting morals"  
"Corrupting morals of a child"  
"Counterfeiting"  
"Criminal harassment"  
"Criminal negligence causing bodily harm"  
"Criminal negligence causing death"  
"Customs Act"  
"Dangerous operation - causing bodily harm"  
"Dangerous operation - causing death"  
"Dangerous operation causing bodily harm while street racing"  
"Dangerous operation causing death while street racing"  
"Dangerous operation evading police - causing bodily harm"  
"Dangerous operation evading police - causing death"  
"Dangerous operation of motor vehicle evading police"  
"Dangerous operation of motor vehicle vessel or aircraft"  
"Dangerous operation of motor vehicle while street racing"  
"Discharge firearm with intent"  
"Disorderly houses gaming and betting"  
"Disturb the peace"  
"Driving while prohibited"  
"Escape or helps to escape from lawful custody"  
"Excise Act"  
"Explosives causing death/bodily harm"  
"Extortion"  
"Facilitate terrorist activity"  
"Fail to appear"  
"Fail to comply with order"  
"Failure to comply or refusal (drugs)"  
"Failure to provide blood sample (drugs)"  
"Failure to stop or remain"  
"Firearm transfers or serial numbers"  
"Firearms Act"  
"Firearms and other offensive weapons (Part III CC)"  
"Firearms documentation or administration"  
"Food and Drug Act (expired 1997-06-01)"  
"Forcible confinement"  
"Forcible confinement or kidnapping"  
"Fraud"  
"Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trade (Part X CC)"  
"Freezing of property disclosure audit"  
"Gaming house"  
"Harbour or conceal terrorist"  
"Heroin - importation and exportation"  
"Heroin - possession"  
"Heroin - production"  
"Heroin - trafficking"  
"Hoax terrorism"  
"Hostage-taking"  
"Immigration and Refugee Protection Act"  
"Imp operation (drugs) vehicle/vessel/aircraft"  
"Impaired operation - causing bodily harm"  
"Impaired operation - causing death"  
"Impaired operation - failure to provide blood sample"  
"Impaired operation - failure to provide breath sample"  
"Impaired operation (drugs) - causing bodily harm"  
"Impaired operation (drugs) - causing death"  
"Impaired operation of motor vehicle vessel or aircraft"  
"Incest"  
"Income Tax Act"  
"Indecent acts"  
"Infanticide"  
"Instruct offence for criminal organization"  
"Intimidation of a justice system participant or a journalist"  
"Intimidation of a non-justice participant"  
"Intimidation of Justice System Participant (expired 2008-03-31)"  
"Invasion of privacy (Part VI CC)"  
"Invitation to Sexual Touching"  
"Kidnapping"  
"Living off the avails of prostitution of a person under 18"  
"Luring a Child via a Computer"  
"Luring a Child Via a Computer (expired 2008-03-31)"  
"Manslaughter"

"Methamphetamines (Crystal meth) - importation and exportation"

"Methamphetamines (Crystal meth) - production"

"Methamphetamines (Crystal meth) - trafficking"

"Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy) - importation and exportation"

"Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy) - production"

"Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy) - trafficking"

"Mischief"

"Mischief \$5000 or Under (expired 2008-03-31)"

"Mischief Over \$5000 (expired 2008-03-31)"

"Mischief to religious property motivated by hate"

"Murder 1st degree"

"Murder 2nd degree"

"National Defence Act"

"Obstruct public/peace officer"

"Obtains or communicates with a person under 18 for purpose of sex"

"Offences against public order (Part II CC)"

"Offences against rights of property (Part IX CC)"

"Offences against the person and reputation (Part VIII CC)"

"Offences relating to currency (Part XII CC)"

"Offensive weapons: explosives"

"Offensive weapons: prohibited"

"Offensive weapons: restricted"

"Other assaults"

"Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act - importation and exportation"

"Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act - possession"

"Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act - production"

"Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act - trafficking"

"Other Crimi0l Code traffic violations"

"Other federal statutes"

"Other offences against the administration of law and justice (Part IV CC)"

"Other offensive weapons"

"Other prostitution"

"Other related violations causing death"

"Other sexual violations"

"Other violations related to gaming and betting"

"Other violent violations"

"Participate in activities of criminal organization"

"Participate in activity of terrorist group"

"Pointing a Firearm"

"Pointing a Firearm (expired 2008-03-31)"

"Possess stolen property"

"Possession- Methamphetamines (Crystal meth)"

"Possession- Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy)"

"Possession - cannabis"

"Possession - cocaine"

"Possession of weapons"

"Prisoner unlawfully at large"

"Proceeds of Crime (CDSA) (expired 2002-02-01)"

"Proceeds of crime (Part XII.2 CC)"

"Procuring"

"Property or service for terrorist activity"

"Public incitement of hatred"

"Removal of children from Canada"

"Robbery"

"Robbery to steal a firearm"

"Sexual assault - level 1"

"Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon/bodily harm"

"Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated"

"Sexual Exploitation"

"Sexual Interference"

"Sexual offences public morals and disorderly conduct (Part V CC)"

"Shoplifting \$5000 or under"

"Shoplifting over \$5000"

"Theft \$5000 or under"

"Theft \$5000 or under from a motor vehicle"

"Theft of motor vehicle \$5000 or under"

"Theft of motor vehicle over \$5000"

"Theft over \$5000"

"Theft over \$5000 from a motor vehicle"

"Threatening or harassing phone calls"

"Threatening/Harassing Phone Calls (expired 2008-03-31)"

"Trafficking in persons"

"Trap Likely to or Causing Bodily Harm"

"Trespass at night"

"Unauthorized importing or exporting of weapons"

"Unauthorized recording of a movie"

"Unlawfully causing bodily harm"

"Unsafe storage of firearms"

"Using firearm in commission of offence"

"Using Firearms/Imitation (expired 2008-03-31)"

"Utter threats to Property/Animal"

"Uttering threats"

"Voyeurism"

"Voyeurism (expired 2008-03-31)"

"Weapons possession contrary to order"

"Weapons trafficking"

"Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property (Part XI CC)"

"Youth Criminal Justice Act"

## Appendix 3: Correctional Data on Gang/Organized Crime Affiliated Offenders

The full data tables could not be included in this discussion paper. Researchers who are interested can contact the Research Unit, Research and National Coordination, Organized Crime Division, Public Safety Canada, to obtain the table “CSC Federal Sentence Offences by Count, Gang/Organized Crime Affiliated and Non-Affiliated Offender.”

For illustrative purposes, an abridged, simplified table is provided of the approximate proportion of all incidents in the criminal histories of federally incarcerated individuals which are associated to individuals flagged as being gang and organized crime affiliated by the Correctional Service of Canada.

Correction Canada Offence Category	Proportion of All Offending by “Gang/Organized Crime” Offenders
PROVIDE PROP/SERV FOR TERRORIST PURP PARTICIP IN ACTIVITY OF TERRORISTE GRP FASCILITATING TERRORIST ACTIVITY COMMISSION OF OFFENCE FOR TERRORIST GRP INSTRUCT CARRY OUT ACTIV FOR TERROR GRP	100%
INSTRUCT COMMISSION OFFENCE FOR CRIM ORG COMMISSION OF OFFENCE FOR CRIM ORG PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES OF CRIM ORG PARTICIPATION IN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION	100%
FAIL TO COMPLY W/CONDITION OF PERMIT	100%
AID/ASSIST BETTING CHEATING AT PLAY ENGAGE IN BOOK-MAKING/POOL-SELLING	60%
ASSAULT PEACE OFF W/WEAPON OR IMITATION ASSAULT PEACE OFFICER - CBH	56%

CONSPIRE TO COMMIT MURDER	54%
SET TRAPS TO CAUSE BODILY HARM	50%
OPERATE MV - FLIGHT CAUSING DEATH	46%
POSS EXPL SUBST IN ASSOC W/CRIM ORG POSS EXPL SUBST TO ENDANGER LIFE POSS EXPLOSIVE SUBST FOR ANOTHER POSS EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE POSSESS EXPL SUBST TO ENDANGER LIFE POSSESS EXPLOSIVE SUBST FOR ANOTHER POSSESS EXPLOSIVE SUBST TO ENDANGER LIFE POSSESS EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE THROW EXPL SUBS W/INT DAM PROP THROW EXPL SUBS W/INTENT DAM PROP	41%
INTIM OF A JUST SYST PARTIC/JOURNALIST	39%
ALTER/DEFACE SERIAL NO ON WEAPON FIND FIREARM - FAIL TO REPORT LOSE FIREARM - FAIL TO REPORT TAMPERS/ALTERS SERIAL NUMBER	37%
CBH TO ENDANGER LIFE - AIR GUN OR PISTOL CBH TO ENDANGER LIFE - DISCH FIREARM CBH W/INT TO WOUND - AIR GUN OR PISTOL CBH W/INT TO WOUND - DISCH FIREARM DISCH FIREARM INTO/AT PLACE RECKLESS DISCH FIREARM RECKLESS LIFE / SAFETY DISCHARGE REST/PROH FIREARM W/INTENT	35%
DEL FIREARM TO PERSON W/O FA CERT DEL FIREARM TO PERSON W/OUT FA CERT DEL REST WEAPON TO PERSON W/OUT PERM MAKING AUTOMATIC FIREARM POSS WEAPON PURP/TRAFFICKING TRANSFER FIREARM TO PERSON U/16 TRANSFER WITHOUT AUTHORITY UTTER DOCUMENTS WITHOUT AUTHORITY WEAPONS TRAFFICKING WRONGFUL DELIVERY OF FIREARMS	35%
POSS WEAPON CONTRARY TO PROH ORDER	34%

FOUND IN GAMING OR BETTING HOUSE KEEP DEVICES FOR BETTING KEEP GAMING OR BETTING HOUSE	33%
EXTORTION EXTORTION - ALL OTHERS EXTORTION - USE FIREARM	30%
CARRY CONCEALED WEAPON POSS AT UNAUTHORIZED PLACE POSS F/ARM WHILE PROH AFTER SEIZURE POSS FIREARM KNOWING ALTERED/DEFACED POSS FIREARM KNOWING UNAUTH POSS PROH WPN KNOWING UNAUTH POSS PROH/RESTR F/ARM W/AMMUN POSS RESTRICTED WEAPON IN VEHICLE POSS RESTRICTED WEAPON OTHER PLACE POSS UNREGISTERED RESTRICTED WEAPON POSS WEAPON W/ALTERED SERIAL NO POSS WEAPON WHILE ATTENDING MEETING POSS WPN OBT BY COMMISS OF OFFENCE POSSESS FIREARM WHILE PROHIBITED POSSESS PROHIBITED WEAPON POSSESS RESTRICTED WEAPON OTHER PLACE POSSESS WEAPON OR IMITATION POSSESS WEAPON/DANG PURPOSE PROHIBITED WEAPON IN VEHICLE UNAUTH POSS IN M/V UNAUTH POSS PROH/RESTR WEAPON UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION/FIREARM WPN/EXPL ON AIRCRAFT W/OUT CONSENT	28%
BREACH OF CONDITION OF RESTRAINT ORDER FAIL TO COMPLY W/RESTR ORDER LAUNDERING PROCEEDS OF CERT OFF LAUNDERING PROCEEDS OF CRIME	28%
OFFENCE UNDER THE YOUNG OFFENDERS ACT OFFENCE UNDER YOUTH CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT	28%

ABANDON CHILD ACCESSORY AFTER FACT TO MURDER AID SUICIDE MISCHIEF CAUSING DANGER TO LIFE	27%
ACC AFTER FACT ALL OTHER IND OFFS ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT TO IND OFF ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT TO SUM CONV OFF ATTEMPT ATTEMPT ALL OTHER INDICTABLE OFFENCES ATTEMPT IND OFF - PEN=LIFE/DEATH ATTEMPT IND OFFENCE ATTEMPT RAPE ATTEMPT SUM CONV OFF CONSPIRE TO COMMIT IND OFF CONSPIRE TO COMMIT SUM CONV OFF COUNSEL TO COMMIT INDICTABLE OFFENCE COUNSELLING IND OFFENCE NOT COMMITTED	27%
CAUSE EXPLOSION W/INTENT CAUSE EXPLOSION W/INTENT CBH CAUSE EXPLOSION WITH INTENT CAUSE EXPLOSION WITH INTENT CBH THROW EXPL SUBSTANCE W/INTENT CBH	26%
IMP/ACQUIRE FIREARM W/OUT FA CERT IMPORT REST WEAPON W/OUT PERMIT IMPORT/DELIVER PROHIBITED WEAPON IMPORT/EXPORT KNOWING UNAUTH UNAUTH IMPORT/EXPORT	26%
CARELESS USE OF FIREARM	26%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AVAILS OF PROST-U/18-USE VIOL	25%
POSS SCHEDULE I/II SUBST FOR PURP TRAFF TRAFFIC IN SCHEDULE I/II SUBSTANCE	25%
ASSAULT PEACE OFFICER ASSAULT TO PREVENT EXEC OF PROCESS DISARMING A PEACE OFFICER	24%

KIDNAP - TRANSPORT AGAINST WILL-ALL OTHERS KIDNAP - HOLD FOR RANSOM KIDNAP - HOLD FOR RANSOM - ALL OTHERS KIDNAP - HOLD FOR RANSOM - FIREARM KIDNAP - TRANS AGAINST WILL - FIREARM KIDNAP - TRANSPORT AGAINST WILL KIDNAP - UNLAWFULLY CONFINE KIDNAP - UNLAWFULLY CONFINE - ALL OTHERS KIDNAP - UNLAWFULLY CONFINE - FIREARM	24%
ENGAGE IN PRIZE FIGHT FORCIBLE ENTRY FORGE PASSPORT FRAUD USE CERT CITIZENSHIP HIJACK-DEVIATE FLIGHT PLAN NO DISPERSAL AFTER PROCLAMATION POSSESS FORGED PASSPORT RIOT THREAT LETTER/PHONE-DEATH THREATS CAUSING DEATH OR INJURY UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY UTTER FORGED PASSPORT	24%
MANSLAUGHTER MANSLAUGHTER - ALL OTHERS MANSLAUGHTER - USE FIREARM MURDER REDUCED TO MANSLAUGHTER	23%
ASSAULT - ACCOSTS WITH WEAPON IN VIEW ASSAULT CAUSING BODILY HARM ASSAULT WITH A WEAPON	23%
POINT FIREARM POINTING A FIREARM	23%
INTIMIDATE BY BLOCKING HIGHWAY INTIMIDATE BY FOLLOWING INTIMIDATE BY PERSISTENT FOLLOWING INTIMIDATE BY WATCHING DWELLING INTIMIDATE W/THREATS TO OTHERS INTIMIDATE WITH THREATS OF VIOLENCE INTIMIDATION	23%

LIVE ON AVAILS OF PROST-U/18 LIVE ON AVAILS OF PROST - UNDER 18 LIVE ON AVAILS OF PROSTITUTION PROSTITUTION OF PERSON U/18	23%
POSS SCHED III SUBST FOR PURP TRAFF POSS SCHED IV SUBST FOR PURP TRAFF POSSESS CONTROLLED DRUG FOR PURP TRAF POSSESS NARCOTIC FOR PURP TRAFFICKING POSSESS RESTRICTED DRUG FOR PURP TRAF POSSESS RESTRICTED DRUG FOR PURP TRAFF TRAFFIC IN CONTROLLED DRUG TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC TRAFFIC IN RESTRICTED DRUG TRAFFIC IN SCHEDULE III SUBSTANCE TRAFFIC IN SCHEDULE IV SUBSTANCE	23%
ATT MURDER - ALL OTHERS ATT MURDER - USE FIREARM ATTEMPT MURDER	22%
CBH TO PREVENT ARREST CBH TO PREVENT ARREST- AIR GUN OR PISTOL CBH TO PREVENT ARREST - DISCH FIREARM UNLAWFULLY CAUSE BODILY HARM	22%
ARSON - DISREGARD FOR HUMAN LIFE	22%
CONTRAVENE STORAGE REGS HANDLE/DISPL WPNS AGAINST REGS HANDLE/STORE WPNS AGAINST REGS STORE FIREARM CONTRARY REG. STORE FIREARM CONTRARY REGS	22%
BREACH OF RECOG TO KEEP PEACE FAIL TO ENTER INTO RECOG	22%
OPERATE MV - FLIGHT CAUSING BODILY HARM	22%

BUY COUNTERFEIT MONEY MAKE COUNTERFEIT MARK MAKE COUNTERFEIT MONEY MAKE/POSSESS EXCHEQUER BILL PAPER POSSESS COUNTERFEIT MONEY POSSESS SLUGS AND TOKENS PUB/PRINT LIKENESS OF BANKNOTES SELL/POSSESS COUNTERFEIT MARK UTTER COUNTERFEIT MONEY	21%
CONTRA VENE PROVISIONS FOOD & DRUG ACT FAIL MAINTAIN TRANSACTION RECORD GENOCIDE - OUTSIDE CANADA OFFENCE UNDER OTHER FEDERAL STATUTES OFFENCE UNDER THE INDIAN ACT POSSESS/DELIVER CONTRABAND WAR CRIME- OUTSIDE CANADA CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY- OUTSIDE CANADA	21%
HOUSEHOLDER PERMITTING SEX ACT U14 HOUSEHOLDER PERMITTING SEX ACT U18 PARENT/GUARDIAN PROCURING SEX ACT U/14 PARENT/GUARDIAN PROCURING SEX ACT U/18 PROC/ATT TO PROCURE AS PROSTITUTE PROCURE ILLICIT SEXUAL INTERCOURSE PROCURING	20%
OBSTRUCT PUBLIC/PEACE OFFICER OMIT TO ASSIST PUBLIC/PEACE OFFICER	20%
UNLAWFULLY AT LARGE	20%
POSS SCH II/VII SUBST FOR PURP TRAFF TRAFFIC IN SCHEDULE II/VII SUBSTANCE	20%
ASSAULT ASSAULT - INTENTIONAL USE OF FORCE ASSAULT - THREATS OF VIOLENCE ASSAULT - USE OF FORCE ASSAULT W/INT TO COMMIT ROBBERY ASSAULT WITH INTENT COMMON ASSAULT	19%
UTTER THREAT TO CAUSE DEATH/HARM	19%

BRING TO CANADA PROP OBTAINED BY CRIME POSS PROP OBT BY CRIME-OVER POSS PROP OBT BY CRIME - OVER POSS PROP OBT BY CRIME - UNDER POSS PROP OBT TRAFF CONTR DRUGS - OVER POSS PROP OBTAINED BY CRIME POSS PROPERTY OBT BY CERTAIN OFF - OVER POSS PROPERTY OBT BY CERTAIN OFF - UNDR POSS PROPERTY OBTAINED BY CRIME - OVER POSS PROPERTY OBTAINED BY CRIME - UNDER POSSESS MATERIAL STOLEN FROM MAIL	19%
MISCHIEF MISCHIEF - WILFUL COMMISSION/OMISSION MISCHIEF IN RELATION TO CULTURAL PROP. MISCHIEF IN RELATION TO DATA MISCHIEF IN RELATION TO OTHER PROP MISCHIEF IN RELATION TO PROPERTY - OVER MISCHIEF PRIVATE PROPERTY MISCHIEF PUBLIC PROPERTY	19%
CONTROL MOVEMENT COMPEL PROSTITUTION SOLICITING - STOP MOTOR VEHICLE SOLICITING - STOP PERSON	19%

ACCEPT BRIBE - CRIM LAW ADMIN BREACH OF TRUST BY PUBLIC OFFICER COMPOUND INDICTABLE OFFENCE DISOBEY ORDER OF COURT DISOBEY STATUTE FABRICATE EVIDENCE HAVING/PREENDING GMENT INFLUENCE MISCONDUCT OF OFFICER EXECUTING PROC MUN CORRUPTION - GIVE/OFFER BENEFIT OBSTRUCT EXECUTION OF PROCESS OBSTRUCT JUSTICE OBSTRUCT JUSTICE - ACCEPT FEE OBSTRUCT JUSTICE - INDEMNIFY SURETY OBSTRUCT JUSTICE - OTHER WAYS PERJURY PERSONATE PEACE OFFICER PUBLIC MISCHIEF PUBLIC MISCHIEF - DIVERT SUSPICION PUBLIC MISCHIEF - FALSE DEATH PUBLIC MISCHIEF - FALSE REPORT PUBLIC MISCHIEF - MAKE FALSE STATEMENT PUBLIC MISCHIEF -FALSE REPORT RESCUE/ASSIST ESCAPE USE BADGE TO PERSONATE PEACE OFFICER WITNESS GIVE CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE	19%
INTERCEPT COMPUTER SERVICE INTERCEPT PRIVATE COMMUNICATION POSSESS INTERCEPTION DEVICES USE/DISCLOSE INTERCEPTED INFORMATION	19%

BIGAMY EXTORTION BY LIBEL FAIL TO PROVIDE FOR CHILDREN FAIL TO PROVIDE SUITABLE CARE GIVE/OFFER BEN/BRIBE FOR GMENT BUS GIVE/OFFER BRIBE TO CRIM LAW ADMIN GIVE/OFFER BRIBE TO JUDICIAL OFFICERS LEGAL DUTY AS CARETAKER - ENDANGERS LEGAL DUTY AS PARENT - DESTITUTE LEGAL DUTY AS PARENT - ENDANGERS LEGAL DUTY AS SPOUSE - DESTITUTE PROCURE FEIGNED MARRIAGE THREATEN/PUBLISH LIBEL	19%
BREACH OF PROHIBITION ORDER CAUSE UNNEC SUFFERING TO ANIMAL/BIRD FALSE ALARM OF FIRE INJURE/KILL CATTLE INJURE/KILL OTHER ANIMALS	19%
OBTAINING SCHEDULE I SUBSTANCE POSS. SCHEDULE I SUBSTANCE	19%
POSS SCHEDULE II SUBSTANCE	19%
OPERATE MV - FLIGHT	19%
FORCIBLE CONFINEMENT FORCIBLY CONFINES PERSON	18%
ARMED ROBBERY ROBBERY ROBBERY - ALL OTHERS ROBBERY - USE FIREARM ROBBERY - USE FIREARM ALL OTHER ROBBERY - USE REST/PROH FIREARM ROBBERY TO STEAL FIREARM ROBBERY WITH THREATS OF VIOLENCE ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	18%
TAKE MV/VESSEL WITHOUT CONSENT	18%

CONTEMPT BY WITNESS-REFUSAL TO BE SWORN CONTEMPT BY WITNESS-REFUSE TO ANSWER CONTEMPT OF COURT CONTEMPT OF COURT - COMMON LAW FAIL TO APPEAR - APPEARANCE NOTICE FAIL TO APPEAR - SUMMONS FAIL TO ATTEND COURT - JUDGE'S ORDER FAIL TO ATTEND COURT - UNDER/RECOG FAIL TO COMPLY W/COND OF UNDER/RECOG FAIL TO COMPLY W/NON COMMUNICATION ORDER FAIL TO COMPLY W/ORDER-REGISTRATION FAIL TO COMPLY W/ORDER PREL INQ EVID FAIL TO COMPLY WITH ORDER FTC W/ COND. OF UNDER.	18%
PRODUCTION OF CANNABIS	18%
CRIM NEGL OPER MV DANGEROUS OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE DANGEROUS OPERATION OF VESSEL	18%
CAPITAL MURDER CAPITAL MURDER PERS LT 18 FIRST DEGREE MURDER	17%
HOSTAGE TAKING- FORCIBLY DETAIN- FIREARM HOSTAGE TAKING- FORCIBLY DETAIN- OTHERS HOSTAGE TAKING- THREATS OF HARM- FIREARM HOSTAGE TAKING- THREATS OF HARM- OTHERS HOSTAGE TAKING-ALL OTHERS HOSTAGE TAKING-FIREARM HOSTAGE TAKING - CONFINES HOSTAGE TAKING - FORCIBLY DETAIN HOSTAGE TAKING - THREATS OF HARM	17%
IMPORT/EXPORT NARCOTIC IMPORT/EXPORT SCHED III/VI SUBST IMPORT/EXPORT SCHED IV/V SUBST POSS SCHED III/VI SUBST FOR EXPORT POSS SCHED IV/V SUB FOR EXPORT POSS SCHED IV/V SUBST FOR EXPORT	17%
OFFENCE UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT	17%

<p> OFFENCE UNDER HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT - MAN.  OFFENCE UNDER HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT - ONT.  OFFENCE UNDER HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT - SASK  OFFENCE UNDER JUVENILE DELINQUENT ACT  OFFENCE UNDER MOTOR VEHICLE ACT - ALTA  OFFENCE UNDER MOTOR VEHICLE ACT - B.C.  OFFENCE UNDER MOTOR VEHICLE ACT - N.B.  OFFENCE UNDER MOTOR VEHICLE ACT - N.S.  OFFENCE UNDER MOTOR VEHICLE ACT - NFLD  OFFENCE UNDER MOTOR VEHICLE ACT - P.E.I.  OFFENCE UNDER MOTOR VEHICLE ACT - Y.T.  OFFENCE UNDER MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS-GENERAL  OFFENCE UNDER MUNICIPAL BYLAWS - ALTA.  OFFENCE UNDER MUNICIPAL BYLAWS - B.C.  OFFENCE UNDER MUNICIPAL BYLAWS - N.B.  OFFENCE UNDER MUNICIPAL BYLAWS - N.S.  OFFENCE UNDER MUNICIPAL BYLAWS - N.W.T.  OFFENCE UNDER MUNICIPAL BYLAWS - NFLD  OFFENCE UNDER MUNICIPAL BYLAWS - ONT.  OFFENCE UNDER MUNICIPAL BYLAWS - QUÉBEC  OFFENCE UNDER MUNICIPAL BYLAWS - SASK.  OFFENCE UNDER PROV STATUTES OF ALBERTA  OFFENCE UNDER PROV STATUTES OF B.C.  OFFENCE UNDER PROV STATUTES OF MANITOBA  OFFENCE UNDER PROV STATUTES OF N.B.  OFFENCE UNDER PROV STATUTES OF N.S.  OFFENCE UNDER PROV STATUTES OF NFLD  OFFENCE UNDER PROV STATUTES OF ONTARIO  OFFENCE UNDER PROV STATUTES OF QUEBEC  OFFENCE UNDER PROV STATUTES OF SASK.  OFFENCE UNDER ROAD SECURITY CODE - QUE.  OFFENCE UNDER TERR STATUTES OF N.W.T.  OFFENCE UNDER TERR STATUTES OF Y.T.  PROVINCIAL STATUTES  TRESPASS ACT OF N.B. </p>	<p>17%</p>
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USE IMIT FIREARM - ATT IND OFF USE IMIT FIREARM DURING FLIGHT USE IMIT FIREARM WHILE COMMITTING USE OF FIREARM - ATT IND OFF USE OF FIREARM DURING FLIGHT USE OF FIREARM WHILE COMMITTING	16%
OBTAINING SCHEDULE IV SUBSTANCE OBTAINING SCHEDULED SUBSTANCES POSS SCHEDULE III SUBSTANCE POSSESS NARCOTIC POSSESS RESTRICTED DRUG	16%
DANG OPER MOTOR VEHICLE - CBH DANG OPER VESSEL - CBH DANGEROUS OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT	16%
HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS INDECENT TELEPHONE CALLS	15%
ARSON ARSON - DAMAGE TO OWN PROPERTY ARSON - DAMAGE TO PROPERTY ARSON - OTHER PROPERTY ARSON BY NEGLIGENCE ARSON FOR FRAUDULENT PURPOSE POSSESSION OF INCENDIARY MATERIAL SETTING FIRE BY NEGLIGENCE SETTING FIRE TO OTHER SUBSTANCE	15%
B E & COMMIT - NOT DWELLING HOUSE B E W/INTENT - NOT DWELLING HOUSE BREAK ENTER AND COMMIT BREAK ENTER W/INTENT BREAK OUT AFT.COMM.OFF.-NOT DWELL. HOUSE BREAK OUT AFT.ENT.W/INT.TO COM-NOT DWELL BREAK OUT AFTER COMMITTING OFFENCE BREAK OUT AFTER ENTERING W/INT TO COM UNLAWFULLY IN DWELLING HOUSE	15%

FRAUDULENTLY TAKE/HOLD/CONCEAL CATTLE POSS DEVICE TO OBTAIN TELECOM SERVICE POSSESSION KEY W/INTENT STEAL MAIL THEFT THEFT BY PERSON HOLDING PWR ATT - OVER THEFT BY PERSON REQ TO ACCOUNT-OVER THEFT FROM MAIL THEFT OF CATTLE THEFT OF ELEC/GAS SERVICES - OVER THEFT OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERV - OVER THEFT OVER	15%
CAUSE DISTURBANCE CAUSE DISTURBANCE PUBLIC PLACE DISTURB THE PEACE LOITER IN PUBLIC PLACE	15%
ESCAPE LAWFUL CUSTODY PRISON BREACH WITH INTENT PRISON BREACH WITH VIOLENCE	15%
ARRANGE TO RECEIVE CRIM INT RATE DISGUISE WITH INTENT POSS INST FOR COIN-OPER MACHINES POSSESS BREAK-IN INSTRUMENTS PURCHASE/POSSESS AUTO MASTER KEY RECEIVE PAYMENT OF CRIM INT RATE SELL AUTO MASTER KEY	15%
IMPORT/EXPORT SCHED I/II SUBST POSS SCHED I/II SUBSTANCE FOR EXPORT	15%
CULTIVATE MARIHUANA/OPIUM PRODUCTION OF SCHED I/II SUBST	15%
OFFENCE UNDER THE INCOME TAX ACT	15%
CRIMINAL HARASSMENT	14%
BREACH LONG-TERM SUPERVISION FAIL TO COMPLY W/ PROBATION ORDER FAIL TO COMPLY W/PROB ORDER FAIL TO COMPLY W/PROHIBITION ORDER FAIL TO COMPLY/PRO ORDER	14%
OPERATE MV WHILE DISQUALIFIED	14%

ADMINISTER NOXIOUS THING - ANNOY ADMINISTER NOXIOUS THING - ENDANGER ASSAULT W/INT TO RESIST ARREST OTHER ASSAULTS OVERCOME RESISTANCE - ADM DRUGS OVERCOME RESISTANCE - CHOKE USE INTOXICANTS TO ENABLE ILL SEX INT	13%
FOUND IN COMMON BAWDY-HOUSE KEEP COMMON BAWDY-HOUSE	13%
UTTER THREAT TO DESTROY PROPERTY UTTER THREAT TO KILL ANIMAL	13%
OFFENCE UNDER CUSTOMS/EXCISE ACT	13%
NON CAPITAL MURDER SECOND DEGREE MURDER	12%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT THEFT OF ELEC/GAS SERVICES - UNDER THEFT OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERV - UNDER THEFT UNDER	12%
TRESPASS AT NIGHT	12%
COMMON NUISANCE - CAUSE INJURY COMMON NUISANCE - ENDANGER LIVES INDIGNITY TO DEAD BODY SPREAD FALSE NEWS VAGRANCY	12%
FAIL TO STOP AT ACCIDENT FAIL TO STOP AT ACCIDENT WITH PERSON FAIL TO STOP MVA - ANOTHER VEHICLE FAIL TO STOP MVA - BODILY HARM FAIL TO STOP MVA - BODILY HARM OR DEATH	12%
AGG. SEXUAL ASSAULT - ALL OTHERS AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT - FIREARM SEXUAL ASSAULT CBH - FIREARM SEXUAL ASSAULT CBH - REST/PROH FIREARM SEXUAL ASSAULT W/WEAPON - FIREARM	11%

SEX ASSAULT W/THREATS TO CBH- FIREARM SEX ASSAULT W/WEAPON- FIREARM ALL OTHER SEX ASSAULT W/WEAPON - REST/PROH FIREARM SEXUAL ASSAULT- PARTY TO OFFENCE- OTHERS SEXUAL ASSAULT-PARTY TO OFFENCE- FIREARM SEXUAL ASSAULT - PARTY TO OFFENCE SEXUAL ASSAULT CAUSING BODILY HARM SEXUAL ASSAULT CBH - ALL OTHERS SEXUAL ASSAULT W/THREATS TO CBH SEXUAL ASSAULT W/THREATS TO CBH- FIREARM SEXUAL ASSAULT W/THREATS TO CBH - OTHERS SEXUAL ASSAULT W/WEAPON - ALL OTHERS	10%
ACKNOWLEDGE INSTRUMENT IN FALSE NAME AFFECTING PUBLIC MARKET CAUSE PERSON TO USE FORGED DOCUMENT CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST DESTROY/ALTER/FALSIFY BOOKS/DOCS DISPOSE OF PROPR TO DEFRAUD CREDITORS EFFECT STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTION FAIL TO DELIVER PROPERTY BANK ACT FALSE MESSAGES FALSE PRETENCES FALSE PRETENCES - GENERAL FALSE PRETENCES - OVER FALSE PRETENCES - UNDER FALSE STATEMENT FORGE TRADE-MARK FORGE/FALSIFY CREDIT CARD FORGERY FRAUD FRAUD OVER FRAUD UNDER FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT FRAUDULENT SALE OF REAL PROPERTY FRAUDULENTLY OBTAIN COMPUTER SERVICE FRAUDULENTLY OBTAIN FOOD/LODGING FRAUDULENTLY OBTAIN TRANSPORTATION HAVING INSTR. FOR FORGING CREDIT CARDS MAKE FALSE PROSPECTUS TO DECEIVE MAKE FALSE PROSPECTUS TO INDUCE	10%

<p>           MAKE FALSE RETURN TO PROCESS            MAKE FALSE STATEMENT TO RECEIVE BENEFIT            MAKE/DRAW DOCUMENTS WITHOUT AUTHORITY            MAKE/POSSESS INST TO COMMIT FORGERY            MAKE/REPRODUCE/USE PUBLIC SEAL            MAKE/USE PUBLIC SEAL            MAKES/BUYS/POSSESS FORGERY INSTRUMENTS            OBTAIN BY INSTRUMENT BASED ON FORG DOC            OBTAIN CREDIT BY FALSE PRETENCES            PERSONATION AT EXAMINATION            PERSONATION W/INT TO CAUSE DISADVANTAGE            PERSONATION W/INT TO GAIN ADVANTAGE            PERSONATION W/INT TO OBT PROPERTY            POSS INST. FOR FORGING/FALS CREDIT CARD            POSS INSTR FOR FORGING TRADE-MARK            POSS. DEVICE TO OBTAIN COMP. SERVICE            POSS. INST. FOR COPYING CREDIT CARD DATA            POSSESS COUNTERFEIT STAMP            POSSESS STOLEN CREDIT CARD            POSSESSION FORGED DOCUMENT            PRIVY TO FRAUDULENT TITLE REGIST            PROCURE ON BASIS OF FALSE STATEMENT            THEFT OF CREDIT CARD            THEFT/FORGE CREDIT CARD            TRADER INDEBTED OVER 1000            TRAFFICKING FORGED DOCUMENT            UNAUTH. USE / ACCESS COMPUTER PASSWORD            UNAUTH. USE CREDIT CARD DATA            UNAUTHORIZED USE OF COMPUTER            USE MAILS TO DEFRAUD            USE STOLEN CREDIT CARD            UTTER FORGED DOCUMENT         </p>	
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DRIVE MORE 80 MGS DRIVE MORE 80MGS DRIVE MORE 80MGS - OFF1 DRIVE MORE 80MGS - OFF2 DRIVE MORE 80MGS - OFFS IMPAIRED DRIVING IMPAIRED DRIVING - OFF 1 IMPAIRED DRIVING - OFFS OPERATE VESSEL MORE 80 MGS	10%
CAUSE DEATH BY CRIM NEGL - ALL OTHERS CAUSE DEATH BY CRIM NEGL - FIREARM CAUSE DEATH BY CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE	9%
CAUSE BODILY HARM BY CRIM NEG CAUSE BODILY HARM TO ENDANGER LIFE CAUSE BODILY HARM TO WOUND	9%
IDENTITY FRAUD W/INT AVOID ARREST/PROS IDENTITY FRAUD W/INT CAUSE DISADVANTAGE IDENTITY FRAUD W/INT TO GAIN ADVANTAGE IDENTITY FRAUD W/INT TO OBTAIN PROPERTY PROCURES/POSS/SELLS IDENTITY DOCUMENT TRAFFIC IN IDENTITY INFORMATION	9%
POSSESS COUNTERFEITING INSTRUMENTS	9%
PRODUCTION OF SCHED III SUBST PRODUCTION OF SCHED IV SUBST	9%
FAIL TO PROVIDE BREATH SAMPLE FAIL TO PROVIDE SAMPLE FAIL TO PROVIDE SAMPLE - OFF1 SUBSEQUENT REFUSAL	9%
MAKE FALSE STATEMENT PROCURE PASSPORT	8%
VOYEUR - OBSERVE/RECORD SEXUAL PURPOSE VOYEUR - PLACE REASON. EXPECT NUDITY VOYEUR - PURPOSE OBSERVE/RECORD ACTIVITY	7%
ANAL INTERCOURSE	6%
DANG OPER MOTOR VEHICLE - CAUSE DEATH DANG OPER VESSEL - CAUSE DEATH DANGEROUS OPERATION CAUSING DEATH	6%
DANGEROUS DRIVING	6%

ABDUCTION OF PERSON U/14	5%
INDECENT ACT IN PUBLIC INDECENT ACT IN PUBLIC PLACE INDECENT ACT W/INT TO INSULT INDECENT EXHIBITION INDECENT EXPOSURE PUBLIC EXHIBIT OF INDECENT SHOW	5%
CORRUPT MORALS MAIL OBSCENE MATTER PRINT/DISTRIBUTE OBSCENE MATERIAL SELL/EXPOSE OBSCENE MATERIAL	5%
DRIVE MORE 80 MGS - BH FAIL TO PROVIDE BREATH SAMPLE - BH IMPAIRED DRIVING - CBH	5%
DRIVE WHILE DISQUALIFIED	5%
INDECENT ASSAULT FEMALE INDECENT ASSAULT MALE RAPE SEXUAL ASSAULT SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH WEAPON	4%
IDENTITY THEFT	4%
OBTAIN SEXUAL SERVICES OF PERSON U/18 SOLICITING	4%
BREACH OF CONTRACT TO CAUSE INJURY GIVE/OFFER SECRET COMMISSIONS OMIT/ALTER MATERIAL IN BOOKS/DOCS PAY COMM/BENEFIT W/OUT GMENT CONSENT POSS ALTERED MILITARY CERTIFICATE POSS INSTRU TO COUNTERFEIT STAMPS POSS UNLAWFUL MILITARY CERTIFICATE USE COUNTERFEIT STAMP	4%
ACCESSING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY DISTRIBUTE/SELL CHILD PORNOGRAPHY DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY POSSESS CHILD PORNOGRAPHY PRINT/PUBLISH CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	3%
DRIVE OVER 80 MGS - DEATH IMPAIRED DRIVING - CAUSE DEATH	3%

SEXUAL INTERFERENCE	2%
ENTICE FOR ILLICIT SEXUAL INTERCOURSE INVITE SEXUAL TOUCHING	2%
SEX INTER W/FEEBLEMINDED SEX INTER W/FEM EMPL SEX INTER W/FEMALE U/14 SEX INTER W/FEMALE U/16 SEX INTER W/STEP-DAUGHTER SEX INTER W/STEP DAUGHTER SEXUAL EXPLOITATION SEXUAL EXPLOITATION - INVITE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION - TOUCH	1%
INCEST	1%
ACTS OF GROSS INDECENCY BESTIALITY BUGGERY OR BESTIALITY COMMIT/INCITE BESTIALITY UNDER 14 COMPEL BESTIALITY	1%
COUNSEL SUICIDE	0%
SEX EXPL OF PERSON W/DISABILITY	0%
ADULT CONTRIBUTE TO DELINQUENCY OF CHILD AID COMMISSION OF DELINQUENCY BY CHILD CORRUPTING CHILDREN	0%
LURING A CHILD LURING A CHILD U/14 LURING A CHILD U/16 LURING A CHILD U/18	0%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - PEACE OFFICER	0%
ABDUCTION	0%
FAIL TO PROD RECORDS UPON REQUEST TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS- ALL OTHERS TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS -MATERIAL BENEFIT	0%
ABDUCTION OF FEMALE ABDUCTION OF FEMALE U/16 ABDUCTION OF PERSON U/16	0%

ABDUCTION CONTRAVENING CUSTODY ORDER ABDUCTION WHERE NO CUSTODY ORDER	0%
BREAK ENTER TO STEAL FIREARM BREAK ENTER WITH INTENT TO STEAL FIREARM	0%
MISCHIEF RELATED TO RELIGIOUS PROPERTY	0%
HOAX - TERRORIST ACTIVITY	0%
OFFENCE UNDER THE NATIONAL DEFENCE ACT	0%
OPERATE MV WHILE IMPAIRED	0%